Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Archers Court Whitfield, Kent

(Whitfield 2 North)

PHASE 1 EVALUATION REPORT

NGR Site Centre: **630970E 145130N**

Planning Application Number: **DOV/10/01010**

Report for: **BDW Kent Ltd**
Date: 09/11/2021
Revised: 15/02/2022
Accession number: *<pending>*
Site code: **WACN-EV-21**

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Evaluation Report

Contents

Abstract

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by BDW Kent to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Archers Court North, Whitfield, Kent (Whitfield 2 Phase 1). The archaeological works were monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council. The fieldwork was carried out in September and October 2021 in accordance with an archaeological specification (SWAT Archaeology 2021) submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of works. The Archaeological Evaluation (Whitfield 2, Phase 1) consisted of 55 trenches and 5 extensions, which encountered a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology to a maximum depth of approximately 0.5m.

There are further 14 trenches (56-69 marked in blue) within this PDA that are still require archaeological evaluation. Excavation of these was not possible at the time due to large spoil heaps being present in the area. This is a separate matter and it will be dealt with and reported separately as Phase 2 evaluation at Whitfield 2 (North).

The archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) has demonstrated the presence of limited archaeological activity within north-western and within south-eastern extents of PDA. Additionally a circular crop mark was highlighted by KCC HER for partial or full uncovering.

The remains revealed within north-western extent comprised ditches, discrete features and potential rectilinear enclosure. There was very little dating evidence retrieved during the evaluation and it's pointing to a medieval date (1250AD). Another 'cluster' of archaeological features was revealed within south-eastern extent of PDA and comprised a potential quarry with short segmented ditches and pits which produced Later Prehistoric and Earliest to Mid to Late Iron Age pottery. That was overlain by a field ditch in the same alignment as field system exposed in north-western extent.

Discovered field system in NE-SW alignment is matching rectilinear field divisions that are still visible in the landscape today and were most likely established during the medieval period. The grid is tilted by 45 degree in relation to N-S aligned Roman Road located just outside PDA to the east.

A number of archaeological sites were identified in the vicinity of the proposed development, many of potential early Prehistoric date comprising Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age. Majority of the sites appear to be a chalk quarries evenly distributed across the fields. Remains of a low density settlement of LBA/IA date was discovered immediately to the east.

Regarding positive outcome of archaeological evaluation it has therefore been suggested that the proposed development will have an impact on buried archaeological remains and that further archaeological mitigation in form of strip map and sample programme should be recommended. The detailed extend and methodology will need to be determined in consultation with KCC Heritage and the Local Planning Authority.

Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank BDW Kent for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found, Senior Archaeological Officer from Kent County Council for his advice and assistance.

Peter Cichy managed the archaeological fieldwork and subsequent excavations were supervised by Elissia Burrows. Site survey and illustrations were produced by Django Rayner and this report was written by Bartek Cichy. On behalf of the client project was directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson, PhD, MCIFA.

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Archers Court North, Whitfield, Kent

Evaluation Report

NGR Site Centre: 631190E 145500N

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 SWAT archaeology was commissioned by the client to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the land at Archers Court North, Whitfield, Kent. This phase of archaeological works has confirmed the presence of archaeological remains on this proposed development area and guides the need for any additional detailed mitigation. This evaluation is a Phase 1 of evaluation at Whitfield 2 (Whitfield Arches Court North).

1.2 Project background

1.2.1 The developer is planning to develop the land at Archers Court North, Whitfield in Kent (Whitfield 2). The land has outline planning permission for residential development (DOV/10/01010) for the construction of up to 1,400 units comprising a mix of 2-5 bed units, 66 bed care home (Class C2) and supported living units with vehicular access of the A256; provision of new 420 place 2FE Primary School including early years provision, energy centre and local centre comprising up to 250 sqm of retail space (Class A1-A3) along with all associated access arrangements, car parking, infrastructure and landscaping, with all matters (except the means of access of the A256) reserved for future consideration (Revised Proposals). Location: Phase 1, Whitfield Urban Extension, (land south east of Archers Court Road), Whitfield, CT16

1.2.2 Above description is relevant to the whole vast construction project and this development is northern part of it. This PDA (Proposed development area) that have designated construction of 275 units comprising 62 bed flats, 20 2-bed houses, 169 3-bed houses and 80 4-bed houses. The scope of this phase of evaluation works is shown on figure 1.

1.2.3 Archaeological evaluation was divided into two phases due to spoil heaps obscuring part of the site. 14 trenches (marked in blue) still need to be evaluated and reported as a separate matter and further mitigation will be determined in consultation with KCC Heritage following completion of phase 2 trenching and reporting.

1.2.4 Prior to evaluation archaeological WSI was prepared by SWAT.

1.3 **Planning background**

1.3.1 An outline planning application was granted on the 30th April 2015 (Application DOV/10/01010) for the proposal.

1.3.2 A Condition stipulating the necessity for archaeological works was attached to the outline planning permission (10/01010) which states*:*

(44) No development of any phase or sub-phase shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of any mitigation measures identified within the Environmental Statement for that phase or sub-phase including:

(i) Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted and approved by Local Planning Authority. The archaeological field evaluation works are to be completed and reported on prior to the layout and detailed design of the development being finalised and:
(ii) Following on from the evaluation any safeguarding measures to ensure preservations in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with specification and timetable which has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

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

1.3.3 On the basis of the present archaeological information. KCCHC advising Dover District Council recommended that the proposed development should be subject to a programme of archaeological works in order to clarify the archaeological elements within the site. The methodology of the archaeological evaluation phase of investigation is identified within this specification which is based on KCC site specific specifications and in the KCC Evaluation Manual Part B (attached).

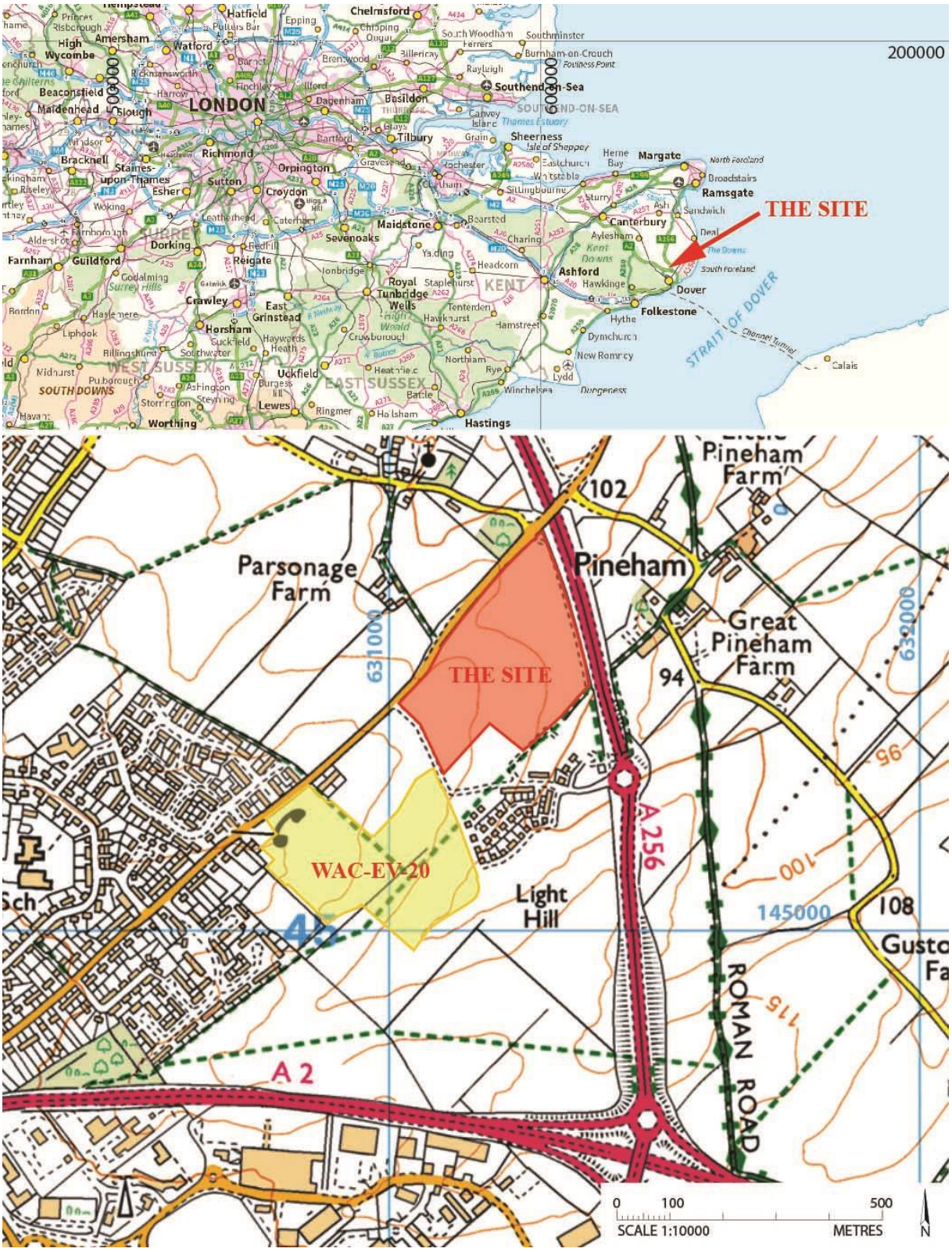

Figure 1: Site location

2 SITE DESCRIPTION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site is located to the north of Dover and east of Whitfield within rural area on the north east facing very gentle sloping ground descending from 117 metres O.D. to 105 metres O.D. The NGR centre of site is at 631190E 145500N. PDA area comprises 6.64Ha and is polygonal in plan.

Plate 1: Site view, looking north.

2.2 Present day field division are in NE-SW and NW-SE alignments. The site occupy large field that borders with: Archers Court Road to the NW, Whitfield Eastry bypass A256 to the NE, New development to the SE and SW. In recent years the field was used as arable field.

2.3 The land in the area is gently descending to the north east and is bruised by shallow dry valleys in NE-SE alignment occurring at approximately 250meters intervals.

2.4 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the site is set on bedrock geology of Cretaceous Chalk overlain by superficial Head Deposits in the area of the site. The eastern limit of the site lies near the east boundary of Superficial Deposits of Clay with flints formation.

2.5 Seaford Chalk Formation - Chalk. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. Local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. Setting: warm chalk seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin. They are biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds of chalk.

2.6 Superficial deposits description: Clay-with-flints Formation - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 23 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. Local environment previously dominated by weathering processes (U). Setting: weathering processes (U). These sedimentary deposits are subaerial and pedogenic in origin. They are detrital, comprising coarse- to fine-grained materials, weathered to form layers of accumulated material.

2.7 Superficial deposits description: Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel. Superficial Deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by subaerial slopes (U). Setting: subaerial slopes (U). These sedimentary deposits are subaerial in origin. They are detrital, comprising coarse- to fine- grained materials, forming down-slope layers and fans of accumulated material.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The archaeological background comprises heritage assets recorded on Kent County Council Historic Environmental Record (KCCHER) and feature visible on historic OS maps. The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites and one record shows asset within the site. The records are listed below starting from closest located assets.

3.2 Records within PDA (Proposed Development Area).

3.2.1 Cropmark of potential ring ditch (TR 34 NW 338) located at NGR coordinates 631110, 145368. This was located 6 metres to the south and 1 metre to the west from west end of trench 5.

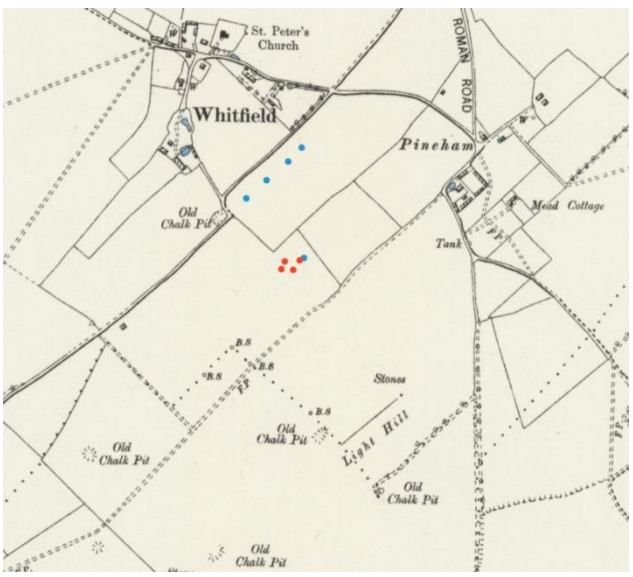

Figure 2: Extract from OS 1897 map show numerous chalk quarry pits in surrounding area. Blue and red dots indicate respectively ditch and quarry features exposed during evaluation

3.3 Records in close proximity (within 500 metres) of PDA.

3.3.1 An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East in 2015 (ASE Report Number: 2015468) to the south and adjacent to the present PDA and summarised: *A limited quantity of archaeological remains was identified, dated from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. The only firmly dated prehistoric feature was a large ditch in that contained most of a single LBA-EIA pot that probably represented an instance of structured deposition. A possibly associated but undated small hearth or pit was recorded nearby. Small quantities of LBAMIA pottery were recovered from the colluvium but no associated features were identified. A small hearth or pit produced a significant quantity of firecracked flint and a piece of M/LIA pot; a second probably prehistoric, hearth or pit was very similar in character and was perhaps of a similar date. A large ditch produced M/LIA-Early Roman pottery. Four probably post-medieval ditches formed a small coaxial system enclosing fields measuring c.60m x 20m, possibly reflecting the field pattern prior to enclosure (ASE Report Number: 2015468)*.

3.3.2 Evaluation trenching at the north-eastern boundary of the site on the Whitfield-Eastry Bypass, south of Pineham, recorded a pit containing an assemblage of finds comprising calcined flint, a Lower Palaeolithic – Late Neolithic struck flint, and possible Neolithic pottery (HER TR 34 NW 245, TR 3139 4549).

3.3.3 Number of undated Earthworks of possibly Medieval, Post medieval period. Earthworks in Pineham Orchard (HER TR 34 NW 218, TR 3140 4560) are located to the NE, on the opposite side of Bypass A256

3.3.4 An early medieval farmstead or hamlet site was recorded during work on the Whitfield-Eastry Bypass, at the crossroads of Church Whitfield road and Archer's Court Road close to the northern boundary of the site. The site is located 110meters north east of the site. The remains of an early medieval settlement were found overlaying two earlier Iron Age sites (TR 34 NW 222 & 224). The site comprised a number of structures, two timber halls and a number of sunken huts. Pottery from the site was dated to c.575 - 700 AD (HER TR 34 NW 246, TR 31362 45832).

3.3.5 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the fields located to the south of PDA area and revealed previously identified on the KCCHER cropmark of a double ring ditch (TR 34 NW 330)

3.3.6 The Roman road from Dover to Richborough runs north to south and is located circa 200m east of the site.

3.3.7 An early to mid-Iron Age settlement site is recorded c. 350m north of the site as features first identified from aerial photographs in 1987. Later evaluation work for the A256 recorded a number of features, including pits, ditches and postholes, some of which are of unknown date, though others produced pottery dated c.550-300 B.C. (HER TR 34 NW 224, TR 3146 4590). Additional excavation work in 1995 uncovered evidence that the Iron Age features found previously belonged to two separate sites, one dating to the early - mid Iron Age (TR 34 NW 224) and the mid - late Iron Age. The site consists of a rectangular enclosure bound by a large ditch, with two pits and three post-holes. Heavy ploughing would have removed any evidence of associated internal buildings.

3.3.8 A mid to late Iron Age settlement site was recorded during evaluation work for the A256 c. 300m north of the site. A number of features were recorded to the east of the church at Church Whitfield, including a mid- late Iron Age enclosure with a small number of internal features. A possible ritual deposit of a human skull was found in the ditch of the enclosure and an inhumation burial to the south-east which could have been part of a larger cemetery. The site dates to c. 150 - 50 BC (HER TR 34 NW 222, TR 3123 4596)

3.3.9 The original settlement of Whitfield is of Anglo-Saxon origin and lays c. 500m northeast of present day Whitfield at Church Whitfield, circa 300meters north of the site. The Church of St Peter, Church Whitfield is thought to have originated in the early medieval period, as the nave and chancel date to the 8th century (HER TR 34 NW 3 - MKE26489, TR 3096 4591). The fabric of the early nave and chancel at Whitfield is almost wholly of flint, stone being used only in the west window and in a few other isolated places such as the large blocks in the south-west quoin. Two of

the original Saxon windows have survived. The church was enlarged in the second or third decade of the 12th century but this Norman aisle was destroyed in the early 13th century.

3.3.10 Two Cropmarks present at Parsonage Farm (HER TR 34 NW 139 TR 3071 4553) field located circa 350meters west of the site include a large ring ditch with a protrusion on the southwest.

3.3.11 Roman burial and sepulchral deposit was found in 1918 c. 100m east of the Dover-Richborough Roman road, north of Pineham, circa 420metres north east of the site. The burial consisted of three pots each inside the other, the innermost containing the bones of a human hand and a bronze key ring. A bronze bracelet was also found but its relation to the burial is not known (HER TR 34 NW 4, TR 3159 4601).

3.4 **Major Records further away (within 2 km) of PDA.**

3.4.1 During excavations at a house on Church Field Way, c.800m north-west of the site, a quantity of Roman pottery, some iron objects and 2 Roman coins were found in 1952 (HER Ref. MKE3876 at TR 0514 4695). In addition, a large quantity of Roman brick and tile was recovered during the cutting of a service trench along the front of Church Fields Way (HER Ref. MKE18169 at TR 0514 4687).

3.4.2 The Roman road Watling Street, from Dover to London, runs north-west to south-east c. 1.5km south-west of the site in the valley of the River Dour (HER TR 24 SE 54 TR 2875 4412).

3.4.3 The White Caps Barrow comprising a ring ditch and burial mound dating between the late Neolithic and late Bronze Age was excavated ahead of the construction of the A256 Bypass 2km. north-north-west of the site (HER TR 34 NW 187, TR 3003 4766). The excavation exposed a sub-circular earthwork consisting of a primary segmented ring ditch and two later continuous concentrically arranged ring-ditches. The earthwork appeared to have developed in four distinct phases and contained a minimum of eleven human burials including six in situ crouched inhumations and three cremations, one of which was urned. The barrow was cut by a Late Iron Age straight flat bottomed ditch on a north-east to south-west alignment.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General Aims

The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork were therefore to;

· establish the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development;

· ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation;

· determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource, if present, and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits.

4.2 Project Specific Objectives

4.2.1 The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation was to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation were to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the earlier Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern history of the PDA and also any other Prehistoric, Roman and later archaeological activity.

4.2.2 The programme of archaeological work is carried out in a phased approach and commenced with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase has determined that archaeological remains will be affected by the development and that further mitigation measures are required including detailed archaeological excavation, or an archaeological watching brief during construction works or an engineering solution to any preservation in situ requirements.

4.2.3 Additional objective was to determine the presence or absence of the cropmark feature (see paragraph 3.2)

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The Phase 1 evaluation consisted of 55 machine excavated trenches (c.25m to 30m x 1.8m) in a layout agreed with the County Archaeologist. The area of investigation is the proposed development area. Each trench was machine excavated under constant archaeological supervision using machine equipped with toothless grading bucket down to the first recognizable archaeological horizon or natural geology.

5.2 A contingency trenching was activated in trenches 15, 44 and 51 in order to fully understand exposed features and determine their extent. The requirements were set out in KCC Spec Manual for Trial Trenching Part B and attached to the approved specification.

5.3 A care was taken to limit unnecessary excavation within potential ring ditch area visible as cropmark on aerial photograph from 2007; however no feature was exposed in trenches 3, 4 and 5 located around the centre of the cropmark. Further open strip is recommended down to sub-soil level first with attempt to determine if crop mark was indeed created by intensified rooting into archaeological feature. A possibility of a large dwelling structure surrounded by relatively shallow gully should be taken into account.

5.4 A limited soil sampling programme was implemented at this stage but recovered charcoal flecks were too small to identify.

5.5 Where appropriate, trenches, or specific areas of trenches, were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

5.6 On completion, the trenches were made safe and left open in order to provide the opportunity for a curatorial monitoring visit. Backfilling was carried out once all recording, survey and monitoring had been completed.

6 RECORDING

6.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and aOD heights. Additionally large sections that would not fit on single A3 page were drawn digitally in 1:10.

6.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and

context. The record also includes images of the Site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.

6.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix 1. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e. Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+ etc.).

6.4 Some of the context numbers assigned in trench 44 were subdivided using letters at the end of given number

6.5 A site plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the proposed development site and the position of evaluation trenches drawn at a scale of 1:100 is shown on Figures 2 and 3. Plans to indicate the locations of archaeological features are drawn to a scale of 1:50. Detailed plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. All detailed plans and sections are related to the site plans.

6.6 All plans and sections were drawn on polyester based drawing film, and each plan and/or section was clearly labelled. A GPS site grid was established where necessary across the areas subjected to evaluation. All field surveying were preceded by a site visit to clarify the site specific surveying methodology, determine lines of sight and locate appropriate survey points. All recording points were accurately surveyed with a GPS/GNSS RTK survey kit in 1cm/1ppm accuracy and located to the National Grid.

7 RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological evaluation (Phase 1) at Archers Court North, Whitfield has recorded a presence of medieval field system accompanied by numerous discrete features and they were found overlaying Later Prehistoric and Early to Mid to Late Iron Age chalk quarry pits. Some extraction features appeared as a short segmented ditches or curvilinear ditches and initial interpretation was that we are dealing with causewayed long barrow however further investigation refuted it.

7.1.2 Archaeological features have been exposed in trenches 15, 16, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 44a, 44b and 44c. All other trenches were negative.

7.1.3 The field system containing rectilinear ditches and pits were exposed in north-western extent of the site in trenches 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54. One field ditch was found in trench 15 within southern extent of the PDA.

7.1.4 Potential chalk quarry pits have been exposed in trenches 15, 16, 44a, 44b and 44c. These produced small quantities of Prehistoric pottery, spindle whorl and worked re touched flint.

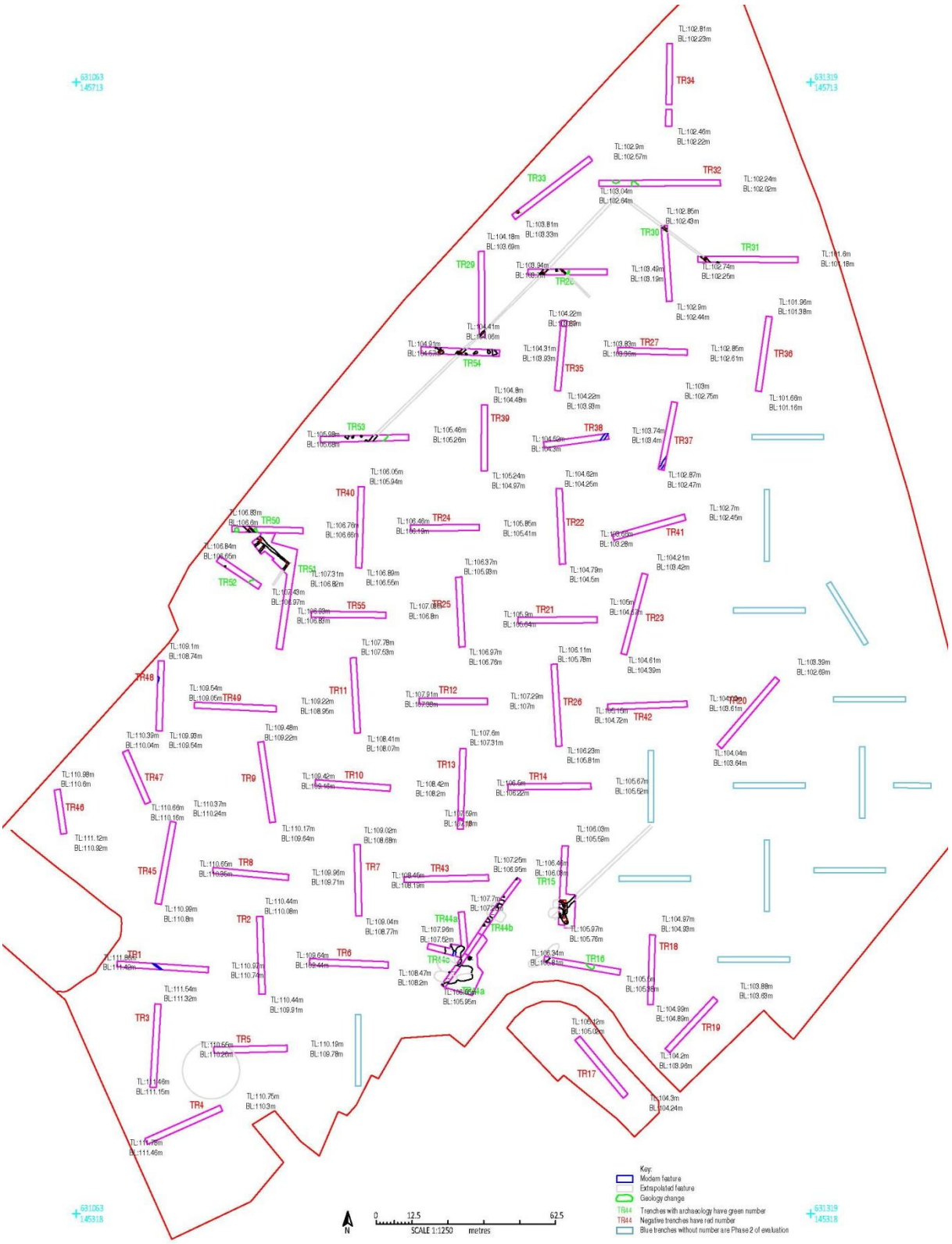

Figure 3: Trench location plan. Blue trenches are Phase 2.

7.2 Exposed geology and stratigraphy

7.2.1 Stratigraphic sequence exposed across the site comprised top soil (context xx01) and subsoil (xx02) overlying natural geology (xx03) and (xx04). In south-eastern part of the site topsoil was directly overlying chalk bedrock or heavy clay, Flint gravel and HEAD. Features were clearly visible on the surface of exposed natural geology.

Plate 2: Topsoil overlying chalk bedrock. Tr15

7.2.2 Chalk bedrock was white and mostly stoneless with rare elongated flint nodules with size less than 250mm.

7.2.3 Heavy clay was orangey brown with infrequent flint, often stoneless and elsewhere dominated by flint gravel (subrectangular flint). The clay was overlying chalk bedrock. The horizon between those two was undulating, rarely flat and often clay was filling pockets in the chalk, often large and deep elsewhere numerous and shallow.

Plate 3: Soil sequence overlying HEAD. Tr 21

7.2.4 Brickearth was orange-brown clay-sand-silt. The ratio of clay sand and silt varied across the site. The material was mostly stoneless but in places concentrations of flint were showing up.

7.2.5 It was very difficult to establish the relationship of intercutting features because all the fills were mainly homogenous orange-brown clayey silt with small quantities of chalk. Sometimes chalk flecks were the only indicator in drawing stratigraphic relations and often they were the only indicator of such relations.

Plate 4: Soil sequence overlying Brickearth.

7.2.6 The quarry pits appears to be cutting one another but the earlier ones were only partially silted up when the next adhered pit was dug. Their fills produced only prehistoric finds. Some were dated to the Later Prehistory 1550 BC and the latest examples to the Late Iron Age.

7.3 Archaeological Trench Narrative

7.3.1 Trench 15 was placed in N-S alignment within south eastern extent of the site and measured 27.5metre by 1.8metre and 0.45metre in depth. It exposed natural chalk geology (1504) capped in some places by small pockets of superficial Head deposit (1503). Trench exposed 6.2 metres wide curvilinear feature within its southern extent. At the south end and on the east side of the trench parallel rectangular extension measuring 11metres by 3.4metres have been excavated in order to establish properties of the vast feature. The expected ditch turned out to be a series of chalk quarry pits overlain by a small NE-SW aligned ditch. The relationship between the ditch and quarry pits is assumed. Initially two sections have been excavated alongside opposite edges of the vast feature. Later large intervention was excavated with help of machine in place of previously excavated slots. Features exposed were pits 1506, 1511, 1508, 1515, 1519 and 1528.

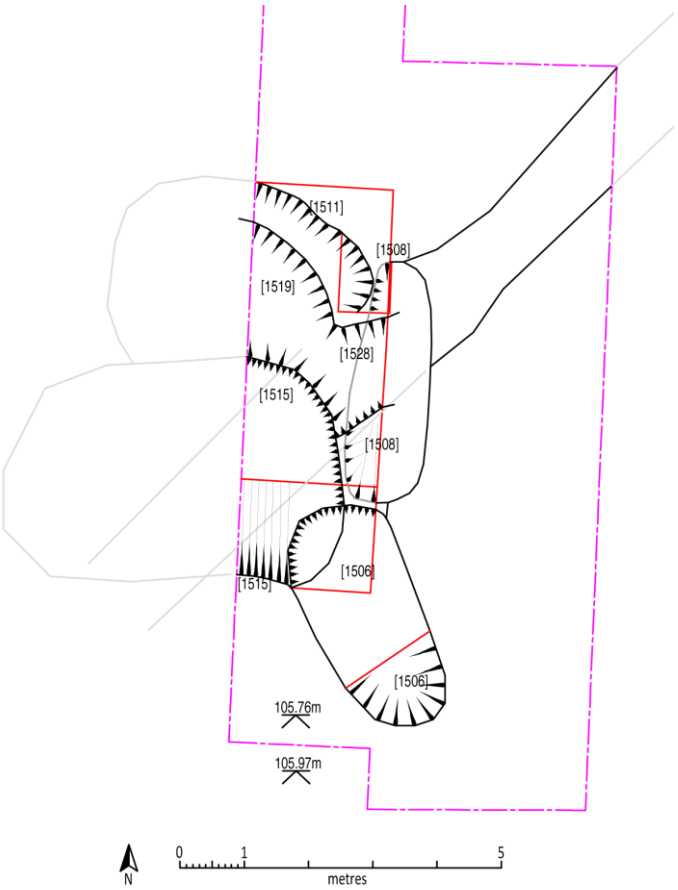

Figure 4: Features exposed in trench 15

7.3.2 Pit 1506 in NW-SE alignment had elongated oval shape in plan. The sides in south east section were vertical, base flat and depth 1.4m. The NW terminus of the feature has been hand excavated and revealed steep sides and flat base and depth of 0.8metres. Feature was filled with mid brown clayey silt with moderate chalk flecks and pebble and occasional flint. Infill comprises rare lenses of chalk gravel. Pit was adjacent on the south east side of pit 1515. Both features were filled with the same material. Most likely pit 1506 was excavated first and was allowing access to pit 1515.

Plate 5: South facing section of pit 1506

7.3.3 Pit 1508 in north-south alignment had shallow northern and southern sides, moderate eastern and western sides and concave base. Feature was filled with single fill of mid brown clayey silt with occasional chalk. The pit was 3 metres long, 1 metre wide and it was revealed in section that pit was cutting twice deeper feature 1528. There was no difference between the fills of these two features. Section of the pit was initially hand excavated along north side to show the relation with the pit 1511 and features appeared contemporary

Plate 6: East facing section through features exposed in trench 15. On the right pit 1506; on the left feature 1508 and 1528.

7.3.4 Pit 1511 was found at the northern side of the cluster. Feature in east-west alignment had curvilinear shape in plan, steep northern side, moderate southern side and a concave base. Pit was cutting an earlier cut 1519 however the relation is uncertain. The relationship section with pit 1508 revealed that features are likely to be contemporary.

7.3.5 Pit 1515 in east-west alignment was sub rectangular in plan. Feature had steep and vertical sides and flat base. It measured 3.5 metres in width and 1.4 metres in depth. South-eastern side was 'merged' with pit 1506. Both features were filled with the same material. Chalk gravel fans were visible in section of the pit.

Plate 7: West facing section through features exposed in trench 15. Features from left to right are 1515, 1519 and 1511

7.3.6 Pit 1519 was found in east west alignment. Feature had oval shape in plan steep sides and flat base. Feature was cutting top northern side of a larger pit 1515 and feature 1528 and it was cut by shallow pit 1511.

7.3.7 Feature 1528 was found in north-east; south-west alignment underneath pit 1508. It was sub rectangular in plan with sides varied from steep to vertical. It seems to be in the same alignment as a ditch located to the northwest. It could be truncated remains of another ditch. All other field system ditches in this alignment are rather shallow. Most likely the feature is an earlier pit. A large quantity of chalk in its infill suggests different function than chalk quarry.

7.3.8 Trench 16 was placed in east-west alignment within south eastern extent of the site and measured 26.7 metres in length by 1.8metre in width and 0.51metre in depth. It exposed natural chalk (1603) and HEAD comprising mid orange-brown clay with infrequent sub-rectangular flint. At western end of the trench it exposed south-eastern edge of possibly curvilinear feature or more likely another quarry pit.

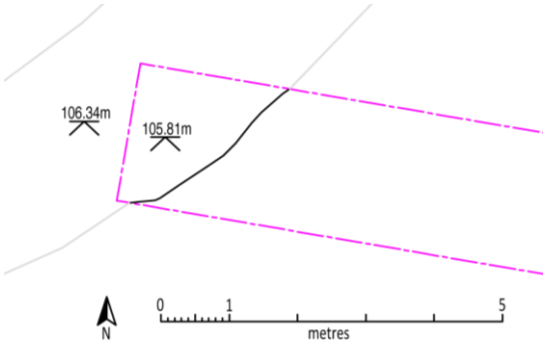

Figure 5: Plan of feature exposed in trench 16

7.3.9 Trench 28 was placed in east-west alignment within northern extent of the site and measured 27.6metre in length by 1.8metre in width and 0.45metre in depth. It exposed natural chalk geology (2804). Archaeological features were exposed within western extent of the site. These comprised two perpendicular ditches 2808, 2810 and potential pit 2806 located between the ditches.

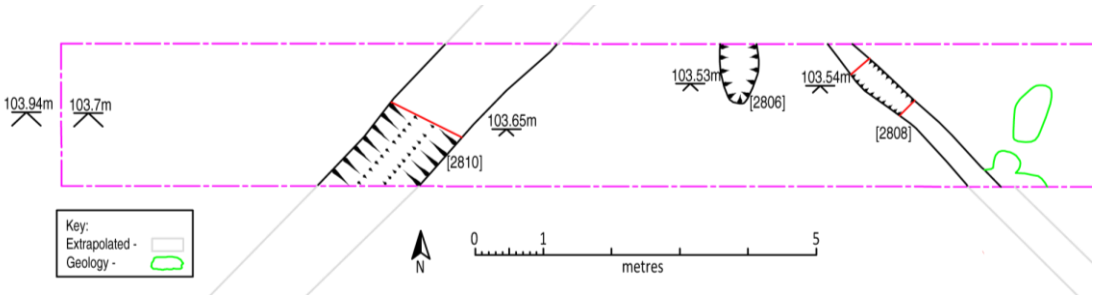

Figure 6: Plan of features exposed in trench 28

7.3.10 Pit 2806 in north-south alignment was found at northern side of the trench. Feature had steep to moderate sides and flat base. Feature was filled with single fill 2805 comprising firmly compacted, mid brown clayey silt with occ. chalk (flecks and fine pebble) and flint nodules (Less than 150mm).

7.3.11 Ditch 2808 in NW-SE alignment had linear shape in plan, steep straight sides and flat base. Feature was 0.3metres wide and 0.14metres deep. It was filled with single fill 2807 comprising mid brown clayey-silt with moderate chalk.

7.3.12 Ditch 2810 in NE-SW alignment had linear shape in plan, stepped sides and concave base. The ditch was 1 metre wide and 0.3metres deep. It was filled with single fill 2809 comprising firmly compacted, mid orangey brown clayey-silt with moderate chalk and infrequent sub angular flint.

Plate 8: North facing section of ditch 2810

7.3.13 Trench 29 was placed in north-south alignment within northern extent of the site and measured 29.9metre in length by 1.8metre in width and 0.45metre in depth. It exposed natural chalk geology (2904) and undulating horizon overlaid by subsoil 2902. Single ditch 2906 was exposed at southern end of the trench.

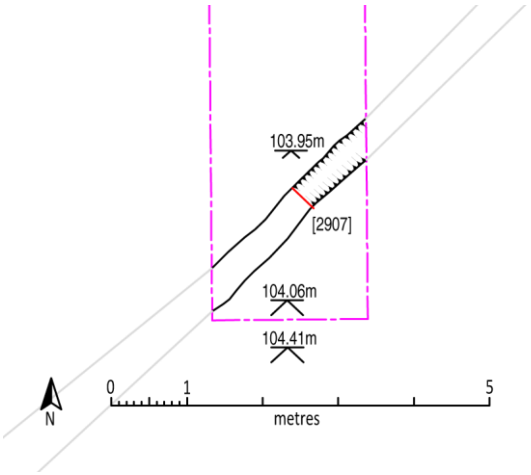

Figure 7: Plan of ditch exposed in trench 29

7.3.14 Ditch 2906 in NE-SW alignment had linear shape in plan, steep NW side, moderate SE side and flat base. Feature was filled with single fill 2905 comprising softly compacted, mid brown clayey silt with moderate chalk flakes, pebbles and infrequent angular flint.

7.3.15 Trench 30 was placed in north-south alignment within northern extent of the site and measured 26.6metre in length by 1.8metre in width and 0.45metre in depth. It exposed natural chalk geology (3004) and pockets of clay (3003) were present within southern half of the trench. Single ditch 3006 was exposed at north end of the trench.

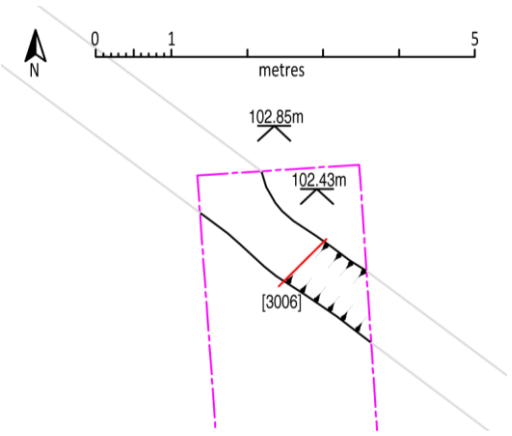

Figure 8: Plan of ditch exposed in trench 30

7.3.16 Ditch 3006 in NW-SE alignment had linear shape in plan moderate SE sides and flat slightly concave base. Feature was filled with single fill 3005 comprising softly compacted, mid brown clayey silt with frequent chalk gravel and infrequent angular flint.

7.3.17 Trench 31 was placed in east-west alignment within northern extent of the site near its north-east boundary. It measured 38.4metre in length by 1.8metre in width and 0.45metre in depth. It exposed natural chalk geology (3104) with undulating horizon with overlying subsoil 3102 comprising brown clayey silt. Archaeological features were exposed within west end of the trench. These comprised ditch 3107 and shallow pit 3109 located on the north-east side of the ditch.

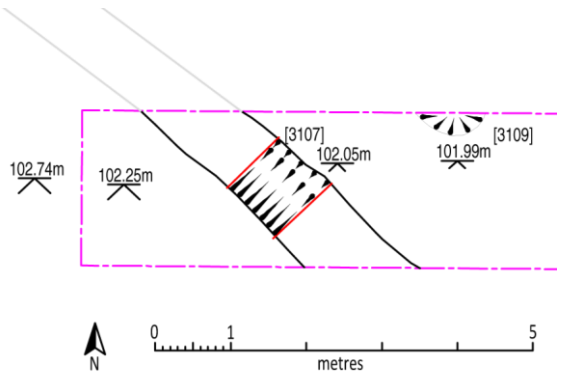

Figure 9: Plan of ditch 3107

7.3.18 Ditch 3107 had linear shape in plan and was found in NE-SW alignment. Its sides were moderate and base was flat and narrow. Feature was 1metre wide and 0.3metres deep. It was filled with sequence of two fills: top 3106 and basal 3105. Primary fill 3105 comprised silty gravel with occasional flint nodules. Gravel was chalk and seems to be placed within deeper section of freshly excavated ditch that further silted up. Secondary fill 3106 comprised soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with freq. chalk fine pebble and occ. flint.

Plate 9: Looking south east at section of ditch 3107

7.3.19 Shallow pit 3109 was exposed in section on north wall of the trench. Feature was 0.85 metres wide and 0.15metres deep. It was filled with single fill 3108 comprising mid brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fine pebbles and occasional flint.

7.3.20 Trench 33 was placed in north-east; south-west alignment within northern extent of the site, at its north-western boundary. It measured 33.8metre in length by 1.8metre in width and 0.45metre in depth. It exposed natural chalk geology (3304) and pockets of clay (3303) were present within southern half of the trench. Single pit 3306 was exposed at south-west end of the trench.

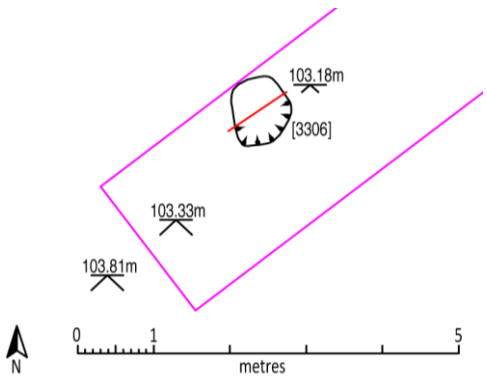

Figure 10: Plan of pit 3306

7.3.21 Sub circular shape in plan pit 3306 had vertical sides and flat base. Pit was 0.7metres wide and 0.2 metres deep. It was filled with single fill 3305 comprising softly compacted mid brown silt with moderate fine chalk gravel and occ. bigger stones of angular flint and chalk.

7.3.22 Initially trench 44a was placed in N-E alignment and measured 27.9metres in length. At south end it exposed large feature with uniform brown fill. Trench was extended at south end into polygonal area measuring 22 metres by 9 metres. It revealed east terminus of the massive feature. Another extension 44b in NE-SW alignment was

dug perpendicularly to feature edge. The trench 44b was 45metres long

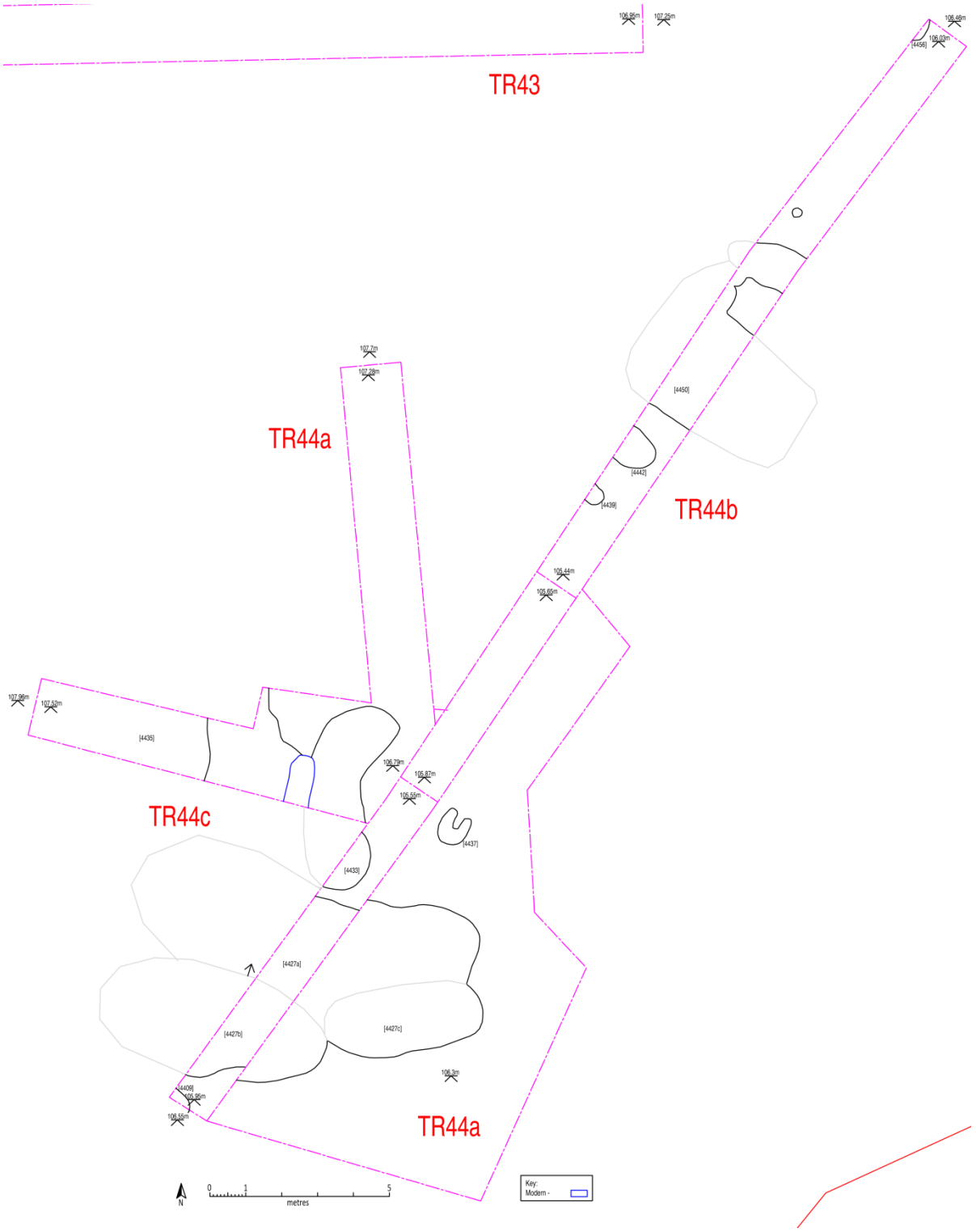

Figure 11: Plan of trench 44

and 1.8metres deep and revealed another cluster of large quarry pits within its NE half. Between northern quarry pits and NE end of the trench three discrete features were present and chalk horizon was much undulating. Another extension was excavated on the west side of the trench 44a and was placed in E-W alignment. It was 13metres long, 2 metres wide and exposed natural clay and top fill of another large quarry pit. The ground within trenching area was disturbed by modern plant machinery and was reduced in places. Throughout the trench chalk bedrock 4404

was exposed. Quarry pits were excavated within area of trench 44c. Features revealed were chalk quarry pits 4409, 4427, 4433, 4435, 4437, 4442, 4450, natural feature 4439, discrete features 4437, 4452, 4454 and edge of feature 2256.

7.3.23 Edge of chalk quarry pit 4409 was exposed at south east end of the trench. It was machine excavated revealing depth of 0.9metres but it base wasn't exposed. Feature had steep – near vertical side and was cutting edge of pit 4427 and chalk bedrock. It base wasn't exposed. Feature was filled with sequence of four naturally formed fills listed starting from the earliest one: 4408, 4407, 4406, and 4405. Except for 4405 all fills consist of firm dark orangey brown clayey silt with moderate chalk of size less than 50mm and occasional flint. Top layer 4405 consisted of compacted chalk gravel. Fill 4407 consisted of greater concentration of chalk gravel. Context was steeply sloping from top edge of the pit toward it centre. Feature produced no anthropogenic material. Chalk was extracted and feature abandoned.

7.3.24 Chalk quarry pit 4427 was found on north side of pit 4409 by which it was truncated. Exposed length was 7.8metres width 7.5 metres. Shape in plan clearly indicate that feature comprise 3 adjoined features of which two were also exposed in section. Pit was divided into 4427a, b, c. Pit 4427a was cut by 4427b located on its south side. Relation with pit 4427c located within south-east extent of the cluster wasn't visible. This cluster of 3 quarry pits produced one small fragment of pottery weighting 1 g and one animal bone from one of top fills.

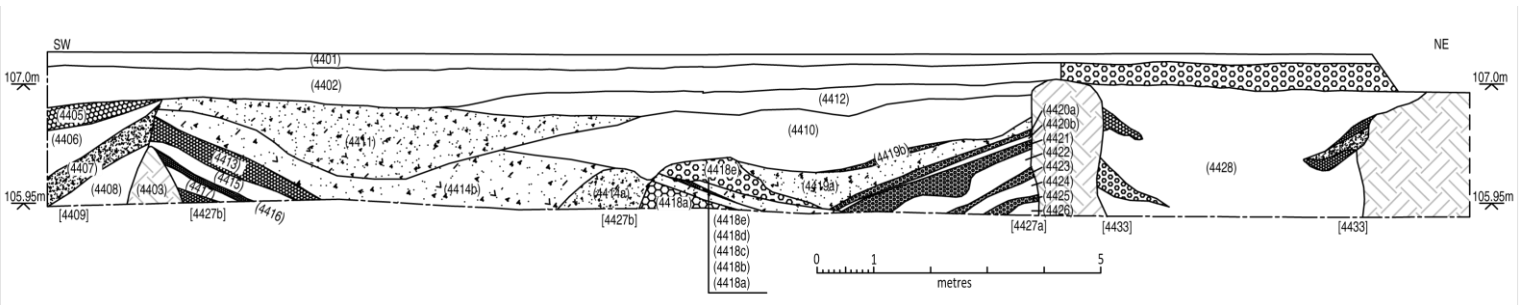

Figure 12: South east facing section of quarry pits 4427a, 4427b, 4409, and 4433 exposed in Trench 44b (SW end).

7.3.25 Chalk quarry Pit 4427a was 3.9metres wide and 5.6metres long. To the west feature was continuing beyond trench area and it had half of the sub oval shape in plan and vertical sides. Base wasn't exposed and 1.14 metres of depth was exposed. Feature was filled with relatively symmetrical sequence of 15 interbeded fills consisting of various ratios of clayey silt and chalk gravel. Main material in majority of fills was firm mid orangey brown clayey silt. Some of the layers were stoneless or consisted stoneless lens. All fills formed as a result of natural sedimentary processes and chalk eroded from the features sides. Gravelly fills 4418a, 4418c, 4418e, within south side indicate that when they formed feature was cut into chalk bedrock rather than silty

fill of another feature. Feature was 0.8metre deep when it was cut by pit 4427b. Upper fill formed after feature 4427b silted up to the depth of partially filled 1127a.

7.3.26 Chalk quarry pit 4427b was 4.4metres wide and 3.6metres long. To the west feature was continuing beyond trench limit and had half of oval shape in plan and very steep straight sides. Its base wasn't exposed. Feature was filled with asymmetrical sequence of 6 fills and 3 upper fills were shared with pit 4427a. Main material in majority of fills was firm mid orangey brown clayey silt. Some of the layers were stoneless or contained stoneless lens. All fills formed as a result of natural sedimentary processes and chalk eroded from the feature's sides. Gravelly fills 4417, 4418 and 4413 sloping from south side towards the centre of the feature indicate that when they were formed, the feature was cut into chalk bedrock rather than into silty fill of an earlier feature. When feature was silted up to the top it was cut by chalk quarry pit 4409.

7.3.27 Curvilinear pit 4433 was located at northern side of pit 4427. Feature in north-south alignment had vertical, slightly undercut sides and its base wasn't exposed. It was excavated to the depth of 1.14 metres and was filed-in with single fill 4432 comprising firmly compacted clayey silt with infrequent chalk and flint and occasional lenses of chalk gravel along feature's sides that eroded from bedrock. Infill produced 19 small fragments of pottery dated to Earliest to Mid to Late Iron Age, 1000/900 to 50 BC and worked flint. There was no direct relation with nearby pit 4427 but above this feature within subsoil layer there was abundant of chalk gravel. This is very likely remnants of the upcast from excavation of the pit 4427 which would be of a later date.

7.3.28 Feature 4435 was only partially exposed in plan and had its east edge exposed. The area of the feature measured 1.8metres by 5.9metres. Feature was located within west extension trench 44c. Its tops surface produced 5 small fragments of pottery and worked flint. Feature fill 4434 was of firm compaction dark orangey brown clayey silt with infrequent chalk and flint. Feature wasn't excavated

7.3.29 Feature 4439 was interpreted as a natural geological feature and found within NE half of the trench 44b. Feature had subrectangular shape in plan, sides varied from near vertical to undercut and stepped base consisting of two flat steps. It measured 2metres in width and 1.1metres in depth. Feature was filled with 4438 comprising mid orangey clay with infrequent flint. Thin band of black material was covering sides and base of the feature. This kind of geological feature is called 'cryoturbation structure'.

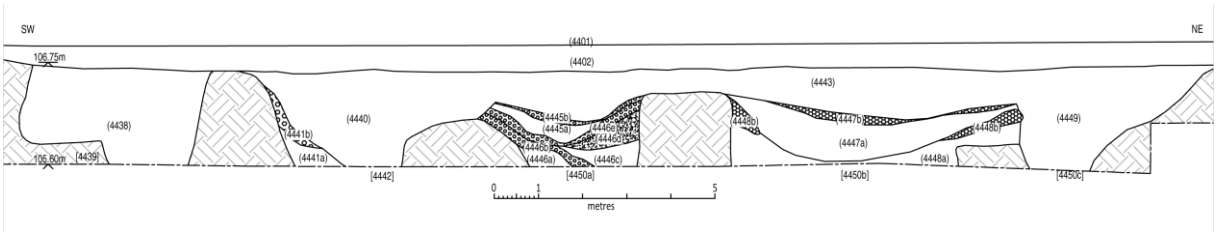

Figure 13: South east facing section of quarry pits 4442, 4450a, b and c exposed in Trench 44b (NE extent)

7.3.30 Chalk quarry pit 4442 had half oval shape in plan, sides varied from steep to vertical and stepped and the base wasn't exposed. Feature was 1.25metres long, 2.47metres wide and 1.07metres deep. Feature was cutting an edge of partially silted up quarry pit 4450. Feature was filled with sequence of four naturally formed fills listed starting from the earliest one: 4441a, 4441b and 4440. At the top it was filled with 4443 that is also a top fill of pit 4450. Fills 4441a and 4440 consisted of firmly compacted, mid orangey brown clayey silt with infrequent chalk and flint. Context 4441b consisted of chalk gravel that collapsed from feature side. One worked flint was recovered from this feature.

7.3.31 Chalk quarry pit 4450 is in fact a cluster of 3pits merged into one large feature measuring 8.3metres in width and 1.16metres in depth. The base wasn't exposed but it was stepped and some of the upper steps with flat surface were exposed at the base of the trench. The earliest pit was either 4450a or 4450b but there was no relation exposed between those two. Visible in section 1metre wide chalk bedrock between these two pits is an elevation of feature side. At the base of the trench in front of this chalk there was a fill. Partially silted up pit 4450b was cut by pit 4450c. All three pits share the same top fill 4443. Pit 4450b was placed between two other pits. Southern pit 4450a was cut by pit 4442. Feature produced five small fragments of Late Prehistoric potsherds; all derived from fill of pit 4450c.

7.3.32 Pit 4450a was located at southern side of the cluster. Feature had vertical northern side, steep southern side and base wasn't exposed at this stage. It was 1.78metres wide and 1.05metres deep. Feature was filled with sequence of seven fills listed starting from the earliest one: 4446a, 4446b, 4446c, 4446d, 4446e, 4445a, 4445b and 4443. The top fill 4443 extends into 4450b and 4450c. Asymmetrical infill material comprised layers of firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt divided with layers of chalk gravely silt. West top edge of the feature was cut by quarry pit 4442. Visible in section chalk bedrock between the pits 4450a and 4450b is an elevation of the feature's side.

7.3.33 Pit 4450b was located within the centre of the cluster 4450. Feature had vertical southern side, stepped and truncated northern side and its base wasn't exposed. Feature was partially silted up when was cut by pit 4450c. Infill comprises sequence of five naturally formed fills listed from earliest one: 4448a, 4448b, 4447a, 4447b and 4443. Top fill 4443 was extending and obscuring entire pit 4450. Infill consisted

of firmly compacted, mid orangey brown clayey silt with infrequent chalk and flint nodules. This material is interbedded with chalk gravel layers 4448b and 4447b. Lower layer 4448b is located along feature's sides of chalk bedrock and was derived from their erosion. Feature was partially silted up when it was cut by pit 4450c.

7.3.34 Quarry pit 4450c was cutting northern edge of pit 4450b. Feature was sub-rectangular in plan with steep and stepped northern side, vertical southern side and its base wasn't exposed. It was filled with two fills. Lower fill 4449 was of firm compaction, mid orangey brown clayey silt with infrequent chalk and flint nodules. Top fill 4443 comprised the same material and the boundary between two fills is hypothetical and was drawn for stratigraphical purposes. Fill 4449 produced five small fragments of Late Prehistoric pottery.

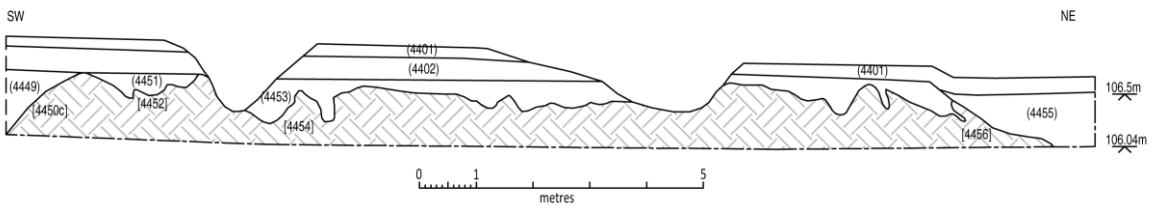

Figure 14: South east facing section of pit 4456 and chalk undulating horizon exposed in Trench 44b (NE end)

7.3.35 Between pit 4450 and the north-eastern end of the trench chalk horizon was heavily undulating and pockets were filled with orangey brown clay with rare flints and chalk. Two pits 4452 and 4454 were there recorded in section. Those pits are most likely cryoturbation structures as the whole chalk horizon consists of periglacial-karst features.

7.3.36 South-west side of feature 4456 was exposed at the NE end of the trench 44. Feature had stepped moderate side and flat base. It measured 2metres in width and 0.55 metres in depth. Feature was filled with single fill 4455 comprising firmly compacted, dark orangey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint.

7.3.37 Trench 50 was placed in east-west alignment within western extent of the site, alongside its north-western boundary. It measured 24.8metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.45metre in depth. It exposed natural chalk geology (5004) and rare pockets of clay (5003). Single ditch 5006 was exposed within western extent of the trench.

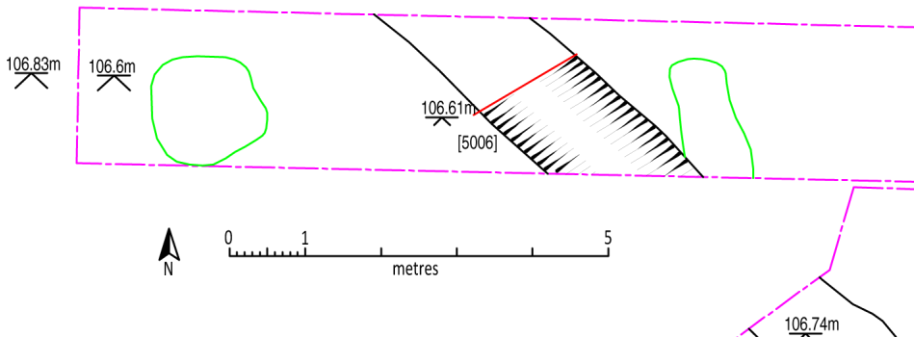

Figure 15: Plan of ditch 5006 exposed in trench 50

7.3.38 Ditch 5006 in NW-SE alignment had linear shape in plan, steep SW side, moderate NE side and narrow flat base. Feature measured 1.39metres in width and 0.46metres in depth. It was filled-in with single naturally formed fill 5005 comprising firmly compacted, dark orangey brown clayey silt with infrequent flint and chalk.

7.3.39 Trench 51 was placed in north-south alignment within western extent of the site near its north-western boundary. It measured 34.55metre in length by 1.8metre in width and 0.45metre in depth. It exposed natural clay (5103) with infrequent flint and clayey gravel (5103b) within southern extent of the trench. The extension in NW-SE alignment has been excavated at the northern end on the western side of the trench. It measured 14.5metres by 6.5metres. It exposed chalk bedrock 5104. The purpose for the extension was to intercept continuation of the ditch revealed in trench 50. It revealed 3 ditches: 5107, 5109 = 5113 and 5111 was exposed within western extent of the trench.

7.3.40 Ditch 5107 was placed in NW-SE alignment; it had linear shape in plan, steep sides and flat base. It measured 0.61metres in width and 0.28metres in depth. Feature was filled with single fill 5106 comprising softly compacted mid brown clayey silt with very frequent chalk. Context is the same material as fills of ditch 5109 and indicates that features were contemporary. The relationship section with perpendicularly aligned ditch 5109 has been investigated.

7.3.41 Two sections 5109 and 5113 were excavated in L-shape ditch. First intervention targeted T junction of the ditch and perpendicularly aligned ditch 5107 adjacent to the southern side. Feature had steep sides and sloping, flat base. It was placed in NW-SE, NE-SW alignments with parts of the ditch measuring respectively 13.6metres and 3metres in length. Second intervention targeted the corner of the feature and revealed cut 5113 comprising steep sides and flat base. Feature was 1.13metres and 0.66metres wide respectively within its western and eastern extent. Feature was filled with single fill 5108/5112 comprising of softly compacted mid brown clayey silt with very frequent chalk.

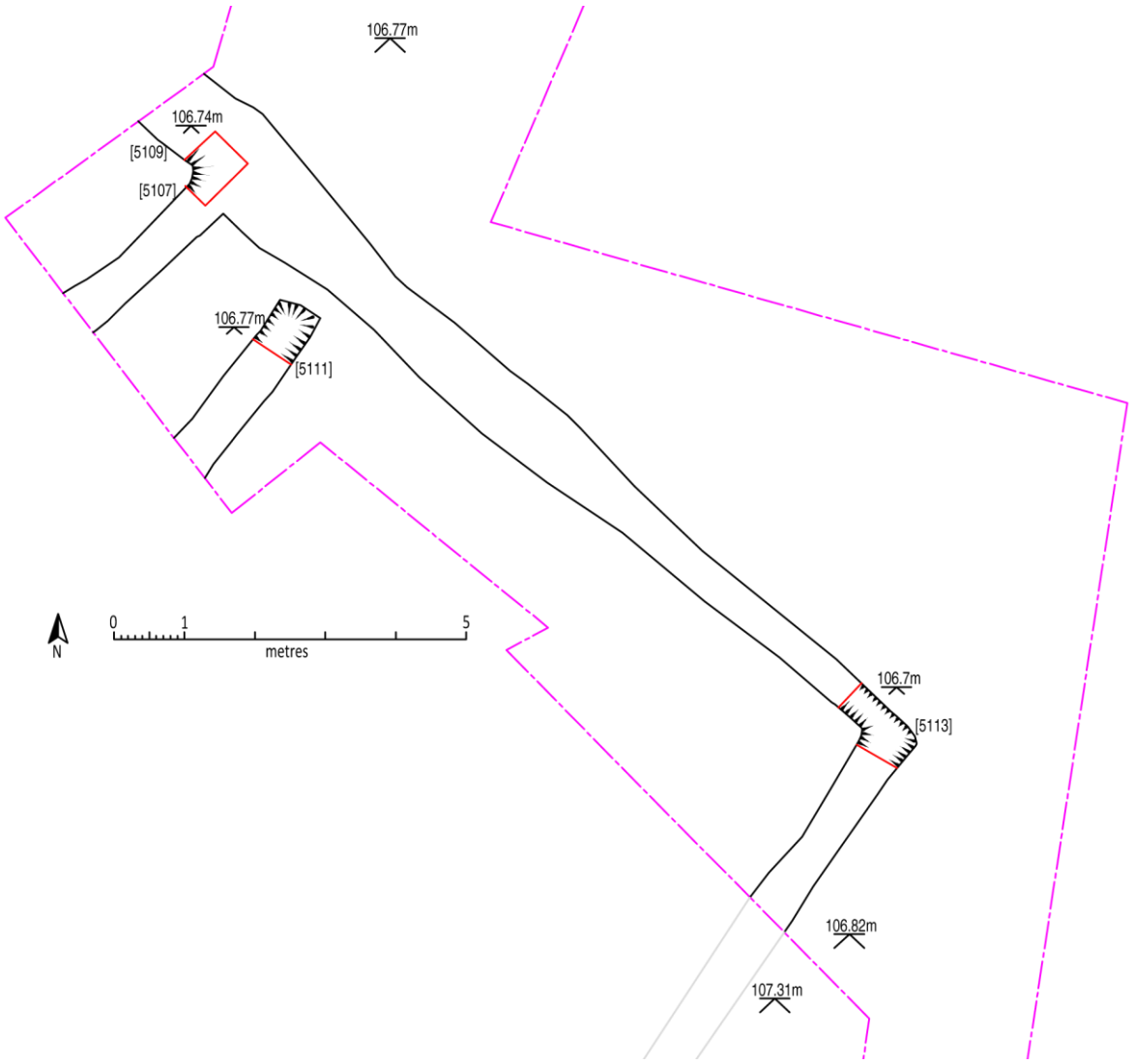

Figure 16: Plan of features exposed in trench 51

7.3.42 Ditch 5111 was parallel to ditch 5107 and located 2 metres to the south-east from it. Feature was found in NE-SW alignment, it had linear shape in plan, steep sides and flat base. Feature was terminated at NE side. It was filled with single fill 5110 comprising softly compacted mid brown clayey silt with very frequent chalk.

7.3.43 Trench 52 was placed in north-west, south-east alignment within west extent of the site, aside its north-west boundary. It measured 17metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.45metre in depth. It exposed natural chalk bedrock (5204) and clay (5203) within south-east extent of the trench. Single post hole [5206] measuring 0.36metres in diameter was found within west extent of the trench. Feature was unexcavated.

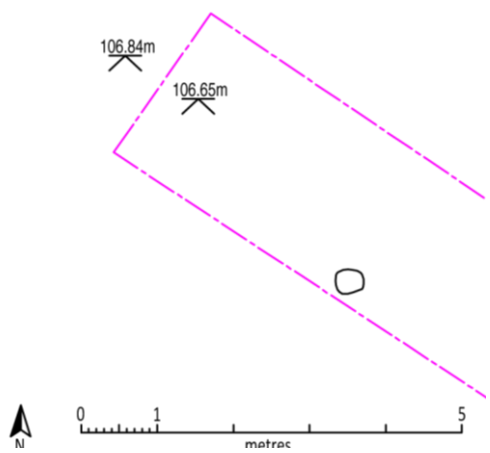

Figure 17: Plan of post hole 5206

7.3.44 Trench 53 was placed in east-west alignment within north-western extent of the site, at its north-west boundary. It measured 30.7metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.3metre in depth. It exposed ditch 5306 cut into natural chalk bedrock (5304) and rare clay pockets. Feature was unexcavated and it was continuing into trenches 28 and 54.

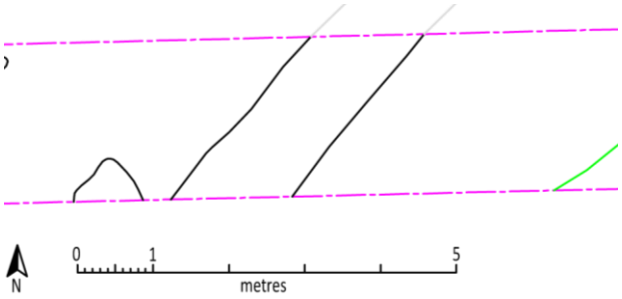

Figure 18: Plan of ditch 5306

7.3.45 Trench 54 was placed in east-west alignment within north-west extent of the site, at its north-west boundary. It measured 27.3metres in length by 1.8metres in width and 0.38metre in depth. It exposed pit and ditch 5306 cut into natural chalk bedrock (5304).

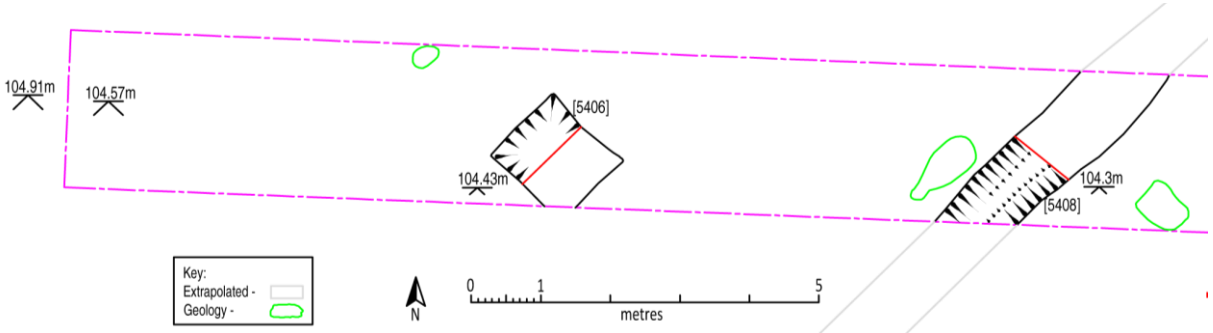

Figure 19: Plan of features exposed in trench 54

7.3.46 Trenches with archaeology. Detailed Results trench by trench are provided in table below. First in order are positive trenches followed by negative ones

Trench 15	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.44m Length: 28.5m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 105.59m Level at S end: 105.76m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1501	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
1502	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.28m
1503	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.28m+
1504	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
1505	Fill of pit [1506]	Firm compaction, medium brown, clayey silt, with frequent chalk and a moderate amount of flints. Sample no. <2> and <3>	L:3.7m, W:2.02m, D:1.06m
1506	Cut of pit	NNW-SSE aligned, oval shape in plan, steep sides, concave base. Filled by (1505)	L:3.7m, W:2.02m, D:1.06m
1507	Fill of pit [1508]	Firm compaction, medium brown, clayey silt with occasional chalk and very occasional flint nodules	L:3.75m, W:+0.52m, D:0.37m
1508	Cut of pit	N-S aligned, elongated oval shape in plan, gently sloping sides, flat base. Filled by (1507). Cuts [1528]	L:3.75m, W:+0.52m, D:0.37m
1509	Fill of pit [1511]	Firm compaction, dark brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk and flint nodules	L:+1.89m, W:+1.1m, D:0.31m
1510	Fill of pit [1511]	Firm compaction, dark brown, clayey silt, with frequent chalk	L:+1.89m, W:+1.1m, D:0.13m

1511	Cut of pit	Vast pit, steep sides, slightly concave and slightly undulating base. Filled by: (1509), (1510). Cuts [1519]	L:+1.89m, W:+1.1m, D:0.43m
1512	Fill of pit [1515]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with some lenses of chalk gravel against the N edge	L:+1.47m, W:3.3m, D:1.17m
1515	Cut of pit	Vast pit, moderately sloping S side and near vertical N side, slightly concave base	L:+1.47m, W:3.3m, D:1.17m
1518	Fill of pit [1519]	Firm compaction, dark brownish-orange, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	L:+1.32m, W:2.37m, D:0.49m
1519	Cut of pit	Vast pit, moderately sloping S side and steep N side, flat base. Filled by (1518) and (1521). Cuts [1515]. Cut by [1511]	L:+1.32m, W:2.37m, D:0.49m
1521	Fill of pit [1519]	Firm compaction, dark brownish-orange, clayey silt, with frequent chalk	W:1.18m, D:0.22m
1526	Fill of [1528]	Compacted chalk gravel	W:1.7m, D:0.42m, T:0.18m
1527	Fill of [1528]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:1.36m, D:0.18m
1528	Cut of feature	Possibly a truncated ditch but could be another pit, aligned NE-SW, steep N side and near vertical S side, uneven base. Filled by (1526) and (1527). Cut by [1508]	W:1.7m, D:0.59m

Trench 16	Trench alignment: WNW-ESE Depth: 0.53m Length: 26.9m Width: 1.8m Level at WNW end: 105.81m Level at ESE end: 105.38m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1601	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
1602	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.18m
1603	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.18m+
1604	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
1605	Fill of [1606]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, clayey-silt with occasional angular flints	L:+2.5m, W:+1.75m
1606	Cut of pit	Possible pit, only the edge of feature is revealed in trench. unexcavated	L:+2.5m, W:+1.75m

Trench 28	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.23m Length: 28.1m Width: 1.8m Level at W end: 103.7m Level at E end: 103.19m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2801	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
2802	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.18m
2803	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.18m+
2804	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
2805	Fill of 2806	Soft compaction, mid orangey brown clayey silt with freq. chalk and occ. flint nodules	L: 0.85m, W: 0.51m, D: 0.29m
2806	Cut of terminus	South terminus of ditch steep sides and flat base	L: 0.85m, W: 0.51m, D: 0.29m
2807	Fill of 2808	Soft compaction, mid brown, clayey silt with frequent chalk and occasional flit nodules	L: +1m, W: 0.3m, D: 0.13m
2808	Cut of ditch	NW – SE aligned linear ditch, steep sides and relatively flat base	L: +1m, W: 0.3m, D: 0.13m
2809	Fill of 2810	Soft compaction, mid brown, clayey silt, with moderate chalk and occasional flints	L: +1m, W: 1.2m, D: 0.27m
2810	Cut of ditch	SSW-NNE aligned linear ditch with moderately sloping sides at the top becoming very steep toward the base and a flat base	L: +1m, W: 1.2m, D: 0.27m

Trench 29	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.5m Length: 30.6m Width: 1.8m

	Level at N end: 103.69m Level at S end: 104.06m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2901	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
2902	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.33m
2903	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.33m+
2904	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
2905	Fill of 2906	Firm compaction, mid brownish orange, clayey silt with frequent chalk and occasional small and medium flint nodules.	L: +1m, W: 0.45m, D: 0.16m
2906	Cut of ditch	N-S aligned linear ditch, with steep sides and a relatively flat base	L: +1m, W: 0.45m, D: 0.16m

Trench 30	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.44m Length: 27m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 102.43m Level at S end: 102.44m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3001	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.07m
3002	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.07-0.22m
3003	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.22m+
3004	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
3005	Fill of 3006	Firm compaction, mid brown, clayey silt with moderate chalk and occasional small flints	L: +1m, W: 0.71m, D: 0.17m
3006	Cut of ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch with gradually sloping sides and a flat base	

Trench 31	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.5m Length: 35.5m Width: 1.8m Level at W end: 102.25m Level at E end: 101.18m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3101	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.04m
3102	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.04-0.36m
3103	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.36m+
3104	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
3105	Fill of 3107	Firm compaction, light brownish grey, clayey silt with frequent chalk and frequent small to medium sized flint nodules	L: +1m, W: 0.31m, D: 0.07m
3106	Fill of 3107	Soft compaction, dark brownish grey, clayey silt with frequent chalk	L: +1m, W: 1.2m, D: 0.23m
3107	Cut of ditch	SE-NW aligned linear ditch with steep sides and a concave base	L: +1m, W: 1.2m, D: 0.3m
3108	Fill of 3109	Soft compaction, mid brown, clayey silt, with frequent chalk and occasional flint	W: 0.85m
3109	Cut of terminus	Only visible in Trench section, gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base	W: 0.85m

Trench 33	Trench alignment: NE-SW Depth: 0.56m Length: 34m Width: 1.8m Level at SW end: 103.33m Level at NE end: 102.57m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3301	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.2m
3302	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.2-0.45m

3303	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.45+
3304	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
3305	Fill of 3306	Very soft compaction, light brown, clayey silt with frequent chalk and occasional flint	L: 0.75m, W: 0.72m, D: 0.2m
3306	Cut of pit	Sub-circular pit with vertical sides and a flat base	L: 0.75m, W: 0.72m, D: 0.2m

Trench 44	Trench alignment: NE-SW Depth: 0.5m Length: 46m Width: 1.8m Level at SW end: 105.95m Level at E end: 106.03m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth), T(thickness)
4401	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.14m
4402	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.14-0.47m
4403	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	
4404	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	D: 0.47m+
4405	Fill of pit [4409]	Compacted chalk gravel, with occasional large flint nodules	W: +1m, D: 0.2m
4406	Fill of pit [4409]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk and flint nodules	W: +1m, D: +0.7m
4407	Fill of pit [4409]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, gravely silt (chalk gravel), with occasional flint nodules	W: +1m, D:+0.88m, T:0.22m
4408	Fill of pit [4409]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with frequent chalk and occasional flint nodules	W:+0.9m, D:+0.55m
4409	Cut of quarry pit	Shape in plan is unknown as only a small amount of the feature is revealed in the trench, it has very steep sides with a sharp break of slope at the top, base is unexcavated. Pit is filled by (1405-1408). Pit cuts [4427b]	L: +1m, W: +1m, D: +0.9m
4410	Fill of pit [4427b]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk and flint nodules. Sample <4> was taken	W:4.68m, D:0.73m
4411	Fill of pit [4427b]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, gravely silt (chalk gravel), with occasional flint nodules	W:4.26m, D:0.63m
4412	Fill of pit [4427b]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:5.2m, D:0.56m
4413	Fill of pit [4427b]	Compacted chalk gravel	W:+1.51m, D:+0.74m, T:0.19m
4414a	Fill of pit [4427b]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, gravely silt (chalk gravel)	W:0.8m, D:+0.35m
4414b	Fill of pit [4427b]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, gravely silt (chalk gravel) with slightly less gravel than (4411) and (4414a)	W:4.03m, D:+0.88m, T:0.5m
4415	Fill of pit [4427b]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:+1.29m, D:+0.53m, T:0.14m
4416	Fill of pit [4427b]	Compacted chalk gravel	W:+0.89m, D:+0.47m, T:0.05m
4417	Fill of pit [4427b]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:+0.67m, D:+0.33m
4418a	Fill of pit [4427a]	Compacted chalk gravel	W:+0.67m, D:+0.85m
4418b	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, gravely silt (chalk gravel)	W:+0.97m, D:+0.33m, T:0.07m
4418c	Fill of pit [4427a]	Compacted chalk gravel	W:0.58m, D:0.22m, T:0.03m
4418d	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, gravely silt (chalk gravel)	W:1.35m, D:+0.29m, T:0.1m
4418e	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, silty gravel (chalk gravel)	W:1.43m, D:0.45m, T:0.27m
4419a	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, gravely silt (chalk gravel)	W:2.59m, D:0.81m, T:0.31m
4419b	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, silty gravel (chalk gravel)	W:1.15m, D:0.28m, T:0.05m
4420a	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, silty gravel (chalk gravel), with occasional flint nodules	W:1.78m, D:0.72m, T:0.07m
4420b	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional	W:1.72m, D:0.68m,

		chalk	T:0.04m
4421	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, silty gravel (chalk gravel)	W:1.67m, D:0.64m, T:0.24m
4422	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:+1.24m, D:+0.56m, T:0.2m
4423	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, silty gravel (chalk gravel)	W:+0.77m, D:+0.42m, T:0.07m
4424	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, dark brownish-orange, clayey silt, with a moderate amount of chalk	W:+0.65m, D:+0.33m, T:0.07m
4425	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, silty gravel (chalk gravel)	W:+0.49m, D:+0.17m, T:0.09m
4426	Fill of pit [4427a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:+0.29m, D:+0.12m
4427a	Cut of quarry pit	Sub-oval shape in plan, vertical NE side, SW side was cut away by [4427b], base is unexcavated. Pit is filled by (4418-4426). Pit was still partly open when cut by [4427b]	W:+3.46m, D:+1.11m
4427b	Cut of quarry pit	Sub-oval shape in plan, very steep sides, base is unexcavated. Pit is filled by (4410-4417). Pit cuts [4427a] whilst it was still partly open	W:4.6m (7.76m if including what remained open in [4427a], D:+1m
4428	Fill of pit [4433]	Firm compaction, medium brownish-orange, clayey silt with frequent flint nodules and occasional chalk throughout. Some lenses of chalk gravel, silty gravel and gravely silt formed by the collapsing bedrock were visible at the sides. The subsoil was comprised of mainly chalk gravel above this fill	W:2.98m, D:+1.16m
4433	Cut of quarry pit	N-S aligned, slightly curved, elongated sub-oval shape in plan, vertical sides with a gradual break of slope at the top of the NE side and a moderate break of slope at the top of the SW side, base is unexcavated. Filled by (4428)	W:2.98m at the top, 2.35m where the sides are vertical, D:+1.16m
4434	Fill of pit [4435]	Firm compaction, medium brown, clayey silt, with frequent chalk and flint nodules	L:+6m, W:+2m
4435	Cut of vast pit	Possible vast quarry pit, or might be a cluster of pits	L:+6m, W:+2m
4436	Fill of [4437]	Firm compaction, dark brown, gravely-silt (chalk gravel)	L:1.18m, W:1.02m
4437	Cut of horseshoe shape feature	Horseshoe shape in plan, both ends pointing NE	L:1.18m, W:1.02m
4438	Fill of [4439]	Firm compaction, medium brownish-orange with a black line round the edge, clay. Sample <1> was taken	L:+0.5m, W:2m
4439	Cut of natural feature	Sub-circular shape in plan, near vertical NE side and slightly undercutting SW side	L:+0.5m, W:2m
4440	Fill of pit [4442]	Firm compaction, dark brown, clayey-silt, with frequent chalk and occasional small flint nodules	W:2.75m, D:+1.1m
4441a	Fill of pit [4442]	Firm compaction, dark brown, clayey-silt, with a moderate amount of chalk and occasional small flint nodules	W:+0.74m, D:+0.42m
4441b	Fill of pit [4442]	Firm compaction, dark brownish-orange, silty gravel (chalk gravel)	W:0.66m, D:0.7m, T:0.12m
4442	Cut of quarry pit	Aligned NW-SE, oval shape in plan, very steep SW side with gradual break of slope at the top and NE side is near vertical lower down with a step 0.8m wide at 0.57m deep, then moderately sloping towards the top, base is unexcavated. Filled by (4440), (4441a) and (4441b). Cuts pit [4450a]	L:+1.2m, W:2.75m, D:+1.1m
4443	Fill above [4450]	Firm compaction, dark brown, clayey silt, with frequent chalk and occasional flint nodules	W:8m, D:0.59m
4445a	Fill of pit [4450a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt with occasional chalk	W:1.3m, D:0.45m, T:0.21m
4445b	Fill of pit [4450a]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, silty gravel (chalk)	W:1.69m, D:0.34m, T:0.08m
4446a	Fill of pit [4450a]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:+0.63m, D:+0.24m
4446b	Fill of pit [4450a]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, silty gravel (chalk)	W:+1.32m, D:+0.61m, T:0.11m
4446c	Fill of pit [4450a]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:0.93m, D:+0.3m
4446d	Fill of pit [4450a]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, gravely silt (chalk gravel)	W:0.84m, D:0.45m
4446e	Fill of pit [4450a]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, silty gravel (chalk)	W:1.77m, D:0.52m,

			T:0.09m
4447a	[4450b]	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:3.3m, D:0.75m, T:0.45m
4447b	[4450b]	Compacted chalk gravel	W:2.82m, T:0.1m
4448a	[4450b]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:3.28m, D:+0.5m
4448b	[4450b]	Compacted chalk gravel lenses against the edge on either side of the pit laying on top of (4448a)	D:0.41m
4449	Fill of pit [4450c]	Firm compaction, dark brown, clayey silt, with frequent chalk and occasional flint nodules	W:2.22m, D:+1.17m
4450a	Cut of quarry pit	Vast pit, vertical NE side and gradual to moderately sloping convex SW side, base unexcavated. Filled by (4445) and (4446). Cut by [4442]	W:1.89m, D:+1.07m
4450b	Cut of quarry pit	Vast pit, vertical sides with a step at 0.85m deep on the NE side, base unexcavated. Filled by (4443), (4447) and (4448). Cut by [4450c]	W:+3.25m, D:+1.12m
4450c	Cut of quarry pit	WNW-ESE aligned, sub oval shape in plan, near vertical SW side and moderately sloping NE side, base unexcavated. Filled by (4449). Cuts [4450b]	W:2.37m, D:+1.17m
4451	Fill of pit [4452]	Firm compaction, dark brownish-orange, clayey-silt with occasional flint nodules	W:0.98m, D:0.21m
4452	Cut of pit	Small pit, moderately sloping sides, undulating base. Filled by (4451)	W:0.98m, D:0.21m
4453	Fill of pit [4454]	Firm compaction, dark brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	W:+0.47m, D:0.39m
4454	Cut of pit	Steep sides, concave base. Filled by (4453). Truncated by modern pit	W:+0.47m, D:0.39m
4455	Fill of pit [4456]	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with frequent chalk.	W:+1.33m, D:+0.74m
4456	Cut of pit	Only the edge of feature has been uncovered, it has gently sloping sides, base is unexcavated. Filled by (4455)	W:+1.33m, D:+0.74m

Trench 50	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.4m Length: 25.2m Width: 1.8m Level at W end: 106.6m Level at E end: 106.66m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
5001	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
5002	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.4m
5003	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.4m+
5004	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
5005	Fill of 5006	Firm compaction, dark brown, clayey silt with very frequent chalk and frequent small to medium sized flint nodules	L: +1m, W: 0.69m, D: 0.23m
5006	Cut of ditch	NW-SE aligned linear ditch with steep sides, and a relatively flat base	L: +1m, W: 0.69m, D: 0.23m

Trench 51	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.49m Length: 32.6m Width: 1.8m Level at S end: 107.18m Level at N end: 106.77m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
5101	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
5102	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	
5103	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	
5104	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
5105	Fill of 5107	Firm compaction, mid brown, clayey silt, with very frequent chalk	L:+0.9m, W:+0.37m, D:+0.14m
5106	Fill of 5107	Soft compaction, mid brown, clayey silt, with frequent chalk	L:+0.9m, W:+0.37m, D:+0.14m

5107	Cut of ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch with steep sides and a slightly concave base	L:+0.9m, W:+0.44m, D:+0.27m
5108	Fill of 5109	Soft compaction, mid brownish grey, clayey silt with frequent chalk	L:+0.3m, W:+0.55m, D:+0.2m
5109	Cut of ditch	SE-NW aligned linear ditch with gradually sloping sides and a relatively flat base. Context same as 5113	L:+0.3m, W:+0.55m, D:+0.2m
5110	Fill of 5111	Firm compaction, mid brown, clayey silt with frequent chalk	L:+0.46m, W:+0.56m, D:+0.27m
5111	Cut of terminus	NE terminus of linear ditch with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Heavily bioturbated with an adjoining tree hollow on the end	L:+0.46m, W:+0.56m, D:+0.27m
5112	Fill of 5113	Firm compaction, mid brown, clayey silt	L:+1m, W:+0.63m, D:+0.3m
5113	Cut of ditch	Corner of ditch, with steep sides and a concave base. Aligned NW-SE turning sharply to NE-SW. context same as 5109	L:+1m, W:+0.63m, D:+0.3m

Trench 52	Trench alignment: NW-SE Depth: 0.54m Length: 17.5m Width: 1.8m Level at NW end: 106.65m Level at SE end: 106.97m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
5201	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	0-0.03m
5202	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	0.03-0.26m
5203	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	0.26m+
5204	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
5205	Fill of 5206	Firm compaction, dark orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	L:0.38m, W:0.36m
5206	Cut of possible posthole	Sub-circular shape in plan	L:0.38m, W:0.36m

Trench 53	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.3m Length: 30m Width: 1.8m Level at W end: 105.68m Level at E end: 105.26m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
5301	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	0-0.05m
5302	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	0.05-0.24m
5303	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	0.24m+
5304	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
5305	Fill of 5306	Firm compaction, medium orangey-brown, clayey silt, with occasional chalk	L:+2.72m, W:1.14m
5306	Cut of ditch	NE-SW aligned, linear shape in plan	L:+2.72m, W:1.14m

Trench 54	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.38m Length: 27.3m Width: 1.8m Level at W end: 104.57m Level at E end: 103.93m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
5401	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
5402	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	
5403	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	
5404	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
5405	Fill of 5406	Dark brown clayey silt with frequent chalk, occasional large and small flint nodules	L:+0.74m, W:1.19m, D:0.2m
5406	Cut of pit	Square shape in plan, steep sides, undulating concave base, heavily bioturbated	L:+0.74m, W:1.19m, D:0.2m

5407	Fill of 5408	Dark brown, clayey silt with frequent chalk	L:+1m, W:0.6m, D:0.24m
5408	Cut of ditch	NNE-SSW aligned linear ditch with steep sides and flat base, heavily bioturbated	L:+1m, W:0.6m, D:0.24m

7.3.47 Empty trenches; detailed Results trench by trench are provided in table below.

Trench 1	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.44m Length: 31.9m Width: 1.8m Level at W end: 111.42m Level at E end: 110.74m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
101	Modern made ground		D: 0-0.3m
102	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	
103	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.3m+
		Modern linear feature aligned NW-SE running through the middle of the trench	

Trench 2	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.53m Length: 27.2m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 110.08m Level at S end: 109.91m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
201	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
202	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.33m
203	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.33m+
204	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 3	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.31m Length: 29.1m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 111.32m Level at S end: 111.15m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
301	Modern made ground		D: 0-0.26m
302	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	
303	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.26m+
304	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 4	Trench alignment: ENE-WSW Depth: 0.45m Length: 28.6m Width: 1.8m Level at ENE end: 110.3m Level at WSW end: 111.46m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
401	Modern made ground		D: 0-0.4m
402	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	
403	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.4m+
404	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 5	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.59m Length: 25.5m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 109.78m Level at W end: 110.26m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
501	Modern made ground		D: 0-0.3m
502	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	
503	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.3m+
504	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 6	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.27m Length: 27.4m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 108.2m Level at W end: 109.44m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
601	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
602	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.22m
603	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.22m+
604	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 7	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.34m Length: 24.9m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 108.68m Level at S end: 108.77m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
701	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
702	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.25m
703	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.25m+
704	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 8	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.3m Length: 26.5m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 109.71m Level at W end: 110.35m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
801	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.05m
802	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.05-0.26m
803	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.26m+
804	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 9	Trench alignment: NNW-SSE Depth: 0.53m Length: 28.4m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 109.22m Level at S end: 109.64m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
901	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.06m

902	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.06-0.32m
903	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.32m+
904	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 10	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.26m Length: 26.3m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 108.2m Level at W end: 109.16m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1001	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.05m
1002	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.05-0.23m
1003	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.23m+
1004	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 11	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.34m Length: 26.3m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 107.53m Level at S end: 108.07m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1101	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.06m
1102	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.06-0.28m
1103	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.28m+
1104	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 12	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.53m Length: 23.8m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 107m Level at W end: 107.38m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1201	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.03m
1202	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.03-0.34m
1203	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.43m+
1204	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 13	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.41m Length: 28m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 107.31m Level at S end: 107.18m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1301	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.12m
1302	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.12-0.35m
1303	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.35m+
1304	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 14	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.4m Length: 29m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 105.52m Level at W end: 106.22m

Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1401	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
1402	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.35m
1403	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.35m+
1404	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 17	Trench alignment: SE-NW Depth: 0.2m Length: 26.3m Width: 1.8m Level at SE end: 104.24m Level at NW end: 105.02m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1701	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
1702	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.15m
1703	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.15m+
1704	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 18	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.1m Length: 26.3m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 104.93m Level at S end: 104.89m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1801	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
1802	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.08m
1803	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.08m+
1804	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 19	Trench alignment: NE-SW Depth: 0.25m Length: 24.7m Width: 1.8m Level at NE end: 103.63m Level at SW end: 103.96m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
1901	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
1902	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.22m
1903	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.22m+
1904	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 20	Trench alignment: NE-SW Depth: 0.42m Length: 31.1m Width: 1.8m Level at NE end: 102.69m Level at SW end: 103.64m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2001	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.09m
2002	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.09-0.38m
2003	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.38m+
2004	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 21	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.33m Length: 27.7m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 104.67m Level at W end: 105.64m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2101	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.08m
2102	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.08-0.29m
2103	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.29m+
2104	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 22	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.37m Length: 26.4m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 104.25m Level at S end: 104.5m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2201	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.06m
2202	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.06-0.27m
2203	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.27m+
2204	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 23	Trench alignment: NNE-SSW Depth: 0.42m Length: 29m Width: 1.8m Level at NNE end: 103.42m Level at SSW end: 104.39m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2301	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
2302	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.3m
2303	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.3m+
2304	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 24	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.44m Length: 24m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 105.41m Level at W end: 106.19m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2401	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.15m
2402	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.15-0.32m
2403	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.32m+
2404	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 25	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.44m Length: 24.4m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 105.93m Level at S end: 106.76m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2501	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.05m
2502	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.05-0.25m

2503	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.25m+
2504	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 26	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.42m Length: 28.7m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 105.78m Level at S end: 105.81m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2601	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.18m
2602	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.18-0.31m
2603	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.31m+
2604	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 27	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.47m Length: 24.3m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 102.81m Level at W end: 103.36m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
2701	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.17m
2702	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.17-0.33m
2703	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.33m+
2704	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 32	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.4m Length: 42.3m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 102.02m Level at W end: 102.64m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3201	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
3202	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.31m
3203	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	
3204	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	D: 0.31m+

Trench 34	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.58m Length: 28.9m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 102.23m Level at S end: 102.22m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3401	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
3402	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0-0.29m
3403	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	
3404	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	D: 0.29m+

Trench 35	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.33m Length: 24.6m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 103.89m Level at S end: 103.93m		
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions:

number			L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3501	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
3502	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.29m
3503	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.29m+
3504	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 36	Trench alignment: NNE-SSW Depth: 0.58m Length: 26.3m Width: 1.8m Level at NNE end: 101.38m Level at SSW end: 101.16m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3601	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
3602	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.4m
3603	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.4m+
3604	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 37	Trench alignment: NNE-SSW Depth: 0.4m Length: 24m Width: 1.8m Level at NNE end: 102.75m Level at SSW end: 102.47m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3701	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.12m
3702	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.12-0.33m
3703	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.33m+
3704	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 38	Trench alignment: ENE-WSW Depth: 0.34m Length: 22.6m Width: 1.8m Level at ENE end: 103.4m Level at WSW end: 104.3m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3801	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
3802	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.4m
3803	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.4m+
3804	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 39	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.32m Length: 22.9m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 104.48m Level at S end: 104.97m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
3901	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.05m
3902	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.05-0.27m
3903	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.27m+
3904	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 40	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.34m Length: 28.4m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 105.94m Level at S end: 106.55m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
4001	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.08m
4002	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.08-0.25m
4003	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.25m+
4004	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 41	Trench alignment: ENE-WSW Depth: 0.5m Length: 26.1m Width: 1.8m Level at ENE end: 102.45m Level at WSW end: 103.28m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
4101	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.18m
4102	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.18-0.4m
4103	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.4m+
4104	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 42	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.48m Length: 27.7m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 104.72m Level at W end: 103.61m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
4201	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
4202	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.36m
4203	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.36m+
4204	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 43	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.42m Length: 29.4m Width: 1.8m Level at E end: 106.95m Level at W end: 108.19m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
4301	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.12m
4302	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.12-0.35m
4303	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.35m+
4304	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 45	Trench alignment: NNE-SSW Depth: 0.3m Length: 29.1m Width: 1.8m Level at NNE end: 110.24m Level at SSW end: 110.8m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
4501	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.05m
4502	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.05-0.25m

4503	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.25m+
4504	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 46	Trench alignment: NNW-SSE Depth: 0.38m Length: 15.6m Width: 1.8m Level at NNW end: 110.6m Level at SSE end: 110.92m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
4601	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.08m
4602	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.08-0.3m
4603	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.3m+
4604	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 47	Trench alignment: NNW-SSE Depth: 0.5m Length: 19.8m Width: 1.8m Level at NNW end: 110.04m Level at SSE end: 110.16m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
4701	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	
4702	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0 -0.4m
4703	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.4m+
4704	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 48	Trench alignment: N-S Depth: 0.39m Length: 24.4m Width: 1.8m Level at N end: 108.74m Level at S end: 109.54m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
4801	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.05m
4802	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.05-0.28m
4803	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.28m+
4804	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	
		The Trench revealed the edge of a modern feature to the west	

Trench 49	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.49m Length: 28.5m Width: 1.8m Level at W end: 109.05m Level at E end: 108.95m		
Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
4901	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
4902	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.36m
4903	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.36m+
4904	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

Trench 55	Trench alignment: E-W Depth: 0.4m Length: 26m Width: 1.8m Level at W end: 106.83m Level at E end: 106.8m

Context number	Type	Description	Dimensions: L(length), W(width), D(depth)
5501	Top soil	Soft compaction, very dark brownish grey silt	D: 0-0.1m
5502	Sub soil	Firm compaction, pale brownish grey silt or silty clay	D: 0.1-0.3m
5503	Natural	Orangey brown silty clay with occ. angular flint	D: 0.3m+
5504	Natural bedrock	Chalk bedrock	

8 FINDS

8.1 Introduction

Small assemblage of pottery and flint implements were recovered. Pottery comprised small worn fragments weighting usually 1-2g. Majority of finds was recovered from trench 44 from pit: 4433, 4450, and 4435.

8.2 For pottery and flint assessment see Appendix 3 and 4 at the end of this report.

8.3 Pottery assemblage was broadly dated to Late Prehistoric and few sherds more specifically to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. All prehistoric pottery was recovered from quarry pits in Trench 44 and 15.

8.4 Small fragment of tapping slag from bloomer furnace was recovered from pit 4450

8.5 Single Small pottery fragment weighting 1g acquired from ditch 2808 was dated to High Medieval. It was the only find found in field system features within north extent of the site.

8.6 Spindle whorl recovered from pit 4442 was dated to Early Iron Age and eight pieces of flint work recovered from quarry pits in Trench 44 and 15.

8.7 Flint assemblage consists of eight pieces of flint work recovered from quarry pits in Trench 44 and 15. Three Neolithic implements were re used. The remaining pieces were dated to Late Prehistory, Middle/Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

A spot-dating catalogue and summary report on the pottery, plus catalogues of spindle whorls and slag, from an archaeological evaluation at Archers Court North, Whitfield, Kent

Site Code: WACN-EV-21

Analyst: Paul Hart
Last updated: 03.11.2021

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

1. Summary

A total of 27 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 64 g were presented and catalogued. All dates given throughout are *circa*. Two phases of activity are indicated, one broadly Later Prehistoric, the other Medieval. Further detail is given below. The estimate of the maximum numbers of vessels present may give some indication of the relative different degrees of activity that produced these assemblages, with regards to the amount or length of human presence and whether this site was nearer the centre of the activity or on the periphery of it. It should be noted however that as this pottery was recovered during an evaluation it may represent an incomplete picture of the activity present at this site as a whole.

Ceramic presence	*Focus*	
Later Prehistoric	1550 to 50 BC	5 vessels
Earliest to Mid to Late Iron Age	1000/900 to 50 BC	11 vessels
Medieval	1250 to 1300/1325 AD	1 vessel

All of the sherds were small, very small or fragmentary. No form sherds (rims, angled body sherds or bases) were present and the sole decorated element comprised a glazed sherd of Medieval date. The latter is the most tightly dated sherd in the site assemblage, this being based upon its firing traits.

None of the Prehistoric material can be reliably tightly dated. The majority are in flint tempered fabrics and when form, decorative or other notable surface finishing traits are absent – much reliance has to be placed upon the character of the gritting, sherd thickness and vessel size. The small body sherds which comprise the Prehistoric assemblage give only a very limited view of the character of the tempering of the overall vessel, which can vary considerably. That said, the general impression is that all of the material is likely to be Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC, with nothing that is certainly or need be earlier or later. The largest proportion of the material, within contexts (4432) and (4434), would preferably date between the Earliest Iron Age and the Mid to Late Iron Age. There is a slight preference for an Earliest Iron Age date, 1000/900 to 600 BC, for the largest sherd which was recovered from (4432), alongside 13 other sherds of broader ranges. This offers a potential date-focus for this particular context and any other contexts that may be associated with it. It could also be applied to most of the Prehistoric material within the site assemblage, which overall appears of broadly similar character. None of the Prehistoric sherds show any finishing traits or other characteristics that indicate that earlier or later phases of activity must be present.

Another notable ceramic presence is the recovery of a complete spindle whorl from context (4441). Though this context or feature did not produce any pottery, the style of the piece is interestingly akin to some examples of Earliest Iron Age date known from East Kent (Thanet). Whether this particular form could also occur later has not been fully researched at this time, however.

It is also notable that none of the Prehistoric or Medieval material is fresh. All are at least moderately or more heavily worn. This suggests that, even when occurring in relatively greater quantities within their contexts, which may in part be due to the post-discard fragmentation of an originally smaller number of sherds, all of this material has seen exposure post-discard and could potentially be residual. If such exposure took place on rubbish heaps which were then intentionally disposed of into contexts, or perhaps were discarded or migrated into contexts that were left open for some time, the pottery could still be broadly context or at least phase-contemporary. Though none of the material is hard-fired, the small sizes and the abrasion and edge-rounding that occurs on these sherds could suggest that they have seen a reasonable, if not significant, period of ground-surface exposure prior to incidental incorporation within their contexts. The nature of these contexts needs to be considered, of course.

2. Period-based review

The material listed as being contemporary or residual within its context typically has the potential to be so based solely upon its condition, that is – a consideration of the size and also the number of sherds present and particularly the whether the material is fresh, slightly abraded or significantly worn. The nature of the contexts and their stratigraphic relationships are unknown and unconsidered at this stage.

2.1. Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary			
Residual	(4426), (4449), (1505).	7	5
Unclear			
Total		**7**	**5**

All of this material was worn and comprised small, very small or tiny fragments in flint tempered fabrics. One thick-walled piece from (4449), if from a vessel's side-wall, might be Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age, but this could easily derive from a base and or otherwise date widely.

2.2. Earliest to Mid to Late Iron Age, 1000/900 to 50 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary			
Residual	(4432), (4434).	19	11
Unclear			
Total		**19**	**11**

Context (4432) contained 14 sherds, all small plain body sherds, the majority flint tempered. There were also 5 grog tempered sherds from a single vessel and 2 grog with very sparse flint tempered from another. The context was sub-dived into several parts (see the catalogue) and up to 8 vessels may be represented, though the true total is probably less. The dating of this material, on its own merits, ranged between 1550 to 50 BC and 1000/900 to 50 BC, while there was a slight preference for 1 larger sherd to be Earliest Iron Age within a wider range. The grog tempered wares (dated 1350/900 to 50 BC) are a known but minority ware type through most of the periods of the Later Prehistoric. The fabric type as seen here would be more common post 150/100 BC and dominant after 50 BC, but there is no certain evidence of any other Mid to Late or Late Iron Age material within the sherds from this context.

(4434) produced 5 small plain body sherds of the above range, with an Earliest Iron Age date a slight possibility.

2.3. Medieval, 1250 to 1300/1325 AD

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary			
Residual	(2805).	1	1
Unclear			
Total		**1**	**1**

This comprised a very small, very worn, soft body sherd of Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware, which featured an interior glaze and surface concretions.

3. Comment

As this report concerns material recovered from an evaluation and there is a possibility that further fieldwork might be conducted in the near future, which could lead to the recovery of additional pottery, no formal statement on the relative academic value or recommendations for future analysis or reporting have been given in this stage. Such matters can be concluded if further material is recovered and an assessment report on all of the pottery is written, prior to any final stage of site reporting. Some points are worth considering going forward, however.

All of the material recovered is small, fragmentary and worn, with no forms or decorative elements of note present. The Prehistoric pottery is not specifically period-diagnostic on its own merits and could benefit from the recovery of additional sherds that might offer more useful data. The 1 Medieval sherd present is more tightly dateable but has little further to contribute beyond its presence.

A spot-dating catalogue and summary report on the worked lithics, plus catalogues of burnt flint and stone finds, from an archaeological evaluation at Archers Court North, Whitfield, Kent

Site Code: WACN-EV-21

Analyst: Paul Hart
Last updated 08.11.2021

Contents

1. Summary

A total of 5 worked lithics, all flint, weighing a total of 78 g, were presented and catalogued. All dates given throughout are *circa*. One piece was not particularly specifically diagnostic. The other 4 all showed re-use and demonstrate 2 phases of activity for each piece. The potential periods of this activity are listed below, with the re-use all likely occurring in the latest phase. None of the pieces are specifically diagnostic of these periods on their own merits; a variety of factors have been considered.

Lithic presence	*Focus*	
Earlier Neolithic	4000 to 3350/3000 BC	1 flint
Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	4000 to 1550 BC	2 flints
Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age	1550 to 1150 BC	1 flint
Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age	1550 to 600 BC	4 flints

Geology and patination

The underlying geology comprised chalk. This was overlain in the east half of the site by a deposit of fairly stoneless orange clay, which also filled hollows within the chalk. In the west half the chalk was sporadically overlain by deposits of 'brickearth' or silt, but often directly underlay the overburden (Bartek Cichy *pers. comm.*). This mixed geology offers opportunities but also creates some problems.

Soils that lay directly above chalk (and will include elements of such) typically produce patinas that are frequently helpful in the attempt to identify whether flintwork is more likely to be contemporary or residual within its context. Flintwork that is fresh and contemporary (or effectively so) will in general be unpatinated or only lightly patinated (though some exceptions are known). Flintwork that shows the development of strong patinas are more likely to be residual (to varying degrees). The truncation of patinated areas can show that a piece has been subsequently damaged or re-used, while the strength of the original patina can offer a guide to the relative length of time that a piece had been exposed post-discard and prior to any re-use. Deposits of silts, clays and or otherwise 'brickearth' hinder the formation of such patinas and the attempt to ascertain contemporaneity and re-use.

The precise nature of the geology that underlay the features which produced the flintwork is unknown and unconsidered at this stage. The reasoning and options for the dating has been discussed in section 2 and this can always be reconsidered in the light of that geological information. Given the presence of at least a reasonable area of chalk that (now) directly underlays the overburden on this site, it could be assumed that the typical processes of chalk-soil patination will be applying across the site in general. Chalk's absence in certain areas could however have relevance for the lightly patinated state of a broken blade of potential Earlier Neolithic date, as well as the variations seen in the patinas of other pieces.

Raw materials

All of the types used are akin to those commonly encountered in chalk-soil and brickearth geologies in East Kent and there is no evidence that any has or needs to have been imported any significant distance.

Context-contemporary flintwork

Unpatinated working is confined to the 4 Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age pieces and they would typically have some potential to be context-contemporary, despite the fact that each was the

sole flint recovered from its context. Two phases of activity, towards both ends of the range, are possible.

2. Period-based review

The contexts which contain evidence of period-diagnostic lithics are listed below, along with an estimate of the maximum number of lithics present. The material listed as contemporary or residual typically has an important *potential* to be so, though this should always be considered in light of the nature of the context, the vertical distribution of the material and any other associated finds.

2.1. Earlier Neolithic, 4000 to 3350/3000 BC

Potential relationship	*In context*	*Quantity*
Re-used elements	(4449).	1
Total		**1**

This comprised the broken proximal end of a good quality blade, broadly Mesolithic to Neolithic, but perhaps more likely Earlier Neolithic, unless a notable Mesolithic presence is known nearby. It was subsequently re-used, probably in the Later Prehistoric, when the practice is most commonly seen, though it can occur earlier. If the flake is Earlier Neolithic and the underlying geology is chalk, then the lack of a significantly advanced patina suggests this piece had been buried through most of its post-discard history prior to subsequent disturbance and its re-use in the Later Prehistoric, or otherwise that the re-use does not so significantly post-date the discard. Alternatively, the original blade could be Earlier Beaker Period (2400 to 2000 BC) and saw some limited surface exposure prior to re-use, suggesting the re-use may be more Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age, but an Earlier Beaker date for this blade is not preferred at present.

2.2. Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, 4000 to 1550 BC

Potential relationship	*In context*	*Quantity*
Re-used elements	(1507), (4428).	2
Total		**2**

Context (1507) contained a flake that had also been subsequently re-used, probably in the Later Prehistoric. The original flake was of decent quality, likely dates no later than approximately the Middle Bronze Age and would most commonly be Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. If chalk comprised the prime underlying geology and the original flake was not buried post-discard, then the advanced development of the patina would suggest it had seen a reasonable but not significantly lengthy period of exposure prior to re-use at some point within the Later Prehistoric. If the re-use dated towards the later end of its range, around the Earliest Iron Age, the original flake could perhaps have originated within the Beaker Period to Early/Middle Bronze Age.

(4428) produced a squat and thick-ish flake that had been well struck across its dorsal face (all cortex being removed) and likely dates within the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. It shows a late early-stage patina and subsequent unpatinated re-use which, if it had lain on the ground surface of a chalk-soil geology after first discard, suggests that the two phases need not be very significantly separated in time; less so than the flake from (1507) if the two had been subject to the same soil environment. The original flake is less likely to be later than, broadly, the Beaker Period to Early Bronze Age and the re-use might be only a period or two later (thus, potentially, the Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age). Much depends however upon the underlying geology and whether or not this piece was deeply buried after first discard and before subsequent disturbance, retrieval and re-use.

2.3. Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age, 1550 to 1150 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Re-used elements	(4441).	1
Total		**1**

This was a somewhat crude looking flake, patinated but not strongly so, showing unpatinated later re-use. If the underlying geology is chalk and the original flake was not buried post-discard, the strength of the original patina would typically suggest it had seen only a relatively limited period of exposure prior to re-use. This and its somewhat poor appearance suggests an Early Bronze Age or later date for the flake. If the re-use occurred in the Earliest Iron Age (see 2.4. below) a Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age date would be reasonable.

2.4. Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age, 1550 to 600 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Contemporary elements	(1507), (4428), (4441), (4449).	4
Total		**4**

All these instances comprised the re-use of earlier flintwork, demonstrated by the presence of unpatinated retouch that truncated patinated surfaces. The dating of the original flakes is discussed in 2.1. to 2.3. above. Re-use is a common and perhaps increasingly common trait in assemblages of Later Prehistoric flintwork (1550 to 350+ BC). The retouching and nature of the tools recovered here suggest that, on the trends currently observed locally, they would be less likely to date after the Earliest Iron Age (1000/900 to 600 BC). Context (1507) contained an end scraper, retouched quite neatly. (4428) produced a flake retouched very variably around its margins, probably used mostly as a scraper. (4441) contained a possible piercer, which otherwise or perhaps in addition functioned as a scraper. (4449) produced a combined hollow and side scraper, this made on a decent blade potentially of Earlier Neolithic date (see 2.1. further above).

If all of these features lay in an area where chalk immediately underlies the overburden, the lack of patina suggests that they have a reasonable potential to be contemporary with their context. This is despite the very low quantities recovered, which would not be unexpected at this time. The quantities would also be dependant upon the nature and location of the contexts, which might be away from the main working or living areas.

Flintwork from the Middle Bronze Age onwards is part of a broad Later Prehistoric industry who's characteristics are very similar. The more specific dating of flintwork to particular periods within the Later Prehistoric is most reliable when considering a much larger quantity of material that is certainly contemporary and those circumstance do not currently occur at this site.

It is worth noting however that a spindle whorl was also recovered from (4441) and this could at least be of Earliest Iron Age date (it is unclear at present whether a later date is also possible). (4449) produced some residual pottery that was broadly Later Prehistoric. It has been noted that scrapers with immediately adjacent side and hollow retouched edges, as seen in (4449), appeared to comprise a definitively produced type at one Earliest Iron Age site in East Kent (Hart 2016), though occasional earlier instances of this combination for the Later Prehistoric locally have also been seen in the Middle Bronze Age (as well as prior to this in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age).

3. Comment

As this report concerns material recovered from an evaluation and there is a possibility that further fieldwork might be conducted in the near future, which could lead to the recovery of additional lithics, no formal statement on the relative academic value or recommendations for future analysis or reporting have been given in this stage. Such matters can be concluded if further material is recovered and an assessment report on all of the lithics is written, prior to any final stage of site reporting. Some points are worth considering going forward, however.

All of the raw material evidenced in the assemblage was probably available locally, though it would be useful to have a sample of any natural flint that is present within the immediate overburden and the underlying geology.

Currently, none of the flintwork is particularly worthy of illustration or further study on its own merits. When chalk provides the underlying geology on a site however, this often creates helpful conditions which assist the identification of context-contemporary material and as such potentially provides a good opportunity to recover well-dated flint assemblages that could produce data useful to local and regional studies (at least).

4. Bibliography

Hart P.C. 2016. *A report on the worked lithics, plus a catalogue of burnt flint 'potboilers', from an excavation at Monkton Street, Monkton, Kent*. Report for the Trust for Thanet Archaeology.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 **Introduction**

Three bulk samples have been acquired from features: 1506, 4439 and 4427 in order to assess sampling potential. Features 1506 and 4427 are chalk quarry pit and 4439 is a cryoturbation structure.

9.2 **Methodology**

9.2.1 The samples were processed by QUEST using a recycling flotation tank with a 1mm mesh for the residue and 250-micron mesh sieve for the flot.

9.2.2 Residue and flot were air dried. The residue was sorted (larger fraction by naked eye and smaller fraction under a microscope) and the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each residue and flot to record the presence or absence of iron objects or hammerscale

9.3 **Results**

SWAT

Flot / Residue Assessment

Site Name: Whitfield

Site Code WACN-EV-21

								Charred					Waterlogged		Mollusca		Bone						
Site code	Sample No.	Context No.	Parent No.	Volume processed (l)	Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm)	Flot weight (gm)	Description of matrix (%)	Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Whole	Fragments	Large	Small	Fragments	Insects	Magnetic particles	Artefacts	Moder roots/ rhizom
WACN-EV-21	<1>	4438	[4439]	10	res																		
WACN-EV-21	<1>	4438	[4439]		flot	<1g				1													1
WACN-EV-21	<2>	1505	[1506]	10	res										1								
WACN-EV-21	<2>	1505	[1506]		flot	5g			1	1	1					1							2
WACN-EV-21	<3>	4410	[4427]	10	res														1			1	
WACN-EV-21	<3>	4410	[4427]		flot	10g			1	1						1							3

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+

9.4 Conclusions

9.4.1 Recovered charcoal flecks were too small to identify.

9.4.2 Plant and faunal remains were scarce. Single shell, bone and seed recovered from samples won't provide any meaningful information.

9.4.3 The sampling potential is very low at least for the quarry pits.

10 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Archaeological evaluation at Archers Court, Whitfield has successively fulfilled aims and objectives of the specification and exposed common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil concealing natural chalk geology in some places capped by superficial Clay and Head deposit.

10.2 Evaluation recorded a presence on Prehistoric (most likely Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) chalk quarry pits within south-eastern extent of the site and broadly undated although very likely Medieval in date rectilinear field system with potential small enclosure was exposed within north-western extent of the site.

10.3 The quarry pits were concentrated within relatively small area and produced only prehistoric finds that might be residual. Also the ditch located at the northern side of the cluster might indicate the remains of a trackway that was leading to the pits. This arrangement is visible on 1897 OS map (Fig. 2) to the south off the site. In case of such a scenario the quarry would be dated provisionally to Medieval period as the other field system features placed in NE-SW, NW-SE alignment.

10.4 If the Quarry belongs to LBA/EIA period than what was the chalk used for? There is no prehistoric site in close vicinity to explain chalk extraction on such a large scale. However just next door there is Saxon village called Whitfield and a church that would need lime for its construction.

10.5 The quarry pit cluster is one of many found within the surrounding area. Somehow these quarry pits are relatively evenly distributed across the surrounding fields.

10.6 Interesting and notable find was complete ceramic spindle whorl recovered from context (4441). Though this context or feature did not produce any pottery, the style of the piece is interestingly akin to some examples of Earliest Iron Age date known from East Kent (Thanet).

10.7 None of the Prehistoric material can be reliably tightly dated. The majority are in flint tempered fabrics and when form, decorative or other notable surface finishing traits are absent – much reliance has to be placed upon the character of the gritting, sherd thickness and vessel size. The small body sherds which comprise the Prehistoric assemblage give only a very limited view of the character of the tempering of the overall vessel, which can vary considerably. That said, the general impression is that all of the material is likely to be Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC, with nothing that is certainly or need be earlier or later.

10.8 Evaluation also targeted cropmark feature recorded in KCCHER however no remains was found in trenches 3, 4 and 5 located in the area of interest. There is still possibility that recorded crop mark appeared due to shallow circular gully surrounding potential roundhouse which was missed by evaluation trenches.

10.9 Undertaken fieldwork recorded substantial evidence that significant archaeological features and deposits are still present within north-western, southern and south-eastern extents of the site and that subsequent mitigation measures must take place prior to the commencement of construction works.

10.10 Development proposals are likely to impact on archaeological remains therefore a further strip map and sample programme is recommended to take place within southern and northern parts of the site. The ultimate scale and scope of mitigation

will be set out in WSI and agreed with Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council separately in due course.

11 ARCHIVE

9.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a designated Kent Museum.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank to the Developer for commissioning the project. Thanks are extended to Ben Found from KCC for his help and advice during the course of investigation and to Elissia Burrows for supervising the fieldwork. Thanks are extended to Anton Burrows for carrying out the fieldwork.

10.2 On completion of the project, the archaeological contractor is to arrange for the transfer, subject to the landowners consent, of the documentary, photographic and material archive to SWAT Archaeology, and to ensure that the appropriate level of resources for cataloguing, boxing and long term storage are provided for a set fee until such times that designated museum in Kent can accept the archive.

10.3 The archaeological contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation, by the developer, and the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer.

10.4 Copies of all reports compiled as a result of the excavation and post-excavation archaeological works will be submitted to the developer as CD containing a .pdfA version. In addition a CD containing a .pdfA version of the report and a selection of site photos in jpeg format to be sent to the KCC Archaeological Officer and once approved sent to the KCC HER for inclusion in HER Records.

10.5 The work the archaeological contractor is to abide by the Code of conduct and the Codes of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The report was written by: SWAT Archaeology (B Cichy) The Office, School Farm Oast, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP Date: 09/11/2021.

13 REFERENCES

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SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL Evaluation on land at Whitfield, Arches Court, Urban Extension at Whitfield, Kent (SWAT 2021)

APPENDIX 1

Core Personnel Structure

Project Management - Fieldwork	**Role**
Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCIfA, FSA	Director
Peter Cichy	Project Manager
Bartek Cichy	Project Officer
Elissia Burrows	Site Supervisor
Django Rayner	Surveyor
Finds	**Specialist**
Flint	Paul Hart
Early Prehistoric Pottery	Paul Hart
Later prehistoric and Roman pottery	Dr Malcolm Lyne
Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery	Luke Barber
Small finds (Coins and metalwork)	Dana Goodburn-Brown, MSc
Conservation support and x-ray photography	Dana Goodburn-Brown, MSc
Samples and human remains	**Specialist**
Environmental soil processing	QUEST
Faunal, floral micro and macro remains	Dr Mike Allen
Animal Remains (Bones)	Carol White
Palaeomagnetism	Peter Cichy
Human Remains	Dr Chris Dieter
Micro-excavation (cremation burials)	Dana Goodburn-Brown
Post-Excavation and publication	**Role**
Bartek Cichy	author, illustrator
Peter Cichy	author

APPENDIX 2 – HER FORM

Site Name: Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1) on Land at Archers Court, Whitfield 2, Kent

SWAT Site Code: WACN-EV-21

Site Address: As above

Summary: *Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by BDW Kent Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Archers Court, Whitfield 2, Kent. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council. The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of 55 trenches, which recorded a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil, subsoil and modern made-up ground overlying natural geology.*

The archaeological evaluation has recorded the presence of Medieval agricultural activity and potentially Later Prehistoric chalk quarry pits.

Further mitigation in the form of a Strip map and Sample Excavation Programme is recommended

District/Unitary: Dover District Council & Kent County Council
Period(s): prehistoric, medieval, undated
NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 630900 145300
Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation
Date of recording: August-October 2021
Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)
Geology: Chalk bedrock capped by Head Deposits and colluvium
Title and author of accompanying report: SWAT Archaeology (B Cichy 2021) Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Archers Court, Whitfield, Kent
Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP
Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

A spot-dating catalogue and summary report on the pottery, plus catalogues of spindle whorls and slag, from an archaeological evaluation at Archers Court North, Whitfield, Kent

Site Code: WACN-EV-21

Analyst: Paul Hart
Last updated: 03.11.2021

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

1. Summary

A total of 27 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 64 g were presented and catalogued. All dates given throughout are *circa*. Two phases of activity are indicated, one broadly Later Prehistoric, the other Medieval. Further detail is given below. The estimate of the maximum numbers of vessels present may give some indication of the relative different degrees of activity that produced these assemblages, with regards to the amount or length of human presence and whether this site was nearer the centre of the activity or on the periphery of it. It should be noted however that as this pottery was recovered during an evaluation it may represent an incomplete picture of the activity present at this site as a whole.

Ceramic presence	*Focus*	
Later Prehistoric	1550 to 50 BC	5 vessels
Earliest to Mid to Late Iron Age	1000/900 to 50 BC	11 vessels
Medieval	1250 to 1300/1325 AD	1 vessel

All of the sherds were small, very small or fragmentary. No form sherds (rims, angled body sherds or bases) were present and the sole decorated element comprised a glazed sherd of Medieval date. The latter is the most tightly dated sherd in the site assemblage, this being based upon its firing traits.

None of the Prehistoric material can be reliably tightly dated. The majority are in flint tempered fabrics and when form, decorative or other notable surface finishing traits are absent – much reliance has to be placed upon the character of the gritting, sherd thickness and vessel size. The small body sherds which comprise the Prehistoric assemblage give only a very limited view of the character of the tempering of the overall vessel, which can vary considerably. That said, the general impression is that all of the material is likely to be Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC, with nothing that is certainly or need be earlier or later. The largest proportion of the material, within contexts (4432) and (4434), would preferably date between the Earliest Iron Age and the Mid to Late Iron Age. There is a slight preference for an Earliest Iron Age date, 1000/900 to 600 BC, for the largest sherd which was recovered from (4432), alongside 13 other sherds of broader ranges. This offers a potential date-focus for this particular context and any other contexts that may be associated with it. It could also be applied to most of the Prehistoric material within the site assemblage, which overall appears of broadly similar character. None of the Prehistoric sherds show any finishing traits or other characteristics that indicate that earlier or later phases of activity must be present.

Another notable ceramic presence is the recovery of a complete spindle whorl from context (4441). Though this context or feature did not produce any pottery, the style of the piece is interestingly akin to some examples of Earliest Iron Age date known from East Kent (Thanet). Whether this particular form could also occur later has not been fully researched at this time, however.

It is also notable that none of the Prehistoric or Medieval material is fresh. All are at least moderately or more heavily worn. This suggests that, even when occurring in relatively greater quantities within their contexts, which may in part be due to the post-discard fragmentation of an originally smaller number of sherds, all of this material has seen exposure post-discard and could potentially be residual. If such exposure took place on rubbish heaps which were then intentionally disposed of into contexts, or perhaps were discarded or migrated into contexts that were left open for some time, the pottery could still be broadly context or at least phase-contemporary. Though none of the material is hard-fired, the small sizes and the abrasion and edge-rounding that occurs on these sherds could suggest that they have seen a reasonable, if not significant, period of ground-surface exposure prior to incidental incorporation within their contexts. The nature of these contexts needs to be considered, of course.

2. Period-based review

The material listed as being contemporary or residual within its context typically has the potential to be so based solely upon its condition, that is – a consideration of the size and also the number of sherds present and particularly the whether the material is fresh, slightly abraded or significantly worn. The nature of the contexts and their stratigraphic relationships are unknown and unconsidered at this stage.

2.1. Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary			
Residual	(4426), (4449), (1505).	7	5
Unclear			
Total		**7**	**5**

All of this material was worn and comprised small, very small or tiny fragments in flint tempered fabrics. One thick-walled piece from (4449), if from a vessel's side-wall, might be Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age, but this could easily derive from a base and or otherwise date widely.

2.2. Earliest to Mid to Late Iron Age, 1000/900 to 50 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary			
Residual	(4432), (4434).	19	11
Unclear			
Total		**19**	**11**

Context (4432) contained 14 sherds, all small plain body sherds, the majority flint tempered. There were also 5 grog tempered sherds from a single vessel and 2 grog with very sparse flint tempered from another. The context was sub-dived into several parts (see the catalogue) and up to 8 vessels may be represented, though the true total is probably less. The dating of this material, on its own merits, ranged between 1550 to 50 BC and 1000/900 to 50 BC, while there was a slight preference for 1 larger sherd to be Earliest Iron Age within a wider range. The grog tempered wares (dated 1350/900 to 50 BC) are a known but minority ware type through most of the periods of the Later Prehistoric. The fabric type as seen here would be more common post 150/100 BC and dominant after 50 BC, but there is no certain evidence of any other Mid to Late or Late Iron Age material within the sherds from this context.

(4434) produced 5 small plain body sherds of the above range, with an Earliest Iron Age date a slight possibility.

2.3. Medieval, 1250 to 1300/1325 AD

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary			
Residual	(2805).	1	1
Unclear			
Total		**1**	**1**

This comprised a very small, very worn, soft body sherd of Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware, which featured an interior glaze and surface concretions.

3. Comment

As this report concerns material recovered from an evaluation and there is a possibility that further fieldwork might be conducted in the near future, which could lead to the recovery of additional pottery, no formal statement on the relative academic value or recommendations for future analysis or reporting have been given in this stage. Such matters can be concluded if further material is recovered and an assessment report on all of the pottery is written, prior to any final stage of site reporting. Some points are worth considering going forward, however.

All of the material recovered is small, fragmentary and worn, with no forms or decorative elements of note present. The Prehistoric pottery is not specifically period-diagnostic on its own merits and could benefit from the recovery of additional sherds that might offer more useful data. The 1 Medieval sherd present is more tightly dateable but has little further to contribute beyond its presence.

Appendix

4. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage

4.1. Methodology

The sherds were examined in good light using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, total quantity, bulk weight (calculated to the nearest gram), period, ware type, estimate of the number of vessels per ware, condition and date preference basis. They are listed in date order from the earliest to the latest. No information about the contexts or their stratigraphic relationships was known unless stated. In the notes, the pieces are typically plain or less diagnostic body sherds unless stated otherwise.

All dates given are *circa*.

It should also be noted that:

- All form and decorative pieces will be noted and described in the catalogue and their presence highlighted by the inclusion of the word 'DRAW'.
- No material has been separated out by date or re-bagged at this stage, in anticipation of a potential subsequent phase of work and the recovery of further material, which may influence the dating of some of the less diagnostic elements from this evaluation. Before any assessment report on the sum of the finds from this site is written, all of the material from the evaluation can be reconsidered and the overall catalogue updated if needed.

4.2. Period Codes employed

Period	**Code**	**Date (*circa*)**			
Later Prehistoric	LP	1550	-	50	BC
Middle Bronze Age	MBA	1550	-	1350	BC
Mid to Late Bronze Age	MBA-LBA	1350	-	1150	BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900	-	600	BC
Early to Mid Iron Age	EMIA	600	-	350	BC
Mid to Late Iron Age	MLIA	200	-	50	BC
Late Iron Age	LIA	50	-	0	BC
Latest Iron Age	LIA-ER	0	-	50	AD
Medieval	M	1200	-	1375	AD

4.3. Abbreviations used in 4.4

Wear

M : Moderate/Moderately
H : Heavy/Heavily
S : Splintered/Shattered (1 or both original surfaces missing)

4.4. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery, with notes

Context			**Total sherds**		**Total weight (g)**
Context:	Information on the nature of the context if known.				
Start date:	**Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence.**				
End date:	**Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.**				
Dating:	**Individual elements, potential groups and related observations.**				
Comments:	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of note. DRAW: Notes the presence of form or decorated sherds.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
	Notes.				
(2805) [2806]			**1 sherd**		**2 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1250 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**M, with little data, but firing trends suggest the range given.**				
Comments:	Very small body sherd with surface concretions, interior glaze, very worn, soft.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	H	1250-1300/1325 AD
(4426) [4427] Surface 'B'			**1 sherd**		**1 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1550 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data, but likely LP.**				
Comments:	Tiny worn scrap, plain bodysherd.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP	Flint tempered	1	H	1550-50 BC
(4432) [4433]			**7 sherds**		**11 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1350 BC and likely after 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data. Likely LP post 1350 BC and possibly EIA>MLIA, with nothing certainly later.**				
Comments:	Small plain bodysherds, worn. 2 flint tempered fragments (1 tiny) moderately tempered with medium to fine gritting, likely LP. 5 grog tempered fragments with orangey surfaces; this fabric type is uncommon or rare during the LP, until the LIA, but there is no certain evidence that this is a 'Belgic' style ware (LIA>LIA-ER), so an EIA (noting the largest sherd from *Surface find from 'C'* present elsewhere in [4433]) > MLIA date is preferred for now on current evidence.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP	Flint tempered	1	M>H	1550-50 BC
5	LP/EIA>MLIA	Grog tempered	1	M	1350/900-50 BC
(4432) [4433] Surface 'C'			**3 sherds**		**6 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, all likely residual to varying degrees.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data. Likely LP, the sandy fabrics suggesting more likely EIA>MLIA, with nothing in [4433] certainly later.**				
Comments:	Very small worn scraps, plain bodysherds, 1 thick, all fabrics appearing fairly sandy.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/EIA>MLIA	Flint tempered	1	H	1000/900-50 BC
2	LP/EIA>MLIA	Flint tempered	2	M	1000/900-50 BC

(4432) [4433] Surface find from 'C' in lower trench			**3 sherds**		**20 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data. Broadly LP, more likely EIA>MLIA (nothing certainly later), the larger oxidised untreated sherd more typical/common in EIA, but could be later. All probably related.**				
Comments:	All worn plain body sherds with similar oxidised exteriors. 1 more medium sized sherd in flint tempered fabric from a medium-walled coarseware, moderately tempered, untreated surfaces, slight preference for EIA but could be later. 2 small sherds with some small grog, stone grits and burnt flint, not obviously 'Belgic' style.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	1	H	1000/900-600/50 BC
2	LP/?EIA>MLIA	Grog + v sparse flint	?1	H	1000/900-50 BC
(4432) [4433] Tr 'C' Top			**1 sherd**		**1 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Unclear.**				
End date:	**Unclear.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data, but likely LP and related to others from [4433].**				
Comments:	Tiny fractured scrap.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	?LP	Flint tempered	1	S	1550-50 BC
(4434) [4435] Surface 'D'			**5 sherds**		**9 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data. Gritting and wall thinness suggests more likely EIA>MLIA (nothing certainly later). Could be EIA (note some of the material in [4433]), but might also be later.**				
Comments:	Small worn plain bodysherds. 1 more heavily worn.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
5	LP/EIA>MLIA	Flint tempered	?3	M>H	1000/900-50 BC
(4449) [4450] Surface find 07 'H'			**3 sherds**		**5 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Unclear.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data. Probably LP.**				
Comments:	Very small sherd fragments, plain, worn, 1 thick with slightly curved interior and some coarse grits.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LP	Flint tempered	2	H	1550-50 BC
(4449) [4450] Feature 'H'			**1 sherd**		**7 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1550 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data. Probably LP.**				
Comments:	Small thick-walled fragment (if from side wall then perhaps more likely MBA>MBA-LBA, but could be from a base and/or later), worn.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP	Flint tempered	1	H	1550-50 BC

(1505) [1506]			2 sherds		2 g
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1550 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data. Probably LP.**				
Comments:	Very small fragments, plain, oxidised throughout, broken (presumably conjoined), some wear.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP	Flint tempered	1	S	1550-50 BC
Totals			**27 sherds**		**64 g**

5. Catalogue of spindle whorls

Context	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*
(4441) [4442] SF 1 Surface	1	20	Complete, intact. Occasional flint temper (fine to small-medium sized), dull brown surfaces. 33 mm diameter, 20 mm high, flattish top and concave base, bi-partite angled sides with widest point c. 8 mm above the base. Central hole c. 6 mm diameter at top, 7 mm at base. Form akin to some examples of EIA date known from East Kent (Thanet), though whether this form could also occur later has not been fully researched at this time (noting also that a few examples of EMIA date seen are quite different).
Totals	**1**	**20 g**	

6. Catalogue of slag

Context	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*
(4449) [4450]	1	1	Small fragment. A fractured thin tabular layer of vitrified material (with fine air bubbles), potentially slag, adhered to on one side by a rounded surface of fired clay.
Totals	**1**	**1 g**	

A spot-dating catalogue and summary report on the worked lithics, plus catalogues of burnt flint and stone finds, from an archaeological evaluation at Archers Court North, Whitfield, Kent

Site Code: WACN-EV-21

Analyst: Paul Hart
Last updated 08.11.2021

Contents

1. Summary

A total of 5 worked lithics, all flint, weighing a total of 78 g, were presented and catalogued. All dates given throughout are *circa*. One piece was not particularly specifically diagnostic. The other 4 all showed re-use and demonstrate 2 phases of activity for each piece. The potential periods of this activity are listed below, with the re-use all likely occurring in the latest phase. None of the pieces are specifically diagnostic of these periods on their own merits; a variety of factors have been considered.

Lithic presence	*Focus*	
Earlier Neolithic	4000 to 3350/3000 BC	1 flint
Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	4000 to 1550 BC	2 flints
Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age	1550 to 1150 BC	1 flint
Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age	1550 to 600 BC	4 flints

Geology and patination

The underlying geology comprised chalk. This was overlain in the east half of the site by a deposit of fairly stoneless orange clay, which also filled hollows within the chalk. In the west half the chalk was sporadically overlain by deposits of 'brickearth' or silt, but often directly underlay the overburden (Bartek Cichy *pers. comm.*). This mixed geology offers opportunities but also creates some problems.

Soils that lay directly above chalk (and will include elements of such) typically produce patinas that are frequently helpful in the attempt to identify whether flintwork is more likely to be contemporary or residual within its context. Flintwork that is fresh and contemporary (or effectively so) will in general be unpatinated or only lightly patinated (though some exceptions are known). Flintwork that shows the development of strong patinas are more likely to be residual (to varying degrees). The truncation of patinated areas can show that a piece has been subsequently damaged or re-used, while the strength of the original patina can offer a guide to the relative length of time that a piece had been exposed post-discard and prior to any re-use. Deposits of silts, clays and or otherwise 'brickearth' hinder the formation of such patinas and the attempt to ascertain contemporaneity and re-use.

The precise nature of the geology that underlay the features which produced the flintwork is unknown and unconsidered at this stage. The reasoning and options for the dating has been discussed in section 2 and this can always be reconsidered in the light of that geological information. Given the presence of at least a reasonable area of chalk that (now) directly underlays the overburden on this site, it could be assumed that the typical processes of chalk-soil patination will be applying across the site in general. Chalk's absence in certain areas could however have relevance for the lightly patinated state of a broken blade of potential Earlier Neolithic date, as well as the variations seen in the patinas of other pieces.

Raw materials

All of the types used are akin to those commonly encountered in chalk-soil and brickearth geologies in East Kent and there is no evidence that any has or needs to have been imported any significant distance.

Context-contemporary flintwork

Unpatinated working is confined to the 4 Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age pieces and they would typically have some potential to be context-contemporary, despite the fact that each was the sole flint recovered from its context. Two phases of activity, towards both ends of the range, are possible.

2. Period-based review

The contexts which contain evidence of period-diagnostic lithics are listed below, along with an estimate of the maximum number of lithics present. The material listed as contemporary or residual typically has an important *potential* to be so, though this should always be considered in light of the nature of the context, the vertical distribution of the material and any other associated finds.

2.1. Earlier Neolithic, 4000 to 3350/3000 BC

Potential relationship	*In context*	*Quantity*
Re-used elements	(4449).	1
Total		**1**

This comprised the broken proximal end of a good quality blade, broadly Mesolithic to Neolithic, but perhaps more likely Earlier Neolithic, unless a notable Mesolithic presence is known nearby. It was subsequently re-used, probably in the Later Prehistoric, when the practice is most commonly seen, though it can occur earlier. If the flake is Earlier Neolithic and the underlying geology is chalk, then the lack of a significantly advanced patina suggests this piece had been buried through most of its post-discard history prior to subsequent disturbance and its re-use in the Later Prehistoric, or otherwise that the re-use does not so significantly post-date the discard. Alternatively, the original blade could be Earlier Beaker Period (2400 to 2000 BC) and saw some limited surface exposure prior to re-use, suggesting the re-use may be more Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age, but an Earlier Beaker date for this blade is not preferred at present.

2.2. Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, 4000 to 1550 BC

Potential relationship	*In context*	*Quantity*
Re-used elements	(1507), (4428).	2
Total		**2**

Context (1507) contained a flake that had also been subsequently re-used, probably in the Later Prehistoric. The original flake was of decent quality, likely dates no later than approximately the Middle Bronze Age and would most commonly be Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. If chalk comprised the prime underlying geology and the original flake was not buried post-discard, then the advanced development of the patina would suggest it had seen a reasonable but not significantly lengthy period of exposure prior to re-use at some point within the Later Prehistoric. If the re-use dated towards the later end of its range, around the Earliest Iron Age, the original flake could perhaps have originated within the Beaker Period to Early/Middle Bronze Age.

(4428) produced a squat and thick-ish flake that had been well struck across its dorsal face (all cortex being removed) and likely dates within the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. It shows a late early-stage patina and subsequent unpatinated re-use which, if it had lain on the ground surface of a chalk-soil geology after first discard, suggests that the two phases need not be very significantly separated in time; less so than the flake from (1507) if the two had been subject to the same soil environment. The original flake is less likely to be later than, broadly, the Beaker Period to Early Bronze Age and the re-use might be only a period or two later (thus, potentially, the Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age). Much depends however upon the underlying geology and whether or not this piece was deeply buried after first discard and before subsequent disturbance, retrieval and re-use.

2.3. Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age, 1550 to 1150 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Re-used elements	(4441).	1
Total		**1**

This was a somewhat crude looking flake, patinated but not strongly so, showing unpatinated later re-use. If the underlying geology is chalk and the original flake was not buried post-discard, the strength of the original patina would typically suggest it had seen only a relatively limited period of exposure prior to re-use. This and its somewhat poor appearance suggests an Early Bronze Age or later date for the flake. If the re-use occurred in the Earliest Iron Age (see 2.4. below) a Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age date would be reasonable.

2.4. Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age, 1550 to 600 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Contemporary elements	(1507), (4428), (4441), (4449).	4
Total		**4**

All these instances comprised the re-use of earlier flintwork, demonstrated by the presence of unpatinated retouch that truncated patinated surfaces. The dating of the original flakes is discussed in 2.1. to 2.3. above. Re-use is a common and perhaps increasingly common trait in assemblages of Later Prehistoric flintwork (1550 to 350+ BC). The retouching and nature of the tools recovered here suggest that, on the trends currently observed locally, they would be less likely to date after the Earliest Iron Age (1000/900 to 600 BC). Context (1507) contained an end scraper, retouched quite neatly. (4428) produced a flake retouched very variably around its margins, probably used mostly as a scraper. (4441) contained a possible piercer, which otherwise or perhaps in addition functioned as a scraper. (4449) produced a combined hollow and side scraper, this made on a decent blade potentially of Earlier Neolithic date (see 2.1. further above).

If all of these features lay in an area where chalk immediately underlies the overburden, the lack of patina suggests that they have a reasonable potential to be contemporary with their context. This is despite the very low quantities recovered, which would not be unexpected at this time. The quantities would also be dependant upon the nature and location of the contexts, which might be away from the main working or living areas.

Flintwork from the Middle Bronze Age onwards is part of a broad Later Prehistoric industry who's characteristics are very similar. The more specific dating of flintwork to particular periods within the Later Prehistoric is most reliable when considering a much larger quantity of material that is certainly contemporary and those circumstance do not currently occur at this site.

It is worth noting however that a spindle whorl was also recovered from (4441) and this could at least be of Earliest Iron Age date (it is unclear at present whether a later date is also possible). (4449) produced some residual pottery that was broadly Later Prehistoric. It has been noted that scrapers with immediately adjacent side and hollow retouched edges, as seen in (4449), appeared to comprise a definitively produced type at one Earliest Iron Age site in East Kent (Hart 2016), though occasional earlier instances of this combination for the Later Prehistoric locally have also been seen in the Middle Bronze Age (as well as prior to this in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age).

3. Comment

As this report concerns material recovered from an evaluation and there is a possibility that further fieldwork might be conducted in the near future, which could lead to the recovery of additional lithics, no formal statement on the relative academic value or recommendations for future analysis or reporting have been given in this stage. Such matters can be concluded if further material is recovered and an assessment report on all of the lithics is written, prior to any final stage of site reporting. Some points are worth considering going forward, however.

All of the raw material evidenced in the assemblage was probably available locally, though it would be useful to have a sample of any natural flint that is present within the immediate overburden and the underlying geology.

Currently, none of the flintwork is particularly worthy of illustration or further study on its own merits. When chalk provides the underlying geology on a site however, this often creates helpful conditions which assist the identification of context-contemporary material and as such potentially provides a good opportunity to recover well-dated flint assemblages that could produce data useful to local and regional studies (at least).

4. Bibliography

Hart P.C. 2016. *A report on the worked lithics, plus a catalogue of burnt flint 'potboilers', from an excavation at Monkton Street, Monkton, Kent*. Report for the Trust for Thanet Archaeology.

Appendix

5. Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics

5.1. Methodology

A prime aim is to provide a useful catalogue that combines 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 worked lithic content of the context and its implications. Each piece has been considered on its individual merits. Where some pieces 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 dates have sometimes been applied to less diagnostic material and the possibilities are commented upon in the context notes. Details about the nature of the context and any pottery recovered, which inform the interpretation, are noted where known.

The artefacts were examined using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, type, character, weight (calculated to the nearest gram, with a minimum of 1g), condition, period and potential relationship to context basis. Their suitability for illustration on their own merits was also noted. 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 flintwork from each context was also recorded.

All dates given throughout are *circa*.

5.2. Period Codes employed

Period	**Code**	**Date (*circa*)**			
Mesolithic	M	9200	-	4000	BC
Neolithic	N	4000	-	2300	BC
First/Early/Earlier Neolithic	EN	4000	-	3350/3000	BC
Later/Late Neolithic	LN	3000/2900	-	2300	BC
Beaker Period	BK	2450	-	1750	BC
Earlier Beaker Period	EBK	2450	-	2000	BC
Early Bronze Age	EBA	2100	-	1550	BC
Middle Bronze Age	MBA	1550	-	1350	BC
Mid to Late Bronze Age	MBA-LBA	1350	-	1150	BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900	-	600	BC

5.3. Key to catalogue 5.4.

Class		-	Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date when possible.
	Italics	:	Additional notes of interest in italics; including:
	RU	:	Denotes tools which have re-used old, patinated struck flakes.
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.
	/	:	Near, ie. '/BL': nearly/effectively a bladelet.
FT		-	Flake or core 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': nearly/effectively a tertiary flake.
	N	:	Natural: not a struck flake.
RM		-	Raw material type.
Buff	BD	:	A more darkish, dirty looking buff cortex, thin, smooth, over a thick, over a thick creamy white sub-cortex.
Black+	7	:	Graduating black to brown/translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	8	:	Graduating black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
Brown	13	:	Translucent pale greyish yellow-brown flint with minor black flint spots/streaks.
Quality	b	:	Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect knapping; good quality raw material.
H		-	Hammer type.
	H	:	Hard stone (eg. a cobble of rolled flint or quartzite).
W		-	Weight in grams (minimum 1g).
Patina		-	Patina present? If differential described by ventral/dorsal surface on flakes, or on cores described by platform/flake scars. NB. Note ( ) code below.
	N	:	None.
	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 a stage).
	B	:	Blue.
	G	:	Grey.
	W	:	White.
	( )	:	Patina codes in brackets describe an earlier patina type truncated by re-use.
D		-	Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present?
	PR	:	Chipped or broken pre-patination.
	?	:	Denotes damage present but not certainly post-discard; might be from use.
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.
A		-	Association with the context.
	C	:	Has a good potential to be contemporary with the context.
	R	:	Residual.
	Blank	:	No preference at this time.

Key to abbreviations for notes

A	:	Advanced (patina).
abr	:	Abrupt (retouch).
adj	:	Adjacent.
B	:	Blade (flake).
back	:	Backed.
bifac	:	Bifacial (retouch).
BL	:	Bladelet (flake).
brk	:	Break.
convx	:	Convex.
cortx	:	Cortex.
dentic	:	Denticulate (retouch).
dir	:	Direct (retouch).
dist	:	Distal (flake).
dors	:	Dorsal (flake).
E	:	Early (patina).
eg	:	Example.
exp	:	Expedient.
fl	:	Flake.
frag	:	Fragment.
incip	:	Incipient (cones of percussion).
inc	:	Including.
inv	:	Inverse (retouch).
irreg	:	Irregular.
L	:	Long (flake).
lat	:	Lateral (flake).
lrg	:	Large.
vent	:	Ventral (flake).
M	:	Moderate (patina).
marg	:	Marginal (retouch).
med	:	Medium (size).
mod	:	Moderate.
nat	:	Natural.
nr	:	Near.
obv	:	Obviously.
oppos	:	Opposite.
PP	:	Platform preparation (abrasion).
pat	:	Patina.
plat	:	Platform.
poss	:	Possible.
prim	:	Primary (flake).
prob	:	Probably.
prx	:	Proximal (flake).
resid	:	Residual.
ret	:	Retouch.
RM	:	Raw material.
RU	:	Re-use.
S	:	Strong (patina).
sec	:	Section.
SH	:	Short (flake).
signif	:	Significant/ly.
sm	:	Small.
SQ	:	Squat (flake).
subseq	:	Subsequent.
term	:	Termination (flake).
tert	:	Tertiary (flake).
triang	:	Triangular.
trunc	:	Truncating/truncated.
u-w	:	Use-wear.
util	:	Utilised.
V/v	:	Very.

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

5.4.1. Named and unstratified contexts

Context									**Total lithics**	**Total weight (g)**	
Context:	Information on the nature of the context if known.										
Pottery:	Date of any pottery from or the ceramic date of the context if known.										
Notes:	Elements and trends of initial interest.										
Summary:	Dates (see key to abbreviations >, < and / in 5.3 above) and relationships to context.										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Surface find from 'C' in lower trench									**1 lithic**	**1 g**	
Context:	This title given to context (4432) [4433] in pottery catalogue.										
Pottery:	[4433] contains residual LP (?EIA) pottery.										
Notes:	Simply retouched/utilised piece of bladelet proportions, no cortex, but very small.										
Summary:	**1 only, little definitive data and relationship to context unclear.**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
?Retouched/Utilised												
Hollow scraper		N	T	13b	-	1	EGW	PR		-	-	
		Sm, thin, BL props, 1 thin lat with sm hollow of inv abr ret, chips and scars above and below, other steeper lat sm area inv abr ret/scars on slightly concave edge, dist tip brk.										
Totals									**1 lithic**	**1 g**	

5.4.2. Stratified contexts

Context									**Total lithics**	**Total weight (g)**	
Context:	Information on the nature of the context if known.										
Pottery:	Date of any pottery from or the ceramic date of the context if known.										
Notes:	Elements and trends of initial interest.										
Summary:	Dates (see key to abbreviations >, < and / in 5.3 above) and relationships to context.										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
(1507) [1508]									**1 lithic**	**9 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	A hollow scraper on a decent flake, patinated, showing later unpatinated re-use as an end scraper, the re-use quite neat.										
Summary:	**Likely MBA>EIA re-use of an earlier flake (flake probably N>MBA at latest). Single recovery only and relationship to context unclear, but would have some potential to be contemporary if the feature and surroundings are predominantly chalk-geology. If this is a chalk geology site and the original flake was not buried post-discard, then the strength of the patina would suggest it has not seen a very extended period of exposure prior to re-use and thus might be more BK>MBA if the re-use is *circa* EIA, or perhaps BK if the re-use is more MBA>MBA-LBA.**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched												
End scraper (*RU*)		L	/T	?7b	H	9	N (AMBW)	?		*Fl ?N>MBA*	MBA>EIA	
		Sm, thinnish, decent fl, sm patch yellowy stained white sub-cortx at dist. 1 prx shoulder shows broad hollow of inv semi-abr ret, this ret pat akin to rest of surface. Dist end truncated across width by unpat dir semi-abr ret, mostly fairly neat.										

(4428) Tr 44										**1 lithic**	**29 g**
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Fairly decent looking flake, more likely N>EBA, lightly patinated, with unpatinated re-use probably MBA>EIA, the retouch variably executed and all edges likely used for scraping.										
Summary:	**Likely MBA>EIA re-use of a N>EBA flake. Potentially context-contemporary if from a chalk-soil area, but unclear as sole recovery.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Scraper (*RU*)	S	T	8b	H	29	N (AEBW)	?		*Fl >N>EBA*	MBA>EIA	
	No cortx, decent looking dors fl scars. Unpat variable scars all but continuous around all margins with short lengths of various sizes of dir and inv ret, mostly abr and semi-abr, edge effect uneven overall.										
(4441) [4442]										**1 lithic**	**32 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	Context contains a spindle whorl possibly of EIA (or perhaps later) date.										
Notes:	Somewhat crude looking flake, patinated but not strongly so, with unpatinated re-use comprising adjacent straight edges with 2 accompanying short sharp points, 1 at least probably intentional.										
Summary:	**Likely MBA>EIA re-use of an earlier flake. Single recovery only and relationship to context unclear, but would have some potential to be contemporary if the feature and surroundings are predominantly chalk-geology and it might relate to the ?EIA spindle whorl from this context. As noted in (1507), if this is a chalk geology site and the original flake was not buried post-discard, then the strength of the patina would suggest it has seen only a relatively limited period of exposure prior to re-use, this and its somewhat poor appearance could suggest an EBA> or rather MBA>MBA-LBA date for the flake perhaps.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Piercer (*RU*)	S	S	BD7b	H	32	EMBW	?		*Fl ?EBA>*	MBA>EIA	
	Thick, poor looking, 1 thick steep and 1 thinner lat with pat and some unpat scars. Cortxd dist end shows 2 straightish lengths unpat dir abr simple/poor ret at right angles, intersecting at sharp point (actual working edge, or incidental?). Another short sharp point is isolated at the oppos end of one of the retouched edges by inv abr ret.										
(4449) [4450]										**1 lithic**	**7 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	Residual LP pottery.										
Notes:	Decent broken blade, probably from a (?single platform) blade core, not significantly patinated, with unpatinated re-use creating straight side and hollow edges. Much of the re-use retouch is neat and well-executed. Scrapers with adjacent side and hollow edges seemed to comprise a definitively produced type at one EIA site in East Kent (Hart 2016). Neat retouch can occur in EIA but is less common, however.										
Summary:	**A broken blade, probably N, perhaps more typically/commonly EN, subsequently re-used. Re-use is most common in the MBA>EIA, but can occur earlier. If the flake is EN and this is a chalk geology site, the patina suggests this piece had either been buried through most of its post-discard history prior to subsequent disturbance and its re-use in the MBA>EIA, or that the re-use does not so significantly post-date the discard. Alternatively, the original blade could be EBK and saw some limited surface exposure prior to re-use, suggesting the re-use may be more MBA, but an EBK date is not preferred at present. Much depends on the underlying geology. Consider this and also if there is any identified EN, LN or EBK activity in the vicinity.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Hollow + side scraper (*RU*)	B	T	?7b	-	7	N (EMBW)	?		*Fl M>N/?N*	?MBA>EIA	
	Prx end of decent B, pat medial brk with short length unpat dir abr chippy ret/scarring. 1 lat shows a hollow and adj short straight length to brk of unpat semi-abr neat ret. Other lat shows unpat steeper ret forming 1 neat short straight length and 2 sm hollows with sm gap between (?double adj, but not a classic).										
Totals										**4 lithics**	**77 g**

5.4.3. Totals

	Quantity	Weight (g)
Total named and unstratified	**1**	**1**
Total stratified	**4**	**77**
Totals	**5 lithics**	**78 g**

6. Catalogue of burnt flint 'potboilers'

Context	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*
(1505) [1506]	3	149	2 small and 1 large, fired dark to pale grey. 1 with a water-rolled dark dirty looking brown cortex above a red rind.
(1510) [1511]	1	13	Small, fired pale grey, with smooth dirty looking buff cortex.
(4434) [4435]	1	17	Small, fired mid grey, with rough buff cortex.
Totals	**5**	**179 g**	

7. Catalogue of stone

Context	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*
(5107) [5109]	1	9	Small irregular rounded piece of ironstone. Natural and not obviously used.
Totals	**1**	**9 g**	

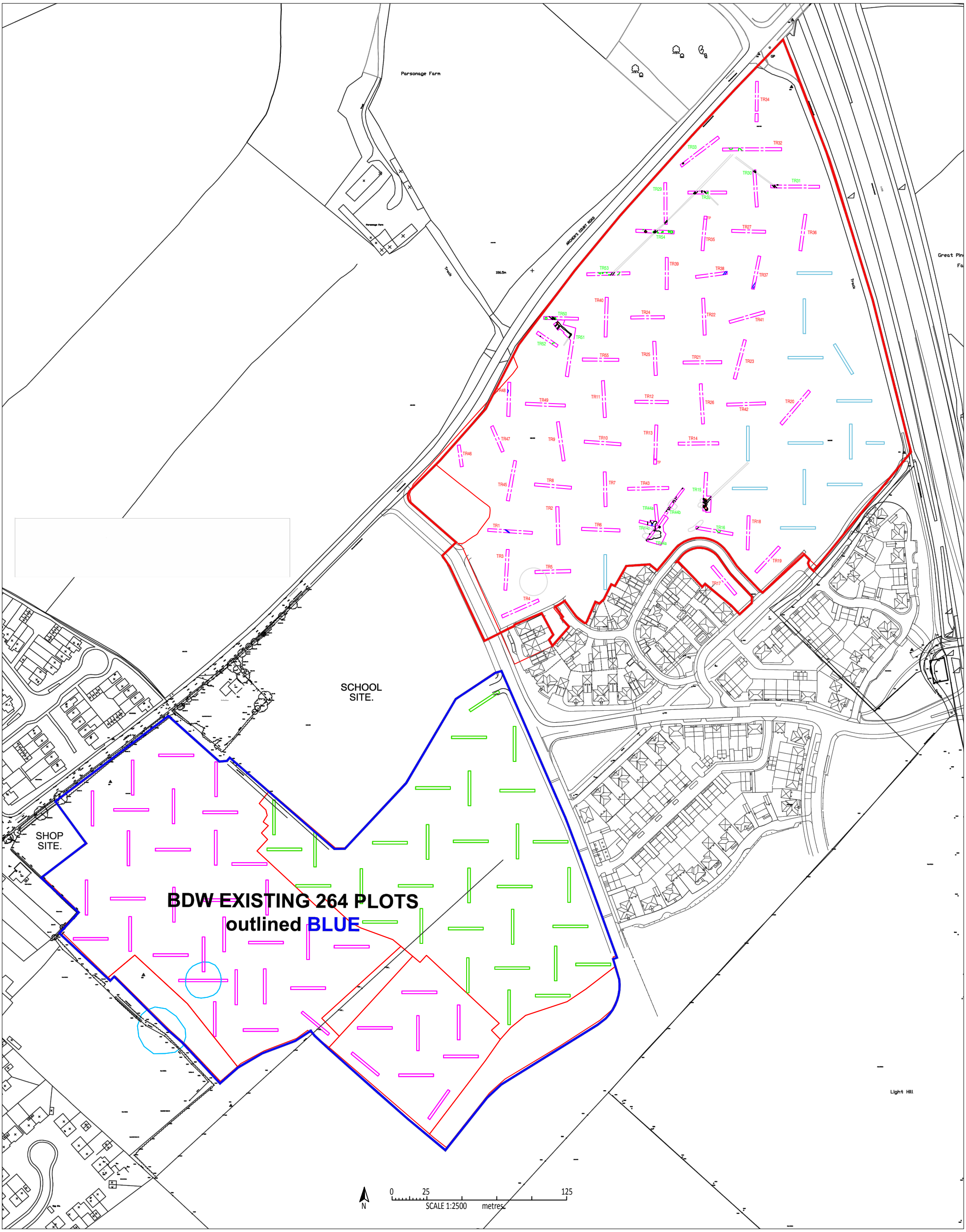


Figure A: Site location (red outline) in relation to OS map and neighboring evaluation project completed by SWAT (blue outline)

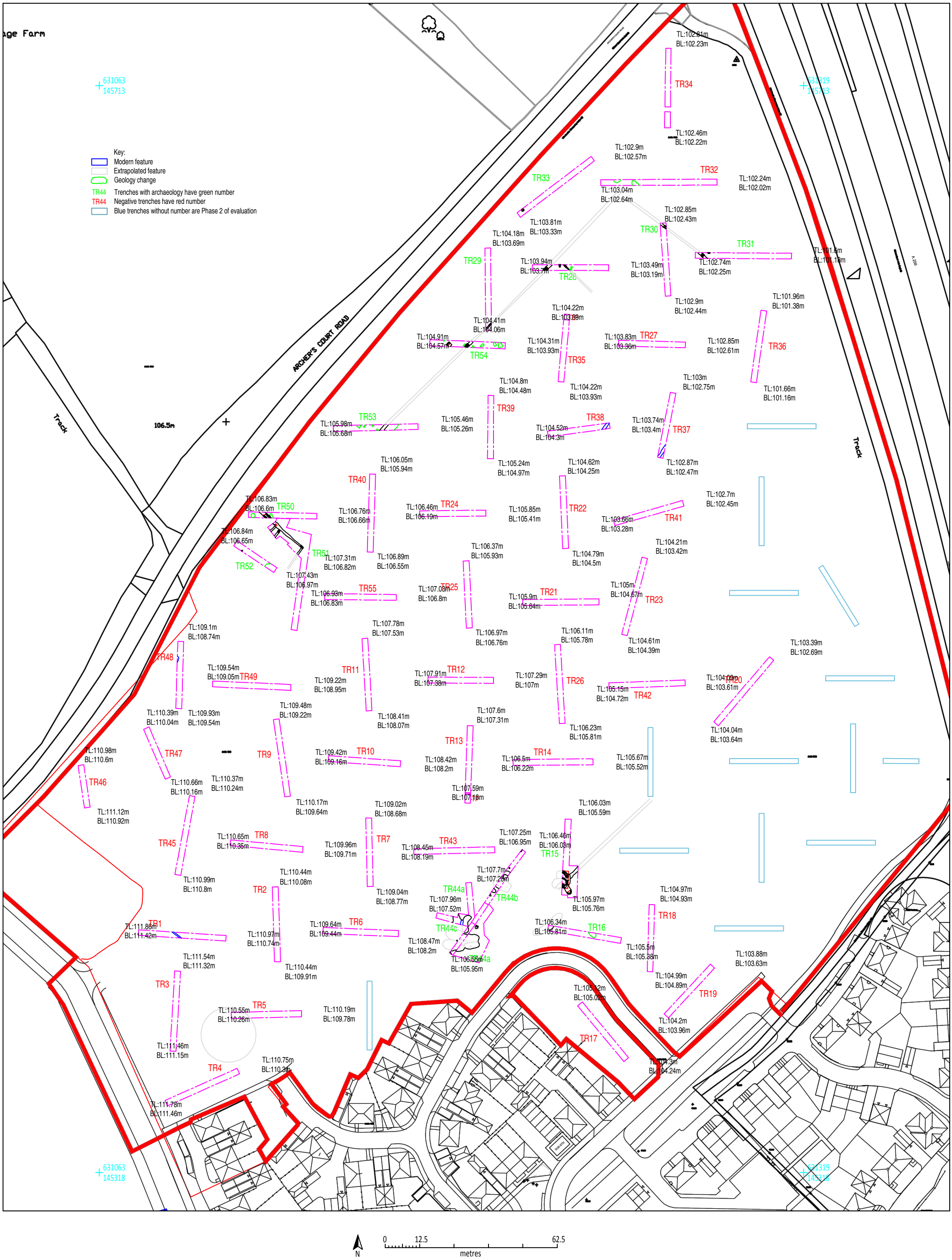


Figure B: Trench location in relation to OS map

UNDARY (0.83Ha)

SPACE PROVIDED WITHIN
21Ha)

CHEDULE:

631063
145713

SCHEDULE

Building Type	Square Footage	No. Units	Storeys	Total Sqft
FOG	704	6	2	4224
MT	620	14	2	8680
ET	620	6	2	3720
SD	832	20	2	16640
ET	832	19	2	15808
MT	832	10	2	8320
SD	832	9	2	7488
ET	832	14	2	11648
MT	832	7	2	5824
D	1001	9	2	9009
SD	1001	5	2	5005
ET	1001	2	2	2002
SD	1001	5	2	5005
ET	1001	5	2	5005
SD	1089	17	2.5	18513
SD	1179	38	2.5	44802
ET	1179	6	2.5	7074
MT	1179	3	2.5	3537
D	1081	19	2	20539
D	1220	12	2	14640
D	1354	8	2.5	10832
D	1364	10	2.5	13640
SD	1364	1	2.5	1364
D	1354	10	2	13540
D	1536	7	2	10752
D	1491	13	2	19383
	275			286994

6.64 Ha
16.42 Acres

17478 sqft/acre

41 DPH

WILFORD

3 BED HOUSES:

ARCHFORD

ARCHFORD v2

HADLEY

FAIRWAY

GREENWOOD

KENNETT

HOLLINWOOD

HURST

HERTFORD

KIRKDALE

HOLDEN

AVONDALE

ARCHER'S COURT ROAD

A256

SHARED DRIVE

SHARED SURFACE (6.8M)

SECONDARY STREET (6.8M)

GREEN LANE (5.8M)

STREET 01 (5.5M)

PEDESTRIAN CYCLE PATH (3M)

SHARED COURT

Track

631319
145319

631063
145318

PHASE 1B
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

PHASE 1A
BUILT

PHASE 1B

L SITE

Minor Access Way
Shared Surface
1.5 /4.1/ 1.5 = 7.1m
4.8m wide passing places every 40m
(25 Cul de Sac, 50 Loop)

Key:
Modern feature
Extrapolated feature
Geology change
TR44 Trenches with archaeology have green number
TR44 Negative trenches have red number
Blue trenches without number are Phase 2 of evaluation

N

0 12.5 62.5
metres

Figure B2: Trench location in relation to development

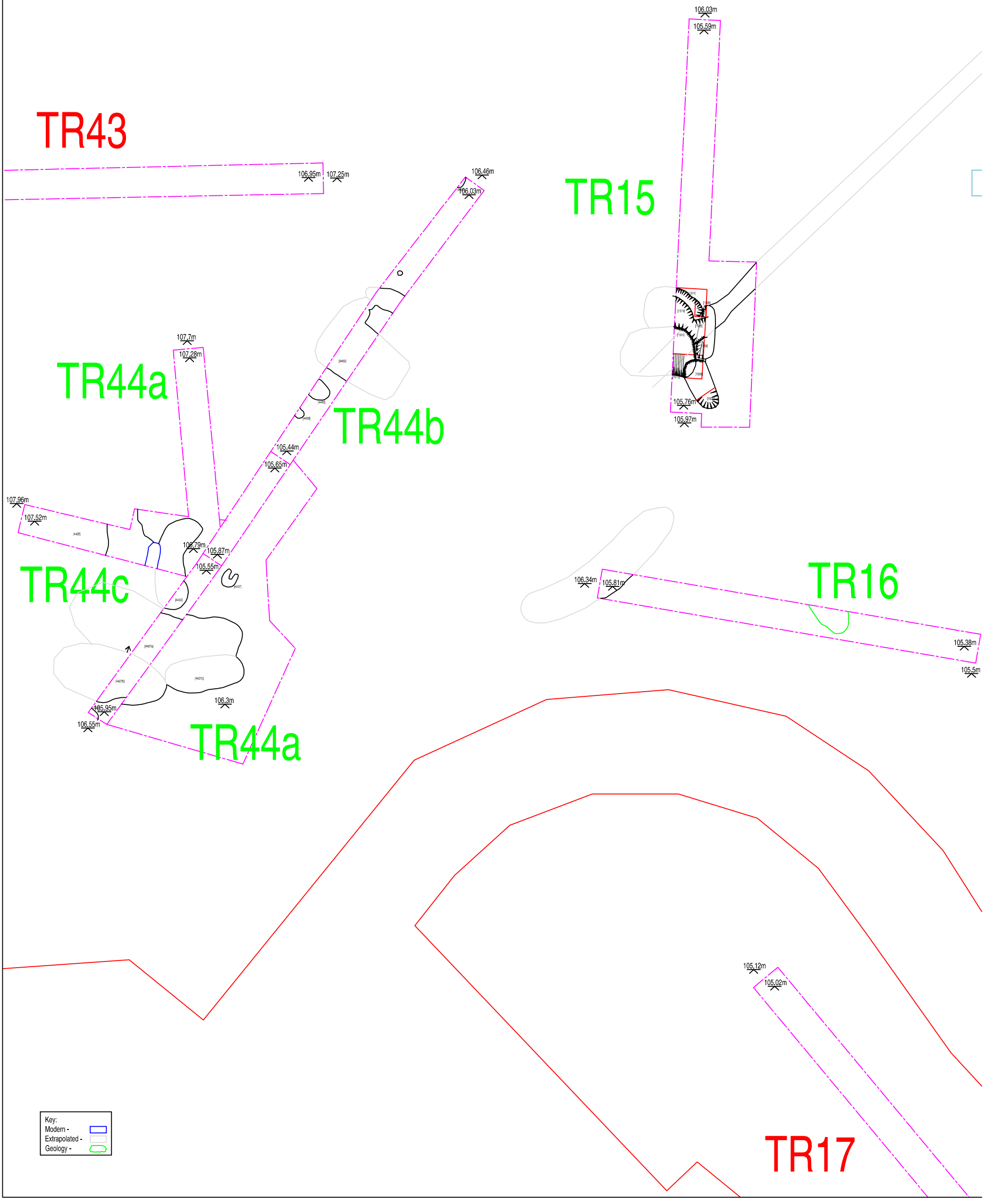


Figure C: Plan of Trenches showing potential prehistoric causeway monument

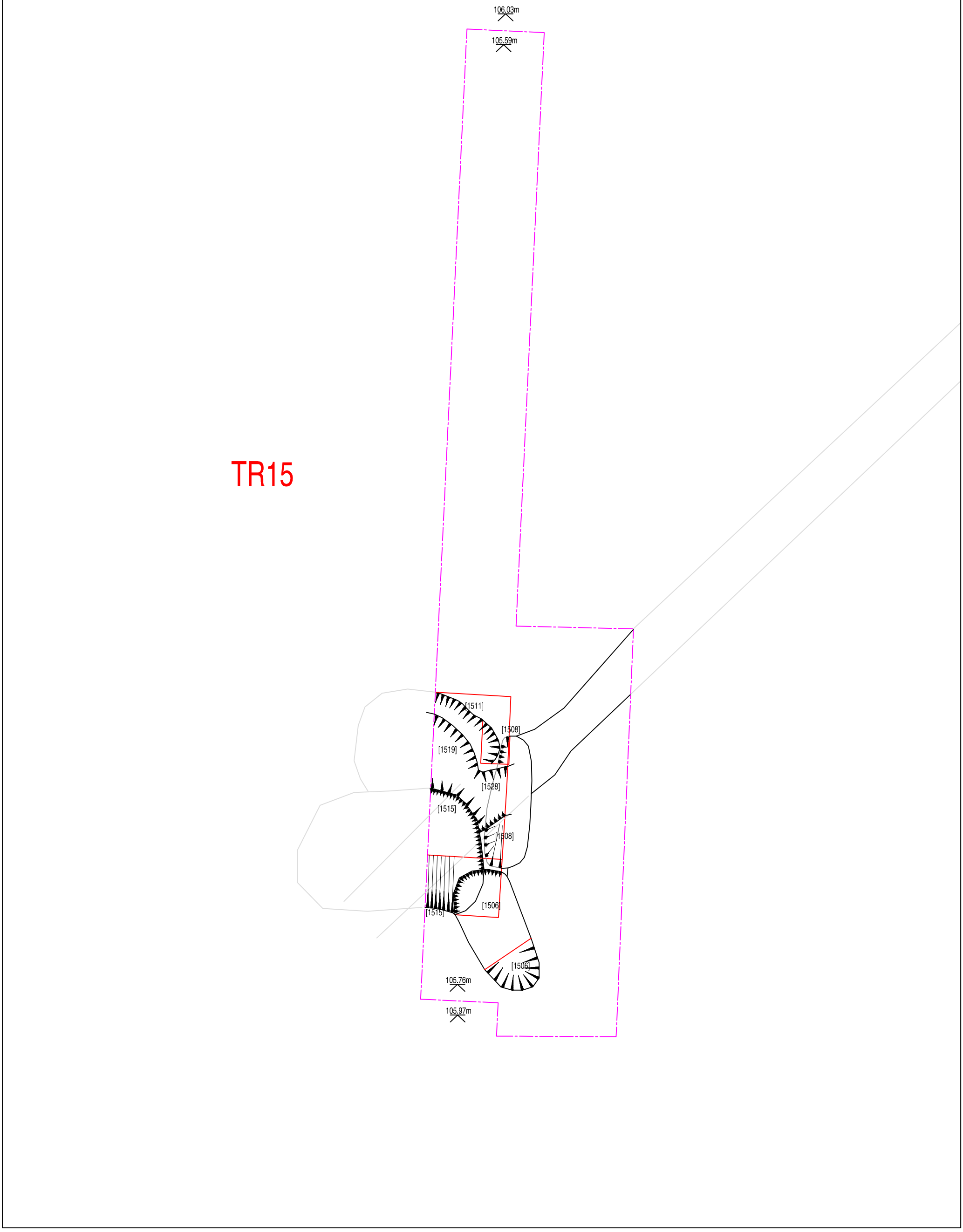


Figure D: Plan of Trench 15

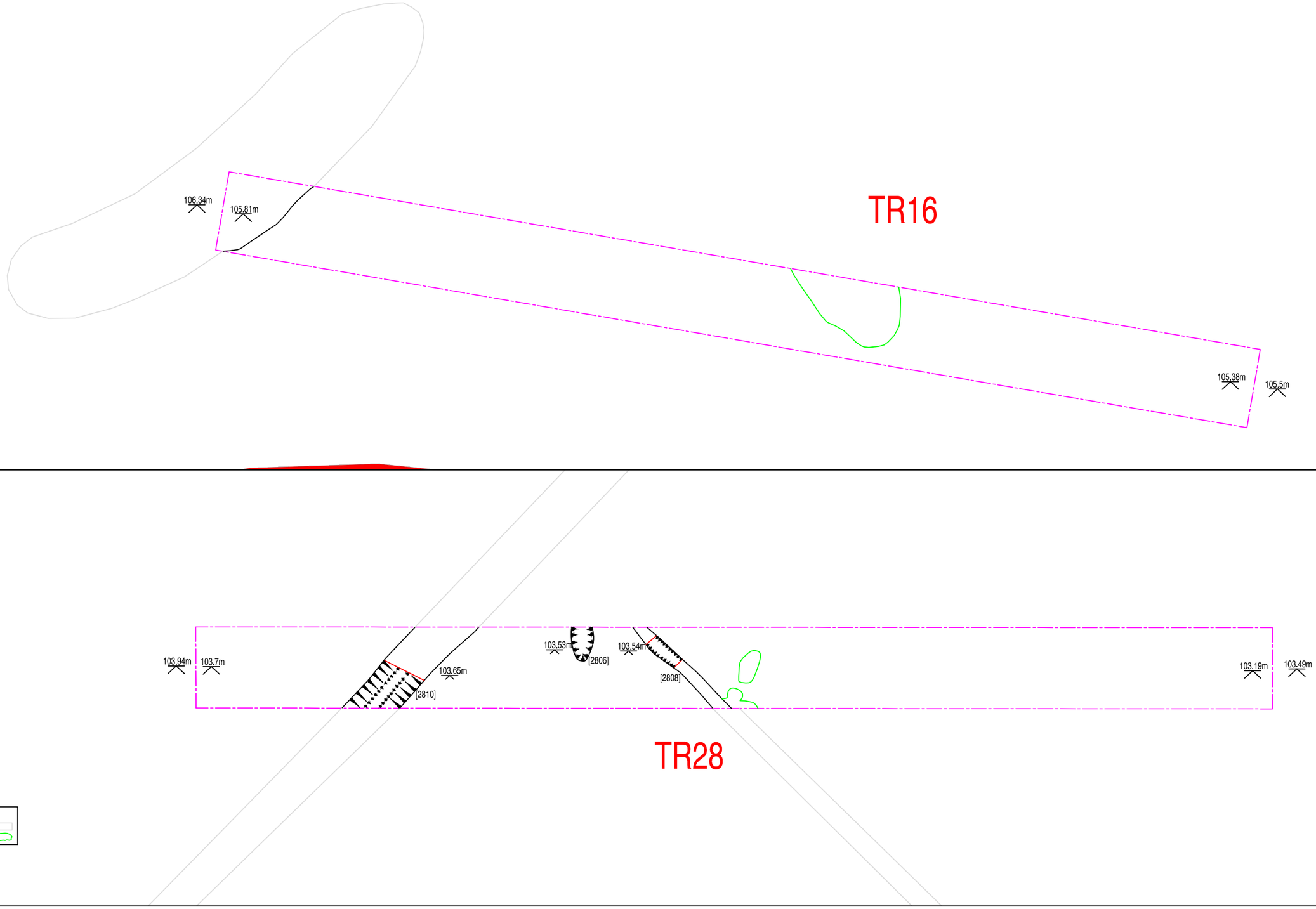


Figure E: Plan of Trench 16 and 28

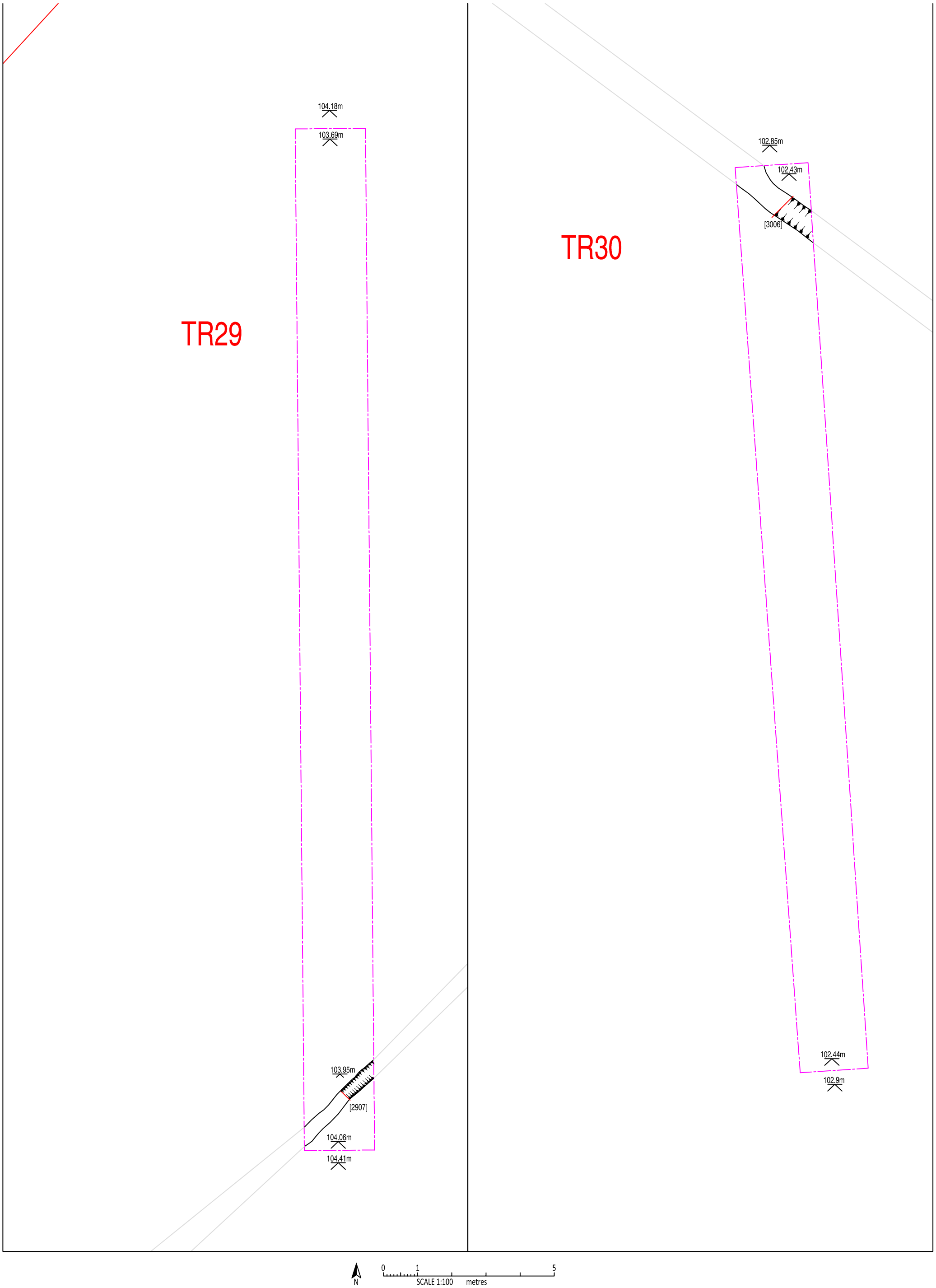


Figure F: Plan of Trench 29 and 30

TR31

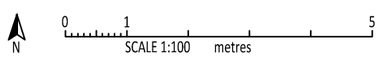


Figure G: Plan of Trench 31

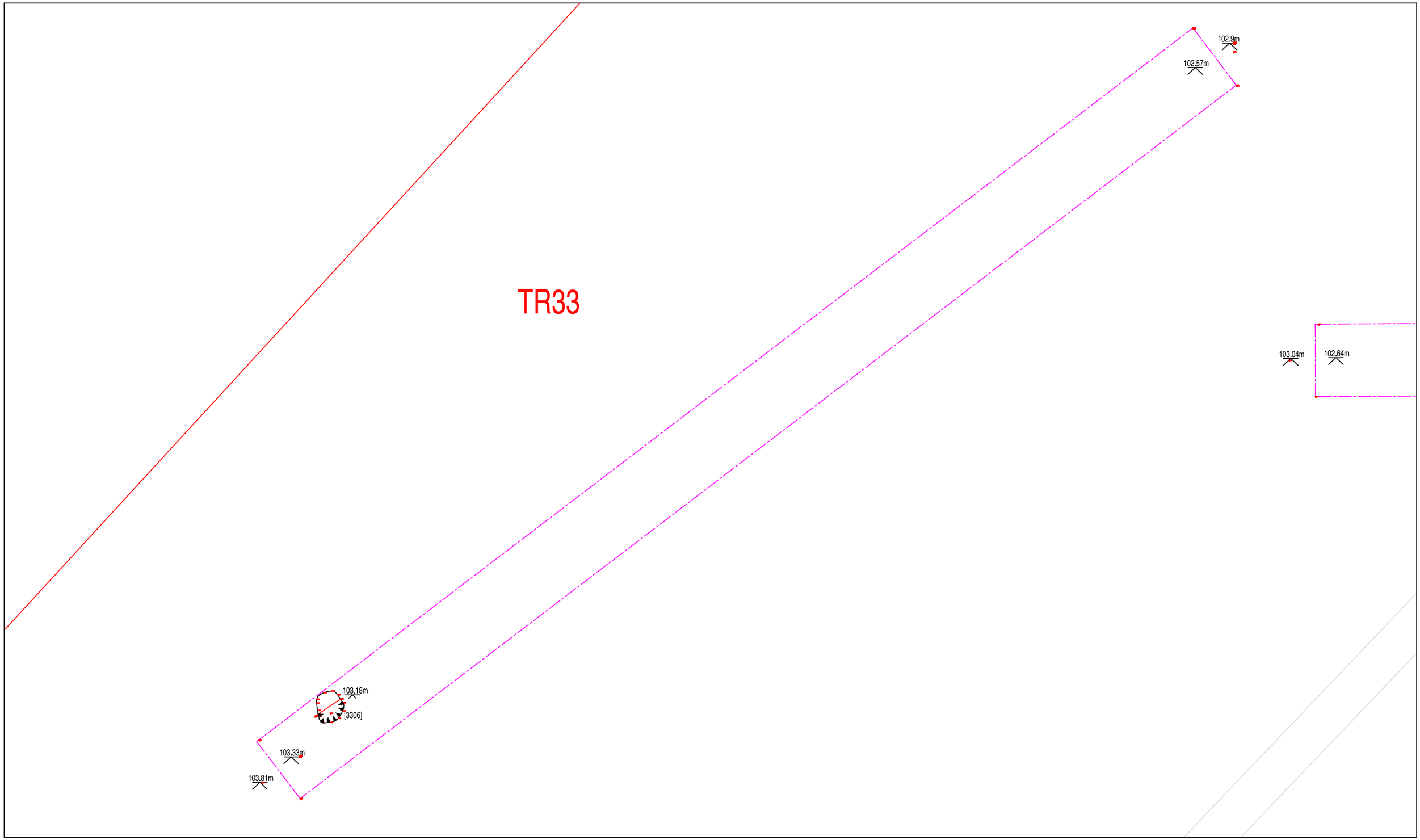


Figure H: Plan of Trench 33

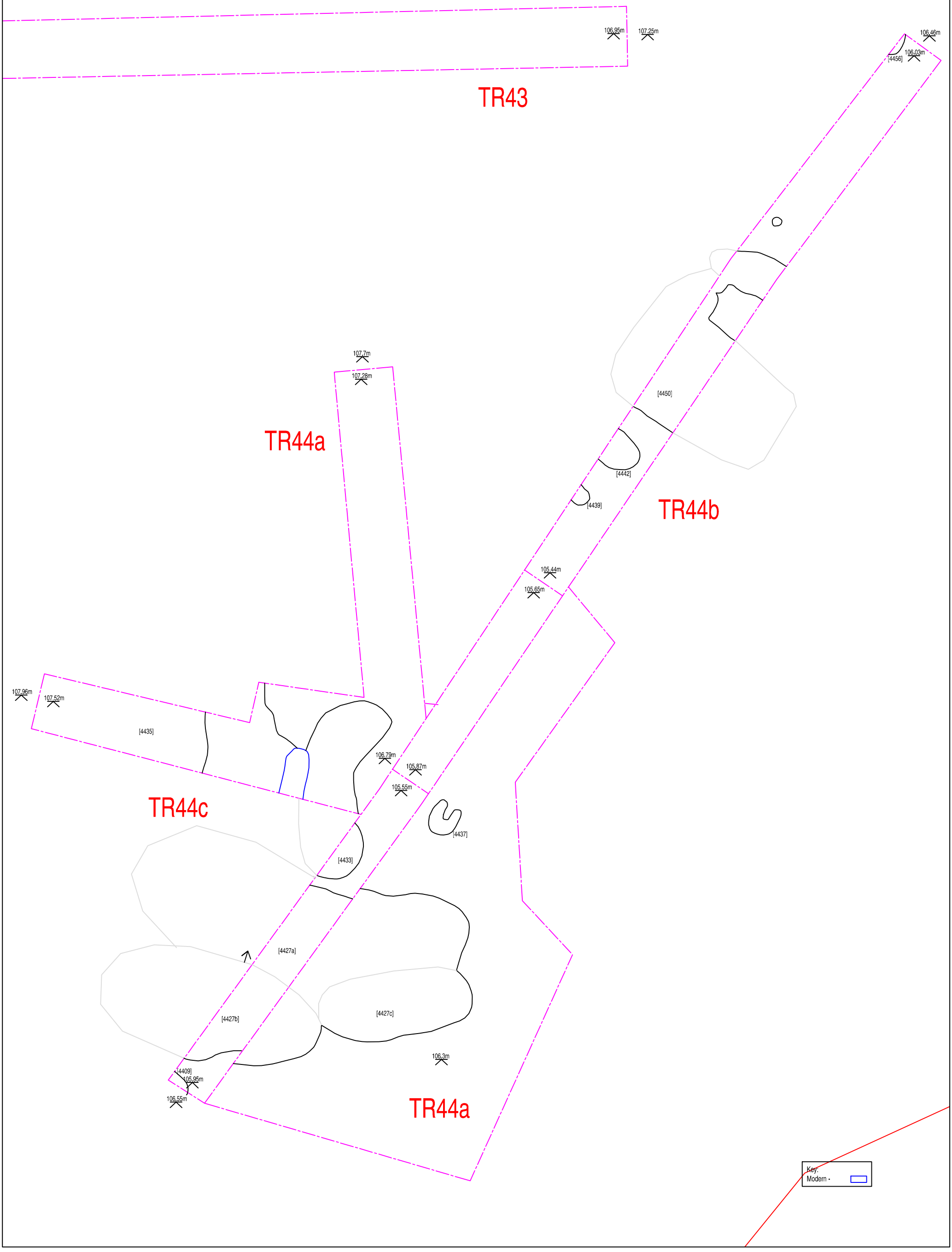


Figure I: Plan of Trench 44

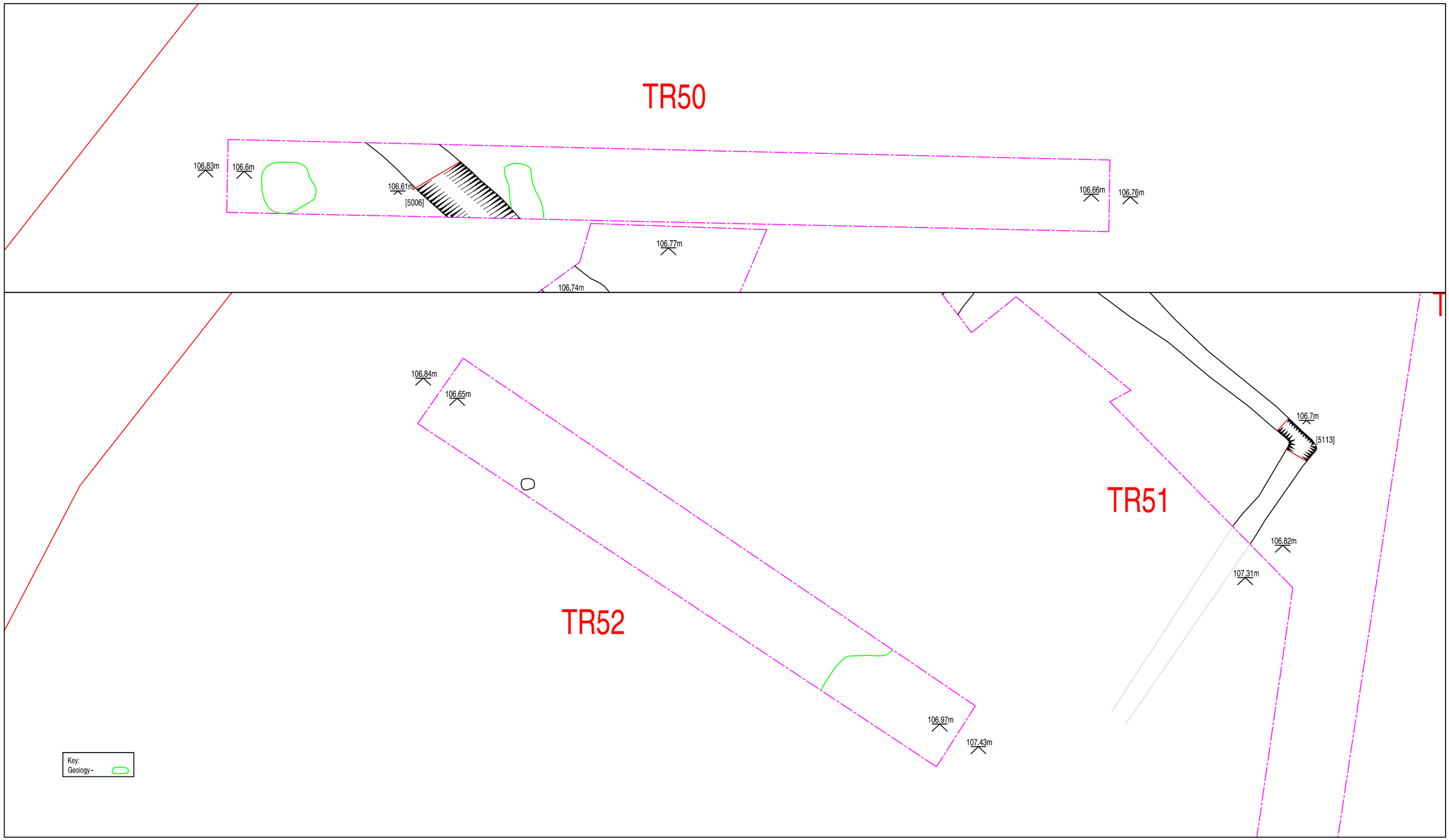


Figure J: Plan of Trench 50 and 52

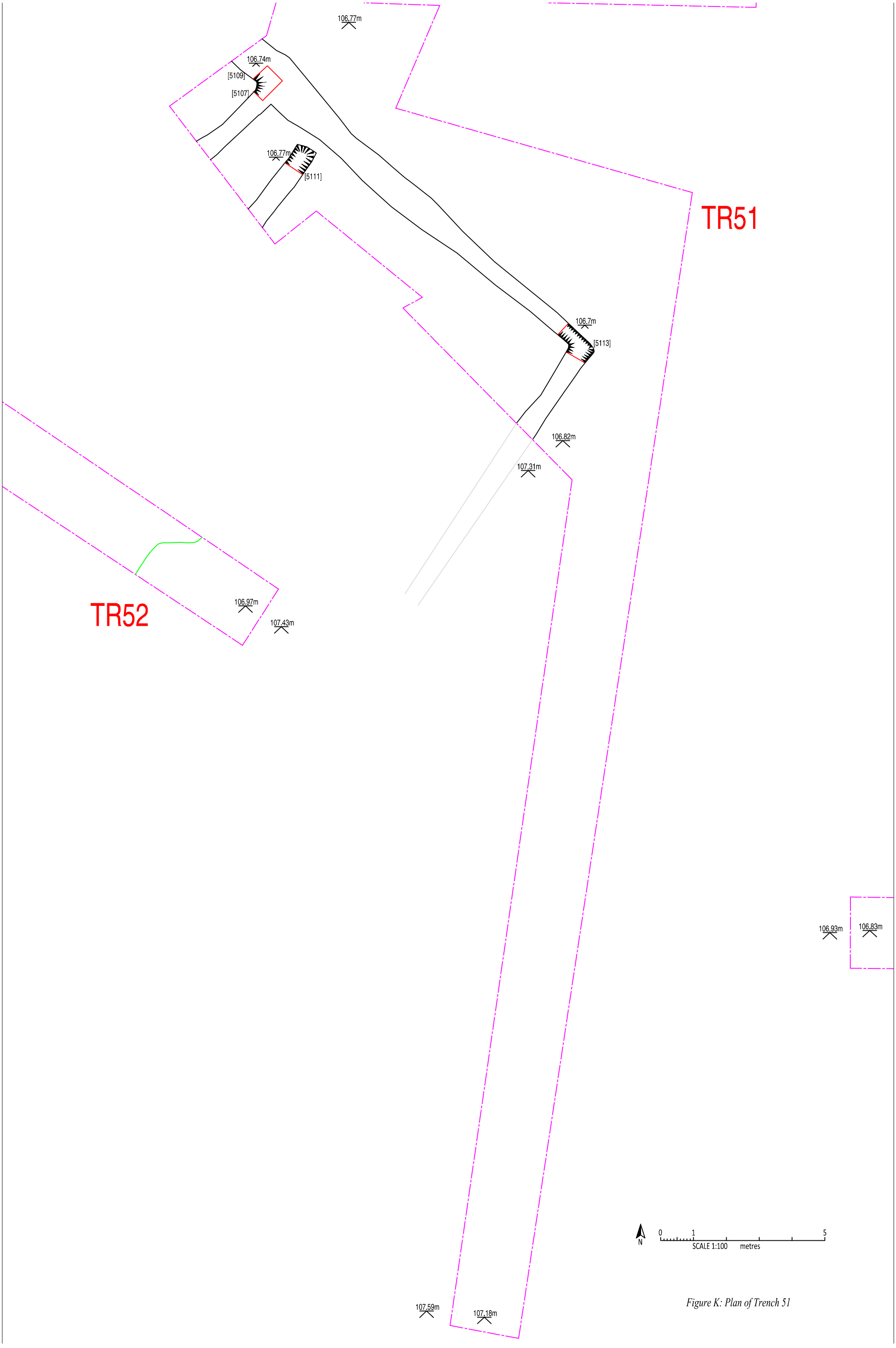


Figure K: Plan of Trench 51

TR53

105.98m

105.68m

105.26m

105.46m

104.91m

104.57m

[5406]

104.43m

104.3m

[5408]

103.93m

104.31m

TR54

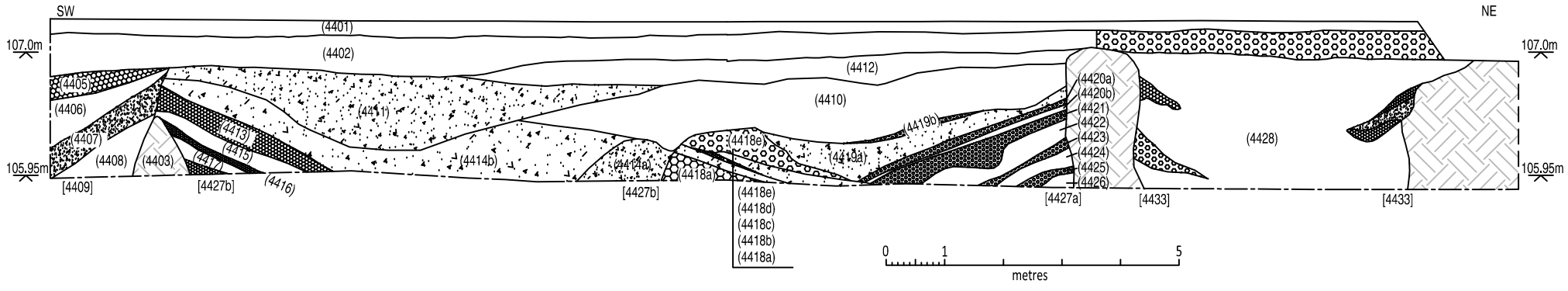
Key:
Extrapolated -
Geology -

N

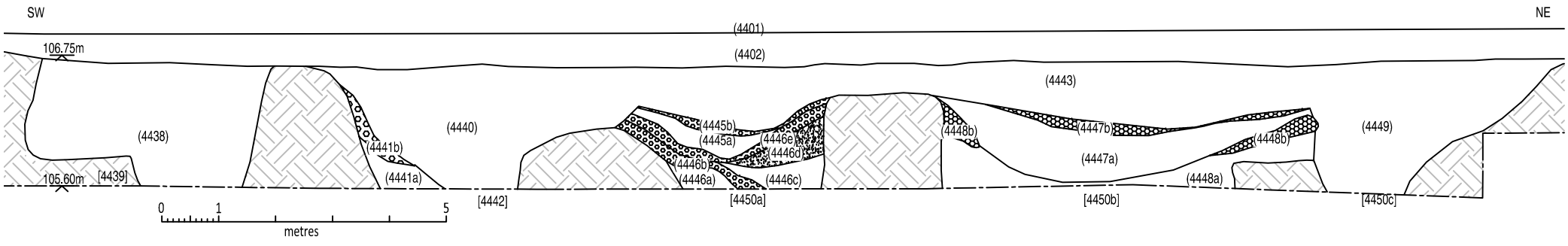
0 1 5
SCALE 1:100 metres

Figure L: Plan of Trench 53 and 54

Section 1



Section 2



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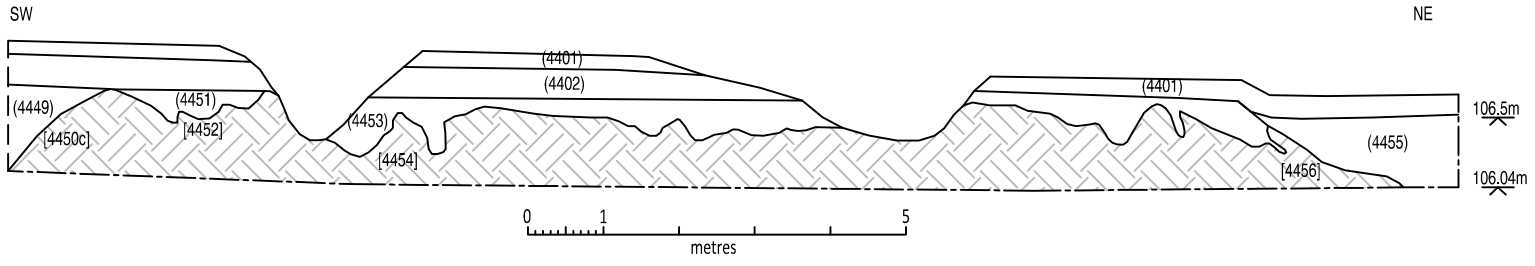


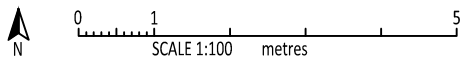
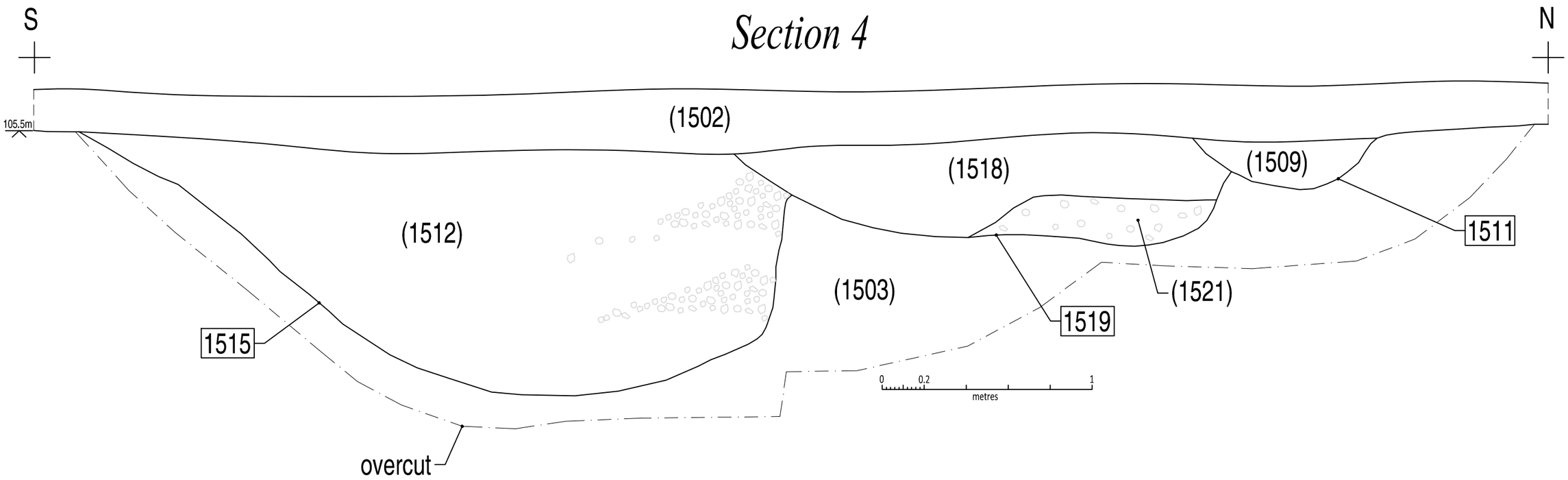
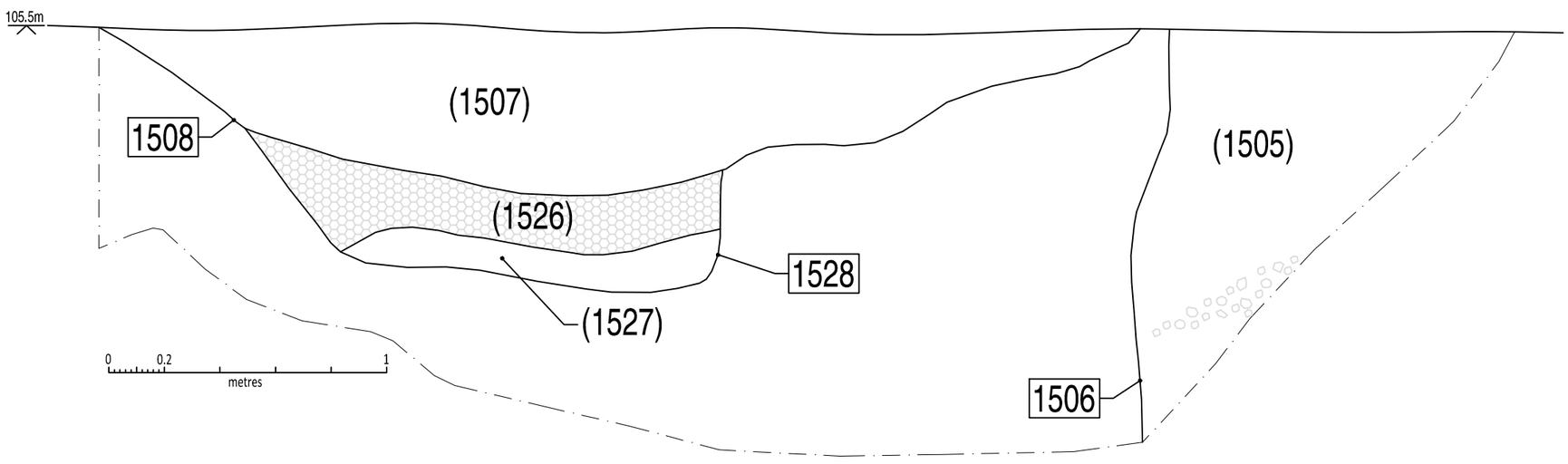


Figure M: Sections in Trench 44

Section 4



Section 5



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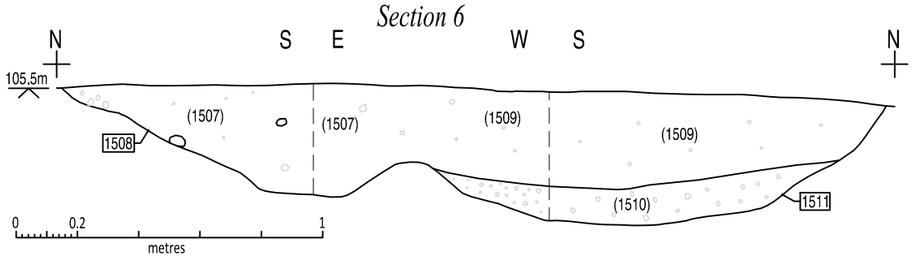
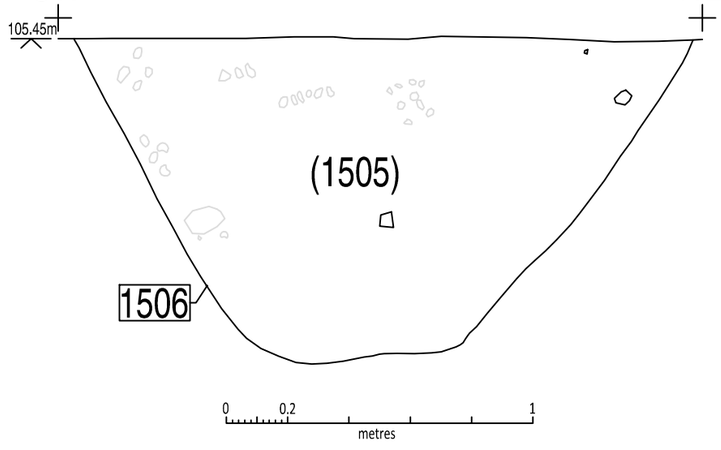
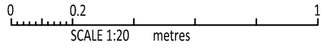


Section 7





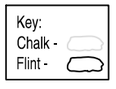
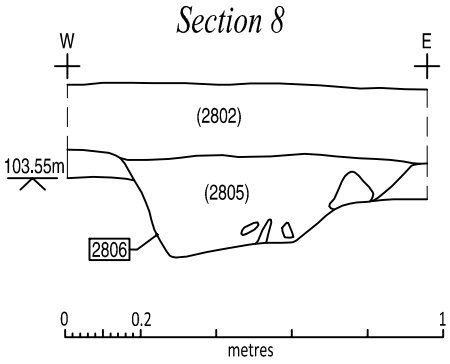
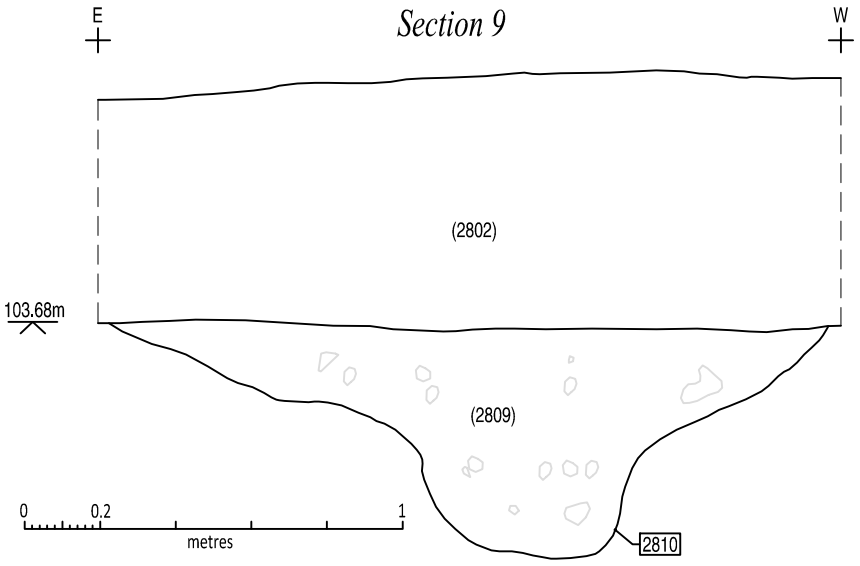
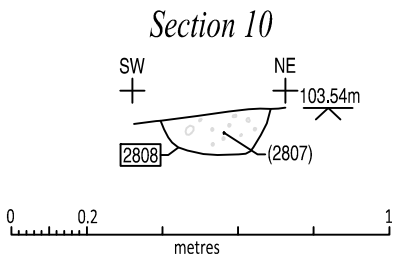
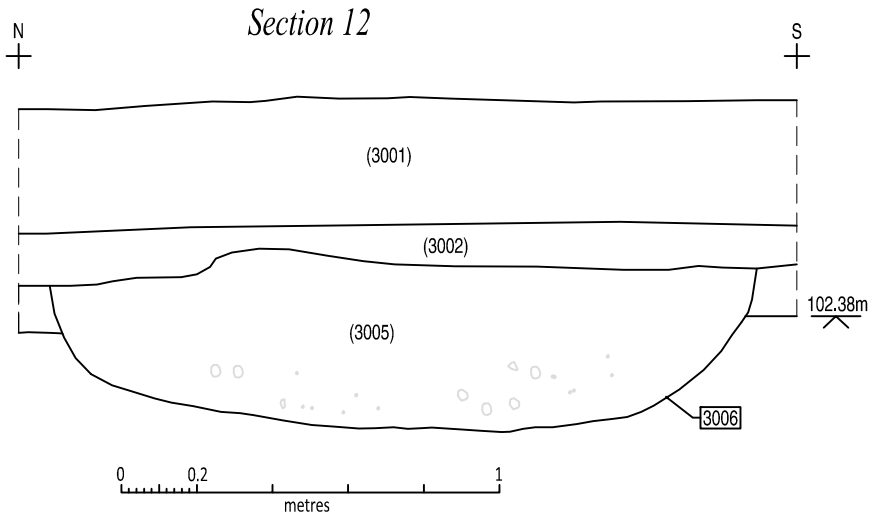


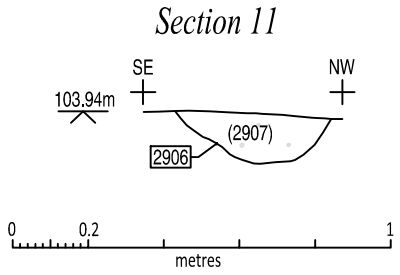
Figure N: Sections in Trench 15

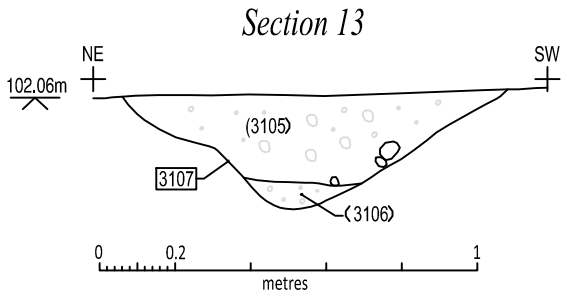


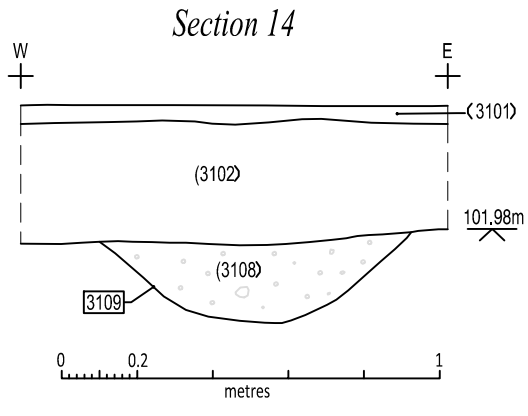


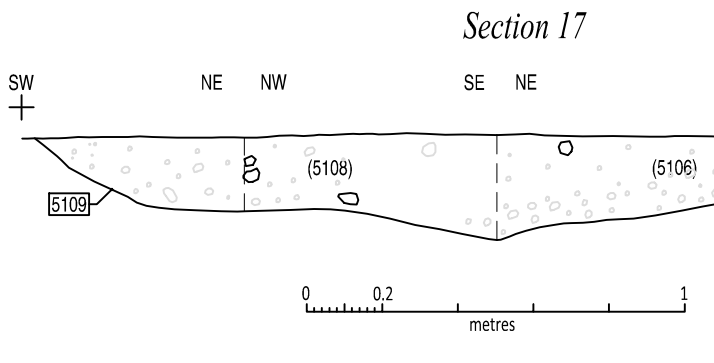


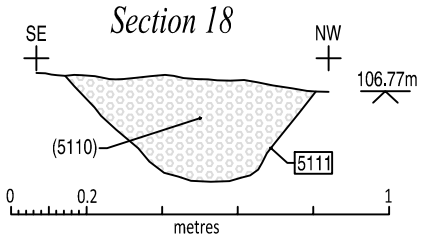


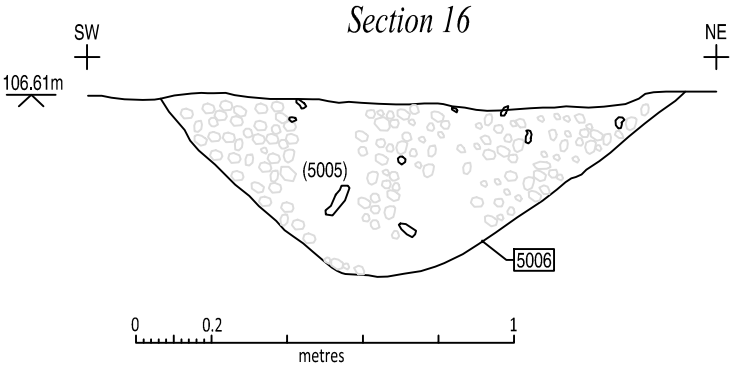


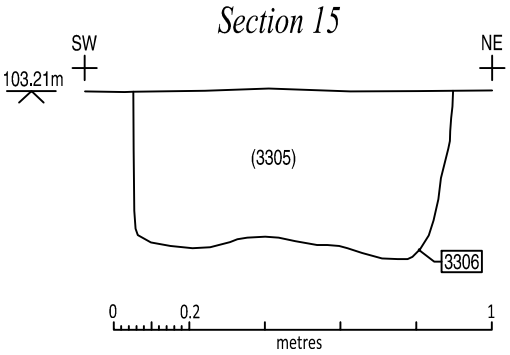


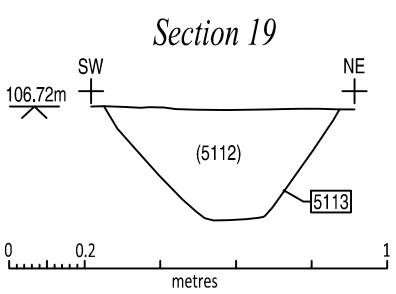


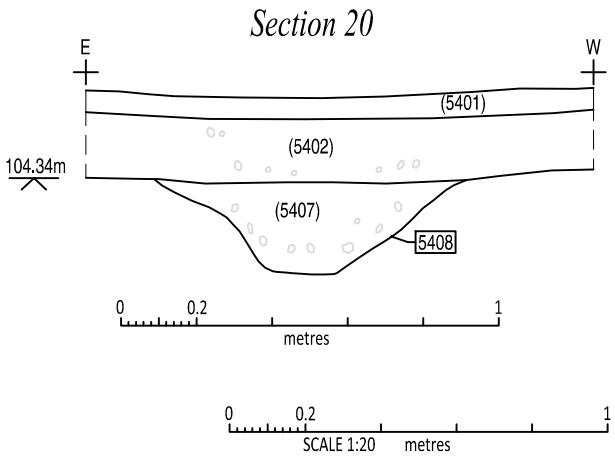


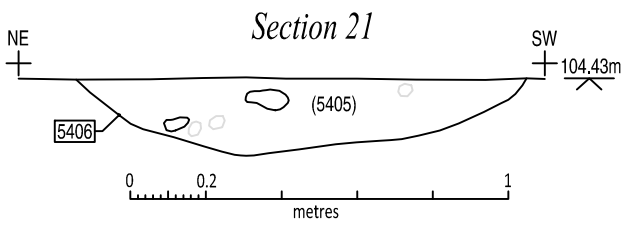












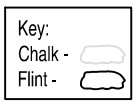


Figure O: Sections in Trenches 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 50, 51 and 54