

Archaeological Evaluation of Phases 2
and 3 of Land at Grasmere Gardens,
Chestfield, Kent



Centered on NGR: 612943 166070

Site Code: GRA-EV-23

Planning Application: (CA/17/00469)

20/09/2023

V2

SWAT Archaeology

The office, School Farm Oast

Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP

Email: info@swatarchaeology.co.uk

Tel: 01795 532548 and 07885700112

© SWAT Archaeology 2023 all rights reserved

Contents

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Site Description, Topography and Geology.....	5
3. Planning Background.....	5
4. Archaeological and Historical Background.....	6
5. Aims and Objectives.....	9
6. Methodology.....	9
7. Monitoring.....	11
8. Results.....	12
9. Finds.....	24
10. Discussion and Conclusion.....	27
11. Acknowledgements.....	31
12. References.....	31

Appendix 1 – Trench Tables

Appendix 2 - Plates

- Plate 1: Drone Overview
- Plate 2: Drone Overview
- Plate 3: Sample Section 2 of Trench 61
- Plate 4: Plan of Trench 41
- Plate 5: Drone Plan of Trench 61
- Plate 6: Drone Plan of Trench 57
- Plate 7: Section of Pit [5710]
- Plate 8: Section of Pit [5610]
- Plate 9: Plan of Pit [6306]
- Plate 10: Section of Linears [6114], [6118]
- Plate 11: Plan of Cremation 3 [6122]
- Plate 12: Plan of Linear [4904]

Appendix 3 - Figures

- Figure 1: Site location plan
- Figure 2: Trench locations plan showing phases of trenches
- Figure 3: Trench location plan
- Figure 4: Plan and sections of trench 39
- Figure 5: Plan and sections of trench 40
- Figure 6: Plan and sections of trench 46
- Figure 7: Plan and sections of trench 49
- Figure 8: Plan and sections of trench 53

Figure 9: Plan and sections of trench 54
Figure 10: Plan and sections of trench 55
Figure 11: Plan and sections of trench 56
Figure 12: Plan and sections of trench 57
Figure 13: Plan and sections of trench 61
Figure 14: Plan and sections of trench 62
Figure 15: Plan and sections of trench 63
Figure 16: Plan and sections of trench 64
Figure 17: Plan and sections of trench 70
Figure 18: Trench plan overlaid with development plan

Appendix 4 – Ceramic and Lithics Catalogue

Summary

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation of Phases 2 and 3 of land at Grasmere Gardens, Chestfield, Kent. A Planning Application (CA/17/00469) was approved by Canterbury City Council for the erection of up to 300 residential dwellings, employment space, play areas, pumping station and all associated access and landscaping. With the development to be undertaken in three phases, later reflected in the archaeological programme of works. The Principal Archaeology and Heritage Officer, Rosanne Cummings, at Canterbury City Council advised the planning authority that an archaeological programme should be obtained across areas of the site that would be impacted by groundworks, therefore Canterbury City Council Planning department requested that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA).

The work was carried out by SWAT Archaeology between the 12th July and the 1st August 2023, in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) (Pozorski, Z. 2020) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC.

The results of the evaluation three phases of archaeological activity within development area, the first associated with the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, the second to the 12th to 14th century and third with the late 18th century. Seven features dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period were identified towards the southern end of the site in Phases 2 and 3, along with fourteen associated undated features that included two cremations and five 'fire pits'. The Medieval and Post-Medieval activity on site was focused towards the northern end of the site and was indicative of agrarian Landscape management.

Archaeological Evaluation of Phases 2 & 3 of Land at Grasmere

Gardens, Chestfield, Kent

NGR: 612943 166070

Site Code: GRA-EV-23

Planning Application: (CA/17/00469)

1. Introduction

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Kitewood Estates LTD to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Phases 2 and 3 of Land at Grasmere Gardens, Chestfield, Kent. This evaluation follows on from the Phase 1 evaluation of the development, previously conducted by SWAT Archaeology in 2020.

1.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification previously produced by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) (Pozorski, Z. 2020). The evaluation of Phases 2 and 3 was conducted between the 12th of July and the 1st of August 2023.

1.1.3 The archaeological evaluation was initially implemented at the request of Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation (KCCHC) to clarify the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA) and to ascertain the impact the development may have on the potential archaeological horizon.

1.1.4 It should be noted that due to on-site constraints (further discussed in 6.1.2) trenches 35, 36, 37, 38, 50 and 51 could not be excavated at the time of this evaluation and as agreed with KCCHC will be excavated at a later date once the constraints have been removed.

1.1.5 Additionally, shortly prior to the start of the evaluation, during geotechnical test-pitting conducted by RSA Geo-Technical of Phase 1D, an Early Roman cremation (cremation 1 [TP805]) was encountered during excavation of test pit 8 and SWAT Archaeology was brought in to confirm and excavate the feature. This cremation, though briefly referenced within this report will be discussed in full detail in the following phase of evaluation reporting, once the remains have been processed by specialists and it can

then be put into context with the complete set of evaluation results.

- 1.1.6 This report summarizes the results of the recent phases of evaluation and considers the potential impact to the archaeological resource resulting from the proposed development in order to aid and inform KCCHC decision whether any further archaeological mitigation will be required. This report will also seek to place the results of the 2020 Phase 1 evaluation into context with the most recent evaluation results.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the development area lies on Bedrock Geology of Chalk, Clay and Silt of London Clay Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded within the area (British Geological Survey, accessed 9/2/23).
- 2.1.2 The site is centered on NGR: 612943 166070 and is located approximately 660m northwest of Chestfield (Figure 1), bounded by residential properties to the west, south and east and by a retail park to the north. Phases 2 and 3 surrounded Phase 1 of the Grasmere Gardens Development, an active construction site at the time of the evaluation.
- 2.1.3 Topographically the site rises from the east at 8m aOD to a plateau of 20m aOD towards the western boundary of the site. At the eastern boundary of the site is the Swalecliffe Brook watercourse.

3 Planning Background

- 3.1.1 The Proposed Development Area was granted planning permission (CA/17/00469) by Canterbury City Council, in October 2019, for the erection of up to 300 residential dwellings, employment space, play areas, pumping station and all associated access and landscaping. With the development to be undertaken in three phases, later reflected in the archaeological programme of works.
- 3.1.2 The Principal Archaeology and Heritage Officer, Rosanne Cummings, at Canterbury City Council advised the planning authority that an archaeological programme should be obtained across areas of the site that would be impacted by groundworks. Following this Condition 11 was placed on the planning application:

(11) No development of each phase, other than demolition, shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a written specification and written timetable which has first been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority; and

Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation, post-excavation assessment, analysis, publication or conservation in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

- 3.1.3 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of Phases 2 and 3, carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised of 29 evaluation trenches, measuring between 36m and 50m in length and 2m in width, was conducted between July and August 2023 according to the agreed written specification (Pozorski, Z. 2020).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations on Site

- 4.1.1 In March 2020 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) were commissioned to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an evaluation, in three phases, at Grasmere Gardens. Following Canterbury City Council's approval of the WSI on the 13th May 2020 (Ref: CA/20/00857), SWAT Archaeology were commissioned to undertake the evaluation of Phase 1 of the development, which occurred in October of 2020.
- 4.1.2 The evaluation of Phase 1 comprised of thirty-four 30m long trenches (Figure 2), of which two contained possible archaeological features, trenches 4 and 5. Trench 4 contained a broadly east-west aligned linear feature that produced no artefactual evidence and was interpreted as a probable former field boundary/ drainage ditch. Trench 5, located adjacent and to the west of trench 4, contained a broadly northeast-southwest aligned linear feature that again produced no artefactual evidence as was assumed to be a former field boundary/ drainage ditch (SWAT Archaeology, 2020). The

evaluation report suggested that the development area may have been largely marginal to a settlement located somewhere to the north or west.

- 4.1.3 The Phase 1 evaluation report was approved by CCC on the 23rd February 2021 (Ref: CA/21/00021) partially discharging the condition releasing Phase 1 of the development with no further archaeological mitigation. Leaving Condition 11 still outstanding on Phases 2 and 3 of the development.

4.2 Archaeology Within the Immediate Area

- 4.2.1 The archaeological and historical landscape of the wider surrounding area has previously been discussed in earlier reporting on the site, the following is a reiteration of this:

“Works at Invicta Road, Whitstable, c. 1km west of the site revealed Neolithic and/or Bronze Age enclosures, drove ways and field system (SWAT 2008). Further work there did not reveal more evidence although a large portion of the site was located beyond the development/investigation area.

Remains of the Mid/Late Bronze Age agricultural settlement, which may have continued into the Early Iron Age, were found at South Street, c. 850m south-west of the site (SWAT 2008). The settlement on a low hilltop was probably ditch enclosed and may have been associated with two round barrows found c. 750m to the south-west in Woodside Wood. Numerous features consisted mainly of pits but also two hearts. A possible hut was also located. Some evidence of light industrial use of the site, in form of pottery production materials, was also revealed. The site was probably a farmstead and was partly re-occupied in the Late Iron Age, following the hiatus. Another Mid/Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age settlement was found c. 1.1km south of the site at Radfall Corner. Remains of a roundhouse and domestic activity was present.

Excavation at Molehill Road, 900m south-east of the site, carried out by PCA in 1998, revealed Late Bronze Age activity indicated by an assemblage of lithic material recovered from later features and a plough soil deposit, which covered the site. Postholes and a semi-circular ditch possibly dated from this period as well. An extensive field system with probable enclosures dating to the Mid/Late Bronze Age was found at Churchwood Drive, c. 1.1km east of the site (Allen 2002). Remains of a hut with sunken

floor were also revealed there. The hut was dated to c. 900BC – 600BC.

Evidence of the Late Iron Age settlement were discovered at Molehill Road (PCA 1998). Pits and horseshoe-shaped gully were found. Also, a number of pits and two kilns were uncovered there, which contained pottery and kiln furniture indicative of Romano-British pottery manufacture in the vicinity. The pits also contained brique tage derived from the salt industry. The Roman findings suggest the Late Iron Age settlement continued into the early Roman period. Further away, c. 3.5km south-west of the site, remains of a long-lasting large Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age settlement, dated between 850/750BC – 150/50BC, were found at Sunset Caravan Park/Church Lane East sites (Allen 1999). Another site, at Wraik Hill, c. 2.9km south-west of the site, contained Later Iron Age to Early Roman settlement and consisted of pits, ditches and spreads of burnt flint. Remains of four kilns and a road or trackway with a ditch and a bank on its side were also found. Site at Borstall Hill, c. 2.3km west of the site, contained similarly dated remains of another settlement with ditches, pits and spreads of burnt flint.

During the works along disused railway at South Street, an Early Roman building was discovered. The walls were built with tiles and other material found within the structure suggest presence of a tile kiln nearby. At Owl's Hatch Road, south of Herne's Bay and c. 3.5km east of the site, an Early Roman settlement was found (SWAT 2008). It included large number of pits, two sunken hearths, a quarry pit, postholes and ditches.

Works at Molehill Road (PCA 1998) produced residual finds recovered from the plough soil included a quantity of medieval ceramics, mainly of the Tyler Hill industry, alongside some post-medieval wares, indicating occupation nearby, with exploitation of the area for agricultural purposes. These findings were likely related to those from Churchwood Road (Allen 2002) where a series of Mid/Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval enclosures were found. 13th century sunken-floored hut was also found there as well as a drove leading to the settlement. The drove was probably a part of Radfall Road, and ancient road surviving to the north and east as embanked woodland track.

A hollow way of probably Early Saxon origin was present c. 3.8km south-west of the site, at Church Lane West, Seasalter (Weakes 2002). The hollow way most likely linked the Seasalter levels with the Blean. Some Saxon dated pits were also found on the site."

(Paragraphs 2.2.2 – 2.2.8, Pozorski, Z. 2020)

5 Aims and Objectives

5.1.1 The general aims laid out in the WSI (Pozorski, Z. 2020) were for the archaeological evaluation to:

- Determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site and, if present, to investigate and record them.
- To seek to clarify the nature and extent of the existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival

5.1.2 Additionally, to these general aims a number of specific objectives were detailed within the WSI, seeking to place the evaluation results into context with the wider archaeological landscape (Pozorski, Z. 2020):

- Is there any evidence for earlier prehistoric activity at the site, and if so, what is the nature of this activity?
- Are there Bronze Age remains and do they relate to the known remains of the Mid/Late Bronze Age occupation in the area?
- Is there any evidence for the Iron Age and Romano-British activity at the site, and if so, what is the nature of this activity, and could it be linked with the Late Iron Age/ Roman settlement found at Molehill Road?
- Is there any evidence for Anglo-Saxon and Medieval activity at the site, and if so, are those remains related to the relevant occupation recorded in the vicinity?
- Is there any evidence for the Post-medieval activity at the site, and if so, what is the nature of this activity?

6 Methodology

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (Pozorski, Z. 2020) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CifA, 2014).

6.1.2 A number of onsite constraints were identified during the evaluation which led to

several adjustments to be made to trench lengths and positioning. Trenches 35, 36, 37 and 38 of Phase 2 could not be excavated at the time of this evaluation due to large spoil heaps located on the area (*Plate 1*), trenches 50 and 51 could also not be excavated at this time due to the site compound being situated on the area. These trenches will have to be excavated in a later phase of evaluation work once the constraints have been removed. The positioning of trenches 58, 66 and 67 had to be altered from the WSI layout, with trench 58 not being excavated, due to the installation of a HV cable in this area. Trench 45 was moved slightly to avoid a spoil heap, and trenches, 40, 41, 54, 55, 56 and 57 were again moved slightly/ shortened to facilitate public access along the southern boundary of the field (*Plate 6*).

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1 As stated above, 29 trenches out of 36 were excavated within the proposed development area. Trenches 35, 36, 37 and 38 of Phase 2 could not be excavated at the time of the evaluation due to spoil heaps located on their positions, trenches 50 and 51 of Phase 3 could also not be excavated as the site compound was situated on the area. Trench 68 of Phase 3 had to be discounted as the attenuation basin had already been excavated as part of the Phase 1 development.
- 6.2.2 A 14t 360 tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden, comprising of mostly intact topsoil sealing subsoil, and occasional localized made ground deposits, to reveal the natural geology and the archaeological horizon.
- 6.2.3 Where appropriate trenches or specific areas/ features were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross sections through the features were excavated to establish the character of the archaeology, relationships between features and to obtain cultural material.
- 6.2.4 As it was agreed with KCCHC, during the evaluation fieldwork, that Cremation 2 [5505] (Trench 55) and Cremation 3 [6122] (Trench 62) (*Plate 11*) would not be excavated as part of this phase of investigation it was requested by KCCHC that these trenches be specifically backfilled in order to protect these features and make them easily

identifiable in later stages of archaeological mitigation. The backfilling of these trenches was monitored by an archaeologist and consisted of laying an initial layer of plastic sheeting over the cremations, then a layer of soft soil, a layer of geotextile and then a layer of fine sand.

6.3 Recording

- 6.3.1 A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots, during mechanical excavation and following archaeological investigations. Additionally, the site, trenches and specific features were photographed with a drone to help illustrate location and context.

- 6.3.2 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches and excavated interventions was maintained, comprising of both plans and sections, drawn to the appropriate scales (1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). The site was also surveyed using GPS to record the position of the trenches, features and interventions and to record coordinates and aOD heights.

- 6.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e., Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2 202+, Trench 3 301+).

7 Monitoring

- 7.1.1 Communication with the Principal Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation comprised of emails. Curatorial monitoring was made available and on the 1st August where Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, attended the site. KCCHC's permission was obtained before reinstatement works began.

8 Results

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 A total of 29 evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision, with a remaining 6 trenches left to excavate when on site constraints are removed (4 trenches in phase 2 and 2 within phase 3).

8.1.2 Appendix 1 provides the stratigraphic sequence and contextual information of the trenches.

8.1.3 Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: Trench locations plan showing phases of trenches

Figure 3: Trench location plan

Figure 4: Plan and sections of trench 39

Figure 5: Plan and sections of trench 40

Figure 6: Plan and sections of trench 46

Figure 7: Plan and sections of trench 49

Figure 8: Plan and sections of trench 53

Figure 9: Plan and sections of trench 54

Figure 10: Plan and sections of trench 55

Figure 11: Plan and sections of trench 56

Figure 12: Plan and sections of trench 57

Figure 13: Plan and sections of trench 61

Figure 14: Plan and sections of trench 62

Figure 15: Plan and sections of trench 63

Figure 16: Plan and sections of trench 64

Figure 17 Plan and sections of trench 70

Figure 18: Trench plan overlaid with development plan

8.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

8.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed across the phases 2 and 3 of the site of approximately 0.10m – 0.24m of topsoil overlying 0.1m – 0.23m of subsoil (*Plate 3*). The exception to this was area that had been impacted by the phase 1 development work. This includes localized areas of made ground, as observed in trenches 45, 46, 48, 49, 52 and 53, where spoil was being currently being stored or recently stored.

8.3 Archaeological Narrative

8.3.1 Archaeology was identified in 14 of the 29 trenches that could be excavated at that time, trenches 39, 40, 46, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 64 and 70. It was noted that during the evaluation that the archaeology was present in trenches situated on the plateau of higher ground that is located from the center of the site continuing west, with the one exception of the linear in trench 70.

8.3.2 Trench 39 (Phase 2) (Figure 4)

Trench 39 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 49m long x 1.8m wide, with an average depth of 0.34m. The trench was located on the plateau of higher ground towards the western half side of the site. Trench 39 contained one Late Prehistoric pit, situated towards the northeastern end of the trench. Pit [3905] was an irregular ovate pit measuring 1.32m in length, 0.76m in width and 0.5m deep, with stepped moderate into steep inwards sloping sides with a concave base. The feature contained three fills, upper fill (3902) a firm light yellowish grey silty clay with occasional manganese flecking and moderate charcoal fleck inclusions concentrated at the base of the fill. Fill (3902) had a maximum depth of 0.18m and produced pottery dating to the Late Prehistoric 1550BC to 50BC. This sealed fill (3903) a malleable light yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional manganese fleck inclusions, with a maximum depth of 0.18m. Fill (3903) also produced pottery, dating to likely the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman 1550BC to 50AD. The basal fill of the pit (3904) comprised of a friable light grey clayey silt with moderate manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.15m. The geology (3906) encountered at the base of the trench comprised of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.3 Trench 40 (Phase 2) (Figure 5)

Trench 40 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment situated directly south of Trench 39, measuring 45.7m long x 1.8m wide, with a average depth of 0.3m. Towards the center of the trench was a single undated pit [4003]. Pit [4003] was circular in plan, measuring 0.77m by 0.77m, with moderate inwards sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was infilled by (4002) a cemented light grey clayey silt with frequent evenly distributed manganese fleck inclusions.

The geology (4004) encountered at the base of the trench comprised of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.4 Trench 46 (Phase 2) (Figure 6)

Trench 46 was excavated on an NNW-SSE alignment, located towards the western boundary of the site. The trench measured 45.6m in length, 1.8m in width and had a depth ranging between 0.24m and 0.58m. At the south - southeastern end of the trench was a Medieval gully [4604], a north – south orientated rectilinear measuring 2.18m+ long, 0.26m wide and between 0.08m – 0.21m deep. Gully [4604] had steep inwards sloping sides into a tapered south sloping base. Fill (4603) was contained within the gully, a light blueish grey silty clay that produced pottery dating to the Early Medieval period 1050AD to 1200AD, though likely the latter end of that range when in context with the wider pottery assemblage.

The geology (4605) encountered at the base of the trench comprised of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.5 Trench 49 (Phase 2) (Figure 7)

Trench 49 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and was located in the northwestern corner of Phase 2. The trench measured 43.8m long x 1.8m wide, with a maximal depth between 0.38 and 0.66m. Trench 49 contained four shallow linear features which appear to be isolated at their continuation was not observed in any of the surrounding trenches. A layer of 0.18m deep modern made ground (4900) was present at the southwestern end of the trench sealing the topsoil (4901) and subsoil (4902). This layer of made ground is associated with development works in Phase 1 of the site. Towards the northeastern end of the trench was a group of three linear features, two north-south orientated linears [4904], [4908] and a northwest-southeast aligned terminus [4906]. Linear [4904] was rectilinear in plan, measuring 2.02m+ in length, 0.8m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderate inwards sloping western side and a steep inwards sloping eastern side into a 'v' shaped base (*Plate 12*). The linear was infilled by fill (4903) a firm light greyish brown silty clay with moderate small sub angular flint inclusions. Fill (4903) produced pottery dating to the Medieval period 1250AD to

1350AD.

Situated directly to the southwest of linear [4904] was shallow Medieval terminus [4906], measuring 1.35m+ in length, 0.6m wide and 0.04m deep, with shallow inwards sloping sides and a shallow concave base. The terminus was in filled by (4905) a malleable very light grey brown silty clay with evenly distributed occasional sub angular flint inclusions. Fill (4905) produced pottery dating to the Medieval period 1275AD to 1375AD as well as a copper alloy object SF:1.

To the northeast of linear [4904] was an ephemeral Post-medieval rectilinear gully [4908], measuring 2.06m+ long, 0.53m wide and 0.05m deep, with shallow inwards sloping sides and a shallow concave base. This was filled by (4907) a very light greyish orange fine silty sandy that produced fragments of clay pipe stem.

At the opposite end of the trench was a northeast-southwest orientated terminus [4910], measuring 1.74m+ long, 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep, with moderate inwards sloping sides and a concave base. Terminus [4910] contained a single fill (4909) a malleable mid greyish brown silty clay with evenly distributed manganese flecking. Fill (4909) produced pottery dating to either the Early to Middle Roman period, or, more likely due to its proximity to other features of a similar date, Medieval 1150AD to 1175AD.

It is likely that all four of these linear features are associated with multi-phase agrarian land management forming field boundaries and/or drainage ditches.

All features were cut into a geology (4911) comprising of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.6 Trench 53 (Phase 3) (Figure 8)

Trench 53, located towards the northern boundary of the site and was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 49.7m long, 1.8m wide, with a maximal depth ranging between 0.64m to 0.89m. The range in depth across this trench is associated with two layers of modern overburden (5300) and (5301) that sealed the topsoil (5302) and subsoil (5303) in this area of the site. The area had likely been used for storage for spoil

heaps for the Phase 1 development, seen through the remaining overburden across the area and rutting from machinery that impacted the geology in this trench. At the east north-east of the trench was pit [5306] an east-west orientated ovate pit, measuring 1.24m long, 0.69m wide and 0.10m deep, with moderate inwards sloping sides and a concave base. Pit [5306] contained two fills, the upper of which (5304) comprised of a malleable light bluish grey silty clay with evenly distributed manganese fleck inclusions, with a thickness of 0.06m. This fill produced pottery dating to the Early Medieval period 1175AD to 1250AD. This sealed a depot of burnt material (5305), as no in situ burning was observed within the cut of the feature. Fill (5305) consisted of a malleable light blueish grey clayey silt with moderate manganese flecking and frequent flecks to medium sized pieces of charcoal concentrated primarily towards the edges of the cut. Fill (5305) had a thickness of 0.04m.

Towards the center of the trench was a north-south orientated rectilinear [5310], 1.7m+ long, 1.13m wide and 0.44m deep. The linear was truncated to the north by modern machine rutting. Linear [5310] had a stepped moderate into steep inwards sloping eastern side and a steep inwards sloping western side into a moderately concave base. The feature contained three fill, the upper of which (5307) comprised of a malleable light orange yellow silty clay with moderate manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.14m. This sealed fill (5308) a malleable mid grey silty clay with occasional chalk and manganese fleck inclusions with a thickness of 0.25m. The basal fill of the linear (5309) was a malleable mid orange grey silty clay with very occasional manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.13m.

All features were cut into a geology (5311) comprising of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

It is likely that these features are associated with the disperse Medieval agrarian land management systems seen across the northern half of the site.

8.3.7 Trench 54 (Phase 3) (Figure 9)

Trench 54, located in the southwestern corner of the site, was excavated on a NNW-SSE alignment and measured 48.65m long x 1.8m wide, with a maximal depth ranging between 0.37m to 0.54m. The archaeology within trench 54 forms part of a

concentration of archaeological features, seen in trenches 39, 40, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 63 and 64 which are all situated on a plateau of higher ground before the site starts dropping down to the east towards the Swalecliffe Brook.

Towards the southeastern end of the trench was a broadly east-west aligned undated rectilinear feature [5403], measuring 3.5m+ long, 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep, with shallow inwards sloping sides and a concave base. The linear was in filled with (5402) a loose, mid grey clayey silt with occasional small sub angular to rounded flint inclusions.

The geology (5404) encountered at the base of the trench consisted of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.8 Trench 55 (Phase 3) (Figure 10)

Trench 55, located to the east of trench 54, was excavated on a NNW-SSE alignment and measured 46.5m long, by 1.8m wide, with a average depth of 0.42m. The trench contained three archaeological features located in the center of the trench, an unexcavated un-urned cremation (5504) [5505] flanked by two small pits [5503] and [5507], infilled with charcoal deposits.

The north north-western most of the pits was [5503] a broadly northeast-southwest orientated undated sub-circular pit, measuring 0.57m long, by 0.47m wide and 0.04m deep, with shallow inwards sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Pit [5503] contained fill (5502) a firm light grey silty clay containing frequent evenly distributed charcoal inclusions. This flanked un-urned cremation (cremation 2) [5505] which was not excavated as part of the evaluation. To the south south-east of cremation 2 [5505] was another undated shallow pit [5507]. The feature was broadly east-west orientated, measuring 0.4m long by 0.24m wide and 0.04m deep, with gentle inwards sloping sides and shallow concave base. This contained fill (5506) a firm dark black clayey silt with frequent evenly distributed charcoal piece inclusions.

All features were cut into a geology (5508) comprising of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.9 Trench 56 (Phase 3) (Figure 11)

Trench 56, forming the southern boundary of trenching with trenches 54, 55 and 57, was excavated on an NNE-SSW alignment and measured 46.5m long by 1.8m wide, with an average depth of 0.4m. The trench contained one hearth [5610], two pits [5613] & [5616] and a linear feature [5603].

Located towards the center of the trench was linear [5603], a northeast-southwest orientated rectilinear feature, measuring 1.8m+ long, 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderate inwards sloping sides and a concave base. The linear truncated one of the silt patches observed in the geology and was sectioned to ascertain if there were two intercutting features. The linear was filled by (5602) a firm light greyish brown silty clay with moderate manganese fleck inclusions. Linear [6111] in trench 61 may be the northern continuation of this linear feature.

To the east of linear [5603] was 'fire pit' [5610], which forms part of a grouping of similar features in trenches 55, 57, 62 and 63 that either contain waste material from burning events or in situ burning within the cut of the features. Only half of 'fire pit' [5610] was exposed in the evaluation trench with the feature continuing to the north beyond the edge of the trench (*Plate 8*). Feature [5610] appeared to be broadly east-west orientated and sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.43m+ long, 1m wide and 0.21m deep, with steep inwards sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was infilled with five fills, the upper of which (5604) comprised of a friable mid grey clayey silt with moderate manganese and charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.13m. This sealed fill (5605) a friable bright black grey clayey silt with frequent evenly distributed charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.05m. This fill produced one large piece of burnt flint and five smaller pieces, not retained. This in turn sealed fill (5606) a cemented mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal fleck and frequent CBM fleck inclusions, with a thickness of 0.05m to 0.1m. Beneath this was fill (5607) a firm light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small CBM pieces and charcoal fleck inclusions, with a thickness of 0.05m. The basal fill (5608) of the 'fire pit' was a friable deposit of charcoal in a matrix of black silt with a thickness of 0.1m. This final sealed the in situ burning (5609) which was observed on the sides and base of the cut, this context is not a deposit but the heat affected natural where an intense fire has been lit within the pit. It is possible that this grouping of similar features are associated with a

LIA/ER funerary landscape, along with cremations 2 (trench 55) and 3 (trench 61) or the / or serve an industrial function such as the features seen associated with salt processing at Molehill Road (Pre-Construct Archaeology, 1998).

At the opposite end of the trench were two adjacent pits [5613] and [5616]. Pit [5613], the smaller of the two was only partially exposed in the trench, continuing to the south of the trench. The pit was undated and broadly north-south aligned, appearing to be ovate in plan, measuring 0.34m+ long by 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep, with gentle inwards sloping sides and a shallow concave base. The upper fill (5611) of the pit comprised of a firm mid grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.08m. This sealed the basal fill (5612) of the feature a firm light grey clayey silt with moderate manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.07m. Although undated it is thought that this feature may be contemporary with [5616] due to the similar nature of their fills and inclusions.

Pit [5616] was east-west orientated and ovate in plan, measuring 1.06m in length by 1.2m in width and 0.5m deep, with steep stepped sides into a concave base. Pit [5616] contained two fills, the upper (5614) of which consisted of a firm mid black grey silty clay with frequent small charcoal piece inclusions and a thickness of 0.29m. Fill (5614) produced CBM, burnt flint and pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman 50BC to 75AD. This phasing may also help to indicate a period for the undated 'fire pits' or features that contain frequent charcoal inclusions. This sealed the basal fill (5615) of the pit a firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions with a thickness of 0.5m. Context (5615) also produced CBM, burnt flint and pottery dating to the same period as (5614).

All features were cut into a geology (5617) comprising of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.10 Trench 57 (Phase 3) (Figure 12)

Trench 57 was excavated on a E-W alignment and measured 48m long by 1.8m wide, with an average depth of 0.39m. Trench 57 contained two undated 'fire pits' [5705] and [5710] which were grouped together at the center of the trench (*Plate 6*). 'Fire pit'

[5705] was circular in plan, measuring 0.84m by 0.81m and 0.07m deep, with gentle inwards sloping sides and a shallow concave base. The upper fill (5703) of the feature slumped to the southwest, sealing (5702) comprised of a charcoal deposit within a matrix of firm very dark black grey silty clay, with a thickness of 0.07m. Fill (5702), the basal fill of the pit comprised of a firm mid blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.07m. The only finds produced from both fills were burnt flint, which may have been natural flints at the base of cut that had been heat affected. (5702) sealed (5704), although not a context, the heat affected natural at the base of the cut where a fire had been lit.

To the east was a similar 'fire pit' [5710] circular in plan, measuring 0.94m by 0.93m and 0.15m deep, with moderate inwards sloping sides and an uneven base that sloped northwest (*Plate 7*). Pit [5710] was infilled by three fills all of which slumped to the southwest side of the feature, the upper of which (5706) comprised of a firm mid blackish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.14m. This sealed (5707) a firm very dark black grey silty clay with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.15m. The basal fill (5708) composed of a cemented mid orange brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions, though it may be that this is overcut natural where the charcoal has leached into its surrounding via bioturbation. At the base of the cut was (5709) an area of heat affected natural where an intense fire had been contained within the pit.

Both features were cut into a geology (5711) comprising of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.11 Trench 61 (Phase 3) (Figure 13)

Trench 61 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 46m long by 1.8m wide, with an average depth of 0.54m (*Plate 3*). The archaeology was concentrated at the northwestern end of the trench with linear [6103] located at the end of the trench. Linear [6103] was rectilinear in plan, orientated broadly east – west, measuring 0.96m+ long, 0.41m wide and 0.09m deep with moderate inwards sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was in filled with (6102) a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and manganese fleck inclusions. Southwest of linear [6103] were two intercutting linears [6114] and [6118]. Linear [6114] was rectilinear in plan,

northeast-southwest aligned, measuring 1.8m+ long, 0.89m wide and 0.24m deep with moderate inwards sloping sides and a concave base. Linear [6114] contained two fills (6112) a malleable dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.14m. Fill (6112) produced pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period 50BC to 125AD. This sealed the basal fill (6113) of the linear, a firm light yellowish grey clayey silt with moderate manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.12m.

Linear [6114] truncated a deeper linear feature [6118], also northeast-southwest aligned (*Plate 10*). Linear [6118] measured 1.8m long, 1.02m wide and 0.6m deep with steep inwards sloping sides into a moderately concave base. The upper fill (6115), of the three fills of the feature, comprised of a firm light grey clayey silt with moderate manganese and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.26m. Fill (6115) produced pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period 50BC to 50AD. This sealed fill (6116) a firm dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.38m. This fill also produced pottery of a contemporary date to (6115), as well as an herbivore tooth. The primary fill of the linear (6117) looked to be a slump of redeposited natural located against the northwestern side of the cut, a firm light orange grey silty clay with very occasional small rounded flint and moderate manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.58m.

To the southeast of linears [6114] and [6118] was Cremation 3 [6122], which was not excavated during this phase of archaeological investigation (*Plate 11*). Cremation 3 [6122] looked to comprise of a 0.2m in diameter ceramic vessel (6120) filled with a deposit of cremated bone (6119), placed within cut [6122] and then backfilled with a firm mid brownish grey silty clay (6121). It is likely that this cremation is of a contemporary date to its surrounding features within the trench.

Adjacent to Cremation 3 [6112] was a shallow 'fire pit' pit [6107], a broadly north – south orientated ovate pit, measuring 0.58m+ long, 0.93m wide and 0.13m deep, with moderate inwards sloping sides and a concave base. The pit contained two fills, the upper (6104) of which comprised of a deposit of charcoal in a matrix of a firm very dark black grey silty clay with a thickness of 0.12m. The basal fill (6105) was a firm dark grey silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint and moderate manganese fleck

inclusions with a thickness of 0.12m. This sealed an area of heat affected natural (6106) at the base of the cut where a fire had been contained within the pit.

To the southeast of pit [6107] was a northeast – southwest orientated linear feature [6111], which may be a continuation of linear [5603] in trench 56. Linear [6111] measured 1.8m+ in length, 0.9m wide and 0.21m deep, with gentle inwards sloping sides and a moderately concave base. The upper fill of linear [6111], (6108) comprised of a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with a thickness of 0.1m. This sealed a firm light grey clayey silt (6109) with frequent flecks of manganese inclusions and a thickness of 0.06. This in turn sealed the basal fill (6110) a firm light brownish grey clayey silt with frequent manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.06m. Fill (6110) produced pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period 50BC to 50AD.

The geology (6123) encountered at the base of the trench consisted of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.12 Trench 62 (Phase 3) (Figure 14)

Trench 62 was excavated on a N-S alignment and measured 44.5m long by 1.8m wide, with an average depth of 0.40m. The trench location had to be adjusted to the further east than shown in the WSI due to a large spoil heap. A modern linear truncation was observed towards the northern end of the trench. At the center of the trench was a small circular pit [6204], measuring 0.66m by 0.63 and 0.11m deep, with moderate inwards sloping sides and a shallow concave base. The upper fill (6202) comprised of a very dark black grey silty clay with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.11m. This sealed the basal fill of the pit (6203) a firm light orange grey silty clay with occasional small rounded flint inclusions and a thickness of 0.08m.

The geology (6205) encountered at the base of the trench consisted of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.13 Trench 63 (Phase 3) (Figure 15)

Trench 63 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 49m long by 1.8m wide,

with an average depth of 0.42m. Located towards the southwest end of the trench was an undated 'fire pit' [6306] a broadly north-south orientated sub-circular pit, measuring 1.3m long by 1.24m wide and 0.28m deep, with steep inwards sloping sides and a concave base (*Plate 9*). The upper fill (6302) was comprised of a firm mid blackish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal fleck, and occasional small well rounded flint inclusions. The fill had a thickness of 0.16m and only produced a small quantity of burnt flint. This sealed fill (6303) a firm light grey silty clay with occasional small sub angular flint and charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.09m. This fill also contained a small quantity of burnt flint as well as pottery of a Late Iron Age/ Early Roman date, 0/50AD to 75AD. The basal fill of the pit (6304) comprised of a firm black silty clay with frequent evenly distributed charcoal fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.1m. At the base and the sides of the cut was (6305) an area of in situ burning, from an intense fire held within the cut, which had baked the natural clay.

The geology (6307) encountered at the base of the trench consisted of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.14 Trench 64 (Phase 3) (Figure 16)

Trench 64 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 48.5m long by 1.8m wide, with an average depth of 0.38m. The trench contained a linear feature [6405] at the northwestern end. Linear [6405] was northeast-southwest orientated, measuring 1.8m+ long by 1.6m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderate inwards sloping sides into a concave base. The linear contained three fills, the upper of which (6402) comprised of a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.24m. Fill (6402) produced pottery that could be either Roman or Medieval in date, as well as an intrusive post-medieval fragment of brick. This sealed fill (6403) a firm light grey silty clay with moderate manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.18m. The basal fill of the linear (6404) comprised of a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with a thickness of 0.06m.

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology (6406) of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

8.3.15 Trench 70 (Phase 3) (Figure 17)

Trench 70 was excavated on an NE-SW alignment and measured 43.3m long by 1.8m wide, with an average depth between 0.39m and 0.48m. The trench had to be excavated in two sections (a 33m long section and a 10.3m section) in order to not interfere with a public right of way. Linear [7004] was located in the southwestern section of the trench, broadly northeast – southwest orientated. The linear measured 2.12m long, 1.82m wide and 0.4m deep with a steep inwards sloping northwestern side and a more moderate inwards sloping southeastern side into a shallow concave base. The linear contained two fills the upper of which, (7002), comprised of a malleable mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small sub rounded flint and frequent manganese fleck inclusions. Upper fill (7002) had a thickness of 0.4m and produced pot dating to the Medieval period, 1225AD to 1300AD. This sealed the basal fill (7003) a firm light grey silty clay with frequent manganese fleck inclusions and a thickness of 0.04m – 0.25m. The fill produced pottery dating also to the Medieval period, 1225AD to 1350AD.

The trench was excavated onto an underlying geology (6406) of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt.

9 Finds

9.1 Ceramic Assemblage – Paul Hart (Appendix 4)

A total of 68 sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation, weighing a total of 925g. The majority, 46 of the 67 sherds, dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period spanning 50BC to 125AD. Though some sherds have been ascribed a Later Prehistoric date it is probable, through their contextual relationship to surrounding features that date to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period. The remaining sherds date to the Medieval period spanning 1050AD to 1375AD, with one 18th century sherd, which was intrusive within fill (7002) [7004]. With the exception of the Post-Medieval sherd, all others are likely to be local/regional products.

Middle Bronze Age to Latest Iron Age, 1550BC to 50AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
--------------	-------------	--------	---------

Residual	(3903) [3905]	1	1
Unclear	(3903) [3905]	1	1
Total		2	2

Iron Age, 1000 to 600/350 to 50BC

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Residual	(4902) Subsoil	4	3
Total		4	3

Late to Latest Iron Age, 50BC to 50AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Contemporary	(6115) (6116) [6118]	13	5
Total		13	5

Latest Iron Age to Early Roman, 0 to 75AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Residual	(6303) [6306]	1	1
Unclear	(5614) (5615) [5616], (6112) [6114]	23	16
Total		24	17

Early to Mid-Roman, 75 to 250AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Residual	(4909) [4910], (7002)[7004]	3	3
Total		3	3

Early Medieval, 1050 to 1200AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Residual	(4603) [4604]	1	1
Total		1	1

Medieval, 1175/1200 to 1375AD

Relationship	In contexts	Sherds	Vessels
Contemporary	(4903) [4904]	4	3
Residual	(4902), (5304) [5306], (6402) [6405], (6902), (7002) (7003) [7004]	13	8
Unclear	(4905) [4906], (7003) [7004]	3	3
Total		20	14

9.2 Lithic Assemblage – Paul Hart (Appendix 4)

A total of two lithics were identified, weighing a total of 15g.

- A potential Mesolithic to Early Neolithic bladelet was found in the subsoil (6902) of trench 69.
- A short, long hard hammer flake was found residually in fill (7003) of Linear [7004].

9.3 Ceramic Building Material Assemblage – Paul Hart

The CBM assemblage from the site primarily consisted of 19 pieces of miscellaneous fired clay/ daub, weighing 99g. Additionally, two fragments of Post-Medieval brick were found residually within linears [6405] and [7004].

9.4 A single fragment of late 18th century clay pipe was found within fill (4907) of linear feature [4908].

9.5 Small Find Catalogue – Simon Homes

A single small find was encountered in Medieval Linear [4906]; **SF 1**. Context (4905) [4906] c. 1275-1375 AD. Incomplete. Fragments (x2) of a copper alloy object formed from pressed sheet metal. The object would have been circular in shape and has a raised outer edge, forming a rim, with a smaller raised circular ring within the centre. The centre of the object is too corroded to determine whether it housed a boss or other decorative device and there is no surviving or visual method for attachment. The object has an approximate diameter of 45mm and a thickness of 0.3mm. Similar to Medieval circular-shaped mounts

from London (Egan and Pritchard, 2002. Nos. 912, 926 and 930). Recommendation: conserve and illustrate.

- 9.6 The zooarchaeological assemblage consisted of a single tooth, a fragment of pelvis and a thin tabular fragment of bone.

9.7 Environmental Evidence – Lisa Gray

Fourteen environmental samples were taken during the evaluation, with the majority of these targeting the charcoal rich deposits contained within the 'fire pits. It was hoped that the samples may produce information regarding the use of the feature, especially as they contained no material remains however the only archaeological plant macro-remains that were identified in the samples was in the form of charcoal, with some modern intrusions. Twelve of the fourteen samples produced charcoal fragments of identifiable size, if they are needed for radiocarbon dating, they will need to be identified and suitable taxa selected for dating. If excavation is to take place, the samples do indicate that charred plant macro-remains are present on site and so bulk soil sampling is recommended to continue.

10 Discussion

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of Phase 2 and 3 at Grasmere Gardens, Chestfield has identified three phases of archaeological activity within the extent of the proposed development area, the first associated with the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, the second to the 12th to 14th century and third with the late 18th century.

10.1.2 A relatively consistent natural geology was encountered across the site at a depth of 0.3 to 0.4m, consisting of a firm mid orange brown clay with frequent patches of small sub rounded flints and/or patches of light yellowish brown silt. It should be noted that the frequency of the silt patch inclusions increased in trenches 59, 66, 67, 69 and 70 which were located on the lower ground, towards the Swalecliffe Brook watercourse.

10.2 Archaeological Narrative

10.2.1 The archaeological investigation has been successful in evaluating the development site for the possibility of archaeological remains. Preservation conditions for an archaeological horizon were considered mostly favorable with specific isolated areas of

disturbance.

10.2.2 Towards the southern boundary of the site, the evaluation recorded seven features, pits [3905] and [5616] and four linear features, [6111/5603], [6114], [6118] and [6306] which date to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period, broadly between 50BC and 125 AD. These linear features likely form enclosures, though no clear pattern is evident in this evaluation other than one linear [6111/5603] continuing across two evaluation trenches. Trench 61 shows that potentially there are multiple phases of enclosures with some recutting of features as we see linear [6114] dating 50BC to 125AD truncating an earlier linear [6118] dating 50BC to 50AD (*Plate 10*).

Additionally, there are fourteen undated features towards the southern boundary of the site; linears [5403] and [6103], pits [4003], [5503], [5507], [5613] and [6204], 'fire pits' [5610], [5705], [5710], [6107] and [6306] and two cremations [5503] (Cremation 2) and [6122] (Cremation 3). The initial assumption is that these features are associated with the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman Landscape due the lack of another period within this area of the site to tie the archaeology into. Evidence for activity from other periods seems to be confined to the northern end of the site and the consistency of charcoal inclusions in the fills of the features within this area would suggest that the 'fire pits' are contemporary, at least while the linears and pits are in filling.

Cremation 1 [TP805], which was found during Geo-Technical test pitting of Phase 1D has had its ceramic assemblage assessed at this stage in the project, dating to 70/120AD to 175/250AD. With this information it is safe to suggest that other two Cremations, left in situ in Phase 3, are likely associated with Cremation 1 and there may be a funerary landscape present on site instead of isolated burials.

1.14km to the northwest of the site at Molehill Road Pre-Construct Archaeology (1999) identified, during an evaluation/targeted SMS, a number of intercutting Late Iron Age to Early Roman pits that were backfilled with large amounts of charcoal and burnt clay (TR 16 NW 105). These intercutting pits were started to be backfilled from 50AD with the latest event of backfilling happening by the mid to late 1st Century. These features produced a large ceramic assemblage that included kiln furniture indicative of these features being associated with salt processing and 'brine-boiling'. It is possible that the

'fire pits' encountered during the evaluation of Phase 2 and 3 may relate to a similar industry, however the lack of kiln furniture and briquetage pottery may indicate that these features had another purpose.

It may be the case that the enclosures and 'fire pits' are part of a Late Iron Age/ Early Roman industrial landscape present across the southern extent of Phase 2 and 3, that transitions or is repurposed into mortuary enclosures. Further mitigation within these areas should seek to clarify this and the nature of the 'fire pits'.

10.2.3 The evaluation has established the presence of a Medieval landscape within the northern end of the development area across both Phase 2 and 3. This comprises of six linear features, observed in trenches 46, 49, 53 and 70. This along with the undated linear features recorded in trenches 4 and 5 of the Phase 1 evaluation likely represent evidence for agrarian landscape management, in the form of dividing field boundaries, drainage ditches, during the 12th to 14th Centuries. It would appear that these features may be located on the periphery of a wider landscape that continues north and northwest of the site, as the continuation of this landscape was not observed further into the development. There is little known archaeological evidence of this period within the immediate vicinity of the development, within a 1km radius, however, approximately 1.14km northeast of the site an excavation (TR 16 NW 228) in 1999 identified a series of multi phase enclosures ranging from AD 850 to 1050, AD 1050 to 1175 and AD 1200 to 1300, as well as a droveway, building and refuse pits. These sit within a very similar date range to the archaeology recorded within the development area. This regards to understanding the relationship between this phase of archaeological activity and the topographic landscape, the development of Phase 1 and associated landscaping make it difficult to fully understand this however the very frequent inclusions of manganese within the fills of linear [7004] are indicative that this linear is located in a wetter lower lying area of the site, with the feature most likely proving drainage of the site. Through spatial association pit [5306] is thought to be part of the Medieval landscape as the Late Iron Age to Early Roman landscaped appears to be confined towards the southern end of the site.

10.2.4 One Post-Medieval feature was recorded in Trench 49, though some intrusive Post-Medieval material has been observed within earlier contexts. Historic map regressions show that the development area had been agrarian farmland from AD 1871 through to

1952 and later. It is likely that the Post-Medieval activity present on site is a product of similar land use earlier on in 18th century.

10.2.5 It was discussed and agreed with KCCHC during fieldwork that Cremation 2 and 3 would not be excavated as part of this phase. Due to their presence and the surrounding archaeology, KCCHC suggested during a curatorial visit that a targeted 'Strip, Map and Sample' would likely be the next form of mitigation once the remaining archaeological trenches (trenches 35-38) had been excavated and that the cremations should be excavated during this phase so they can be better put into context with the immediate archaeological landscape. It is likely that the Late Iron Age to Early Roman landscape extends into the remaining Phase 2 area that has not yet been evaluated. As previously mentioned, a cremation (Cremation 1) was encountered during geotechnical test pitting. Though brief reference has been made to this cremation in this report, it will be fully discussed in the following evaluation report as at this time the cremated bone has not yet been assessed.

10.2.6 The evaluation has also established a relationship to the archaeological landscape and the topographic landscape with the focus of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity taking place on the higher ground, located at the center and continuing westwards, with little to no activity recorded on the presumably wetter lower ground. It is hoped that this can inform the decision of what further mitigation may be required, especially if it will be targeted.

10.3 Conclusions

10.3.1 The archaeological investigation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the specification and has established an area of significant Late Iron Age/Early Roman archaeological remains towards the southern end of the development area that can be placed within a wider archaeological context, as well as a sparse distribution of Medieval features most likely associated with agrarian land management. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Principal Archaeological Officer what form further archaeological mitigation measures may take in connection with future development proposals.

10.3.2 It should be noted that there are six remaining trenches still to be excavated, trenches 35, 36, 37, 38, 50 and 51.

10.3.3 Further mitigation should seek to better understand and relate the undated features within the southern half of the site to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman features to clarify if they are contemporary with that landscape or whether if it is a multi-period landscape. It should also seek to ascertain the nature of the 'fire pits' whether they are associated with potential industry on site or are they related to a funerary landscape.

11 Acknowledgements

11.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Kitewood Estates LTD for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation. Site Survey and illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden of Digitise This. The fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair McKeever, Dan Worsley MA, Simon Holmes MA and Dave Applegate BA. The report was written by Dan Worsley MA. The project was managed by Dan Worsley MA.

12 References

Egan, G. and Pritchard, F. 2002. *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: Vol. 3. Dress Accessories c. 1150-1450*. Museum of London. Boydell Press.

Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, Rev (2014). *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.

Kent County Council (Heritage and Conservation), 2015. *Archaeological Evaluation Specification Manual Part B*.

Pozorski, Z. 2020. *Grasmere Gardens, Land South of the Ridgeway, Chestfield, Whistable, Kent, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Pre-Construct Archaeology. 1999. *Excavations at Molehill Road, Chestfield, Kent*.

SWAT Archaeology, 2020. *Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Grasmere Gardens, Chestfield, Kent*.

Websites:

British Geological Survey, BGS Geology Viewer: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/> (accessed 20/09/23)

Appendix 1 - Trench Tables and Stratigraphic Sequence

Trench 39 Dimensions: 49m x 1.8m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 16.79mOD Ground level at S end: 17.4mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3900	Topsoil	Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.11 (avg.)
3901	Subsoil	Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.23 (avg.)
(3902)	Fill of pit 3905	Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of manganese 2) moderate flecks to small charcoal, concentrated towards base. Pot (1), Burnt flint (1)	1.32	0.76	0.18
(3903)	Fill of pit 3905	Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of manganese. Pot (1)	1.32	0.33	0.18
(3904)	Basal fill of pit 3905	Colour: light grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks to small manganese.	0.6	0.35	0.15
[3905]	Cut of pit	Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1.32	0.76	0.5
3906	Nat	Natural Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.34+

Trench 40 Dimensions: 45.7m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 18.4mOD Ground level at SE end: 17.6mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4000	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 40. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.14 (avg.)
4001	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 40. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.16 (avg.)
4002	Fill of pit [4003]	Fill of pit [4003]. Colour: light grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, cemented. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	0.77	0.77	0.11

4003	Circular pit	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: circular. Break at top: none. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.77	0.77	0.11
4004	Nat	Natural of trench 40. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.30+

Trench 41	Dimensions: 44.6m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 18.43mOD Ground level at SE end: 17.2mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)		
4100	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 41. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.15 (avg.)		
4101	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 41. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.15 (avg.)		
4102	Natural	Natural of trench 41. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.30+		

Trench 42	Dimensions: 47.7m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at SE end: 18.84mOD Ground level at NW end: 17.38mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)		
4200	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 42. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.16 (avg.)		
4201	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 42. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.17 (avg.)		
4202	Nat	Natural of trench 42. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.33+		

Trench 43	Dimensions: 49.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 18.33mOD Ground level at W end: 16.75mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)		

4300	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 43. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.19 to 0.08
4301	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 43. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.16 to 0.26
4302	Nat	Natural of trench 43. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.35+

Trench 44	Dimensions: 44m x 1.8m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 18.59mOD Ground level at S end: 19.22mOD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
4400	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 44. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.22 (avg.)
4401	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 44. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.16 (avg.)
4402	Natural	Natural of trench 44. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.38+

Trench 45	Dimensions: 48.3m x 1.8m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: mOD Ground level at S end: mOD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
4500	Active topsoil bund for development	Made ground of trench 45. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, loose.	1.40 to 0.75
4501	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 45. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.10 to 0.14
4502	Sub	Subsoil of trench 45. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.34 to 0.14
4503	Natural geology	Natural of trench 45. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	1.84+

Trench 46 Dimensions: 45.6m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 16.71mOD Ground level at SE end: 16.7mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4600	Modern topsoil bund	Made ground of trench 46. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: wet, loose.			0.28 (avg.)
4601	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 46. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.14 to 0.18
4602	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 46. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm. Pot (1)			0.10 to 0.15
4603	Fill of gully [4604]	Fill of gully [4604]. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed. Pot (1)	> 2.18	0.26	0.08 to 0.21
4604	Medieval gully	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: none. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered.	> 2.18	0.26	0.08 to 0.21
4605	Natural	Natural of trench 46. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			

Trench 47 Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 16.71mOD Ground level at S end: 17.68mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)		
4700	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 47. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.20 (avg.)		
4701	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 47. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.20 (avg.)		
4702	Natural	Natural of trench 47. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.40+		

Trench 48 Dimensions: 41.3m x 1.8m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 16.71mOD Ground level at W end: 15.8mOD					
--	--	--	--	--	--

Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
4800	Modern overburden	Made ground of trench 48. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate very large very angular modern cbm, evenly distributed.	0.18 to 0.28
4801	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 48. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.00 to 0.16
4802	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 48. Colour: mid bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed. Pot(1) Burnt flint(1)	0.28 to 0.58
4803	Natural	Natural of trench 48. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.72+

Trench 49	Dimensions: 43.8m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 17.58mOD Ground level at SW end: 16.06mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
4900	Modern made ground	Made ground of trench 49. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate modern building debris.			0.00 to 0.18
4901	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 49. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.22 to 0.28
4902	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 49. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm. Pot(1)			0.08 to 0.25
4903	Medieval landscape management - field boundary or drainage	Fill of ditch. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate small sub-angular spheroidal flints, evenly distributed. Pot(1), Worked Flint(1)	> 2.02	0.8	0.21
4904	Medieval landscape management - field boundary or drainage in clayey natural	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: 1) W: dipping, straight 2) E: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 2.02	0.8	0.21
4905	Fill of shallow pit/ linear terminus	Fill of ditch. Colour: very light greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare small sub-angular spheroidal flint, evenly distributed. Pot(1) Metal (1)	> 1.35	0.6	0.04

4906	Terminus of shallow pit or linear feature	Cut of E-W ditch. Break at top: none. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 1.35	0.6	0.04
4907	Fill of Gully 4908	Fill of gully. Colour: very light greyish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: very dry, friable. Clay Pipe fragment (1)	> 2.06	0.53	0.05
4908	Post-Med gully	Cut of gully. Shape in plan: regular, rectangular. Break at top: none. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.06	0.53	0.05
4909	Fill of ditch 4910	Fill of ditch [4910]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot(1)	> 1.74	> 0.60	0.13
4910	Terminus of linear	Cut of E-W ditch. Break at top: none. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.74	> 0.60	0.13
4911	Natural	Natural of trench 49. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.71+

Trench 52 Dimensions: 42.2m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 12.38mOD Ground level at SE end: 11.95mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5200	Redeposited subsoil from elsewhere on the development.	Made ground of trench 52. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: frequent small sub-rounded spheroidal gravel, concentrated towards nw end of trench.			0.17 to 0.30
5201	Topsoil- not present at NW end of trench as it has been stripped previously for construction of compound.	Topsoil of trench 52. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.10 (avg.)
5202	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 52. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.13 to 0.23
5203	Natural - was impacted by dumper ruts so was slightly over stripped until clean	Natural of trench 52. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.53+

Trench 53					
Dimensions: 49.7m x 1.8m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 11.07mOD Ground level at W end: 12.19mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5300	Modern made ground	Overburden of trench 53. Colour: mid bluish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small sub-rounded spheroidal gravel, concentrated towards nw end of trench.			0.59 to 0.37
5301	Modern redeposited clay made ground	Made ground of trench 53. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.			0.20 (avg.)
5302	Topsoil buried by modern overburden	Topsoil of trench 53. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.10 (avg.)
5303	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 53. Colour: mid bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.18 (avg.)
5304	Upper fill of pit [5306]	Fill of pit [5306]. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Enviro Sample <4>	1.24	0.63	0.06
5305	Deposited burning waste	Fill of pit [5306]. Colour: light bluish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of manganese 2) frequent flecks to medium charcoal, concentrated towards edges primarily. Enviro Sample <5>	1.24	0.69	0.05
5306	Cut of pit	Cut of E-W pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven.	1.24	0.69	0.1
5307	Fill of linear 5310	Fill of ditch [5310]. Colour: light orangey yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese.	> 1.70	1.13	0.14
5308	Fill of linear	Fill of ditch [5310]. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of manganese 2) rare flecks of chalk.	> 1.70	0.67	0.25
5309	Basal fill of linear 5310	Fill of ditch [5310]. Colour: mid orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare flecks of manganese.	> 1.70	0.48	0.13
5310	Cut of linear	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 1.70	1.13	0.44
5311	Natural	Natural of trench 53. Colour: mid orangey brown.			1+

	Geology	Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			
--	---------	---	--	--	--

Trench 54					
Dimensions: 48.65m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 18.4mOD Ground level at SE end: 17.38mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5400	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 54. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.26 to 0.21
5401	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 54. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.24 to 0.15
5402	Fill of ditch	Fill of ditch [5403]. Colour: mid grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular to rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed.	> 3.50	0.4	> 0.09
5403	Cut of ditch	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 3.50	0.4	> 0.09
5404	Nat	Natural of trench 54. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.35+

Trench 55					
Dimensions: 46.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 16.46mOD Ground level at SE end: 15.19mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5500	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 55. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.21 (avg.)
5501	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 55. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.21 (avg.)
5502	Fill of pit	Fill of pit [5503]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent charcoal, evenly distributed.	0.47	0.54	0.04
5503	Cut of pit	Cut of NE-SW pit. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Break at	0.47	0.54	0.04

	infilled with charcoal	top: none. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.			
5504	Un-excavated cremation (Crem 2)	Fill of cremation pit [5505]. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent charcoal, evenly distributed.	0.29	0.29	0
5505	Un-excavated cremation (crem 2)	Cut of cremation pit. Shape in plan: circular.	0.29	0.29	0
5506	Fill of pit	Fill of pit [5507]. Colour: dark black. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent charcoal, evenly distributed.	0.4	0.24	0.04
5507	Cut of pit infilled with burnt material	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: none. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.4	0.24	0.04
5508	Nat	Natural of trench 55. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.42+

Trench 56 Dimensions: 46.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 14.48mOD Ground level at W end: 13.29mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5600	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 56. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.20 (avg.)
5601	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 56. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.20 (avg.)
5602	Fill of linear	Fill of ditch [5603]. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. CBM(1)	> 1.80	0.64	0.24
5603	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: none. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	0.64	0.24
5604	Upper fill of fire pit	Fill of pit [5610]. Colour: mid grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Sample <6>	> 0.42	0.96	0.13
5605	Fill of pit 5601	Fill of pit [5610]. Colour: bright blackish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent flecks of charcoal, evenly	> 0.42	0.89	0.05

		distributed. contained 1 large piece of burnt flint and 5 smaller pieces, not retained. Sample <7>			
5606	Fill of pit	Fill of pit [5610]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks to small angular to sub-angular spheroidal cbm, evenly distributed.	> 0.42	0.96	0.05 to 0.10
5607	Fill of pit	Fill of pit [5610]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks to small angular to sub-angular spheroidal cbm, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 0.42	0.48	0.05
5608	Charcoal deposit in base of pit	Fill of pit [5610]. Colour: bright black. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed. Sample <8>	> 0.42	0.41	0.1
5609	In situ burning	Fill of pit [5610]. Colour: red. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. The context is not a deposit but the heat affected natural ground where an intense fire has been lit within the pit. (5909) is the in situ burning on the sides and base of the pit.	> 0.42	1	0
5610	Pit with in situ burning	Cut of E-W pit. Shape in plan: semi-circular. Break at top: none. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 0.42	1	0.21
5611	Upper fill of pit	Fill of pit [5613]. Colour: mid grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 0.34	0.5	0.08
5612	Basal fill of pit	Fill of pit [5613]. Colour: light grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 0.34	0.5	0.07
5613	Cut of pit	Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: none. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 0.34	0.5	0.15
5614	Charcoal rich upper fill of pit.	Fill of pit [5616]. Colour: mid blackish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small charcoal, evenly distributed. Pot, CBM, Burnt Flint	1.06	1.2	0.29
5615	Primary fill of pit containing charcoal.	Fill of pit [5616]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Pot, CBM, Burnt Flint	1.06	1.2	0.5
5616	Pit	Cut of E-W pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: stepped, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. with a step cut into it containing charcoal. Could this have once been a grain storage pit which has then been reused?	1.06	1.2	0.5

5617	Natural	Natural of trench 56. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.40+
------	---------	--	--	--	-------

Trench 57					
Dimensions: 48m x 1.8m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 12.06mOD Ground level at W end: 13.26mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
5700	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 57. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.13 (avg.)
5701	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 57. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.26 (avg.)
5702	Basal fill of pit.	Fill of pit [5705]. Colour: mid blackish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed.	0.81	0.45	0.07
5703	Charcoal deposit in burnt pit.	Fill of pit [5705]. Colour: very dark blackish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Burnt Flint. Sample <9>	0.84	0.41	0.07
5704	Intense burning of natural at base of pit.	Fill of pit [5705]. Colour: bright reddish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, cemented. Burnt Flint	0.19	0.09	0.01
5705	Pit with in-situ burning.	Cut of NE-SW pit. Shape in plan: circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven, sloping towards N.	0.84	0.81	0.07
5706	Upper fill of pit	Fill of pit [5710]. Colour: mid blackish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of charcoal. Burnt Flint	0.92	0.53	0.14
5707	Charcoal rich fill of pit.	Fill of pit [5710]. Colour: very dark blackish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Burnt Flint. Sample <10>	0.92	0.68	0.15
5708	Fill of pit [5710]	Fill of pit [5710]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, cemented. May possibly be an overcurrent where charcoal from 5707 has leached into deposit.	0.32	0.19	0.03
5709	Intense burnt patch of the natural clay in	Fill of pit [5710]. Colour: light reddish orange. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, cemented. Inclusions: occasional flecks of charcoal. Burnt Flint	0.28	0.63	0.04

	the base of the pit.				
5710	Circular pit	Cut of pit. Shape in plan: circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven, sloping towards NW.	0.94	0.93	0.14
5711	Natural	Natural of trench 57. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.39+

Trench 59	Dimensions: 49.3m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 11.63mOD Ground level at SW end: 11.87mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)	
5900	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 59. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.18 (avg.)	
5901	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 59. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.10 (avg.)	
5902	Natural	Natural of trench 59. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.28+	

Trench 60	Dimensions: 49.2m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 13.01mOD Ground level at SE end: 12.07mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)	
6000	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 60. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.10 to 0.20	
6001	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 60. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.10 to 0.12	
6002	Natural	Natural of trench 60. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.32+	

Trench 61	Dimensions: 46m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 14.19mOD Ground level at SE end: 12.99mOD			
------------------	---	--	--	--

Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6100	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 61. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.39 (avg.)
6101	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 61. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.23 (avg.)
6102	Linear ditch fill.	Fill of ditch [6103]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of charcoal 2) occasional flecks of black and brown manganese, evenly distributed 3) moderate medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed. CBM	0.96	0.41	0.09
6103	Linear ditch cut.	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded, sloping towards E.	> 0.96	> 0.41	> 0.09
6104	Charcoal rich upper fill of pit.	Fill of pit [6107]. Colour: very dark blackish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed. Pot Burnt Flint. Sample <12>	> 0.59	> 0.78	> 0.12
6105	Fill of pit.	Fill of pit [6107]. Colour: dark grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of charcoal 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 3) moderate flecks of black manganese. Burnt Flint	0.58	0.47	0.12
6106	In-situ burnt natural clay in base of fire pit.	Fill of pit [6107]. Colour: light reddish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, cemented. Inclusions: occasional flecks of burnt flint, concentrated towards middle of deposit.	> 0.41	> 0.58	> 0.00
6107	Cut of oval pit.	Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	0.58	> 0.93	0.13
6108	Upper fill of linear	Fill of ditch [6111]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm.	> 1.80	0.9	0.1
6109	Fill of linear	Fill of ditch [6111]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 1.80	0.8	0.06
6110	Basal fill of linear	Fill of ditch [6111]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot	> 1.80	0.54	0.06
6111	Linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: 1) NW: moderate, concave 2) SE:	> 1.80	0.9	0.21

		shallow, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.			
6112	Upper fill of linear	Fill of ditch [6114]. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: frequent flecks to small charcoal, concentrated towards bottom of the fill. Pot, CBM. Sample <17>	> 1.80	0.82	0.14
6113	Basal fill of linear	Fill of ditch [6114]. Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 1.80	0.85	0.12
6114	Linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	0.89	0.24
6115	Upper fill of linear	Fill of ditch [6118]. Colour: light grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Pot	> 1.80	1.02	0.26
6116	Fill of linear	Fill of ditch [6118]. Colour: dark grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to small charcoal, evenly distributed 2) flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot, Bone. Sample <16>	> 1.80	0.82	0.38
6117	Primary fill of linear.	Fill of ditch [6118]. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) rare small well-rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. fill looks to be a slump of redeposited natural on the NW side of the cut	> 1.80	0.08	0.58
6118	Linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	1.02	0.6
6119	Deposit is cremated human bone placed within a vessel (6120)	Fill of cremation 3 [6122]. Colour: light white. Composition: deposit of cremated human bone. Compaction: dry, friable. Bone	0.14	0.14	0
6120	(6120) is a cremation vessel	Deposit of cremation 3 [6122]. Pot infilled with cremated human bone (6119) and placed within cut [6122] which in turn is backfilled with (6121)	0.2	0.2	0
6121	Fill (6121) is the backfill of cremation 3 [6122]	Fill of cremation 3 [6122]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. surrounding placed deposit vessel (6120) which in turn contains cremated human bone deposit (6119)	0.23	0.23	0

6122	Cut of cremation 3.	Cut of cremation 3. Shape in plan: circular. Feature was not excavated.	0.23	0.23	0
6123	Natural	Natural of trench 61. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.62+

Trench 62	Dimensions: 44.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 13.61mOD Ground level at S end: 13.92mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6200	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 62. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.20 to 0.24
6201	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 62. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.20 (avg.)
6202	Charcoal / burnt material in upper fill of circular pit.	Fill of pit [6204]. Colour: very dark blackish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards ene side. Burnt Flint. Sample <11>	0.61	0.4	0.11
6203	Primary fill of circular pit.	Fill of pit [6204]. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of rounded small stones, evenly distributed.	0.63	0.3	0.08
6204	Cut of circular pit.	Cut of NW-SE pit. Shape in plan: circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven, sloping towards NE.	0.63	0.66	0.11
6205	Natural	Natural of trench 62. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.40+

Trench 63	Dimensions: 49m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 13.00mOD Ground level at SW end: 13.77mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6300	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 63. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)

6301	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 63. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.14 (avg.)
6302	Upper fill of pit.	Fill of pit [6306]. Colour: mid blackish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of charcoal 2) occasional small angular flint, evenly distributed 3) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed. Burnt Flint. Sample <13>	1.21	0.91	0.16
6303	Middle fill of pit.	Fill of pit [6306]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Burnt Flint, CBM. Sample <14>	0.9	0.9	0.09
6304	Basal fill of pit.	Fill of pit [6306]. Colour: strong black. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Sample <15>	1.21	0.91	0.1
6305	Burnt natural around the pit.	Fill of pit [6306]. Colour: very dark brownish red. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	1.21	0.04	0.24
6306	Cut of pit.	Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: tapered.	1.3	1.24	0.28
6307	Natural	Natural of trench 63. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.39+

Trench 64					
Dimensions: 48.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 13.34mOD Ground level at SE end: 12.25mOD					
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
6400	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 64. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.20 (avg.)
6401	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 64. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.10 (avg.)
6402	Upper fill of linear feature	Fill of ditch [6405]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot, CBM	> 1.80	0.6	0.24
6403	Fill of linear feature	Fill of ditch [6405]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks	> 1.80	0.5	0.18

		of manganese, evenly distributed.			
6404	Primary fill of linear feature	Fill of ditch [6405]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm.	> 1.80	0.44	0.06
6405	Linear feature	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	1.6	0.24
6406	Natural	Natural of trench 64. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.30+

Trench 65	Dimensions: 49.7m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 11.41mOD Ground level at SW end: 12.33mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)	
6500	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 65. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.15 to 0.16	
6501	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 65. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.11 (avg.)	
6502	Natural	Natural of trench 65. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.37+	

Trench 66	Dimensions: 36.3m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 11.31mOD Ground level at SW end: 11.66mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)	
6600	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 66. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.20 (avg.)	
6601	Natural	Natural of trench 66. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.20+	

Trench 67	Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 10.8mOD Ground level at SW end: 11.29mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)	

6700	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 67. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.25 (avg.)
6701	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 67. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.10 (avg.)
6702	Nat	Natural of trench 67. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.35+

Trench 69	Dimensions: 50m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 8.09mOD Ground level at SW end: 8.8mOD		
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)
6900	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 69. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.15 to 0.25
6901	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 69. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of chalk.	0.10 to 0.14
6902	Colluvium	Colluvium of trench 69. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	0.07 to 0.12
6903	Natural	Natural of trench 69. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.51+

Trench 70	Dimensions: 43.3m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NEW-SE Ground level at NW end: 8.71mOD Ground level at SE end: 8.25mOD				
Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
7000	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 70. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed. Glass			0.24 to 0.27
7001	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 70. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of chalk.			0.14 to 0.23
7002	Upper fill of linear.	Fill of ditch [7004]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium sub-rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 3) occasional small sub-	> 2.12	1.44	0.4

		rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed. Pot, CBM. A p-med or modern piece of pot was found at top of fill, this may be intrusive.			
7003	Basal fill of linear	Fill of ditch [7004]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot, CBM, Flint	> 2.12	1.82	0.04 to 0.25
7004	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: none. Sides: 1) NW: steep, straight 2) SE: moderate, concave. Break at base: 1) NW: sharp 2) SE: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.12	1.82	0.4
7005	Natural	Natural of trench 70. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.			0.41+

Trench 71	Dimensions: 47.2m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 13.38mOD Ground level at SW end: 13.77mOD			
Context	Interpretation	Description	Depth (m)	
7100	Topsoil	Topsoil of trench 71. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular spheroidal sub angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.22 to 0.25	
7101	Subsoil	Subsoil of trench 71. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: very dry, firm.	0.10 to 0.12	
7102	Natural	Natural of trench 71. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small sub-angular spheroidal flint, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.37+	

Appendix 2 – Plates



Plate 1 Drone overview of the South and West of site, showing spoil management over area of trenches to be excavated



Plate 2 Drone overview of the South East of site



Plate 3 Sample Section 2 of Trench 61 showing the deposit sequence of topsoil overlaying subsoil, overlaying underlying geology. Scale 1m



Plate 4 Plan of Trench 41 showing multiple field drains, commonly encountered throughout the site. Scale 1m



Plate 6 Drone plan of the NW end of Trench 61, showing multiple linear and discrete features



Plate 5 Drone plan of the W end of Trench 57 showing multiple pits with burning material



Plate 7 Section of Pit [5710] showing in situ burning. Scale 1m



Plate 8 Section of Pit [5610]. Scale 1m



Plate 9 Plan of Pit [6306]. Scale 1m



Plate 10 Section of Linear [6114] truncating Linear [6118]. Scale 1m

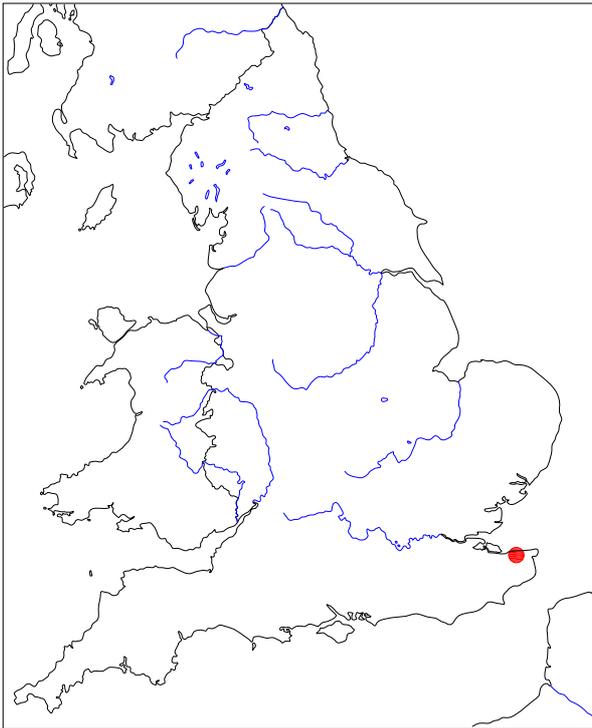


Plate 11 Pre-Excavation plan of Cremation 3 [6122]. Scale 0.5m

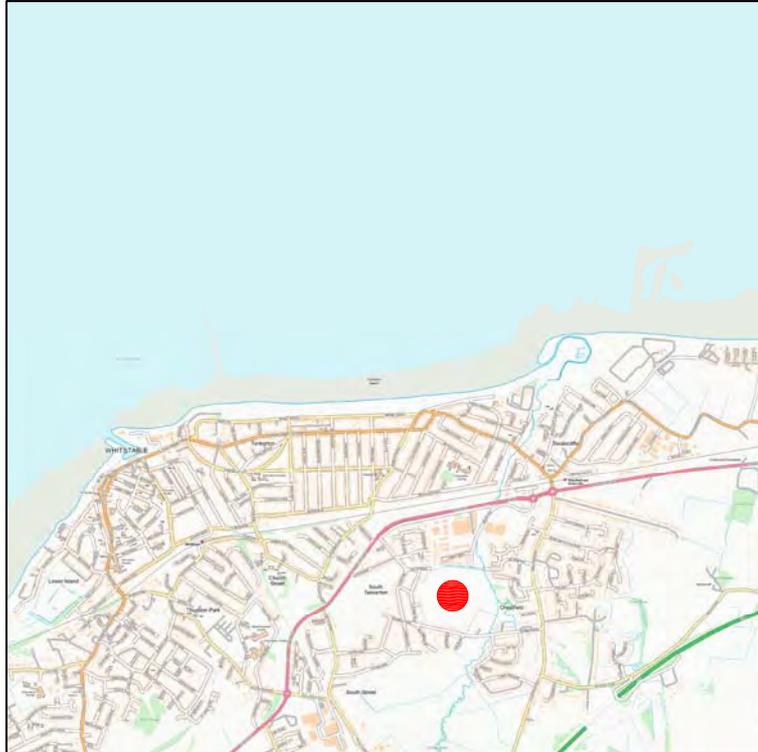
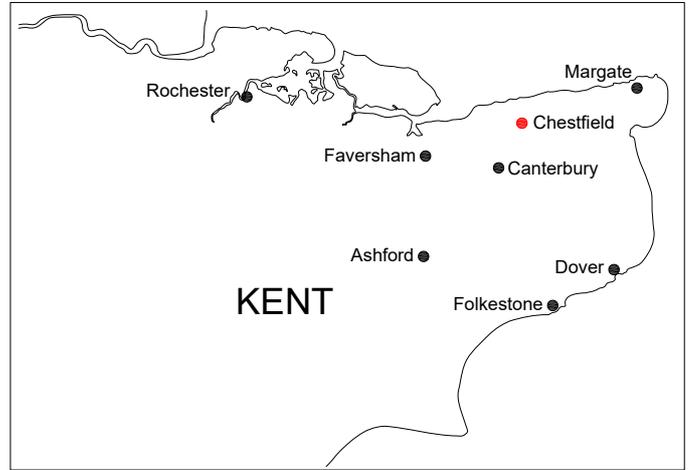


Plate 12 Plan of Linear [4904]. Scale 1m

NOT TO SCALE



NOT TO SCALE



1:50000@A4



Figure 1: Site Location Plan

0m

5km

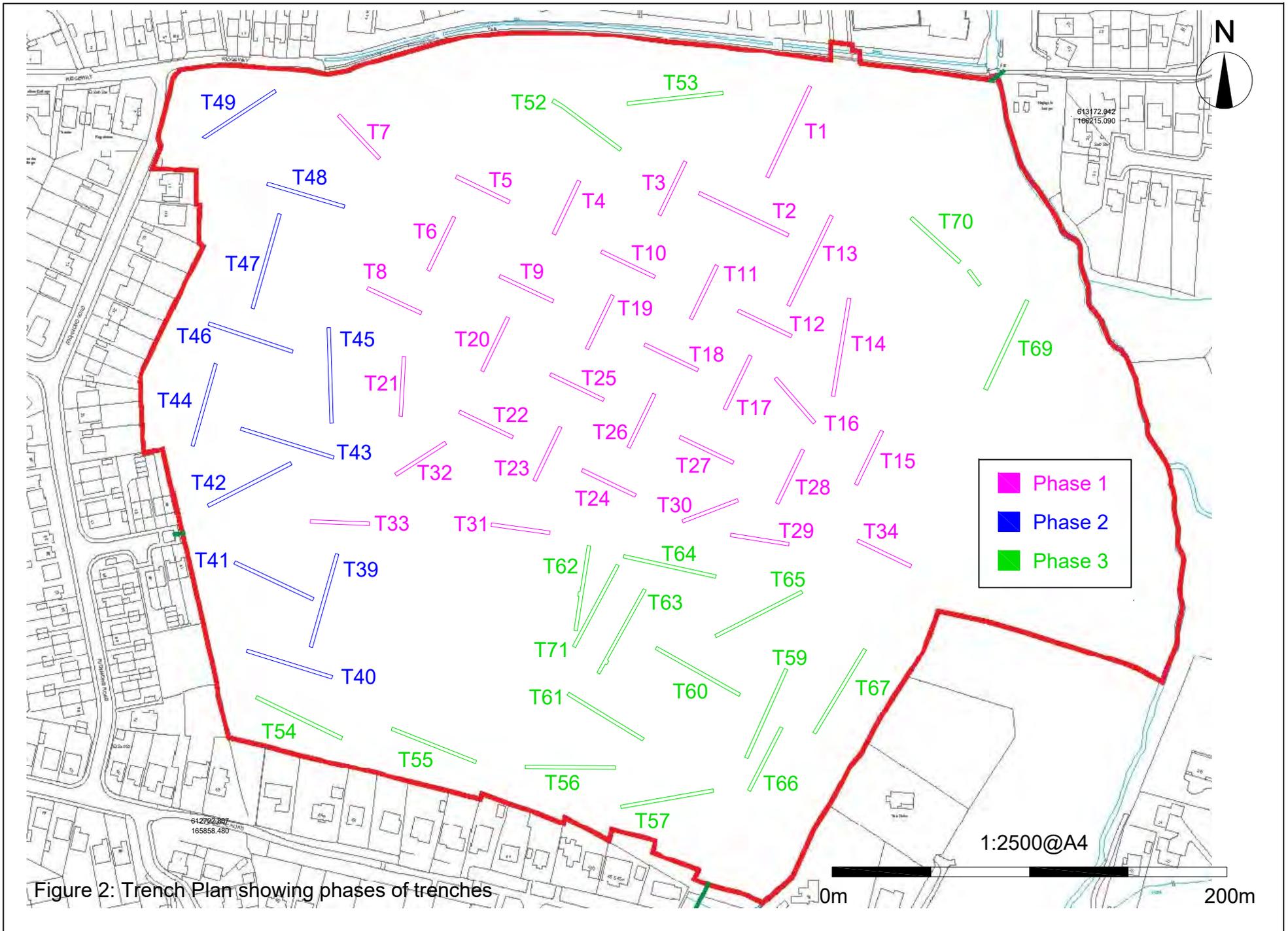


Figure 2: Trench Plan showing phases of trenches

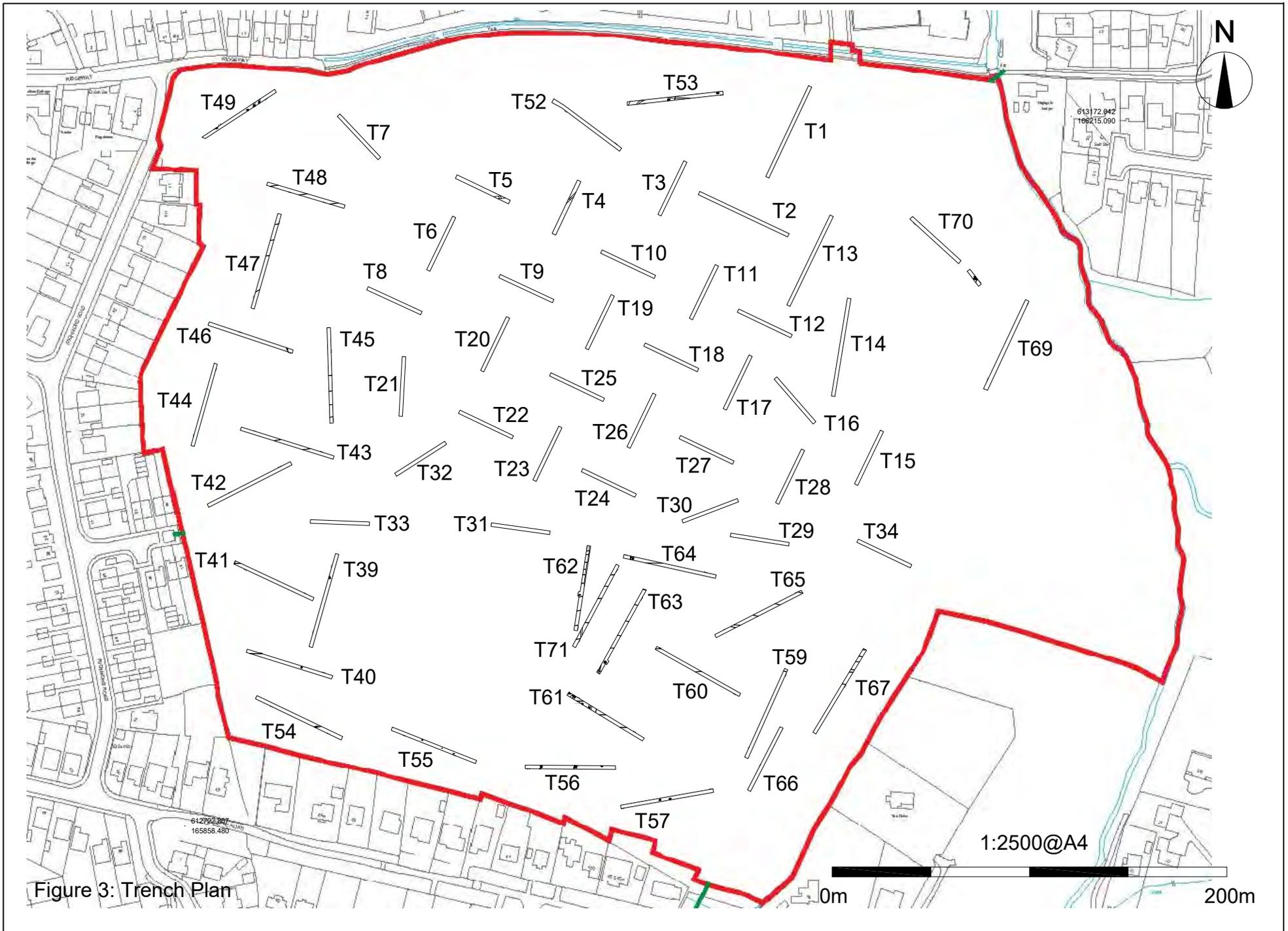


Figure 3: Trench Plan

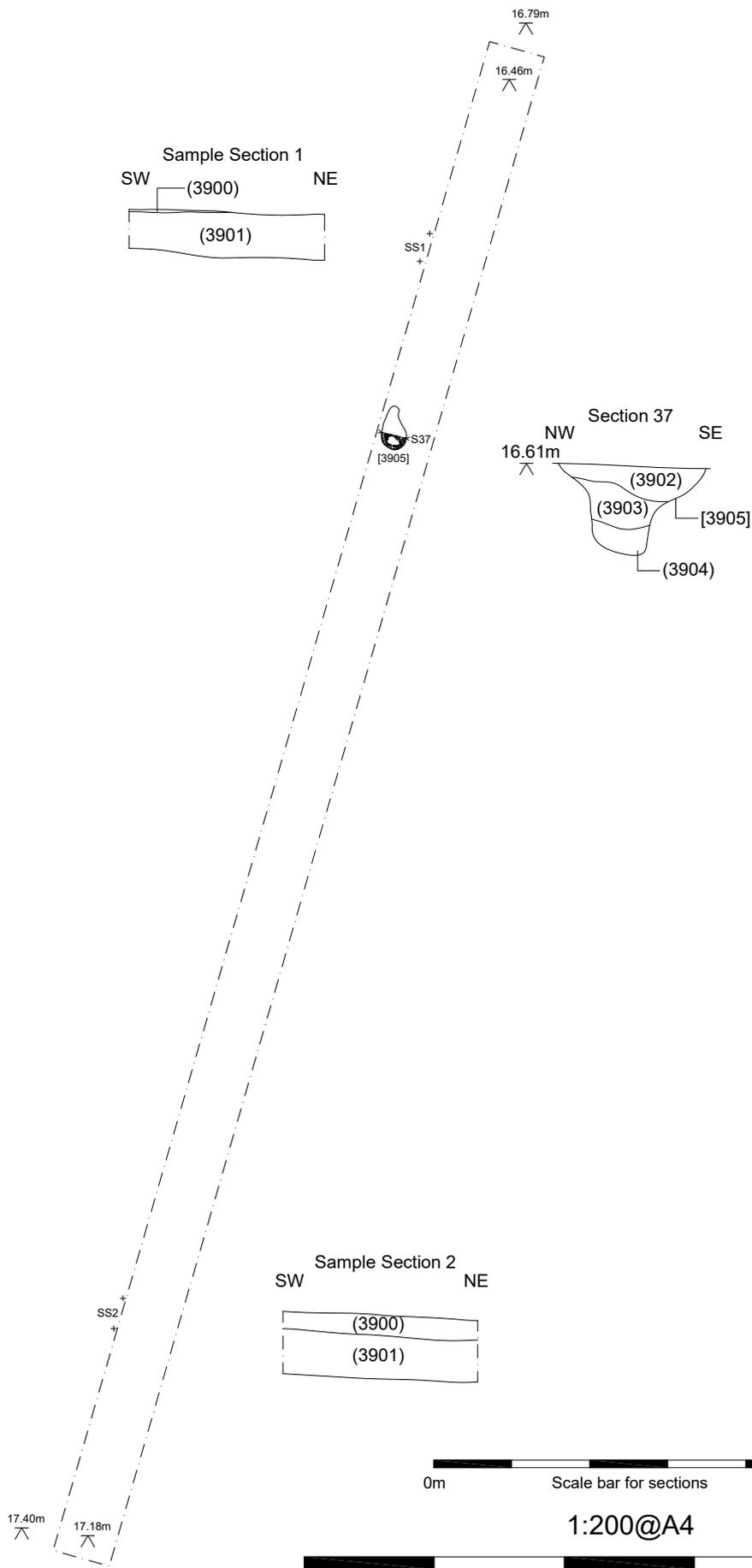
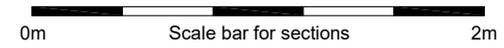
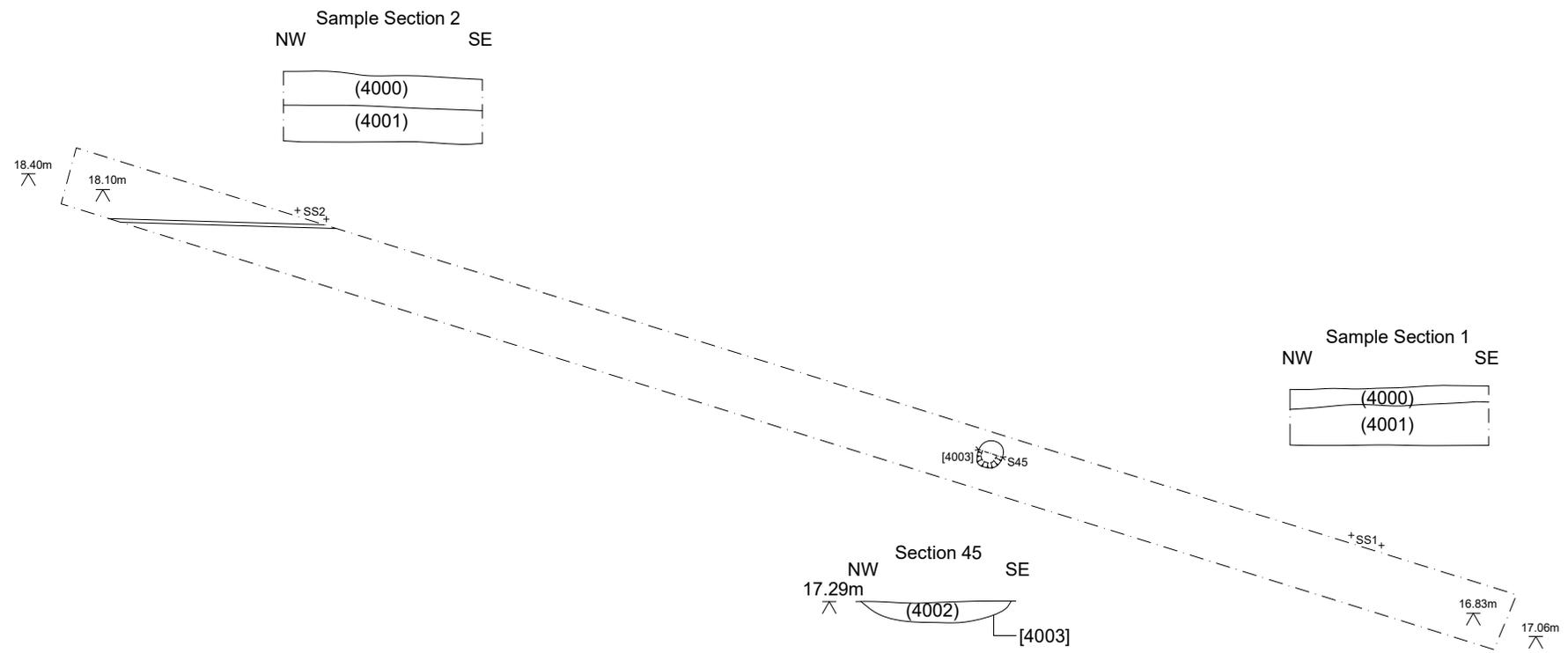


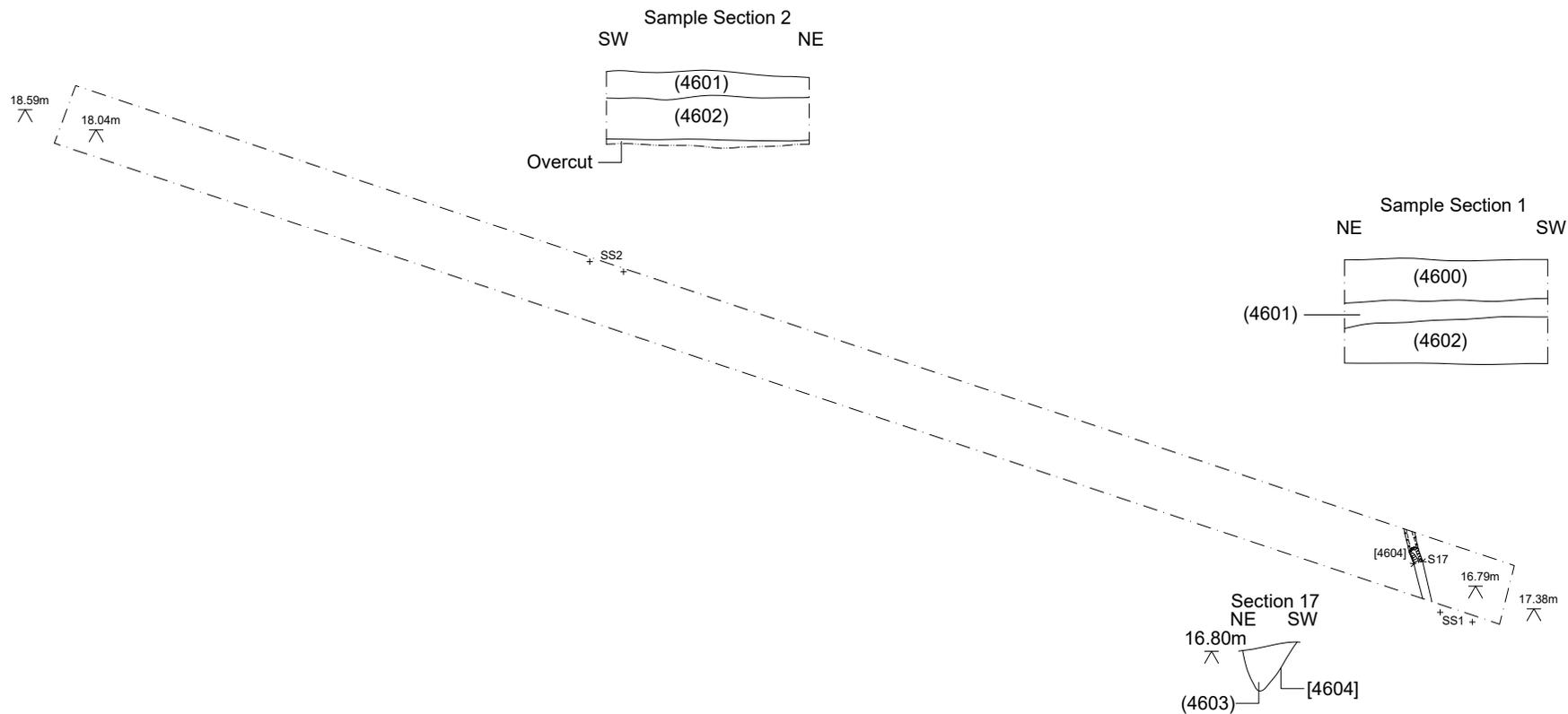
Figure 4: Trench 39 Plan and Sections



1:200@A4



Figure 5: Trench 40 Plan and Sections

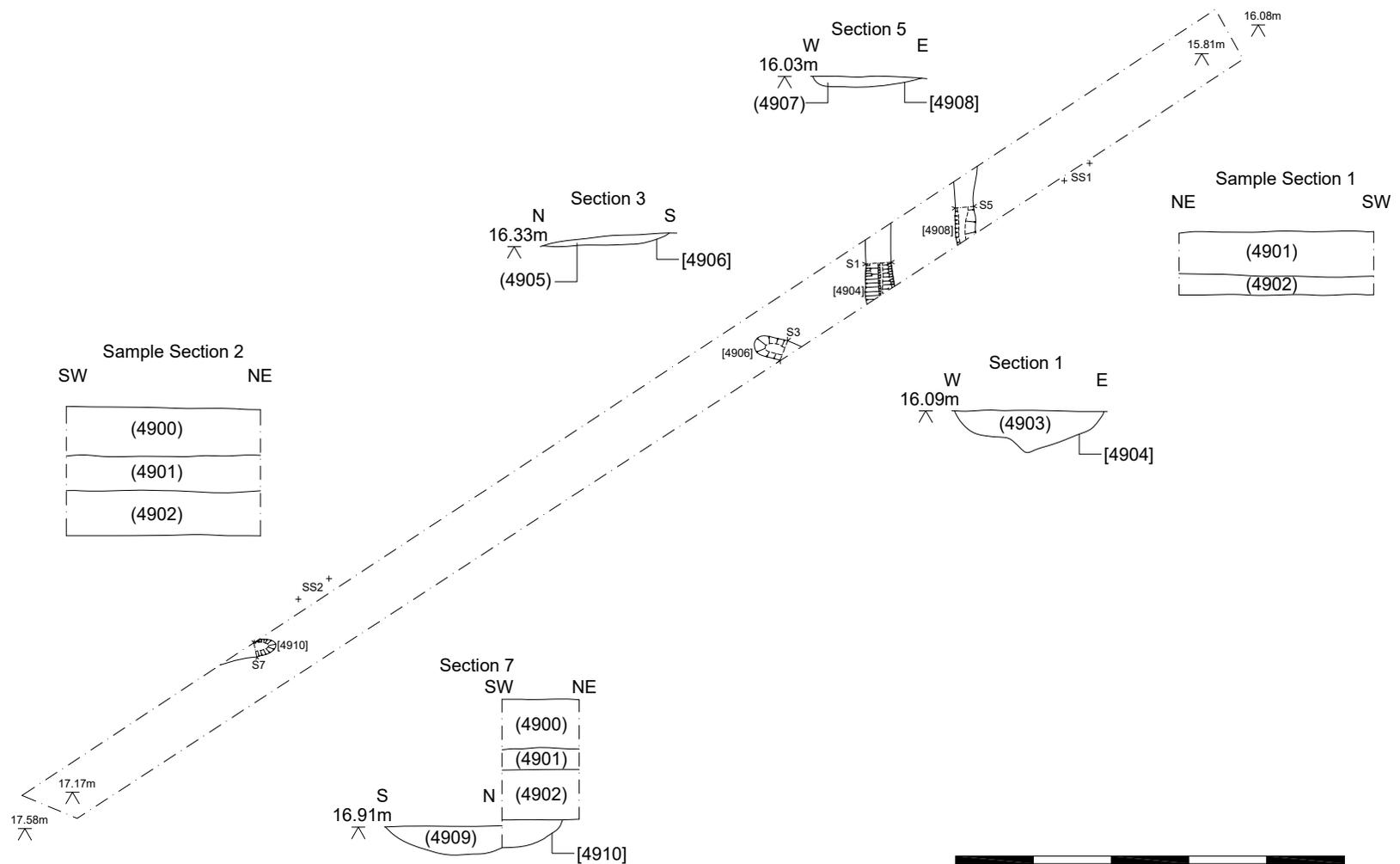


0m Scale bar for sections 2m

1:200@A4

0m 20m

Figure 6: Trench 46 Plan and Sections

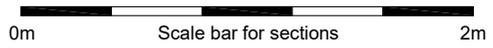
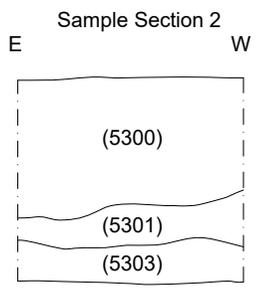
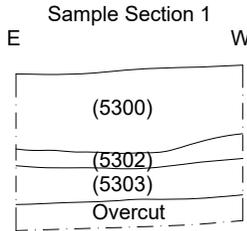
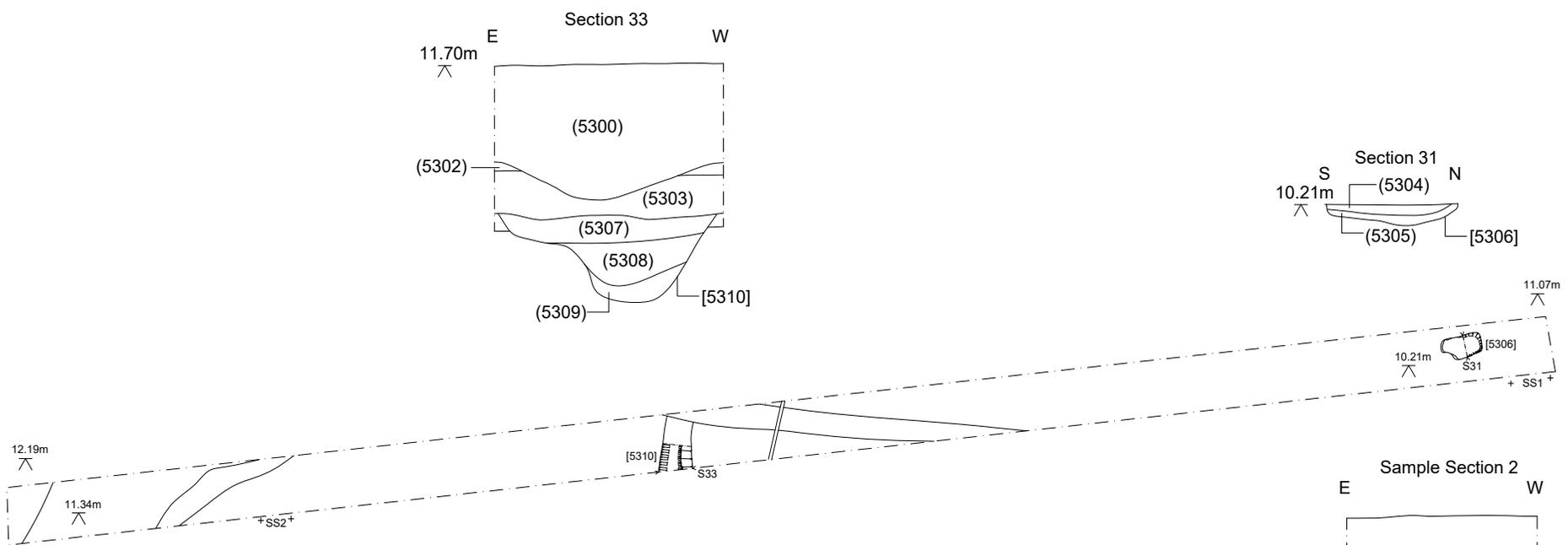


0m Scale bar for sections 2m

1:200@A4

0m 20m

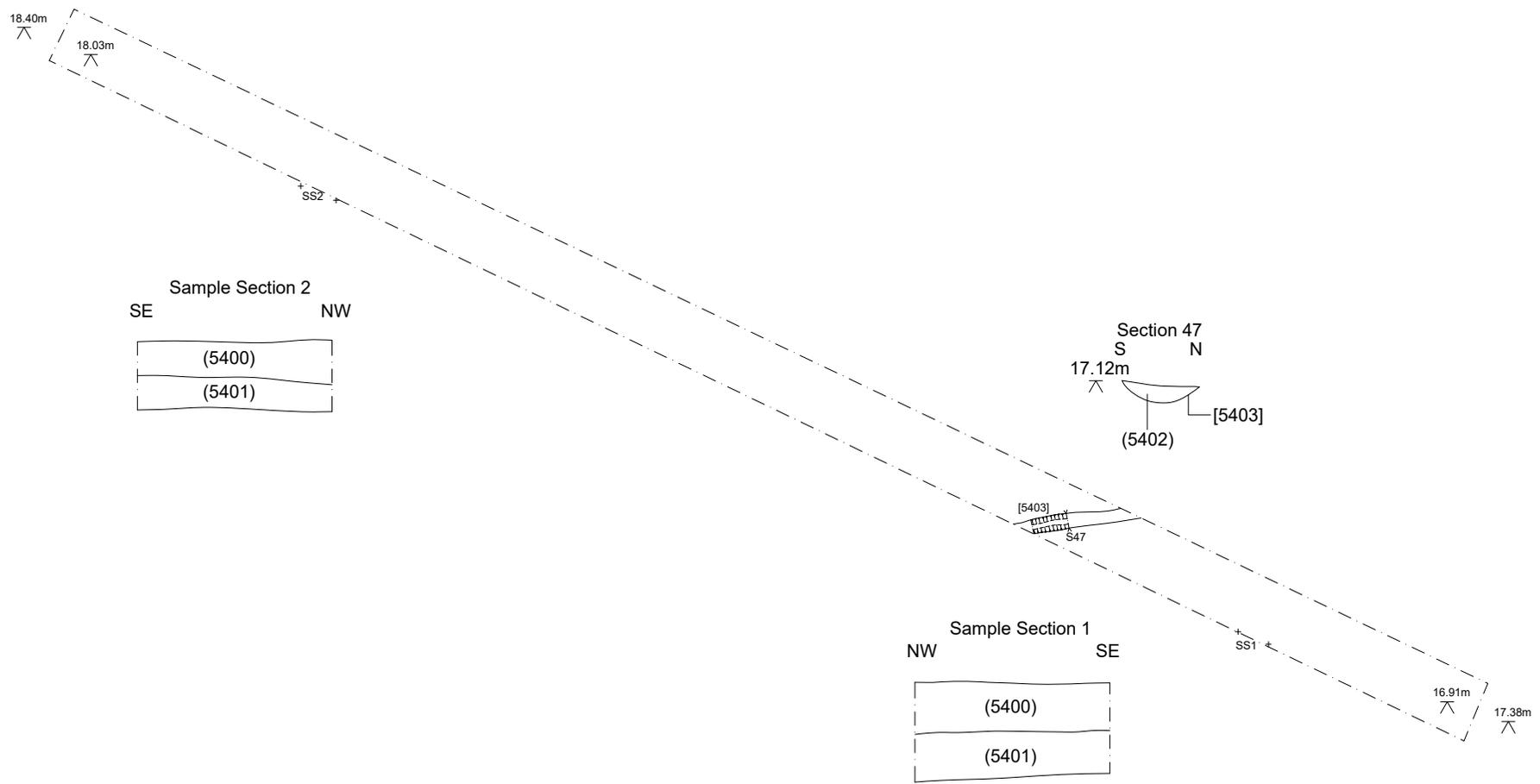
Figure 7: Trench 49 Plan and Sections



1:200@A4



Figure 8: Trench 53 Plan and Sections

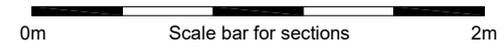
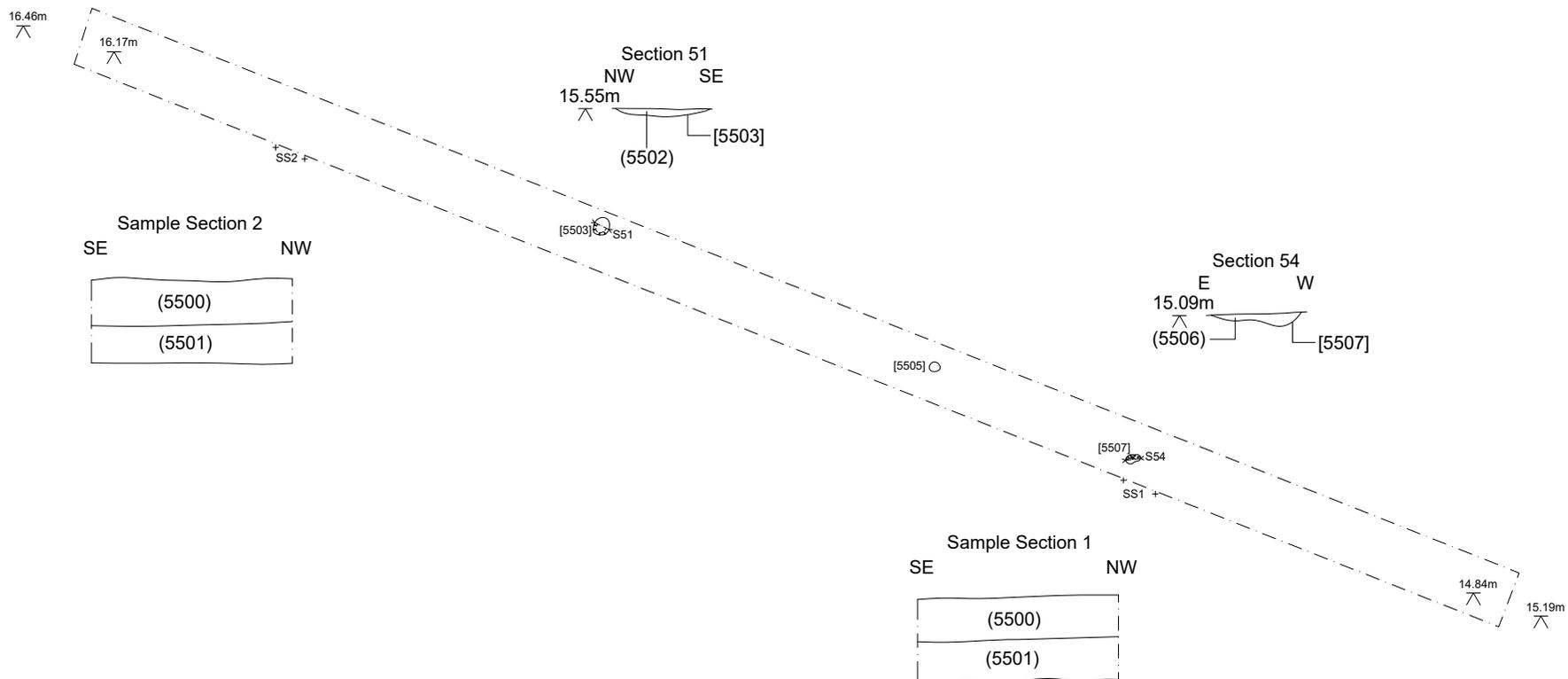


0m Scale bar for sections 2m

1:200@A4

0m 20m

Figure 9: Trench 54 Plan and Sections



1:200@A4



Figure 10: Trench 55 Plan and Sections

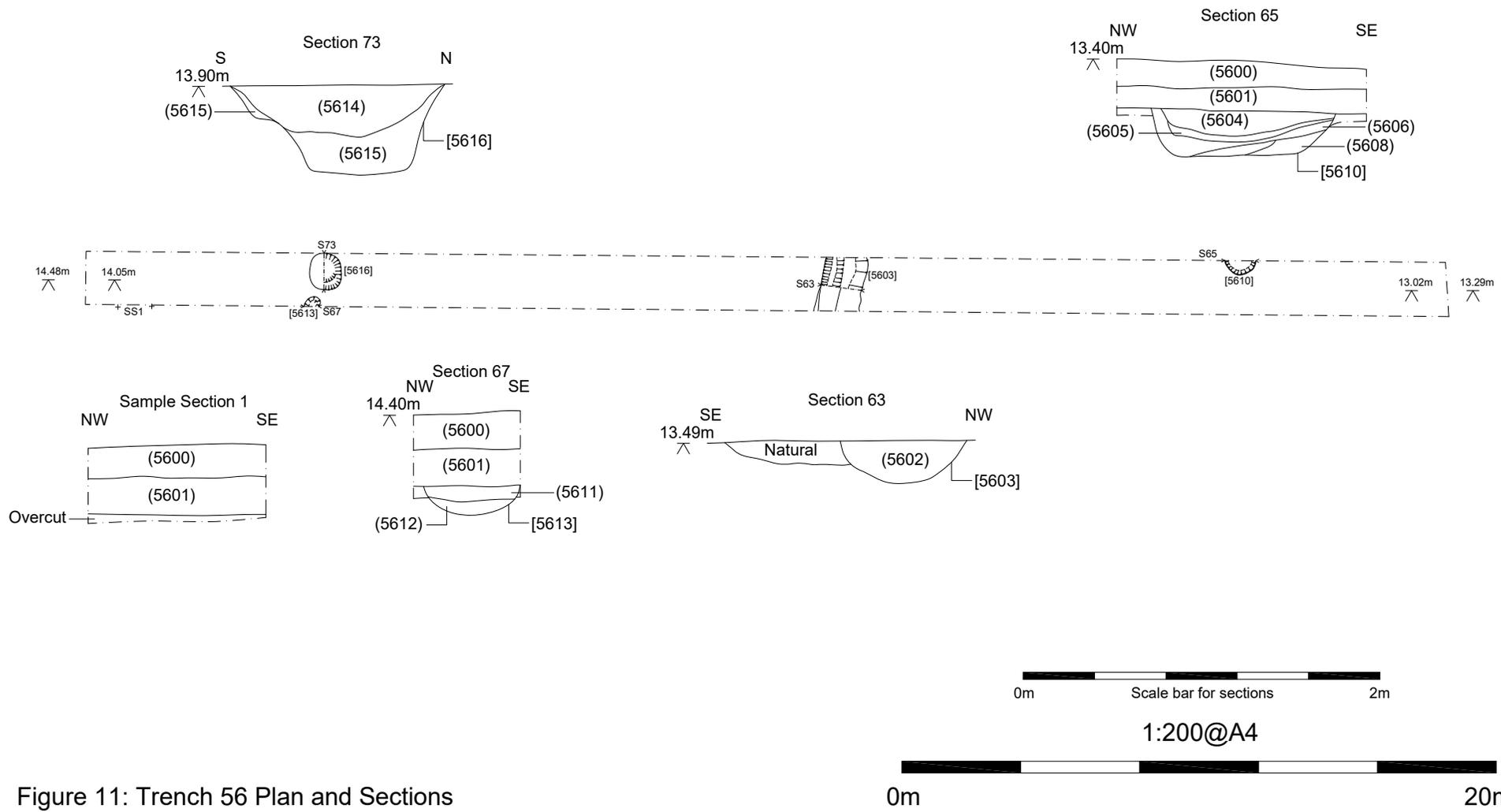
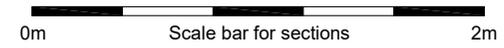
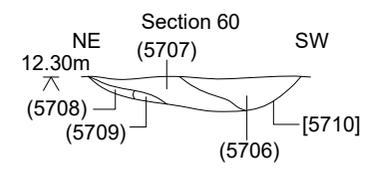
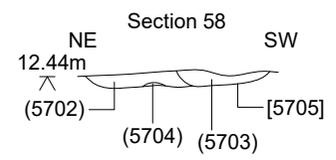
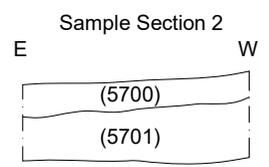
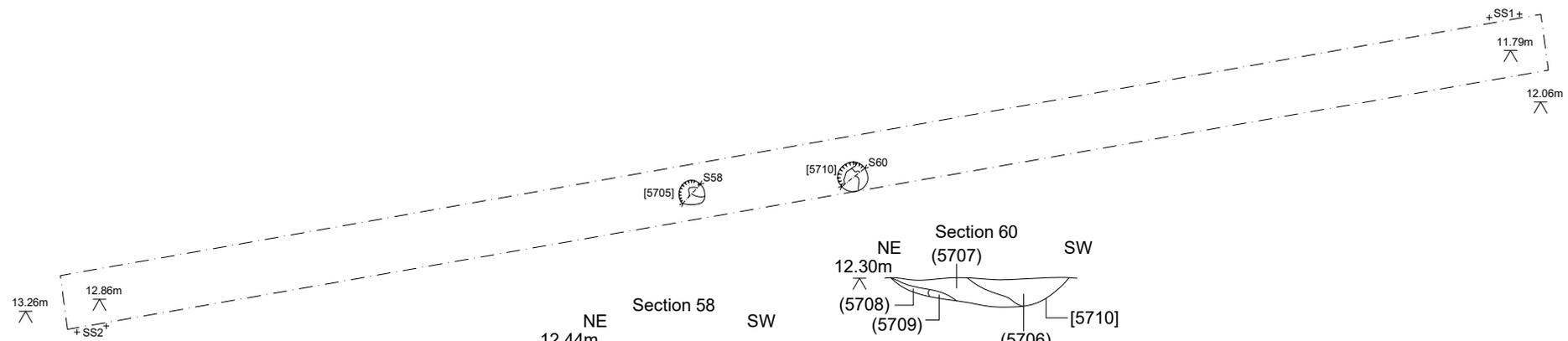
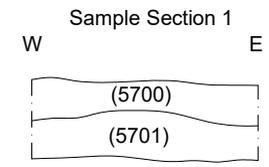


Figure 11: Trench 56 Plan and Sections



1:200@A4



Figure 12: Trench 57 Plan and Sections

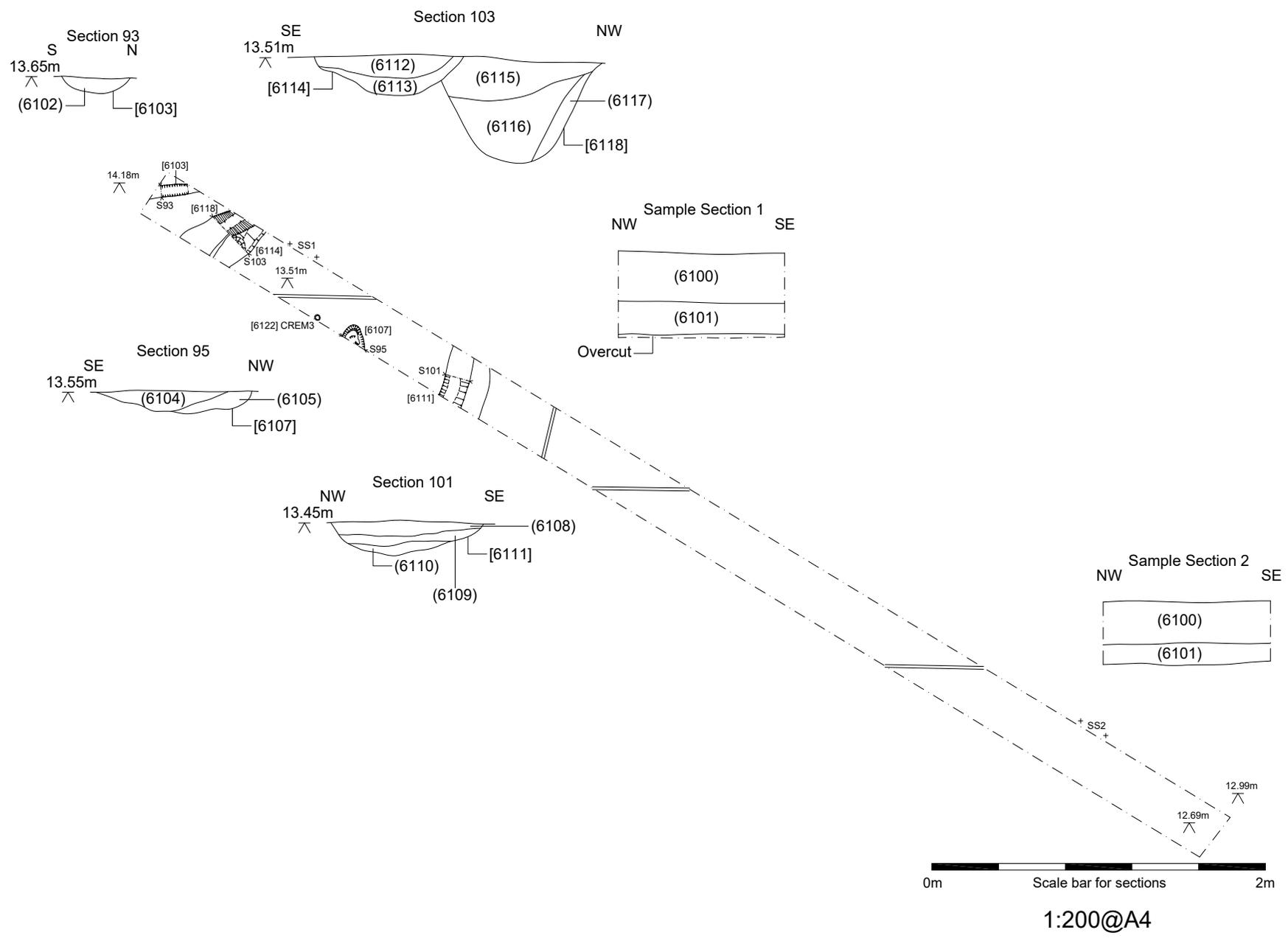


Figure 13: Trench 61 Plan and Sections

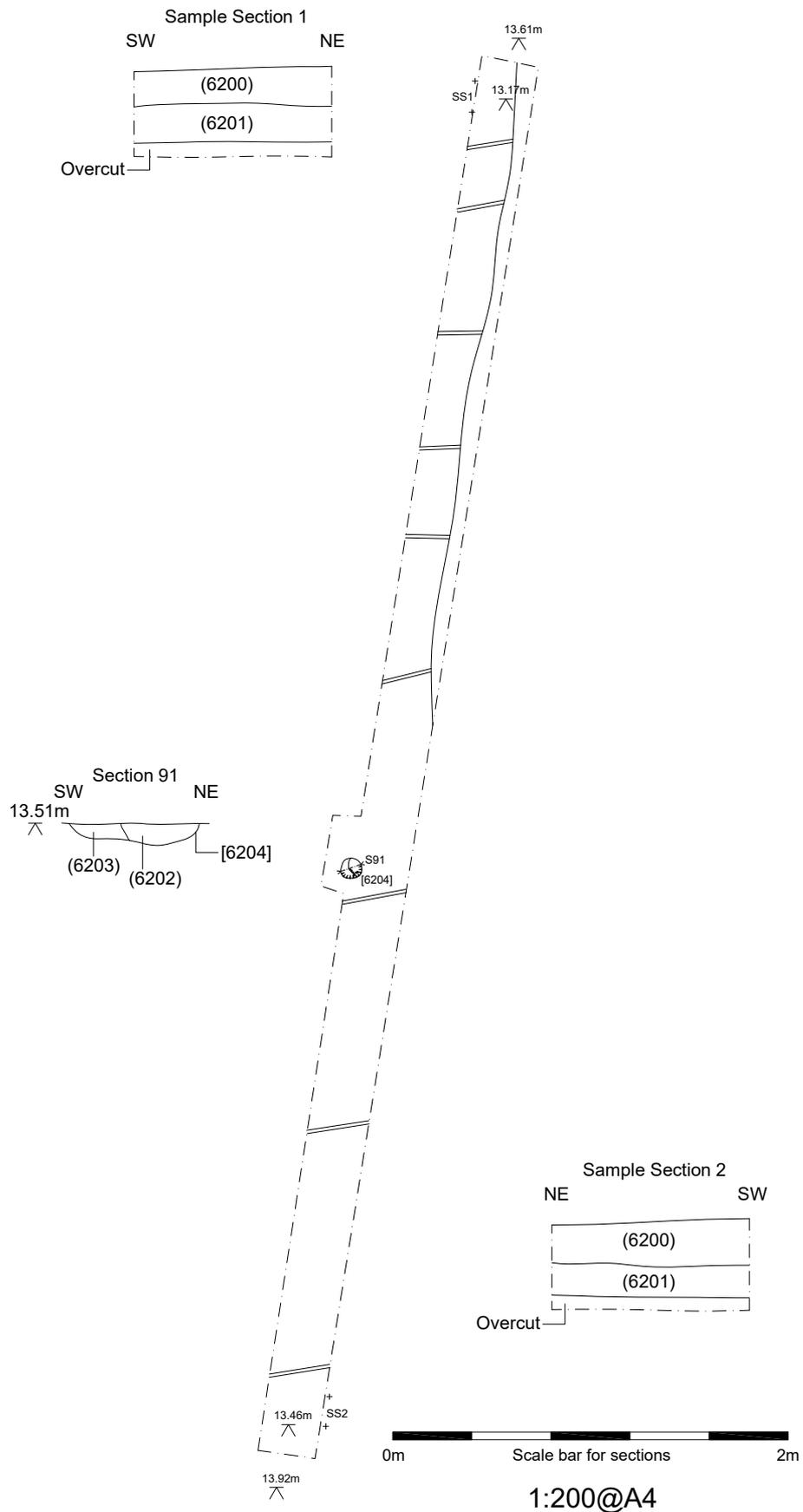


Figure 14: Trench 62 Plan and Sections 0m

20m

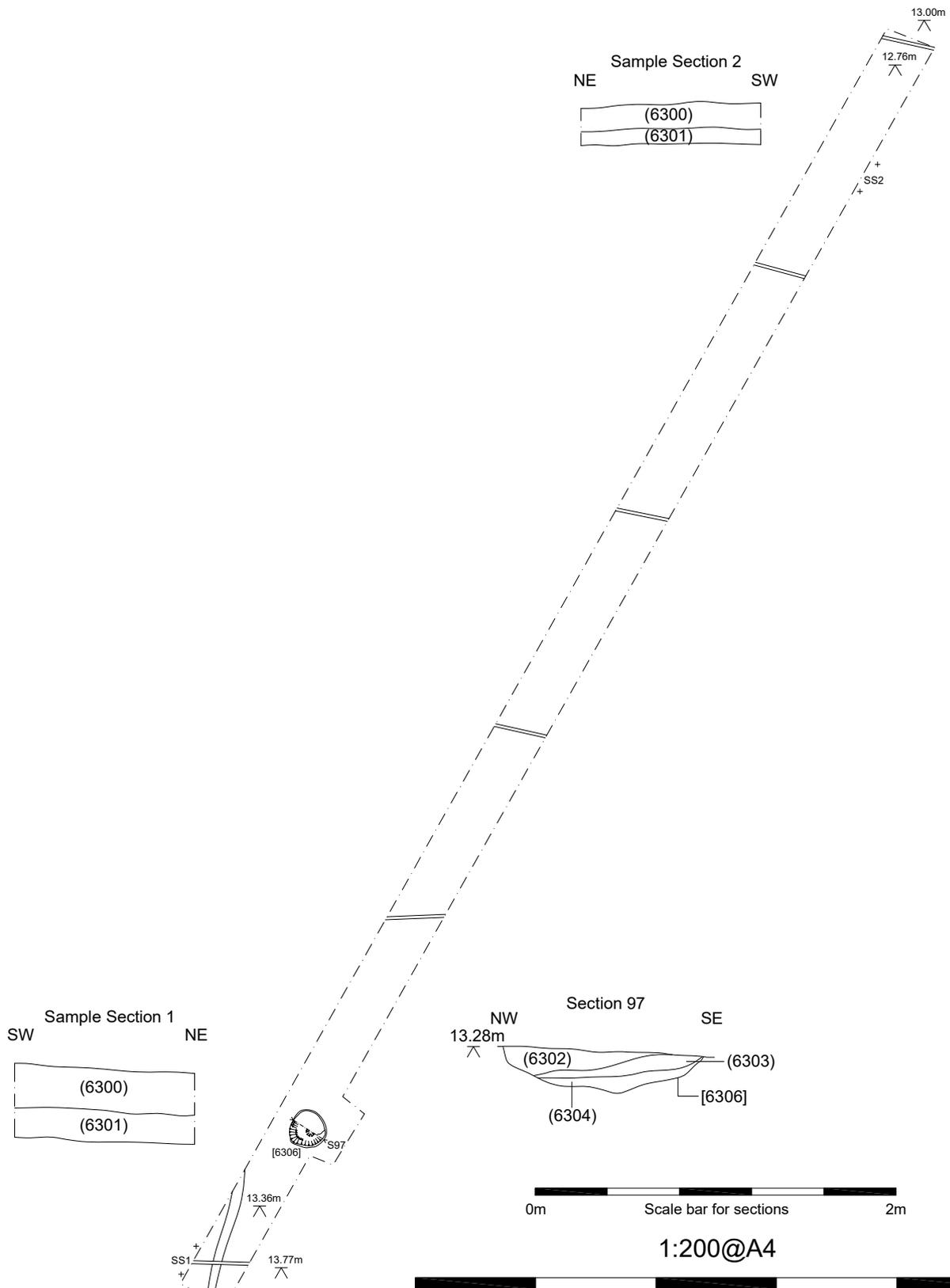
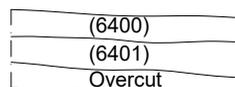


Figure 15: Trench 63 Plan and Sections 0m

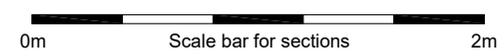
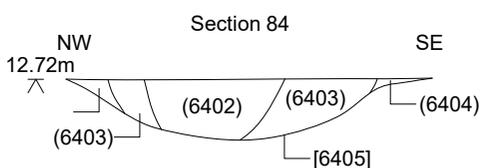
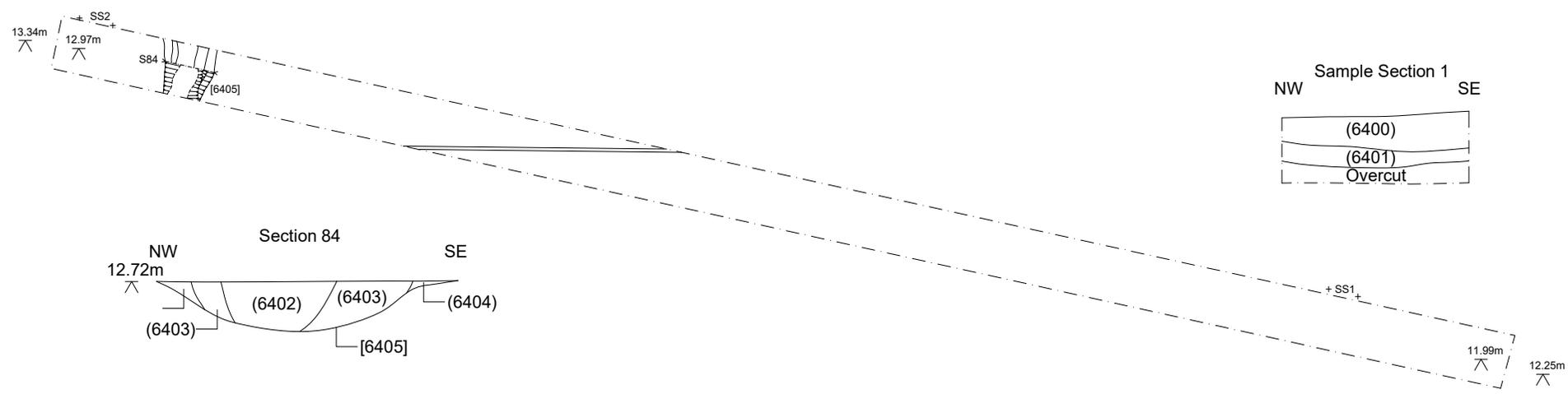
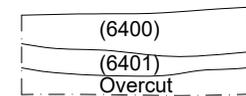
20m



Sample Section 2
NW SE



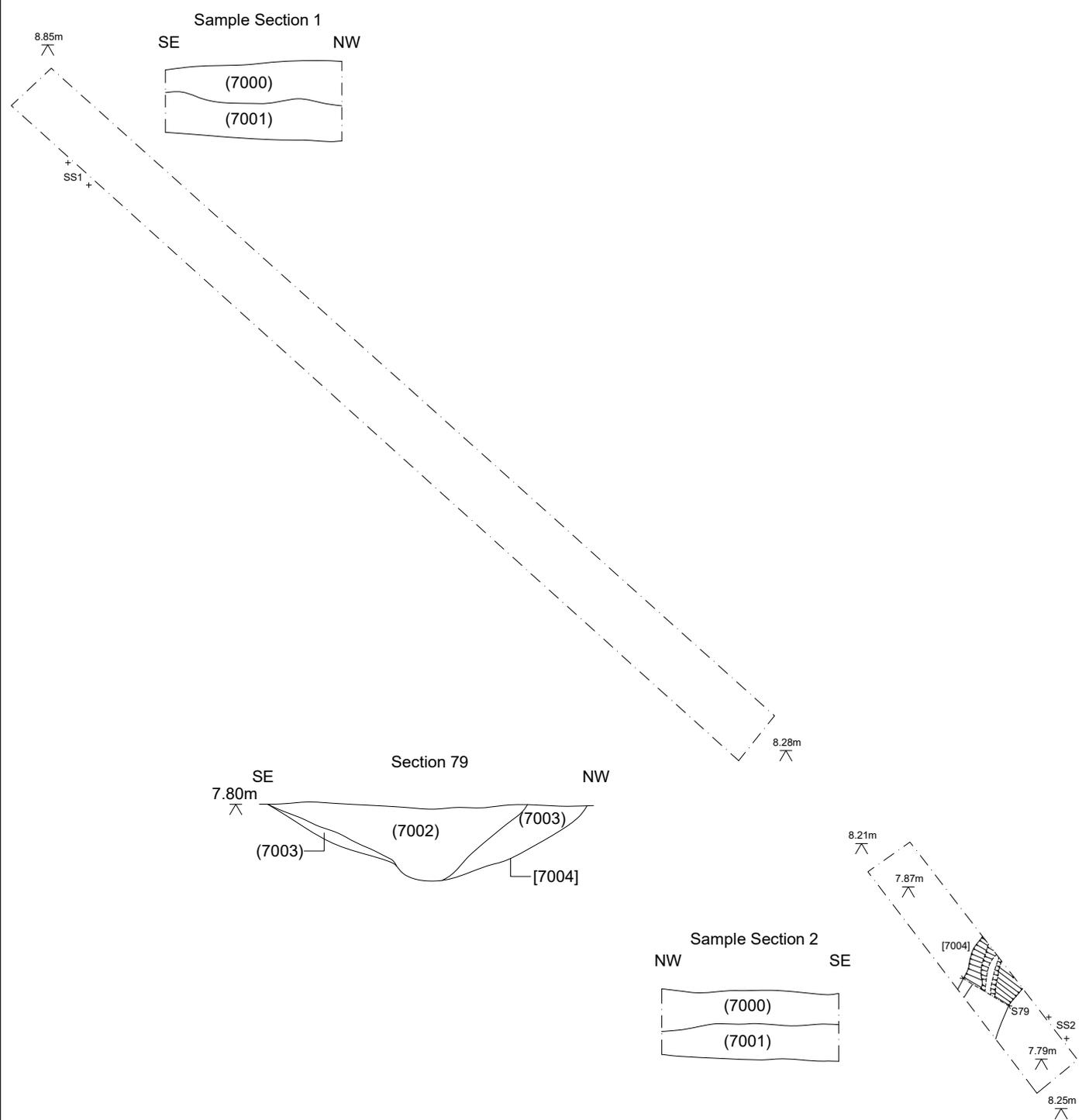
Sample Section 1
NW SE



1:200@A4



Figure 16: Trench 64 Plan and Sections



0m 2m
Scale bar for sections

1:200@A4

Figure 17: Trench 70 Plan and Sections 0m

20m

Appendix 4 – Pottery and Lithics Catalogue

Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery

Context		Total sherds		Total weight	
<i>Context</i>	Information on the nature of the context if known.				
<i>Start</i>	Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence.				
<i>End</i>	Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.				
<i>Dating</i>	Implications.				
<i>Notes</i>	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note.				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Wear</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
(TP 803) [TP 805]		180 sherds		3182 g	
<i>Context</i>					
<i>Start</i>	Likely after 100 AD.				
<i>End</i>	Unclear. Despite the quantity, particularly of the amphora, nothing appears particularly fresh, so, though the condition could perhaps be a result of poor soil conditions, the relationship is uncertain on current evidence. Nothing certainly after 250 AD, potentially context-contemporary, but consider the nature of the context.				
<i>Dating</i>	Little specific data. Both could date widely, likely between 100/120 and 250 AD, with slight preferences for pre and post 175 AD, though on current research the amphora does not certainly need to date after 200 AD (review). The lower portion of the amphora is the sort of vessel that is sometimes seen to be re-used as a container for a cremation. Given the quantity of sherds present, consider whether such a function could apply in these circumstances.				
<i>Notes</i>	<p>Large quantity of sherds from the lower body of an amphora, many presumably potentially conjoinable. The angled approach to the intact knobbed base suggests this could be a small Dressel 20 form, similar examples potentially occurring at either end of the broad 50/100-250 AD range, though most similar to one late example (Berni 1998), so could be as late as 200-250 AD. Also 9 sherds possibly from a single vessel in a very fine sandy greyware, who's worn surface might preserve a remnant potential glazing. If so, this could perhaps be an example of South East England glazed ware, though this is uncommon locally. The grey fabric is unlike some published examples (Tomber and Dore 1998) and in colour is more reminiscent of North Kent fine grey ware. Though grey fabrics are said to occur in SE England glazed ware (Tyers 1996/2014), there is a suspicion this could be a North Kent Thameside or perhaps even Essex BB2 type product, the fine fabric being finer than typical NK Thameside fine sandy wares and somewhat similar to ones noted at Mucking (Tomber and Dore 1998), though a Kent origin is more likely. The 'glazed' specks could be remnants of burnish. Perhaps review.</p> <p>DRAW: 1 base and lower body of amphora (common and possibly not worth drawing); 1 decorated body (not worth drawing).</p>				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
9	ER>MR	Fine sandy	1	M	70/120-175/250 AD
	Smal, thin, pale grey surfaces and dark grey core, very fine clear to grey quartz and sparse mica. Exterior badly worn/degraded (soil conditions?), 1 showing a minimal remnant of ??glaze/burnishing. 2 show elements of a raised applied scheme. ?Thameside/??Essex (Mucking?) fine sandy. ??SE England glazed (unlikely). DRAW.				
171	ER>MR	Dressel 20 amphora	1	M	100/?200-250 AD
	Many small to a few larger sized sherds, thick, some laminating, 2-tone firing with pale buff interior and darker pale pinky-buff exterior, 1 large base sherd with angled lower body wall approaching the large slightly rounded and infilled knobbed base at approx. 35 degrees, no handles or rim, plain. DRAW.				
(3902) [3905]		6 sherds		82 g	
<i>Context</i>					
<i>Start</i>	Likely after 1550 BC.				
<i>End</i>	Nothing certainly after 50 BC and possibly by 1150 BC or shortly after.				
<i>Dating</i>	Could date widely, most likely LP, though the coarse gritting and thick walls lead to a				

	current preference for the MBA>MBA-LBA.				
Notes	Little data beyond the fabric, not significantly worn and potentially context-contemporary.				

Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
6	LP/MBA>MBA-LBA	Flint tempered	?1	C L	1550-1150/50 BC
	Mostly small to medium sized body, thick, coarse temper.				

(3903) [3905]				2 sherds	19 g
Context					
Start	Likely after 1550 BC.				
End	Unclear, only 1 appears fresh and potentially context-contemporary, but is a single sherd only. Nothing after 50 AD.				
Dating	Little specific data and could date to many periods within the range given (including MBA>MBA-LBA, perhaps a little less likely EMIA).				
Notes	Similar looking fabrics, but 1 heavily worn.				

Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	MBA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	1	H	1550 BC - 50 AD
	Small, thick.				
1	MBA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	1	F	1550 BC - 50 AD
	Smallish, thick.				

(4603) [4604]				1 sherd	3 g
Context					
Start	Likely after 150 BC and potentially after around 1100 AD.				
End	Unclear, residual.				
Dating	Little specific data and could date widely, with a preference for the EM. Consider any context relationships and perhaps review, if context is of importance.				
Notes	Small. Potentially MLIA>LIA-ER or EM.				

Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	?EM	Sandy	1	H	?1050-1200 AD
	Small, medium-walled, brownish surfaces and black core.				

(4902) Subsoil				13 sherds	36 g
Context					
Start	Nothing certainly earlier than 1000 BC and this material is residual. The freshest dates from 1275-1375 AD, but is a single small sherd only.				
End	Nothing certainly after 1375 AD is present, but consider the nature and horizon of the context.				
Dating	Little specific data beyond fabric and firing. The flint tempered are likely IA, but less typically EMIA, given their strong gritting. The Canterbury sandy wares could potentially be ER>MR or M (some of the fabrics can appear identical), though both are preferably M at present. Perhaps reconsider if any certain Roman Canterbury wares appear subsequently in the site assemblage. Given the context however, not worth the bother.				
Notes	Small plain sherds, 3 single shattered sherds.				

Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
4	EIA>MLIA	Flint tempered	3	M	1000-600/350-50 BC
	Small thick body sherds, 2 conjoining, all fairly strongly tempered, 1 with some fairly fine gritting. Coarsewares, less likely EMIA.				
4	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	M	1250/1275-1300 AD
	Conjoin to a small body, bright orange oxidised, but soft.				
3	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C	1275-1375 AD
	Conjoin to a small body, dark grey, hardish and compacting.				

(4903) [4904]				4 sherds	68 g
Context					
Start	Likely after 1275 AD and possibly after 1300 AD.				
End	Nothing certainly after 1350 AD.				

Dating	Little specific data beyond the fabric and firing, which for the freshest material (body sherds) suggest a date between 1275-1350 AD. Those fabrics are compact but also soft and as such might typically be less likely at the very late end of this range (though occasional relatively soft firings can occur even after this time; Macpherson-Grant 1995, 899). The 1 rim is more worn and somewhat residual, though the large chalk and 'grog'-like elements in its fabric (which are echoed somewhat in 1 of the body sherds) occur more commonly between 1300-1350 BC (Cotter 1991, 52).				
Notes	Medium sized body sherds (compact but soft) and 1 more worn small rim. The fabrics of 1 of the body sherds and the rim include chalk and 'grog' like elements. DRAW: 1 rim (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C M	1250/?1300-1350 AD
	Small rim fragment, thick-walled right-angled everted, broken at neck junction. Large chalk and 'grog'-like pellets. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
3	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	2	C L	1275/1300-1350 AD
	1 medium sized thin sherd showing a change in body angle, partially oxidised, remnant of glaze on interior, compacting but soft. 2 conjoin to a medium sized medium to thinnish body sherd, grey surfaces, some chalk and 'grog'-like pellets, similarly compacting but soft.				
(4905) [4906]			2 sherds		14 g
Context					
Start	Most likely after 1275 AD.				
End	Unclear. Nothing certainly after 1375 AD and neither are significantly worn at their edges, but the sherds are small and much broken and their relationship to each other and their context is unclear on current evidence.				
Dating	Little specific data beyond fabric and firing, which suggests they would typically be less likely to date significantly after 1375 AD.				
Notes	Small plain sherds.				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
2	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	2	C L	1275-1375 AD
	Small body, oxidised core with darker surfaces, 1 with grey-black exterior. Compact but not very hard.				
(4909) [4910]			3 sherds		1 g
Context					
Start	Likely after 200/150 BC and possibly after 120 AD.				
End	Unclear, a tiny fragment only and potentially residual.				
Dating	Little specific data and could date very widely. Noting that there is only a minimal view of the fabric of this tiny fragment of sandy ware, there is some potential and a very slight preference for this being a North Kent Thameside product of 120-175 AD. Arguing against perhaps is the current minimal evidence in the site assemblage of any other evidence of Roman activity at this time (solely context (7002) [7004]). A later EM date, 1150/1175-1200 AD, might also be possible, but is less favoured at present. Perhaps review at the conclusion of all recoveries from this site, or if this context is of particular importance.				
Notes	Small fragment of sandyware. The fabric could date very widely, within the MLIA>LIA-ER, ER>MR (?Thameside) and through much of the Saxon and EM.				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
3	?ER>MR	?North Kent Thameside sandy	1	-	?120-175 AD
	Conjoining tiny fragments, thinnish, black surfaces and dark brown core.				

(5304) [5306]			1 sherd		3 g
Context					
Start	Likely after 1200 AD.				
End	Unclear, residual.				
Dating	Little specific data, fabric and firing only.				
Notes					
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference

1	EM>M	Sandy	1	H	1175-1250 AD
Small, thin, brown, black core. Not certainly Tyler Hill.					
(5614) [5616]			12 sherds	237 g	
<i>Context</i>					
<i>Start</i> Likely after 50 BC and if a related single period group then after 0 AD.					
<i>End</i> Unclear, all are damaged or worn, but nothing certainly or need date after 75 AD and possibly by around 50 AD.					
<i>Dating</i> All likely range between 50 BC and 50 or 75 AD, with nothing that need or must date after (noting there are no specifically/purely Roman wares present). All are variously damaged and worn, but several sherds are of medium or large size and the fabric range is consistent, so there is the potential that this could be a broadly related group. If so, a focus between 0-50 AD is possible, with the oxidised comb decorated coarsewares perhaps more likely to date towards the later end of that range. Consider the nature of the context and their vertical distribution, if possible/relevant.					
<i>Notes</i> All are chipped and somewhat worn, but similarly so and could be broadly related. 1 base likely from a pedestalled urn, 50 BC - 75 AD (Thompson Type A1-3 pedestalled urn; Thompson 1982, 33-59). The majority and largest of the grog tempered have oxidised surfaces, all thick pieces, several being comb decorated, with none certainly from red surfaced flagons, preferably 0-75 AD. 1/2 flint tempered vessel/s <50 AD; 1 flint + grog tempered rim is of similar form to 1 in grog (?Thompson Type C3 jar, essentially an IA form; Thompson 1982, 234-237). DRAW: 3 rims, 2 bases, 3 comb decorated body (no significant profiles; most, probably all, not worth drawing at present).					
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	LIA>LIA-ER	?Grit/flint tempered	1	S M	50 BC - 50 AD
Small 1 surface only, mostly white ?grit in buff silty matrix, soft.					
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	C M	50 BC - 75 AD
Base, thick, pedestalled, reduced. Likely from a Thompson Type A1-3 pedestalled urn (Thompson 1982, 33-59). DRAW (probably not worth drawing).					
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	C M	50 BC - 75 AD
Small body, neck-shoulder junction, reduced.					
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	M	50 BC - 75 AD
Rim, small, simple everted with rounded exterior, reduced. DRAW (not worth drawing).					
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	C L	50 BC - 75 AD
Rim, small, upright with thickened rounded interior bevel, akin to flint tempered rim same context, reduced. Possibly akin to Thompson Type C3 plain jar (Thompson 1982, 234-237). DRAW (not worth drawing).					
2	LIA-ER	Flint + grog tempered	1	C M	0-50 AD
Rims, thick, fairly upright with thickened interior bevel, dull darkish orangey exterior and dark brown interior. DRAW.					
5	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	?3	L>M	0-75 AD
1 large very thick body with combing and partially oxidised exterior. 2 thick body sherds with combing, 1 fully oxidised, 1 with oxidised exterior. 1 fragment of base with oxidised exterior. 1 body with oxidised surfaces, DRAW: 1 base, 3 comb deco body (not worth drawing).					

(5615) [5616]			1 sherd	14 g	
<i>Context</i>					
<i>Start</i> Likely after 50 BC.					
<i>End</i> Unclear, single recovery likely residual to some degree, but see (6514).					
<i>Dating</i> Could date widely, but likely between 50 BC - 75 AD.					
<i>Notes</i> Small simple rim. DRAW: 1 rim (not worth drawing).					
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>

1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	C M	50 BC - 75 AD
	Rim, small, thick-walled everted, reduced. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(6110) [6111]			1 sherd	4 g	
<i>Context</i>					
<i>Start</i>	After 50 BC.				
<i>End</i>	Unclear, residual.				
<i>Dating</i>	Little specific data beyond fabric.				
<i>Notes</i>	Small, combed. DRAW: 1 combed body (not worth drawing).				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	LIA>LIA-ER	'Belgic' style grog + sp. flint temp.	1	M	50 BC - 50 AD
	Small body with incised combing.				
(6112) [6114]			10 sherds	141 g	
<i>Context</i>					
<i>Start</i>	Likely after 0 AD and potentially after 25 AD.				
<i>End</i>	Nothing certainly after 125 AD and possibly by around 50 AD if all are related, though much is worn to some degree.				
<i>Dating</i>	The most worn looking is a large rolled rim, which likely dates after 0 AD and could date widely, though noting a current absence of any purely Roman wares and allowing for its condition, is preferably <75 AD at present. One of the 2 least damaged/worn looking sherds includes flint temper and likely dates <50 AD. More worn are some oxidised grog tempered, which could date broadly between 0-125 AD and would be most common around or after 50/75 AD. The oxidised material could occur earlier however, as demonstrated by the flint tempered. If the fresher looking flint tempered and grog tempered are broadly related, then the group could focus between 25-50 AD. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution, if possible/relevant.				
<i>Notes</i>	The majority are oxidised, including the flint tempered, these more likely after 0 AD. The latter <50 AD, the former could date after 75 AD, but needn't. 1 conjoining medium sized reduced comb decorated body sherd, not thick. 1 reduced medium sized very thick everted rolled rim could date widely post 0 AD, but preferably 0-75 AD (Thompson Type C6-1 storage jar; Thompson 1982, 256-267). DRAW: 1 rim, 2 comb decorated body (not worth drawing).				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
2	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L>M	50 BC - 75 AD
	Conjoin to a medium sized comb deco body, reduced, brown interior.				
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	50 BC - 75 AD
	Small body, medium-walled, brown.				
1	LIA-ER	'Belgic' style' flint + grog tempered	1	L>M	0-50 AD
	Small comb deco body, oxidised surfaces.				
1	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	C M	0-75 AD
	Med sized very thickened large rolled rim, reduced. Akin Thompson Type C6-1 storage jar (Thompson 1982, 256-267). DRAW (not worth drawing).				
5	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	?2	M	0-75/125 AD
	Small to medium sized body, 1 thin-walled, rest medium, dull oxidised, most throughout, soft, 1 more heavily worn.				
(6115) [6118]			3 sherds	49 g	
<i>Context</i>					
<i>Start</i>	Likely after 50 BC.				
<i>End</i>	Nothing certainly after 50 AD.				
<i>Dating</i>	Broadly within the LIA>LIA-ER, given that both show varying amounts of flint, which is certainly temper on a worn body sherd, but could be incidental within a fresher looking rim (of same form/?vessel as sherds in (6116) [6118]). The latter could date a little after 50 BC, to perhaps 65 AD at least, but is preferably no later than 50 AD, considering also the flint tempered material in (6116).				

<i>Notes</i>	The fabric and appearance is very similar across both sets of sherds; only the thickness and condition suggest they might be from different vessels. Freshest is a rim from a Thompson C3 jar (Thompson 1982, 234-237), other with a heavily worn exterior, both with incised combing. Rim is same form and could potentially be from the same vessel as in (6116). DRAW: 1 rim and 1 body, both comb decorated (latter at least not worth drawing).				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
2	LIA>LIA-ER	'Belgic' style grog + sp. flint temp.	1	M	50 BC - 50 AD
	Conjoin to a medium sized thickish body, significant wear on exterior, with hint of incised combing. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	LIA>LIA-ER	'Belgic' style grogged + v sp. flint*	1	C L	50 BC - 50 AD
	Medium-walled, thickening and incurving to a broken area of probable rim, plain area below followed by incised vertical combing at and below shoulder. Probably akin to a Thompson C3 jar (Thompson 1982 234-237). *1 ?burnt flint grit only. DRAW.				
(6116) [6118]			10 sherds	187 g	
<i>Contxt</i>					
<i>Start</i>	Likely after 50 BC.				
<i>End</i>	Nothing certainly after 50 AD.				
<i>Dating</i>	A potentially context-contemporary group that likely dates broadly within the LIA>LIA-ER. If manufactured late within their range, their use-life could have continued a little beyond this of course, though no specifically ER material is present with [6118].				
<i>Notes</i>	1 full profile from a small neatly made fineware/sub-fineware slightly barrel shaped jar in a flint tempered fabric. Medium sized rims possibly from a single Thompson C3 jar (Thompson 1982 234-237), same form/?vessel as the rim in (6115). Nothing significantly worn. Small body sherds in a similar condition could date a little wider but are likely associated. All reduced, though the flint tempered does show some patchy dull oxidisation in places. DRAW: 1 full profile from a flint tempered ?fineware, 1 rim with incised combing (same type/?vessel as in (6115) [6118]).				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	LIA>LIA-ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	M	50 BC - 50 AD
	Small body, smoothed exterior, significant interior wear.				
2	LIA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	1	C L	50 BC - 50 AD
	Conjoining to a large full profile from a small plain (barrel) jar, neatly smoothed surfaces, ?fineware, slightly convex sides with an upright simple neatly rounded-over rim, not certainly tournette finished. Reduced, with some brown and dull orangey patches. DRAW.				
1	LIA>LIA-ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	50 BC - 50 AD
	Small body, neatly smoothed exterior.				
6	LIA>LIA-ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	*	L	50 BC - 50 AD
	2 medium sized incurving simple rims with slight internal thickening, 1 thicker-walled, other medium, initially plain, but with some incised vertical combing at and below shoulder. Some small body sherds conjoin to 1 of the rims, both rims potentially same vessel, a Thompson C3 jar (Thompson 1982 234-237). *Some variations in thickness, but potentially same (handmade) vessel as rim in (6115). DRAW.				

(6303) [6306]			1 sherd	6 g	
<i>Context</i>					
<i>Start</i>	Likely after 25 AD and possibly after 75 AD.				
<i>End</i>	Unclear, residual.				
<i>Dating</i>	Little specific data beyond the fabric, which is more likely to be 1st C AD and typically not very late within that range.				
<i>Notes</i>	Weakly oxidised throughout.				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	H	0/50-75 AD
	Small, orangey brownish throughout, not hard, ?re-fired.				

(6402) [6405]		1 sherd		2 g	
Context					
Start	Probably after around 125 AD and potentially after 1250 AD.				
End	Unclear, though not significantly worn, this is a single small sherd only, with potential to be residual. NB. Also contains PM>LPM brick.				
Dating	Little specific data. Could be Roman or Medieval (less typically at the late end of these ranges, considering the firing), with a slight preference for the latter at present. Consider any other associations, however.				
Notes	Small fine greyware, not very hard.				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	ER>MR/?M	Fine sandy	1	L	?1250-1300/1350 AD
	Very small, medium-walled, darker grey surfaces sandwiched with light grey core, hard-ish but not compact.				
(6902)		1 sherd		9 g	
Context					
Start	Unclear, though potentially after 1200 AD.				
End	Unclear, residual.				
Dating	Little specific data. The fabric could potentially be ER>MR (likely not too late within the MR), though M is also a possibility and this might well be from a sagging base, so M is slightly preferred for now on this basis alone. Perhaps review, if context is of importance and other data is lacking. Consider any context associations, but likely residual to some degree at least.				
Notes	Underside of a base, no significant profile. Black exterior and dull oxidised interior, sandwiched but not hard. DRAW: 1 base (not worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	ER>MR/?M	Sandy	1	C M	??1200-1275 AD
	Small base, ?sagging, broken at outer edge, dull orangey-brown interior, some coloured quartzes, sandwiches, but not hard. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(7002) [7004]		4 sherds		38 g	
Context					
Start	Probably after 1800 AD, presuming this is not a very deep and long-lived (accruing) feature.				
End	Unclear, latest element residual.				
Dating	Small worn sherds, dating based on fabric and firing.				
Notes	Oxidised body sherds of ER and M date, plus 1 LPM base, all residual. 2 sandy wares, 1 could be ER or M, with slight preference for ER at present. DRAW: 1 LPM base and 2 small combed and cordoned body sherds (none worth drawing).				
Count	Period	Ware	V	W	Date preference
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	L	75-150 AD
	Small oxidised body, some light incised combing. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	?ER/M	Sandy	1	C H	?75-150 AD
	Small oxidised body, possibly with flattish cordon, some coloured quartz. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	M	Sandy	1	C M	1225/1250-1300 AD
	Small body, orange surfaces, not hard.				
1	LPM>MOD	Refined white earthenware	1	HC	1780+ AD
	Medium sized base, heavily chipped, small remnant of blue ?transfer printed deco. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
(7003) [7004]		3 sherds		12 g	
Context					

<i>Start</i>	On this evidence, likely after 1250 and potentially after 1300 AD*.				
<i>End</i>	Unclear, most, perhaps all, are residual to some degree, though nothing certainly after 1375 AD*.				
<i>Dating</i>	All likely date within 1250-1350 AD, though notable is the presence of 1 very thick-walled sherd, which would be untypical (vessel?). The fresher looking sherd could potentially focus between 1250-1275 AD, while the others, which appear more worn, could be a little later. Consider the nature of the context and the horizons of recovery, if possible and relevant. *Note also the earlier and later material in (7002).				
<i>Notes</i>	Small oxidised sandy wares. 1 notably very thick-walled and containing prominent and sometimes large grains of 'grog'/poorly mixed clay, not certainly a Canterbury product, but dated in line with Canterbury trends for now. 2 others are thin-walled and 1/possibly both are Canterbury Tyler Hill.				
<i>Count</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Ware</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Date preference</i>
1	M	?Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1225/1250-1275/1300 AD
	Small, medium-walled, reddish-orange exterior, soft.				
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	M	1275-1350 AD
	Small, thin, brightish orange surfaces.				
1	M	Sandy	1	M	1275/1300-1350 AD
	Small, very thick, oxidised throughout, some large 'grog'/poorly mixed clay.				
Totals			259 sherds		4107 g

Catalogue of worked flint

Context		Total lithics	Total weight
<i>Context</i>	Information on the nature of the context if known.		
<i>Pottery</i>	Date of any pottery present or the ceramic date of the context if known.		
<i>Notes</i>	Elements and trends of initial interest.		
<i>Summary</i>	Dates and relationships to context.		
<i>Patina</i>	Strength and type of patinas present on the following lithics.		
<i>Class</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Preference</i> <i>Re-using</i>
(6902)		1 lithic	1 g
<i>Context</i>			
<i>Pottery</i>	Residual ER>MR/?M 1200-1275 AD.		
<i>Notes</i>			
<i>Summary</i>	Potential MESO>EN bladelet showing neat re-use, the latter trait more common in MBA>EIA, though can occur earlier. Residual, given the pottery.		
<i>Patina</i>	Unpatinated and early stage white.		
<i>Retouched</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Preference</i>	<i>Re-using</i>
?End scraper re-use of a ?utilised bladelet	-	?MBA>EIA	?MESO>EN
	2 ridges, proximal end post-patina break with 1 half showing unpatinated direct abrupt neat retouch forming slightly concave edge. LP re-use, or earlier?		
(7003) [7004]		1 lithic	14 g
<i>Context</i>			
<i>Pottery</i>	?Residual 1250/1300-1350 AD.		
<i>Notes</i>			
<i>Summary</i>	Expediently utilised piece, residual if Prehistoric given the pottery, though this is presuming the flake does not derive from Medieval walling flint.		
<i>Patinas</i>	?Darkish yellowy/brown sheen.		
<i>Utilised</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Preference</i>	<i>Re-using</i>
Flake - ?knife	-	-	