

**Archaeological Excavations on Land at Church Lane and Hyton Drive, Sholden, Deal
Kent**

Post Excavation Assessment

NGR Site Centre: 636337 152552

Planning Application Numbers: DOV/13/00945 and DOV/16/01476

Site Codes: CLD 14, 15 and HDD-EX-18



Report for;

Persimmon Homes (South East) Limited

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Abstract

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) of land at Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent. The archaeological excavation formed part of a detailed mitigation strategy requested by the Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council in advance of the submission of two planning applications for the construction of up to 230+ dwellings and public open space with associated services, landscaping and access. A planning application (DOV/10/01012) and a subsequent reserved matters application under planning reference for DOV/13/00945 was submitted to Dover District Council whereby Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), on behalf of Dover District Council requested that an Archaeological Programme of Works was carried out in advance of development. A second planning application (DOV/16/01476) was later submitted to expand the proposed development (Phase 3).

The archaeological excavation forms the third, fourth and sixth parts of the investigation associated with the site at Church Lane, the first comprising an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Entec 2010) followed on by the subsequent Archaeological Evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2013) and Phase 1 excavations (SWAT Archaeology 2014). Following the submission of the evaluation report it was decided that in order to mitigate the impact of proposed development on exposed archaeological remains, a programme of excavation and investigation was required. The programme of work aimed to preserve, by record, archaeological features present within the extent of the proposed development site, in areas where archaeological impact was considered high. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification and in discussion with the Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council. An initial Interim Report for the first phase, which included the Access Road, Area 1 and Area 3, was submitted by SWAT Archaeology in 2014. This report details the assessment of Phases 1, 2 and 3.

The archaeological excavations of Phases 1, 2 and 3, undertaken at Deal have recorded evidence for agrarian, domestic and funerary settlement dating to the prehistoric period. The Early-Mid and Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods are also present. Evidence for prehistoric activity includes one potential Hengiform monument, one Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Rectangular shaped monument, two Early Bronze Age ring ditched monuments and four Early Bronze Age Barrows, together with a series of linear features associated with the division of the ancient landscape. The presence of eight monuments reveals a previously unknown monumental landscape and the occurrence of at least seven Neolithic grain storage pits provided evidence to suggest that cereal farming had taken place in the Deal/Sholden area during the fourth millennia BC. The Early Bronze Age monuments, mostly within Area 2 (Phase 2), to add to the Barrows discovered on Areas 1 and 3 (Phase 1) suggests that there was a change in the use of the landscape from that of farming during the latter stages of the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period.

Added to this were Mid and Late Bronze Age field systems which were characteristically uniform and rectangular, forming plots that adhered to a coaxial symmetry based on a northwest-southeast alignment. Parallel linear features that also appear within the Mid-Late Bronze Age field system may have acted as a series of droveways, suggesting that the farming practice changed, and husbandry of livestock took place.

Possible settlement, in the form of an enclosed farmstead, located at the extreme eastern end of the exposed landscape, appeared in the Early Iron Age.

Alteration of the landscape did not then take place until the late Iron Age and Roman Periods. Ditches and other associated linear features from these periods, though perhaps loosely based on the alignment of the previous field system, truncated the boundaries of two rectangular plots, two of the barrows and one of the ring ditched monuments. The landscape remained unchanged until the Middle Ages when the wider landscape may have been divided up in land parcels indicative of agrarian management.

This report details the assessment of Phases 1, 2 and 3. The Phase 1 excavation is also provided in a previously submitted interim report (SWAT Archaeology 2014). Recommendations for further analysis and details of potential publication have been provided within this report. All future works will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Client and Kent Council Heritage & Conservation.

Acknowledgements

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Contributors

Simon Holmes supervised the archaeological fieldwork with the temporary assistance of Tim Allen and Steve Price. Site survey and illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden of Digitise This. This report was written and compiled by David Britchfield BA MCIfA and Simon Holmes MA and edited by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA. The pottery analysis was undertaken by Nigel MacPherson-Grant, the flint analysis by Paul Hart, the small finds by Simon Holmes, the cremation analysis by Archaeological Research Services Ltd. and the animal bone was assessed by Carol White MA. The environmental samples were processed under the supervision of, and the assessment written by, Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA.

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Deal
Kent**

Post Excavation Assessment

NGR Site Centre: 636337 152552

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT) were contracted by Persimmon Homes South East to conduct an archaeological excavation of land at Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent, (NGR) 636337 152552 (Figure 1), following the results of an archaeological evaluation previously carried out by Headland Archaeology (2013). The excavation was conducted under the direction of Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT) between 2014 and 2016 and in 2018, in accordance with requirements set out within a generic Archaeological Specification (Kent County Council 2011) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officers at Kent County Council (Heritage & Conservation).

Event	Date	Contractor	Document Ref.
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment	2010	Entec	-
Archaeological Evaluation – Church Lane, Deal, Kent: Results of an Archaeological Evaluation	2013	Headland Archaeology	CLFD12/001
Archaeological Excavation (Phase 1) – Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of Phase 1 at Sholden Gap, Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent	2014	SWAT Archaeology	
Archaeological Excavation (Phase 1) – Interim Report on the Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of Phase 1 at Sholden Gap, Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent	2014	SWAT Archaeology	Dated 22/12/2014
Archaeological Excavation (Phase 2) – Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of Phase 2 at Sholden Gap, Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent	2015	SWAT Archaeology	

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 3) – Archaeological Evaluation at Sholden Gap, Hyton Drive, Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent	2018	SWAT Archaeology	
Report. Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 3) – Results of an Archaeological Evaluation at Sholden Gap, Hyton Drive, Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent	2018	SWAT Archaeology	Dated 20/02/18
Archaeological Excavation (Phase 3) – Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of Phase 2 at Sholden Gap, Hyton Drive, Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent	2018	SWAT Archaeology	
Report. Post Excavation Assessment (Phases 1-3) – Results of the Archaeological Excavations at Sholden Gap, Church Lane and Hyton Drive, Sholden, Deal, Kent	2020	SWAT Archaeology (This Report)	SWAT 31030.2

Table 1 *Archaeological Documentation and Events*

1.1.2 The archaeological excavation formed part of a programme of archaeological works associated with the planning applications DOV/13/00945 and DOV/16/01476 (see below), submitted to Dover District Council for the redevelopment of the site, as set out in Table 1 above. Archaeological excavations have been carried out in three phases; Phase 1 dealt with the investigations associated with Area 1 and Area 3 (Figure 2), while Phase 2 included Area 2, Area 4, Area 5 and Area 6. Phase 3 dealt with Area 7 and Area 8, the latter being carried out by Wessex Archaeology, detailed in a separate report (2020).

1.1.3 This report details the assessment of Phases 1, 2 and 3 – Areas 1-7. The Phase 1 excavation is also provided in a previously submitted interim report (SWAT Archaeology 2014).

1.2 Planning background

1.2.1 A planning application (PAN: DOV/10/01012) and a subsequent reserved matters application under planning reference for DOV/13/00945 for residential development of up to 230+ dwellings and public open space, with access from Hancocks Field, Hunters Walk, and Hyton Drive, including roads, cycle paths, footpaths, ancillary works incorporating landscaping, a pond, and alterations to existing public rights of way was submitted to Dover District Council (DDC). A second planning application (DOV/16/01476) for expanding the development site was submitted in 2016. Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC), providing an advisory service to Dover District

Council, requested that archaeological investigations be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The following condition was attached to the planning consent:

No development shall take place on a phase or part phase of the development until the applicant(s), or their agents or successors in title, has or have secured the implementation of:

i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological field evaluation shall be completed and reported on prior to the layout and detailed design being finalised; and

ii. following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

[Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record.]

(DOV/10/01012, Condition 22, 04/04/2013)

1.2.2 In response to Condition 22, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written specification prepared by Kent County Council (2014). The evaluation carried out between May 2013 and June 2013 and a report detailing the results of the evaluation was subsequently submitted to Kent County Council (Headland Archaeology 2013).

1.2.3 Following the submission of the evaluation report it was decided that in order to mitigate the impact of proposed development on exposed archaeological remains, a programme of excavation and investigation was required. The programme of work aimed to preserve, by record, archaeological features present within the extent of the proposed development site, in areas where archaeological impact was considered high. The work was carried out in two phases (SWAT Archaeology 2014 & this report) in accordance with the requirements set out within the Archaeological Specification (KCC 2014) and in discussion with the Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council.

1.3 Site Description and Topography

1.3.1 The site is centred on NGR 636337 152552, located to the west of Deal which is situated on the south coast 8 miles northeast of Dover and 8 miles south of Ramsgate. The site was on arable farmland, bounded to the north by arable farmland and to the east and south by Church Lane. (Figure 1).

1.3.2 Archaeological works have been subdivided into three phases in eight specific areas as shown on Figure 2 and listed on Table 2 below.

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Size (Ha)</i>	<i>Date Started</i>	<i>Date Completed</i>	<i>Report</i>
1	Access Road	In Area 2	June 2014	November 2014	SWAT Archaeology 2013 & This report
1	1	1.16	June 2014	November 2014	SWAT Archaeology 2013 & This report
2	2	0.89	July 2015	June 2016	This report
1	3	0.37	June 2014	November 2014	SWAT Archaeology 2013 & This report
2	4	0.84	July 2015	June 2016	This report
2	5	0.37	July 2015	June 2016	This report
2	6	0.85	July 2015	June 2016	This report
3	7	1.38	June 2018	October 2018	This report
3	8	0.70	March 2019	November 2019	Wessex Archaeology (2020)

Table 2 Areas of Archaeological Excavation

1.3.3 The development site covered a low-lying flat area with ground levels varying between approximately 5m and 10m aOD (above Ordnance Datum). According to the British Geological Survey, the geology comprises of Head Brickearth above Upper Chalk. Due to the low-lying topography, the site was susceptible to repeated flooding.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been produced and published extensively in previous stages of work. In order to maintain consistency the following section therefore includes extracts from the Archaeological Specification (KCC 2014), the initial evaluation report (Headland Archaeology 2013) and the Phase 1 Archaeological Interim Report (SWAT Archaeology 2014);

Archaeological Specification (KCC 2014)

- 2.1.2 The development site lies on sloping ground overlooking the former marshland of the Lydden Valley. The margins of the former Lydden Valley are considered to have a high potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods.
- 2.1.3 To the west of the proposed development is a ridge of higher ground where a complex of crop-and soil-marks can be seen on aerial photography. These crop-and soil-marks include sections of a possible field-system and enclosures of likely Prehistoric or Romano-British date along with a probable barrow cemetery.
- 2.1.4 At least two crouched inhumation burials of likely Bronze Age date as well as Iron Age and Romano-British cremations have been previously recorded along this ridge. Further Romano-British cremations are known to the north and south of the present site.
- 2.1.5 Evidence for occupation along the margins of the Lydden Valley has been found to the north of the site at Hull Place, where investigations by the Dover Archaeological Group have demonstrated the presence of a pre-Conquest Iron Age farmstead. Later development at the Hull Place site saw the construction of a Roman villa, with two separate, successive dwellings built at the site.
- 2.1.6 The villa's low-lying position adjacent to the marshland of the Lydden Valley is of interest. Research into the evolution of the marshes by the Lydden Valley Research Group has suggested that their reclamation may have begun as early as the Roman period and raises the question of whether the occupants of the Hull Place villa site would have been of sufficient wealth and status to have undertaken marshland reclamation.
- 2.1.7 There is less information about the area for the Anglo-Saxon period. A burial described as being of late Jutish or early Anglo-Saxon date is recorded as being discovered close to St Nicholas's Church, whilst an early medieval bone comb was recovered at Hull Place.
- 2.1.8 St Nicholas's Church itself is thought to date to the early twelfth century and would likely have acted as a focus for medieval settlement activity. Reclamation of the Lydden Valley would likely have continued through the earlier medieval period and the proposed development site would likely have lain as agricultural land between Sholden and the reclaimed lands of Lydden Valley.
- 2.1.9 A large number of metal finds, many of medieval and post-medieval date were recorded during a metal detecting rally in fields just to the north of the development area. These finds perhaps reflect past ploughing and manuring in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

2.1.10 The site is shown as open agricultural fields on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. By the late nineteenth or early twentieth century a Brick Works had been established on part of the development site. The site of the Brickworks first appears on the Third Edition Ordnance Survey map but appears to have fallen out of use by the time the site was photographed by the RAF at the end of the Second World War.

2.1.11 A detailed archaeological background study within a 1km radius of the development site was presented in the Desk Based Assessment (DBA) produced by Entec in 2010. The DBA demonstrated that the area had the potential to contain prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology. According to the Historic Environment Record (HER), such features in the vicinity of the site include:

- TR 35 SW 70 (including TR 35 SE 108, 109, 113 and 114): probable Barrow Cemetery c. 800m west of the development site.
- TR 35 SE 4: Roman Villa at Hull Palace, c. 50-75m northeast of the development site.
- TR 35 SE 7: LIA-Roman cremation burial.
- TR 35 SE 8: LIA-Roman cremation burial.
- TR 35 SE 9: Crouched inhumation burial, c. 1km southwest of the development site.

2.2 Recent investigations in the area

Archaeological Evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2013)

2.2.1 An extensive archaeological narrative for the evaluation is also provided by in the KCC Specification (2014: 5.10-5.12) which is repeated below:

2.2.2 The site was archaeologically evaluated in 2013 by Headland Archaeology. The evaluation comprised the excavation of thirty-three trial trenches across the proposed development area. In total, archaeological features were recorded in twenty-nine trenches and only four trenches were found to contain no archaeological remains.

2.2.3 Within the central part of the site (within development Phases 1 & 2) a small number of pits were located, although spaced some distance apart. Dating evidence indicates they are likely to originate from the Neolithic period. Although none of the deposits are considered to be placed, they were suggestive of deliberate backfilling.

2.2.4 Numerous linear features were recorded across the development area. Pottery and lithics recovered from these features suggest a date in the prehistoric period most likely within the Bronze

Age. Although some pottery and finds were recorded these were generally at background levels only, recovered from largely sterile, naturally accumulated fills. This perhaps suggests the linear features relate to a substantial agricultural field-system(s) extending across the development area, rather than settlement/occupation enclosures.

Archaeological Excavation Phase 1 (SWAT Archaeology 2014)

- 2.2.5 The Phase 1 archaeological excavation summary, as produced by SWAT Archaeology (2014: 1.2-1.4) is provided here:
- 2.2.6 The archaeological work so far has revealed evidence of field systems and droveways dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age, Roman and Medieval periods.
- 2.2.7 In addition, numerous clusters of pits from the Neolithic period, which contained large quantities of pot, flint tools and polished axe heads, were found. Other pits dated from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Bronze Age.
- 2.2.8 Two round barrows were also revealed dating from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age.

Archaeological Excavation Area 8 (Wessex Archaeology 2019)

- 2.2.9 In addition to archaeological works carried out in advance of the current excavation, Wessex Archaeology (2019) carried out the investigation of Area 8 (Figure 2), under the direction of the RPS Group (Archaeological Consultants). Results from the investigations have been considered during the production of this report.
- 2.2.10 The summary of their finding is provided here:
- 2.2.11 A Strip, Map and Sample excavation covering 0.7 ha centred on NGR 636337 152552, at land located north of Roman Close, immediately east of Area 7 investigated by SWAT Archaeology. There were a few linear features identified on Area 7 which continued into the site.
- 2.2.12 The investigation revealed a system of ditched enclosures or field systems, two track ways, pits and post holes. The majority of the features were undated, however six were dated comprising of one prehistoric pit, one Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch, and three post-medieval pits and one modern ditch.
- 2.2.13 A total of 34 archaeological features were identified, comprising 22 ditches, 8 pits and 4 post holes. There was a main concentration of ditches towards the centre and western parts of the site.

Observed across the site were large areas of modern disturbance which truncated many of the archaeological features.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Primary Aims

3.1.1 The primary objectives of the excavation were to identify, excavate and record any significant archaeological remains present, which were under threat by the development as a contribution to knowledge of the archaeological and historical development of Deal.

3.1.2 The aims of this archaeological investigation were therefore (not exclusively):

- to understand the character, form, function and date of any other archaeological remains on the site. The investigation should include analysis of the spatial organisation of activities on the site during this period through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages;
- to assist in the understanding of the prehistoric occupation of Deal through examination of the date, form and character of the site in the context of its topographical position and that of other similarly dated findings within the area and beyond.

3.2 Project Specific Objectives

3.2.1 As well as general objectives, several project specific questions have been raised, as detailed within the Specification (KCC 2014: 6.1):

3.2.2 The Strip, Map and Sample Excavation will seek to:

Establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site;

Provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing;

Investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site.

3.2.3 Aside from the general objectives, set out in Part B of this specification, there are several specific aims to the work. The aims of the investigations are (not exhaustively):

- to clarify the character and extent of the archaeological remains identified during the earlier evaluation;

- to understand the character, form, function and date of any Neolithic activity present on the site;
- to consider the layout and morphology of the prehistoric field system and identify any phasing;
- to include analysis of the spatial organisation of activities on the site through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages;
- to consider whether the field system's morphology and/or the distribution of artefactual and ecofactual assemblages can tell us anything about the agricultural regime(s) of the Sholden area in the prehistoric period;
- to consider the site's geology and topography in terms of the activity encountered;
- to understand the nature of any Romano-British or later activity/occupation and to relate this to past discoveries in the area;
- to place any remains exposed in their wider setting and contribute to our understanding of the history of Deal;
- to contributing to the environmental and landscape history of the area; and
- to contribute to the objectives of the South East Regional Research Framework.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to remove overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits to expose the underlying natural geology. Overlying deposits were removed in spits of c.100mm thickness under constant archaeological supervision. Machined deposits were examined, and any artefacts were bagged by context.

4.1.2 Following machine stripping, areas of the site were hand-cleaned to more clearly expose archaeological features in plan.

4.1.3 A site grid was established using an EDM by the SWAT Archaeology Surveyor and tied to the National Grid. On completion of targeted hand-cleaning, a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Spray paint line marker was used to mark the edges of unexcavated features prior to mapping. Levels were taken across the site prior to excavation of archaeological features and added to the site plan.

4.1.4 The broad sampling strategy implemented across the site, in agreement with KCC Principal Archaeological Officer can be summarised as follows:

- All targeted archaeological features were hand-cleaned prior to excavation in order to more clearly define edges and relationships in plan.
- Sections were excavated at all intersections between mapped archaeological features to clarify stratigraphic relationships and inform the overall phasing of the site.
- Slots were excavated across linear ditch features at appropriate intervals (between 2m and 4m as appropriate) measuring no less than 1m in length. All terminal ends of features were investigated through appropriately sized interventions.
- All discrete features including pits and post-holes were half-sectioned at a minimum. Where necessary, features were fully excavated to facilitate retrieval of datable artefacts and/or environmental samples.
- Charred and cremated deposits or potential 'placed deposits' were 100% excavated.

4.1.5 All artefacts recovered during the excavations were bagged and marked by context. Bulk finds were bagged together by context and small-finds were individually bagged by context and their locations recorded in three-dimensions using an EDM. Finds were treated in accordance with Section 9 of the KCC Manual of Specifications and current National Guidelines.

4.1.6 An environmental sampling strategy was implemented across the site, in consultation with KCC Heritage Conservation and Lisa Gray, environmental consultant for SWAT Archaeology. Soil samples were collected from all contexts in which faunal or botanical remains were clearly identifiable and from contexts with significant stratigraphic relationships, as well as representative samples taken from across the excavated features. Samples were collected in clean sample bags and labelled with context numbers, dates, method of retrieval and sample numbers for processing off-site.

4.2 Monitoring

4.2.1 Curatorial monitoring was made available to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer and Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council Heritage Conservation throughout the archaeological investigation. Site visits were undertaken, and weekly update reports were maintained.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 All features, deposits and finds were recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards and in line with the KCC Manual of Specifications Part B. The following broad recording strategy was followed:

- All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on SWAT Archaeology context record sheets.
- All excavated sections were drawn on polyester drawing film at a scale of 1:10 and fully labelled with context numbers and other appropriate recording numbers and levelled with respect to m aOD.
- Features were planned at a scale of 1:20, labelled and levelled with respect to m. aOD. All archaeological interventions including linear slots, intercutting relationship slots and half-sections were also marked on the overall site plan.
- Registers of contexts, small finds, environmental samples, site drawings and photographs were maintained and monitored by the site supervisor.
- A full photographic record including digital photographs was maintained; all excavated sections and features were photographed pre- and post-excavation, and a selection of working and site photos were also taken.
- In general, multi-context recording was adopted across the site, however single-context recording was completed for deposits/features considered to be possible placed deposits or cremations.

4.3.2 The current site archive consists of the site records and digital photographs, evaluation report and associated records, and all artefacts and flots/residues obtained from environmental sampling. Following approval of this report by KCC Heritage Conservation, the archive will be ordered in line with current National Standards and deposited with a suitable local museum, in agreement with KCC and the receiving body. The archive is currently held in SWAT Archaeology Offices, School Farm Oast, Faversham.

4.4 Project timetable, project management and staff structure

Team composition and organisation

4.4.1 As the archaeological contractor for this project, SWAT Archaeology appointed freelance field archaeologists and sub-contracting archaeological units as demand required (see below). As a minimum, a Project Supervisor maintained a constant presence on site during the course of the archaeological fieldwork. Additional staff were called upon as and when required, dependent on timescales/deadlines and the frequency of archaeological deposits encountered.

4.4.2 The core SWAT archaeological team were:

- Project Director – Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT Archaeology)
- Project Supervisor – Simon Holmes (Freelance Archaeologist)
- Site Supervisors (Temporary) – Tim Allen & Steve Price (Freelance Archaeologists)
- GIS/EDM Surveyor/CAD draughtsman – Jonny Madden (Digitise This)

4.4.3 All staff were fully qualified, inducted in health & safety protocols/procedures and fully briefed on the archaeological background and potential of the site, as well as SWAT procedures. All archaeological teams worked to a standardised system, were consistently managed and were fully briefed on their responsibilities and duties before commencing work.

4.4.4 The Project Director was Dr Paul Wilkinson (SWAT Archaeology). He was responsible for the implementation of the Archaeological Project Design, assisted by the site-based Project Supervisor, and had overall responsibility for the archaeological project. He liaised directly with the Principal Contractor and was responsible for the submission of weekly progress reports, interim reports and Post-Excavation programmes. He was primarily office-based and attended progress and monitoring meetings; making site visits and providing support in the field as and when required.

4.4.5 The Project Supervisor was site-based and responsible for the day-to-day supervision of field archaeologists, under the direct supervision of the Project Director.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section presents the combined results of the archaeological investigations. Detailed descriptions of features and contexts are contained within the archive: summary results and interpretations are provided below in chronological order. Figure 1 shows the overall location of the Site and Figure 2 the various site areas with the distribution of archaeological features. Figures 3-23 and Plates 1 to 21 illustrate the archaeological remains, with Figures 3-8 showing Areas 1 to 7 and Figures 9 to 16 illustrating the chronological phasing of the archaeological deposits recorded. In addition, aerial photographic multimedia files captured by drones, are also available to view by viewing the following SWAT link;

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCH5sdyL5uRFlrzqmP1q5ybQ/videos>

5.1.2 As briefly mentioned in Section 1 above, in order to facilitate the ongoing development works it was necessary to divide the site into seven areas (Area 1-7, Figures 2-8) of priority. The seven areas were not dug in numerical order but in accordance with the developer's schedule. The size and shape of each area was defined by the construction Masterplan and is shown on Figure 1 and Figure 2, with area size listed in Table 2 above. The excavation and investigation of Area 8 was carried out and reported by Wessex Archaeology (2020); the results are considered within this report.

5.1.3 The excavations commenced in June 2014 and involved the archaeological examination of Areas 1 and 3 (Phase 1), followed by Area 2, Area 4, Area 5 and Area 6 (Phase 2) in July 2015. Area 7 (Phase 3) was excavated from June 2018.

5.1.4 This section of the report details the archaeological results from the site set out in chronological order. A discussion of the findings is then provided in Section 8, which takes into consideration the archaeological finds and environmental assessments. A site-wide chronological overview and statement of stratigraphic potential is given in Section 8.1.

5.1.5 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Group numbers (i.e. G2000) relate multiple interventions into a single feature or relate individual parts of a structure – Appendix contains Group tables that associated Group Number with Context Numbers..

5.2 Chronology

5.2.1 Where referred to in the text, the main archaeological periods are broadly defined by the date ranges shown in Table 3 below.

5.2.2 Archaeological features recorded within the excavation areas include ditches (linear features), pits, post holes, monuments, burials and structures all associated with agrarian settlement and landscape management. The assessment of finds from within some of these features has enhanced the results by providing data so these features can be chronologically phased. The following phases of activity have been identified; the text should be read in conjunction with the appropriate figure number:

Period No.	Period Name	Specific Date Range	Reference
1	Neolithic	4000-2200 BC	Figure 9
2	Early Bronze Age	2200-1600 BC	Figure 10
3	Middle Bronze Age	1600-1100 BC	Figure 11
4	Late Bronze Age	1100-700 BC	Figure 12
5	Early/Mid Iron Age	700-100 BC	Figure 13
6	Late Iron Age	100 BC – AD 43	Figure 14
7	Romano-British	AD 43-410	Figure 15
8	Medieval	11th century- 15th century	Figure 16

Table 3 Chronology Guide

5.3 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

5.3.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was recorded across the majority of the Site comprising topsoil sealing an intact subsoil, which overlay the natural geological drift deposits.

5.3.2 The topsoil (1001) generally consisted of dark brown clay silt, moderate roots and occasional small rounded stones, topped with grass, overlying the subsoil (1002) which consisted of medium orange brown colluvial silt. Natural geology (1003) comprised mid orange brown, silty clay. The archaeological horizon occurred at an average depth 0.60m (5.2m aOD).

5.4 The Early Prehistoric Landscape

5.4.1 The early prehistoric phase of the development site spanned a period of c. 4000 years and is represented by archaeological features attributed to the Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Mid Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and the Early-Mid Iron Age. Other epochs such as the Mesolithic and Beaker periods are also present, within the worked flint assemblage. The Mesolithic material is, unfortunately, residual.

5.4.2 The site's overall ceramics assemblage includes this c. 4000-year period. Of note is that it contains a considerable quantity (1399 sherds, approximately one third of the total site assemblage) of pottery from the Neolithic period. This is of great significance both locally and regionally. The ceramics from the other prehistoric phases are also well represented, enough that residuality has made phasing and interpretation of certain features difficult. The climatic and soil conditions have severely affected the preservation of organic materials, the consequence being an almost complete absence of bone throughout this phase to leave no tangible skeletal evidence of feasting, domestic food processing or animal husbandry. Carbonised materials have survived but in very small quantities.

5.5 Period 1 - The Neolithic (Figure 9)

5.5.1 The earliest, positively attributed features on site show that activity began during the First-Early Neolithic and was represented by a series of pits located in Areas 1, 3, 4 and 7 and a small number of linear features situated in Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4.

5.5.2 A thin curvilinear feature, enclosing a series of stake holes on Area 3 (G5020), may represent the remnants of a structure and a linear feature (G5021) situated on Area 4 may have formed the corner of an enclosure. The dating of the linear features should however be treated with some caution, as the ceramic material recovered from them may be residual. Linear features on Area 3 (G5018 and G5019) are more likely to belong to this phase as they were truncated by an Early Bronze Age barrow and are situated next to a pair of Neolithic pits (G5017). The wide dispersal of the features across the development site suggests an open agricultural landscape, perhaps a clearing within a forested area.

5.5.3 In total there were 19 dateable pits. Seven were isolated features (G5001, G5003, G5005, G5006, G5010, G5011 and G5012) scattered across the development site, whereas twelve were formed into pairs (G5000, G5002, G5004, G5007, G5008 and G5009), with one pit in each of the pairings being considerably larger than the other. The distance between the paired groups in Areas 1 and 4 measured c.15m, whereas the distance between the paired groups in Areas 3 and 7 measured c. 5m, suggesting that their pairing and placement was deliberate and not coincidental.

5.5.4 Group (G5000) was located in Area 1 and comprised a pair of pits, orientated northeast-southwest. The larger pit had a diameter of 1.78m and a depth of 0.60m, whereas the smaller pit (Plate 1) had a diameter of 1.02m and a depth of 0.78m. The fill within both pits comprised a series of layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth. The larger pit contained charred cereal grain and hazelnut, plus a worked flint assemblage (c. 4000-2100 BC) and pottery dated c. 3700-

3550 BC. The fill also contained a series of small finds including a fragment of re-used polished axe head.

- 5.5.5 An isolated pit (G5001), severely truncated by a later linear feature, was also located in Area 1. It had a diameter of 1.10m and a depth of 1.30m and the fill comprised layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth, identical to that filling the other pits. The pit produced pottery dated c. 4000-3350 BC.
- 5.5.6 Group (G5002) was also located in Area 1 and had a north-south alignment. The larger pit (Plate 2) had a diameter of 1.70m and a depth of 1m. The smaller pit had a diameter of 1.16m and a depth of 0.15m. The fill within both pits also comprised layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth with a very small quantity of charred cereal grain. The larger pit contained an extensive worked flint assemblage (c. 4000-3200 BC), a polished stone object and pottery dated c. 3700-3500 BC. The smaller pit contained pottery dated c. 3700-3550 BC. The base of the larger pit (Plate 3) contained very frequent impressions of seed-grain, giving the base a speckled appearance. Though absent from the final backfill, the presence of seed-grain impressed into the floor suggests that the pit was used for grain storage. The base of the pit had also been scorched, suggesting that, on clearing out the contents, the pit had been cleansed of germinating seed. The impression of a multifaceted interior structure may also have been preserved within the base, perhaps representing a wicker basket lining, as observed and used during experiments at Butser Farm (such as Pit 10963).
- 5.5.7 Between G5000 and G5002 was an isolated pit (G5003) (Plate 4). The pit had a diameter of 1.65m and a depth of 1.05m and the fill comprised layers of very dark grey brown-black very silty brickearth, identical to that filling the pits within G5000 and G5002. A very small quantity of charred nutshell was recovered. The pit also contained an extensive worked flint assemblage, including a scarce Early Neolithic sickle (c. 4000-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-3350 BC. The pit also produced an identical polished stone object, as that recovered in the larger pit of G5002. The base also contained very frequent impressions of seed-grain, again suggesting that the pit was used for grain storage. The base of the pit (Plate 5) had also been scorched which had also preserved the impression of another interior structure.
- 5.5.8 Group (G5004) was located in Area 4 and was orientated northwest-southeast. The larger pit (Plates 6-8) had a diameter of 1.88m and a depth of 0.41m. The smaller pit had a diameter of 1.16m and a depth of 0.30m. The fill within both pits also comprised layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth. The larger pit contained worked flint (c.4000-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 3700-3500 BC. The smaller pit contained pottery dated c. 3700-3550 BC. The base of the larger pit contained very frequent impressions of seed-grain and, again, it had been scorched.

- 5.5.9 Group (G5004) was situated between two isolated pits. Pit (G5005) was located in Area 2, southwest of Group 3, and Pit (G5006) located in Area 4 was situated to the northeast.
- 5.5.10 Pit (G5005) had a diameter of 0.88m and a depth of 0.25m and the fill comprised layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth, identical to that filling the other pits. This pit produced a small quantity of charred cereal grain. The pit contained a small worked flint assemblage (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-3550 BC.
- 5.5.11 Pit (G5006) had a diameter of 1.30m and a depth of 0.40m and the fill comprised layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth, also identical to that filling the other pits. This pit however, contained a thin layer of charcoal. The pit produced an extensive worked flint assemblage (c. 4000-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-3550 BC.
- 5.5.12 Group (G5007) was located in Area 3 and was orientated northwest-southeast. The larger pit (Plate 9) had a diameter of 2.20m and a depth of 1m. The smaller pit had a diameter of 0.97m and a depth of 0.30m. The fill within both pits also comprised layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth. The larger pit contained an extensive worked flint assemblage (c. 4000-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 3700-3550 BC. The pit also produced an identical polished stone object, as those recovered in the larger pit of G5002 and isolated pit (G5003). The smaller pit also contained a smaller flint assemblage and produced Early Neolithic pottery dated c. 3700-3550 BC.
- 5.5.13 Group (G5008) was located in Area 7 and was also orientated northwest-southeast. The larger pit had a diameter of 2.40m and a depth of 0.93m. The smaller pit had a diameter of 1.60m and a depth of 0.82m. The fill within both pits also comprised layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth. Both pits contained worked flint (c. 4000-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-3700 BC.
- 5.5.14 Group (G5009) was also located in Area 7 and had a northeast-southwest alignment. The larger pit had a diameter of 1.62m and a depth of 0.88m. The smaller pit had a diameter of 1.81m and a depth of 1.07m. The fill within both pits comprised the same layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth observed in the other pits. Both pits also contained worked flint (c. 4000-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-3700 BC.
- 5.5.15 There were two isolated pits in Area 7, both situated near the northeast Limit of Excavation (LoE).
- 5.5.16 Pit (G5010) had a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.40m, whereas pit (G5011) had a diameter of 0.72m and a depth of 0.30m. The fill within both pits comprised the same layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth observed in the other pits. Both pits contained pottery dated c. 4000-3700 BC.

- 5.5.17 The most isolated Neolithic pit (G5012) was Located in Area 6. The pit had a diameter of 0.40m, a depth of 0.10m and also comprised layers of very dark grey brown black very silty brickearth. The pottery recovered was dated c. 4000-3350 BC.
- 5.5.18 There were ten linear features encountered on the site that had a tentative Neolithic date. All had a northwest-southeast alignment with the exception of a paired group in Area 3, which had a north-south alignment. With the exception of two isolated linear features, located in Area 1, the others were situated close together, forming two separate yet distinctive groups, one in Area 2 and one in Area 3.
- 5.5.19 Linear (G5013) was located in Area 1. It was observed for a length of 12m, had a width of 0.48m and a depth of 0.14m. It had a U-shaped profile and contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 3700-3500 BC. This linear pre-dated an Early Bronze Age linear feature that was on the same alignment.
- 5.5.20 Linear (G5014) was also located in Area 1. It was observed for a length of c. 3m and had a width of 0.82m and a depth of 0.30m. It also had a U-shaped profile and the fill comprised mid-dark brown silt that contained worked flint (c. 9200-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-3350 BC.
- 5.5.21 Situated within the extreme western corner of Area 2 were three parallel linear features.
- 5.5.22 Linear features (G5015) and (G5016) were observed for a length of 10m and had a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.47m. Both had U-shaped profiles. Their fill comprised mottled mid grey-brown and light grey silts. Both produced worked flint (c. 4000-2100 BC) and pottery dated c. 3350-2800 BC.
- 5.5.23 Linear (G5017) was segmented and was observed for a length of 10m. Each segment had a U-shaped profile, a width of 0.30m, a depth of 0.25m and a fill that comprised mid grey-brown clayey brickearth. Each segment contained pottery dated c. 4000-2300 BC.
- 5.5.24 A second group of linear features (G5018) was located in Area 3. This group comprised two sections, with a c. 9.5m wide gap between the terminal ends of each section. Though slightly 'staggered', each section was also aligned northwest-southeast, suggesting that they may have been part of a longer, segmented feature. Both sections were truncated by an Early Bronze Age barrow (G5030).
- 5.5.25 The north-western section was observed for a length of c. 23m, and it had a U-shaped profile, a width of 1.30m and a depth of 0.50m. The fill comprised mottled mid grey-brown and light-mid grey-brown clayey silt that produced worked flint (c. 4000-2100 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-3350 BC.

- 5.5.26 The south-eastern section was observed for a length of c. 15m, and it had a width of 0.95m and a depth of 0.54m. It also had a U-shaped profile and the fill also comprised mottled mid grey-brown and light-mid grey-brown clayey silt that also produced worked flint and pottery of the same date range.
- 5.5.27 Situated within, and running through the gap, was a group (G5019) of two parallel linear features that were aligned north-south. One was longer than the other. The group had a maximum length of c. 38m, a maximum width of 0.40m, a depth of 0.20m and U-shaped profiles. The fill comprised light-mid grey silt. Both sections were also truncated by the barrow, suggesting that they were contemporary with (G5018).
- 5.5.28 A curvilinear feature (G5020) was observed northeast of barrow G5030. It was a very thin and shallow crescent shaped feature that had a length of c. 8m, a width of 0.16m and a depth of 0.07m. The fill comprised mid grey-brown silt that contained pottery dated c. 4000-2800 BC. This feature may have been a drip gully as it encompassed a group of 38 stake holes, suggesting the remnants of a structure.
- 5.5.29 Located in Area 4 was a single linear consisting of a 90° right angle, orientated on a north-south axis, thereby forming one corner of a possible enclosure (G5021). The linear had a total length of 40m, a width that varied between 1.30m and 0.54m, and it had an average depth of 0.35m. It had an irregular U-shaped profile. The fill comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint (c. 4000-2500 BC) and Early Neolithic pottery dated c. 4000-3350 BC.

5.6 Period 2 - The Early Bronze Age (Figure 10)

- 5.6.1 There was a significant change in land use within the development site during the Early Bronze Age. The seemingly open agricultural landscape of the Neolithic period gave way to that of one dominated by ceremonial and funerary monuments. This previously unknown monumental landscape comprised of one Hengiform, located in Area 7, a rectangular-shaped monument and two ovate-shaped ring ditches, located in Area 2, and four barrows; one located in Area 1, two in Area 2 and one in Area 3. A partially exposed ring ditch in Area 6 may have represented a fifth barrow. The precise dating of the monuments was particularly difficult as the cultural material recovered was predominantly retrieved from the upper-most fills, implying that their deposition occurred long after the construction of each monument. Therefore, the monuments may have been significantly earlier than it is suggested here. Indeed, Neolithic pottery recovered from the ring ditch and central pit of the Hengiform, and the recent discovery of comparative monuments on Salisbury Plain during the 2012 Stonehenge Hidden Landscape Project (Birmingham University) could place this particular monument in this reports' Neolithic phase. In addition, the 2006 discovery of a

Neolithic rectangular-shaped monument as part of a larger monumental landscape during the archaeological investigation prior to the construction of the Ilchester to Barrington bypass, may also suggest that the rectangular shaped monument discovered at Deal, should also be added to this reports' Neolithic phase. However, due to the sparsity of the dating material all of the monuments have been placed in this phase. The following description therefore lists the monuments in a 'preferred' chronological order.

- 5.6.2 The Hengiform monument (G5022) (Figure 11) located in Area 7 comprised a segmented circular ring ditch that enclosed an inner circular arrangement of post holes. The outer ring ditch had a diameter of c. 22m and comprised a minimum of five segments: perhaps six, with U-shaped profiles. It was difficult to determine the exact number due to the later truncation of the northeast quadrant by a later, undated linear feature. Each segment varied in length and width. Four observed breaks within the circuit were more or less of equal width. A larger fifth opening, facing the northwest, may have acted as the main entrance. The fill within the segments comprised various layers of coloured silts that produced worked flint (c. 4000-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.3 The segmented ring ditch enclosed a series of pits and post holes (G5023). Twenty-six post holes formed a roughly circular-shaped inner ring, which in turn encompassed an arrangement of 10 further post holes mixed with three larger pits, one of which was located within the centre of the monument. This pit was truncated in the Early Iron Age. The surviving primary fill produced worked flint (c. 4000-3200 BC) and pottery that has a date range of c. 4000-800 BC. It has been suggested (MacPhearson-Grant, pers comm.) that the pottery could be Neolithic.
- 5.6.4 The post holes contained light grey silty clay whereas the two remaining pits contained mid grey-brown silty clay. The function of the pits remains unclear.
- 5.6.5 The Rectangular Monument (G5024) (Figure 12) (Plates 10, 11 & 12) was located in Area 2. Aligned northeast-southwest, it had a maximum length of c.24m, a width of 12m and it comprised a complete enclosed ditch with a U-shaped profile with a flat, slightly concave base. It had a width that varied between 1.40m and 1.89m and it had a depth that varied between 0.80m and 0.91m. The fill comprised a multitude of thin layers of coloured silts sealed by a thicker layer of mid-dark brown silty brickearth. This upper layer produced worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) including a very fine specimen of a Sutton C type barbed and tanged arrowhead (c. 2500-1550 BC) and pottery, producing a date range of c. 4000-2000 BC. The multitude of various silts also produced pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.

- 5.6.6 The excavation of the extreme southern corner revealed that it had been truncated by Evaluation Trench 13, of the 2013 evaluation. However, the evaluation report showed no archaeology present within this trench (McNicoll-Norbury 2013. illus 2a).
- 5.6.7 Ring ditch (G5025) (Figure 13) was also located in Area 2. The southwest part of the circuit continued beyond the LoE. It had an ovate shape, a northeast-southwest alignment and a maximum length of c.50m and a width of 40m. The ditch had a profile that consisted, primarily, of steep sloping sides and a flat, slightly concave base (Plate 13). Part of the western quadrant, however, had a slightly stepped outer edge. The width varied between 1.45m and 2.85m and the depth varied between 0.77m and 1.14m. During the 2013 Archaeological Evaluation, part of the southeast circuit was examined in Trench 7 and was subsequently re- investigated during Phase One in 2014.
- 5.6.8 Within the ring-ditch were a series of thin layers of coloured silts sealed by an upper fill comprised dark grey-brown silty brickearth that contained worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and Early Bronze Age pottery dated c. 2000-1500 BC. The various layers of silts also produced worked flint with the same date range and Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pottery, producing a date range of c. 4000-1550 BC.
- 5.6.9 Within the interior of the ring ditch was an undated group (G5026) of five pits and two post holes. All five pits were oval in shape. One was aligned north-south, three were aligned northeast-southwest and one aligned northwest-southeast. Their fill comprised light-mid grey brown silts. Both post holes were circular in shape and were also filled with light-mid grey brown silts.
- 5.6.10 Ring ditch (G5027) (Figure 12) (Plate 10 & 14) was also located in Area 2. Although the southern part of the circuit continued beyond the LoE it was still possible to determine that the ring ditch also had an ovate shape on a north-south alignment. It was considerably smaller than ring ditch G5025, having a minimum length of c.25m and a width of 25m. The ditch had a profile that consisted, primarily, of very steep sloping sides and a flat, slightly concave base. The width varied between 1.28m and 1.65m and the depth varied between 0.50m and 1.18m. The east quadrant truncated the southwest end of the rectangular shaped monument.
- 5.6.11 The upper fill of the ring ditch comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that sealed a series of thin layers of coloured silts. The upper-most layer contained intrusive Late Bronze Age worked flint (c. 1150-900 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-1550 BC. The various layers of silts also produced residual undated worked flint and Early Bronze Age pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC. A 'placed' deposit within a shallow, circular shaped feature was set within the upper fill of the ring ditch and located within the western circuit (Plate 15 & 16). The deposit comprised very badly preserved pottery (too degraded to survive excavation) within a ring of flint pebbles, lining the interface of the cut.

- 5.6.12 Barrow G5028 (Figure 14) (Plate 17) was situated at the southern LoE of Area 1 and 12m southeast of ring ditch G5025. It was formed by a single, complete ring ditch that had a diameter of 15m. The ditch had an average width of 1.20m, a depth of 0.50m and had an irregular U-shaped profile with both a concave and flat base.
- 5.6.13 The ditch contained an upper layer of mid grey-brown silt that sealed a primary layer of dark grey-brown silty brickearth that lay against the inner edge of the ring ditch and represented the erosion of the central mound. The upper layer produced worked flint (c. 4000-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.14 Truncating the east quadrant of the ring ditch were two shallow pits (G5029). Both were oval in plan, one being aligned northwest-southeast, the other, northeast-southwest and both contained mid brown silt. The smaller, northeast-southwest aligned pit contained a single Early Bronze Age cremation vessel; a collared urn (Plate 18) dated c. 2000-1500 BC.
- 5.6.15 Barrow G5030 (Figure 15) was situated in Area 3 and comprised two ring ditches. The outer ring ditch had a diameter of 20m and had a single 'entrance' situated in the southeast quadrant. The entrance had a width of 3m, formed by two opposing termini that differed in width and depth. The eastern terminus had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.35, whereas the southern terminus had a width of 1.80m and a depth of 0.80m. This terminus contained a scattered Mid Bronze Age cremation vessel and contents, dated c. 1550-1350 BC. The east side of the outer ring ditch had an average width of 0.50m. The depth fluctuated between 0.20m and 0.45m forming a variety of u-shaped profiles. The remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ of the circuit widened to an average width of 2m with a depth of 0.80m, forming a broad V-shape profile.
- 5.6.16 The fill of the outer ring ditch comprised mid grey silt that produced worked flint (c. 9200-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 3700-1600 BC.
- 5.6.17 The inner ring ditch was a complete circuit positioned off centre – slightly to the northwest. It had a diameter of 15m and had an average width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.40m forming a narrow V-shaped profile. The fill consisted of relatively clean light-mid grey silt that produced worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-1500 BC.
- 5.6.18 Within the middle of the barrow were two pits (G5031). The largest pit was located in the centre, aligned northeast-southwest with a concave base. It had a length of 1.88m, a width of 1.52m and a depth of 0.25m. The fill comprised mid grey silt that contained a single flint scraper (SF: 29). Though centrally placed, there was a complete absence of skeletal material within the pit to confirm that

this feature was a burial site. It should be noted that the ground conditions throughout the development site were very acidic and bone survival was almost non-existent.

- 5.6.19 The second, smaller oval shaped pit had an east-west alignment and truncated the western edge of the larger pit. It also had a concave base and had a length of 1.05m, a width of 1m, a depth of 0.27m and contained mid grey-brown clayey silt. Again, there was no evidence to confirm this feature as a burial.
- 5.6.20 Barrow G5032 (Figure 16) (Plate 19) was situated in Area 2 approximately 12m northeast of ring ditch G5025. It was formed by a single, complete ring ditch that had a diameter of 24m. The northern section lay under a High Voltage Cable and was not accessible. The ring ditch of this barrow was the most substantial of the monuments encountered on the development site, as it had a considerable width and depth. It had a width that varied between of 2.44m and 3.70m and a depth that varied between 0.92m and 1.25m. The profile consisted of very steep sloping sides and a flat, slightly concave base.
- 5.6.21 The upper fill of the ring ditch comprised dark grey-brown very silty brickearth that produced Neolithic-Late Bronze Age worked flint (c. 4000-900 BC) including a re-worked fragment of a polished axe head (SF: 78), Early Bronze Age pottery, dated c. 2000-1500 BC and intrusive Mid-Late Bronze Age (c. 1550-1150 BC) pottery. These date ranges are consistent with the length of time that it would have taken for a ditch of this size to silt up.
- 5.6.22 The upper fill sealed a series of layers comprising varying mid orange-brown silty brickearth, interspersed with lenses of light-mid grey silts that produced Neolithic-Early Bronze Age worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC).
- 5.6.23 Examination of the deposition of the fill of the ring ditch suggested that the barrow may have had an outer bank. Elements within the fill indicated that there had been considerable slumping of re-deposited material, over several stages (including primary deposition) from the outer edge of the ring ditch.
- 5.6.24 Within the interior of the barrow was a group (G5033) of eight pits. All were oval in shape. Two were aligned north-south, one northeast-southwest and four aligned northwest-southeast. Their fill comprised light-mid grey brown silts. Two produced Late Bronze Age pottery (c. 1350-1150 BC) and one of those truncated the northwest inner edge of the ring ditch.
- 5.6.25 Barrow (G5034) (Figure 12) (Plate 10 & 20) was also located in Area 2 and was situated 3m west of ring ditch G5027. It was also formed by a single, complete ring ditch that had a diameter of 14m. The southwest section of the circuit continued beyond the south LoE. The ditch had a width that

varied between 1.29m and 1.72m and a depth that varied between 0.93m and 1.13m. The profile consisted of very steep, almost vertical, sides and a flat, slightly undulating base.

- 5.6.26 Within the ring ditch were a series of thin layers of varying colours of mid orange-brown silty brickearth, interspersed with lenses of light-mid grey silts, containing worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC), sealed by an upper fill that comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint (c.2500-900 BC) and pottery dated c. 2300-1500 BC.
- 5.6.27 Enclosed within the circuit of the ditch was a single pit (G5035) (Plate 21) situated southeast of the centre. It had a rectangular shape and had a length of 1.78m, a width of 1.42m and a depth of 0.70m. The upper fill, though contaminated by bioturbation, comprised mid grey-brown very silty brickearth that sealed a series of layers of varying coloured silty brickearth and silts that produced a concentrated lens of degraded pottery (c. 2800-1500 BC). The series of silt layers also produced worked flint (c. 4000-2500 BC) and pottery dated c. 4000-3350 BC. Once more, there was a complete absence of skeletal material to confirm that this feature was a burial.
- 5.6.28 An additional barrow may have been encountered within the southeast corner of Area 6. Extending out from the south LoE was a large curvilinear ditch (G5036) that would have had a diameter of c. 20m. Although severely truncated by later features, the remnants suggested that the ditch would have had a width of 3m and a depth of 1.20m. It had very steep sloping sides and a flat, slightly concave base. The surviving fill comprised layers of orange-brown silty brickearth and mid grey-brown silts that produced Neolithic worked flint (c. 4000-2100).
- 5.6.29 The Early Bronze Age landscape within the development site also contained a succession of overlapping trackways, linear features, a possible enclosure and pits.
- 5.6.30 Located in Area 1, a series of overlapping linear features, forming a succession of trackways, were aligned northwest-southeast. The majority of the linear features were formed by segmented sections, whereas, at least one trackway was formed by two, longer continuous parallel sections. One of the continuous sections truncated and continued the course of an earlier Neolithic linear feature (G5013). It is possible that the Neolithic feature may have been an influencing factor when positioning the trackways. The position of the trackways would also seem to have divided the monumental landscape into two halves.
- 5.6.31 Though all belonging to the Early Bronze Age, it was not possible to determine a chronological relationship between the various linear features, though it would seem that two distinctive types of linear were used. Group G5037 therefore comprises those linear features that were formed of segments and Group G5038 is formed by the two continuous parallel linear features. The

combination of linear types formed a feature that had an overall length of 150m and a maximum width of 20m.

- 5.6.32 Group G5037 was formed of seven segments of varying length. Their widths, though varied, were more or less based on a narrow channel characteristic and had U-shaped profiles. Their depth also varied between 0.10m and 0.25m. The fill of each feature comprised light-mid grey-brown silts that produced worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 2300-1700 BC.
- 5.6.33 Group G5038 comprised two parallel and continuous linear features, again with U-shaped profiles. Their width varied between 0.40m and 0.60m and their depth between 0.15m and 0.30m. The fill also comprised light-mid grey-brown silts, producing worked flint of the same date range and pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.34 Also located in Area 1 were two isolated linear features. One (G5039) was observed extending out from the southeast LoE. Aligned northwest-southeast, it had a V-shaped profile with a concave base, a minimum length of 3, a width of 0.85m and had a depth of 0.36m. The fill comprised light-mid grey brown silty brickearth that produced Early Bronze Age pottery dated c. 2300-1700 BC.
- 5.6.35 The second linear feature (G5040) comprised six irregular shaped segments, aligned northwest-southeast. They were of varying length and width and extended across the landscape in Area 1 for a combined length of 45m. Each had undulating bases. The fill of each segment contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.36 Early Bronze Age linear features also occurred within Area 2. Two were isolated, single features and one comprised of a group of several segments.
- 5.6.37 Linear feature (G5041) was situated between ring ditch G5025 and barrow G5032. The relationship between the features was not determined. The linear formed a 90° right angle, orientated on a northeast axis. It had a U-shaped profile and had a maximum length of 12m, a width of 0.30m, and a depth of 0.20m. The fill comprised light-mid grey silt that produced worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 2000-1550 BC.
- 5.6.38 The second isolated linear (G5042) was located at the west end of Area 2 and had a northwest-southeast alignment. It was observed for a length of 10m and it had a U-shaped profile, a width of 0.72m and a depth of 0.47m. The linear also truncated the southwest side of an earlier Neolithic linear feature. The fill comprised light-mid grey-brown silt that produced Early Bronze Age pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.

- 5.6.39 The group of linear segments (G5043) were situated immediately north of and between ring ditch G5027 and the Rectangular Monument (G5024). Consisting of six segments of varying length, they formed a group that may have served as a short track way. It had a northwest-southeast alignment. The segments also had U-shaped profiles and had an average width of 0.30m and depth of 0.25m. They contained mid grey silts that contained worked flint (c. 9200-1550 BC) and Early Bronze Age pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.40 With the exception of barrow G5030, the Early Bronze Age observed in Area 3 comprised a single isolated linear feature and three linear groupings.
- 5.6.41 The single linear feature, G5044, had a north-south alignment, a wide U-shaped profile, a length of 15m, a width of 0.65m and a depth of 0.38m. It contained light-mid grey-brown silt that produced Early Bronze Age pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.42 Linear group (G5045) was situated southwest of, and truncated by, the outer ring ditch of barrow G5030. Consisting of three linear features aligned northeast-southwest, they all had U-shaped profiles, a length of 7m, an average width of 0.90m and an average depth of 0.50m. Each contained three layers. The upper layer comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that sealed a central layer of light grey-brown silt. The primary layer comprised light brown silt. The upper layers produced Early Bronze Age pottery dated c. 2300-1700 BC.
- 5.6.43 The second linear group, G5046, situated immediately north of barrow G5030 comprised two parallel curvilinear features that may have formed a structure. The inner curvilinear was U-shaped in plan, forming a 'horseshoe'. The outer curvilinear respected and ran slightly parallel with the crescent of the horseshoe. Both features had U-shaped profiles that varied in width and depth and both were filled with light grey silts that produced pottery dated c. 1600-1500 BC.
- 5.6.44 The third group, G5047, consisted of 3 linear features, aligned northeast-southwest that continued beyond the north LoE. Two were parallel and all three terminated near the same location (truncated by a later ditch). They had V-shaped profiles with a flat base, an average length of 20m. Their width varied between 0.60m and 0.75m and their depth varied between 0.20m and 0.40m. The fill of each consisted mid grey-brown clayey silts that produced a pottery date range of c. 4000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.45 Early Bronze Age linear features also occurred within Area 4 and were located next to two possible enclosures, one possibly being Neolithic (G5021). Both enclosures continued beyond the north LoE. The proximity of the linear features and their relationship with the enclosures remains unclear.
- 5.6.46 Enclosure G5048 consisted of a single linear at a c. 45° angle, orientated on a northwest-southeast axis forming a corner. The linear had an irregular U-shaped profile, a length of 15m, a width that

varied between 0.50m and 1m, and it had an average depth of 0.30m. The fill comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced Early Bronze Age pottery dated c. 2100-1700 BC.

- 5.6.47 Linear G5049 was situated between the enclosures and had a curvilinear appearance. It had a U-shaped profile, a length of c. 15m, a width of 0.28m and depth of 0.34m. The fill comprised light-mid grey-brown silt that produced worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.48 Linear G5050 was situated immediately south of, and parallel with enclosure (G5021). Aligned east-west, the linear also had a U-shaped profile. It had a length of 15m, a maximum width of 1.30m and a depth of 0.30m. The linear contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that also produced pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.49 A single linear feature, (G5051), aligned northwest-southeast, was observed on Area 5. It had a wide U-shaped profile, a length of 15m a width of 0.85m a depth of 0.65m and contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery date c. 2000-1600 BC.
- 5.6.50 There were ten linear features in Area 6 that formed four groupings.
- 5.6.51 The first group (G5052) was situated near the north corner. It comprised six segments had a northwest-southeast alignment and each segment had a U-shaped profile and varied in length and width. The group therefore had an overall length of c. 55m and a maximum width of 5m. The fill of each segment contained mid grey silts that produced worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.52 Group G5053 was made up of four very small, shallow segments aligned north south. Each segment varied in length from 1.20m to 4.80m and each had an average width of 0.35m and depth of 0.05m. The fill within each segment comprised light grey silt that also produced worked flint dated c. 4000-1550 BC and pottery also dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.53 The third group (G5054) consisted of two segments situated next to the north LoE that had a northeast-southwest alignment. This group had wide U-shaped profiles, an overall length of c. 22m, an average width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.27m. Each segment was filled with dark grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 2300-1700 BC.
- 5.6.54 The final group (G5055) comprised of a single, continuous linear feature, aligned northwest southeast. It also had a wide U-shaped profile. It had a length of 35m, a maximum width of 1.28m and an average depth of 0.50m. The fill comprised three layers of dark, mid and light grey-brown silts that produced pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.

- 5.6.55 Area 7 was divided and subdivided by numerous linear features. However, none could be comfortably assigned an Early Bronze Age date. Only two interventions [004] and [188] produced pottery from this period. The date range being c. 2800-1500 BC.
- 5.6.56 The pits belonging to this phase were observed in Areas 1, 4, 6 and 7.
- 5.6.57 Pit Group G5056, located in Area 1, comprised two pits that were situated 23m apart. The first had an ovate shape, a northeast-southwest alignment and a length of 1.66m, a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.06m. The fill comprised mottled orange-brown and grey silty brickearth that contained pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC. The second also had the same shape and alignment. It had a length of 0.31m, a width of 0.28m and a depth of 0.29m. It contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 2300-1700 BC.
- 5.6.58 An isolated Pit (5057) was situated at the southwest end of Area 4. Also aligned northeast-southwest, it had a length of 80m, a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.22m. It contained light grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint and pottery, both dated c. 2800-1500 BC.
- 5.6.59 Pit Group 5058 was located within the northeast corner of Area 4. The group comprised three features, all differing in shape and orientation. The first and largest pit was ovate and had a northeast-southwest alignment and contained numerous layers of varying coloured silts and clay that produced pottery dated c. 2100-1550 BC. The second pit had an irregular shape and was also on the same alignment. It had a length of 3.32m, a width of 91m and a depth of 51m. The fill comprised mid orange-brown and dark brown silty brickearth that contained pottery dated c. 2100-1700 BC. The third and smallest pit was circular, had a diameter of 0.34m and a depth of 0.17m and was filled with mid orange-brown and dark brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 2000-1700BC.
- 5.6.60 An isolated pit (G5059) was situated within the southeast corner of Area 6. It had a circular shape and a diameter of 0.60m, a depth of 0.30m and contained mid-dark grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 2000-1700 BC.
- 5.6.61 Isolated pit G5060 was also within Area 6 but situated near the north corner. It had an ovate shape, a northeast-southwest alignment and had a length of 0.59m, a width of 0.50m and a depth of 0.10m. The fill comprised grey-brown silty brickearth that contained worked flint and pottery dated c. 2800-1700 BC.
- 5.6.62 An isolated and elongated pit (G5061) was located in Area 7 and situated near the east corner. It was roughly aligned north-south and had a length of 2.40m, a width of 0.28m and a depth of 0.15m. It contained light grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 2000-1900 BC.

5.6.63 The remaining pit (G5062) belonging to this phase was also located within Area 7. Situated near the southwest corner it was truncated by an undated pit. It had a circular shape and a diameter of 0.58m and a depth of 0.25m. The fill comprised brown silt that sealed a Collared cremation Urn dated c. 1900-1700 BC.

5.7 Period 3 - The Mid Bronze Age (Figure 11)

5.7.1 The prehistoric landscape within the development site experienced another transformation during the Middle Bronze Age. Farming again became the focus. The archaeological investigation of Areas 2 and 4 revealed that the landscape north and west of the monuments was divided into a coaxial field system, as the divisions (potentially six across Areas 2 and 4) were characteristically uniform and rectangular, forming plots that adhered to an axial symmetry based on a northwest-southeast alignment. With the exception of the terminus of one linear feature, the field system respected the earlier monuments, thereby suggesting that they were still visible in the landscape when the field system was developed. In addition, parallel linear features also appeared within the field system and probably acted as a series of droveways, suggesting that the farming of livestock instead of cereal production, took place. This suggestion that the new field system could have been wholly set aside for pastoral farming is reinforced by a complete absence of cereal storage pits. There were only five pits positively identified from this period, none of which were used for cereal storage.

5.7.2 The coaxial field system consisted of five extensive linear divisions, all on a northwest-southeast alignment. Some were longer than others but all five fitted within and divided the area in between the monuments and the northwest LoE. There is evidence that the formation for this system was an Early Bronze Age concept, as at least one of the divisions projects from and increases the length of a previously existing linear grouping G5043. A second division truncates the length of another earlier (undated) linear feature. The following description for each division begins with the division that extended G5043.

5.7.3 The extension G5063 had a length of 30m, creating a combined linear with a total length of 60m. It had a wide U-shaped profile, a maximum width of 0.70m, an average depth of 0.15m and contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.

5.7.4 The second division (G5064) was situated 15m northeast of G5063 comprising two segments and was the only division to truncate a monument (ring ditch G5025). This linear had a U-shaped profile with an alternating concave and flat base. It had a maximum length of 95m, a maximum width of 0.75m and a maximum depth of 0.70m. It contained three distinct layers. The upper-most comprised mid-dark brown silty brickearth that produced Mesolithic-Neolithic worked flint (c. 9200-2100 BC) and Mid Bronze Age pottery dating from c. 1550-1350 BC. The secondary layer

comprised mid orange-brown silty brickearth mixed with lenses of light-dark grey-brown silts. The primary fill comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth.

- 5.7.5 Division G5065 was situated 20m northeast of G5064 comprised of two segments that, combined, produced a total length of 70m with a 5m gap between them. The southeast terminus turned south for a length of 3.50m before merging with the northern edge of the ring ditch. The linear had a U-shaped profile, an average width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.16m. It also contained three distinct layers of coloured brickearth. The upper fill comprised light grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.
- 5.7.6 The fourth division (G5066) was situated c. 23m northeast of G5065 and was formed by two parallel linear features that overlapped in places. One linear was slightly wider and longer than the other. Together they had a maximum length of 33m, a combined width of 2m and a maximum depth of 0.20m. Both terminated at barrow G5032, respecting the monument. The fill of both features comprised mid-dark brown silty brickearth that produced residual worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and Mid Bronze Age pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.
- 5.7.7 The fifth and final division (G5067) of the field system lay 18m northeast of G5066 and comprised two segments that, when combined, produced a total length of 67m with a 5m gap between them. The linear had a U-shaped profile, an average width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.16m. It contained a fill comprised dark grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint (c. 1550-1150 BC) and pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.
- 5.7.8 The relationship of divisions G5064, G5065 and ring ditch G5028 is of interest. Whereas all of the remaining monuments are respected by the field system, ring ditch G5028 seems to have been incorporated. Division G5064 extended for 15m into the southwest quadrant. Opposite, the north east quadrant of the ring ditch could have acted as an extension, effectively extending G5065 by an additional 25m thereby giving both divisions a length of 95m and terminating on the same longitudinal position (as does the fifth division). Whether the southeast quadrant of the ring ditch was also utilised is unclear. It is also worth noting that the end of the north east quadrant (in effect the east quadrant) would become a nodal point for activity during the Late Iron Age and Roman phases.
- 5.7.9 Situated at the northwest end of the field system, created by divisions (G5066) and (G5067) were two pairs of parallel linear features that probably acted as droeways. Though both are dated as belonging to the Mid Bronze Age, it is likely that one pre-dated the other.

- 5.7.10 The earliest of the droveways (G5068) may have been the one that extended the furthest into the field system formed by (G5066) and (G5067). Here two parallel linear sections entered the field in a northwest-southeast direction before turning at 90°. The outer section had a total length of 16m, a U-shaped profile and an average width of 0.65m and a depth of 0.32m. The upper-most fill comprised mottled mid grey-brown and light grey silty brickearth that produced residual Neolithic-Early Bronze Age worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) including a fragment of polished axe and Mid Bronze Age pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC. The primary fill consisted mottled mid orange-brown and light grey silts. The inner section was situated 2.5m on the inside and comprised two segments that had a combined length of 17m, with a 4m gap in between. Each segment had a U-shaped profile and a maximum width of 1.35m and a depth of 0.78m. Primary layers of varying coloured silts were sealed by an upper layer of dark grey-brown silty brickearth. Both segments produced residual Neolithic-Early Bronze Age worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and Mid Bronze Age pottery, giving a date range of c. 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.7.11 Both sections terminated in a position to 'feed' livestock into the field formed by G5066 and G5067. The inner segmented section overlapped part of G5066, effectively sealing off that area of the field perhaps in an effort to keep any livestock from encroaching into the other fields.
- 5.7.12 The second, perhaps later, droveway (G5069) also constitutes two parallel linear features. As before, the feature entered the field on a northwest-southeast alignment. The outer section had a length of 10m before turning 90° in a northeast-southwest direction for an additional 18m. It had a U-shaped profile and an average width of 0.65m and a depth of 0.55m. The primary fill of brown silt was sealed by an upper layer of darker brown silt that contained residual Neolithic pottery (c.4000-3350 BC) and Neolithic-Mid Bronze Age worked flint, giving a date range of c.4000-1350 BC. The inner section was situated 3m on the inside. It had a length of over 10m before turning 90° for an additional 15m. It also had a U-shaped profile, and had an average width of 0.70m and a depth of 0.57m. Layers of varying coloured silts were sealed by dark grey-brown silty brickearth that also produced residual worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and Mid Bronze Age pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.
- 5.7.13 Both sections also terminated in a position to 'feed' livestock into the three fields formed by G5063, G5064, G5065 and G5066.
- 5.7.14 The location of at least one other linear feature and an elongated pit implies that the pastoral landscape may have expanded into the open area east of the monuments and used older landmarks, such as the Early Bronze Age segmented linear grouping (G5040) of Area 1 to divide the area.

- 5.7.15 The linear feature (G5070) had a northeast-southwest alignment. It was observed for a length of 55m and continued beyond the northeast and south west LoE. The linear had a V-shaped profile with a concave base and had an average width of 1m and a depth of 0.35m.
- 5.7.16 It contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint (c. 4000-900 BC) and pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.
- 5.7.17 The suggestion that older landmarks, such as the Early Bronze Age segmented linear grouping (G5040) of Area 1 were re-used is implied by the presence of an additional elongated pit, added to those that comprised that grouping. The pit G5071 had an irregular shape with a length of 5m, an average width of 0.37m and a maximum depth of 0.15m. It contained light-mid grey-brown silty brickearth that also produced worked flint (c. 4000-900 BC) and pottery dated c. 1600-1350 BC.
- 5.7.18 Other features across the development site included a short linear feature and two pits in Area 1, a group of parallel linear features that overlapped Areas 2 and 4, four linear features within Area 3 and two short linear features, a group of three pits and a possible linear terminus in Area 4. There was a complete absence of identified features from this period in Areas 5-7.
- 5.7.19 The short linear feature G5072 in Area 1 had an east-west alignment and had an irregular U-shaped profile, a length of 7m, a width of 1m and a depth of 0.20m. The fill comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced residual worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 1600-1350 BC.
- 5.7.20 The larger pit G5073 was situated next to the east LoE in Area 1 and truncated a segment of the Early Bronze Age track way (G5037). Aligned northeast-southwest, it had a length of 2.30m, a width of 1.40m and a depth of 0.87m. It contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint (c. 2500-1350 BC) and pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.
- 5.7.21 The smaller pit G5074 was located at the east end of Area 2 and north of the east quadrant of ring ditch G5025. It had an ovate shape, a northwest-southeast alignment and had a length of 0.70m, a width of 0.36m and a depth of 0.12m. The fill comprised grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.7.22 The group of parallel linear features overlapping Areas 2 and 4 had a northeast-southwest alignment and were situated on the west side of field division G5063. Three of the features G5075 were paired and may represent the northeast end of a segmented driveway. The fourth linear (G5076) terminates next to the northwest terminus of the field division, effectively sealing off that area.

- 5.7.23 Group (G5075) included three short linear segments. Two formed an overall length of 20m, whereas the third, parallel linear had a length of 5m. They all had U-shaped profiles, an average width of 0.42m and an average depth of 0.15m. Their fill comprised dark grey-brown silt that contained worked flint that produced a date range of c. 4000-1150 BC and pottery dated 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.7.24 The fourth linear (G5076) continued beyond the southwest LoE. It was observed for a length of 12m and had a wide V-shaped profile with a concave base, an average width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.60m. The fill comprised of mid-dark grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.
- 5.7.25 The linear features located within Area 3 included a large ditch and a parallel pair of features.
- 5.7.26 The large ditch G5077 was one of the more substantial features observed on the development site and was vastly different to the prehistoric linear features that had preceded it and therefore may have formed the northern boundary of the Mid Bronze Age landscape observed within the development area. Aligned east-west, it crossed Area 3. It had a V-shaped profile and had a minimum length of 50m, a maximum width of 3m and a depth of 1.20m. It contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced worked flint with a date range of c. 4000-1150 BC and a considerable quantity of pottery dated c. 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.7.27 The pair of parallel linear features (G5078) may represent the end of another driveway. They were aligned northeast-southwest and continued beyond the north LoE. Both had a length of 20m before terminating c.2.50m north of the large ditch. They formed a combined width of 3m, with a 1m gap in between, and each had a V-shaped profile with a concave base, a width of 1m and a depth of 0.25m. The fill within each consisted of a mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced residual worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.7.28 Also belonging to this phase of Area 3 was an irregular shaped pit (G5079) that truncated the southern terminus of the outer ring ditch. It contained a scattered Mid Bronze Age cremation vessel and contents, dated c. 1550-1350 BC.
- 5.7.29 The remaining features identified as belonging to the Mid Bronze Age were located in Area 4 and consisted of two short linear features, a group of three pits and a possible linear terminus.
- 5.7.30 The two short linear features (G5080) were also paired and although there was no apparent relationship with the two driveways 20m to the east, they may also have had a use of corralling livestock. One had a length of 12m the other had a length of 5m. Together they formed a feature that had a combined width of 3.50m. Both had U-shaped profiles, an average width of 1m, a depth

of 0.30m and a fill comprising light-mid grey-brown silt that produced pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.

5.7.31 The group of three pits (G5081) was situated toward the northeast corner and one truncated the inner linear of (G5069). They were circular in shape and each had a diameter of 1.60m, a depth of 0.25m. Both also contained mottled light and dark grey-brown silts that produced pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.

5.7.32 The possible linear terminus (G5082) extended from the north LoE for a length of 3.5m and had a northwest-southeast alignment. It had a wide U-shaped profile, a width of 1.20m, a depth of 0.23m and contained moderate grey-brown silt that produced pottery dated c. 1550-1350 BC.

5.8 Period 4 - The Late Bronze Age (Figure 12)

5.8.1 The prehistoric landscape during the Late Bronze Age underwent a slight modification. Farming however remained the focus. The Coaxial field system was slightly altered but the plots more or less remained unchanged and were maintained. The appearance of a new linear feature on the southeast side of the field system linked up with yet respected ring ditch G5027 and sealed off Area 1. The complete absence of features from this period in Area 1 suggests that this part of the landscape was unused during this phase. Other alterations to the field system took place at opposite ends. The series of droveways at the northeast end may have fallen into disuse, as they were cut off by another linear feature that also narrowed the width of the field created by (G5065) and (G5066). Division (G5064) was re-cut to maintain it. The group of linear features (G5075) at the southwest end of the field system was now used to enclose three large grain storage pits, suggesting that the field system had now been set aside for cereal production. Other features within the wider landscape consisted of isolated ditches/gullies in Areas 2, 3 and 6, and two pits within Area 4. A larger 'sunken feature' also appeared in Area 4.

5.8.2 The alterations to the earlier coaxial field system and the additions identified within Area 4 are discussed further below.

5.8.3 Linear feature G5083, situated in Area 2, was added to the southeast side of the field system and effectively sealed off Area 1. It had a northeast-southwest alignment and a complete length of 54m. The southwest terminus linked with and respected the northeast quadrant of barrow G5028, just north of the area that would become the nodal point for activity during the Late Iron Age and Roman phases. The linear had a V-shaped profile with a flat base, an average width of 0.89m and a depth of 0.23m. The fill comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced both worked flint and pottery with a date range of c. 1350-1150 BC.

- 5.8.4 A linear feature (G5084), projecting from the north LoE within the northeast corner of Area 4 would have also cut off the droveways, and most of the northwest end of the field created by divisions (G5066) and (G5067). Implying that the droveways were no longer required or had fallen out of use. Observed for a length of 10m, the linear was aligned northeast-southwest and had a U-shaped profile, a width of 0.54m and a depth of 0.28m. It contained mottled mid and dark brown clayey silt that produced pottery dated c. 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.8.5 A second linear feature (G5085) created by a series of interwoven elongated and smaller linear features, was positioned c. 3m southwest of and parallel with G5066; in effect reducing the width of that field. The southeast end terminated c. 2.50m from barrow G5032, suggesting that the monument was still visible. The northwest end extended 25m beyond the end of G5066 effectively cutting off the droveways situated in the northeast corner of Area 4, reinforcing the suggestion that they were no longer required. The fill of the combination of features comprised mid-dark grey-brown silty brickearth that contained worked flint (c.4000-900 BC) and pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC.
- 5.8.6 Another, shorter, narrower linear feature (G5086) was situated on the opposite side of (G5066). Also, parallel, it had a U-shaped profile, a length of 20m, a width of 0.40m, a depth of 0.20m and contained brown silt that produced pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC.
- 5.8.7 A group (G5087) of three pits and a post hole was also located within the northeast corner. The largest pit had ovate shape, an east-west alignment and had a length of 2.90m, a width of 1.45m and a depth of 0.70m. It contained a sequence of layers of varying coloured silts that contained undated worked flint and pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC. Two were of equal size had a slight northeast-southwest alignment. One was situated next to linear G5084 the other truncated the inner linear of droveway G5069. Both contained mid-dark grey-brown silty brickearth, sealing layers of varying coloured silts. Both produced pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC. The post hole was situated within the course of droveway (G5068). It had a circular shape, a diameter of 0.30m and a depth of 0.20m. The fill comprised dark grey-brown silty brickearth that also contained pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC.
- 5.8.8 Division G5064 was re-cut to maintain it. The re-cut G5088 extended from, but did not truncate barrow G5028, and continued along the entire length of its predecessor. It had a U-shaped profile and contained mid-dark grey-brown silt that produced pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC.
- 5.8.9 The group of linear features G5075 and G5076 situated at the southwest end of the field system, and the appearance of a new linear feature was used to enclose a row of three large grain storage pits.

- 5.8.10 The new linear feature G5089 was situated immediately south of and was parallel with division G5063 and it truncated the terminus of G5076, creating an enclosed space within which sat the group of three storage pits. The linear had a U-shaped profile, a length of 30m, a maximum width of 0.65m, a maximum depth of 0.23m and contained mid-dark grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC.
- 5.8.11 All three pits (G5090) had an ovate shape. Two had a northeast-southwest alignment the third was aligned north-south. Their length varied between 1.34m and 1.60m, their width between 1.18m and 1.28m and their depth varied between 0.33m and 1.28m. The fill within each comprised the same dark grey-brown silts as contained within the Neolithic grain storage pits. As seen before, impressions of seed-grain were present in the floor of the pits and charred cereal grain was recovered. The bases hadn't been scorched. The fill of each pit also contained a worked flint assemblage (c. 4000-900 BC) and pottery that produced a date range of c. 1550-600 BC.
- 5.8.12 A fourth pit (G5091) situated c. 15m southwest of the group had a northwest-southeast alignment, a length of 2.40m, a width of 1.30m and a depth of 0.57m. It contained a series of layers of varying coloured silts and clays that produced worked flint (c. 4000-2200 BC) and pottery dated c. 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.8.13 A segment of linear group G5092 immediately south of the three storage pits may have originally belonged to the Mid Bronze Age. However, pottery recovered from the contents produced a slightly later date range of c. 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.8.14 An isolated short linear feature G5093 was situated c. 15m east of pit group G5090. Aligned northeast-southwest it had U-shaped profile, a length of 7.50m, a width of 0.45m and a depth of 0.36m. Its fill comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that contained pottery dated c. 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.8.15 Of special interest was the appearance of a potential Sunken Featured Building (SFB) at the northwest end of the new linear field division G5085. This was the only feature of its type recorded within the development site. Orientated east-west the feature G5094 (Plate 22) had an irregular shape that had a maximum length of 4m and a width of 3.30m. The feature was shallow, being only 0.13m and its base undulated. A hearth was not present. Set within the base were a series of randomly placed post holes. The main fill, and that of the post holes, consisted of reddish-brown silty brickearth that contained a worked flint assemblage (c. 4000-900 BC) and pottery dated c. 1550-1150 BC. Though there was no definitive evidence to establish it as an SFB, this feature shared similarities with a Mid Bronze Age group of potential sunken featured buildings recently excavated at Aylesham, Kent (SWAT Archaeology, forthcoming) c.13.5km (c. 8.4 miles) west of Deal.

Suggesting that there may be a regional trend for this type of structure during the later Bronze Age periods.

- 5.8.16 There were 3 isolated linear features situated within Area 3 belonging to this phase. All three continued beyond the LoE so their function and relationship could not be determined. Two of these, G5095 and G5096, were aligned north-south and one, G5097, had an east-west alignment. All three had U-shaped profiles. Those aligned north-south were observed for a length of 8m and they had an average width of 0.57m and a depth of 0.16m. Their fill comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that contained worked flint (c. 1550-900 BC) and pottery dated c. 1550-1150 BC. The linear feature aligned east-west had a length of 9m and terminated at the outer ring ditch of barrow G5030. It had a width of 0.60m, a depth of 0.33m and contained mid brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 1550-1150 BC.
- 5.8.17 The Late Bronze Age features, one linear and two isolated pits, located within Area 6 were the only other features identified from this phase within the development area.
- 5.8.18 The linear feature G5098 was situated next to the west LoE, had a northwest-southeast alignment and continued beyond the LoE. It was observed for a length of 65m and truncated the east side of Early Bronze Age linear feature (G5055) perhaps re-establishing the function of that feature. The linear had an average width of 1m, a depth of 0.50m and contained grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC.
- 5.8.19 Isolated Pit G5099 was located near the south LoE. It had an irregular elongated shape and was aligned northeast-southwest. It had a length of 5m, a width of 0.60m, a depth of 0.40m and contained light grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC.
- 5.8.20 Another isolated pit (G5100) was situated near the north corner. It had an ovate shape, was roughly aligned northwest-southeast and had a length of 1.14m, a width of 0.52m and a depth of 0.29m. The fill comprised of layers of mid brown, red-brown and dark grey silts and brickearth that also contained pottery dated c. 1350-1150 BC.

5.9 Period 5 - The Early & Mid Iron Age (Figure 13)

- 5.9.1 The archaeological evidence would suggest that there were few changes within the landscape during Early-Mid Iron Age. With the exception of one pit and a linear feature situated in Area 2 and a very small linear feature in Area 4, there were no identifiable features from this phase in Areas 1-6, a total area of 4.71ha. The excavation of Area 7 however, revealed the side of an extensive farmstead, represented by a series of enclosures and pits, that continued beyond the east LoE. The features contained a selection of cooking pots, drinking vessels and other domestic pottery. The

presence of the farmstead within a landscape devoid of other substantial features from this phase implies that farming was still taking place. The almost complete absence of any associated features and contemporary field systems across the development area could suggest that the landscape became one continuous open area set aside, perhaps fallow, perhaps for grazing.

- 5.9.2 Pit G5101 (Plate 23), located in Area 2, was situated within the early Bronze Age Rectangular Monument G5024. It also had a rectangular shape and also had a northeast-southwest alignment. It had a length of 2.06m, a width of 0.99m and a depth of 0.24m. It contained a series of varying coloured silts that produced Mid Iron Age pottery dated c. 400-300 BC. Its placement would suggest that the monument was still visible within the landscape and was deliberately chosen.
- 5.9.3 A section of a single, isolated linear feature (G5102) was observed in the extreme west corner of Area 2. It had a northwest-southeast alignment, a U-shaped profile and had a minimum length of 5m and had a maximum width of 0.27m and a depth of 0.42m. The fill comprised grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 1000-400 BC.
- 5.9.4 The very small linear feature (G5103) located in Area 4 had a northeast-southwest alignment, a length of 3m, a width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.20m. It contained mid grey-brown silt that produced Mid Iron Age pottery dated c. 400-300 BC.
- 5.9.5 The farmstead in Area 7 comprised at least two conjoined enclosed areas on a northwest-southeast orientation. Each enclosure contained a contemporary series of pits, post holes and other features. Other features, though undated, are likely to have belonged to this assemblage.
- 5.9.6 The northwest enclosure consisted of a single ditch (G5104) that continued beyond the LoE and was observed for a length of c. 45m. It had a V-shaped and U-shaped profile, a width that varied between 0.62m and 1.40m and a depth that varied between 0.24m and 0.63m. It contained an upper layer of mid grey-brown silty brickearth and a primary layer of mottled orange brown brickearth. The ditch produced residual worked flint (c. 2500-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 1000-800 BC. The enclosure contained a series of pits and post holes, seven of which (G5105) were dated. Each varied in size, shape and orientation. They contained varying grey-brown coloured silty brickearth and produced pottery dated c. 1000-800 BC. The enclosure also contained the terminus of a linear feature G5106, that may have divided up the interior. It was observed for a length of c. 4m and continued beyond the LoE. The linear had a U-shaped profile, a maximum width of 1.25m, a depth of 0.43m and the fill comprised four layers of varying coloured silts that produced residual worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 1000-800 BC.

- 5.9.7 The southeast enclosure was also formed by a single ditch G5107 that continued beyond the LoE and was observed for a length of c. 30m. The northwest terminal truncated the ditch of the northwest enclosure, demonstrating that this enclosure was a later addition. It had a U-shaped profile, a width that varied between 0.63m and 2.20m and a depth that varied between 0.26m and 0.70m. It contained a single fill of mid grey-brown silty brickearth that also produced residual worked flint (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 1000-800 BC. The interior was presumably divided by a short single linear feature G5108 aligned north south. Two undated elongated pits immediately north of the terminus, and on the same orientation, may have continued the intended length of this feature. The linear had a wide U-shaped profile, a length of 10m, a width of 1m and a depth of 0.20m. The fill was a light grey-brown silty brickearth and produced pottery dated c. 1000-800 BC.
- 5.9.8 Only one pit (G5109) within the enclosure could be dated. It had an ovate shape, a north-south alignment and had a length of 1.20m, a width of 1.10m and a depth of 0.12m. The fill comprised mid grey-brown silty brickearth that contained residual worked flint (c.4000-3200 BC) and pottery dated c. 1000-800 BC.
- 5.9.9 Situated outside of the farmstead, were a linear feature and two isolated pits that could be identified as belonging to this phase.
- 5.9.10 Linear feature G5110 was situated next to the northwest LoE. Aligned northwest-southeast, it had a slight V-shaped profile with a concave base, a length of 5m, a width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.42m. It contained grey-brown silt that produced pottery dated c. 1000-800 BC.
- 5.9.11 Pit G5111 was also situated near the northwest LoE and truncated an undated linear feature. The pit had an ovate shape and an east-west alignment. It had a length of 1.90m, a width of 0.70m and a depth of 0.17m. The fill was a dark grey-brown silt and produced pottery dating to c. 1000-800 BC.
- 5.9.12 The second pit, G5112, was situated within the centre of the Hengiform monument (G5022) and truncated the centre of a potential Neolithic pit, part of G5023, also at that location. The later pit had an oblong shape, a northeast-southwest alignment and had a length of 2.18m, a width of 1.23m and a depth of 0.47m. It contained a series of layers of varying coloured silts that also produced pottery dated c. 1000-800 BC.

5.10 Period 6 - The Late Iron Age (Figure 14)

- 5.10.1 The landscape within the development area experienced another transformation during the Late Iron Age; Farming presumably still being the focus. The investigation revealed that there was a Late

Iron Age presence on each of the seven areas and that certain features were more concentrated than others. Several features were precursors to features present in the Roman period and though dated as Roman, some of these most likely had Late Iron Age origins. The Late Iron Age landscape contained a very substantial ditch across Areas 1 and 7, three additional, isolated linear features and a single pit in Area 1. A large U-shaped enclosure/corral was present over-lapping Areas 2 and 4 and there was a large linear feature within Area 3. Also present were a single linear feature in Area 5 and a single pit in Area 6.

- 5.10.2 Ditch G5113, within Areas 1 and 7, had a northeast-southwest orientation and was observed for a length of over 100m before terminating in Area 1. It had an average width of 2.50m, a depth of 0.50m and a wide U-shaped profile. The upper-most, secondary fill comprised mid orange-brown silty brickearth, whereas the primary fill consisted mottled light and mid orange-brown silty brickearth. The ditch contained residual Early Iron Age pottery (c. 1000-800 BC) and pottery dated c. 50 BC-50 AD.
- 5.10.3 The isolated linear features located within Area 1 were situated in positions to suggest that there was no apparent relationship between them. Two were continuous features whereas one was formed by several segments. All had V-shaped profiles with a concave base. Linear G5114 was situated near and continued beyond the northeast LoE and had a northeast-southwest alignment and was observed for a length of 13m before terminating. It had an average width of 0.65m, a depth of 0.23m and contained grey-brown brickearth that produced residual early prehistoric pottery (c. 4000-1550 BC) and pottery dated c. 50 BC-50 AD. The second linear feature, G5115, was situated across Area 1. Aligned northwest-southeast, it had a length of 40m, a width of 0.75m and a depth of 0.20m. The fill comprised mottled mid-dark grey-brown and orange-grey-brown silts that contained pottery dated c. 50 BC-25 AD. The third linear feature (G5116) consisted of two segments of differing lengths, both aligned northwest southeast. The feature had a combined length of 30m, and it had an average width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.25m. It contained mid-dark brown silt that produced pottery dated c. 50 BC-50 AD. This feature was situated immediately next to the east quadrant of barrow G5028, a nodal point for activity during the late Iron Age and Roman phases. In addition, this feature pre-dated and was severely truncated by a series of Roman linear features.
- 5.10.4 The isolated pit (G5117) located in Area 1 was situated 32m northeast of linear G5116. The pit had an ovate shape, aligned northeast-southwest and had a length of 1.14m, a maximum width of 0.69m and a depth of 0.09m. The fill comprised mid grey-brown brickearth that contained pottery dated c. 50 BC-50 AD.
- 5.10.5 The Late Iron Age features that appeared within Areas 2 and 4 consisted of a large U-shaped enclosure/corral.

- 5.10.6 The enclosure/corral G5118 was situated at the west end of Areas 2 and 4. It comprised two linear features, aligned northwest-southeast that turned inwards to form a U-shape. The enclosure/corral had a length of 40m, and the entrance had a width of 32m. The western linear was in the form of a crescent that had a total length of c.60m. The centre of the crescent formed the base of the U-shape and its eastern section terminated within G5030. The eastern linear was curvilinear and had a length of c. 45m. Its southern section terminated before it joined the western linear, forming a 1.20m gap. It was at this location that the eastern section of the west linear contained numerous post holes, forming a palisade (Plate 24). Both linear features had a U-shaped profile. The western linear had an average width of 0.87m and a depth of 0.23m and the eastern had an average width of 1.72m and a depth of 0.24m. Both contained mid orange-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 50 BC-50/75 AD.
- 5.10.7 Area 3 had a single linear feature (G5119) associated with this phase. Aligned northwest-southeast, it crossed and continued beyond Area 3. It had a varied U and V-shaped profile and had a minimum length of 75m, a maximum width of 1.72m and a depth of 0.32m. It contained light-mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 100-50 BC.
- 5.10.8 A northeast-southwest section of linear feature G5120 was also observed within Area 5. It had a V-shaped profile, a minimum length of 25m, a width of 1.40m and a depth of 0.41m. It contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 50 BC-50 AD.
- 5.10.9 Two isolated and intercutting pits (G5121) were situated within Area 6. Both had an ovate shape and were aligned northwest-southeast. The earlier pit had a length of 0.71m, a width of 0.51m and a depth of 0.37m. The later pit had a length of 1.16m, a width of 0.52m and a depth of 0.38m. Both were filled by a series of layers of varying coloured silts that produced pottery dated up to c. 50 BC.

5.11 Period 7 - The Roman Period (Figure 15)

- 5.11.1 The landscape within the development area also experienced another transformation during the Roman period with farming still assumed to be the focus. It was noticed during the archaeological investigation that most of the Roman features were situated near to, adjacent to, or truncated the earlier Late Iron Age features suggesting that they were either precursors to several Roman features or they at least, dictated the positioning of the Roman features within the landscape. Features from this phase were present throughout the site, with the exception of Area 6 where the Roman period was absent. The Roman features were formed almost entirely of linear features with three pits.
- 5.11.2 A substantial ditch, perhaps forming the corner of a very large enclosure, stretched across Areas 1 and 7 and for a distance of over 100m, ran parallel with the large Late Iron Age ditch G5104 on Area 7. The majority of the linear features however, formed an overlapping and intercutting series

located near the south LoE of Areas 1 and 2. They also focused on and seemed to be orientated from the nodal point situated in the east quadrant of G5028. This may have been a coincidence, though as previously mentioned, this quadrant had also influenced the positioning of earlier features. Another group of linear features were located next to and truncated the Late Iron Age enclosure/corral within Area 2 and the pits truncated one of these linear features. Two linear features that may have joined to form a 90° corner were located south of the Late Iron Age linear on Area 5. Interestingly, the ceramic assemblage recovered from this phase only represents the early and mid-Roman period and confirmed that there was no activity on the development site after c. 250 AD, and yet the Roman villa at Hull Place, Sholden, which was situated c. 500m to the northwest, was still occupied in the late 4th century (Parfitt 2009).

- 5.11.3 Ditch G5122 was situated within Areas 1 and 7 and continued beyond the southeast LoE of Area 1 and the northeast LoE of Area 7. The course of the ditch in Area 1 had a minimum length of 78m while the course on Area 7 had a minimum length of 134m. The course in Area 7 was parallel with the Late Iron Age ditch G5112 which was 4m to the northwest. The profile of the Roman ditch in Area 1 was V-shaped, whereas the profile in Area 7 was a wide U-shape. Overall, the width varied between 1.40m and 2.25m, and the depth varied between 0.45m and 1.07m. The fill also varied. The secondary, upper-most layer consisted of light-mid grey-brown silty brickearth and the primary layer comprised mottled orange-brown and light grey silty brickearth. Both layers contained pottery producing a date range of c. 70-250 AD.
- 5.11.4 The complex group of interwoven and intercutting Roman linear features seemingly orientated from a nodal point situated in the east quadrant of Early Bronze Age ring ditch G5025 may represent two phases of field systems and/or a network of enclosures; the continuation of which would have been located beyond the south LoE. Due to the identical nature of the backfill within these features it was extremely difficult to determine the sequence of truncation and thus the chronology. This will need further study. The pottery recovered produced a broad date range of c. 100 BC-200 AD, though this has been narrowed down to c. 50-200 AD based on the frequency of pottery dates present.
- 5.11.5 The network of linear features was orientated on a northeast-southwest, northwest-southeast axis and based on this orientation it may be possible to separate them as follows:
- 5.11.6 The first and perhaps earliest group (G5123) comprised two linear features that formed the corner of another larger feature. In this instance the northwest-southeast section which extended from the southeast LoE, had a length of c. 50m before turning 90° and heading northeast for an additional c. 82m where it then terminated. It had a V-shape profile with a concave base, an average width of 1m and a depth of 0.60m. The fill comprised light-mid brown silty brickearth.

- 5.11.7 The second group (G5124) contained the remaining features. Two linear features also formed the corner of a larger feature that truncated the nodal point within G5028. The northeast-southwest section extended from the south LoE for a length of c. 38m before turning roughly 90° and heading southeast for a length of c. 48m where it then terminated. It had a V-shape profile with a concave base, an average width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.40m. Three short linear features aligned northeast-southwest and a fourth aligned northwest-southeast complete the group. The three shorter linear features all branched off the northwest-southeast section. One headed northeast for a length of 15m before terminating. It had a width of 0.32m and a depth of 0.16m. The other two headed southwest for a length of c. 20m where they linked with the fourth linear feature. They had an average width of 0.65m and a depth of 0.25m. The fourth linear continued beyond the south LoE and had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.38m. The fill comprised light-mid brown silty brickearth. All excavated interventions had a V-shaped profile and contained light-mid brown silty brickearth.
- 5.11.8 The linear features located at the west end of Area 2 were situated near to the Late Iron Age enclosure/corral, with the exception of one that truncated the section forming the palisade. This linear feature (G5125) was the most substantial of the group, having a width of 2.5m and a depth of 0.65m. It had a northeast-southwest alignment and extended from the south LoE for a length of 16m before terminating. It had a V-shaped profile and contained layers of mottled light grey, mid grey and orange-brown silts and brickearth. The pottery recovered was dated c. 125-175 AD.
- 5.11.9 The remaining linear features were less substantial and comprised two parallel pairs.
- 5.11.10 Linear group G5126 was made up of two features that were 12.5m apart. Both were parallel and aligned northwest-southeast and had a minimum length of 10m, an average width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.30m. They had V-shaped Profiles with concave bases and contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 75-150 AD.
- 5.11.11 The remaining group (G5127) was also parallel and had a northeast-southwest alignment. One continued beyond the LoE so its length could not be determined. However, it had a width of 1.42m and a depth of 0.88m. It also had a V-shaped profile. The other, smaller linear had a U-shaped profile, a length of 3m, a width of 0.25m and a depth of 0.06m Both features contained mid-dark grey silty brickearth that also produced pottery dated c. 75-150 AD. The smaller linear was truncated by a group of pits (G5128). These pits, ovate in shape, had a northwest-southeast alignment. The latest pit contained mid brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 50 BC-100 AD. Whereas the earlier pit contained mid grey-brown silty brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 150-200 AD.

5.11.12 The Roman presence within Area 5 was represented by two seemingly isolated linear features, (G5129), that both extended beyond the LoE. Their position and orientation however, suggests that they may have connected to form the northwest corner of a larger feature, as seen in Areas 1 and 7. Both elements had a wide V-shaped profile with a concave base, a width of 0.50m, a depth of 0.12m and were filled with mid grey-brown silty brickearth. The pottery recovered had a date range of c. 50 BC-150 AD.

5.12 Period 8 - The Medieval Period (Figure 16)

5.12.1 The excavation of the landscape within the development area revealed that there was a complete absence of activity from the mid third century AD until the eleventh century, a period of c. 850 years. The earliest pottery from this period was dated to c. 1050 AD but was residual in a later medieval feature. Activity in the medieval period primarily took place from the thirteenth century and was represented by three ditches, two of which were sealed under the modern public footpaths situated along the southern boundary of the development, implying that the placement and course of the footpaths may have been influenced by the ditches from this period. Two of the ditches had a substantial depth and the extensive ceramic date ranges contained within them most likely represents the length of time it would have taken for the ditches to fill in and fall out of use.

5.12.2 Ditch G5130 was located in Area 1 and situated under the public footpath forming the south boundary of that area and therefore had an east-west alignment. The section of ditch was observed for a length of 20m. It had a U-shaped profile, a width of 1.25m and a depth of 0.16m. The fill comprised mid-dark brown silty brickearth and contained pottery dated c. 1225-1400 AD.

5.12.3 Ditch G5131 was situated in Area 2 and extended in a northwest direction from the south boundary for a length of 85m before terminating. It had a V-shaped profile with a concave base and had an average width of 2.80m and a depth of 0.82m. It contained layers of varying coloured silts and chalky brickearth that produced pottery dated c. 1175-1500 AD.

5.12.4 Ditch G5132 was located in Area 6 and situated under the public footpath, again forming the south boundary of that area. It had a northeast-southwest alignment and continued in the direction of St. Nicolas' Church, Sholden. The section of ditch was observed for a length of c. 100m. It had a V-shaped profile with a flat base, a width of 1.82m and a depth of 1.31m. The fill also comprised layers of varying coloured silts and chalky brickearth and contained pottery producing a date range of c. 1050-1525 AD.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The following section includes assessment reports provided by finds specialists, supported by additional data within the appendices, if appropriate.

6.1.2 The potential for further analysis and specialist recommendations are made within Section 9.3 of this report.

6.2 Ceramic Assessment

Introduction

6.2.1 The excavation at Church Lane and Hyton Drive, Deal comprised four contiguous excavations in the Sholden area of Deal (ed. Areas 1-8). The first three (ed. Areas 1-7) were undertaken by Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology), the fourth (ed. Area 8) by Wessex Archaeology. Since the material from the latter has not been seen Table 4 below only summarises the quantities recovered by SWAT Archaeology. As a result, this inevitably hinders accurate assessment of the results from all four seasons of work. However, assessment of the 2018 phase of work, compared with that already provided for the first two, suggests that the results from Wessex Archaeology's work, whilst certainly enhancing the overall picture, are unlikely to radically alter the overall inter-period and area-based trends confirmed by the 2014-2015 and 2018 excavations.

Site/Year	No. of Sherds	Weight
2014 Church Lane (Sholden Phase 1)	1281	10kgs 126gms
2015 Church Lane (Sholden Phase 2)	903	7kgs 315gms
2018 Hyton Drive (Sholden Phase 3)	1282	15kgs 827gms
TOTALS	3466	33kgs 268gms

Table 4 Sholden, Deal 2014-2018 - Recovered sherd totals per year

6.2.2 A relatively small-sized ceramic assemblage consisting of a combined total of 2184 sherds weighing 17.441kgs was recovered during this project's 2014-2015 phases of work. The 2018 work considerably enlarged the ceramic component to 3466 sherds (15.827kgs) and in particular, the site's Early Neolithic phase (1399 sherds) – with ceramic elements that usefully indicate a longer and marginally earlier phase of activity than originally implied by the 2014-2015 work. This has necessitated a modification to the original dating proposed for this period.

Synopsis of the 2014-2015 and 2018 Work

6.2.3 A synopsis for ceramic material retrieved from Areas 1-7 goes as follows;

- 1 – Definite First-Early Neolithic domestic occupation, arguably fairly late in the bracket c.4000-3800 BC
- 2 - Definite Early Neolithic domestic occupation, arguably fairly early within the bracket c.3800-3600 BC
- 3 – Slight but definite Middle Neolithic activity, arguably between c.3350-3000 BC
- 4 – Possible but very uncertain Late Neolithic presence between c.2800-2300 BC
- 5 – EBA Beaker probable settlement-fringe activity between c.2400-1950 BC, or solely late-phase between c.2000-1950 BC
- 6 – Burial and settlement-fringe activity during EBA Collared Urn phase between c.1950-1750 BC
- 7 – Possible settlement continuity (EBA Biconical Urn) between c.1950-1750 BC or -
- 8 – Separate phase of settlement with Biconical Urn overlapping into definite Mid Bronze Age phase between c.1600-1350 BC and -
- 9 – Possibly continuing into the Mid-Late Bronze Age transition, perhaps as late as c.1200 BC
- 10 – Earliest Iron Age farmstead established between c.950-850 BC, perhaps slightly later
- 11 – A possibly fairly short phase of fourth century Mid Iron Age activity, arguably between c.400-300 BC
- 12 – Late Iron Age 'Belgic' farmstead/settlement in adjacent area, arguably established at some point post-c.75/50 BC
- 13 – Farmstead continues into the Latest Iron Age (c.0-50/75 AD)
- 14 – Farmstead continues with activity/relative wealth peak between c.75-150 AD and apparent abandonment/shift by c.225/250 AD
- 15 – Early-Late Medieval farmstead- or settlement-fringe occasional discards between c.1150-1550 AD
- 16 – Site-area probably pasture or arable land from c.1550 AD onwards

Discussion

- 6.2.4 There is absolutely no doubt that the value of this site's overall assemblage lies in its relatively large Early Neolithic and Early-Mid Bronze Age components. For the first, the Deal-Walmer topographic zone has already produced good evidence for Early-Late Neolithic activity (Dunning 1966, Clarke 1982 and Gibson 1995). However, apart from the interesting range of multi-period Neolithic material from Cross Roads and St. Richard's Road, Deal (Gibson *op.cit.*, and Parfitt forthcoming), little was recovered via modern archaeological methods and, also, from a relatively limited range of contexts. The present Sholden assemblage, derived entirely from settlement contexts, is a welcome addition. It is further proof that the warm, easily cultivated brickearth soils on the gentle topography of the North Downs dip slope, overlooking the coastal inlets between Sandwich and Deal, attracted settlers from early within the Neolithic period. (Dunning *op.cit.*,1).
- 6.2.5 There is a good range of fine-ware and coarseware bowl part-profiles, including a near-complete example from a lugged bowl. The finewares are generally competently produced and some have rims and interiors, or exteriors finished with that subtly attractive ripple-burnishing that so characterises some Early Neolithic ceramics. As recovered, there are few vessels with overtly obvious decoration. The overall assemblage's formal range, together with any radiocarbon dating acquired, will provide a useful complement to the published and un-published assemblages from the Chalk Hill (Clark *et.al.*2019) and Court Stairs, Ramsgate circular 'pit' enclosures – and similarly from the enclosures at Kingsborough Farm, Sheppey (Gibson 2003).
- 6.2.6 The degree of human presence between the two main phases of activity is uncertain. Only one small and reduced rim fragment from a Middle Neolithic Peterborough-type Ware bowl carries traces of probable cord-impressed decoration. The form indicates it is from a small bowl made in the Ebbsfleet style – the earliest of the Middle Neolithic traditions. The presence of one definite example encourages the potential of other contemporary elements but, whilst some reduced flint-tempered fragments may be from similar bowls there is no certainty. Similarly, other small sherds, devoid of any obvious tempering and with, specifically, fine silty fabric matrices may represent Late Neolithic Grooved Ware vessels; but again there is no certainty.
- 6.2.7 The evidence for the next main phase of activity – Early Bronze Age to mid second millennium BC – is definite and stimulating but difficult: primarily due to the frequently fragmentary nature of the relevant ceramic. Irrespective, the identifications of Beaker, Collared Urn, probable Biconical Urn, and Mid Bronze Age globular-style Urns are mostly positive. Apart from one or two sherds, the Beaker ceramic is frequently small and often worn. Despite this, the quantity and range of types and decoration involved, strongly indicates derivation from a settlement environment, not ceremonial or burial contexts – an aspect supported by the number of storage vessels (potbeaker)

recorded. Although sherd size hinders a good appreciation of decorative styles employed, no early cord-decorated or other pre-c.2000 BC Beaker styles were recovered. Most, if not all – for reasons given below – are considered to be relatively late within the Beaker tradition. The number of contexts producing in situ or derived Collared Urn material again suggests derivation from settlement contexts. With this tradition, the sherd sizes are larger but often worn and fragmentary partly because some are from poorly produced, often thick-walled and low-fired, vessels. The number of contexts producing probable Biconical Urn ceramic is much smaller – but the evidence is better with one complete small-diameter tub profile and a near-complete jar profile recovered. For both these latter ceramic traditions, recovery from settlement contexts is relatively rare within the region – possibly uniquely so for the potential Biconical Urn material. A much larger body of material represents Mid Bronze Age-type ceramic, again clearly from domestic contexts, but again rather fragmentary – with few good coarseware part-profiles and, sadly, interesting but much degraded fine-ware elements.

6.2.8 What is difficult with the above material is determining the degree of inter-period/tradition continuity, if any. Over 700 years are represented by the recorded range of ceramic traditions – and none need represent continuous inter-period settlement activity. However, there is a strong personal feeling that some of this material does represent tradition overlap. A few contexts have both Beaker and Collared Urn material – with nothing earlier or later. A few others have grog-tempered Collared or other Urn-type material alongside definite Mid Bronze flint-tempered pottery – again with no other earlier or later ceramic. With the first example there are inter-tradition fabric and firing similarities and one instance, where the latter are associated, occurs with a very poorly decorated Beaker which could be interpreted as a late stylistically devolving example. With the second, in at least one instance, the Urn material is associated with a rather crudely produced, relatively low-fired, cordon-decorated MBA Deverel-Rimbury-type jar. Although, in this region at least, late-phase Collared Urns are considered to overlap with the early phases of both the Biconical and Deverel-Rimbury traditions (Gibson 1986, 6). Technically, chronologically, Collared Urn is perhaps more likely to be partly concurrent with any late-phase Beaker activity and any Biconical or other non-Collared Urn style more likely to be partly concurrent with any early Mid Bronze activity. Irrespective of any social dynamics involved, it is reasonably logical to accept that there should be instances when different chronologically-contemporary ceramic traditions are used within the same settlement (as with Beaker and Collared Urn) – or instances when the life of a settlement will overlap two traditions (as with Biconical and Deverel-Rimbury). With the latter example particularly in mind, the potential Mid Bronze-Late Bronze Age transition material has had to be treated with caution – particularly in the absence of period characterisers such as hooked-rim jars. The period's tendency to employ mixed-temper, grog and flint, fabrics for some of its vessels

makes it more difficult to allocate with rather fragmentary material. With Sholden – this material could just possibly represent a degree of fabric-recipe fusion between mid or late-phase Biconical Urn and early Deverel-Rimbury. So, it is hoped that this interesting but rather unavoidable tangle will be resolved with the necessary fine-tuning that inter-context comparisons will or should ultimately provide, together with any clarity supplied by radiocarbon analysis.

6.2.9 More usefully, a modest quantity of Earliest Iron Age material, recovered in 2018, has added a new archaeological phase - and deepened the degree of inter-period Later Prehistoric activity in this area. Much of the subsequent Late Prehistoric and Historic period material is, academically, rather mundane. The associated activity is relatively slimly represented and, again, at least for the Late Iron Age and earlier Roman periods, derived from settlement or settlement-fringe locations. Quantities for the Historic Period were low.

6.2.10 Since some time has elapsed from provision of the first assemblage, and to re-stress the relative importance of this site – particularly for its principle Earlier Prehistoric phase – a modified and upgraded synopsis of the 2014-2015 results are presented below. This is accompanied by Table 4 combining period-based sherd totals recovered from all phases of SWAT work. The latter is followed by a discussion of the overall assemblage's Relative Academic Importance which concentrates principally on the new implications stemming from the 2018 work. Section II provides standard assessment summaries of the results from Hyton Drive and Church Lane.

Observations

6.2.11 The value of the 2014-2015 assemblages has already been reviewed - particularly for its Early-Middle Neolithic, Early Bronze Age Beaker and Biconical Urn and Middle Bronze Age phases. Although the recent 2018 work has added a new period of activity to the overall recorded range, the Earliest Iron Age, it is its additional Early Neolithic component that has added a new dimension. There is the bonus, now, of the relatively large ceramic assemblage excavated from purely domestic contexts, definitely from 2014-2015, probably from 2018. These are not that frequent occurrences in this County. However, it is, as recovered, the differences between the 2014-2015 and 2018 assemblages that are potentially the most significant result. Put simply, and concentrating on the fine-ware and decorated elements only;

- The 2014-2015 assemblage produced no carinated bowls, only sub-carinated.
- The 2018 work assemblage produced at least one carinated bowl, possibly more represented by curving everted rolled rims only – and sub-carinated bowls.
- 2014-2015 produced a number of bowls with ripple-burnished rims and interiors.

- 2018 produced none.
- 2014-2015 produced one sub-carinated bowl with tooled rippling above and below its shoulder and one incise-decorated equivalent (upper body).
- 2018 produced none.
- Both assemblages produced bowls with gracile flowing profiles – concave necks, convex lower bodies with rounded, un-accentuated shoulders.
- Both assemblages each produced only one coarseware bodysherd with finger-pinched impress-decoration.
- The range of 2014-2015 characteristics and their parallels suggested an initial date of between c.3700-3500 BC, technically placing the assemblage within the Early Neolithic period (c.3800-3300 BC).
- The range of 2018 characteristics and their parallels suggests a date between c.4000-3800 BC, technically placing the assemblage within the First Neolithic period (as defined by Peterson 2015, 588).

6.2.12 Although ripple-burnishing is not really considered as decorative, the intention to do so, and the care taken with rims and surfaces so treated, means that it is as intentional as any more plastic style of such as finger-pinching, stabbing or maggot-cord impressed decoration, and should therefore be considered as decorative. This means that elements of the 2014-2015 assemblage form part of a Decorated Assemblage. With the exception of a single element, this means the near-total lack of any decorated material from 2018 could allow it to be called a Plainware Assemblage.

6.2.13 At this point it has to be said, that it is unfortunate that the fourth phase of work was governed by the exigencies of contract archaeology and, as a result, there has been no opportunity to date to review the results. Since the first, second and third phases of work done by SWAT Archaeology have produced Early Neolithic pottery it is quite likely that the fourth phase did so too, but at this stage of analysis cannot be confirmed. This hinders full appreciation of the implications represented by the 2014-2015 and 2018 SWAT Archaeology work – and indeed all four stages of work. Since all four form a contiguous piece of work stretching over an approximate mile of ground, the hiatus regarding its fourth phase means that, at this stage, one cannot be certain as to whether;

1 – the results stem from a single large essentially broadly contemporary settlement or:

2 – represent, based on the above stylistic presences/absences, chronologically separate phases of settlement or:

3 – differences that represent some sort of social ordering are no more than differences in potter preferences (assuming Point 1 applies).

6.2.14 It is certain that radiocarbon dates of the ceramic with internal burnt residues and the charred hazelnuts and any associated seeds from the 2014-2015 work should help resolve these aspects. In their current absence and accommodating the definite presence of the carinated bowl from 2018, the initial dating applied to the 2014-2015 assemblage needs revision. At its broadest, if Point 2 is relevant, placement between c.3900-3500 BC might be applicable. However, in view of the number of shared aspects (flowing gracile bowl profiles, the limited number of impress-decorated vessels – Points 1 and 3), it is felt likely that there is no great time-lapse between the two assemblages. As a result, a narrower date of between c.3800-3600 BC is suggested for the time being.

6.2.15 Without the above radiocarbon dating that both these recent Deal assemblages deserve, it is a bit premature to apply a detailed review of regional parallels and dating. However, it is worth noting that the specifically ledged carination of the bowl from 2018 Pit 49 bowl is well paralleled by a bowl from Les Sablins, Canche estuary, Departement Pas-de-Calais in northern France (Lehoeff 2012, Fig.4). The latter has a curving everted neck and a good parallel with an unpublished bowl from St. Richard's Road, Deal Pit 78 which has a suggested stylistic date of c.4000-3700 cal.BC (Gibson 2019, 112). Unlike the Deal vessel, the French bowl has no rolled hooked rim; its simple rim is similar to that from 2018 Pit 49. The St. Richards Road bowl, although designated a carinated vessel, lacks the specific ledging referred to, with a more moulded almost cordon-like, sub-carinated shoulder, as do a number of the bowls from Sholden. These formal linkages tend to signpost the potential earliness of the 2018 assemblage. The decorated, ripple-burnished vessels from the 2014-2015 assemblages are closer in style, and perhaps relatively low quantity, to the assemblages from the Chalk Hill, Ramsgate causewayed enclosure. The latter was first constructed between 3775-3675 cal.BC and ceased being used between 3630-3530 cal.BC – or more concisely between approximately 3700-3600 cal.BC (Clark 2019, 15). At least one broadly contemporary linkage between Chalk Hill and Sholden 2014-2015 is represented by at least one sub-carinated bowl with external tooled rippling above and below the shoulder (Gibson 2019, Fig.52.107). The sadly still unpublished assemblage from Court Stairs, Ramsgate is from another causewayed enclosure near to Chalk Hill – and separated by a now dry valley. Court Stairs has a far higher proportion of decorated fine-wares than either Sholden or Chalk Hill. At present it has only a single radiocarbon date from a lower 'ditch' fill which places its earliest site activity at slightly before 3600 cal.BC – but later than either Chalk Hill and quite probably Sholden 2014-2015. In summary, the combined

Sholden assemblages (together with the St. Richard's Road material) provide a better range of part-profiles than the rather fragmentary assemblage from Chalk Hill; however useful the latter and its context are in themselves. Coupled with the ultimate publication of the somewhat later more highly decorated Court Stairs assemblage, there is a strong sense of typological sequence and a distinct possibility of being able, in due course, to place a wider range of more broadly dated published and un-published regional Early Neolithic ceramic finds into distinct chronological phases.

Quantification

6.2.16 Table 5 below provides the combined sherd totals, per period, for all phases of work, with new periods indicated in bold. Similarly, emphasised are the, as-recovered, more obviously apparent inter-period hiatuses in immediate-area activity.

Sherd Total	Period
Early Prehistoric	
1399	First Neolithic>Early Neolithic (FN-EN)
7	Middle Neolithic (MN)
4	Late Neolithic (LN) – possibly
88	Early Bronze Age (EBA, Beaker)
48	Early Bronze Age (Collared Urn)
8	Beaker or Urn (EBA)
41	Collared Urn (EBA; 36-plus from Cremation burial SF 30. HDD-EX-18)
103	? Transitional EBA Biconical Urn > Mid Bronze Age
139	Indeterminate Earlier Prehistoric
Later Prehistoric	
148	Indeterminate Later Prehistoric
313	Middle Bronze Age (MBA)
391	Mid-Late Bronze Age transition (MBA/LBA; potentially)
26	Mid Iron Age (MIA)
529	Earliest iron Age (EIA)
Historic Period	
52	Late Iron Age-Latest Iron Age (LIA>LIA/ER)
53	Early Roman (ER)
7	Mid Roman (MR)
9	Early Medieval (EM)
21	Medieval (M)
23	Late Medieval (LM)
3	Post-Medieval (PM)
2	Late Post-Medieval (LPM)
3466	Total

Table 5 Church Lane and Hyton Drive (Sholden), Deal 2014-2015, 2018 sherd quantities per period

Condition of the Assemblage

6.2.17 Due presumably to its long multi-period usage, the area excavated tended to produce a fairly high proportion of small context assemblages comprising no more than one or two small sherds each. These are frequently small bodysherds or scraps, frequently heavily abraded. Little can be done with this type of severely reduced material. For the flint-tempered material in particular, it was impossible to allocate them more accurately than very uncertainly either to the Early or Later Prehistoric indeterminate categories (Table 3). Overall, there were 24 context assemblages that contained near-fresh material representing undisturbed contemporary discard deposits. However, there were only 3 inter-context same-vessel equations. One of these, 2015-C 2714 with C2771, is potentially useful; with burnt food residue of definite Early Neolithic date that can be submitted for C-14 analysis. In addition, two other contexts, 2014 C1571 and C3024 both produced Mid Bronze to MBA/LBA transition ceramic associated with burnt residues that can also be submitted for radiocarbon analysis.

Period-allocation summary

6.2.18 Although the number of non (or only broadly) attributable bodysherds is comparatively low, the reduced nature of much of the Early Prehistoric ceramic caused unavoidable allocation problems. ?Ones that are epitomised by the discussion above regarding the chronological relationship between the various Early Bronze Age traditions recorded and also theirs, if any, with Mid Bronze Age-type pottery.

Period-based summary

First Neolithic to Early Neolithic – c.4000-3700 BC

6.2.19 Early Neolithic pottery was confidently recorded from 30 contexts – 10, 23, 36, 48, 56, 66, 67, 80, 87, 97, 100, 131, 132, 135, 137, 144, 150, 204, 205, 255, 399, 424, 430, 434, 953 and 1020 – with a further 4 probable identifications from Contexts 44, 601, 950 and 968. Of the definite examples, 18 are from undisturbed contemporary deposits. Of these, 16 stem from the 4 pit fills itemised below – another 3, from 67, 150 and 430 are from other contexts. A further 8 identifications – from Contexts 23, 66, 87, 144, 255, 399, 953 and 1020 are mostly single sherds which, apart from Context 87, are accompanied by the caveat ‘if not residual’. These may also be from undisturbed contexts.

6.2.20 The 15 referred to above stem from two clusters of 2 pits each and a single isolated example –

6.2.21 Large Pit 11 = 8 layers, with 7 pottery associated fills = 10, 97, 100, 204, 424 and 434 producing a total of 228 sherds

and

6.2.22 Small Pit 68 = 4 layers, with 3 pottery associated fills = 67, 131 and 132 producing a total of 61 sherds

6.2.23 Large Pit 37 = 3 layers all with pottery = 36, 56 and 80 producing a total of 122 sherds
and

6.2.24 Small Pit 49 = 3 layers all with pottery = 48, 135 and 137 producing a total of 198 sherds

6.2.25 Because of the pairing of the above pits and because of the interest in the potential for structured deposits – the range of forms from them and their disposition within them was catalogued (see Appendix II). The summarising comments per pit have been abstracted and are given here:

Paired pit cluster 1:

6.2.26 Large Pit 11 : 15 rim sherds and 1 sub-carinated shoulder sherd recovered – 5 from C10 (all coarseware), 2 from C100 (1 fineware, 1 coarseware), 4 from C204 (2 fineware plus shoulder element, 2 coarseware), 1 from C205 (fineware) and 3 from C424 (2 fineware and 1 coarseware). The finewares include one simple rimmed closed-mouth bowl (with single small bored hollow), 1 with a thickened slightly everted rim and two – both from C424 with everted rims, one beaded, one with a slightly rolled-lip. Also, one sub-carinated shoulder. Coarsewares included; 2 closed-mouth bowls (see below), and 6 everted-rim bowls with simple or slightly thickened lips (one has a sub-carinated shoulder), together with one fairly shallow open-mouthed bowl. Inter-fill same-vessel equations: Three rim sherds from the same fine-ware bowl occur in Fill 4 (C204), Fill 5 (C205) and Fill 6 (C424) – the largest (as a part-profile) in C424. In addition, one coarseware closed-mouth rim from Fill 3 C100 equals a cluster of same-vessel rim sherds from Fill 6 (C424) (conjoining). – the latter confirming that the fills below Fill 2 (C97), if not all, represent a same-time discard event.

6.2.27 Small Pit 68: 9 rim sherds and 2 decorated bodysherds recovered: 3 from C76 (all coarseware), 4 from C131 (1 fine-ware, 3 coarseware) and 2 from C132 (1 fine-ware, 1 coarseware). Coarsewares: One from C67 is from a simple-rimmed closed-mouth bowl, remainder (1-2) are from simple upright or everted rolled-lip bowls. Inter-fill same-vessel equations: At least 4 coarseware rims derive from the same bowl and are scattered between Fill 2 C131 and Fill 3 C132. These all share the same gritting trait but have variable lip profiles around the bowl's diameter. All formal elements rather worn and mostly small – including the possibly intrusive decorated same-vessel elements from last (top) fill C67. No large-sized sherds from any fills. Sherds from lowest fills more worn than final fill C67 – which has a higher proportion of near-fresh material. This could imply that fills 131 and 132 formed part of the same depositional episode; with last (top) fill C67 arriving marginally later. This

might accord with the unusual presence (for this site's assemblage) of the two decorated sherds which, stylistically, have more in common with the 2014-2015 assemblages.

Paired pit cluster 2:

- 6.2.28 Large Pit 37: 19 rims sherds and 1 sub-carinated shoulder recovered – 3 from C36 (all coarseware), 4 from C56 (2 fine-ware, 2 coarse-ware) and 12 from C80 (3 fine-ware, including shoulder), 9 coarseware). Fine-wares all have simple everted (rather than rolled-everted) rims. For the coarsewares – there are 6 closed-mouth bowls with simple or simple everted lips and 7 open-mouthed bowls with either simple, simple beaded, everted or rolled-rim lips; two are markedly shallow. Inter-context same-vessel equation – a fine-ware bowl with sherds from Fill 2 (C56) and Fill 3 (C80). All fills have mixed wear-pattern trends indicating the inclusion of both already broken (more worn) and more recently broken (near-fresh) material in each depositional episode. However larger formal elements, including part-profiles only occur in primary fill C80.
- 6.2.29 Small Pit 49 : 18 rim sherds and 1 shoulder sherd were recovered – 5 from C48 (3 fine-ware (including 1 sub-carinated shoulder), 2 coarseware), 12 from C135 (9 fine-ware (including 3 x same-vessels of which one has sherds from Cut 45, 3 coarseware) and 1 from C137 (fine-ware). In terms of vessel forms, the fine-wares are all everted-rim vessels, some markedly, some slightly, and there is one definite carinated bowl and one sub-carinated example. The coarsewares include; 1 closed-mouth bowl with a slightly accentuated shoulder, 1 everted-rim bowl and two simple-rimmed open-mouthed bowls (one rather shallow). Inter-context same-vessel equations – There are 4; 2 part-profile elements from the same burnt fineware bowl between last (top) fill C48 and Fill 2 (C135), two fineware bowl equations between C48 and C135, and part-profile elements from the same carinated fineware bowl between Fill 2 (C135) and Fill 3 (C137). These same-vessel equations confirm that the pit was infilled at the same time. In addition, the condition of the large part-profile sherds from C135 and C137 varies; the former near-fresh, the latter with partial unifacial damage. Therefore this bowl had to have been broken and received a degree of differential exposure prior to deposition. Overall, this pit has a higher proportion of large-sized elements than any other of the pits; particularly from its lowest two fills. One sherd from Fill 2 (C 135) has burnt food residue suitable for C-14 analysis.
- 6.2.30 With combined totals of 609 sherds, together with approximately 60 rim elements, these 4 pit groups represent the main body of Early Neolithic ceramic from the 2018 work. The pit summaries provided above are based around primary aspects only – numbers of sherds and formal elements, with obvious inter-context joins. A review of the bodysherd data was not attempted. The numbers of actual vessels represented per pit and the number of inter-context same-vessel equations may increase when this aspect is done prior to publication. Neither, because of the odd pairing of large

and small pits (which might suggest, per pit pair, contemporaneous events) have any possible inter-pit same-vessel equations been looked for, nor any detailed inter-pit comparison of vessel types present. The intention at this stage was check, per pit, the likely nature of the fills and the condition of the ceramic.

- 6.2.31 A basic condition-based review indicates that all fills containing pottery consisted of assemblages with mixed wear-patterns. These included a few fairly worn elements, some with partial or relatively severe unifacial or bifacial damage; the latter including one burnt part-profile and some near-fresh. None contained purely freshly broken material. This indicates the deposition of both previously broken and accumulated material together with parts of freshly broken vessels. Small to medium-sized sherds predominate? with a few relatively large elements. Despite there being a number of reasonable part-profiles, no complete profiles are actually present. Even the ultimately wholly re-constructable profile of the carinated bowl from Pit 49's two primary fills are only partially represented.
- 6.2.32 The condition of individual fill assemblages coupled particularly with the spread of inter-fill same-vessel equations, suggests that most, or all, fills per pit formed part of single infill episodes. There is no obvious sense of any deliberately structured deposits; though this may need to be modified by a more detailed review of any inter-pit similarities or vessel equations. Assessing the Early Neolithic assemblage as a whole, from the above pits and other site features, the main manufacturing and typological aspects are:
- 6.2.33 Fabrics – The 2018 material is very much the same as the 2014-2015 material, with flint as the main tempering agent; coarse-crushed for coarsewares and usually more finely tempered for finewares, many with the characteristic early Neolithic trait of rather poorly sorted fillers tending to slightly cluster within the fabric's matrix, or even differ in size or quantity between interior and exterior surfaces.
- 6.2.34 Forms – In many ways, much the same as the 2014-2015 assemblage, especially for the coarsewares. These include; rims from closed-mouth bag-shaped bowls, some with upright simple rims, some with the same but slightly thickened or everted rims, a few with markedly curving necks and everted rolled rims. There is also a series of shallow splay-mouthed bowls, some extremely so and dish-like. None of these are seriously thick-walled and walls tend to be only marginally thicker than those for finewares. It is amongst the finewares that there is a marked difference (as partly indicated below for Decoration). Both the 2014-2015 and 2018 assemblages share the presence of technically shoulder-less curvaceous bowls with flow-profiled bodies; concave upper bodies with everted rims merging smoothly into convex lower bodies. Both assemblages share the presence of sub-carinated bowls; there is a slight but not exaggerated ridge at the shoulder point. What, as

recovered, the 2014-2015 assemblage lacked was any sign of true carinated bowls. Conversely there is one good example from the basal fills of 2018 Pit 49. Its upper body is not as curving/flaring as the French example from the Les Sablins' site in the Canche estuary, Pas-de-Calais (Lehoeff 2012, Fig.4), with a fairly straight neck leading to a simple rim, but there is absolutely no doubt about its clearly demarcated off-set shoulder angle with a markedly convex lower body. A singular feature of the Les Sablins' vessel is that its shoulder profile varies around the body from sharply delineated to almost sub-carinated with a much softer shoulder angle. As a result, it is not impossible that some of the 2018 sub-carinated shoulders and a few of the more curving everted rolled rims may also stem from truly carinated bowls. It is the presence here of the Pit 49 carinated bowl, together with the near-total absence of any decoration that allows for the placement of the current assemblage to within the First Neolithic – or at least the First to Early phase of that period.

- 6.2.35 Surface treatment – As with the 2014-2015 assemblage, fineware class burnishes are adequate, variably even but never shiny. Coarseware vessels are roughly wiped or smoothed.
- 6.2.36 Decoration – Again as with the 2014-015 assemblage, impressed decoration is rare. As there, here only one example was recovered; two small conjoining sub-fineware bodysherds with finger-pinch impressions from the final fill 67 of the small pit 68. Two other sherds have single small 4-5mm circular depressions bored, post-firing, into their outer surfaces. One on a closed-mouth fineware bowl from Context 204 in Pit 11, another on the exterior of a shallow splay-mouthed coarseware dish/bowl. Since none of the recovered vessels had deliberately bored suspension or cover-tie holes it is a moot point whether these depressions should be considered either decorative or functional. The key aspect of this assemblage is that there is a complete lack of the decorative close-spaced tooled diagonal or vertical fluted finishes that occur on some of the 2014-2015 fineware bowls. As a result, and apart from the single sherd from the top fill of Pit 68, this singular lack of any deliberately stylised surface or rim finishing, the majority of the material would constitute a typical plainware assemblage and allow it, at least superficially, to be placed into the First Neolithic period and somewhere between c.4000-3800 BC (See Part I above).

Early Neolithic – c.4000-3350 BC

- 6.2.37 This is the first main period assemblage recovered with a modest but good range of material derived principally from the 2014 phase of work.
- 6.2.38 Although much of the pottery is represented by re-distributed, less certainly identified, scraps or fairly small plain bodysherds with firm identifications were recorded from 20+ contexts of which 15 (2014-C1029, C1095, C1288 lower, C1370, C1426, C1533, C1779, C1787, C1788, C1859, C1893, C1902, C1903 and 2015-C2915 and C3020) contained variably worn but frequently near-fresh pottery derived from undisturbed contemporary contexts. Large sherd clusters were recovered

from 2014 (C-1029) and (C1903) with 266 and 144 sherds respectively. These two and at least 4 other contexts contained moderate or large-sized conjoining sherds providing good vessel part-profiles. One inter-context same-vessel equation was noted between 2015 (C2714) and C2771). Both contexts produced sherds with burnt residues suitable for Carbon-14 dating.

- 6.2.39 Generally, there is a well-defined difference between the range of manufacturing characteristics for each main vessel-class. All fineware or sub-fineware vessels are fairly thin-walled with moderate to fine grades of fairly profusely flint-tempered fabrics. Burnishes are generally good, applied horizontally and where not tooled, even, but rarely shiny. Some are more haphazard with irregular streaky burnishing, but this mostly applies to vessels with tooled finishes. No vessels in this class are decorated in the conventional sense of incised or impressed designs. However, the use of tooled vertical and occasionally diagonal burnishing manifest as either long continuous or more often short shallow fluting on rim tops and vessel exteriors are definitely decorative. A bowl from 2014 (C1903) has very neat tooling consisting of close-spaced short flutes applied in narrow horizontal bands resulting in a visually attractive slightly rippled effect. A sub-fineware lugged bowl from 2014 (C1426) has a more roughly applied tooled finish; vertical above the shoulder, irregularly diagonal below; each flute separate from the next but close-spaced and applied with a broad round-ended tool. Its lower body is lightly sooted externally from use as a cooking-vessel and its interior surface worn and abraded; not from exposure but from stirring cooking food and from cleaning.
- 6.2.40 Conversely, coarseware vessels have fairly thick-walled bodies with moderate-fairly profuse coarsely-crushed flint fillers. One regionally unusual example from 2014 (C1029) is a medium-diameter bowl which has been made using two distinctly different clay mixes, with the majority of the body containing fairly profuse coarse flint temper – as normal – but also a vertically broad rim band finished using virtually gritless clay. There is no obvious reason for this other than that the potter did not have sufficient coarse-tempered clay to finish the vessel. Vessels in this class are virtually always finished with rough horizontal wiping, less often haphazard and diagonal. One from 2014 (C1280) is the only recovered example of impress-decorated ceramic from this assemblage. It is decorated with spaced apparently horizontal rows of paired fingernail impressions – the rows forming units of alternately orientated impressions in an ‘open’ herring-bone pattern. This is the only recovered example of impress-decorated pottery. Another from 2014 (C1788) is a worn example that may have been decorated internally with wide-spaced scored vertical lines (as a variant of Smith 1965 Fig.28 P209).
- 6.2.41 Both vessel classes share the same basic clay matrix type, a fine silty brickearth with, macroscopically, occasional sparse or, rarely, moderate quantities of organic inclusions and stray

clay pellets. Equally, both vessel groups have a range of variably black-brown, chocolatey-brown or drab sienna-brown firing colours.

6.2.42 In terms of form, all elements are from round-based bowls. For the fineware class these are mostly fairly large-diameter vessels with either simple upright slightly thickened or rounded clubbed rims, less often flaring and markedly everted as with a bowl from 2014 (C1533) and the elegant gracile bowl from 2014 (C1902). Two-three have slack shoulders, e.g. a fairly large bodysherd from 2014 (C1029) (SF10), with slightly concave profiles above and slightly convex below. None are truly carinated. The sub-fineware lugged bowl from Pit 1426 is more bag-shaped with a medium-diameter closed-mouth slightly thickened rim above a rounded shoulder and lower body. The surviving lug – one of two, more probably three – is horizontal, lobate in plain view and with a centrally pierced hole set close to the body wall. As recovered, the courseware class is dominated by bowls with medium-fairly large diameters and simple either upright, slightly closed or slightly open-mouthed simple or slightly thickened rims – several have variably thin everted lips, one from 2015 (C2714) has a rather heavy externally rolled rim. There are also several smaller vessels; one a small diameter closed-mouth bag-shaped bowl and one simple and upright-rimmed.

6.2.43 Most of the vessel profiles and principle formal and finishing characteristics are well-paralleled at Windmill Hill (Smith op.cit.), though its lugged vessels tend to have their lugs set higher than the present example from 2014 (C1426). The flaring everted and rolled rims of the elegant fineware bowls from 2014 (C1903 and C1533), however, is not paralleled there and it's smooth, albeit devolved, profile is closer in overall character to the preceding carinated bowl tradition. Though not as early as these, the present assemblage parallels with Windmill Hill, and its as-recovered low count of decorated vessels could imply a relatively early date within the Southern Decorated tradition. In this sense, it is useful that the basic range of Sholden forms and finishes are also paralleled from the recent and unfortunately still unpublished 2007 assemblage recovered from the inter-cutting pit circle causewayed enclosure at Court Stairs, Ramsgate. However, the main difference between Sholden and Court Stairs is not just the presence of a higher proportion of decorated material at the latter site – admittedly from a larger assemblage – but the use of more exaggerated and visually bolder fluted burnishing. A good example is a parallel between a bowl from 2014- (C1029) with a rather slackly-shouldered profile and fairly shallow subtle broad horizontal bands of vertical sub-fluted tooling and finished with over-burnishing – and one from Court Stairs where the fluting has developed into narrow horizontal bands of broad bold vertical burnish-fluted impressions, again above and below a slack shoulder. Court Stairs has, at present, a single radiocarbon date from a lower 'ditch' fill which places its earliest site activity at slightly before 3600 cal.BC. This, in turn, implies that the site may have gone out of use, very approximately – and in lieu of any further radiocarbon dating – around 3500 cal BC or slightly later. The dating applied

to the recently published Chalk Hill Early Neolithic enclosure ceramic, approximately 3700-3600 cal BC (Clark 2019, 15) means that that enclosure is earlier than Court Stairs – and fits with the differences in degrees of decorated material. With Sholden, the apparent low count of decorated material coupled with its rolled rims suggesting derivation from carinated bowls, together with some slack shouldered bowls suggests a date closer to Chalk Hill. Material from Sholden still has to be submitted for radiocarbon assay using sherds from 2014-C1029 with internal burnt residues. In the current absence of any radiocarbon dating, and bearing in mind the comments made above, an initial date between c.3700-3500 BC is proposed for the Sholden settlement.

Middle Neolithic – c.3350-2800 BC

6.2.44 Definite or potential Middle Neolithic sherds were recorded from five contexts – one each from 2014 (C1137, C1261 and C1480), three from C1216 and one from 2015 (C1934). Most are small, rather un-diagnostic bodysherds. The only definite sherd is from 2015 (C1934) – a small rather worn rim element from a medium diameter thin-walled vessel with a curving everted rim. Its lip and inner neck zone may carry traces of cord or maggot decoration. The fabric is silty with organic inclusions. For the other elements from 2014 (C1137) is a small only slightly worn plain bodysherd again made in a fine silty organic-tempered fabric and may stem from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. 2014-C1261 produced a small near-flat markedly thin-walled scrap with clear traces of finger-nail impressions. The latter are unevenly clustered and are more likely to be formative bi-products and, assuming the sherd is from a vessel rather than a scrap of idly pinched clay, suggest that the sherd is from near the vessel's rim. Internally there may – may – be traces of worn overlapping wedge-shaped decorative impressions. This fragment is not seriously worn, and such a thin piece is unlikely to be seriously residual. Vessels with sometimes excessively thin body walls appear to be a characteristic of some regional MN assemblages. The three bodysherds from 2014-C1216 are all from the same vessel and are all split and rather worn fragments from a vessel made with coarse flint temper and sparse organic inclusions. The sherd from 2014-C1480 is similar. The fabrics of these elements have a rather compact slightly 'squidged' appearance from either severely compressing or paddling the clay during primary preparation. This appearance has been personally noted before amongst some regional Middle Neolithic Peterborough-type assemblages made in the Ebbsfleet style and here, together with the rim scrap from 2015-C1934, is the most convincing evidence for activity during this period – the others may be broadly contemporary or could be earlier Neolithic. Broadly similar thin-walled Ebbsfleet-type bowls were recovered from late fills at Court Stairs. This is the earliest of the 3 main Middle Neolithic style traditions so that a date between c.3350-3000 BC is a reasonable likelihood.

Late Neolithic – c.2800-2300 BC

- 6.2.45 As with the 2014-2015 phases of work, the recovered count of likely candidates is low – with only two sherds, one each from Contexts 3 and 958. Of these, the first is intrusive into the Neolithic pit 11 and the second residual in the Earliest Iron Age feature 958. The identification of that from 3 is rather debatable, that from 958 a reasonable but undecorated likelihood. Despite this uncertainty, and again as with the earlier archaeological work, their isolation here is to stress the possibility of activity during this period – but there is insufficient evidence to be certain.

Possible Late Neolithic – c.2800-2300 BC

- 6.2.46 Potential Late Neolithic Grooved Ware elements were recovered solely from the first phase of work. Both sherds, one each from 2014-C1137 and C1256, are very small apparently non-flint tempered bodysherds. That from 2014-C1137 could be a small residual Early Neolithic scrap except that it has a thin body wall and as such could, just, be EBA Beaker. However, its fine silty fabric is more like many regional Grooved Ware fabrics. Alternatively, its association with a larger possibly Mid Neolithic organic-tempered element might mean it could be similarly, or earlier, dated (see above). The second element, from 2014-C1256, is marginally more confidently allocated although it too could be Middle Neolithic or, in view of at least one Early Neolithic context, 2015-C2915, producing sherds from a silty ware vessel with organic inclusions, possibly of this date. It has a fine silty fabric and a single circular broken bird bone or stalk-end impression associated with traces of finger-pinched decoration. On balance, in the absence of any confidently identified Grooved Ware, it is felt that any original presence was slight, if at all.

Early Bronze Age Beaker – c.2400-1950 BC

- 6.2.47 Of the 8 Beaker or EBA Urn sherds recovered from Hyton Drive– only 4 are more likely to be Beaker than any other EBA principally grog-tempered tradition. These came from Contexts 291, 331 and 671 – with 2 scraps from 291 and only single sherds from the other two. All are bodysherds and none were decorated.

Early Bronze Age Urn – c.1950-1750 BC

- 6.2.48 Seven contexts, 3, 187, 200, 402, 921, 976 and 1033 produced definite or potential sherds of Urn-type grog-tempered ware. Of these, only 402 and the Cremation SF 30 Context 921 produced definite Collared Urn material. These two are from, originally at least, undisturbed contemporary deposits – the remainder are mostly single small sherds and residual. The 4 sherds from Context 402 are fairly small, unworn bodysherds. Although they lack decoration the coarsely grogged fabric is typical. The cremation vessel from Context 921 is severely reduced with only a fairly large but fragmented portion of its rim and collar remnant – the rest of its body and base have been seriously plough-reduced. Its fabric is typically rather coarsely grog-tempered. Interestingly its tempering

also includes very obvious bright orangey fragments of freshly crushed un-weathered grains of grog. Its' collar is decorated with rather coarse cord impressions in an arrangement of alternating panels of vertical and horizontal lines – the vertical panels rather widely spaced.

Early Bronze Age Beaker – c.2300-1700 BC

- 6.2.49 Forty-six contexts produced 88 definite or probable sherds of this date. Of these, the condition of the material from 2014-C1289 lower, C1442, C1455, C1751, C1758, C1760, C1795, C1796, C1868, C1876 and C1889 lower fill and 2015-C1950, C1972, C2633, C2842 and C3538 suggests that it does, or is likely to, stem from undisturbed contemporary contexts. Contexts 2014-C1795 and C1868 respectively produced 6 and 8 sherds, the remainder only 1-3 sherds each. Some of the smaller plain undecorated elements, particularly from contexts lacking obvious Beaker elements may be Early Neolithic or just possibly Late Neolithic, a few may be EBA Urn material. However, most have been allocated to this period because they share the same basic trends as the decorated elements. These include a general tendency for dual-tone firing colours – red-brown or buff-brown and black – mixed-temper fine grog and sparse-moderate sometimes fairly coarse, flint fillers added to frequently slightly sandy fabric matrices – as opposed to examples of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware which more often than not tend, regionally, to show a distinct tendency for fine silty fabrics.
- 6.2.50 Amongst the decorated material and in terms of form – there is only four fineware class rim scraps (from 2014-C1281, 2015-C2740, C2842, C3459), one rather coarsely flint-tempered base (from 2014-C1727) and 2014-C1779 produced one base sherd with finger-pinched rustication together with one comb-decorated sherd from an angle-shouldered Beaker – the latter rather coarse flint-tempered. The remainder consists of bodysherd elements. Overall, there are approximately 11-12 thin-walled fineware class vessels, 11 still fairly thin-walled but sometimes more coarsely tempered vessels most with cruder decoration than the fineware Beakers and at least 8 potbekker-type storage-jars with thick body walls and fairly large diameters.
- 6.2.51 In terms of decoration – the fineware class vessels include 7 with fine comb-tip impressions (3 with small teeth, 1 with medium-size teeth, two with coarser narrow rectangular teeth), two with rather crude impressions (the result of either using a crudely-cut comb with wide-set teeth or stabs applied as a 'pseudo-comb' decoration), one with a horizontal band of fine combing above a band with close-spaced small circular stalk or bone-end impressions, and one with close-spaced incised horizontal lines. An intermediate more coarsely-tempered or decorated group is dominated by sherds with rusticated decoration – either as fingernail or finger-pinched impressions – but the group also includes one with incised linear décor, one with a horizontal line of coarse-cut comb impressions and one with probably all-over vertically-aligned short narrow linear impressions. The storage-jar group includes 2 vessels with bold applied cordons, one with a horizontal line of

diagonally-aligned ovoid impressions above a zone of finger-pinched decoration and 3-4 with fingernail or finger-pinched rustication.

- 6.2.52 In terms of chronology two Beakers represented by the rim from 2014-C1281 and a bodysherd from 2014-C1751 appear to be comb-zoned with narrow bands of horizontal decoration separated by narrow undecorated zones. Technically these could belong to Gibson's 'Early style' and placed between c.2300-2000 BC. However, the decoration on the rim sherd is a little too crude, and the neck possibly a shade too straight, for that style. Since the sherd with horizontal bands of both combing and stalk/bone impressions (from 2014-C1758) is closer to his 'early Middle style' it is initially felt that none of the recovered material need be as early as the late third millennium BC and a date after c.2100/2000 BC more appropriate. Another fineware sherd from 2014-C1466 has very 'sloppy' combed decoration – either as crude filled chevrons or horizontal lines above/over diagonal lines. There is a sense of lateness about the latter sherd which is echoed by the base sherd from 2014-C1727 which has very roughly applied thin fingernail decoration, another bodysherd from 1876 which has a very haphazard set of small ovoid stabs and the angle-shouldered Beaker from 1779. The latter in particular suggests a 'Late style' date. This likelihood is under-pinned by the presence of cordoned potbeker jars, one from 2014-C1005 and one from 2014-C1888 'Pond' (together with others from 2015), a decorative style occurring late in the Beaker sequence (Gibson 1986 33-34).
- 6.2.53 This sense of lateness is furthered by a sherd from 2014-C1556. It is thin-walled, in a rather low-fired pale buff fabric with sparse flint and moderate orange-red grog tempering, some of which has leached out. Its exterior surface carries a very crudely and haphazardly applied decoration of alternating plain and filled triangles in a possibly continuous chevron design. The impressions are made with a fairly short poorly-cut and impressed comb – faint individual comb lines frequently overlapping each other. Although Beaker assemblages do contain pale buff-fired material, oxidized firing trends result more frequently in red-brown and orange-red colours. Conversely, among the various EBA Urn traditions, particularly Collared Urns, firing trends tend towards a higher frequency of pale buff colouration. On its own, the rather poor productional quality of this sherd does not guarantee 'lateness'. However, not only – despite its Beaker-style decoration – is its fabric less sandy than most of the definite Beaker material from Sholden, the grog content of the latter tends not to leach out to the same degree, if at all, as with either this sherd or Urn-type material from this, and other, sites.
- 6.2.54 On this basis it is felt that this sherd from 2014-C1556 is closer in character to Urn material (see also below) – and a date, possibly very late in the Beaker sequence is suggested for it. Overall, whilst most of the recovered Beaker material is reasonably placed after c.2000 BC, the definite presence

of late-style cordoned Beakers indicates activity between c.1800-1700 BC, with the sherd from 2014-C1556 possibly implying local continuity of the Beaker decorative tradition as late as c.1600 BC.

Early Bronze Age Urn – c.2000-1500 BC

- 6.2.55 Definite or probable non-Beaker EBA Urn-type pottery is represented by 48 small and frequently rather worn sherds recovered from 16-17 contexts. Of these, those from 2014-C1600, C1757, C1768 and 2015-C1941, C1975, C3520 and C2639 are unaccompanied by later material and should be from definite Early Bronze Age contexts. As too may those from 2014-C1634 and 2014-C1776. For those from the 2015 phase of work, contexts C1990, C2720, C2780 and C3561 are accompanied by worn or small grade Beaker material. There is one example of an inter-context same-vessel equation – between 2015-C2545 and C2769 (that from the first context, however, is residual in a Medieval context). Of the overall total identified, most are residual in MBA-type assemblages.
- 6.2.56 All share the same trend for under-fired soft frequently rather silty fabrics with variable quantities of small or rather coarse grog, sparse flint and sometimes black reduced fabrics, more often dual-tone with pale buff exteriors and black or grey interiors. In some the grog content has leached out. The rather fragmentary nature of this material, with few formal elements surviving, inhibits firm allocation. Two conjoining highly worn rim scraps from 2014-C1768 may be Food Vessel or Urn. However, the firing trends and rather ‘loose’ poorly mixed principally grog-tempered fabrics are visually typical of many regional Collared or other Urn fabrics. Emphasising this likelihood, for at least some of this material, is one highly worn bodysherd from 2014-C1776 which appears to have traces of rather poorly-applied Collared Urn-style twisted-cord decoration, another equally fragmentary cluster from 2015-C3531 with one sherd carrying a trace of cord decoration – together with a definite cluster of same-vessel Collared Urn rim and collar sherds from 2014-C1757. Although fragmentary and variably worn the latter carry a rather crude cord-impressed chevron decoration. A possible Collared or Biconical Urn may be represented by a less worn small rim sherd from 2014-C1888 ‘Pond’ – from a rather thin-walled vessel with internally bevelled rim and a single vertical line incised on its neck collar. The fine silt-sandy fabric, leached grog content and pale buff firing colours of this sherd are similar to a plain bodysherd from 2014-C1556 with its crude buff-fired possibly late Beaker fragment.
- 6.2.57 Superficially this material is placeable between c.2000-1600 BC. However, both the two sherds from 2014-C1556 and the probable Urn-type rim from 2014-C1888 ‘Pond’ were recovered from contexts containing MBA-type pottery. Though they may be somewhat residual in their respective contexts, their conjunction with MBA-type flint-tempered material and, specifically, the pottery from 2014-

C1885 and 1888 'Pond' described in the following section, could suggest a degree of chronological closeness, so that some of this material may date to fairly late within the date range given above.

Early –Middle Bronze Age transition – c.1600-1350 BC

- 6.2.58 This is the second main, and rather problematic, ceramic site phase. Overall, 704 MBA-type sherds were recovered from 75 contexts. Inevitably some are residual in later contexts but 34 produced, on the basis of condition or sherd frequency, material derived from definitely or probably undisturbed contemporary deposits. Of these contexts three, 2014-C1571, C1885 and 2015-C3097 produced relatively large sherd assemblages of over 50 sherds, the remainder with clusters of 10-30 sherds, mostly less. The majority of the assemblage consists of variably sized bodysherds – there are only 12-13 formal sherds with only 3 contexts producing more than one diagnostic element (highlighted in bold in the context groups listed below). During initial context dating this lack of formal elements resulted in allocation problems, particularly since the associated ware types – grog-tempered, flint-tempered, grog and flint-tempered – can be placed into two-three separate ceramic traditions. At individual context level, allocations were perfectly reasonable on the basis of available manufacturing traits – but this has resulted in contexts being given Early-Mid Bronze transition, Mid Bronze or Mid to Mid-Late Bronze Age transition allocations – the latter because some contexts contained both purely flint-tempered and mixed-temper, flint and grog, wares, a characteristic of regional MBA/LBA transition ceramic. The original context dating record retains these – partly because detailed post-excavation analysis of context content-range, based on the implications of inter-feature relationships, is normally undertaken prior to final publication. More particularly because they may reflect genuine inter-period activity. Initially and assuming the latter point key contexts have been placed into three groups –
- 6.2.59 Group 1. 2014 contexts C1273, C1280, C1531, C1604, C1606, C1635, C1649, C1676, C1692, C1694, C1727, C1740, C1762, C1884 and C1895 may be of transitional Early Bronze-Mid Bronze Age date (arguably c.1600-1350 BC) because they contain, collectively, a mix of potentially EBA Urn-type wares – purely grog-tempered, grog-tempered with mostly sparse flint – together with or without associated MBA-type flint-tempered wares.
- 6.2.60 Group 2. 2014 contexts US 'Pond', C1386, C1447, C1858, C1885, C1888 'Pond' and 2015-C3011, C3012, C3392 and C3486 may be of Middle Bronze Age date (1550-1350 BC) even though some of the 2014 contexts contain the same ware range as the above group. With these, the slightly later date emphasis is mostly based on condition.
- 6.2.61 Group 3. 2014 contexts C1038, C1040, C1050, C1059, C1067, C1109, C1110, C1116, C1120, C1133, C1141, C1234, C1238, C1466, C1512, C1556, C1571, C1573, C1589, and C1741 and 2015-C3024, C3095, C3097 and C3856 may all be of broadly Mid to Mid-Late Bronze Age transition date (c.1550-

1150 BC) because the majority contained solely MBA-type abundantly flint-tempered ware. However, it is recognized that some could technically belong with either the first or second group. Within this overall group, only 2015 contexts C3024, C3095 and C3097 contained a pure combination of MBA-type flint-tempered material alongside MBA/LBA transition-type mixed-temper, flint and grogged material – the condition of both ceramic traditions suggesting definite contemporaneity. Of these, 2014-C1571 and 2015-C3024 have burnt residues suitable for radiocarbon dating.

6.2.62 Reviewing these –

6.2.63 1 – The broad inter-period allocations of the third (MBA to MBA/LBA-type) group are an inevitable bi-product of few diagnostic formal elements. In addition, the presence of the decorated fineware sherds from Context 1050, together with occasional more heavily flinted mixed-temper, grog and flint, sherds initially encouraged the likelihood of an MBA/LBA transition presence. The latter seemed technically viable since recent work on Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) sites made it clear that the occurrence of uncontaminated assemblages with both purely flint-tempered and mixed-temper flint and grogged vessels was a characteristic of the Mid-Late Bronze Age transition (Morris 2006, 59-61). However, it is now felt that for this site, at least some of these mixed-temper elements may belong with the first group listed above.

6.2.64 For Sholden, the few contexts that more certainly contain MBA/LBA transition material are the highlighted elements from 2014-C1571, C1050 and 2015-C3024, C3095, C3097. The first, from 2014-C1571, is a shoulder sherd from a thin-walled fairly large-diameter round-shouldered coarseware jar with a single perforation. The fabric is harder-fired and generally better-made than the majority of Sholden's MBA-type material and therefore could be later and possibly from an MBA/LBA-type hooked-rim jar (although the perforation is post-manufacture). This sherd has internal burnt residues and has been highlighted for C-14 dating. The second, from 2014-C1050, is represented by a small cluster of fragmentary same-vessel sherds that could also be compatible with this period. The sherds have a fine profuse flint temper and are well-fired a mostly oxidized pale orange. Five of the sherds have a frustratingly incompletely recoverable design consisting of groups of combed or incised lines and small 2-ring stamps. On one sherd the lines are applied in opposing directions – either as part of a diagonally-aligned lattice sequence or as a sequence of alternating vertical and horizontal lines. There is just not enough information to be certain – but either design mode was probably part of a broader band of horizontal decoration. Apparently sited below or above this linear decoration, or possibly inter-penetrating it, are the groups of ring-stamps – again in indeterminate quantities or arrangement. In addition, a 2015 context, C2801, produced small fragments from another ring-stamped fineware vessel.

- 6.2.65 Within the eastern part of the region at least, the majority of ring-stamped finewares appeared to be confined to Isle of Thanet sites – including most recently, parts of two stamp-decorated vessels from Zone 10 of the 2010 East Kent Access road scheme (Leivers 2015, 173, Fig.8.2, Nos.12-13). Only a few, including the present example, have been recorded from neighbouring mainland areas. Until recently it was personally assumed that some, if not all, were of Mid-Late Bronze Age transition date, c.1350-1150 BC – an assumption based mostly on the typological dating applied to the Birchington hoard bowl, c.1300-1100 BC, because of its palstave content. There has been some recent inter-specialist discussion regarding the longevity of ring-stamped decoration on earlier Later Prehistoric pottery from the region, and it has been uncertainly suggested that some may be of Earliest Iron Age date. However, the issue has not been finally settled. With the present Sholden material there is a slight further allocation problem. The use of alternate-direction incised lines as part of lattice, chevron or in-filled triangle designs is traditionally associated with some MBA fineware globular urns – and not on MBA-LBA transition finewares.
- 6.2.66 Conversely, ring-stamped decoration, usually applied as single-row borders to a horizontal band of continuous combed lines appeared – on the basis of the above assumption – to be confined solely to the latter period – and not on MBA-dated finewares. However, the design format on the Birchington bowl is very similar to that on an MBA fineware barrel urn from King Edward Avenue, Broadstairs which has a broad band of incised horizontal lines with single-row borders of small diagonal elliptical impressions (Moody 2008, 110, Fig.60). Though the vessel form is different, the similarity between the design formats is beyond coincidence. There are other un-published examples from a recent excavation at Margate Football Club, Tivoli with both incised chevrons on a globular jar and sherds with King Edwards Avenue type decoration – and almost certainly (prior to full post-excavation analysis) from the same phase of settlement. Since, at present, there is no evidence to indicate the continuity of ring-stamping into the Late Bronze Age where most recovered finewares tend to be undecorated – the present example is unlikely to be of that date. Since, also, it is personally felt improbable that ring-stamping should re-appear after a relatively long period of non-use, if ever used on EIA pottery at all, it would have occurred very infrequently, so it is felt equally unlikely that the Sholden sherds are of this date either. Here, to accommodate the apparent inter-period nature of the design elements, a date embracing both periods – initially c.1400-1200 BC – might be applicable for this phase of activity.
- 6.2.67 – For the second (MBA-dated) group, whilst the original allocations may represent genuine original purely MBA c.1550-1350 BC activity, the evidence from 2014-C1885, amongst others, could indicate an earlier, late EBA to early MBA transitional placement. In view of this possibility the material from this group has been included below with the first.

- 6.2.68 – Re the first (potential EBA-MBA transition) group – the probable late-style Beaker from 2014-C1556 was accompanied by a worn grog-tempered bodysherd with dual-tone firing colours – pale buff externally, dark grey internally. Rather like the Beaker sherd much of its grog content has leached out. Its pale buff firing is similar to many regional Urns and since it is more worn than the Beaker element was considered to be probably later and intrusive. The firing colour trend of this potential Urn sherd is similar to the possible Urn rim from 2014-C1888 ‘Pond’. Both are, in turn, similar to another fully leached grog-tempered bodysherd from 2014-C1885. Compared with the other elements from this context it is more worn and may well be residual in-context.
- 6.2.69 However, its fairly profusely grog-tempered fabric type with its heavily vesiculated leached appearance is virtually identical to two clusters of material from 2014-C1885 and US/1888 ‘Pond’. Whilst some of the latter are fired a drab grey-brown, most are dual-tone fired, the only difference – compared with the above material, being a predominance of orange-red or browney-buff external firing colours. This colouration is similar to some regional Collared Urn material (particularly from the Area C Mound at Neats Court, Queenborough Road, Sheppey and, separately, Gibson 1986, 42-3). The associated formal evidence is slim but interesting – this aspect of 2014-C1885’s overall assemblage consisting mostly of bodysherds, a base sherd from a medium-diameter jar (with possible same-vessel sherds in 2014-C1884), another part-profile of a small tub-like vessel and a larger part-profile from a medium-diameter angle-shouldered jar with a simple short slightly everted rim and marked inner-rim bevel. Despite the associated firing colours, this vessel is definitely not a late-style Beaker, nor a Collared Urn – but is probably a Biconical Urn and – with 4-5 different associated vessels in the same fabric type – probably from a domestic context. Although several different traditions are, or may be, represented by the late-style Beaker from 2014-C1556 and the potential (non-Biconical) Urn-type sherds from 2014-C1556, 1885 and 1888, the overall similarities in appearance between these and the Biconical-type material from 1885 and 1888 suggests that the original manufacture dates of most or all these elements is relatively close.
- 6.2.70 In addition – 2014-C1885 contained another coarseware jar base – similarly fairly profusely grog-tempered but with a higher proportion of flint and much closer to the again fairly profusely but purely flint-tempered MBA-type pottery from the same context. The latter includes only coarsewares – two rim scraps, one simple, one curving everted, from fairly large-diameter jars, the part-profile of a slightly everted-rim medium-diameter jar with a horizontal finger-tip decorated applied cordon on its shoulder and a fragment from a jar with a rather crudely formed off-set shoulder – broadly similar in type to Deverel-Rimbury-type globular vessels (cf. Dacre and Ellison 1981, Fig.16 E34, E38). Similar broadly contemporary material from other contexts includes sherds from a jar with applied decorated cordon and another with a simple lug ‘handle’ from 2014-C1692

and C1727 another everted-rim jar. There is also a jar base with a 'skin' of additional profuse flint grits on its underside – a manufacturing trait not readily associated with MBA material.

6.2.71 Although much of this material is rather worn and fragmentary and could be seen as later than, and intrusive into, contexts containing purely Biconical Urn pottery – the condition of the individual ware types present in 2014-C1885 are not radically different. The majority of sherds belonging to the two traditions present – EBA Biconical-type, MBA Deverel-Rimbury-type – share a relatively similar degree of wear and it is equally possible that any subtle differences in wear are due to differences in fabric type and associated firing trends. Here, although the purely grogged and technically softer fabric of the Urn material should erode more rapidly, the present material is thin-walled and well-made and quite hard-fired compared with the relatively softer rather poorly fired more friable and heavily flint gritted MBA-type pottery. For the present, and without detailed inter-context assessment, it is felt that the pottery from C1885 represents a mixed-tradition assemblage containing purely grogged (23 sherds), mixed-temper flint and grog (12 sherds) and purely flint-tempered (52 sherds) material. As a result, the mixed-temper ware type could be seen as a 'bridger' between the two ceramic traditions, ie. To stress the point – between the late Early Bronze Age and the early Middle Bronze Age.

6.2.72 Summarising – the data is slightly ambiguous. Any claim for contemporaneity requires thorough contextual analysis and a better sample to be certain. However, there is no reason why a settlement or other social context type should not contain evidence of tradition-mix, particularly since the currencies of all the non-Beaker EBA Urn traditions, particularly Biconicals, overlap with the MBA Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Gibson 1986, 6). Here, it is felt that whilst the late-style Beaker and some of the pale buff Urn-type sherds could be earlier, similarities in fabric, firing, wear and leaching trends suggests they could be placed between c.1700-1600 BC. The potential mixed-tradition EBA-MBA material from 2014-C1885 could be placed between c.1600-1400 BC and the MBA or MBA-LBA transition-type material reviewed in Point 1 above, although it could just be broadly contemporary with C1885 is, initially, better placed later, arguably between c.1400-1200 BC.

Mid Iron Age – c.400-200 BC

6.2.73 During initial analysis of the 2014 material it was thought that there might be a Mid-Late Iron Age presence. It involved a low total of 23 small to fairly small flint-tempered sherds – less abraded than the Indeterminate categories mentioned above – were recovered from 10 contexts. At a superficial level, manufacturing characteristics could place these elements anywhere between c.1150-50 BC. However, the presence of a single curving everted fineware class rim from 2014-C1350 could have come from a Mid Iron or Mid-Late Iron Age type S-profiled jar. Since two contexts, 2014-C1350 itself

and 2014-C1352 in particular, only had LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered material post-dating their flint-tempered content, and since some of the site's LIA grogged pottery is rather soft, under-fired and appears 'primitive', a degree of Mid-Late Iron Age activity preceding that of LIA date seemed possible. However, the identifications were tentative and all that could be safely indicated was that the settlement providing the site's LIA grog-tempered material may have had indigenous native Mid-Late Iron Age antecedents of possibly second century BC date.

6.2.74 However – the 2015 phase of work produced rather more definitive evidence for a Mid Iron Age phase of activity. Although the ceramic quantity is again low, no more than 24 sherds from 3 contexts, there is little doubt as to their general chronological placement. Of these, the elements from 2015-C3247 are the least conclusive, consisting of plain, small but only slightly worn fairly thin-walled bodysherds. 2015-C2045 produced a moderate-sized rim-neck sherd from a medium-diameter fineware jar with a curving everted neck and thin simple rim. The surfaces are oxidized orange-brown and over-painted with a single fairly broad diagonal line of maroon-finish (iron-oxide) paint. The other context, 2015-C2345, contained a cluster of small-fairly large rim, shoulder and bodysherds from an angle-shouldered sub-fineware bowl made in a mixed-temper, grog and flint, fabric. The linear style of decoration on the fineware element technically belongs to the continentally-originated Halstatt-style of painting vessels with rectilinear decoration – rather than the curvilinear La Tene style more prevalent during the Mid and later Iron Ages. As such the type of decoration and, to some degree, the rim type is closer to preceding Early-Mid Iron Age styles, i.e. between c.550-400/350 BC. Conversely, the bowl part-profile and its mixed-temper fabric are more typical of regional Mid Iron Age forms. The bowl's short everted rim and vessel profile is very close to examples published from the Channel Tunnel Rail Link site at White Horse Stone. Also, it was concluded in that project's report that there generally appears to be a greater prevalence of mixed-temper fabrics during and from the Mid Iron Age onwards (Morris 2006, Fig.3.8b, WHS/63-4 and Fig. 3.8c WHS/65). However, the type of painted decoration and the form of the bowl are neither typical of true third century BC MIA types where forms in particular become more S-profiled and curvilinear. As a result, it is felt that the dating emphasis for the Sholden material is best placed within the fourth century, between c.400-350 BC, possibly as late as 400 BC. The scraps from fairly thin-walled round-bodied fineware jars noted amongst the 2014 material need not be out of place here – and there is a still un-tested personal feeling that the bichrome style of decoration, as opposed to the polychrome types more prevalent during the Early-Mid Iron Age, is also rather more typical of fourth century painted wares.

Earliest Iron Age – c.1000-600 BC

6.2.75 The total of 529 sherds allocated to this period stem from 42 contexts – 29, 38, 69, 94, 111, 114, 116, 118, 120, 129, 200, 210, 214, 220, 227, 245, 263, 315, 320, 326, 339, 355, 367, 377, 382, 383,

418, 547, 556, 618, 953, 958, 963, 970, 974, 979, 981, 1000, 1002, 1102, 1146 and 1141. Of these, 19 are from undisturbed contemporary discard deposits – Contexts 94, 111, 114, 118, 200, 210, 214, 220, 245, 263, 315, 320, 377, 382, 383, 958, 963, 970 and 1002. A few of the remaining 23 may be derived from similar deposits but the majority are accompanied by the caveat ‘if not residual. Many of these are single sherd or small-sized assemblages. There is a moderate quantity of medium-sized clusters (between 20-50 sherds each) together with several larger groups between 50-100 sherds each – the latter from Contexts 245, 315 and 963. Many of the smaller quantities are either casual losses or are possibly residual. The larger clusters represent sweepings or deliberate discard groups consisting of fragments from a variety of vessels. Despite the relatively large number of sherds and source-contexts, much of the assemblage is rather fragmentary with only a modest quantity of formal elements. Of these, only one context, 114, produced elements solely from the same pot – a fairly large part-profile from a coarseware jar. One sherd from Context 315 has burnt food residue suitable for C-14 analysis.

6.2.76 In terms of fabrics – the assemblage is dominated by flint-tempered products but also includes 7 sandy ware bodysherds representing one, possibly two vessels. The sand content is not greensand so, if a travelled vessel, is not from the Medway Valley or Folkestone. The sand content is a little finer than the single stylistically non-local sandy ware vessel from the broadly contemporary Monkton Court Farm, Thanet assemblage (Macpherson-Grant 1994, Fig.8, A). So, if this vessel is not from a local Deal zone source – another further afield needs to be considered.

6.2.77 In terms of forms – the majority of the coarsewares are thin-walled products, though a few sherds do stem from surprisingly thick and heavily potted large jars. There are a modest quantity of everted-rim cooking jars with internally-bevelled rims, together with one shoulder sherd from an angle-shouldered bipartite jar and a fairly large diametered hemispherical bowl. In addition, there is a near-complete profile of a straight-walled basin or jar with an exceptionally high slightly angled shoulder (just below the rim) and a rim sherd from another similar and also a small thin-walled tub or beaker it’s roughly finished straight body wall showing exceptionally clear coil rows. Finally, there is a part-profile from a large angle-shouldered sub-situlate jar. The range of recovered finewares is rather small – one scrappy sherd from a fairly small angle-shouldered bipartite jar or bowl and the part-profile of a small basin or tub, burnished overall, more highly internally. More notably, there are rim fragments from 3 small plain, apparently undecorated, beakers or cups (Contexts 200, 377, 963), all with curving everted rims, all with basically similar diameter – and almost certainly made by the same potter. Lastly, there is a near-complete, or at least reconstructable profile, of an unusual small beaker from Context 114. It was deposited broken but near-fresh – and sadly has some portions missing. It has a shallow rounded shoulder and a concave neck below a rounded

convex rim collar. The forming of the neck and collar have, internally, provided the beaker, deliberately or accidentally, with lid-seating.

6.2.78 In terms of decoration – as recovered, rather limited. There are two instances of coarseware jars with rounded shoulders decorated with a single row of spaced finger-tip impressions. A cluster of bodysherds from a large coarseware storage-jar from Context 94 has, most unusually, three or more neatly spaced horizontal rows of neatly spaced shallow finger-tip impressions. The sherds appear to be from the lower body zone and, as such, are unlikely to be true decoration but, as with a large EIA jar from Highstead near Chislet (Couldrey 2006, Fig.76, 224), may be productional coil-pinches and left un-smoothed over as a sub-decorative/labour-saving aspect. The beaker from Context 114 is decorated with a group of three closely spaced horizontal lines, applied with a fairly broad round-tipped tool on its shoulder. The whole exterior, including the decoration, has been over-burnished providing a good shiny finish. Its interior has also been burnished but rather more superficially. There is one example of a red-finished fineware vessel from Context 970 – a moderate-sized near-fresh element from a large probably shouldered jar or bowl of c.40cms diameter with an excellent thick red-brown iron-oxide slip. In addition, there are a small number of sherds from fairly large coarseware jars with what appears to be a rather messy red-brown iron-oxide finish – rather than oxidisation during firing – and similar to other potential examples from the recent 2019 Kent Archaeological Society excavations on the EIA settlement at Wood Court field, Lees Court Estate near Faversham. This trait, if genuinely the bi-product of an intentional slipped finish, is more subtle and less obvious than on fineware class vessels – but has been suspected for some time as a distinct possibility for some large sub-situlate jars simulating metalwork originals. The majority of formal elements have fairly plentiful parallels amongst regional EIA assemblages.

6.2.79 The only vessels that are rather different are the 3 little cups and the beaker from 114, mentioned above. The little cups are closer in general style to a little omphalos-based cup from the recent Wessex Archaeology work at Cliffs End Farm in Thanet (Leivers 2014, Fig.5.2, 6). The beaker has, to date, no known parallels – and stands out as being somewhat unique. Reviewing the dating that could be applied – the Cliffs End Farm radiocarbon-dated sequence parallel for the little cups would place them between 1000-900 cal. BC. The same sequence would place the red-finished sherd from 970 and the decoration on the unusual beaker from 114 after 900 BC, technically between 900-800 cal.BC. Whilst fully accepting the validity of the Bayesian system of analysis that was applied to the radiocarbon sequence from Cliffs End Farm as a means of placing certain prehistoric productional aspects more confidently within any chronological sequence – than straightforward radiocarbon dating, even if calibrated – the application of rigid time boundaries to the flow of cultural styles and people is somewhat unrealistic. If the EIA material recovered from Hyton Drive is the bi-product of

one or two-generation settlement occupancy, then, to accommodate the dating for the parallels quoted, an interim date of between c.950-850 BC is suggested for it, perhaps a shade later.

Late Iron Age to Mid Roman – c.50 BC-250 AD

- 6.2.80 Forty-eight sherds, principally made in Late Iron Age ‘Belgic’-style grog-tempered fabrics, were recovered from 26 contexts, mainly from the 2014 area of work. Of these, only those from 2014-C1230, C1352, C1721, C1800 and C1856 are likely, on the basis of either condition or frequency, to stem from undisturbed contemporary contexts. All the remainder are small and mostly heavily worn elements that are either intrusive or residual in Prehistoric or later contexts. Most of the material consists of bodysherds – there are few formal elements so that date estimates are tentative. The majority includes soft and rather low-fired material that could date as early as c.100/75 BC but, lacking better confirmation, a commencement date for this site’s LIA activity of no earlier than c.50 BC is considered reasonable. Most sherds are plain, some come from comb-finished cooking or larger-bodied storage jars. Of the only 2 formal elements recovered – one coarseware rim is from a Thompson 1982 C3 jar, another is from a small fineware cordoned jar or bowl (Thompson op.cit.). The productional quality of the latter suggests a date after c.25 BC which chimes with a few harder-fired grog-tempered sherds and one coarse sandy ware element indicating that at least some of the grog-tempered material ought to be of Latest Iron Age Conquest-period date – c.0-75 AD.
- 6.2.81 For the Early Roman period – c.50-150 AD – a total of 48 sherds were recovered from 31 contexts. Visually, and in terms of fabrics types represented, the material from these contexts is rather more diagnostic compared with the previous period. However, most of the sherds are small and frequently heavily worn – and whilst some may come from contemporary contexts such as those from 2014-C1230 and C1232, the majority are in insufficient quantity or condition to confirm that possibility. Overall, this period’s assemblage is dominated by sherds from Romanising grog-tempered vessels together with a thin scatter of other wares. These include one scrap of Southern Gaulish samian of Flavian date (69-100 AD), grey sandy wares from several different non-Canterbury sources, several Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware flagon scraps, together with a few North Kent fine grey ware bowls – a flanged rim bowl of c.50-100 AD date and an everted rim, possibly cordoned, bowl datable to the early-mid second century AD (Monaghan 1987 Types 5B3 and 4A2). As recovered, an assessment of ware types coupled with associated firing trends indicates a modest degree of activity between c.50-100 AD increasing fairly markedly during the first half of the second century.
- 6.2.82 The latter point is reinforced by the pottery from 2014-C1390 and C1826 – the only contexts which, at least ceramically, suggest derivation from undisturbed contemporary features. Their latest

elements were all manufactured during the first half or second quarter of the second century, their condition suggesting discard dates around c.150 or slightly later. Specifically, Mid Roman material was recorded from only 6 contexts, most represented by single sherds. Most are fairly highly worn and likely to be intrusive/residual, only the sherds from 2014-C1307 and C1545 may be from contemporary mid-later C2 AD contexts. The range of wares are limited – one of hard-fired Canterbury grey sandy ware manufactured between c.150-175 AD, two of North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware BB2-type dish fragments (including one Monaghan 1987 Type 5C3) and three of fairly hard-fired Native Coarse Ware. Few of these are likely to radically post-date c.200/225 AD. One item, from 2015-C3170, is a little unusual. It comprises 3 conjoining bodysherds from a Mid Roman Native Coarse Ware jar which has had, originally, its edges deliberately trimmed to create an ovoid shape. The once irregular edges are now rounded, either originally and deliberately to provide rounded polishing edges – or they have become so as a bi-product of either polishing, crushing or grinding processes. Summarising, this slim total suggests a reduction in activity during the second half of the second century AD with an arguable cessation date between c.200-250 AD.

- 6.2.83 Only 10 sherds from Hyton Drive can be allocated to this general period. Four are Late Iron Age ‘Belgic’-style products, only broadly dateable on the basis of their rather low-fired grogged fabrics, to between c.50 BC-25 AD – if not from slightly earlier. One moderate-sized everted-rim jar sherd is definitely intrusive into the Neolithic pit Context 36. The others, 1 from Context 832 and two from Context 968 may, on the basis of their only slightly worn condition, stem from contemporary features. Of the 5 Roman sherds three, one probably from Context 3 and two definitely from Context 963 are intrusive and probably derived from second century AD manure scatterings. The remaining two, one each from Contexts 849 and 876 were, on the basis of condition, probably derived from contemporary features – that from 876 dateable to between c.100-150 AD, that from 859 rather more broadly to between c.150-250 AD, if as late.

Early Medieval to Late Medieval

- 6.2.84 A total of 50 sherds, from both phases of work, represent this broad period. Those from 2014 contexts are all generally small, highly worn and clearly residual or re-deposited in topsoils. Those from 2015 sources tend to be in better condition indicating derivation from discrete contemporary deposits. One inter-context same-vessel equation was recorded, of Late Medieval date, between 2015-C4163 and C4164. Two contexts both of late twelfth-early thirteenth century date, 2015-C2545 and C3987, produced moderately large near-fresh sherds suggesting recovered from undisturbed contemporary discard deposits. Two contexts, 2015-C3684 and C4164, particularly the former, produced multi-period late twelfth-fifteenth century sherd clusters, whose condition-range suggested derivation from ditch or quarry-like contexts that had been open to receive sweepings or rubbish over for a long period.

6.2.85 The earliest elements are Early Medieval – mostly a scatter of six sherds, represented by several battered north-eastern Kentish thick-walled shell-tempered sandy ware pan or storage-jar sherd and a scrap of Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware cooking-pot and, more particularly, near-fresh sherds from a North French/Flemish profuse shelly ware vessel from 2015-C3987. The Canterbury evidence suggests that the latter might be Late Saxon. However, there is no evidence for later or even earlier Saxon activity and the main time-band for the occurrence of such shelly wares appears to be during the twelfth-early thirteenth century (Cotter 2006, 000). Overall, none of this material is likely to date any earlier than c.1150 AD. Medieval material is represented solely by 21 Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware sherds. Again, many of the 2014 elements are battered and, as with much of the Early Medieval material, is likely to have arrived on-site via manure scatters. The majority of these are datable to the thirteenth century with only one, a Canterbury jug base sherd from 2014-C1420 large enough and relatively fresh enough to suggest derivation from a c.1350-1400 AD context. Late Medieval activity in the area is represented by 23 sherds of principally fifteenth century date. The majority are all Canterbury Tyler hill sandy ware products together with several sherds from Wealden type buff sandy ware products. One of the latter, from 2015-C3684, is represented by conjoining sherds from a jug with characteristic purple-brown iron glaze splashes on its neck. One 2014 Unstratified (topsoil) recovery is a bodysherd from a Canterbury-type fine earthenware bowl with traces of drab yellow glaze datable to between c.1475-1525 AD. This sherd is broadly contemporary with the frequently very hard-fired Tyler Hill sherds from 2015 contexts 3684, 3686, 4163 and 4164 and suggesting either that adjacent-area occupation ceased, or discard patterns changed during the first half of the sixteenth century.

6.2.86 For this general period, there are only 5 small bodysherds from 2 Hyton Drive contexts. Three are small same-vessel elements from Context 763 and representing an Early Medieval Canterbury sandy ware cooking-pot discarded between c.1100-1150 AD or slightly earlier. The other two, one each of Post-Medieval and Late Post-Medieval date, are from the same feature, Context 534. Both are small sherds – the earliest dateable to between c.1650-1750 AD and, technically, residual alongside a mid-nineteenth century on-glaze painted white earthenware. Both contexts could stem from broadly contemporary features – but the caveat, ‘if not intrusive’ may have to be applied.

Post-Medieval and later – c.1550 AD-Modern

6.2.87 Only 3 sherds represent activity during this period. Two are of Post-Medieval date – 2 same-vessel seventeenth century Kentish red earthenware elements from Context 2015 C3978 and one rather worn Unstratified Late Post-Medieval flower-pot rim, datable from c.1825 AD-plus. As recovered, these few sherds indicate that the immediate locale witnessed no major activity following (the later second century AD) – and suggests that the area remained as either fallow or agricultural land until very recently.

6.3 Lithic Assessment

Summary

- 6.3.1 This report forms an assessment of the lithic assemblage recorded on the site at Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent. Three phases of fieldwork have been carried out – this assessment includes a lithics from all three phases.
- 6.3.2 Table 6 below quantifies the lithic archive and additional lithic detail can be gained from the catalogue, which forms part of the site archive.
- 6.3.3 The potential for further analysis and recommendations are made within Section 9.3 of this report.

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
Total named and unstratified	55	1247
Total stratified	3241	47,173
Totals	3296	48,420
Plus 1 natural possible curio from (1902) weighing 224g.		
Plus 1 natural holed stone from (1903) weighing 1420g.		

Table 6 Total Number of Flints Catalogued

- 6.3.4 A total of 3143 worked lithics (all flint) weighing 54385 grams and 66 burnt flint ‘potboilers’ (and fragments of) weighing 1770 grams were recovered during the three phases of work (CLD14, CLD15 & HDD-EX-18) at this site. The flintwork from likely evidences specific phases of activity in the Earlier Neolithic (4000 to 3550/3200 BC), possibly the Middle Neolithic (3550 to 2900 BC), perhaps the Later Neolithic (3200/2900 to 2100 BC), the Early Beaker period (2500 to 2000 BC), the Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (2000 to 1550 BC) and the Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later; 1550 to 600+ BC). Within that final phase it is possible that activity of more specific Middle Bronze Age date (1550 to 1150 BC) could be present at least.
- 6.3.5 There is no certain evidence of Mesolithic activity from Phase 2 (CLD15) or Phase 3 (HDD-EX-18), though some evidence of it was recovered in the previous phase of work at this site during Phase 1 (CLD14). A small number of instances of more broadly dated material of Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic (9200 to 3550/3200 BC) and Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date (7550 to 3550/3200 BC) is present, though at least some of this (and perhaps all) could relate to activity in the Earlier Neolithic. All of this broadly dated flintwork is certainly or potentially residual in its contexts.

- 6.3.6 The Earlier Neolithic material comprises a comparatively moderate percentage of the site assemblage. The presence of Earlier Neolithic flintwork (4000 to 3550/3200 BC) likely to be contemporary with at least 19 stratified features is notable. One of these contained two hundred and fifteen pieces and another ninety-six; the other contexts produced smaller quantities, more typical of the general amounts recovered from the site's contexts as a whole. Some of these Earlier Neolithic contexts derive from the same feature, so a review of the characteristics must consider this; however the tool-kits of both the larger groups were similar and dominated by knife-function tools (utilised, retouched and serrated), with scrapers very much in the minority. This profile could be task-related and a reflection of the local environment. Also present in one was a large pounder/pestle formed of a water-rolled quartzite cobble. Food processing might not be the sole or main function of such a tool, noting the use of crushed burnt flint grits as a temper in the pottery of the period. Notable contemporary tools from other contexts are a high-quality single piece sickle and a flaked flint axe with a tranchet edge. Residual material of this date is present in other stratified and unstratified contexts, one being the topsoil, suggesting plough-truncation has occurred.
- 6.3.7 Flintwork of broader Neolithic and Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date occurs in greater number, though the majority are residual, while in other contexts their relationship is unclear. Again, all these contexts are producing only low quantities of material. Of interest are several instances of similar looking thick tablet-like flakes, sometimes ringed by cortex, all used as scrapers. These could have resulted from a deliberate production strategy, possibly with dating implications. Four notable pieces of broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date demonstrate the former existence of polished flint axes, all of the larger pieces of which show re-working post-polishing (a common occurrence locally). One is effectively a complete axe which had been re-worked into a smaller form post-original discard. It is all but identical in section profile to a fragment from another context and is similar to a small re-worked axe known locally. The 2 other examples are flakes, 1 of which is a broken fragment of a large flake struck from what may have been a very large axe. This could be akin to the overly large types which are likely to have been of ceremonial function and perhaps of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date. At least 1 other example of such is known locally. Notably, all of the 5 instances of polished flint axes within the CLD15 assemblage are in a predominantly pale grey coloured flint which, whether inherent or a result of chalk-soil patination (none show damage which proves this), could be imports to site.
- 6.3.8 There is very little flintwork which is diagnostically of Later Neolithic date (3200/2900 to 2100 BC). One context could contain a contemporary though very low quantity of such, while a small flaked axe or perhaps more likely a chisel possibly of this date was of unclear relationship within another. Overlapping with the end of the Late Neolithic, a small group of potential Early Beaker period date

(2500 to 2000 BC) could be present and contemporary in its context, with other small groups probably residual in others. Notable in 1 of the latter is a large Levallois or Levallois-style core, appearing relatively fresh, though patinated and potentially residual. It could date to either the Earlier Middle Palaeolithic or the Later Neolithic. The latter would be more likely and if broadly related to a scraper of perhaps Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date from the same context, an Early Beaker period date is possible. It is important to note however that flintwork from a Levallois industry of Earlier Middle Palaeolithic date (250,000 to 184,000 BC) was recovered only approximately 4km away. Thus this piece has the potential to be related to that phase of activity, though whether its character is akin to that material is unknown at present (its raw material and patina are consistent with the majority of the site assemblage and it is not certainly out of place).

6.3.9 The 'brickearth' geology on this site is not conducive to the formation of chalk-soil patinas, which are otherwise frequently helpful in highlighting residual material. Thus, the condition of the flintwork has to be considered and only a minority appear really fresh. The majority show at least some minor chipping damage and often there is little certain indication whether this is pre- or post-discard. Even where identification of the latter occurs, suggesting a piece is residual, this need not always mean the flint is from a significantly earlier phase than its context or horizon within, unless the damage truncates a patina. All available evidence should be considered, and this could shed further light upon the post-discard life of otherwise context-contemporary flintwork. Two types of post-discard patination are present, however. Most common is a yellowy sheen type, which is occasionally obvious but often subtle and difficult to detect with certainty unless the flint shows subsequent un-patinated chipping or breakages. How this patina formed is uncertain and thus the implications are unclear. Some material which is likely to be contemporary with its context shows it, so in-situ patination is possible. There are also a few instances of the early stages of the blue-white patination common to areas of chalk-soil geology. This could have derived on-site from surface weathering or perhaps exposure in a chalk-marled plough soil. The very few examples which show an advanced form are more likely to have been retrieved from a chalk-soil nearby, for re-use on site before discard. Evidence for the re-use of yellow patinated flint is also present.

Methodology

6.3.10 A prime aim of this assessment of the lithics was to provide a useful catalogue that would combine a record of key characteristics (permitting a degree of preservation and some reanalysis by record), with individual spot-dating information and an overall comment on the flint content of the context and its implications. Each piece has been dated on its individual merits. Some flints have the potential to be part of related groups which may be able to be dated with a narrower, more specific range than many of their individual components; such possibilities are commented upon in the context notes.

- 6.3.11 The artefacts were examined using hand lenses of x5 and x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, type, character, weight (calculated to the nearest gram, with a minimum of 1g), condition and period basis. The catalogue is included as an Appendix for retention within the site archive. Within each context the artefacts have been listed first in order of type (waste, retouched, utilised) and then date (earliest to latest). The bulk weight of the material from each context was also taken and recorded below the list. No information about the character, other contents or stratigraphic relationships to other contexts was known, save where indicated by the context's titling. All dates given are circa.
- 6.3.12 Artefacts of interest for illustration, by photography and/or drawing, have been noted in the catalogue, but no artefacts have been drawn at this stage. Further illustration of additional flintwork may become useful, depending upon any subsequent identification of well-dated contexts which contain a collection of contemporary material.

Period-based review

Raw material

- 6.3.13 The specific character of the raw material from which the flintwork was made is noted within the catalogue and no review of raw material use by period phase has been conducted at this stage. Present were instances of the use of buff cortexed flint (of various rough and smoothed types), water-rolled cobbles with black, dark grey or brown cortexes (including examples of Bullhead Bed flint), cobbles of beach-like flint, material showing white or creamy coloured cortexes, other material showing a variety of colours (all smoothed or water-rolled), flint with natural facets showing chalk-soil type patinas, with smaller quantities showing a river-gravel type staining. The most commonly employed raw material was of the buff cortexed variety (various thick or thin and rough or smooth types), often with a flint matrix showing predominantly mixed black and grey colours, either of good or (perhaps more frequently) average quality (due to the degree of cherty inclusions therein).
- 6.3.14 Notable were a couple of Earlier Neolithic tools which had been made on a high quality distinctly dense black flint, which appears locally unusual and might be an import. Also, there were occurrences of pale grey coloured flint which, if not a result of a strong chalk-soil type patination, could also be imports. Notably, all of the instances of polished flint axes were in such coloured flint.
- 6.3.15 The underlying geology of the areas associated with the excavation generally comprised a silty 'brickearth' type deposit with typically no inherent natural flint content. It is unknown whether the raw material which was used for flint-knapping could have been available in the ancient overburden on this site, though a reflection of it might be found in the natural flint recovered alongside the

worked material. Of the sample attained in Phase 1 (CLD14), buff cortexed mixed black and grey flint was the most common, but of poorer quality, being more flawed or significantly more cherty than the raw material used for much of the similarly cortexed flintwork. Grey and grey-black water-rolled pebble cortexes (no larger cobbles were present in the sample) occurred to a lesser degree, some also of poor quality, with a minor instance of white-ish water-rolled pebble cortexes with matrices of mixed black and grey cherty flint (Hart 2015). It would seem likely that the buff cortexed and water-rolled cobble flint (i.e. The majority if not all of the assemblage) was probably obtained from weathered surface or overburden deposits, either directly on site, or if not then only a short distance away. Soils above areas of chalk geology nearby could also have been used as a source, for buff cortexed, Bullhead Bed and chalk-soil patinated natural flint are common components in such overburdens locally, though this would likely contain fewer instances of the other types of water-rolled cobbles used on the site.

- 6.3.16 It may well be that the buff cortexed flint is dominant in all of the periods present and that, in general, the sources for the raw materials used across the Prehistoric periods here could have remained largely the same and be very local. Though better quality material would no doubt have been preferred and sought out in the Earlier Neolithic (perhaps from areas of chalk geology nearby) and the Lithic Later Bronze Age inhabitants may well have been happy to use whatever was easily and immediately available, it could be that the local resource was in general perfectly adequate for satisfying the differing demands of both. One issue which might affect the selection criteria for the earlier periods, is the size of the raw material available locally, for a significant proportion of the Neolithic flintwork would typically be on much larger flakes than those produced in the Bronze Age.
- 6.3.17 Diagnostic flintwork of broad Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date is potentially contemporary in a few contexts and of unclear relationship in very slightly greater numbers, with approximately twice as many diagnostic and related pieces of this date compared to the Earlier Neolithic material. The individual contexts still contain only low quantities, however. Noteworthy pieces comprise a flake fragment/surface splinter from a polished flint axe and a high quality barbed and tanged arrowhead. The latter is slightly broken, though is otherwise relatively fresh and it is unclear whether this piece is significantly residual or not. Notably, the arrowhead is from a context which might equate with the one which produced the small chisel. If these are contemporaries, then not only is an Early Beaker period date possible, but it would further reduce the already minimal lithic evidence for a potential presence in the pre-Beaker period Late Neolithic (2900 to 2500 BC).
- 6.3.18 There is a small quantity of material which could date from the Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (2000 to 1550 BC). This is potentially contemporary in within 2 contexts and of unclear

relationship in 1. Of note is the presence of 2 tools the outline of which is somewhat akin to a well-made scraper recovered with pottery of Late Beaker date (2300/2000 to 1700 BC).

6.3.19 Flintwork of Lithic Later Bronze Age date (1550 to 600+ BC) occurs in the greatest quantity overall and in a greater number of contexts than material from the other phases of activity in CLD15. It is potentially contemporary in 44 contexts and of unclear relationship in at least 37, perhaps 45 (often due to the small quantities present). Two of the former and 1 of the latter may more specifically be of Middle Bronze Age date. Though the individual contexts are again generally producing only low quantities, such amounts are considered typical for contexts of this date. It should be noted however that this industry covers material which could derive from at least 3 different periods: The Middle Bronze Age, the Late Bronze Age and the Earliest Iron Age, also potentially later. Some differentiation between the flintwork from these periods may be possible, though to achieve a greater reliability would require reasonable quantities of stratigraphically and likely associated material. Regarding the latter, it should be noted that, as a result of the underlying geology, the identification of residual material can be difficult. This is a significant issue which has an impact on material from all periods, though is greatest in assemblages from this final Prehistoric flint working industry.

6.3.20 Aside from some instances of pale grey flint and 1 Earlier Neolithic piece in a dense black flint, both of which are uncommon in the assemblage, the rest of the raw material used could well have been obtained on site or in the vicinity, likely from overburden soils. The dominant type of patination present is the yellowy sheen variety, while a small quantity of flintwork shows an early stage chalk-soil type patina. Both types could have formed on site and potentially in-situ. One piece has a strong chalk-soil type patina, and this is the only worked flint which has a greater likelihood of having migrated onto site following original discard elsewhere. The rest occur where originally deposited or not needing to be far from same. Where both of these industries are using the same raw material resource, then the difference in the size of the products could provide comparable data which is of interest in tracking these changes and characterising the assemblages.

Burnt flint 'potboilers'

6.3.21 Sixty-six flint 'potboilers' (and fragments of) weighing a total of 1770g were present. Most occur as single entities and no contexts contained notably high quantities. Buff cortexed and water-rolled grey, dark grey and black pebble/cobble raw material was present, with the former most common, though buff cortexed and water-rolled material in general occurred in relatively equal proportions. Such pebbles/cobbles would seem to be best suited to use as potboilers and all of this raw material could have been available on or in the vicinity of the site.

Patination

- 6.3.22 The underlying geology is considered to be of a type which generally hinders the formation of those strong, obvious post-discard patinas which are frequently useful in helping to identify whether flintwork is more likely to be residual or contemporary within its context. This has important consequences, particularly when assessing to what degree a collection of flintwork from the same context could be part of a related group, the combined characteristics of which can affect a more specific dating preference.
- 6.3.23 Two types of post-discard patination are present. Predominant is a yellowy coloured sheen patina, sometimes obvious, but often very subtle and hard to detect with certainty, unless the flint shows subsequent un-patinated chips or breakages. Much of the assemblage seems to show certain, likely or possible instances of it however and it may be that certainly unpatinated pieces are in the minority. There are also a few instances of the early stages of the blue-white staining which is common to areas of chalk-soil geology, but only 1 certain instance of a strongly advanced chalk-soil type patina, this recovered from context (3492). It is also worth noting that there are instances of pale grey coloured flint in the assemblage, some of which could be examples of a strong chalk-soil type patina. These lack any chips or breakages which would prove the colour to be a patina however and for now this is considered to be the inherent colour of the raw material.
- 6.3.24 Regarding the chalk-soil type patina, it is only the single example of the advanced type which offers any evidence of the movement of material onto site from nearby areas of a different geology. This strongly patinated piece does not show re-use, thus human importation need not be responsible for its presence. It could otherwise have naturally migrated onto site from an area of chalk-soil nearby, topography and geology permitting. The early stages of this patina type, which form the only (few) examples present, could have formed on site. Ongoing experiments by Geoff Halliwell have produced such an effect in the absence of the usual geology by the process of repeated freezing (Halliwell pers. iner.). Thus, a natural form of this process might be responsible for the early-stage patinas seen on some pieces, or perhaps indicate that these had seen prior exposure within a plough soil which had been intentionally marled.
- 6.3.25 How the yellowy sheen patina formed is unknown at present and thus the implications of it are unclear. One possibility is that it could be created within a wet, humic environment, perhaps in standing water formed as a result of an underlying clayey geology (see Winton 2004 for more information). Its presence cannot be seen as a reliable indicator that such patinated pieces are residual, for in-situ formation of this patina is presumably possible if so.

Dating

- 6.3.26 Flintwork which represents Prehistoric activity on this site from at least the Earlier Neolithic onwards is present, with comparatively significant episodes of activity indicated for the Earlier Neolithic, the Beaker period to Early Bronze Age and the Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later). One piece could offer evidence of activity in the Earlier Middle Palaeolithic or the Later Neolithic, though is considered more likely to be the latter at present. The text contains further information on some of the more notable elements and groups, if required. Additional detail can be gained from the catalogue, which forms part of the site archive.

Context listings

- 6.3.27 To avoid the repetition of those necessary caveats 'potential' and 'possible' etc., it should be recognised that the material listed as contemporary or residual within their contexts, while sometimes certainly being so, more typically has an important potential to be so (see any additional comments or ultimately the catalogue). This data should always be considered in light of the nature of the context (whether a swift single phase deposit, intentional backfill or narrow horizon, or a deep and slowly accruing deposit) and the distribution of the material within (concentrated, or showing a significant vertical dispersal); also any other associated finds (particularly pottery). The degree of reliance placed upon the date of any related groups of material should also be considered alongside the relative quantities present (and in general on this site, most of the potentially related groups contain only small quantities). This is important because the nature of the underlying geology makes the certain identification of residual material difficult and it is a significant issue when assessing the collections from each context. This includes considering a more specific date of those potentially contemporary pieces whose individual dates are often broader; also, in reading what the spread of material might mean regarding its implications for the context.

Mesolithic/Later Mesolithic (9200/7550 to 4000 BC)

Elements residual in: SF 8, [1653], (1782); SF 2.

- 6.3.28 Small Find (SF) 8 was a microlith possibly recovered from the strip surface. It might be of Clark's Group B type (Clark 1934, in Butler 2005a, 90-94), possibly a lanceolate (Earlier Mesolithic), or a rod (Late/very Late Mesolithic); or it could be of Clark's Group C, a transversely retouched base type, though this group is typically only retouched down one edge. Alternatively, it could be assigned to Jacobi's Group b (Jacobi 1978, in Butler 2005a, 94-96), type 5e or 6 (Later/Late Mesolithic), though the retouched laterals are not strictly straight. [1653] produced a very small tool which might be a piercer or a Mèche de foret (drill bit), broken at one end (broadly Mesolithic). More likely however is that it is a rod microlith of Jacobi's Group b, type 6a, which are Late Mesolithic, perhaps very Late Mesolithic (probably between 5000 and 4000 BC). The other flintwork from this context comprised

four small pieces of waste, one showing platform preparation. Most were chipped and potentially residual and none need be associated with the Mesolithic piece. (1782) produced a high quality small bladelet showing fine abrasion and a broken tip. Broadly Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic, it might be the former, but is likely to be residual alongside a small number of other more broadly dated or ambiguous pieces.

- 6.3.29 Of particular note is a petit tranchet arrowhead (SF 2). It appears fairly fresh but is presumably residual, believed to have been recovered from the surface of a ditch, though this may have been the same ditch that part-truncated an Earlier Neolithic(?) pit (SF 2 was located by GPS; review location). The arrowhead could be of Mesolithic or Middle Neolithic to Beaker period date; the broad blade on which it is made could occur in either period, though it would typically become ever rarer through the Late Neolithic. If this was recovered from the area of the pit, then a date which lays at the late end of the Earlier Neolithic and encompasses the early Middle Neolithic (3550 to 3200 BC) could be possible.

Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic (9200 to 3550/3200 BC)

Elements residual in: (1943), (2155), (2527), (2669), (3426).

- 6.3.30 Instances often comprise a single blade or a possible fragment from such which could be of this date within a broader Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age range. The exceptions are a very small short flake from (2527), showing retouch that might have been intended as a backing for hafting the thin utilised edge opposite, with a similar instance on a small blade-like flake from (2669). There is little of certain/specific date, association or use on their own merits, however.

Mesolithic to Neolithic (9200 to 2100 BC)

Elements residual in: (2504).

- 6.3.31 This sole piece, presumably residual, was a proximal fragment from a possible broken blade. A couple of retouch scars by the break could suggest the employment of the microburin technique to intentionally break the flake at this place, suggesting it is Mesolithic if so. This is unclear, however. Perhaps counting against such a date is a consideration of the lack of additional evidence of certain Mesolithic activity in the assemblage from this phase of work at this site (CLD15). Some limited evidence of a Mesolithic presence was recovered during the previous phase of work (CLD14; Hart 2015), comprising 2 microliths and a couple of pieces potentially of this date (at present; additional material awaits analysis).

Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age (9200 to 1550 BC)

Elements residual in: (2155), (2183), (2761), (2976), (3115), (3378), (3407), (3978).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: [3486] Mixed context.

Elements re-used in: (3768).

- 6.3.32 Material which shows evidence of the employment of skilled flintknapping techniques, often comprising the use of platform preparation and/or soft hammer striking, but which lacks more specific diagnostic traits, is likely to be of this, necessarily broad, date. None are certainly contemporary with their contexts and there is little specific/useful data.

Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age (9200 to 1150 BC)

Elements residual in: (2190).

Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic (7550 to 3550/3200 BC)

Elements residual in: (u/s), (u/s) SF 24, (1004) Pond, (1106), (1594), (1600), (1642), [1758], (1800), (1941), (2190).

- 6.3.33 Material of this broad date typically comprises good quality small blades and bladelets which could occur in either phase. In these instances, they occur as one or two examples, mostly broken and likely to be residual. Of particular note is a broken retouched bladelet from (1106). Bladelets found amongst Earlier Neolithic material in (1533) were not retouched and if other Earlier Neolithic groups from this site similarly lack retouched bladelets then a Later Mesolithic date for the example from (1106) might become more likely. (1642) produced two pieces, one of which was the proximal fragment perhaps from a narrow blade, showing a possible remnant of a microburin notch (Later Mesolithic?), though this flake had been utilised and not immediately discarded as waste. [1758] produced the broken distal end of a truncated flake of Bullhead flint, possibly from a small blade. Of the two small blades recovered from (1594), one may more likely be Earlier Neolithic, though both are broken. This could have been a result of use, or indicate they are residual. Also notable is (u/s) SF 24 (GPS located?), a fairly fresh multiplatform bladelet core showing some remnant cortex. Pieces more likely to be of this broad date typically comprise good quality narrow blades and bladelets. Only 3 such pieces are present, 2 being from (2190).

Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic/?Earlier Neolithic (7550/4000 to 3550/3200 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (3036), (3307).

Elements residual in: (3372).

Groups with relationship to context unclear in: (3516).

- 6.3.34 These also generally comprise, or are small collections which include, good quality narrow blades and bladelets, as above. They may more likely be of the later date within their range; however, this preference due in part to a consideration of other factors. In this case, those factors are the general

lack of certain or significant occurrences of pieces of Mesolithic date in the potentially related groups and site assemblage as a whole, plus the greater frequency of identified Earlier Neolithic activity (in terms of contexts and quantity), which had a notable presence in the CLD14 assemblage. The groups contain only very low quantities of material, so blade frequencies cannot be considered, though worthy of consideration is the nature of their contexts. Intentionally constructed features of Mesolithic date are thought to be rarely found or identified in Kent, as elsewhere, though such material, when potentially contemporary and not residual in much later features, may perhaps be more commonly recovered from natural features, particularly compared to Earlier Neolithic flintwork, though some local occurrences of the latter are known (see Harding 2015).

Contemporary

- 6.3.35 (3307) produced only 5 pieces, though most or all could be related. If so and based on the 1 more specific element, a broad Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date is possible, with the later date perhaps more likely. Their relationship to the context is unknown, but if they are a group, they might be broadly contemporary, depending upon the nature of the context and their distribution within. Though 1 piece is broken, there is generally little significant damage beyond what might be reasonably a result of use or intent.
- 6.3.36 (3036) also contained a small quantity (4 pieces); all being similar sized very small flakes. Similarities in character suggest that an association between these is possible and they could comprise a related group, but there is no specific, reliable dating evidence (see the catalogue) and the context should not be dated thus without additional evidence.
- 6.3.37 Unclear (3516) solely comprised 3 small tertiary flakes (2 appearing fairly fresh), with 1 small blade and 1 bladelet. All could be related, and they have the potential to be contemporary with the context, though the quantity would be unusually small and 1 has the potential to show re-use (though this is uncertain, and it could be coincidentally located excavation damage).

Earlier Neolithic (4000 to 3550/3200 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (1029), (1370), (1533), (1786), (1787), (2915), (3014), (3506), (3662).
Elements probably contemporary in: 'Loose', (1379) SF 20. Elements probably/possibly residual in: (1001) pond, (1116), (1258), (1273), (1307), (1466), (1518), (1649), (1687), (1854).

Contemporary groups

- 6.3.38 (1029) solely produced five tools (SFs 11, 12, 13, 14, 16), all good quality and most fairly fresh. They respectively comprised four scrapers, one on a large flake of grey flint (possibly a non-local import) struck from a polished axe (SF 12), with one knife on a large blade of Bullhead flint (SF 16). All are broadly Neolithic, and the preferential use of Bullhead flint has been noted in Earlier Neolithic

assemblages in Kent, as elsewhere (e.g. Butler 2005b, Harding 2011, Hart forthcoming). This trait can also occur in the Late Neolithic however (e.g. Bradley 1998, Butler 2009, 43). If the knife is indeed Earlier Neolithic then its date may lay towards the later end of the phase, given the size of the flake and lack of any small blades present. However, the composition of this group is clearly unusual and biased, with no waste material. It likely comprises selected material intentionally deposited, unless other contexts which equate to this deposit are also present.

6.3.39 (1370) contained a small group of sixteen pieces, some of which could be residual to a degree, but if they are a largely related group then they might be broadly contemporary with their context. They included five small blade and blade-like flakes (often broken, but utilised), four of which were on Bullhead flint. The flake products in general looked of decent quality, with a fairly high incidence of platform preparation, but there were no high-quality small blades present and no quality retouched tools. While likely to be broadly Earlier Neolithic, the traits could suggest that the group lays more towards the late end of that phase, perhaps around the overlap with the Middle Neolithic, though this is speculation. The tools are quite different in character to those from (1029).

6.3.40 (1533) contained a large quantity of two hundred and fifteen pieces (uncommon on the site as a whole), comprising an intentionally deposited group likely contemporary with the context. This would appear to be a working collection, with some pieces chipped and broken and residual to a degree; the group perhaps formerly stockpiled on a rubbish heap before disposal. The material was typically good-looking and good quality, with many small and narrow blades and bladelets, large blades, blade-like flakes, large long flakes (many naturally backed) and thin flakes. There were a fair number of bladelets, often proximal or distal pieces, but none with retouched working edges and no certain evidence of a residual Mesolithic presence. There were many small to medium-sized flakes, often with chips or breaks; also, many very small flakes and fragments of, some probably a result of the bolder stage of retouching of tool edges. A high proportion of flakes showed little or no cortex and there was also a high incidence of platform preparation and soft hammer-striking, with double facet platforms not uncommon and many of the flakes struck above a central dorsal ridge. The proximal ends of some blades and bladelets could have been intentionally snapped (with the remainder of the blade to be used as a hafted tool perhaps). Many flakes also shared similar cortexes and could have derived from same general source, perhaps indicating the use of some fairly large-sized raw material. A small number of Bullhead flints were identifiable and one other piece showed a cortex which was the only example noted in this site assemblage (a VW type here; see the catalogue). Some chipping which may be relatively fresh shows that some of the flakes at least (and thus probably all) have a vague, slight yellowish hue patina, which is difficult to detect with certainty unless latterly chipped.

- 6.3.41 Of the tool component, knife-function tools were totally dominant. There were also four simple/expedient possible piercers/awls, one flake with a small spur and only one 'formal', good quality scraper (SF 27). Many flakes and blades had been utilised and it is noticeable that of the utilised flakes, all functioned as knives and were formed on blades (the majority, both small and large examples) or long flakes, while the flakes retouched as knives were fewer and on a wider variety of flake shapes. Two of these were larger examples having convex working edges (only one well-formed by retouch); just two were on blades and neither of these were classic good quality forms, unlike that of some of the utilised and serrated flakes. The latter were all on blades, small to medium-sized, with two particularly on good quality blades.
- 6.3.42 The tool profile of the group could indicate a particular task-related bias, perhaps driven by the local environment. Caution is advised however, for knives, particularly simply utilised pieces, would have a much shorter use-life than other tools types and be easy to replace. The minimal presence of formal scrapers is notable however and one should consider whether the tools from (1029) can be reliably linked to the same phase of activity as (1533). The preparation of hides, an activity associated with water-side settlements, could result in a tool assemblage having a particular bias towards scrapers, knives and piercers (Bradley 1978). A stream is present close to this site, though whether (and where) it ran in the Earlier Neolithic is unknown at present. The harvesting and processing of plant material, including cereals and their straw, would be a knife-tool dominated task. Use-wear analysis would be required to explore such subjects beyond simple speculation.
- 6.3.43 (1786) contained a comparatively large group (ninety-six pieces overall), with many good-looking flakes, often with platform preparation and a fair incidence of soft hammer-striking; several instances of Bullhead flint are present. There are a few scrappy-looking flakes, but lots of good quality (long) blades, small narrow blades and bladelets, with a few broader blades and one very large blade. Notable is one large blade (plus another tool) in a dense black flint which appears unusual for this site. The toolkit is dominated by knife-function tools, both retouched and utilised, most commonly on blades and long flakes, with scrapers very much in the minority, with only one or perhaps two more 'formal' scrapers. The retouch on the tools is generally fairly marginal, small or fine and rather simple, though not unskilled on occasion. Serrated tools aside, of which there are four but only one on a more good quality blade flake (though broken), unlike in (1533), the only other decent, more boldly retouched tool is an end scraper. Also, notably present was SF 40, a pounder/pestle formed of a large, elongated, water-rolled quartzite cobble; both short ends and one lateral side show battering (flattening one end and the side; the other end is more rounded and also shows chipping).

6.3.44 Some pieces certainly have a yellowy patination, while a few others appear unpatinated. Some are chipped post-patina and several other pieces show breaks. This might suggest that a proportion of this collection could be residual, or perhaps some disturbance to the context has occurred. While some material (the small blades and bladelets) could be Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic, there are no pieces of certain Mesolithic date, so a two-phase Earlier Neolithic collection may be indicated. This is a working collection however, with some breakages probably being contemporary with their use, or perhaps a result of stockpiling before disposal. Notably one piece has been retouched post-patination, as a simple awl. Despite its simplicity and the re-use, this need not be certain evidence of post-Earlier Neolithic disturbance, for the awl would not be out of place in such a group and evidence of re-use, though considered untypical, has been noted in other assemblages from Kent thought solely Earlier Neolithic (e.g. Hart 2015 and perhaps also Hart 2008). One other piece may also show re-use, but if there is an element of disturbance and exploitation, which would most typically occur in the Lithic Later Bronze Age, re-used pieces would surely occur in greater number. Is there any other evidence for a post-Earlier Neolithic disturbance of this context?

6.3.45 (1787) produced a small collection (ten pieces), though the dominant presence of several narrow blades, small thin blades and blade-like long flakes, with a couple on Bullhead flint, suggests an Earlier Neolithic group; nothing need be earlier or later. Damage is present, but most potentially a result of use, so this working collection, with knives/cutting tools dominant, no formal scrapers and notably little waste, could be contemporary with its context.

Contemporary elements

6.3.46 A flaked flint axe was recorded as 'Loose' but is said to have derived from an Earlier Neolithic pit, possibly the same feature as SF 20 (see below). The axe is of triangular section at its thickest part, fairly parallel-sided and tapers slightly to a gently convex butt (some cortex at butt end). The cutting edge is relatively straight, the 'lower' face of which is formed by tranchet flake removal. The latter is a significant trait on Mesolithic axes, though instances on axes/adzes from Early Neolithic contexts, which need not be residual, are reported.

6.3.47 SF 20, from (1379), is a high quality bifacially flaked single piece sickle. Possibly formed on a large blade (of high-quality flint), with none of the original flake surface remaining, both surfaces have been re-worked by very neat, highly skilled shallow invasive (pressure-flaked) retouch. The type is often considered rarer in the Early Neolithic and more common in the Late Neolithic, but is known to occur in Early Neolithic contexts in Kent (there is an example from a Causewayed Enclosure at Pegwell, Thanet (Hart 2008); one founding phase at least dated to around 3630 BC). There are slight breaks to the proximal and distal ends, but no obvious patination or sickle gloss. It is known to have originated from a large pit also producing Early Neolithic pottery and is likely to be contemporary.

Residual elements

- 6.3.48 Little of the residual flintwork which is potentially of this date is worthy of further note at this time (see the catalogue); most occur as single entities. However, (1258) contained two well-worked cores, likely Neolithic and perhaps Earlier Neolithic. (1649) produced ten pieces overall and likely contained a significant Earlier Neolithic element. At least some, if not all, could be residual to some degree, given their condition and that the general quantities are small and do not display the same (typical) range as seen in other flint-rich identifiably Earlier Neolithic contexts from this site. No material from this context need be later however, so a consideration of the character of the context and the presence of any adjacent or intercutting features is required. (1687) contained only three flints, though all were decent flakes, likely Neolithic, with one bladelet perhaps Earlier Neolithic if intentional. They might be residual, but need not be, though would more typically occur in greater number if intentionally deposited. (1854) contained two small residual fragments of blades, one at least broadly Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic. An Earlier Neolithic element may be represented in this small collection (of seven pieces), though this is speculative, given that most if not all are residual.
- 6.3.49 None of these contexts produced a significant quantity of material (as in some of those from CLD14) and only the largest collection, from (2915), is considered more reliably to be Earlier Neolithic. The others have potential but are very small collections of material where a significant degree of caution is required (the nature of their contexts, their distribution within and the presence of additional evidence needs to be considered).

Contemporary

- 6.3.50 (2915) produced a small but good quality collection (17 pieces) of Neolithic date, with nearly every piece demonstrating skilled flintknapping techniques. Notable is the presence of a small horseshoe scraper (Flint Plate 1, F. 1) in a dense, black, high quality flint, which is an unusual raw material in this site assemblage and might be an import. It is also smaller than the other scrapers present, which are more typically Neolithic in character (e.g. Flint Plate 1, F. 2 and 3). The scrapers and serrated flakes present could date widely, though the generally narrow blades, small blades and single bladelet would occur more commonly in the Early to Middle Neolithic. It might not be particularly early in that range (there are few bladelets and high-quality small blades), or very late within the Later Neolithic if post Middle Neolithic, given the style of the flakes present. Blades and long flakes are dominant (the blades and small blade-like flakes often of triangular section) and there is only 1 thick short flake (a tertiary). Most had either very little or no remnant cortex and those that did frequently had a small patch at the distal end of the flake (an interesting similarity). Though the collection shows a yellowy patina, with some exhibiting post-patina chips and breaks, they have the potential to be related to each other and their context, given their quantity and

consistency. There was a similar occurrence in the assemblage from CLD14 {context (1533)} of a large, context-contemporary Earlier Neolithic group (now known to have occurred with pottery of 3700 to 3350 BC date) which likely showed a vague yellowy sheen patina.

- 6.3.51 (3014) contained only 5 pieces, though a relationship between most is not only possible but likely and all could be a broadly associated group, likely of Earlier Neolithic date if so. Small blades and an anciently broken butt end fragment from a bifacially flaked flint axe (Small Find 81; Flint Plate 1, F. 4) on Bullhead flint were present. The latter could be Mesolithic or Neolithic, but perhaps more likely the latter.
- 6.3.52 (3506) contained only 3 pieces, including a scraper (Small Find 87) which could date widely, but is probably broadly Neolithic and is not significantly different to some of the Earlier Neolithic scraper forms from CLD14. On that basis and considering that one of the other flakes need date no later than the Earlier Neolithic, these could comprise a small related group of possible Earlier Neolithic date, but a significant degree of caution is advised.
- 6.3.53 (3662) produced 8 pieces, most if not all of which could form a related group. All were similar small to medium sized flakes, with 3 blades (2 small) and 1 blade-like flake, 1 other showing previous narrow blade and bladelet removals. A broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date seems most likely, with the blade component more typical of an Earlier Neolithic assemblage perhaps. None of the blades were of high quality and none need be Mesolithic, but there were no pieces of specific Earlier Neolithic date, thus caution is advised. All were tools and all appear to have functioned as knives, the majority being simply utilised pieces; the Earlier Neolithic contexts from CLD14 were noted to have a dominance of knife function tools. Notably 1 flake may have re-used a previous larger flake or core showing a moderate chalk-soil type patina, potentially imported from nearby.

Neolithic/?Earlier Neolithic (4000 to 3200/2100 BC)

Groups residual in: (2714), (2771).

Elements residual in: (015), (1373), (2260), (3232), (3502) Topsoil.

Elements re-used in: (1993) SF 54.

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3508).

Elements unstratified in: (U/S) SF 67.

- 6.3.54 These contexts include generally residual material of likely broad Neolithic date, for which there is a slight Earlier Neolithic preference.
- 6.3.55 Of interest are the groups from (2714) and (2771), contexts which are considered to be equivalent. 35 pieces (plus 6 small burnt flint 'potboiler' fragments) were present in total; the prime question being how much of it is related, given the problem of the underlying geology. There are a few blades

and while often small or narrow, none are of the high quality which is typically common in Earlier Neolithic assemblages locally (ultimately this should be compared with the large Earlier Neolithic groups from CLD14). This could be a collection of early material, perhaps Earlier Neolithic, from which most of the quality flakes and tools had been removed for use and/or deposition elsewhere. Alternatively, this could be a later group laying at the poorer end of the better-quality industries, ie. Beaker period to Early Bronze Age. Overall, the collection doesn't seem particularly, specifically, Late Neolithic. The ambiguity may be telling, that this is indeed a residual, or perhaps slightly mixed or biased collection, while the chips, breakages and 1/perhaps 2 potential instances of re-use could be indicating that Lithic Later Bronze Age activity might be responsible, perhaps disturbing an Earlier Neolithic context or horizon nearby. Much may be patinated and though in-situ patination is possible, it may be indicative that many are residual and thus with no associations guaranteed. It should be considered whether there are any occurrences of Earlier Neolithic or Beaker period contexts in the immediate vicinity.

6.3.56 Given the presence of the bladelet, narrow blades, broken blades, also the serrated flakes and the prominence of Bullhead flint and similar cobbles however, plus the fact that much of the material is relatively decent looking (often thin flakes, some with platform preparation, some potentially soft hammer struck), with little that is poor or particularly crude, it is still considered a distinct possibility that the majority could comprise a related group of broad Earlier Neolithic date (perhaps late in that range), even if residual/redeposited, which also seems quite possible. Whether that nature is a result of all but contemporary disposal of stockpiled settlement rubbish, or relates to a phase of later disturbance, is unclear on this evidence. Given context (1533) from CLD14, the former scenario is possible and slightly preferred, though consideration should be given to any Late Prehistoric pottery or other evidence of interference being present. If not, this potential evidence for Earlier Neolithic disposal of stockpiled rubbish is interesting. Consider if the context is an intentional backfilling deposit.

6.3.57 Also, of interest and presumably residual in (3502) Topsoil was an end scraper made on a decent, overshot, thick blade flake (Flint Plate 2, F. 5). This could date widely, from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Neolithic, though considering likelihood and the assemblages from this site overall, a Neolithic and perhaps Earlier Neolithic date is the more probable. It is worth noting however that end scrapers on blades may well be far less common at that date locally (and elsewhere) than in the preceding periods. None were noted amongst the Earlier Neolithic material seen thus far from CLD14, or a couple of other assemblages of this date recovered both locally and elsewhere in Kent (most notably perhaps a reasonable sized assemblage from a causewayed enclosure at Pegwell; Hart 2008). The raw material is equivalent to other pieces of Neolithic and Earlier Neolithic date from CLD15 however and it is not out of place in the site assemblage.

Earlier Neolithic to Middle Neolithic/?Middle Neolithic (4000/3550 to 2900 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (3095).

Contemporary

- 6.3.58 (3095) contained 7 pieces, a small but likely related group of broadly Neolithic date. The character of the flakes in general suggest they need not post-date 2500 BC, while the dominance of long flakes, a large broad blade primary flake and the lack of squat flakes, if representative, makes an Earlier Neolithic to Middle Neolithic rather than a Late Neolithic date more likely perhaps. Given the absence of small blades it could be late within this range, potentially more Middle Neolithic, though the absence could be a result of a selection bias, whether by chance or intent. The 1 scraper present seems relatively fresh, while a couple of pieces show breaks and chips which could suggest they are residual to some degree. The quantity and composition of the group may be more indicative of it being incidentally accrued rather than intentionally deposited, though consideration should be given to the nature of the context and the distribution of the material within. Either way, the group has the potential to be broadly contemporary with the context, given its consistency and lack of certainly un-associated earlier and later material.
- 6.3.59 One additional point of note is the presence of a horseshoe scraper (Flint Plate 2, F. 6) on a thick tablet-like flake, which could date widely. Interestingly however, similar flakes, often of unspecific (broadly Neolithic) date, have been noted in the assemblage from this current phase of work (CLD15). Their instances (see the catalogue) should be compared with any ceramic associations and the dates reviewed, to determine if there is a reliable dating trend on this site for the production and use of such flakes.

Neolithic (4000 to 2100 BC)

- 6.3.60 Groups residual in: (1567) and (2623).
Elements residual in: (u/s), (1001), (1038), (1230), (1232), (1305), (1321), (1419) SF 25, (1472), (1480), (1558), (1594), (1635), (1644), (1655), (1728), (1743), (1753), (1791).
Surviving Prehistoric soil between [2862] and [2873], (1937), (2115), (2161), (2234), (2273), (2315), (2376), (2669), Top fill of [2811] = [2793], (2842) SF 72, (2843), (3148), (3391), (3502) Top soil, (3512), (3684), (4259).
Elements re-used in: (1947), (1958) SF 55.
Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3676), (3890).
- 6.3.61 Most of the material which is likely to be of broad Neolithic date comprises elements which are possibly or certainly residual in context. The only potential group of this date is residual and of very

low quantity; too small in number for a combination of its characteristics to suggest a reliably more specific date.

Contemporary

- 6.3.62 (1567) contained a small collection (twenty pieces) of generally decent-looking flakes in mostly similar-looking raw material, which could be a largely associated group. The flakes were typically long or short, often with fair amounts of cortex, with no squat or poor-looking pieces, but no high-quality blades save for the retouched proximal end of a narrow blade. The latter is broadly Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic and might be Earlier Neolithic. One end scraper on a long flake is broadly Neolithic and might also be Earlier Neolithic; other tools are more broadly Neolithic. Some flints show a slight yellowy patina, while others do not or not so obviously. This could be a multi-phase collection, or the inconsistent patination is misleading. There are a couple of pieces with chips and breakages, but on some this could be a result of use and generally the flint feels fairly fresh and the group could be contemporary with the context.
- 6.3.63 The lack of small blades is a problem if this is an Earlier Neolithic group with an unbiased profile (has the blade element been all but removed for use or deposition elsewhere?). Alternatively, it could be Late Neolithic to Early Beaker period and this date might more typically suit the style of the retouch present, though caution is advised. The Middle Neolithic should be also considered given the traits, but such a phase cannot be specifically identified on this evidence. Thus, this group is broadly Neolithic, with a slight preference at this time for a biased group of Earlier to Middle Neolithic date (but consider any other evidence).

Residual

- 6.3.64 This material occurred in limited amounts and only a few instances are worthy of further comment. (1472) contained a fragment possibly from a large broad blade and also a large blade-like flake, Neolithic, perhaps Earlier Neolithic. Another fragment of a broad blade was recovered from (1635). (1728) produced a small residual collection including one decent blade flake which could be Neolithic, perhaps Earlier Neolithic. The other material from this context could but need not be associated, though it is possible that the collection represents a related group subsequently disturbed (any intercutting features?). (1232) contained two scrapers, broadly Neolithic, one a 'horseshoe' type often considered Late Neolithic though thought perhaps to occur more commonly in the Middle Neolithic. (1743) produced only three pieces, all likely residual but all perhaps Neolithic (any Neolithic contexts adjacent?). A backed knife on a large blade, subsequently broken, was retrieved from (1791). (2623) contained 4 pieces, 1 which was significantly residual and unrelated to the rest, with 2 of broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, plus Small Find 66, to

which the 2 might relate. Small Find 66 was a good quality multiplatform flake core, broadly Neolithic, with perhaps a slight preference for a Later Neolithic date. It showed differential patination, which could suggest that the piece was residual, having remained static while exposed to the patinating process, either formerly on the ground surface, or perhaps in a horizon within the context which did not evolve, i.e. Get buried, particularly quickly. The low quantity could suggest the potential group of 3 is more likely to be residual, to a degree at least. (2273) produced only 2 pieces, one of which was a large, thick blade. Though chipped and potentially residual, it could well be related to the other piece present, Small Find 62. This was a bold, sturdy scraper on an equally large, thick, tablet-like flake ringed by cortex (Flint Plate 2, F. 7). Notably similar flakes occurred in the Surviving Prehistoric soil context and (2842) Small Find 72. The latter was the sole piece from this context which, though patinated and potentially residual, appeared otherwise relatively fresh and undamaged.

Neolithic to Early Bronze Age/?Later Neolithic (4000/2900 to 2100/1550 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (4279).

Elements residual in: (u/s) SF 7, (1001), (1008), (1036), (1069), (1095), (1071), (1122), (1126), (1137), (1141), (1148), (1264), (1292), (1352), (1365), (1377), (1381), (1386), (1497), (1538), (1545), (1561), (1614), (1664), (1674), (1679), (1711), (1713), (1721), (1738), (1765), (1777), (1779), (1782), (1800), (2819), (3793).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3522) SF 86.

- 6.3.65 There is very little material which has the potential to be more specifically of Later Neolithic date and there is none which is certainly diagnostic of such on its own merits. Likewise, there are no groups with a significant number of related pieces whose combined characteristics are more typical of assemblages of such a date.

Contemporary

- 6.3.66 (4279) contained only 4 pieces in total, though at least 3 could be related and contemporary with the context. A broad Neolithic to Beaker period date is likely, while the flakes present, and the absence of finer pieces could suggest a Later Neolithic to Beaker period/perhaps broadly Later Neolithic date. Significant caution is advised however, for this is a very small quantity and could be a collection biased by the removal of better quality and more diagnostic (perhaps earlier) pieces.

Unclear

- 6.3.67 Small Find 86 (Flint Plate 3, F. 8) within (3522) from rectangular enclosure is a small core tool well-made on a flake, functioning either as an axe or perhaps more likely a chisel. It has a very thin convex working edge (narrower than the body) that appears unused, with no other obvious

damage, post-discard or otherwise, being present (though it is probably patinated). It could date widely, though chisels (perhaps particularly the polished examples) may be more common in the Later Neolithic. Two other elements, 1 of broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, were also present in this context, with their relationship to each other and their context unclear. Depending upon the nature of the context, the low quantities could suggest they are more likely to be incidental/residual inclusions perhaps.

Neolithic to Beaker Period (4000 to 1700 BC)

Elements residual in: (3502) Topsoil, (3593).

Elements re-used in: (3026).

Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (4000 to 1550 BC)

6.3.68 Groups contemporary in: (3229).

Groups residual in: (2210), (2241), (2981).

Elements residual in: (266), (1943) SF56, (1970), (1972), (2008), (2150), (2159), (2195), (2213), (2269), (2367), (2376), (2485) SF 64, (2691), (2780), (2794), (2819), (2833), (2947), (2949), (3004), (3016), (3023), (3024) Surface finds, (3061), Fill of [3106], (3107), (3115), (3147), (3148) SF 77, (3154), (3270), (3270), (3382), (3414), (3426), (3433), (3502) Top soil, (3849), (4164), (4207), (4238), (4292).

Elements re-used in: (2068), (2227) SF 78, (2507), (2633), (3024) Surface finds, (3816) Colluvium Sample 88, (4167).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (2602), (3217), (3258), (3391), (3469), (3482), (3512), (3518), (3522), (3674), (3935), (3951), (4130) [4132] Sample 89, (4163) [3766] 3rd chalky fill.

Elements unstratified in: (U/S).

6.3.69 Material which shows evidence of the employment of skilled flintknapping techniques but are less likely to be Mesolithic, also tools which could date widely but are unlikely to be that early, are of this, necessarily broad, date. The majority are potentially or certainly residual and there is little specific data. Those whose relationship to their context is unclear may be able to have their dates refined through the presence of any associated pottery. The nature of the underlying geology means that no associations are guaranteed however, and such instances should be reviewed combining individual merits with additional data.

Groups

6.3.70 Those potential groups which are present contain only very low quantities of material. Consideration should be given to the nature of the context and their distribution within, for if the

material was dispersed throughout a gradually accruing deposit then no associations are guaranteed, though the lack of anything certainly later could have a dating implication for the context. (3229) produced 4 pieces only, with 2 probably of this date and no significant damage present. (2210) contained 5 pieces, all similar medium sized thick flakes and chunks, most having the potential to be of this date, while the presence of patina could suggest they might be residual, unless it formed in-situ. (2241) produced 3 pieces in total, with 2 elements similarly dated and though no significant post-discard damage was present, the strong yellowy patina and the low quantity would more typically suggest these pieces are residual. (2981) also produced 3 flakes, all in similar raw material, 2 in similar form and all potentially a product of decent skills. Post-patina chipping and breaks suggest all could be residual.

Polished flint axes

- 6.3.71 Four pieces demonstrated the existence of polished flint axes of this date. Small Find 64 was the sole piece recovered from (2485); its relationship to the context being unclear, but it is perhaps more likely to be residual, unless the context is of special circumstance perhaps. The find was a polished flint axe (Flint Plate 3, F. 9) showing re-use post-original discard, but potentially still as an axe, thus this re-use might but need not post-date the Early Bronze Age. It is all but identical in section profile, though not original thickness, to Small Find 78 from (2227). Its final form is also similar to some other small, re-worked axes known locally; particularly one recovered from a ring-ditch monument at Ramsgate (Lord of the Manor III; see Hart 2006). Many, perhaps the majority, of polished flint axes found locally show post-polishing re-working. Small Find 78 from (2227) was a fragment from a polished flint axe, re-flaked post-polishing, with all these facets yellowy patinated. Unpatinated subsequent scars demonstrate re-use, likely in the Lithic Later Bronze Age. Small Find 77 from (3148) was a small flake struck or broken from a polished flint tool, probably an axe given its projected size. The flake was much chipped and had probably been utilised, likely pre-patination.
- 6.3.72 (3816) Colluvium Sample 88 produced a fragment of a large flake that had been struck from an even larger polished tool, presumably a large axe. Said former tool had been used as a core, the recovered fragment showing multiple subsequent flake scars removing the polished surface, with only some small remnants of the previously polished surface remaining. It is in an unusual pale mottled grey flint (or a possibly a strong chalk-soil type patina) and if from an overly large polished flint axe, it could have been from one of more ceremonial function, these perhaps considered more typically of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date. Such pieces are not common, especially when compared to the forms of the comparatively frequent finds of flint axes overall, though at least 1 local example of such is known (see Hart 2006). The subsequent neat retouch present on the flake

seems less likely to post-date the Middle Bronze Age, if as late. As it derives from colluvium it is more likely to be residual however, unless it was recovered from a horizon of noted activity within this date range.

Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age (4000 to 1150 BC)

Elements residual in: (3172), (3552).

Later Neolithic (3200/2900 to 2100 BC)

Elements probably/possibly residual in: (1050), (1135), (1268), (1301), (1305), (1501), (1512), (1535), (1640), (1676), (1751), (1815).

- 6.3.73 This material generally occurred in low numbers and was all either certainly or potentially residual. (1050) contained a couple of decent-looking flakes likely to be Neolithic, one of these a scraper which could be Later Neolithic, plus an unusual discoidal-like core. Two discoidal cores, which are more commonly Later Neolithic though could occur earlier, were recovered from (1135) and (1268). (1305) produced one, perhaps two spurred tools. (1501) produced a chopper on a large, thick flake, possibly Later Neolithic. (1512) contained a keeled core on a Bullhead cobble, plus two other flakes which could be Neolithic/Later Neolithic to Beaker period, though all could be residual. (1535) produced several Neolithic-looking flints, including a crescentic backed knife, with most more likely to be Later Neolithic. However, the collection did not appear to be a (typical) Neolithic group and a Bronze Age element was probably also present. (1676) contained five pieces, of which two might be Later Neolithic, though this is somewhat speculative and no associations between the flintwork or with the context are guaranteed.

Later Neolithic to Beaker period (3200/2900 to 1700 BC)

Groups possibly contemporary in: (1740).

Groups probably/possibly residual in: (1244), (1734).

Elements residual in: (u/s) SF 34, (1106), (1573), (2089), (2183) SF 58, (2669) inc SF 68.

Elements contemporary in: (3037).

Groups residual in: (2124).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (2740) SF 70+71.

- 6.3.74 Only small quantities of this broadly dated material are present.

Contemporary

- 6.3.75 (1740) contained three pieces only and though if related they could be of this broad date and possibly contemporary with the context, the low quantity might argue against this and the evidence is too limited to be certain. (3037) contained only 2 pieces, including Small Find 75. Neither

exhibited significant damage and a contemporary association with their context is possible, though the nature of the context and their distribution should be considered. Small Find 75 was a nice end scraper on a blade-like flake whose form could date very widely and would perhaps be most common in the Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic. The shallow angled working edge is less typical of the latter however and certain evidence of the former is very sparse in the site assemblage. The raw material is also uncommon and seems unlike much of that of Earlier Neolithic date on this site. Overall, therefore, a Later Neolithic to Beaker period date is preferred at present, though a degree of caution is advised.

Residual

- 6.3.76 Of the residual material, (1244) contained only three flints, all long flakes which could be broadly Neolithic, perhaps Late Neolithic to Beaker period and less likely Late Beaker/Late Early Bronze Age. Given breakages and the small quantity present, no association with the context is guaranteed, though some relationship with each other is possible given their traits. (1734) contained an odd-looking collection of only seven pieces, including four large flakes, three of which could be Later Neolithic, including one spurred tool. The retouch was rather poor however and the overall quantity smaller than might be typical for an intentionally discarded group of this period. A very Late Neolithic/Beaker period date might be possible. Three of the large flakes showed pre-patination breaks and one small, scrappy scraper of possible Bronze Age date, perhaps similarly patinated, was also present. (2124) produced a small collection of 6 pieces, most decent or fairly decent looking flakes, all showing a strong yellowy patina with some post-patina chips or breaks, though often minor. All of the tools could be of broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date, while 1 end scraper is somewhat more akin to types of Later Neolithic to Beaker period date, though poorly retouched (perhaps late, or later?). A relationship between the materials is possible, unless it had been widely dispersed throughout a deep and slowly accruing deposit.

Unclear

- 6.3.77 (2740) solely contained 2 decent scrapers, both patinated; Small Find 70 more so than Small Find 71. They may have different depositional histories, though both are of broadly the same date, neither showed significant or certain post-discard damage and a relationship is possible. Their occurrence with no additional material is interesting, though unless this context is of special circumstance, it is perhaps best to consider this material as potentially residual for now.

Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (3200/2900 to 1550 BC)

Elements residual in: (1885), (1976), (2242), (3252) SF 82.

?Early Beaker period (2500 to 2000 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (1277), (1727), (3514).

Possible groups possibly contemporary in: (1543).

Elements probably residual in: (1123), (1135), (1482).

Groups probably residual in: (1606).

Groups residual in: (2271), (2902), (3093).

- 6.3.78 Activity of this particular date can only be suggested for potential groups of material where a consideration of their combined characteristics can be made. These particular groups only contain very low quantities of material however, thus a significant degree of caution is advised.

Contemporary

- 6.3.79 (1277) produced an interesting small collection of four pieces, with a multiplatform core and a broken utilised blade possibly Neolithic and a small scraper more likely Beaker to Early Bronze Age; all perhaps Beaker/Early Beaker if related (but consider the context). (1727) produced a comparatively large collection (sixty pieces) of good-looking flintwork on decent quality flint, the majority appearing relatively fresh without significant or certain post-discard damage. The group has significant Late Neolithic characteristics, though likely late in the range, with some possible Beaker period scraper elements suggesting perhaps an Early Beaker period date. There were many medium to large sized flakes, often fairly or quite thick, with some broad blade-like long flakes but very few blades (one possibly broken broad blade), no small or narrow, thin, quality blades and no blade flakes certainly struck from blade cores. Notably none of the blade-proportioned flakes showed platform preparation. The flakes were generally hard hammer-struck, a reasonable number showing mixed characters (lips on otherwise likely hard hammer-struck looking pieces; perhaps soft stone hammer-struck), with generally broad single facet platforms (two cortexed) and platform preparation fairly common.
- 6.3.80 The tool component included many utilised flakes (nearly all used as knives), six retouched knives (simple, marginally retouched working edges, or some with small areas of retouch-backing on flakes with edges utilised as knives), seven scrapers, one denticulate, one awl with a long point retouched along one edge, one decent chopper, one possible chopper (and on the same cobble type as a side scraper), plus one hammerstone/pounder not much used. There were some hints of a yellowy patina to the grey-black flint which, if so, might have formed in-situ.
- 6.3.81 Notably but less reliably, context (1543) produced four pieces only, with the dates of the two scrapers present (Later Neolithic and Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age) overlapping in the Early Beaker period. An association between the flints and the context is possible but not guaranteed.

6.3.82 (3514) produced 10 pieces, all in similar raw material and all of which could comprise a related group. Though patinated and with some showing a minor degree of post-patination chipping, it would seem most likely they are contemporary with their context, being either deposited together, or if the chipping is not from excavation damage, then potentially redeposited together from a context nearby. While broadly Neolithic, if this collection is representative and not biased by removals (of small and fine blades), then a Later Neolithic date seems more likely and it may lay towards the later rather than earlier end of that range, given the scarcity of true and high quality blades, low-ish instances of platform preparation and the dominance of hard hammer-striking. A degree of caution is advised however, for short flakes are in the minority and none are particularly squat. Notable is the presence of a short rod (Flint Plate 4, F. 10). Broadly Neolithic and perhaps not commonly encountered locally, the rod is the only formal tool in this group.

Residual

6.3.83 (1606) produced a small collection (eleven flints) which could contain residual Later Neolithic to Beaker period elements, plus a small amount of later flints more typically Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age, the latter perhaps context contemporary. However, all might just be broadly contemporary within the Beaker period and less likely at the late end if so, but most appear to be residual to some degree given their condition.

6.3.84 (1123) contained a single flint (scraper), broadly Neolithic to Beaker period, perhaps Early Beaker, but potentially residual. (1135) contained thirty-three pieces, all potentially residual, with perhaps Neolithic, Beaker period and possibly Lithic Later Bronze Age elements present (consider the context). One knife could be Beaker period, perhaps Early Beaker. (1482) solely produced two scrapers, one possibly Beaker period, patinated but otherwise fairly fresh. The other was more broadly dated, but could be Later Neolithic to Early Beaker, though is chipped post patina and potentially residual. Whether there is a relationship between the two (perhaps Early Beaker if so) is unknown.

6.3.85 (2271) contained 6 pieces; mostly decent looking medium sized flakes, all of which could comprise a related group. All are patinated and some show post-patina chipping which, though not significant damage (some could be excavation/post-excavation), would suggest the group could be residual to some degree, thus no associations are guaranteed. The 1 more formal tool present is Small Find 61, a simply produced possible piercer/awl which could date widely. Similar long pointed forms when well worked, more significantly so than this, are considered more common in the Later Neolithic/Beaker period to Early Bronze Age. If this is a group and representative of its industry, a broad Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date is favoured, with a Beaker period to Early Bronze

Age date possible because of the simplicity, though the dominance of large flakes (and fragments of) would perhaps be more common pre 2000 BC than post.

6.3.86 (2902) produced 8 pieces, with scrapers, including Small Find 73, potentially dating widely. Though likely to be residual, if these are a broadly related group, then the lack of small blades, the frequency of squat flakes (mostly small), the use of beach-like water-rolled cobble flint and the general impression that, though good skills are present, high quality skills are absent, suggests that this 'group' would be more likely to have been produced at the later end of its broad range. Thus, a Later Neolithic to Beaker period/perhaps Early Beaker period date is preferred at present. None need be or are certainly earlier, but given that they are likely to be residual, no relationships are guaranteed. Consideration should be given to whether a context or horizon of Early Beaker period date is nearby, from which these could be a derived related group. No certainly context contemporary material is present.

6.3.87 (3093) contained 4 pieces in total and is notable. It included Small Find 80 (Flint Plate 4, F. 11), a large, good quality Levallois (Earlier Middle Palaeolithic) or Levallois-style (Later Neolithic) core, appearing relatively fresh and undamaged, though patinated and presumably residual. It is more likely to be Later Neolithic; it shares similarities in raw material and patination to many other pieces in this assemblage and need not have travelled far or is certainly an ancient residual piece migrated from elsewhere. However, it should be recognised that an Earlier Middle Palaeolithic date (250,000 to 184,000 BC) is a possibility and it would be a significant occurrence if so. It would also not be unprecedented, for Levallois flintwork has been recovered only approximately 4km to the north-west, at West Street near Finglesham (Halliwell and Parfitt 1993). A future comparison with this material may help to settle matters more firmly, though for now consideration should be given as to whether there is any Later Neolithic pottery present in the context or nearby. If any future review shows that SF 80 has much in common with the Earlier Middle Palaeolithic material from West Street, it would be worth re-considering the sole scraper from the Top of this context as a potential contemporary. (3093) Top produced an additional 3 pieces, with 2 flakes broken, 1 perhaps of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. One scraper was present (Flint Plate 5, F. 12) and, though it could be earlier, this is more likely to be of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date. If related to Small Find 80 (recovered presumably further within the context) and if the latter dates to the later end of its range, this could suggest an Early Beaker period date for both.

Beaker period (2500 to 1700 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (2545), (3538).

Groups probably contemporary in: (1768).

Groups residual in: (1522), (1974), (2018).

Elements residual in: (1038), (1230), (1571) SF 32, (1781) SF 36, (1826), (1835), (3098), (3688).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (2445) SF 63.

- 6.3.88 Again, all of these potential groups bar 1 residual instance contain only small quantities of material, thus their dates must be considered with a degree of caution. No pieces are of specific Beaker associated type.

Contemporary

- 6.3.89 (1768) produced only three pieces, but all were fairly fresh and could be a related group, Beaker period to Early Bronze Age if so (none need be later or significantly earlier) and perhaps more likely within the former's range.
- 6.3.90 (2545) contained 6 pieces, being a nice collection of similar sized and similar looking flakes of reasonable quality. Three exhibit significant areas of cortex, all being of different raw material, though all with similar neat convex end scraper edges retouched (marginally) through cortex. There are no small scrapers and this group is perhaps less likely to be Late Early Bronze Age (post 1700 BC), with nothing indicative of a certainly pre-Beaker (2500 BC) Later Neolithic date.
- 6.3.91 (3538) also contained 6 pieces, all similar sized and similar looking flakes in similar raw materials, which could well be a group related to each other and the context. A broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date seems likely, though a specific date is a problem. While this is a very small group, the evidence present, with only 1 (thick) blade, 1 instance of platform preparation, an absence of boldly, well or more formally retouched pieces, plus the general character of the flakes (with hard hammer-striking dominant), means that a broadly Beaker period date is preferred on current evidence. Two flakes show very fine abrupt apparent retouch on thin edges, otherwise useful for cutting, which effectively blunts them. Both of these are the best useable edges on the flint and seemingly less likely to be a purposeful blunting for backing the flake against an opposite cutting edge. The retouch seems too regular and purposeful to be use-wear (from cutting, at least) and a similar occurrence was noted in (3662), a small group who's blade component made an Earlier Neolithic date (within a broader range) considered initially more likely.

Residual

- 6.3.92 (1522) contained nine flints which could be a small, residual, but perhaps mostly associated group of broadly Beaker period date. Might a Beaker context have been disturbed by later activity and some material redeposited? Of the residual elements, (1230) produced a scraper possibly of Beaker period date, amongst a widely dating range of other material. (1571) included SF 32, a high quality long-pointed piercer, fresh apart from its patina, but presumably residual amongst a bulk of slightly

later flintwork. (1781) SF 36 was a neat, broadly dated but possibly Beaker period scraper. It appeared fairly fresh but was presumably residual given the other, potentially later flint from this context, unless perhaps the deposit had been a slowly accruing one.

6.3.93 (1974) produced 27 pieces in all, though 3 show the unpatinated re-use of mostly yellowy patinated flakes, this likely to be a result of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity. Also potentially related to this later phase are a few unpatinated or not obviously patinated flakes. None of the residual material needs to be significantly early and it could all be of Beaker period date, if associated and representative. Different strengths of yellowy patinas could be present, however. If all were recovered in relatively close and mixed association within a deposit which was not too thick and long accruing, then it is possible that context contemporary Lithic Later Bronze Age material could have been arriving in the deposit, whether intentionally discarded into it or not, at the same time that residual Beaker period flintwork, possibly but not necessarily a result of a single phase of activity, was naturally weathering-in from the surrounding ground surface or overburden. Alternatively, if this material represents an intentional discard of field-clearance flint, some perhaps being reserved for re-use, it is likely that a lot of natural flint would also have been present in the deposit.

6.3.94 (2018) contained a total of 10 pieces, with the majority of the flakes, including Small Find 57 (a nice end scraper, broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age), showing an obvious, relatively strong, yellowy patina. Taken together, the general character, if related and representative, are more typical of post Earlier Neolithic industries and if a mostly related group then a Beaker period date is possible. One piece at least shows re-use however, suggesting the yellowy patinated material is not contemporary in context, but residual/redeposited. The re-use could evidence an element of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity, though this is a single instance only. As such its relationship to the context is unclear, though being the sole potentially contemporary piece, it also has a greater likelihood of being residual perhaps.

Beaker period and later (2500 to 600+ BC)

Elements residual in: (3217). Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (2045).

Beaker/Late Beaker period (2500/2000 to 1700 BC)

Groups possibly contemporary in: (1236), (1760), (1796).

6.3.95 (1236) produced a collection of five flints which could be a largely associated though small group, possibly Late Beaker period (caution). (1760) produced four pieces; fairly decent-looking flakes with mostly minimal cortex which could but need not be a group. One large flake, possibly Neolithic, was chipped and likely to be residual; one very neatly but minimally retouched knife, perhaps Beaker to

Early Bronze Age, was fairly fresh; the remainder damaged. If these are a largely related group then they could be Beaker period, possibly Late Beaker and none need be much later, though no associations are guaranteed.

- 6.3.96 (1796) contained nineteen pieces, which could comprise a small Late Beaker period group potentially contemporary with the context, though some material was chipped or broken and may be residual to a degree. The flakes were mostly thin-ish small to thicker medium-sized, with often broad or comparatively fair-sized platforms (often with slight lips), some small flakes had cortexed platforms and there was a general lack of platform preparation, with only one certain example of it. Hard hammer-striking was dominant (soft stone characteristics common), but there was one possibly soft hammer-struck piece. Little waste: the small thin flakes were often utilised (as knives), despite their size. Notable was one neat, near symmetrical, convex-edged double side scraper and one similarly edged convex end scraper, likely Beaker period. The combined characteristics of the group, if related, suggest Late Beaker rather than the Late Neolithic/Early Beaker overlap.

Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (2500 to 1550 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (3158).

Groups probably/possibly contemporary in: (1447), (1477), (1767), (1789).

Elements possibly contemporary in: (1762).

Groups probably/possibly residual in: (1339), (1692).

Groups residual in: (1110), (1390), (1773), (1941), (2186), (2901), (4265).

Elements residual in: SF 3, (u/s), (1001), (1133), (1305), (1352), (1355), (1420), (1421), (1462), (1466), (1642), (1791), (1822), (1972) SF 49, (2118), (2336).

Groups with relationship to context unclear in: (3020), (3112).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (2039), (2376), (3101), [3486].

Mixed context, (3524) SF 85, (3684), (3890), (4273) SF 90, (4305).

Elements unstratified in: (U/S), Surface finds following strip.

- 6.3.97 None of the groups of this potential date contain a significant number of pieces, most of the quantities are relatively low and few pieces more certainly of this date are present within the groups. The potential date is often suggested mainly by the combined characteristics within; thus, a degree of caution is advised. One notable find securely of this date however is Small Find 85.

Contemporary

- 6.3.98 (1447) contained a fair-sized collection (thirty-four pieces) of quite decent-looking material, most potentially an associated group. The flakes were generally small to medium-sized (roughly equal numbers), short to mostly short long flakes (some longer), often relatively broad, with few blade-

like flakes (none unbroken) and only one small blade, which was patinated, broken and residual. Several flakes showed platform preparation; several had faceted platforms. Some flakes certainly showed a yellowy patina (sometimes chipped, thus residual, or demonstrating later re-use), on others it was harder to discern with certainty. As a whole the group is likely to be broadly Beaker period to Early Bronze Age, but perhaps on the later rather than earlier side given the characteristics, particularly compared with (1727) (see further above). Present was SF 19, a scraper more likely to be Beaker period, but broken and potentially residual. Another scraper, small and near thumbnail-sized, which might more commonly occur post 2000 BC perhaps, appeared fresh and unpatinated,

- 6.3.99 The mix of patinas and the uncertainty over the presence of yellowy patina on some flakes presents problems. There might be patinated Late Neolithic to Early Beaker period elements and unpatinated Late Beaker to Early Bronze Age and Lithic Later Bronze Age/Middle Bronze Age elements. The latter is a minor occurrence, with at least one, perhaps three patinated flints showing re-use (the retouch on the one certainly re-used flake is fairly decent and unlikely to be too late). Thus, three phases of material could be present, but if the latter two are actually contemporary then they might be associated at the transition from the Early to the Middle Bronze Age, if not a little earlier.
- 6.3.100 (1477) produced a collection of twenty-two pieces, which shared a certain similarity and could comprise a largely related group potentially associated with the context. All were small to medium-sized flakes, often thick, often some cortex, with a couple of incidences of platform preparation and generally stone hammer-struck. There were two small and somewhat crude-looking core/core-like pieces, very little unused waste, a few utilised flakes (all small), but most flakes had been retouched, some with quite neat and decent retouch, but mostly small working edges, the forms generally 'informal'; useable, efficient, but not finished beyond need. The instances of platform preparation, tools with multiple retouched edges (combined tools) and the neatness of retouch and lack of certain instances of re-use suggest they may date no later than the Early Middle Bronze Age (1550 to 1350 BC) and more likely are broadly 2000 to 1550 BC. A few elements might more typically be Lithic Later Bronze Age however (including one example of re-use), which might suggest the later end of the range, depending upon the nature of the context. Consider if this context is single period, or could it have been accruing material over a longer span, into the Middle Bronze Age?
- 6.3.101 Context (1767) 'Inner ring ditch' produced what could be a largely associated group. The flakes are small to medium-sized, some decent-looking, with several very small pieces and fragments of. Platform preparation is minimally present, with hard hammer-striking dominant, one flake perhaps soft hammer-struck. There are quite a few tools, generally simple, some with neat retouch, a couple

with inverse retouch (and somewhat crude). Overall, the group could be broadly Beaker period to Early Bronze Age and could well be contemporary with the context. The cruder-looking tools could represent a later element of activity (Lithic Later Bronze Age/Middle Bronze Age?), though a Late Early Bronze Age to Early Middle Bronze Age date (2000-1350 BC) could account for all (this can be reviewed in light of other material trends from this site once established). The depth of the (ditch) context and the distribution of finds within should be considered; were the flints found together or dispersed throughout? Consider if (1768) is an upper fill of the same ditch, for that also contains Beaker period to Early Bronze Age material (perhaps solely with the former's range) and nothing certainly later.

- 6.3.102 (1789) produced nineteen pieces; a fairly decent-looking collection, with mostly small squat or short long flakes, some medium-sized (narrow, slightly blade-like) and one large long flake, most with little or no cortex, but often chipped and or broken suggesting they are residual to some degree. There were no blades save for the broken (proximal) fragment from a good quality retouched backed knife, more likely Neolithic, perhaps Earlier Neolithic. Certain platform preparation was rare and minimally executed. There were no 'formal' retouched tools. This could be a largely related group, perhaps Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age if so, but possibly not too late in the range given a reasonable number of decent-sized long flakes, though the presence of one re-used flake which might more typically be Lithic Later Bronze Age was notable. Some of the material at least appears to be residual to some degree, either perhaps stockpiled before disposal or just naturally accumulated into the deposit after exposure on the ground surface. Consider the character of the context.
- 6.3.103 (1762) contained just five pieces, of which three were broken and possibly residual. Two others were small and medium-sized naturally backed tools in similar flint, not significantly damaged and potentially contemporary with the context: one a simple hollow scraper perhaps Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age.
- 6.3.104 (3158) produced 10 pieces, showing some similarities in raw material and tool forms. Five could well be broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and, though all may well be patinated, most if not all could comprise a related group potentially contemporary with its context, considering the lack of any obviously earlier or later material. There is nothing of particularly early looking quality within the group, so presuming the characteristics are representative and not biased by removals, a later date, perhaps more likely Beaker period to Early Bronze Age, is preferred for now.

Residual

- 6.3.105 (1339) contained a small collection of fifteen pieces, none of which need pre-date the Bronze Age save potentially SF 17, a neat scraper more likely Beaker period, but chipped and residual. If this is Beaker period, some of the more neatly retouched pieces at least, plus the utilised and waste, could be contemporary with this and perhaps be Late Beaker to Early Bronze Age. Some elements of the collection could be Lithic Later Bronze Age however, though the retouch present on a few is unlikely to post-date the Bronze Age. One flake shows re-use, though this is neatly retouched and unlikely to be too late. Many in the collection are chipped or broken and residual to a degree; others might also be residual, so no associations are guaranteed. The patina problem on this site and not enough specific data means few firm conclusions unfortunately, though a consideration of the character of the context (single period or gradually accruing) and the distribution of the flints within might offer further clues.
- 6.3.106 (1692) contained a good-sized group (forty-three pieces) of decent-looking material. There were a couple of fairly large long flakes and fragments of, but most were small and medium-sized flakes (no blades), many with breaks and the majority having only a small amount or no cortex. Broad platforms and hard hammer-striking were common, with some possible instances of platform preparation but few certain examples of it. The flakes could be broadly Bronze Age, with the larger flakes more common at the Early Beaker period end, though considering the low incidence of platform preparation and the most common flake characteristics, the traits are perhaps more indicative of a post 2000 BC group. Probably all the flint has a yellowy hue patina (thus gained in-situ?), but it only showed on those pieces with likely modern chipping damage. A neat Beaker period scraper (the only decent tool), fairly fresh and potentially contemporary with the context, was recovered, along with two simple possible tools (a scraper and an awl) on small short flakes more broadly Bronze Age and perhaps Lithic Later Bronze Age. One possibly re-used flake was also present.
- 6.3.107 If this collection is a broadly related group then a Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date, more likely post 2000 BC and perhaps Late Beaker, is possible, but much is broken and could be residual to a degree. Consider if this is a short-duration single phase context, or a gradually accruing one which could have gathered a slightly broader range of Later Neolithic/Early Beaker period, Beaker and Bronze Age/Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age elements.
- 6.3.108 SF 3 was a neat small scraper, broadly Beaker period to Early Bronze Age, but perhaps more typically post 2000 BC; chipped and probably residual within its context (located by GPS).
- 6.3.109 (1110) could contain a largely residual collection of flints, with Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age elements which might be a related group, perhaps broadly Beaker period to Early Bronze Age if so, but damaged and redeposited. Certain fresh and potentially context-contemporary elements may

form a minimal and rather undiagnostic presence and though some of the patination could have formed in-situ, this is not guaranteed, given the residual patinated material subsequently chipped or broken.

- 6.3.110 (1390) contained a presumably completely residual Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age group alongside largely or completely residual later flintwork. Was this a feature gradually accruing residual material, or had the later activity disturbed an in-situ earlier feature or horizon, accidentally damaging some of its flint and selecting others for re-use (though none of the re-used flakes were identifiable of the earlier phase). (1773) contained a small collection of fourteen pieces, with at least some being residual (perhaps all). It potentially included a small Beaker period to Early Bronze Age group, plus a minor residual element, but there is not enough definitive evidence (consider the context).
- 6.3.111 Of the residual elements, notable are those from (1420), which need only be Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age, occurring alongside later material which might be but were not certainly residual. The former was particularly represented by two scrapers and a knife on small flakes of very similar dimensions, all chipped post (yellow) patination.
- 6.3.112 (1941) contained a comparatively fair-sized collection for this site, numbering 18 pieces. Some similarities in raw material and general character suggests this could be a largely related group, of broadly Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, perhaps Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date if so, though it lacks anything specific/reliable. Only 1 flake shows definite platform preparation, this flake exhibiting a subtle yellowy patina, which on others is much stronger and more obvious. The collection shows a degree of subsequent disturbance and some instances of re-use, the latter most likely a result of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity. The relationship of the latter to the context is unclear, though it might be contemporary, given the quantity of the instances. Consideration should be given as to whether a Beaker period to Early Bronze Age group could have been disturbed from another context, horizon or surface exposure nearby and re-deposited into a later context.
- 6.3.113 (2186) produced 12 pieces, the majority of which have the potential to comprise a related group of this broad date. Caution is advised however, as these are probably residual, thus no associations are guaranteed. A couple of less obviously patinated pieces are present and these could represent a second, potentially subsequent phase of activity, though they lack specific dating data and their relationship to the context is unclear. One piece with a slight yellowy patina highlighted by post-patina chips is Small Find 59, a residual, pale greyish coloured flake fragment or surface splinter from a polished flint axe.

6.3.114 (2901) produced a small collection of 7 pieces, most showing a general similarity. Again, there is nothing specifically diagnostic, though if contemporary and representative, the characteristics could suggest a Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date. Present is 1 simply executed scraper, whose form may have greater similarities with Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age types, though it could also have a broad parallel in a better made Earlier Neolithic example from CLD14. Most, if not all, show a subtle yellowy patina. The scraper shows post-patination scars which could be intentional re-use, while a small piece of shatter which could have been used as a hollow scraper is also hinting that a limited degree of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity could be present.

6.3.115 (4265) produced a collection of 15 pieces and while some could be of early date, there are few pieces of quality and much could date from the Later Neolithic onwards, perhaps more typically the Beaker period onwards. Nothing need be earlier, while the presence of a couple of simple, expedient pieces of potential Lithic Later Bronze Age date could suggest that 2 broad phases of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age and Lithic Later Bronze Age activity might be responsible for the collection. The former at least is presumably residual, unless the collection derives from a deep and gradually accruing deposit which could contain different horizons of contemporary activity. Though the presence of pre-Middle Bronze Age material is certain and Lithic Later Bronze Age material quite possible, there is not enough reliable, period-specific data.

Unclear

6.3.116 (3020) produced 4 pieces, all small flakes and all potentially used as tools. 2 were scrapers; 1 perhaps of this date. The other was simpler and likely Beaker period or later (Flint Plate 5, F. 13), though in outline it is very reminiscent of a much better made, distinctive convex edged double side scraper from CLD14 which was accompanied by Late Beaker pottery. It is not directly comparable however and the form could be fortuitous, though note the presence of another similar occurrence in (3655) further below.

6.3.117 (3112) also produced 4 pieces, all tools, including Small Find 76, a small scraper likely of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date (possibly just the latter), which is relatively fresh considering its thinness and with the working edge perhaps little used. None of the 3 dated elements need post-date the Early Bronze Age, while the undated piece is of similar raw material to Small Find 76. Two show no obvious significant post-discard damage, but 2 others are broken, thus the relationship of all to each other and the context is unclear.

6.3.118 (3524) contained 3 in total, including Small Find 85 (Flint Plate 5, F. 14), to which the other 2 could be contemporary, though they have no specific dating data. If related, there is more potential that all 3 could be contemporary with their context, though no relationship is guaranteed. Small Find 85

is a high quality barbed and tanged arrowhead of Sutton C type, broadly Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (Green 1980). The tip is broken, but it is unclear whether this damage was from use (the piece then discarded), or from post-discard disturbance (thus residual). The damage is not certainly recent. It could be residual in context, though the edges are otherwise very fresh and sharp, and it appears unpatinated and thus has the potential to be broadly contemporary with its context if it was intentionally discarded/deposited as a result of an in-use break. Ultimately, its relationship to its context is unclear. Consideration needs to be given to the nature of the context and its location within. Is the context of special significance and thus might this piece have been intentionally deposited? This context is from rectangular enclosure and Small Find 86 (see above) is also presumably from the same enclosure. The latter is a well-made small axe or chisel of broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, perhaps Later Neolithic, date. If these are contemporaries, an Early Beaker period date is possible, though both could be slightly later. Given the highly skilled nature of the arrowhead, one point for future consideration is the degree to which other highly skilled pieces of similar date are present; the question being –might this have been made on site, or could it have been a purchased or gifted import?

- 6.3.119 Small Find 90 from (4273) was a decent scraper on a near primary flake, broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, perhaps most typically of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date, though it could easily be earlier. As the sole recovery from this context it is perhaps more likely to be residual, unless the context is of special circumstance perhaps. It appears relatively fresh however, with no damage that need be post-discard.

?Early Bronze Age (2200 to 1550 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (3097), (3278), (3520).

Possible groups possibly contemporary in: (1332), (1634).

Elements possibly residual in: (1359).

Groups residual in: (3493).

Elements residual in: (1991) + (1990), (2831) SF 83.

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3011) SF 74.

- 6.3.120 All of these possible groups contain very low quantities of material, thus the date, which is generally suggested by a combination of characteristics, is based on very limited numbers and those often more broadly dated elements which are potentially related. As such a degree of caution is advised. The nature of the contexts and the distribution of the material within needs to be considered; particularly whether the material is more likely or less likely to be related to each other.

Contemporary

- 6.3.121 (1332) only contained four pieces; three were broken, including one platform prepared flake. This might be contemporary with the one small tool present, which is possibly soft hammer-struck, could be of Early Bronze Age date and appears fresh. (1634) produced eight flints, all probably of Bronze Age date and which, if a group, could be Early Bronze Age (no later than the Middle Bronze Age). Some at least are potentially residual to a degree, so no associations are guaranteed. Consider if these occurred in close association within a single period context or a narrow horizon, then perhaps there is a greater likelihood that these flints could be a related group of this date.
- 6.3.122 (3097) produced a small collection of 11 pieces, mostly small flakes, with some similar cortex types. Only 1 more certain tool is present, on a very poor small flake, with its working edge broken. This seems less likely to have been created pre-Lithic Later Bronze Age. Three other flakes may be broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age however and overall, there is a certain air of similarity that suggests that most, perhaps all could be a related group. None need or obviously pre-dates the Beaker period and if a group and if representative then it could be Early Bronze Age, given the presence of some remnant core faces on a couple of flakes and 1 which could be an intentional core rejuvenation flake. Caution is advised however, for there are no specific diagnostic types and relationships are not guaranteed. Some pieces show chips and breaks, though if a group it has the potential to be broadly contemporary with its context.
- 6.3.123 (3278) produced a small collection of 8 pieces, all of similar size and all bar 1 of similar short shape, the other being a poor blade-like flake. Similarities in characters suggest that most could comprise a related group, but there is little specific data and only a couple of broadly dated Neolithic to Early Bronze Age elements are present. A Beaker period or later date could suit most (none need be or are obviously earlier) and if a group and if the dated elements are related then a broad Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age/perhaps Early Bronze Age date is possible. Caution is advised however, for there are not formally retouched or more specifically diagnostic pieces indicative of this particular date. Some show post-patina breaks, which if not excavation damage would indicate that some at least are residual. Thus, the relationship of this collection to its context is unclear.
- 6.3.124 (3520) contained only 3 pieces, all in similar raw material and all relatively fresh. A broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date for this group is likely, though 1 scraper would more commonly be of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age and possibly Early Bronze Age date, given its somewhat simple but not unskilled nature.

Residual

- 6.3.125 (1359) only contained three flints, with two small scrapers likely of broadly Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age date and possibly the former, though one at least was residual and the other could be, so no associations are guaranteed (consider the context).
- 6.3.126 (3493) produced 6 pieces in total, including Small Find 84, a small but neatly made scraper more likely Beaker period to Early Bronze Age and perhaps the latter. It shows a (presumed) pre-patination break and could be residual. Of the remainder, 1 may also be residual and 2 could show re-use. Most flakes need not pre-date Small Find 84 however and the damage on 1 and the post-patination chipping/potential re-use on 2 could indicate that a mostly related group had been disturbed and re-deposited, with 1 or 2 pieces being expediently re-used before discard. If so, the latter would more likely demonstrate a degree of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity in this context. It is possible that most of the 6 flints, including Small Find 84, could have been a related group, with perhaps 1 exception. The overall character could suggest that this group, if a group, may be more likely to be Early Bronze Age for, save for Small Find 84, there is nothing of obvious Late Neolithic/Early Beaker period quality and the small size of the scraper and the majority of the flakes may be more common in the Early Bronze Age, perhaps the Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age, given the presumed availability of a decent supply of the raw material that is typical for East Kent's chalk, near chalk and 'brickearth' geologies. Small Find 83 from (2831) Weathered out of feature is a neat small scraper, broadly Beaker period to Early Bronze Age and probably Early Bronze Age. It appears relatively fresh, though does show a subtle yellowy patina and is potentially residual, being the sole find from this context, unless the deposit is from a particularly shallow feature and of special circumstance perhaps.

Unclear

- 6.3.127 Small Find 74 from (3011) was a very neat small scraper, which could date very widely, but is more likely to be of the range ascribed to Small Find 83. It appears fresh and potentially contemporary with its context, but the other 7 pieces from (3011) are mostly broken or burnt and potentially residual to some degree. One simple/poorly executed scraper is likely to be Bronze Age or later and could be Lithic Later Bronze Age. Consideration needs to be given to the nature of the context and the distribution of the material within. If all were found in close association within a single phase deposit/horizon, then an association of the 7 pieces to Small Find 74 is possible, though even if broadly contemporary these 7 were not deposited directly into this context, but had likely experienced a degree of surface exposure first. If all are from a gradually accruing deposit, then succeeding horizons of Early Bronze Age and Lithic Later Bronze Age activity could well be represented by the evidence, if Small Find 74 was recovered at the lower level and presuming it wasn't freshly disturbed from a sealed context by later activity. Thus, Small Find 74 has the potential

to have been discarded directly into the context, with much of the remainder accruing incidentally and subsequently.

Beaker period/Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age (2500/2200 to 1150 BC).

6.3.128 Groups contemporary in: (3039).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (3378).

Contemporary

6.3.129 (3039) contained 4 pieces only, with a broad Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age date potentially satisfying all elements, though a later date is also possible for some. Similarities in raw material and character suggest these have the potential to be a related group however and if so a broad Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age date seems most likely, with a slight preference for the latter, though perhaps less likely to be particularly late within that range. Some show damage while others appear relatively fresh and if these are a related group, they could still be broadly contemporary with their context.

Unclear

6.3.130 (3378) produced only 5 pieces, all small flakes and fragments, with 4 broken and potentially residual, including an element of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. Also present was 1 relatively fresh-looking flake, broadly Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age and possibly Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age. Its relationship to the context is unclear and while it may have more potential to be contemporary if late, there is no specific/reliable data.

Late Early Bronze Age to (Early?) Middle Bronze Age (2000/1700 to 1350/1150 BC)

Possible groups probably/possibly contemporary in: (1281), (1315), (1490), (1694).

Elements possibly contemporary in: (1438), (1751).

Possible groups residual in: (1073), (1350), (1384), (1529).

Elements residual in: (1826).

Contemporary

6.3.131 (1281) contained only four flints, all tools on fairly small flakes, perhaps Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age if related (and more likely post 2000 BC), though no associations are guaranteed. (1315) contained six pieces, all small, short or squat flakes, three with cortexed platforms, two waste with small areas of platform preparation-like scars and two retouched tools on scrappy flakes, though neatly worked and less likely to be post Middle Bronze Age. If these are a group then a Late Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age date could suit the combined traits, but as all show some damage and could potentially be residual, group status is not assured. (1490) contained a similarly small

number (seven pieces), but ones which shared certain similarities and could comprise a group. Broadly Bronze Age if so, they may either be Lithic Later Bronze Age with some residual material, or perhaps Late Early Bronze Age to Early Middle Bronze Age if three platform prepared flakes are contemporary. Caution however, as the frequency of platform preparation is rather high, though the flakes are fairly poor-looking.

6.3.132 (1694) produced a small collection of thirteen flints, most without significant damage, which could be a group and contemporary with the context. The majority are small flakes, short and squat or short long, with several tertiary flakes; one large platform prepared flake might be residual (Later Neolithic?). The tools are all simple and on small flakes, probably post 2000 BC and needn't be at the early end. One re-use of a burnt flake is perhaps more typically a later, Lithic Later Bronze Age trait, though the existence of certain and possible evidence of platform preparation suggests those flakes are unlikely to be post Middle Bronze Age if as late. One flake is chipped, and this shows the presence of a slight yellowy patina to the flint surface, which otherwise appears similar to the rest; all thus probably have a slight yellowy patina (patinated in-situ?).

6.3.133 (1438) contained a simple small, irregular core, probably Bronze Age and perhaps of Early to Middle date. It was fairly fresh and possibly contemporary with the context, but a single instance only. (1751) produced a few flints (five only), with one possible Later Neolithic flake residual, plus two small flakes with small areas of retouch perhaps used as scrapers. The latter are more likely to be Bronze Age, perhaps Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age, if contemporary with each other, though no association between them or their context is guaranteed.

Residual

6.3.134 (1073) contained a small collection which could either derive from two phases of Early Bronze Age and Lithic Later Bronze Age activity, or perhaps all could be relatively contemporary at the transition between the two. Caution is needed however, as some pieces are certainly patinated and chipped post-patination, so residual to some degree. All could potentially be residual and need not be associated, though nothing in the collection need significantly pre-date the Beaker period and most/all could be a broadly contemporary group. Consider the nature of the context (short single phase, or gradually accruing?).

6.3.135 (1350) also produced a small collection, of mostly small and very small-sized flakes, the general character of which suggests a broadly Bronze Age collection, with some Early, Early to Middle and Middle to Late elements. The use of a small piece of natural and a piece of shatter as tools, plus the preponderance of inverse retouch on some, could be suggesting a Lithic Later Bronze Age element, though the neat retouch present on others suggests those might be no later than the Middle Bronze

Age. One flake with platform preparation is unlikely to be as late however, suggesting residual material is present. Several pieces appear to be chipped post discard, while on others this is less certain. Thus, no associations are guaranteed, though the character of all could fit within a broad Early to Middle Bronze Age timeframe. Consider the character of the context.

- 6.3.136 (1384) solely contained two tools, very small and simple, but neat: potentially residual. (1529) contained fourteen pieces, small, often broken and perhaps largely residual. The majority are probably Bronze Age, with perhaps Beaker period to Early Bronze Age and Lithic Later Bronze Age elements. If the majority are actually a related group then a transitional date is possible, but no associations are guaranteed (consider the context).

Bronze Age and later (2200 to 1000/900+ BC)

Elements residual in: (2720), (3148), (3172), (4164), (4259), (1040), (1085), (1299), (1411), (1604), (1655), (1674), (1800).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (1989) Top.

- 6.3.137 None of these broadly dated instances are worthy of further comment at this time.

?Late Beaker period (2000 to 1700 BC)

Elements residual in: (3655).

- 6.3.138 (3655) contained 3 pieces only, with possible Beaker period to Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age/perhaps Lithic Later Bronze Age elements. The former 1, perhaps 2 pieces, shows breaks and could be residual, with the other piece thus not needing to be related and potentially indicative of a second phase of activity if it lays at the late end of its range, which it need not. Notable however is a combined side scraper and knife (Flint Plate 5, F.15) on a squat flake, with one convex distal corner and the other corner broken. It is near identical in outline to a double side scraper from CLD14 context (1796), which was accompanied by Late Beaker pottery of 2300/2000 to 1700 BC date. Though the form could be fortuitous it is remarkably similar, and another incidence was noted in (3020) above. If these contexts prove to be of similar date, or contain similar pottery (residual or not), the form and occurrences would be notable.

?Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (2000 to 1550 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (1952), (3485).

Groups with relationship to context unclear in: (1925).

- 6.3.139 Groups of this date are suggested by a combination of the presence, absence and domination of certain characteristics within potentially related material, though as all of these groups contain only very low quantities, caution is advised. The nature of the context and the distribution of the

material within needs to be considered; particularly whether the elements are more likely or less likely to be related to each other.

Contemporary

- 6.3.140 (1952) contained a notable collection of 13 pieces, including Small Finds 46, 47, 48 (Flint Plate 5, F. 16, 17 and 18 respectively) and 53, which comprised 3 scrapers and a multiplatform flake core respectively. Considering the collection as a whole, it is likely that a group of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age, possibly Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date (2500/2000 to 1550 BC) is present. This is focussed around the scrapers, which are all small and likely to be of the former broad range, though might occur most commonly and be dominant in assemblages of the latter range. It is also possible that the context group might lay towards the earlier rather than later end of that latter range (i.e. 2000-1700/1550 BC), given its characteristics. None of the collection is significantly damaged and though most do show some minor chipping, some of which at least could have derived through use, this group has the potential to be contemporary with the context, given their condition and quantity.
- 6.3.141 It should be noted however that one of the scrapers, Small Find 47, appears to have a slight yellowy hue, as have some other flintwork. A few, including Small Find 53 (broadly Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age), show a more obvious yellowy patina, sometimes confirmed by subsequent chipping (whether pre-burial or excavation damage). This could indicate that at least a small amount of residual material is present, though none of this needs to be significantly earlier. Also present are 2 cores and a couple of other flakes (most small to medium sized, 1 larger, all looking fairly decent), which are not obviously or strongly patinated. Given uncertainty over the formation process of the yellowy sheen patina, it should be noted that in-situ formation may be possible, though the differing degrees of it that seem to be present amongst the flintwork here would suggest that some pieces have experienced slightly different conditions post-discard and thus may not be directly related. Some of this material could have experienced a degree of exposure before incorporation within the context alongside more freshly discarded/deposited flintwork. Or perhaps the material was recovered from different horizons within a deep context, whereby some had been exposed to patinating processes in-situ, while others had been protected from exposure, either by swift burial or a lack of patinating conditions (perhaps remaining dry in rather inert soil, if water/waterlogging is indeed a factor in its formation).
- 6.3.142 (3485) produced a similar sized collection of 11 pieces, with the potential that most could comprise a related group. If so and if representative, the overall character could suggest a broad Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date. There are no formal tools which are diagnostic and thus supportive of this date, though this, plus the character and the lack of flakes of high quality, could suggest that

the group, if a group, could occupy a late date within that range, ie. Post 2000 BC. Some of the flakes showed small areas of crushed facets on their dorsal faces, which is not a characteristic thought to be particularly common in the site assemblage, though similar instances were noted in (3842).

Unclear

- 6.3.143 (1925) contained 6 pieces, all small flakes and chunks in similar raw material. It is possible that 2 phases of Lithic Later Bronze Age and residual Early Bronze Age material could be present. Otherwise and if the material is largely contemporary, an Early Bronze Age date, perhaps post 2000 BC, could satisfy. The presence of platform preparation would typically suggest a date no later than the Early Bronze Age, perhaps Early Middle Bronze Age at latest. The numbers of platform prepared flakes are relatively high however, so an Early Bronze Age date is preferable, though the instances of such in that industry are usually rather sparse. If these are a group, they could be related to the context, however, most have a yellowy appearance and on 1 a chip seems to truncate this. If the patina did not form in-situ and the chip is not excavation damage, all could be residual, with no associations guaranteed, though an overall date range of Early Bronze Age and later for the collection is still preferred, with a 2000 to 1550/1350 BC date if an associated group.

Late Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age (2000 to 1150 BC)

Elements residual in: Top fill of [2811] = [2793].

?Middle Bronze Age (1550 to 1150 BC)

Groups contemporary in: (1386), (1571), (1573), [3492], (3800).

Elements with relationship to context unclear, but potentially residual as sole recoveries in: (2068), (2633), (3316).

Groups probably/possibly residual in: (1232), (1419), (1480), (1527).

Elements probably/possibly residual in: (1355), (1501), (1397), (1642).

Groups with relationship to context unclear in: (1705) and (3768).

- 6.3.144 Flintwork of this date is difficult to reliably identify and separate from its overall Lithic Later Bronze Age industry, certainly so when occurring in small numbers and in an unhelpful geology, thus a degree of caution must be applied when considering this data (see Hart 2016 for a recent review of some local material regarding this matter). In the group instances, it is pieces of potential Middle Bronze Age date which often comprise a more specific element amongst a greater number dated more broadly as Lithic Later Bronze Age.

Contemporary

- 6.3.145 (1386) produced five flints, of which three tools have re-used flakes of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. Such re-use is a common trait in Lithic Later Bronze Age assemblages, though as the retouch in this instance is quite decent, a Middle Bronze Age date is possible. Two tools showed inverse retouch, the high incidence of which (along with occasional occurrences of small areas of ambiguous possible platform preparation, perhaps a surviving remnant of the technique) appeared to be a common trait noted on Middle Bronze Age flintwork from another site in Kent (Hart 2015). The original flake blanks could relate to a good quality, fairly small, well-worked core of broadly Neolithic to Beaker period date also present. It is possible that Middle Bronze Age activity has disturbed an earlier group and re-used some of the flakes, the latter possibly contemporary with the context or discarded close-by. Consider if there are any earlier contexts intercutting or adjacent which might have contained the earlier material.
- 6.3.146 (1571) produced a fair sized collection (forty eight pieces), with generally small to medium-sized flakes, most stone hammer-struck, some with cortexed platforms, with rare evidence for certain platform preparation, no intact blades or decent blade-like long flakes and the only flakes approaching larger sizes being squat. There were several medium to large-sized simple, crude cores. The waste flakes were mostly small or broken, with nothing of quality and generally appearing to show post-discard breaks. Presuming there is an association with most of the tools present, then the majority of the collection may be residual to some degree, i.e. Not discarded directly into the context. The tools were on small to medium-sized flakes, relatively or quite thick, generally giving little indication of quality and most likely Bronze Age, with nothing decent-looking apart from the medial section from a retouched thick broad blade probably Neolithic, perhaps Later Neolithic. The remaining tools were all unformal, with simple, short working edges, several with neat retouch likely no later than the Middle Bronze Age (if as late). The utilised flakes were either squat or fairly small and short, with one notably a medial fragment possibly from a fairly narrow blade in Bullhead flint (residual Neolithic?). Contemporary Small Finds comprised a hammerstone on a water-rolled cobble (SF 30) and a core on a similar cobble (SF 31), but also present was a presumably residual piercer (SF 32), possibly Beaker period (noted further above).
- 6.3.147 Overall, the quantity and similarity suggest an associated group could be present, which would be broadly of Late Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age date (2000-1150 BC), but more likely towards the Lithic Later Bronze Age, with the decent quality of some of the retouch less likely to post-date the Middle Bronze Age perhaps.
- 6.3.148 (1573) contained five pieces, all tools, with a residual Later Neolithic to Beaker period element and other Lithic Later Bronze Age, perhaps Middle Bronze Age crude scrapers which might but need not be associated with each other or the context.

6.3.149 Context [3492] contained 8 pieces, all small flakes and pieces of natural used as tools. One very small piece shows a strong chalk-soil type patina and is residual. The remainder are all more likely to be Bronze Age or later. One better made scraper, plus a hollow scraper with double adjacent working edges, could be Middle Bronze Age, though they might also be later. Such double adjacent hollow scrapers, which have a prominent central peak between the adjacent hollows that does not significantly project beyond the edge of the flake, are likely to be an intentional type made for a specific function (as scrapers, or for scoring perhaps). They seem to be occurring reasonably regularly in some assemblages from Kent and their dating span may be predominantly Bronze Age. They have occurred with pottery of Middle Bronze Age (most instances, as currently noted), broad Iron Age and likely Middle Iron Age date, though contemporaneity is not guaranteed with the latter and they did not occur in 2 Earliest Iron Age assemblages recently reviewed (see Hart 2016); more research (more data) is required, however. They were not noted in the material from CLD14 previously reported on (though additional flintwork awaits assessment). One poorer looking piece may show platform preparation, a technique which would more typically date no later than the Early Bronze Age. However, potential later instances of it, often of somewhat ambiguous character, are known in another assemblage from Kent (Hart 2017), some of this material from contexts containing Middle Bronze Age pottery. If [3492] proves to be Middle Bronze Age, the prepared piece need not be residual, and it might just be an instance of a late remnant of the employment of this technique. If this material largely comprises a related group, a Lithic Later Bronze Age date seems more likely and a Middle Bronze Age date is possible. (3800) only contained 3 pieces, similarly all tools who's use could date to the Bronze Age or later. None need be earlier, and a Lithic Later Bronze Age date is possible. However, 2 flakes could show platform preparation, though the trait is not definitive and may be akin to examples of ambiguous platform preparation-like scarring just noted. Two of the tools are side-and-hollow scrapers with adjacent working edges on small flakes. This appears to be an intentionally produced type and although it occurs intermittently, it has been noted in associations with Middle Bronze Age and Earliest Iron Age pottery locally, potentially also Late Beaker, but not significantly earlier at present perhaps when occurring on small flakes such as these (a subject for ongoing review). Overall, all could be related and if the 1 larger flake is not re-used, a Late Beaker period to Middle Bronze Age date is possible. If the larger flake is re-used, then a Lithic Later Bronze Age date is likely, with a Middle Bronze Age date possible.

Residual groups

6.3.150 (1232) contained largely a Bronze Age, perhaps Middle Bronze Age group, potentially contemporary with the context given the quantity (twenty-six pieces in total), though much is broken and chipped and would seem to be residual to some degree. A minor residual Neolithic element is also present, though the character of the flintwork overall suggests there is not a significant Earlier or Later

Neolithic presence. The material comprised mostly small flakes and broken fragments, with a couple of medium-sized pieces. The predominance of small flakes and several poor, scrappy tools would suggest a Bronze Age date and if the few platform prepared pieces are contemporary the focus could be Late Early Bronze Age to Early Middle Bronze Age. One hollow scraper re-using a small, scrappy piece of shatter is more likely to be Lithic Later Bronze Age, though as it is retouched quite neatly it is unlikely to be too late. If this collection derived from a gradually accruing context then the Bronze Age activity could be more multi-phase and need not be single period. Consider the character of the context and if gradually accruing, whether the finds were concentrated or dispersed.

- 6.3.151 (1419) produced a largely and perhaps completely residual collection (thirty-two pieces in total), with no associations guaranteed. However, the majority of the elements are Bronze Age or Lithic Later Bronze Age and some at least could have derived from a broadly associated group. The flakes are mostly small, with a couple of medium-sized pieces, plus several thick, crude pieces of waste from broken-up water-rolled cobbles. The general impression is of a fairly crude and late-looking collection, a significant proportion of which is chipped post-patination and or broken and is residual. There are several retouched tools, with no early-looking pieces, though a couple are neatly retouched and perhaps less likely to post-date the Middle Bronze Age on this basis (including one re-used flake). Consider the context; might it represent the disturbance of a Lithic Later Bronze Age deposit/horizon, with the material re-deposited, or had it naturally accumulated after a substantial period of surface exposure.
- 6.3.152 (1480) produced eight pieces, all small flakes bar one (a scraper likely no later than the Middle Bronze Age, perhaps Neolithic), with simple possibly utilised pieces and one other simple retouched and utilised tool with short working edges, some chipped and broken; these looking more typically Bronze Age and perhaps Middle Bronze Age. If most of the material is related a Middle Bronze Age date is possible, though the data is rather minimal. (1527) contained a small collection of fifteen pieces, mostly small flakes on varied raw material, most broken and residual. The four non-miscellaneous tools present were all simple and all scrapers with small areas of retouch. These might be Middle Bronze Age if related, which need not be the case given their condition, though nothing from the context need be significantly earlier, save perhaps for one piece which might date no later than the Early Bronze Age. One 'notched'-like flake could be indicating that plough damage has occurred, though if the context does not allow for the inclusion of plough-damaged pieces, this might be an example of re-use.

Residual elements

- 6.3.153 (1355) included two tools on simple flakes, both perhaps Beaker period to Early Bronze Age, much chipped and likely residual, though one showed re-use as a scraper, perhaps in the Middle Bronze Age. Notably also present were two very large, thick nodules; one showing a central area of hammered facets (utilised as an anvil?), the other with some very large flake scars (possibly trimmed as building material, thus Roman or Medieval or later). These pieces should be considered in light of their context and any other accompanying finds.
- 6.3.154 (1501) contained another small collection (five in total), with a chopper on a large, thick flake possibly Later Neolithic and perhaps residual. The other flakes and fragments were all small or broken, with two simple tools, one with a little neat retouch less likely to date later than the Middle Bronze Age. (1397) contained a single flint, probably Lithic Later Bronze Age and perhaps Middle Bronze Age, potentially residual given its isolation (though consider the context). (1642) produced a varied collection, containing residual Later Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic and Beaker period to Early Bronze Age elements, with a few Lithic Later Bronze Age pieces the latest element. One of these is perhaps more likely to be Middle Bronze Age, to which the other later material might but need not relate. Their relationship to the context is uncertain and its character and the distribution of the flints should be considered.

Unclear

- 6.3.155 (1705) produced six pieces, with some residual pre Middle Bronze Age elements and some potential Lithic Later Bronze Age flintwork which, given the quality of retouch on one and possible platform preparation on another, could be of Middle Bronze Age date, though no associations are guaranteed. (3768) produced 6 pieces in total, again all tools. Three were recovered from the Top chalky fill. One flake, perhaps no later than Early Bronze Age, could show reuse, this trait most common in the Lithic Later Bronze Age. Two Bronze Age or later/perhaps Lithic Later Bronze Age elements were also present. One was a hollow scraper, which was quite neatly retouched, this perhaps less common post Middle Bronze Age. Presumably recovered further below were 3 thick, not great looking pieces, showing some similarities in raw material. One may show re-use. Another was an end scraper with a nosed-like working edge. Steep nosed scraping edges were a feature of the Middle Bronze Age scrapers at Grimes Graves (Herne 1991) and it has occurred in contexts containing Middle Bronze Age pottery in Kent, previously on this site (CLD14) and elsewhere (Hart 2017). Though much of the material from this context could be related date-wise at least, there is a potential conflict of patinated and unpatinated elements, meaning their relationship to each other and the context is unclear.

Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age (1550 to 900 BC)

Groups possibly contemporary in: (1561).

Groups probably/possibly residual in: (1001), (1038), (1390), (1420), (1421).

Groups with relationship to context unclear: (1668).

Elements with relationship to context unclear: (1770).

Contemporary

- 6.3.156 (1561) produced twenty pieces and could contain a small group of this date, perhaps residual to some degree though not necessarily un-associated with the context, plus a minor residual element more likely Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Mostly small to some medium-sized flakes, the majority are short or squat and hard hammer-struck, often with cortexed platforms, with many showing a similar buff cortex and flint-type. Given the general similarities of the majority, these could comprise a related group, likely to be broadly Bronze Age and perhaps Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age, as the flake quality is generally reasonable and some of the retouch is not bad. One flake also shows possible platform preparation which, if contemporary, could be indicating a late remnant of the technique and more likely to be Middle Bronze Age than later within this phase. One small waste flake appears fresh and could be contemporary with context, suggesting other contemporary material may also be present. Most of the waste shows breakages however, likely to be post-discard. Some flints have hints of a yellowy patina, while on others it is more certain, suggesting the collection does included residual material. Two flakes with platform preparation likely date no later than the Early Bronze Age.

Residual

- 6.3.157 (1038) produced a fair-sized collection (thirty one pieces) of mostly average quality material, small to medium-sized thick flakes, generally short or short long, no blades and no blade-like flakes (save perhaps one primary flake from a water-rolled cobble), hard hammer or soft stone hammer-struck. Much of the waste appears to be chipped and potentially residual to some degree. The tools are simply or poorly retouched, with several re-used flakes. The majority of the material is likely to be Lithic Later Bronze Age and is probably a related group, with a residual Neolithic and Later Neolithic to Beaker period element. There are no decent quality later retouched tools, so perhaps not particularly early in the range and given the size and character of the group it may not be too late either (i.e. Not Iron Age).
- 6.3.158 (1390) contained sixty-six flints, with a presumably residual Late Beaker period to Early Bronze Age group (see further above) amongst a largely residual Lithic Later Bronze Age collection. Some of the late elements are more likely to be of Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age date and perhaps Middle Bronze Age, suggesting a focus towards the earlier part if the material is related, though no

associations are guaranteed. A couple of the re-used flakes appear to be damaged post-discard and if all the late material is a single related group then all could be residual.

6.3.159 (1420) contained another fair-sized collection (thirty-five pieces), with some crude but other fairly decent-looking material, none of which need be significantly early; however, many pieces are likely damaged post-discard and are residual to some degree. Two phases may be present, with Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (see further above) and Lithic Later Bronze Age elements amongst several other broadly dated Bronze Age or later pieces. Several simple, more typically Lithic Later Bronze Age tools are present, with some perhaps no later than the Late Bronze Age due to the reasonable quality of their retouch (including one of the three re-used flakes present, one other of which had notably derived from a chalk-soil geology). All of the Lithic Later Bronze Age material is not certainly patinated, unlike the earlier material (tools) noted. The two phases may be able to be separated on patination, the earlier being yellowy patinated, the later not certainly patinated or unpatinated (caution is advised, though the catalogue does not argue against the possibility). Consider the character of the context; deep and gradually accruing, or single phase? Were the flints mixed together and distributed throughout, or layered?

6.3.160 (1421) produced a small collection of twelve pieces; crude-looking overall. Two with platform preparation are broadly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Two intact retouched tools are perhaps more likely Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age (one broken and potentially residual) and most of the waste could relate to these. The majority of the apparent waste is also damaged and is likely to be residual to some degree, thus no associations between the later-looking material is guaranteed. Only one piece appears fresh.

Context relationship unclear

6.3.161 (1668) contained only four pieces. There were two somewhat poor-looking flakes, both scrapers showing several short working edges (both featuring inverse retouch, particularly common on one), perhaps Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age in date. One other slightly poor-looking flake inerali as a hollow scraper and showing possible platform preparation might more typically be Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, though it could just be a little later. If all are contemporary a Middle Bronze Age date may be possible, but their relationships to each other and the context is unclear. (1770) contained two flints only, both tools with fairly decent retouch that could suggest a Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age date. Not certainly residual, their relationship to the context is also unclear.

Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later) (1550 to 600+ BC)

Groups contemporary in: (1050), (1485), From W. Ditch [], (1941), (1974), (1995), (2269), (2451), (3368).

Elements possibly contemporary in: (155?6).

Groups probably residual in: (1099), (1135), (1230), (1305), (1352), (1377), (1497), (1657), (1719), (1815).

Elements contemporary in: (2183), (3493).

Elements possibly residual in: (1141), (1422), (1632), (1721), (1781), (1800), (1826).

Elements residual in: (1001), (1204), (1273), (1365), (1396), (1991) + (1990), (2008), (2533), (3458).

Groups with relationship to context unclear in: (1067), (1307), (1524), (1538), (1791), (1923), Top fill of [2811] = [2793].

Elements with relationship to context unclear, but potentially residual as sole recoveries in: (1958) SF 55, (1972), (1993) SF 54, (2018), (2019), (2095), (2227) SF 78, (2234), (2507), (3444).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: Surviving Prehist soil between [2862] and [2873], (1947), (1970), (1989), (1996), (2151), (2190), (2376), (2501) SF 65, (2901), (2908) Top fill of ditch, (3011), (3024) Surface finds, (3024), (3026), (3061), Fill of [3106], (3215), (3258), (3314), (3655), (3849), (3935), (4164), (4167), (4265).

Elements with relationship to context unclear: (1126), (1545), (1753).

6.3.162 Material of this date occurs in a comparatively large number of individual contexts and overall, it could form a significant part of the site assemblage, potentially demonstrating that a notable and perhaps widespread phase of activity was present. However, note that this material could have resulted from at least 3, if not more, period phases. The dating of this material is necessarily broad, for on a lithic basis it is difficult to reliably differentiate between the different periods across which the Lithic Later Bronze Age industry evolved. In general, any attempts at such would be most reliable when focussed on a reasonable sized assemblage that is certainly contemporary. If there was an on-site presence during any of these periods that was significant enough to have produced a good sized assemblage, it is likely that pottery would also be present and this material would provide the best evidence for a specific date for the activity.

6.3.163 A fair proportion of the material of this broad date comprises retouched or simply utilised pieces which demonstrate the re-use of earlier flintwork as 'blanks' for the creation of new, expedient tools. The technique of re-use is a common trait in Lithic Later Bronze Age industries and may become more common over time (see Hart 2016), though it has occasionally been noted in earlier industries too. Other traits are tools that have been made on poor looking contemporary flakes (often small), or pieces of natural (effectively re-used). The working edges of the retouched tools are typically short and most function as scrapers, with the quality of the retouch varying from good

to poor or ambiguous, sometimes on the same piece. Knives typically occur on unretouched (simply utilised) flakes only.

6.3.164 The quantities present in each context here are generally low, though the recovery of single instances or only small amounts of flintwork would not be unexpected in a context that was contemporary with Lithic Later Bronze Age activity. Contemporaneity cannot be ascertained with certainty here however, given the low quantities and primarily the problem of identifying residual material as a consequence of the underlying geology. Nine potentially related groups of material are present, though 6 of these contain less than 8 pieces, while the rest produced greater quantities of between 18 and 28 pieces in total.

6.3.165 In most of the contexts the flintwork of this date is occurring with residual material (often diagnostically earlier pieces), providing the latest element which may or may not itself be contemporary to its context or horizon within. The lack of clarity is often due to the low quantities present and the problems associated with the underlying geology. When potentially contemporary, the presence of a multi-period collection within a context could indicate a feature left open to gradually accrue its deposits, incorporating relatively contemporary flintwork (whether intentionally discarded into the feature or previously discarded nearby), along with perhaps naturally incorporated earlier material disturbed or loosened from the adjacent overburden perhaps by groundworks or ploughing. Alternatively, some of the disturbance and redeposition of earlier material could have resulted from action more directly related to the feature, perhaps in the cutting or re-cutting of it. The nature of the context and the distribution of the potentially contemporary material needs to be considered. It is probably through incidental exposure that ready-made pieces of old flintwork or flake-like natural flints were retrieved for expedient re-use. These may have been most regularly exposed on the surfaces of ploughed fields.

Re-use

6.3.166 Of the 32 certain and 32 possible and relevant instances of re-use, only in 3 contexts, (1974), (2915) and (3316), are such instances re-using material with a chalk-soil type patina and none of these need reflect the importation of flintwork from a chalk-soil geology. All of the other instances show the re-use of yellowy patinated material, which could have and probably did form on site. Thus, the flintwork exposed and gathered for re-use in this period was likely to have been obtained very locally (effectively on site).

Contemporary

- 6.3.167 (1050) contained nineteen pieces, with much of the material likely a Lithic Later Bronze Age group and in relatively significant number so potentially associated with the context, though depending upon its nature and their distribution within. The group is characterised by generally small squat pieces, with a couple of broken fragments from large pieces, most somewhat poor-looking, with short lengths of simple retouched edges (though some quite fine) and little waste. One hollow scraper has been retouched onto the butt of its flake. (1485) produced just six pieces, of which one could be residual, but at least three could be of this date and potentially associated with the context.
- 6.3.168 The context From W. Ditch [] produced 4 pieces only, with 1 residual, the rest all hollow scrapers on small flakes, 2 showing inverse retouch. Such tools seem to be a common type in assemblages of this date. Contexts (1941) and (1974), producing totals of 18 and 27 pieces respectively, contained a substantial residual and re-used element which has already been commented upon further above. (2451) produced 4 pieces, with 1 residual and 2 being hollow scrapers; a similar circumstance to the context From W. Ditch []. (3368) contained 6 pieces, all small flakes and fragments of, with a variety of raw material present. Both retouched flakes show only very small areas of retouch; fine and neat on 1, irregular but still marginal on the other. There is a feeling that most could be broadly Bronze Age or later, if not Lithic Later Bronze Age and it is possible that most, if not all, could comprise a related group of the latter date. Caution is advised however and as always it is important to consider the nature of the context and the distribution of the flintwork.

Residual

- 6.3.169 (1099) contained a reasonable-sized collection (twenty pieces) of scraps and small to medium-sized flakes, most with some cortex, the retouched tools generally simple, with hollow scrapers common. The majority could be broadly of this date, though perhaps with at least two phases suggested by the patination, thus at least one of these groups is residual and given that some apparently unpatinated pieces are likely to be broken post-discard, all might be. One notable chalk-soil patinated piece has migrated from a different geology. (1135) produced thirty-three pieces, with the Lithic Later Bronze Age element part of a multi-period collection which all appear to be residual. (1230) contained a fair-sized collection (thirty seven pieces) with a broad range of residual elements, the latest of which is of this phase and is not certainly residual, but could be, given the condition of the majority and presuming at least some of the Lithic Later Bronze Age elements are related to other undated probably residual material. Consider the context and the distribution of flint within.
- 6.3.170 (1305) produced a varied-looking collection (thirty-eight pieces) with a notably high number of tools and many retouched flakes, but few formal pieces and nothing of very high quality. The flakes were

mostly small, often somewhat scrappy, with some better-looking but only a couple of larger or fairly decent flakes. There may be a few Neolithic/perhaps Earlier Neolithic, Later Neolithic and Beaker period to Early Bronze Age pieces residual in a fair-sized collection (the majority tools) perhaps of mostly Lithic Later Bronze Age date, possibly focussing around the Middle Bronze Age if the majority are actually a related group. Variations in the patina present and the often chipped or broken condition would suggest that even the potentially broadly related material could be residual to some degree and need not represent a single phase of activity. Consider the nature of context and the distribution of finds within; is it likely to contain a single period collection, or something broader?

- 6.3.171 (1352) produced a generally late-looking collection with a few earlier residual elements. The majority could be Lithic Later Bronze Age, perhaps with a Middle Bronze Age element, though no associations amongst the late material are guaranteed, for much of the collection is likely to be residual and at least some of the undated potentially residual flintwork is likely to be contemporary with the Lithic Later Bronze Age element. Thus, how much of this collection represents a related group is uncertain, though given the quantity the presence of a group seems likely. Consider the context (short single phase or gradually accruing?). (1377) contained only a few flints, with Lithic Later Bronze Age and earlier elements all possibly a naturally accrued residual collection.
- 6.3.172 (1497) contained fourteen flints, all fairly small, with one or two Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pieces likely residual and several possible Bronze Age/Lithic Later Bronze Age elements less certainly residual. Most of the other less diagnostic material could but need not relate to the late flintwork. If they do, some of these at least are probably residual, making any potential associations with the context unreliable. (1657) contained another collection of fourteen pieces, none of which need significantly pre-date the Bronze Age and all could be of Lithic Later Bronze Age date. Early Bronze Age to Middle Bronze Age and Lithic Later Bronze Age elements are present, though given their often chipped or broken condition many could be residual and no associations with the context or each other are guaranteed.
- 6.3.173 (1719) produced a generally scrappy-looking collection (of sixteen pieces), with several fragments of water-rolled beach-like cobbles. All the tools could be Lithic Later Bronze Age and most if not all of the collection could comprise a broadly associated group. If so, it may be residual to some degree, as a few pieces are chipped post-discard, unless several phases of Lithic Later Bronze Age activity are present (consider the character of the context). (1815) contained a fairly similar-looking collection of twenty-eight pieces, mostly small to some medium-sized flakes, often relatively thick and hard hammer-struck. One notably very large short long waste flake might be Neolithic, perhaps Later Neolithic, though the majority could be a broadly associated group. Most of the retouched

tools could be Lithic Later Bronze Age, having simple working edges, no very neat retouch and notably with inverse retouch and hollow scrapers common. Three flakes show re-use. Many pieces have been chipped post-discard, suggesting they are residual, thus if this is a single-phase group the whole may be residual (consider the character of the context).

Unclear

- 6.3.174 (1067) produced a poor-looking collection of five small pieces which could be associated and probably of Lithic Later Bronze Age date, though their relationship to their context is unclear. (1307) contained nine flints and potentially included a few Earlier Neolithic pieces which had been disturbed by later activity, some re-used, more likely in the Lithic Later Bronze Age, alongside one or two other Bronze Age/Lithic Later Bronze Age discards. One re-used flake may be residual, but the relationship to the context of the rest of the late phase material is unclear. Consider this context and if there are/could have been any intercutting or pre-existing features. (1524) contained twenty pieces and may show Lithic Later Bronze Age disturbance and re-use of earlier residual flakes, though whether this is contemporary with the context is unknown.
- 6.3.175 (1538) contained seven, mostly broken, flakes, those at least residual. Less certainly so are three re-used small tools, perhaps Lithic Later Bronze Age, one notably on a patinated flake previously struck from a polished tool. (1791) contained twenty-two pieces, the majority of which could be broadly Bronze Age onwards, with one residual Neolithic and a few perhaps Beaker period to Early Bronze Age also presumably residual. More pieces are possibly Lithic Later Bronze Age. Consider the context; is it one that could be gradually accruing material, with finds dispersed throughout?
- 6.3.176 Of those contexts containing elements of this date, (1545) produced seven flints, with at least four possibly Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, two re-used, perhaps in the Lithic Later Bronze Age. (1753) may contain a little Lithic Later Bronze Age material alongside some earlier residual pieces.
- 6.3.177 Of note is Small Find 65 from (2501). This is a hammerstone, which could date widely, though it is perhaps more likely to be Lithic Later Bronze Age. It is not akin to the well-made/well-used examples of classic Iron Age types which often occur locally (see Hart 2016) and it is patinated and potentially residual. If late however, for example, Iron Age, its solo status in this context need not make it more likely to be residual, patina aside. If reliably contemporary pottery is present it could be useful to describe and illustrate.

6.4 Human Bone

Introduction

6.4.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company to undertake pre-excavation works, micro-excavation and analysis of cremated human remains. The works were overseen by Milena Grzybowska under the management of Chris Scott MCIfA and conducted in accordance with an approved written Scope of Works.

Aim and Objectives

6.4.2 The following analysis aimed to characterise the type of deposit, to identify and quantify any recovered human bone, provide demographic and pathological data and to inform on cremation and burial processes.

6.4.3 The potential for further analysis and recommendations are made within Section 9.3 of this report.

Limitations

6.4.4 The informative potential of cremated remains depends on the degree of fragmentation and completeness of the skeleton. For cremated remains the latter does not often exceed 50% of completeness and of that only 30-50% of bone may be identifiable to a specific skeletal element (McKinley 2000a). This may preclude application of ageing and sexing techniques and limit pathological analysis, which frequently relies on preservation of a complete individual.

Data recovery

Deposit Type

6.4.5 Characterising the type of cremation-related deposits, for example burial sites, pyre sites or re-deposited pyre debris, is essential for ascertaining the comparability between intra and inter-site deposits.

Taphonomy

6.4.6 Discrepancies between the weights of archaeologically recovered cremated remains and those obtained in modern settings indicate substantial under-representation of the original post-cremation weights. It has been argued that to a large extent this is due to taphonomic processes (Harvig and Lynnerup 2013). Post-depositional processes affecting the preservation of cremated bone include chemical and physical factors. For example, increased soil infiltration has detrimental effects upon the bone and differences between urned and unurned cremations, as well as disturbed and undisturbed cremation deposits in terms of weight and degree of bone fragmentation are well attested (McKinley 1992). Establishing the level of post-depositional disturbance is necessary to make valid comparisons between deposits.

Quantification of human bone

- 6.4.7 Quantification of the cremated bone has the potential to inform on the cremation process, including pyre technology, collection and bone deposition.
- 6.4.8 The weight of the bone recovered from a deposit may be affected by anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic influences. These include the level of protection offered to the cremated remains within the burial environment, the level of post-depositional disturbance and the age and sex of the individual.
- 6.4.9 In modern crematoria the average weight of the bone after cremation make up about 3.5% of the total body weight in adult individuals, 2.5% in small children and 1.0% in infants (Warren and Maples, 1997). Although contemporary cremation processes result in the production of between 1227.4g and 3001.3g of bone, it has been suggested that in archaeological contexts whole body deposition should produce weights ranging between 1001.5g and 2422.0g (McKinley 1993). The total weight of cremated remains retrieved from a single context may be suggestive of the presence of more than one individual when the assemblage is exceptionally heavy. It has been noted that on average 5% of all cremation burials contain the remains of two individuals (McKinley 1997).

Skeletal elements quantification

- 6.4.10 Representation of skeletal elements can inform on the pre-cremation condition of the remains. That is a secondary cremation of disarticulated remains is not probable if most bones of the skeleton are present. In order to aid interpretation of funerary behaviour and practice, such as the selective collection of the bone from the pyre, the weights of each skeletal region expressed as a proportion of the total weight can be compared to the expected proportion estimated for the modern cremated remains (Gonçalves 2011a).

Demographic data

- 6.4.11 Funerary practices may differ according to the age or sex of a deceased individual. The biological sex of an individual can be established on macroscopic examination of the cremated remains as well as via metric analysis as heat-related dimensional change of the bone does not have a significant impact on osteometric sexual dimorphism (Gonçalves 2011b).
- 6.4.12 Age estimation uses different stages of bone and tooth development and degeneration in order to calculate the age of an individual. The most reliable macroscopic methods of age estimation depend on the presence of specific areas of the pelvis and fully identifiable teeth. Demographic structure can be obtained for a large sample of well-preserved cremation burials.

Pathological data

- 6.4.13 Observation of pathological lesions provide means of assessing health and lifestyle of an individual and population. It also has the potential to inform on the overall success of adaptation to the environment. Pathological analysis requires exhaustive description of abnormal modifications of the bone, its size and location. Pathological changes are categorised according to their aetiology: congenital, metabolic, infectious, neoplastic, trauma *etc.*

Efficiency of cremation (oxidation/dehydration)

- 6.4.14 Cremation efficiency relies on temperature and time of burning. The process of cremation is one of dehydration and oxidation of the organic components of the body.

Oxidation

- 6.4.15 Complete burning results in complete oxidation of the organic component of bone, leaving only the mineral portion of the skeleton (McKinley 1994). Experiments have proved that the colour of the bone reflects the temperature it attained during cremation and could act as a proxy for oxidation level (Shipman *et al.* 1984; Holden *et al.* 1995):

Brown/black bone= charred (c.300°).

Blue/Grey bone= incompletely oxidized (c.600°).

White bone= completely oxidized (>600°).

- 6.4.16 As the level of the organic content of the bone and thickness of soft tissue cover influence the degree of oxidation it is not unusual to see a range of colours within one cremation or even on a single bone fragment.

Dehydration

- 6.4.17 Dehydration during cremation results in shrinkage, fissuring, fracturing and warping of the bone.
- 6.4.18 Shrinkage of cremated bone has been well documented (Van Vark, 1970). During cremation various bones within an individual reach different temperature, depending on intrinsic (e.g. soft tissue cover) and extrinsic (e.g. weather conditions, quality of pyre) factors. Consequently, bone shrinkage can vary between individuals and between different skeletal elements of the same individual and may fluctuate between 0-30% (after McKinley 2000a). It has been demonstrated that the calcined bones presented a substantially larger degree of shrinkage (-14.5%) than pre-calcined bone (-4.1%) (Gonçalves 2011a). Degree of shrinkage also decreases with age as the progression of the mineralization process within bone becomes increasingly resistant to heat-induced dimensional changes. Females tended to display more shrinkage than males (Gonçalves 2011a).

6.4.19 Longitudinal splitting and superficial checking of the external surface and less evidence of warping have been documented for dry bones, while considerable warping, more irregular longitudinal splitting and transverse as well as thumbnail fractures have been found to be characteristic of bone cremated with flesh still attached (after Ubelaker 2009). Warping of the cremated bone has been identified as an indicator of the preservation of collagen-apatite links within cremated bone (Gonçalves 2011a). Although in modern settings warping and thumbnail fracturing of the bone has been sporadically observed on the cremated 'dry bone' (i.e. defleshed prior to cremation) (Gonçalves 2011a), they are much more typical of cremations on fleshed cadavers and green bones. Heat-induced warping and fissuring/fracturing patterns can aid determination of the pre-cremation condition of human remains (i.e. fleshed vs defleshed) and potentially support identification of secondary cremations.

Degree of fragmentation

6.4.20 Dehydration increases the probability of the bone to fragment. Fragmentation of bone is a result of pre- and post-burial activities, which starts with the process of cremation and continues during subsequent collection of the hot bone from the pyre site, interment, excavation, transportation and post-excavation processing (McKinley 1994).

6.4.21 McKinley (1994) after studying over 4000 urned and unurned cremated remains observed that over 50% of bone fragments were in excess of 10mm in size, while the average maximum fragment size was 45.2mm.

6.4.22 Quantification of bone fragmentation aids assessment of the impact of overall data retrieved from cremated remains and can inform on the pyre technology as well as on cremation practices.

Presence and type of pyre goods

6.4.23 Pyre goods can be defined as culturally significant items deliberately placed on or inserted into the pyre and subsequently interred with the cremated bone. This may include animal bone, ceramic, glass and other objects that may be considered personal in nature such as jewellery.

Presence and type of pyre debris

6.4.24 Pyre debris such as fuel ash, fuel ash slag, burnt flint and burnt clay may be indicative of both pyre technology and environmental conditions contemporary with cremation.

Material and Methods

Material

6.4.25 The following osteological analysis focuses on an urned burial (context 1757/ARS13) dated to the Bronze Age. The ceramic vessel from CLD14 was placed within a shallow pit, located on the inner

edge of a Ring Ditch that formed part of a barrow. The vessel was lifted in block and secured for laboratory micro-excavation.

Methods

- 6.4.26 The works were undertaken in accordance with the standards laid out by English Heritage (*Human bones from archaeological sites: guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2004; *Environmental archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, 2002), as well as by Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (*Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, McKinley and Roberts, 1993) and finally by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with Cifa (*Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains*, Brickley and McKinley, 2004).

Pre-excavation works

- 6.4.27 Pre-excavation works included digital X-ray imaging of the samples (*Appendix IV*). This was conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University in order to establish the presence of potential artefacts.

Laboratory excavation

- 6.4.28 A micro-excavation under laboratory conditions was undertaken within ARS Ltd facilities by Milena Grzybowska, according to the standards set out by English Heritage (2002) and Cifa (1993).
- 6.4.29 A Photograph was taken prior to emptying the vessel. Cremated remains contained within the urn were micro-excavated in quadrants and spits. This stage was accompanied by annotated scale drawings (*Appendix V*) and photographic record (*Appendix III*) of each spit. The texture of the deposit the bones were within comprised a hard, heavy clay and this required moistening during laboratory excavation. The maximum size of bone fragments prior to lifting was recorded. All the fills were floated and wet sieved using a series of sieve sizes ranging from 2mm to 10mm. Bone fragments down to 2mm were collected for examination. Flotation samples were used to recover plant remains and charcoal. All pyre debris and pyre goods were retained for further analysis.
- 6.4.30 The ceramic vessel was appropriately supported during excavation and the pot was retained for separate specialist analysis. All works were consistent with the longterm conservation of the containing vessels and the necessity to retain the ability to carry out further scientific analysis of them (e.g. residue analysis) should this be required at a later date.

Osteological and palaeopathological analysis

- 6.4.31 The osteological and palaeopathological analysis were undertaken in accordance with the standards set out by BABAO and Cifa (1993).

- 6.4.32 The entire material was analysed macroscopically and, when necessary, with the aid of a magnifying glass (x5). The unidentified bone was sorted into three fractions of 10mm, 5mm and 2mm using UKAS accredited calibrated sieves and weighed to one decimal place. A complete inventory of bones and teeth was compiled (*Appendix II*). For each context the total and group weights of bone as well as weights of identified fragments were calculated, the level of fragmentation estimated, the maximum bone fragment lengths measured and average fragment size per feature was noted. The level of oxidation was inferred from the colour of the bone. Dehydration indicators and exogenous staining of the bone was recorded.
- 6.4.33 An attempt to obtain demographic data was undertaken. Age was determined using standard ageing techniques, as specified in Scheuer and Black (2000). Age was categorised as follows: foetus (up to 40 weeks in utero), neonate (around the time of birth), infant (newborn to one year old), juvenile (1-12 years old), adolescent (13-17 years old), young adult (18-25 years old), young middle adult (26-35 years old), old middle adult (36-45 years old), mature adult (46+) and adult (17+).
- 6.4.34 The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was established by combining skeletal element identification, age and sex estimation results.
- 6.4.35 All pathological changes to the bone were recorded.
- 6.4.36 The osteological material was analysed without consideration of associated artefacts so that the assessment could be as objective as possible.
- 6.4.37 The x-ray images were taken in digital format. A photographic record maintained during the course of works was taken in digital format with a graduated scale.
- 6.4.38 The report was produced in accordance with Human bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports compiled by English Heritage (2004).

Results

- 6.4.39 The base of the urn was heavily truncated and only a small portion of the vessel was present. The urn was inverted when deposited and micro-excavated from the base of the pot to the rim. The cremated remains were infiltrated by brick-earth heavily affected by bioturbation. Due to exceptional compaction of the context the brick-earth was frequently dampened during the recovery of cremated remains which were excavated in quadrants of three 30mm spit-levels.
- 6.4.40 Osteological and palaeopathological analysis:

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE: 481.0g

GROUP WEIGHTS (SIZE RANGE)

Skull: 73.3 (40-5mm)

Teeth: <0.1g

Vertebrae: 0.5g (11mm)

Lower limbs: 14.8g (35-34mm)

Long bone shafts: 161.2g (54-7mm)

Unidentified >10mm: 83.7g

Unidentified <10>5mm: 31.7g

Unidentified <5>2mm: 115.7g

PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL WEIGTH OF IDENTIFIED FRAGMENTS

Skull: 29.3%

Axial: 0.2%

Upper/lower limbs: 70.4%

MNI: 1

AGE: ?Adult

SEX: Unknown

PATHOLOGY: remodelled new bone formation on internal plate of skull

DEGREE OF OXIDATION: completely oxidised, white

DEHYDRATION: mainly transverse fissures with longitudinal, occasionally U-shaped

AVERAGE FRAGMENT SIZE: 8mm

LARGEST FRAGMENT SIZE: 55mm (post-excavation)/ 68mm (pre-excavation)

FRAGMENTATION: high; over 50% of fragments not reaching 10mm and over 30% measuring less than 5mm

Urn: unknown height x circa 28.0cm (diameter)

Charcoal: none

Burnt flint: none

Finds: none

Animal bone: 1.3g

6.4.41 The x-rays showed no useful archaeological information and are therefore not included in the report. The images are retained in the archive.

Discussion

Taphonomy

- 6.4.42 Cremated bone was affected by soil infiltration and bioturbation. The cinerary vessel was damaged in antiquity. These factors contributed towards fragmentation and a reduction in the volume of bone recovered prior to analysis. To minimise intraexcavation fragmentation, the bone was carefully lifted and handled by an osteologist.

Weight

- 6.4.43 The cinerary vessel produced a substantial amount of bone (481.0g) considering the extensive damage caused to the urn following deposition. The recovered bone comprised approximately half the amount ordinarily expected from undisturbed archaeological contexts where whole-body deposition had taken place (see *Section 3.3*). The weight of the remains slightly exceeded the average weights of bone recovered from Bronze Age cremation burials (327-466g) (McKinley 1997).

Skeletal elements

- 6.4.44 Bone fragments derived from the skull, the axial area, and limbs were identified. In all of the categories, the largest deviation from a normal distribution (skull: 18%, axial skeleton: 21%, limbs: 61%) was observed in the axial skeleton (0.2%). This is a common occurrence (McKinley 2004) that could be explained by preferential destruction of trabecular bone of the axial elements and therefore is not evidence for the deliberate exclusion during bone collection.

Demography

- 6.4.45 Due to the absence of diagnostic elements, none of the reliable methods could have been applied to age the individual. The overall size and robustness of the cremated bones, notably skull, suggested the individual could be ascribed to a sub-adult category: a juvenile or an adolescent.

Pathology

- 6.4.46 Endocranial lesions were identified on the majority of the skull fragments. The observations included remodelled new bone formation with impressions of atypical blood vessels. The appearance suggested an advanced healing stage. Endocranial lesions refer to new bone formation reactive to inflammation or haemorrhage of the meningeal vessels (Schultz 2001). These may result from epidural haematomas, birth and postnatal trauma or bone tumours (Schultz 2001; Kreutz *et al.* 1995). Specific meningitis associated with tuberculosis or congenital syphilis also induce endocranial lesions. Further causative factors include the primary and secondary non-specific meningitis, which may be attributed to viruses and fungal agents, as well as lead poisoning (Lewis 2004). Pyogenic infections, secondary to otitis media, typhoid, measles, whooping cough, fever, gastroenteritis and pneumonia have all been associated with the lesions (Hutchinson and Moncrieff

1944). Finally, vitamin A, D and C deficiencies have been recognised as potential causal factors of endocranial lesions.

- 6.4.47 The frequency of meningeal reactions in prehistoric and historic infants is high, *i.e.* Early Bronze Age samples typically vary between 9-22% (Schultz 2001).

Minimum Number of Individuals

- 6.4.48 No evidence was found to suggest that the urn contained more than a single individual.

Efficiency of cremation

- 6.4.49 The bone was fully oxidised (white in colour) with occasional minor patches of grey/blue hue on the internal plate of the skull and in medullary cavities of long bones. Transverse and longitudinal fissures and fractures dominated the assemblage, with sporadic U-shaped fissures observed. Warping was not observed; however it could have been obscured by a high fragmentation of the remains. Consequently, the overall appearance of the cremated remains suggested the efficient cremation in temperature exceeding 600°C.

Fragmentation

- 6.4.50 Bone fragments during cremation along its dehydration fissures and the fragmentation further increases with the movement of the brittle hot bone that may occur when the pyre structure collapses, during reinstatement of fallen bones or following attempts to re-oxygenate the pyre. Further causative factors of bone fragmentation may include soil infiltration and bioturbation. High fragmentation level of bones observed in the investigated remains suggests that multiple factors had impact on the bone fragment size.

Pyre goods and pyre debris

- 6.4.51 An unidentified fragment of animal long bone with two converging cut marks was identified within the assemblage. No pyre debris was observed within the urn.

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accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

6.5 Animal Bone

6.5.1 An assemblage of 85 bones and 4 teeth weighing 2.447kg and recovered from 6 contexts. Cattle, horse and sheep were represented. Where bone was too fragmented to be identified to species, it was assigned to medium or large mammal and LBF (long bone fragment) (1), rib fragment (20) or unidentified (2). (Table 7 below). A table of species and skeletal element by context is appended to this report (Appendix 3). Measurements of 14 bones was possible and a table is appended to this report (Appendix 3). Side and Fusion Data is appended hereto (Appendix 3).

BONE	Cattle	Horse	Indeterminate Bird	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Sheep	Total
Axis Fragment				1			1
Calcaneum	1						1
Femur			1	1		4	6
Humerus			1				1
Ilium fragment				1			1
LBF					1		1
Lumbar vertebra fragment	2						2
Mandible	1						1
Mandible fragment	2			1			3
MC						1	1
MT	2						2
P1	3						3
P2	1						1
P3		1					1
Pelvis fragment					1	1	2
Radius	1				1		2
Rib Frag				20			20
Sacrum	1						1
Scaphoid Cuboid	1						1
Single incisor	1						1
Single lower Molar	1						1
Single upper Molar	2						2
Skull fragment				1			1
Tarsal	2						2
Thoracic Vertebra Fragment	6			3			9
Tibia	3						3
Unidentified					2		2
Vertebral fragment				17			17
Total	30	1	2	45	5	6	89

Table 7 Taxa to Skeletal Element

6.5.2 The potential for further analysis and recommendations are made within Section 9.3 of this report.

Cattle

6.5.3 The majority of bone identified as Cattle was of little (radius and tibia) or no (metatarsals, vertebra, phalanges, etc.) meat bearing elements, suggestive of slaughter and preparation of the carcass close by. No major meat bearing skeletal elements (Femur, Humerus, scapula, etc.) were identified within the assemblage; 66% of the bone recovered was excavated from context 4163.

6.5.4 From measurement of the metatarsals (both Context 4163), it is likely that the left and right elements are from the same animal with a height at withers of 113cm. Measurement of a single tibia (Context 4164) suggests a height at withers of 111cm.

6.5.5 Fusion of these elements would indicate an age at death of greater than 3 years. Fusion of the phalanges is complete by age 18 months.

Horse

6.5.6 Horse was represented by a single, left, phalange 3.

Sheep

6.5.7 6 bones were identified as Sheep – 4 femur, 1 metacarpal and a pelvis fragment. Based on the number of femur (3 right and 1 left) a MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) of 3 is calculated. None of the bones were complete and a height at the withers could not be calculated. Of the 3 right femurs, two were fused to the distal end and one unfused. Fusion occurs between 36-42 months. Two, therefore, were greater than 42 months at death and one younger than 36 months.

Other Species

6.5.8 Two bones were identified as indeterminate bird (Context 4164) – a femur and a humerus. Neither bone was complete.

Discussion

6.5.9 A small assemblage of animal bone with cattle being the predominant species. From fusion evidence it is apparent that the cattle identified were slaughtered at an age in excess of 3 years. From fusion evidence, it would appear that there was no preference for lamb or mutton. However, the assemblage as a whole is too small for any meaningful analysis of preference of either species to be undertaken.

6.6 Small Finds Assessment

Summary

- 6.6.1 The excavation of Phases One and Two at Church Lane, Deal produced a total of 91 small finds. The following concerns 6 small finds that were found, all within the subsoil. This assessment and the following catalogue do not include the 85 lithic small finds recovered during the excavation, as a separate report has been produced by Paul Hart (Section 6.3).
- 6.6.2 The potential for further analysis and recommendations are made within Section 9.3 of this report.
- 6.6.3 The artefacts, one coin, two tokens, two Crotal bells and a weight, within this report can be placed into 2 archaeological periods: Medieval and Post-Medieval. The objects also represent 3 different types of material used in their manufacture; silver, lead and copper alloy.

Methodology

- 6.6.4 The artefacts were assigned a unique Small Find number (SF:) during the excavation and registered within the site archive. They were air dried and have been packaged in preparation for transit to a conservation lab, where further analysis and re-packaging will take place. The state of preservation of the artefacts is variable; some objects are intact whereas others are not. The copper alloy (non-ferrous) Crotal bells exhibit differing stages of corrosion. The following report describes the status of each artefact and includes recommendations that address the preservation of each, as well as further work required.
- 6.6.5 The artefacts have been divided into their traditional object types and each section is divided in chronological order and the finds are listed in Small Find numerical order. In addition to published and 'grey' literature, references also include online sources, especially the PAS database.

The Catalogue

Coin – The excavation produced a single Medieval silver coin and was found with the aid of a metal detector during the machine strip of the subsoil (1001).

SF:37 (1791) Henry I (AD 1100-1135)

Long Cross Penny. Silver.

Obv: HENRI (IR) Crowned bust facing.

Rev: Cross fleury ...NI: O Mint: London (c. AD 1114-19) Group X.

Dia: 19mm.

Comments: Fragmented in to six pieces, making positive identification difficult. In the medieval period, the silver penny was produced in considerable numbers and they are relatively common finds. Though earlier issues, such as Henry's are scarce there were 56 mints in operation during his reign, including Canterbury and Dover. The presence of the penny at Deal, where there is a Medieval presence is most likely to be the result of accidental loss.

Recommendations and Further Work - Conserve and confirm identification with the British Museum.

The Tokens - There were two Post-Medieval lead tokens recovered during the excavation at Deal, found with the aid of a metal detector during the machine strip of the subsoil (1001). They are therefore, not associated with any archaeological feature.

SF:6 (1001) Uncertain date Token.

Lead.

Obv: Long cross with a single pellet within each quadrant. Rev: Intentionally blank.

Place of Production: Uncertain. Dia: 17mm.

Comments: None.

SF:38 (1001) Uncertain date Token.

Lead alloy.

Obv: Long cross with each quadrant decorated with chevrons. Rev: Intentionally blank.

Place of Production: Uncertain. Dia: 15mm.

Comments: Incomplete.

Discussion

- 6.6.6 Tokens were coin-like objects produced from the 13th century up to the 17th century and used for mercantile calculations on counting boards. They are relatively common finds, though it is interesting that two were recovered from the excavation at Deal, where there is a complete absence of Post-Medieval archaeology. The presence on site of the Tokens may be the result of their re-deposition from within the town through 'night soiling'.

Recommendations and further work - Illustration of objects.

The Non-ferrous Metal Objects

6.6.7 The excavation of Phase 1 and Phase 2 at Deal produced 3 non-ferrous objects, two Medieval-Post Medieval Crotal bells and a lead weight, recovered from the subsoil (1001) by metal detector during the Strip, Map and Sample:

SF:39 (1001) Incomplete cast fragment of a copper alloy two-piece Crotal bell. The fragment comprises of the remnants of the upper globular body with an integrally cast suspension loop (incomplete) on the top. Similar examples have been recovered in Canterbury (Blockley et al 1995. fig 451. no 583) and (Frere et al 1987. fig 117. no 8 and fig 120. no 10). Length: 29.5mm. Width: 22mm. Thickness: 2.5mm. Comment: Very badly corroded.

SF:91 (1001) Incomplete cast fragment of a copper alloy two-piece Crotal bell. The fragment comprises of the remnants of the upper globular body. The bell has the usual central, horizontal rib and a circular perforation below the integrally cast suspension loop, has been worn through. The surface of the bell displays faint traces of moulded floral decoration. A similar example has been recovered in Canterbury (Frere et al 1987 Fig. 120 no. 10). Diameter: 38mm. Height: 37mm. Thickness: 1mm.

SF:91 (1001) Complete cast lead diamond-shaped weight. One edge is bevelled, whereas the other three slope outwards from the upper surface, suggesting that the weight has been cut from a larger piece of lead. Length: 33.5mm. Width: 24mm. Thickness: 5mm. Weight: 25gm.

Recommendations for further work - Crotal bell (SF:39) is very badly corroded and requires conservation. All three objects require Illustration.

Discussion

6.6.8 The generally good state of preservation of five of the objects suggests that the survival rate for additional objects within the Church Lane area of Deal is moderate to good.

6.6.9 The presence of a relatively small group of metal artefacts objects does not specifically reflect the archaeological phases on the site and it is interesting that there is a complete absence of objects from the late Iron Age and Roman periods. The assemblage, therefore, originates from the medieval phase of activity on the site, though they may have also arrived on site, having been lost or discarded from within Deal and then re-deposited through night soiling.

Conclusions

- 6.6.10 In its present form, the assemblage of small finds discussed above represents a very small group of objects that only mirror the latter phase of activity observed at Deal. However, the lithic assemblage (Section 6.3) will provide information concerning the evolution of the site from the Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age periods. It is hoped that further archaeological excavation will increase the size of the small finds assemblage and allow further research.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 This report will describe the contents of whole earth 'bulk' soil samples for flotation taken during the 2014, 2015 and 2018 phases of strip map and sample excavations at Church Lane, Deal, Kent that revealed features provisionally dated as prehistoric. The potential for further analysis and recommendations are made within Section 9.4 of this report.

- 7.1.2 Three Hundred and Eighty-Seven samples were recorded as being taken during excavations by Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology). Three Hundred and Eighty-One were present for processing and assessment (see Tables 10-14 in Appendix 2). Samples <23>, <43>, <44>, <52>, <262> and <263> were missing when processing was taking place in the summer of 2016 and summer of 2019. Sample <34> (an urned Mid Bronze Age cremation) was processed by Archaeological Research Services (ARS) and is described within their report (Section 6.4). Sample <60> a mass of degraded pottery, was processed by the ceramicist. Sample <2018:74> an urned cremation is currently being processed by ARS and will be included in further analysis works.

- 7.1.3 This report will assess the type and quality of preservation of organic remains in these samples and consider their potential and significance for further analysis.

7.2 Methods

- 7.2.1 Sampling was carried out by the SWAT Archaeology team and the sampling strategy appears to have been a combination of judgement and stratigraphic sampling.

- 7.2.2 The samples were processed off site, using a recycling flotation tank with a 1mm mesh for the residue and 250-micron mesh sieve for the flot and were processed by the author with the help of SWAT field staff

- 7.2.3 Approximately 9744 litres of soil were sampled. It was not possible to get a definite quantity because of the missing samples. In the very rare absence of environmental sample sheets, the sampling information was written onto the relevant context sheets.
- 7.2.4 Most samples were completely processed, with some samples being very large in bulk (for example, Sample <1> comprised of 580Ltrs) representing 100% sampling taken from some of the Neolithic pits containing single contexts. Due to time constraints in the 2016 processing season, it was necessary to take sub-samples of the larger samples: <173>, <174> (Pit [2715]) and <220> <221> (Pit [3486]). Some samples were also incomplete. The incomplete samples were <58> (Pit [1905]), <116> (Pit [2341]) and <140> (Post Pipe [2572]). In these cases, the surviving samples present were completely processed.
- 7.2.5 After processing, the residue and flots were air dried. The residue was then sorted (larger fraction by naked eye and smaller fraction under a microscope) and the flots were scanned under a low powered stereomicroscope with a magnification range of 10x to 40x. The flots were then examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each residue and flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale.

7.3 Results

Biases in Recovery, Residuality, Contamination

- 7.3.1 The samples were taken from upper (21%), main or singular (61%) and primary fills (18%) and where stratigraphic contamination was not evident. After processing it was clear that bioturbation was likely with modern root/rhizome fragments being present in most upper and singular contextual samples.
- 7.3.2 Faunal bioturbation was also present (see table 12 in Appendix 2). Terrestrial mollusca were found in very low numbers in 10 samples. *Ceciliodes acicula* Müller were found in Pit [1030] (sample <1>), Pit [1780] (sample <14>), Pit [1905] (sample <37>), Pit [2656] (sample <159>), Post Pipe [2572] (sample <140>), Post Pipe [2575] (sample <141>), Pit [3916] (sample <260>), Pit [3916] (sample <261>), Pit [3494] (sample <227>) and Pit [3486] (samples <220> to <225>). This snail burrows well below the ground surface (Kerney & Cameron 1979, 149) and can be indicative of bioturbation and oxygenation of the soil.
- 7.3.3 Low numbers of Earthworm cocoons were found in the following samples; Pit [1030] (sample <1>), Pit [1381] (sample <25>), sample <51>, Pit [1905] (samples <57> and <59>), sample <141>, Pit [3916] (sample <260>) and Pit [3486] (samples <220>, <221>, <224> and <225>).

7.3.4 Conditions like these tend to provide preservation conditions best suited to robust plant material such as those evident here, charred plant remains, and uncharred plant remains with robust testas.

Quality and type of preservation.

7.3.5 Plant macro-remains were preserved by charring. Charring of plant macrofossils occurs when plant material is heated under ‘...reducing conditions...’ where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2) leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2011,17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57).

7.3.6 The dried waterlogged/desiccated seeds within the samples were present only as testas and endocarps so could be archaeological, but they could also be intrusive from more recent contexts.

7.3.7 No mineralised or waterlogged plant remains were found.

The Plant Remains

The Charred Plant Remains

7.3.8 Charcoal flecks too small to identify were present in most samples. Charcoal Fragments of identifiable size were however, found in 91 samples (see Table 11 in Appendix 2). Low numbers of twigs were found in Pit [2070] (sample <82>), Pit [3025] (sample <203>), Pit 2018/[37] (sample <2018:1> and <2018:3>) and Pit 2018/[49] (sample <2018:7>). Low numbers of fragments of roundwood were found in Pit [3486] (sample <221>).

7.3.9 Charred cereal grains (also see table 10) were found in Pits [1030] (sample <1>), [1340] sample <17>), [1788] (sample <42>), (1876) (sample <51>), Post Pipe [2577] (sample <141>), [2715] (sample <173>), [3025] (sample <203>), [3494] (sample <227>), [3486] (samples <220> to <226>), Terminus [4266] (sample <271>), Pit 2018/[37] (sample <2018:3>) and Pit 2018/[49] (sample 2018:7>). These grains were generally poorly preserved and in fragments. Some were identifiable as wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.). Most were found in sample <1>.

7.3.10 Cereal chaff was completely absent from the samples collected.

7.3.11 Charred seeds were in low numbers in seven samples; Pit [2070] (sample <83>), Pit [3025] (sample <203>), Pit [3494] (sample <227>), Pit [3486] (samples <223>, <224> and <226>) and Terminus [4266] (sample <272>). Fragments of cherry/plum/sloe (*Prunus* sp.) stone were found in Pit [3486] (samples <223>), Pit [3486] (sample <224>) and Pit [3486] (sample <226>.) An elderberry

(*Sambucus nigra* L.) seed was found in sample <226> and a bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) seed was found in sample <227>. Legume seeds were found in samples <83>, <203> and <271> Large legumes resembling horse bean (*Vicia faba* L.) and pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) were found in sample <271>.

- 7.3.12 Charred nutshell fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.) were found in Pit [1030] (sample <1>), Pit [1534] (sample <22>), Pit [1780] (sample <14>), Pit [1340] (sample <17>), Pit [1788] (sample <42>), Pit [3916] (sample <261>), Pit [3494] (sample <227>), Terminus [4266] (sample <271>), Pit 2018/[11] (sample <2018:10>) and Pit 2018/[37] (sample <2018:1>).

The Dried Waterlogged Plant Remains

- 7.3.13 Low numbers of seeds of ruderal plants were found in sixteen samples (see Table 11). It is likely that these are intrusive. There was no assemblage of these seeds large enough to indicate anything archaeobotanically significant. All seeds came from native plants.

The Faunal Remains

- 7.3.14 The animal bone recovered from the excavation is discussed in a separate report (White 2017), therefore only the quantities and apparent diversity of the material recovered during the sampling process will be commented on here. Consequently, the faunal identifications within this report should be considered provisional until examined by the zoo-archaeologist. Those faunal remains to be made available to zoo-archaeologist have been tabulated in Appendix 2 (Table 12).
- 7.3.15 Fragments of burnt bone were found in Pit [1030] (sample <1>), Pit [1780] (sample <14>), Pit [1905] (sample <59>), Stake Hole [2067] (sample <81>), Post Pipe (sample <140>), Pit [3494] (sample <227>), Pit [3486] (sample <220>, <223> and <225>), Pit [3916] (sample <261>) and Terminus [4266] (sample <271>) Most of these fragments were in Stake Hole [2067].
- 7.3.16 Faunal remains, such as terrestrial snails and earthworm cocoons have already been mentioned here. However, other, marine mollusca, mostly oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) were found in seven samples.

The Inorganic Remains - Geological

- 7.3.17 Angular, sub-angular and rounded flint was present alongside fragments of chalk. These have all been tabulated in Appendix 2 (Table 13).

The Inorganic Remains – Artefactual

- 7.3.18 The artefactual objects recovered from the environmental samples have been recorded here and the details are given in Appendix 2 (Table 14). They are also described below. They have been prepared to be delivered to the appropriate specialists.

Pottery

- 7.3.19 Potsherds were found in thirteen samples. Pit [1030] (Sample <1>), Pit [1534] (Sample <22>), Pit [1905] (Sample <57>), Stake Hole [2067] (Sample <81>), Pit [2070] (Sample <83>), Pit [2715] (Sample <173>), Pit [3025] (Sample <203>), Pit [3486] (Sample <220>, <223> and <226>), Pit [3494] (Sample <227>), Post Hole (Sample <260> and <261>), Pit 2018/[11] (samples <2018:4, 9 & 10>), 2018/[37] (samples <2018:1, 2 & 3>), Pit 2018/[49] (samples <2018: 5 and 7>), Pit 2018/[119] (sample <2018:52) and Gully 2018/[427] (sample <2018:53>).

Small Finds

- 7.3.20 Two beads were found in Pit [1030] (sample <1>). Fragments of clear glass were found in low numbers, in nine samples; Pit [1030] (Sample <1>), Pit [2341] (Sample <116>), Pit [3025] (Sample <203>), Pit [3486] (Sample <220>, <221> and <226>), Pit [3494] (Sample <227>) and Post Hole [3916] (Sample <260> and <261>).

Worked Flint

- 7.3.21 Worked flint was found in the upper fill of Pit [1905] (sample <57>). Possible worked flint flakes were found in eleven samples. Pit [1030] (Sample <1>), Pit [1380] (Sample <14>), Pit [1534] (Sample <22>), Pit [2070] (Sample <83>), Pit [2341] (Sample <116>), Pit [3025] (Sample <203>), Pit [3486] (Sample <220>, <221>, <223>, <225> & <226>), Pit 2018/[11] (samples <2018:4, 9 & 10>), 2018/[37] (samples <2018:1, 2 & 3>), Pit 2018/[49] (samples <2018: 5 and 7>), Pit 2018/[68] (sample <2018:100 and 104>), Pit 2018/[119] (sample <2018:52) and Pit 2018/[358] (sample <2018:35>).

Other

- 7.3.22 Magnetic fragments were found in sixteen samples. Low numbers of spherical hammerstone were found in Pit [1029] (sample <1>), Pit [2715] (sample <173>), Pit [3025] (sample <203>) and Pit [3486] (samples <223> and <226>).
- 7.3.23 Burnt Flint was also recovered from samples, Pit [1030] (Sample <1>), Pit [1380] (Sample <14>), Post Pipe [2575] (Sample <141>), Pit [2715] (Sample <167> and <173>), Pit [3025] (Sample <203>), Pit [3486] (Sample <220>, <221>, <223> and <226>), Pit [3494] (Sample <227>) Post Hole [3916] (Sample <260> and <261>), Pit 2018/[11] (samples <2018:4, 9 & 10>), Pit 2018/[37] (samples <2018:1, 2 & 3>), Pit 2018/[49] (samples <2018: 5 and 7>), Pit 2018/[68] (sample <2018:100 and 104>) and Pit 2018/[119] (sample <2018:52).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Archaeological Narrative

8.1.1 The archaeological Strip, Map and Sample of the proposed development site, between June 2014 and October 2018 revealed an extensive archaeological landscape that represented nearly six millennia of human activity. The sequence of archaeological periods present, Neolithic to Roman remained unbroken until the middle of the Roman period when activity ceased circa 250 AD. There was then a period of inactivity until the thirteenth century. However, activity in the medieval period only spanned c. 300 years and surprisingly there was a complete absence of post-medieval activity.

8.1.2 The investigation revealed that there were two periods of particular interest: the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. The presence of grain storage pits dating from the 'First' or Early Neolithic and the discovery of a previously unknown monumental landscape, spanning the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age are both of local and regional significance. The site has now provided new evidence of very early cereal farming for this part of Kent and it is perhaps, no coincidence that such activity was taking place in the area situated in between the contemporary causewayed enclosures at Tilmanstone/Eastry, near Dover (TR 35 SW 180) and Chalk Hill, Ramsgate (Shand 2002). The large quantity of pottery from the Neolithic phase is extraordinary. Due to the acidity of the soil, the complete absence of animal bone in this period cannot provide evidence of social gathering and feasting or domestic food processing, therefore the pottery will require further study to further our understanding of the activities, excluding farming, potentially taking place on site. The discovery of a new ceremonial and monumental landscape would reinforce the potential for early prehistoric social gathering. The monuments are also of local and regional importance and will add to the barrow landscape of the Sutton Wedge (Perkins 2010. Fig 3.). The positioning of the monuments is also of interest as there are parallels with multi phased prehistoric sites such as West Heselton and, recently, that discovered on the bypass between Ilchester-Barrington, Somerset, excavated in 2006.

8.1.3 The appearance of the Mid Bronze Age coaxial field system that respected the monumental landscape is also of interest and demonstrates a change of land use whilst maintaining a reverence for the monuments. It is also notable that the complete absence of storage pits and the appearance of probable droveways suggest a landscape dedicated to the farming of livestock. Whereas the appearance of features in the Late Bronze Age reveals that the field system while being maintained may have been used to grow cereal crops once more, supported by the presence of cereal storage pits within a newly enclosed space.

- 8.1.4 The Early-Mid Iron Age farmstead being located at the extreme eastern side of the site completely separated itself from the landscape and the almost complete absence of features elsewhere probably represents a landscape that had become fallow; implying that pastoral farming had reappeared. This open grassland remained relatively unchanged during the Late Iron Age with the exception of the appearance of a corral for herding the livestock grazing on the site. It has been suggested by Cunliffe (Cunliffe, 2005) that the introduction of hardier species of grains and pulses may represent a decline in fertility of free draining light soils, which by this time at Deal, had been under cultivation for more than 2000 years. Therefore, it may be due to an increased infertility of the soil that the site may have been given over to pasture. Analysis of any surviving seed and pollen will be required to examine the environmental changes taking place.
- 8.1.5 The landscape within the development area experienced a transformation during the Roman period with farming presumably still being the focus; perhaps being a mixture of pastoral and arable farming. It was noticed during the archaeological investigation that most of the Roman features were situated near to, adjacent to, or truncated the earlier Late Iron Age features suggesting that they were either precursors to several Roman features or they at least, dictated the positioning of the Roman features within the landscape. They certainly had an early beginning representing the continuation in the use of the landscape by a population present during and after the transition following the Roman conquest, as seen within the ceramic assemblage, and is reinforced by transitional dated ovens (c.40-60 AD) that pre-date the construction of the Roman villa at Hull Place, Sholden. Of interest, it was originally believed that the presence of the Roman features on the development site were most likely associated with this villa. However, the features fell out of use in the mid third century (c. 250 AD) whereas the villa complex was still occupied in the fourth century, suggesting that the features on the site may not have belonged to this villa.
- 8.1.6 There was a complete absence of activity from the mid third century AD until the eleventh century, a period of c. 850 years. It is well documented that Bronze Age barrows in Kent acted as focal points for Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, especially in the fifth-seventh centuries and yet there was a complete absence of Anglo-Saxon archaeology. The absence of an Anglo-Saxon presence on site, when there are cemeteries as nearby as Mill Hill, Deal (Parfitt, 1995) can be explained by the visible disappearance of the monuments in the landscape, probably before the end of the Roman period. The earliest pottery from this period was dated to c. 1050 AD but was residual in a later medieval feature. Activity in the medieval period primarily took place from the thirteenth century until c. 1550 AD, the terminal date of the ceramic assemblage (the post-medieval ceramics were intrusive). The medieval landscape was only represented by three ditches. Two were sealed under the present public footpaths situated along the southern boundary of the development, implying that there

was little change in the landscape until recently. The placement and course of the footpaths were almost certainly influenced by the ditches from this period.

8.1.7 To sum up; the excavation of the development site has produced a rich and varied archaeological landscape that was predominantly prehistoric. The presence of earliest farming and the transition from that to a landscape dominated by ceremonial and mortuary monuments during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age was totally unexpected and is of great significance. The later appearance and maintenance of a coaxial field system during the Mid and Later Bronze Age hints at a probable larger farmed landscape beyond the confines of the development site, reinforced by the Early-Mid Iron Age farmstead continuing beyond the northeast confines. The later Iron Age and Roman features also suggest a greater archaeological landscape that may not be entirely centred on the Roman villa at Hull Place. Finally, the medieval archaeology, for the most part, sealed by Public Footpaths indicates that additional 'fossilised 800-year-old boundaries' probably exist south of Church Lane and that they may have a direct lineage with St. Nicolas' Church, Sholden.

9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 This section of the report will discuss the potential of the archaeological archive following this initial assessment stage. The stratigraphic potential of the archaeological archive has been assessed by the author and the Site Director, with the potential of artefact assemblages provided by the relevant specialists.

9.2 Stratigraphic Potential

9.2.1 The investigations at Church Lane, Sholden, Deal have shown a number of phases of activity from the Neolithic period through to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. The Romano-British period is also represented, as is the medieval period, although a near continuous settled landscape is considered to have only developed from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age through to the Mid Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age. This has the potential to add to the growing knowledge of the archaeology in the local area with an emphasis on the ritual, mortuary and ceremonial landscape.

Overview of stratigraphic sequence

Neolithic and Bronze Age

9.2.2 The earliest evidence for occupation of the site is provided by agrarian, domestic and funerary settlement dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Evidence for such activity includes one potential Hengiform monument, one Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Rectangular shaped monument, two Early Bronze Age ring ditched monuments and four Early Bronze Age barrows, together with a series of linear features associated with the division of the ancient landscape. The presence of eight monuments reveals a previously unknown monumental landscape and the occurrence of at least seven Neolithic grain storage pits provided evidence to suggest that cereal farming had taken place in the Deal/Sholden area during the fourth millennia BC. The Early Bronze Age monuments, mostly within Area 2 (Phase 2), to add to the barrows discovered in Areas 1 and 3 (Phase 1) suggests that there was a change in the use of the landscape from that of farming during the latter stages of the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period.

9.2.3 Added to this were Mid and Late Bronze Age field systems which were characteristically uniform and rectangular, forming plots that adhered to a coaxial symmetry based on a northwest-southeast alignment. Parallel linear features that also appear within the Mid-Late Bronze Age field system may have acted as a series of droveways, suggesting that the farming practice changed, and husbandry of livestock took place.

9.2.4 Further stratigraphic analysis has the potential to further understand the monuments within the contemporary landscape and determine their functional, chronological and spatial relationships not only to each other but to other sites in the area. Comparison with similar monuments within the region may assist interpretation. Further analysis could seek to plot the location of these features from aerial photographs in order to establish an extent of the monumental landscape and any activity that may be related to it.

Iron Age

9.2.5 Possible settlement, in the form of an enclosed farmstead, located at the extreme eastern end of the exposed landscape, appeared in the Early Iron Age. Further analysis has the potential to further define the phased development of this settlement, and the Iron Age landscape, by examining the position of finds within features.

Romano-British

9.2.6 Alteration of the landscape did not take place until the late Iron Age and Roman Periods. Ditches and other associated linear features from these periods, though perhaps loosely based on the alignment of the previous field system, truncated the boundaries of two rectangular plots, two of the barrows and one of the ring ditched monuments. The Romano-British landscape is clearly managed and appears to be more arable in nature than those periods that preceded it. Further stratigraphic analysis has the potential to tighten the phasing of the Romano-British landscape organisation and it may be possible to place the site within its local context.

Medieval

9.2.7 The landscape remained unchanged until the Middle Ages when the wider landscape may have been divided up in land parcels for larger scale agrarian management. It is considered that further analysis of the medieval features will add little to our understanding of the contemporary landscape, although comparing the results with contemporary sites within the area may assist in placing it within its local context.

Undated

9.2.8 A considerable number of undated features remain on the site, largely comprising ditches and discrete features such as pits and post holes. Additional analysis will consider these features in an attempt to further examine and determine stratigraphic relationships, where present.

Summary

9.2.9 This assessment has indicated the considerable potential of the site when addressing many of the research objectives listed in the Specification prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2018: 7-8). The density of intercutting and overlapping features, particularly field systems, enclosures and

monuments provides evidence for a continually evolving landscape over an extended period, although focussed primarily in the prehistoric periods. Preliminary phasing presented in this assessment, however, is provisional and further stratigraphic analysis will be required to test and confirm the interpretation of the site's development and to place it securely within its local, regional and national context.

9.3 Finds

9.3.1 The fieldwork carried out on the site has produced a relatively large finds assemblage which includes; ceramics, lithics, human bone, animal bone and small finds. Recommendations for further analysis, where considered appropriate, have been provided below. The assemblages of human bone and animal bone did not warrant further analysis, although the assessments for both will be considered and integrated into any further works.

9.3.2 The potential for the ceramic, lithic and small finds assemblages are considered below by each individual specialist, with recommendations for further analysis.

Ceramic Assemblage

Recommendations

9.3.3 It is essential that the First to Early Neolithic, Middle Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Mid Bronze Age pottery be analysed, fully illustrated and published in full.

9.3.4 It is essential that any dating applied topologically to the above should be supported by the radiocarbon dating of any pottery with burnt food residues (listed below) and charred grain samples. If this results in a sufficient number of dates – these should be submitted for further refinement via Bayesian analysis.

9.3.5 That Dr. Barbara McNee, a Pottery Analyst and member of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group should be asked to provide a report on the ceramic listed in 1 above.

9.3.6 Some of the key elements from the periods listed in 1 have already been drawn to Archive level (pencil and inked outlines). Any further elements requiring illustration should be selected by Dr. McNee.

9.3.7 The present analyst (NMG) is prepared to finalise for publication the already drawn material and draw any further material selected by Dr. McNee. If the present analyst is not available for work – Dr. McNee can provide the illustrations.

9.3.8 It is essential that all drawable elements of Early Neolithic, Bronze Age and Mid Iron Age date should be illustrated, ideally for standard publication, but definitely for archive purposes.

- 9.3.9 It is essential that the claim for potential contemporaneity between the EBA Urn-type material and the MBA-type material from Context C1885 and, potentially, other contexts needs to be assessed via a thorough review of inter-context relationships.
- 9.3.10 It is essential that the four samples extracted for radiocarbon analysis of their inner burnt residues – from 2014-C1029 SF 10 and 2015-C2714 with C2771 (Early Neolithic) and 2014-C1571 and C3024 (Mid Bronze or Mid-Late Bronze Age) – should be submitted to a suitable laboratory for analysis.
- 9.3.11 If funding allows, the relatively small Earliest Iron Age assemblage from 2018 should also be published, primarily because the assemblage is accompanied by a pottery sample with internal burnt food residue, but also because it has several relatively unusual ceramic types that require illustration. These have already been drawn to Archive Level by the present analyst. The same analyst (NMG) is prepared to write that report – but if not available in generalised of the associated artwork and provision of a report can be undertaken by Dr. McNee.
- 9.3.12 The range of post-EIA material requiring reporting or illustration is minimal in quantity or importance – and it is strongly recommended that this material be relegated and integrated into region-based studies at a future date. However, any publication report covering the material in general in 1 should be accompanied by a slimline synthesis of post-EIA ceramic finds.
- 9.3.13 It is felt that, despite the limited number of elements involved (2), the Mid Iron Age material is published as part of the main report – simply because it appears, apparently, to be the sole dating evidence for an unusual round-ended rectangular enclosure.
- 9.3.14 All other material of Late Iron Age and later date – should be retained for inclusion in any future regional period-based syntheses, and only a summary of these periods and content be included in any final publication.

Elements Recommended for C-14 Dating Analysis

- 9.3.15 From the 2014 excavation:
- Early Neolithic: One sherd from Context C1029 SF 10 has burnt food residue suitable for C-14 analysis
 - Mid Bronze or Mid-Late Bronze Age: One sherd each from Contexts C1571 and C3024 have burnt food residues suitable for C-14 analysis

9.3.16 From the 2015 excavation:

- Early Neolithic: One sherd each from Contexts C2714 and C2771 have burnt food residues suitable for C-14 analysis

9.3.17 From 2018 excavation:

- First-Early Neolithic: One sherd from Fill 2 Context C135 has burnt food residue suitable for C-14 analysis
- Earliest Iron Age: One sherd from Context C315 has burnt food residue suitable for C-14 analysis.

Total: 7 samples

Laboratory to be decided – but Queens University, Belfast recommended.

Lithic Assemblage

9.3.18 If no further stage of reporting on the site is conducted, the data presented within the lithic assessment in the period-based review and archive catalogue could still make a useful contribution to any local studies concerned with mapping the occurrences of prehistoric activity and exploring some of its character. Combining the catalogue data with the additional evidence that would be provided by the ceramic assemblage and the site phasing should allow a reinforcing and/or refining of the dating of the flint assemblage and likely identify a wider range of contexts which contain well-dated, single-period groups of related flintwork. It would also contribute to a greater understanding of the materials relationship with its context.

9.3.19 If a further stage of site reporting is undertaken, then additional work on the flint assemblage can be done, the aim being to provide useful data (e.g. characterising in the material, detailing toolkits, reviewing how these compare with general industry trends and potentially revealing notable local variations), against which other examples of flintwork from Kent can be compared and assessed in the future.

Recommendations

9.3.20 If further work is conducted, useful data may be gained by:

(i) Presenting a period-based characterisation of reliably dated flintwork, illustrated by relevant examples.

(ii) Considering the questions over the origin and implications of the yellowy sheen patina and whether there may be any consistent traits regarding its occurrence that could aid interpretation.

(iii) Addressing the questions noted in the Summary and Period-based review sections.

Human Bone

Recommendations for future research

9.3.21 No further analysis is recommended for this assemblage.

Animal Bone

9.3.22 No further analysis is recommended for this assemblage.

Small Finds

9.3.23 Most of the small finds will require illustration and only the coin and the Crotal bell (SF:39) require conservation. The coin, however, requires an exact identification.

Recommendations

9.3.24 As there are still outstanding areas to excavate as part of the ongoing development of the area (Phase 4, SWAT Archaeology forthcoming), it is most likely that additional small finds will be recovered. Any new finds should be considered, if possible, in an analysis report. The resulting comprehensive finds report should ultimately include a spatial, economic and topographic analysis of all the artefacts present, supported by tables and illustrations.

9.4 Environmental Potential

Significance, Potential and Recommendations

Significance

9.4.1 A consultation of the Kent Historical Environment Record (HER), Kent County Council revealed no links to archaeobotanical finds for this area. Search of the Archaeology Data Service (ADS 2017) revealed three nearby sites where archaeobotanical assessments had been written (Bailey 2013; Jeffery, 2014; Woodley 2013).

9.4.2 The charred plant remains from these sites were as poorly preserved and sparsely distributed as those at this site. The conclusion for these assemblages was that they were general background waste. That is the case for the charred plant remains at this site. The most abundant assemblage of charred grains was in sample <1> but this sample was 580L in size, too large to allow anything meaningful to be said about the sample contents.

- 9.4.3 Further analysis of the any of the charred plant remains in this assessment would fulfil 2008 SERF seminar recommendations for the focus of future archaeobotanical research for South-Eastern England: For the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (3000 - 1500 cal. BC)
- 9.4.4 Increased awareness of problems of intrusive cereal remains. Targeting well-sealed deposits containing cereal remains for radiocarbon dating, in order to provide more secure evidence for this apparent change would be useful and investigating it further would be advised.
- 9.4.5 However, they would need to be radiocarbon dated. This is because durable charred plant remains survive being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves (Pelling et al.2015, 96).

Potential

- 9.4.6 The charred plant remains do seem to be general background waste and the dried waterlogged plant remains are likely to be intrusive. This conclusion can only be proven wrong by radiocarbon dating. If these charred plant remains are dated and turn out to be Neolithic, then they do have value for future research. But it should be noted that the charred plant remains either come from very large samples rather than small, discrete areas of a feature or are very abraded and low in number so likely to have entered the feature as backfill.

Recommendations

- 9.4.7 No further archaeobotanical work recommended on these samples but charred plant remains are present on site. Future sampling here should focus on basal fills and be 40L maximum in size. Smaller samples with their position marked on the plans would be more useful than huge samples.

Overview

- 9.4.8 Archaeological excavations undertaken at Church Lane, Sholden, Deal, Kent have recorded evidence for a ceremonial monument landscape along with associated pastoral settlement largely dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, through to a phase of Iron Age agrarian settlement and Romano-British land management. Specialist assessment undertaken on the finds assemblages has identified further work required to bring the project to completion. The specialist assessment undertaken to-date is summarised in the preceding sections and supplemented by data in the Appendices where required.
- 9.4.9 Further research and examination of the stratigraphic relationships and finds archive associated with the site will now be required in order to produce a Final Analysis Report. Details of the next analysis phase are provided in the section below.

10 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer not only the original aims and objectives (SWAT Archaeology 2018: 7-8) but other questions raised during the excavation, this section provides an Updated Project Design (UPD) which proposes revised research aims and objectives, and details of the further analyses recommended to achieve them.

10.1.2 In accordance with guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (2014) the following revised research aims are proposed and form part of an Updated Project Design (UPD) which is subject to the agreement of KCC. This UPD sets out the requirement for further archaeological works. It is therefore proposed that further analysis takes into consideration recommendations made in Section 9 above, along with the proposed revised research aims set out below.

10.2 Revised Research Aims

10.2.1 The revised research aims will;

- Determine the date, nature and extent of permanent settlement within the site, and its development during the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods;
- Investigate the function of the prehistoric features and relate them to any ritual practices (in particular the identification of ring ditches, barrows, enclosures and a possible Henge and any associated remains);
- Determine the date, nature and extent of landscape organisation within the site, in the form of field systems, trackways and enclosures, and how they may relate to earlier sites of religious/funerary significance during the prehistoric periods. Then further add to the understanding of settlement distribution and land division in the prehistoric periods in comparison to sites of similar age within the region;
- Investigate the transition from the Late Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age and to draw comparisons with other similar sites within the region;
- Investigate the transition from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age and to draw comparisons with other similar sites within the region;
- Further add to the understanding of settlement distribution and land division in the prehistoric periods in comparison to sites of similar age within the region;
- Characterise the type of field-systems and enclosures and to characterise the pottery assemblage with other regional assemblages;

- Investigate the extent of the Roman activity in comparison to sites of similar age within the the region;
- Investigate the extent of the medieval activity in comparison to sites of similar age within the region;
- Consider the evidence of decline and abandonment of the site and place this within a broader context of settlement change in the region.

10.2.2 Proposals for the reporting and publication of the results from this assessment and further analysis is detailed in Section 11 below.

11 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

11.1 Introduction

11.1.1 The significance of the fieldwork warrants detailed and comprehensive publication describing the overall development of the site in relation to known archaeological sites within the surrounding landscape. The site is considered of local, regional and national importance and it is therefore proposed that, following further analysis outlined above, the results of the fieldwork will be reported in the form of a Final Analysis Report.

11.1.2 In addition, the proposal is to publish the site and the remaining elements of the fieldwork project as part of a SWAT Archaeology monograph, which will detail major excavations recently carried out in Kent by SWAT Archaeology (currently under discussion). Added to this, and prior to the publication of the monograph, a more condensed summary of the results will be provided to the Kent Archaeological Society for publication in *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

11.1.3 All publication works will be carried out in consultation with KKCHC.

11.2 Final Analysis Report

11.2.1 The report structure will be thematic and will be based on a series of identified research aims that have been developed during the post-excavation assessment phase (see above) in accordance with recommendations made by specialists. The aims are likely to cover the following key themes:

- Rural settlement: organisation and development
- Living and farming practices: the evidence for everyday activities
- Depositional practices: rubbish and ritual
- Death and funerary practices

- Landscape and the wider context; inter relationship with known urban centres in the prehistoric period, Roman and medieval periods.

11.2.2 The Full Report outlined above will be published in PDF A format for publication with OASIS.

11.3 Archaeologia Cantiana

11.3.1 The results of the fieldwork are of local and regional significance. It is therefore proposed that, following the further assessment and analyses outlined above, the results of the fieldwork, incorporating both data from all stages up to that covered in this report, will be summarised for submission to *Archaeologia Cantiana* comprising c. 2500 words, up to 5 illustrations and 2 tables.

11.4 Publication – SWAT Archaeology Monograph

11.4.1 SWAT Archaeology currently has a plethora of archaeological sites across Kent that are of regional and national importance. SWAT Archaeology is therefore currently planning on producing a monograph detailing a selection of these sites, drawings parallels and comparisons between them and other sites known in the area.

11.5 Personnel

11.5.1 The team consists primarily of self-employed specialist staff. The post-excavation project will be managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology. The following staff (Table 8) are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list (Table 9) and the programme.

Name	Position
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Post-Excavation Manager
David Britchfield	Project Manager
Simon Holmes	Finds Manager/Small Finds specialist
Carol White	Animal bone specialist
Paul Hart	Flint specialist
Lisa Gray	Environmental specialist
Mike Allen	Archaeobotany
Paul Hart	Ceramic Specialist
SWAT Archaeology	Photography
Dana Goodburn-Brown	Conservator
Digitise This	Illustrator
SWAT Archaeology	Archiving
Dr Paul Wilkinson	Publication Manager

Table 8 List of Contributing Personnel

11.6 Timetable and Task List

11.6.1 Table 9 lists the stages and tasks, along with the personnel and scheduled work duration required to achieve the project objectives. Specialist recommendations, which are included within this assessment, are taken into consideration in the table below:

Task	Description	Days	Staff
Management			
1	Project management	35	SWAT Archaeology
2	Finds management	10	SWAT Archaeology
Analysis and reporting			
3	Phasing and stratigraphy	20	SWAT Archaeology
4	Background research	10	SWAT Archaeology
5	Reporting	15	SWAT Archaeology
Ceramic			
6	Report	12	Specialist
7	Comparative analysis	5	Specialist
8	Pre-drawing restoration	5	Specialist
9	Illustration	7	Specialist
10	Photography	4	Specialist
11	Edit specialist report	3	SWAT Archaeology
12	C-14 Radiocarbon dating (x5)	TBC	Specialist
Small Finds			
13	Consideration of additional sites	2	Specialist
14	Collation of assessment	2	Specialist
Lithics			
15	As recommended	3	Specialist
16	Preparation of Report	2	Specialist
17	Brief and check illustrations; prepare illustration	1	Specialist
18	Illustration	3	Specialist
19	Photography	2	Specialist
20	Edit specialist report	2	SWAT Archaeology
Human Bone – No further work recommended			
21	Collation of Assessment	2	SWAT Archaeology
Animal Bone – No further work recommended			
22	Collation of Assessment	2	SWAT Archaeology
Environmental Assessment and Analysis – No further work recommended			
19	Collation of assessment	3	Specialist
Analysis Report			
26	Introduction and background	10	SWAT Archaeology
27	Collation and integration of report	5	SWAT Archaeology
28	Integrate specialist contributions	5	SWAT Archaeology
29	Discussion	7	SWAT Archaeology
30	Illustrations	10	Digitise This
31	Bibliography/footnotes	3	SWAT Archaeology
32	Edit draft report	4	SWAT Archaeology
33	Production	5	SWAT Archaeology
34	Report QA	5	SWAT Archaeology
35	Corrections	5	SWAT Archaeology

Publication (Archaeologia Cantiana)			
36	Preparation of text	25	SWAT Archaeology
37	Preparation of illustrations	10	Digitise This
38	Collation and QA	TBC	
39	Submission/liaison with journal editor	2	SWAT Archaeology
40	Journal charges	3	SWAT Archaeology
Publication (Monograph)			
41	Preparation for monograph publication	TBC	SWAT Archaeology
Archive			
42	Archive preparation	5	SWAT Archaeology
43	Archive deposition	2	SWAT Archaeology

Table 9 Analysis and Publication Task List

12 ARCHIVE

12.1 General

- 12.1.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClFA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 12.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics.

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14 APPENDIX 1 - THE DATING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Primary Quantification: 3066 sherds (weight: 32kgs. 268gms)

Period codes employed:

EP	= Early Prehistoric
FN	= First Neolithic
EN	= Early Neolithic
LN	= Late Neolithic
EBA	= Early Bronze Age
LP	= Late Prehistoric
EIA	= Earliest Iron Age
LIA	= Late Iron Age
LIA-ER	= Latest Iron Age
ER	= Early Roman
MR	= Mid Roman
EM	= Early Medieval
PM	= Post-Medieval
LPM	= Late Post-Medieval

Context Dating :

Context : 3 – 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

1 LN-EBA grog-tempered ware (not Beaker, c.2800-2300 BC (LN) or c.1900-1700 BC (EBA) alternatives)

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

Comment : First element small and rather worn but not as worn as the Roman element – which is slightly larger. If the first element is not residual – and its condition suggests it is not – the context is either LN Grooved Ware or EBA Collared Urn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.2800/1900 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – but if not residual either between 2800-2300 or 1900-1700 BC

Context : 10 top fill in Cut 11 – 67 sherd (weight : 522gms)

67 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 3-4 x same vessels; 1 = Context 100/97)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate sized elements but including one large. A few small scrappy sherds have bifacial wear, most have varying severe unifacial damage, mostly externally.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 23 – 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small worn coarseware bodysherd

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC – but context cut may be later

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 29 – 5 sherds (weight : 19gms)

4 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherd elements, only slightly worn – need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 36 top fill bell pit cut 37– 25 sherds (weight : 235gms)

24 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 2-3 x same vessels)

1 LIA>LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (Thompson 1982 Type B1-1 jar, c.50-0 BC/25 AD emphasis probably; intrusive)

Comment : Mostly small, few moderate-sized elements, mixed wear pattern including 2 same vessel elements re-fired.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC – with a c.50 BC-25 AD intrusion

Context : 38 – 3 sherds (weight : 38gms)

3 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly small sized bodysherd elements, moderately worn. Allocation to the EIA is probably correct on basis of profuse fine flint tempering – but vessel surprisingly thick-walled for period (unlikely to be MBA or EMIA). NB : If, for stratigraphic/topographic reasons, this sherd unlikely to be EIA, the only other realistic alternative is MIA>MLIA

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than, possibly, c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Probably between c.1000-800 BC – if not residual

Context : 44 – 3 sherds (weight : 18gm)

3 probable FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherd elements, slightly worn

Likely commencement date : Probably nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Rather uncertain – if genuinely EP, between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 48 in Cut 49 – 64 sherds (weight : 669gms)

64 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; at least 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Some small elements, most moderate-sized, a few fairly large. Mixed wear-pattern including some same-vessel part-profile elements lightly re-fired. Latter includes a conjoin with a unburnt rim sherd.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 56 – 20 sherds (weight : 229gms)

20 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 3 x same vessels)

Comment : Most elements small-fairly small, few moderate-sized. Mixed wear pattern – a few fairly heavily worn and possibly residual in-context, majority slightly worn with some slight burring sherd edges, some near-fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 66 – 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, slightly worn – need not be residual

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 67 Cut 68 – 19 sherds (weight : 125gms)

19 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small sized elements, one moderate-sized. Small quantity with moderate unifacial wear (including same-vessel elements with finger-pinched/tip impressed decoration). Latter are either residual in-context or, possibly, intrusive from a later settlement phase. Rest near-fresh. Latter should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 69 – 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000-800 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 80 primary fill of bell pit Cut 37 – 77 sherds (weight : 1151gms)

2 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; at least 5 x same vessels)

Comment : Moderate quantity small-fairly small elements, most moderate-sized, 3-4 fairly large elements. Mixed wear-pattern – small quantity fairly heavily worn mostly small elements (residual in-context or included with bulk), majority have varying degrees moderate unifacial damage, small quantity near-fresh including one large element. Several conjoins, including at least one part-profile.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 87 – 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small near-fresh bodysherds. Need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Probably between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 94 – 8 sherds (weight : 113gms)

8 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small-moderate sized bodysherd elements, slight unifacial wear externally, otherwise relatively fresh. All from the same coarseware jar with apparent decoration consisting of 3-plus spaced horizontal rows of spaced finger-tipping. As an EIA decoration type this is atypical so this may actually be a manufacturing bi-product of pinching individual clay coils together (cf. Highstead Period 2 storage-jar). From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 97/10 in Cut 11 – 10 sherds (weight : 171gms)

10 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 1-2 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly fairly small-moderate sized elements but including one large. Moderate unifacial wear for all elements. Should represent an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 3 97/100/424 – 4 sherds (weight : 14gms)

3 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small rather worn bodysherd elements.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 100/97 under 10 in Cut 11 – 33 sherds (weight : 453gms)

33 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 2-3 x same vessels; 1 = Context 10)

Comment : Small-moderate sized elements. A few have bifacial damage, the majority (including same-vessel coarseware elements have moderate unifacial damage externally.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 111 – 5 sherds (weight : 49gms)

4 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

1 EIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized bodysherd elements – mixed wear-pattern with one near-fresh, rest rather worn. Two coarseware sherds may have iron-rich slips.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 114 – 28 sherds (weight : 412gms)

28 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 25 same vessel)

Comment : Two small elements and one moderate-sized, all bodysherds are from different vessels – and, on basis of chipping/slight wear may be residual in-context. Rest of assemblage represented by small-fairly large fresh rim to base sherds forming complete (restorable) profile of a small neatly-made excellently burnished cup. Its form is unusual in that it has neatly-moulded internal lid-seating and a band of broad tooled (as opposed to incised/combed) series of closely spaced horizontal lines.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000/900 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 116 – 20 sherds (weight : 155gms)

20 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 6 same vessel)

Comment : Mostly small-sized elements. Rather fragmentary assemblage – one sherd split, one with fairly heavy bifacial abrasion, remainder less worn, only one (largest) fairly fresh.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 118 – 3 sherds (weight : 152gms)

3 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small and one large bodysherd elements – near-fresh – should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 120 – 1 sherd (weight : 1gms)

1 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small rather worn base sherd.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 129 Cut 128 – 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

1 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EIA, c.4000/900-600 BC emphasis)

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

Comment : Small bodysherds, equally worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000/900 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – probably residual

Context : 129 Cut 130 – 4 sherds (weight : 17gms)

4 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, rather worn – but need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual - between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 131 Cut 68 – 26 sherds (weight : 224gms)

26 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small elements, a few moderate-sized. All moderately worn – from an undisturbed cotemporary deposit of either sweepings after shortish-term exposure or exposed after discard for a while before final seal.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 132 Cut 68 – 16 sherds (weight : 147gms)

16 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 5 same vessel)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small elements, one moderate-sized. Mixed wear-pattern – same-vessel elements fragmented and rather worn (possibly residual in-context or as weathered sweepings at time of discard), some slightly worn, some near-fresh. An undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 135 Cut 45 – 37 sherds (weight : 265gms)

37 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 1 x same vessel = 135 in Cut 49)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small elements. Condition as 135 in Cut 49. Should be broadly contemporary with latter assemblage

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 135 Cut 49 – 87 sherds (weight : 1268gms)

87 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 8 x same vessels; 1 = 135 in Cut 45)

Comment : Some small elements, mostly moderate to fairly large-sized. Variable wear-pattern but none seriously worn – moderate quantity with total or partial uniface damage externally. Latter includes same-vessel elements that technically have near-fresh unworn elements conjoining with partially worn sherds. Assemblage includes several part-profiles including 2 large conjoining elements from a near-fresh carinated bowl. Should be broadly contemporary with latter assemblage

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

NB : 1 sherd with internal burnt food residue suitable for C-14 dating

Context : 137 Primary fill Cut 49 – 10 sherds (weight : 116gms)

10 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small-large-sized elements, some conjoining, forming reconstructable near-complete profile of a carinated fineware bowl. Interior fresh and unworn, slight surface wear and flaking externally. An undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 144 – 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, rather worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC – but context cut may be later

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 150 – 27 sherds (weight : 133gms)

27 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 3 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly fairly small elements, 1-2 moderate-sized. Several instances of conjoins. Mostly near-fresh – an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 185 – Ceramic dust (weight : >1gm)

Comment : Totally unidentifiable

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Uncertain

Context : 187 – 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

Possible EBA grog-tempered Urn (c.2000-1500 BC range)

Comment : Small weathered scrap

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.2000-plus BC

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 200 – 45 sherds (weight : 527gms)

2 probable EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC range; same vessel; residual)

43 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 3 x same vessels)

Comment : First entry elements are worn with partially leached-out grog content – although both have moderate unifacial wear neither are radically worn, even though residual in-context/disturbed ito

context during its EIA phase cutting. EIA elements are all fairly small-moderate sized with variable wear-pattern – not severe where worn. Largest elements near-fresh. Assemblage includes sherds from the same small everted-rim cup.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.2000 BC – but context cut early first millennium BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 204 in SFB 11 – 53 sherds (weight : 555gms)

53 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 3 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly small-medium sized elements but including one large bowl fragment. One small sherd is bifacially eworn and may be residual in-context. Remainder have varying degrees of unifacial damage, predominantly externally but some, particularly fineware class elements may have use-wear, cleaning, abrasion internally. A few elements near-fresh. An undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 205 in SFB 11 – 8 sherds (weight : 40gms)

8 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 4 same vessel)

Comment : All small-fairly small sherds, same-vessel elements share same unifacial damage, 2 near-fresh

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 210 – 8 sherds (weight : 144gms)

6 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

2 EIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Few small-sized bodysherds, most moderate-sized but including one fairly large. Mixed wear-pattern, most rather worn but largest element near-fresh except for slight edge wear on one side.

One coarseware jar with finger-tip decoration may have an iron-rich slip.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 214 – 5 sherds (weight : 43gms)

5 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small sized elements, also one moderate-sized. Near-fresh – from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 220 – 4 sherds (weight : 16gms)

4 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 3 same vessel)

Comment : All small elements, one rather worn, same-vessel sherds fairly fresh (from a fineware jar)

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 227 – 3 sherds (weight : 33gms)

3 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small-moderate sized bodysherd elements – fairly severe unifacial wear externally. Need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 245 – 68 sherds (weight : 1398gms)

66 EIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; at least 6-7 x same-vessels)

2 EIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Assemblage dominated by medium-sized elements, some rather chipped and edge-worn – but majority near-fresh, particularly two clusters of same-vessel coarseware bodysherds. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. One coarseware jar element may have an iron-rich slip.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 255 – 1 sherd (weight : 22gms)

1 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bowl part-profile – worn overall – with heavy external wear.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 263 – 8 sherds (weight : 136gms)

8 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : A few small elements, mostly moderate-sized, one fairly large. Mixed wear-pattern. From an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 291 – 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 EBA/Urn mixed-temper ware, grog and sparse flint (Beaker preference, c.2000-1900/1700 BC emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : Two small thin-walled bodysherds, rather roughly potted, moderate unifacial wear externally.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.2000/1900 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – if not residual, between c.2000-1900 BC or slightly later

Context : 315 – 56 sherds (weight : 1093gms)

56 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 5 x same vessels)

Comment : Moderate quantity of small elements but majority moderate (mostly)-large sized. Latter categories particularly apply to a number of same-vessel sherds. A few are moderately worn or chipped, or have partial unifacial wear but majority are fairly fresh/fresh. One cluster of same-vessel bodysherds has sufficient burnt food residue to be suitable for radiocarbon dating. One sub-fineware class element has part of a post-firing repair/carrying hole bored through its wall..

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

NB : Sample of burnt food residue extracted for C-14 analysis

Context : 320 – 26 sherds (weight : 411gms)

26 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 4 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate-sized elements but including one fairly large. Rather mixed wear-pattern but none seriously worn. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 326 – 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Moderately worn bodysherds

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 331 – 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP mixed-temper ware, grog and sparse flint (EBA Beaker preference, c.2300-1800 BC range)

Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherd

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.2300 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – possibly between c.2300-1800 BC

Context : 339 – 6 sherds (weight : 86gms)

6 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; some ? same vessel)

Comment : Mostly moderate-sized bodysherd elements, all coarseware – 1-2 may have had iron-rich slips. All rather abraded and worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 355 – 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small near-fresh bodysherd – need not be residual

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 367 – 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small near-fresh bodysherds

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 377 – 15 sherds (weight : 229gms)

15 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : A few small elements, mostly moderate-sized and including one fairly large. One element has fairly severe bifacial wear and is residual in-context/already at time of discard, remainder have a mixed wear-pattern – the largest sherd is near-fresh. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. The same-vessel coarseware sherds may have an iron-rich slip. Also one rim element from a small-diameter everted-rim cup.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 382 Cut 384 – 30 sherds (weight : 441gms)

29 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

1 EIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small sized elements but including 2-3 moderate-sized. Moderate quantity slightly worn, most near-fresh – and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. Assemblage includes one fairly thick-walled coarseware jar bodysherd – and two with a thick probable iron-rich slip.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000/900 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 383 Cut 384 – 4 sherds (weight : 60gms)

3 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

1 EIA flint-tempered sandy ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized near-fresh bodysherd elements – should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 399 – 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, slightly worn – need not be residual

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 402 – 4 sherds (weight : 16gms)

4 EBA grog-tempered Collared Urn (c.1900-1700/1500 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, slightly worn – could be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1900 BC

Likely end-date : Probably between c.1900-1700 BC

Context : 418 – 2 sherds (weight : 14gms)

2 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : One small, one fairly small – one near-fresh, one with moderate unifacial wear.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 424 in Cut 11 – 51 sherds (weight : 605gms)

51 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; 4 x same vessels)

Comment : A few small, mostly fairly small-moderate sized elements together with one fairly large. 3-4 sherds are variably bifacially worn, most have variable degrees of unifacial wear, mostly externally.

Small quantity of near-fresh elements. One reasonable bowl part-profile.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 430 – 8 scraps (weight : 4gms)

8 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Fragmented scraps, sharp edges, not rounded.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 434 – 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small fresh bodysherds – from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 534 – 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

1 PM Wealden-type orange sandy ware (c.1650-1750 AD range)

1 LPM white earthenware (on-glaze painted, c.1825-1875 AD range)

Comment : Small elements, first probably residual in-context/at time of discard

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1650 AD – but context cut may be later

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – c.1800 AD-plus

Context : 547 – 2 sherds (weight : 10gms)

2 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Worn scrappy bodysherds

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 556 – 5 sherds (weight : 15gms)

5 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small only slightly worn base and bodysherd elements.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 601 – 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EN, 4000-3350/50 BC)

Comment : Fairly small, rather worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC-plus

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 618 – 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : One scrap, one small, bodysherds, rather worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If nt residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 624 – 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EIA, c.4000/900-600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd scraps, slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Possibly residual

Context : 639 – 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EIA, c.4000/900-600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd scraps, slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Possibly residual

Context : 647 – ceramic dust (weight : >1gm)

Comment : Totally indeterminate

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Uncertain

Context : 671 – 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 probable EBA Beaker grog-tempered ware (c.2300-2000/1900 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Small near-fresh plain bodysherd – well-made fabric.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.2300 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – possibly between c.2300-1900 BC

Context : 763 – 3 sherds (weight : 5gms)

3 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050/1100-1150 AD range; same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly fresh – need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1050/1100 AD

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.1100-1150 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 832 – 2 sherds (weight : 44gms)

1 |EP/LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EIA, c.4000/900-600 BC emphasis)

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

Comment : First element small and worn – and probably residual in-context. Second fairly large, a jar base sherd, slightly worn – could be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000/900 BC – but context probably C1 BC

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.50 BC-25 AD

Context : 849 – 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

1 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EIA, c.4000/900-600 BC emphasis)

1 ER>MR North Kent Thameside fine sandy ware (c.125-175/200 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : First entry small, worn and residual in-context. Second entry fairly small and only moderately worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000/900 BC

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.150-250 AD probably

Context : 876 – 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA preference, c.900-600/50 BC emphasis)

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

Comment : Borh sherds small, first slightly larger but worn and probably residual in-context. Latest small, marginally fresher.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.900 BC – but context cut possibly Early Roman

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – c.100 AD-plus

Context : 921 Cremation SF 30 – 36 sherds + crumbs (weight : 677gms)

36+ EBA grog-tempered Collared Urn (c.1900-1700/1500 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Parts of rim and cord-decorated collar zone intact (or reconstructable), remainder mostly highly fragmented. Rather worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1900 BC

Likely end-date : In current absence of a C-14 date - initially between 1900-1700 BC

Context : 950 – 2 sherds (weight : 22gms)

2 EN or EIA flint-tempered ware (either c.4000-3700 BC or 1000-800 BC ranges; same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small rim sherds from the same closed-mouth bowl. Slightly chipped, otherwise near-fresh and could be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. The tempering characteristics are not sufficient to weight the choice of the dating either way. If Neolithic it could be from a bag-shaped vessel, if Earliest IA it could be from a hemispherical bowl. There is a slight preference for the latter – but final choice will have to be determined by contextual associations.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Either between c.4000-3700 BC or 1000-800 BC

Context : 953 – 6 sherds (weight : 51gms)

1 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis; residual)

5 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 3 same vessel)

Comment : First entry is residual in-context (small and highly worn). Remainder small-sized except for one fairly large element. The same-vessel elements are from an angle-shouldered fineware bowl. All elements rather worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC – but context cut early first millennium BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 958 – 5 sherds (weight : 52gms)

1 probable LN Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC range)

5 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : First entry is fairly small, thick-walled and only moderately worn – and may be residual in-context (a purely grogged fabric is unusual for EIA assemblages). Rest small-sized but including two moderate-sized same-vessel elements. Latter near-fresh – and from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than, possibly, c.2800 BC – but context cut early first millennium BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 963 – 99 sherds (weight : 1516gms)

97 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; at least 6-7 x same vessels)

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

1 ER buff-red fine sandy ware (colour-coated flagon, c.75/100-150 AD emphasis; intrusive)

Comment : Some small, mostly fairly small-moderate sized elements and including several mfairly large. Mixed wear-pattern. Includes one fine silty/sandy ware sub-fineware jar with ?? internal iron-rich slip and a fairly large small-diameter jar with clearly-defined constructional coil banding. Also elements from a small-diameter everted-rim cup

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC – with ER intrusions

Context : 968 – 3 sherds (weight : 14gms)

1 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC)

2 LIA-LIA-ER 'Belgic'-style mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (c.50-0 BC/25 AD emphasis)

Comment : First element small and rather worn – and probably residual in-context. Later elements, small, slightly worn only.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC—but context cut may be later

Likely end-date : If not intrusive – between c.50 BC-25 AD

Context : 970 : – 23 sherds (weight : 356gms)

23 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 4 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small sized elements but including 2 moderate-sized. Some rather worn, most fairly fresh. Includes one fresh red-finished fineware bodysherd. Also one small bodysherd from an unusually thick-walled coarseware jar.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000/900 BC

Likely end-date : Probably between c.900-800 BC – possibly slightly earlier

Context : 972 – 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)

3 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, 4000-50 BC range)

Comment : Small fragmentary worn scraps

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Probably residual

Context : 974 – 3 sherds (weight : 30gms)

3 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : One small base sherd, 2 same-vessel moderate-sized bodysherds. All with slight unifacial wear externally. Need not be residual.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual - between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 976 – 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 probable EBA mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (slight preference, EBA Urn, c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, fairly marked unifacial wear externally only.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.2300/2000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – possibly between c.2000-1700 BC

Context : 979 – 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small near-fresh bodysherd – need not be residual

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 981 – 4 sherds (weight : 129gms)

4 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Most moderate-sized elements but also including one large. All rather worn – not need not be residual. One coarseware sherd may have an iron-rich slip.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Probably between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 1000 – 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd elements, rather worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 1002 – 14 sherds (weight : 149gms)

14 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Mostly small-sized elements, a few moderate-fairly large. Two coarseware bodysherds may have had an iron-rich slip. All rather worn – but from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 1020 – 3 sherds (weight : 16gms)

3 FN-EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3700/3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, fairly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.4000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.4000-3700 BC

Context : 1033 – 1 sherd (weight : 16gms)

1 probable EBA mixed-temper ware, grog and flint (slight preference, EBA Urn, c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, rather worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.2300/2000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – possibly between c.2000-1700 BC

Context : 1059 – 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 IA-type flint-tempered ware (probably c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small rusticated coarseware bodysherd, slightly worn. Normally, this type of finishing, rustication, would place this sherd into the EMIA>MIA (c.600-350 BC) but rustication does occur sporadically on EIA material and, as simply the bi-product of careless finishing (wiping away excess clay) could occur at any time during Later Prehistory. In addition, there is little evidence for EMIS or MIA activity from the Sholden sites – except one bichrome-decorated fineware element from Phase 2. Final allocation may depend on contextual associations, if any.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : Uncertain – slight preference here for c.1000-800 BC – but could be later

Context : 1060 – Ceramic dust (weight : 2gms)

Comment : Totally indeterminate – material not retained.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Uncertain

Context : 1102 – 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, slightly worn.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 1117 – 4 sherds (weight : 10gms)

4 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference; probably same vessel)

Comment : Small worn scrappy bodysherds.

Likely commencement date : Uncertain

Likely end-date : Probably EIA but could be Neolithic

Context : 1140 – 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : One rim scrap, one fairly small bodysherd – latter rather worn

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

Context : 1141 – 3 sherds (weight : 17gms)

3 EIA flint-tempered ware (c.1000-800/600 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small-moderate sized bodysherd elements, fairly heavy unifacial wear externally.

Likely commencement date : Nothing obviously earlier than c.1000 BC

Likely end-date : If not residual – between c.1000-800 BC

1 - Unstratified contexts :

Context: 1001 - topsoil - 3 sherds (weight : 18gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

1 LM Canterbury-type fine earthenware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD emphasis)

1 LPM red earthenware (flower-pot type, c.1825 AD-plus)

Comment : Fairly small rim and body sherds including one Medieval Canterbury sandy ware cooking-pot rim. All worn, the earliest two heavily.

Likely date : Residual

Context : US - Pond - 13 sherds (weight : 119gms)

7 EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis; same vessel)

1 EBA Urn>MBA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-130 BC emphasis)

4 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : The purely grog-tempered element consists of conjoining lower wall and base sherds from a small tub or jar, fully leached (vesiculated) grog component, oxidized brown-red exteriors, only slightly worn. All other elements are small>fairly small, mostly bodysherds and again also only slightly worn. Should all represent a contemporary discard deposit (see also Contexts 1885, 1887, 1888 and 1889) .

Likely date : Between c.1550-1350 BC

Context : US - Barrow - 7 sherds (weight : 34gms)

7 ? EP.LP flint-tempered ware (slight EN preference, c.4000-3350/50 BC)

Comment : All worn scraps>fairly small bodysherds. Potential attribution uncertain.

Likely date : Residual

Context 1005 : - 1 sherd (weight : 16gms)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd from fairly large diameter thick-walled potbeker-type storage-jar with impressed finger-tip decoration. Worn with one edge burring round.

Likely date : Residual

Context : 1028 - 7 sherds (weight : 15gms)

7 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC)

Comment : All bodysherds, all small, most fairly worn overall but one has only unifacial damage and one fragment is near-fresh. Need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.3700-3350 BC

Context : 1029 – including pot cluster SF 10 - 273 sherds (weight : 3175gms)

266 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC; 5-6 x same vessels)

7 EN fine silty ware with sparse flint temper (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Mixed sherd-size range, predominantly small-moderate sized but also including several instances of large conjoining elements. Mixed wear-pattern – some heavy bifacial wear, large number with heavy unifacial wear, even among same-vessel conjoins/examples but also a moderate quantity of fairly fresh elements. A contemporary discard deposit containing either residual in-context material or already broken and exposed to weathering and included as sweepings at final deposition. At least 4-5 part-profiles bowls together with a number of rim elements. Also one large near-fresh sub-carinated fineware bowl element with shallow vertical fluted tooling.

NB : 4 sherds retained for C-14 analysis of burnt food residues

Likely date : c.3700-3350 BC

Context: 1038 - 11 sherds (weight : 59gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

10 MBA-EIA flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : The fairly sparse temper of the EN sherd is radically different from the later material. It is a fairly small but only slightly worn coarseware bodysherd. It has to be residual in-context but has received little exposure and damage post-disturbance from original context. Later material consists of predominantly small coarseware bodysherds and one rim scrap together with one fairly large body element. Several have moderate unifacial damage – majority, although rather fragmentary, are fairly fresh – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1040 - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 MBA-EIA flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : One small, one scrap, coarseware bodysherds – the largest element fairly fresh and not necessarily residual.

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1050 - 12 sherds (weight : 32gms)

12 MBA-EIA flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC; 9 same vessel)

Comment : Small to fairly small bodysherds, 2 coarseware, rest fineware including 9 from the same oxidised vessel with traces of incised chevron and dot-and-ring stamped decoration. Sherds from the latter vessel are variably worn, some near-fresh, some with partial unifacial damage but all definitely from a contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC but see Assessment above

Context: 1059 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Small near-fresh coarseware bodysherd scrap – probably from a contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1067 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 MBA-EIA flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware bodysherd, only slightly worn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1077 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 ER grey partially sandy ware (c.75-125/150 AD)

Comment : Single fairly small bodysherd from a wheel-thrown jar, rather worn but possibly from a contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Possibly c.100-150 AD

Context: 1095 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd

Likely date : If not residual – c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 1099 - 9 sherds (weight : 8gms)

1 EN-MN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350/2800 BC emphasis)

3 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.4000-3350 or 1550-600 BC alternatives)

2 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50 AD)

3 ER fine sandy ware (c.50-100/125 AD probably; same vessel)

Comment : The EN element is a minute scrap with coarse flint-temper and highly worn. The other flint-tempered elements are larger, from coarseware vessels and also highly worn and abraded. The LIA elements are small and worn and the same-vessel ER sherds are, again, small and rather worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual possibly broadly C2 AD

Context 1106 : - 2 sherds (weight : 8gms)

2 probable EBA Urn grog and sparse flint-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC)

Comment : One small, one fairly small body and ? base sherds, fairly worn

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1109 : - 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Fairly small only slightly worn bodysherd – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.-

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context 1110 : - 4 sherds (weight : 2gms)

4 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Two small, 2 scraps, coarse flint-tempered ware, despite fragmentary condition, not heavily worn and could be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context 1112 : - 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

1 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis)

1 probable EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC range)

Comment : The first entry is a fairly small sherd from an angle-shouldered bowl, fairly thick-walled and near-fresh – and should be from a contemporary discard deposit. The later element is small and rather worn and should be intrusive.

Likely date : Slightly uncertain – possibly between c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 1116 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Small fairly heavily worn coarseware bodysherd scrap.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1120 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherd, heavy unifacial damage.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1126 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference range, c.4000-3350 or 1550-600 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scrap.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 1133 - 4 sherds (weight : 1gm)

4 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Bodysherd scraps but fairly fresh and need not be residual

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1135 - 3 sherds (weight : 7gms)

2 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

1 EM-M Canterbury sandy ware (c.1175-1225 AD range probably)

Comment : Small fairly fresh coarseware bodysherds – one slightly more worn than other. Later element is a small totally fresh bodysherd scrap.

Likely date : If not intrusive – possibly c.1200-1250 AD

Context: 1137 - 2 sherds (weight : 2gms)

1 ? EN>MN organic-tempered silty ware (MN preference, c.4000/3350-2800 BC emphasis)

1 ? LN>EBA silty ware with sparse flint (slight LN preference, c.2800-2300/1700 BC emphasis; possibly intrusive)

Comment : The earliest entry is a small moderately worn bodysherd with burnt-out organic inclusions. Although this could be Early Neolithic, organic inclusions have been personally more frequently recognized from MN assemblages than either EN or LN. The later-dated sherd is minute but is clearly from a thin-walled vessel with traces of finger-pinched decoration. Although this could be from an EBA Beaker this type of silty fabric is more frequently associated, in the region, with LN Grooved Ware. This element is probably intrusive.

Likely date : If not residual – c.3350-2800 BC

Context: 1141 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 MBA>EIA flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware bodysherd, fairly fresh – probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1216 - 3 sherds (weight : 2gms)

3 EN>MN flint-tempered ware with organic inclusions (slight MN preference, c.4000/3350-2800 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Worn bodysherd scraps from a probably rather thin-walled vessel. The available manufacturing characteristics suggest these could be from a Mid Neolithic Ebbsfleet-type bowl.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.3350-2800 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 1230 - 21 sherds (weight : 85gms)

9 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.4000-3350 or 1550-600 BC alternatives)

9 LIA>ER 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC>25-75 AD emphasis; 2-3 same vessel)

1 LIA-ER grog-tempered sandy ware (c.25-50/75 AD emphasis probably)

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

Comment : The prehistoric elements are mostly small worn scraps and definitely residual in-context. The 'Belgic'-style grogged sherds include fragments from a bead-rim jar and a comb-finished thick-walled storage-jar. The sherds are mostly small but include one moderate-sized, all fairly worn. The mixed-temper bodysherd is moderate-sized and highly worn and abraded. The ER elements are both from the same everted-rim coarseware jar, again fairly heavily worn overall – but less so than the probably Conquest-period mixed-temper element. The range of wear pattern for the LIA and later sherds suggests differential exposure histories – the LIA material receiving a shorter period of exposure before final seal than the latest elements.

Likely date : If not intrusive into an LIA context, mid C2 AD or slightly later

Context: 1232 - 7 sherds (weight : 39gms)

2 EN-MN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350/2800 BC emphasis; residual)

2 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (slight LP preference, c.1550-600 BC range)

3 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.75/100-150 AD; 2 same vessel)

Comment : The EP scraps are small and highly worn and definitely residual in-context. The later flint-tempered elements are small but near-fresh and need not be residual. The oxidised ER elements consist of 2 small same-vessel fragments and one large bodysherd. All are fairly heavily worn overall and could be intrusive.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not intrusive broadly mid-late C2 AD

Context 1234 : 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Fairly small, fairly fresh coarseware bodysherd – should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1238 - 3 sherds (weight : 5gms)

3 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : One fairly small near-fresh sub-fineware bodysherd and two worn coarseware scraps. Probably from a contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 1256 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 ? MN>LN fine silty ware (c.3350/2800-2300 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherd with trace of probable bird bone and possible finger-pinched decoration. The fabric contains no obvious flint and an LN date is possible.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.2600-2300 BC

Context 1260 : - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 probable EBA>MBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

1 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50/75 AD)

Comment : EBA element is moderate-sized but heavily worn overall with partial leaching of grog content. The LIA element is small and only slightly worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not intrusive, broadly between c.50 BC-100 AD

Context: 1261 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 ? MN sparsely flint-tempered ware (c.3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Small body or rim sherd from a very thin-walled vessel or thin fragment of clay. One side carries traces of thin finger-nail impressions which are more probably formative than decorative and, internally, possible traces of overlapping wedge-shaped impressed decoration. Vessels with sometimes excessively thin walls appears to be a trait of some regional MN assemblages. The sherd is not seriously worn and such a thin fragment is unlikely to be seriously residual.

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.3350-2800 BC

Context: 1264 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

4 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference , c.4000-3350 or 1550-600 BC alternatives)

Comment : Small worn coarseware bodysherd, could be either main period but if latter unlikely after c.1150 BC.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 1273 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EP-LP flint and grog-tempered ware (EBA>MBA preference, c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis possibly)

Comment : Small fairly heavily worn bodysherd. Although the fabric type could occur within the Mid Neolithic it lacks the recognised tendency for compressed or 'paddled' fabrics with a frequently characteristic 'squidged' appearance. In addition the pale buff grog inclusions are more typical of EBA fabric types, some Beaker or more typically Collared Urn fabrics. Alternatively the temper combination may represent a late EBA Urn>early MBA assemblages – and this preference is initially preferred.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.1600-1350 BC

Context: 1280 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EN>MN flint-tempered ware (EN preference, c.4000-3350/2800 BC emphasis)

Comment : Single fairly small only slightly worn coarseware bodysherd with fingernail decoration – and almost certainly from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. The style of decoration is atypical of the earliest plainware-style Neolithic ceramic tradition and therefore of the later Southern Decorated tradition or slightly later

Likely date : Between c.3700-3350 BC - or slightly later

Context: 1281 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

2 EBA Beaker grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : The earliest element is small and worn and residual in-context. The Beaker sherd is a fairly small rim sherd with traces of two horizontal zones consisting of short linear impressed decoration. The sherd is moderately worn and probably re-deposited.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 1288 – upper half - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 ? EP silty ware or daub (LN or EBA preferences, c.2800-1700 BC)

Comment : Minute scrap, highly worn and residual.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 1288 – lower half - 2 sherds (weight : 2gms)

2 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

Comment : One scrap, one small bodysherd – the larger element with some unifacial damage. Need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 1289 – on base - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EBA ? Beaker flint-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scrap, thin-walled and with bi-tone oxidised exterior and reduced interior. Despite temper type probably Beaker.

Likely date : If not residual – c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 1296 - 5 sherds (weight : 5gms)

4 EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1550 BC; probably same vessel)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA range, c.1550-1150/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : The EBA fragments are definitely from an Urn-tradition vessel. Although the coarsely crushed pale grog is frequently associated with Collared Urn vessels – the absence of any diagnostic formal aspects can only allow a general allocation to one of the EBA Urn traditions.. The single later-dated element has profuse fairly fine flint temper and could date to anywhere between the end-dates given. However, in view of the general site trend for the LP period an MBA-type date is preferred. All sherds are small scraps and fairly highly worn – and should be residual.

Likely date : Residual - ? in an LIA, ER or later context.

Context: 1297 - 3 sherds (weight : 9gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; residual)

2 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50 AD range; same vessel)

Comment : The EN sherd is a small worn bodysherd and residual in-context. The LIA sherds are also small coarseware bodysherds and are less worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – perhaps C1 AD broadly

Context 1305: - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

1 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (no real preferences, c.4000-50 BC)

1 MR BB1 ware (cf.Monaghan 1987 Type 5C3, c150-200/250 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : First entry small, worn and residual in-context, second a moderate-sized dish rim but fairly worn.

Likely date : Probably residual – in a post-Roman context

Context 1307 : - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

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

Comment : Single small only slightly worn kitchenware vessel bodysherd.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context 1334 : - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EP-LP flint-tempered pottery (slight preference EN, c.4000-3350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Very small fairly worn bodysherd fragment.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context : 1339 - 5 sherds (weight : 14gms)

1 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA transition preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

2 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50 AD range)

Comment : Probable EN entry fairly small but highly worn overall. MBA-type elements small, highly worn and scrappy – and should be residual in-context. LIA elements small but only slightly worn or near-fresh.

Likely date : Probably between c.50 BC-75 AD

Context 1350 : - 10 sherds (weight : 21gms)

4 EP/LP flint-tempered ware (no real preferences, c.4000-50 BC)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

2 probable MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.20050 BC range)

3 LIA grog-tempered ware (cf. Thompson 1982 Type B1-1, c.25 BC-50/75 AD emphasis)

Comment : All pre-probable MIA-LIA elements small and heavily worn. The MIA-LIA elements are slightly larger but also fairly worn – and include one curving neck sherd from an everted-rim jar. The LIA elements are again small, but less so, and include one moderate-sized jar rim, fairly fresh but with heavy unifacial wear.

Likely date : Possibly between c.50-100 AD

Context 1352 : - 11 sherds (weight : 25gms)

1 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

4 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1700 BC; 3 same vessel)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

3 probable MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC; could be EN)

2 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-50/75 AD)

Comment : All small>fairly small bodysherds, last two entries with slight wear only – all others variably worn – the MBA-type element severely. Wear pattern reflects differing period-based post-loss histories. Beaker entry includes one coarseware sherd with fingernail rusticated decoration.

Likely date : Probably between c.50-100 AD or slightly earlier

Context 1353 : - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 EP fine sandy/silty ware (LN>EBA preference, c.4000/2800-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scraps

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1357 : - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Worn thick-walled coarsely flint-tempered bodysherd.

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.3700-3350 BC

Context 1365 : - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 MR Romanised grog-tempered sandy ware (c.125/150-200 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small fairly worn overall coarseware bodysherd.

Likely date : If not intrusive – possibly residual in a C3 AD or post-Roman context

Context 1370 : - 10 sherds (weight : 90gms)

10 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized sherds, mostly body but including 2 rim elements from closed-rim bowls. Three-four elements fairly heavily worn, 2-3 with unifacial wear, one bifacially, remainder slightly worn. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.3700-3350 BC

Context: 1373 - 3 sherds (weight : 3gms)

3 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (slight EP EBA Beaker preference, c.2000-1700/600 BC emphasis; probably same vessel)

Comment : Allocation very uncertain - small scraps and bodysherds, fragmentary and rather worn. The two-tone firing colours in this instance could suggest Beaker but the degree of tempering is a little high – but not impossible.

Likely date : Uncertain

Context 1377 : - 3 sherds (weight : 8gms)

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

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

Comment : All sherds fairly small and rather heavily worn overall – condition probably a mix of residuality and parent soil matrix.

Likely date : Possibly c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context 1384 : - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 EP fine sandy/silty ware ? with sparse flint (slight EBA Beaker preference, 2800/2300-1700 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scraps from a thin-walled oxidised vessel.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly EBA

Context : 1386- 5 sherds (weight : 14gms)

3 probable EBA Urn> MBA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

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

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis; intrusive)

Comment : The EBA Urn-type elements are small, scrappy but fresher than the ER elements. These include one highly worn base scrap and an extremely rounded mid C2 AD element. These should be intrusive.

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1350 BC

Context 1390 : - 12 sherds (weight : 120gms)

1 probable EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-50 BC)

3 probable MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC range)

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

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

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis)

Comment : All pre-Roman elements small and worn, the MIA-LIA component fairly thin-walled. The ER sherds are small-fairly large – particularly the same-vessel elements. These together with the latest element are only moderately worn – although edges are beginning to burr. Latter probably from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Probably c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context 1396: - 3 sherds (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MIA-LIA preference, c.1550/200-50 BC emphasis)

2 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25 AD)

Comment : All elements small and fairly worn.

Likely date : Probably residual in a Roman or later context

Context 1397 : - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

Comment : Single small heavily worn bodysherd

Likely date : Residual

Context 1411 : - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preferences, c.4000-50 BC)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware c.75-125/150 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : Earliest entry small, worn and indeterminate. Latest fairly small, only moderately worn overall – a fairly hard-fired bodysherd so unlikely to be pre-Conquest AD.

Likely date : If not residual – c.100-150 AD

Context 1413 : - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small fairly worn plain bodysherd – need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1419 : - 6 sherds (weight : 24gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis)

1 LIA grog and flint-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25 AD range probably)

2 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD)

1 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1375/1400-1450 AD probably)

1 LM Wealden-type buff sandy ware (c.1400-1450/1475 AD probably)

Comment : Small-fairly small sherds, all pre-Medieval elements fairly worn overall. Mid C13 AD sherd is small and worn. All residual in-context. LM elements fresh and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.1450-1500 AD or slightly earlier

Context 1420 : - 3 sherds (weight : 34gms)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered fine sandy ware (125-150/175 AD probable emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1300/1325-1375 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Roman sherds are small>fairly small and rather heavily worn, Medieval element (a fairly hard-fired oxidized base sherd) fairly large only slightly worn – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1350-1400 AD or slightly later

Context 1421: - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

1 ER SG samian (Flavian c.69-100 AD)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c100/125-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small worn bodysherds, the samian scrap more so than the C2 AD element.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 1426 - 5 sherds (weight : 165gms)

5 EN flint-tempered ware (Southern Decorated tradition, c.3700-3350 BC emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : Small-large sherds, all conjoining from the same round-based lug-handled bowl with vertical fluted tooled burnishing. Interior of all sherds fairly worn from cleaning and use as a cooking-bowl – lower exterior sooted. An undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.3700-3350 BC

Context 1442 : - 4 sherds (weight : 9gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis)

3 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : EN element from a thick-walled coarseware bowl – not seriously worn. Technically residual in-context but disturbed by EBA activity. EBA Beaker bodysherds include, 1 small plain, 1 small comb-decorated from a thin-walled fineware-class vessel – and one fairly small bodysherd from a coarseware Beaker with finger-pinched rustication. None seriously worn – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.2000-1700 BC

Context 1445 : - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 probable EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

1 EBA Urn>MBA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : EBA element small heavily worn bodysherd – and probably residual in-context. Later bodysherd also fairly small and fairly worn.

Likely date : Residual

Context : 1447 - 17 sherds (weight : 100gms)

2 ? EBA Beaker flint-and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

1 ? EBA Beaker/Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1500 BC emphasis)

1 EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

1 EBA Urn>MBA flint-and grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

12 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Beaker/Urn elements are small and allocated on basis of fabric type and firing trends but could be later EBA or MBA. Remainder of assemblage mostly consists of small fragmentary MBA-type material, not severely worn and probably from a contemporary discard deposit. Also includes one moderate-sized, slightly worn, mixed-temper bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1350 BC

Context : 1455 - 5 sherds (weight : 10gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.4000-50 BC range)

3 EBA Beaker flint-and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

1 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50 AD range)

Comment : All small bodysherds, first entry highly worn and may be EN but uncertain. EBA elements marginally fresher, one with traces of incised linear decoration and rich red-brown oxidised exteriors, LIA element is a scrap, near-fresh but could be intrusive..

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual possibly between c.2000-1700 BC

Context 1466 : - 3 sherds (weight : 10gms)

2 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC)

1 EBA Beaker grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

Comment : One small, one larger thick-walled, heavily worn EN elements. Beaker element small but with traces of irregularly applied combed decoration. Should be a Late phase product but itself is fairly heavily worn.

Likely date : Probably residual in a c.1550-1150 BC context

Context 1472 : - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd from thick-walled probable potbeker-type storage-jar, moderate unifacial wear.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1480 : - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MN, c.4000/3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd fragment, fabric slightly 'squidged' and similar to many regional Middle Neolithic fabric matrices.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual might be MN

Context 1482 : - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EP>LP ware (no date preferences)

Comment : Small worn scrap – pottery rather than daub probably

Likely date : Uncertain

Context 1486 : - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP-LP flint-tempered ware (EN preference, c.4000-3350/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, moderately unifacial damage – but need not be residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual, may be EN

Context 1487 : - 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Worn thick-walled coarseware bodysherd – poorly-mixed coarse-fine flint tempering.

Likely date : Residual

Context 1490 : - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 probable MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC range)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd from a thin-walled round-bodied jar, some slight edge burring – but need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.100-50 BC

Context 1497 : - 3 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 EP-LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference)

1 ? LIA-ER-type coarse sandy ware (possibly c.0/25-75 AD)

Comment : Prehistoric elements are small and virtually un-diagnostic – and probably residual in-context. Latest element small but larger and less worn. Attribution uncertain – but just possible.

Likely date : Uncertain - ?? C1-C2 AD

Context 1501 : - 1 sherd (weight : 9gms)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd from thick-walled medium-large diameter potbeker cordoned storage-jar, fairly worn.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1503 : - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EN flint and grog-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small moderately worn plain bodysherd – need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : Residual

Context 1512 : - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference, c.1550-1150/50 BC)

Comment : Small only slightly worn coarsely gritted bodysherd.

Likely date : Possibly between c.1550-1150 BC

Context 1519 : - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1520 : - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 EP flint-tempered ware (EN preference, c.4000-3350/2800 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scraps

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1527 : - 4 sherds (weight : 1gm)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC)

3 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : All bodysherds, all small, however the EN element is fairly fresh and the later LP material fairly heavily worn. These should be intrusive into an EN context.

Likely date : Probably EN – with intrusive later material

Context 1529 : - 3 sherds (weight : 11gms)

2 EBA Beaker or MBA-type flint-tempered fine silt-sandy ware (c.2000-1700 or c.1550-1150 BC; same vessel)

1 EM NE Kent shell-tempered ware (c.1150-1200/1225 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : EBA/MBA elements small and fairly worn – and should be residual in-context. EM element fairly small and, apart from total shell leaching, fairly fresh.

Likely date : If not intrusive – c.1150-1200 AD or slightly later

Context 1531 : - 2 sherds (weight : 2gms)

2 probable EBA Urn>MBA grog and sparse flint-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Bodysherds, one scrap, one moderate sized, fully leached out grog content, but not seriously worn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably between c.1600-1350 BC

Context 1533 : - 43 sherds (weight : 281gms)

43 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC; 2 x same-vessels)

Comment : Mostly small bodysherds – but including rim fragments from a small-diameter thin-walled bowl. Main assemblage component consists of moderate-sized conjoining rim and neck fragments from a fairly large everted-rim bowl (majority of bodysherds stem from same vessel). Some small fragments fairly worn and residual in-context – probably – but main bowl elements only slightly worn and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.3700-3350 BC

Context 1535: - 4 sherds (weight : 14gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC)

2 probable MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC range)

Comment : The MBA-type element is small, heavily flint-tempered and worn – and should be residual in-context. The later-dated elements are fairly small and only moderately worn – and could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.100-50 BC or slightly earlier

Context 1538 : - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small bodysherd, only slightly worn – need not be residual

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.50 BC-50 AD

Context 1543 : - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EP fine silty ware (LN>EBA preference, c.4000/2800-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scrap

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1545 : - 1 sherd (weight : 13gms)

1 ER-MR BB1 sandy ware (c.100-200/250 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Base sherd from dish form, moderate-sized, chipped and scratched but not seriously worn – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly broadly C2 AD or slightly later

Context 1556 : - 6 sherds (weight : 14gms)

5 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : All small bodysherds – Beaker elements consisting of 3 dual-tone red-orange fired sherds including one from a thick-walled coarseware vessel, and 2 buff-fired dual-tone sherds – one with irregular comb-decoration. All moderately worn and presumably residual in-context. The MBA-type element is small but less worn.

Likely date : If not intrusive – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context 1561 : - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MBA>MBA/LBA, c.1550-1150/50 BC)

Comment : Worn scrap.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1571 : - 66 sherds (weight : 375gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC; residual)

65 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC; 63 same vessel)

Comment : The EN element is worn and residual in-context. The remainder, apart from one moderate-sized perforated (post-firing) bodysherd, consists of small highly fragmentary same-vessel bodysherds. The perforated element is only slightly worn but does have fairly severe edge-burring on one edge. By comparison, the remainder is likely to be residual in-context to some degree.

NB : Perforated element reserved for C-14 analysis of internal burnt residue

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context 1573 : - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware bodysherd, slightly worn only – probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context 1589 : - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MBA-plus, c.1550-1150/50 BC)

Comment : Small slightly worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual, might be between c.1550-1150 BC

Context 1596 : - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.4000-50 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scraps

Likely date : Residual

Context 1600 : - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 probable EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC range)

Comment : Small moderately worn buff-fired possible shoulder or collar-base sherd – if residual not seriously.

Likely date : Probably between c.2000-1500 BC

Context 1604 : - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 probable EBA Urn> MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small neck sherd, leached grog content but only slightly worn – need not be seriously residual

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1600-1350 BC

Context 1606 : - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

1 probable EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC)

1 probable EBA Urn> MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherds – one has leached grog content. Need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1600-1350 BC

Context 1615 : - 2 sherds (weight : 2gms)

2 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.4000-50 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scraps

Likely date : Residual

Context 1616 : - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 probable EBA Beaker flint-tempered silty ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

Comment : Small worn scraps from thin-walled vessels with dual-tone firing.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1634 : - 3 + scraps sherds (weight : 5gms)

3 probable EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC)

Comment : Worn scraps, leached grog content.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1635 : - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 probable EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small only slightly worn bodysherd – partial leaching of grog content. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably between c.1600-1350 BC

Context 1642 : - 7 sherds (weight : 30gms)

2 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC)

5 probable MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC; most same vessel)

Comment : The earlier entry consists of small worn fragile heavily gritted elements – and are residual in-context. The later material is from a thin-walled vessel with a rounded body – sherds are small-moderate sized, some elements moderately worn overall, 1-2 with moderate unifacial damage. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.100-50 BC

Context 1649 : - 4 sherds (weight : 5gms)

3 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

1 EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : The EN elements are small and worn – and should be residual in-context. The EBA element is also small but only slightly worn (has semi leaching of grog content)

Likely date : Probably between c.1600-1350 BC

Context 1657: - 4 sherds (weight : 10gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference MBA>MBA/LBA, c.1550-1150 BC)

1 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.75-0 BC/25 AD emphasis)

1 LIA-ER native grog-tempered ware (c.25-75/100 AD probably)

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

Comment : All pre-Conquest AD material small and fairly heavily worn – and residual in-context. The Conquest-period AD element is fairly small but less worn than the small ER scrap. The latter could be intrusive.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.100-150 AD or slightly earlier

Context 1676 : - 2 sherds (weight : 12gms)

1 probable EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Both bodysherds, the first moderate-sized and fairly worn with partial leaching of grog content. The second is a small worn scrap.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly between c.1600-1350 BC

Context 1677 : - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small comb-finished coarseware bodysherd with heavy unifacial wear.

Likely date : If not intrusive – probably residual in a Roman context

Context 1683 : - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (EN, MBA or MIA-LIA preferences, c.4000-3350, 1550-1350, 200-50 BC alternatives)

Comment : Small bowl rim sherd, near-fresh. Flint temper is fine. Slight preference for EN or MIA-LIA will need further confirmation from other finds/feature

Likely date : Uncertain – EN or MIA-LIA

Context 1692 : - 19 sherds (weight : 88gms)

9 EBA Urn>MBA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis; most same vessel)

10 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : The purely flint-tempered material consists of mostly small elements but includes two moderate-sized – including one lug handle and one coarseware jar shoulder with an applied finger-tip decorated strip. The mixed-temper material includes small-moderate sized bodysherds, most from same dual-tone fired vessel, some partial leaching of grog content. From an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1600-1350 BC or slightly earlier

Context 1694 : - 3 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 probable EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis; same vessel)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : The EBA-type entries are moderate-sized conjoining bodysherds, dual-tone fired with severe leaching of grog content but only slightly worn. The MBA-type flint-tempered element is small and fairly worn – and may well be intrusive.

Likely date : Probably between c.1600-1350 BC

Context 1703 : - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA-MBA/LBA preference, c.1550-1150/50 BC)

1 LIA native grog-tempered ware (c.25 BC-50/75 AD emphasis)

Comment : LP element small and heavily worn and definitely residual in-context. LIA element small but only slightly worn – and could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.50-100 AD

Context 1705 : - 4 sherds (weight : 8gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.4000-50 BC)

2 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25 AD range probably)

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

Comment : Prehistoric element small and worn, LIA elements also fairly small and heavily worn – all residual in-context. Single ER sherd is small but not as heavily worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.100-150 AD

Context 1711 : - 4 sherds (weight : 21gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA>MBA/LBA preference, c.1550-1150/50 BC; same vessel)

1 LIA-ER native grog-tempered ware (c.25-75/100 AD emphasis)

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

Comment : Prehistoric elements fairly small, conjoining but worn and residual in-context. Fairly small Conquest-period AD element from a thin-walled moderately hard-fired comb-finished jar chipped but only slightly worn. By comparison with latter, ER element small and rather worn – and could be intrusive.

Likely date : Possibly c.100-150 AD

Context 1719 : - 11 sherds (weight : 43gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no resl preference, c.1550-50 BC)

2 probable MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC range)

2 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.75/50 BC-25 AD)

2 LIA-ER grog-tempered ware (25-50/75 AD probably; same vessel)

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

Comment : Most pre-Conquest AD elements fairly heavily worn – and residual in context. The Conquest-period AD same-vessel sherds are small, less worn but with moderate unifacial wear. The ER elements are also small but relatively fresh – and could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.100-150 AD

Context 1721 : - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25/50 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small, fairly fresh bodysherd from thick-walled comb-finished storage-jar – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

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

Context 1727 : - 13 sherds (weight : 80gms)

1 EBA Beaker-type flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1700 BC)

3 ? EBA-type or MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1700-1550 BC possible range)

6 EBA Urn-type grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis; most same vessel)

4 MBA-MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC emphasis; probably intrusive)

Comment : First entry is small and worn and definitely residual in-context. The EBA Urn component consists of small-moderate-sized bodysherds, with grog content partially leached out and one sherd with a possible trace of cord-impressed decoration. Despite their leaching these sherds are less worn than the profusely-flint tempered MBA-type component. Also present is a small oxidized flint-tempered thin-walled base sherd with either crude decorative or formative fingernail impressions just above the base – and two other similarly-tempered bodysherds. Their fabric habit is similar to other

flint-tempered Beaker sherds already recorded from CLD. There is a personal preference for the fingernail impressions to be decorative and from a very late Beaker. The MBA-type elements are all fairly small, conjoining and from the rim of a crude heavily flint-tempered everted/?closed-form jar or bowl. Their heavily worn condition suggests these are intrusive.

Likely date : Probably between c.1600-1350 BC with a potentially intrusive MBA element

Context 1740 : - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

2 probable EBA Urn>MBA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherds, only moderately worn – need not be residual.

Likely date : Probably between c.1600-1350 BC

Context 1741 : - 5 sherds (weight : 26gms)

3 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

2 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Beaker component includes one small and two fairly small bodysherds – 1 plain, 1 with traces of rusticated decoration and one from a large thick-walled coarseware Beaker with traces fingernail rusticated decoration. All moderately worn and should be residual in-context. The 2 MBA-type elements are from the same vessel, fairly small – but fresher than the earlier material. Could be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-1150 BC

Context 1751 : - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small oxidized bodysherd, comb-decorated, chipped and slightly worn – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.2000-1700 BC

Context : 1757 - cremation : - 43 sherds (weight : 242gms)

43 EBA Collared Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small-medium sized elements from the rim and collar zone of a Collared Urn decorated with impressed cord in a chevron design. Rather fragmentary but with most rim elements conjoining, rather worn although some larger sherds only slightly worn. From an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.2000-1500 BC

Context 1758 : - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EBA Beaker grog-tempered ware with sparse flint (c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

Comment : Small buff-fired bodysherd, slightly worn, comb and small bone/thin stalk end decoration – need not be residual.

Likely date : Between c.2000-1700 BC probably

Context 1760 : - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EP fine silty ware with sparse flint (LN>EBA, slight Beaker preference, c.2800/2300-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherd from a thin-walled vessel with typical Beaker-type dual-tone firing.

Likely date : Possibly EBA Beaker, between c.2300-1700 BC

Context 1762 : - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 probable EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, complete leaching of grog content but not seriously worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1600-1350 BC

Context 1763 : - 2 sherds (weight : 17gms)

2 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-330 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware bodysherds, one moderately, one slightly worn – need not be residual.

Likely date : Probably c.3700-3350 BC

Context 1765 : - 3 sherds (weight : 1gm)

3 EP-LP flint-tempered ware (slight EN preference, c.4000-3350/50 BC)

Comment : One small, two scraps, worn bodysherds

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1768 : - 3 sherds (weight : 9gms)

1 EBA Beaker-type grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1700 BC)

2 EBA Urn grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC)

Comment : The probable oxidised Beaker element is fairly small and fairly heavily worn. The later Urn fragments (including one rim element) are small, with semi-leached grog content and fairly worn – but marginally less so than the Beaker-type element.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.2000-1500 BC

Context 1773 : - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EP flint-tempered ware (EN preference, c.4000-3350/2800 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd scrap.

Likely date : Residual

Context 1776 : - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 probable EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherds, larger element with possible traces of cord-impressed decoration.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1779 : - 14 sherds (weight : 45gms)

11 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis; some same vessel)

1 ? EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350/1150 BC range; intrusive)

1 MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1550-1350/1150 BC emphasis; intrusive)

Comment : Most small elements, several small rim fragments – one from a fine thin-walled bowl, rest bodysherds including one scrap from a fineware bowl with tooled fluting. Latter element rather worn, rest near-fresh. The fairly small EBA Beaker element is probable. Its flint tempering is rather coarse and its firing colour dull-brown rather than the normal ‘brighter’ more oxidized range – however its single line of decoration is comb-impressed. The MBA-type sherds are larger and fairly heavily worn – and should be intrusive.

Likely date : c.3700-3350 BC

Context 1787 : - 17 sherds (weight : 318gms)

17 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC emphasis; 2 x same -vessels)

Comment : A few small elements, mostly moderate-sized bodysherds, but including one large bowl rim sherd and several conjoining to form small closed-mouth bowl part-profile. Smaller sherds fairly worn and one moderate-sized with unifacial wear – these should be moderately residual in-context. Rim elements fairly fresh – and all from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.3700-3350 BC

Context 1788 : - 91 sherds (weight : 1147gms)

90 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC; several same-vessels)

1 EN organic-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC)

Comment : Large number mostly bodysherds with a smaller quantity moderate-sized, and 2-3 fairly large. Most from fairly thick-walled coarseware bowls – with rim elements from medium-large diameter simple or everted rim bowls. Also one fragment from an everted flaring-rimmed bowl. Mixed wear-pattern, some bifacial, most unifacial, few sherds free of some wear but including a moderate quantity only slightly worn. Unless these represent single-event sweepings of vessels broken at different times, should represent a context that remained open for at least a moderate period of time, accumulating rubbish.

Likely date : c.3700-3350 BC

Context 1789 : - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EBA Beaker grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherd – but need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context 1795 : - 6 sherds (weight : 6gms)

6 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : All small bodysherds – includes two really small highly worn fineware Beaker elements that may well be residual in-context. Later elements include one with traces of finger-tip pinched rusticated decoration. These are all only moderately worn – and could be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably between c.2000-1700 BC

Context 1796 : - 2 sherds (weight : 2gms)

2 EBA Beaker flint-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Conjoining bodysherds, small, dual-tone fired, traces of rusticated decoration – slightly worn – need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.2000-1700 BC

Context 1800 : - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 LIA grog-tempered ware (Thompson 1982 Type C3 jar, c.75/50 BC-25 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware jar rim sherd, only slightly worn. Need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly between c.50 BC – 50 AD

Context 1815 : - 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 EP flint-tempered ware (EN preference, c.4000-3350/2800 BC emphasis)

1 probable MIA-LIA flint-tempered ware (c.200-50 BC range)

Comment : EP elements small and heavily worn – 1 with traces of tooled fluted finish – both residual in-context. LP element small but fairly fresh – may be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly 100-50 BC

Context 1826 : - 6 sherds (weight : 23gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA>MBA/LBA preference, c.1550-1150/50 BC emphasis)

1 LIA grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-25 AD range)

1 LIA-ER native grog-tempered ware (c.25-75/100 AD probable emphasis)

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 probably)

1 ER North Kent fine grey ware (cf. Monaghan 1987 Type 4A2, c.100/125-150 AD emphasis)

Comment : Both pre-Conquest AD elements small and highly worn and residual in-context. All remaining elements fairly small and moderately worn - except last two ER entries which are only slightly worn and probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.150-200 AD or slightly earlier

Context : 1838 - 6 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 ER fine sandy ware (c.25/50-75 AD probably)

3 ER North Kent fine red ware (flanged dish, cf. Monaghan 1987 Type 5B3, c.75-125 AD; same vessel)

Comment : All small sherds – the first a worn sliver, the second entry all from the same fineware bowl – and marginally less worn than the first element.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.100-150 AD

Context : 1846 – 2 scraps (weight : >1gm)

Comment : Undatable worn scraps flint-tempered material.

Likely date : Uncertain

Context 1852 : - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 EP flint-tempered ware (EN preference, c.4000/3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysjherd scrap

Likely date : Residual

Context : 1856 - 7 sherds (weight : 56gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150 BC)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (c.1550/600-300 BC preference)

3 LIA 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered ware (c.50 BC-50 AD range)

Comment : First two elements are small, fairly heavily flint-tempered and more heavily worn. The second entry group are again small body and base sherds and tend to be less worn or heavily tempered than the first. The LIA elements are small-moderate sized, include 1 comb-finished coarseware jar base and are fresher than earlier entries.

Likely date : If not intrusive – probably between 50 BC-75 AD

Context : 1858 - 16 sherds (weight : 22gms)

6 possible EBA Beaker/Urn flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis; 1-2 might be MBA)

1 probable EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-130 BC)

8 probable MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : All rather worn small fragmentary scraps – the attributions are reasonable but slightly uncertain. The MBA-type material is, although small, the least worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual, possibly between c.1550-1350 BC

Context : 1859 - 3 sherds (weight : 13gms)

3 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC)

Comment : Bodysherds, One scrap, two small – one thick-walled, fairly heavy unifacial wear and slightly rounded edges. Despite condition need not be seriously residual.

Likely date : If not residual, c.3700-3350 BC

Context : 1868- 9 sherds (weight : 10gms)

1 probable LN grog-tempered Grooved Ware (c.2800-2300 BC)

8 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC; 2-3 probably same vessel)

Comment : The LN attribution is likely but small, worn and should be residual in-context. The EBA elements are all small but fresher -1 with traces linear comb-tip decoration. Quantity and condition suggests need not be residual..

Likely date : Probably between c.2000-1700 BC

Context : 1874- 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, moderately worn.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context : 1876 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 EBA Beaker flint-tempered fine silty ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd with spaced groups of comb-point decoration. Slightly worn but need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual/intrusive – c.2000-1700 BC

Context : 1879 - 8 sherds (weight : 9gms)

3 probable EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC range)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight EIA>MIA preference range, c.1000-200 BC)

Comment : EBA entry consists of small fairly worn dual-tone bodysherds. Second entry of even smaller scraps – all residual in-context. Latest entry small but fresher, allocation uncertain but possible.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual possibly between c.600-200 BC

Context : 1884 - 5 sherds (weight : 15gms)

1 EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

4 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350/1150 BC emphasis)

Comment : All fairly small sherds, flint-tempered material includes 1 coarseware jar rim, all fairly worn but not severely so. Associated purely grog-tempered jar rim fragment has its grog content totally leached out (see also Context 1885). Need not be residual.

Likely date : Between c.1600-1350 BC

Context : 1885 'cremation vessel' - 90 sherds (weight : 1507gms)

23 EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC; 3 x same vessels)

12 EBA Urn>MBA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis; 8-10 same vessel)

2 EBA>MBA grog and organic-tempered briquetage (c.1600/1500-1350 BC)

52 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 3-4 x same vessels)

Comment : The purely grog-tempered material includes a few small but mostly moderate and two large sized elements. The latter include a complete small shouldered tub profile and a large part-profile sherd from an everted-rim shouldered probable Biconical jar. The mixed-temper component consists

of mostly moderate-sized bodysherds and one quite large bade sherd, mostly from the same vessel. The purely flint-tempered MBA component consists of a mix of small, mostly moderate and some fairly large elements. Mostly profusely flint-tempered – includes 1 globular Urn-type off-set shoulder from a large jar, 2 rims (1 part-profile with applied finger-pressed cordon) and one thick base with a basal skin of profuse flint grits. All fabric types contain 1-3 egs of more worn material which should be slightly residual in-context/assemblage. However the majority are all similarly only fairly worn and all should represent a contemporary discard deposit (although NB : it is worth noting that the purely flint-tempered element – as with a few other contexts – seems marginally more worn or fragmentary than the associated purely grogged or mixed-temper components.

Likely date : Initially - between c.1550-1350 BC

Context : 1887 (upper fill) - 2 sherds (weight : 2gms)

1 EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Small worn bodysherds – should be residual

Likely date : Residual

Context : 1888 'Pond' - 16 sherds (weight : 108gms)

1 EBA>MBA Urn grog-tempered sandy ware with sparse flint (c.1700-1600/1500 BC broad emphasis)

4 EBA Urn>MBA grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

8 EBA Urn>MBA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis; 5-6 same vessel)

3 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : The earliest entry is probably from a lug-handled vessel. It is moderate-sized, thick-walled, oxidised externally but severely worn – and should be residual in-context. The later material is all broadly contemporary, small>moderate-sized bodysherds and one simple upright tub/jar rim fragment (? decorated). The purely grog-tempered element is virtually entirely vesiculated, the mixed-temper component all with moderate unifacial wear.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1350 BC

Context : 1889 'Pond' lower fill - 3 sherds (weight : 2gms)

3 EBA Beaker grog-tempered silty ware (c.2300-1700 BC)

Comment : All bodysherds, all oxidized, all fairly worn with rounding edges, one with possible traces of linear cord or comb-decoration, one with possible traces of fingernail rustication.

Likely date : Between c.2300-1700 BC

Context : 1893 – 1sherd + scraps (weight : 5gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC)

Comment : All bodysherds, mostly small scraps but also one small element – near-fresh. Almost certainly not residual.

Likely date : Probably c.3700-3350 BC

Context : 1895 - 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)

1 EBA Urn>MBA flint-and-grog-tempered ware (c.1600/1500-1350 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd fairly heavy unifacial wear – need not be residual.

Likely date : Probably between c.1600-1350 BC

Context : 1902 - 20 sherds (weight : 114gms)

19 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC; 3 x same vessels)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : All bodysherds, most small or scrappy, a few fairly small, one moderate sized. None severely worn but partial unifacial wear on larger elements. Should be from a contemporary discard deposit. Later element has too profuse a temper habit to be certain it is Neolithic – and may be intrusive.

Likely date : c.3700-3350 BC

Context : 1903 - 144 sherds (weight : 1154gms)

144 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC; majority same vessel)

Comment : The majority of this context-assemblage consists of sherds from the same fineware bowl (with neat vertical tooled fluting internally) – small-fairly large rim-base (latter probably) sherds with only approximately 12 sherds from other vessels. Some of the elements from the same bowl are near-fresh but many rim and bodysherd elements carry a fairly marked degree of unifacial wear – sometimes internally, sometimes externally, indicating haphazard discard rather than specific placement. Some of the internal wear pattern may also be cleaning scour. An undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.3700-3350 BC

Context : 1904 - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000/3700-3350 BC)

Comment : Bodysherds, one scrap, one small, both fairly heavily worn bifacially

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 1911 - 5 sherds (weight : 55gms)

5 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Small-moderate sized bodysherds, moderately but not severely worn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.1150-1150 BC

Context: 1934 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 probable MN Peterborough-type Ware (Ebbsleet style, c.3350-2800 BC)

Comment : Small worn rim sherd, thin-walled, everted rim, fairly worn – may be residual

Likely date : If not residual – c.3350-2800 BC

Context: 1941 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1550 BC range)

Comment : Small highly worn bodysherd, grog content leached out.

Likely date : If not residual – c.2000-1550 BC

Context: 1949/1989 interface - 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

2 ? EBA Beaker grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2000-1700 BC)

Comment : One small, one fairly small, both fairly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 1949 top - 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)

3 ? EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1700 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Fragmentary bodysherds, fairly heavily worn.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 1950 base - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 EBA Beaker/Urn grog and sparse flint-tempered ware (c.2000-1700/1550 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, oxidized exteriors, fairly worn – but not necessarily residual.

Likely date : Probably between c.2000-1550 BC

Context: 1952 - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 EP flint and grog-tempered ware (slight preference EBA Beaker/Urn, c.2000-1500 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, fairly worn – one may be Beaker, one may be Urn.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.2000-1500 BC

Context: 1970 - 3 sherds (weight : 46gms)

3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : One small, two moderate-sized sherds including one rim element. All near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1150-1150 BC

Context: 1972 - 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1700 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, moderate unifacial wear, traces of probable rusticated decoration. May be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 1974 - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small, moderately worn, base sherd. Need not be severely residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 1975 - 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 EBA Urn grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2000-1550 BC range)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, buff exterior, reduced interior, only slightly worn – and probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.2000-1550 BC

Context: 1990 - 5 sherds (weight : 15gms)

4 probable EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1700 BC; 2-4 same vessel)

1 EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1550 BC)

Comment : First entry consists of 4 small bodysherds with moderate unifacial wear. Latter entry is a small bodysherd, only slightly worn, some grog leaching. Could be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.2000-1550 BC probably

Context: 1995 - 3 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 ? EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1700 BC)

1 ? LIA-ER fine sandy ware (c.25/50-100 AD)

Comment : First entry includes one base sherd, one bodysherd, base fairly heavily worn, other near-fresh. Latter entry is small, heavily worn and rounded and should be intrusive.

Likely date : If not residual - probably c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 2039 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

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

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not intrusive or residual possibly mid-late C2 AD

Context: 2045 - 8 sherds (weight : 40gms)

5 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA range, c.1550-600 BC)

2-3 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.400-300/200 BC emphasis)

Comment : The first entry consists of small fragmentary and worn elements in fairly coarsely tempered fabrics – and should be residual in-context. The MIA component includes two small bodysherds and a moderate-sized rim-neck sherd made with a different and finer tempering recipe. The rim element is from a fineware jar with bichrome decoration consisting of a single dark maroon band painted diagonally onto the neck over a bright orange fired surface. The band is probably part of a continuous chevron motif around the neck.

Likely date : Probably between c.400-300 BC

Context: 2073 - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; probably)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, with fairly heavy unifacial wear. Need not be residual.

Likely date : Possibly residual

Context: 2124 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EP flint-tempered ware (EN preference, c.4000-3350/1500 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small worn bodysherd, irregular coarse tempering.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2147 - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (EN or MBA-type preferences, c.4000-3350 or 1550-1150 BC alternatives)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, fairly worn

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 2152 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

1 LN>EBA Urn-type grog-tempered ware (no preferences, c.2600-1500 BC range)

1 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (slight LP preference, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : First entry is fairly small, fairly worn, grog content sub-leached, second is a small worn scrap.

Likely date : Uncertain – but context probably 2nd millennium BC

Context: 2155 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Small worn fineware bodysherd scrap- heavy unifacial damage internally.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 2158 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 MR grog-tempered sandy Native Coarse Ware (c.150-200/225 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small bifacially abraded bodysherd

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2189 - 3 sherds (weight : 4gms)

1 EP grog-tempered ware (slight preference EBA Urn, c.2800/2000-1500 BC emphasis)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA-plus preference range, c.1000-50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : EP element small, worn and split; Later material, small bodysherds, fairly fresh

Likely date : If not residual – possibly first millennium BC

Context: 2255 - 14 sherds (weight : 22gms)

22 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; some same vessel)

Comment : Small fragmentary scraps and small elements. All bodysherds – despite condition not seriously worn. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2265 - 6 sherds (weight : 34gms)

1 EP grog-tempered ware (slight LN preference (c.2800-2300/1500 BC emphasis probably; or EBA Urn)

1 EP grog-tempered ware (EBA Urn preference, c.2800/2000-1500 BC emphasis)

4 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 2 same vessel)

Comment : The purely grog-tempered component includes one small simple bowl rim sherd, highly wrn overall and one small neck sherd with partially leached grog content. Latter markedly fresher than

the potential LN element. Later MBA material includes two small (same vessel), 2 fairly small bodysherds, one worn overall – and possibly residual in-context, 3 with moderate unifacial wear. Should be from a contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2269 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EBA flint and grog-tempered ware (Beaker preference, c.2000-1700/1500 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2273 - 4 sherds (weight : 23gms)

4 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherds, two with fairly heavy bifacial wear, two with similar unifacial damage. Need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 2307 - 10 sherds (weight : 79gms)

7 EP or LP flint and grog-tempered ware (EBA or MBA/LBA transition preferences, c.2000-1500 or 1350-1150 BC alternatives, some same vessel)

3 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Difficult assemblage. First group consists of one heavily worn base sherd and remainder small worn bodysherds. Second consists of fresher material including one fairly large coarsely flint-tempered bodysherd. The first set are not obviously either Beaker or Urn – but could be. Alternatively they could be MBA/LBA dated and, although worn, intrusive. On balance the more worn material is considered to be earlier, and EBA, and residual in-context. MBA material could come from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2312 - 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA preference, c.1550-1350/50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small fairly worn conjoining bodysherds

Likely date : If not residual, possibly c.1500-1300 BC

Context: 2315 - 2 sherds (weight : 11gms)

2 EP/LP flint and grog-tempered ware (slight EBA Beaker preference, c.2000-1700/50 BC)

Comment : Moderate sized fairly worn bodysherds – despite condition, need not be residual
Likely date : If not residual – possibly c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 2336 - 3 sherds (weight : 70gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC; 2 ? same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, chipped but only slightly worn – should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Uncertain – but between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 2338 - 3 sherds (weight : 40gms)

3 EP>LP flint and grog-tempered ware (EBA Urn, MBA/LBA)

Comment : Fairly small conjoining elements, moderate bifacial wear, some leaching of grog content

On balance an MBA/LBA transition date is slightly preferred

Likely date : Uncertain – size suggests if residual - not seriously

Context: 2340 - 5 sherds (weight : 10gms)

5 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA-type preference, c.1550-1150/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherds.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 2345 - 12 sherds (weight : 180gms)

12 MIA flint and grog-tempered ware (c.400-300/200 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly large sized sherds, all conjoining, forming part-profile of angle-shouldered fineware bowl. Fairly fresh apart from interior which may, in part, be due to use-time cleaning. From an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Between c.400-300 BC

Context: 2363 - 5 sherds (weight : 8gms)

5 EBA Beaker grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : All small-fairly small elements, bodysherds, all fairly heavily worn. Includes one impress-decorated scrap. Quantity could suggest from a contemporary context.

Likely date : If not residual – c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 2376 - 5 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 EBA grog and sparse flint-tempered ware (LN>EBA preference range, probable c.2800/2000-1500 BC emphasis)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (no obvious preference, c.1500-50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : First entry consists of small moderately worn bodysherd scraps – and residual in-context. Second – small bodysherds, moderate unifacial wear, one sherd with a single incised line – possibly from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. Differences in wear not extreme and LP material could be MBA.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly c.1550-1350 BC or first millennium BC

Context: 2451 - 2 sherds (weight : 1gm)

2 EP flint-tempered ware (LN-EBA range, c.2800-1500 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small fairly heavily worn bodysherd scraps.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2475 - 2 sherds (weight : 15gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA-MLIA preference, c.1500/1000-50 BC emphasis)

1 ER-MR Canterbury pink-buff sandy ware (flagon, c.125-150/175 AD emphasis; probably intrusive)

Comment : First entry, moderate-sized bodysherd, fairly worn, moderate unifacial wear. Second, a small heavily worn bodysherd.

Likely date : If not residual, between c.1000-50 BC

Context: 2504 - 2 sherds (weight : 2gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.4000-50 BC)

1 EBA grog and flint-tempered ware (Beaker preference, c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

Comment : First entry small, fragmented and fairly heavily worn. Second, small, only slightly worn – and could be from a contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 2516 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 LP flint-tempered sandy ware (slight EIA-MLIA preference range, c.1550/1000-50 BC)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherd, fairly heavy bifacial wear.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2527 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

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

Comment : Small heavily worn, rounded, bodysherd.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 2545 - 8 sherds (weight : 61gms)

1 ? EP grog-tempered ware (Urn preference, c.2000-1500 BC; ? = Context 2769)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (EIA>MLIA preference range, c.1550/1000-50 BC emphasis)

6 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1175/1200-1225 AD; same vessel)

Comment : EP element is a very small but not seriously worn scrap – and looks remarkably like the material from Context 2769. LP element is small, and fairly worn. Both are residual in-context. The M material consists of near-fresh small-fairly large body and rim sherds, and are from a contemporary discard deposit..

Likely date : Between c.1175-1225 AD or very slightly later

Context: 2623 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EBA grog and flint-tempered ware (Beaker preference, c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small moderately worn bodysherd, need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual, c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 2633 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherds, one plain, one from a rusticated Beaker, first fairly worn overall, second only slightly with some unifacial wear. Could be from a contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 2639 - 7 sherds (weight : 20gms)

7 EBA grog and sparse flint-tempered ware (Urn preference, c.2000-1500 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, all with fairly heavy unifacial wear – and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.2000-1500 BC

Context: 2655 - 4 scraps (weight : 3gms)

4 EP silty ware, ? with grog tempering (LN>EBA range, slight Urn preference c.2800/2000-1500 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small horrible rotted scraps

Likely date : Uncertain – may be residual

Context: 2669 - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

2 ? EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

Comment : Small, worn, semi-split, fairly worn, some burred edges.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2701 - 3 sherds (weight : 3gms)

3 EBA Beaker grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : One very small, two small, bodysherds – latter with traces of impressed/worn comb decoration – and only moderately worn. Could come from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 2714 - 30 sherds plus scraps (weight : 476gms)

30 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; 2 x same vessels = Context 2771)

Comment : Fragmentary scraps, small, moderate and some large-sized elements, some conjoining sherds, one element with heavy edge burring and definitely residual in-context (or gathered up as part of same-time discard process), a few with partial; unifacial wear, most only slightly worn. Includes two bowl rims, one thin-walled fineware bowl with typical fluted tooled burnishing and 1-2 sherds with internal burnt food residues..

Likely date : c.4000-3350 BC

NB : 1-2 sherds with burnt food residues recommended for C-14 analysis

Context: 2720 - 6 sherds (weight : 10gms)

3 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

3 EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Beaker elements are small and worn. Urn elements are small-fairly small and near-fresh – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Between c.2000-1500 BC

Context: 2740 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small fairly bodysherd, overall fairly heavy wear.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2761 - 1 sherd (weight : 8gms)

1 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized bowl rim sherd, fairly heavily worn overall.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 2769 - 7 sherds (weight : 63gms)

7 EP grog-tempered ware (Urn preference, c.2000-1500 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small-moderate sized bodysherds from a coarsely grogged and thin-walled vessel decorated with wide-spaced cross-hatching. Some internal grog leaching - ? from use – exterior of all sherds fairly worn. From an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.2000-1500 BC

Context: 2771 - 21 sherds plus scraps (weight : 322gms)

21 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; 2 x same vessels = Context 2714)

Comment : Fragmentary scraps, small moderate and a few large-sized elements, some conjoining sherds, a few with partial; unifacial wear, most only slightly worn. Includes two bowl rims and 1-2 sherds with internal burnt food residues..

Likely date : c.4000-3350 BC

NB : 1-2 sherds with burnt food residues possibly recommendable for C-14 analysis

Context: 2780 - 6 sherds (weight : 12gms)

1 EBA Beaker flint and grog-tempered ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis)

5 EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC; most same vessel)

Comment : Beaker sherd is small and fairly heavily worn, Urn elements are also small but have moderate unifacial wear only – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably between c.2000-1500 BC

Context: 2801 - 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)

3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC emphasis; 2 same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, one coarseware, same-vessel elements from a fineware bowl/jar with multiple incised horizontal lines framing – originally – a band of dot-and-ring stamped decoration.

Likely date : Between c.1350-1150 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 2802 - 1 sherd (weight : 10gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c/1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Moderate-sized fineware bodysherd – chipped and with unifacial wear.

Likely date : Uncertain – but Later Prehistoric probably

Context: 2811-? Cut number = Cut 2793, top fill - 4 sherds (weight : 3gms)

4 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.4000-300/50 BC emphasis probably)

Comment : Three small scraps might be EN – and are more worn than the largest element – but could be later. Larger sherd probably Later Prehistoric.

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 2827 - 3 sherds (weight : 72gms)

3 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly large bodysherds, all rather heavily worn overall with severe internal unifacial damage.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2828 - 11 sherds (weight : 74gms)

9 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 5-6 same vessel)

2 ?MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC)

Comment : Mostly small fairly worn (unifacially) bodysherds but including two larger moderate-sized elements – one with partial unifacial damage. The later-dated elements are uncertainly allocated, small and fairly worn. Although a rather fragmentary assemblage – quantity and size suggests need not be residual.

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC or slightly later

Context: 2839 - 4 sherds (weight : 7gms)

4 MBA-type flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350/1150 BC)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd elements.

Likely date : Possibly residual

Context: : 2842 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 EBA Beaker grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2100-1900/1800 BC emphasis probably; same vessel)

Comment : Small conjoining bodysherds with zoned comb-tooth decoration, one sherd edge slightly burred – need not necessarily be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.2100-1800 BC

Context: 2847 - 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference, c.1550-1150/600 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherds, slightly worn – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 2862 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.4000-3350 or c.1550-1150 BC)

1 EBA Beaker grog-tempered ware with sparse flint-temper (c.2300/2000-1700 BC)

Comment : First entry is small and rather fragmentary but not heavily worn – and could be MBA-type.

The Beaker element is small with traces of comb-tip decoration, is chipped but not heavily worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual or intrusive possibly between c.2000-1700 BC or slightly earlier.

Context: 2872 - 1 sherd (weight : 41gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized rim sherd, rim top and side with finger-tip decoration. Moderately worn – may be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : C.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2876 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Split, only slightly worn bodysherd – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC probably

Context: 2881 - 4 sherds (weight : 27gms)

4 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 3 same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, same-vessel elements with heavy overall abrasion, one small element fresher. Need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2901 - 27 sherds (weight : 80gms)

27 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (slight c.1550/1350-1150 BC emphasis preference; 1-2 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly small bodysherds including a number from one or two thin-walled fineware vessels, several larger medium-sized elements. A few small elements with burring edges or moderate unifacial wear that may be residual in-context, rest fairly fresh. One markedly in-curving 'hooked-rim jar' type rim suggests dating applied.

Likely date : Possibly c.1350-1150 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 2902 - 35 sherds (weight : 262gms)

35 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Small-fairly small mostly bodysherds, fineware and coarseware elements including an offset shoulder from a Globular Urn. Assemblage includes elements with both heavy bifacial wear and some in near-fresh condition. From a context that may have been open some time before final seal.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2905 - 4 sherds (weight : 8gms)

4 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherds, rather fragmentary but not fairly fresh – and could be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Possibly c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2909 - 2 sherds (weight : 148gms)

2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : One moderate-sized fineware type shoulder sherd, one large thick-walled coarseware jar bodysherd. Both only slightly worn and should be from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2915 - 35 sherds (weight : 546gms)

28 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; 3-4 same vessels)

6 EN silty ware with organic inclusions (c.4000-3350 BC; same vessel)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (slight MBA preference, c.1550-1350/1150 BC emphasis; intrusive)

Comment : Mostly small-moderate sized sherds but including several examples large same-vessel elements. Three plain bowls represented by rim elements. Small quantity of smaller elements fairly worn and probably residual in-context (or included when bulk deposited), remainder only slightly worn or near-fresh – and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context. The MBA element is fairly small, near-fresh and should be intrusive – either originally or as a bi-product of px processing.

Likely date : c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 2949 - 8 sherds (weight : 58gms)

8 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 3 same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, some with finger-tip decoration – the 3 same-vessel elements with comb-tip impressions. All sherds slightly worn, 2-3 with fairly heavy unifacial wear. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 2957 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherds, one coarseware, one fineware – the latter from a Globular Urn or jar/bowl with a band of multiple horizontally combed lines. Both slightly worn – but condition suggests unlikely to be residual – or seriously so.

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 2991 - 9 sherds (weight : 106gms)

9 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; some same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly large body and base sherds – all fairly heavily worn, unifacially or bifacially – but probably from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3004 - 1 sherd (weight : 6gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Small heavily worn bodysherd from a thick-walled vessel.

Likely date : May be residual.

Context: 3011 - 15 sherds (weight : 141gms)

15 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Same-vessel elements are small and all with unifacial damage. One large jar rim sherd is near-fresh – as is a small fineware bowl/jar rim. From an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3012 - 3 sherds (weight : 87gms)

3 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : One fairly large, two small sherds, one rim scrap, rest body – only slightly worn – from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3020 - 22 sherds (weight : 187gms)

22 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; 2-3 x same vessels)

Comment : Small-moderate-sized sherds, some with moderate unifacial wear, some fairly fresh. Definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 3024 - 32 sherds (weight : 341gms)

27 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC; 2-3 x same vessels)

5 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC; 4 probable, same vessel = surface finds)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small bodysherds, with a few moderate or fairly large-sized elements also present. Rather fragmentary and worn, some purely flint-tempered elements split. Varying wear pattern, some with fairly heavy bifacial or unifacial wear, some fresher and only moderately worn. Latter includes two fineware class bodysherds with burnt food/carbon residues – one from a bowl with a post-firing hole bored through bodywall. Those marked as 'surface finds' could be transferred from an MIA context

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC or slightly earlier

NB = 2 sherds recommended for C-14 analysis of internal burnt food or soot deposits.

Context: 3039 - 10 sherds (weight : 16gms)

10 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC range, some same vessel)

Comment : Mostly small fairly fragmentary worn scraps.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 3042 - 4 sherds (weight : 22gms)

4 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 3 same vessel)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, all with heavy bifacial or part bifacial wear. Should still be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3093 - 2 sherds (weight : 24gms)

2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range; same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, only slightly chipped, probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 3095 - 14 sherds (weight : 316gms)

12 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC; 5 same vessel)

2 MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small-rather fragmentary large sized elements, the latter from the base of a large thick-walled jar. Some sherds split and some, including larger elements have variable slight, partial or heavy unifacial damage. The mixed temper MBA/LBA elements both share moderate unifacial damage. Should all be from an undisturbed broadly contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 3097 - 68 sherds (weight : 881gms)

38 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC; 3 x same vessels)

29 MBA/LBA transition flint and grog-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC; 2-3 x same vessels)

Comment : Mostly small-fairly small elements, some moderate and fairly large-sized sherds. All in a fairly similar moderately worn condition except that the purely flint-tempered material is rather more fragmentary or split than the mixed-temper material. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 3101 - 1 sherd (weight : 38gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Fairly large bodysherd from small-diameter tub-like vessel with fairly heavy unifacial wear. Probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3107 - 3 sherds (weight : 7gms)

3 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherds, two split but only slightly worn. Need not be residual.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3111 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Fairly small fineware class bodysherd, partial unifacial wear otherwise fairly fresh – need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1500-600 BC

Context: 3112 - 5 sherds (weight : 37gms)

1 ? EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC)

3 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550/1350-1150 BC)

Comment : First entry is from a thin-walled vessel with much its grog content partially leached out and near-total loss of interior surface. The MBA-type material includes one moderate-sized heavily worn jar lug fragment which is likely to be residual in-context. Remainder are small fineware elements including one from a finely decorated combed/incised and ring-stamp decorated bowl.

Likely date : c.1350-1150 BC or slightly earlier

Context: 3131 - 1 sherd (weight : 19gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, fairly heavy internal unifacial wear. Need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3132 - 3 sherds (weight : 21gms)

3 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds moderate external unifacial wear. Need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3148 - 8 sherds (weight : 29gms)

8 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Small fairly heavily worn coarseware bodysherds, but including one small near-fresh fineware element.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3158 - 2 sherds (weight : 9gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA preference range, c.1550-1150/600 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherds, ne with heavy unifacial damage (may be a base sherd with profuse basal grit skin), ne near-fresh. Need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – possibly between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 3166 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Small thick-walled bodysherd, fairly heavy unifacial wear – need not necessarily be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3170 - 3 sherds (weight : 12gms)

3 MR grog-tempered sandy Native Coarse Ware (c.175/200-250 AD emphasis probably; same item)

Comment : Small conjoining sherds from a larger vessel sherd, re-worked into an ovoid shape. Edges on 3 sides are rounded, either deliberately to provide rounded ? polishing edge – or has become so as a bi-product of either polishing/crushing/grinding processes.

NB : This item should be small finded

Likely date : Uncertain – but probably Mid Roman

Context: 3200 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

1 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference EN, c.4000-3350 BC)

1 EBA Beaker grog-tempered ware with sparse flint-temper (c.2000-1700 BC)

Comment : First entry is small and more heavily worn than Beaker element. Latter is slightly larger with moderate unifacial wear.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual possibly between c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 3232 - 2 sherds (weight : 17gms)

2 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Fairly small bodysherds, only slightly worn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 3247 - 13 sherds (weight : 46gms)

1 ? EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

1 ? LN>EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (no preferences, c.2800-1500 BC)

11 MIA flint-tempered ware (c.400-300/200 BC emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : The potential EN element is small, split and fairly worn. The potential LN>EBA element is small, chipped and only slightly worn with some leaching of grog content. It is decorated with 3-4 scored/combed lines. Although this type of decoration does occur on EMIA.MIA vessels, the fabric is atypical and an EP placement more likely. These two elements should be residual in-context. The MIA sherds are all small-fairly small and, apart from some chipping and occasional partial unifacial damage – are all near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Probably between c.400-300 BC

Context: 3349 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherd with decoration consisting of a group of multiple incised/scored lines.
Fairly worn.

Likely date : Uncertain – but probably broadly Later Prehistoric

Context: 3368 - 8 sherds (weight : 11gms)

8 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherd elements, 1-2 heavily worn, rest moderately.

Likely date : If not residual – probably c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3270 - 1 sherd (weight : 11gms)

1 EP>LP flint and grog-tempered ware (EBA Beaker or MBA/LBA transition preferences, c.2000-1700 or 1350-1150 BC alternatives)

Comment : Single moderate-sized plain bodysherd from a fairly thin-walled vessel with fairly heavy unifacial damage externally, slightly worn internally. Firing trends suggest an EBA Beaker placement more likely.

Likely date : Probably c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 3305 - 11 sherds (weight : 28gms)

11 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no real preferences, c.4000-3350 or 1550-1150 BC alternatives probably)

Comment : Grotty fragmentary small lumps.

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 3346 - 1 sherd (weight : 38gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Moderate-sized coarseware bodysherd, moderate unifacial wear internally, only slightly worn externally. Need not be residual.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3378 - 1 sherd (weight : 1gm)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA-EIA preference range, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 3385 - 2sherds (weight : 10gms)

2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware bodysherd, and scrap, near-fresh – and probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3390 - 3 sherds (weight : 8gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherds, one heavily worn overall and, technically, residual in-context, one fairly worn, one near-fresh but chipped.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 3392 - 43 sherds (weight : 349gms)

43 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; some same vessels)

Comment : Fragmentary assemblage of mostly small-moderate-sized elements, many with unifacial wear indicating exposure before final seal. Definitely from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3403 - 1 sherd (weight : 12gms)

1 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware bucket-jar rim, slightly worn.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3421 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MBA-EIA preference range, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, fairly worn.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 3423 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-50 BC range)

1 ER Canterbury sandy ware (c.75-125/150 AD emphasis)

Comment : First entry is a very heavily abraded scrap and residual in-context. The ER element is a medium-diameter jar rim sherd, small and rather worn.

Likely date : If not residual – broadly C2 AD

Context: 3446 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

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

Comment : Small low-fired comb-finished jar bodysherd, only slightly worn. Need not be residual

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

Context: 3448 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 EN>LP flint-tempered ware (slight LP preference, c.4000/1550-50 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small but not severely worn bodysherd.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly post-c.1500 BC

Context: 3450 - 4 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 EP grog-tempered ware (slight EBA Urn preference, c.2000-1550 BC; probably same vessel)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-50 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Potential EP elements are scraps and heavily abraded with grog content leached out. LP elements are small bodysherds but near-fresh – and need not be residual.

Likely date : Uncertain – probably broadly Later Prehistoric

Context: 3454 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

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

Comment : Small jar neck sherd, fairly heavy unifacial wear.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 3456 - 1 sherd (weight : 14gms)

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

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, fairly worn, slightly burring sherd edges – need not be seriously residual.

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

Context: 3458 - 2 sherds (weight : 6gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>MBA/LBA transition preference, c.1550-1150/600 emphasis)

Comment : Small fairly worn bodysherds.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly residual

Context: 3459 - 3 sherds (weight : 19gms)

1 EBA Beaker grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2100-1900/1800 BC emphasis probably; residual)

2 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : EBA element is small, only moderately worn but with burring sherd edges – and is definitely residual in-context. MBA material is larger, fairly small, and near-fresh and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3469 - 3 sherds (weight : 7gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600 BC)

Comment : Two small split elements, one small coarseware bodysherd – slightly worn but not necessarily residual.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 3476 - 5 sherds (weight : 31gms)

5 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC; 3 same vessel)

Comment : Fairly small coarseware bodysherds, none seriously worn – probably from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3480 - 6 sherds (weight : 43gms)

1 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; residual)

5 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Earliest entry a moderate-sized bowl rim, tempered with irregularly graded flint and fairly worn overall – markedly more so than later mostly near-fresh elements – and certainly residual in-context. MBA material small-fairly small shoulder and body sherds.

Likely date : Probably c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3482 - 2 sherds (weight : 19gms)

2 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600/50 BC emphasis – for larger sherd)

Comment : One small heavily worn scrap (which may be Early Neolithic), one moderate-sized bodysherd, slightly worn. Size and condition suggests need not be residual.

Likely date : Probably between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 3485 - 12 sherds (weight : 35gms)

12 LP flint-tempered ware (MBA>EIA preference range, c.1550-600/50 BC)

Comment : Small-fairly small bodysherds, mostly medium-thick walled coarsewares, several thin-walled fineware elements. Most only slightly or moderately worn, 1-2 with fairly severe unifacial damage. Should be from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : Uncertain – probably between c.1550-600 BC

Context: 3486 – mixed context - 14 sherds (weight : 77gms)

14 MBA flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350 BC)

Comment : Mostly small, a few moderate-sized elements, mostly bodysherds – 1-2 rather worn, bulk fairly fresh and from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : c.1550-1350 BC

Context: 3492 - 3 sherds (weight : 4gms)

1 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-50 BC range)

1 ER fine sandy ware (c.75/100-150 AD emphasis probably)

1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered sandy ware (c.125-150/175 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : All small bodysherd scraps – the LP element less worn than the Roman – latter with heavy bifacial wear.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not intrusive, ? Post-Roman

Context: 3493 - 10 sherds (weight : 48gms)

3 probable EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; 2 same vessel)

1 ? EP profusely chalk-tempered ware (slight EBA Urn preference (c.2000-1550 BC)

6 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC)

Comment : Potential EN elements are small but near-fresh or only slightly worn – and have ill-sorted fairly coarse-grade tempering. If correctly allocated, condition suggests directly derived from a feature cut by Later Prehistoric activity. The EBA Urn allocation is very uncertain – but possible. The sherd is moderate-sized but abraded with burred sherd edges and partial leaching of chalk content. MBA-type material consists of small to fairly small-sized elements, two small rather worn, remainder only moderately/slightly worn – and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. One thick-walled jar rim scrap confirms allocation.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC ? cutting Neolithic feature

Context: 3514 - 4 sherds (weight : 19gms)

1 ? EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC)

2 ? EBA Beaker flint-tempered silty ware (c.2000-1700 BC)

1 ? EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1550 BC)

Comment : These identifications are rather uncertain. However, if correct it is worth noting that, in relation to the potential Beaker elements, the EN sherd is small, has fairly heavy unifacial wear and burred sherd edges – and could therefore be residual in-context. The Beaker-type elements are fairly small but although rather battered markedly less worn than the latter. One is rather heavily tempered (for Beaker) but its oxidized exterior carries traces of finger-pinched decoration – and could therefore be from a rusticated Beaker. The smaller element has more normal Beaker-type bitone firing. The possible EBA Urn element s small, split and unifacially worn but with a near-fresh interior surface. If broadly contemporary with the possible Beaker material, its condition is a bi-product of fabric type.

Likely date : Uncertain – possibly between c.2000-1600 BC

Context: 3516 - 1 sherd (weight : 16gms)

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

Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, fairly heavily worn bifacially, several edges burring..

Likely date : Residual

Context: 3518 - 1 scrap (weight : >1gm)

1 EP or LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.4000-50 BC)

Comment : Small worn flake.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 3520 - 2 sherds (weight : 5gms)

2 EBA Urn grog-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC; same vessel)

Comment : One small, one fairly small – smaller element split, larger slightly burred edges but not really seriously worn and – could be from an undisturbed contemporary context..

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual between c.2000-1500 BC

Context: 3522 - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 MBA>MBA/LBA flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1550-1150 BC range)

Comment : Small coarseware bodysherd, chipped and rather worn.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 3529 - 3 sherds (weight : 11gms)

3 EP flint-tempered ware (EN-MN or EBA preferences, c.4000-2800 or 2000-1700 BC; 2 ? same vessel)

Comment : Small bodysherds, one with possible traces finger-pinched decoration. Body walls rather too thick for Beaker. Fairly heavy unifacial wear ne decorated sherd, others worn or scrappy.

Likely date : Probably EN, probably residual

Context: 3561 - 7 sherds (weight : 40gms)

1 EBA Beaker grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2300-2000/1800 BC emphasis possibly)

6 EBA Urn grog and flint-tempered ware (c.2000-1500 BC; same vessel)

Comment : Beaker element a small bodysherd with traces rusticated decoration. Urn material fragmentary with fairly small elements from a thick-walled poorly-fired vessel with exterior surfaces all sherds with fairly heavy unifacial wear and interiors fairly fresh. One sherd has traces of cord-impressed decoration.

Likely date : Uncertain – if not residual between c.2000-1500 BC

Context: 3538 - 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)

3 EBA Beaker flint-tempered silty ware (c.2300/2000-1700 BC emphasis probably; 2 same vessel)

Comment : One fairly small, two scraps, two different vessels probably represented, former from a rusticated Beaker – fairly fresh, slight burring of sherd edges – need not be residual.

Likely date : Probably between c.2000-1700 BC

Context: 3684 - 11 sherds (weight : 88gms)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1200/1225-1250 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1225/1250-1275 AD emphasis)

2 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

3 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1300/1325-1375 AD emphasis probably)

2 LM Wealden-type buff moderately sandy ware with iron oxide inclusions (c.1475-1500/1525 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Sweepings or an accreted deposit consisting of variably small-moderate sized elements, all pre-c.1475 AD elements fairly worn, latest near-fresh – and representing final-phase discards.

Likely date : c.1475-1525 AD or slightly later

Context: 3686 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

2 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1450/1475-1500 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Small conjoining bodysherds, near-fresh – probably from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit.

Likely date : c.1475-1525 AD – or slightly earlier

Context: 3722 - 3 sherds (weight : 2gms)

3 EP>LP flint-tempered ware (no preference)

Comment : Worn bodysherd scraps

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 3762 - 3 sherds (weight : 2gms)

3 LP flint-tempered ware (no real preference, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small bodysherd scraps, slightly worn

Likely date : Uncertain

Context: 3766 – top chalky fill - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 EM Canterbury shell-tempered sandy ware (c.1125/1150-1175 AD emphasis)

Comment : Battered cooking-pot rim sherd, fairly small, worn.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 3850 - 1 sherd (weight : 3gms)

1 M>LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1350-1375/1400 AD probable emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd, slightly chipped, some edge wear.

Likely date : If not residual – c.1350-1400 AD or slightly later

Context: 3856 - 14 sherds (weight : 119gms)

14 MBA>MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1150 BC; 2 x same vessels)

Comment : Small-moderate sized bodysherds, one element with weak offset-shoulder profile, some slight external partial uniface wear, from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 3915 - 58 sherds (weight : 585gms)

58 EN flint-tempered ware (c.4000-3350 BC; 3-4 x same vessels)

Comment : Small-fairly large sherds, mostly small-fairly small, a few split or with heavy uni- or bifacial wear are likely to be residual in-context, or were, as part of a sweepings deposit. Four bowl rims present – including one part-profile. Definitely from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. One coarsware element with part post-firing perforation.

Likely date : c.4000-3350 BC

Context: 3934 - 3 sherds (weight : 3gms)

EP>LP flint-tempered ware (slight preference LP, c.1550-50 BC)

Comment : Small fragmentary bodysherd scraps, fairly worn – need not be residual.

Likely date : Later Prehistoric

Context: 3951 - 1 sherd (weight : >1gm)

1 ?EP silty ware (slight preference EBA Beaker, c.2300-1700 BC range)

Comment : Worn scrap.

Likely date : Probably residual

Context: 3978 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)

2 PM Kentish red earthenware (c.1600-1700/1725 AD emphasis)

Comment : Small conjoining bodysherds from handled mug or bowl. Some edge wear.

Likely date : Broadly mid-C17 AD-plus

Context: 3987 - 2 sherds (weight : 25gms)

2 LS-EM ? NFR/Flanders profusely shell-tempered ware (c.950/1050-1150 AD probable emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Bodysherds, one moderate-sized, one small, slightly chipped and worn otherwise near-fresh – probably from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. Continental attribution slightly uncertain but due to profuse shell fabric component. Dating based on fairly thick body walls but large diameter.

Likely date : Possibly between c.1050-1150 AD - or slightly later

Context: 4163 - 11 sherds (weight : 72gms)

3 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1400-1450/1475 AD; same vessel)

3 LM ? Canterbury-type slightly sandy fine earthenware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD; same vessel)

5 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1475/1500-1525 AD; 4 same vessel = Context 4164)

Comment : Fairly small-moderate sized elements, earliest rather chipped and worn. The fine earthenware – although technologically later-dated than the last entry, are all rather worn - although this may be because they were the latest arrivals into-context, this fabric type is recorded from Canterbury as occurring within the last quarter of the C15 AD. The last entry fragments are all near-fresh and very hard-fired, as with final-phase (c.1475/1500-1525 AD Tyler Hill products).

Likely date : c.1500-1525 AD or slightly later

Context: 4164 - 7 sherds (weight : 16gms)

1 EM Canterbury sandy ware (c.1050-1150 AD range)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill shell-dusted sandy ware (c.1225-1250/1275 AD emphasis)

1 M Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1250-1300/1325 AD emphasis)

1 LM ? Canterbury-type slightly sandy fine earthenware (c.1475-1525/1550 AD)

3 LM Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware (c.1475/1500-1525 AD; 2 same vessel = Context 4163)

Comment : EM and M dated elements are fairly heavily worn – and residual in-context - compared with the LC15-EC16 AD component.

Likely date : c.1500-1525 AD or slightly later

Context: 4159 - 1 sherd (weight : 7gms)

1 MBA-MBA/LBA transition flint-tempered ware (c.1550-1350/1150 BC emphasis)

Comment : Small bodysherd with traces single row of finger-tip impressions. Worn with fairly heavy edge burring.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.1550-1150 BC

Context: 4265 - 5 sherds (weight : 33gms)

5 EP>LP grog-tempered ware (EBA Urn or MLIA 'Belgic'-style - no real preference, c.2000-1500 BC or c.125-50 BC alternatives; same vessel)

Comment : Bodysherds, worn and rather fragmentary. EBA potential due to coarse rather hackly grog content. May be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : Uncertain

15 APPENDIX 2 – ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DATA

Table 10 Sample Contents

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample volume (L)	100% processed
CLD14	1	1029	Primary Fill of Neolithic Pit [1030]	580	100%
CLD14	2	1059	Fill of Pit [1058]	30	100%
CLD14	3	1095	Fill of Neolithic Pit [1096]	40	100%
CLD14	4	1120	Fill of Linear [1121]	20	100%
CLD14	5	1133	Fill of Linear [1134]	20	75%
CLD14	6	1141	Fill of Linear [1142]	20	100%
CLD14	7	1234	Fill of Linear Terminus [1235]	20	100%
CLD14	8	1242	Fill of Pit [1243]	30	100%
CLD14	9	1260	Upper Fill of Linear [1262]	20	75%
CLD14	10	1280	Upper Fill of Linear [1282]	20	100%
CLD14	11	1342	Fill of Pit [1351]	30	100%
CLD14	12	1350	Fill of Pit [1338]	30	100%
CLD14	13	1353	Fill of Linear [1354]	20	75%
CLD14	14	1379	Upper Fill of Neolithic Pit [1380]	135	100%
CLD14	15	1384	Fill of Linear [1385]	20	75%
CLD14	16	1390	Fill of Pit [1391]	30	100%
CLD14	17	1426	Primary Fill of Pit [1380]	30	100%
CLD14	18	1445	Fill of Linear Terminus [1446]	20	75%
CLD14	19	1466	Fill of Linear [1467]	20	100%
CLD14	20	1485	Fill of Linear [1484]	20	75%
CLD14	21	1520	Fill of Curvilinear [1521]	20	75%
CLD14	22	1533	Fill of Neolithic pit [1534]	30	100%
CLD14	23				Missing
CLD14	24	1543	Fill of Linear [1544]	20	75%
CLD14	25	1560	Burnt Basal Material in Neolithic Pit [1380]	60	100%
CLD14	26	1571	Fill of Linear [1572]	20	75%
CLD14	27	1572	Fill of Outer Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1576]	30	75%
CLD14	28	1779	Fill of Outer Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1576]	30	100%
CLD14	29	1590	Fill of Linear Terminus [1591]	20	100%
CLD14	30	1621	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	30	100%
CLD14	31	1649	Fill of Linear Terminus [1650]	20	75%
CLD14	32	1677	Fill of Pit [1678]	30	100%
CLD14	33	1692	Fill of Pit [1691]	30	100%
CLD14	34	1757	Urned Cremation (Processed by ARS Ltd)		
CLD14	35	1762	Fill Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	75%
CLD14	36	1763	Fill of Neolithic Pit [1764]	40	100%
CLD14	37	1768	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	100%
CLD14	38	1774	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	100%
CLD14	39	1777	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	75%
CLD14	40	1781	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	100%

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
CLD14	41	1783	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	100%
CLD14	42	1786	Upper Fill of Neolithic Pit [1788]	29	100%
CLD14	43				Missing
CLD14	44				Missing
CLD14	45	1852	Fill of Post Hole [1853]	10	100%
CLD14	46	1858	Fill of Ring Ditch Barrow 1 [1860]	20	100%
CLD14	47	1861	Fill of Ring Ditch Barrow 1 [1860]	20	75%
CLD14	48	1867	Fill of Ring Ditch Barrow 1 [1860]	20	100%
CLD14	49	1869	Fill of Ring Ditch Barrow 1 [1860]	20	100%
CLD14	50	1875	Fill of Ring Ditch Barrow 1 [1860]	20	75%
CLD14	51	1876	Fill of Pit [1877]	10	100%
CLD14	52	1885	Scattered Cremation		Missing
CLD14	53	1886	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	100%
CLD14	54	1888	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	100%
CLD14	55	1893	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	100%
CLD14	56	1895	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch (Barrow 2) [1622]	20	100%
CLD14	57	1902	Upper Fill of Neolithic Pit [1905]	70	100%
CLD14	58	1903	Secondary Fill of Neolithic pit [1905]	50	75%
CLD14	59	1904	Primary Fill of Neolithic Pit [1905]	30	100%
CLD14	60	2655	Degraded Neolithic Pottery		See Pot Assess.
CLD15	61	1933	Fill of Linear [1934]	20	100%
CLD15	62	1945	Fill of Pit [1946]	30	100%
CLD15	63	1947	Fill of Pit [1948]	30	100%
CLD15	64	1950	Fill of Linear [1951]	20	100%
CLD15	65	1952	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [1955]	20	100%
CLD15	66	1953	Secondary Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [1955]	20	100%
CLD15	67	1954	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch [1955]	20	75%
CLD15	68	1960	Fill of Post Hole [1961]	10	100%
CLD15	69	1962	Fill of Pit [1963]	30	100%
CLD15	70	1964	Fill of Post Hole [1965]	10	100%
CLD15	71	1974	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [1979]	20	100%
CLD15	72	1980	Fill of Linear Terminus [1981]	20	75%
CLD15	73	1989	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch 1[1949]	20	100%
CLD15	74	1990	Secondary Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [1992]	20	100%
CLD15	75	1993	Fill of Pit [1994]	30	100%
CLD15	76	1999	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2001]	20	100%
CLD15	77	2000	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch 1[2001]	20	100%
CLD15	78	2008	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2011]	20	75%
CLD15	79	2021	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2022]	20	100%
CLD15	80	2031	Primary Fill of Barrow 3 [2030]	20	100%
CLD15	81	2066	Fill of Stake Hole [2067]	10	100%
CLD15	82	2068	Cremated Bone in Pit [2070]	30	100%
CLD15	83	2069	Fill of Pit [2070]	20	100%
CLD15	84	2080	Primary Fill of Linear [2078]	20	100%
CLD15	85	2089	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2056]	20	75%
CLD15	86	2096	Secondary Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2058]	20	100%
CLD15	87	2105	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch 1[2052]	20	100%

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
CLD15	88	2116	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch [2052]	20	100%
CLD15	89	2118	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2053]	20	100%
CLD15	90	2124	Secondary Fill of Ring Ditch [2053]	20	75%
CLD15	91	2134	Fill of Linear [2135]	20	100%
CLD15	92	2159	Fill of Linear [2157]	20	100%
CLD15	93	2182	Fill of Pit [2178]	30	100%
CLD15	94	2204	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2196]	20	100%
CLD15	95	2221	Main Fill of Barrow 3 [2223]	20	100%
CLD15	96	2224	Upper Fill of Barrow 3 [2223]	20	100%
CLD15	97	2232	Main Fill of Barrow 3 [2230]	20	100%
CLD15	98	2233	Primary Fill of Barrow 3 [2230]	20	100%
CLD15	99	2238	Upper Fill of Barrow 3 [2237]	20	75%
CLD15	100	2239	Main Fill of Barrow 3[2237]	20	100%
CLD15	101	2240	Primary Fill of Barrow 3 [2237]	20	100%
CLD15	102	2247	Main Fill of Barrow 3[2246]	20	100%
CLD15	103	2254	Primary Fill of Barrow 3 [2251]	20	100%
CLD15	104	2256	Main Fill of Barrow 3[2258]	20	100%
CLD15	105	2259	Upper Fill of Barrow [2258]	20	100%
CLD15	106	2269	Upper Fill of Barrow 3 [2270]	20	100%
CLD15	107	2273	Upper Fill of Barrow 3[2274]	20	100%
CLD15	108	2287	Primary Fill of Barrow 3 [2288]	20	75%
CLD15	109	2298	Upper Fill of Barrow 3 [2304]	20	75%
CLD15	110	2302	Main Fill of Barrow 3 [2304]	20	100%
CLD15	111	2303	Primary Fill of Barrow 3 [2304]	20	100%
CLD15	112	2312	Upper Fill of Barrow 3 [2030]	20	100%
CLD15	113	2314	Main Fill of Barrow 3 [2030]	20	100%
CLD15	114	2328	Fill of Post Hole [2329]	10	100%
CLD15	115	2334	Fill of Pit [2335]	30	100%
CLD15	116	2345	Primary Fill of Pit [2341]	15	50%
CLD15	117	2347	Fill of Linear [2348]	20	100%
CLD15	118	2359	Primary Fill of Rectangular Monument [2353]	20	100%
CLD15	119	2362	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [2353]	20	75%
CLD15	120	2367	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [2352]	20	100%
CLD15	121	2372	Primary Fill of Pit [2355]	15	100%
CLD15	122	2377	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [2376]	20	100%
CLD15	123	2389	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [2351]	20	100%
CLD15	124	2392	Primary Fill of Rectangular Monument [2351]	20	100%
CLD15	125	2416	Primary Fill of Rectangular Monument [2405]	20	75%
CLD15	126	2425	Upper Fill of Linear [2431]	20	100%
CLD15	127	2429	Primary Fill of Linear [2431]	20	100%
CLD15	128	2444	Upper Fill of Linear Terminus [2438]	20	100%
CLD15	129	2447	Fill of Linear Terminus [2448]	20	100%
CLD15	130	2451	Upper Fill of Linear [2454]	20	100%
CLD15	131	2453	Primary Fill of Linear [2454]	20	100%
CLD15	132	2470	Fill of Linear [2467]	20	100%
CLD15	133	2472	Fill of Post Hole [2468]	10	100%

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
CLD15	134	2485	Upper Fill of Linear Terminus [2489]	20	100%
CLD15	135	2504	Fill of Linear [2500]	20	75%
CLD15	136	2507	Upper Fill of Linear [2499]	20	100%
CLD15	137	2510	Main Fill of Linear [2499]	20	100%
CLD15	138	2514	Primary Fill of Linear [2499]	20	100%
CLD15	139	2558	Upper Fill of Linear [2559]	20	75%
CLD15	140	2574	Fill of Post Pipe [2572]	10	50%
CLD15	141	2577	Fill of Post Pipe [2575]	20	100%
CLD15	142	2601	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [2598]	20	75%
CLD15	143	2602	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [2598]	20	100%
CLD15	144	2620	Primary Fill of Rectangular Monument [2619]	20	100%
CLD15	145	2621	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [2619]	20	100%
CLD15	146	2623	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [2619]	20	75%
CLD15	147	2625	Primary Fill of Pit [2624]	30	100%
CLD15	148	2630	Primary Fill of Rectangular Monument [2629]	20	100%
CLD15	149	2632	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [2629]	20	100%
CLD15	150	2635	Primary Fill of Rectangular Monument [2634]	20	100%
CLD15	151	2642	Secondary Fill of Linear terminus [2640]	20	100%
CLD15	152	2646	Main Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2644]	20	100%
CLD15	153	2648	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2644]	20	100%
CLD15	154	2652	Tertiary Fill of Linear [2437]	20	100%
CLD15	155	2660	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2659]	20	100%
CLD15	156	2661	Main Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2659]	20	75%
CLD15	157	2666	Main Fill of Ring Ditch [2664]	20	75%
CLD15	158	2669	Primary Fill of Pit [2656]	15	100%
CLD15	159	2669	Primary Fill of Pit [2656]	85	100%
CLD15	160	2676	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2657]	20	100%
CLD15	161	2683	Main Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2657]	20	100%
CLD15	162	2686	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2658]	20	100%
CLD15	163	2695	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2672]	20	75%
CLD15	164	2701	Main Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2672]	20	100%
CLD15	165	2702	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch [2672]	20	100%
CLD15	166	2712	Fill of Linear [2713]	20	100%
CLD15	167	2714	Upper Fill of Neolithic Pit [2715]	150	25%
CLD15	168	2720	Upper Fill of Barrow 4 [2717]	20	100%
CLD15	169	2730	Main Fill of Barrow 4 [2717]	20	100%
CLD15	170	2731	Primary Fill of Barrow 4 [2717]	20	100%
CLD15	171	2733	Primary Fill of Barrow 4 [2716]	20	75%
CLD15	172	2740	Upper Fill of Barrow 4 [2716]	20	75%
CLD15	173	2770	Primary Fill of Neolithic Pit [2715]	60	25%
CLD15	174	2771	Primary Fill of Neolithic Pit [2715]	135	100%
CLD15	175	2772	Primary Fill of Barrow 4 [2719]	20	100%
CLD15	176	2779	Main Fill of Barrow 4 [2719]	20	100%
CLD15	177	2781	Primary Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2670]	20	100%

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
CLD15	178	2792	Upper Fill of Pit [2790]	30	100%
CLD15	179	2794	Fill of Linear [2793]	20	100%
CLD15	180	2798	Tertiary Fill of Pit [2795]	15	100%
CLD15	181	2802	Upper Fill of Pit [2795]	20	100%
CLD15	182	2809	Main Fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2671]	20	100%
CLD15	183	2810	Upper Fill of Ring Ditch [2671]	20	75%
CLD15	184	2814	Primary Fill of Pit [2656]	20	100%
CLD15	185	2824	Upper Fill of Curvilinear [2820]	20	100%
CLD15	186	2827	Fill of Pit [2825]	30	100%
CLD15	187	2839	Upper Fill of Linear [2837]	20	100%
CLD15	188	2846	Tertiary Fill of Linear [2844]	20	100%
CLD15	189	2862	Fill of Pit [2936]	15	100%
CLD15	190	2865	Fill of Pit [2936]	15	100%
CLD15	191	2872	Fill of Pit [2871]	30	100%
CLD15	192	2883	Primary Fill of Pit [2882]	15	100%
CLD15	193	2901	Primary Fill of Pit/Structure [2900]	30	100%
CLD15	194	2902	Upper Fill of Pit/Structure [2900]	30	100%
CLD15	195	2919	Upper Fill of Linear [2793]	20	75%
CLD15	196	2921	Upper Fill of Curvilinear [2920]	20	75%
CLD15	197	2923	Fill of Post Hole [2922]	10	100%
CLD15	198	2946	Floor of Neolithic Pit [2715]	90	100%
CLD15	199	2976	Tertiary Fill of Pit [2973]	15	100%
CLD15	200	2991	Fill of Post Hole [2991]	10	100%
CLD15	201	3014	Fill of Linear [3013]	20	100%
CLD15	202	3016	Fill of Linear [3015]	20	100%
CLD15	203	3024	Fill of Pit [3025]	80	100%
CLD15	204	3132	Tertiary Fill of Curvilinear [3094]	20	100%
CLD15	205	3147	Upper Fill of Pit [3133]	20	100%
CLD15	206	3148	Upper Fill of Curvilinear [3149]	20	100%
CLD15	207	3215	Upper Fill of Curvilinear [3216]	20	100%
CLD15	208	3224	Upper Fill of Post Hole [3226]	20	100%
CLD15	209	3360	'Charcoal' Layer of Neolithic Pit [2914]	10	100%
CLD15	210	3363	Secondary Fill of Neolithic Pit [2914]	40	100%
CLD15	211	3364	Primary Fill of Neolithic Pit [2914]	30	100%
CLD15	212	3372	Fill of Pit [3372]	30	100%
CLD15	213	3382	Upper Fill of Linear [3384]	20	100%
CLD15	214	3405	Upper Fill of Pit [3406]	20	100%
CLD15	215	3438	Fill of Linear [3439]	20	100%
CLD15	216	3446	Fill of Linear Terminus [3447]	20	100%
CLD15	217	3458	Upper Fill of Linear [3460]	20	100%
CLD15	218	3459	Primary Fill of Linear [3460]	20	100%
CLD15	219	3474	Primary Fill of Linear [3475]	20	75%
CLD15	220	3480	Upper Fill of Pit [3486]	100	100%
CLD15	221	3480	Upper Fill of Pit [3486]	100	25%
CLD15	222	3481	Fill of Pit [3486]	30	100%
CLD15	223	3482	Tertiary Fill of Pit [3486]	20	100%
CLD15	224	3483	Secondary Fill of Pit [3486]	55	100%
CLD15	225	3484	Secondary Fill of Pit [3486]	40	100%
CLD15	226	3485	Primary Fill of Pit [3486]	160	25%
CLD15	227	3493	Fill of Pit [3494]	100	100%
CLD15	228	3512	Upper Fill of Linear [3513]	20	75%

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
CLD15	229	3518	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [3518]	20	100%
CLD15	230	3522	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [3523]	20	100%
CLD15	231	3526	Primary Fill of Linear [3515]	20	100%
CLD15	232	3529	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [3530]	20	100%
CLD15	233	3533	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [3534]	20	100%
CLD15	234	3538	Upper Fill of Linear [3539]	20	100%
CLD15	235	3541	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [3540]	20	100%
CLD15	236	3547	Primary Fill of Linear [3539]	20	100%
CLD15	237	3549	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [3548]	20	100%
CLD15	238	3552	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [3553]	20	100%
CLD15	239	3556	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [3543]	20	75%
CLD15	240	3566	Primary Fill of Rectangular Monument [3528]	20	100%
CLD15	241	3572	Primary Fill of Rectangular Monument [3540]	20	100%
CLD15	242	3578	Primary Fill of Rectangular Monument [3525]	20	100%
CLD15	243	3585	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [3555]	20	100%
CLD15	244	3592	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [3528]	20	100%
CLD15	245	3609	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument	20	100%
CLD15	246	3617	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [3625]	20	100%
CLD15	247	3630	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument	20	100%
CLD15	248	3642	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument	20	100%
CLD15	249	3654	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [3656]	20	100%
CLD15	250	3655	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [3656]	20	75%
CLD15	251	3667	Main Fill of Rectangular Monument [3669]	20	75%
CLD15	252	3668	Upper Fill of Rectangular Monument [3669]	20	100%
CLD15	253	3676	Fill of Linear [3677]	20	100%
CLD15	254	3688	Upper Fill of Pit [3689]	30	100%
CLD15	255	3700	Primary Fill of Pit [3703]	20	100%
CLD15	256	3702	Upper Fill of Pit [3703]	30	100%
CLD15	257	3712	Upper Fill of Linear [3710]	20	75%
CLD15	258	3753	Fill of Pit [3754]	30	100%
CLD15	259	3872	Fill of Linear [3873]	20	75%
CLD15	260	3915	Fill of Post Hole [3916]	50	100%
CLD15	261	3915	Fill of Post Hole [3916]	65	100%
CLD15	262				Missing
CLD15	263				Missing

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
CLD15	264	3951	Upper Fill of Linear [3953]	20	75%
CLD15	265	4095	Upper Fill of Linear [4107]	20	75%
CLD15	266	4175	Upper Fill of Hollow [4138]	40	100%
CLD15	267	4176	Primary Fill of Hollow [4138]	30	100%
CLD15	268	4182	Fill of Pit [4159]	30	100%
CLD15	269	4198	Fill of Post Hole [4200]	10	100%
CLD15	270	4259	Upper Fill of Pit [4262]	20	100%
CLD15	271	4265	Fill of Terminus [4266]	15	100%
CLD15	272	4311	Upper Fill of Hollow [4313]	40	75%
HDD-EX-18	1	36	Upper Fill of Pit [37]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	2	56	Secondary Fill of Pit [37]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	3	80	Primary Fill of Pit [37]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	4	10	Upper Fill of Pit [11]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	5	48	Upper Fill of Pit [49]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	6	67	Fill of Pit [68]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	7	137	Primary Fill of Pit [49]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	8	150	Fill of Pit [151]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	9	97	Secondary Fill of Pit [11]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	10	246	Tertiary Fill of Pit [11]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	11	226	Poss. Cremation	40	100%
HDD-EX-18	12	89	Primary Fill of Terminus [90]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	13	101	Fill of Terminus [102]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	14	237	Fill of Ditch [162]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	15	239	Primary Fill of Ditch [240]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	16	69	Fill of Ditch [70]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	17	71	Fill of [72]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	18	331	Fill of [330]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	19	73	Fill of [74]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	20	85	Fill of [86]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	21	189	Fill of [190]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	22	247	Fill of [248]	30	100%

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
HDD-EX-18	23	249	Fill of [250]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	24	251	Fill of [252]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	25	343	Fill of [342]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	26	320	Fill of [322]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	27	313	Fill of [314]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	28	317	Fill of [314]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	29	337	Fill of [314]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	30	7	Secondary Fill of [9]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	31	8	Primary Fill of [9]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	32	3	Fill of Ditch [4]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	33	5	Fill of Ditch [6]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	34	205	Secondary Fill of [11]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	35	357	Fill of Pit [358]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	36	363	Fill of Pit [11]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	37	114	Upper Fill of [115]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	38	113	Primary Fill of [115]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	39	263	Fill of [266]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	40	264	Fill of [266]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	41	265	Fill of [266]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	42	204	Fill of Pit [11]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	43	370	Fill of Terminus [369]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	44	367	Fill of Ditch [366]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	45	154	Fill of Ring-Ditch Terminus [155]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	46	178	Fill of Ring-Ditch Terminus [179]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	47	205	Fill of Pit [11]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	48	382	Secondary Fill of Ditch [384]	20	100%

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
HDD-EX-18	49	375	Primary Fill of Pit [11]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	50	138	Secondary Fill of Ring-Ditch Terminus [182]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	51	139	Primary Fill of Ring-Ditch Terminus [182]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	52	245	Primary Fill of Pit [119]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	53	430	Fill of Gully [427]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	54	418	Fill of Pit [419]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	55	245	Fill of Pit [119]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	56	355	Fill of Ditch [356]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	57	170	Fill of Ring-Ditch [173]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	58	171	Fill of Ring-Ditch [173]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	59	375	Primary Fill of Pit [11]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	60	534	Fill of [536]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	61	542	Modern Animal Burial	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	62	535	Modern Animal Burial	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	63	577	Fill of Ditch [578]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	64	563	Upper Fill of Pit [564]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	65	590	Upper Fill of Pit [589]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	66	547	Fill of Gully [546]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	67	622	Fill of Gully [621]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	68	601	Fill of Gully [602]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	69	537	Fill of Pit [538]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	70	639	Fill of Ditch [640]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	71	583	Fill of Gully [584]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	72	559	Fill of Gully [561]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	73	330	Fill of Pit [531]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	74	920	Cremation Urn (with ARS)	10	100%

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
HDD-EX-18	75	900	Primary Fill of Ditch [901]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	76	923	Secondary Fill of Ditch [901]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	77	765	Fill of Ditch Terminus [764]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	78	795	Fill of Ditch [796]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	79	807	Fill of Pit [808]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	80	788	Fill of Ditch Terminus [789]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	81	815	Secondary Fill of Ditch [813]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	82	805	Fill of Pit [806]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	83	890	Fill of Post Hole [891]	5	100%
HDD-EX-18	84	841	Fill of [842]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	85	888	Fill of Ditch Terminus [889]	15	100%
HDD-EX-18	86	847	Fill of [849]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	87	849	Fill of [850]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	88	799	Fill of Ditch Terminus [800]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	89	912	Secondary Fill of Ditch [909]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	90	860	Fill of Ditch [859]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	91	845	Fill of Terminus [846]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	92	953	Fill of	50	100%
HDD-EX-18	93	955	Fill of	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	94	116	Fill of	50	100%
HDD-EX-18	95	963	Fill of	50	100%
HDD-EX-18	96	962	Fill of	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	97	970	Fill of Pit [971]	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	98	976	Fill of Pit / Post Hole [977]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	99	981	Fill of	30	100%
HDD-EX-18	100	131	Fill of Pit [68]	30	100%

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>100% processed</i>
HDD-EX-18	101	135	Fill of Pit [49]	60	100%
HDD-EX-18	102	132	Fill of Pit [68]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	103	56	Secondary Fill of Pit [37]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	104	133	Fill of Pit [68]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	105	80	Primary Fill of Pit [37]	40	100%
HDD-EX-18	106	10	Upper Fill of Pit [11]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	107	424	Fill of Pit [11]	20	100%
HDD-EX-18	108	1047	Fill of Post Hole [1041]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	109	1050	Fill of Post Hole [1044]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	110	1054	Fill of Post Hole [1053]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	111	1010	Fill of Post Hole [1071]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	112	1080	Fill of Post Hole [1081]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	113	1090	Fill of Post Hole [1089]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	114	1095	Fill of Post Hole [1094]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	115	1100	Fill of Post Hole [1101]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	116	1067	Fill of Pit [1061]	10	100%
HDD-EX-18	117	1102	Primary Fill of Pit [1061]	20	100%

Table 11 Plant Remains in Samples

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
CLD14	1	1030	Primary fill Neolithic Pit [1030]	580	340	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	2	1	3	3
CLD14	2	1059	Fill of Pit [1058]	30	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD14	3	1095	Fill of Neolithic Pit [1096]	40	61	2	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	0	1	2
CLD14	4	1120	Fill of Linear [1121]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
CLD14	5	1133	Fill of Linear [1134]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD14	6	1141	Fill of Linear [1142]	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
CLD14	7	1234	Fill of Linear Terminus [1235]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD14	8	1242	Fill of Pit [1243]	30	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
CLD14	9	1260	Upper fill of Linear [1262]	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
CLD14	10	1280	Upper fill of Linear [1282]	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD14	11	1342	Fill of Pit [1351]	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
CLD14	12	1350	Fill of Pit [1338]	30	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
CLD14	13	1353	Fill of Linear [1354]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD14	14	1379	Upper fill of Neolithic Pit [1380]	9	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	1	3	-
CLD14	15	1384	Fill of Linear [1385]	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD14	16	1390	Fill of Pit [1391]	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
CLD14	17	1426	Primary fill of Pit [1380]	2	50	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
CLD14	18	1445	Fill of Linear Terminus [1446]	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD14	19	1466	Fill of Linear [1467]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD14	20	1485	Fill of Linear [1484]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
CLD14	21	1520	Fill of Curvilinear [1521]	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD14	22	1533	Neolithic Pit [1534]	2	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
CLD14	24	1543	Fill of Linear [1544]	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD14	25	1560	Base of Pit [1380]	4	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
CLD14	26	1571	Fill of Linear [1572]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
CLD14	27	1572	Fill of Outer Ring Ditch [1576] Barrow 2	30	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
CLD14	28	1779	Fill of Outer Ring Ditch [1576] Barrow 2	30	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD14	29	1590	Fill of Terminus [1591]	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	
CLD14	30	1621	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
CLD14	31	1649	Fill of Linear Terminus [1650]	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD14	32	1677	Fill of Pit [1678]	30	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	
CLD14	33	1692	Fill of Pit [1691]	30	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
CLD14	35	1762	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	30	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
CLD14	36	1763	Fill of Neolithic Pit [1764]	40	43	1	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	
CLD14	37	1768	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
CLD14	38	1774	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD14	39	1777	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	
CLD14	40	1781	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
CLD14	41	1783	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	
CLD14	44	1786	Upper fill Neolithic Pit [1788]	29	160	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	
CLD14	45	1852	Fill of Post Hole [1853]	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
CLD14	46	1858	Fill of Ring Ditch [1860] Barrow 1	20	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	
CLD14	47	1861	Fill of Ring Ditch [1860] Barrow 1	20	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
CLD14	48	1867	Fill of Ring Ditch [1860] Barrow 1	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2
CLD14	49	1869	Fill of Ring Ditch [1860] Barrow 1	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
CLD14	50	1875	Fill of Ring Ditch [1860] Barrow 1	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
CLD14	51	1876	Fill of Pit [1877]	7	10	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
CLD14	53	1886	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD14	54	1888	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD14	55	1893	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
CLD14	56	1895	Fill of Inner Ring Ditch [1622] Barrow 2	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD14	57	1902	Upper fill Neolithic Pit [1905]	70	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	3
CLD14	58	1903	Fill of Neolithic Pit [1905]	48	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD14	59	1904	Primary fill of Neolithic Pit[1905]	28	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3
CLD15	61	1933	Fill of Linear [1934]	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CLD15	62	1945	Fill of Pit [1946]	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	63	1947	Fill of Pit [1948]	30	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD15	64	1950	Fill of Linear [1951]	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	65	1952	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 1 [1955]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
CLD15	66	1953	Secondary fill of Ring Ditch 1 [1955]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	68	1960	Fill of Post Hole [1961]	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	69	1962	Fill of Pit [1963]	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
CLD15	70	1964	Fill of Post Hole [1965]	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	71	1974	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 1 [1979]	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
CLD15	72	1980	Fill of Terminus [1981]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	73	1989	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 1 [1949]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains				Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
CLD15	74	1990	Secondary fill of Ring Ditch 1 [1992]	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	75	1993	Fill of Pit [1994]	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	
CLD15	76	1999	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2001]	20	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
CLD15	78	2008	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2011]	20	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	
CLD15	81	2066	Fill of Stake Hole [2067]	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	
CLD15	82	2068	Cremated Bone in Pit [2070]	31	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	3	
CLD15	83	2069	Main fill of Pit [2070]	22	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	3	
CLD15	85	2089	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2056]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	86	2096	Secondary fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2058]	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	87	2105	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2052]	20	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	
CLD15	90	2124	Secondary fill of Ring Ditch 1 [2053]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	91	2134	Fill of Linear [2135]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	
CLD15	92	2159	Fill of Linear [2157]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	93	2182	Fill of Pit [2178]	30	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	
CLD15	95	2221	Main fill of Ring Ditch [2223] Barrow 3	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	96	2224	Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2223] Barrow 3	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	
CLD15	99	2238	Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2237] Barrow 3	20	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	
CLD15	100	2239	Main fill of Ring Ditch [2237] Barrow 3	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	102	2247	Main fill of Ring Ditch [2246] Barrow 3	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	105	2259	Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2258] Barrow 3	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	106	2269	Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2270] Barrow 3	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
CLD15	107	2273	Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2274] Barrow 3	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
CLD15	109	2298	Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2304] Barrow 3	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
CLD15	112	2312	Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2230] Barrow 3	20	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2
CLD15	113	2314	Main fill of Ring Ditch [2230] Barrow 3	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	114	2328	Fill of Post Hole [2329]	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	115	2334	Fill of Pit [2335]	30	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
CLD15	116	2345	Primary fill of Pit [2341]	12	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	3	-
CLD15	117	2347	Fill of Linear [2348]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	118	2359	Primary fill of Rect. Monument [2353]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	119	2362	Main fill of Rect. Monument [2353]	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	120	2367	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [2352]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2
CLD15	121	2372	Primary fill of Pit [2355]	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	122	2377	Main fill of Rect. Monument [2376]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	123	2389	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [2351]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
CLD15	126	2428	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [2431]	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2
CLD15	128	2444	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [2438]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-1
CLD15	129	2447	Fill of Terminus [2448]	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	130	2451	Upper fill of Linear [2454]	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	131	2453	Primary fill of Linear [2454]	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	132	2470	Fill of Linear [2467]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
CLD15	133	2472	Fill of Post Hole [2468]	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	134	2485	Upper fill of Linear Terminus [2489]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	135	2504	Fill of Linear [2500]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CLD15	136	2507	Upper fill of Linear [2499]	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains				Grain tissue	Charred seeds				Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds				Modern root/rhizomes
CLD15	137	2510	Main fill of Linear [2499]	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	138	2514	Primary fill of Linear [2499]	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	139	2558	Upper fill of Linear [2559]	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2		
CLD15	140	2574	Fill of Post Pipe [2572]	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	2		
CLD15	141	2577	Fill of Post Pipe [2575]	23	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	2		
CLD15	142	2601	Main fill of Rect. Monument [2598]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	143	2602	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [2598]	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1		
CLD15	145	2621	Main fill of Rect. Monument [2619]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	146	2623	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [2619]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2		
CLD15	147	2625	Upper fill of Pit [2624]	30	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
CLD15	151	2642	Secondary fill of Linear Terminus [2640]	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	152	2646	Main fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2644]	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	153	2648	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2644]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2		
CLD15	154	2652	Tertiary fill of Linear [2437]	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	155	2660	Primary fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2659]	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	156	2661	Main fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2659]	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	157	2666	Main fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2664]	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	158	2669	Primary fill of Pit [2656]	15	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	159	2669	Primary fill of Pit [2656]	85	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	161	2683	Main fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2657]	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	162	2686	Main fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2658]	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
CLD15	165	2702	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2672]	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2		
CLD15	166	2712	Fill of Linear [2713]	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1		
CLD15	167	2714	Upper fill of Neolithic Pit [2715]	152	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1		
CLD15	168	2720	Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2717] Barrow 4	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3		

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
CLD15	169	2730	Main fill of Ring Ditch [2717] Barrow 4	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	171	2733	Primary fill of Ring Ditch [2716] Barrow 4	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	172	2720	Upper fill of Ring Ditch [2716] Barrow 4	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	
CLD15	173	2770	Primary fill of Neolithic Pit [2715]	61	10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
CLD15	174	2771	Primary fill of Neolithic Pit [2715]	137	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2	
CLD15	175	2772	Primary fill of Ring Ditch [2719] Barrow 4	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	176	2779	Main fill of Ring Ditch [2719] Barrow 4	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	177	2781	Primary fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2670]	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	178	2792	Upper fill of Pit [2790]	30	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	
CLD15	181	2802	Upper fill of Pit [2795]	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	182	2809	Main fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2671]	20	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	183	2810	Upper fill of Ring Ditch 2 [2671]	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	
CLD15	184	2814	Primary fill of Pit [2656]	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	
CLD15	185	2824	Upper fill of Curvilinear [2820]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
CLD15	186	2827	Fill of Pit [2825]	30	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	187	2839	Upper fill of Linear [2837]	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	
CLD15	189	2862	Fill of Pit [2936]	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	190	2865	Fill of Pit [2936]	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	
CLD15	191	2872	Fill of Pit [2871]	30	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	192	2883	Primary fill of Pit [2882]	15	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	193	2901	Primary fill of Pit/Structure [2900]	30	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	194	2902	Upper fill of Pit/Structure [2900]	30	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	4	
CLD15	195	2919	Fill of Linear [2793]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
CLD15	198	2946	Floor of Neolithic Pit [2715]	92	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	199	2976	Tertiary fill of Pit [2973]	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	201	3014	Fill of Linear [3013]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	202	3016	Fill of Linear [3015]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
CLD15	203	3024	Fill of Pit [3025]	78	100	2	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	
CLD15	204	3132	Tertiary fill of Curvilinear [3094]	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
CLD15	205	3147	Upper fill of Pit [3133]	20	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
CLD15	206	3148	Upper fill of Curvilinear [3149]	20	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	
CLD15	207	3215	Upper fill of Curvilinear [3216]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
CLD15	208	3224	Upper fill of Post Hole [3226]	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	209	3360	'Charcoal' Layer of Neolithic Pit [2914]	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	
CLD15	210	3363	Secondary fill of Neolithic Pit [2914]	40	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	
CLD15	211	3364	Primary fill of Neolithic Pit [2914]	30	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
CLD15	212	3372	Fill of Pit [3372]	30	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	213	3132	Upper fill of Linear [3384]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
CLD15	214	3405	Upper fill of Pit [3406]	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
CLD15	215	3438	Fill of Linear [3439]	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
CLD15	216	3446	Fill of Linear Terminus [3447]	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
CLD15	217	3458	Upper fill of Linear [3460]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	
CLD15	218	3459	Primary fill of Linear [3460]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	219	3474	Primary fill of Linear [3475]	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	220	3480	Fill of Pit [3486]	100	100	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	3	1
CLD15	221	3480	Fill of Pit [3486]	100	40	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	
CLD15	222	3481	Fill of Pit [3486]	31	20	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	
CLD15	223	3482	Fill of Pit [3486]	21	30	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	
CLD15	224	3483	Fill of Pit [3486]	54	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains			Grain tissue	Charred seeds			Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
						1	1	2		1	1	3						1	1	2	
CLD15	225	3484	Fill of Pit [3486]	4	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	2	
CLD15	226	3485	Fill of Pit [3486]	168	5	1	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3
CLD15	227	3493	Fill of Pit [3494]	102	15	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	3	2	1	3	3
CLD15	228	3512	Upper fill of Linear [3513]	20	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2
CLD15	230	3458	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [3523]	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	232	3529	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [3530]	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
CLD15	233	3533	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [3534]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	234	3538	Upper fill of Linear [3539]	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	235	3541	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [3540]	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
CLD15	237	3549	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [3548]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	238	3552	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [3553]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
CLD15	239	3556	Main fill of Rect. Monument [3543]	20	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	243	3585	Main fill of Rect. Monument [3555]	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	244	3585	Main fill of Rect. Monument [3528]	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD15	246	3617	Main fill of Rect. Monument [3625]	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	249	3654	Main fill of Rect. Monument [3656]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	251	3667	Main fill of Rect. Monument [3669]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	252	3668	Upper fill of Rect. Monument [3669]	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
CLD15	253	3676	Fill of Linear [3677]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
CLD15	254	3688	Upper fill of Pit [3689]	30	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD15	255	3700	Primary fill of Pit [3703]	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	256	3702	Upper fill of Pit [3703]	30	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
CLD15	257	3712	Upper fill of Linear [3710]	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CLD15	258	3753	Fill of Pit [3758]	30	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
CLD15	259	3872	Fill of Linear [3873]	20	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	260	3915	Fill of Pit [3916]	56	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	3	2
CLD15	261	3915	Fill of Pit [3916]	65	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	1
CLD15	271	4265	Fill of Terminus [4266]	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
CLD15	272	4311	Upper Fill of Hollow [4313]	40	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

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HDD18	1	36	Upper Fill of Pit [37]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	2	56	Secondary Fill of Pit [37]	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	3	80	Primary Fill of Pit [37]	10	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	4	10	Upper Fill of Pit [11]	30	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	5	48	Upper Fill of Pit [49]	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
HDD18	6	67	Fill of Pit [68]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	7	137	Primary Fill of Pit [49]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	8	150	Fill of Pit [151]	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	9	97	Secondary Fill of Pit [11]	30	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	10	246	Tertiary Fill of Pit [11]	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	11	226	Poss. Cremation	40	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	12	89	Primary Fill of Terminus [90]	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	13	101	Fill of Terminus [102]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
HDD18	14	237	Fill of Ditch [162]	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	15	239	Primary Fill of Ditch [240]	30	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	16	69	Fill of Ditch [70]	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	17	71	Fill of [72]	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
HDD18	18	331	Fill of [330]	30	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	19	73	Fill of [74]	30	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2					
HDD18	20	85	Fill of [86]	30	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	21	189	Fill of [190]	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	22	247	Fill of [248]	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	23	249	Fill of [250]	30	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	24	251	Fill of [252]	30	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	25	343	Fill of [342]	30	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	26	320	Fill of [322]	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2					
HDD18	27	313	Fill of [314]	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
HDD18	28	317	Fill of [314]	30	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
HDD18	29	337	Fill of [314]	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					

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HDD18	30	7	Secondary Fill of [9]	30	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	31	8	Primary Fill of [9]	30	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	32	3	Fill of Ditch [4]	30	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	33	5	Fill of Ditch [6]	30	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	34	205	Secondary Fill of [11]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	35	357	Fill of Pit [358]	20	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-				
HDD18	36	363	Fill of Pit [11]	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	37	114	Upper Fill of [115]	30	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	38	113	Primary Fill of [115]	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	39	263	Fill of [266]	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	40	264	Fill of [266]	30	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	41	265	Fill of [266]	30	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
HDD18	42	204	Fill of Pit [11]	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	43	370	Fill of Terminus [369]	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	44	367	Fill of Ditch [366]	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
HDD18	45	154	Fill of Ring-Ditch Terminus [155]	30	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	46	178	Fill of Ring-Ditch Terminus [179]	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	47	205	Fill of Pit [11]	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	48	382	Secondary Fill of Ditch [384]	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	49	375	Primary Fill of Pit [11]	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	50	138	Fill of Ring-Ditch Terminus [182]	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	51	139	Fill of Ring-Ditch Terminus [182]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	52	245	Primary Fill of Pit [119]	30	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-				
HDD18	53	430	Fill of Gully [427]	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	2				
HDD18	54	418	Fill of Pit [419]	30	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	55	245	Fill of Pit [119]	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				
HDD18	56	355	Fill of Ditch [356]	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3				
HDD18	57	170	Fill of Ring-Ditch [173]	20	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
HDD18	58	171	Fill of Ring-Ditch [173]	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2				

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains				Grain tissue				Charred seeds				Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds				Modern root/rhizomes										
HDD18	59	375	Primary Fill of Pit [11]	30	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	60	534	Fill of [536]	30	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	61	542	Modern Animal Burial	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
HDD18	62	535	Modern Animal Burial	30	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	63	577	Fill of Ditch [578]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	64	563	Upper Fill of Pit [564]	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	65	590	Upper Fill of Pit [589]	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	66	547	Fill of Gully [546]	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	67	622	Fill of Gully [621]	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	68	601	Fill of Gully [602]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	69	537	Fill of Pit [538]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	70	639	Fill of Ditch [640]	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	71	583	Fill of Gully [584]	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDD18	72	559	Fill of Gully [561]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDD18	73	330	Fill of Pit [531]	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	74	920	Cremation Urn (with ARS)	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDD18	75	900	Primary Fill of Ditch [901]	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDD18	76	923	Secondary Fill of Ditch [901]	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDD18	77	765	Fill of Ditch Terminus [764]	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	78	795	Fill of Ditch [796]	15	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	79	807	Fill of Pit [808]	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDD18	80	788	Fill of Ditch Terminus [789]	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	81	815	Secondary Fill of Ditch [813]	15	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDD18	82	805	Fill of Pit [806]	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDD18	83	890	Fill of Post Hole [891]	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	84	841	Fill of [842]	15	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	85	888	Fill of Ditch Terminus [889]	15	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	86	847	Fill of [849]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HDD18	87	849	Fill of [850]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Phase	Sample	Fill	Sample Description	Bulk sample vol.(L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charred grains				Charred seeds				Charred nutshell	Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds				Modern root/rhizomes
HDD18	88	799	Fill of Ditch Terminus [800]	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	89	912	Secondary Fill of Ditch [909]	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	90	860	Fill of Ditch [859]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	91	845	Fill of Terminus [846]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	92	953	Fill of	50	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	93	955	Fill of	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	94	116	Fill of	50	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	95	963	Fill of	50	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	96	962	Fill of	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
HDD18	97	970	Fill of Pit [971]	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	98	976	Fill of Pit / Post Hole [977]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	99	981	Fill of	30	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	100	131	Fill of Pit [68]	30	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	101	135	Fill of Pit [49]	60	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	102	132	Fill of Pit [68]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	2	
HDD18	103	56	Secondary Fill of Pit [37]	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	104	133	Fill of Pit [68]	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	105	80	Primary Fill of Pit [37]	40	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	106	10	Upper Fill of Pit [11]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
HDD18	107	424	Fill of Pit [11]	20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	108	1047	Fill of Post Hole [1041]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	109	1050	Fill of Post Hole [1044]	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	110	1054	Fill of Post Hole [1053]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	111	1010	Fill of Post Hole [1071]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	112	1080	Fill of Post Hole [1081]	10	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
HDD18	113	1090	Fill of Post Hole [1089]	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	114	1095	Fill of Post Hole [1094]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	115	1100	Fill of Post Hole [1101]	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
HDD18	116	1067	Fill of Pit [1061]	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample vol.(L)</i>	<i>Flot vol. (ml)</i>	<i>Charred grains</i>			<i>Grain tissue</i>			<i>Charred seeds</i>			<i>Charred nutshell</i>	<i>Twig fragments</i>	<i>Roundwood fragments</i>	<i>Charcoal >4mmØ</i>	<i>Charcoal <4mmØ</i>	<i>Dried waterlogged Seeds</i>			<i>Modern root/rhizomes</i>
HDD18	117	1102	Primary Fill of Pit [1061]	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	

Key: ab = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100; div = diversity[1=low1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate 5-10,3= high; pres= preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible);

Table 12 Faunal remains in Samples

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>Burnt bone (ml)</i>	<i>Unburnt claw</i>	<i>Unburnt animal bone</i>	<i>Beetle fragments (ml)</i>	<i>Earthworm cocoons</i>	<i>Terrestrial mollusca (ml)</i>	<i>Marine mollusca (ml)</i>	<i>Ceciliodes acicula (Müller)</i>
CLD14	1	1030	Primary fill Neolithic Pit [1030]	580	5	-	2	-	2	2	1	1
CLD14	14	1379	Upper fill of Neolithic Pit [1380]	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
CLD14	25	1560	Base of Pit [1380]	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
CLD14	42	1786	Upper fill Neolithic pit [1788]	29	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
CLD14	51	1876	Large Pit [1877]	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
CLD14	57	1902	Upper fill Neolithic Pit [1905]	70	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
CLD14	58	1903	Neolithic Pit [1905]	48	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
CLD14	59	1904	Primary fill of Pit [1905]	28	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
CLD15	81	2066	Fill of Stake Hole [2067]	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
CLD15	82	2068	Cremated bone in Pit [2070]	31	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
CLD15	158	2669	Primary fill of Pit [2656]	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
CLD15	116	2345	Primary fill of Pit [2341]	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
CLD15	140	2574	Fill of Post Pipe [2572]	12	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
CLD15	141	2577	Fill of Post Pipe [2575]	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
CLD15	159	2669	Primary fill of Pit [2656]	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
CLD15	173	2771	Primary fill of Neolithic Pit [2715]	137	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
CLD15	189	2862	Fill within Pit [2936]	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
CLD15	227	3493	Fill of Pit [3494]	101.5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
CLD15	220	3480	Fill of Pit [3486]	100	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
CLD15	222	3481	Fill of Pit [3486]	31	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2
CLD15	223	3482	Fill of Pit [3486]	21	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
CLD15	224	3483	Fill of Pit [3486]	54	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
CLD15	225	3484	Fill of Pit [3486]	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
CLD15	226	3485	Fill of Pit [3486]	168	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
CLD15	221	3480	Fill of Pit [3486]	100	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
CLD15	260	3915	Fill of Pit [3916]	56	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
CLD15	261	3915	Fill of Pit [3916]	65	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
CLD15	271	4265	Fill of Terminus [4266]	14	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Key: ab = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100

Table 13 Inorganic -geological Remains in Samples

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L)</i>	<i>Angular unburnt flint (ml)</i>	<i>Chalk (ml)</i>	<i>Rounded unburnt flint (ml)</i>	<i>Sub-angular unburnt flint (ml)</i>
CLD14	25	1560	Base of Pit [1380]	4			1	
CLD14	58	1903	Neolithic Pit [1905]	48		5		
CLD15	81	2066	Fill of Stake Hole [2067]	7	15			
CLD15	82	2068	Cremated Bone in Pit [2070]	31		5		
CLD15	83	2069	Main fill of Pit [2070]	22	2			
CLD15	140	2574	Fill of Post Pipe [2572]	12	10			5
CLD15	156	2669	Primary fill of Pit [2656]	15		2		
CLD15	189	2862	Fill within Pit [2936]	12			5	
CLD15	220	3480	Fill of Pit [3486]	100	1		50	
CLD15	222	3481	Fill of Pit [3486]	31	20	10		
CLD15	223	3482	Fill of Pit [3486]	21		5		
CLD15	226	3485	Fill of Pit [3486]	168	2	5		
CLD15	227	3493	Fill of Pit [3494]	101.5		5	10	
CLD15	261	3915	Fill of Pit [3916]	65	20			
CLD15	271	4265	Fill of Terminus [4266]	14		5		

Key: ab = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100

<i>Phase</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Sample Description</i>	<i>Bulk sample volume (L.)</i>	<i>Burnt flint (ml)</i>	<i>Pot (number of fragments)</i>	<i>Flint flakes? (ml)</i>	<i>Flint blades (number)</i>	<i>Beads (number)</i>	<i>Glass (number of fragments)</i>	<i>Magnetic fragments (ml)</i>	<i>Spherical hammerscale</i>
HDD18	1, 2, 3	36, 56, 80	Fill of Neolithic Pit [37]	40	4	1 1	16					
HDD18	4, 9, 10	10, 97, 246	Fill of Neolithic Pit [11]	70	7	1 6	23					
HDD18	5, 7	48, 137	Fill of Neolithic Pit [49]	30	6	8	8					
HDD18	35	357	Fill of Pit [358]	20	9		2					
HDD18	52	245	Fill of Pit [119]	30	11	3	3					
HDD18	53	430	Fill of Gully [427]	15	2	1						
HDD18	10 0 10 4	131 , 133	Fill of Neolithic Pit [68]	40	7		11					

Key: ab = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>1

APPENDIX 3 – ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT DATA

<i>CONTEXT</i>	<i>BONE</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Indeterminate Bird</i>	<i>Large Mammal</i>	<i>Medium Mammal</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
3768	LBF					1		1
	MC						1	1
	Unidentified					2		2
3768 Total						3	1	4
3921	Mandible	1						1
	Mandible fragment	1						1
3921 Total		2						2
3985	Single incisor	1						1
3985 Total		1						1
4046	Radius	1						1
	Single upper Molar	2						2
4046 Total		3						3
4163	Axis Fragment				1			1
	Calcaneum	1						1
	Femur				1		2	3
	Lumbar vertebra fragment	2						2
	MT	2						2
	P1	2						2
	Rib Frag				17			17
	Sacrum	1						1
	Scaphoid Cuboid	1						1
	Single lower Molar	1						1
	Skull fragment				1			1
	Tarsal	2						2
	Thoracic Vertebra Fragment	6			3			9
	Tibia	2						2
	Vertebral fragment				16			16
4163 Total		20			39		2	61

CONTEXT	BONE	Cattle	Horse	Indeterminate Bird	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Sheep	Grand Total
4164	Femur			1			2	3
	Humerus			1				1
	Ilium fragment				1			1
	Mandible fragment	1			1			2
	P1	1						1
	P2	1						1
	P3		1					1
	Pelvis fragment					1	1	2
	Rib Frag				3			3
	Tibia	1						1
4164 Total		4	1	2	5	1	3	16
4168	Radius					1		1
	Vertebral fragment				1			1
4168 Total					1	1		2
Grand Total		30	1	2	45	5	6	89

Table 15 Species/Skeletal Element by Context

CONTEXT	SPECIES	BONE	GL	Bd	Bp	GB		Height at Withers
4163	Cattle	MT	213.37	47.89	42.55			113.73
4163	Cattle	Calcaneum	123.43			54.61		
4163	Cattle	Tibia		64.05				
4163	Cattle	P1	57.48	22.94	25.78			
4163	Cattle	P1		21.80	24.32			
4163	Cattle	MT	213.60	47.73	41.40			113.85
4163	Cattle	Scaphoid Cuboid				48.57		
4164	Cattle	Tibia	323.17	56.91	78.58			111.49
4164	Horse	P3	68.05			78.21		
4164	Sheep	Femur			30.71			
4164	Sheep	Femur		25.53				
4164	Cattle	P2	39.60	22.09	27.29			
4164	Indeterminate Bird	Femur			20.43			
4164	Indeterminate Bird	Humerus		17.43				

Table 16 Animal Bone - Measurements

Measurements in mm. Withers height in cm.

Table 17 Side and Fusion of Bone Elements

<i>CLD15</i>		<i>SIDE</i>	<i>FUSION</i>												
		<i>LHS</i>			<i>LHS Total</i>	<i>RHS</i>		<i>RHS Total</i>	<i>Unsided</i>					<i>Unsided Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
<i>TAXA</i>	<i>BONE</i>	<i>Fused</i>	<i>NFD</i>	<i>Unsided</i>		<i>Fused</i>	<i>Unfused</i>		<i>Fused</i>	<i>NFD</i>	<i>Unfused epiphysis</i>	<i>Unfused proximal</i>	<i>Unsided</i>		
Cattle	Calcaneum					1		1							1
	Lumbar vertebra fragment								2					2	2
	Mandible			1	1										1
	Mandible fragment			1	1								1	1	2
	MT	1			1	1		1							2
	P1	1			1	1		1				1		1	3
	P2					1		1							1
	Radius		1		1										1
	Sacrum								1					1	1
	Scaphoid Cuboid					1		1							1
	Single incisor												1	1	1
	Single lower Molar												1	1	1

<i>CLD15</i>		<i>SIDE</i>	<i>FUSION</i>												
		<i>LHS</i>			<i>LHS Total</i>	<i>RHS</i>		<i>RHS Total</i>	<i>Unsidied</i>					<i>Unsidied Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
<i>TAXA</i>	<i>BONE</i>	<i>Fused</i>	<i>NFD</i>	<i>Unsidied</i>		<i>Fused</i>	<i>Unfused</i>		<i>Fused</i>	<i>NFD</i>	<i>Unfused epiphysis</i>	<i>Unfused proximal</i>	<i>Unsidied</i>		
	Single upper Molar												2	2	2
	Tarsal								2					2	2
	Thoracic Vertebra Fragment								5	1				6	6
	Tibia					2		2	1					1	3
Cattle Total		2	1	2	5	7		7	11	1		1	5	18	30
Horse	P3	1			1										1
Horse Total		1			1										1
Indeterminate Bird	Femur	1			1										1
	Humerus	1			1										1
Indeterminate Bird Total		2			2										2
Large Mammal	Axis Fragment									1				1	1
	Femur									1				1	1
	Ilium fragment												1	1	1
	Mandible fragment												1	1	1

<i>CLD15</i>		<i>SIDE</i>	<i>FUSION</i>												
		<i>LHS</i>			<i>LHS Total</i>	<i>RHS</i>		<i>RHS Total</i>	<i>Unsidcd</i>					<i>Unsidcd Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
<i>TAXA</i>	<i>BONE</i>	<i>Fused</i>	<i>NFD</i>	<i>Unsidcd</i>		<i>Fused</i>	<i>Unfused</i>		<i>Fused</i>	<i>NFD</i>	<i>Unfused epiphysis</i>	<i>Unfused proximal</i>	<i>Unsidcd</i>		
	Rib Frag	2			2	2		2					16	16	20
	Skull fragment												1	1	1
	Thoracic Vertebra Fragment								2	1				3	3
	Vertebral fragment									15	1		1	17	17
Large Mammal Total		2			2	2		2	2	18	1		20	41	45
Medium Mammal	LBF									1				1	1
	Pelvis fragment												1	1	1
	Radius		1		1										1
	Unidentified												2	2	2
Medium Mammal Total			1		1					1			3	4	5
Sheep	Femur		1		1	2	1	3							4
	MC									1				1	1
	Pelvis fragment			1	1										1
Sheep Total			1	1	2	2	1	3		1				1	6

<i>CLD15</i>		<i>SIDE</i>	<i>FUSION</i>												
		<i>LHS</i>			<i>LHS Total</i>	<i>RHS</i>		<i>RHS Total</i>	<i>Unsidied</i>					<i>Unsidied Total</i>	<i>Grand Total</i>
<i>TAXA</i>	<i>BONE</i>	<i>Fused</i>	<i>NFD</i>	<i>Unsidied</i>		<i>Fused</i>	<i>Unfused</i>		<i>Fused</i>	<i>NFD</i>	<i>Unfused epiphysis</i>	<i>Unfused proximal</i>	<i>Unsidied</i>		
Grand Total		7	3	3	13	11	1	12	13	21	1	1	28	64	89

17 APPENDIX 5 - CATALOGUE OF ADDITIONAL ARTEFACTS PRESENT

17.1 Burnt flint 'potboilers'

Table key: Context

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams (minimum 1g).

Character notes

D – Discarded?

Discard key:

Y – Yes; discarded into a combined group, for discard.

R – Retained in its separate context bag, potentially for discard. N – No; material retained at this time.

Context	Q	W	Character	D
(1028)	3	50	Small angular fragments, lightly burnt. 2 buff cortex, 1 smoothed black rolled cobble.	Y
(1029) Ass. w SF 10	1	2	Small angular fragment, fired white.	Y
(1029) Assorted fl.	62	1417	Large collection of small and medium sized angular fragments and nodules, with cortexes of buff, thin buff, dark grey battered water-rolled cobble types, fired variously from lightly burnt through to white.	Y
(1029)	6	15	Small angular fragments, 1 with a dark cortex and dark red facets and granulated shattering, 1 fired dark grey, 3 mid grey, 1 white.	Y
(1031)	3	19	Small-sized fragments, 1 dull smoothed dark reddish cortex, 1 smoothed (water-rolled?) buff, fired white-ish.	R
(1089) Close to base	1	33	Medium frag, buff cortex, fired mid grey.	R
(1204)	1	80	Large frag, buff cortex, fired mostly white.	R
(1205)	1	191	Large frag, smoothed natural surface, fired dark grey to white.	R
(1211)	1	14	Medium frag, thin buff cortex, varied firing.	Y
(1232)	1	29	Medium frag, dirty buff cortex, lightly fired.	Y
(1280)	1	28	Medium frag, dark grey-black water-rolled cobble cortex, fired mid-grey.	Y
(1281)	1	4	Small frag, fired mid grey.	Y
(1288) Upper half	1	5	Small frag, fired white.	Y
(1288) Lower half	1	1	Small spall, buff cortex, fired mid grey.	Y
(1292)	2	75	1 medium-large-ish sized dark grey-skinned water-rolled cobble fired light grey; 1 small buff, lightly fired.	Y
(1294)	1	1	Small frag, fired white.	Y
(1321)	1	84	Large, dark grey-black water-rolled cobble, fired white.	Y
(1396)	1	1	Small spall, lightly burnt.	Y
(1396)	3	84	Small, medium and large frags, large from a dark grey-black cortexed water-rolled cobble, all fired mid grey.	R
(1397)	2	23	Small and medium frag, latter with water-rolled natural surface, fired mid grey and white.	R
(1419)	1	3	Small frag, lightly burnt.	Y

(1420)	2	26	1 medium frag, water-rolled cobble cortex, lightly burnt. 1 natural cortex-less frag, lightly burnt.	Y
(1445)	3	14	Small frags, 1 with buff cortex, fired light grey and white.	R
(1520)	1	1	Small frag, fired mid grey.	Y
(1531)	1	1	Small spall, fired white.	Y
(1541) From base	1	166	Large nodule, dirty buff cortex, fired mid grey.	R
(1553)	1	43	Medium frag, buff cortex, fired light grey.	Y
(1583)	6	56	Small to medium frags, 2 dirty buff cortex, 1 smooth patinated natural surface, 1 fired dark grey and rest white.	R
(1653)	1	12	Medium frag, smooth water-rolled natural flint cortex, fired dark grey and white.	R
(1655)	1	11	Medium frag, grey-black water-rolled cobble, fired mid grey.	Y
(1705)	1	6	Medium frag, buff cortex, lightly fired.	Y
(1719)	1	96	Medium nodule, buff cortex, lightly burnt.	Y
(1727)	1	127	Large nodule, dirty dark grey-brown smoothed cortex from water-rolled cobble, fired mid grey.	Y
(1843)	2	16	1 small spall fired light grey; 1 angular small chunk with dirty buff cortex, lightly burnt.	Y
(1846)	1	16	Angular chunk of 'beach' flint cobble, lightly burnt.	Y
(1880)	1	1	Small angular frag, lightly burnt.	Y
(1902)	4	311	1 large angular piece (204g), with remnant blue-white patinated natural facets, lightly burnt. 2 medium sized angular and nodular pieces, both with a thin buff cortex, the former fired white, the latter partial white. 1 small angular fragment fired white.	Y
(1904)	1	2	Small angular frag, fired white.	Y
Totals	124	3062		

Table 18 Burnt flint 'potboilers'

Additions: (1028), (1029), (1843), (1846), (1880), (1902), (1904).

17.2 Bone

Table key: Context

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams. Character

Context	Q	W	Character
(1287)	14	26	'Animal skeleton' on bag. 3 ribs, 6 vertebrae, 1 pelvis? frag, 1 scapular? frag, 1 long-bone 'ball' joint, 2 epiphases? Fairly fresh, from a small animal (domestic cat/dog?).
Totals	14	26	

Table 19 Catalogue of Additional Bone

17.3 Stone (worked and natural)

Table key: Context

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Character

I – Illustrate?

D – Discarded?

Discard key:

Y – Yes. N – No.

Context	Q	W	Character	I	D
(1214)	1	82	Medium-sized water-rolled pale brownish-pinkish coloured pebble (similar to SF 40 but not quite the same) of oval plan, relatively thin-sectioned. Some small areas of battering but not certainly from use. Beach pebble-like, but possibly out of place in this geology. Any such material in the overburden?	N	N
(1431)	1	53	Fragment from the surface of a large, smooth stone object, formed on a dull, slightly pinky, buff-brown sandstone (not the same as SF 40) with a notable mica content. Triangular in plan, with 2 sides rounding-over and meeting at a rounded corner roughly at rightangles, with 2 breaks forming the other (long) lateral 'hypotenuse'; the 'lower' surface is a coarse face split from the parent body. Some chipping damage postbreak.	N	N
(1533) SF 28	1	396	Large, tabular, water-rolled piece of pale greyish sandstone (frequent clear quartz in a hard white matrix), with sub-oval plan and plano-convex section (111mm L x 83mm W x 35mm T). The slightly concave 'lower' side showing a broad convex edge of invasive flaking. Used as a chopper?	Y	N
(1649) 'Pond'	2	85	Noted as being 'unusual stones!' in this context. 1 a small water-rolled flint pebble. 1 tabular fragment of a greyish sandstone with smoothed upper surface and pitted, rougher lower surface, not obviously worked; chipped and broken.	N	N

(1786) SF 40	1	723	Pounder/pestle. Large, thick, elongated water-rolled dull dark pink-ish coloured quartzite cobble (formed of densely packed pinky and clear quartz; 109mm L x 78mm W x 56mm T). Both short ends and 1 lateral side show battering damage (flattening 1 end and the side; the other end being more rounded and also showing notable chipping).	Y	N
(1902)	1	17	Small angular chunk of hard, pale grey looking sandstone; no obviously worked facets remaining. Stone comprises frequent, densely packed grains of clear quartz set in a pale grey matrix. Not available in immediate vicinity; compare to local greensand. Purpose? From a broken quern?	N	N
(1904) SF 45	1	582	Listed as 'sandstone polishing stone'. A large tabular stone, possibly a fragment from a larger piece and	Y	N
			intentionally formed, for 2 opposite sides and 1 adjacent end show vertical and rounded vertical faces (max 46mm T), with the other end showing moderately angled facets which may be a result of chipping/breaks. 1 intact corner also has some similar scar facets. The surfaces are pitted and only slightly smoothed and the broad 'upper' and 'lower' surfaces are not obviously smoothed by polishing (they are of the same lightly smoothed character as the sides). The stone is formed of frequent rounded clear quartz and occasional (sometimes clustered) rounded green grains (glaucontite?) in a hard white stone matrix. Potentially an intentionally shaped (edges ony) stone of tabular form, subsequently broken. Not local in the immediate vicinity, but type of stone unknown (review). Purpose unknown. Of interest as with a N/EN group.		
Totals	8	1938			

Table 20 catalogue of Worked and Natural Stone

Additions: (1902), (1904) SF 45.

17.4 Worked chalk

Table key: Context

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams (minimum 1g).

Character notes

I – Illustrate?

D – Discarded?

Discard key:

Y – Yes; discarded into a combined group, for discard.

R – Retained in its separate context bag, potentially for discard.

N – No.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>D</i>
(1099)	1	338	Large fragment of a chalk block (construction material), now of sub-triangular plan (82mm L x 76mm T x 70mm W surviving), with flat upper and lower surfaces and 2 flat sides all meeting at right angles, with an oblique interior break surface.	N	N
Totals	1	338			

Table 21 Catalogue of Worked Chalk

17.5 Slag

Table key: Context

Q – Quantity.

W – Weight in grams.

Character

<i>Context</i>	<i>Q</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Character</i>
(1232)	18+	50	Small rounded frags, 18 pieces plus smaller frags and dust and dirt. In section appears mostly dark grey, with occasional reddish spots within the small bubble voids. Copper/bronze-working slag?
Totals	18+	50	

Table 22 Catalogue of Slag

G5000. (PIT GROUP 1).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1013]	(1010) (1011) (1012)	
[1030]	(1028) (1029)	EN c. 3700-3550 BC EN c. 3700-3550 BC

G5001. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1374]	(1373)	EN c. 4000-3350 BC

G5002. (PIT GROUP 2).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1764]	(1763)	EN c. 3700-3550 BC
[1788]	(1786) (1787)	EN c. 3700-3550 BC EN c. 3700-3550 BC

G5003. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1380]	(1379)	EN c. 4000-3350 BC

G5004. (PIT GROUP 3).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2715]	(2714) (2770) (2771)	EN c. 3700-3500 BC EN c. 3700-3550 BC
[3916]	(3914) (3915)	EN c. 3700-3550 BC

G5005. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1096]	(1095)	EN c. 4000-3550 BC

G5006. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2914]	(2915)	EN c. 4000-3550 BC

G5007. (PIT GROUP 4).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1534]	(1533)	EN c. 3700-3550 BC
[1905]	(1902) (1903) (1904)	EN c. 3700-3550 BC EN c. 3700-3550 BC EN c. 3700-3550 BC

G5008. (PIT GROUP 5).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[011]	(010)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(097)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(100)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(204)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(205)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(246)	
	(359)	
	(360)	
	(361)	
	(362)	
	(363)	
	(375)	
	(424)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(431)	
	(432)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(434)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	[435]	
(436)		
[437]		
[068]	(067)	
	(131)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(132)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(133)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC

G5009. (PIT GROUP 6).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[037]	(036)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(056)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(079)	
	(080)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
[049]	(048)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(134)	
	(135)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(136)	
	(137)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
(163)		

G5010. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[088]	(087)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC

G5011. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[151]	(150)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
	(156)	

G5012. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3434]	(3433)	FN-EN c. 4000-3350 BC

G5013. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1358]	(1357)	EN c. 3700-3500 BC

G5014. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1504]	(1503)	EN c. 4000-3350 BC

G5015. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1138]	(1137)	MN c. 3350-2800 BC

G5016. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1217]	(1216)	MN c. 3350-2800 BC

G5017. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1257]	(1256)	LN c. 2600-2300 BC
[1265]	(1263) (1264)	EP c. 4000-3350 BC

G5018. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1515]	(1514)	EP c. 4000-3350 BC
[1766]	(1765)	EP c. 4000-3350 BC

G5019. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1572]	(1571)	
[1624]	(1623)	
[1639]	(1638)	

G5020. (CURVILINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1521]	(1520)	EP c. 4000-2800

G5021. ('ENCLOSURE').

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2964]	(2965)	
[3013]	(3014)	
[3018]	(3019) (3020)	EN c. 4000-3350 BC
[3035]	(3036) (3037) (3272)	

[3273]	(3211) (3212) (3213) (3214)
[3277]	(3276)

G5022. ('HENGIFORM').

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[153]	(152)	
[155]	(154)	
[173]	(170) (171)	
[179]	(172)	
[181]	(180)	
[182]	(138) (139)	
[197]	(195) (196)	
[314]	(313) (317) (337)	
[400]	(399)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
[405]	(402) (403) (404)	EBA c. 1900-1700 BC
[426]	(425) (445)	
[???		
[457]	(456)	
[493]?	(492)	
[1021]	(1020)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC
[1030]	(1027) (1028) (1029)	
[1034]	(1031) (1032) (1033)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1038]	(1035) (1036)	

G5023. (POST HOLE/PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[190]	(189)	
[202]	(201)	
[248]	(247)	
[262]	(261)	
[1039]	(1051)	
[1040]	(1052)	
[1041]	(1047)	
[1042]	(1045)	
[1043]	(1046)	
[1044]	(1050)	
[1049]	(1048)	
[1055]	(1056)	
[1056]	(1055)	
[1058]	(1057)	
[1061]	(1059)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC ¹
	(1060)	DUST
	(1102)	EIA C. 1000-800 BC ²
[1118]	(1117)	EP-LP c. 4000-800 BC ³
[1062]	(1063)	
[1064]	(1065)	
	(1066)	
[1071]	(1070)	
[1073]	(1072)	
[1075]	(1074)	
[1077]	(1076)	

¹ Uppermost fill of Re-Cut

² Primary fill of Re-Cut

³ Primary fill of Original Cut. "Probably EIA but could be Neolithic".

[1081]	(1080)
[1083]x2!	(1082)
[1085]	(1084)
[1087]	(1086)
[1091]	(1067)
[1092]	(1093)
[1094]	(1095)
[1097]	(1096)
[1099]	(1098)
[1101]	(1100)
[1104]	(1103)
[1106]	(1105)
[1107]	(1108)
[1110]	(1109)
[1111]	(1112)
[1113]	(1114)
[1115]	(1116)
[1120]	VOID
[1122]	VOID

G5024. (RECTANGULAR MONUMENT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2351]	(2389) (2390) (2391) (2392)	
[2352]	(2367) (2368) (2369) (2370) (2371)	
[2353]	(2359) (2360) (2361) (2362) (2363)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC

[2376]	(2377) (2378)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[2394]	(2399) (2400)	
[2395]	(2417) (2418) (2419) (2420) (2421)	
[2405]	(2412) (2413) (2414) (2415) (2416)	
[2406]	(2407) (2408) (2409) (2410) (2411)	
[2619]	(2620) (2621) (2622) (2623)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[2629]	(2630) (2631) (2632) (2633)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[2634]	(2635) (2636) (2637) (2638) (2639)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[3519]	(3518)	
[3521]	(3520)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[3523]	(3522)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC ⁴
[3525]	(3524) (3573) (3574) (3575) (3576) (3577) (3578)	

⁴ Intrusive

[3528]	(3527) (3562) (3563) (3564) (3565) (3566)	
[3530]	(3529) (3586) (3587) (3588) (3589) (3590) (3591)	EN c. 4000-2000 BC
[3532]	(3531)	
[3534]	(3533)	
[3536]	(3535)	
[3540]	(3541) (3567) (3568) (3569) (3570) (3571) (3572)	
[3543]	(3542) (3556) (3557) (3558) (3559) (3560) (3561)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[3548]	(3549)	
[3550]	(3551)	
[3553]	(3552)	
[3554]	?	
[3555]	?	
[3625]	?	
[3656]	?	
[3663]	?	
[3669]	?	

G5025. (RING-DITCH 1).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1944]	(1943)	
[1955]	(1952) (1953) (1954)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[1973]	(1972)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[1979]	(1974) (1975) (1976) (1977) (1978)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[1992]	(1989) (1990) (1991)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[2001]	(1995) (1996)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[2007]	(1997) (1998)	
[2011]	(1999) (2000)	
[2022]	(2018) (2019) (2020) (2021)	
[2052]	(2103) (2104) (2105) (2106) (2107) (2108) (2109) (2110) (2111) (2112) (2113) (2114) (2115) (2116)	
[2053]	(2117) (2118) (2119) (2120) (2121) (2122) (2123) (2124)	EN c. 4000-3350 BC
[2056]	(2081)	

	(2082)
	(2083)
	(2084)
	(2085)
	(2086)
	(2087)
	(2088)
	(2089)
[2058]	(2090)
	(2091)
	(2092)
	(2093)
	(2094)
	(2095)
	(2096)
	(2097)
[2196]	(2203)
	(2204)
	(2205)
	(2206)
	(2207)
	(2208)
	(2209)
	(2210)
	(2211)
	(2212)
	(2213)

G5026. (PITS/POST HOLES).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1946]	(1945)	
[1948]	(1947)	
[1961]	(1960)	
[1963]	(1962)	
[1965]	(1964)	
[2167]	(2168)	
	(2169)	
[2178]	(2179)	
	(2180)	
	(2181)	
	(2182)	

G5027. (RING-DITCH 2).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2454]	(2451)	LN-EBA c.2800-1500 BC
	(2452)	
	(2453)	
[2499]	(2506)	

	(2507)
	(2508)
	(2509)
	(2510)
	(2511)
	(2512)
	(2513)
	(2514)
[2644]	(2645)
	(2646)
	(2647)
	(2648)
[2649]	(2650)
	(2651)
	(2652)
	(2653)
	(2744)
	(2745)
	(2746)
	(2747)
[2657]	(2675)
	(2676)
	(2677)
	(2678)
	(2679)
	(2680)
	(2681)
	(2682)
	(2683)
	(2684)
[2659]/[2664]	(2660)
	(2661)
	(2662)
	(2663)
	(2665)
	(2666)
	(2667)
[2670]	(2781)
	(2782)
	(2783)
	(2784)
	(2785)
	(2786)
[2671]	(2803)
	(2804)
	(2805)
	(2806)
	(2807)
	(2808)
	(2809)
	(2810)

[2672]	(2695)	
	(2696)	
	(2697)	
	(2698)	
	(2699)	
	(2700)	
	(2701)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
	(2702)	

G5028. (BARROW 1).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1855]	(1854)	
[1860]	(1858)	
	(1859)	
	(1861)	
	(1862)	
	(1863)	
	(1864)	
	(1865)	
	(1866)	
	(1867)	
	(1868)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
	(1869)	
	(1870)	
	(1871)	
	(1872)	
	(1873)	
	(1874)	EN c. 4000-3350 BC
	(1875)	

G5029. (BARROW 1 PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1877]	(1876)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1881]	(1757)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC

G5030. (BARROW 2).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1576]	(1575)	
	(1772)	
	(1885) ⁵	MBA c. 1550-1350
	(1886)	
	(1891)	
	(1893)	
	(1895)	EN c.3700-3350 BC
[1578]	(1577)	
[1580]	(1579)	
[1697]	(1698)	

⁵ Context (1885) was a later Satellite Burial.

[1775]	(1774)	
[1603]	(1602)	
[1622]	(1621)	
	(1762)	EBA-MBA c.1600-1350
	(1767)	BC
	(1768)	
	(1769)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
	(1773)	
	(1776)	EN c.4000-2800 BC
	(1777)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
	(1778)	
	(1781)	

G5031. (BARROW 2 PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1568]	(1567)	
[1883]	(1882)	

G5032. (BARROW 3).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1914]/[2030]	(1911)/(2227)	
	(1912)/(2228)	
	(1913)/(2229)	
	(2034)	
	(2035)	
	(2036)	
	(2037)	
	(2038)	
	(2231)	
	(2232)	
	(2233)	
	(2309)	
	(2310)	
	(2311)	
	(2312)	MBA c.1550-1350 BC ⁶
	(2313)	
	(2314)	
	(2220)	
[2223]	(2221)	
	(2222)	
	(2224)	
	(2225)	
	(2226)	
	(2227)	
[2230]	(2228)	
	(2229)	
	(2231)	

⁶ Context (2312): Pot was recovered from the surface.

	(2232)	
	(2233)	
[2237]	(2234)	
	(2235)	
	(2236)	
	(2238)	
	(2239)	
	(2240)	
	(2241)	
[2246]	(2242)	
	(2243)	
	(2244)	
	(2245)	
	(2247)	
	(2248)	
	(2249)	
	(2250)	
[2251]	(2252)	
	(2253)	
	(2254)	
	(2260)	
	(2261)	
	(2255)	
	(2256)	
	(2257)	
[2258]	(2259)	MBA c.1550-1350 BC ⁷
	(2262)	
	(2263)	
	(2264)	
	(2267)	
	(2269)	
[2268]		
	(2271)	
[2270]		EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
	(2273)	
[2272]		
	(2277)	
[2274]	(2278)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC ⁸
	(2279)	
[2288]	(2280)	
	(2281)	
	(2282)	
	(2283)	
	(2284)	
	(2285)	
	(2286)	
	(2287)	

⁷ Context (2255): Pot was recovered from the surface.

⁸ Context (2273): as above.

	(2295)	
	(2298)	
[2296]	(2299)	
	(2300)	
[2304]	(2301)	
	(2302)	
	(2303)	

G5033. (BARROW 3 PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1988]	(1987)	
[1994]	(1993)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC
[2327]	(2326)	
[2329]	(2328)	
[2333]	(2330)	
	(2331)	
	(2332)	
[2335]	(2334)	
[2337]	(2336)	LP c. 1550-600 BC ⁹
[2339]	(2338)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC

G5034. (BARROW 4).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2716]	(2733)	
	(2734)	
	(2735)	
	(2736)	
	(2737)	
	(2738)	
	(2739)	
	(2740)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[2717]	(2720)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
	(2721)	
	(2722)	
	(2723)	
	(2724)	
	(2725)	
	(2726)	
	(2727)	
	(2728)	
	(2729)	
	(2730)	
	(2731)	
[2718]	(2763)	
	(2764)	

⁹ Possibly Late Bronze Age and thus contemporary with Pits [1994] and [2339].

	(2765)	
	(2766)	
	(2767)	
	(2768)	
	(2769)	EP c. 2000-1500 BC
[2719]	(2772)	
	(2773)	
	(2774)	
	(2775)	
	(2776)	
	(2777)	
	(2778)	
	(2779)	
	(2780)	EBA c. 2300-1500 BC

G5035. (BARROW 4. PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2656]	(2814)	
	(2669)	EN c. 4000-3350 BC
	(2655)	LN-EBA c. 2800/2000-
	(2668)	1500 BC
	(2654)	

G5036. (?BARROW 5).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[4310]	(3770)	
	(3775)	
	(3776)	
	(3786)	
	(3787)	
	(3788)	
	(3789)	
	(3791)	

G5037. (TRACK WAY a).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1279]	(1277)	
	(1278)	
[1282]	(1281)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1284]	(1283)	
[1290]	(1288)	
	(1289)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1309]	(1307)	
	(1308)	
[1312]	(1288)	
	(1289)	
	(1310)	
	(1311)	
[1314]	(1313)	

[1317]	(1315) (1316)	
[1349]	(1348)	
[1356]	(1355)	
[1360]	(1359)	
[1382]	(1381)	
[1385]	(1384)	EP c. 2300-1700 BC
[1393]	(1392)	
[1418]	(1417)	
[1439]	(1438)	
[1444]	(1442) (1443)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1450]	(1449)	
[1454]	(1451) (1452) (1453)	
[1456]	(1455)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1457]	(1458) (1459)	
[1474]	(1472) (1473)	
[1488]	(1487)	

G5038. (TRACK WAY b).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1309]	(1307) (1308)	
[1354]	(1353)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1362]	(1361)	
[1430]	(1429)	
[1432]	(1431)	
[1463]	(1462)	
[1467]	(1466)	
[1483]	(1482)	

G5039. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1502]	(1501)	EBA c. 2300-1700 BC

G5040. ('LINEAR').

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1661]	(1660) (1676)	
[1724]	(1723)	
[1726]	(1725)	
[1731]	(1730)	
[1739]	(1738)	
[1744]	(1743)	
[1746]	(1745)	
[1748]	(1747)	
[1752]	(1751)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1754]	(1753)	
[1756]	(1755)	
[1759]	(1758)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1761]	(1760)	EBA c. 2300-1700 BC
[1785]	(1784)	

G5041. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2316]	(2315)	EBA c. 2000-1550 BC

G5042. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1140]	(1139) (1210)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

G5043. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1053]	(1052)	
[1076]	(1075)	
[1108]	(1106) (1107)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[2348]	(2347)	

[2446]	(2445)	
[2448]	(2447)	
[2450]	(2449)	
[2458]	(2457)	
[2460]	(2459)	
[2462]	(2461)	
[2500]	(2504) (2505)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

G5044. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1601]	(1600)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1609]	(1608)	

G5045. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1607]	(1606)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1617]	(1614) (1615) (1616)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1636]	(1634) (1635)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

G5046. (CURVILINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1532]	(1531)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1542]	(1541)	
[1588]	(1586) (1587)	
[1605]	(1604)	EBA c. 1600-1500 BC
[1613]	(1612)	
[1636]	(1634) (1635)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC EBA c. 1600-1500 BC
[1645]	(1644) (1648)	
[1650]	(1649)	EBA c. 1600-1500 BC

G5047. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1530]	(1527)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

	(1528)	
	(1529)	
[1537]	(1538)	
[1544]	(1543)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

G5048. ('ENCLOSURE').

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2837]	(2838)	
	(2839)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC ¹⁰
[2840]	(2841)	
	(2842)	EBA c. 2100-1800 BC
	(2843)	

G5049. (CURVILINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3015]	(3016)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

G5050. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3271]	(3270)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

G5051. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3513]	(3512)	
	(3537)	
[3515]	(3514)	EBA c. 2000-1600 BC
	(3526)	
[3539]	(3538)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
	(3545)	
	(3546)	
	(3547)	

G5052. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[4132]	(4130)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
	(4131)	
[4139]	No Sheets	
[4130]	No Sheets	
[4140]	No Sheets	
[4212]	(4211)	
[4290]	(4289)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

¹⁰ Intrusive

[4292]	(4291)	
[4294]	(4293)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[4296]	(4295)	
[4298]	(4297)	
[4300]	(4299)	
[4302]	(4301)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[4304]	(4303)	
[4306]	(4305)	
[4308]	(4307)	

G5053. ('LINEAR').

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[4262]	(4259) (4260) (4261)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[4266]	(4265)	EBA c. 2000-1500 BC
[4274]	(4273)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[4276]	(4275)	
[4278]	(4277)	

G5054. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3953]	(3951) (3952)	EBA c. 2300-1700 BC
[4090]	(4089) (4122)	
[4219]	(4218)	
[4223]	(4222)	

G5055. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[4107]	(4101) (4102) (4103) (4104) (4105) (4106) (4108) (4109)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

[4236]	(4235) (4238)	
[4252]	(4251)	
[4316]	(4315)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

G5056. (PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1395]	(1394)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[1414]	(1413)	EBA c. 2300-1700 BC

G5057. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3434]	(3433)	EP c. 2800-1500 BC

G5058. (PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2836]	(2850) (2851) (2852) (2853) (2854) (2855) (2856) (2857) (2858) (2859) (2860) (2861) (2862) (2863) (2864) (2865) (2866) (2867) (2868) (2869) (2870)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[3133]	(3146) (3147)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
[3198]	(3199) (3200)	EP c. 2000-1700 BC

G5059. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3689]	(3688) (3941) (3942) (3943)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC

G5060. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[4208]	(4207)	EBA c. 2800-1700 BC

G5061. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[290]	(289)	
[292]	(291)	EBA c. 2000-1900 BC

G5062. (CREMATION).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[922]	(921)	EBA c. 1900-1700 BC

G5063. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1092]	(1091)	
[1094]	(1093)	
[3441]	(3440)	
[3443]	(3442)	
[3460]	(3458)	MBA c. 1550-1150 BC
	(3459)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC

G5064. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1097]	(1114)	
[1951]	(1949)	EBA c. 2000-1700 BC
	(1950)	EBA c. 2000-1550 BC
[1981]	(1980)	
[1986]	(1985)	
[2029]	(2027)	
	(2028)	
[2185]	(2183)	
	(2184)	
[2188]	(2189)	EP c. 1000 BC
	(2190)	
	(2191)	
	(2192)	
	(2193)	
	(2194)	
	(2195)	
[2431]	(2425)	
	(2426)	
	(2427)	

	(2428)
	(2429)
	(2430)
[3377]	(3376)

G5065. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1043]	(1042)	
[1045]	(1044)	
[1957]	(1956)	
[1959]	(1958)	
[3251]	(3250)	
[3257]	(3256)	
[3259]	(3258)	
[3358]	(3357)	

G5066. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1039]	(1038)	
[1041]	(1040)	MBA c. 1550-1150 BC
[1934]	(1933)	
[2024]	(2023)	
[3099]	(3098) (3100)	
[3102]	(3101) (3139) (3327) (3328) (3329)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC
[3384]	(3382) (3383)	MN c. 3350-2800 BC
[3386]	(3385)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC

G5067. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1078]	(1077)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[1080]	(1079)	
[1082]	(1081)	

[1083]	(1084)	
[1924]	(1923)	
[1926]	(1925)	
[2135]	(2134)	
[3171]	(3170)	MR c. 175-250 AD
[3381]	(3380)	
[3390]	(3389)	

G5068. ('DROVE WAY' a).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2920]	(2921)	
[3094]	(3093)	MBA c. 1550-1150 BC
	(3130)	
	(3131)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC
	(3132)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC
	(3185)	
	(3186)	
	(3187)	
	(3188)	
	(3189)	
	(3190)	
	(3191)	
	(3192)	
	(3193)	
	(3194)	
	(3195)	
	(3196)	
	(3197)	
[3096]	(3095)	MBA c. 1550-1150 BC
[3114]	(3112)	MBA c. 1550-1150 BC
[3149]	(3148)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC
	(3335)	
[3392]	(3391)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC

G5069. ('DROVE WAY' b).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2793]	(2794)	
[2811]	(2812)	
	(2813)	
[2815]	(2816)	
	(2817)	
	(2818)	
	(2819)	

[2820]	(2821)	
	(2822)	
	(2823)	
	(2824)	
[2826]	(2947)	
	(2948)	
[2873]	(2874)	
	(2875)	
	(2876)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC
[2918]	(2119)	
[3145]	(3143)	
	(3144)	
	(3223)	
	(3240)	
	(3241)	
[3218]	(3217)	

G5070. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1387]	(1386)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC
[1412]	(1411)	
[1498]	(1497)	

G5071. (PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1731]	(1730)	MBA c. 1600-1350 BC
[1733]	(1732)	
[1735]	(1734)	
[1750]	(1749)	

G5072. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1274]	(1273)	MBA c. 1600-1350 BC
[1276]	(1275)	

G5073 (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1448]	(1447)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC

G5074 (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2148]	(2147)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC

G5075. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1136]	(1135)	MBA c. 1500-1150 BC
[1143]	(1142)	MBA c. 1550-1150 BC
[1203]	(1202)	
[1229]	(1228) (1229)	
[3462]	(3461)	

G5076. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3375]	(3374)	MBA c. 1500-1150 BC

G5077. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1572]	(1571)	MBA c. 1550-1150 BC

G5078. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1513]	(1512)	MBA c. 1550-1150 BC
[1555]	(1554)	

G5079. (SCATTERED CREMATION).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1576]	(1885)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC

G5080. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2908]	(2909) (3005) (3006) (3007) (3030) (3031) (3032) (3033)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC
[3041]	(3042) (3043)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC

G5081. (PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2825]	(2827) (2945) (2946)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC
[2830]	(2828)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC

	(2829)	
[2877]	(2878)	
	(2879)	
	(2880)	
	(2881)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC

GROUP 5082. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3167]	(3166)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC
	(3168)	
	(3184)	
	(3186)	

G5083. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1068]	(1067)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC
[1971]	(1970)	LBA c. 1150 BC
[2137]	(2136)	
[2157]	(2158)	MR c. 150-225 AD ¹¹
	(2159)	
	(2160)	

G5084. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2844]	(2845)	
	(2846)	
	(2847)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC
	(2848)	
	(2849)	

G5085. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1051]	(1050)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC
[1062]	(1060)	
	(1061)	
[1072]	(1071)	
[1083]	(1084)	
[1103]	(1101)	
	(1102)	
[1105]	(1104)	
[1130]	(1128)	
	(1129)	
[2831]	(2832)	

¹¹ Intrusive

	(2833)	
[2904]	(2908)	
[3156]	(3155) (3322) (3324)	
[3158]	(3157) (3320) (3321)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC ¹²
[3160]	(3159) (3161)	
[3173]	(3172)	
[3228]	(3231) (3232) (3233) (3234)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC

G5086. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1121]	(1120)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC
[1932]	(1931)	

G5087. (PIT/POST HOLE GROUP)..

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2795]	(2796) (2797) (2798) (2799) (2800) (2801) (2802)	LBA c. 1550-600 BC LBA c. 1550-600 BC
[2953]	(2954) (2955) (2956) (2957)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC
[3025]	(3024)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC
[3109]	(3110) (3111)	LBA c. 1500-600 BC

G5088. (RE-CUT LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1098]	(1109) (1110)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC LBA c. 1350-1150 BC

¹² As above

	(1111)	
	(1112)	EN c. 4000-3350 BC ¹³
	(1113)	

G5089. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3427]	(3426) (3428)	
[3449]	(3448)	LP c. 1500-50 BC ¹⁴
[3451]	(3450)	LP c. 1550-50 BC ¹⁵
[3453]	(3452)	

G5090. (PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3470]	(3469)	LBA c. 1550-600 BC
[3486]	(3480) (3481) (3482) (3483) (3484) (3485)	MBA 1550-1350 BC LBA c. 1550-600 BC LBA c. 1550-600 BC
[3494]	(3493)	LBA c. 1550 -1150 BC

G5091. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1243]	(1238) (1239) (1240) (1241) (1242)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC

G5092. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1134]	(1133)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC

G5093. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1117]	(1116)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC
[1118]	(1116)	
[1119]	(1116)	
[1132]	(1131)	

G5094. ('SFB').

¹³ Residual

¹⁴ A LBA date is preferred as it follows the sequence of events.

¹⁵ As above

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2900]	(2901) (3002) (3003) (3008)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC
[2903]	(2902)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC ¹⁶
[2906]	(2907)	
[2910]	(2911)	
[2922]	(2923)	
[2924]	(2925)	
[2933]	(2901)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC
[2936]	(2937) (2938) (2939) (2940) (2941) (2942)	
[2990]	(2991)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC ¹⁷
[2992]	(2993) (2994)	
[2995]	(2996)	
[3402]	(3401)	
[3404]	(3403)	MBA c. 1550-1350 BC ¹⁸

G5095. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1574]	(1573)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC
[1597]	(1596)	

G5096. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1591]	(1589) (1590)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC

G5097. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1557]	(1556)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC

¹⁶ Residual

¹⁷ As above

¹⁸ Residual

G5098. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[4119]	(4109) (4115) (4116) (4117) (4118)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC
[4234]	(4233) (4237)	
[4258]	(4257)	LBA c. 1350-1150 BC

G5099. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3860]	(3856) (3857) (3858) (3859)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC
[3876]	(3874) (3875)	

G5100. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[4160]	(4159)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC

G5101. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2341]	(2340) (2345) (2346)	LBA c. 1550-1150 BC ¹⁹ MIA c. 400-300 BC

G5102. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2517]	(2516)	LP c. 1000-400 BC

G5103. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3247]	(3246)	MIA c. 400-300 BC

G5104. (ENCLOSURE a).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[094]	(093)	
[115]	(113) (114)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[122]	(120) (121)	EIA c. 1000-880 BC
[130]	(129)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC

¹⁹ Residual

[145]	(144)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC ²⁰
[198]	(199) (200) (203)	
[266]	(263) (264) (265)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[268]	(267)	
[286]	(285) (285)	
[951]	(949) (950)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[954]	(952) (953)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[960]	(958) (959)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[969]	(967) (968)	

G5105. (PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[092]	(091) (125) (126)	
[112]/[971]	(111) (970)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[117]/[961]	(116)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[119]	(118) (245)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[149]	(148)	
[207]	(206)	
[209]	(208)	
[221]	(220)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[229]	(226) (227)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[231]	(228)	

²⁰ Residual

[957]	(955) (956)	
[980]	(978) (979)	EP-LP c. 4000-50 BC
[973]	(972)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[975]	(974)	
[985]	(984)	
[995]	(994)	
[997]	(996)	
[998]	(999)	
[1001]	(1000)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC

G 5106. (LINEARS).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[966]	(962) (963) (964) (965)	EIA c. 100-800 BC
[1003]	(1002)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC

G5107. (ENCLOSURE b).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[128]	(127)	
[213]	(212)	
[299]	(298)	
[316]	(315)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[322]	(320) (321)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[341]	(340) (376) (377)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[345]	(344)	
[356]	(355)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[384]	(381) (382) (383)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[982]	(981)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[987]	(986)	

G5108 (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[330]	(331)	EP c. 2300-1800 BC ²¹
[338]	(339)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC

G5109. (PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[419]	(418)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC

G5110. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[620]	(618) (619)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[561]	(559) (560)	

G5111. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[546]	(547)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC

G5112. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1061]	(1059) (1060) (1102)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC DUST EIA c. 1000-800 BC

G5113. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[009]	(007) (008)	
[031]	(029) (030)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[040]?	(038) (039)	EIA c. 1000-800 BC
[506]	(507)	
[760]	(761)	
[813]	(814) (815)	
[851]	(852)	
[1176]	(1175)	LIA c. 50 BC-50 AD
[1184]	(1194)	LIA c. 50 BC-50 AD

²¹ Residual

G5114. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1295]	(1296)	LP c. 1550-600 BC ²²
	(1297)	LIA c. 50 BC-50 AD

G5115. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1398]	(1396)	LIA c. 50 BC-25 AD
	(1397)	M c. 1250-1325 AD ²³
[1498]	(1497)	LIA-ER c. 25-75 AD

G5116. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1710]	(1709)	
[1714]	(1713)	
[1716]	(1715)	
[1718]	(1717)	
[1722]	(1721)	LIA c. 50 BC-50 AD
[2054]	(2125)	
	(2126)	
	(2127)	
	(2128)	

G5117. (ISOLATED PIT).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1678]	(1677)	LIA c. 50 BC-50 AD

G5118. (ENCLOSURE/CORRAL).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1086]	(1085)	
[1262]	(1260)	LIA c. 50 BC-100 AD
	(1261)	MN c. 3350-2800 BC ²⁴
[2541]	(2533)	
	(2534)	
	(2535)	
	(2536)	
	(2537)	
	(2538)	
	(2539)	
	(2540)	
	(2552)	
	(2553)	

²² Residual²³ Intrusive²⁴ Residual

	(2554)
	(2555)
	(2556)
	(2557)
[2494]	(2495)
	(2496)
[2560]	(2561)
	(2562)
[2563]	(2564)
	(2565)
[2566]	(2567)
	(2568)
[2569]	(2570)
	(2571)
[2572]	(2573)
	(2574)
[2575]	(2576)
	(2577)
[2578]	(2579)
	(2580)
	(2581)
[2588]	(2586)
	(2587)
[2591]	(2589)
	(2590)
[2592]	?
[2593]	?
[2594]	?
[2595]	?
[2604]	(2603)
[2610]	?
[2612]	(2611)
[2658]	(2685)
	(2686)
	(2687)
	(2688)
	(2689)
	(2690)
	(2691)

	(2692)	
	(2693)	
[2673]	(2703)	
	(2704)	
	(2705)	
	(2706)	
[2674]	(2707)	
	(2708)	
	(2709)	
	(2710)	
	(2711)	
[3445]	(3444)	LIA c. 50 BC-50 AD
[3447]	(3446)	

G5119. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1536]	(1535)	LIA c. 100-50 BC
[1562]	(1561)	LP c. 1550-50 BC ²⁵

G5120. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3517]	(3516)	LIA c. 50 BC-50 AD

G5121. (PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3928]	(3930)	
	(3931)	
	(3932)	
[3929]	(3933)	
	(3934)	LP c. 1550-50 BC
	(3935)	

G5122. (DITCH).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[004]	(003)	LN-EBA c. 2800-1700 BC ²⁶
[006]	(005)	
[045]	(044)	
	(054)	FN-EN c. 4000-3700 BC ²⁷
[557]	(558)	
[925]	(924)	
[927]	(926)	

²⁵ Residual

²⁶ Residual

²⁷ As above

[932]	(931)	
[934]	(933)	
[936]	(935)	
[938]	(937)	
[940]	(939)	
[942]	(941)	
[1306]	(1305) (1365)	ER-MR c. 150-250 AD ER c. 125-200 AD
[1435]	(1419) (1420) (1421)	LM c. 1450-1500 AD ²⁸ ER c. 125-175 AD ²⁹ ER C. 70-150 AD

G5123. (LINEAR GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1478]	(1477) (1479)	
[1491]	(1489) (1490)	MIA-LIA c. 100-50 BC
[1659]	(1657) (1658)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[1702]	(1701)	
[1712]	(1711)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[1720]	(1719)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[1817]	(1815) (1816)	EP c. 100-50 BC
[1828]	(1826) (1827)	ER c. 150-200 AD
[1840]	(1838) (1839)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[2044]	(2043)	
[2078]	(2079) (2080)	ER c. 100-125/150 AD

G5124. (LINEAR GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
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²⁸ Intrusive

²⁹ There was intrusive LM pottery in this context as well.

[1704]	(1703)	
[1706]	(1705)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[1817]	(1815) (1816)	EP c. 100-50 BC
[1819]	(1818)	
[1823]	(1822)	
[1832]	(1831)	
[1842]	(1841)	
[1848]	(1846) (1847)	
[1851]	(1849) (1850)	
[1855]	(1854)	
[1857]	(1856)	ER c. 50 BC-75 AD
[2040]	(2039)	ER c. 100-150 AD

G5125. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[2477]	(2475) (2476)	ER c. 125-175 AD

G5126. (LINEAR GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1215]	(1214)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[1231]	(1230) (1346)	ER c. 75-125 AD
[1345]	(1344)	

G127. (LINEAR GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1233]	(1232) (1347)	ER c. 75-100 AD
[1341]	(1340)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[1343]	(1342)	

G5128. (PIT GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1338]	(1339) (1350)	LIA-ER c. 50 BC-75 AD ER c. 50-100 AD
[1391]	(1390)	ER c. 150-200 AD

G5129. (LINEAR GROUP).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3400]	(3399)	ER c. 50-100 AD
[3455]	(3454)	LIA-ER c. 50BC-50 AD
[3457]	(3456)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[3413]	(3412)	
[3421]	(3420)	ER c. 100-150 AD
[3423]	(3422)	ER c. 100-150 AD

G5130. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1898]	(1897)	M c. 1225-1400 AD

G5131. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[1100]	(1099) (1125)	ER c. 50-125 AD ³⁰
[3492]	(3487) (3488) (3489) (3490) (3491)	M c. 1350-1500 AD
[2532]	(2475) (2524) (2525) (2526) (2527) (2528) (2529) (2530) (2531)	LP c. 1000-50 BC ³¹ ER c. 100-150 AD ³²
[2551]	(2545) (2546) (2547) (2548) (2549) (2550)	M c. 1175-1225 AD

G5132. (LINEAR).

CUT/INTERVENTION	FILL/DEPOSIT	POT DATE
[3685]	(3684) (3786) (3787)	M-LM c. 1475-1525 AD LM c. 1475-1525 AD

³⁰ Residual³¹ as above³² as above

	(3788)	
	(3789)	
	(3790)	
	(3791)	
	(3792)	
	(3793)	
	(3794)	
	(3795)	
	(3796)	
	(3797)	
	(3798)	LM c. 1500-1525 AD
	(3799)	
	(3800)	
	(3801)	
	(3805)	
[3766]	(3767)	EM c. 1125-1175 AD
	(3768)	M-LM c. 1475-1525 AD
	(3769)	
	(3770)	EM c. 1050-1125 AD
	(3771)	
	(3772)	
	(3773)	
	(3774)	
	(3775)	
	(3776)	
[3997]	(4040)	
	(4041)	
	(4042)	
	(4043)	
	(4044)	
	(4045)	
	(4046)	
	(4047)	
	(4048)	M-LM c. 1475-1525 AD

PLATES



Plate 1 Neolithic Pit Group G5000



Plate 2 Neolithic Pit Group G5002

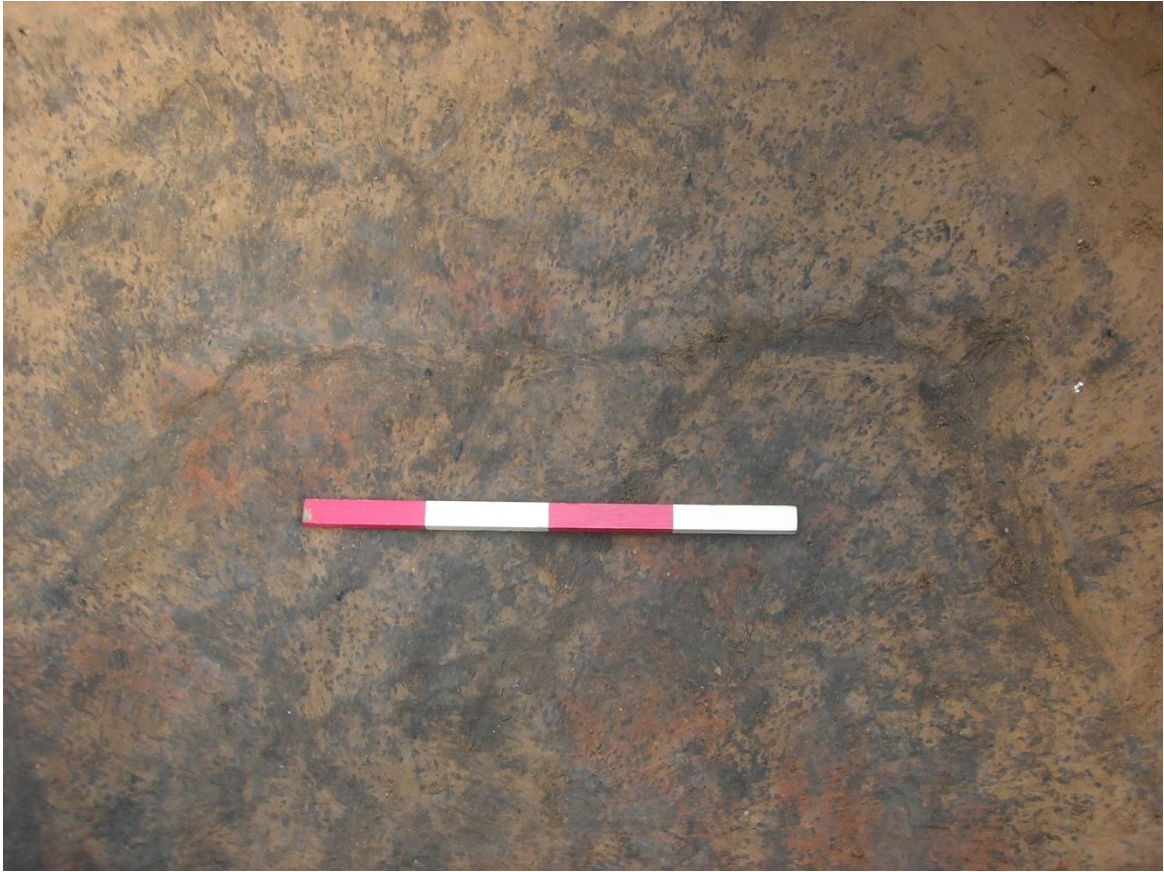


Plate 3 Detail of base of Neolithic Pit Group G5002 showing scorching and impressions of grain of internal basketwork lining



Plate 4 Neolithic Pit G5003



Plate 5 Detail of seed impressions within the base of Neolithic Pit G5003



Plate 6 Neolithic Pit Group G5004



Plate 7 Neolithic Pit Group G5004 partial excavation



Plate 8 Base of Neolithic Pit G5004



Plate 9 Section of Neolithic Pit G5007



Plate 10 Aerial view of Rectangular Monument G5024, Ring Ditch G5027 and Barrow G5034



Plate 11 Rectangular Monument G5024



Plate 12 Intervention within Rectangular monument G5024, viewed from the northeast



Plate 13 Section through Ring Ditch G5025, viewed from the south



Plate 14 Section through Ring Ditch G5027, viewed from the west



Plate 15 Stone-lined deposit in Ring Ditch G5027, pre-excitation



Plate 16 Stone-lined deposit in Ring Ditch G5027, post-excitation



Plate 17 Barrow G5028, pre-excitation, viewed from the northwest



Plate 18 Collared Urn cremation. Pit Group G5029, Barrow G5028



Plate 19 Aerial view of Barrow G5032



Plate 20 Barrow G5034, post-excitation and medieval Ditch G5120, viewed from the west



Plate 21 North facing section of Pit G5035 within Barrow G5034



Plate 22 Sunken Feature Building G5086, viewed from the southwest



Plate 23 Detail of Mid Iron Age Pit G5092

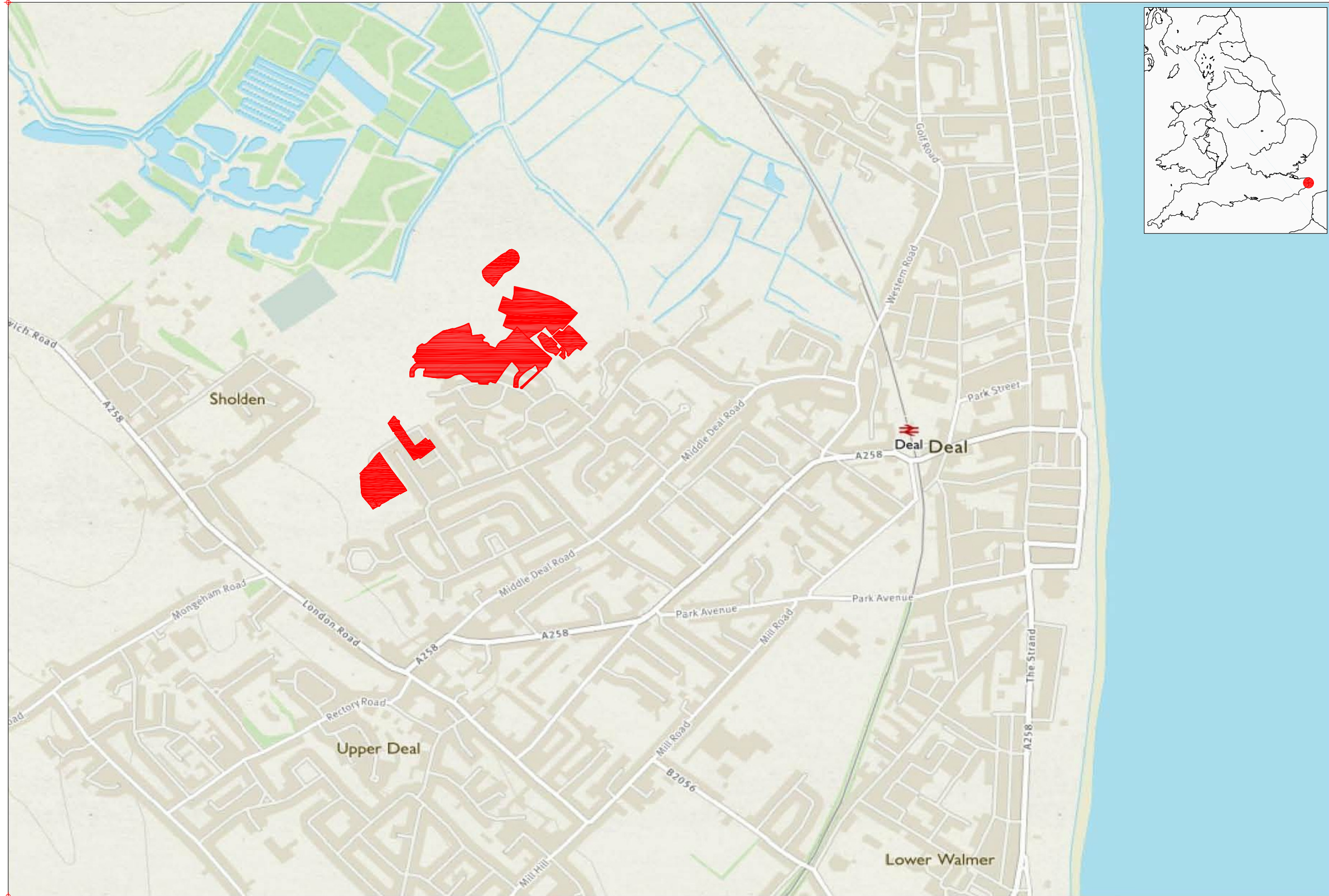


Plate 24 Part of the Late Iron Age Palisade (note post pipes visible), viewed from the west

FIGURES

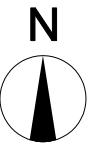
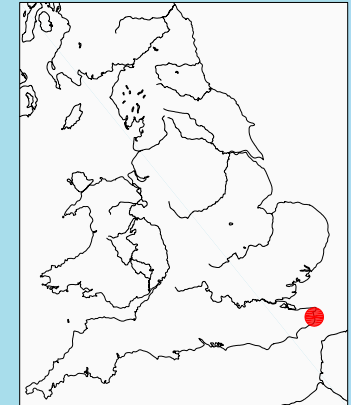
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153493.626

638436.052
153493.626



635293.487
151373.001

638436.052
151373.001



1:10000@A3



Figure 1: Site Location

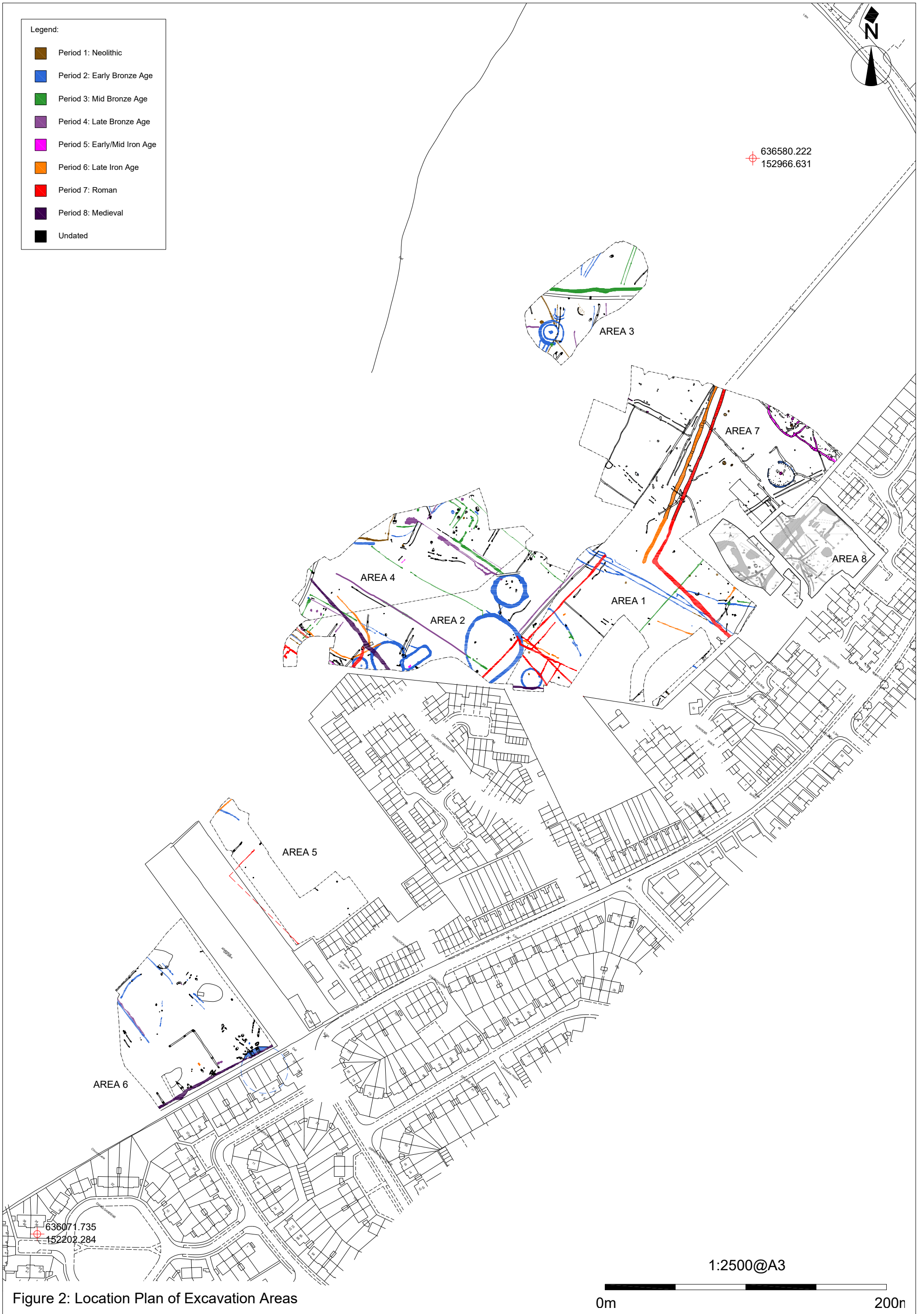


Figure 2: Location Plan of Excavation Areas

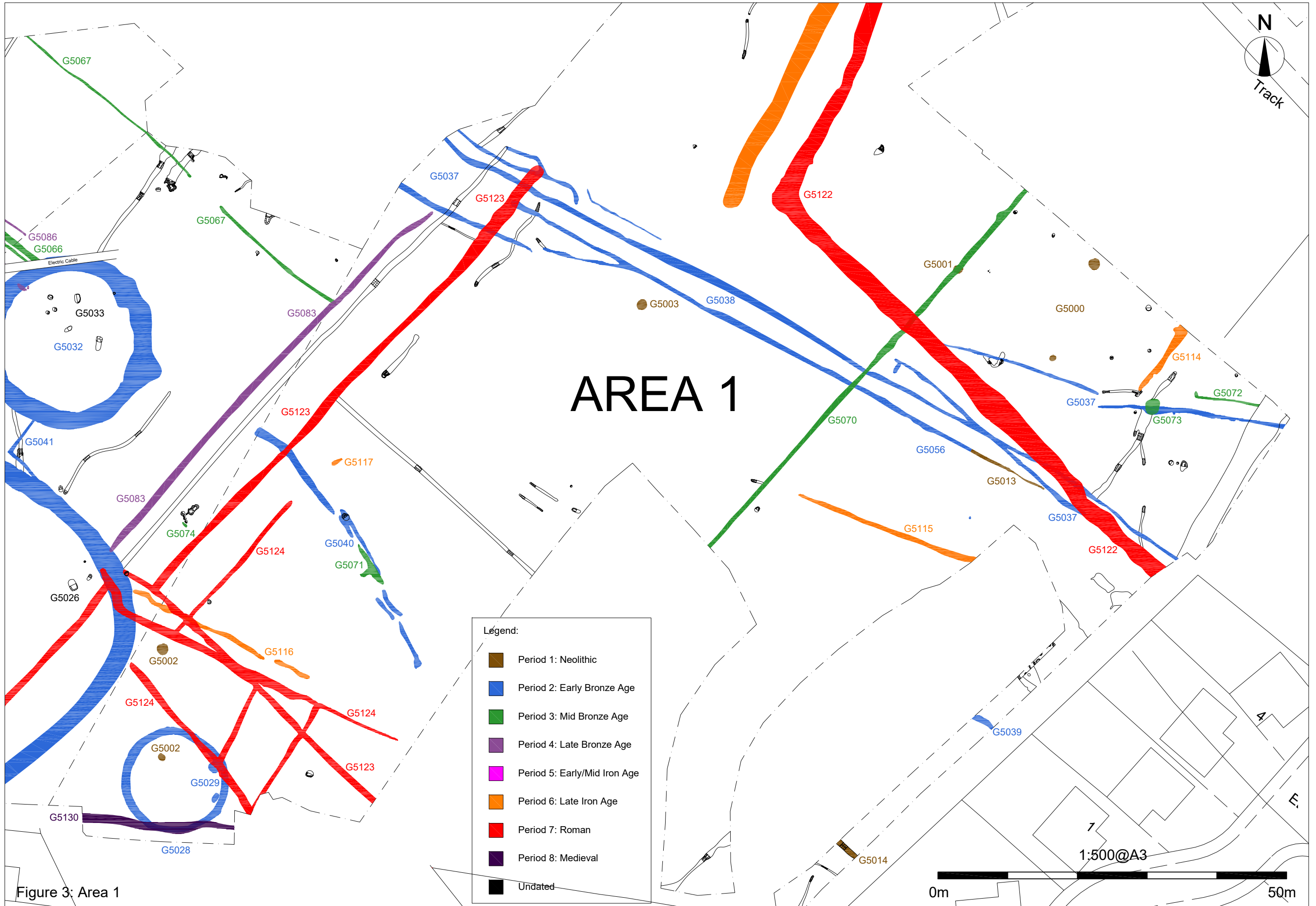


Figure 3: Area 1

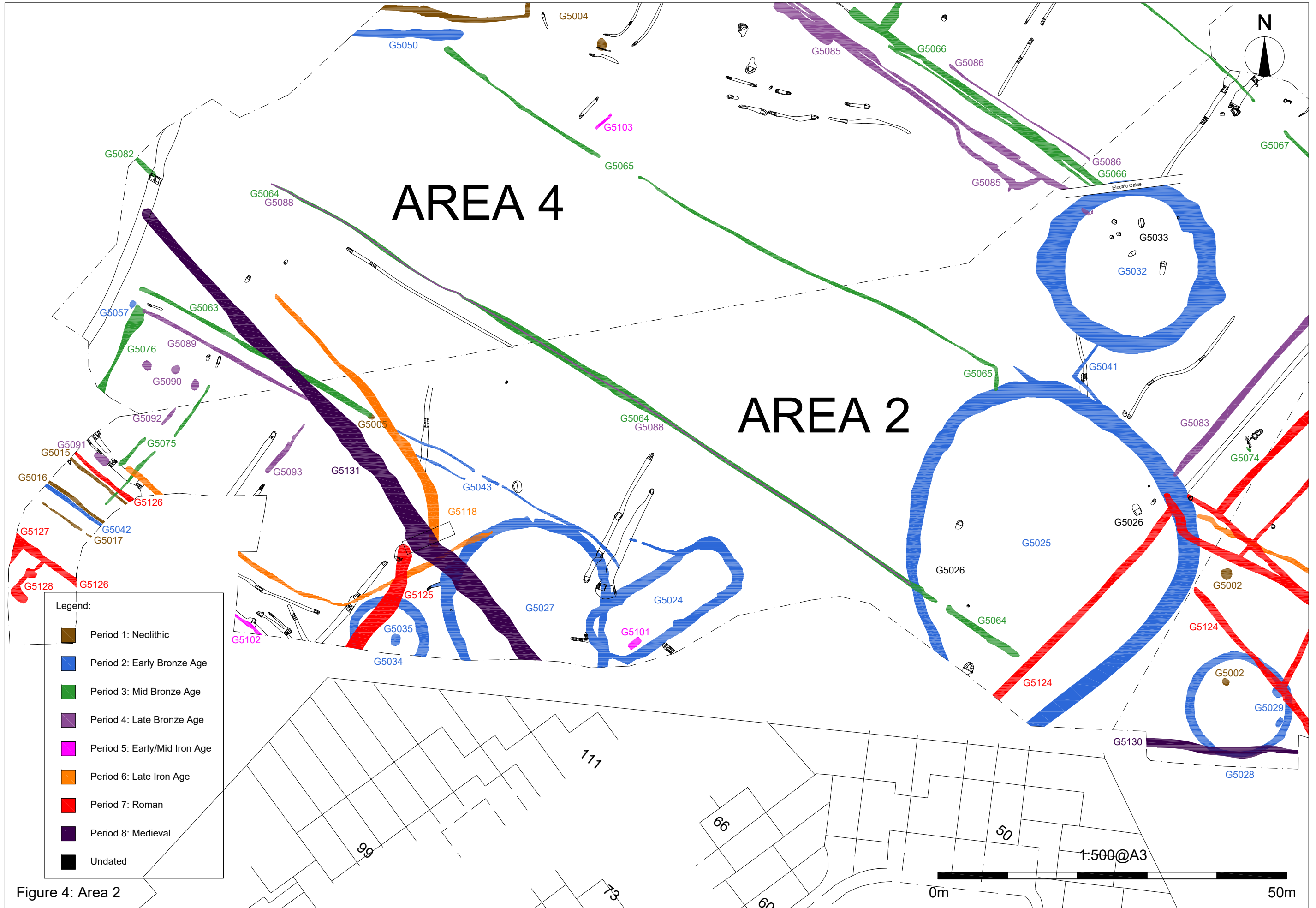


Figure 4: Area 2

- Legend:
- Period 1: Neolithic
 - Period 2: Early Bronze Age
 - Period 3: Mid Bronze Age
 - Period 4: Late Bronze Age
 - Period 5: Early/Mid Iron Age
 - Period 6: Late Iron Age
 - Period 7: Roman
 - Period 8: Medieval
 - Undated

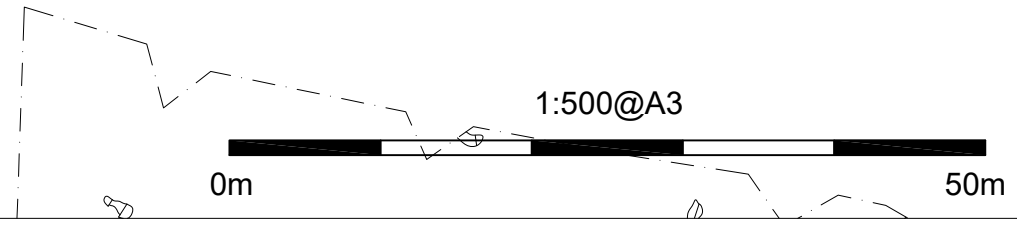
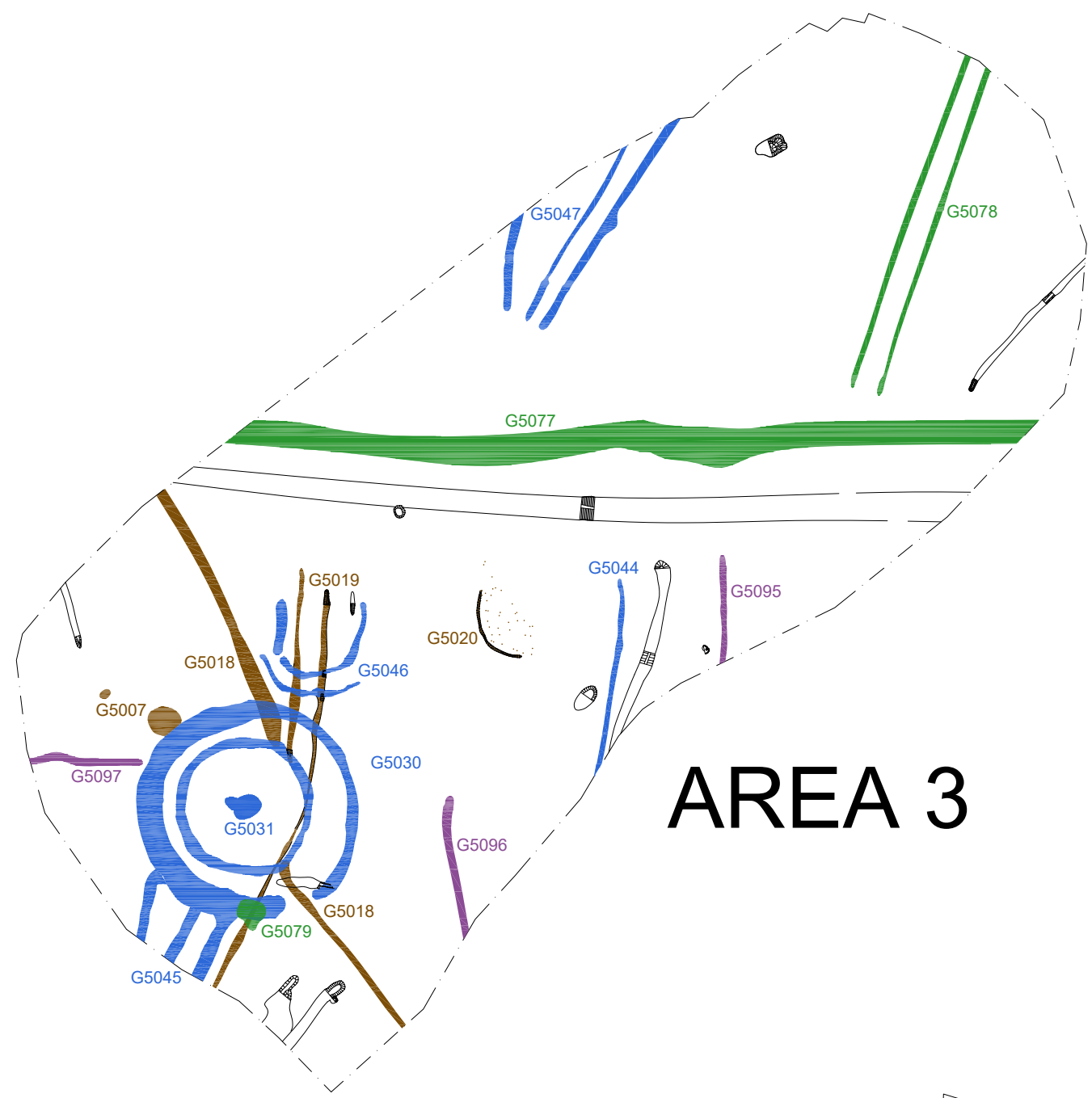
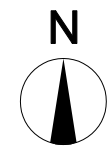


Figure 5: Area 3

Legend:

- Period 1: Neolithic
- Period 2: Early Bronze Age
- Period 3: Mid Bronze Age
- Period 4: Late Bronze Age
- Period 5: Early/Mid Iron Age
- Period 6: Late Iron Age
- Period 7: Roman
- Period 8: Medieval
- Undated

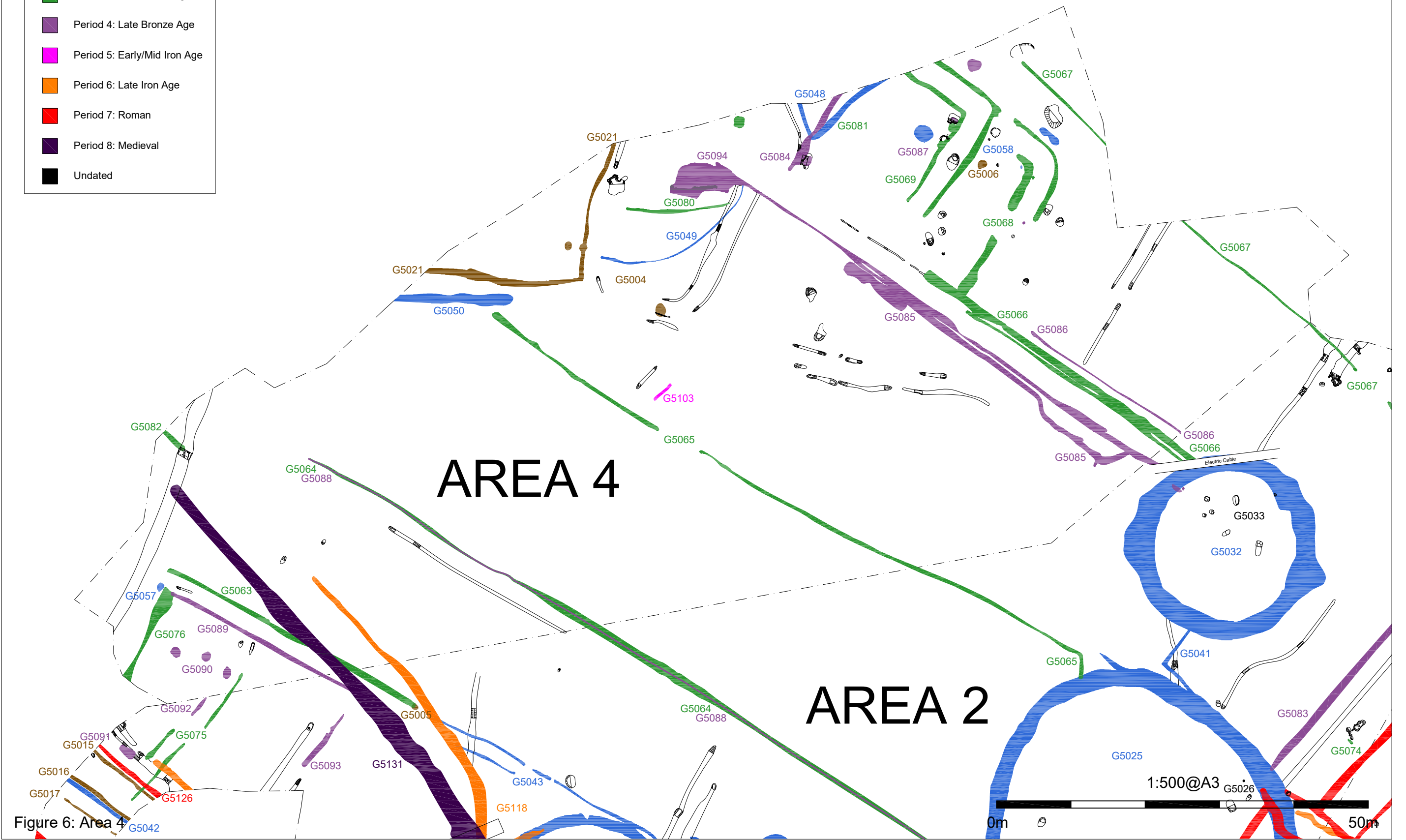
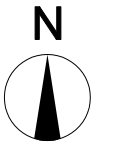


Figure 6: Area 4

1:500@A3

0m 50m

- Legend:
- Period 1: Neolithic
 - Period 2: Early Bronze Age
 - Period 3: Mid Bronze Age
 - Period 4: Late Bronze Age
 - Period 5: Early/Mid Iron Age
 - Period 6: Late Iron Age
 - Period 7: Roman
 - Period 8: Medieval
 - Undated

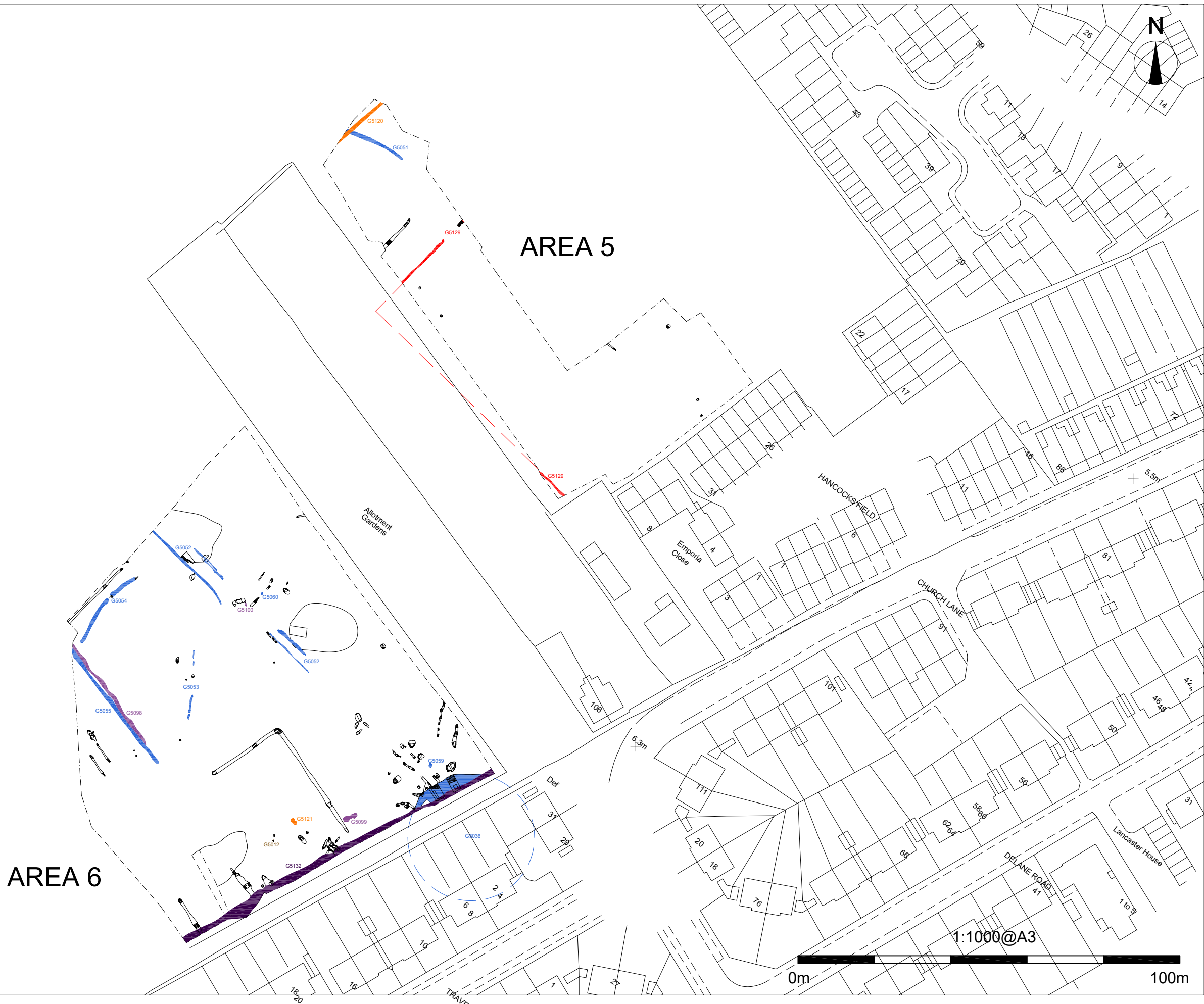
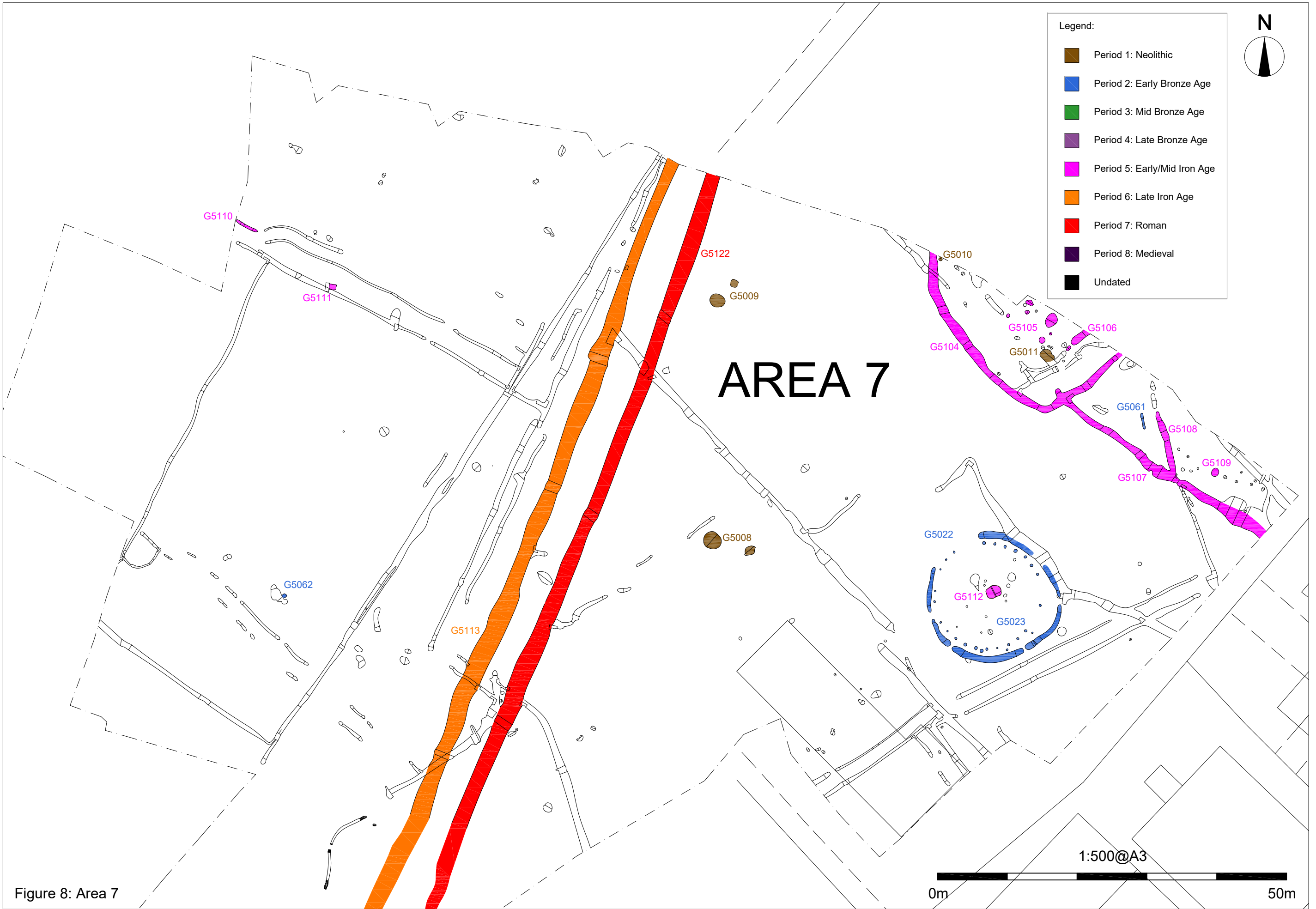
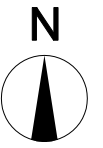


Figure 7: Area 5 and 6

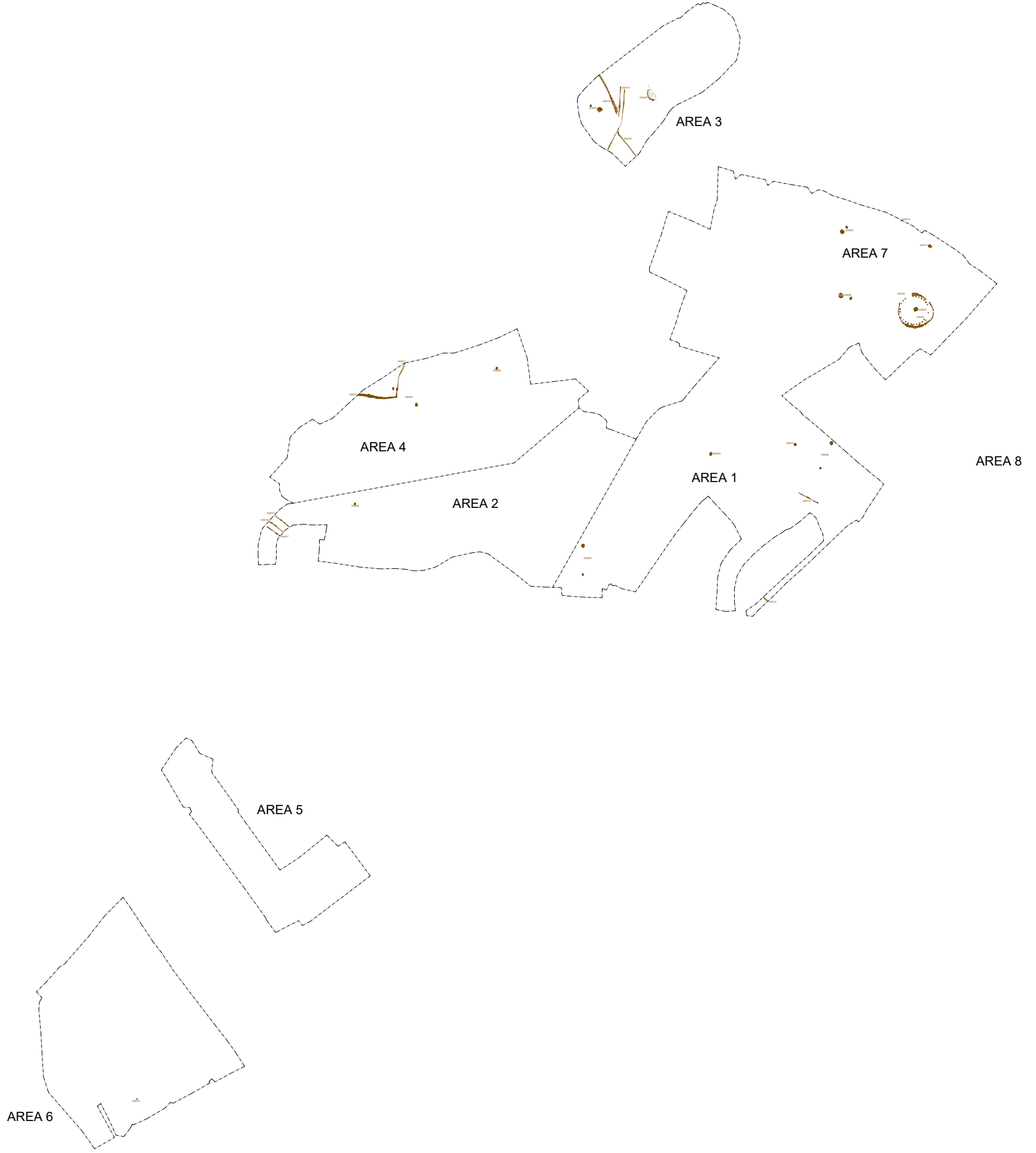




Legend:

- Neolithic

636580.222
152966.631



636071.735
152202.284

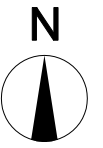
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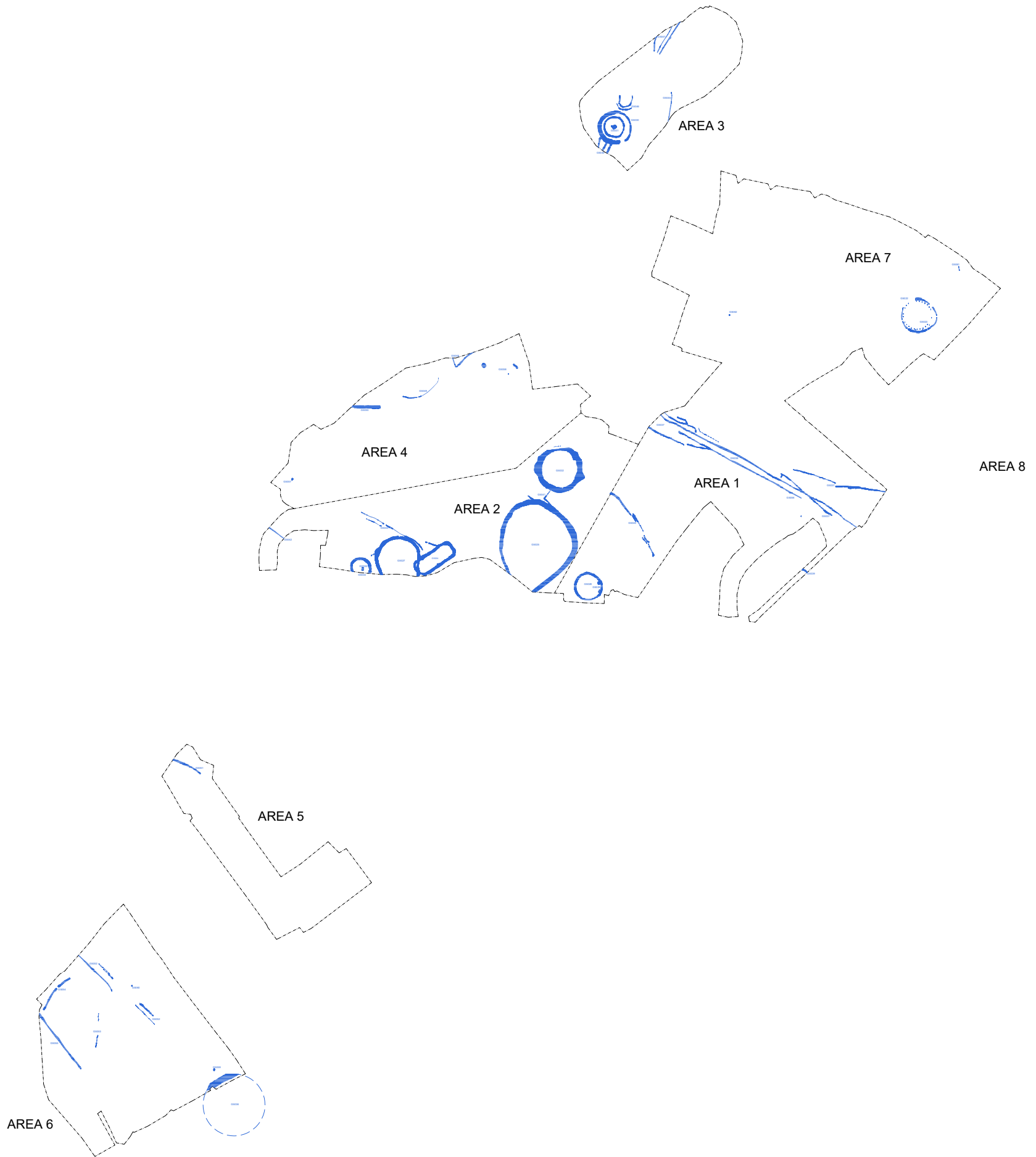
Figure 9: Period 1 - Neolithic

Legend:

■ Early Bronze Age



636580.222
152966.631



636071.735
152202.284

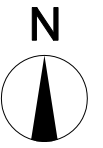
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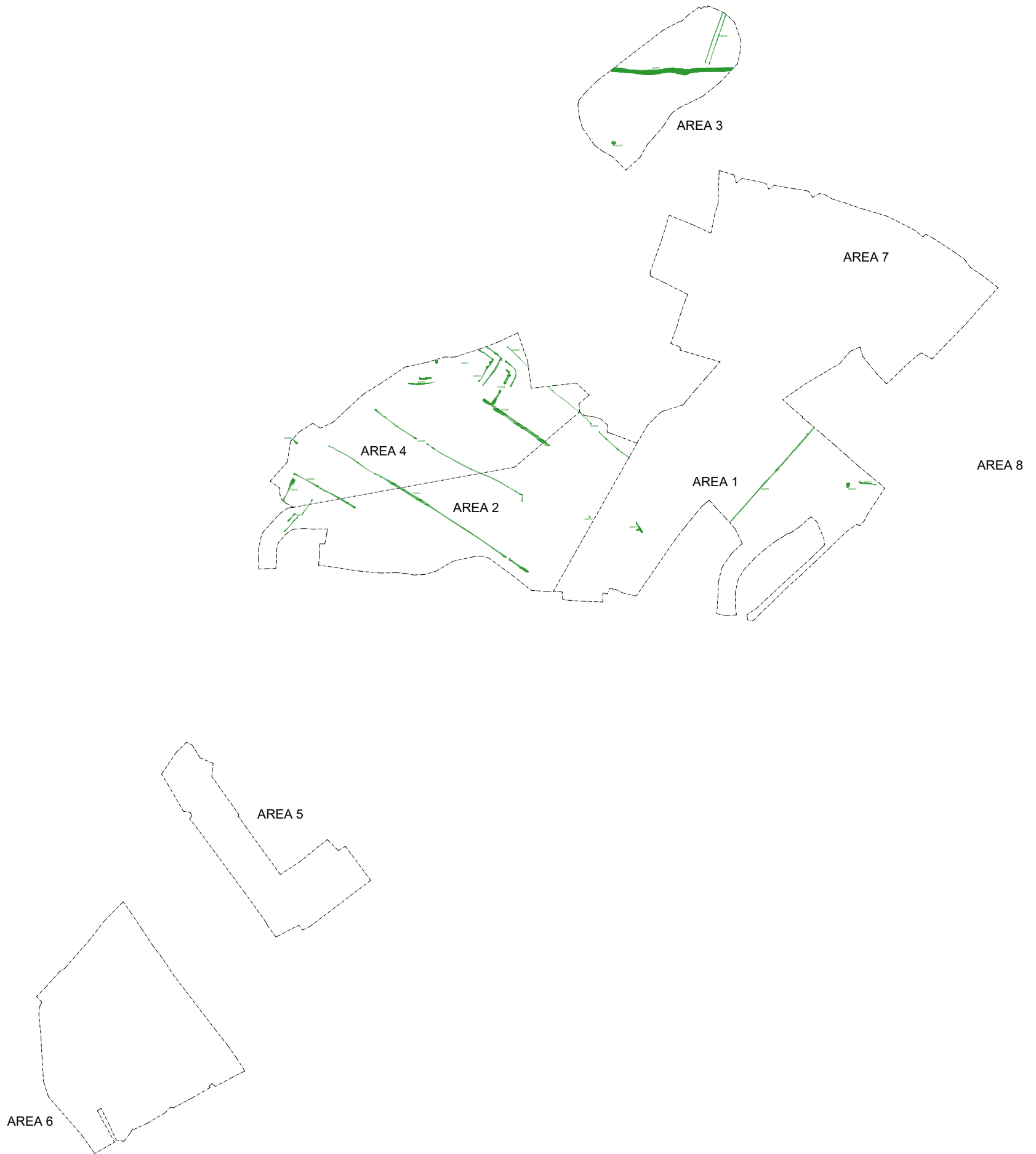
Figure 10: Period 2 - Early Bronze Age

Legend:

Mid Bronze Age



636580.222
152966.631



636071.735
152202.284

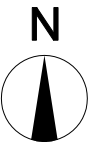
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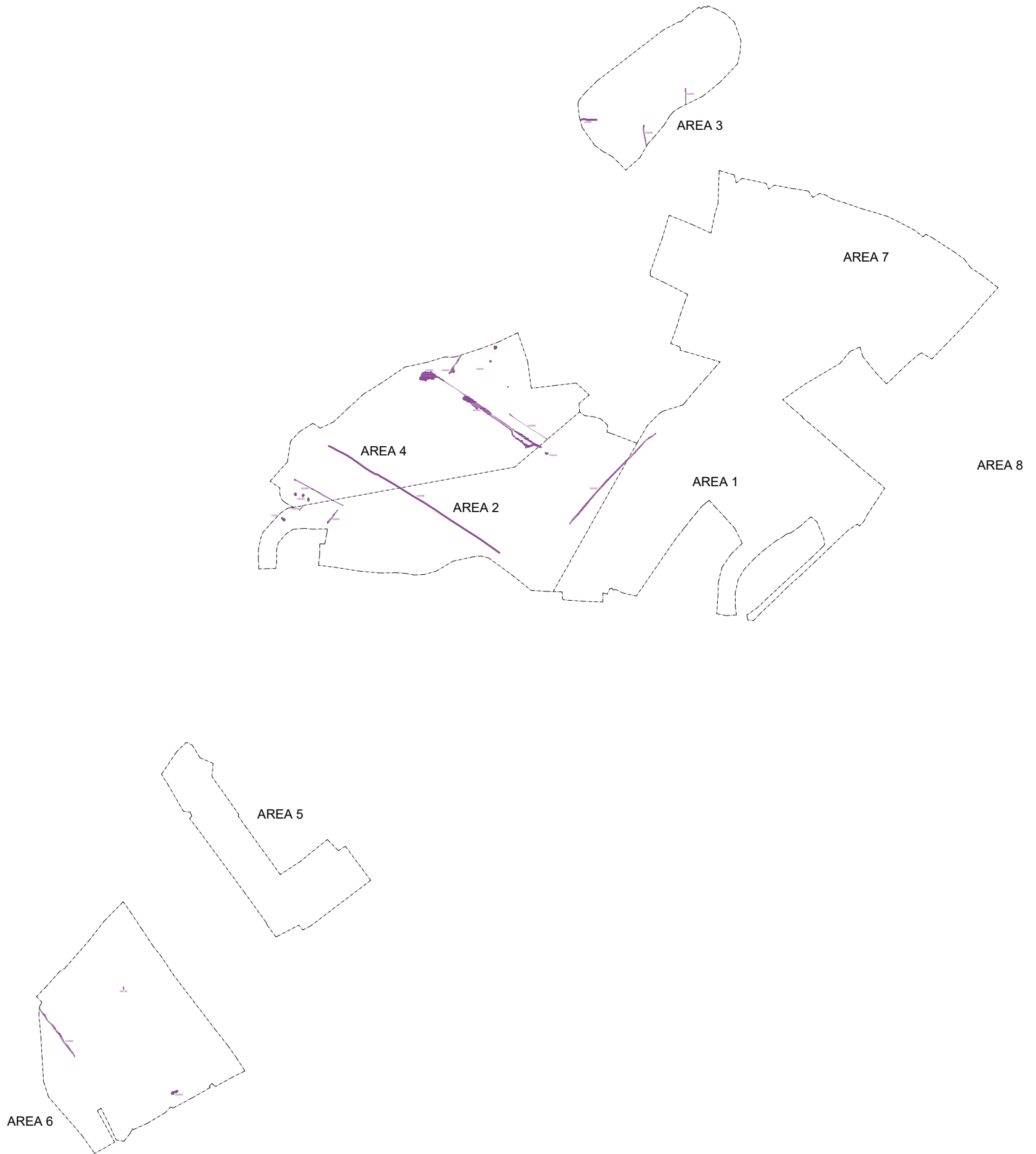
Figure 11: Period 3 - Mid Bronze Age

Legend:

■ Late Bronze Age



636580.222
152966.631



636071.735
152202.284

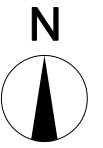
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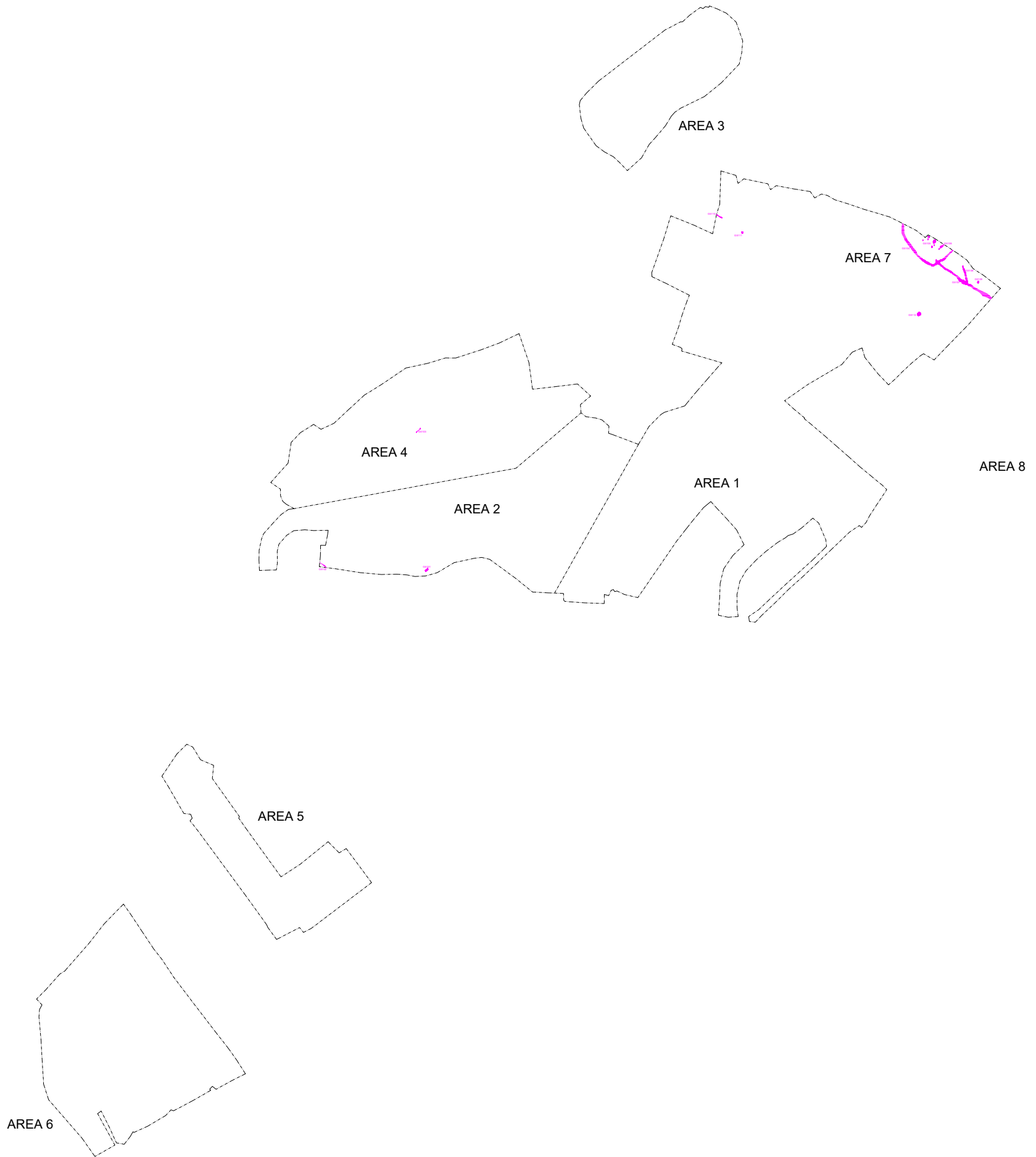
Figure 12: Period 4 - Late Bronze Age

Legend:

Early-Mid Iron Age



636580.222
152966.631

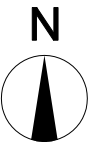


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152202.284


1:2500@A3



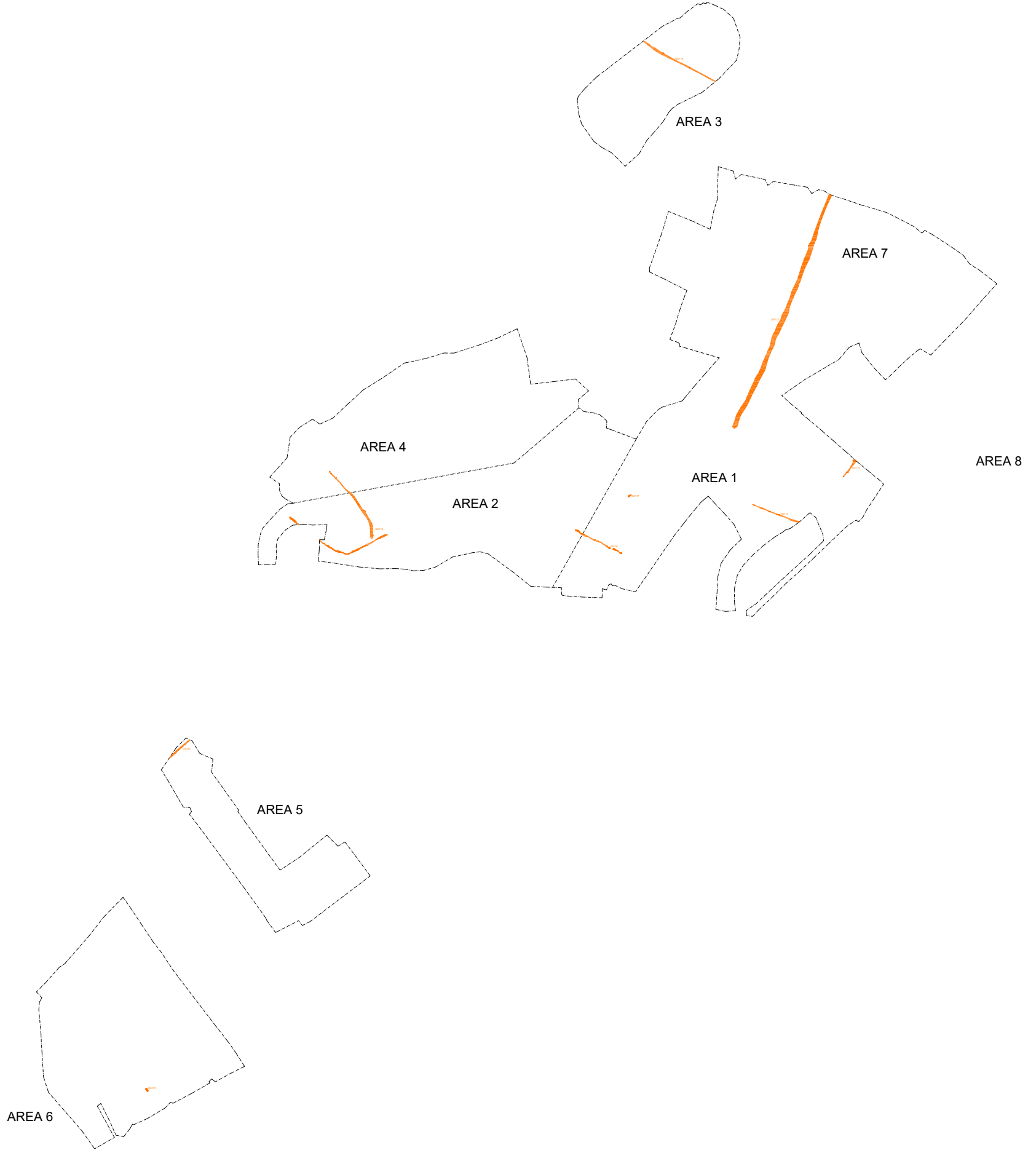
Figure 13: Period 5 - Early-Mid Iron Age



Legend:

 Late Iron Age

636580.222
152966.631



636071.735
152202.284

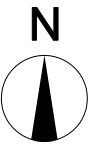
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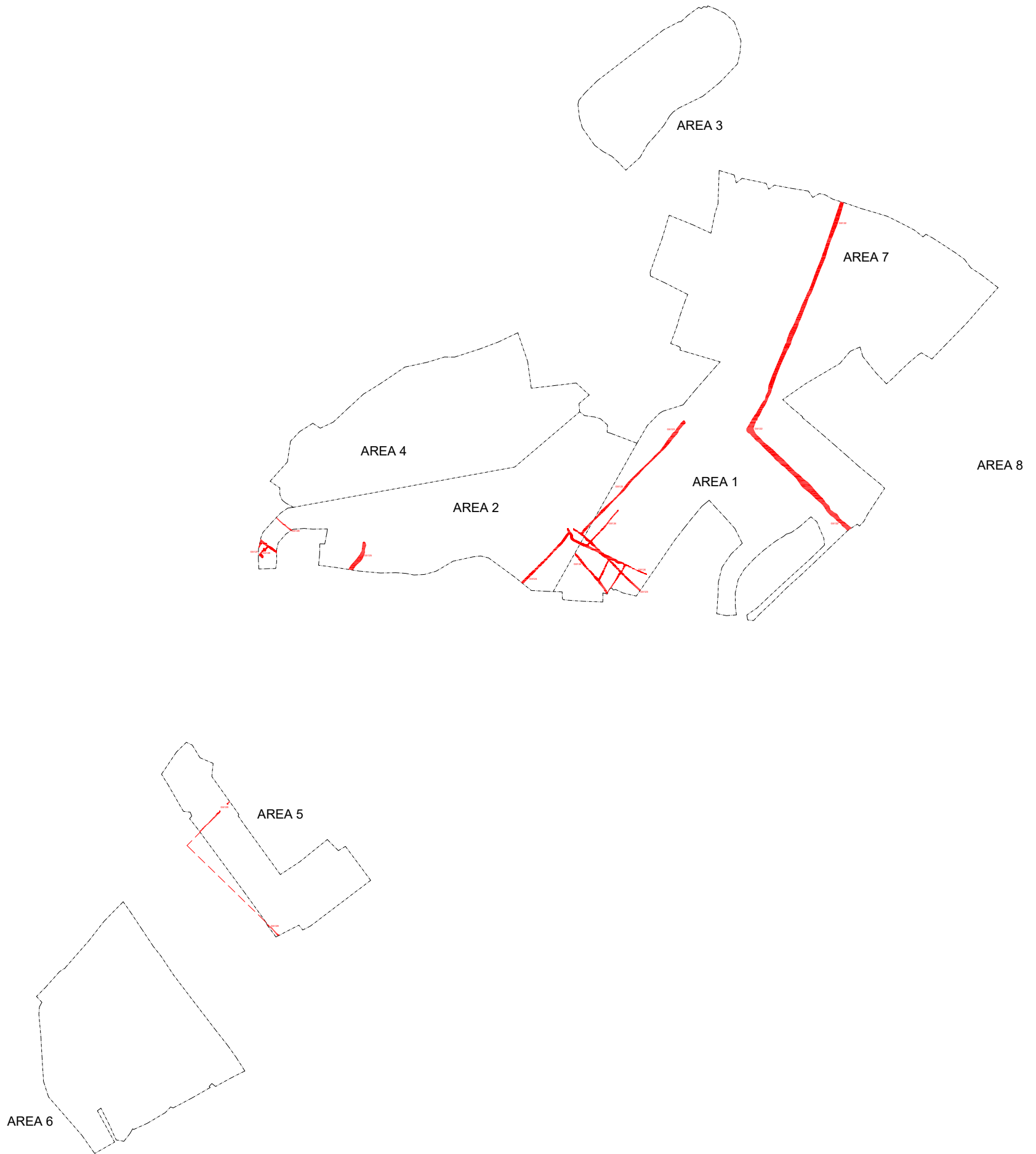
Figure 14: Period 6 - Late Iron Age

Legend:

■ Roman



636580.222
152966.631

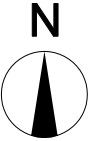


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1:2500@A3



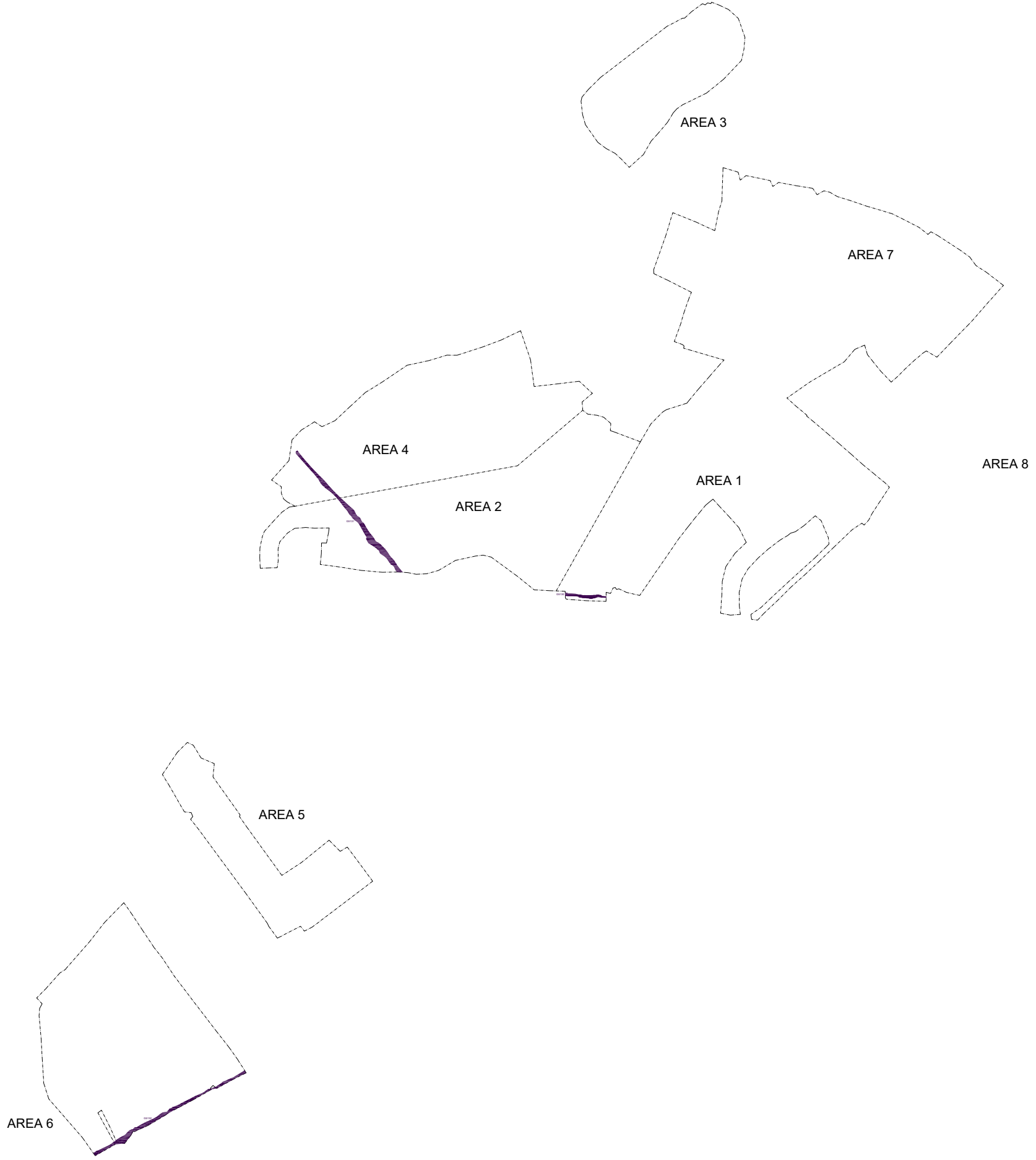
Figure 15: Period 7 - Roman Period



Legend:

- Medieval

636580.222
152966.631



636071.735
152202.284

1:2500@A3



Figure 16: Period 8 - The Medieval Period

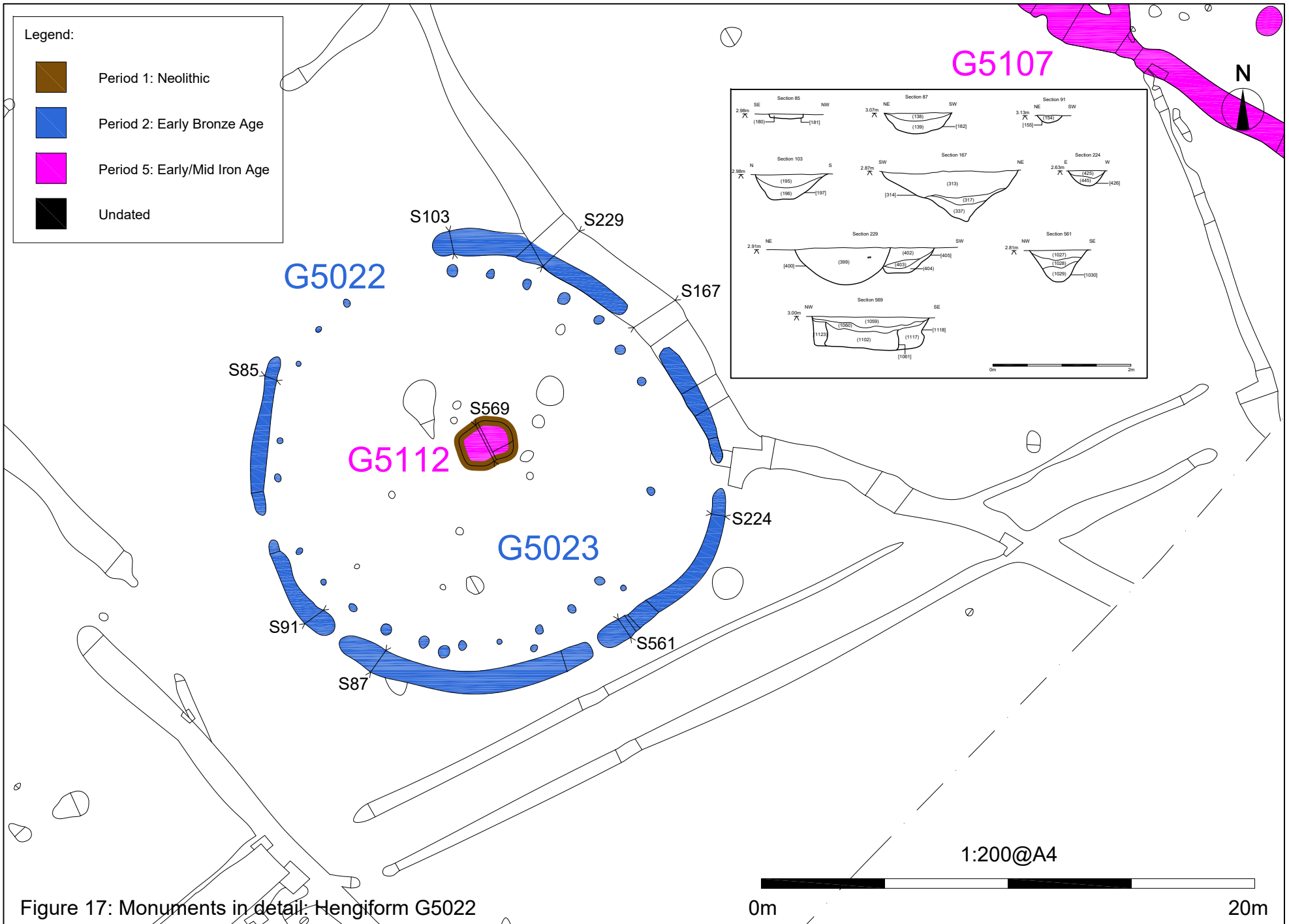


Figure 17: Monuments in detail: Hengiform G5022

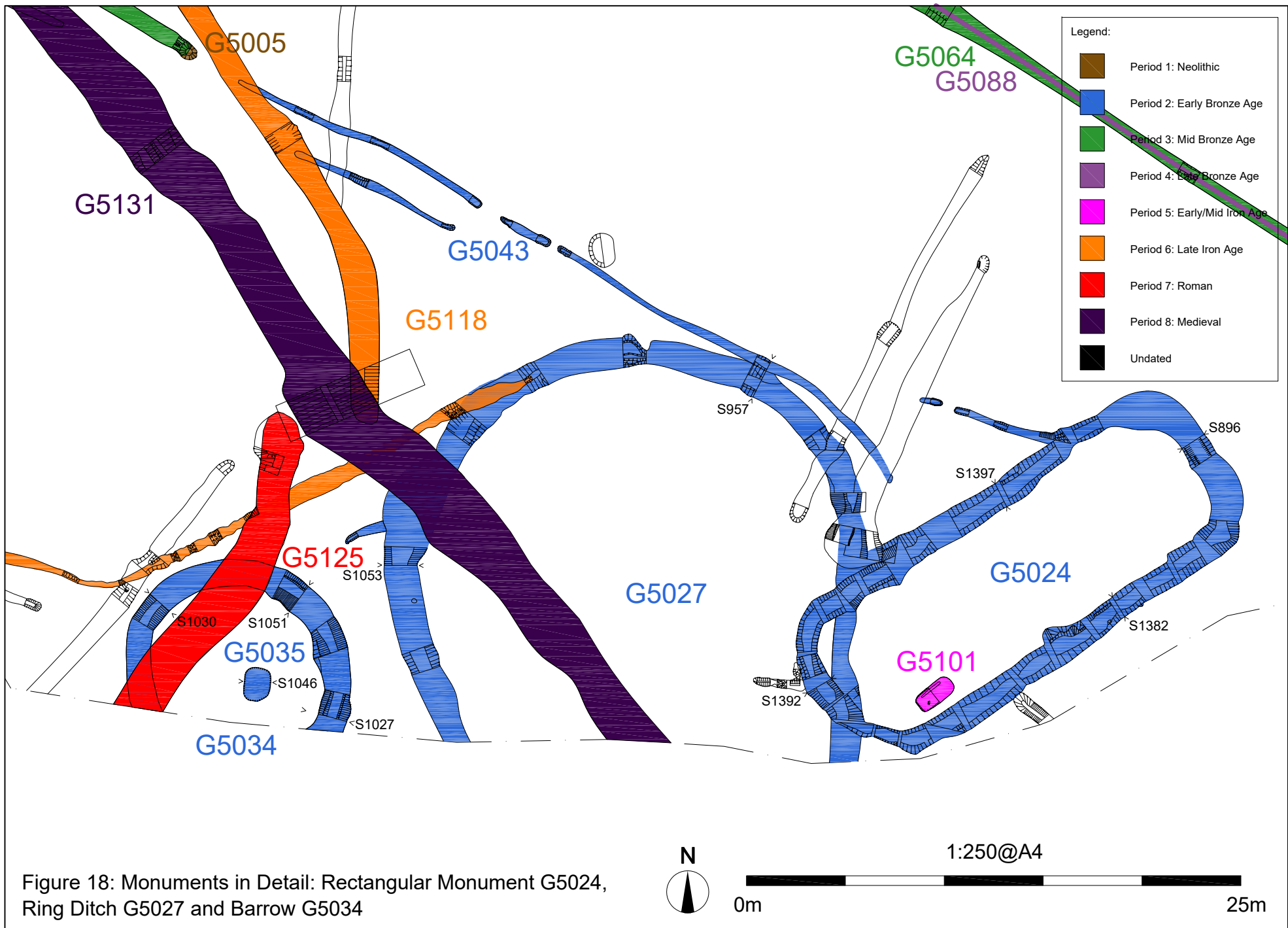


Figure 18: Monuments in Detail: Rectangular Monument G5024, Ring Ditch G5027 and Barrow G5034

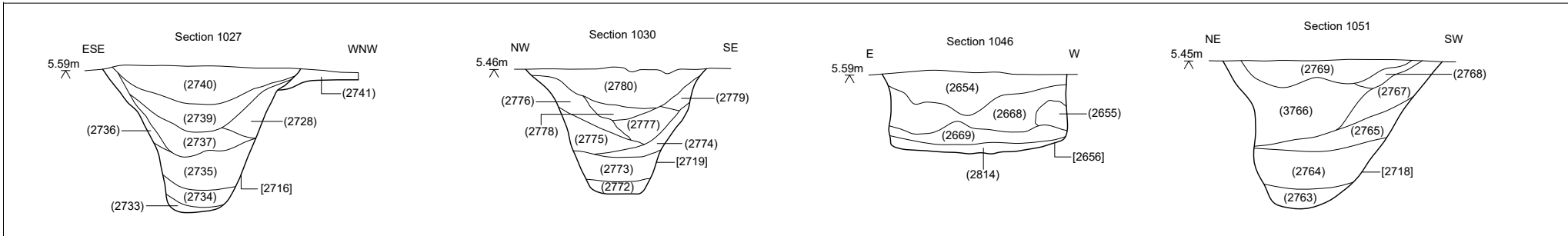
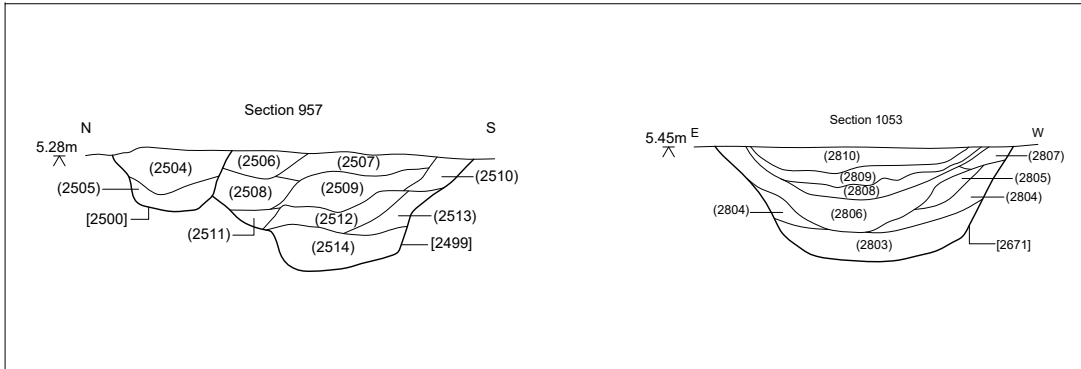
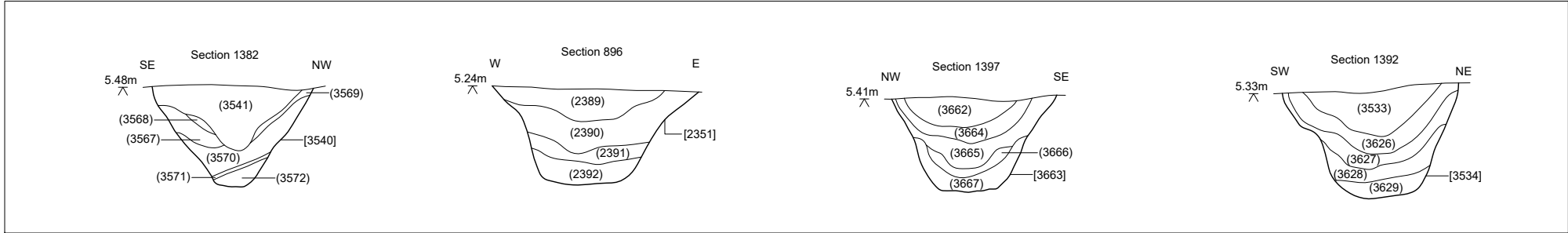


Figure 19 Sections: Rectangular Monument G5024, Ring Ditch G5027 and Barrow G5034



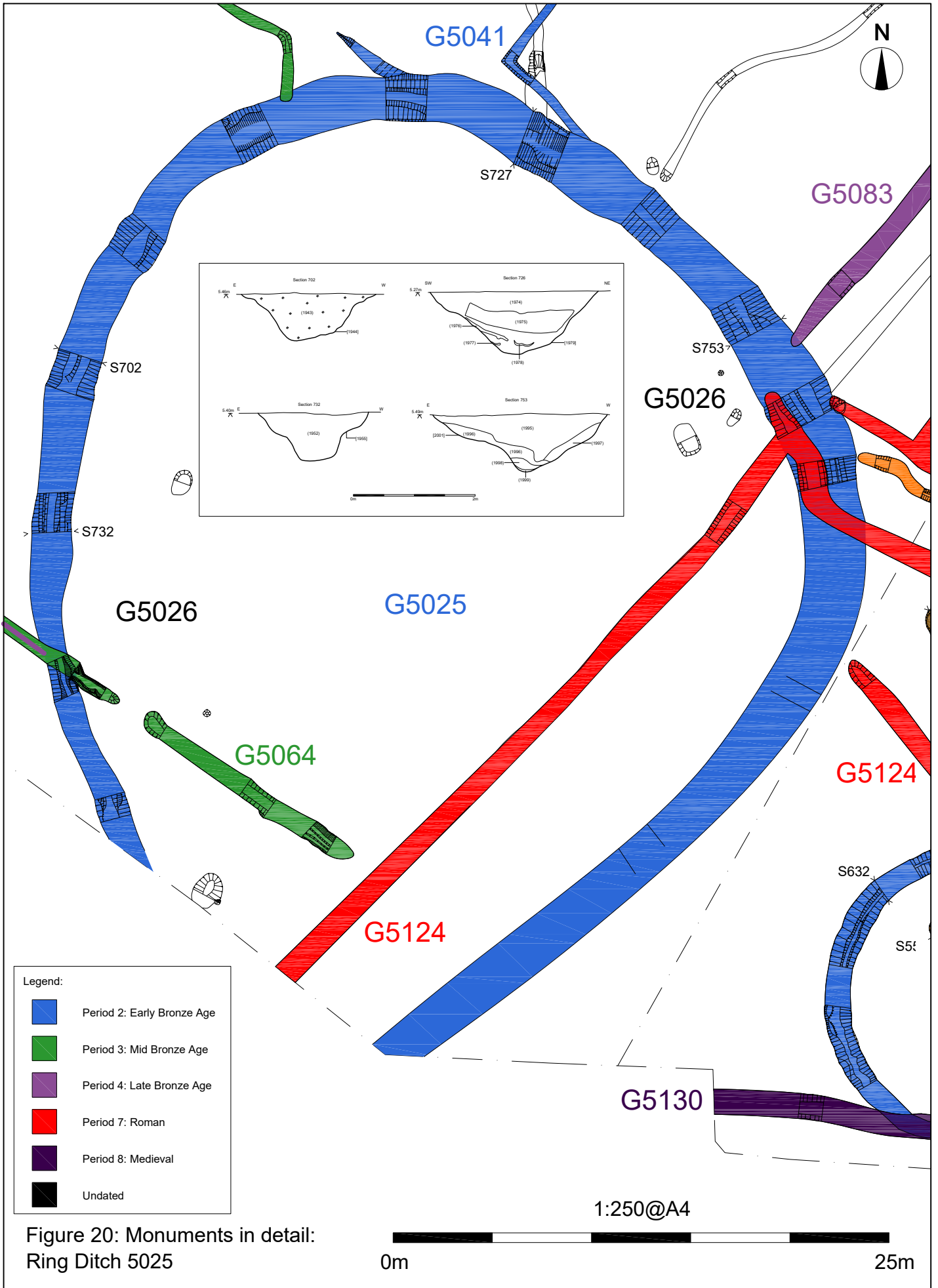


Figure 20: Monuments in detail:
Ring Ditch 5025

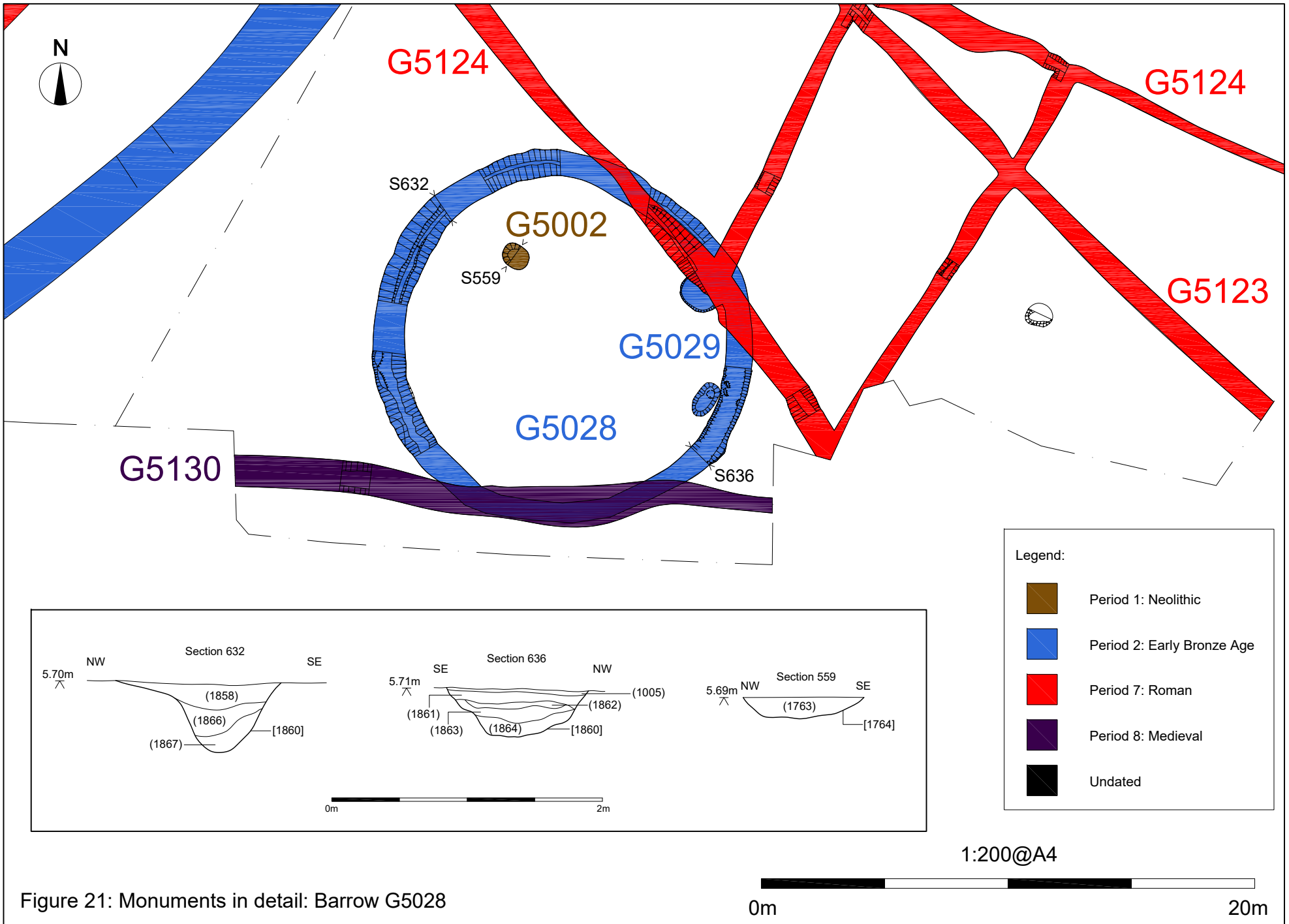


Figure 21: Monuments in detail: Barrow G5028

0m 20m

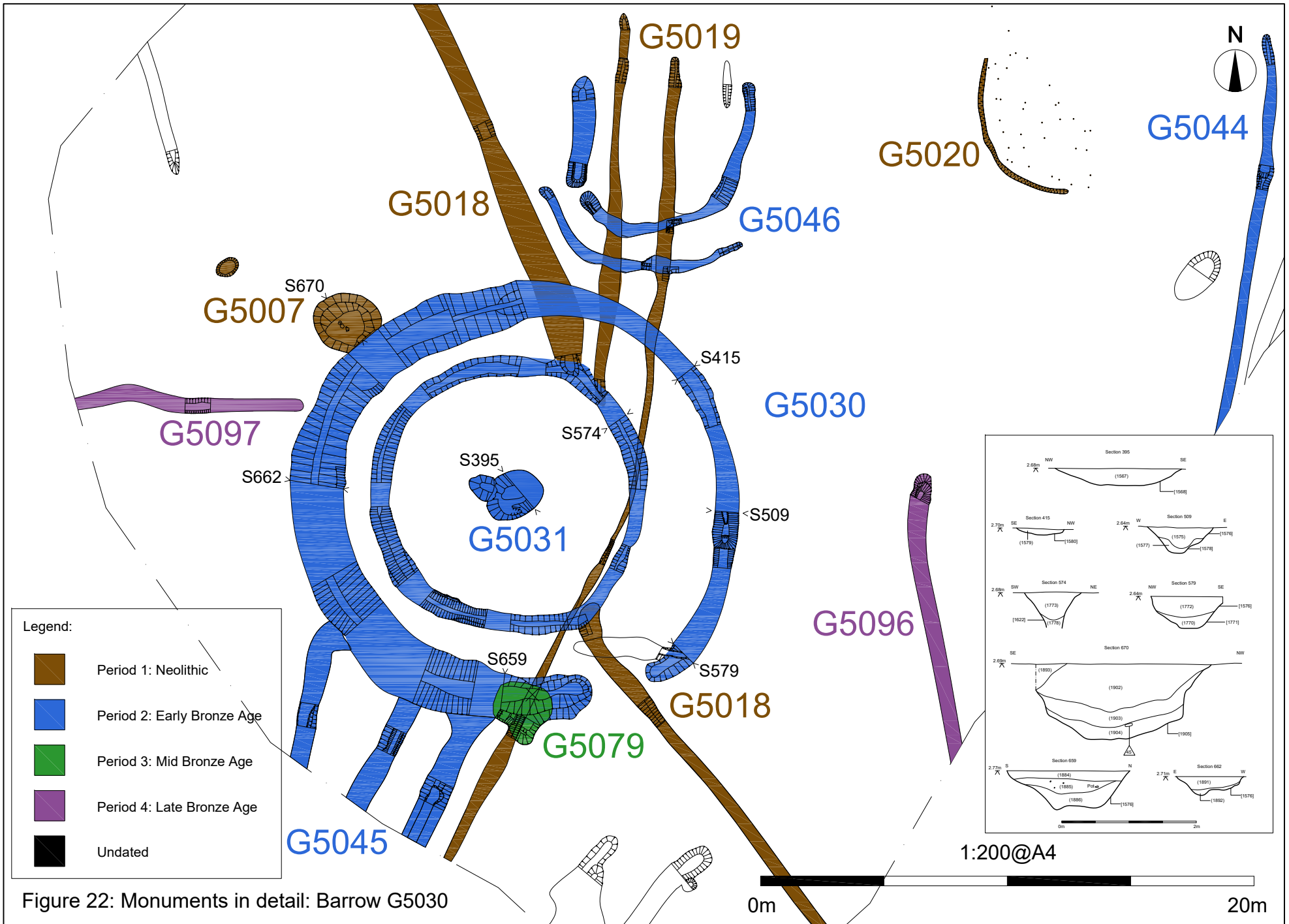


Figure 22: Monuments in detail: Barrow G5030

