Post-Excavation Assessment Report on the Archaeological Excavation at Laslett's Yard, Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough, Kent CT13 0PE

NGR: 630633 156928

Site Codes: LYW-EV-15, LYW-EX-15, LYW-WB-15

Planning Reference: DOV/14/00037

Updated Report: April 2017

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Abstract

Archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Laslett's Yard, Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough, Kent during May and July 2015. The excavation was undertaken in response to recommendations from Heritage Conservation, Kent County Council following archaeological evaluation undertaken in March 2015.

The archaeological investigations at Laslett's Yard recorded evidence of mid-late Anglo-Saxon brick-earth quarrying and elements of a late Anglo-Saxon field-system and associated agricultural activity. The Anglo-Saxon activity recorded at Laslett's Yard suggests near-continuous activity from the late sixth to tenth centuries. Four broad phases of activity dating to this period were identified: an early Anglo-Saxon presence (500-600AD) was indicated by contemporary ceramic finds; quarry pits for the excavation of brick-earth were cut in the northeast part of the site (600-700AD); following back-filling of the quarries, a field-system including segmented ditched enclosures and planting pits was established (730-850AD); finally, a small number of pits indicate late Anglo-Saxon activity (875-975AD).

Prehistoric activity in the wider area was established by the recovery of a lithic assemblage, consisting of tools and flakes dating from the Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age periods. Similarly, Romano-British activity was represented only by residual pot-sherds recovered from later contexts, all of which were dated to the early-Roman period c. 50-150AD.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Archaeological excavation (strip, map and sample) was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Laslett's Yard, Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough, Kent during May and July 2015. The excavation was undertaken in response to recommendations from Heritage Conservation, Kent County Council following archaeological evaluation undertaken in March 2015. A subsequent watching brief was also maintained during further ground-works associated with the redevelopment, between June and September 2015. The site is approximately centred at NGR 630633 156928, and is located at the junction of Marshborough Road and Beacon Lane, on the outskirts of Woodnesborough, Kent (see Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 SWAT Archaeology was commissioned by Murston Construction Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of development of the site. Planning consent (DOV/14/00037) was granted for redevelopment of the site into thirteen dwellings, with accompanying parking and access arrangements. Condition 11 required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was completed in May 2015 (SWAT 2015), consisting of five trenches excavated in accordance with a specification prepared by Kent County Council (KCC April 2014). The evaluation trenches exposed a series of cut features including ditches, pits, post and stake holes which produced pottery dated to the later Anglo-Saxon period. Residual finds included Roman period pottery and struck flints dating broadly between the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Features were concentrated in the northeast of the site, in the area adjacent to Marshborough Road.

1.3 Archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at Laslett's Yard was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by Heritage Conservation, Kent County Council (KCC 2015). Fieldwork commenced in May 2015 and was completed on 31st July 2015. An area measuring approximately 600m^2 was stripped of topsoil and subsoil, exposing archaeological features cutting into the natural geology at a depth

of between 0.4m to 0.65 below the existing ground level. Recorded remains included a series of quarry pits, elements of a field system and associated agricultural pits of probable mid-late Anglo-Saxon date. Residual finds of prehistoric and Roman origin indicate activity of these periods in the wider area.

2. Site Description and Topography

2.1 The site is centred on NGR 630633 156928, located on the outskirts of the village of Woodnesborough, *c.* 2miles southwest of Sandwich, at the junction of Marshborough Road and Beacon Road. The development site is broadly triangular in shape and is bounded to the northeast by Marshborough Road and to the south by Beacon Road. To the northwest the site is bounded by residential properties and their gardens fronting Marshborough Road. The southeast half of the development site is occupied by agricultural storage buildings and hard-surfacing, while the northwest half in which the excavation area was located remains open-field.

2.2 The site lies on roughly level ground at a height of 30m AOD. At the time of fieldwork, the site consisted of a grassed plot formerly used for growing vegetables.

2.3 The excavation area measured approximately 600m^2, exposing natural geology at a depth of between 0.4m and 0.65m below the existing ground surface, overlain by topsoil [001] and subsoil [002]. The natural geology consisted of a compact yellow-brown sand with flint pebbles, identified by the British Geological Survey as Lambeth Sands. Although the British Geological Survey does not record superficial geology in this area, brick-earth deposits were observed overlying Lambeth Sands. Natural was identified at a height of 29.18m to 29.71m AOD.

3. Planning Background

3.1 Planning Consent for redevelopment of the site was granted by Dover District Council on 10th December 2014. Consent was granted for residential development, including the construction of thirteen dwellings and associated parking and access arrangements.

3.2 On the advice of the Senior Archaeological Officer, Heritage and Conservation (Kent County Council) a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work was attached to consent:

Condition 11: (Condition 11) *No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation and timetable which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

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

3.3 In response to Condition 11, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a written specification prepared by Kent County Council (Heritage Conservation) (April 2014). The evaluation commenced on 28th March 2015, and consisted of the excavation of five trenches which recorded evidence of mid-late Anglo-Saxon activity in the form of a series of cut pits and linear features concentrated in the northeast of site closest to Marshborough Road. In contrast, the southwest of the site, furthest from the road, was sparsely populated with the occasional undated cut ditch. Residual finds of Roman and prehistoric origin were also recovered. A report detailing the results of the evaluation was submitted to and approved by Kent County Council (Heritage Conservation) (April 2015, SWAT Archaeology).

3.4 Following completion of the evaluation, a further phase of archaeological work was recommended by Kent County Council (Heritage Conservation) to mitigate the impact of development on surviving archaeological remains. A programme of open area, strip/map/sample excavation was recommended, and a specification prepared by Simon Mason, Senior Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council (Heritage Conservation) dated May 2015. The specification made provision for open-area excavation of an area adjacent to the site's northeast boundary, and a watching brief on the remaining area.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Woodnesborough Village lies on the junction of three Roman roads; part of Margary's route 10, connecting Richborough Fort (Rutupiae) with Canterbury has been identified as a crop mark *c.* 860m northwest of the study site, to the north of Marshborough Village (HER TR 25 NE 13). This section is part of a south-easterly fork from the main route, diverging at Ash and continuing to Woodnesborough to meet another route roughly in the area of Woodnesborough Church. Margary places this section of road west of the development site, passing through Coombe and

Beacon Hill. At the church, Margary's route 100 follows the alignment of Foxborough Hill heading south to the high ground above Dover. A further section of road, Margary's route 101, branches north-east towards Sandwich, surviving as footpaths to the south of The Street and Sandwich Road (Margary 1955: 32-33).

4.2 Woodnesborough village is established at the junction of these important routes, and evidence of Roman and later activity established in proximity to the roads is likely. The site of a probable early-Saxon burial mound is recorded just to the north of Woodnesborough Church (HER TR35NW38). The burial mound survived as an earthwork in the eighteenth century and was described by Hasted (1799: Vol.4). Fifth to sixth century pottery, glass vessels, and a brooch were purportedly recovered from the site, which may be the burial excavated by WW Boreham in 1845.

4.3 A watching brief undertaken by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit (KARU) in 2001-2 at Foxborough Close (*c.* 350 south of Laslett's Yard) recorded a probable Anglo-Saxon pit, from which fifth to seventh century pottery and fragments of quern stone were recovered (HER TR35NW246).

4.4 Evaluation at Church Farm in 1995 recorded a probable medieval field boundary. The medieval moated site of Grove Manor Farm lies *c.* 650m east of Laslett's Yard. This Scheduled site (NHLE Ref: 1013347; HER TR35NW42) consists of a square, water filled moat and the site of the medieval manor house which dates from the reign of Edward II (1284-1387). A second possible medieval moated site is located northeast of Laslett's Yard at Parsonage Farm (HER TR35NW877).

4.5 Approximately 1km west of Laslett's Yard in fields to the north of Ringlemere Farm, a number of sites and finds have been recorded. A series of undated ring-ditches (HER TR25NE237) were identified from satellite imagery. The Ringlemere Cup, a gold vessel recovered by a metal detectorist in 2001 and dated to the Bronze Age (1800-1600BC) marked the site of a burial mound. Excavations by Canterbury Archaeological Trust since 2002 have recorded a multi-period site including a Neolithic henge-monument, Bronze Age barrow cemetery, early Roman field system, and fifth-seventh century Anglo-Saxon cemetery. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flints were also recovered, providing evidence for very early activity in the Ringlemere area (CAT 2008).

4.6 Taken together, the sites and finds recorded in the Woodnesborough area provide a rich evidence base for activity, funerary practices and settlement dating from the Palaeolithic period through to the medieval. Woodnesborough and Ringlemere occupy a topographically significant position on a promontory overlooking the straits of Dover, and it is therefore unsurprising that it acted as a focus for activity during the prehistoric and later periods.

5. Archaeological Evaluation

5.1 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Laslett's Yard during March 2015. Five trenches measuring 20m by 1.8m were excavated across the site, targeted at the footprints of the proposed new-builds. A total of nineteen features were recorded, with the majority concentrated in Trenches 1 and 2 in the northeast area of the site.

5.2 Within Trenches 1 and 2 a total of 11 pit features, a single post-hole and part of a linear gully were recorded. Of these, eight features were sampled and the remaining features were planned but not excavated. Two of the pits, pit EV[104] and EV[108] produced sherds of pottery datable to the period 750-950AD. Pit EV[106] produced a sherd of likely residual early Roman pottery *c.* 75-125AD, and an early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead. Trenches 3, 4 and 5 exposed just six features, one of which was a modern pet burial in Trench 3. Two further pits were exposed in Trench 3, neither were excavated although EV[304] produced a single sherd of early Roman pottery *c.* 50-150AD as a surface find. A ditch exposed in Trench 4, EV[404] continued into Trench 5 EV[504], but despite interventions in both trenches, no datable finds were recovered. A final ditch exposed in Trench 5, EV[506], ran parallel and immediately north of ditch EV[404]/EV[504]; no finds were recovered.

5.3 The evaluation at Laslett's Yard demonstrated that features of probable mid-late Anglo-Saxon date survived within the area of proposed development. Artefactual evidence suggested that activity during the Bronze Age and early Roman periods was also represented. The results were deemed sufficient for further archaeological investigations, and a programme of strip, map and sample was agreed within the area of Trenches 1 and 2, alongside a programme of archaeological monitoring to be implemented during intrusive ground-works across the remaining development site.

5.4 The results of the archaeological strip, map and sample excavations are outlined the following sections. Archaeological monitoring carried out during redevelopment of the remaining site failed to identify any further archaeological finds or features. The

archaeological watching is the subject of a separate report by SWAT Archaeology (SWAT January 2016).

6. Aims and Objectives

6.1 The specific aims and objectives of the archaeological work were set out in Section 6 of the KCC (Heritage Conservation) written specification (May 2015):

- Establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site;
- Provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing;
- Investigate the function of remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site.
- To clarify the character and extent of the archaeological remains identified during the earlier evaluation;
- To understand the character, form, function and date of any archaeological activities present on the site;
- To include analysis of the spatial organisation of such activities on the site through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages;
- To consider the site's geology and topography in terms of the activity encountered;
- To understand the nature of any Prehistoric occupation at the site;
- To understand the nature of any Romano-British occupation of the site and to relate this to other Romano-British occupation in the Woodnesborough area;
- To understand the nature of Anglo-Saxon activity and relate this to past findings in the area
- To place any remains exposed in their wider setting and contribute to our understanding of the history of Dover District;
- To contributing to the environmental and landscape history of the area; and
- To contribute to the objectives of the South East Regional Research Framework.

7. Methodology

7.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Written Specification (KCC Heritage Conservation May 2015) Parts A and B, and in accordance with the following:

- Charted Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.*

7.2 A 14 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to remove overlying topsoil [001] and subsoil [002] deposits to expose the underlying natural geology [004]. Overlying deposits were removed in spits of *c.*100mm thickness under constant archaeological supervision. Machined deposits were examined and any artefacts were bagged by context.

7.3 Following machine stripping, the site was hand-cleaned to more clearly expose archaeological features in plan.

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

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

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

7.6 All artefacts recovered during the excavations were bagged and marked by context. Bulk finds were bagged together by context and small-finds were individually bagged by context and their locations recorded in three-dimensions using an EDM. Finds

were treated in accordance with Section 9 of the KCC Manual of Specifications and current National Guidelines.

7.7 An environmental sampling strategy was implemented across the site, in consultation with KCC Heritage Conservation and Lisa Gray, environmental consultant for SWAT Archaeology. Soil samples were collected from all contexts in which faunal or botanical remains were clearly identifiable and from contexts with significant stratigraphic relationships, as well as representative samples taken from across the excavated features. Samples were collected in clean buckets and labelled with context numbers, dates, method of retrieval and sample numbers for processing off-site (see section 13: Environmental Assessment).

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

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

7.9 The current site archive consists of the site records and digital photographs, evaluation report and associated records, and all artefacts and flots/residues obtained from environment sampling. Following approval of this report by KCC Heritage Conservation, the archive will be ordered in line with current National

Standards and deposited with a suitable local museum, in agreement with KCC and the receiving body. The archive is current held in SWAT Archaeology Offices, School Farm Oast, Faversham.

8. Monitoring

8.1 Curatorial monitoring was made available to Simon Mason and Ben Found of Kent County Council, Heritage Conservation throughout the archaeological investigation. Site visits were undertaken and weekly updates reports were maintained.

9. Results

An area measuring approximately 600m^2 was stripped of topsoil [001] and subsoil [002] exposing archaeological features cutting into the underlying natural geology [004]. Topsoil [001] consisted of moderately compact, dark-grey loam with moderate occasional flint pebbles, sandstone and modern rubbish, with an average thickness of 0.35m. Subsoil [002] consisted of a moderately compact, dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, modern pottery sherds, flint pebbles, iron slag, iron objects, fragments of burnt clay and animal bone, with a thickness of between 0.4-0.6m across the site. Layer [003] was identified within the north-eastern part of the site capping the natural sand geology [004]. Layer [003] was identified as surviving brickearth deposits, but was limited to the northeast of the site, in the areas of Trenches 1 and 2 during the evaluation phase. The cut features identified in this part of the site were clearly recorded cutting both bedrock geology [004] and the superficial brickearth deposits [003].

Contexts [001] to [214] were assigned for recording purposes within all archaeological interventions. Where multiple slots were cut across the length of linear ditch features, individual numbering was applied to all exposed deposits and cuts. A full context list is reproduced as Appendix III of this report, and tables have been included within each discussion section below listing all contexts associated with the relevant features. The following sections provide a description of all recorded features and associated contexts, interpretation and discussion is provided in the subsequent Section 10. For the purposes of discussion, the features are discussed by feature-type as follows: quarry pits, linear features, post-holes and pits.

9.1 Quarry Pits

Cut	Fills	DRW	Plate	Finds/Enviro	Notes
[200]	[080] [081]	S11.2	17	[080]: Pot 650-700AD [081]: Pot 650-700AD.	Initial extraction cut, large shallow pit with extraction pits cut into base [076] [188] [189] [202].
[076]	[201] [077] [199] [198] [078] [079]	S11.2 S11.1	16 17	[079]: Pot (7th C likely residual in 9-10th C Context). [078] Flint: 5 residual BA (see report)	Pit cut into base of [200]. Brick-earth extraction.
[188]	N/A	S11.2	N/A	N/A	Pit cut into base of [200]. Not excavated.
[189]	N/A	S11.2	N/A	N/A	Pit cut into base of [200]. Not excavated.
[202]	[205] [206] [207] [208] [209]	S11.2 S11.14	25	N/A	Pit cut into base of [200]. Brick-earth extraction. Cuts pit [203] to east.
[196]	[197]	S11.1	16	[197] Flint:	Pit cut into base of [076] – possibly for sand extraction as overlying brick-earth removed by pit [076].
[082]	[111] [112] [113] [090] [091] [092] [093] [094] [095] [089] [084] [083]	S4.3 S6.1 S7.1 S8.1 P9.1	14 15 26 27	[084]: Pot 7thC with 9th intrusion [089]: Pot 650-700AD [091]: Residual ER [089] [084] [091] sampled. [084]: Flint, retouched core flake poss EN.	Large pit continuing under NE LOE. Small pits [101] [114] [116] cut into base.
[101]	[102] [103] [104]	S6.1 S7.1	26	n/a	Small pit cut into base of [082]. Later cut as cuts through primary fill [112] of pit [082].
[114]	[115]	S8.1	27	N/A	Small pit cut into base of [082].
[116]	[117]	S8.1	27	N/A	Small pit cut into base of [082].

9.1.1 A sequence of 10 quarry pits were recorded in the north end of the site, presumably associated with brick-earth and sand extraction. A large shallow pit [200] measured 11.5m by 7.5m in plan and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the northwest

and southwest. Pit [200] was filled by [080] and [081] measuring 0.3m and 0.2m in thickness respectively. Deposit [080] was a moderately compact dark-brown silty loam with flint pebble inclusions, and deposit [081] was darker brown, moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Both contexts produced sherds of pottery dated broadly to the period 650-700AD. In total, 5 sherds of early-mid Saxon organic tempered ware, and 3 sherds of early-mid Saxon to mid-late Saxon North French Black Ware were recovered. Pit [200] presumably represents the initial pit excavated for removal of overburden deposits (*c.* 0.5m in depth), prior to the excavation of targeted quarry pits at the depth of natural brick-earth deposits. Four such pits were exposed in the base of [202], pits [076], [188], [189] and [202].

9.1.2 Pit [076] was located in the southern part of pit [200] and measured 3.1m by 2.5m in plan, with a depth of 0.8m. Six distinct fills were identified, [201] [077] [199] [198] [078] [079]. Pottery was recovered from context [079], a single sherd of early-mid Saxon organic tempered ware (575/600-700AD) and a single sherd of early-mid Saxon or mid-late Saxon East Kentish buff fine silty ware, broadly seventh century in date. Context [078] produced a small assemblage of five worked flints; one Neolithic to early Bronze Age notched flake, one possible early-Bronze Age side scraper, one Bronze Age end and side scraper, and two miscellaneous flakes probably Late Bronze Age in origin. Pit [076] had been cut to the depth of the underlying natural sands [004], presumably for the extraction of overlying brick-earth [003]. A further small pit [196] was cut into the base of [076], presumably for the subsequent extraction of sand deposits [004]. Pit [196] was filled with a single deposit [197], partially exposed in a plan and measuring in excess of 0.92m by 0.48m with a depth of 0.4m. Occasional charcoal flecks and flint pebbles were observed within fill [197], and a small assemblage of eleven flint flakes and fragments, all broadly dated to the Bronze Age.

9.1.3 Pit [202] was exposed in the northeast corner of pit [200], roughly circular in plan with a diameter of 3m and an average depth of 0.44m. Five distinct fill layers were recorded, deposits [205] [206] [207] [208] and [209]. A small amount of iron slag was identified in fills [206] and [208] although no datable material was recovered. Pit [202] had been cut to the depth of the underlying natural sands [004], presumably for the extraction of overlying brick-earth [003].

9.1.4 Pits [188] and [189] were not excavated, and recorded in plan only. Both pits continued beyond the limit of excavation; pit [188] measured 4.9m by 2.3m+, and pit [189] measured 6.8m by 3.8m+.

9.1.5 A further large quarry pit [082] was identified in the northeast corner of the site, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. Pit [082] measured 6.9m by 3.5m+ in plan, with a depth of 1.5m. Quadrants were excavated in order to achieve as complete a profile as possible, and maximise finds recovery. Pit [082] was filled with twelve distinguishable deposits, presumably representing lower layers of natural siltation and deliberate backfilling deposits above: [111] [112] [113] [090] [091] [092] [093] [094] [095] [089] [084] [083]. Pottery was recovered from three excavated contexts within pit [082]: fill [084] produced five sherds of early-mid Saxon organic tempered ware (575/600-700AD) and a single sherd of mid-late Saxon Pingsdorf-type hard-fired grey-buff sandy ware (750/850-950AD). Context [089] produced one sherd of Late Prehistoric flint-tempered ware (1500-50BC), and two sherds of early-mid Saxon organic tempered fine-sandy ware (575/650-700AD). Context [091] produced two sherds of early Roman native grog-tempered wares, dating broadly to 75-150AD. Environmental sampling of contexts [089] [084] and [091] produced burnt flint, burnt clay, scorched and uncharred animal bone, charred grain, charred seeds, charred wood and dried waterlogged seeds. Context [084] also produced a single possibly early-Neolithic retouched flake or hollow scraper.

9.1.6 A further three smaller pits were cut into the base of [082]: [101] [114] and [116]. Pit [101] measured 1.6m by 0.26m in plan, with a depth of 0.8m. Notably, pit [101] was cut through the primary fill [112] of pit [082], suggesting the larger pit [082] had been partially backfilled prior to the cutting of [101]. Pit [101] was filled with three deposits, 102] [103] and [104], no datable material was recovered from any of the contexts. Pit [114] measured 0.9m by 0.2m in plan, with a depth of 0.3m and a single fill deposit [115]. Pit [116] measured 0.6m by 0.2m in plan, with a depth of 0.6m and a single fill deposit [117]. No datable material was recovered from either fill.

9.2 Linear Features

Cut	Fills	DRW	PL	Finds/Enviro	Notes
[057]	**[058]**	**S1.11 P1.12**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**NW-SE Gully (discrete) (undated)**
[132] [135] [139]	**[133][134] [136] [140]**	**S10.3 P10.4 S10.5 P10.6 S11.15**	**23 28 29**	**[136] Pot: LP scrap, 2xEMS 575/600-700AD.**	**Narrow gully on similar alignment with [057] Cut by**

					pits [137] and [127].
[141]	**[142]**	**S11.15**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**Small section of gully possibly associated with [132]. Truncated by pits [137] [203] and [204].**
[096]	**[097]**	**S11.11 S11.12 P5.1**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**Short section of possible linear in centre of site, discrete, undated.**
[105] [194] [178] [183] [186]	**[106][107] [195] [179][180] [214] [187]**	**S5.2 P5.3 n/a S7.4 P7.5 n/a n/a**	**24 30**	**[179] Pot 750-850AD [107] Flint**	**NE-SW gully recorded in five sections. Part ex as pit EV[205], but later shown to be terminus of gully, no finds in EVAL.**
Evaluation EV[116]: long narrow gully aligned with [057] [132] and [105]. EV[404] and EV[504] – ditch, undated across T4 and T5 EV[506] – ditch north and parallel of EV[504], no finds.					

9.2.1 Five sections of linear gullies or ditches were recorded during the excavation phase at Laslett's Yard, with an additional three identified during the evaluation phase. Evaluation features EV[404] and EV[504] represent a single feature recorded across both trenches 4 and 5, while feature EV[506] was recorded immediately north of and running parallel to EV[404-504]. Neither feature recorded and sampled during the evaluation phase produced datable finds, and were not subsequently identified during the archaeological monitoring implemented during development ground-works. Gully EV[116] was fully exposed in evaluation Trench 1, measuring 7.6m in length.

9.2.2 Part of a shallow gully [057] was exposed in the north of the site; its terminus was exposed in plan but the feature continued beyond the limit of excavation to the northwest. Gully [057] was recorded in plan with a length of 3.11m+ and a width of 0.81m, and had an average depth of 0.2m. Gully [057] was filled by a single deposit [058], soft dark grey-brown clayey silt with occasional flint pebble inclusions. No datable material was recovered from context [058].

9.2.3 A *c.*5.6m section of gully was recorded in the north of the site, recorded in three interventions as cuts [132] [135] and [139]. The gully was on a broadly similar alignment to [057] and may be a continuation of that feature. Gully [132] measured

0.7m in width and varied in depth between 0.10m to 0.28m. At its northern end, a single fill deposit was recorded in both sections [135] and [139] (fills [136] and [140] respectively), while towards the southern end two fills were recorded (section [132], fills [133] and 134]). Fill [136] produced two scraps of residual late-prehistoric flint tempered ware, and two body-sherds of early-mid Saxon organic tempered wares, dated broadly to the seventh century. Gully [132] was truncated by two pits towards its southern end, pit [137] and pit [127], the latter was cut across the southern terminus.

9.2.4 A small c.3.5m section of gully [141] was recorded immediately southeast of gully [132]. Gully [141] appears to merge with gully [132], but any stratigraphic relationship was obscured by pit [137] which truncated both linear features. Gully [141] was also truncated at its west end by pits [203] and [204], leaving only the small section surviving in plan. Gully [141] was filled by a single deposit [142], from which no pottery or other datable artefacts were retrieved. Gully [141] had a width of 0.7m in plan and a depth of 0.1m.

9.2.5 A short section of a possible shallow linear gully was recorded in the centre of the site [096]. Gully [096] measured 1.92m by 0.31m in plan, with a depth of 0.31m; it was filled by a single deposit [097], dark greyish brown silt from which no finds were recovered. Gully [096] was discrete and undated.

9.2.6 Gully [105] was located at the southern end of the site and recorded in five sections as cuts [105] [194] [178] [183] and [186]. The gully was orientated northeast-southwest and measured 13.68m in plan, with an average width of 0.9m and a maximum depth of 0.36m. The fill sequence consisted of a single deposit at its southeast terminus [187], and two distinct deposits within the remaining sections, excavated as [106][179] and [107][180]. Deposit [107] produced an assemblage of six struck flints, including residual Mesolithic and Bronze Age elements. Deposit [179] produced a single sherd of mid-late Saxon fine Ipswich ware dated broadly to the period 750-850AD.

9.3 Post and Stake Holes

Cut	Fills	DRW	PL	Finds/Enviro	Notes
[054]	**[055] [056]**	**S1.9 P1.10**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**Small discrete post-hole N corner. Undated.**
[027]	**[028]**	**S1.7**	**31**	**[028] Enviro and**	**Elongated discrete**

		S1.13 S1.14 P1.6		**Flint**	**posthole with stake in base [085]**
[085]	**[086]**	**S1.7 S1.13 S1.14 P1.6**	**31**	**[086] Enviro Sample**	**Stake hole in base of post-hole [027].**
[029]	**[030]**	**S2.7 P2.8**	**32**	**n/a**	**Post hole centre of site, discrete, undated.**
[066]	**[067] [068] [069]**	**S3.6 P5.1**	**33**	**n/a**	**Post hole with visible post pipe. Discrete, undated.**
[181]	**[182]**	**S7.6 P7.5**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**Stake-hole cut into north side of gully [105].**
[023]	**[024]**	**P2.4**	**34**	**n/a**	**Small post hole SE corner of site. Discrete, undated.**
Evaluation Features **EV[122] – poss post hole planned but not excavated, not identified during SMS.**					

9.3.1 Seven possible post-holes or stake-holes were recorded during the excavation phase at Laslett's Yard, with one additional post-hole identified during the evaluation phase. Post-hole EV[122] was recorded in Trench 1, planned but not excavated, and was not subsequently identified during the strip, map and sample phase.

9.3.2 Post-hole [054] was located in the north corner of the site, and measured 0.58m by 0.46m in plan, with a depth of 0.19m. [054] was filled with two deposits [055] [056], no datable material was recovered from either fill.

9.3.3 Post-hole [027] was recorded in the centre of the site, with stake hole [085] cut into the base. Post-hole [027] measured 0.9m by 0.6m in plan, with a depth of 0.24m; it was filled with a single deposit [028]. An environmental sample from deposit [028] produced burnt flint, charred grains, charred wood and charred plant tissue. A waste flake and fragments of Neolthic-Early Bronze Age knife and serrated flake were recovered. Stake hole [085] measured 0.06m in diameter with a depth of 0.14m; it was filled with a single deposit [086]. An environmental sample of deposit [086] produced a single charred wood fragment.

9.3.4 Post-hole [029] was recorded in the centre of the site; it measured 0.9m by 0.6m in plan, with a depth of 0.24m. It was filled with a single deposit [030], a dark-brown silty

sand from which no finds were recovered. Post-hole [029] was discretely cut, and remains undated.

9.3.5 Post-hole [066] was recorded in the centre of the site; it measured 0.59m by 0.54m in plan with a depth of 0.2m. Post-hole [066] contained a visible post-pipe [069], with packing deposits [067] and [068]. No finds were recovered from the fill deposits, and the feature was discretely cut and remains undated.

9.3.6 Stake-hole [181] was cut into the north side of gully [105]; it measured 0.1m in diameter with a depth of 0.15m. It contained a single fill [182] from which no finds were recovered.

9.3.7 Post-hole [023] was recorded in the southeast of the site, measuring 0.47m by 0.25m in plan with a depth of 0.09m; a single fill deposit [024] produced no finds.

9.4 Pits

Cut	Fills	DRW	PL	Finds/Enviro	Notes
[050]	**[051] [052] [053]**	**S3.3 P3.4**	**35**	**n/a**	**Discrete pit in N corner. Continues beyond LOE. Undated.**
[127]	**[128] [129] [130] [131]**	**S10.3 P10.4**	**29**	**[128] Pot: EMS 1 Sherd 575/600-700AD [131] Flint: 3 flakes from a knife and scraper, BA.**	**Pit in N corner, truncates S terminus of gully [132].**
[137]	**[138]**	**S11.15**	**29**	**[138] Pot: LP 1 Sherd 200-50BC.**	**Small pit cutting linears [132] and [141].**
[203]	**[210]**	**11.14**	**25**	**n/a**	**Pit cut by quarry [202] and cutting pit [204] and linear [141]. Recorded as possible gully EV[114] but not excavated. Also pit EV[112], not excavated.**
[204]	**[211] [212] [213]**	**11.14**	**25**	**n/a**	**Pit cut by pit [203] and cutting linear [141].**
[044]	**[045] [046]**	**S2.9**	**21 29**	**[046] Enviro sample.**	**Small discrete pit to northeast of linear [132].**
[147]	**[148]**	**S11.8**	**36**	**n/a**	**Small pit (W corner) cut by [149].**
[149]	**[150]**	**S11.8**	**36**	**n/a**	**Large pit (W corner) cutting [147].**
[151]	**[152]**	**S11.5**	**37**	**[152] Pot: 3 LS**	**Sub-rectangular**

				Sherds 800-900AD.	**discrete pit, W corner.**
[169]	**[170]**	**S11.4**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**Small elongated pit, discrete, undated.**
[153]	**[154]**	**S11.9**	**38**	**[154]: Flint**	**Small discrete pit W corner.**
[155]	**[156]**	**S11.10**	**39**	**n/a**	**Small discrete pit W corner.**
[157]	**[158]**	**S11.6**	**40**	**[158]: Flint**	**Small pit, cuts pit [109]**
[109]	**[119]**	**S11.6 P8.4**	**22**	**n/a**	**Small elongated pit cut by [157] and cutting [108].**
[108]	**[126] [118]**	**S8.3 P8.4**	**22**	**n/a**	**Pit cut by [109] and [110]**
[110]	**[120] [121] [122] [123] [124] [125]**	**S8.2**	**22**	**[125]: Enviro Sample**	**Pit cutting [108].**
[143]	**[171] [172] [173] [174]**	**S7.2 P5.4**	**41**	**n/a**	**Pit south of quarry pit [200] – cuts [144]**
[144]	**[175] [176] [177]**	**S7.2 P5.4**	**41**	**n/a**	**Pit south of quarry pit [200] – cut by [143]**
[159]	**[160]**	**S11.3**	**42**	**[160] Shell**	**Small elongated pit, discrete, undated.**
[025]	**[034] [035] [036]**	**S1.7 S1.8 P5.1**	**43**	**n/a**	**Large oval pit, centre of site, undated, cut by small pit [026]**
[026]	**[037]**	**S1.8 P5.1**	**43**	**n/a**	**Small pit, centre of site, undated, cuts [025].**
[059]	**[060] [061]**	**S3.5 P5.1**	**44**	**n/a**	**Circular pit, undated, cuts pit [062]**
[062]	**[063] [064] [065]**	**S3.5 P5.1**	**44**	**n/a**	**Circular pit, undated, cut by [059].**
[038]	**[039] [040]**	**S2.5 P2.6**	**45**	**[040] Enviro Sample**	**Circular pit NE side of site, cuts [041]**
[041]	**[042] [043]**	**S2.5 P2.6**	**45**	**[043] Enviro Sample**	**Circular pit NE side of site, cut by [038].**
[161]	**[162]**	**S11.13**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**Pit centre of site, cuts [163].**
[163]	**[164]**	**S11.13 S11.7**	**n/a**	**[164] Pot: 500-600 AD and 800-900AD**	**Pit centre of site, cut by [161] and [165]**
[165]	**[166]**	**S11.7**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**Pit centre of site, cuts [163]. Planned in EV T1 as EV[118], not ex.**
[047]	**[048] [049]**	**S3.1 P3.2**	**46**	**[049] Pot 575/600-675**	**Small pit centre of site, discrete.**
[031]	**[032] [033]**	**S4.1 P4.2**	**47**	**n/a**	**Small pit, discrete, undated.**

[145]	**[146]**	**S11.16 P5.1**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**Small discrete pit, undated.**
[070]	**[071] [072] [073] [074] [075]**	**S3.7 P3.8**	**48**	**[071] Enviro Sample and Flint**	**Pit in centre of site, discrete.**
[098]	**[099] [100]**	**S10.1 P10.2**	**49**	**n/a**	**Pit in centre of site. Part exposed in Eval T1 as [106]**
[167]	**[168]**	**S10.7 P10.8**	**50**	**n/a**	**Small pit NE side of site; discrete, undated.**
[192]	**[193]**	**n/a**	**30**	**n/a**	**Small pit on south side of gully [105]. Recorded as EV[211] in T2, no finds.**
[184]	**[185]**	**n/a**	**51**	**[185] Pot, Shell, Flint**	**Pit cut into gully [105].**
[018]	**[019]**	**S2.1 P2.2**	**52**	**n/a**	**Large shallow pit, possibly associated with gully [105]**
[005]	**[006] [007] [008] [009]**	**S1.1 P1.3**	**53**	**[006] Enviro [009] Iron, Shell**	**Pit southeast of site**
[010]	**[011] [012] [013] [014] [015] [016] [017]**	**S1.2 P1.3**	**18 53**	**[016] Pot, Enviro, Flint [015] Enviro**	**Pit southeast of site**
[020]	**[021] [022]**	**S1.4 P1.3**	**19**	**See Evaluation Phase**	**Pit southeast of site**
Evaluation Additional Pits EV[108] – fully within Trench 1; pot 750-850AD EV[110] – in N edge of T1 but not identified in excavation as continuing. Not ex in EV. EV[207] – h/s in T2, no finds. EV[209] – h/s in T2 no finds. EV[304] – roman sherd from surface, not excavated EV[308] – planned not excavated					

9.4.1 Pit [050] was located in the north corner of the site, continuing beyond the northwest limit of excavation. Pit [050] measured 1.68m by 1.09m+ in plan, with a depth of 0.36m. Three distinct fill deposits were identified [051] [052] [053] although no datable material was recovered.

9.4.2 Pit [127] was located in the north corner of the site, truncating the southern terminus of gully [132]. It measured 1.62m by 1.32m in plan, with a depth of 0.57m. Four distinct fill layers were recorded [128] [129] [130] and [131]. Context [128] produced

infrequent small fragments of ceramic building material, possibly Roman brick, and a single sherd of early-mid Saxon organic tempered ware dated to 575/600 to 700AD. Fill [131] produced three flakes of worked flint representing fragments of a Bronze Age knife and scrapers.

9.4.3 Pit [137] was recorded in the north corner of the site, cutting linears [132] and [141] and obscuring the relationship between them. The pit measured 1m by 0.7m in plan, and was recorded to a depth of 0.54m. A single fill deposit [138] was recorded, which produced a single sherd of late-prehistoric flint-tempered ware. It is worth noting that specialist pottery assessment noted the near-fresh condition of this sherd, suggesting it derived from a primary context. However, as the feature clearly truncated two linears, both of which produced pottery of seventh century date, the late-prehistoric sherd must be redeposited.

9.4.4 Pit [203] was located in the north corner of the site, measuring 1.48m by 0.88m in plan, with a depth of 0.4m. The pit was filled with a single deposit [210], from which no pottery or other artefacts were recovered. Pit [203] was truncated by the large quarry pit [200] on its western edge, and truncated linear gully [141] and pit [204] to the east.

9.4.5 Pit [204] was located in the north corner of the site, measuring 0.7m by 0.68m in plan, with a depth of 0.55m. Three distinct fill deposits were recorded [211] [212] [213], from which no pottery or other finds were recovered. Pit [204] was truncated by pit [203] on its western edge, and in turn truncated linear gully [141].

9.4.6 A small discrete pit [044] was recorded northeast of linear gully [132], measuring 1.01m by 0.41m in plan with a depth of 0.35m. Pit [044] was filled with two deposits [045] and [046]. No pottery or other finds were recovered, although an environmental sample taken from deposit [046] produced burnt flint, burnt clay, hammerscale, uncharred small mammal/amphibian bone, charred grain and charred wood.

9.4.7 Two intercutting pits [147] and [149] were exposed in the western corner of the site. Pit [147] measured 1.2m by 1m in plan, with a depth of 0.12m. Pit [147] was filled by a single deposit [148]. Pit [149] measured 2.5m by 1m in plan, with a depth of 0.24m, filled by a single deposit [150]. The larger pit [149] was the later feature, clearly cutting pit [147] to the northeast. Neither feature produced pottery or any other finds.

9.4.8 A discrete pit [151] was exposed in the western corner of the site, filled by a single deposit [152]. Pit [151] was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 2.24m by 1.35m, with a depth of 0.36m. Pit [151] was noticeably different in form to the other features recorded across the site, and pottery sherds recovered from fill [152] are amongst the latest ceramics recovered. Three sherds of Late-Saxon Canterbury sandy-ware were recovered, both bodysherds from cooking jars with slight soot-staining from use, dating to 800-900AD.

9.4.9 Pit [169] was located in the west corner of the site, and measured 1m by 0.47m in plan with a depth of 0.2m. Pit [169] was filled by a single deposit [170], an orange-grey sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles. Pit [169] was discrete and no pottery or other finds were recovered from context [170].

9.4.10 Pit [153] was located in the west corner of the site, and measured 0.68m by 0.52m in plan, with a depth of 0.23m. Pit [153] was filled with a single deposit [154] from which two worked flints were recovered, one waste flake and one retouched scraper of possible Late Bronze Age date. No other datable finds were recovered from fill [154], and pit [153] had no stratigraphic relationships with other recorded features.

9.4.11 Pit [155] was located in the west corner of the site, and measured 0.74m by 0.64m in plan, with a depth of 0.26m. Pit [155] was filled with a single deposit [156], from which no pottery or other finds were recovered. Pit [155] had no stratigraphic relationship with other features.

9.4.12 A series of four intercutting pits were recorded in the west corner of the site: [157] [109] [108] and [110]. Pit [157] measured 0.64m by 0.4m in plan, with a depth of 0.2m; it was filled with a single deposit [158] from which two waste flakes, and parts of an end scraper and knife of probable Bronze Age date were recovered. Pit [109] was cut by pit [157], and in turn cut pit [108]. Pit [109] measured 3.23m by 1.38m in plan, with a depth of 0.19m; it was filled with a single deposit [119] from which no finds were recovered. Pit [108] was cut by both pits [109] and [110]; in plan it measured 1.57m by 1.38m with a depth of 0.32m and was filled by two deposits [126] [118], neither deposit produced finds. Pit [110] measured 1.43m by 0.94m in plan, with a depth of 0.52m; it was filled by six deposits [120] [121] [122] [123] [124] [125]. No finds were recovered from the fills of pit [110], however an environmental sample take from deposit [125] produced burnt flint, burnt clay, hammerscale, one uncharred bone fragment, charred grain and charred wood fragments.

9.4.13 Two large shallow intercutting pits were recorded immediately south of the large quarry pit [200], in the north corner of the site. Pit [143] measured 1.78m by 1.13m in plan, with a depth of 0.37m; it was filled with four distinct fills [171] [172] [173] [174]. Pit [144] measured 2.84m by 1.96m in plan, with a depth of 0.39m; it was filled with three distinct fills [175] [176] and [177]. Pit [143] clearly cut pit [144], neither feature produced datable finds although a small fragment of heavily abraded ceramic building material was recovered from context [173].

9.4.14 Pit [159] was a discrete small, elongated pit recorded in the north corner of the site; it measured 1.6m by 0.64m in plan with a depth of 0.22m. Pit [159] was filled by a single deposit [160], a moderately compact mottled sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and concentrations of oyster shell; no finds were recovered from context [160].

9.4.15 A large oval pit [025] was recorded in the centre of the site, cut by a small circular pit [026]. Pit [025] measured 2.54m by 0.97m in plan, with a depth of 0.4m; three distinct fills were recorded [034] [035] [036], but no finds were recovered. Pit [026] measured 0.54m by 0.43m in plan, with a depth of 0.19m; it was filled by a single deposit [037], from which no finds were recovered.

9.4.16 Two intercutting pits [059] and [062] were recorded in the centre of the site; pit [059] was the later feature, cutting pit [062] to the south. Pit [059] measured 0.7m by 0.66m in plan, with a depth of 0.32m; it was filled with two deposits [060] and [061], neither fill produced finds or datable material. Pit [062] measured 0.78m by 0.65m in plan, with a depth of 0.35m; it was filled by three deposits [063] [064] [065]. None of the tree fills produced datable finds, although a large flint nodule within deposit [065] may be indicative of packing material, suggesting the pit may have supported a post, no post-pipe was visible however. Neither feature had stratigraphic relationships with any other features, and both remain undated.

9.4.17 Two intercutting pits [038] and [041] were recorded in the northeast side of the site; pit [038] was the later feature, cutting pit [041] to the north. Pit [038] measured 1.07m by 0.99m in plan, with a depth of 0.13m; it was filled by two deposits [039] and [040], no datable finds were recovered. An environmental sample of deposit [040] produced burnt flint, fragments of scorched large mammal bone, fragments of marine mollusc shell and oyster shell, charred grains and charred wood fragments. Pit [041]

measured 1m by 0.99m in plan, with a depth of 0.28m; it was filled by two deposits [042] and [043], neither produced datable finds. An environmental sample of deposit [043] produced burnt flint, hammerscale, charred grains and charred wood fragments.

9.4.18 Three intercutting pits were recorded in the centre of the site, pits [161] [163] and [165]; pit [163] was cut by both pits [161] and [165], no stratigraphic relationship was recorded between pits [161] and [165]. Pit [161] measured 1.02m by 0.75m in plan, with a depth of 0.22m; it was filled by a single deposit [162], no finds were recovered. Pit [163] measured 1.22m by 0.36m, with a depth of 0.64m; it was filled with a single deposit [164]. Deposit [164] produced two sherds of datable pottery: one sherd of early-mid Saxon fine silty ware, and one sherd of late-Saxon Canterbury sandy ware; the former is an earlier fabric of fifth to sixth century date, but likely residual, and the latter is likely contemporary *c.* eighth to ninth century. Pit [165] measured 1.08m by 0.65m in plan, with a depth of 0.2m; it was filled with a single deposit [166] from which no finds were recovered. All three pits presumably belong to same broad phase of activity, eighth to ninth century.

9.4.19 Pit [047] was located in the centre of the site, it measured 1.17m by 0.48m in plan, with a depth of 0.36m. Two fill deposits were recorded [048] and [049]: context [049] produced a single sherd of early-mid Saxon organic tempered ware, dated to 575/600-700AD, although specialist analysis flagged this as likely residual. Pit [047] was discrete and had no stratigraphic relationships with other recorded features.

9.4.20 Pit [031] was recorded in the centre of the site; it measured 1.2m by 0.58m in plan, with a depth of 0.34m. Pit [031] contained two fills [032] and [033], neither fill produced finds. Pit [031] was discretely cut and remains undated.

9.4.21 Pit [145] was recorded in the centre of the site; it measured 1.45m by 0.92m in plan, with a depth of 0.51m. Pit [145] was filled by a single deposit [146], dark brown grey sandy silt form which no finds were recovered. Pit [145] was discretely cut and remains undated.

9.4.22 Pit [070] was recorded in the centre of the site; it measured 1.19m by 0.87m in plan with a depth of 0.52m. Pit [070] contained five distinct fill layers: [071] [072] [073] [074] and [075]. An environmental sample of fill [071] produced one small fragment of undated pot, hammerscale, charred chaff, charred nutshell and charred wood

fragments. Fill [071] also produced one flake from a probable Late Bronze Age hollow scraper. The feature was discretely cut.

9.4.23 Pit [098] was located in the centre of the site; it was partly exposed within evaluation Trench 1 and recorded as EV[106]. Pit [098] was fully exposed in plan measuring 1.84m by 0.63m with a depth of 056m. Pit [098] was filled with two deposits [099] and [100]. Neither context produced finds during the excavation phase, however fill EV[105] sampled during the evaluation phase produced a single highly worn sherd of early-Roman pot, an early Bronze Age oblique arrowhead and a fragment of rib bone from a medium sized mammal. Both the pot sherd and flint are clearly residual, and no further datable material was recovered.

9.4.24 Pit [167] was located in the northeast side of the site; it measured 0.54m by 0.44m in plan with a depth of 0.23m. Pit [167] was filled by a single deposit [168], dark brown sandy silt which produced no finds. Pit [167] was discretely cut and remains undated.

9.4.25 Pit [192] was recorded on the south side of gully [105], although no stratigraphic relationship was recorded. Pit [192] measured 0.6m by 0.59m in plan, with a depth of 0.34m. Pit [192] contained a single fill [193] from which no finds were recovered.

9.4.26 Pit [184] was cut into linear gully [105] towards its southeast terminus; it measured 0.9m by 0.61m in plan, with a depth of 0.39. Pit [184] was filled by a single deposit [185] which contained a large dumped deposit of oyster shell in a dark brown sandy silt matrix. A single sherd of mid-late Saxon shell-tempered ware was also recovered from context [186], dated 800-900AD.

9.4.27 Pit [018] was a large shallow rectangular feature to the north of gully [105], measuring 4.74m by 3.05m in plan with a depth of 0.2m. A single slot was excavated across pit [018], recording a single fill deposit [019], from which no finds were recovered. A very shallow, ephemeral possible gully was recorded connecting pit [018] with gully [019], suggesting the features are related, although no clear relationship was visible in either section or plan.

9.4.28 A series of three, possibly aligned pits [005] [010] and [020] were recorded in the south of the site. Pit [005] measured 1.17m by 0.7m in plan with a depth of 0.6m; four fill deposits were identified: [006] [007] [008] and [009]. An environmental sample of deposit [006] produced burnt clay, charred grains and charred wood fragments.

Deposit [009] produced deposits of oyster shell and seven pieces of iron slag. No datable finds were recovered from pit [005], although specialist analysis of the iron slag suggested it was indicative of a *'relatively modern extraction process'.* Pit [010] measured 1.48m by 1.46m in plan with a depth of 0.84m; seven distinct fill layers were identified, deposits [011] [012] [013] [014] [015] [016] and [017]. An environmental sample of deposit [015] produced two small, unidentified pot fragments, hammerscale and charred grains, chaff, seeds, nutshell and wood. Deposit [016] consisted of a large dump of oyster shell in a dark grey silty matrix. Deposit [016] produced three sherds from a single vessel of mid-late Saxon shell-tempered ware, dated 750-850AD. Pit [020] measured 1.1m by 0.72m in plan with a depth of 0.16m; two fill deposits were identified [021] and [022], from which no finds were recovered. Pit [020] was also half-sectioned during the Evaluation Phase in Trench 1, recorded as EV[104]; the fill EV[103] produced mid-late Saxon Canterbury sandy ware from a large bodied cooking vessel, dated 750-950AD.

10. Discussion and Interpretation

10.1 Across both the excavation and evaluation phases, a total of 72 features were recorded at Laslett's Yard: 46 pits, 8 linears, 8 post-holes and 10 quarry pits. Of these, only 13 features were securely dated; although datable material from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods was recovered from other features, all was considered to be residual in context. The dated features fall within the early-late Saxon period, *c.* 500-1050AD. Specialist assessment of the ceramic assemblages (Appendix II) has identified four possible sub-phases as outlined below. Evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity is represented entirely by residual finds recovered from later contexts, and offers little to expand our understanding of the nature of settlement and activity in the Woodnesborough area at this time. Conversely, the Anglo-Saxon period is comparatively well-represented. Although only a small number of features were securely dated by associated ceramics, it seems likely that the majority, if not all, the identified features belong to this period.

10.2 Prehistoric

Evidence of prehistoric activity within Laslett's Yard is represented only by assemblages of clearly residual worked flints and pottery. A total of 42 worked flints and 2 burnt flint pot-boilers were recovered from fill deposits within 11 individual features. A detailed specialist assessment of the lithic assemblage is provided in Appendix IV. The specialist assessment identified flint-work dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. The earliest periods are poorly

represented, with just two elements confidently ascribed to the Mesolithic and Neolithic. The early to late Bronze Age is better represented, and the majority of struck and worked flints were ascribed to this period. The most notable example was a barbed and tanged arrow-head, likely to date to the period 2200-1550BC. The prehistoric pottery assemblage consisted of three identifiable sherds, recovered respectively from quarry pit [082], gully [132] and pit [138]. Specialist assessment (Appendix II) could only place these sherds in the broad period 1500-50BC; it was noted that the sherd recovered from pit [138] was possibly contemporary with its context, and of possible mid-late Iron Age date. However, as pit [138] clearly cut two linear gullies, one of which produced early-mid Saxon pottery, the prehistoric pot must be residual.

The prehistoric assemblages, principally Bronze Age, can do little more than attest to human presence in the Woodnesborough Area. This is unsurprising given the well populated record of prehistoric activity in the wider area. Of particular note are the extensive prehistoric remains recorded at Ringlemere *c.* 1km west of Laslett's Yard. Mesolithic flint-work was recovered from pit features at Ringlemere, alongside a Neolithic henge-monument and a series of Bronze Age barrows. Unfortunately, none of the prehistoric material from Laslett's Yard was recovered from contemporary features.

10.3 **Romano-British**

Evidence of Romano-British activity at Laslett's Yard is restricted to four pot-sherds, all of which were residual in later contexts. Two sherds from grog-tempered wares, one a body-sherd and the other a rim from an everted-rim jar, were recovered from the backfill of quarry pit [082]. During the evaluation phase, a sherd of Belgic-style grog tempered ware was recovered from the surface of pit EV[304], and a sherd from a thin walled pink buff sandy ware flagon was recovered from pit EV[105]. This latter pit also produced the early Bronze Age arrowhead described above, and was subsequently fully excavated as pit [098] during the excavation phase, but no further finds were recovered. The ceramic assemblage indicates activity in the area dating to the period 50-150BC; specialist assessment (Appendix II) noted that all the early-Roman material was heavily worn and likely residual. Given the site's proximity to a major Roman road junction, it is not surprising that residual material of the period was recovered, but the assemblage adds little to our understanding of activity in the Woodnesborough area during this time.

10.4 **Anglo-Saxon**

Although very few of the identified features at Laslett's Yard were dated by associated finds, it seems likely that the majority, it not all, the cut features date to the Anglo-Saxon period. Stratigraphic and ceramic assessment indicates a possible four sub-phases of activity as outlined below. Overall, Anglo-Saxon activity is characterised by brick-earth quarrying, probably dating to the period 600-700AD. Following the backfilling of the quarry pits, a field system was established, constituting segmented ditched enclosures with associated planting pits, broadly dating to the period 730-800AD. A final later phase c. 875-975 is represented by a rectangular pit and a possible group of three intercutting pits, again presumably agricultural in origin. The vast majority of the undated cut pits and post-holes are likely to belong to the middle phase c. 730-800AD, which also represents the largest ceramic assemblage. Taken together, the evidence at Laslett's Yard suggests continuous occupation from the early Saxon period through to the tenth century. The agricultural and quarrying practices identified at Laslett's are fairly typical of the types of activity to be expected on the outskirts of established settlements. No such settlement has yet been identified archaeologically at Woodnesborough, but it presumably lies beneath the modern settlement, and is likely to be associated with the contemporary funerary sites identified in the surrounding landscape.

10.5 **Phase 1: 500-600AD**

A single sherd of pottery datable to this period was recovered from the fill of pit [163], one of a group of three intercutting pits recorded to the north of the site. The pit also produced a sherd of later Canterbury sandy ware, c.800-900AD, indicating that this feature, and the associated pits [161] and [165], actually belong in the fourth phase of Saxon activity on the site c.875-975AD. However, given the relatively small excavation area, and the clear evidence that buried archaeological remains continued beyond the limits of excavation, it seems likely that there was an early-Saxon presence in the area. This accords with the evidence for early-Saxon burials recorded locally, although whether the pottery is associated with settlement or agricultural practices is unclear.

10.6 **Phase 2: 600-700AD**

The northern end of the excavation site was dominated by a series of quarry pits which continued beyond the limit of excavation. It seems likely that the larger pits were excavated for brick-earth and the smaller, deeper pits for sand. The site strip demonstrated that brick-earth deposits did not continue further south, and the quarry

pits were clearly targeted in this area to exploit the resource. The pits recorded at Laslett's indicate that an initial large, shallow quarry pit was cut from ground level [200], followed by a series of smaller targeted pits within its base [076] [188] [189] [202]; a further smaller pit [196] was then excavated in the base of pit [076], presumably for the extraction of sand deposits. The second group of quarry pits recorded against the northeast section suggests a similar sequence, although interestingly one of the secondary pits [101] was clearly cut through the earliest fill of the larger pit, suggesting it had partially silted up and must therefore have remained open for a considerable period. Various residual prehistoric and Roman period finds were recovered from the quarry backfills, but the largest and latest assemblage of pottery is datable to the period 600-700AD. The ceramics assemblage suggests that the backfilling and levelling of the quarry pits dates to this second phase of Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, and the excavation of the pits seems likely to date broadly to this period or the preceding period, but no earlier.

Contemporary ceramics were also recovered from pit [047], a small discrete pit in the centre of the site; as no other datable material was recovered from this feature, it may well be contemporary with the quarrying. Seventh century pottery was also recovered from contexts associated with the linear gullies (see below), but the wider assemblages from these features suggest they belong to the subsequent phase, and the earlier pottery is likely residual. Similarly, pit [127] produced seventh century pottery, along with possible Roman brick-fragments and Bronze Age flints, but as it clearly cut one of the linear gullies, all the associated finds are likely to be residual.

10.7 **Phase 3: 730-850AD**

Four sections of narrow-linear gullies were recorded which, given their arrangement in plan, may form part of a segmented ditched enclosure, representing one element of mid-late Anglo-Saxon field system datable to the period 730-850AD. All four sections [057] [132] EV[116] and [105], were similar in form and fill. Sections [057] [132] and EV[116] followed a broadly similar northwest to southeast alignment, parallel with the adjacent roadway, while section [105] ran perpendicular, forming the corner of rectangular plot. Only two contexts associated with these ditch segments produced datable finds: ditch [132] produced two sherds of seventh century pot, and ditch [105] produced a single sherd of mid-late Saxon pot c.730-850AD. Given the absence of any later material in the associated ditch segments, it seems likely that the possible enclosure belongs to this third phase of activity on the site. It is interesting to note that the alignment of the ditch segments appear to respect the

earlier quarry pits, suggesting that they were still visible, presumably as depressions, when the field system was established. A further four linear features were recorded, none of which could be dated by associated finds. Gully [141] survived only as a small section running just to the west of ditch segment [132]; unfortunately any stratigraphic relationship was obscured by the cutting of later pits. A small section of a further possible linear [096] was recorded in the centre of the site, roughly parallel with ditch segment [105], it is possible that the feature is associated, perhaps part of another field boundary further segmenting the plot, but as it was undated and ephemeral there is no secure evidence to support this. Finally, the two ditches identified in Evaluation Trenches 4 and 5, may also be associated, representing a continuation of the field system to the south and east, but again, both were undated and only partly recorded.

A series of large circular pits cut at the termini of the segmented ditches, or between segments are likely to be contemporary with the segmented enclosures. These pits [010] [020] EV[108] and [098] may have supported posts placed between ditch segments. Pits [010] [020] and EV[108 produced contemporary pottery, as did pit [184] although this is not similarly placed in plan. It seems likely that a number of the other similar pits scattered across the site are also contemporary, presumably planting pits or other agricultural features, but unfortunately very few produced datable finds.

10.8 **Phase 4: 875-975AD**

A rectangular pit [151] was recorded in the western corner of the site, measuring approximately 2.24m by 1.35m. Pit [151] was noticeably different in form to the numerous other pits recorded across the site, which were largely circular or oval in plan. The fill of pit [151] produced three body-sherds of late-Saxon cooking jars on which soot-staining was visible, dated to the period 800-900AD. The form of pit [151] suggests it had a particular function, possibly for storage, and its later assemblage of pottery indicates that it post-dates the majority of recorded features. Later pottery was also recovered from pit [164], one of three intercutting pits that also produced pottery of a broadly Phase 3 date. Although the evidence is scarce, it seems likely that these features represent the latest period of activity present on the site, although whether this was broadly similar in character is unclear.

10.9 The features recorded at Laslett's Yard produced a notable paucity of domestic waste. The ceramic assemblage was small considering the number of identified

features, and other finds assemblages including shell, animal bone and iron objects were similarly small. Concentrations of oyster shell, presumably food waste, were identified in four features: pits [159] and [005], both undated and discrete, and pits [010] and [185] both dated by associated ceramics to Phase 3. Animal bone was recovered from three pit features [098] [020] and EV[108], identified as cattle, sheep/goat and goose, all probably food debris. Fragment of iron objects, slag and nails were recovered from subsoil deposits, and within the fills of pit [005], all presumably agricultural in origin. Taken together, the assemblages suggest discard of food waste presumably at the consumption site in convenient places, with no evidence of storage or food preparation. The material presumably then derives from the waste buried by agricultural workers in fields outside of the main settlement. There was also a notable absence of structural evidence, limited to seven possible post-holes, one of which had a visible post-pipe [066] and another with an obvious stake-hole in its base [085]. These features are unlikely to represent building footprints, and are more likely the only surviving evidence of fence-lines within the field enclosures.

11. Research Questions

11.1 The following research questions were identified within the KCC Specification prepared in advance of fieldwork. More detailed discussion of the phasing and character of the site is provided in sections above, and can be summarised as follows:

- To understand the character, form, function and date of any archaeological activities present on the site: the features recorded at Laslett's Yard represent quarrying and agricultural field-systems and associated features during the Anglo-Saxon period. Evidence for human presence during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods was limited to residual lithic and ceramic finds. Taken together, the evidence suggests activity peripheral to a settlement which presumably lies below the modern village.
- To include analysis of the spatial organisation of such activities on the site through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages: quarrying activity was focusing in the northeast of the site where brick-earth deposits overly the natural sand. Subsequent agricultural activity was delineated by part of a segmented ditched enclosure which appeared to respect the earlier quarry pits suggesting they were visible at the time the fields were laid out.

- To consider the site's geology and topography in terms of the activity encountered: the site occupies a topographically significant position on a promontory of land overlooking the Dover Straits, activity during the prehistoric to Saxon periods is therefore not unexpected. The presence of brick-earth deposits overlying natural sands was clearly an attractive resource, and exploitation is attested to by the presence of Anglo-Saxon quarry pits.
- To understand the nature of any Prehistoric occupation at the site: prehistoric activity is represented only by residual lithic finds ranging in date from the Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age; the absence of any *in situ* finds or cut features makes characterisation of prehistoric occupation difficult. However, the presence of this material at Laslett's accords with evidence of wider prehistoric occupation recorded in the area.
- To understand the nature of any Romano-British occupation of the site and to relate this to other Romano-British occupation in the Woodnesborough area: again, the Romano-British occupation is limited to a very small assemblage or early-Roman pottery, and no evidence of settlement or specific activities was recorded. The material is not unexpected given the sites proximity to a significant road junction.
- To understand the nature of Anglo-Saxon activity and relate this to past findings in the area: Anglo-Saxon activity took the form of early brick-earth quarrying and the subsequent establishment of a field system. These activities are not unusual on the peripheries of established settlements, evidence for which presumably lies under the modern town. In the wider area, substantial evidence for the burial sites associated with the settlements have been recorded. Taken together, the Laslett's find indicate almost continuous occupation from the early sixth to tenth centuries.

12. Finds

12.1 The finds assemblages from Laslett's Yard were dominated by ceramics. A detailed assessment was undertaken by Nigel McPherson Grant, summarised below and reproduced in full as Appendix II. The lithic assemblage was analysed by Paul Hart (Appendix IV). The animal bone and shell assemblages were analysed by Angela Trentacoste (Appendices VII and VI). An assessment of the ironwork assemblage is included in full as Appendix V, and summarised below.

12.2 **Ceramic Assemblage: Nigel McPherson Grant**

Assessment

A frustratingly small but interesting assemblage consisting of 38 sherds weighing 462gms was recovered during this excavation. The assemblage is multi-period in content and usefully expands and complements the range of material recovered during the initial evaluation. Overall, three main periods were recorded -

Later Prehistoric – c.1500-50 BC

This phase is represented by 3 small flint-tempered bodysherds and a few worn scraps – basically one each from *Contexts 89, 136* and *138*. Those from the first two are residual in-context, that from *138* is near-fresh – its condition suggesting derivation from an undisturbed contemporary feature or horizon. The sherds are rather featureless and can really only be dated rather broadly – although there is a slight preference to place that from *Context 136* later than c.1000 BC. The fresh element from *138* is from a thin-walled coarseware vessel, hard-fired, its fairly profuse tempering giving a harsh surface feel. This piece could well be of Mid-Late Iron Age date – between c.200-50 BC.

Early Roman – c.50-150 AD

Only 2 small highly worn sherds belong in this phase, both from *Context 91*. One is a bodysherd, the other a rim scrap from an everted-rim jar. Both have rather soft grog-tempered fabrics, one partially oxidized, one completely. Both are typical of Romanising native coarsewares variably datable, on the basis of their firing trends, to between c.75-150 AD.

Early-Late Saxon – c.500-1050 AD

This is the main site phase recorded and sub-divides into 3, possibly, 4 sub-phases.

First – a small worn bodysherd, residual in *Context 164*, is from a handmade vessel in a fine silty fabric with some fine organic inclusions. Its condition, more particularly its fabric type, *suggests* a pre-seventh century AD Saxon date – broadly between c.450-600 AD – although any claim for activity of this date requires better confirmation.

Second - there is absolutely no doubt about this next phase. A total of 18 variably-sized organic-tempered sherds from 9 contexts confirms seventh century AD Early-Mid Saxon activity. The single bodysherds from *Contexts 49* and *79* are small and worn and residual – that from *128* is moderate-sized with fairly severe unifacial

damage and may be from a contemporary context rather than residual in a later feature. The sherds from *Context 136 may* be residual, those from *80, 81, 84* and *89* are basically fresh or only slightly worn and probably all recovered from undisturbed contemporary contexts. Of these, the same-vessel bodysherds from *84* can, intrinsically, only be broadly dated to the seventh century AD. Conversely, the more diagnostic elements from *80, 81* and *89* can be more closely dated. *Context 80* produced a fairly large rim-shoulder sherd from a globular-bodied organic-tempered vessel with a fairly large diameter and closed-form mouth – its diameter and un-sooted body suggesting it may be from a water-carrier. It was accompanied by a moderate-sized bodysherd of North French Black Ware (NFBW). The first is slightly worn, the latter totally fresh. The difference in condition *may* be due to differences in fabric hardness – the relatively low-fired organic-tempered sherd compared with the well-fired harder import. However, the form of the organic-tempered element is more typical of the earlier phases of that tradition – and on its own would be better placed between c.575-650 AD rather than later. Although North French Black Wares can occur as early as c.600 AD (Blackmore 2012, 229-Table 44), for the reasons given below the associated imported sherd is more likely to belong within the second half of the seventh century AD and could be a slightly later intrusion.

Context 81 contained 2 bodysherds of NFBW – almost certainly from the same vessel as the sherd from *80*. One is fairly large shoulder sherd from a medium-diameter jar or pitcher finished with a combination of bossed, stamped and rouletted decoration. Although only one survives, the bosses are *repousse*-form – pushed out from inside the vessel – and sited on the shoulder and would have been widely spaced around the body. As recovered, the single boss is framed by a single line of combined rouletted and stamped decoration forming an alternating sequence consisting of short double-strand rouletted arcades between small 'hot-cross bun' stamps, the latter sometimes occurring as double impressions. The arcades are made using a roulette wheel with square-cut teeth.

The dating of this vessel is a little problematic. In London, the currency of NFBW is placed between c.600-850 AD and a vessel decorated with a single spaced row of *repousse*-style bosses, recovered from Maiden Lane, was coin-dated to c.800 AD (Blackmore 1988, 99-100, Fig.28). In view of the current site's *third* Saxon sub-phase (below) a Mid-Late Saxon date for the present vessel might be appropriate. However, its more exuberant decoration, than the London vessel, is more in keeping with earlier, later sixth-seventh century North French imports – a potential reinforced by

the vessel's associations, in both *Contexts 80* and *81*, with organic-tempered pottery. In Canterbury, the Marlowe Ca Park sequence indicated that the currency of organic-tempered wares was waning between c.675-700 AD (Macpherson-Grant 1995, 895) and had ended by c.700/725 AD. Admitted the slight differences in wear-pattern in both contexts, between the organic-tempered material and the imported sherds, *could* imply that the latter are intrusive. Alternatively, as indicated above this variation may be due to differences in fabric hardness and not differing discard dates.

Without greater supporting evidence and inter-specialist discussion the dating of this NFBW vessel is problematic and initial. It is personally felt that a date as early as c.600 AD is too early. A date around mid-seventh century *might* be possible – to accommodate the evidence from *Context 80* and its earlier-dated organic-tempered vessel. Even though there is no direct inter-context linkage, a date within the second half of the seventh might be more applicable in view of the site's second organic-tempered part-profile from *Context 89*. This vessel is from a fairly small diameter bag-shaped cooking pot with a flaring everted rim and fairly shiny surface burnish. The form is generally more typical of mid-late seventh century AD types and continues into the Mid-Late Saxon period. Equally, fairly strong burnishes are not a regular occurrence amongst organic-tempered products, but do become so, for example, on Mid-Late Saxon Canterbury sandy wares which began to emerge as workshop products around c.750/775 AD. A date as late is considered inappropriate - but one within, possibly fairly late within the second half of the seventh century might be. Indirectly, a contemporary equation with the evidence from the *Sandtun*, Hythe sandbank site may be applicable. There, a number of small highly and exuberantly incised, stamped – and slightly later, bossed – locally-made small beakers and jars were dated to between c.700-725/750 AD (Macpherson-Grant 2001, 223). Lacking good English equivalents it was suggested there that the stimulus for such vessels was continental – and the present NFBW vessel might just be a reasonable example. A tentative date here between c.650-700 AD or slightly later may be realistic – and would allow for the suggested adoption of boss decoration into the local decorative repertoire by c.725/750 AD.

Third – One Evaluation phase context, *107*, produced slim evidence of activity during this period. The present excavation produced a single plain bodysherd of Ipswich Ware (fine) from *Context 179*. The sherd is slightly worn and almost certainly moderately residual. Irrespective, the currency date for this tradition, between c.730-850 AD, confidently confirm activity during this period. In addition, two other contexts,

16 and *185,* each produced shell-tempered wares – 3 from *16* and one from *185*. Those from the first context are rather fragmentary and from the slightly rounded base of a small rather crudely made jar, that from *185* is a single small coarseware bodysherd. All are slightly worn but could be either from contemporary contexts or are only slightly residual. In the good Canterbury Marlowe Car Park sequence, shell-tempered wares occur only sporadically during the Early-Mid Saxon period but remain a minority ware until they begin to gain in frequency from approximately the mid eighth century or slightly earlier. For the present material, available manufacturing characteristics suggest that the base from *16* is more likely to be a later eighth century product and *185*'s element to the ninth century, possibly its earlier half.

Fourth – The Evaluation phase context *103* produced a moderate-sized bodysherd from a Canterbury sandy ware cooking-pot. Although its limited range of characteristics meant that it could really only be placed to between c.850-1150 AD, it was felt it might actually be Late Saxon. Two contexts from the excavation phase produced broadly similar material – 3 same-vessel bodysherds from *Context 152* and one from*164*, both cooking-pots, both sooted. Both are lightly knife-trimmed – a finishing trait that was applied to vessel bodies between the late eight-mid ninth century, thereafter – when applied – to only the lower body. Here, the knifing on the sherds from *152* is accompanied by a light over-burnish, a finishing trait that dies out by the second half of the ninth century. The combination on them of knifing, burnishing and their even well-made feel strongly suggests a date in the century between c.875-975 AD, perhaps solely within the tenth.

Another, imported, element that *probably* belongs in this period is a bodysherd in a hard-fired pale grey-buff sandy ware. It is from a competently produced wheel-thrown vessel – as opposed to the handmade and tournette-finished Canterbury products – with traces of a shallow applied thumb-pressed strip. The strip is likely t be one of a series applied round the body of a probable pitcher – and as such, is related in style to German Badorf *Reliefbandkeramik*. However its hard-fired near-stoneware fabric with its tendancy to fuse and sub-laminate is very similar to a range of Late Saxon and Early Medieval wares including those from Germany (Pingsdorf-type), Belgium (Limburg) and North France (Beauvais). Many of these are red-painted but lacking this attribute there is uncertainty in allocating this piece. However, in the current absence of any definite indications of Early Medieval activity – an initial Late Saxon, late ninth-tenth century allocation is considered reasonable.

Summarising the evidence for the overall Saxon phase – there is very slim but possible evidence for early Saxon activity prior to the mid seventh century. There is definite evidence for Early-Mid Saxon occupation from c.630/650 AD. From thereon there is continuous occupation or at least semi-continuous area-presence, all the way through until the tenth century. AS recovered, there is no firm evidence for activity later than c.950/975 AD. The small but interesting range of non-local wares – all acquired from markets at, or brought through, the *wic* port of Sandwich indirectly signposts the potentially rich range of imported material that should lie beneath the modern town.

12.3 **Lithics: Paul Hart**

A total of 42 worked lithics, all flint, weighing 786 grams in all, as well as 2 burnt flint 'potboilers', weighing a total of 9 grams, were recovered. Flintwork of possible Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic date, as well as likely Later Neolithic to Beaker period, Beaker period to Early Bronze Age, Early Bronze Age and Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later) date, is present. There are also more broadly dated pieces of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, Beaker period and later and Bronze Age and later date. One flint has the potential to have resulted from post-Prehistoric wall-building activity, though it could date earlier.

Only small quantities of flintwork were recovered from each context and all were either residual or of unclear relationship to the deposit. The latter circumstance is due in part to the low numbers present and particularly the nature of the underlying geology, which generally inhibits the formation of those strong, obvious, post-discard patinas which are frequently useful in helping to identify the presence of residual material. No pieces are completely fresh and free from random chipping, though as the majority of the flintwork comprises tools which are unpatinated, only in a few instances can such damage be certainly identified as post-discard.

The evidence for potential activity in the Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic rests on single pieces only, with the former much broken and neither being of reliably specific date. Most notable in the assemblage is a residual fragment of barbed and tanged arrowhead, likely to be Early Bronze Age (2200 to 1550 BC). Other material of Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date, which could relate to the same phase of activity represented by the arrowhead, is also likely to be present. Though associations cannot be guaranteed in the circumstances, there does appear to have

been a limited scatter of flintwork of this date on site, most of which probably found its way into later features, perhaps having derived, latterly at least, from the overburden (maybe a ploughsoil). Given the small size of the assemblage, there is also a reasonably strong indication of activity in the Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age and later; 1550 to 600+ BC), though the relationship of the majority of this material to its contexts is unclear at this stage. The quantities of such material are too low to reliably suggest more specific periods of activity within that broadly dated Late Prehistoric industry.

12.4 Animal Remains: Angela Trentacoste

The animal remains assessed in this report derive from excavations conducted by Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) in 2015 at Laslett's Yard, Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough, Kent (NGR: 630633 156928). An evaluation in March 2015 revealed a series of pits, post holes, and ditches. A recent pet burial was also uncovered. Subsequently, in May/June 2015 a Strip, Map and Sample programme revealed several large quarry pits accompanied by clusters of relatively smaller extraction pits, and post holes enclosed by a ditch. Several pits produced diagnostic Anglo Saxon and Roman pottery. Longer-term activity in the area is suggested by residual struck flints dating from the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age. In addition to the pet burial, animal remains were recovered from three pit fills; related digital metadata is attached in an MS Excel file (16005_ Woodnesborough.xlsx). All remains were hand collected. The pet burial mentioned in the report was not provided for assessment.Context 105 contained residual roman pottery and a prehistoric arrow head along with a medium mammal rib fragment. Context 103 was characterised by Late Anglo-Saxon pottery. The only identifiable bone was a fragment from a cattle metapodial. Context 107 contained the most remains: a sheep/goat tooth and fragment from a sheep/goat radius. A goose leg bone and large mammal rib were also identified. The presence of remains from common domestic livestock in such contexts is not unusual, and may relate to secondary deposition of domestic debris. The body parts and species present do not suggest a special deposit or offering, although the goose bone is of interest since bird remains are less common in archaeological assemblages than those of livestock. Geese were commonly kept in Anglo-Saxon England for feathers, eggs, and meat, and this bird likely also represents food debris. Measurements from this

bone are recorded in the attached appendix. No visible modifications were noted on any bones.

12.5 **Shell: Angela Trentacoste**

The shells represent a minimum of 14 individuals. No anthropogenic modifications were noted on the shells. Animal bones from the site were interpreted as residual food debris, and considering the site's vicinity to the coast the oysters should probably be similarly interpreted; there is no evidence for their industrial usage. In consideration of the small sample and minimal contextual dating information, no further work is recommended past the examination presented here.

12.6 **Iron Finds**

The following objects of iron work and, or iron related material were recovered from the excavation.

- Context No. 2: x2 Fragments (both incomplete). 100g
    - Fragment One is a flat strip with a rectangular cross-section. The undamaged end tapers to a point. Length: 59mm. Width: 9mm. Thickness: 4mm.
    - Fragment Two is a flat strip with a slight curve. The cross-section is oval and it is damaged at both ends. Length 44mm. Width: 8mm. Thickness: 4mm (max).
- Context No. 2: x4 T-Shaped Nails. 17.5g. Forged. All four have been broken on the shank at the same place, suggesting that they were used for the same purpose. Length: 30mm. Width (of Head): 16mm. Thickness: 7mm.
- Context No. 2: x3 Flathead Nails. 17g Forged. All three have been broken on the shank at the same place, suggesting that they were used for the same purpose. Probably Horseshoe nails for Draft Horses. Length: 34mm. Width (of Head): 13mm. Thickness: 5mm.
- Large, trapezoidal shaped object. 3.3kg. Comprises of a solid, flat hexagonal sectioned haft 90mm in length before widening and flattening into a 'flange' 120mm that is wide. Length: 214mm. Width (of Shank): 68mm. Thickness (of Shank): 27mm. A fragment of 18th-19th Century Peg Tile is adhered to one side of the 'flange'.
- Context No. 9: x7 Pieces of Iron Slag. 350g. These pieces have almost formed into a 'clinker-like' substance. The lightness of each piece demonstrates that

there is an extremely low trace of residual iron, suggesting a relatively modern extraction process.

13. Environmental Samples

13.1 Processing and analysis of the environmental samples taken across the site was undertaken Lisa Gray. The following represents a summary of her findings, and full details of the samples taken is provided in table form in Appendix III of this report.

13.2 This report will describe the contents of twelve whole earth soil samples taken during the excavation at Laslett's Yard, Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough, near Sandwich, Kent and will assesses the significance and potential of any plant macro-remains present. Comments will also be made on faunal and inorganic material in the samples.

13.3 **Methodology**

Sampling was carried out by the Swale and Thames Archaeological Unit team excavating the site. Each sample was completely processed by the author using a recycling flotation tank with a 1mm mesh for the residue and 250 micron mesh sieve for the flot. 260 litres of soil were presented for processing.The residue and flot was air dried and examined by the author. The flot was scanned using a low-powered binocular stereo-microscope with magnifications of between 10 and 40 times. The quality of preservation, diversity of plant macro-remains, mollusca and bone were recorded as were any artefactual remains. A magnet was passed over the flots and residues to retrieve any magnetic material.

13.4 **Inorganic Remains**

Magnetic material was found in samples <1> (15), <4> (43), <5> (46), <8> (71), <11> (125), 12 <182> and <18> (84). Spherical and flake hammerscale was found in each of these samples. Potsherds were found in low numbers in samples <1> (15), <2> (16), <4> (43), <8> (71), <10> (86) and <14> (89). Burnt flint was present in low to moderate quantities in samples <2> (16), <3> (40), <4> (43), <5> (46), <9> (28), <11> (125), <14> (89) and <18> (84). Burnt clay fragments were found in low to moderate quantities in samples <5> (46), <6> (06), <11> (125), <14> (89) and <18> (84) with most in samples <6> and <18>.

13.5 **Zooarchaeological Remains**

A zooarchaeological assessment has already been made of hand collected bones (Trentacoste 2016) and it was concluded that the bones of cattle, sheep/goat and goose were domestic debris and that the small quantity and present of residual material meant no further work was recommended on the hand collected bone. In the whole earth samples the most frequent faunal remains in these samples were edible marine mollusca. These were found in samples <1> (15), <2> (16) and <3> (40). Sample <2> was particularly densely packed with marine shell fragments from whole oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shells to microscopic fragments dominating the sampled sediment. Also present in samples <1> and <2> were complete whelk and winkle-type (Littorinidae) shells and fragments of mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and cockle-type (Cardiidae) shell. Samples <1> and <2> were taken from pit [10] that contained potsherds dating from c750-850 AD and has been interpreted as containing deliberate backfill. Low to moderate quantities of bone fragments were found in samples <1> (15), <2> (16), <3> (40), <4> (43), <5> (46), <8> (71), <11> (125), <14> (89) and <18> (84). Low numbers of burnt bone fragments were found in samples <1> (15) and <8> (17). Scorched bone was found in <3> (40) and <14> (89). The charred bone in <8> appeared to be fish bone.

13.6 **Botanical Remains**

Charred plant remains were present in each sampled feature. None were very well preserved. Cereal grains, legumes, nutshell, cereal chaff and charcoal fragments. All of the grains and legumes were identifiable but very abraded. The only chaff present was an individual stem fragment in samples <1> and <8>. The grains and legumes were similar in type and level of preservation in each sample that contained them. Bread/rivet wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*) grains were found in samples <1>, <3>, <4> and <11>. Oats (*Avena* sp.) were found in samples <1>, <5>, <11>. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were found in samples <1>, <4>, <5>, <6>, <11>, <14> and <18>. Where well preserved enough straight hulled grains were found in sample <4>, <5>, <6> and <14> and a twisted grain was found in sample <11>. Rye (*Secale cereale*) grains were found in sample <1> and <5>. Also present were low numbers of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) in samples <1> and <8>, horse beans (*Vicia faba*) in samples <1> and <18> and possible pea fragments (*Pisum* sp.) in samples <1>. Only samples <9> contained a fragment of a possible crop weed in the form of a charlock (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) capsule fragment. The most productive sample was sample <1> from pit [10] that was also the largest sample taken with 100 l of soil processed. This will have been an important factor in the number of charred plant remains found. Uncharred, probably dried anaerobically preserved seeds of wild

plants were found in samples <5>, <6>, <9>, <11> and <18> but these were also samples where modern root/rhizome fragments were present so these seeds could be intrusive. Where present seeds of the same taxa and similar levels of preservation were found. Testas of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) seeds were found in samples <5>, <11> and <18>. Fragments of dog's/annual mercury (*Mercurialis perennis/annua*) were found in samples <6> and <9>. Both taxa are common in disturbed and cultivated ground.

13.7 Significance and Potential

The dating of these sampled contexts is currently inconsistent, with artefacts from prehistoric to Anglo Saxon found within single contexts that appeared to contain redeposited backfill. The abrasion of the charred plant remains and the similarity in the assemblages across the samples coupled with the similarity in the faunal remains does seem to indicate that these features were backfilled with domestic waste of indeterminate origin. This is a similar observation to that made for the hand-collected faunal assemblage (Trentacoste 2016).

13.8 Recommendations

Unfortunately the uncharred plant remains are likely to be intrusive and the charred plant remains are so abraded and similar in type and quality of preservation that is seems that they have been spread across the site during episodes of secondary and tertiary backfilling. Charred remains can survive transport over many miles so it is also not possible to tell exactly where these come from. Therefore, given the current state of stratigraphic knowledge about these features it is unlikely that any useful information can be derived from further study of this material so none is recommended. The flot and residue will be kept in the author's archive until directed otherwise by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT.

14 Updated Project Design and Recommendations for further Work

14.1 Introduction

Archaeological investigations at Lasletts Yard have revealed the presence of Anglo-Saxon field systems and quarrying activity.

The results have provided valuable insight and addition to the archaeological resource around the Ashford area. It is, however, recognised within this assessment that little more could be added to the assessment by way of additional analysis. With that in mind proposals for additional works have been provided below.

14.2 Finds potential

Specialist analysis of the environmental samples, lithic assemblage, shell assemblage, animal bone assemblage and metal-work assemblage have recommended no further assessment or analysis.

The ceramic assessment has recommended further examination of the North French Black Ware material recovered from Contexts [080] [081], and Pingsdorf element from context [084] by an appropriate specialist. Illustration and photography of the North French Black Ware from Context [081] is also recommended.

14.3 Environmental potential

Specialist analysis of the environmental samples has recommended no further assessment or analysis.

14.4 Updated Project Design

Due to the recommendations made above and the responses to the original research aims set out in the KCC Specification and listed in Section 11 above, it is suggested that very little can be gained from additional analysis. Therefore, the updated Project Design comprises a recommendation that an article for a local publication be provided which present the results of all phases of archaeological work and includes recommendations made within the ceramic assessment presented above. It is also suggested that this report be considered as the final stage of reporting as a Final Report would only reproduce what is already covered at unnecessary costs.

It is also recommended that should further archaeological investigations be carried out in the surrounding area then updated research questions take into consideration the results from the current Site, which will be available in the form of a grey literature report, a project archive and a publication, as set out below.

15 Resources and Publication

15.1 Introduction

It has been recommended that the significance of the fieldwork warrants publication describing components of the Site and its nature and development taking into consideration archaeological sites within the surrounding area. It is therefore proposed that the results of the fieldwork, incorporating data from all stages of archaeological work, are reported in the annual Kent Archaeological Society journal, *Archaeologia Cantianna.*

Title: *Excavations at Laslett's Yard, Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough* (estimated 5,000 words, 4 figs, 4 plates and 3 tables) by TBC

15.2 Task List

The following task list identifies recommendations for further works as described above;

Table 1: Publication Task List

Description	***Days***	***Staff***
Management		
Project management	2 days	SWAT
Finds		
Pottery analysis	2 days	Specialist
Finds illustrations	1 day	Specialist
Finds photography	1 day	Specialist
Environmental		
Not required		
Publication		
Prelims including acknowledgements, content lists	2 days	SWAT
Main text	2 days	SWAT
Illustrations	2 days	Digitise This
Discussion	1 day	SWAT
Bibliography	0.5 days	SWAT
Compile, edit and review	0.5 days	SWAT

Distribution	0.5 days	SWAT
Archive		
Archive manage	1 day	SWAT
Preparation of finds archive	1 day	SWAT
Archive ordering/indexing	0.5 days	SWAT
Final archive check and preparation for scanning	0.5 days	SWAT
Digital scanning of paper records	0.5 days	SWAT
Final finds archive check	0.5 days	SWAT
Digital data preparation	0.5 days	SWAT
Archive deposition		TBC
Box storage grant		TBC

16. Conclusions

16.1 Archaeological evaluation, excavation and monitoring at Laslett's Yard has recorded evidence of mid-late Anglo-Saxon brick-earth quarrying and elements of a late Anglo-Saxon field-system and associated agricultural activity. The Anglo-Saxon activity recorded at Laslett's Yard suggests near-continuous activity from the late sixth to tenth centuries. Four broad phases of activity dating to this period were identified: an early Anglo-Saxon presence (500-600AD) was indicated by contemporary ceramic finds; quarry pits for the excavation of brick-earth were cut in the northeast part of the site (600-700AD); following back-filling of the quarries, a field-system including segmented ditched enclosures and planting pits was established (730-850AD); finally, a small number of pits indicate late Anglo-Saxon activity (875-975AD).

16.2 Prehistoric activity in the wider area was established by the recovery of a lithic assemblage, consisting of tools and flakes dating from the Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age periods. All of the recovered flint-work was residual in context, but is broadly contemporary with finds and features recorded locally, particularly at Ringlemere Farm *c.* 1km to the west. Similarly, Romano-British activity was represented only by residual pot-sherds recovered from later contexts, all of which were dated to the early-Roman period c. 50-150AD.

16.3 The excavations have successfully responded to the research aims outlined the initial KCC Specification.

17. Acknowledgments

17.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank the client, Murston Construction Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological work. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason and Ben Found at Kent County Council. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA, SWAT Archaeology.

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Appendix I: Context Register

Context number	Type	Interpretation	Description	Drawings
1	Layer	Top soil	Dark grey, loam with occ. flints, sandstone, modern rubbish. Thickness: 0.35m	n/a
2	layer	Colluvium/ ploughed soil	Mid compaction, dark brown, sandy silt with, occ. charcoal flecks, pottery sherds (modern), flint pebbles, iron slag, iron objects, fragments of burnt clay, animal bones. Thickness: 0.4m-0.6m.	s.11.2
3	layer	Brickearth	Mid yellowish brown, loam with occ. flint pebbles.	various
4	layer	Lambeth sands, Thanet formation sands	(04)- Thanet formation: Patchy light-mid green sand with moderate concentrations of small iron-stones nodules and occ. flint pebbles. (04A) – Lambeth formation: yellow sand with flint pebbles	various
5	Cut	Pit	Rectangular shapes in plan with sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides and slightly concave base. Context measured 1.17m by 0.7m and depth 0.6m. Filled with 6, 7, 8 and 9.	Section no. 1.1 Plan no. 1.3
6	Fill	Fill of Pit [05]	Mid compaction, pale green grey mottled with orange, sand with freq. small iron sandstone, moderate red iron oxide veins, moderate dark grey patches, occ. pale pink patches. Context measured 1.17m by 0.7m and depth 0.02m. Natural layer (04) affected by anthropogenic activity.	Section no. 1.1 Plan no. 1.3
7	Fill	Fill of Pit [05]	Mid compaction, dark brownish grey, loam with occ. small flint, charcoal flecks and sea shell flecks Context measured 1.17m by 0.7m and depth 0. 2m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 1.1 Plan no. 1.3
8	Fill	Fill of Pit [05]	Mid compaction, dark grey with freq. light yellow brown patches, loam with occ. small flint pebbles. Context measured 0.7m by 0.5m and depth 0.35m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 1.1 Plan no. 1.3
9	Fill	Fill of Pit [05]	Mid compaction, dark greyish brown, loam with occ. concentration of sea shells, flint pebble, iron slag. Context measured 1.17m by 0.7m and depth 0.35m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 1.1 Plan no. 1.3
10	Cut	Pit	Sub circular shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steeply sloped sides at top then vertical and flat base (rectangular in plan). Context measured 1.48m by 1.46m and depth 0.84m. Filled with 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17.	Section no. 1.2 Plan no. 1.3
11	Fill	Fill of Pit [10]	Friable compaction, mottled mid greyish green/mid reddish orange, sand with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.94m in width and was 0.03m deep. Natural layer (04) affected by anthropogenic activity.	Section no. 1.2 Plan no. 1.3
12	Fill	Fill of Pit [10]	Soft compaction, dark greenish grey sandy silt. Context measured 0.89m in width and was 0.11m deep. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 1.2 Plan no. 1.3
13	Fill	Fill of Pit [10]	Soft compaction, mottled mid brown/mid reddish brown, clayey silt with occ. iron stones and charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.93m in width and was 0.53m deep. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 1.2 Plan no. 1.3
14	Fill	Fill of Pit [10]	Soft compaction, light greenish brown, sandy silt with	Section

			occ. charcoal flecks and flint pebbles. Context measured 0.18m in width and was 0.29m deep. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	no. 1.2 Plan no. 1.3
15	Fill	Fill of Pit [10]	Soft compaction, dark yellowish brown, clayey silt with freq. charcoal flecks and occ. sea shell fragments. Context measured 0.47m in width and was 0.15m deep. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 1.2 Plan no. 1.3
16	Fill	Fill of Pit [10]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with abundant sea shells, occ. small pottery sherds dated to c.750-850AD Context measured 1.23m by 0.72m and depth 0.32. Deliberate backfill.	Section no. 1.2 Plan no. 1.3
17	Fill	Fill of Pit [10]	Soft compaction, mid greyish brown silt with occ. small shell fragments. Context measured 0.52m by 0.32m and depth 0.06m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 1.2 Plan no. 1.3
18	Cut	Shallow hollow	Rectangular shape in plan with gradual break of slope at top, shallow sides and flat base. Orientation N-S. Context measured 0.76m by 3.05m and depth 0.2m. Filled with 19.	Section no. 2.1 Plan no. 2.2
19	Fill	Fill of [18]	Mid compaction, mid brown, sandy silt with occ. animal bone fragments, freq. flint pebbles at the base. Context measured 0.76m by 3.05m and depth 0.2m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 2.1 Plan no. 2.2
20	Cut	pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Orientation NW-SE. Context measured 1.1m by 0.72m and depth 0.16m. Filled with 21 and 22.	Section no. 1.4 Plan no. 1.3
21	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Mid compaction, light orange brown mottled with grey patches, loam with occ. flint pebbles. Context measured 1.1m by 0.7m and depth 0.05m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 1.4 Plan no. 1.3
22	Fill	Fill of Pit [20]	Mid compaction, dark greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebbles, charcoal flecks. Context measured 1.1m by 0.66m and depth 0.11m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 1.4 Plan no. 1.3
23	Cut	Post-hole	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Context measured 0.25m by 0.47m and depth 0.09m. Filled with 24.	Section no. 2.3 Plan no. 2.4
24	Fill	Fill of [23]	Mid compaction, dark brown, silty sand. Context measured 0.25m by 0.47m and depth 0.09m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 2.3 Plan no. 2.4
25	Cut	pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Context measured 2.54m by 0.97m and depth 0.41m. Filled with 34, 35 and 36.	Section no. 1.7 and 1.8 Plan no. 5.1
26	cut	Post-hole	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, shallow sides and flat base. Context measured 0.52m by 0.43m and depth 0.19m. Filled with 37.	Section no 1.8 Plan no. 5.1
27	cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, E side moderate sloping, other sides steep and flat base. Context measured 0.90m by 0.60m and depth 0.24m.	Section no 1.7 Plan no.

			Filled with 28.	1.6
28	Fill	Fill of [27]	Mid compaction, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble, charcoal fleck, few flat sandstones and flint scraper. Context measured 0.9m by 0.6m and depth 0.24m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no 1.7 Plan no. 1.6
29	cut	Post-hole	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Context measured 0.47m by 0.29m and depth 0.23m. Filled with 30.	Section no 2.7 Plan no. 2.8
30	fill	Fill of [29]	Mid compaction, dark brown, silty sand with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.47m by 0.29m and depth 0.23m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no 2.7 Plan no. 2.8
31	Cut	Pit	Half oval (not fully exposed) shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Context measured 1.2m by 0.58m and depth 0.34m. Filled with 32 and 33.	Section no 4.1 Plan no. 4.2
32	Fill	Fill of [31]	Mid compaction, mid greyish brown, silty sand with occ. flint pebble and charcoal flacks. Contextmeasured 1m by 0.5m and depth 0.03m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no 4.1 Plan no. 4.2
33	Fill	Fill of [31]	Mid compaction, dark greyish brown, loam with occ. large sandstone, flint pebble, charcoal flecks, burnt clay flecks, sea shells flecks. Context measured 1.2m by 0.58m and depth 0.31m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no 4.1 Plan no. 4.2
34	Fill	Fill of [25]	soft compaction, dark yellowish brown, clay sand with moderate flint pebbles. Context was 0.19m wide and 0.05m deep. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no 1.7 Plan no. 5.1
35	Fill	Fill of [25]	soft compaction, mid reddish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble. Context was 0.61m wide and 0.36m deep. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no 1.7 Plan no. 5.1
36	Fill	Fill of [25]	soft compaction, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 2.54m by 0.76m and depth 0.35m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no 1.7 Plan no. 5.1
37	Fill	Fill of [26]	soft compaction, dark greyish brown, clayey silt. Context measured 0.52m by 0.43m and depth 0.19m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no 1.8 Plan no. 5.1
38	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, shallow concave sides and flat base. Context measured 1.07m by 0.99m and depth 0.13m. Filled with 39 and 40.	Section no 2.5 Plan no. 2.6
39	Fill	Fill of [38]	soft compaction, mottled mid greyish brown/ mid orange brown, clayey silt with occ. angular flints. Context measured 0.92m by 0.81m and depth 0.05m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no 2.5 Plan no. 2.6
40	Fill	Fill of [38]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebbles and broken ones, small concentration of shell fragments at top of context. Context measured 1.07m by 0.99m and depth 0.08m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no 2.5 Plan no. 2.6

			with occ. dump of shells.	
41	Cut	pit	Circular shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep concave sides and slightly concave base. S edge truncated by pit [38]. Context measured 1m by 0.99m and depth 0.28m. Filled with 42 and 43.	Section no 2.5 Plan no. 2.6
42	Fill	Fill of [41]	soft compaction, mottled mid greyish brown/ mid orange brown, clayey silt. Context measured 0.77m by 0.72m and depth 0.09m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no 2.5 Plan no. 2.6
43	Fill	Fill of [41]	soft compaction, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble, angular iron-stones, charcoal flecks. Context measured 1m by 0.99m and depth 0.19m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no 2.5 Plan no. 2.6
44	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. N-S aligned feature. Context measured 1.01m by 0.41m and depth 0.35m. Filled with 45 and 46.	Section no 2.9 Plan no. 2.10
45	Fill	Fill of [44]	Mid compaction, mid brown, sandy silt. Context measured 0.95m by 0.36m and depth 0.14m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no 2.9 Plan no. 2.10
46	Fill	Fill of [44]	Mid compaction, dark brown, silty sand. Context measured 1.01m by 0.41m and depth 0.24m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no 2.9 Plan no. 2.10
47	Cut	pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. SE-NW aligned feature. Context measured 0.48m by 1.17m and depth 0.36m. Filled with 48 and 49.	Section no. 3.1 Plan no. 3.2
48	Fill	Fill of [47]	mid compaction, yellow brown, sand with occ. flint and iron stone pebble. Context measured 0.44m by 1.12m and depth 0.12m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.1 Plan no. 3.2
49	Fill	Fill of [47]	Loose compaction, dark greyish brown, silty sand with occ. flint and sandstone pebbles. Context measured 0.48m by 1.17m and depth 0.24m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes but included one sherd of residual EMS pot.	Section no. 3.1 Plan no. 3.2
50	Cut	pit	Half-oval (not fully exposed) shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, concave, moderate sides and slightly concave base. Context measured 1.68m by 1.09m and depth 0.36m. Filled with 51, 52 and 53.	Section no. 3.3 Plan no. 3.4
51	Fill	Fill of [50]	Soft compaction, mottled dark brown/mid reddish brown, clayey silt. Context was 0.15m wide and 0.13m deep.. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.3 Plan no. 3.4
52	Fill	Fill of [50]	soft compaction, dark reddish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 1.28m by 0.93m and depth 0.19m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.3 Plan no. 3.4
53	Fill	Fill of [50]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble and charcoal flecks. Context measured 1.6m by 0.97m and depth 0.24m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.3 Plan no. 3.4
54	Cut	Post-hole	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top shallow sides and concave base. NW side convex and	Section no. 1.9

			SE side concave. Context measured 0.58m by 0.46m and depth 0.19m. Filled with 55 and 56.	Plan no. 1.10
55	Fill	Fill of [54]	Soft compaction, mid orange brown, clayey silt with occ. small angular stones. Context measured 0.46m by 0.4m and depth 0.09m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 1.9 Plan no. 1.10
56	Fill	Fill of [54]	soft compaction, mottled mid orange/ dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.49m by 0.36m and depth 0.12m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 1.9 Plan no. 1.10
57	Cut	Ditch terminus	Linear in plan with sharp break of slope at top, concave shallow sides and flat base. WNW-ESE aligned feature. Context measured 1m by 0.81m and depth 0.20m. Filled with 58. Feature was visible for 3.11m and continuing beyond limit of excavation.	Section no. 1.11 Plan no. 1.12
58	Fill	Fill of [57]	soft compaction, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 1m by 0.81m and depth 0.2m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 1.11 Plan no. 1.12
59	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, concave steep sides and slightly concave base. Context measured 0.70m by 0.66m and depth 0.32m. Filled with 60 and 61.	Section no. 3.5 Plan no. 5.1
60	Fill	Fill of [59]	soft compaction, mottled mid orange brown/ dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.66m by 0.51m and depth 0.29m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.5 Plan no. 5.1
61	Fill	Fill of [59]	soft compaction, mottled mid orange/dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.59m by 0.56m and depth 0.2m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.5 Plan no. 5.1
62	Cut	pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, concave, steep sides and concave base. NW side truncated by pit [59]. Context measured 0.78m by 0.65m and depth 0.35m. Filled with 63, 64 and 65.	Section no. 3.5 Plan no. 5.1
63	Fill	Fill of [62]	mid compaction, mid orange brown, silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.58m by 0.23m and depth 0.27m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.5 Plan no. 5.1
64	Fill	Fill of [62]	Firm compaction, mottled light greyish brown/ mid orange brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble. Context was 0.36m wide and 0.13m deep. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.5 Plan no. 5.1
65	Fill	Fill of [62]	soft compaction, mid greyish brown, silt with occ. sub rounded stones, large flint nodule in the centre of the context. Context measured 0.62m by 0.43m and depth 0.22m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.5 Plan no. 5.1
66	Cut	Post-hole	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and concave base. Context measured 0.59m by 0.54m and depth 0.20m. Filled with 67, 68 and 69.	Section no. 3.6 Plan no. 5.1
67	Fill	Fill of [66]	Mid compaction, mid orange brown, clayey silt. Context measured 0.52m by 0.24m and depth 0.19m. backfill - post pack	Section no. 3.6 Plan no. 5.1

68	Fill	Fill of [66]	Mid compaction, mid orange brown, clayey silt. Context measured 0.28m by 0.08m and depth 0.19m. backfill - post pack	Section no. 3.6 Plan no. 5.1
69	Fill	Fill of [66] –post pipe	soft compaction, mid greyish brown, silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.44m by 0.25m and depth 0.2m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.6 Plan no. 5.1
70	Cut	pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. SE-NW aligned feature. Context measured 0.87m by 1.19m and depth 0.52m. Filled with 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75.	Section no. 3.7 Plan no. 3.8
71	Fill	Fill of [70]	Mid compaction, mid brown, silty sand with occ. charcoal flecks and sandstone. Context measured 0.57m by 1.18m and depth 0.06m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.7 Plan no. 3.8
72	Fill	Fill of [70]	soft compaction, dark brown, silty sand with occ. flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.78m by 1.06m and depth 0.42m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.7 Plan no. 3.8
73	Fill	Fill of [70]	Soft compaction, dark brown, sandy silt with occ. stones, charcoal flecks and small fragments of burnt clay. Context measured 0.77m by 1.05m and depth 0.13m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.7 Plan no. 3.8
74	Fill	Fill of [70]	Mid compaction, dark brown mottled with light brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.79m by 0.99m and depth 0.17m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.7 Plan no. 3.8
75	Fill	Fill of [70]	soft compaction, mid brown, silty sand with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.91m by 0.74m and depth 0.16m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 3.7 Plan no. 3.8
76	Cut	Pit	Oval pit with sharp break of slope, irregular sides and slightly concave base with pit [196] located at the base. NE side steep and vertical, NW side stepped and shallow, SE side steep, SW slope not exposed. Context measured 1.73m by 1.04m and depth 0.8m. Feature was 2.5m wide and 3.1m long. Feature located in the base of larger pit [200]. Brick-earth quarry.	Section no. 11.1 and 11.2
77	Fill	Fill of [76]	Firm compaction, light orange brown with moderate brown patches, loam with occ. angular and rounded flint pebbles, charcoal flecks. Context was 1.14m wide and 0.54m deep. Backfill of pit [76].	Section no. 11.1
78	Fill	Fill of [76]	Mid compaction, mid greyish brown, loam with occ. angular and rounded flints, and charcoal flecks. Context measured 1.73m by 1.04m and depth 0.42m.	Section no. 11.1
79	Fill	Fill of [76]	Mid compaction, mid yellow brown, loam with occ. angular and rounded flints, small fragments of shells, two pottery sherds probably residual c.575/600AD, charcoal flecks. Context measured 1.73m by 1.04m and depth 0.26m.	Section no. 11.1
80	Fill	Fill of [200]	Mid compaction, dark brown, silty loam with occ. Small frags animal bones, charcoal flecks, four pottery sherds c.650-700AD, flint pebbles. Context measured 6.7m by 4.4m and depth 0.3m	Section no. 11.1

81	Fill	Fill of [200]	Mid compaction, dark brown, sandy silt with occ. charcoal flecks, four pottery sherds c.650-700AD, flint pebbles, small fragments of burnt clay. Context measured 9.6m by 7.7m and depth 0.6m	Section no. 11.1
82	Cut	Brick-earth quarry	Half oval (not fully exposed) shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, irregular, steep sides and flat base with some shallow hollows and pits. S side was steeped and steep, partially vertical. NW side vertical with undercut. NE-SW aligned feature. Context measured 3.5m by 6.9m and depth 1.5m. Filled with 83, 84, 89, 91, 111, 112 and 113. Truncated by features [101, 114 and 116]. Feature was excavated in quadrants.	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
83	Fill	Fill of [82]	Mid compaction, dark brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble, charcoal fleck. Context measured 2.4m by 5.3m and depth 0.25m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
84	Fill	Fill of [82]	Mid compaction, dark brownish grey, loam with freq. charcoal flecks, small fragments of burnt clay, occ. Four pottery sherds c.575-950AD, flint pebble, sandstone. Concentration of shells at the base. Context measured 3.1m by 6.6m and depth 0.25m. Mid compaction, mid brown, silty sand with occ. charcoal flecks and sandstone. Context measured 0.57m by 1.18m and depth 0.06m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
85	Cut	Stake-hole	Circular shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides and base tapered to a point. Axis at 60 degree angle in N direction. Context measured 0.06m in diameter and depth 0.14m. Filled with 86.	Section no. 1.13 Plan no. 1.6
86	Fill	Fill of [85]	Mid compaction, dark grey, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.06m in diameter and depth 0.14m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 1.13 Plan no. 1.6
87	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
88	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
89	Fill	Fill of [82]	Mid compaction, mid brown mottled with ligh brown, loam with three sherds of pottery dated to c.650-700AD, flint pebble, moderate light greenish yellow small sandy patches. Context measured 3.4m by 4.8m and depth 0.3m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
90	Fill	Fill of [82]	Firm compaction, mid orange brown, sand with occ. small grey patches, occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.6m by 1.2m and depth 0.8m. Re-deposited Lambeth sand.	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
91	Fill	Fill of [82]	Soft compaction, mid grey loam 50% mottled with orange brown brick-earth, with occ. charcoal flecks, flint pebble. Two sherds of pottery dated to c.75-125/150Ad and probably residual. Context measured 3.4m by 5.4m and depth 0.45m. Deliberate backfill forms levelled platform in partially filled quarry [82].	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1

92	Fill	Fill of [82]	Firm compaction, mid orange brown with moderate mid grey patches, loam with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 1m by 0.5m and depth 0.08m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
93	Fill	Fill of [82]	Mid compaction, mid grey brown, loam with occ. flint pebble, charcoal flecks, chalk flecks, occ. small patches of brick-earth. Context measured 1m by 2m and depth 0.7m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
94	Fill	Fill of [82]	Firm compaction, light yellowish brown with dark grey, yellow and orange-brown patches, loam with sand, clay and silt patches, occ. flint pebble. Context measured 1m by 1.8m and depth 0.2m. Primary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
95	Fill	Fill of [82]	mid compaction, mid grey brown mottled with orange, yellow and dark greyish brown, loam with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 1m by 1.5m and depth 0.44m. Primary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
96	Cut	Gully	Linear shape in plan with gradual break of slope at top, concave shallow sides and concave base. NE-SW aligned feature. Context measured 0.62m by 0.31m and depth 0.08m. Feature was 1.92m long. Filled with 97.	Section no. 11.11; 11.12 Plan no. 5.1
97	Fill	Fill of [96]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown silt with occ. rounded and angular flint. Context measured 0.62m by 0.31m and depth 0.08m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 11.11; 11.12 Plan no. 5.1
98	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. N-S aligned feature. Context measured 0.63m by 1.84m and depth 0.56m. Filled with 99 and 100.	Section no. 10.1 Plan no. 10.2
99	Fill	Fill of [98]	Mid compaction, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.63m by 1.61m and depth 0.18m. Primary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 10.1 Plan no. 10.2
100	Fill	Fill of [98]	Mid compaction, mid grey, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble and animal bones. Context measured 0.63m by 1.67m and depth 0.38m. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 10.1 Plan no. 10.2
101	Cut	Pit	Oval shape (not fully exposed) in plan with gradual break of slope at top, vertical sides and slightly concave base. NW-SE aligned feature. Context measured 0.26m by 1.6m and depth 0.8m. Filled with 102, 103 and 104.	Section no. 6.1; 7.1; 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
102	Fill	Fill of [101]	soft compaction, light greyish brown with moderate orange patches, mix of loam, clay, sandy silt and sand with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.26m by 1.3m and depth 0.4m. Deliberate backfill.	Section no. 6.1; 7.1; 8.1 Plan no. 9.1

103	Fill	Fill of [101]	Mid compaction, mid orange brown with moderate mid grey patches, sandy silt and silty sand with occ. flint pebble and charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.26m by 0.9m and depth 0.4m.	Section no. 6.1; 7.1; 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
104	Fill	Fill of [101]	Mid compaction, mid greyish brown with small patches of yellow and orange, loam with occ. flint pebble and charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.26m by 1.2m and depth 0.48m. Context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 6.1; 7.1; 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
105	Cut	Ditch terminus	Linear shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. NE-SW aligned feature. Context measured 0.59m by 0.69m and depth 0.36m. Filled with 106 and 107.	Section no. 5.2 Plan no. 5.3
106	Fill	Fill of [105]	Mid compaction, mid orange brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.51m by 0.58m and depth 0.09m. Primary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 5.2 Plan no. 5.3
107	Fill	Fill of [105]	Mid compaction, dark brownish grey, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble, charcoal flecks and frags animal bones. Context measured 0.59m by 0.69m and depth 0.31m. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 5.2 Plan no. 5.3
108	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, concave, moderate sloping sides and uneven base. Truncated by pit [110] and gully terminus [109]. Context measured 1.57m by 1.38m and depth 0.32m. Filled with 118 and 126.	Section no. 8.3 Plan no. 8.4
109	Cut	Gully terminus	Linear in plan with gradual break of slope at top, concave shallow sloping sides and flat base. WNW-ESE aligned feature. Cuts pit [108]. Feature truncated by pits [151, 153, 155, 157]. Context measured 1m by 0.52m and depth 0.19m. Feature was visible for 3.23m. Filled with 119.	Section no. 11.6 Plan no. 8.4
110	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Context measured 1.43m by 0.94m and depth 0.52m. Cuts pit [108]. Filled with 120, 121, 122, 123, 124 and 125.	Section no. 8.2 Plan no. 8.4
111	Fill	Fill of [82]	Firm compaction, mid orange yellow with occ. grey patches, silty. Context measured 1.1m by 0.7m and depth 0.08m. Primary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
112	Fill	Fill of [82]	Firm compaction, mid orange yellow, sand with occ. grey silt patches, moderate flint pebble. Context measured 0.6m by 2m and depth 0.1m. Primary fill – trample layer.	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
113	Fill	Fill of [82]	Mid compaction, mid greyish brown mottled with orange brown, silty sand with occ. flint pebble and charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.25m by 1.05m and depth 0.24m. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 4.3; 6.1; 7.1 and 8.1 Plan no. 9.1

114	Cut	Pit	Oval shape (not fully exposed) in plan with gradual break of slope at top, moderate sides and concave base. NE-SW aligned feature. Context measured 0.2m by 0.9m and depth 0.3m. Filled with 115. Located at the base of quarry [82].	Section no. 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
115	Fill	Fill of [114]	Mid compaction, mid brown, loam with moderate small silt patches and occ. sandy patches, occ. flint. Context measured 0.35m by 0.9m and depth 0.3m. Deliberate backfill.	Section no. 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
116	Cut	Pit	Oval shape (not fully exposed) in plan with steep sides, slightly undercut and slightly concave base. NE-SW aligned feature. Context measured 0.2m by 0.6m and depth 0.6m. Filled with 117. Located at the SE edge of quarry [82].	Section no. 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
117	Fill	Fill of [116]	Firm compaction, mid orange brown, brick-earth 70% with loam grey patches 20% and yellow sandy patches 10%. Inclusions: occ. flint pebbles. Context measured 0.2m by 1.4m and depth 0.4m. Deliberate backfill – possibly post pack.	Section no. 8.1 Plan no. 9.1
118	fill	Fill of [108]	Soft compaction, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble and charcoal flecks. Context measured 1.57m by 1.38m and depth 0.2m. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 8.3 Plan no. 8.4
119	Fill	Fill of [109]	Soft compaction, dark orange-brown, sandy silt with occ. rounded and sub rounded flints. Context measured 0.52m by 0.52m and depth 0.19m. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 11.6 Plan no. 8.4
120	Fill	Fill of [110]	Soft compaction, mottled dark greyish brown/ dark greenish yellow, silty sand. Context measured 0.82m by 0.92m and depth 0.16m. Primary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 8.2 Plan no. 8.4
121	Fill	Fill of [110]	Firm compaction, mid yellowish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble and charcoal flecks. Context was 0.14m wide and 0.12m deep. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 8.2 Plan no. 8.4
122	Fill	Fill of [110]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble, small fragments of burnt clay and charcoal flecks. Context measured 1.11m by 0.7m and depth 0.21m. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 8.2 Plan no. 8.4
123	Fill	Fill of [110]	Firm compaction, dark orange brown, sandy silt. Context measured 1.02m by 0.46m and depth 0.18m. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 8.2 Plan no. 8.4
124	Fill	Fill of [110]	Firm compaction, dark greyish brown, sandy silt. Context measured 0.52m by 0.16m and depth 0.22m. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 8.2 Plan no. 8.4
125	Fill	Fill of [110]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, silt with freq. charcoal flecks, occ. flint pebble, and small fragments of burnt clay. Context measured 1.06m by 0.72m and depth 0.35m. Secondary fill - context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 8.2 Plan no. 8.4
126	Fill	Fill of [108]	soft compaction, mottled dark greyish brown/ dark	Section

			greenish yellow, silty sand with occ. sub angular flints. Context measured 1.57m by 1.13m and depth 0.16m. Primary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes.	no. 8.3 Plan no. 8.4
127	Cut	Pit	Oval pit with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Context measured 1.62m by 1.32m and depth 0.57m. Filled with 128, 129, 130 and 131. Cuts gully [132].	Section no. 10.3 Plan no. 10.4
128	Fill	Fill of [127]	Firm compaction, mottled dark grey/ dark reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. small flints. One sherd of pottery dated to c.576/600-700AD. Context measured 1.23m by 1.1m and depth 0.12m.	Section no. 10.3 Plan no. 10.4
129	Fill	Fill of [127]	mid compaction, mottled mid yellowish brown grey/ dark grey, loam with occ. small flints. Context accumulated along feature sides, was 0.3m wide and 0.21 deep. Primary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 10.3 Plan no. 10.4
130	Fill	Fill of [127]	Mid compaction, dark grey mottled with medium brown, loam with freq. small fragments of burnt clay, charcoal flecks, shell flecks and flints. Context measured 1.62 by 1.32 and depth 0.51m. Backfill of pit [127].	Section no. 10.3 Plan no. 10.4
131	Fill	Fill of [127]	Mid compaction, dark grey, loam with occ. small flints and charcoal flecks. Context measured 1.23 m by 0.7m and depth 0.18m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 10.3 Plan no. 10.4
132	Cut	Gully	Same as [139]. Linear shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. NW-SE aligned feature. Truncated by pit [127]. Context measured 0.6m by 0.45m and depth 0.28m. Feature was 5.6m long and 0.7m wide. Filled with 133 and 134. Same as [132].	Section no. 10.3 Plan no. 10.4
133	Fill	Fill of [132]	mid compaction, mottled mid yellowish brown/ mid grey, sandy silt with occ. small flints. Context measured 0.67m by 0.44m and depth 0.21m. Primary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 10.3 Plan no. 10.4
134	Fill	Fill of [132]	mid compaction, mottled greyish brown/ dark reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. small angular flints. Context measured 0.61m by 0.45m and depth 0.12m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 10.3 Plan no. 10.4
135	Cut	Gully terminus	Linear shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. E-W aligned feature. Context measured 0.86m by 0.49m and depth 0.18m. Filled with 136.	Section no. 10.5 Plan no. 10.6
136	Fill	Fill of [135]	Mid compaction, mid orange brown, sandy silt. Context measured 0.86m by 0.49m and depth 0.18m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes. Three residual sherds of pottery recoverd dated to C7.	Section no. 10.5 Plan no. 10.6
137	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Cuts gullies [139 and 141]. Context measured 0.6m by 0.32m and depth 0.54m. Filled with 138.	Section no. 11.15
138	Fill	Fill of [137]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, silty sand with	Section

			occ. charcoal flecks, small angular flints and animal bones. Context measured 0.6m by 0.32m and depth 0.54m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes. One sherd of residual pottery recovered dated to c.200-50BC.	no. 11.15
139	Cut	Gully	Linear shape in plan with gradual break of slope at top, shallow sides and flat base. NW-SE aligned feature. Truncated by pit [137]. Context measured 0.3m by 0.4m and depth 0.1m. Filled with 140. Same as [132].	Section no. 11.15
140	Fill	Fill of [139]	mid compaction, mottled greyish brown/ dark reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. small angular flints. Context measured 0.3m by 0.4m and depth 0.1m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 11.15
141	Cut	Gully	Linear shape in plan with gradual break of slope at top, shallow sides and flat base. W-E aligned feature. Truncated by pit [137] and [204]. Context measured 0.3m by 0.4m and depth 0.1m. Filled with 142. Contemporary with gully [139].	Section no. 11.15
142	Fill	Fill of [141]	Mid compaction, mottled dark greyish brown/ dark reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. small angular flints. Context measured 0.3m by 0.4m and depth 0.1m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 11.15
143	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, concave, steep sides and slightly undulating base. Cuts pit [144]. Context measured 1.78m by 1.13m and depth 0.37m. Filled with 171, 172, 173 and 174.	Section no. 7.2 Plan no. 5.4
144	Cut	Pit	Ambiguous shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, concave, steep sides and flat base. Context measured 2.84m by 1.96m and depth 0.39m. Filled with 175, 176 and 177.	Section no. 7.2; 7.3 Plan no. 5.4
145	Cut	Pit	Oval pit with sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides with undercut in their lower part and concave base. Context measured 1.45m by 0.92m and depth 0.51m. Filled with 146.	Section no. 11.16 Plan no. 5.1
146	Fill	Fill of [145]	Mid compaction, Dark brownish grey, sandy silt with occ. charcoal flecks, flint pebble, burnt clay flecks. Context measured 1.45m by 0.92m and depth 0.51m. Filled with 146.	Section no. 11.16 Plan no. 5.1
147	Cut	Pit	Oval pit with shallow sides and flat base. Context measured 0.45m by 0.56m and depth 0.12m. Filled with 146. Truncated by pit [149].	Section no. 11.8
148	Fill	Fill of [147]	Mid compaction, dark greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebbles. Context measured 0.45m by 0.56m and depth 0.12m.	Section no. 11.8
149	Cut	Pit	Oval pit with gradual break of slope at top, shallow sides and slightly concave base. Cuts pit [147]. Context measured 1.06m by 1m and depth 0.24m. Filled with 150. Feature was 2.1m long and 1.7m wide.	Section no. 11.8
150	Fill	Fill of [149]	Mid compaction, dark brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebbles. Context measured 1.06m by 1m and depth 0.24m.	Section no. 11.8
151	Cut	Pit	Rectangular pit with round corners, sharp break of	Section

			slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Context was 1.35m by 2.24m and depth 0.36m. Filled with 152.	no. 11.5
152	Fill	Fill of [151]	Mid compaction mid greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebbles, charcoal flecks, Three sherds of pottery recoverd dated to c.800-900AD and small fragments of burnt clay. Context was 1.35m by 2.24m and depth 0.36m.	Section no. 11.5
153	Cut	Pit	Oval pit with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and concave base. Context measured 0.52m by 0.68m and depth 0.23m. Filled with 154. Cuts gully [109].	Section no. 11.9
154	Fill	Fill of [153]	Mid compaction, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with moderate small rounded and angular flints occ. charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.52m by 0.68m and depth 0.23m.	Section no. 11.9
155	Cut	Pit	Rectangular pit with round corners, sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and gently sloping base. Context measured 0.74m by 0.64m and depth 0.26m. Filled with 156. Cuts gully [109].	Section no. 11.10
156	Fill	Fill of [155]	Mid compaction, mid brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.74m by 0.64m and depth 0.26m.	Section no. 11.10
157	Cut	pit	Oval pit with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Context measured 0.64m by 0.4m and depth 0.2m. Filled with 158. Cuts gully [109].	Section no. 11.6
158	Fill	Fill of [157]	Mid compaction, dark brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.64m by 0.4m and depth 0.2m.	Section no. 11.6
159	Cut	Pit	Linear pit with sharp break of slope, steep sides and flat base. Context was 0.64m by 0.6m and depth 0.22m. Feature was 1.6m long and 0.64m wide. Filled with 160.	Section no. 11.3
160	Fill	Fill of [159]	Mid compaction, mottled mid brownish grey/ mid reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble, charcoal flecks, concentrations of shells. Context was 0.64m by 0.6m and depth 0.22m.	Section no. 11.3
161	Cut	Pit	Oval pit with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and sloped/concave base. Context measured 0.75 by 1.02m and depth 0.22m. Filled with 162. Cuts pit [163].	Section no. 11.13
162	Fill	Fill of [161]	Mid compaction, dark brown, loam with occ. flint pebble, charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.75 by 1.02m and depth 0.22m.	Section no. 11.13
163	Cut	Pit	Rectangular pit with rounded corners, steep sides, sharp break of slope at top and flat base. Context measured 1.22m by 0.36m and depth 0.64m. Truncated by pits [165 and 161]. Filled with 164.	Section no. 11.7; 11.13
164	Fill	Fill of [163]	Mid compaction, mid brownish grey, sandy silt with occ. flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. Two sherds of pottery recoverd dated to c.800-900AD. Context measured 1.22m by 0.36m and depth 0.64m	Section no. 11.7; 11.13
165	Cut	Pit	oval pit, shallow sides, sharp break of slope at top and concave base. Context measured 1.08m by 0.65m and depth 0.2m. Cuts pit [163]. Filled with 166.	Section no. 11.7
166	Fill	Fill of [165]	Mid compaction, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebbles. Context measured 1.08m by 0.65m and depth 0.2m.	Section no. 11.7

167	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. N-S aligned feature. Context measured 0.44m by 0.54m and depth 0.23m. Filled with 168.	Section no. 10.7 Plan no. 10.8
168	Fill	Fill of [167]	mid compaction, dark brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 0.44m by 0.54m and depth 0.23m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 10.7 Plan no. 10.8
169	Cut	Gully	Shallow linear gully with gently sloping sides and concave base.	Section no. 11.4
170	Fill	Fill of [169]	Firm, grey, clayey-sandy-silt with infrequent angular flints. Deposit derived as a result from general overtime silting processes.	Section no. 11.4
171	Fill	Fill of [143]	Soft compaction, mottled dark reddish brown/ mid green brown, clayey sand with occ. flint pebble. Context measured 1.78m by 0.91m depth 0.14m. Primary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 7.2 Plan no. 5.4
172	Fill	Fill of [143]	Soft compaction, dark orange brown, sandy silt. Context measured 1.78m by 0.53m and depth 0.12m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 7.2 Plan no. 5.4
173	Fill	Fill of [143]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occ. charcoal flecks, flint pebbles and one small abraded fragment of CBM. Context measured 1.78m by 0.89m and depth 0.26m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 7.2 Plan no. 5.4
174	Fill	Fill of [143]	Firm compaction, dark greyish brown, silt with occ. charcoal flecks and flint pebble. Context measured 1.78m by 1.13m and depth 0.09m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 7.2 Plan no. 5.4
175	Fill	Fill of [144]	Soft compaction, dark reddish brown, clayey silt. Context measured 2.84m by 1.06m and depth 0.07m. Primary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 7.2; 7.3 Plan no. 5.4
176	Fill	Fill of [144]	Soft compaction, mottled dark grey/ dark reddish brown, clayey silt with occ. flint pebble, worked flint, burnt flint and animal bones. Context measured 2.84m by 1.96m and depth 0.25m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 7.2; 7.3 Plan no. 5.4
177	Fill	Fill of [144]	Soft compaction, mid greyish brown, silt with occ. charcoal flecks and flint pebble. Context measured 2.84m by 1.8m and depth 0.15m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 7.2; 7.3 Plan no. 5.4
178	Cut	Ditch	Linear shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and concave base. E-W aligned feature. Context measured 0.88m by 0.9m and depth 0.24m. Filled with 179 and 180.	Section no. 7.4; 7.6 Plan no. 7.5
179	Fill	Fill of [178]	mid compaction, mid orange brown, silty sand with occ. flint pebbles, small pottery fragments and worked flint. Context measured 0.88m by 0.79m and depth 0.09m. One sherd retrieved dated to c.750-850AD. Primary fill – context was formed as a result of natural	Section no. 7.4; 7.6 Plan no. 7.5

			processes	
180	Fill	Fill of [178]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. charcoal flecks, small fragments of burnt clay, flint pebbles and animal bones. Context measured 0.88m by 0.9m and depth 0.16m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 7.4; 7.6 Plan no. 7.5
181	Cut	Stake-hole	Circular shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and concave base. Context measured 0.10m in diameter and depth 0.15m. Filled with 182.	Section no. 7.6 Plan no. 7.5
182	Fill	Fill of [181]	Soft compaction, dark grey, sandy silt with occ. flint pebbles. Context measured 0.10m in diameter and depth 0.15m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	Section no. 7.6 Plan no. 7.5
183	Cut	ditch	Linear shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. NE-SW aligned feature. Context measured 0.59m by 0.69m and depth 0.36m. Filled with 214	N/A
184	Cut	Pit	Oval shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. E-W aligned feature. Context measured 0.9m by 0.61m and depth 0.39m. Filled with 185.	N/A
185	Fill	Fill of [184]	Dumped deposit of shells, mainly sea shells with softly compacted, dark brown, sandy silt. flint pebbles. One sherd of pottery c.800-900AD. Context measured 0.9m by 0.61m and depth 0.39m. Deliberate backfill.	N/A
186	Cut	SW-ditch terminus	Planned, unexcavated.	N/A
187	Fill	Fill of [186]	Planned, unexcavated.	N/A
188	Cut	Pit	Un excavated feature located in the base of [200]. Sand quarry	N/A
189	Cut	Pit	Un excavated feature located in the base of [200]. Sand quarry	N/A
190	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
191	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
192	Cut	SE- terminus of ditch	Linear shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. NW-SE aligned feature. Context measured 0.59m by 0.6 and depth 0.34m. 1.6m long feature abutted to perpendicular ditch [178]	N/A
193	Fill	Fill of [192]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. charcoal flecks, flint pebbles and animal bones. Context was 0.59m wide and 0.34m deep. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	N/A
194	Cut	Ditch	Linear shape in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and concave base. E-W aligned feature. Context measured 0.8m by 0.9m and depth 0.26m. Filled with 195.	N/A
195	Fill	Fill of [194]	Mid compaction, mid orange brown, silty sand with occ. flint pebble and animal bones. Context measured 0.8m by 0.9m and depth 0.26m. Secondary fill – context was formed as a result of natural processes	N/A
196	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan (not fully exposed), sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides, concave base. Feature was NE-SW aligned. Context measured 0.48.m by 0.92m and	Section no. 11.1

			depth 0.4m. Filled with 197. Feature located on the base of brick-earth quarry pit [76]. Possibly sand quarry.	
197	Fill	Fill of [196]	Firm compaction, mid yellowish brown with occ. dark grey patches, sandy clay with occ. flint pebbles, and charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.48.m by 0.92m and depth 0.4m. Backfill of pit [196].	Section no. 11.1
198	Fill	Fill of [076]	Firm compaction, light orange brown with moderate brown patches, loam with occ. flint pebbles, worked flints and charcoal flecks. Context measured 1.04.m by 0.24m and depth 0.56m. Backfill of pit [76].	Section no. 11.1
199	Fill	Fill of [076]	Firm compaction, light yellow with moderate brown patches, silty sand with occ. flint pebbles and worked flints. Context measured 0.3.m by 0.76m and depth 0.56m. Backfill of pit [76]. Context measured 0.24.m by 0.2m and depth 0.4m. Backfill of pit [76].	Section no. 11.1
200	Cut	Pit	Presumably oval in plan (not fully exposed), pit with gradual break of slope at top, shallow sides and flat base. Filled with 80 and 81. Four smaller quarry-pits [76, 202, 188 and 189] cutting into base. Brick-earth quarry. Exposed part of the feature was 11.5m long, 7.5m wide and 0.9m deep. Sealed by 0.6m of colluvial layer (02).	Section no. 11.2
201	Fill	Fill of [76]	Firm compaction, light orange brown, silty clay. Context was 0.22m wide and 0.19m deep.	Section no. 11.1
202	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, sharp break of slope at top, steep, slightly concave sides and flat base. Feature was NW-SE aligned. Context measured 1.4m by 1.24m and depth 0.44m. Filled with 205, 206, 207, 208 and 209. Cuts pit [203].	Section no. 11.14
203	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, sharp break of slope at top, moderate, slightly concave sides and flat base. Feature was NNW-SSE aligned. Context measured 0.88m by 1.48m and depth 0.4m. Filled with 210. Truncated by pit [202]. Cuts pit [204]	Section no. 11.14
204	cut	Pit	Oval in plan, sharp break of slope at top, steep sides and flat base. Feature was NNW-SSE aligned. Context measured 0.68m by 0.7m and depth 0.55m. Filled with 211, 212 and 213. Truncated by pit [203].	Section no. 11.14
205	Fill	Fill of [202]	Soft compaction, mottled dark greenish brown/ dark reddish brown, silty sand with occ. angular flint pebbles. Context measured 1.16m by 0.88m and depth 0.14m. Primary fill of [202] – formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 11.14
206	Fill	Fill of [202]	Soft compaction, black, silty sand with freq. charcoal flecks, occ. flint pebbles. Context measured 1.04m by 0.34m and depth 0.12m. Backfill of pit [202].	Section no. 11.14
207	Fill	Fill of [202]	Soft compaction, mottled dark greenish brown/ dark reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. angular flint pebbles and occ. charcoal flecks. Context measured 0.96m by 0.8m and depth 0.28m. Secondary fill of pit [202] – formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 11.14
208	Fill	Fill of [202]	Soft compaction, dark reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebbles. Context measured 0.96m by 0.84m and depth 0.3m. Secondary fill of pit [202] – formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 11.14

209	Fill	Fill of [202]	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, sandy silt with occ. angular flint pebbles. Context measured 0.2m by 1.24m and depth 0.2m. Secondary fill of pit [202] – formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 11.14
210	Fill	Fill of [203]	Soft compaction, mottled dark greyish brown/ dark reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. angular flint pebbles. Context measured 0.88m by 1.48m and depth 0.4m. Secondary fill of pit [203] – formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 11.14
211	Fill	Fill of [204]	Soft compaction, mid greyish brown, silty sand. Context measured 0.6m by 0.7m and depth 0.3m. Primary fill of pit [204] – formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 11.14
212	Fill	Fill of [204]	Soft compaction, black, silty sand with freq charcoal flecks.. Context was 0.62m wide and 0.04 deep. Backfill of pit [204].	Section no. 11.14
213	Fill	Fill of [204]	Soft compaction, mottled dark greyish brown/ dark reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. charcoal flecks and small angular flints. Context measured 0.68m by 0.5m and depth 0.3m. Secondary fill of pit [204] – formed as a result of natural processes.	Section no. 11.14
214	Fill	Fill of [183]	Firm compaction grey clayey-sandy-silt with occasional angular flints. Fill derived as a result from general overtime silting process.	N/A

Appendix II: Ceramic Assessment Catalogue

Primary quantification : 38 sherds (weight : 462gms)

Period codes employed :

LP = Later Prehistoric

MLIA = Mid-Late Iron Age

ER = Early Roman

EMS = Early-Mid Saxon

MLS = Mid-Late Saxon

LS = Late Saxon

Context dating :

1 - Unstratified contexts :

Context: Surface find - 1 sherd (weight : 4gms)

1 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.575/600-700 AD)

Comment : Small only slightly worn bodysherd – almost certainly derived from an, originally, undisturbed contemporary context or horizon. Likely date: Residual

2 - Excavated contexts :

Context: 16 - 3 sherds (weight : 6gms)

3 MLS shell-tempered ware (c.750-800/850 AD emphasis *probably*; same vessel)

Comment : Small base and bodysherds, two conjoining, from a small diameter vessel, slightly worn but not necessarily seriously residual.

Likely date : If not residual, between c.750-850 AD

Context: 49 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.575/600-700 AD)

Comment : Small bodysherd, fairly worn.

Likely date : Residual

Context: 79 - 2 sherds (weight : 3gms)

1 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.575/600-700 AD)

1 EMS-MLS ? East Kentish buff fine silty ware with iron oxide inclusions (broadly C7 AD initially; CHECK)

Comment : The organic-tempered element is a small fairly worn scrap. The probably broadly contemporary ? Kentish element is a small rim sherd from a small-diameter everted rim jar or beaker. This element is similarly worn.

Likely date : Probably residual - ? in a C9 or C10 AD context

Context: 80 - 4 sherds (weight : 87gms)

3 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.600-650/700 AD emphasis)

1 EMS-MLS North French Black Ware – sandy fabric, sandwich firing (c.650-700/750 AD emphasis *probably*; probably = Context 81)

Comment : Organic-tempered elements include two small bodysherds and one fairly large rim-body part-profile. All are chipped but only slightly worn and should be from an undisturbed contemporary deposit. The import is fairly small and totally fresh. The organic-tempered material is softer than the harder-fired imported element – so if not slightly residual, could be contemporary with the North French element. Alternatively the latter is a slightly later intrusion (*see Assessment*).

Likely date : Between c.650-700 AD or slightly later

Context: 81 - 4 sherds (weight : 114gms)

2 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.600-650/700 AD emphasis)

2 EMS-MLS North French Black Ware – sandy fabric, sandwich firing (c.650-700/750 AD emphasis *probably*; *probably* same vessel = Context 80)

Comment : The organic-tempered elements are fairly small and have moderate unifacial wear. The imported elements include one fairly small plain bodysherd and one large bodysherd. They *may* be from the same vessel. The larger element is from a medium-diameter jar decorated at shoulder with spaced *repousse* bosses framed above and below by horizontal bands of stamped and rouletted decoration. This sherd is internally only slightly chipped, otherwise near-fresh – as is the associated bodysherd. The exterior of the bossed element has fairly heavy unifacial damage - exposure-spalled and with a markedly pitted surface. Even if all are derived from an undisturbed discard deposit – the latter sherd was left exposed for some time before final seal. Likely date : Between c.650-700 AD or slightly later

Context: 84 – (interface and below layer) - 6 sherds (weight : 61gms)

5 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.575/600-700 AD emphasis; same vessel)

1 MLS-LS Pingsdorf-type hard-fired grey-buff sandy ware (c.750/850-950 AD emphasis *probably*; CHECK)

Comment : The same-vessel organic-tempered bodysherds – small-moderate-sized are only slightly worn and should stem from, technically, an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. The import is fairly small and totally unworn. Further assessment is needed for this sherd but this type of hard-fired near-stoneware fabric is most unlikely to be contemporary with C7 AD material – and is more typical of C9-C10 and later assemblages.

Likely date : Slightly uncertain – but broadly C7 AD with a C9 or C10 AD intrusion

Context: 89 - 3 sherds (weight : 63gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (no preference, c.1500-50 BC)
2 EMS organic-tempered fine sandy ware (c.575/650-700 AD emphasis probably)
Comment : The Prehistoric element is a small bodysherd scrap – and highly rounded and abraded and residual in-context. The Saxon elements include one fairly small bodysherd, and one fairly large rim and part-profile. The latter is from a small-diameter bag-shaped jar with a flaring everted rim and soot-stained exterior from use as a cooking vessel. These are slightly chipped otherwise relatively fresh and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : c.650-700 AD or slightly later

Context: 91 - 2 sherds (weight : 4gms)
1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered sandy ware (c.75-100/125 AD emphasis probably)
1 ER Romanising native grog-tempered ware (c.100-125/150 AD emphasis)
Comment : First entry small, second a rim scrap – both with fairly heavy bifacial wear. Likely date : Residual

Context: 128 - 1 sherd (weight : 27gms)
1 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.575/600-700 AD)
Comment : Moderate-sized bodysherd, heavy unifacial wear internally (not pot scouring)Likely date : Residual
Context: 136 - 3 sherds, 2 scraps (weight : 26gms)
1 + scraps LP flint-tempered ware (slight post-1000 BC preference, c.1500/1000-50 BC emphasis)
2 EMS organic-tempered ware (c.575/600-700 AD; same vessel)
Comment : All bodysherds, all fairly worn – the Prehistoric element is residual in-context. Organic-tempered elements have moderate unifacial wear.
Likely date : If not residual – C7 AD broadly

Context: 138 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)
1 LP flint-tempered ware (slight MLIA preference, c.1500/200-50 BC emphasis)
Comment : Small thin-walled fairly hard-fired bodysherd, near-fresh and almost certainly derived from an undisturbed contemporary context.
Likely date : *Possibly* between c.200-50 BC

Context: 152 - 3 sherds (weight : 46gms)

3 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.850-950/975 AD emphasis; same vessel)

Comment : Two small, one large, bodysherds, from a medium diameter cooking jar with slight soot staining from use. Body is lightly knife-timmed with a very superficial burnish. Near fresh and definitely from an undisturbed contemporary discard deposit. Likely date : Between c.800-900 AD

Context: 164 - 2 sherds (weight : 7gms)

1 EMS fine silty ware - ?with sparse organic inclusions (c.475/500-600 AD emphasis probably)

1 LS Canterbury sandy ware (c.850-950/975 AD emphasis)

Comment : Earliest entry is a small highly worn bodysherd – and looks more C5-C6 AD in character, than seventh century in character. Definitely residual in-context. Latest element is a small only slightly worn bodysherd with traces of light external knife-trimming and slightly sooted from use. *Probably* from an undisturbed contemporary deposit.

Likely date : If not residual – between c.800-900 AD

Context: 179 - 1 sherd (weight : 5gms)

1 MLS fine Ipswich Ware (c.750-850 AD)

Comment : Fairly small plain bodysherd, fairly large vessel, slightly worn edges – need not be seriously residual. Likely date : c.750-850 AD or slightly later

Context: 185 - 1 sherd (weight : 2gms)

1 MLS shell-tempered ware (c.750/800-850 AD emphasis probably)

Comment : Small only slightly worn bodysherd – *probably* from an undisturbed contemporary context.

Likely date : Probably between c.800-900 AD

Analyst : N.Macpherson-Grant 10.2015

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Appendix III: Environmental Samples

Inorganic Remains in Whole Earth Samples

Sample Number	Fill	Cut	Description	Pre-processed volume (Ltr)	Natural Flint			Artefactual					Geological/Questionable	
					Angular unburnt flint (ml)	Sub-angular unburnt flint (ml)	Rounded unburnt flint (ml)	Burnt flint (ml)	Pot (number of fragments)	Burnt clay ml	Hammerscale	nail	Magnetic material	Iron Stone
1	15	10	pit	100	-	-	-	-	2	-	<2ml	-	-	-
2	16	10	pit	14	100ml	-	350ml	50ml	9	-	-	-	-	-
3	40	38	pit	2	-	-	50ml	5ml	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	43		pit	10	-	-	150ml	20ml	1	-	2ml	1	-	-
5	46		secondary fill of pit	20	-	-	50ml	100ml	-	2ml	2ml	-	-	-
6	6		pit	8	2ml	-	25ml	-	-	250ml	-	-	-	-
8	71		pit	28	-	-	50ml	-	1	-	<1ml	-	-	150ml
9	28		pit	14	-	5ml	-	2ml	-	-		-	1ml	-
10	86		stakehole	1	1ml	-	5ml	-	1	-		-	2ml	-
11	125		pit	32	-	-	100ml	2ml	-	3ml	2ml	-	--	-
14	89		pit (brickearth quarry 82)	17	-	-	200ml	5ml	1	5ml	-	-	<2ml	-
18	84	13	pit (brickearth quarry 82)	14	-	-	50ml	10ml	-	75ml	2ml	-	-	-

Faunal Remains in Whole Earth Samples

Samples number	Fill	Cut	Description	Pre-processed volume (Ltr)	Burnt bone fragments	Burnt bone in flot	Scorched large mammal bone	Uncharred large mammal bone fragment	Uncharred small mammal/amphibian	Uncharred bone fragment	Terrestrial Mollusca	Marine Mollusca indeterminate fragments	Mussel fragments	Oysters whole and fragments >4mmØ	Whelks (actual number	Winkles (actual number)
					ab	ab	ab	ab	ab	ab	ab	ab	ab	ab		ab
1	15	10	pit	100	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+++	-	+++	-	-
2	16	10	pit	14	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	925ml	400ml	900ml	2	25
3	40	38	pit	2	-	-	40ml	-	-	-	-	5ml	-	5ml	-	-
4	43	-	pit	10	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	46	-	secondary fill of pit	20	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	6	-	pit	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	71	-	pit	28	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	28	-	pit	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	86	-	stakehole	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	125	-	pit	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	89	-	pit (brickearth quarry 82)	17	-	-	1	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	84	13	pit (brickearth quarry 82)	14	-	-	-	-	-	30ml	-	-	-	-	-	-

Plant Macro-Remains in Whole Earth Samples

Sample No	Fill	Description	Pre-processed volume (Ltr)	Flot volume (ml	Charred grains			Charred chaff			Charred seed			Charred Nutshell			Charred plant tissue fragments	Charred wood >4mmØ	charred wood <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
					ab	div	pres	ab	div	pres	ab	div	pres	ab	div	pres		ab	ab	ab	div	pres	ab
1	15	Pit [10]	100	50	3	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2	16	Pit [10]	14	200	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	40	Pit [38]	2	5	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
4	43	pit	10	50	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
5	46	secondary fill of pit	20	15	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3
6	6	pit	8	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	3	1
8	71	pit	28	15	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
9	28	pit	14	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	3	3
10	86	stakehole	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
11	125	pit	32	160	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	1	3	3
14	89	pit (brickearth quarry 82)	17	30	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
15	91	pit (brickearth quarry 82)	10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	84	pit (brickearth quarry 82)	14	75	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	2

Appendix IV: Lithics Assessment

Methodology

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

The artefacts were examined using hand lenses of x5 and x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, type, character, weight (calculated to the nearest gram, with a minimum of 1g), condition and period basis. The catalogue is included as an Appendix for retention within the site archive. Within each context the artefacts have been listed first in order of type (waste, retouched, utilised) and then date (earliest to latest). The bulk weight of the material from each context was also taken and recorded below the list. No information about the character or stratigraphic relationships to other contexts was known, save where indicated by the context's titling. All dates given are *circa*.

Artefacts of interest for illustration, by photography and/or drawing, have been noted in the catalogue, but no artefacts have been drawn at this stage. Further illustration of additional flintwork may become useful, depending upon any subsequent identification of well-dated contexts which contain a collection of contemporary material. One of those pieces of flintwork noted as worthy of illustration has been photographed for inclusion in this report and is presented in Flint Plate 1.

Period Based Review

Raw Material

The specific character of the raw material from which the flintwork was made is noted within the catalogue and occasionally commented upon in the period-based review below. No in-depth discussion of raw material use by period phase is presented at this stage. Overall, the assemblage shows a variety of raw materials used. There were buff coloured and creamy coloured cortexed examples, these often weathered or dirty-looking and typically rough-skinned, though some smoother varieties of the creamy coloured cortexes were also present. The use of water-rolled material, comprising Bullhead Bed flint and beach-like cobbles, as well as pebbles and cobbles with tan brown or black-brown cortexes, was fairly

common. Poor quality flint (with coarse, significantly cherty or highly flawed matrices) was used only occasionally however.

The immediately underlying geology on this site comprised a deposit of sands, silts or clays (British Geological Survey 2016), which would typically have little or no inherent natural flint content. Whether the raw material which was used for the flintwork and the 'potboilers' could have been available in the ancient overburden on this site is unknown, though a reflection of this might be gained from the natural flint accidentally but usefully recovered from the contexts alongside the worked flint. Of that local sample (13 flints), all were small sized fragments. Eleven showed remnant cortex, ten of these being of tan brown, dark brown, black-brown and black colours, all of which had derived from water-rolled pebbles or cobbles. The flint matrices of these pieces were of various colours (yellowy-brown, red, mixed red and yellowy-brown, mixed purple and yellowy-brown, mixed black and translucent pale greyish yellow-brown and mixed black and grey), mostly coarse, or flawed, or with significant cherty inclusions; all were of average or, more generally, poor quality. Two other examples lacking cortex also likely derived from similar raw material. One very small fragment showed a thickish, slightly rough cortex of mixed dirty buff and grey-black colours.

Some of the flintwork in the assemblage has likely used this local resource as a raw material for flintknapping (likely to occur more frequently in the Bronze Age and later periods), though others have used larger pieces gathered from slightly further afield, perhaps from overburdens above chalk or 'brickearth'.

Burnt Flint Pot-Boilers

Two burnt flints, weighing a total of 9g, were present. Both were small angular fragments from the same context, which are likely to have derived from 'potboilers'. No reliable areas of remnant cortex were present and the pieces were fired to a dense white colour, thus the source of the raw material is unclear.

Patination

The nature of the underlying geology inhibits the formation of those strong, obvious patinas which are frequently useful in helping to identify residual material and those pieces which were re-used at a later date. As a result, none of the unpatinated pieces can reliably be considered to be contemporary with their contexts on this basis alone.

As expected therefore, much of the flintwork does not show an obvious post-discard patina, though some examples of river-gravel type (1 instance), chalk-soil type (1 instance), dark

yellowy-brownish sheen (1, possibly 2 instances) and yellowy sheen patinas (4 possible instances) are present. The river-gravel and chalk-soil types are residual in context. The former shows subsequent unpatinated re-use; the latter is a waste flake which has potentially migrated from a chalk-soil geology nearby (given its more advanced, moderate stage of patination and it being the sole occurrence of this type).

The identification of the sheen patina types can often be uncertain (being indistinct from the colour of the flint matrix), unless a piece shows subsequent unpatinated chipping or breakages. This means that more examples of the paler, yellowy type at least could be present than can be certainly identified. How it formed is unknown at this time and thus the implications of it are unclear. One possibility is that it could be created within a wet, humic environment, perhaps in standing water formed as a result of an underlying clayey geology (see Winton 2004 for more information). Thus *in-situ* formation is possible and its presence cannot generally be seen as a reliable indicator that such pieces are residual. In this assemblage however, those examples which have been identified are all potentially residual. The 2 brownish examples might demonstrate re-use, while the yellowy examples show subsequent chipping.

Dating

Flintwork which could date from the Mesolithic onwards is present and the contexts which show evidence of this activity are listed below on a period-basis. The text contains further information on some of the more notable/useful individual elements and related groups, if required. Additional detail can be gained from the catalogue (see the Appendix).

?Mesolithic (9200 to 4000 BC)

Elements residual in: (107).

This comprised a small flake fragment showing very fine, microlithic-like retouch, which could suggest the flake had been inserted into a haft, with the opposite working lateral edge subsequently broken. A Mesolithic date is possible, but a degree of caution is advised. Much of the piece showed a darkish, dull yellowy-brown sheen patina, though a short length of apparently unpatinated retouch was also present, suggesting a subsequent phase of re-use if so.

Mesolithic to Neolithic/?Earlier Neolithic (9200/4000 to 3200/2100 BC)

Elements residual in: (84).

(84) solely produced a core rejuvenation flake on Bullhead flint, retouched with hollow scraper and denticulate-like edges. One lateral featured a relict core edge showing platform preparation and small, narrow (perhaps bladelet) flake scar removals. Given the raw material, flake removals and lack of certain/significant evidence for Mesolithic activity in the rest of the site assemblage, an Earlier Neolithic date (4000 to 3550/3200 BC) is perhaps more likely, though caution is advised.

Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age (9200 to 1550 BC)
Elements residual in: (107), (197).
Elements re-used in: (78).

These broadly dated pieces have traits which suggest they are likely to be the product of skilled flintknaping industries of this date, but lack a more specific focus. The piece from (107) notably exhibits a moderate stage chalk-soil type patina; the sole example of this patina on a worked flint in this assemblage. Rather than being the result of a significant period of exposure to freeze-thaw processes or a marled ploughsoil in the immediate vicinity, its solo status could indicate that it had migrated from a chalk-soil geology nearby; likely naturally, given its small size.

(78) produced an end scraper on a small flake which exhibited a yellowy river-gravel type patina. This had been truncated by neat, narrow, ripple-like shallow retouch along one steep, thick lateral edge, demonstrating later re-use as a side scraper. Though re-use is a trait more commonly found in Lithic Later Bronze Age (Middle Bronze Age and later) industries, it does occur earlier and the quality of the retouch suggests it is less likely to date later than the Middle Bronze Age, if as late.

Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (4000 to 1550 BC)
Elements probably residual in: (28).

This context produced 2 tools, a retouch backed knife and a serrated flake, in similar (buff cortexed) raw material. Both are likely to be of this broad date and they have the potential to be related. Given the small quantity however, these are more likely to be residual, though noting their potential association, some consideration should be given as to whether an earlier context or horizon could have been disturbed by later activity associated with this feature.

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

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (78).

The 5 pieces from (78) were all tools, with 1 likely to be of this date; a notched flake on a large, thick blade of water-rolled beach-like flint. All were unpatinated (1 showing unpatinated re-use, noted further above) and there is the potential that most could be related, suggesting a Beaker period to Early Bronze Age date (2500 to 1700/1550 BC) if so. However, given the problem of the underlying geology, no associations are guaranteed. Consideration should be given to the nature of the context, whether the deposit formed as a single event or accrued gradually and whether the flintwork was dispersed throughout or related.

Beaker period and Bronze Age or later (2500 and 2200 to 600+ BC)
Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (185).

Of the 5 pieces present in (185), 2 were retouched tools, these being of broadly Beaker period or later and Bronze Age or later (perhaps Lithic Later Bronze Age) date. They could, but need not, be related. The presence of an ambiguous but potentially later piece of flintwork could indicate that these are actually residual (see further below).

Beaker period to Early Bronze Age (2500 to 1550 BC)
Elements residual in: (107).

(107) contained 2 scrapers on small flakes which could date widely, but might more typically be of this date (1 showing platform preparation).

Early Bronze Age (2200 to 1550 BC)
Elements probably residual in: [105].

This comprised a fragment of a barbed and tanged arrowhead; neatly made, with invasive pressure flaking (Flint Plate 1, F. 1). The tip and 1 barb are certainly broken, but if the other barb is intact (which is slightly ambiguous), then it is of Conygar Hill type, suggesting an Early Bronze Age date. The type often occurs in Food Vessel contexts and does not typically occur with Beaker pottery when in finely finished form (Green 1980). Though little cortex remains, the raw material is unlikely to have derived from the immediate local resource of pebble flint as seen in the site sample.

Bronze Age (2200 to 900 BC)

Elements residual in: (131).

(131) contained 3 pieces only, none of which need pre-date the Bronze Age. Two showed a subtle yellowy patina subsequently chipped, with 1 of these a knife retouched onto a small, squat, scrappy-looking flake, likely to be broadly Bronze Age in date. The 1 other piece present was a naturally split cobble possibly from the local resource, utilised as a 'side' and hollow scraper; perhaps of Lithic Later Bronze Age date (noted further below). The use-wear is unpatinated and it is unlikely to be related to the other 2, though could also be residual.

Bronze Age and later (2200 to 600+ BC)

Elements probably residual in: (197).

This was a miscellaneously retouched flake made on the local pebble flint.

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

Elements potentially residual in: (197).

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (71), (107), (131), (154), (158), (185).

Most of the material that is potentially or likely to be of this date comprises expedient retouched or simply utilised tools which have either re-used earlier flintwork or have been made on small, scrappy-looking contemporary flakes or appropriate (sometimes flake-like) pieces of natural. The working edges are typically short and the majority function as scrapers. The retouch is (or appears to be) solely unpatinated, with examples from (71), (107), (131) and (158) being made on material akin to the water-rolled pebbles seen in the local sample.

The dated pieces generally occur in ones or twos within their contexts, though on occasion other undated flintwork from the same deposit can have the potential to be related. While small quantities of material would not be unexpected in contemporary contexts of this date, the combination of low numbers and an unhelpful geology mean that contemporaneity cannot be guaranteed, thus the relationship of many to their context is unclear.

?Roman and later (50+ AD)

Elements with relationship to context unclear in: (185).

The flintwork from (185) included 1 medium sized, tabular-profiled, core-like flint lacking cortex which could be of Prehistoric date, but which also has the potential to be a flint

knapped (in part) for building material. One other similar-sized piece appears to be a proper core and is more likely to be Bronze Age/Lithic Later Bronze Age in date, though perhaps this thick rectangular piece might also have been knapped for building facing flint (though this seems less likely). As already noted further above, 2 retouched tools of probable Beaker period or later date are present, so the latter core could easily relate to that phase of activity. One other piece is also present, a thick flake of beach-like cobble flint which could have derived from either potential phase. Consideration needs to be given as to whether this context could contain post-Prehistoric material. If not, said tabular core-like flint, who's broad upper and lower faces are formed of apparently naturally fractured (or possibly flaw-shattered) facets, is Prehistoric.

Recommendations

Despite the fact that much is either residual or of unclear relationship with its context, the more specifically dated pieces could make a useful contribution to any local studies concerned with mapping the occurrences of Prehistoric activity, particularly if the results of the site report can re-inforce or refine the dating of the flint assemblage given here with additional evidence. As this small assemblage has been catalogued and summarised relatively fully however and no elements are really worthy of additional or wider reporting on their own merits, it is considered that no further work (ie. a subsequent stage of reporting or illustration) needs to be conducted on it at this time.

References

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Quantification and initial spot-dating of the worked lithics assemblage

Period Codes employed

Period	***Code***	***Date (circa)***
Lower Palaeolithic	LP	968,000 – 250,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I (*Mode 1 flake tool industry*)	LP I	968,000 – 320,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I (*M1 – Happisburgh-Pakefield*)	LP I hp	968,000 – 700,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II (*M2 - Fordwich*)	LP II fw	550,000 – 450,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II (*Mode 2 Acheulian handaxe industry*)	LP II	500,000 – 250,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I (*M1 – High Lodge*)	LP I hl	500,000 – 472,000 BC

Lower Palaeolithic II (*M2 – Cromerian Interglacial plus*)	LP II ci	500,000 – 450,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I (M1 *Clactonian - Hoxnian Interglacial*)	LP I ch	425,000 – 412,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II (*M2 – Hoxnian Interglacial*)	LP II h	412,000 – 362,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic I (M1 *Clactonian - Purfleet Interglacial*)	LP I cp	332,000 – 320,000 BC
Lower Palaeolithic II (*M2 – Purfleet + subsequent cold stage*)	LP II p+	320,000 – 250,000 BC
Middle Palaeolithic	MP	250,000 – 42/38,500 BC
Earlier Middle Palaeolithic (*Levallois*)	EMP	250,000 – 184,000 BC
Later Middle Palaeolithic (*Mousterian*)	LMP	57,000 – 42/38,500 BC
Upper Palaeolithic	UP	43,000 – 9200 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic	EUP	43,000 – 30,500 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic I *(leaf points; LRJ)*	EUP I	43,000 – 38,500 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic II *(Aurignacian II)*	EUP II	33,500 – 31,700 BC
Earlier Upper Palaeolithic III *(Font-Robert/Gravettian)*	EUP III	31,700 – 30,500 BC
Late Upper Palaeolithic *(Late Magdalenian/Creswellian)*	LUP	13,200 – 12,000 BC
Late to Final Upper Palaeolithic *(Hamburgian/Hengistbury)*	LFUP	12,500 – 11,500/10,800 BC
Final Upper Palaeolithic	FUP	12,000 – 9200 BC
Final Upper Palaeolithic I *(Federmesser/Azilian)*	FUP I	12,000/11,500 – 10,800 BC
Final Upper Palaeolithic II *(Ahrensburgian/Long Blade)*	FUP II	10,000 – 9200 BC
Mesolithic	M	9200 – 4000 BC
Earlier Mesolithic	EM	9200 – 7550 BC
Middle Mesolithic	MM	8300 – 6450 BC
Later Mesolithic	LM	7550 – 4000 BC
Neolithic	N	4000 – 2100 BC
Early/Earlier Neolithic	EN	4000 – 3550/3200 BC
Middle Neolithic	MN	3550 – 2900 BC
Later/Late Neolithic	LN	3200/2900 – 2100 BC
Chalcolithic	C	2500 – 2150 BC
Beaker period	BK	2500/2200 – 1700 BC
Early Beaker period	EBK	2500 – 2000 BC
Bronze Age	BA	2200 – 900 BC
Early Bronze Age	EBA	2200 – 1550 BC
Late Beaker period	LBK	2000 – 1700 BC
Middle Bronze Age (*full range; ceramic MBA to 1350 BC*)	MBA	1550 – 1150 BC
Lithic Later Bronze Age	LLBA	1550 – 600+ BC
Mid-Late Bronze Age transition	MBA-LBA	1350 – 1150 BC
Late Bronze Age	LBA	1150 – 1000/900 BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900 – 600 BC
Early-Mid Iron Age	EMIA	600 – 350 BC
Middle Iron Age	MIA	400 – 200 BC
Mid-Late Iron Age transition	MIA-LIA	200 – 50 BC
Late Iron Age	LIA	50 BC – 43/50 AD

6.2 Key to lithics catalogue 6.3

Class - Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date, then by the strength of patina if appropriate to the site: strongest (residual?) to lightest/unpatinated (possibly contemporary when occurring in a patinating environment).

Chip : Small struck flake with a maximum diameter less than 10mm.

Italics: Additional notes of interest in italics; including:
(*RU*) : Denotes tools which have re-used old, patinated struck flakes.
(*PP*) : Denotes the presence of platform preparation.

FS - Flake shape or core type.

Flake shape

S : Short or squat: width same as or greater than length.
L : Long: length greater than width.
N : Narrow: blade proportions but not a true blade.
B : Blade: length twice or more width, with parallel sides and dorsal ridge/s.
BL : Bladelet: blade less than 12mm wide.
NA : Natural.
- : Indeterminate, typically because of breaks.

Core type

C? : Possible core – a natural nodule with only a couple of flake scars, which might have been struck.
1/2/ : The number of platforms, or
M : Multiplatform.
D : Discoidal.
K : Keeled.
F : Fragment.
- : Uncertain (broken).

FT - Flake type.

P : Primary: complete/nearly complete cover of cortex on the dorsal surface.
S : Secondary: lesser amount of cortex.
T : Tertiary: no cortex.
/ : Near… ie. '/T' : a near tertiary flake (effectively a tertiary flake).
N : Natural: not a struck flake.

RM - Raw material type.

* - *Akin to material from the local sample*.
N : Naturally shattered, unpatinated surface.

Patina O : Old, patinated (often strongly), naturally broken surface of flint.
OW : As O, showing a patchy white patina.

Beach S : Dark blue-grey sea-rolled/water-rolled beach pebble/cobble-like flint.

Buff B : Buff cortex, rough, weathered, often thick.
TB : Thin, weathered, rough buff cortex.
RB : Thin, rough, sometimes dirty-looking buff cortex.
PB : Mixed patches of pale grey-white and buff cortex, rough, mostly thin.
BG : Mixed buff and dark grey (beach-like) cortex, thin, rough.

Brown MB* : Mid, tan brown cortex, smooth, from a water rolled cobble.
DB : Dark reddish brown cortex, thin, smoothed, water rolled.

Dark G : Glauconitic Bullhead Bed flint.
TG* : Thin, smoothed, dark greenish brown-black water-rolled cortex.
BP* : Thin, dark black-brown cortex, smooth, water-rolled.

White W : Off-white/creamy coloured, dirty-looking thick, rough cortex.
WS : Off-white/creamy coloured, dirty-looking thick, smoothed cortex.
SW : Very thin, white to off-white/creamy-coloured cortex, smooth.
TW : Very thin, white to off-white/creamy-coloured cortex, rough.

Varied VR : Smoothed , water rolled surface cortex but of varying colours; in this case mid/tan brown, creamy-white and grey-black (the underlying flint).

Black+ 1 : Black flint; thick and dense black or thin translucent black.
2 : Mixed patchy black and grey flint.
3 : Mixed patchy black and grey-brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
4 : Mixed patchy black, grey and grey-brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
7 : Graduating black to brown/translucent yellowy-brown flint.
8 : Graduating black, grey and grey-brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.

Brown 11 : Patchy darkish orangey-brown and pale grey-brown flint, with minor black element.
12 : Translucent yellowy-brown flint.
13 : Translucent pale greyish yellow-brown flint, with small spots and streaks of black flint.
Mixed 15 : Bands of orangey-brown and dark reddish-brown flint, with a moderate degree of medium-sized orangey-brownish cherty inclusions.
16 : A mixed coloured flint of patchy orangey and graduating black to brown flint.
17 : Predominantly pale greyish yellow-brown flint, highly flawed, with superficial patches of dark reddish-brown.
a : Generally free of significant inclusions; high quality raw material.
b : Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect knapping; good quality raw material.
c : A moderate content of small to medium-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which likely will affect the knapping quality to some degree; moderate quality.
d : Moderate to frequent small and/or medium and large-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which significantly affect the knapping quality; poor raw material.
e : A grainy, coarse-looking or flawed-looking flint matrix suggesting poor raw material, but need not be particularly cherty.

H - Hammer type (if possible).
H : Hard stone (eg. a cobble of rolled flint or quartzite).
SS : Soft stone (combined hard and soft characteristics; a cortexed flint nodule?).
S : Soft organic (eg. antler, bone, wood).
- : Missing (broken).

p - Platform type.
S : Single facet.
F : Faceted (multi-facet).
L : Linear.
P : Punctiform.
X : Shattered.
C : Cortex.
N : Natural facet.
- : Missing (broken).

T - Type of termination on flakes.
F : Feathered.
H : Hinged.
S : Step.
O : Overshot thickening termination.
T : Thick.
- : Missing (broken).

C - Percentage of cortex remaining for ‘secondary’ pieces.
0 : None.
/ : Very small amount; effectively a ‘tertiary’.
< : Less than 50%.
= : Around 50%.
> : Greater than 50%.

W - Weight in grams (minimum 1g).

Patina - Patina present? If differential: described by ventral/dorsal surface; on cores described by platform/flake scars. NB. Note ( ) code below.
N : None.
VE : Very Early (the first signs of a speckled discolouration; almost unpatinated).
E : Early (light dusting, but a more obvious speckled discolouration than VE).
M : Moderate (well established colours but coverage is patchy).
S : Strong (near or complete coverage of advanced patinas).
A : Advanced (at the later end of an Early or Moderate stage).

V : Very.
T : Thick.
B : Blue.
G : Grey.
W : White (SW patinas are the most advanced form of chalk soil patina).
Y : A glossy, yellowy sheen.
D : A darkish, dull, yellowy-brownish sheen.
R : Yellowy or orangey to orangey-brown river gravel-like patina.
( ) : Patina codes in brackets describe an earlier patina type truncated by re-use.

D - Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present?
NB. In a geology which inhibits or lacks patination processes this could help to suggest a piece is residual to some degree (exposed and perhaps trampled post-discard prior to natural/incidental redeposition within the context).
N : None; fresh.
F : Some slight chipping but overall fairly fresh.
Y : Yes, chipped or broken.
R : Residual.
YR : Post patination chipping, showing piece is residual.
NR : No significant damage but patinated and is residual.
? : Denotes damage present but not certainly post-discard (might be from use or pre-dating in the case of re-used material).

I - Worthy of future illustration? Initial estimate of pieces of prime interest.
Y : Yes.
? : Possibly, dependent upon context and associations.
1 etc. : Number assigned to an illustration or photograph provided with this report.

Period - Potential date range, defined by Period Codes.
> : To.
< : No later than.
/ : Or.
- : No firm or usefully compact date range.

Preference - Date preferred at this time. Sometimes a tighter but more intuitive opinion.

Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the lithics, with notes

LYW-EV

Stratified contexts

Context Notes **Implications**													
Lithic class *Total*	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*P*	*T*	*C*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*
[105] Fragment of neatly made barbed + tanged arrowhead; several breaks, presumably residual. If one of the barbs is intact (slightly ambiguous) then of Conygar Hill type (Green 1980), suggesting an EBA (2200-1550 BC) date. Raw material likely not from the immediate local resource. **1 only, EBA, likely residual.**													
Retouched													
Barbed + tanged arrowhead	-	/T	SW1 3b	-	-	-	<	2	N?	Y	1	BK>EBA	EBA
	Neatly made, with invasive pressure flaking. Tip and 1 barb cert broken. 1 other barb poss broken, but some scars on the end surface could indicate that this is the form intended, which if so combines with the very short tang to produce a 'barbs shorter than tang' type, would indicate Conygar Hill type.												
1								2					
Totals													
1								**2**					

LYW-EX-15
Stratified contexts

Context Notes **Implications**													
Lithic class *Total*	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*P*	*T*	*C*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*
(28) LYW-EX-14 *(presumed 15)* 1 retouch-backed knife and 1 serrated flake in similar raw material, both likely broadly N>EBA and could be related. **3 only; 1 waste, 2 tools N>EBA and potentially related. Given small quantity and lack of other flint these more likely to be residual, but consider if contemporary pottery is present. An earlier horizon disturbed by later activity?**													
Waste													
Flake? Accidental shatter?	L	P?	N3c	H?	L ?	-	>	1	N?	Y		-	-
Retouched													
Knife – ret. backed (**RU?*)	L	S	RB3b	H	S	H	>	16	N? (*D?)	?		M>EBA	N>EBA
	Decent-looking fl, 1 shorter still long straight lateral showing neat dir semi-abr marg ret potentially a backing. The longer straight opp lat shows some dir glossing of edge nearest prox, while much of the rest of												

	the edge shows some dir but mostly inv shallow scars and chipping. There is some ambiguity with the patchy nature of the raw material, making it appear that some scars might truncate a (D) patina (where the black flint meets the grey-brownish). This is considered to be misleading, for now.												
Serrated flake	L	S	PB3b	H	S	-	>	11	N?	?		M>EBA	N>EBA
	Similar raw material to above. 1 long lat shows serrations.												
3								*29*					
(71) - **1 only, LLBA, relationship to context unclear.**													
Retouched													
Hollow scraper (*on natural*)	NA	P	MB4d	-	-	-	-	14	N	?		LLBA	-
	Small pot-lid from a water-rolled cobble, same as seen in local sample. 1 edge shows recessed straight hollow of 'inv' semi-abr ret.												
1								*14*					
(78) Difficult collection. 1 notched flake on a large thick blade from a water-rolled beach-like cobble, more likely N>EBA, perhaps LN>BK. 1 possible end scraper showing a river-gravel like patina, perhaps no later than EBA, which has been re-used as a side scraper, the re-use retouch particularly neat and perhaps less likely to post-date the MBA and could be earlier (ie. <EBA). 1 end-and-side scraper on natural probably BA>, perhaps more typically/commonly LLBA. **5, all tools, with possible LN>BK, <MBA (a re-used river-gravel like patinated piece of probably <EBA date, with the re-use <MBA and potentially earlier) and BA>/LLBA elements. Though most could potentially be related (the 3 larger pieces and perhaps also the re-use phase of the patinated flake), suggesting a BK>EBA date if so, no associations are guaranteed, given underlying geology and potential differences in date. The dated elements have to stand as they are for now, with their relationship to the context (and each other) unclear. Consider the nature of the context (single event, or gradually accruing) and their distribution within (dispersed, or related). Review in light of additional site info, if necessary.**												
Retouched													
Notched flake (*prox. break*)	B	S	S2c	H	-	H	<	68	N?	?	?	M>/N>EBA	LN>BK?
	Large thick B on beach-like flint, 1 lat steep and mostly cortex, with 1 short length of inv ret to prox end, other lat shows another short length of dir semi-abr ret at same point, for hafting? Towards dist end of this lat is a bold deep dir notch with the concave edge abraded (hollow scraper?). Though the B form could be accidental there is 1 long bold B scar on dorsal. If the prox end ret is for hafting it would also suggest this is not too late. However seems little point to hafting this flake solely having a notch on it, for the pressure needed would be best aided by holding the other lat.												
Side scraper (*RU end scraper*)	L	T	13?c	H	S	-	0	9	N (R)	?		*fl. <EBA?*	*RU* <MBA?
	Short L fl with a yellowy river-gravel type pat, truncated along 1 thick lat by dir abr neat (narrow ripple-like) ret, which continues across oblique dist corner. Rest of thinner dist end shows dir abr ret which appears pat same as flake. RU likely <MBA, perhaps <EBA?												
End + side scraper (*on nat.*)	NA	P	RB3c	-	-	-	>	57	N	?		?BA>	LLBA?
	Med-sized thick pot-lid, with dir abr ret across 1 short end (reasonable, forming shallow concave edge) and continuing along 1 lat (more irreg).												
Misc. ret. flake fragment	-	P	G3b	H?	C	F	>	2	N?	?		-	LLBA??

	Thin frag prob from a flake. 1 steep lat shows short length of inv shallow ret.												
Misc. ret. flake	S	S	G4c	H	C	F	>	66	N?	?		-	-
	Thick flake, with a couple of inverse invasive flake scars from prox end. Bullhead, imported? Early? (N?).												
5								*203*					
(84) Retouched core rejuvenation flake on Bullhead flint, broadly M>N, perhaps more likely EN given raw material, flake scars and general absence of M on site (caution). **1 only, M>N, perhaps EN (caution), presumably residual.**													
Retouched													
Hollow scraper + ?denticulate	L	S	G4b	SS?	F	F	<	13	N?	?		M>N	EN??
	Short L fl, sm lip on fair-sized plat and lrg bulb. 1 lat shows a relict core edge with PP and sm narrow (BL?) flake scar removals. Other lat shows some dir abr and steep semi-abr ret along uneven dentic-like outline edge, with 2 small adj hollows. Cortexed thin dist end shows a broad shallow hollow formed by dir abr ret.												
1								*13*					

(107) 1 small bladelet-like flake, M>EBA?, unusually for this site showing a white patina, subsequently chipped, residual. 1 small flake fragment with very fine microlithic-like retouch, just possibly a broken M piece (caution), but also showing a small area of later unpatinated similar ret. 1 possibly utilised flake and 1 miscellaneously retouched small piece of natural potentially from the local source flint and LLBA. **Appears to be a variety of material, with possible residual M (caution), residual M>EBA, BK>EBA and LLBA elements. The relationship of the latest element to the context is unclear. It is possible that the latter could be slightly earlier and might relate to the potential BK>EBA material, which if so could comprise a small related group, perhaps towards the later end of that range. There is not enough reliable data however, with the geology hindering/preventing any useful assertions. Given the geology and small quantities, no relationships can be guaranteed. Consider the nature of the context and the distribution of the potentially contemporary later material, if possible.**													
Waste													
Flake	L	T	12b	S??	L	H	0	1	MW	Y		-	M>EBA
Retouched													
Misc. ret. flake frag. (*RU?*)	-	T	3c	-	-	-	0	2	N (D)	?	?	*Fl M??*	*RU?*
	Sm fl frag, showing very fine neat dir abr ret (M??) along 1 long thin lat edge, continuing with a short length of similar but inv ret which truncates across part of a proximal break. The broken pat dist end also shows a short length of dir abr neat ret, but this appears unpat. If the pat fine ret was working a flake for insertion into a haft, this could be M, with the opp working lat edge subsequently broken.												
Hollow scraper (*PP*)	S	T	3b	H	S	F	0	4	N?	?	?	M>/N>EBA	BK>EBA?
	Sm fl, 1 lat shows a sml hollow of dir abr ret. Dist end shows 2 adj sm dentic-like hollows formed by inv semi-abr ret. Other thin lat shows some dir abr marg scarring, blunting for handling? Could date widely, but perhaps more likely BK>EBA given size (caution).												
Side scraper (*nat.*	L	S	W3b	H	S	-	<	9	N?	?	?	BK>LLB	BK>EBA?

backed)												A	
	Sm fl, 1 thick lat cortexed, other lat thinner with dir semi-abr ret along upper half forming convex edge, thick convex narrow dist end truncated by dir step-fract abr chipping.												
Misc. ret? natural	NA	S	DB2c	-	-	-	=	5	N	?		-	LLBA?
	Sm pot-lid, poss local, 1 steep long side shows some 'dir' abr flake scars, this edge with some abrasion but little-used, if at all.												
Utilised?													
Flake – knife (*nat. backed*)	S	P	VR8c	H	C	F	>	30	N?	?		-	LLBA?
	Flake from (split) water-rolled nodule potentially local. Thin dist end shows short length of inv scarring.												
6								*56*					
(131) 3 only, none of which need pre-date the BA, with 1 utilising a potentially local naturally split cobble, this perhaps LLBA. 2 others may show a subtle yellowy patina subsequently chipped, so these potentially residual and unrelated to the former. **3 only, with perhaps BA and LLBA elements, these potentially unrelated. 2 of the 3 appear chipped post-patina and are residual; all may be, with the LLBA element thus not certain to be contemporary with its context.**													
Retouched													
Knife	S	S	W3c	-	-	T	<	4	Y?	Y		-	BA??
	Sm, squat, scrappy fl, thin lats, 1 lat shows sm areas of dir shallow and inv semi-abr ret. 1 chip appears to be unpat and indicate the flake has a subtle yellowy pat.												
Utilised													
Nat. – 'Side' + hollow scraper	NA	P	MB17e	-	-	-	>	24	N	?		-	LLBA
	Raw material could be local. Short working straight and hollow areas.												
Utilised?													
Flake – end scraper?	L	/T	B3b	H	S	H	<	3	Y?	Y		-	-
	Sm B-like fl, thick, plat shows inv abras scarring and chipping from dors surface, use? Other chips may truncate a subtle Y pat.												
3								*32*					
(154) 1 scraper retouched on poor quality Bullhead cobble, possibly local. **2 only, 1 perhaps LLBA, with relationship to context unclear.**													
Waste													
Flake fragment (*burnt*)	-	T	3?b?	-	-	-	0	3	*Lightly burnt*	Y		-	-
Retouched													
Scraper (*on natural*)	NA	P	G2e	-	-	-	>	32	N	?		-	LLBA
	Med-sized thick round pot-lid, with 1 short (24mm) straight edge formed by inv semi-abr ret.												
2								*35*					
(158) 1 natural pebble same as in local sample, utilised as a hollow scraper, likely LLBA. 1 combined end scraper and ?knife on a small Bullhead flake, broadly BA>. 2 other flakes burnt. **4 only; 2 burnt and residual to some degree at least, 2 others BA> and likely LLBA. The dated elements could potentially be related and suggest LLBA activity if so, but the relationship of the dated elements to each other and the context is unclear, given the local geology, low numbers and the presence of other likely residual material (the burnt flakes).**													
Waste?													

Flake (*burnt*)	S	S	TB1b	H	S ?	F	=	16	*Lightly burnt*	Y		-	-
Flake fragment (*dist, burnt*)	-	T	-	-	-	F	0	9	*Burnt white*	Y		-	-
Retouched													
End scraper + ?knife	S	S	G1b	H	S	-	>	13	N	?		BA>	LLBA??
	Sm thick fl, a couple of bold inv semi-abr ret scars 1 lat, dist end and lower part of opp lat show dir semi-abr ret (steeper and dentic-like on dist end [scraper], shallower and straighter on thinner lat edge (v short length), which also shows a sm area of bifac scars).												
Retouched?/Utilised													
?Notch (*hollow scrapr on nat*)	NA	P	TG15c	-	-	-	-	14	N	?		LLBA	-
	A small nat fract pebble (local) with 1 dir concave edge (poss an intentional 'notched' edge) showing abrasion.												
4								*55*					
(185) 1 medium sized irregular tabular flint lacking cortex; if actually flaked in part (around the edges), perhaps a flint knapped as building material? Is this possible? Consider other finds and date of context (R+?). 1 other more core-like piece, likely BA>/LLBA> if so, though might this also be for building, given the presence of the other (similar sized) piece? Seems more likely to be a poor core, thus BA>/LLBA, but caution. 1 other thick flake of beach-like cobble flint, which might relate to either potential phase of activity. 2 retouched tools of likely Prehistoric date are present however; these likely BK> and BA>/LLBA. **2 tools of likely BK> and BA>/LLBA date, which could but need not be contemporary. 1 apparent core, BA>/LLBA if so, also present. Such pieces have the potential to be a related group, given date overlaps and their occurrence in, albeit limited, number. Their relationship to the context is unclear however and they are potentially residual and thus not necessarily related, for 1 other odd core-like piece could equally have resulted from post-Prehistoric wall building activity. Consider if any R or post R activity is present/possible.**													
Waste													
Core – multiplatform flake	M	S	BG1c	H	-	-	<	157	N	?		BA>	LLBA>?
	Thick medium sized rectangular-ish core-like piece, similar size to ?core/building flint below. Fair number of flakes struck from various platforms, some edges showing crushed facets. Likely poor and late, or for building, given presence of other?												
'Core' frag?/building flint?	-	/T	TW2d	-	-	-	-	114	N	?		?	*??R>*
	Medium sized tabular profiled piece, no cortex, lrg broad facets forming the upper and lower surfaces poss nat (or shattered along flaws), some poss sm flake scars and shattered facets around the edges. V large cherty inc. Not the local source (pebble) flint.												
Flake	S	P	S3c	H	C	-	>	30	N	Y		-	-
	Possible flake affected by flaws, or a small frag of core showing ventral removals. Margin chips.												
Retouched													
End scraper + knife	L	S	G3c	H?	C ?	T	>	9	N	?		?BK>	-
	Sm L fl, thick dist end shows short length of dir shallow abr ret, longest lat shows inv shallow ret along most of straight (initially thin) length. Other thin lat also shows some dir chipping. Prox end shows chipping and abrasion scars, from (scraper) use? Not too late?												
Side scraper	S	S	WS7	H	S	H	<	12	N	?		BA>	LLBA?

			b										
	Sm, squat, thick, 1 lat shows inv abr irreg ret and edge abrasion along length, edge uneven and dentic-like.												
5								*33 1*					
(197) Difficult. All small flakes and fragments of, a couple in similar raw material to the local sample. 1 piece of natural retouched as scraper, more likely LLBA. 1 flake fragment neatly retouched, but appears hard to use, re difficulty in handling. Same applies to other miscellaneous retouched and utilised/possibly utilised pieces. 1 decent-looking small flake less likely to post-date EBA. **All small pieces of natural, flakes and fragments, all showing chipping, which could suggest they are residual to some degree. Potential M>EBA, BA> and LLBA elements, with others less certainly intentionally retouched/utilised. The relationship of the latest element to the context is unclear, but the potential exists that all are residual.**													
Waste													
Flake frag. (*prox, dist abras*)	-	S	BP7c	?	-	-	<	2	N	Y		-	-
Flake frag. (*dist, chips*)	-	T	2b	-	-	H	0	1	Y? N?	Y?		-	-
Retouched													
Misc. ret. flake	L	S	BP16b	H?	S	H	>	2	N	?		-	BA>?
	Local pebble. 3 adj sm inv semi-abr ret scars on 1 uncortexed lat.												
Scraper (*on natural*)	NA	T	OW12b	-	-	-	-	2	N	?		-	LLBA
	Sm thick angular nat piece, 1 short edge shows semi-abr ret forming straight edge, with edge abrasion.												
Misc. ret. fl. frag. – scraper?	-	T	3b	-	-	O	0	3	N?	?		-	*?
	Sm, angular dist frag, prox break shows short length of inv *shallow neat marg ret on right angled edge. Hard to hold for use.												
Misc. ret. flake – knife	S	T	4b	?	S	H	0	1	N	?		-	-
	Sm, thin, short length of shallow (dir?) ret 1 lat, with abrasion along same lat. Ret poss truncating a subtle patina, but uncert.												
Misc. ret. flake frag. (*dist*)	-	T	4b	-	-	-	0	1	N?	?		-	-
	Sm area of dir abr ret on part of 1 steep lat. Chips.												
Utilised													
Flake – knife (*PP??*)	S	T	11b	H	S	H	0	2	N	?		-	*?
	Sm fl with 1 thin lat showing abrasion. Some abras on plat. *Most dors scars from same plat and lack of cortex suggesting not too late?												
Natural? – side scraper?	?S	S	MB12c	-	-	-	<	1	N	?		-	*
	Sm, thin, square-ish flake-like piece, prob nat. 1 lat shows 'inv' marg fine ret/more likely use-wear chipping forming shallow concave edge. Some abras on opp lat. *More likely LLBA if so, but v sm for handling.												
Utilised?													
Flake (*PP?*)	L	S	B3b	S??	S	-	<	1	Y?	Y		-	M>EBA??
	Sm thin neat flake, abras and chips on lats, some chips poss truncating a subtle Y pat.												
Flake – scraper	NA	T	13c	-	-	-	0	1	N	?		-	*
	Sm, angular nat chip, 1 steep lat showing 'inv' abras scars, with 'inv' semi-abr chipping/sm ret scars along adj edge. *Likely LLBA if used, but												

	v small for handling.												
11								*16*					
Totals													
41								**784**					

Totals

	Quantity	Weight (g)
LYW-EV	**1**	**2**
LYW-EX-15	**41**	**784**
Totals	**42**	**786**

Catalogue of additional artefacts present

Burnt flint 'potboilers'

Table key:
Q – Quantity.
W – Weight in grams (minimum 1g).
D – Discarded?
Discard key:
Y – Yes; discarded into a combined group, for discard.
R – Retained in its separate context bag, potentially for discard.
N – No; material retained at this time.

Context	***Q***	***W***	***Character***	***D***
(158)	2	9	Small angular fragments, fired white.	Y
Totals	**2**	**9**		

Appendix V: Metal Finds

The following objects of iron work and, or iron related material were recovered from the excavation.

1) Context No. 2: x2 Fragments (both incomplete). 100g

Fragment One is a flat strip with a rectangular cross-section. The undamaged end tapers to a point. Length: 59mm. Width: 9mm. Thickness: 4mm.

Fragment Two is a flat strip with a slight curve. The cross-section is oval and it is damaged at both ends. Length 44mm. Width: 8mm. Thickness: 4mm (max).

2) Context No. 2: x4 T-Shaped Nails. 17.5g. Forged. All four have been broken on the shank at the same place, suggesting that they were used for the same purpose. Length: 30mm. Width (of Head): 16mm. Thickness: 7mm.

3) Context No. 2: x3 Flathead Nails. 17g Forged. All three have been broken on the shank at the same place, suggesting that they were used for the same purpose. Probably Horseshoe nails for Draft Horses. Length: 34mm. Width (of Head): 13mm. Thickness: 5mm.

4) Large, trapezoidal shaped object. 3.3kg. Comprises of a solid, flat hexagonal sectioned haft 90mm in length before widening and flattening into a ‘flange’ 120mm that is wide. Length: 214mm. Width (of Shank): 68mm. Thickness (of Shank): 27mm. A fragment of 18th-19th Century Peg Tile is adhered to one side of the ‘flange’.

IRON SLAG

Context No. 9: x7 Pieces of Iron Slag. 350g. These pieces have almost formed into a ‘clinker-like’ substance. The lightness of each piece demonstrates that there is an extremely low trace of residual iron, suggesting a relatively modern extraction process.

Appendix VI: Shell

In 2015 Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) undertook an archaeological evaluation and Strip, Map, and Sample investigation at Laslett's Yard, Woodnesborough, Kent. These activities revealed pits, post holes and ditches with archaeological features. Datable finds attest to activity during the Anglo-Saxon and possibly Roman periods, and residual prehistoric flints were also retrieved. Some features were unable to be accurately dated.

A small collection of 24 oyster shells was recovered:

				Oysters				
Context	Context type	Description	Date	Left	Right	Left frags	Right frags	Notes
160	Fill	Mid compaction, mottled mid brownish grey/ mid reddish brown, sandy silt with occ. flint pebble, charcoal flecks, concentrations of shells.		7	2	3	1	Includes 3 left valves attached together
9	Fill	Mid compaction, dark greyish brown, loam with occ. concentration of sea shells, flint pebble, iron slag. Context was formed as a result of natural silting processes.		1	2			
16	Fill	Soft compaction, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with abundant sea shells, occ. small pottery sherds. Deliberate backfill.	c.750-850AD	2	1			
185	Fill	Dumped deposit of shells, mainly sea shells with softly compacted, dark brown, sandy silt. Flint pebbles. Deliberate backfill.	One sherd dated c.800-900AD	4	1			

The shells represent a minimum of 14 individuals. No anthropogenic modifications were noted on the shells. Animal bones from the site were interpreted as residual food debris, and considering the site's vicinity to the coast the oysters should probably be similarly interpreted; there is no evidence for their industrial usage. In consideration of the small sample and minimal contextual dating information, no further work is recommended past the examination presented here.

Appendix VII: Animal Bone

Summary

Excavations conducted by Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) in 2015 at Laslett's Yard, Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough, Kent (NGR: 630633 156928) identified a variety of archaeological features, of which three pit fills yielded animal remains. One fill contained residual prehistoric and Roman material; the other two produced Anglo-Saxon ceramics. The identifiable bones derived from cattle, sheep/goat, and a goose. The body parts and species present do not suggest a special deposit or offering and appear to represent domestic debris. The goose bone is of some interest as birds are less common than livestock in archaeological assemblages, but considering the very small quantity of remains and presence of residual material, no further zooarchaeological analysis is recommended.

Assessment

The animal remains assessed in this report derive from excavations conducted by Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT) in 2015 at Laslett's Yard, Marshborough Road, Woodnesborough, Kent (NGR: 630633 156928). An evaluation in March 2015 revealed a series of pits, post holes, and ditches. A recent pet burial was also uncovered. Subsequently, in May/June 2015 a Strip, Map and Sample programme revealed several large quarry pits accompanied by clusters of relatively smaller extraction pits, and post holes enclosed by a ditch. Several pits produced diagnostic Anglo Saxon and Roman pottery. Longer-term activity in the area is suggested by residual struck flints dating from the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age. In addition to the pet burial, animal remains were recovered from three pit fills; related digital metadata is attached in an MS Excel file (16005_ Woodnesborough.xlsx). All remains were hand collected. The pet burial mentioned in the report was not provided for assessment.Context 105 contained residual roman pottery and a prehistoric arrow head along with a medium mammal rib fragment. Context 103 was characterised by Late Anglo-Saxon pottery. The only identifiable bone was a fragment from a cattle metapodial. Context 107 contained the most remains: a sheep/goat tooth and fragment from a sheep/goat radius. A goose leg bone and large mammal rib were also identified. The presence of remains from common domestic livestock in such contexts is not unusual, and may relate to secondary deposition of domestic debris. The body parts and species present do not suggest a special deposit or offering, although the goose bone is of interest since bird remains are less common in archaeological assemblages than those of livestock. Geese were commonly kept in Anglo-Saxon England for feathers, eggs, and meat,

and this bird likely also represents food debris. Measurements from this bone are recorded in the attached appendix. No visible modifications were noted on any bones.

Recommendation

Considering the very small quantity of remains and presence of residual material in their archaeological context, the assemblage has minimal study value. The goose bone is a novelty and was examined and recorded in the attached file, but no further zooarchaeological analysis is recommended.

Figure 1: Site location in relation to the Ordnance Survey 1:20000 map.

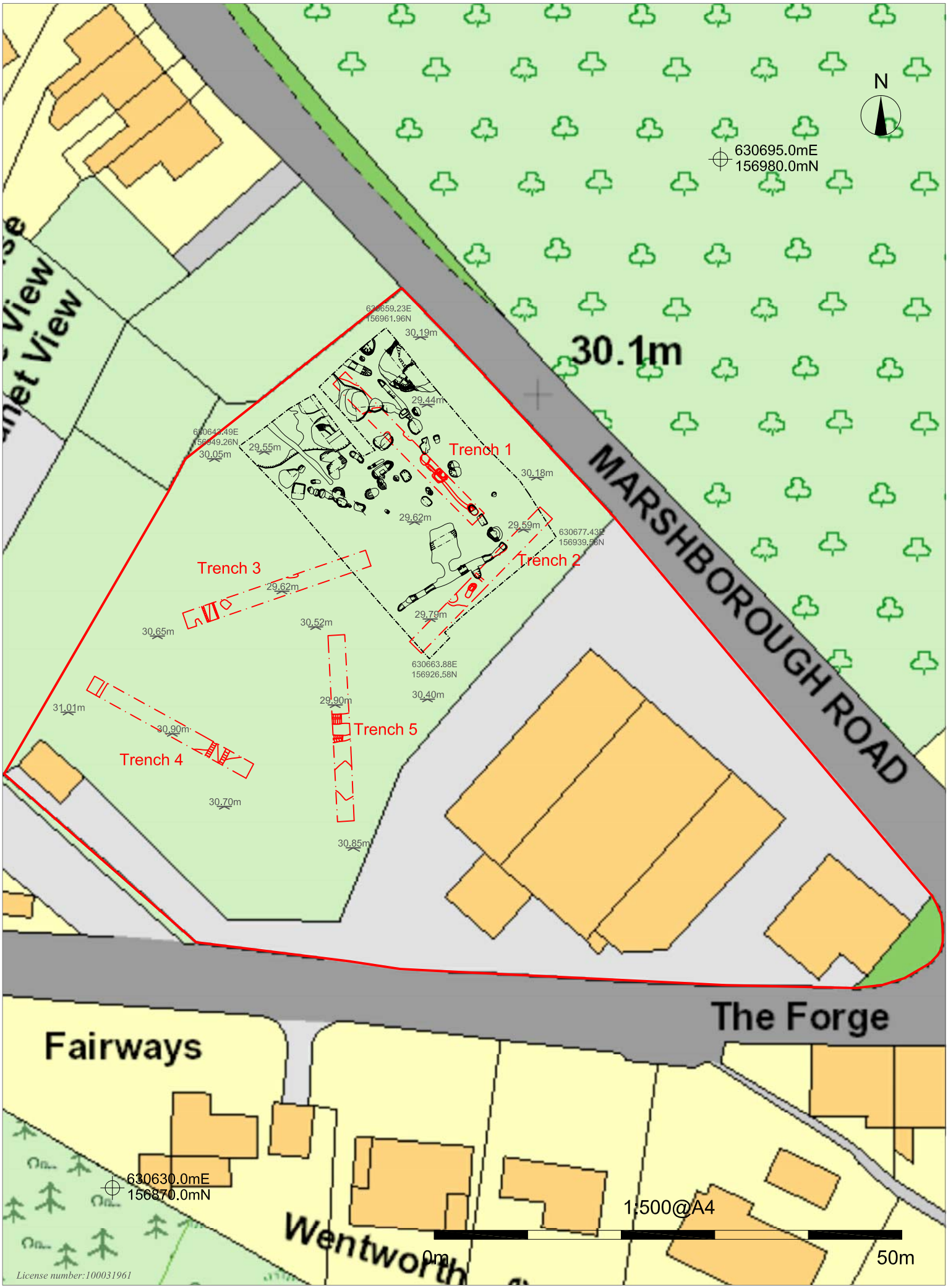


Figure 2: Open area excavation and evaluation trenches in relation to the Ordnance Survey 1:500 map

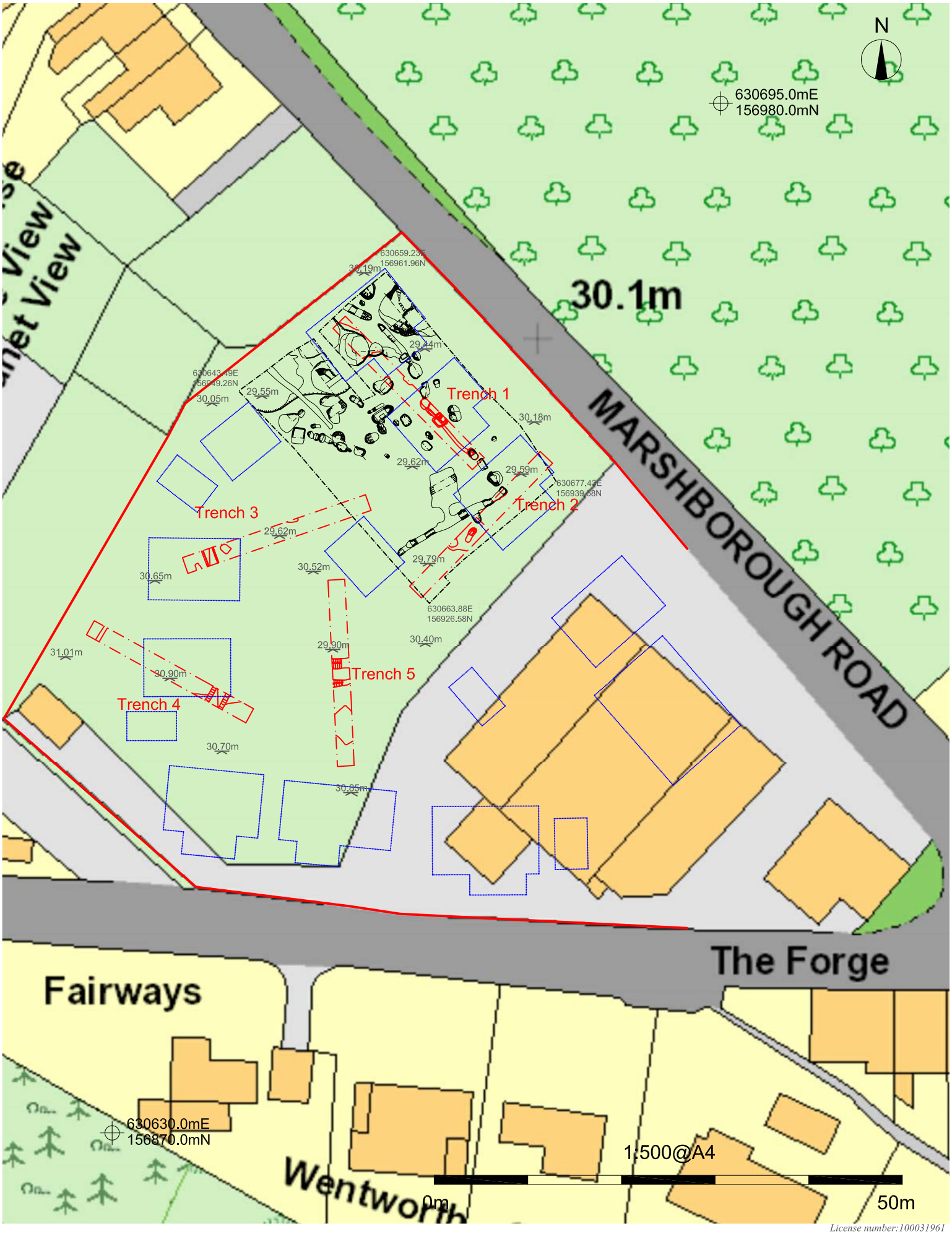


Figure 3: Residential development in relation to the open area excavation, evaluation trenches and Ordnance Survey 1:500 map.

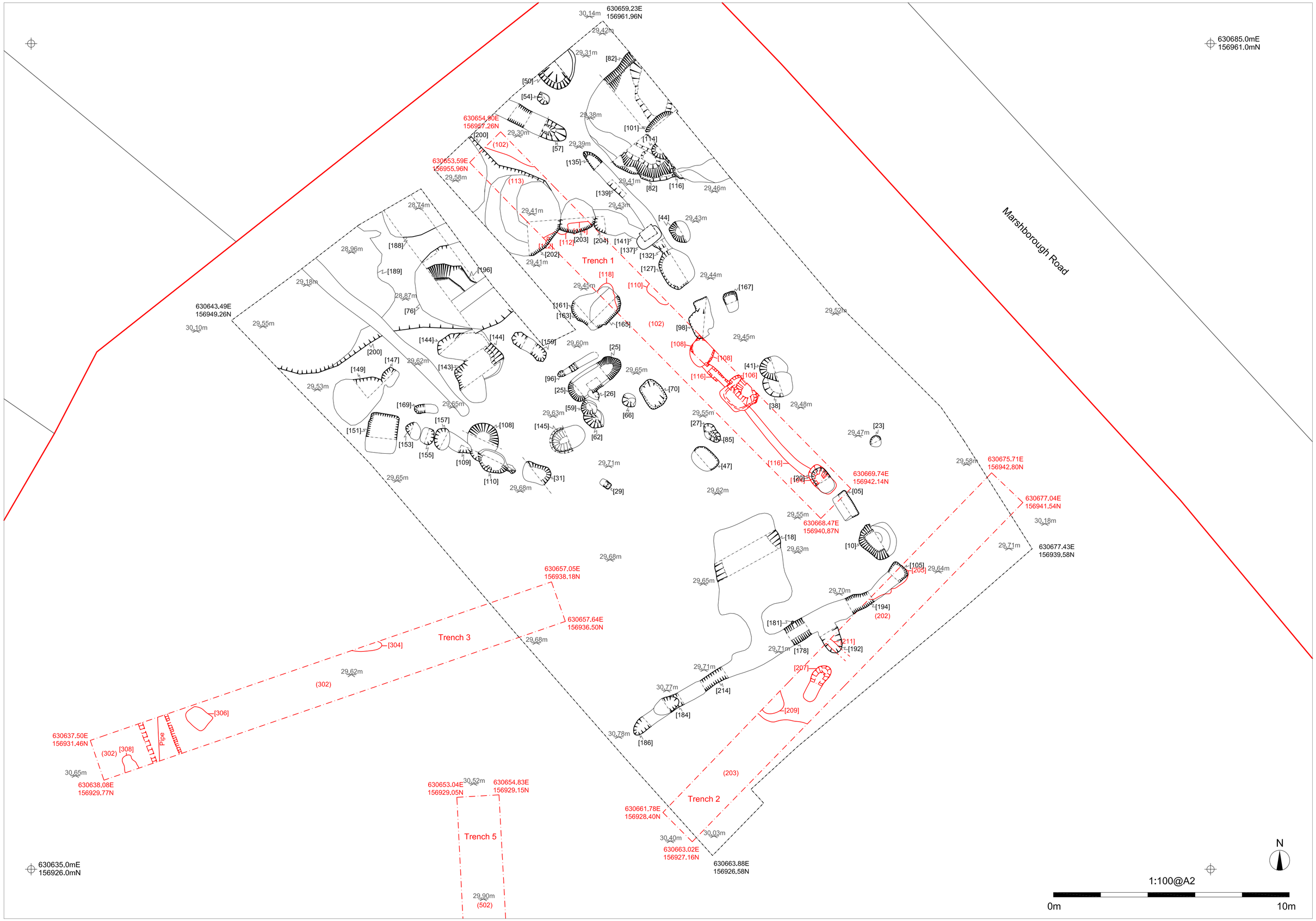


Figure 4: Excavation site plan, scale 1:100

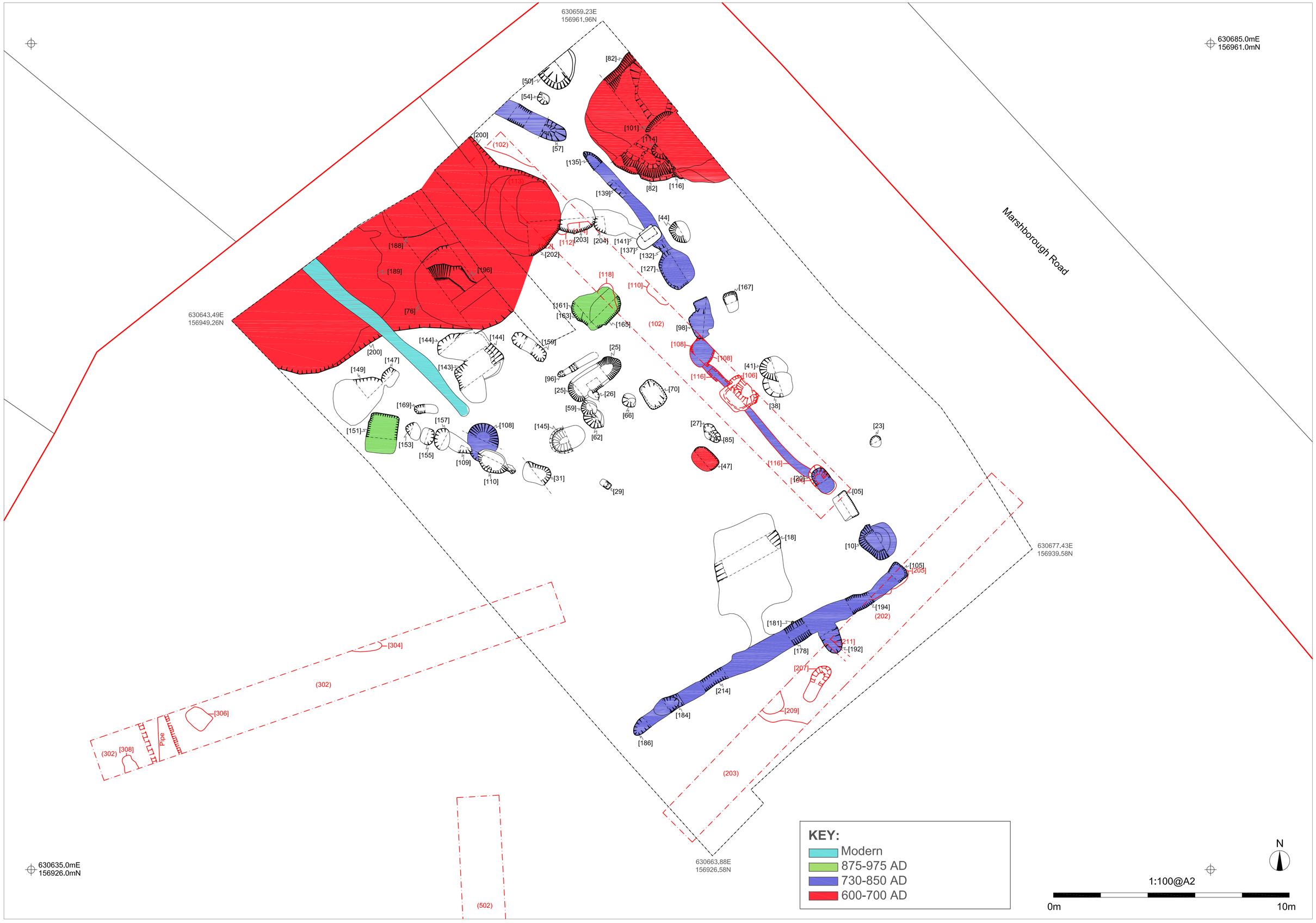


Figure 5: Phased site plan, scale 1:100

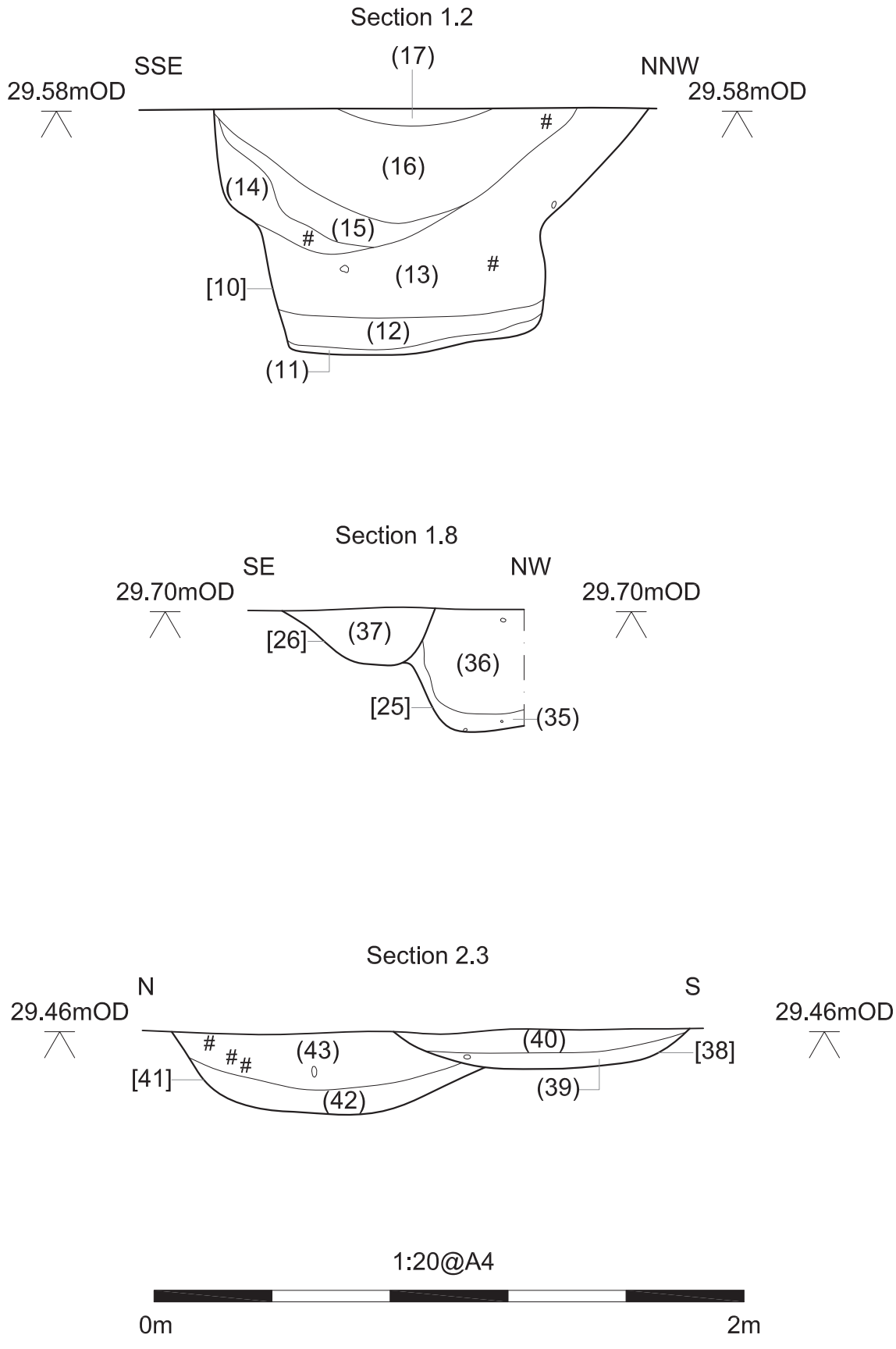


Figure 6: Sections

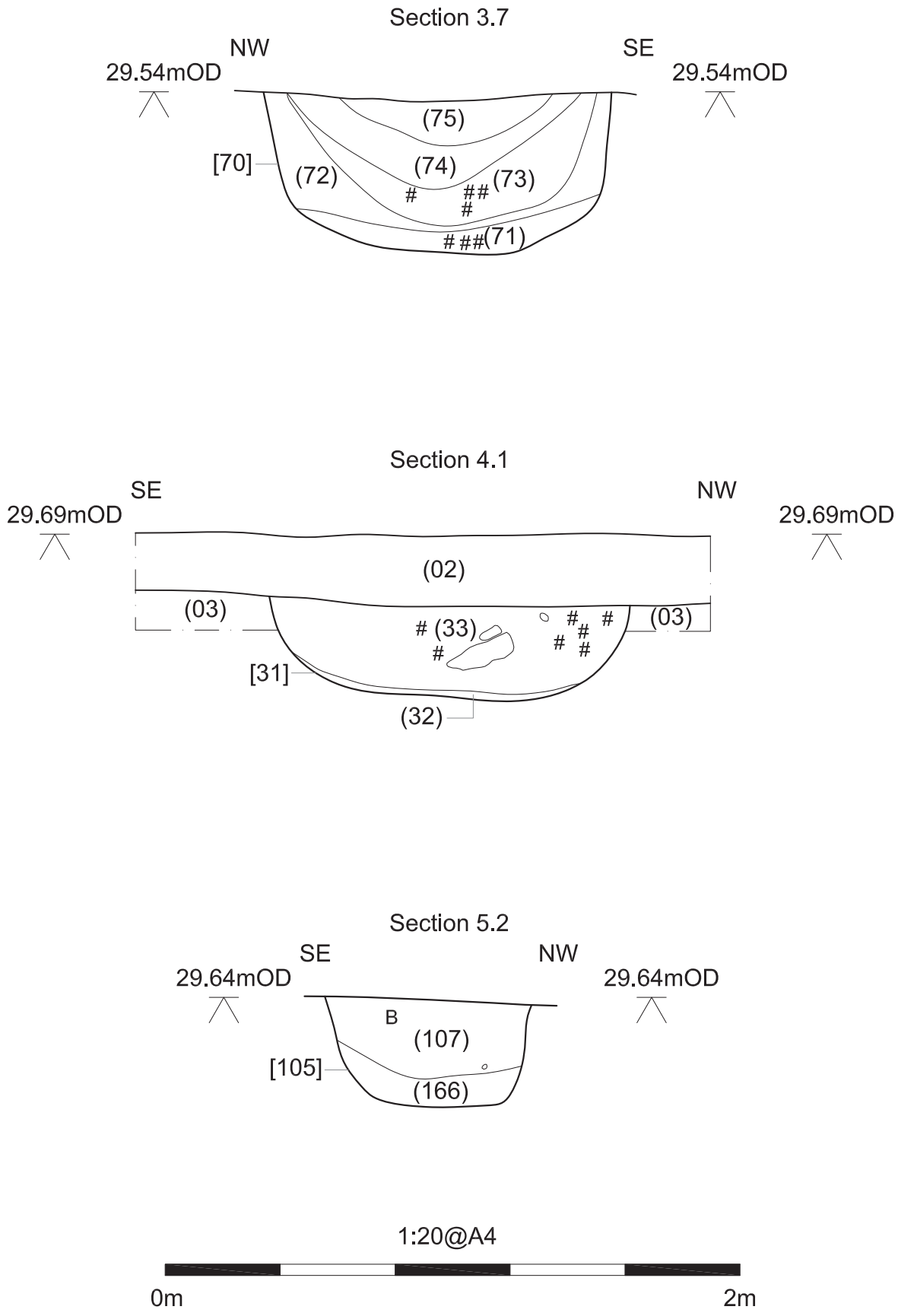


Figure 7: Sections

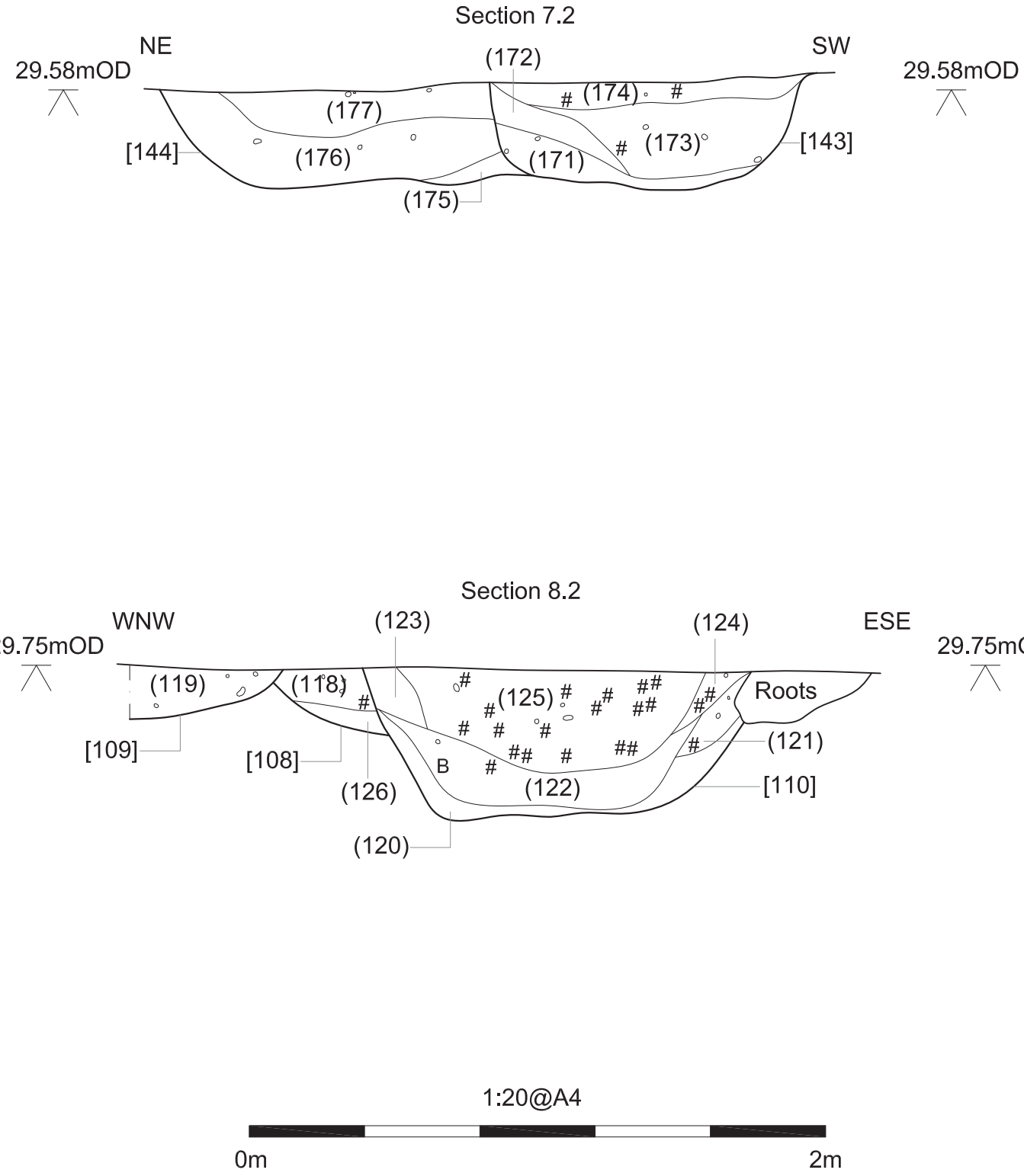


Figure 8: Sections

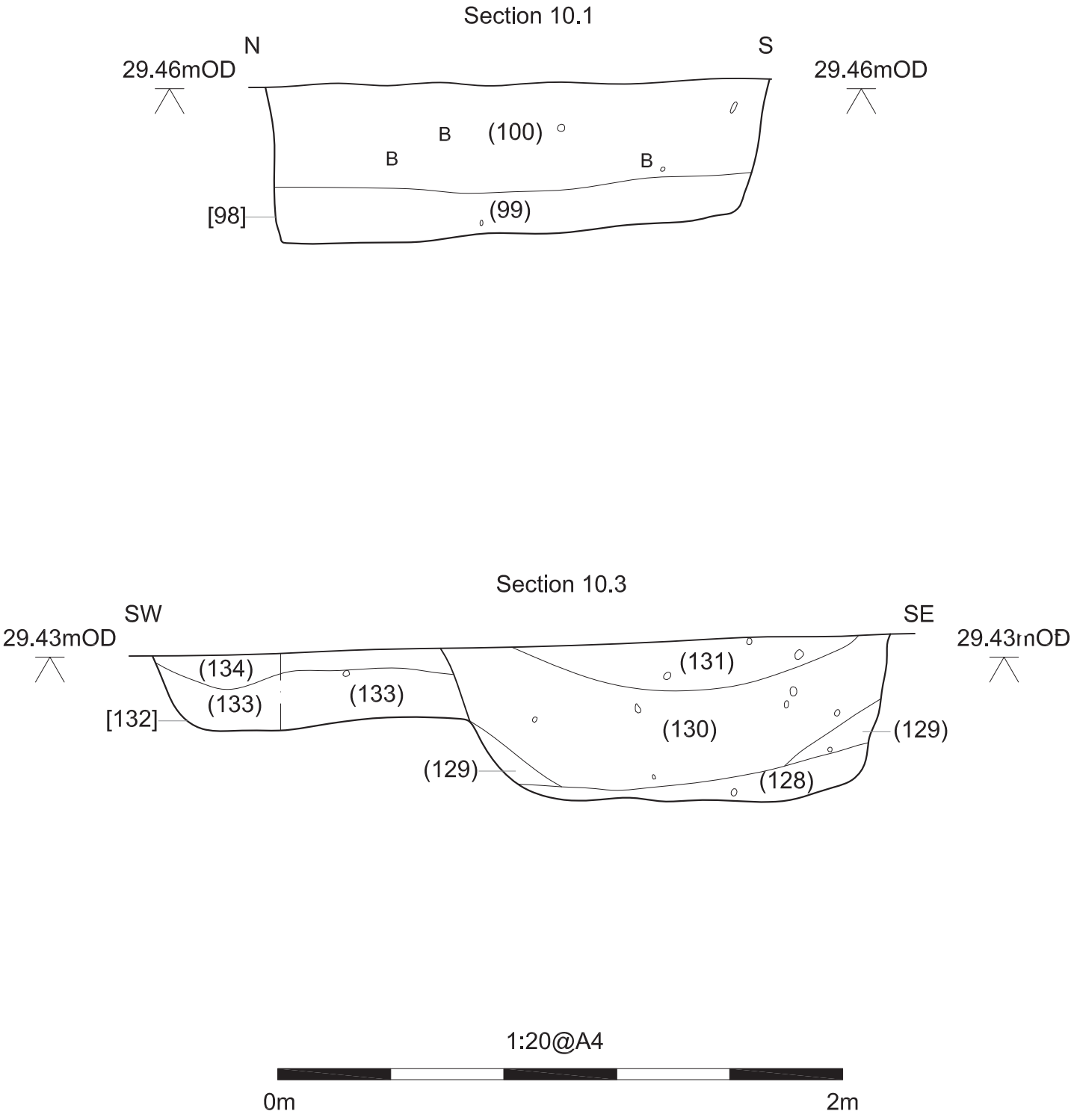
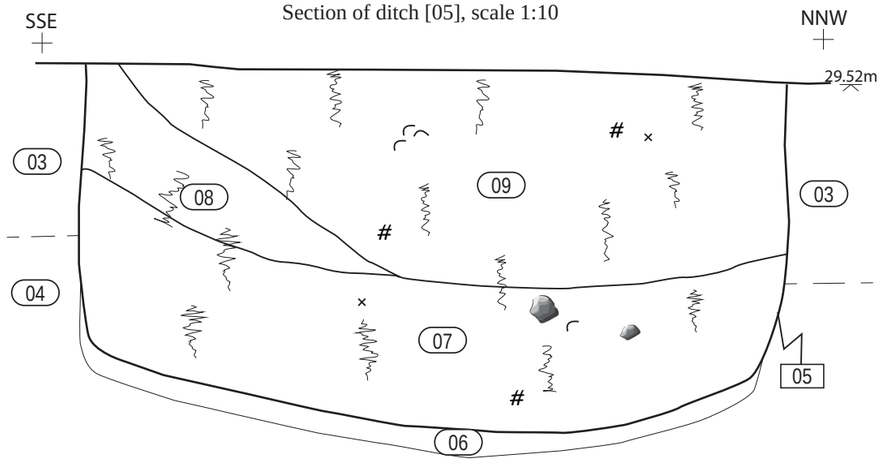
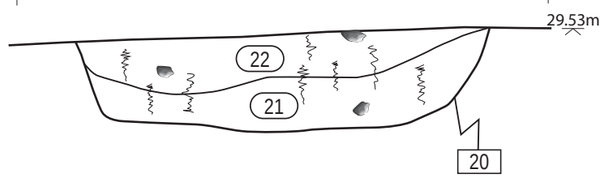


Figure 9: Sections

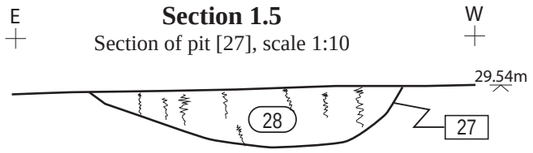
Section 1.1
Section of ditch [05], scale 1:10



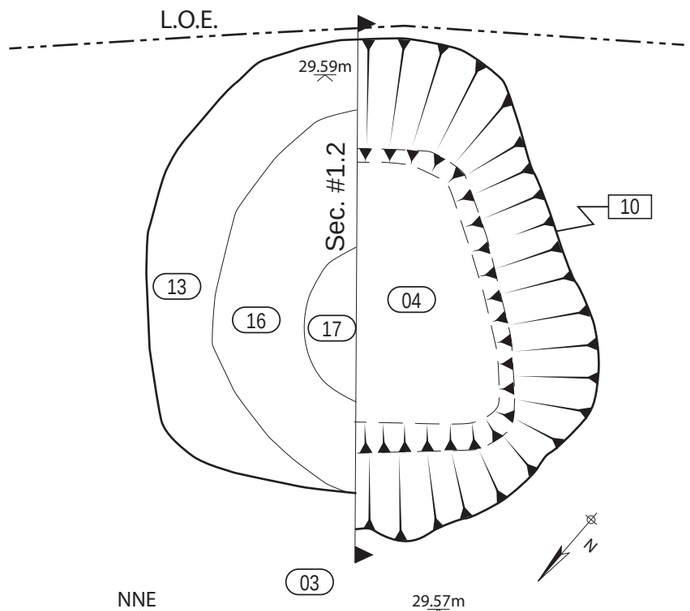
Section 1.4
Section of pit [20], scale 1:10



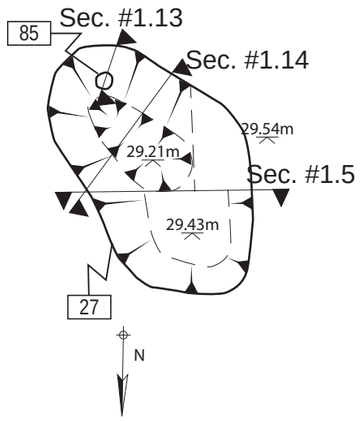
Section 1.5
Section of pit [27], scale 1:10



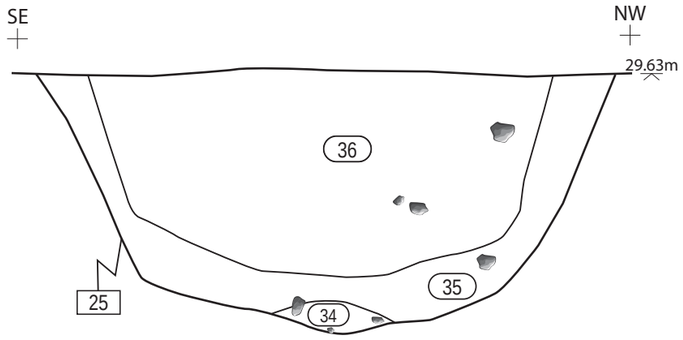
Plan 1.3
Plan of pit [10], [05] and [20] , scale1:20



Plan 1.6
Plan of pit [27] , scale1:20

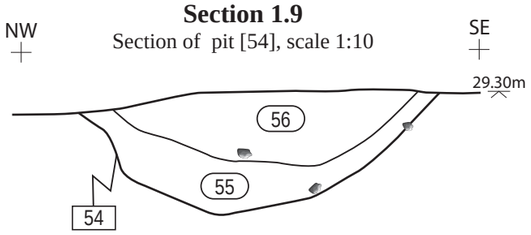


Section 1.7
Section of pit [25], scale 1:10

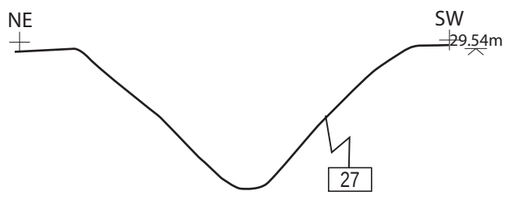


Section 1.11
Section of gully [57], scale 1:10

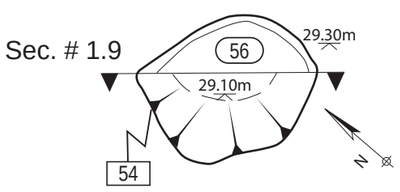
Section 1.9
Section of pit [54], scale 1:10



Section 1.14
Section of pit [27], scale 1:10

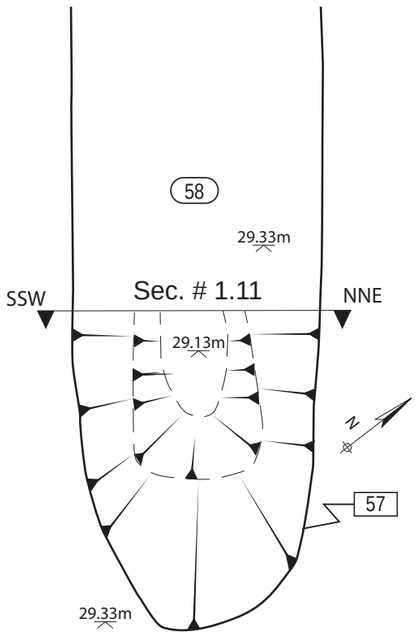


Plan 1.10
Plan of pit [54], scale1:20

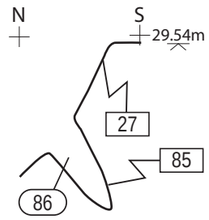


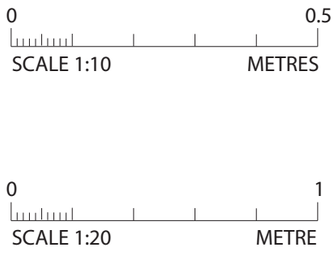
KEY:
- Stone
- Bioturbation
- Oyster shell
- Bone
- Charcoal

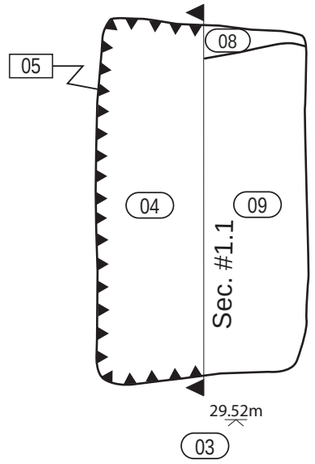
Plan 1.12
Plan of gully [57] , scale1:20



Section 1.13
Section of stake hole [85], scale 1:10







Plan 1.3
Plan of pit [10], [05] and [20] , scale1:20

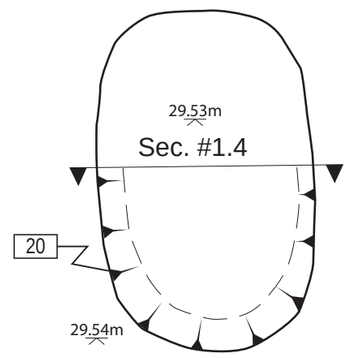
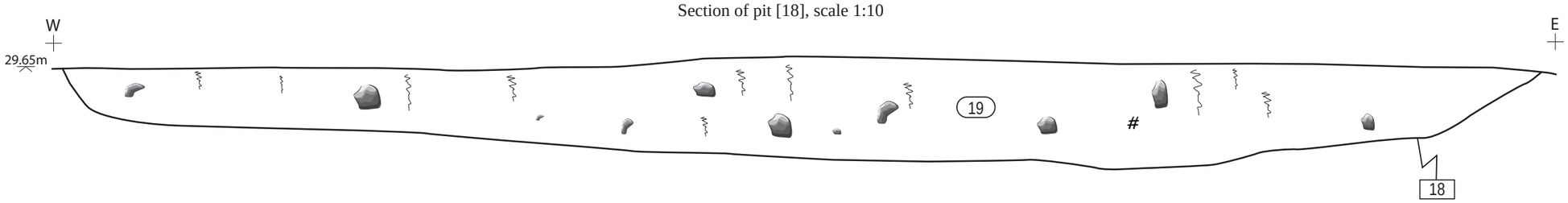
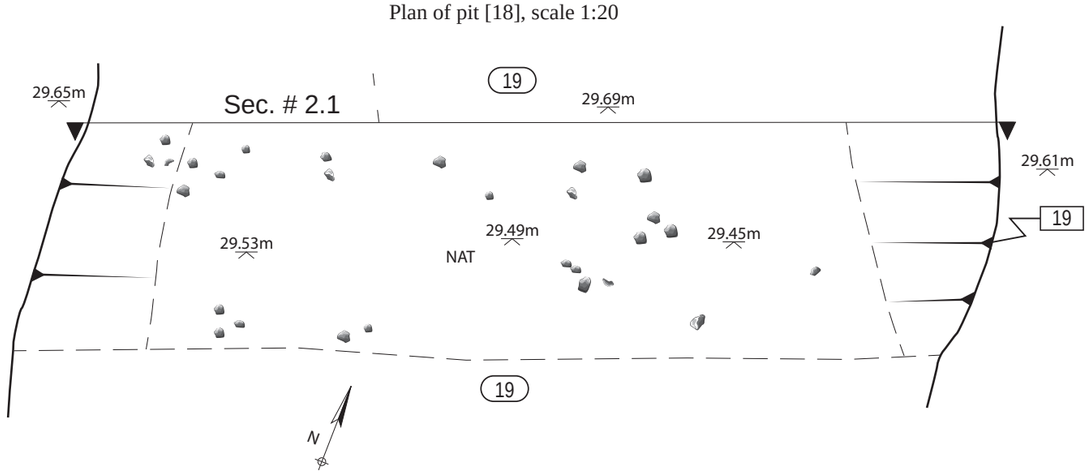


Figure 10: Site drawings - drawing numbers: 1.1, 1.3 - 1.7, 1.9 - 1.14.

Section 2.1
Section of pit [18], scale 1:10

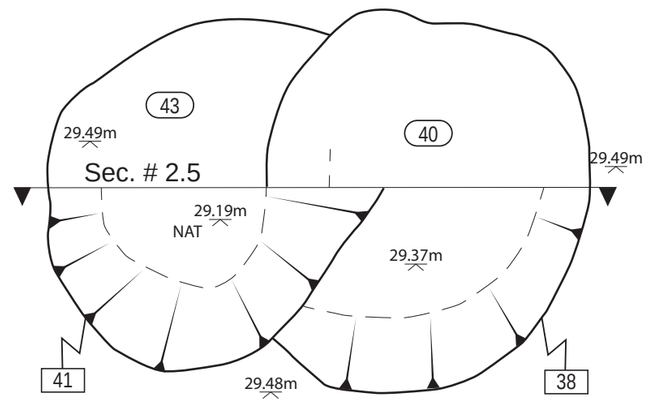


Plan 2.2
Plan of pit [18], scale 1:20

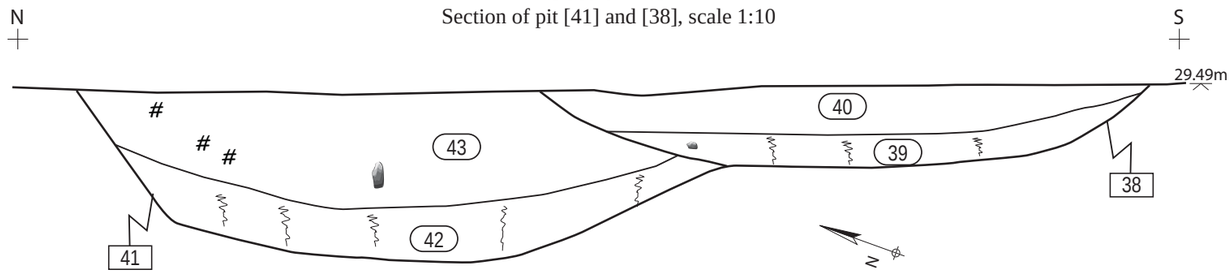


KEY:
Stone
Bioturbation
Charcoal

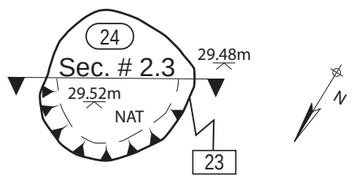
Plan 2.6
Plan of [41] , [38], scale 1:20



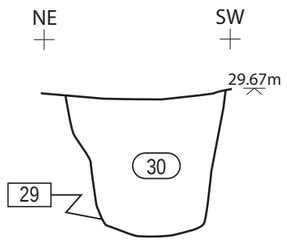
Section 2.5
Section of pit [41] and [38], scale 1:10



Plan 2.4
Plan of post hole [23] , scale 1:20



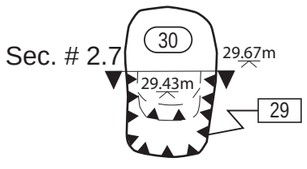
Section 2.7
Section of post hole [29], scale 1:10



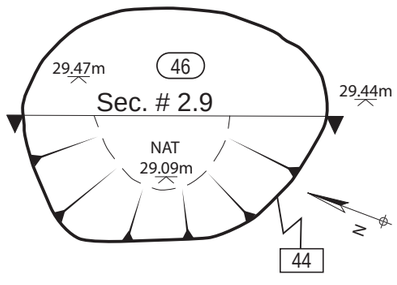
0 1
SCALE 1:20 METRE

0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Plan 2.8
Plan of post hole [29] , scale 1:20



Plan 2.10
Plan of pit [44] , scale 1:20



Section 2.9
Section of pit [44], scale 1:10

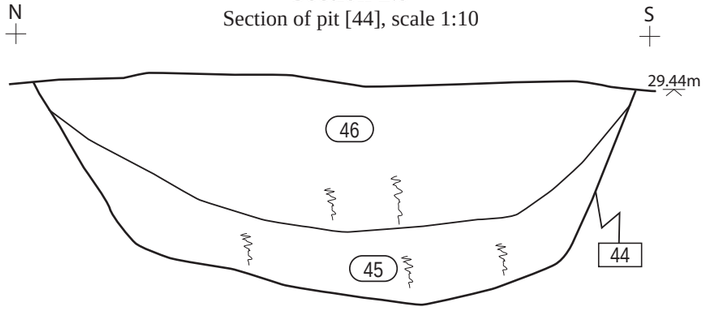
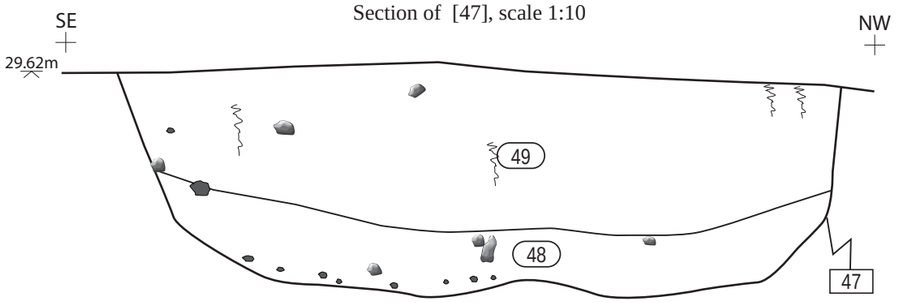


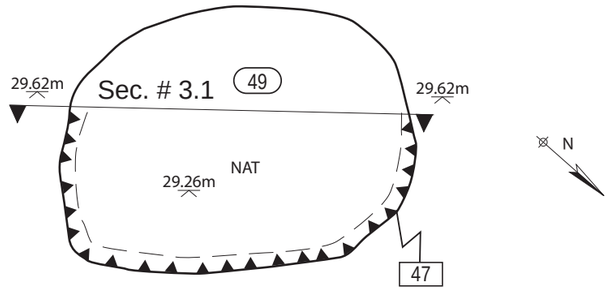
Figure 11: Site drawings - drawing numbers: 2.1, 2.3 - 2.10.

Section 3.1
Section of [47], scale 1:10

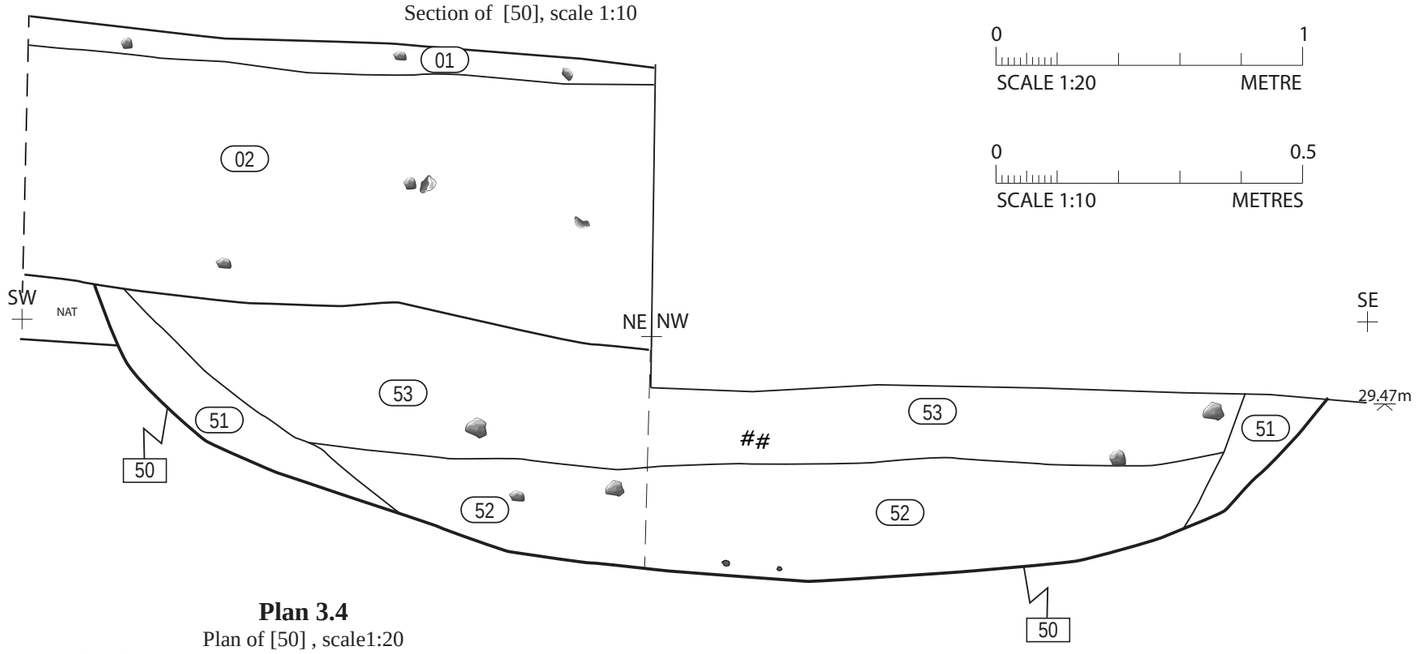


KEY:
- Flint
- Bioturbation
- # # Charcoal
- Iron stone

Plan 3.2
Plan of [47] , scale1:20



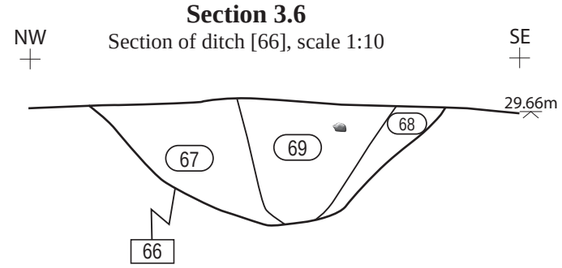
Section 3.3
Section of [50], scale 1:10



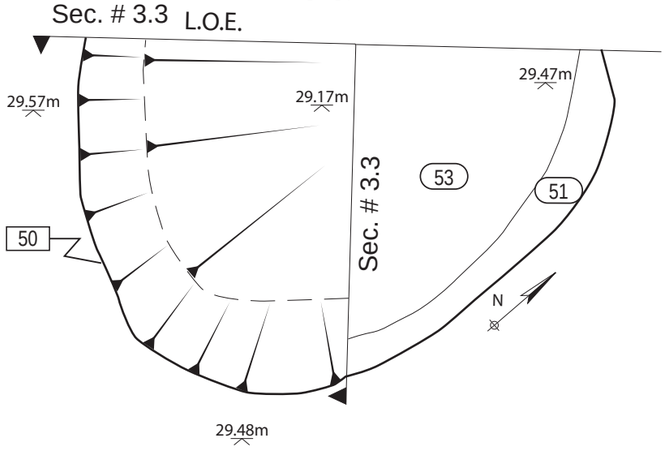
0 1
SCALE 1:20 METRE

0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

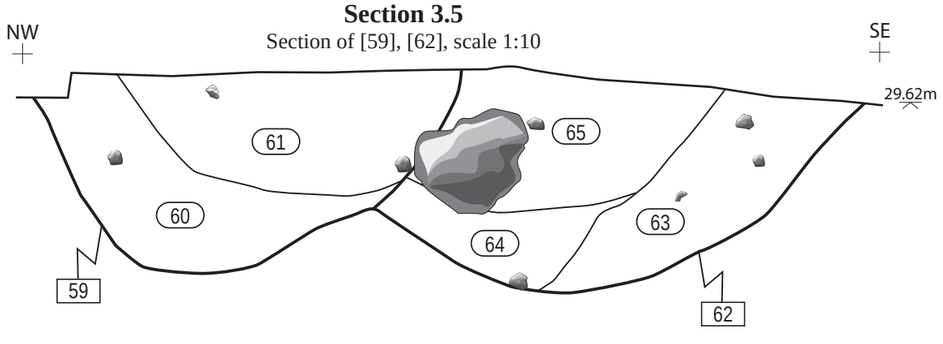
Section 3.6
Section of ditch [66], scale 1:10



Plan 3.4
Plan of [50] , scale1:20



Section 3.5
Section of [59], [62], scale 1:10



Plan 3.8
Plan of [70], scale1:20

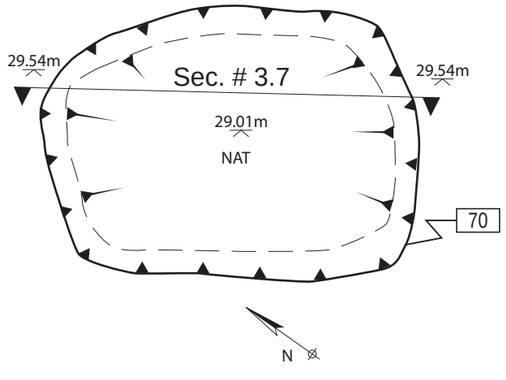
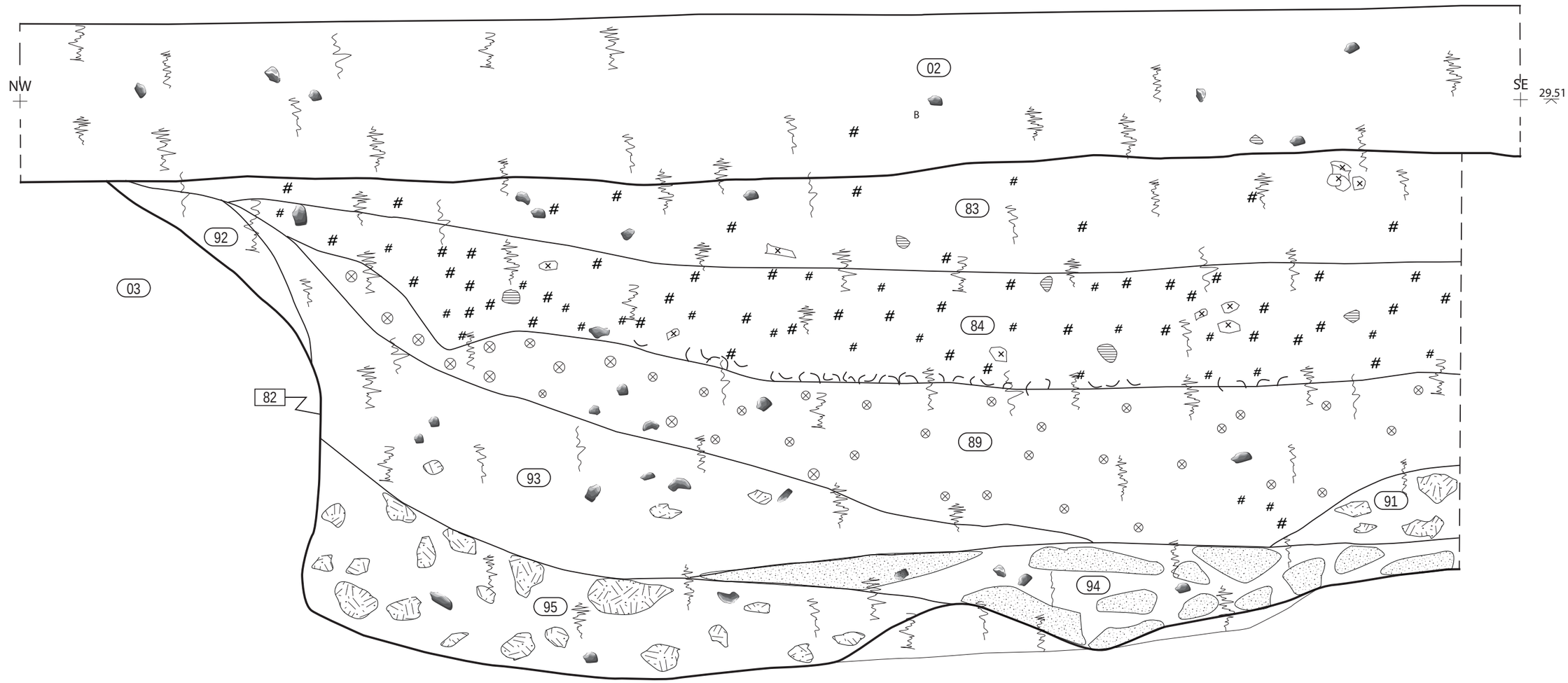


Figure 12: Site drawings - drawing numbers: 3.1 - 3.6 and 3.8.

Section 4.3
Section of sand pit [82], scale 1:10



KEY:

- Flint
- Bioturbation
- # # Charcoal
- Burnt earth
- Sand
- Brickearth
- Greenish yellow brickearth
- Sea shells
- Bone

0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

0 1
SCALE 1:20 METRE

Plan 4.2
Plan of pit [31] , scale 1:20

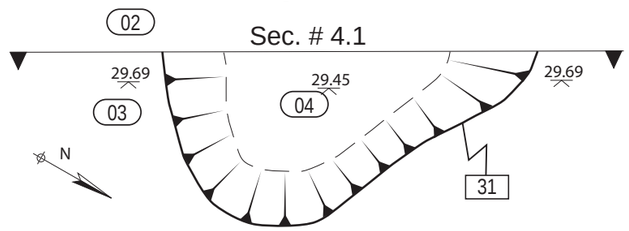
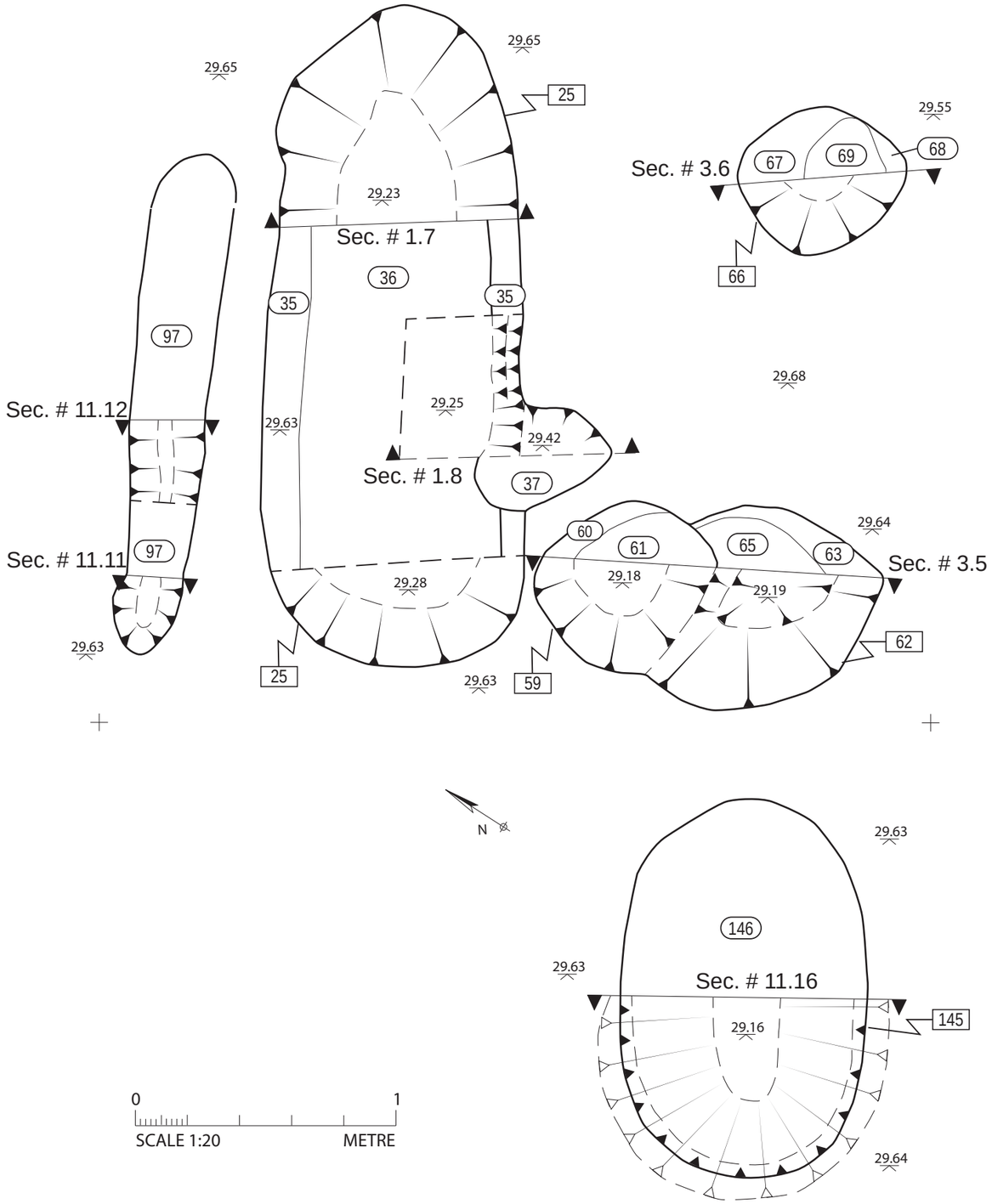
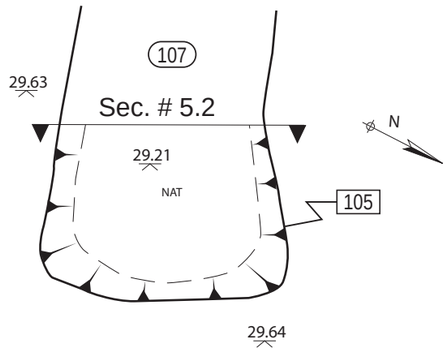


Figure 13: Site drawings - drawing numbers: 4.2 and 4.3.

Plan 5.1
Plan of [25] ,[26],[59],[62],[66],[96],[145], scale 1:20



Plan 5.3
Plan of [105] , scale 1:20



Plan 5.4
Plan of pits [43], [144], scale 1:20

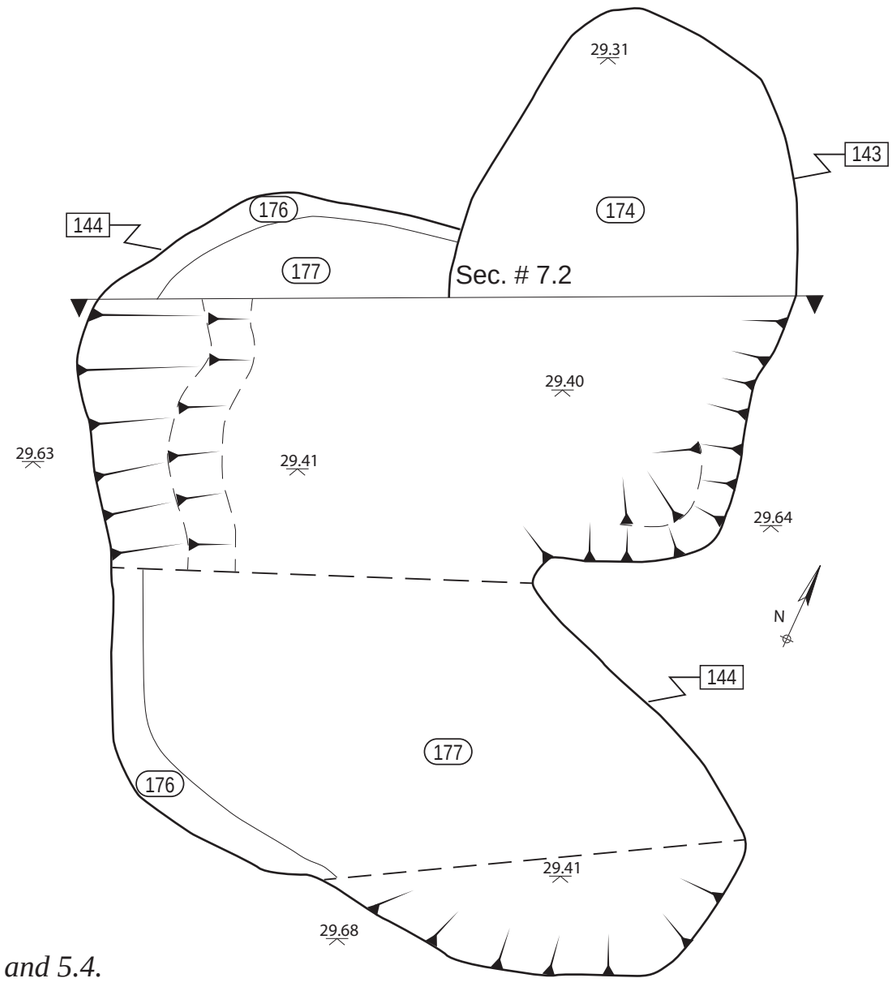


Figure 14: Site drawings - drawing numbers: 5.1, 5.3 and 5.4.

Section 6.1

Section sand pit [82] and [101], scale 1:10

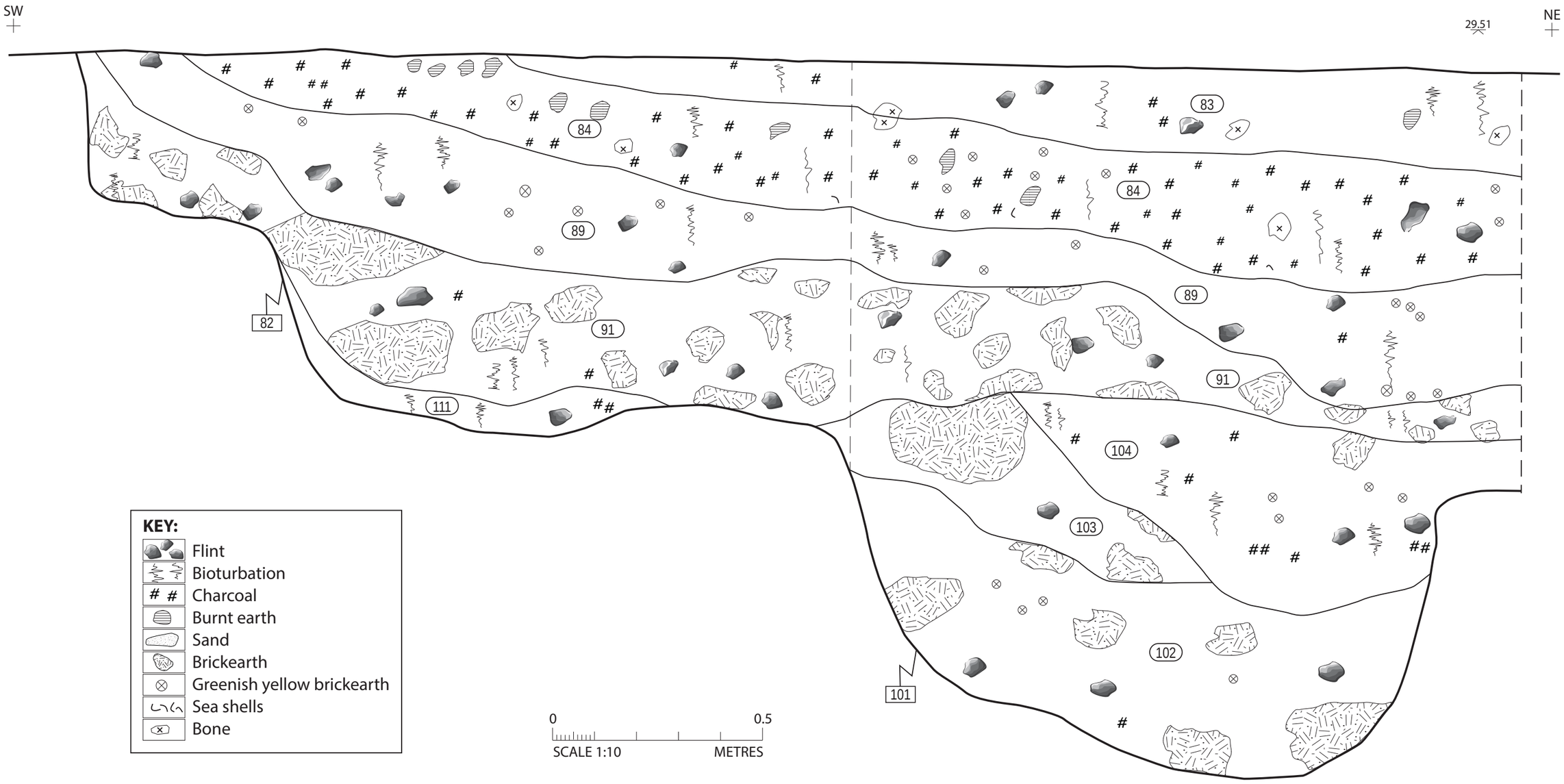
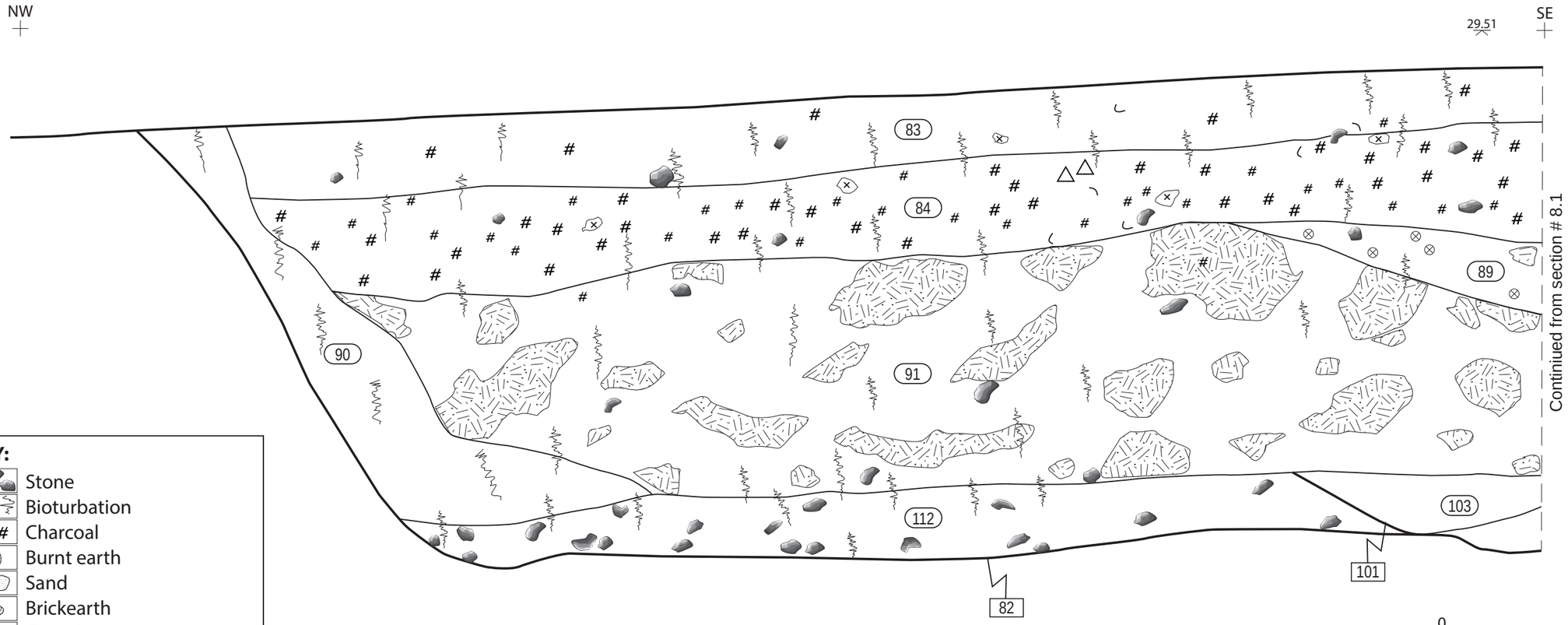


Figure 15: Site drawings - drawing number: 6.1.

Section 7.1
Section of pit [82] and [101], scale 1:10

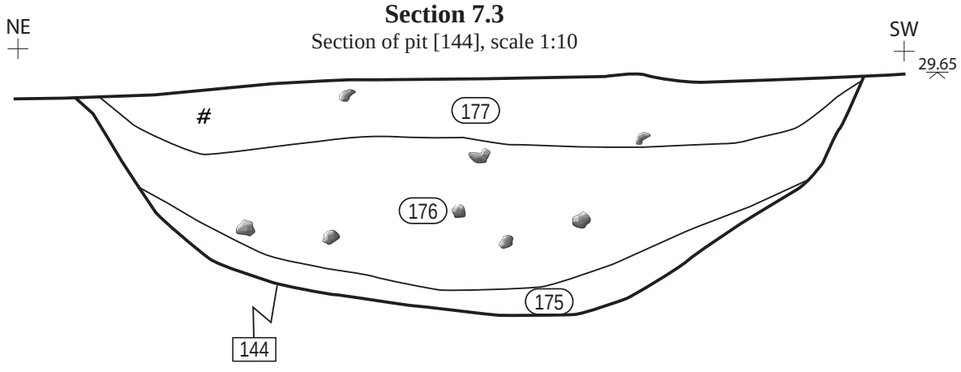


KEY:
- Stone
- Bioturbation
- Charcoal
- Burnt earth
- Sand
- Brickearth
- Greenish yellow brickearth
- Sea shells
- Bone

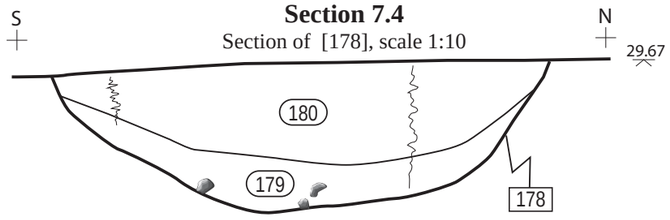
0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

0 1
SCALE 1:20 METRE

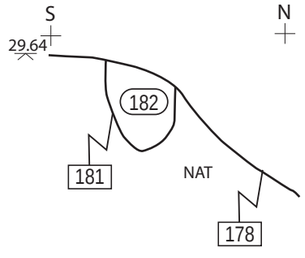
Section 7.3
Section of pit [144], scale 1:10



Section 7.4
Section of [178], scale 1:10



Section 7.6
Section of [181], scale 1:10



Plan 7.5
Plan of ditch [178] , [181], scale 1:20

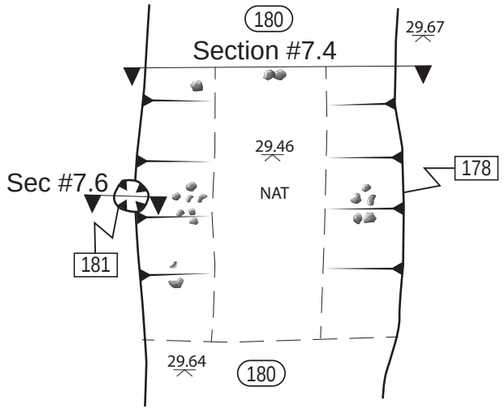
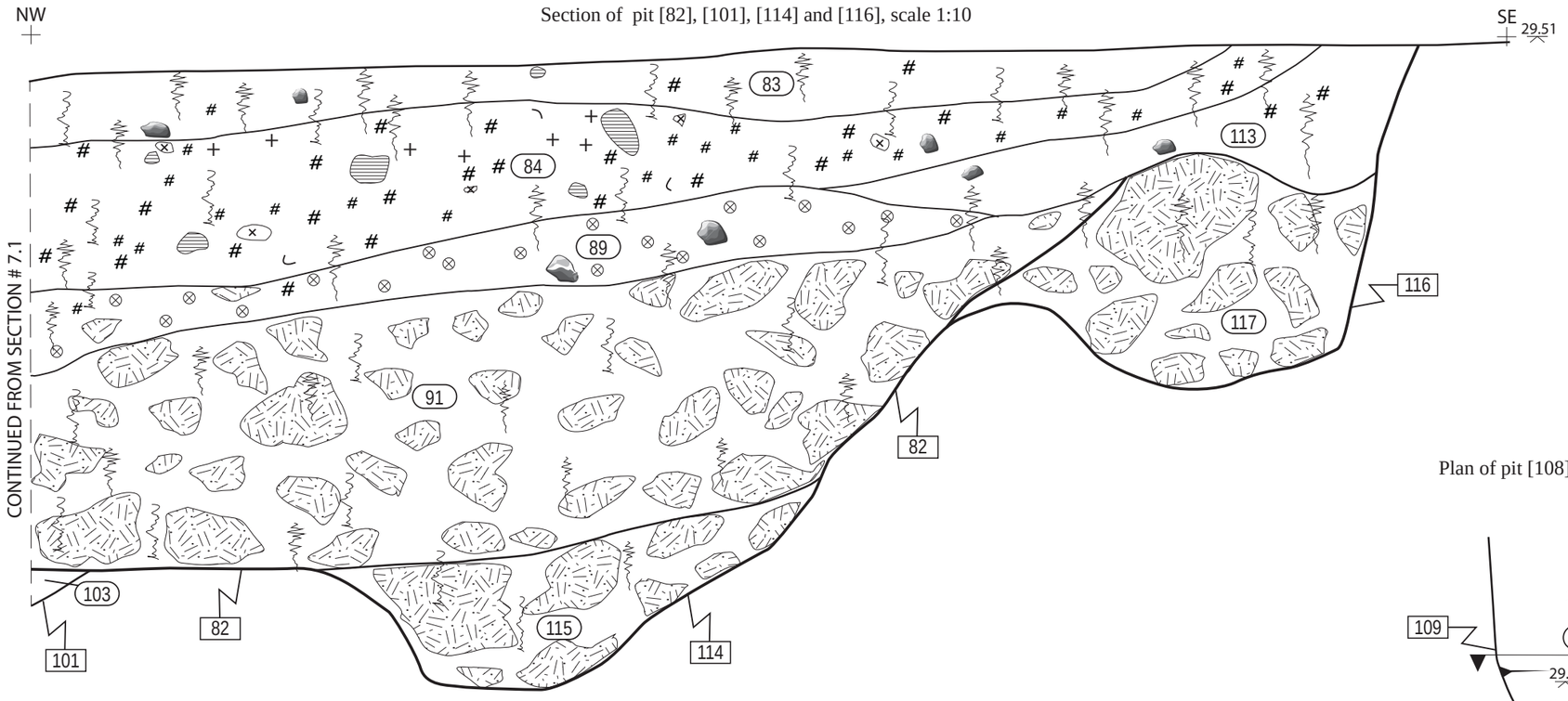


Figure 16: Site drawings - drawing numbers: 7.1, 7.3 - 7.6.

Section 8.1

Section of pit [82], [101], [114] and [116], scale 1:10



KEY:

- Stone
- Bioturbation
- # # Charcoal
- Burnt earth
- Sand
- Brickearth
- Greenish yellow brickearth
- Sea shells
- Bone

0 0.5

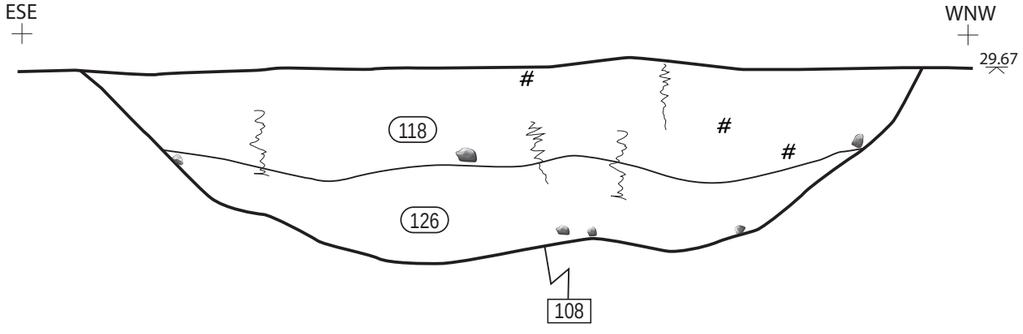
SCALE 1:10 METRES

0 1

SCALE 1:20 METRE

Section 8.3

Section of pit [108], scale 1:10



Plan 8.4

Plan of pit [108], [110] and gully terminus [109], scale 1:20

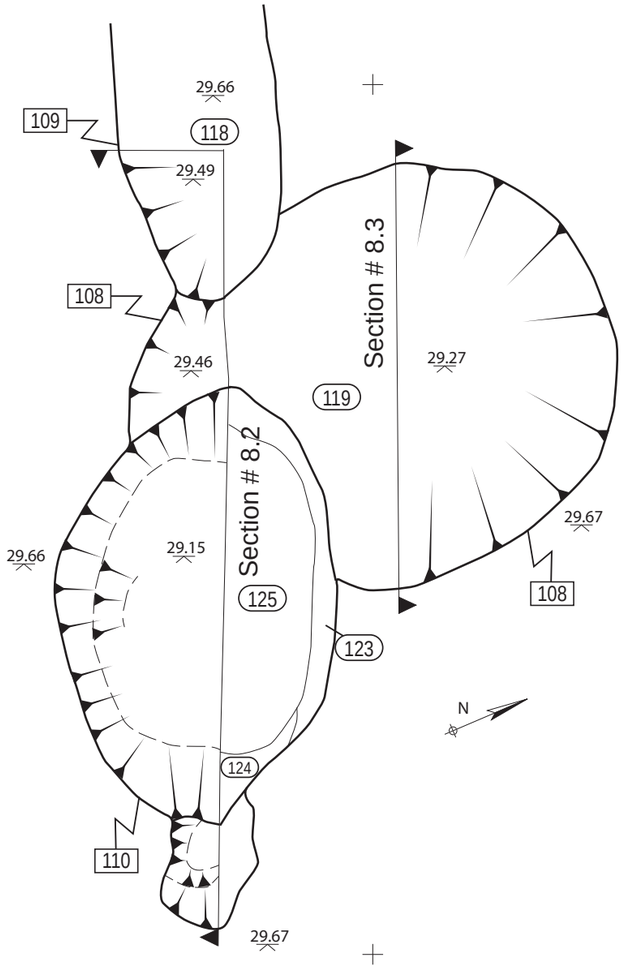


Figure 17: Site drawings - drawing numbers: 8.1, 8.3 and 8.4.

Plan 9.1

Plan of pit [82], [101], [114] and [116], scale 1:20

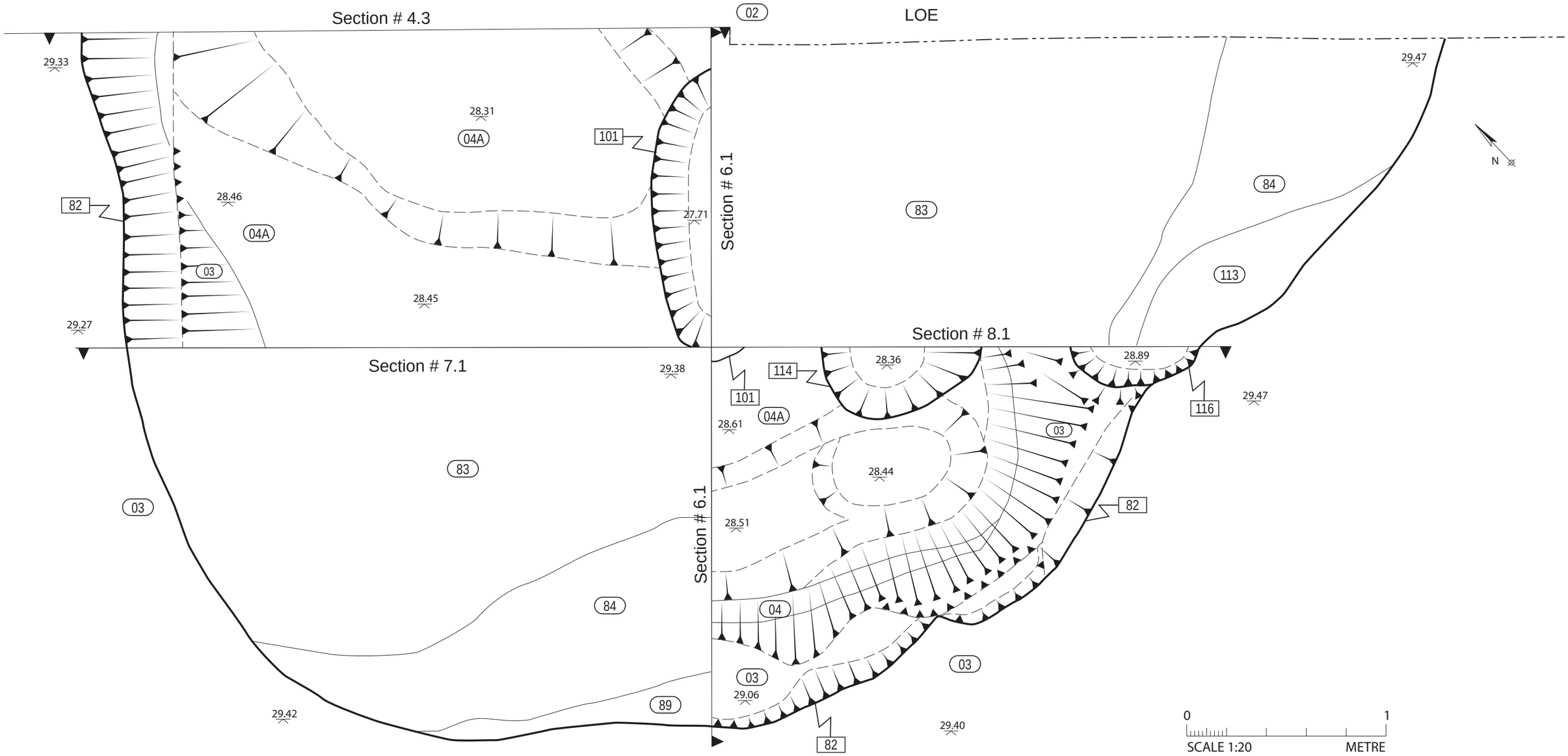
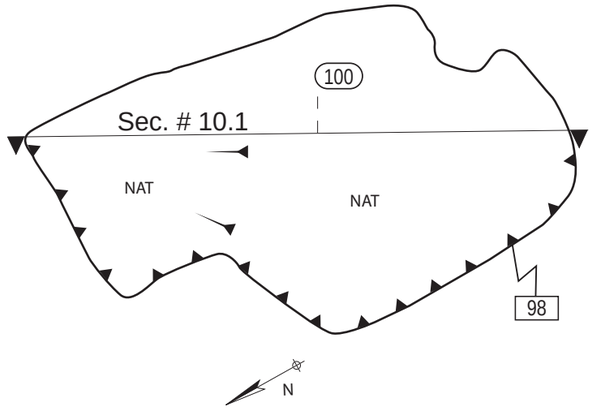
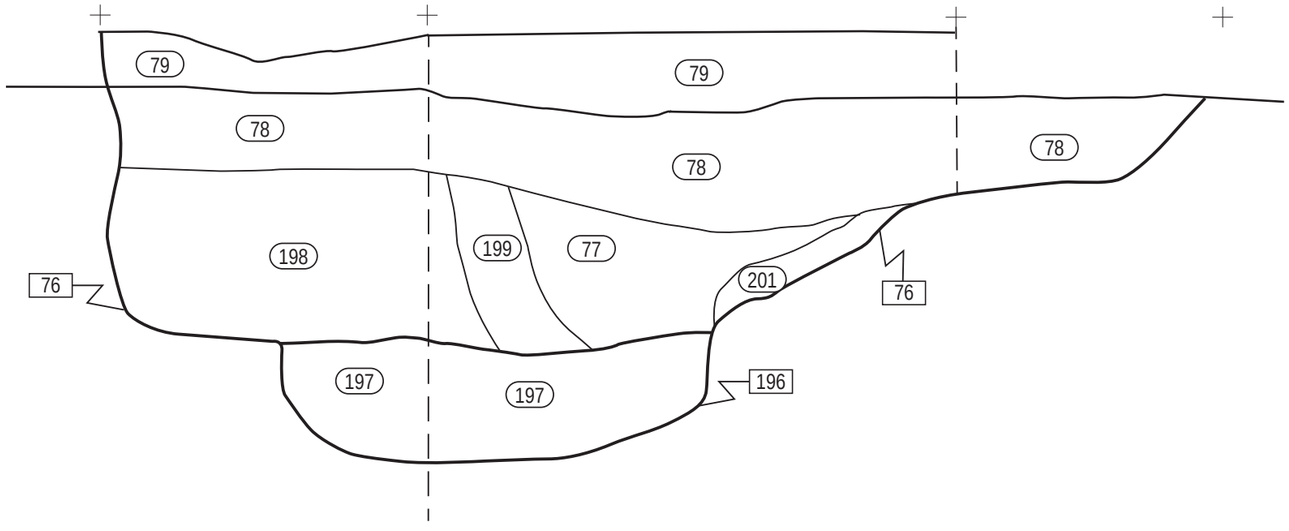


Figure 18: Site drawings - drawing number: 9.1.

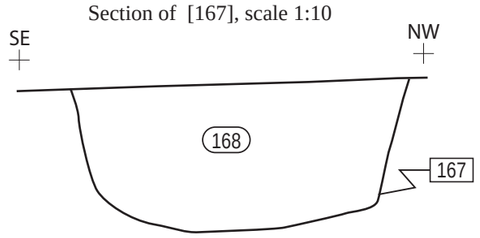
Plan 10.2
Plan of pit [98], scale 1:20



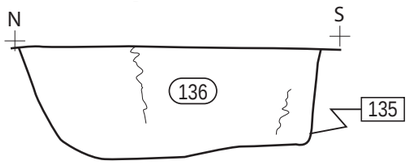
Section 11.1
Section of pit [76] and [196], scale 1:20



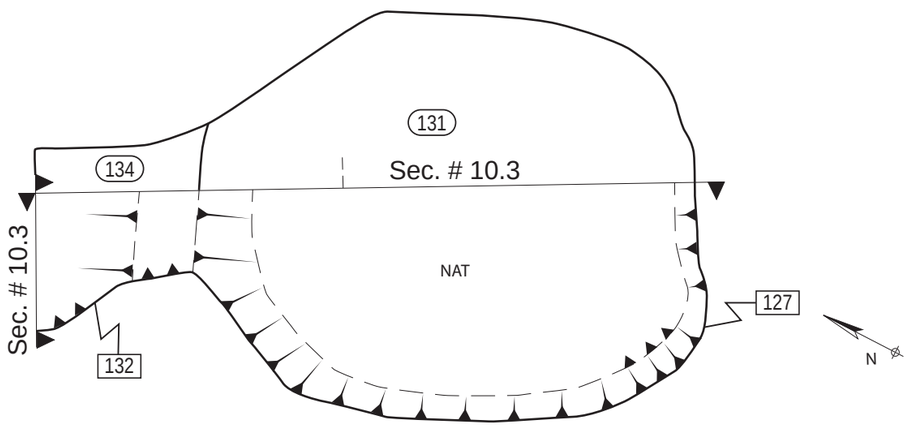
Section 10.7
Section of [167], scale 1:10



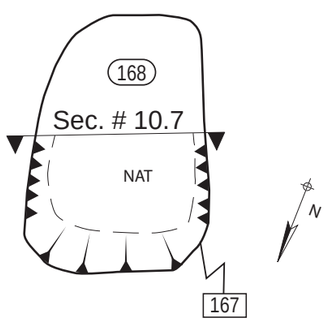
Section 10.5
Section of pit [135], scale 1:10



Plan 10.4
Plan of pit [127] and [132], scale 1:20



Plan 10.8
Plan of pit [167] , scale 1:20



Plan 10.6
Plan of gully terminus [135] , scale 1:20

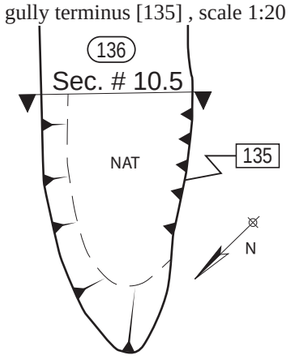
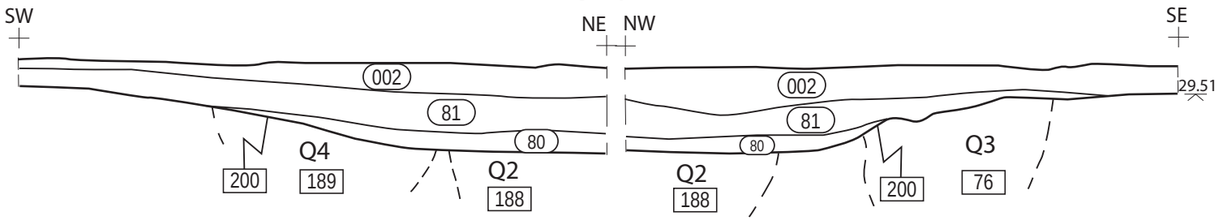
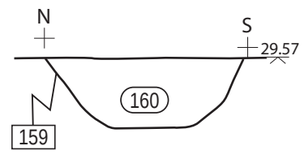


Figure 19: Site drawings - drawing numbers: 10.2, 10.4 - 10.8 and 11.1.

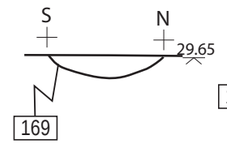
Section 11.2
Section of quarry [200], scale 1:100



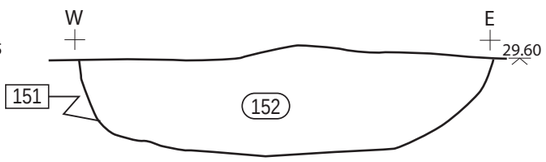
Section 11.3
Section of pit [159], scale 1:20



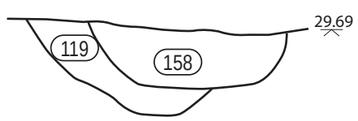
Section 11.4
Section of pit [169], scale 1:20



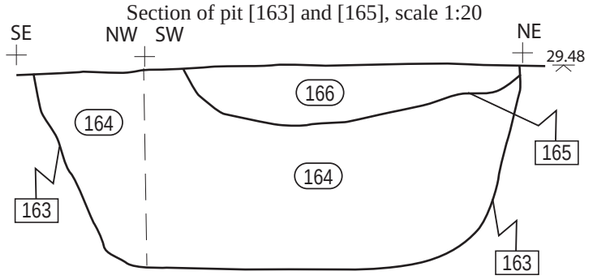
Section 11.5
Section of pit [151],scale 1:20



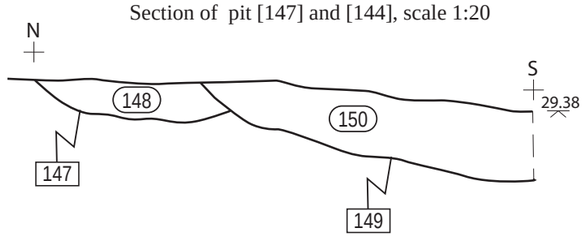
Section 11.6
Section of pit [109] and [157], scale 1:20



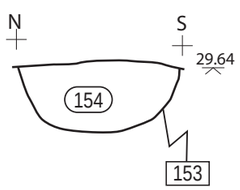
Section 11.7
Section of pit [163] and [165], scale 1:20



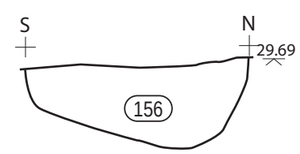
Section 11.8
Section of pit [147] and [144], scale 1:20



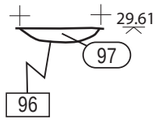
Section 11.9
Section of pit [153], scale 1:20



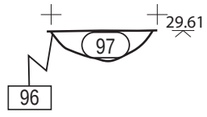
Section 11.10
Section of pit [155], scale 1:20



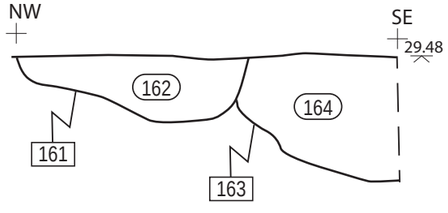
Section 11.11
Section of gully [96],scale 1:20



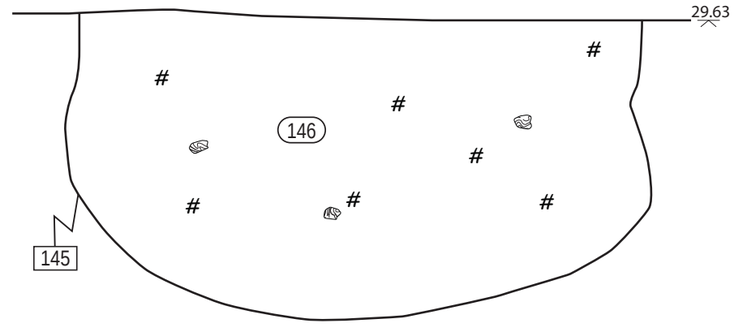
Section 11.12
Section of gully [96],scale 1:20



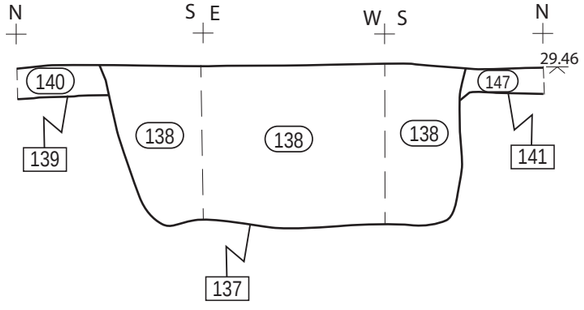
Section 11.13
Section of pit [161] and [163], scale 1:10



Section 11.16
Section of pit [145], scale 1:10



Section 11.15
Section of gully [139], [141] and pit [141], scale 1:10



Section 11.14
Section of pit [202], [203] and [244], scale 1:10

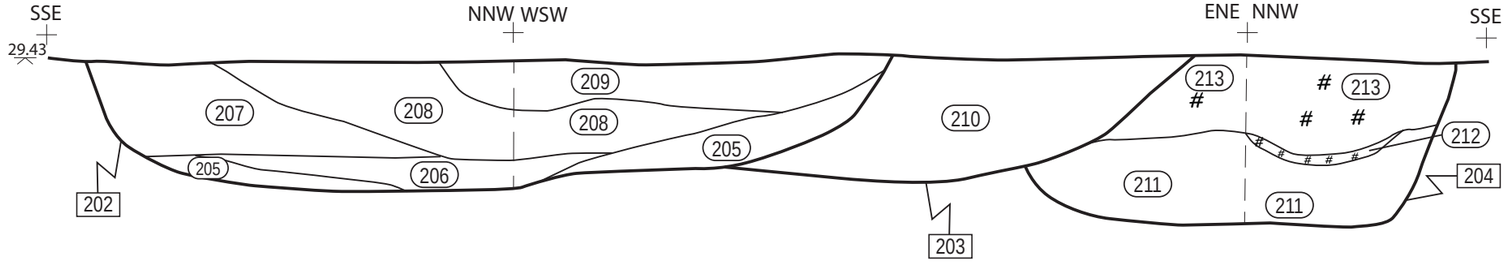


Figure 20: Site drawings - drawing numbers: 11.2 - 11.16.

Plate 1: Evaluation Trench 1 (looking north; 2m and 1m scales)

Plate 2: Evaluation Trench 2 (looking northeast; 2m and 1m scales)

Plate 3: Evaluation Trench 3 (looking northeast; 2m and 1m scales)

Plate 4: Evaluation Trench 4 (looking northwest; 2m and 1m scales)

Plate 5: Evaluation Trench 5 (looking north; 2m and 1m scales)

Plate 6: Pit EV[104] looking southeast (0.5m scale).

Plate 7: Pit EV[106] looking southwest (0.5m scale).

Plate 8: Pits EV[106] and EV[108] looking north (1m scale).

Plate 9: Pit EV[108] and gully EV[116] looking northeast (1m scale).

Plate 10: Pit EV[208] looking south (0.5m scale).

Plate 11: Linear EV[504] looking west (1m and 0.5m scales).

Plate 12: Linear EV[506] looking west (1m and 0.5m scales).

Plate 13: General site view looking north (1m scale).

Plate 14: General site view showing quarry pit [082] (1m scale).

Plate 15: Quadrants through quarry pit [082] looking north (1m scale).

Plate 16: Quarry pits [196] and [076] looking southeast (1m scale).

Plate 17: Section through quarry pits [200] and [076] looking northeast (1m scale).

Plate 18: Section through pit [010] looking northeast (1m scale).

Plate 19: Fully excavated pit [020] (foreground) and half-sectioned pits [005] (middle) and [010] (rear) looking southeast (1m scale).

Plate 20: Section through pit [070] looking northeast (1m scale).

Plate 21: Section through pit [044] looking northeast (1m scale).

Plate 22: Section through intercutting pits [108] [109] [110] looking northeast (1m scale).

Plate 23: Section through intercutting pits [132] and [127] looking northeast (1m scale).

Plate 24: Section through ditch terminus [105] looking southwest (0.5m scale).

Plate 25: Quarry pit [202] and pits [203] [204] looking north (1m and 0.5m scale).

Plate 26: Quarry pits [082] and [101] looking southeast (1m scale).

Plate 27: Quarry pits [082] [114] [116] looking east (1m scale).

Plate 28: Terminus of linear [135] looking southeast (0.5m scale).

Plate 29: Pits [137] (foreground) and [127] (rear) cutting linear [132]; pit [044] to left; looking southeast (0.5m scale).

Plate 30: Section through linear [178] with pit [192] behind, looking northeast (0.5m scale).

Plate 31: Fully excavated post-hole [027] with stake-hole [085] looking southwest (1m scale).

Plate 32: Half-sectioned post-hole [029] looking southwest (0.3m scale).

Plate 33: Half-section through post-hole [066] looking northeast (0.3m scale).

Plate 34: Half-section through post-hole [023] looking southeast (0.3m scale).

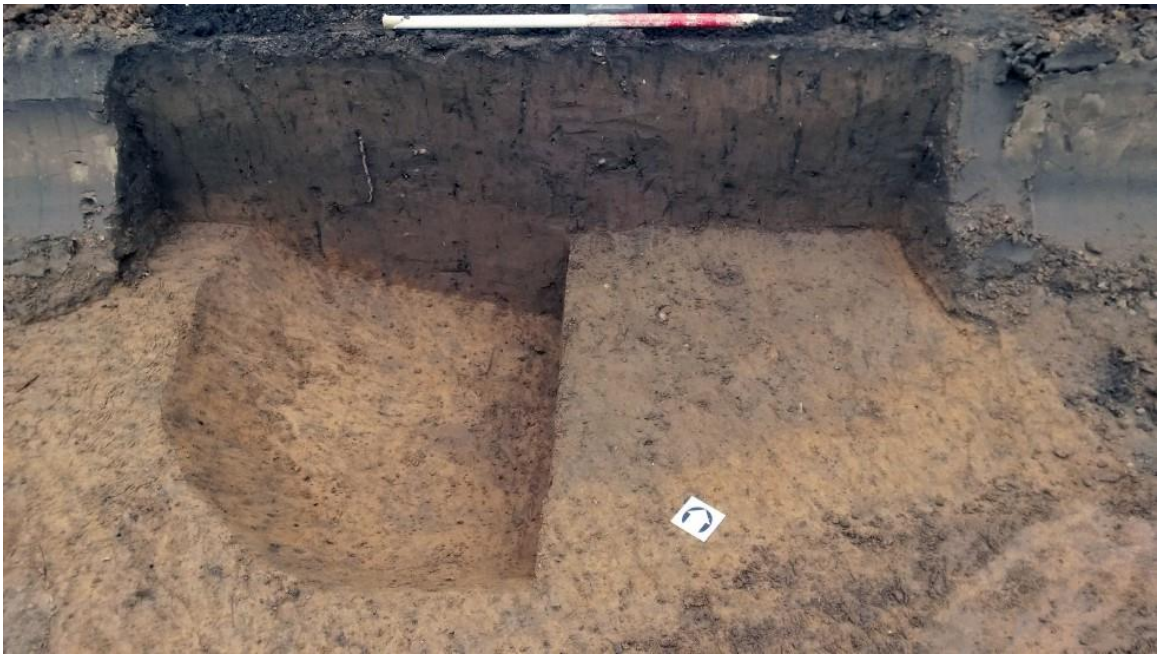


Plate 35: Section through pit [050] looking northwest (1m scale).

Plate 36: Sections through pits [147] and [149] looking south (1m and 0.5m scales).

Plate 37: Half-section through pit [151] looking north (0.5m scale).

Plate 38: Half-section through pit [153] looking southwest (0.5m scale).

Plate 39: Half-section through pit [155] looking west (0.5m scale).

Plate 40: Half-section through pit [157] looking east (0.5m scale).

Plate 41: Half-section through pits [143] and [144] looking southeast (1m scale).

Plate 42: Section through pit [159] looking northwest (0.5m scale).

Plate 43: Sections through pits [25] and [26] looking southwest (1m scale).

Plate 44: Section through pits [059] and [062] looking northeast (1m scale).

Plate 45: Section through pits [038] and [041] looking east (1m scale).

Plate 46: Section through pit [047] looking west (1m scale).

Plate 47: Section through pit [031] looking southwest (1m scale).

Plate 48: Section through pit [070] looking north (1m scale).

Plate 49: Section through pit [098] looking east (1m scale).

Plate 50: Section through pit [167] looking south (0.5m scale).

Plate 51: Section through pit [184] looking west (0.5m scale).

Plate 52: Section through pit [018] looking northwest (1m scale).

Plate 53: Section through pits [005] and [010] looking west (1m scale).