ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE OF LAND AT SUMMERFIELD NURSERIES, BARNSOLE ROAD, STAPLE, KENT

Post-Excavation Assessment and updated Project Design

NGR Site Centre: **627776 156262**

Planning Application Number: **CON/21/01632/B**

Report for:

Rogate Properties St Thomas Ltd

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Site code: **SNS-EX-21**

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Abstract

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) of land at Summerfield Nurseries, Barnsole Road, Staple, Kent. The work was undertaken following the response from Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council to an archaeological evaluation which recorded the presence of Prehistoric activity within southern and eastern extent of the proposed development area.

Archaeological investigation has revealed Neolithic storage pit directly overlain by a large sunken-floored Shelter of the Earliest Iron Age. Several discrete features were found in the vicinity of the structure, a few undated post holes were exposed immediately to the south. These and the structure itself were located just outside an arable field defined by linear ditches in northeast-southwest alignment and mainly dated to the same period. A sunken granary store was exposed nearby what emphasises the significance of a well-established field system at the dawn of the Iron Age.

Two pits and one ditch were attributed to a broad Prehistoric period, one pit was framed into Later Prehistory and another single pit produced Early Medieval dating evidence.

Large quarry feature, field boundary ditch, two short gullies and a number of discrete features across the site remain undated and it was not possible to attribute these remains to any specific phase.

Additionally a number of modern features were exposed across the site. These were associated with recently demolished greenhouses of Summerfield Nurseries.

Limited further work is recommended to take place on pottery and lithics assemblages with the main objective of refining phasing.

Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Rogate Properties St Thomas Ltd for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Ben Found and Simon Mason from KCC Heritage for their advice and assistance. Pawel Cichy and Elissia Burrows supervised the archaeological fieldwork. Site survey and illustrations were produced by Gosia Cichy. This report was written by Peter Cichy.

The pottery and flint analysis was undertaken by Paul Hart. The environmental samples were processed by QUEST. Radiocarbon dates from charred material from selected samples were obtained by Beta Analytic Radiocarbon dating Laboratory.

Archaeological Excavations on land Summerfield Nurseries, Barnsole Road, Staple, Kent.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

NGR Site Centre: 627777 156225

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Rogate Properties St Thomas Ltd is currently making preparations for the development of land at Summerfield Nurseries, Staple in Kent (Figure 1). A planning application for the proposed development has been approved (CON/21/01632/B).

1.2 Scope of the Post-Excavation Assessment Report

1.2.1 This report provides a stratigraphic analysis and period-based review on the recently completed archaeological investigation and guides recommendations for further analysis for the final publication.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 In mitigation of the potential impact that the development may have on the buried archaeological resource and in accordance with the provisions of National Planning Policy 2018, the landowners intend to carry out an additional programme of archaeological works following an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site.

1.3.2 The Planning Condition (11) states that:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable, which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

REASON: *To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded. These details are required prior to the commencement of the development as they form an intrinsic part of the proposal, the approval of which cannot be disaggregated from the carrying out of the rest of the development.*

1.3.3 The archaeological works were monitored by the Kent County Council Principal Archaeological Officer.

1.3.4 The archaeological works were undertaken to expose, sample and record a cluster of archaeological features, deposits and finds of archaeological interest which were at risk from the proposed development. All works were carried out to standards set out in approved specification which was based on the KCC Generic Specification for Archaeological Excavations (Part B).

1.4 Site Description and Topography

1.4.1 The application site is located is located within a triangular parcel of land that is contained by three Roads, Mill Lane, Mill Road and Summerfield on the eastern side of the hamlet of Staple which is to the south of Canterbury. The application site is totally within the boundaries of the former Summerfield Nursery.

1.4.2 The site is located on relatively flat plain gently descending to the north and eastwards. Slope changes 5 metres over a distance of 150 metres.

1.5 Geology

1.5.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the site is set on bedrock geology of Margate Chalk Member- Chalk. Superficial Deposits are recorded as Head- Clay & Silt. The NGR to the centre of site is NGR 627777 156225 and the OD height is about 23m aOD.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Kent County Council Historic Environment Record (KCCHER) has provided details of any previous investigations and discoveries. Recent archaeological works at the site include an Archaeological Evaluation Report (SWAT Archaeology 2021).

2.1.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) is located close to a number of archaeological sites which have been highlighted below. The research area consisted of radius buffer of 500 metres from the site and comprises Historic Environmental Records showing Listed Building dated from High Medieval with majority being of Post Medieval period. Additionally records showing prehistoric assets have been researched within 1 km radius. These shows two records of Iron Age Period and three undated crop marks of which one is not recorded in HER.

2.1.3 The KCCHER records show that on the site itself it is recorded a farmstead that is west of Chalk Farm (MKE 86726). 150m to the west is the site of Barnsole Mill (TR 25 NE 295) and 70m to the east the site of a Limekiln (TR 25 NE 56) and 50m to the south cropmarks have been recorded (TR 25 NE 39).

2.1.4 Immediately to the east of PDA area, it is recorded a Post Medieval farmstead (MKE 86726) that is west of Chalk Farm (MKE 86728) that is Early Post Medieval farmstead comprising Post Medieval brewery and maltings (TR 25 NE 55).

2.1.5 On the opposite site of the road to Chalk Farm and 30metres to the north west from PDA area records shows Grade II Listed building The Black Pig Inn (TR 25 NE 207) that was constructed during Late Medieval and Post Medieval periods

2.1.6 Further north alongside Barnsole Road and within distance of 100 metres from the site records shows: High Medieval GANDER COURT FARMHOUSE(TR 25 NE 130), site Yard North of the Black Pig Inn (MKE86729) of Early Post Medieval Farmstead, Early Post Medieval Bamswell Cottage (TR 25 NE 114) and site of Late Post Medieval Farmstead north of Barnswell Cottage (MKE86730)

2.1.7 Alongside the Barnsole Road off to the South within distance of 100 metres records shows: Post Medieval Summerfield House (TR 25 NE 102), Early Post Medieval Cottage (TR 25 NE 119), Post Medieval well and gear (TR 25 NE 117) and Early Post Medieval Summer Field Farmstead

2.1.8 80 m to the west is the site of Barnsole Mill (TR 25 NE 295) which is Late Post Medieval wind mill

2.1.9 70m to the east from PDA area the site of a Limekiln (TR 25 NE 56) is located. It comprise post medieval chalk pit and limekiln

2.1.10 700metres to the west record shows metal detecting find (TR 25 NE 4) of Iron Age golden coin

2.1.11 950 metres off to the east Belgic ditches (TR 25 NE 41) were recorded and 740 metres to the south cropmarks have been recorded (TR 25 NE 39).

2.1.12 690 metres to the north and slightly westwards record of cropmark of possibly mound (TR25 NE 238) is located.

2.1.13 1 km to the south west at NGR 627043, 155448 cropmarks were noted. It comprises large circular feature surrounded by ring ditch and large linear feature running across the field. These are best visible on 1990 photographs.

2.1.14 All described above records are irrelevant in context of archaeological remains discovered on site during evaluation phase as they represent completely different periods.

2.1.15 Approximately 1 km to the WNW in Staple a small site at The Three Tuns was investigated in early 2022. Archaeological remains comprised agrarian remains including ditch and pits mostly dated to the Earliest Iron Age.

2.2 Historic Maps

2.2.1 1st Edition OS map (1890) shows orchard and open field within PDA area

2.2.2 OS map (1900) shows orchard and open field that are the same as shown on the first map, with addition of the building. The building would be located within area occupied by Evaluation Trench 8. The Layout doesn't change until development of nursery in (1960-1990) when the area was densely covered with greenhouses.

2.3 Recent investigations in the area

2.3.1 The archaeological evaluation by SWAT Archaeology 2021 has been successful in identifying the presence of ditches, pits, postholes associated with the Early Neolithic and Early Iron Age periods.

2.3.2 Archaeological features were recorded in three trenches out of the 13 excavated.

2.3.3 Trench 1 identified the presence of archaeological features positively dated from the Early Neolithic period. Trench 2 exposed ditches dated to the Mid to Late Bronze Age and Trench 13 feature dated to the Bronze to Early Iron Age.

2.3.4 Features associated with these trenches appear to represent agrarian settlement rather than domestic or industrial, with linear ditches representing former field boundaries and possible agricultural enclosures. Post holes within such a landscape are commonly expected and indicate that temporary fencing, hurdling, corralling and other activities

associated with the control and management of livestock were present. Small structures, such as raised grain stores were also found.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Primary Aims

3.1.1 In the event that finished ground levels remain constant, the depth of impact associated with future development is likely to require the excavation of material exceeding 0.50m in depth. In the absence of ground rising, proposed impacts to archaeological horizons throughout the site were expected.

3.1.2 The principle objective of the archaeological strip, map and sample was to reveal the presence or absence of additional elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across part of the area of the development.

3.1.3 And to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains.

3.1.4 To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource 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 archaeological deposits.

3.1.5 The opportunity was taken during the course of the strip, map and sample to place and assess any archaeology revealed within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography.

3.2 Project Specific Objectives

3.2.1 The South East Research Framework (SERF) sets out a draft research agenda for improving the understanding of the Prehistoric period in the region (Booth 2013).

3.2.2 One of the primary objectives was acquiring pottery and accompanied C14 samples to improve accuracy in pottery dating.

3.2.3 Answering the question; what is the nature of Early Neolithic occupation or activity within the site? How the occupation on-site relates to discoveries in broader landscape? Understanding the nature and extend of Bronze Age agrarian remains and how they relate to Early Neolithic activity on site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 An archaeological strip, map and sample were undertaken by the mechanical excavation, using a flat-bladed ditching bucket across part of the footprint of the proposed development. This work will take place in one phase.

4.1.2 The required strip, map and sample area was based on the results of the evaluation.

4.1.3 Mechanical excavation was limited to the removal of topsoil/overburden to expose the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural geological surface whichever was the higher. Following the mechanical clearance of overburden, excavation in all instances was undertaken by hand. The area was hand cleaned using a trowel and a hoe, so any archaeological features exposed were mapped, recorded and photographed.

4.1.4 Within the limits of the strip, map and sample objectives, a soil sampling programme for bulk screening, palaeo-environmental analysis, and soil micromorphology was undertaken where suitable deposits were identified.

4.1.5 Generally, bulk soil samples and sub-samples were taken from the unexcavated fills of archaeological features for bulk screening, palaeo-environmental analysis and soil micromorphology. In addition, further soil samples were taken in the form of monolith samples. The stratigraphic position of such samples was fully recorded.

4.1.6 The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures, was complying with the KCC Generic Specification (Part B) Section 9 Archaeological Science and Environmental Sampling. Bulk samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits. soil samples (generally of 40 litres where possible or 100% of the context if smaller) were taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts.

4.1.7 Specialist samples were also be taken to target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), fish and small bone, molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects (in small <20 litre samples).

4.1.8 Other scientific dating and geoarchaeological techniques will be considered and employed where appropriate. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

Site specific methodology

4.1.9 Southern part of the site had a potential for flint knapping activity of Early Neolithic date therefore it was imperative for an experienced archaeologist (PC) who knows and can

recognise flint-bearing occupational and cultural deposits to be present on-site during mechanical removal of top-soil and sub-soil.

4.1.10 In case if spread of worked stones would be identified within sub-soil further stripping would be limited to top-soil only and suspected cultural layers would be evaluated using small hand tools.

4.2 Health and Safety

4.2.1 A general site safety strategy was agreed and implemented prior to the commencement of all fieldworks, to include a necessary a risk assessment, a methods statement, safety plans and procedures for safety inspections and the reporting of accidents. Safety procedures were following the guidelines established by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in: Policy statement of Health and Safety and in the Standards and guidance and the practical guidance in the SCAUM manual Health and Safety in the field archaeology.

4.2.2 All necessary precautions to the satisfaction of the Statutory or other Service Authorities and the landowner concerned were taken to avoid interference with or damage to their services, and to comply with any of their codes of Practice that were applicable.

4.2.3 Any water drains which were interfered with, or cut through, were preserved and pipes or other means provided so as not to stop or diminish their present usage.

4.2.4 Enquiries as to the position and line of any existing services were made. Excavation was not commencing until the presence or otherwise of all such services was established. The positions, depths and dimensions of all services encountered was measured and recorded.

4.2.5 On completion of machine clearance the area of archaeological investigation was enclosed with appropriate barriers to appropriate safety standards and maintenance. Appropriate hazard signs were also displayed.

4.2.6 Appropriate security was provided. Particular care was taken to avoid the loss of data by unauthorized excavation for archaeological artefacts.

4.2.7 A detailed calendar for the implementation and completion of the archaeological excavations was arranged between SWAT Archaeology and the KCC Archaeological Officer and the dates for both the commencement and completion of the archaeological investigation were notified to the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer.

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 A single monitoring visit was carried out by Principal Archaeological officer at Kent County Council on 11 December 2021.

4.4 Sample excavation and Recording

4.4.1 Notwithstanding the requirements detailed above, the following general procedures were followed:

4.4.2 All structures, deposits and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards using appropriate recording systems. The recording systems used were compatible with those used on other similar archaeological excavations within Kent. The records are to be integrated into the Kent County Council HER and SWAT Archaeology will allocate site codes and archive numbers. The site archive will be prepared according to the guidelines set out in: Management of Archaeological of Projects: Appendix 3 (English Heritage, 2nd Edn, 1991).

4.4.3 All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on context record sheets. A furthermore general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology was maintained as appropriate.

4.4.4 Supplementary recording systems were compiled for investigations and sample taken for bulk screening, palaeo-environmental analysis, and soil micromorphology.

4.4.5 A full colour and b/w photographic digital record of all phases of the excavation works was kept. The photographic film and digital record, as well as the written record of the same comprise part of the site archive. Record digital photographs taken as part of the primary site archive include a scale, north indicator and header board detailing the site code and context number. More general photography and area and feature photographs taken for publicity, educational or publication purposes may exclude these items. SWAT Archaeology will provide the KCC Archaeological Officer with a selection of photographic images which reflect the archaeological findings and investigations undertaken on this site.

4.4.6 A site plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the proposed development site and the position of archaeological features was drawn at a scale of 1:100. Plans to indicate the locations of archaeological features were drawn to a scale of 1:50, with more detailed plans as necessary. 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.

4.4.7 All plans and sections were drawn on polyester based drawing film, and each plan and/or section was clearly labelled.

4.4.8 A GPS site grid was established across the area subject to excavation. All field surveying was preceded by a site visit to clarify the site-specific surveying methodology, determine lines of sight and locate appropriate survey points.

4.4.9 All recording points were accurately surveyed with a GPS or Total Station to a horizontal accuracy of +/- 10mm+1ppm and located to the National Grid.

Post-Excavation and Reporting

4.5 General

4.5.1 Any enquiries or complaints made to the archaeological team during the course of any phase of the fieldworks or subsequent post-excavation analysis and assessment from the press, Statutory Authorities or the public shall be recorded in writing and forwarded immediately to the landowner. SWAT Archaeology will not enter into any written, verbal or electronic communication with the press, Statutory Authorities or the public without the prior consent of the landowner.

4.5.2 All artefacts recovered during the excavation shall remain the property of the landowner. The finds may be retained by SWAT Archaeology for a period not exceeding 2 years for post-excavation analysis. The artefacts are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with: Walker, K. Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage and conservation (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section, 1990) and: Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992).

4.5.3 On completion of the project, SWAT Archaeology will arrange for the transfer, subject to the landowners consent, of the documentary, photographic and material archive to a Kent Museum, and to ensure that the appropriate level of resources for cataloguing, boxing and long term storage are available.

4.5.4 SWAT Archaeology will allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the excavation, by Rogate Properties Ltd, and the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer.

4.5.5 Copies of all reports compiled as a result of the evaluation, excavation and post-excavation archaeological works will be submitted to Rogate Properties Ltd as CD containing A .pdf version.

4.5.6 In undertaking the work SWAT Archaeology will abide by the: Code of conduct and the: Codes of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4.5.7 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project the Applicant will arrange for the archive to be deposited in a suitable museum or similar repository to be agreed with the KCC Archaeological Officer.

4.6 Project timetable, project management and staff structure

4.6.1 Project commenced on 28th October 2021 and was completed by 20th December 2021.

5 RESULTS/STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the report will include a descriptive stratigraphic assessment of the archaeological records, detailing physical relationships between all contexts recorded during the excavation. All features with multiple interventions (excavated slots) have been grouped to form a single Group Number (i.e. G1101), as have groups of features with specific form, i.e. post holes representing a structure(s) etc. The descriptive text and plans are supplemented by selected photographs provided within the Appendices.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.2.1 Archaeological investigation at Summerfield Nurseries has been successful in fulfilling aims and objectives of the specification and exposed common stratigraphic sequence comprising top-soil and sub-soil sealing off natural geology.

5.2.2 Six phases of activity have been established from assessed ceramic and lithics assemblages and they are listed in table below.

Phase No.	***Chronological Period***	***Dates***
1	Prehistoric	c. 4000 to 50 BC
2	Early Neolithic	*c.*3650-3350 BC
3	Later Prehistoric (LP)	*c.*1550-50 BC
4	Earliest Iron Age	c. 1000/900-600 BC
5	Early Medieval – Medieval (EM, M)	*c.*1175-1350 AD
6	Modern	after 1900 AD

Table 3 *Chronological Periods used for this Assessment*

5.3 Archaeological periods (Historic England guideline)

- Palaeolithic 1,000,000 BC to 10,000 BC
  - Lower Palaeolithic 1,000,000 BC to 150,000 BC
  - Middle Palaeolithic 150,000 BC to 40,000 BC
  - Upper Palaeolithic 40,000 BC to 10,000 BC
- Mesolithic 10,000 BC to 4,000 BC
  - Early Mesolithic 10,000 BC to 7,000 BC
  - Late Mesolithic 7,000 BC to 4,000 BC
- Early Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC to 4,000 BC
- Neolithic 4,000 BC to 2,200 BC
  - Early Neolithic 4,000 BC to 3,300 BC
  - Middle Neolithic 3,300 BC to 2,900 BC
  - Late Neolithic 2,900 BC to 2,200 BC
- Bronze Age 2,600 BC to 700 BC
  - Early Bronze Age 2,600 BC to 1,600 BC

  - Middle Bronze Age 1,600 BC to 1,200 BC
  - Late Bronze Age 1,200 BC to 700 BC
- Iron Age 800 BC to AD 43 AD
  - Early Iron Age 800 BC to 300 BC
  - Middle Iron Age 300 BC to 100 BC
  - Late Iron Age 100 BC to AD 43
- Later Prehistoric 4,000 BC to AD 43
- Prehistoric 1,000,000 BC to AD 43
- **Cultural periods**
- Roman AD 43 to AD 410
- Early Medieval AD 410 to 1066
- Medieval 1066 to 1540
- Post Medieval 1540 to 1901
- Tudor 1485 to 1603
- Elizabethan 1558 to 1603
- Stuart 1603 to 1714
- Jacobean 1603 to 1625
- Hanoverian 1714 to 1837
- Georgian 1714 to 1830
- Victorian 1837 to 1901
- 20th Century 1901 to 2000
  - Early 20th Century 1901 to 1932
  - Edwardian 1902 to 1910
  - First World War 1914 to 1918
  - Mid 20th Century 1933 to 1966
  - Second World War 1939 to 1945
  - Cold War 1946 to 1991
  - Late 20th Century 1967 to 2000
- 21st Century 2001 to 2100

5.4 Southern Area (Figures 4 and 5)

5.4.1 Ditch group D4 comprises cut numbers [47], [49], [31], [29] and [27].

5.4.2 Ditch D4 emerged from the south and run for approximately 19.43metres in N-S alignment. Feature had shallow sides and slightly concave base and measured 0.4metres in width and 0.09metres in depth. It was filled in by context (48) in intervention [49] comprising moderately compacted, medium brown-orange clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

5.4.3 Located southernmost was a large Pit [53], located in the middle and 4.7metres away from the southern excavation limit. Sub-oval feature had steep sides and flat base and measured 1.8metres in length by 1.64metres in width and 0.28metres in depth. Its backfill context (52) was moderately compacted, mottled medium brown-orange clay-silt with infrequent manganese.

5.4.4 Next to the east, approximately 0.55 meters away a Post-hole [51] was investigated. Intervention revealed circular cut with steep sides and concave base. Feature measured 0.22metres in diameter and 0.14metres in depth.

5.4.5 At the eastern side of Ditch D4, approximately 3 meters to the north-east a pit [23] was located. Feature had moderately sloping convex sides, concave base and measured 1.14metres in length by 0.68metres in width and 0.1metres in depth. It was filled-in by context (22) comprising moderately compacted mottled medium grey and orange, clay-silt with manganese flecking.

5.4.6 Post hole [25] was revealed 2.2meters to the north from previously described. Feature had steep sides, concave base and measured 0.21metres in length by 0.17metres in width and 0.04metres in depth.

5.4.7 Further to the north-west 3 postholes [17], [19], [21] were found and investigated. Feature [17] was sub-oval in plan with vertical sides and concave base. Cut has had an inclination of axis of approximately 35deg towards north-west and measured 0.22metres in diameter and 0.24metres in depth. Two adjacent post holes [19] and [21] were sub-circular in plan but very shallow 0.03-0.05metres in depth.

5.4.8 Couple metres to the north Pit [10] was revealed and investigated. Sub-circular feature had vertical and undercut sides breaking into slightly concave base. Feature measured 1.53metres in length by 1.42metres in width and 0.81metres in depth. Its backfill sequence comprised six deposits. Primary fill (09) comprised firmly compacted orange-grey clay-silt with occasional angular stones. Deposit measured 0.94metres in width and 0.36metres in depth and was overlain by fill (07) comprising firmly compacted, mottled orange-brown, clay-silt with occasional angular flints and measured 0.2metres in width and 0.2metres in depth. That was sealed-off by context (08) comprising moderately compacted clay-sand-silt with moderate to frequent charcoal flecks and occasional angular stones. Context measured 1.4metres in width and 0.32metres in depth and was sealed-off by deposit (06) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones and charcoal flecks. It was capped by context (05) comprising orange-grey clay-sand-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks and infrequent angular stones. Subsequently deposit was capped by context (04) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones and chalk flecks.

5.4.9 Another pit [162] was located 1.4metres to the south-west from south-western terminus of Ditch D1. Pit [162] was truncated by Pit [165] which is part of group S1 that represents sunken-floor building (SFB).

5.4.10 Described above was truncated by large sunken-floored structure S1 comprising cut numbers [15], [95], [107], [100], [118], [229], [105], [175], [129] and [122] representing

mitten-shape in plan hollow with pits and post-pits. Overall structure measured 14metres in length by 9.12metres in width and 1.3metres in maximum depth.

5.4.11 The feature cluster S1 comprised three adjacent large shallow pits [15, 100], [229, 122] and [129, 165, 196] with smaller oval pits [95, 100, 118, 107, 229, 105, 197, 176, and 205], some of them intercutting, dug into base of larger pits that are contemporary. The combined shape in plan of larger pits reminds a right mitten pointing southwards and measuring 14.3metres in length and 9.3metres in width. Two of the large pits [15] and [122] were aligned while third one was placed diagonally in NW-SE alignment on the eastern side of the later. The group was divided into S1a and S1b indicating earlier features that were truncated by later ones.

5.4.12 The earliest pits in the cluster S1a comprise two undated pits [162], [218] and Earliest Iron Age pits [205], [218] and [229]. The latter pits produced residual EIA pottery and few fragments of unclear EIA pottery.

5.4.13 Pit [205] had oval shape in plan and its profile had steep sides and slightly concave base. Feature wasn't fully exposed and its full extent was obscured by baulk. Exposed length was 1metre and the full length would be about 1.8metres. The width was 1.8metres and depth of 0.95metres. Feature was filled with sequence of eight naturally formed fills listed from the earliest one: (221), (222), (224), (206), (223=230), (225), (226=231), (227=232). The numbers after equals sign are contemporary fills of pit [229]. Primary fill (221) was of firm compaction, light brown with very light brown patches clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, pottery fragments and flints. Second primary fill was (222) of firm compaction, mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, small fragments of pottery and flint. Third primary fill was (224) of firm compaction light brown clay-silt with occasional small fragments of pottery. Secondary fill (206) was of Firm compaction, very dark brownish grey clay-silt with frequent poorly sorted charcoal (more charcoal than soil in some places) and moderate amount of burnt flint plus occasional pottery sherds. Next fill (223) was of firm compaction mid greyish brown clay-silt with light brown patches and contained occasional charcoal flecks and flints. Context is also a primary fill of adjacent pit [229]. Third fill (225) was of firm compaction light brown clay-silt with occasional small fragments of pottery. Forth fill (226) was of a firm compaction mid greyish brown clay-silt with light brown patches and contained occasional charcoal flecks and flints. Fifth fill (227) was of firm compaction light brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flint. The last two fills are also filling pit [229].

5.4.14 Pit [107, 229] in north-south alignment had irregular shape in plan and its profile had moderate sides and concave base. Feature comprised narrow segment [107] that was 1.7metres wide and 2.26metres long and wider segment [229] adjacent to the north that was 3 metres wide and 1 metre long. Feature measured 0.58metres in depth and was filled by a sequence of four fills (223), (230=223), (231=226) and (232=227) that are contemporary with infill of pit [205] and these were already described. The only context that did not extended into pit [205] was primary fill (228) of firm compaction, mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flints. Feature was excavated when pit [205] partially silted up.

5.4.15 Later pits of group S1b comprised three adjacent large pits [15,100], [122], [129, 165, 196] with smaller pits [95], [105], [176, 197] dug into their base. Large pits are contemporary and form remains of a single sunken floor building (SFB). Each pit has had a flat base but on the different level. Eastern Pit [128] was the deepest, southern Pit [15] was the shallowest and northern pit [122] depth was in the middle where sections of the floor were sloping towards the floor level of neighbouring pits. The dimensions and shape of the FSB S1b in plan were previously described and they are the same as for the whole group S1.

5.4.16 The southern large pit [15] had a shape of a rounded triangle in plan and its profile had steep sides and flat, slightly undulating base. It measured 6.4metres in length, 4.36metres in width and 0.24metres in depth. Small pit [95] was cut into feature's base aside western edge within its northern extent. South-western edge of Pit [15] was truncating Neolithic pit [10].

5.4.17 Small Pit [95] had circular shape in plan with its profile showing steep sides and a flat base. Feature measured 1.2metres by 1metre and was 0.51metres deep and 0.2metres below the base of pit [15]. Feature was filled with sequence of two fills (99) and (96) that were extending into pit [15] and it was sealed with (98) which is a fill of Pit [15, 100]. Feature [95] has not produced any finds.

5.4.18 Northern pit [122] had rectangular shape in plan with two right angle corners to the north. Sides had a very gentle slope at the northern and north-western sides and significantly steeper elsewhere. Base was mainly flat with occasional irregularities. It measured 8.3 metres in length, 5.5metres in width and 0.7metres in depth. Feature was filled with a sequence comprising five fills listed from the earliest one: (218), (217), (123), (215), (216) and (130). Only context (123) and (130) produced datable pottery sherds.

5.4.19 Eastern Pit [129, 165, 196] had shape in plan of a rounded parallelogram. Its profile revealed steep mostly straight sides and almost flat base which was gently ascending

westwards. It measured 5.5 metres in length, 3.6 metres in width and 1.1 metres in depth. Feature was filled with sequence of six fills listed from earliest one: (166, 179), (167,181), (177), (140, 168), (139, 169), (130).

5.4.20 Deeper pit [176, 197] and its step [105] were cut into base and south-western side of Pit [165] where it adjoining two other contemporary Pits [15] and [122]. Deeper cut was 0.5metres deep below the base of eastern pit or 1.5metres below site horizon. Pit [176,197] was filled with sequence of deposits listed from the earliest one: (182,198), (183,199), (184,200), (185, 14), (186,201), (188), (189). All the fills are much similar comprising brown clayey silt with occasional flint. The difference was notable in colour hue as more orangey or greyish indicating different ratio of clay to silt. No anthropogenic finds were found in any of these contexts.

5.4.21 Pit [105] was cut into near vertical side of eastern Pit [129] and at the north-eastern corner of southern Pit [15]. Feature had sub-oval shape in plan and its profile had steep sides and concave base. It measured 1metre in width and 0.45metres in depth (below the base of pit [15]) and 0.7metres below the site horizon. Feature was filled with sequence of three deposits (14), (106) and (11) that also fills Pit [15].

5.4.22 The cuts of SFB S1b were filled by a sequence comprising four major fills and number of smaller ones often limited to the extent of individual cut or particular area. The primary fill of the FSB S1b was (161, 166, 179, 180, 218) that was the fill of cut [129,165] and deeper eastern part of [122]. Context was of firm compaction, grey mottled brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks, flint and significant number of pottery sherds was recovered from (161) and (179).

5.4.23 A primary fill of cut [15] consisted of two contexts (13) and (14). Context (14) was located alongside south-eastern extent of cut [15]. The fill was firmly compacted light grey-orange silty loam with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional manganese flecks and worked flints. Overlying context (13, 99) was firmly compacted light-grey mottled orangey-brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecking and 106g of EIA pottery sherds.

5.4.24 The primary fills were sealed by upper deposits (12, 98) in cut [15, 100], (177) in cut [129], and (217) in cut [122]. Context (12) was located within south-eastern part of cut [15]. The fill was of a medium compaction, mottled black dark-grey clayey-silt with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional flint nodules, worked flint and 728 grams of EIA pottery. The continuation of fill (12), context (98) produced 158g of EIA pottery and few worked flints. This context (12, 98) was the most significant in terms of pottery recovered from the sunken-floored component. Fill (177) of pit [129] was firmly compacted dark-brown clayey-

silt with moderate amount of flints (various shape and size up to 0.13m) occasional charcoal flecks, EIA potsherds and fill produced special find SF12. Context 217 fill of cut [122] was firmly compacted mid-brown with pale-grey patches clayey-silt with frequent manganese flecks and occasional charcoal flecks, flint and potsherds.

5.4.25 The primary fills were sealed by secondary deposits; context (11) fill of [15], (97) fill of [100], (167) fill of [165], (181) fill of [129], (123) fill of [122]. Context (11) was moderately compacted medium brown-grey clayey-silt with 325g of EIA pottery, occasional flint nodule, occasional charcoal flecks and worked flints. Context (97) produced special find 10, few refuse flint flakes and 231g of EIA pottery. Context (123) did not produce any finds. Context (181) was firmly compacted mid-brown with pale-grey patchy clayey-silt including frequent manganese and occasional charcoal flecks, flints and EIA potsherds (63g). The same fill where context (167) was assigned produced no finds.

5.4.26 Next group of SFB fills comprised (168) fill of [165], (215) fill of [122], (140) and (240) that are fill of [129]. Context (168) was firmly compacted dark-grey-brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal, flints (worked and unworked) and pottery sherds. Its continuation recorded as context (140) produced 120g of EIA pottery whilst other two contexts (240) and (215) (of the same layer) produced no finds.

5.4.27 Next stratigraphic group of SFB fills comprised contexts: (169), (216), (131-134), (138), (202). Contexts (169), (216) and (202) are filling cuts [165], [122] and [196] respectively and did not produced any finds. Deposit comprised firmly compacted mid-brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, natural flints (various shape and size) and worked flints. Deposit produced approximately 240g of potsherds from contexts (131-134) and (139).

5.4.28 Described above was sealed on top by context (130) comprising moderately compacted dark-brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, flints (worked and unworked of various shape and size) and 59g of small potsherds.

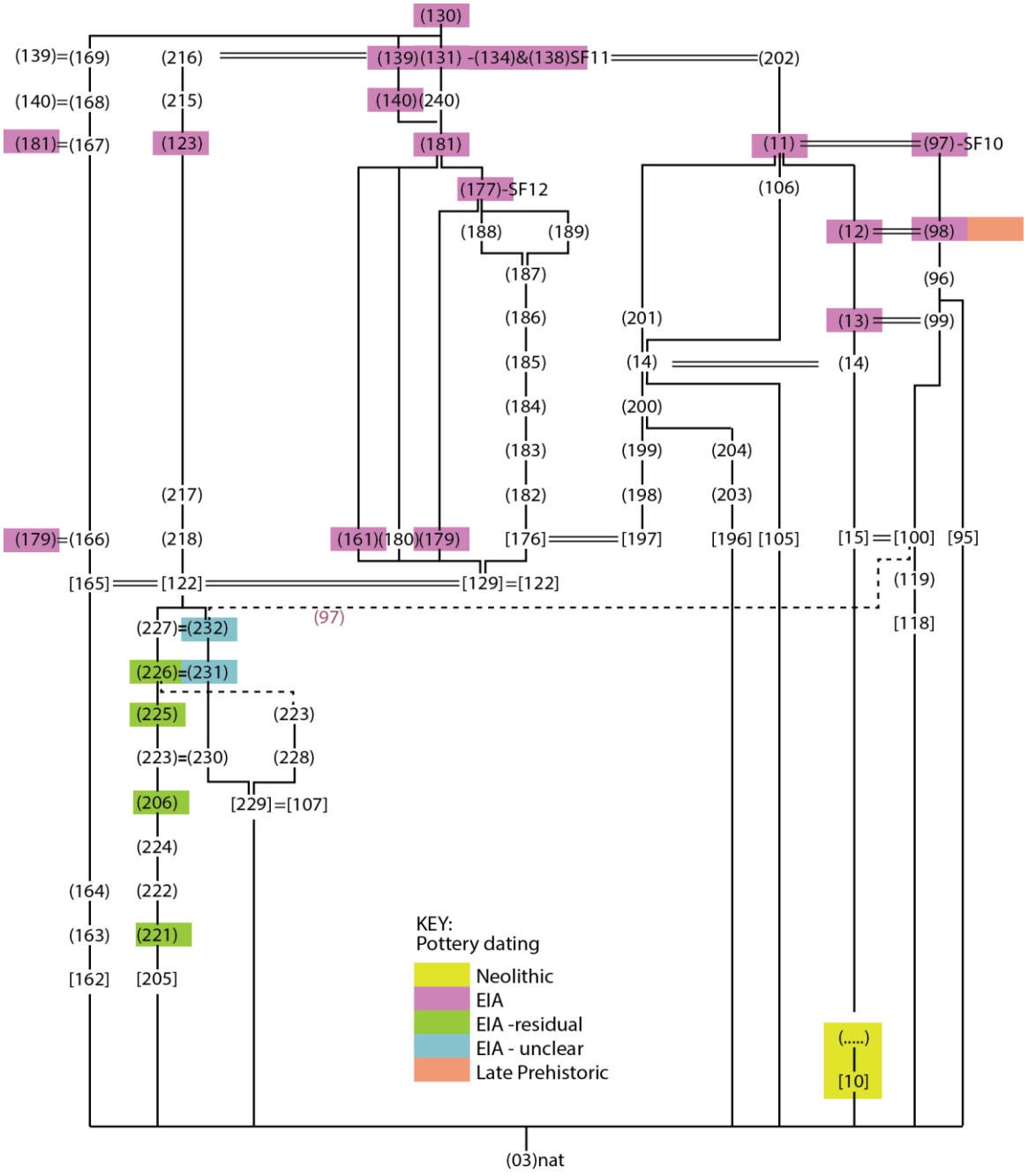

Figure: Harris Matrix for Shelter structure S1 and underlying Early Neolithic storage pit [10].

5.4.29 Linear ditch D3 comprised context numbers [152], [214], [160], [128], [112], [120] and [114] was found in NW-SE alignment and measured 25 metres in length 0.74 metres in width and 0.25 metres in depth. At southernmost section the Ditch was slightly narrower and measured 0.55 metres in width. Six interventions have been excavated revealing linear cut with steep to moderately sloping sides breaking into concave base. To the southeast feature was continuing beyond excavation limit and to the northwest it terminated around

Shelter structure (S1). The north-west end of the ditch was truncated by perpendicular ditch D1.

5.4.30 The feature's profile was relatively constant across excavated sections described as moderate or steep-sided with concave base and measuring 0.74 metres in width and 0.25metres in depth. At southernmost section the ditch was slightly narrower measuring 0.55metres in width. Across excavated slots the infill material comprised a sequence of one to three although very similar deposits comprising brown clayey-silt ranging from grey to orange, slightly varied ratio of clay, silt and manganese flecking. The anthropogenic material comprised rare pottery sherds randomly distributed within the fills. In close proximity, 2 meters off to the north-east a parallel undated ditch D2 was found. Feature is very likely contemporary what is indicated by their alignment.

5.4.31 Linear ditch D1 was truncating Ditch D3 and was found in NE-SW alignment and measured 52.5metres in length 3.12metres in width and 0.96 metres in depth. 11 interventions had been excavated comprising context numbers: [212], [175], [193], [249], [239], [236], [234], [240], [241], [242], and [245]. To the south the feature was continuing beyond excavation area whilst it south-western end was terminated in close proximity to contemporary Shelter S1. The terminus of the feature was cutting earlier perpendicularly aligned EIA ditch D3. At south-western end the ditch was 3.12metres wide and 0.96metres deep. Feature's width and depth were decreasing northwards to 0.35metres in width and 0.1metres in depth. Its profile was relatively constant throughout excavated interventions and described as steep-sided with flat slightly concave base. Deeper wider sections of the ditch were filled with a sequence of five fills comprising clayey-silts of naturally formed deposits derived from erosion of the feature sides and from general overtime silting. The number of fills was also decreasing northwards into a single fill. The individual fills varied in colour showing slight differences in hue due to slightly different ratio of clay and silt and the presence of rarely distributed charcoal flecks. The anthropogenic inclusions comprised occasional small pottery sherds and worked flints that were randomly distributed across the layers.

5.4.32 Intervention [141] revealed pit in north-west, south-east alignment. It had an oval shape in plan and its profile had steep sides and flat base. Feature measured 2.7metres in length, 2.2metres in width and 1.5metres in depth. To the east the pit was extending beyond excavation limit and was truncated by undated ditch D2. The infill comprised sequence of two naturally formed deposits (142) and (143). The first one (142) was of a firm

compaction; orange mottled mid-brown, clayey-silt with manganese flecking. Upper fill (143) was of a firm compaction, grey mottled light-brown clayey silt with occasional flint.

5.4.33 Linear ditch D2 was found in north-west, south-east alignment. Four sections have been excavated assigning cut numbers [125], [116], [128] and [144]. The ditch profile was relatively constant throughout the excavated sections and showed moderately sloped steep sides and narrow concave base. The ditch measured 13 metres in length, 0.85metres in width and 0.24 metres in depth. To the south-east feature was continuing beyond excavation limit and was cutting through undated pit [141] located alongside eastern boundary of the excavation area. Within northern extent the ditch was filled with single uniform fill (117, 126) of moderate compaction, mid brown clay-silt. Middle section [128] revealed a sequence of two fills. Primary fill (127) was of a medium compaction, mottled light grey and medium-brown, silty-clay with manganese. Secondary fill (126) was moderately compacted dark-grey-brown, silty-clay with manganese and infrequent bioturbations. South-eastern section [144] revealed a single fill (145) of firm compaction, mid-brown clayey-silt with occasional flint.

5.4.34 Couple metres to the north off D1 and D3 termini a Pit [33, 195] had ovoid shape in plan and its profile had steep sides and a flat base. Feature measured 1.5metres in length, 0.73metres in width and 0.25metres in depth. Its single fill recorded as contexts (32, 194) comprised moderately compacted, medium brown-grey clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and natural flint pebble.

5.4.35 Pit [35] was located immediately to the west off previously described. Intervention revealed oval cut with steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.91metres in length, 0.81metres in width and 0.12metres in depth. It was filled by a single fill (34) comprising moderately compacted brown-grey clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, natural flint pebble and a single small fragment of pottery.

5.4.36 Couple metres to the northeast oval post hole [103] had steep almost vertical sides and concave base. It measured 0.25metres by 0.3metres and was 0.16 metres deep. The infill consisted of a single context (104) comprising firmly compacted, mid greyish-brown, clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks.

5.4.37 Immediately to the west was short ditch D5 in NNE-SSW alignment. 3 interventions were assigned cut numbers [101a], [101b] and [101c]. Feature had irregular edges measured 5.2metres in length and its width varied from 0.83metres to 1.47metres. Profile revealed shallow to steep sides breaking into flat base. It was filled-in by a single naturally formed fill

(102) of moderately compacted mid-brown clay-silt with infrequent worked flint, 1 tiny pottery sherd, and sub-angular stones.

5.4.38 Short curvilinear ditch D6 was found parallel to ditch D5 and located 2.37metres away. Four interventions have been excavated assigning cut numbers [57a] (southern terminus), [57b] (middle southern section), [108] (middle northern section) and [110] for northern terminus. Feature measured 7.29 metres in length, 0.05metres in depth and its width varied from 0.57meters to 0.73metres within feature's northern extent. It was filled with (57, 109, 111) comprising softly compacted medium greyish-brown clayey-silt with occasional small natural flint.

5.5 Northern Area (Figures 4 and 6)

5.5.1 Group S2 was revealed roughly in the centre of the area and comprised vast shallow pit [36] and six post holes [61], [63], [66], [69], [76] and [74]. Four postholes [61], [63], [66] and [69] were dug in the centre of the pit [36]. These were arranged on a footprint of the square with sides measuring 2.1metres. One post hole [74] was located 2.76metres to the north east from post hole [63] that is NE posthole of the square. Post hole [76] was located at the base by the foot slope of the western side of the pit and 5.4 metres away from central square. Post holes [74] and [76] remained undated. The hollow dated to EIA period measured 15metres by 14meters.

5.5.2 Post-hole [61] comprised circular cut with steep near vertical sides and concave base. It measured 0.5metres in diameter and 0.26metres in depth and was filled in by moderately compacted medium greyish-brown, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional large flint and manganese flecking.

5.5.3 Post-hole [63] comprised sub-circular cut with steep near vertical sides and concave base. It measured 0.51metres in diameter and 0.33metres in depth and was filled in by moderately compacted medium greyish-brown, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional large flint and manganese flecking.

5.5.4 Post-hole [66] comprised circular cut with steep near vertical sides and concave base. It measured 0.4metres in diameter and 0.32metres in depth and was filled in by moderately compacted medium greyish-brown, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional large flint and manganese flecking.

5.5.5 Post-hole [69] comprised circular cut with steep near vertical sides and concave base. It measured 0.4metres in diameter and 0.26metres in depth and was filled in by (68) comprising moderately compacted dark-grey and mid-brown silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks, lumps and occasional small flints pebbles, occasional manganese flecking.

It was capped by context (67) comprising moderately compacted medium greyish-brown, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional large flint and manganese flecking.

5.5.6 Oval post hole [74] had steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.42metres by 0.24metres and it was 0.13 metres deep. The infill comprised single context (73) of soft compaction, dark blackish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and manganese flecks.

5.5.7 Oval post hole [76] had shallow sides and slightly concave base. It measured 0.36metres by 0.3metres and it was 0.4 metres deep. The infill comprised single context (75) of soft compaction, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and manganese flecks.

5.5.8 Another feature, shallow quarry pit [88] was located 2.1metres off to the NW from NW corner of the hollow S2. The quarry pit measuring 10m by 8metres was truncated from the north by vast modern cut related to terraced car park. The feature is located within north-western corner of the area.

5.5.9 Hollow [88] had amorphous shape in plan and was interpreted as quarry pit. Its profile had shallow sides and slightly concave base. Feature measured 11metres in length 8.8metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It was truncated by vast modern terracing cut which removed northern part of the feature. It was filled with a single naturally formed context (89) of firm compaction, mid brown, clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.

5.5.10 Oval pit [39] had moderate sides and flat base. It measured 1.1meters by 0.97 metres and it was 0.2metres deep. Its single fill (40) was of soft compaction, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and manganese flecks.

5.5.11 Circular posthole [59] had steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.24metres in diameter and it was 0.17 metres deep. The infill comprised single context (58) of soft compaction, dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flint.

5.5.12 Oval pit [45] had shallow sides and flat base. It measured 1.14meters by 0.92 metres and it was 0.04metres deep. Its single fill (46) was of soft compaction, mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks.

5.5.13 Small oval pit [43] had moderate sides and concave base. It measured 0.45meters by 0.25 metres and it was 0.06metres deep. Its single fill (44) was of soft compaction, mid orangey brown clayey silt with moderate manganese flecks.

5.5.14 Circular posthole [55] had steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.34metres in diameter and it was 0.06 metres deep. The infill comprised single context (54) of soft compaction, grey and black mottled brown clayey silt including frequent charcoal flecks and chunks.

5.5.15 Post hole [41] had oval shape in plan and its profile had steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.25metres by 0.24metres and was 0.1metres deep. It was filled with single fill (40) of Medium compaction, dark brown grey, clayey silt with occasional charcoal fleck, occasional manganese flecks and rare small fragment of pottery.

5.5.16 Circular posthole [90] had steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.4metres by 0.37metres and it was 0.2 metres deep. The infill comprised single context (91) of firmly compacted, mid brown, clayey silt including single burnt flint and two worked ones.

5.5.17 Oval Pit [83] was located within north east end of the excavation area and 16metres to the north east from group S2. Feature had had moderately sloping southern side and gently sloping, stepped northern side gradually breaking into concave base. It measured 2.3metre wide by 1.6 metre in length and 0.56metres in depth. It was filled with a sequence of four fills listed from the earliest one: (84), (85), (86) and (87). All fills formed as a result of natural sedimentary processes where material derived from erosion of feature sides and surrounding surface. Primary fill (84) was firm, pale orange clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones, rare pottery and measured 1.6metre in width and 0.28metre in depth. It was capped by Fill (85) comprising orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent chalk flecks and pottery. Context measured 1.23metre in width and 0.33metre in depth. Both contexts were very similar in appearance and the boundary between them was indicated by line of charcoal flecks. Context (85) was concealed by 0.05m-thin band (86) of orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate charcoal flecks. Subsequently it was capped on top by broad fill (87) comprising orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stones and pottery sherds.

5.5.18 Pit [80] comprised circular cut in east-west alignment with shallow sides and a flat base. It measured 0.74m by 0.56m and 0.08metres in depth. It was filled-in by a single fill (79) of softly compacted dark-grey silty-clay with a few bits of burnt clay and frequent pottery sherds.

5.5.19 Pit [81] located within north east corner area of the area comprised circular cut with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.41metres in diameter and it was 0.13 metres deep. The infill consisted of a single context (82) comprising softly compacted mid-brown clayey-silt with 3 small fragments of pottery.

5.5.20 Oval post hole [147] had steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.25metres by 0.2metres and it was 0.1 metres deep. It was filled-in by a single context (146) comprising softly compacted dark grey-brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks.

5.5.21 Oval post hole [149] had steep sides and concave base. It measured 0.24metres by 0.2metres and it was 0.09 metres deep. It was filled-in by single context (148) comprising softly compacted mid-grey-brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks.

5.5.22 Small sub oval pit [151] had moderate sides and flat base. It measured 0.5meters by 0.38 metres and it was 0.09metres deep. Its single fill (150) was softly compacted orange mottled grey silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of 427 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 4,312 g were retrieved from features and deposits during the course of archaeological excavation.

6.2 Ceramic Assessment

Analyst: Paul Hart. Last updated: 02.02.2022

Summary

6.2.1 A total of 427 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 4,312 g were presented and catalogued. This is in addition to the sherds recovered during the evaluation phase of work at the same site (95 sherds, weighing a total of 1,165 g), which were subject to a previous report (Hart 2021).

6.2.2 Several specific phases of activity are indicated and the periods represented are listed below. The estimate of the numbers of vessels may give an 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 perhaps on the periphery of it. It should be noted however that the number of vessels given is a maximum estimate, as at this stage no lengthy search for conjoins or any likely same-vessel associations has been conducted on the material from those contexts which derive from the same feature.

Ceramic presence	*Main focus*	
Early Neolithic	3650 to 3350 BC	22/25 vessels
Earliest Iron Age	1000/900 to 600 BC	105/114 vessels
Late/Latest Iron Age to Early Roman	50 BC/25 to 100 AD	4 vessels
Early Medieval to Medieval	1175 to 1350 AD	5 vessels
Late Post-Medieval to Modern	1825+ AD	1 vessel

In addition, some less diagnostic material was also present:

Prehistoric	4000 to 50 BC	3 vessels
Later Prehistoric	1550 to 50 BC	13 vessels

6.2.3 With the exception of the 1 sherd of Late Post-Medieval to Modern date, all of the rest are likely to have been made relatively locally or, for the Medieval periods, at least in East Kent.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

6.2.4 This group derived from a single feature and comprised a reasonable sized assemblage of small to large sized sherds from coarsewares and finewares, all flint tempered, with several rim to shoulder profiles (at least) present. There were simply made plain rims from 10 vessels, along with several that derived from 2 Southern Decorated bowls, the latter suggesting the date for this group as a whole. Notable however was the recovery of a flat base sherd, which typically should not occur in an Early Neolithic group. If it can be proved that this cannot be the intrusion (through animal activity or intercutting) or accidental inclusion of a Later Prehistoric sherd, then it could be evidence for the presence or influence of Middle Neolithic Fengate Ware. Against this is the lack of any typically intensively decorated certain Middle Neolithic wares in the site assemblage and the fact that Fengate Ware is the least common of the Middle Neolithic wares usually found in Kent. If true and contemporary, it would suggest that this group, or an element of it, could date at the very late end of its range. Such a possibility was raised for the Early Neolithic pottery recovered from this site during the evaluation, which presumably derives from the same feature. This was because one rim had traces of an impressed line potentially of twisted cord, a decoration that is more typical and common on Middle Neolithic wares. The nature of this feature and formation of its infills will need to be considered.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

6.2.5 This material occurred in the majority of the features and in most cases it was potentially context-contemporary. Flint tempered fabrics were dominant, with a minor element of mixed flint and grog, but the pottery was often very fragmentary and large sherds were not common. Rims from 9 vessels were present and these were all small sized sherds. There were few easily reconstructable panels and only a couple of instances of restorable rim to shoulder profiles, which were of moderate size at best.

6.2.6 This pottery is interesting, however. It contains some manufacturing traits that are characteristic of Earliest Iron Age assemblages in East Kent, with regards to tempering, surface treatment and surface loss, wall thickness and vessel size, but it lacks many other definitive elements, such as linear decorated or red finished finewares, bases with a heavily gritted outer skin and there are few significantly bevelled rims (1 potential example, plus 1 from the evaluation). The assemblage is not very large, so that could be factor, as could

biased deposition or site function, but it does comprise a reasonable number of sherds and vessels (though most vessels are represented only by body sherds). Many of the rims and the few decorated pieces are of types that could date widely, encompassing preceding and subsequent periods of the Later Prehistoric. An influence on the grouping and dating of this assemblage is the absence of any certain evidence for Later Prehistoric wares of pre Late Bronze Age and post Earliest Iron Age date.

6.2.7 Given that several aspects which are often seen in Earliest Iron Age assemblages locally are a minimal presence or absent, it would be interesting to consider whether this material, or a portion of it, may be more transitional and could date to either the late or earlier end of this range. The main decorative motif present is that of impressed fingertips, placed either on rim tops or as single horizontal rows below, often on the shoulder. This has been recorded occurring in the traditionally 'plain' assemblages of Late Bronze Age Plainware (as well as subsequently) and one wonders whether some of the manufacturing traits that are better known in the Earliest Iron Age also have their origin in that phase. Late Bronze Age pottery (1150 to 1000/900 BC) is currently considered to be a relatively rare, or seldom securely identified, occurrence locally, unlike the periods around it, so some potential for a Late Bronze Age element may exist. This would need to be examined further, by looking for any distinct groupings based on the stratigraphic analysis of the features and fills, plus obtaining some associated radiocarbon dates.

Late/Latest Iron Age to Early Roman, 50 BC/25 to 100 AD

6.2.8 There are only 4 sherds of this date. All are grog tempered, small sized and derive from the overburden. Some could date widely through the Late and Latest Iron Age and into the Early Roman. The partially oxidised firing on 1 of these, a coarseware rim, is a trend that is seen more often in the Early Roman, while a second rim is likely to be Early Roman, 50 to 100 AD. Whether all are related and solely of this date, or represent a little pre and post-conquest activity, is unclear. No features that are ceramically of this phase occur on site and it is also unclear whether this material could have been disturbed from features nearby or now lost, or is in soils that could have been imported from areas nearby or further afield. The relevance of the evidence for this phase of activity on site is therefore in question.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1175 to 1350 AD

6.2.9 There were 2 small groups of this material, neither mixed with pottery of other dates. The 2 sherds from the single feature represented were small, though not significantly worn. They were in sandy and shell tempered sandy fabrics and dated between 1175 and 1225

AD. The remaining 4 sherds were collected from an area of subsoil. One large fresh rim sherd was also in a shell tempered sandy fabric and dated similarly. The others were slightly later sandy wares, dating between 1225/1250 and 1350 AD. One sherd, dating up to 1275 AD, was worn, while a post 1275 AD example was fresher.

Late Post-Medieval to Modern, 1825+ AD

6.2.10 This phase was represented by a small rim in a 'Flowerpot' type red earthenware fabric, quite possibly a fragment of flowerpot that related to the former use of this site as a plant nursery.

6.3 Period-based review

6.3.1 The material listed as being contemporary or residual within its context typically has the potential to be so based solely upon a consideration of the number, size and condition of sherds present, particularly 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. Also, only a brief (and no lengthy) search for conjoins within or between contexts was conducted at this time.

6.3.2 The wares denoted as flint tempered (here and in the catalogue; see the Appendix) all showed the addition of grits of crushed burnt flint.

Prehistoric, 4000 to 50 BC

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Unclear	(28), **[29]**, (34), **[35]**, (54), **[55]**.	4	3
Total		**4**	**3**

6.3.3 This comprised tiny fractured fragments (crumbs) of flint tempered sherds, which likely relate to one of the two main phases of Prehistoric ceramic activity evidenced on site, most likely within the Later Prehistoric phase.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary	(04), (05), (06), (08), (09), **[10]**.	143/145	22/25
Total		**143/145**	**22/25**

6.3.4 All of this pottery derived from feature [10]. It occurred as small to large sized sherds in flint tempered fabrics, with many of the coarseware sherds exhibiting randomly (poorly) distributed spaced coarse grits that sat proud of the surface, a characteristic look that is often seen amongst Earlier Neolithic flint tempered wares in East Kent. A smaller quantity

of more finely gritted thinner-walled sherds with dull (soft) burnished surfaces from finewares were also present.

6.3.5 Notable amongst were plain simple rims from 3 different coarsewares in context (05) and perhaps 5 vessels in (06). The fabric of one of the latter might include some sparse grog (or grog-like pellets). All these rims (which are described within the catalogue; see the Appendix) represent only a small portion and shallow depth of the upper part of their vessels. Body sherds which probably relate to some of the rims were noted, though the brief search for conjoins did not reveal the certain presence of any refitting panels of notable size. It is possible however that a lengthy search through all of the contexts might produce some more extensive refittable profiles.

6.3.6 The presence of decorated material and larger sized panels and profiles was restricted to contexts (08) and (09). Context (08) produced fair-sized panels from the upper portions of 2 neatly made Decorated Bowls, one a shouldered fineware/sub-fineware, the other a carinated fineware, both fairly fresh. The former was represented by 2 conjoining large rim sherds, the surfaces showing a dull generally horizontally burnished finish, the rim being upright, thickened, neatly smoothed and showing a series of close-set incised lines crossing the rim top at an angle. Sherds from the latter vessel likely conjoin to some larger rims within (09). This rim is externally thickened, curves down from the rim top and overhangs, with a narrow concave tooled finish on the underside. The curving surface shows a shallow tooled linear vertical rippled effect across the top and side, this re-occurring on the body a short distance below the neck, while the interiors of 2 of the rims show a subtle/superficial version of this finish. An identical rim was recovered from (111) [108] and a body sherd with the same finish was retrieved from (109) [108] in the evaluation (see Hart 2021).

6.3.7 Context (09) also included 2 rim sherds from coarsewares, one a large thick-walled upright rim with interior bevel, the other a large thick-walled simple upright rim from another coarseware, the rim top and interior smoothed. Presumably feature [108] from the evaluation is the same feature as [10] and there could be further conjoins between this material.

6.3.8 Considering all from [10] as broadly related, the presence of the Decorated Bowls suggests a date between 3650 and 3350 BC for this group, though given that the decorated material is restricted to two contexts, it is worth considering whether this has a stratigraphic relevance to the sequence of infilling. The presence of a very notable sherd within (05) could suggest not, however. This context included a medium sized sherd from a small flat base of around 6 cm in diameter (1 other sherd may also relate to this, hence the different

sherd quantities shown in the table). Early Neolithic bowls have round bases and this sherd is either an intrusive Later Prehistoric piece, or otherwise potentially offers evidence of the presence or influence of Middle Neolithic Fengate Ware, which might first appear around 3350 BC. If it is impossible that this sherd could have been introduced through animal activity (burrowing) or other disturbance, or have been accidentally included during the excavation or post-excavation process, then it might indicate that the pottery from (05) and presumably [10] as a whole lays at the very late end of its range. This was previously suggested as a possibility for some of the Early Neolithic material from the evaluation, though on the basis of very limited evidence (context (112) [108]; see Hart 2021). Against this is the absence in this context or in [10] of any highly decorated sherds typical of Middle Neolithic wares. Also, Fengate Ware is considered the least common of these wares found in Kent (Gibson 2014, 53), making the possibility, which must be acknowledged, even less likely.

Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary	(64), (65), **[66]**, (98)-**[107]**.	7	4
Residual	'B' Top layer, (146), **[147]**, (148), **[149]**, (238), **[239]**.	7	6
Unclear	**[80]**, (171), **[175]**.	3	3
Total		**17**	**13**

6.3.9 These pieces were only broadly dateable to several or most periods within the Later Prehistoric on their own merits and no consideration of their stratigraphic associations, if any, has been made at this stage. Some of the material, particularly that within contexts [80], (148) [149], (171) [175] and (64) (65) [66], were preferably of Iron Age date and given that the identifiable Later Prehistoric activity on this site currently seems to be largely if not completely focussed on the Earliest Iron Age, some, most, or perhaps all of the broadly dated material listed here could well be related to that phase of activity. The absence of any material of certainly Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age (1550 to 1150 BC) or Early to Mid to Mid to Late Iron Age date (600 to 50 BC) is also notable in this regard and increases the likelihood.

6.4 Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary	(11), (12), (13), **[15]**, (35), **[36]**, (37), (60), **[61]**, (67), **[69]**, **[83]**, (84), (85), (86), (87), (97), (98), **[100]**, **[122]**, (123), **[129]**, (130), (131), (132), (134), (138), (139), (140), (161), **[176]**, (177), (179), (181), (207), (208), **[212]**.	200	74/81
Residual	(02) Area B, (02) Zone 'C', (02) Stripping area 'D', (02) SF 06, (32), **[33]**, **[196]**, (202), **[205]**, (206), (221), (225), (226).	34	22/23

Unclear	(40), **[41]**, (62), **[63]**, (158), **[160]**, **[196]**, **[229]**, (231), (232).	14	9/10
Total		**248**	**105/114**

6.4.1 The majority of these wares were flint tempered, with various moderate to more profusely gritted fabrics containing finer to coarser grades of flint grits. A small number featured a mix of flint and grog.

6.4.2 Some tempered wares were made from clays which had a notable natural fine sand content, while 2 sherds from (123) and (202) were in an apparently temper free fine sandy fabric (possibly from a local brickearth). These 2 sherds were very small however and may not have been representative of their vessel's fabric as a whole. They were very similar in character though and could have derived from the same vessel. Also notable was the partial loss of the exterior surface skin that had occurred to many of the sherds that had been given a soft (dull, matt) burnish. This is a characteristic commonly noted on the pottery from this period locally (Nigel Macpherson-Grant pers. comm.). Some of the burnishes showed they had been formed by the use of a narrow spatula-like tool. No glossy burnishes were present.

6.4.3 Rims, each from a single vessel, were present in 9 contexts (8 features). They mostly occurred as small sherds only and by form and, occasionally, decoration, they could potentially date widely. Those which were broadly Late Bronze Age to Early to Mid Iron Age (1150 to 350 BC) occurred within (60), (67) and (85). Those likely Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age (1150 to 600 BC) within (11) and (177). One, from (37), was preferably Earliest to Early to Mid Iron Age (1000/900 to 350 BC), though within a broader potential range. Often, due to combinations either of gritting, wall-thickness, vessel size or sometimes surface finishing, for these or other sherds which were potentially associated with them, a more specific Earliest Iron Age date was preferred. This applied to the 2 other examples from (98) and (123), due to their fabric being fairly heavily tempered with mostly fine and some medium grits, the one from (98) also deriving from a thinnish-walled vessel of large diameter. The same date was also preferred for a thin-walled body sherd from (207), which was tempered similarly and showed a remnant of a fairly sharply angled shoulder, with a neatly soft burnished exterior.

6.4.4 Only one major style of decoration was present, that of impressed fingertipping. This occurred, likely as a single horizontal row, at the rounded or more sharply angled shoulders of body sherds from (98) and probably (208) respectively. The former also included a potential lower fragment from a bevelled rim (a characteristic trait on some Earliest Iron

Age vessels). The rims from (60), (67) and (123) also featured impressed fingertipping. For the latter this comprised a single horizontal row of shallow impressions on the exterior just below the simple upright rounded-over rim. Notably, the fabric, appearance, general form and execution of the sherds in (60) and (67) looked all but identical and they could conceivably derive from the same coarseware, or might otherwise have been made by the same potter, perhaps in the same pottery making session. The remains of both are fragmentary and very partial, though at least 3 sherds within (67) conjoin to the upper part of a vessel that features a slightly everted rim with impressed fingertipping on the rim top and a single horizontal row of larger bolder fingertip impressions on the shoulder below a slightly concave neck. The rim on the other is potentially slightly more everted and the concave neck slightly deeper, so they could be from different vessels, though there might easily have been some variation in the profile around the circumference, so the possibility exists. The form and decoration could technically date widely (as noted above).

6.4.5 For the region and East Kent in particular, fingertip impressions on rim tops and in single horizontal rows on bodies occurs through most of the Later Prehistoric. It has been recorded for some Late Bronze Age Plainware found in the region (see below), which is perhaps to be expected, given its common occurrence in the Middle and Mid to Late Bronze Age and the subsequent Earliest Iron Age periods. It continues, but typically seems to occur much less commonly locally, in the Early to Mid Iron Age.

6.4.6 The only other potential decoration present was a small coarseware body sherd from (140), which showed a series of close-set combed-like grooved lines, some converging. Somewhat similar decoration, though on finewares, is known on Earliest Iron Age material from East Kent, for example at Highstead (Couldrey 2007) and Monkton (Macpherson-Grant 1994).

6.4.7 While some of the material that has been grouped here as Earliest Iron Age could date more widely on form or decorative grounds, another factor in a preference for this date is the lack of any certain evidence for pottery of Early to Mid Iron Age date (600 to 350 BC). It is also important to consider that, while certain traits and trends in tempering, wall thickness and vessel size, are fairly well established for the Earliest and the Early to Mid Iron Age, the manufacturing characteristics of Late Bronze Age pottery are not so well known regionally and locally. This is due to few sites being discovered/recognised/dated, though noting that a study of this pottery recovered from along the Channel Tunnel Rail Link route through Kent has been made (see Morris 2006, 60-62, 79-80, 89-95, 106-108, 116 and Figure 3.5).

Late/Latest Iron Age to Early Roman, 50 BC/25 to 100 AD

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Residual	'B' Top layer, (02) Area B, (02) Zone 'C', (02) Stripping area 'D'.	4	4
Total		**4**	**4**

6.4.8 All this material comprised grog tempered wares derived from the stripping of the overburden/subsoil. It was mostly small sized or significantly worn, usually both. All were soft fired and unlikely date after 100/125 AD. Some body sherds could date widely, from 50 BC to 75 AD (Zone 'C') and 25 to 75/100 AD ('B' Top Layer). One rim could also date widely, but is partially oxidised and potentially more Early Roman, 0/50 to 100 AD (Area B), while a second rim, fired with buff coloured surfaces, is 50/75 to 100 AD (area 'D'). It is possible that all could be broadly related and derive from a single phase of activity specifically in the Early Roman period, around 50 to 100 AD, or alternatively demonstrate a potentially continuous pre and post-conquest presence nearby. No feature contexts on site have produced ceramics of this date and there are none from the periods that immediately precede or post-date them. Consideration should be given as to whether some of the overburden soils could have been imported to site, or moved around within the vicinity (landscaping, perhaps for or from previous building work at the nursery), so that they do not contain material which resulted from the disturbance of features which directly underlay their current location.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1175 to 1350 AD

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Residual	(02) Subsoil strip.	4	3
Unclear	**[81]**, (82).	2	2
Total		**6**	**5**

6.4.9 The only pottery recovered from (82) [81] was of this phase and though not particularly worn, they were small in size and quantity. Both were in Canterbury sandy fabrics, one with additional shell temper that was mostly confined to the surface (un-leached). Together, they could date between 1175 and 1225 AD. Likewise for the (02) context, the only pottery recovered from this particular part of the subsoil strip was broadly Medieval. Notably it included a large fresh rim sherd of shell tempered sandy ware, which was decorated with elongated oval finger/thumb-pressed smears along the right-angled top and dated similarly to the 2 sherds in (81). Two small body sherds of Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware were also present, these dating slightly later, with a very worn example

1225/1250 to 1275 AD and a lightly worn piece 1275 to 1350 AD. Given similarities in the dating between some of the sherds from these two contexts and if their locations coincide, it is possible that the 'Medieval' material could derive from a broadly related and perhaps fairly continuous phase of activity and if so then the latest dated sherd might date more towards the earlier end of its range.

Late Post-Medieval to Modern, 1825+ AD

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Unclear	(235), **[236]**.	1	1
Total		**1**	**1**

6.4.10 This comprised a small rim of 'Flowerpot' type red earthenware. Its edges were fairly sharp, but the surfaces were scored, scratched and worn. It was the sole sherd recovered from its context and unless it is intrusive it would indicate the context is relatively 'modern'.

6.5 An assessment of the pottery from the evaluation and excavation

Stratigraphy

6.5.1 The relationships between the context numbers from the evaluation and the excavation are unknown and unconsidered at this stage. If a further phase of work to create a final site report is conducted, then the conclusions that will be drawn about the relationships and phasing of the site's features, which will be examined as part of the site assessment report produced subsequent to this artefact report, can be used to help group all of the ceramics (including the less diagnostic material) that will be subject to further analysis. In the case of the Earliest Iron Age pottery in particular, which derives from a larger numbers of features and contexts, stratigraphy may make it possible to isolate separate families of ceramics within a relatable 'earlier to later' sequence of different horizons.

Reconsideration

6.5.2 Once the context relationships have been established, as noted in 6.5.1., then the associations of the less diagnostic pottery listed in 6.3.2. and 6.3.8. can be reviewed. Any material that is still lacking a more specific date preference after this work can, if the contexts are of particular importance or interest, be laid out and compared to the similar wares from this site, particularly in this case those from the Earliest Iron Age contexts.

6.5.3 During the evaluation, 9 sherds from the base and body of a single barrel/bucket/tub shaped vessel of potential Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age date (1550 to 1150 BC) were recovered from context (205). It was noted that the fabric was not as obviously micaceous

as most of the other fabrics in the evaluation assemblage, which were either Early Neolithic or potentially Earliest Iron Age. Given that the larger quantity of pottery from the excavation did not produce any certain additional evidence for wares of Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age date and that the gritting trends seen in this Bronze Age material can be similar to some coarsewares of later date, the sherds from evaluation context (205) should be reviewed again in light of the additional fabrics of Earliest Iron Age date recovered. Any revisions to the preferred dating can be included in the final site report.

Relative academic value

6.5.4 The period-based assemblages from this site which are of prime interest and use are discussed below. The material from the other phases are a minimal presence, contain nothing of particular note for further research or provide information that will likely make a major contribution to the corpus of existing information used for the study of pottery from East Kent and the county.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

6.5.5 This is a fair sized collection which includes a good proportion of larger sherds, with rims from at least 12 vessels. There are rim to upper body part-profiles from 2 Decorated Bowls and there is the potential that other sherds could be refitted to form additional useful vessel panels and part-profiles. A flat base sherd, who's origin is in question at present, as well as a sherd with possible impressed twisted cord decoration, are additional elements of note with implications for the (late) dating of this group. The further analysis and illustration of a representative selection of the vessels present would make a useful contribution to the corpus and study of Earlier Neolithic wares from the region, particularly if any associated specific radiocarbon dates could be obtained.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

6.5.6 This is a fair sized collection, but one who's remains are often small and fragmentary, with no full or substantial part-profiles likely present or easily reconstructable. There are rims from perhaps 10/11 vessels, though the range of forms and decoration is rather limited for this period, the local characteristics of which are quite well known, with, for example, notable studies made on material from East Kent recovered at Monkton (Macpherson-Grant 1994), Highstead (Couldrey 2007), Cliffsend (Leivers 2014) and South Street (Macpherson-Grant 2016).

6.5.7 It is the somewhat limited character of this material that is interesting, however, along with the potential that, as such, it might date late or early within its range, or perhaps even in the period before (the Late Bronze Age). The potential usefulness of this data will,

however, rest upon several things. First, whether a relative sequence for this pottery exists and can be established by stratigraphic analysis (as discussed in 2.1.) and is one which shows notable differences between the material that occurs in each horizon (each horizon must have a reasonable quantity of manufacturing, form and/or decorative traits and show significant differences between them). If so, then secondly, that this data can be associated with radiocarbon dates that provide a specific time-frame for any sequence. Alternatively, if the assemblage belongs to a broadly single and relatively short phase of activity, its usefulness will be dependent upon whether radiocarbon dating can show that the phase is particularly early, late or transitional.

6.6 Recommendations

6.6.1 If possible, further work on the following assemblages would be desirable and the results can be presented in any final site report. This should include the usual summary of the character of the assemblage, regarding the traits of manufacturing (including fabrics, wall thicknesses and surface finishes), form (including size) and decoration exhibited by the coarsewares and finewares, plus selective illustration. All form and decorative elements have been noted in the current catalogues compiled for the evaluation and excavation material, along with notable aspects of manufacturing (see the Appendices of these reports). If a version of the final site report is published for wider public dissemination, then the summaries (or shortened versions of) and illustrations could be included.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

6.6.2 Ideally this should be subject to review, illustration and final reporting, preferably by a specialist who is familiar with the ceramics of this period recovered from Kent. Dr. Alex Gibson has formerly been a significant contributor in this field for the county and East Kent in particular. If possible, this information should be accompanied by one or more radiocarbon dates.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

6.6.3 If radiocarbon dates can be obtained that establishes a notably early, late or transitional date for a single phase assemblage, or defines a sequence of phases for this material which contains manufacturing, form and decorative traits that can be seen to change over time, then it would be worth conducting a further stage of review and final reporting. A summary and selective illustration on this basis could provide comparative data useful for local and regional studies. This work would preferably be undertaken by a specialist who is

familiar with the ceramics of this period recovered from Kent. Dr. Barbara McNee and Peter Couldrey have both studied and produced reports on such material from the county.

6.6.4 If budgetary constraints make the obtaining of radiocarbon dates difficult or impossible at this time, or no material suitable for radiocarbon dating is present, then it is suggested that an extensive further study is not absolutely necessary, given a lack of definitive dating for this assemblage. The final site report could still include a summary of the material, which can be largely based upon the information presented within the current reports and catalogues, plus some representative illustrations. If budgetary issues are the sole obstacle, then it could be noted in the final site report that there is the opportunity here for such work to be conducted in the future by researchers.

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6.7 Lithic Assessment

A catalogue and summary of the lithics recovered during the excavation and an assessment of the lithics from the evaluation and excavation Site Codes: SNS-EV-21 and SNS-EX-21 Analyst: Paul Hart Last updated: 30.03.2022

Contents

6.8 The lithics from the excavation

Summary

6.8.1 A total of 336 worked lithics, all flint, weighing a total of 6108 g, were presented and catalogued. This is in addition to the lithics recovered during the evaluation phase of work at the same site (52 worked lithics, all flint, weighing a total of 630 g), that were subject to a previous report (Hart 2021 a). All dates given throughout are *circa*. Several specific phases of activity are indicated and the periods represented are listed below, along with an estimate of the numbers of lithics that may reliably be present.

Lithic presence	*Main focus*	
Early Neolithic	3650 to 3350 BC	140 flints
Beaker Period to Early Bronze Age	2450 to 1550 BC	13 flints
Earliest Iron Age	1000/900 to 600 BC	17 flints

6.8.2 In addition was some less specifically diagnostic material:

Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	4000 to 1550 BC	44 flints
Beaker Period to Earliest Iron Age	2450 to 600 BC	7 flints
Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age	1550 to 600 BC	35/37 flints
Middle Bronze Age to Early to Mid Iron Age or later	1550 to 350+ BC	4 flints

Geology and patination

6.8.3 The underlying geology comprised brickearth of varying thickness, which gradually changed into sand that overlayed chalk bedrock (Peter Cichy *pers*. *comm*.). Such geologies do not promote the production of those strong obvious patinas that are frequently useful in helping to identify whether otherwise undiagnostic flintwork is more likely to be contemporary or residual within its context. This is a significant issue for the site. Some examples of the early stages of chalk-soil type patinas, as well as yellowy sheen patinas of often subtle to occasionally stronger hues, do occur, however. Their presence has been helpful in allowing the identification of instances of the re-use of previously discarded earlier flintwork.

6.8.4 If there is a general absence of chalk or chalk fragments within the soils on this site, then the presence of the early stage chalk-soil type patinas seen here, which would be expected to form relatively quickly on a chalk geology site, could potentially be a result of the exposure to freeze-thaw processes over a longer time-period. Alternatively, it could indicate that the flintwork had spent time within a marled ploughsoil (see Hart 2021 b, 31-33). Either way, this gives a greater potential for this material to be residual. The yellowy sheen type, which can be difficult to determine with certainty unless a piece has been subsequently chipped, is commonly found in various geologies locally and elsewhere in Kent and, importantly, it has been seen to occur on context-contemporary as well as residual flintwork. The ambiguity over residual material is not actually a particular problem for the context-contemporary Early Neolithic assemblage on this site, but it is for the

Earliest Iron Age group. By that period, the overburdens will have had the maximum opportunity to have accrued a great and varied selection of residual flintwork, some of which is identifiably present in those contexts.

Raw materials

6.8.5 Overall, the remnant cortexes on the flintwork show the use of nodules with various buff (typically thin, rough, dirty-looking and weathered) and smooth dark greeny-black or grey-black surfaces (including many examples of Bullhead Bed flint), as well as occasionally creamy coloured and, rarely, pale grey beach flint like (smoothed, but not battered) cortexes. All of the flint types used are akin to material that is commonly encountered in chalk and brickearth geologies in East Kent. Though the nature of the flint that is naturally present within the soils on this site is currently unknown, there is no evidence that any material has, or needs to have, been imported any significant distance. There was no certain evidence for the use of flint that had been freshly extracted from chalk bedrock, though a greater proportion of the Early Neolithic flintwork was lacking any remnant cortex. In general, at this stage, there was not any obvious major differences noted in the different types of raw material that were seen to have been used across the periods reflected on site.

Context-contemporary flintwork

6.8.6 This was confined to the Early Neolithic, the Middle Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age and the Earliest Iron Age. The first two comprised single features only, which produced 119 and 2/4 flints respectively. He latter concerned 3 features that contained 17 pieces of flintwork which had a reasonable likelihood of being context-contemporary. Only the former is an assemblage of any size and it was accompanied by pottery which has given the date-range applied here. The Earliest Iron Age flintwork is only dated so because of its potential association with pottery of this date that was recovered from the same context. The character of this flintwork on its own merits is otherwise only Later Prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Earliest or Early to Mid Iron Age).

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

6.8.7 The context-contemporary Early Neolithic assemblage is broadly typical for the period in its character, tool content and relative proportions of such, though one point of note is that the blade percentage is potentially a little above average, at around 38 %. One layer, which contains 48 of the total lithics present, has around 54 % blades. This is probably a result of selective deposition, particularly for the latter context, where nearly all of the contents of that layer were good quality blades and long flakes, most/perhaps all functioning as knives.

The typical range for Earlier Neolithic assemblages has been calculated at up to 30 % (Ford 1987, 67-85), though some variation and adaption to the local environment must be expected. Only 1 good quality bladelet was present however, which could be an interesting reflection of a late date for this group. Good quality intentional bladelets continued to be produced into the Earlier Neolithic, though the quantities likely declined over time. Elements within the contemporary pottery assemblage have also hinted that it might lay towards the late end of the date-range. Five well-worked, formal, sturdy convex ended scrapers were also present, but these all came from a different layer. Two were on long flakes and 3 were more roundish, 1 of the latter notably being made on a natural piece of Bullhead flint.

6.8.8 The use of a natural flint rather than a purposely struck flake is not often seen locally or thought to be a particularly common practice in this period. The raw material type was commonly employed for flintknapping however and at least 28 % of the flintwork within the feature could be seen to have been made from it. A high incidence and thus the apparent preferential use of Bullhead flint has often been noted in other Earlier (and Later) Neolithic assemblages recovered from Kent, as well as elsewhere. The use of raw materials with various different types of weathered buff cortexes likely occurs more often in this Early Neolithic assemblage, which would be expected. This is the raw material type that typically occurs most commonly within the overburden and the landscape in general in East Kent (with its chalk and brickearth geologies) and it is usually the dominant type of raw material employed for flintknapping locally. Bullhead flint also occurs fairly often in these environments, though it would likely comprise much less than around 28 % of the types available.

Beaker Period to Early Bronze Age, 2450 to 1550 BC

6.8.9 The great majority of this evidence comprised small scrapers who's character align with the traits and trends that most commonly occur during this time. No high quality flintwork that is specifically diagnostic of the period was present, however. All were residual and most were recovered from the subsoil, the remainder from contexts of Earliest Iron Age date. Unless there had been a significant importation of soil in relatively modern times, the presence of this flintwork could reflect the disturbance and perhaps destruction of formerly buried soil horizons and/or features on site, or the immediate vicinity. Ring-ditch monuments are noted to exist a short distance southwards (KCC 2022), though the underlying geology in the immediate area may not be conducive to the production of

cropmark evidence for any such monuments and their associated settlement sites which might exist nearby.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

6.8.10 The small quantity of flintwork dated such would not be unexpected at this period, though the opportunity to add what would likely be a small number of additional pieces is significantly hindered by the problems surrounding residual flintwork as noted further above. A good number of pieces that are diagnostically earlier in date occur in all of these particular contexts and it is likely that undiagnostic earlier material is present too. One feature contained a total of 17 flints, of which 10 could reasonably be Earliest Iron Age, 1 Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and 3 Earlier Neolithic. Another produced 25 flints, of which 4 might reasonably be associated with the pottery, while 10 likely date variously no later than the Early Bronze Age. Most of the suggested Earliest Iron Age tools from these contexts, 10 out of a total of 17, had been retouched or simply utilised as scrapers (8 and 2 pieces respectively), while 5 could have functioned as knives (only 1 retouched) and 1 piercer or awl might also be present.

6.9 Period-based review

6.9.1 The contexts which contain evidence of period-diagnostic lithics are listed below, along with an estimate of the quantities present. The material noted as being 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 distribution of the material and any associated finds. This is important because the underlying geology makes the certain identification of residual flintwork, that is otherwise undiagnostic of being so, a significant issue for this site.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Contemporary groups	(04) (05) (06) (08) (09) **[10]**.	119
Residual groups	(130) (131) **[129]**.	6
Residual elements	(02) SF 3, (02) Subsoil strip, (02) Stripping area, (02) Area B, (12) Slot B (12) **[15]**, (35) (37) SF 8 (37) Quad 'A' **[36]**, **[80]**, (97) **[100]**, (183) **[176]**, (201) **[197]**, (235) **[236]**.	15
Total		**140**

6.9.2 Context [10] provided the sole contemporary feature of this date and it included pottery that suggested the date-range given (Hart 2022). The remainder of the material was residual in 8 other features and the subsoil. The residual flintwork included here was often possibly or likely to be Earlier Neolithic, because it either comprised good quality small blades (and 1 bladelet), or was a scraper of broadly Neolithic style that had the potential to

be associated with the Early Neolithic activity evidenced on site. Whether this flintwork had or could have been disturbed from [10], or represents the redistributed contents from other Neolithic or Earlier Neolithic features subsequently destroyed, is unclear at this time. No other pottery or flintwork of certain or specific Late Neolithic date was present.

6.9.3 The assemblage within [10] is typical of what would be expected with regards to the general character of an Earlier Neolithic group locally. It comprised a high quantity of mostly small sized well executed blades, plus a good quantity of decent long flakes and very few short, squat, or poor looking pieces. The majority had been used as knives, whether retouched (at least 14 serrated flakes, plus 7 potential worn examples, were noted), or, for the most part, simply utilised without retouching. At least 45 intact or largely intact blades were present, which amounts to around 38 % of all the material from [10].

6.9.4 Notable within [10] was context (06), where at least 26 of the 48 pieces were blades; around 54 % of the context. This very high blade percentage could indicate that there had been a biased deposition of such material in this layer. It contrasts with some larger flakes and scrapers that solely occurred in (09). Context (06) also included 1 large, burnt, bifacially flaked fragment, probably from an axe. This piece was more well-worked than a simple roughout, the surfaces being flaked with small shallow scars. Perhaps it had broken in use, or just prior to the point where it had been ready for polishing. A possible sickle, or a pre pressure-flaked roughout for such, on a large blade, was recovered from (08). A couple of finely made sickles have occurred in some other Earlier Neolithic assemblages excavated in East Kent, including from a site nearby at Sholden, as well as one further afield at Court Stairs, Pegwell (Hart 2018 and 2008). All of the tools in (08) likely functioned as knives.

6.9.5 As noted, the character of the material in (09) was slightly different, for alongside some blades and decent long flakes were 3 large flakes and 5 boldly worked scrapers (4 similar looking). This was the only [10] context to contain such formally worked scrapers and large, thick, chunky flakes. These scrapers all showed convex distal working ends, 3 being short, thick, roundish pieces. Of the latter, 2 were flakes, with direct generally semi-abrupt retouch that formed a broad convex edge around the distal end and lower lateral sides. The other, notably, was a natural Bullhead flint, with the dorsal cortex truncated by similar retouching that also formed a broad convex edge. Context (06) did produce 1 side-and-end scraper/knife, on a thinnish squat flake, though the edges were very simply trimmed and it is not typically diagnostic for the period.

6.9.6 Waste (debitage) was very much in the minority within [10], as expected. Notable amongst was a small multiplatform core that was well-worked, but showed frequent incipient cones of percussion from hard-hammer strikes that had failed to detach a flake (miss-hits). Such a trait is more common on later cores, particularly Later Prehistoric ones. A discoidal-like core was also present, while (09) contained a flaw-shattered core of Bullhead flint that showed 2/3 narrow blade removal scars. The raw materials seen within [10] were akin to those that occurred throughout the site assemblage. Various buff cortexes (typically thin, mostly rough, weathered and dirty-looking) are likely to be dominant, while smooth dark cobble cortexes, including at least 33 examples of Bullhead Bed flint (around 28 % of the total with the feature) were also common.

Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, 4000 to 1550 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Residual elements	(02) SF 2, (02) Subsoil strip, (02) Stripping area, (02) Area B, (02) Stripping Zone C, (02) Stripping area 'D', (12) (14) **[15]**, (32) **[33]**, (37) Quad 'A' **[36]**, (62) **[63]**, (97) **[100]**, (102) **[101]**, (135) **[137]**, (225) **[205]**.	42
Re-used elements	(02) Stripping area 'D', (208) **[212]**.	2
Total		**44**

6.9.7 This typically comprised material that showed evidence of the employment of skilled flintknapping techniques, but was otherwise not specifically diagnostic, other than it was less likely to date prior to the Neolithic. A small number are broadly Neolithic or Neolithic to Earlier Beaker Period (4000 to 2300/2000 BC), while most could range up to the Beaker Period or Early Bronze Age (to 1750 or 1550 BC). Given the evidence for Early Neolithic activity on site, 4 decent looking flakes from the (02) Subsoil strip, Small Find 2 and (225), might be of that date.

6.9.8 Of the Neolithic pieces, notable are those that have the potential to offer evidence of activity in the Late Neolithic. One keeled core was recovered from (02) Stripping area 'D'. This type, which is of triangular section and shows platforms and flake removal faces at an acute angle to each other, occurs for the first time in the Earlier Neolithic, but is perhaps most common in the Later Neolithic and continues through to at least the Middle Bronze Age, though their form may be more incidental than intentional by that time (Hart 2021 b, 114-115). A small, unusual, well-worked sturdy triangular shaped tool, possibly functioning as a chisel or axe, was the sole piece retrieved from (135). Its thick flat-pointed proximal end had been narrowed by retouch, presumably for hafting, while its broad shallow angled distal end featured a tranchet-like working edge (formed by one lateral side of a single flake scar who's flake had been struck at a right-angle to the current working edge). Larger versions of similar transverse edged tools may also be more common in the Later Neolithic,

but can occur earlier (Butler 2005, 174). Given the evidence on site for Early Neolithic activity and a lack of any pottery or flintwork of specific Late Neolithic date, such pieces would perhaps most likely date towards the earlier end of their ranges and currently are not certain evidence for activity on site in the Late Neolithic.

Beaker Period to Early Bronze Age, 2450 to 1550 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Residual elements	(02) SF 5, (02) Subsoil strip, (02) Stripping area, (02) Area B, (02) Stripping area 'D', (13) **[15]** Slot B, (97) **[100]**.	13
Total		**13**

6.9.9 No high quality flintwork specifically diagnostic of this date was present, though 12 small and usually neatly worked scrapers, that could date more widely but would be most typical of and occur more commonly at this time, were recovered, mostly from the subsoil.

6.9.10 All the scrapers were of either end, side-and-end or round (retouched around all of the edge except for the flake's striking platform at the proximal end) types. One small double end scraper, from (02) Area B, could be Early Bronze Age (2100 to 1550 BC), while 2 end scrapers from (97) are potentially Late Beaker to Early Bronze Age (2000 to 1550 BC). This context also produced a small flake that likely functioned as a knife and could just possibly be of Beaker Period to Early Bronze Age date, because of the presence of other material of that date in the same context.

Beaker Period to Earliest Iron Age, 2450 to 600 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Residual elements	TR 'C', (02) SF 4, (02) Subsoil strip, (02) Area B, (02) Stripping area 'D'.	6
Element's relationship unclear	(12) Slot B **[15]**.	1
Total		**7**

6.9.11 Of this unspecific material, only 1 was recovered from a feature, this context also producing some Earliest Iron Age pottery. While the end scraper on a squat thick flake could date from the Middle Bronze Age to the Earliest Iron Age and perhaps be related to the pottery, the extent of the retouch and curvature of the edge is not typical for most Later Prehistoric scrapers locally, though the inverse nature of the retouch (struck from the upper, dorsal, surface of the flake) can be a trait in some assemblages, particularly those of Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age date (Hart 2021 b, 134).

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

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Contemporary groups	(238) **[239]**.	2/4
Residual elements	(02) Subsoil strip, (02) Stripping area, (02) Area B, (02) Stripping Zone C, (02) Stripping area 'D', (131) **[129]**.	31
Element's relationship unclear	(202) **[136]**, (225) **[205]**.	2
Total		**35/37**

6.9.12 This Later Prehistoric style flintwork is typically characterised by expediency and comparatively basic (sometimes poor) knapping techniques, with raw materials gathered locally where easily accessible and with little regard for quality. Such flintwork could technically have resulted from any of at least 4 different periods, with the practice of using flint for making tools such as scrapers and knives continuing to at least the end of the Early to Mid Iron Age. It is currently considered likely however that, hammerstones aside, other more 'formal' or well-worked styles of tools may be largely absent by that time (Hart 2021 b, 131-134).

6.9.13 The dating is necessarily broad, for on a flintwork basis it is difficult to reliably differentiate between the different periods across which the industry evolved. Any attempts at such would be most reliable when focussed on a reasonable sized assemblage that is certainly contemporary. Though the recovery of single instances or only small amounts of flintwork would not be unexpected in contexts of this date, contemporaneity for many cannot be ascertained with greater certainty on this site, given the low quantities and primarily the problem of identifying residual material as a consequence of the underlying geology. If there was an on-site presence during any of these periods that was significant enough to have produced such an assemblage, it is likely that pottery would also be present and this material would provide the best evidence for a specific date for the activity. On this site, the great majority of the diagnostic Later Prehistoric pottery appears to focus on the Earliest Iron Age and it could be that activity in that period is responsible for producing most of the Later Prehistoric style flintwork recovered here. There was only one context (from (205) in the evaluation) that produced a few sherds of potential Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age date (1550 to 1150 BC; NB. see Hart 2022, section 2.2.).

6.9.14 Of note is the potentially context-contemporary small group in (238), which were all medium to large sized flake-like pieces of natural, which showed some areas of repeated/consistent unifacial marginal scars that might be simple retouch and/or use-wear. This was most likely on 2 examples, both having broad low angled convex edges. Some pottery of unspecific Later Prehistoric date was also present. Context (225) contained a scraper that might be associated with the pottery of potentially Earliest Iron Age date also recovered.

Middle Bronze Age to Early to Mid Iron Age or later, 1550 to 350+ BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Residual elements	(02) Stripping area, (02) Stripping area 'D', (02) Stripping Area 'D' SF 9.	3
Element's relationship unclear	(201) **[197]**.	1
Total		**4**

6.9.15 This broadly dated material comprises those pieces that do not show areas of retouch that on current local evidence would more typically preclude them from dating after the Earliest Iron Age. The tool from (201) was a thick piece of natural or shatter simply utilised for scraping

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

Potential relationship	*In contexts*	*Quantity*
Contemporary groups	(35) Quad 'D' (37) Quad 'A' (37) Quad 'C' (37) **[36]**, (97) **[100]**.	13
Contemporary elements	(12) (13) Slot B **[15]**.	4
Total		**17**

6.9.16 All of these contexts produced pottery of this date, to which the flintwork is potentially associated. Feature [15] produced 4 scrapers, 1 a hollow scraper that had re-used an earlier flake by adding unpatinated direct abrupt retouch which formed a short uneven concave edge with a small central peak. Ten pieces were recovered from feature [36]. Four flakes, mostly small sized, had been retouched as scrapers, 1 re-used as a hollow scraper (with a small slightly uneven edge). A large thick flaw-shattered piece and a large flake-like natural flint had been utilised for scraping, while 3 flakes were utilised as knives. There was also a possible piercer or awl on a triangular sectioned narrow blade-like flake. This showed a hollow of direct abrupt retouch on one upper lateral edge, either for use as a hollow scraper or perhaps to aid hafting, though the latter option would appear somewhat untypical for this time. Three pieces from feature [100] comprised 2 cores, one a thick chunk with a thin edge that showed chips and scars possibly from use, plus a flake that showed re-use by a small area of inverse abrupt fine retouch.

6.10 An assessment of the lithics from the evaluation and excavation

Stratigraphy

6.10.1 The relationships between the context numbers from the evaluation and the excavation are unknown and unconsidered at this stage. If a further phase of work to create a final site report is conducted, then the conclusions that will be drawn about the relationships and phasing of the site's features, which will be examined as part of the site assessment report produced subsequent to this artefact report, can be used to help group those lithics that may be subject to further analysis (see 2.3. further below). At present, an additional 34 Early Neolithic and potentially 18 Earliest Iron Age flints from the evaluation may contribute to the totals of the material from these periods that were recovered during the excavation.

Relative academic value

6.10.2 The main assemblages of interest are discussed below.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

6.10.3 There is a moderate sized assemblage of 153 pieces which are likely to be contemporary with their contexts [10] from the excavation and (109) from the evaluation, which presumably relate to the same single feature. The material within [10] was not individually catalogued at this stage, though it is estimated overall that around 3 cores, 19 serrated flakes, 9 scrapers, 1 sickle (possibly unfinished) and 1 burnt fragment of a flaked axe, along with many flakes likely utilised as knives, plus some retouched knives, most minimally worked, are present.

6.10.4 Flintwork of Earlier Neolithic date is in general fairly well understood and documented within Kent, with dedicated publications on assemblages from two Causewayed Enclosures, as well as work on multi-period sites that include an Earlier Neolithic element, currently known. The opportunity to present a summary characterisation on an assemblage who's dating is refined by pottery (and perhaps also radiocarbon dating, if possible) would always be of use however, by adding further specific information to Kent's corpus of data gathered from published and grey literature site reports. The character and frequency of the blades and nature of the scrapers could be of particular use. Also of relevance, as far as activities on this site are concerned, is the range of tools that are present and those that are absent (such as arrowheads). Interestingly, a degree of depositional bias may also be evident in the composition of the material within the different layers of this feature.

Beaker Period to Early Bronze Age, 2450 to 1550 BC

6.10.5 There is a very small quantity of material, some 13 pieces, which could reasonably be of this date and its presence in the potential absence of other evidence for activity at this time in the site assemblage is of use. However, all of this material is residual and there are no high quality pieces which are certainly diagnostic of activity in this period. As such, this assemblage cannot make any further useful contribution to the existing data of this period from Kent, in that the dating of the forms present are unsupported by pottery evidence and unsupportable by radiocarbon dating.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

6.10.6 There is a small quantity of flintwork, currently some 35 pieces, which has a reasonable likelihood of being associated with the pottery of this date that was recovered from the same contexts. Subsequent stratigraphic analysis might be able to add to this quantity, but presumably not to a significant degree.

6.10.7 There is also the issue over the certain identification of residual material from this collection, due to the nature of the underlying geology (see the section 1.1. Summary). Such flintwork would need to be discerned and eliminated as much as possible, if any further in-depth study of this material was made. Similar work has been conducted on a small assemblage of this date from a similarly unhelpful geology in East Kent, though in that case the site was largely single period (Hart 2016). The Earliest Iron Age contexts that are currently under consideration can be demonstrated to contain a notable quantity of identifiably residual material and other undetected examples are likely to be present. The latter would affect any firm conclusions that could be made. Regarding this and the other factors noted, the assemblage has only a very limited potential to provide comparative data that would be useful to the regional record.

6.11 Recommendations

6.11.1 If a subsequent stage of final site reporting is to be conducted, then the following points, regarding further work that can be undertaken and the information that would be useful to include within a final site report, any associated wider publication and the Historic Environment Record (HER) entry, can be considered. Much of the information suggested could be based upon the current summaries already presented and the data that can be drawn from the existing catalogues (see the appendices).

6.11.2 Any final report, published summary and HER entry could as a minimum include a note of the periods of activity which is evidenced by the flintwork, recording those periods that are associated with contemporary features and those represented solely by residual material, giving the approximate quantities present. This will allow any researchers to follow-up their enquires by investigating the site's grey literature reports, if required.

6.11.3 Attention should be drawn to the presence of the pottery-supported period-based collections of flintwork, in this case the assemblages of Early Neolithic and Earliest Iron Age date. Any final site report and, space permitting, any associated wider publication, can present summaries on this material, of which the former would offer the most useful data and should be concentrated upon. The quantities present within the assemblages are either moderate (the former) or low (the latter) and no individual elements of great importance or rarity are certainly present. Thus, though these assemblages have some data that would make a contribution to the regional record, particularly so the former and much less so the latter, neither of these potentially well dated groups need wider publication on their own merits. The period-based summaries that can be considered are discussed below.

6.11.4 The Early Neolithic assemblage can be summarised, with flake sizes and blade percentages calculated (reasonable quantities permitting), the waste, retouched and utilised elements quantified and characterised (necessitating the individual cataloguing of the material from the excavation) and a representative selection of illustrations presented. The latter could comprise photographs if all relevant detail can be satisfactorily highlighted or indicated, otherwise a drawing would be required if these details are of significance. A drawing would show more technical detail, though a photograph can often give a better visual presentation of the overall character and it is suggested this would be suitable for most if not all of the flintwork.

6.11.5 The usefulness of the Earliest Iron Age assemblage is hindered by issues of low quantity and the presence of residual flintwork, which significantly impacts the representative quality of the data. As such, the summaries presented in the current report and the notes provided in the catalogue are likely a sufficient characterisation of the main useful data present and no significant further stage of analysis is considered necessary at this time. Those summaries and data can provide the basis for any characterisation of this material that is wanted to be presented.

6.12 Bibliography

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6.13 Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics from the excavation

Methodology

6.13.1 A prime aim of this assessment 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 dated 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.

6.13.2 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.

6.13.3 NB. The material from the Early Neolithic contexts within [10] have not been catalogued individually at this time, for several reasons. The character of this group of lithics, plus their likely association with the pottery present, means that this flintwork is reliably Early Neolithic and no significantly earlier residual material is certainly or needs to be present. All of the pieces were examined, a count of the number of blades was made and a summary on each context was written. Pieces of particular interest for potential illustration were highlighted within the notes by the word 'DRAW'. This is sufficient at this stage, noting that this flintwork could potentially be subject to a further stage of analysis and reporting alongside that of the pottery present, in which case the material can be

catalogued individually (allowing a specific count and characterisation of the waste and tools present) at that time.

6.14 Period Codes employed

Period Code Date (*circa*)
Mesolithic M 9200 - 4000 BC
Later Mesolithic LM 7550 - 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
Bronze Age BA 2100 - 1000/900 BC
Early Bronze Age EBA 2100 - 1550 BC
Late Beaker Period to Early Bronze Age LBK>EBA 2000 - 1550 BC
Middle Bronze Age MBA 1550 - 1350 BC
Mid to Late Bronze Age MBA-LBA 1350 - 1150 BC
Late Bronze Age LBA 1150 - 1000/900 BC
Earliest Iron Age EIA 1000/900 - 600 BC
Early to Mid Iron Age EMIA 600 - 350 BC
Historic H 50+ AD

6.15 Key to catalogue 6.16

Class - Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date.
Italics : Additional notes of interest in italics; including:
RU : Denotes tools which have re-used old, patinated struck flakes.
PP : Denotes the presence of platform preparation (abrasion).
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.
Core type
C? : Possible core – a nodule with only a couple of flake or flake-like scars.
1/2/ : The number of platforms, or…
M : Multi-platform.
K : Keeled.
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.
Natural N : Naturally shattered, unpatinated surface.
P : A smoothed pitted surface of the flint matrix.
Patina O : Old, patinated (often strongly), naturally broken surface of flint.
OW : As O, showing a strong white patina.
OB : As O, showing a mottled blue-white patina.
Beach SG : Very thin, smooth, pale blue-grey (beach flint-like) cortex, water-rolled but not battered.
Buff B : Bright-ish buff cortex, rough, thickish, directly overlaying flint matrix.

SB : A smoothed, thin, often dirty looking buff cortex, directly overlaying the flint matrix.
RB : Thin rough buff, sometimes thinning to darker patches, directly over flint matrix.
BD : A dirty looking buff cortex, rough, weathered, over a thin white sub-cortex.
BG : Mixed buff and a buff-washed grey-black cortex, thin, slightly rough.
BR : As BG but smoothed.
Brown DB : Dark slightly orangey-brown lumpy cortex, smoothed, water rolled.
Dark G : Glauconitic Bullhead Bed flint.
GW : Greenish-black cortex akin to Bullhead but lacking orange rind.
TD : Thin dark grey-black cortex, smooth or slightly rough.
DG : Very thin slightly smoothed dark grey cortex, directly overlays the flint matrix.
TG : Thick smooth dark greeny-black cortex, directly overlays flint matrix.
GP : Coarse pitted rough grey-black black cortex with white spots.
DR : Dark blackish slightly smoothed cortex over red rind.
Orangey R : Smooth orangey-buff thick cortex over thin white sub cortex.
White RW : Off-white creamy coloured dirty looking thin rough-ish cortex.
SW : White to off-white/creamy coloured cortex/sub-cortex, smooth, thick.
Black+ 1 : Black flint; thick and dense black or thin translucent black.
2 : Mixed patchy black and grey flint.
3 : Mixed patchy black and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
4 : Mixed patchy black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
5 : Mixed patchy grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
6 : Graduating black to grey flint.
7 : Graduating black to brown/translucent yellowy-brown flint.
8 : Graduating black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
Grey 10 : Predominantly grey flint with some darker black-ish spots and streaks.
Brown 13 : Thicker to translucent yellowy-brown or pale greyish yellowy-brown flint withblack
flint spots/streaks.
Mixed 15 : Black and brown flint with profuse small orange spot inclusions.
21 : Black flint with thin streaks and patches of dark red in matrix; looks coarse/poor.
Quality a : Generally free of significant inclusions; high quality raw material.
b : Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect knapping; good quality raw material.
c : A moderate content of small to medium-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which likely will affect the knapping quality to some degree; moderate quality.
d : Moderate to frequent small and/or medium and large-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which significantly affect the knapping quality; poor raw material.
e : A very grainy, coarse-looking or highly flawed-looking flint matrix suggesting poor raw material, but need not be particularly cherty.

H - Hammer type.

H : Hard stone (eg. a cobble of rolled flint or quartzite).
SS : Soft stone (combined hard and soft characteristics, typically mostly hard hammer characters with a platform lip; a cortexed flint nodule perhaps).
S : Soft organic (eg. antler, bone, wood).

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.
VE : Very Early (the first signs of a speckled discolouration; almost unpatinated).
E : Early (light dusting, but a more obvious speckled discolouration than VE).
M : Moderate (well established colours but coverage is patchy).
S : Strong (near or complete coverage of advanced patinas).

A : Advanced (at the later end of a stage).
B : Blue.
G : Grey.
W : White.
Y : A glossy yellowy sheen.
( ) : Patina codes in brackets describe an earlier patina type truncated by re-use.
D - Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present?
F : Some slight chipping but overall fairly fresh.
Y : Yes, likely chipped or broken post discard.
? : 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.
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). nat : Natural.
abr : Abrupt (retouch). nr : Near.
adj : Adjacent. obv : Obviously.
B : Blade (flake). oppos : Opposite.
back : Backed. PP : Platform preparation (abrasion).
bifac : Bifacial (retouch). pat : Patina.
BL : Bladelet (flake). plat : Platform.
brk : Break. poss : Possible.
convx : Convex. prim : Primary (flake).
cortx : Cortex. prob : Probably.
dentic : Denticulate (retouch). prx : Proximal (flake).
dir : Direct (retouch). resid : Residual.
dist : Distal (flake). ret : Retouch.
dors : Dorsal (flake). RM : Raw material.
E : Early (patina). RU : Re-use.
eg : Example. S : Strong (patina).
exp : Expedient. sec : Section.
fl : Flake. SH : Short (flake).
frag : Fragment. signif : Significant/ly.
incip : Incipient (cones of percussion). sm : Small.
inc : Including. SQ : Squat (flake).
inv : Inverse (retouch). subseq : Subsequent.
irreg : Irregular. term : Termination (flake).
L : Long (flake). tert : Tertiary (flake).
lat : Lateral (flake). triang : Triangular.
lrg : Large. trunc : Truncating/truncated.
vent : Ventral (flake). u-w : Use-wear.

M : Moderate (patina). util : Utilised.
marg : Marginal (retouch). V/v : Very.
med : Medium (size).
mod : Moderate.

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

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 and relationships to context.										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Trench 'C' Area 'B' Top Fill Strip									**1 lithic**	**160 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Unusual very large and thick squat flake with some areas of neat bold retouching. The piece looks crude and expedient overall, but some of the retouching looks fairly skilled.										
Summary:	**No specific data. Might be an Earlier Prehistoric expedient piece (broadly N>EBA), but could easily be later, though perhaps not too late in the Later Prehistoric (MBA>MBA-LBA?).**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched												
End+side scraper		S	S	BG1b	H	160	N?	?	?	??BK>	??MBA>MBA-LBA	
	Lrg v thick squat fl, 1 lrg squat fl scar removal on dors, rest cortx, chips and scars all steep anlgd margs, most margins cortx. Broad slightly convex dist shows good length of inv semi-abr neat bold ret forming straight mid section. 1 angld lat shoulder shows inv marg to semi-invas shallow ret and some dir marg chippy scarring along same edge. The cortex around the oppos dist corner truncated by some dir semi-abr bold ret and chips/brks.											
(02) SF 2									**1 lithic**	**10 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Blade-like quality flake, likely broadly N>BK.										
Summary:	**Quite possibly EN given the site.**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised												
Flake – knife (*nat back*)		L	S	G3b	?	10	N	?		M>BK	N>BK/?EN	
	Decent thin B-like, 1 lat cortx, other chips and scars.											
(02) SF 3									**1 lithic**	**3 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Quality small narrow blade (almost a bladelet).										
Summary:	**Likely EN, particularly given site.**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised												
Flake – knife (*PP*)		B	T	3b	S	3	N?	?		M>EN	EN	
(02) SF 4									**1 lithic**	**7 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Flake looks decent enough but retouch is basic/simple and needn't be early.										
Summary:	**Not enough specific data.**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched												
Side + end scraper (*?PP*)		L	S	G3b	?	7	N	?		N>	?BK>MBA-LBA	
	Sm, 1 lat and dist steep cortx, this lower lat and dist truncated by dir marg semi-abr and abr simple ret, other lat steep with dir and some inv scars.											

(02) SF 5											
									1 lithic		11 g
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Small decent convex end scraper, could date widely but most commonly BK>EBA.										
Summary:	**Likely BK>EBA.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	RB3b	H	11	N?	Y	?	-	BK>EBA	
	Sm roundish fl, broad convex edge from mid point 1 lat and around dist end to lower lat formed by dir mostly semi-abr ret (more abr at final dist corner). PP trimming leading edge of spur. Plough/ex chip.										
(02) Subsoil strip											
									21 lithics		**498 g**
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	4 small to medium sized blades, 1 incidental amd none high quality (2 Bullhead). 14 long flakes, small to mostly medium and largeish size, most with little or no cortex but often thickish and none looking high quality (mostly dirty buff cortexes where present, 1 Bullhead). 2 short flakes (buff), 1 large, 1 technically short flake (appears long), fairly simple/crude. 1 large thick flake-like natural with an abruptly retouched straight edge. 1 large convex end scraper likely EN. 1 large retouch backed knife, simple but possibly with an archetype in mind, N/??EN. 1 narrow thick Bullhead blade possibly a rod/strike-a-light, sides chipped but ends not worn, appears crude but less likely after EBK if blade intentional, ?N>EBK. 1 small neat end scraper on Bullhead, could date widely, slight preference for BK>EBA at present. 1 retouched natural more likely MBA>EIA. Also potentially same date several other simple/expedient scrapers on thick flakes.										
Summary:	**Elements of potential N, EN, BK>EBA and MBA>EIA date.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	L	S	BD7b	H	48	N	F		N	EN	
	Lrg, 1 steep lat with cortx, other lat a steep mid section, both lower lats and the dist end a broad neat convex edge formed by dir ret, semi-abr marg where thinner on right side and more abr where thick on left side (truncating cortx).										
Knife + end ?scraper	L	S	G1b	H	33	N	?		??N>BK	??EN	
	Thick sec, 1 thin upper lat inv shallow marg edge ret, obliq thin dist end a wandering edge of dir steep semi-abr fine marg edge ret. Poss from oppos plat core.										
Knife (*ret backed*)	L	/T	BG4b	?	38	Y?	?	?	N>BK	N/??EN	
	Lrg oval plan, 1 thin lat with scars, other lat a thick steep edge formed by some bold dir steep semi-abr ret in part, edge chipped battered and uneven. Looks bit crude but with an archetype in mind.										
?Rod/?strike-a-light	B	S	G3b	-	8	N?	?		N>LBA	??N>EBK	
	Narrow, thick sec, steep sided, 1 lower lat cortx, prx end truncated showing shallow ret on both faces, 1 lat some dir and inv crude chipping just above cortex, other lat first dir then inv marg chipping and scarring/simple ret. Ends not abraded. Looks crude.										
Notch + side scrp (*nt bk*)	B	S	G13b	-	5	N?	?		-	?N>BK	
	Sm, 1 lat cortx, B-like dors flake removals, uncortxd lat shows inv deep notch with inv abr scarring on edge and short straight edge inv semi-abr marg neat ret adj. If not re-use then not late.										
Knife	B	T	2b	-	3	Y	?		-	?N>BK	
	Sm, trang sec, prx brk, scars on lats, 1 lower lat short length dir abr marg ret.										
Knife (*ret backed*)	L	/T	OW3b	H	11	N?	?		-	?N>EBA	
	Sm, 1 steep lat with some cortx and dir and inv abr ret (backing?), 1 dors ridge poss plat remnant with PP, other lat thin uneven with heavy scarring and chipping. A little dir abr scarring at flat dist tip.										

End+side scraper (*nt bk*)	L	S	G3b	H	8	N	F		?BK>	?BK>EBA	
	Sm, thickish, 1 lat cortx, oppos lower lat and dist end shows dir semi-abr ret, giving a somewhat pointed convex profile centred on 1 dist corner, the upper part same lat shows inv semi-abr marg ret.										
End+side scraper + knife	L	S	RB4b	H	22	N?	?		?BK>	??MBA>EIA	
	Triang plan, with broad uneven dist end showing dir abr ret, 1 steep lat some dir abr scars, other lat shallow angld with dir marg scarring.										
Side scraper	S	S	BD3c	H	24	N	?		?BA>	MBA>EIA	
	Thick triang sec, 1 lat cortex, other lat chips and scars and sm areas dir abr ret.										
Scraper	-	N	DB13c	-	63	N?	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Lrg thick fl-like, 'dors' cortx, 'vent' facet, with 'dir' abr ret straightish edge (medium length). Other chips and scars.										
?Chopper/side scrp (*RU*)	L	S	BD7b	H	42	N? (Y)	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Lrgish, thick, chips and scars both lats and dist, looks irreg. 1 lat a short length dir steep semi-abr ret and oppos steep lat shows inv shallow semi-invas irreg scarring along length (from chopping? A few dir scars on same edge), the latter and poss also the former may truncate a slightly pat surface										
Side scraper + notch	S	S	RB3c	H	82	N?	Y		-	MBA>EIA	
	Lrg, v thick, 1 lat a short straight edge dir abr to fairly abr ret. Other lat a deep inv notch broadened with inv semi-abr marg ret, notch edge much chipped. Battered dors ridges.										
Denticulate (*nat bk, ?RU*)	L	S	TD3b	H	15	N? (Y)	?		-	*?MBA>EIA	
	Battered, 1 lat cortx, other lat thickish with mostly inv and some dir abr ret forming dentic convex edge. Some scars can appear unpat against the slightly darker surface, an artefact of the different surfaces, or *RU? If so, poss not too late?										
Knife (*nat backed*)	L	/T	RB4b	H	24	N? Y?	F		-	-	
	1 upper lat thin with abras, shallow cortex on oppos lat with sm area inv abr ret, otherwise a utilised flake.										
Misc. ret. flake – knife	L	S	N3b	H	9	N	?		-	-	
	Sm triang sec and plan, both lats scarred, dir abr ret flattens narrow dist end.										
Side scraper + knife	L	T	13b	H	6	N?	?		-	-	
	Sm B-like triang sec, 1 lat dir abr ret along length with edge abras, oppos lat marg scars										
Misc. ret. flake	L	/T	BD2b	H	16	N?	?		-	-	
	1 obliq lat shoulder of dir semi-abr neat fine ret, chips and various scars all margs.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	S	BD4c	?	10	N?	?		-	-	
Flake – knife	L	/T	4b	H	17	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Flake – side scrpr (*nt bk*)	B	S	R3b	H	15	Y?	?		-	-	
	Thickish, 1 lat cortex, other lat steep with some dir scars and abras, chips.										
(02) Stripping area									**11 lithics**	**237 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	1 thick blade possibly accidental, retouched as hollow scraper. 5 long flakes of similar medium size (1 Bullhead), nothing special. 2 short flakes, both marginally retouched, 1 a convex end+side scraper on a thin naturally backed flake possibly BK>EBA. 1 small core with a MBW patina, showing narrow long flake and bladelet sized removal scars with spurs and no incipient cones, ?EN. 2 thick natural chunks with some scars and abrasion from use as scrapers, MBA>EIA.										
Summary:	**Elements of likely or potential more specifically EN, BK>EBA and MBA>EIA date.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	SB	?S	31	MBW	Y	?	M>EN	EN	
	Sm, primarily single plat, with 1 broad striking platform (no hard hammer incip cones) above a single flaking face showing small narrow L and BL sized removal scars, the base of this face shows a couple of scars struck from the flaked face prior to final removals. Oppos to the main flaking face is an irreg face of cortex.										

Retouched											
Side+end scraper	S	S	BD3b	H	9	N? Y?	?	?	-	BK>EBA	
	Smallish, thin, 1 lat cortx, most of 1 convex lat and continuing across straighter but uneven dist end is dir semi to mostly steep semi-abr marg ret.										
Scraper/chopper (*nat*)	-	N	G7c	-	46	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Med sized thick chunk nat with sm areas of incip cones (?hammering/chopping) and chipped and scarred edges, plus 1 short steep edge of dir abr ret and scarring.										
Side scraper (*nat*)	-	N	BG2d	-	33	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Smallish thick chunk, 1 straight edge of 'inv' semi-abr ret. Battered.										
Hollow + side scraper	L	?T	2c	H	24	N?	Y		?BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	Thick triang sec, dir abr ret hollow 1 lat, other lat inv semi-abr and abr and dir semi-abr ret along thickish length. Many scars, battered.										
Side scraper	S	S	RB2c	H	18	EBW	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Cortxd plat, broad convx edge from 1 lat to across dist, this upper lat showing short length inv semi-abr neat marg ret, other lat broken.										
Hollow + side scraper	B	S	GW1b	H	20	N	?		-	-	
	Thick, narrow, prx brk with inv semi-abr ret. 1 lat dir abr ret along length with an uneven hollow nr centre.										
Knife (*nat backed*)	L	S	G3c	-	12	N?	Y		-	-	
	Prx brk, 1 thin lat some dir and inv semi-abr marg simple ret. Chips.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	L	T	8b	H	8	N?	?		-	N>EBA	
Flake – knife (*RU*)	L	S	BD4b	H	26	N (EBW+Y)	?		-	MBA>EMIA+	
	Unpat irreg chips and scars 1 thinner lat.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	L	S	OW4c	H	10	EBW	?		-	-	
(02) Area B									**46 lithics**	**833 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	10 technical blades, mostly small to medium sized and of steep triangular section, often with minimal or no cortex, with no quality examples; 1 large blade a near primary with a convex cortexed surface; 1 blade with platform preparation. 21 long flakes, again often with minimal or no cortex, a couple of better looking examples, 1 a steeply retouched end scraper potentially EN. 11 short flakes, mostly small to medium sized and often thick, 1 large and very thick. Also 2 flake fragments and 2 smallish thick battered core chunks.										
Summary:	**Elements of likely and potential EN, N, N>EBA, EBA and MBA>EIA date.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake (*PP, chips*)	L	S	G3b	H	23	N?	?		M>EBA	N>BK	
Core – multiplatform fl.	M	S	OB2b	-	40	N? Y?	Y		-	-	
	Sm, multiple sm flake scar removals, 1 edge with ?PP/used as scraper? Battered.										
Core – multiplatform fl.	M	S	N2c	-	25	Y?	Y		-	-	
	Sm thick poor looking chunk, various shallow scars and nat facets, battered.										
Flake	S	S	BD3b	?	2	N	Y		-	-	
Retouched											
End scraper (*?PP*)	L	S	RB2c	H	27	Y?	Y	?	N	?EN	
	Decent, thick, 1 lat cortx, 1 lat shallow angld, steep neat convex dist end a truncation by dir abr ret.										
Misc. ret. flake	B	T	G2b	-	3	N	?		<EBA	*??EN	
	Sm, dir abr fine ret along length of 1 lat and across dist end (?for hafting*, but the worse edge then exposed, or use?), the lat inc sm inv abr hollow at centre, other thicker steeper lat mostly inv semi-abr marg scars and chips.										
End scraper ?+knife	L	S	G15c	?	27	N	?		N>BK	?EN/?EBK	
	Thinnish overshot, 1 lat and dist cortex, convx dist end shows dir semi-abr and abr ret, 1 uncortxd thin lat some marg scars and sm areas inv abr ret/scars.										

Hollow scraper	L	S	G3c	-	25	Y?	?		-	?N	
	Broad B-like, 1 steep lat cortex, other shows bold inv semi-abr bold ret along length forming uneven edge with 2 shallow hollows with central peak between, the best hollow further trimmed with dir abr ret. Looks a bit crude overall though.										
?Side scraper (*PP*)	L	T	2b	?	14	Y?	?		M>EBA	N>EBK	
	Decent, 1 steep lat with abras, other thin with dir abr fine marg ret along length (+ brk), overshot steep dist some inv scarring.										
Hollow scraper	L	T	4b	?	5	Y?	?		*Fl N>EBA*	*RU?*	
	Decent, thin, 1 lat a hollow of inv abr and semi-abr ret, fl a but thin for such, later RU??										
Knife	L	/T	G4c	?S	4	Y	?		-	?N>EBA	
	Sm, chips and brks, abras 1 lat with sm shallow recess of inv semi-abr marg ret.										
Side+end scrpr (*hafted?*)	L	P	N4b	H	20	Y?	?		-	?N>EBA	
	Upper part 1 lat a deep 'L' shaped recess of inv abr ret continuing to mid point along orig edge as dir abr. Oppos lat a hollow of inv abr ret separated by a lrg peak from a broad straight recess of dir abr ret, continuing across straight dist end truncated by dir abr ret. Both recess are oppos each other and could be for hafting, but looks unnecessary.										
Knife (*?PP*)	L	S	BG4b	H	6	N? Y?	?		-	??N>EBA	
	Sm, thin, 1 uncortxd lat an obliq shoulder of dir semi-abr fine neat ret, rest of lat some scars and abras. Cortxd lats m area inv semi-abr marg irreg ret and brks.										
End scraper (*PP, hafted?*)	S	S	SB7c	H	20	N	?		N>EBA	?BK>EBA	
	Thick, sm areas inv ret both lats, 1 of these a sm deep abr hollow (for hafting?), dist end a pointed convex edge of dir abr neat ret.										
End+hollow scrp (*PP, ?RU*)	S	T	3b	H	6	Y?	?		*Fl ?BK>EBA*	*?RU*	
	Sm, thin, dir simple/poor semi-abr hollow 1 upper lat. Dist end sm areas dir semi-abr and abr ret intersect to form shallow angld blunt 'point', chips and brks. Unclear if 1 or both ret is unpat.										
Side scraper + notch	S	T	3b	H	29	N? Y?	?		-	?BK>EIA	
	Thick margs, 1 lower lat short length dir abr ret and inv notch with chipped edge adj. Other lat some inv abras and inv sm notch with chiped edge adj, with some bold dir semi-abr ret on lower lat. Chipped plat. Looks crude, but a tertiary.										
Double end scraper	L	P	RB3b	-	3	N	?		M>	EBA	
	Sm, thin, prx end truncated by dir abr ret forming uneven edge, overshot dist shows convx edge of dir semi-abr neat ret.										
Hollow + side scraper	L	T	4c	H	9	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	B-like, thick triang sec, 1 thin lat a ragged dentic-like edge of a dir semi-abr crude hollow followed by inv abr crude chippy ret.										
Side scraper	B	/P	OW3b	?H	8	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Triang sec, most dors facets nat, sm area cortx. 1 lower lat an uneven dentic-like concave edge of inv semi-abr ret (contemp? Re-use?). Other thin lat mostly dir marg scarring. Sm area shallow neat ret on dors ridge.										
End + hollow scraper	S	S	BD7c	H	15	Y?	?		BA>	MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thick, prx end truncated with dir and inv abr ret plus scars and brks. Thick steep dist an uneven edge of dir abr ret with sm shallow hollow and edge abras.										
End scraper + awl	S	S	OW4c	H	11	Y?	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Inv semi-abr ret forms uneven slightly convex edge truncating prx end, steep cortxd dist shows 2 short lengths dir shallow scarring (1 ret, 1 poss just from heavy use) oppos each other. 1 dist corner shows some dir semi-abr ret forming thick point. Simple/crude.										
End + side scraper (*?RU*)	S	S	N3b	H	16	N (Y)	?		BA>	MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thick, 1 short straight shallow angld lat shows inv semi-abr ret, other thicker lat shows dir semi-abr ret, both appearing potentially unpat in contrast to surface, steep broad convex dist end shows dir shallow and abr marg edge ret across width.										
Misc. ret. flake (*RU*)	-	S	N3b	-	9	N (Y)	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Fl frag with chips, scars and brks, 1 lat some dir abr to semi-abr ret adj to couple inv semi-abr unpat ret scars.										
Notch	L	S	BG2c	H	84	Y	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Lrg thick chunk, chips and scars, 1 lat a dir notch with edge scarring.										

?Side scraper/?chopper	L	/T	P2d	H	43	Y?	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Thick, prx brk, 1 uneven upper lat with short length inv shallow semi-invas scars and dir abr fine marg ret on lower lat. Ret?/util?										
Side scraper	S	S	BG2c	H	142	N?	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Lrg v thick, incip cones on vent, chips and scars all margs, battered, 1 lat a notable short straight length dir abr ret on steep thick edge.										
Knife (*?RU*)	L	T	13b	-	3	N? (Y)	?		-	*?RU MBA>EIA*	
	Sm, thin, 1 lat inv semi-abr marg ret forming uneven edge, with opos lat a couple inv shallow semi-invas scars, some ret at least looks contrasting colour to fl.										
Knife (*?RU*)	L	S	G15c	H	15	N? (Y)	F		-	*?RU MBA>EIA*	
	Triang sec, 1 lat cortx, other lat sm area inv shallow scars poss unpat.										
Knife (*?PP*)	B	?S	N3b	H	5	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, thick triang sec, 1 thinner lat with dir scarring along length, sm area inv shallow ret on steep part same lower lat.										
Side scraper	B	S	RB3c	?	4	Y?	?		-	-	
	1 lat a short 'L' shaped recess of dir abr marg ret, with dir shallow marg ret on rest of edge, other lat abras.										
?End+side scraper	S	S	BG2c	H	35	Y?	?		-	-	
	Thick with thick margs, cortxd plat shows convex edge of inv irreg shallow ret, 1 lat a convx steep angld edge of dir shallow ret, abr dist end some irreg scars.										
Misc. ret. fl – knife (*nt bk*)	S	S	G3b	H	16	N	?		-	-	
	1 lat steep cortx, other thin with sm inv notches/chips and 1 sm area inv abr fine ret in mid of abraded edge.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	B	T	G4b	?	4	Y	F		-	N>BK	
Flake – knife (*PP*)	B	T	3c	-	2	Y	?		-	N>BK	
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	BD1b	H	20	N?	F		-	??N>EBA	
	Fairly decent, cortx 1 lat and around convex dist, overshot, some marg scarring on dist, 1 uncortxd upper lat some abras.										
Flake – knife (*nat bk, ?PP*)	S	S	G4b	H	19	Y?	?		-	??N>EBA	
	Decent looking, thick margs, cortx 1 lat and dist, 1 uncortxd lat dir marg scars and abras. Plat spur abraded either side.										
Flake frag. – end scraper	-	T	4b	-	5	N?	?		-	-	
	Decent dist frag with abras on abr prx brk.										
Flake – knife/side scrapr	B	/P	BG1d	-	34	N?	?		-	-	
	Lrg, rounded dors surface mostly cortx, irreg prx brk faces with some abras, 1 lat with intermittent dir and inv chips and scars and more consistent abras.										
Flake – knife	B	S	G3c	-	2	Y	?		-	-	
	Prx and dist brks, abras 1 lat.										
Flake – knife (*dist frag*)	?L	/T	13b	-	2	Y?	?		-	-	
Flake – knife (*brks*)	L	T	8c	-	12	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	B	/T	G4b	?H	4	N	?		?<EBA	N>EBA	
	Sm, triang sec, cortxd plat, sm snap brks, scarring and abras on thin lats.										
Flake – knife	BL	T	13b	?S	1	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Flake – knife	L	S	N3b	?	7	N?	?		-	-	
Flake – knife (*nt bk, brks*)	L	S	OW4b	-	8	N?	?		-	-	
Flake – side scraper	L	S	OW7b	H	20	N?	?		-	-	
	1 thick steep lat part cortxd, 1 thinner lat some dir scars and brk. Chips and scars, battered.										

(02) Stripping Zone C									**6 lithics**	**49 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	All fairly small. 1 reasonable looking small short flake with areas of minimal fine and poor retouch/?use-wear chipping, ?MBA>EIA. Rest long flakes (3 Bullhead), 1 small decent looking ?soft hammer (Bullhead) flake, ?N>BK.										
Summary:	**Possible N>BK and MBA>EIA elements.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake (*chips + brks*)	?L	T	13b	-	7	N?	Y		-	-	
Retouched											
Side+end scraper	S	S	B1b	?H	7	N? Y?	?		BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, roundish, 1 lat an uneven edge of crude dir abr chippy ?ret/u-w, dist end some intermittent dir abr marg ret, other lat straight edge inv abr simple marg ret.										
Side scraper ?+notch (*nb*)	L	S	G3b	H	9	N? Y?	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thick, 1 lat steep and part cortxd, other lat thin with recessed short length inv abr fine ret and adj inv semi-abr notch/?incidental brk.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*?PP*)	L	S	G3b	S	2	N?	?		-	?N>BK	
	Sm, thin, 1 lat cortx.										
Flake – knife	L	S	G3b	H	10	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Flake – knife (*chips+brks*)	L	S	OB4c	H	15	Y?	?		-	-	
(02) Stripping area 'D'									**25 lithics**	**833 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	6 blades, all bar 1 Bullhead of thick triangular section and often much cortex, looking all but 1 looking crude or fortuitous, said 1 and another small blade showing inverse retouched hollows on 1 upper lateral by platform, the aforementioned 1 Bullhead not a classic either. 12 long flakes, mostly small to medium sized (1 Bullhead), 1 very large. 5 short flakes, mostly medium to large sized (2 Bullhead), 1 large fairly decent looking with some platform preparation (N>EBA), 1 small Bullhead primary minimally trimmed to a round scraper, though fairly neat (could date widely, even possibly EN, but more likely BK>EBA). 1/?2 cores: 1 keeled on Bullhead, likely broadly N (can continue longer), more common in LN but can occur in EN, evidence for which is certainly present on site, unlike the LN; 1 large angular poor looking battered chunk, with a couple of possible intentional flake removals, MBA>H if so.										
Summary:	**Elements of likely and potential N, N>EBA, BK>EBA and MBA>EIA date.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Core – keeled	2	S	G1c	-	129	Y?	?		N>MBA	?N	
	Oval nodule, 1 half cortx, other 2 flaked faces showing sm mostly long sometimes short fl removal scars, some sm hinge and shallow step fractures, some abras of edge in couple places but no great extent certain PP.										
?Core – multiplat. flake	M	S	BD2c	H	176	N?	?		-	MBA>H	
	Lrg thick ang piece, lrg nat facets with incip cones, some sm flake scar removals from various edges (intentional?), some battered edges. Simple, expedient and crude if so.										
Flake (*chips + brks*)	L	T	10c	H	27	Y?	?		-	-	
Retouched											
?Awl (*?hafted*)	B	S	N21d	-	7	Y?	?		-	??N>EBA	
	Sm, steep lats, 1 upper lat shallow hollow of dir abr ret (hafting?) and couple inv semi-abr ret scars obliq truncating the dist tip forming shallow angld point (oppos edge only minimal scarring), oppos lat sm areas inv and dir marg scarring. Looks crude, though appears to be a couple of sm B removal scars on dors.										

Round scraper	S	P	G13b	H	12	N? Y?	?	?	N>EBA	BK>EBA	
	Sm, roundish, ret all margs, 1 angld upper lat shows inv semi-abr marg edge ret, oppos upper lat dir abr marg ret, linking these and across the dist end is a slightly uneven convx edge of dir semi-abr ret slightly more penetrating retouch (semi-invas at best), the dist end being fairly neatly convx in outline, while the right hand side of the fl is more uneven and almost dentic-like in places.										
?Side scraper	B	S	G4d	H	28	Y?	?		-	??BK>EIA	
	Thick, steep lats, 1 lat cortx, other lat some dir abr and inv semi-abr ret and brk, dir crude shallow scars on oppos upper lat and abraded hollow nr dist tip.										
Side scraper + awl	B	S	GW8c	H	18	N? Y?	?		-	??BK>EIA	
	Steep lats, 1 lat cortx with few dir abr crude ret scars leading to pointed tip, lower part oppos lat cortx with at mid point a short slightly recessed straight edge of dir shallow ret. Looks crude.										
Knife + end scraper (*RU*)	S	S	RB4b	H	100	Y?	?		?MBA>EIA	??MBA>MBA-LBA	
	Lrg, thick squat, thin broad irreg convex dist end ret across width with mostly dir abr marg ret forming 1 broad uneven straight edge and 1 recessed flat edge with off centre sm peak. 1 thin lat shows inv shallow invas ret which appears to truncate pat.										
End ?scraper/knife (*RU*)	L	T	4c	H	17	N (Y)	?		*Fl N>EBA*	MBA>EIA	
	Decent-ish fl, prx end shows unpat inv shallow invas ret forming thin edge with abras. 1 lat an uneven straight edge of inv abr ret, oppos lat a hollow of similar inv abr ret, dist end an uneven edge of dir abr similar ret. Only the ret at the prx end cert truncates the patina.										
Side + hollow scraper	L	S	BD5c	?	7	Y	?		?BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	1 upper lat steep lower cortx, oppos lat thin with short length inv semi-abr ret and small inv abr hollow, plus some inv abr ret leading to plat..										
End scraper	S	S	G7b	H	54	N? Y?	?		?BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	Squat, thick, cortx thick prx end and 1 lat, dist end conv edge of dir semi-abr ret with parts of edge also dir abr marg ret. Inv semi-abr ret continues to 1 dist corner. Crude.										
End scraper	S	S	TD2b	H	14	Y	?		?BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thick, cortexd prx, dist end shows obliq truncation by dir abr ret, inv abras on oppos mod angld lat.										
Side scraper	L	S	SG7b	-	23	N	?		?MBA>	MBA>EIA	
	Flaw shattered fl, thick lats, 1 lat short length inv crude abr ret forms dentic-like edge.										
Hollow scraper (*RU*)	L	S	RB4b	?	8	N (Y)	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	B-like, fairly decent, thin lats, 1 lat abras, oppos lat dir semi-abr simple ret sharp hollow.										
Misc. ret. flake	B	S	SB3b	?	10	N? Y?	?		-	-	
	Thick, only 1 upper lat uncrtxd, this with sm inv abr neat ret hollow, rest of lat abras, dist tip brk. Not worth hafting unless the tip was the working end.										
Misc. ret. flake – knife	B	S	G13b	?	4	N?	?		-	-	
	Cortxd plat, chance form? Abras 1 lat and couple dir abr marg ret leading to dist brk.										
Side scraper/knife	L	S	B2b	H	99	Y?	?		-	-	
	V lrg, cortx both lats and dist, thin margs, 1 lat dir abr marg ret/scarring along length.										
Knife	L	?S	N4b	H	12	Y?	?		-	-	
	1 lat intermittent inv poor shallow marg ret/chipping along length										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP, lrg*)	S	S	B2b	H	38	Y?	?		-	N>EBA	
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	G3b	S	8	N? Y?	?		-	?N>EBA	
Fl. – knife + scraper (*?PP*)	L	?S	N2b	H	8	Y?	?		-	?N>EBA	
Flake – side scraper	B	S	GP4c	H	20	N?	?		-	?MBA>EMIA	
	Thick triang sec, 1 lat cortx with some inv marg scarring, opos lat short length mostly inv shallow marg scarring.										
Flake – side scraper	L	/T	OW8b	?S	4	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, repeated chipping on plat edge, 1 steep lat shows dir marg fine scarring.										
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	G3b	?H	8	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Fl. frag. – knife + end scrp	?L	?S	N5b	-	5	Y?	?		-	-	

(02) Stripping 07 Area 'D' SF 9									1 lithic		343 g
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Large very thick angular wedge-shaped nodule, with large natural facets (no cortex), 1 medium sized long flake scar removal and much chipping and scarring and impact damage (crushing) around the edges (plus some incipient cones on the faces). How much and whether any of this damage is from use as a chopper/hammer (but no concentrated areas of hammered facets are present), or is natural or incidental damage gained over a great many years in the overburden, is unclear.										
Summary:	**No specific data.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised?											
Core	?1	/P	4d	-	343	N?	?		-	MBA>H	
(04) [10]									**12 lithics**		**221 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).										
Notes:	1 small multiplatform core, well worked, with frequent incipient cones of percussion, on blue-white patinated cortexed flint (?DRAW). Rest small to medium sized flakes, most with little or no cortex. 1 broken short thick flake in 'beach' flint. 4 Bullhead: 1 small blade, 1 flaw shattered chunk, 1 squat flake with thin distal end showing worn serrations, 1 other small flake also couple possible serrations surviving. 1 medium sized broad blade (BR cortex), 1 lateral cortexed, hafting notches, 1 short length of thin uncortexed lateral edge available shows abrasion (knife).										
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Nothing need pre-date. Only 1 small and 1 medium sized blade. 1 well worked core but showing profuse incipient cones of percussion. 1/2 serrated flakes.**										
(05) [10]									**10 lithics**		**181 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).										
Notes:	1 small discoidal-like core, 1 face flaked around all margins (small flake scars), other face similarly flakes along 1 edge only (BG cortex) (?DRAW). Medial fragment possibly from a very large broad blade, burnt. 2 Bullhead flakes, both naturally backed: 1 long blade-like with blade sized removal scars, 1 a triangular sectioned small blade. Overall, 3 blades: 2 small (1 good quality, serrated, BD cortex), 1 more medium (serrated); 2 small blade-like flakes (1 broken naturally backed serrated).										
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Nothing need significantly pre-date. 1 discoidal-like core, 1 medial fragment possibly from a very large blade, 3 smaller blades, 3 serrated flakes.**										
(06) [10]									**48 lithics**		**552 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).										
Notes:	Quick review summary: A quality looking collection dominated by small blades and larger blade-like flakes. Around 17 small blades (5 Bullhead) and 1 quality small bladelet (probably Bullhead). 8 slightly larger more medium sized blades (2 Bullhead). Of these, 1 of the latter has over 50% cortex, the rest much less or tertiaries. 1 blade burnt. 1 possible broken blade burnt. 2/4 blades serrated, plus 1 broken more medium sized blade also serrated. 1 thin squat flake (Bullhead) also serrated. Rest of flakes are mostly long, generally thinnish and most with minimal cortex or tertiaries; 1 thick flake with >50% cortex (rough buff) still quality looking with blade-sized dorsal flake removal scars. All these thin edges showing use-wear abrasion or fine marginal edge retouch. No bolder or bold retouch. All likely functioning as knives. Also, a couple of small thick flakes, 1 burnt. 1 side+end scraper/knife on thinnish squat flake with edges simply trimmed, bit basic/undiagnostic for the period. 1 bifacially flaked thick core tool probably an axe, burnt and fractured with some edges missing, more well-worked than a roughout, surface flaked with small shallow scars (potentially ready for polishing) (?DRAW).										
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Nothing need significantly pre-date. Most/all potentially functioning as knives. Nearly all are good quality blades and long flakes (together these are thoroughly dominant), with a very high blade count (approx. >50% for the context). Biased deposition in this layer? Contrasts with some larger flakes and scrapers which solely appear in (09) [10]. Also notably 1 large burnt fragment probably from a flaked axe.**										

(08) [10]		23 lithics	188 g
Context:			
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).		
Notes:	Nearly all are long flakes and blades; only 1 (smallish, thin, tertiary, quality) flake is squat. 7 small to slightly more medium sized blades, 4 tertiaries, 2 Bullhead, 1 serrated. 3/4 other small flakes Bullhead, most of the other flakes also tertiaries, 1 serrated, 2 possibly worn serrated. 1 large oval shaped long tertiary flake retouched a knife, with 1 lateral showing abrasion and the other inverse shallow semi-invasive to occasionally more invasive retouch along length (?DRAW). 1 large tertiary blade with 1 convex lateral with shallow bifacial semi-invasive retouch and other straighter and steeper in places with mostly direct marginal scarring, possibly a sickle or a pre pressure-flaking roughout for such (?DRAW).		
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Quality small flakes and blades (often tertiaries, with thin edges) are dominant, many utilised, with notably 2 larger blade-like and blade flakes. 1 of these is a retouched knife, the other a sickle. The latter is possibly unfinished, but functional as is (t is not a high quality pressure flaked example, as seen in some other EN assemblages in East Kent nearby, such as at Sholden, also Court Stairs Pegwell). All the tools present likely solely functioned as knives.**		

(09) [10]		26 lithics	531 g
Context:			
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).		
Notes:	3 large thick chunky flakes, rough buff, rough white and Bullhead cortexes. 1 flaw-shattered Bullhead core with 2/3 narrow blade removal scars. 1 bladelet sized (not a classic), 4 small and 1 broader more medium sized blades, 3 Bullhead, 4 decent looking (2 serrated, 2 ?worn serrations). 12 small to medium sized flakes, 7 Bullhead, mostly long, cortex varying, some thick, many with thin edges used as knives, 1 squat flake serrated. 5 scrapers (?DRAW): 1 a naturally backed (Bullhead) thick long flake with direct semi-abrupt convex thick distal end; 3 short thick roundish pieces, of which 2 are flakes (1 buff, 1 tertiary) with direct generally semi-abrupt retouch forming a broad convex edge around distal end and lower laterals, other is a natural Bullhead piece with dorsal cortex truncated by similar retouching forming a similar broad convex edge; 1 broad oval shaped long flake with (buff) cortexed lateral and distal, the convex distal end showing small area direct marginal semi-abrupt retouch. Also 1 comparatively simple/crude looking flake tool with an irregular edge of inverse and direct abrupt retouch, plus a worn direct notch.		
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Alongside some blades and decent long flakes, this context notably contains 3 large flakes and 5 boldly worked scrapers (4 similar looking), the only [10] context to contain such formal scrapers and large thick chunky flakes.**		

(11) [15]		2 lithics	9 g
Context:			
Pottery:	EIA.		
Notes:	Small flakes both potentially utilised.		
Summary:	**No specific data and not certainly context-contemporary, given material in other [15] contexts.** **Considering all from [15], Context (12) contained a notable quantity of decent looking small to medium sized blades and long flakes, most of the former likely <EBA and some at least potentially related to the EN activity on this site. Other, simpler or cruder looking and more typically later material is also present in [15], with (13) producing some minimally retouched scrapers that are perhaps less typically MBA> and could be BK>EBA. A similar circumstance of a feature producing a variety of potentially context-contemporary and residual material occurred in [100].**		

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	/T	GW7b		3	N	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Flake	L	T	4b	H	6	N? Y?	?		-	-	

(12) [15] Slot B									4 lithics	35 g	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	1 quality broken bladelet, likely LM>EN and possibly EN given site. 1 simply and inversely retouched scraper on a squat flake, ?BK> and could be Later Prehistoric (MBA>), but the extent and curvature of the edge is not typical for Later Prehistoric scrapers locally, though the inverse retouch can be a trait in some assemblages.										
Summary:	**LM>EN/?EN and ?BK>/??MBA>EIA elements. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	L	P	RB7b	?H	12	N	?		-	-	
Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	BG7b	H	20	N	?		?BK>	??MBA>EIA	
	Squat, thick, broad convex cortxd dist over half of edge showing inv semi-abr marg ret.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP, broken*)	BL	S	G13b	S	1	N?	?		M>EN	LM>EN/?EN	
	Sm, quality, 1 lat cortx, dist brk.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	S	S	B13b	H	2	N	?		-	-	
(12) [15]									**11 lithics**	**90 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	A decent looking collection, with 4 small to medium and 1 largeish sized blade (4 good, 4 Bullhead), 5 small long flakes (3 Bullhead). Several of these likely broadly N or potentially EN given site. 1 patinated decent small long flake shows unpatinated re-use (retouched hollow with small central peak), more likely MBA>EIA and possibly EIA given pottery. 1 other flake also retouched similarly and potentially also re-use, though not as clear.										
Summary:	**N>EBA, ?EN and MBA>EIA/?EIA elements, the latter potentially EIA if associated with the pottery present. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Serrated (*nat backed*)	B	S	G4c	?	10	N? Y?	?		N>BK	?EN	
	Serrations on single uncortxd lat, start at shoulder (12 mm below plat), brk on lower lat.										
Knife	B	T	G13b	?H	4	N?	?		M>N	?EN	
	Narrow, 1 steeper lat with scars, 1 'S' shaped lat with dir semi-abr marg fine ret along lower 2/3rds, dist brk.										
Knife	B	T	4b	H	26	N?	?		M>N	N	
	Lrg, broad, converging to pointed dist, much chipping on plat edge. 1 steep lat abras scars, other thin lat a sm dir notch nr plat (hafting, or fresher chip?) and inv abr and semi-abr marg ret on lower lat, abras on thin edge between.										
Hollow scraper (*RU*)	L	S	RB3b	?H	10	N (MBW)	?		MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Decent flake, 1 lat cortx, some unpat scars, dist end uneven short concave edge of unpat dir abr ret with sm central peak.										
End scraper (*nat bk, ?RU*)	L	S	BG2b	SS	7	N? (Y)	?		MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Sm, 1 lat cortx, 1 lat thin with minor chips, dist end recessed with dir abr ret, akin to a RU example in this context,										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	L	S	G7b	?H	4	Y?	?		?<EBA	?N>EBA	
Flake – knife	B	S	G4e	?	8	Y	Y		-	?N>EBK	R
	Curving, cortxd plat, some post pat chips not cert RU.										
Flake – knife (*dist brk*)	B	T	G3c	?	6	N	?		-	?N>EBK	
Flake – knife	L	S	G5b	?	3	N	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	S	S	OW13b	?H	8	N?	?		-	-	
Flake	L	S	G13b	?	6	N	?		-	-	

(13) [15] Slot B									5 lithics	88 g	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	1 squat flake simply and marginally retouched as an end scraper, perhaps more likely BK>EBA than Later Prehistoric (MBA>) given the extent (less typical in Later Prehistoric). 1 small end scraper somewhat akin to BK>EBA types, burnt and residual. 1 small piece of core shatter retouched and utilised as a scraper, more likely MBA>EIA and potentially associated with the pottery. 1 simple side scraper/knife on a small crude flake could also relate.										
Summary:	**Possible BK>EBA, LBK>EBA and MBA>EIA/?EIA elements, the latter Later Prehistoric (MBA>) material potentially associated with the pottery and thus ?EIA. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	G1c	H	36	N? Y?	?		?BK>	?BK>EBA	
	Squat, overshot, cortx 1 lat and broad convex dist, dist end ret across width with dir semi-abr or fine abr marg ret.										
End scraper (*?PP*)	L	S	SB3b	SS	13	*Burnt*	Y		?BK>EBA	?LBK>EBA	R
	Sm, thick, much cortx both lats and dist, 1 convx dist corner shows sm area dir semi-abr marg ret, lightly burnt.										
Scraper (*on shatter*)	-	S	G7c	-	20	N	?		?MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Sm core shatter, 1 v steep edge shows occ bifac scarring, 1 v steep edge shows some dir shallow marg ret.										
Side scraper/knife	L	/P	G3b	H	10	N?	?		?MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Sm, thick triang sec, 1 lat cortx, other low angled lat some dir semi-abr chippy scarring and semi-abr marg ret along length.										
Knife (*ret backed?*)	L	S	B4b	?H	8	N? Y?	?		-	-	
	Sm, 1 thin lat some scarring and a brk, other steeper irreg lat dir abr marg ret and sm snap brks along length (blunting?).										
(13) [15]									**1 lithic**	**2 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	Small, with snaps and breaks as well as abrasion scarring.										
Summary:	**No specific data and potentially residual. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	T	5b	?H	2	N? Y?	?		-	-	
(14) [15]									**2 lithics**	**8 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:											
Summary:	**1 possibly N>EBA. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	S	T	3b	H	6	N? Y?	F		?<EBA	N>EBA	
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	L	S	OB13b	?	2	N?	?		-	-	
(32) [33]									**2 lithics**	**15 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	1 flake with potential platform preparation and 1 small blade, both <EBA if intentional.										
Summary:	**Nothing specific, though both could be N>EBA and likely residual if so.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake (*PP*)	L	S	RB7b	H	12	VEBW	?		?M>EBA	?N>EBA	

Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	B	S	RB4b	-	3	N	?		-	?N>EBA	
	Sm, prx brk, narrow, not classic (not cert intent), 1 lat cortx, other thin with some fine abras and sm snap brks.										
(35) [36]									**1 lithic**	**2 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	Decent small blade.										
Summary:	**Likely EN and could relate to other material of potential EN date in [36]. Not significantly damaged but residual given pottery.** **Overall, [36] likely contains a small amount of potentially context-contemporary EIA, with a greater quantity of EN, perhaps disturbed from a feature or horizon nearby as a result of EIA activity.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised?											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	B	S	G13b	S	2	N? Y?	?		M>EN	?EN	
	Sm, decent, thin, dist cortx, some minor abras of lats.										
(35) [36] Quad 'D'									**2 lithics**	**9 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	1 utilised flake with early chalk-soil type patina (unusual for site assemblage) showing unpatinated re-use as hollow scraper, latter more common in MBA>. Other flake similar but unpatinated, though could relate to the original phase of use of the re-used flake.										
Summary:	**2 small flakes, 1 unusually for the site assemblage showing some blue-white patina, which has allowed the determination that the retouch seen on this piece is a result of re-use. This occurs most commonly in the Later Prehistoric (MBA>) and could well be related to the EIA pottery present. The date of the original flakes cannot be determined with certainty, but they could easily relate to other material of potential EN date in [36]. See overall comment in (35).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	L	S	G13n	SS	4	N? Y?	?		-	-	
	Decent, sm, nat backed, some v minor abras and chipping 1 uncortxd lat.										
Retouched											
Hollow scraper (*RU*)	L	S	SB3b	-	5	N (EBW)	?		MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Sm, nat backed, prx brk, 1 thin lat shows sm slightly uneven concave recess of unpat dir abr ret. Pat scars and abras show orig flake utilised as knife.										
(37) [36] Q 'A' SF 8									**1 lithic**	**25 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	Quality scraper. Some similar sized and looking scrapers (some in similar raw material) occur in (09).										
Summary:	**Broadly N in style and it might well be associated with the EN activity evidenced on site. Residual either way and importantly shows that fresh looking (and unatinated) material that is certainly residual can occur in later contexts, with the potential that less diagnostic pieces which could be present in later contexts might be indistinguishable. See overall comment in (35).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Side + end scraper (*PP*)	L	S	BD1b	H	25	N	F	Y	N	EN	
	Decent fl, thickish, lrg thumb-sized central dors scar (good to grip), 1 lat and dist cortx, this lower lat and dist truncated to a neat convx edge by dir semi-abr ret (not bold).										

(37) [36] Quad 'A'									8 lithics	98 g
Context:										
Pottery:	EIA.									
Notes:	Couple of quality (EP) looking pieces (both with proximal breaks), including 1 very decent blade (M>N/?EN), plus some average, shattered and broken material, some utilised, some with short uneven retouched edges. 1 other flake with a proximal break has this edge unevenly retouched as an end scraper, likely MBA>EIA/?EIA (possibly undetectable re-use?).									
Summary:	**Likely contains 1/2 EN elements and a greater quantity of potential Later Prehistoric (MBA>) elements, which could well be related to each other (a group) and the EIA pottery. See overall comment in (35).**									
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Knife (*broken*)	B	T	1b	-	11	N	?		M>N	?EN	
	Quality medium sized straight sided, prx brk, fine abras and chipping both thin lats, mid point 1 lat shows sm recess of dir abr ret forming x2 adj hollows with shallow central peak.										
End scraper	L	S	G3c	-	9	N? Y?	?		?MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Prx brk and uneven dentic-like edge of dir abr ret. Poss RU??										
Side scraper	S	/P	N3b	H	3	N	?		?MBA>	?EIA	
	Sm, squat, sm area dir shallow ?ret scars on thin dist, 1 narrow steep lat shows dir semi-abr ?ret scars.										
Side scraper	L	T	3b	H	7	N	?		-	?EIA	
	Sm, thick, 1 lat a shallow uneven concave edge of dir abr ret, continuing to prx end as inv abr ret.										
Side scraper	S	S	BG3b	SS	3	N	F		-	-	
	V sm, 1 lat cortx, other sm area dir abr marg ret.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*broken*)	L	T	4b	-	4	N?	?		-	N>EBA	
	Sm, thin, quality, prx brk, chips.										
Shatter – scraper	-	S	G1c	-	57	N	?		-	?EIA	
	Lrg thick flaw-shattered piece with some flake scar removals and a battered edge. 1 fairly steep angled edge show some dir scarring.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	BR3b	H	4	N	?		-	??EIA	
	Sm, some poss abras on thin edge oppos cortx.										
(37) [36] Quad 'C'									**4 lithics**	**42 g**
Context:										
Pottery:	EIA.									
Notes:	All small, 2 with possible platform preparation. 1 inherently pointed flake probably used as a piercer/awl, but showing a retouched hollow potentially for hafting, not commonly noted on EIA tools?									
Summary:	**Most at least likely relate to the EIA pottery (the hafting of a piercer/awl notable if related). Any residual material, if present, not specifically diagnostic. See overall comment in (35).**									
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
?Piercer/awl (*hafted?*)	N	/P	BD3b	H	2	N	F		-	?EIA	
	Triang sec narrow B-like fl, 1 upper lat a hollow of dir abr ret (for hafting?), scarring along oppos cortxd lower lat leading to pointed dist.										
Side scraper (*?PP*)	S	S	G13b	?	3	N	F		-	-	
	Sm, thinnish, curving, dist cortx, 1 mod angled lat dir shallow scarring along length.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife/scraper	L	P	RB7b	H	21	N	F		-	EIA	C
	Thick fl with thin margins showing some minor dir scarring, most concentrated at dist.										
Flake – knife (*nat backed*)	L	S	G1b	H	7	N	F		-	?EIA	
Flake – knife/scraper	S	T	13b	H	9	N	?		-	-	
	Multiple sm snap brks + chips, 1 thin lat sm areas bifac marg scars, PP-like scars on plat.										

(37) [36]									1 lithic	48 g
Context:										
Pottery:	EIA.									
Notes:	Flake-like natural re-used as scraper.									
Summary:	**Most likely MBA> and potentially related to the EIA pottery. See overall comment in (35).**									
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Natural – scraper	-	N	OW-b	-	48	N	?		?MBA>	EIA	
	Lrg thinnish fl-like piece, patchy SW pat with a strong yellowy sheen on underside, 1 mod angled 'lat' shows dir marg scarring and abras likely from use, some of the larger scars just poss intent ret.										

(62) [63]									1 lithic	3 g
Context:										
Pottery:	?EIA.									
Notes:										
Summary:	**Probably N>EBA, residual.**									
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	B	S	N5c	S	3	N? Y?	?		N>EBA	-	
	Sm, not classic, chips and snap brks.										

(65) [66]									1 lithic	2 g
Context:										
Pottery:	Later Prehistoric (MBA>).									
Notes:										
Summary:	**No specific data.**									
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	BL	S	BD7b	SS	2	N?	F		-	-	
	BL props but not a classic, 1 lat cortx, other lat facet ?nat or struck from side.										

[80]									1 lithic	3 g
Context:										
Pottery:										
Notes:	Small blade on Bullhead flint, could date widely, but given the quantity of EN on site this could relate.									
Summary:	**No specific data, could potentially be EN given site circumstances, but likely residual if so as sole recovery.**									
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Knife (*nat backed*)	B	S	G13b	SS	3	N	?		-	??EN	
	Sm, not a classic, 1 uncortxed lateral shows some dir shallow marg ret and chips and brks. Plat shows inv shallow ret and abras.										

(97) [100]									18 lithics	325 g	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	2 similarly executed core on long nodules with 1 side a naturally flaw shattered face used as the platform for removing small generally short flakes around the margins, on 1 this is all margins (with a small area of remnant Bullhead cortex at the centre), on the other it is mostly around 1 end, with an area of bifacial flaking in 1 area (buff). 1 small nodule a simple single platform core (Bullhead) with edge potentially used as scraper/knife/light chopper, ?MBA>/?EIA. 7 other flakes of Bullhead, 3 being retouched tools. Overall, 2 small blade sized flakes (only 1 a decent blade, other Bullhead), 8 small to medium sized long flakes (3 Bullhead, 1 awl possibly N>EBK), 3 small short flakes (2 Bullhead), 1 of these neatly worked to convex end scraper with small working area (Bullhead). 1 other similar sized and executed end scraper is actually a small core with the ventral face showing 4 remnant flake scars struck from most margins (buff). These 2 scrapers more typically BK>EBA/LBK>EBA in character. 1 other flake showing re-use, likely MBA>.										
Summary:	**M>EN/?EN, N>EBK, BK>EBA/?LBK>EBA and MBA>/?EIA elements, the latter Later Prehistoric material (MBA>) possibly related to the pottery present and thus potentially EIA.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	RB3c	-	75	N	?		?BA>	?MBA>EIA/??EIA	
	Med sized long nodule, main striking platform a nat facet with area of incip cones, small flakes struck along 1 side and across 1 end, with smaller area of bifacial flaking on the long side. Edges bit battered in places. ??EIA given pottery.										
Core – 1 platform flake	1	S	G1c	-	49	N	?		-	-	
	Small-medium sized long nodule, 1 nat facet used as platform for small short flake removals around all margins, no incip cones, small area cortex at centre on oppos face.										
Shatter	-	S	G15e	-	14	N	?		-	-	
Retouched											
Knife (*PP, hafted*)	B	T	3b	?S	3	N?	?		M>EN	?EN	
	Sm, triang sec, scars and abras both lats below top 1/3rd, top 3rd 1 lat an oblique edge of dir abr marg ret (hafting area?).										
Awl	L	S	G4b	H	27	N? Y?	?		M>EBA	N>EBK	
	Triang plan, cortx lats and pointed dist, 1 lower lat show dir abr ret to pointed tip, other lower lat a little dir abr marg fine scarring by tip. Dors flake scars all feathered and from same platform.										
End scraper + knife	L	S	G3b	?S	12	VEBW	?		?BK>	*??BK>EBA	
	Curving, thinnish, upper half 1 lat uncortxd with abras and scars, rest of margs cortx. Dist end uneven concave edge of dir abr and semi-abr marg ret. Sm area dir semi-abr marg ret other lower lat. *If soft hammer.										
Knife (*nat backed, ?PP*)	S	S	G13b	H	5	N	?		<EIA	*??BK>EBA	
	Sm, 1 thin edge with chips and scars, lower part same lat an obliq edge of dir semi-abr fine marg ret. *Date potential given presence of small scrapers.										
End scraper (*?PP*)	S	S	G3b	H	6	N	?		BK>EBA	LBK>EBA	
	Sm, broad convex dist, 1 dist corner cortex, rest of dist to oppos dist corner a convex edge of neat semi-abr marg neat ret. Sm area ?PP.										
End scraper	S	P	BD1b	-	17	N	F		BK>EBA	?LBK>EBA	
	Thick roundish piece, dors all cortex, vent shows 4 flake scar removals, overshot 'dist' end a convex edge of dir semi-abr marg neat ret.										
?Side scraper (*RU*)	L	?P	2c	H	11	N (Y)	?		MBA>	?EIA	
	Dors scars have B-like ridges but some/?all poss nat. Medial brk. Some minor abras on lats (1 steep), 1 thin lat sm area inv abr marg fine ret RU.										
Knife	L	?S	N4b	?H	5	N?	?		-	-	
	Sm, triang plan, thin, 1 lat abras, other lat sm area dir abr fine ret toward pointed dist tip, stopping before a short obliq brk at tip.										
?Side scraper + knife	N	S	G13c	?S	4	N? Y?	F		-	-	
	Sm, triang shape, triang sec, 1 lat cortx with dir shallow marg ret along length, abras along oppos uncortxd lat.										

Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	RB4b	?H	4	N? Y?	?		?<EBA	?N>BK	
	Sm, B-like, almost a B, 1 lat cortx, other lat thin with brs and scars, dist tip brk.										
Core (*nat back*)	1	S	G3b	H	36	N	?		?MBA>	*?EIA	
	Thick chunk, 1 face a broad single flake surface with incip cones, few flake removals on oppos face, this 1 thin uncortxd edge showing chips and scars from use as ?scraper ?knife ?light chopper. *Given pottery.										
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	BG3c	H	39	N	?		-	-	
	Lrgish, triang sec, several incip cones on plat. 1 lat cortex with inv notch (accident?), edge not signif worn. Abras along uncortxd lat.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	L	T	2b	-	3	Y?	?		?<EBA	?N>EBA	R
	Sm, thin, chips and brks.										
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	S	S	BG4b	H	6	N	?		-	-	
Flake – knife	L	S	G4c	H	10	N? Y?	?		-	-	
	Thin lats with many chips and snap brks, util or resid?										
(98) [100]									**5 lithics**	**50 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	All long flakes of similar medium or small size and shape, 4 blade-like but either oblique angled or with a side break, 2 Bullhead, 1 greyish flint. 1 knife with a marginal but neatly retouched edge. 1 thick-pointed awl with tip likely retouched and scarred.										
Summary:	**No specific data. Superficially, the dominance of long and blade-like flakes would not be typical for an MBA> or EIA group, but no certainly intentional quality blades are present. Earlier residual material could be present however, so this group cannot be reliably associated with the EIA pottery in this context on their own merits.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	L	P	G1b	H	17	N	F		-	-	
Retouched											
Knife	L	S	G13b	?H	7	N	?		-	-	
	1 lat a steep brk and thin cortx, other lat thin with some dir and inv shallow marg neat ret.										
Awl	L	T	6b	?H	6	N? Y?	F		-	-	
	Narrow B-like, thick triang sec, thick pointed dist tip shows ret/scars all margins, end blunt.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	BD1c	H	13	N	?		-	-	
	1 lat and dist cortx, other lat marg scarring along length. Sm chips and brks.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	L	S	RB3b	-	8	VEBW	?		-	-	
	Prx brk, some marg scars and sm snap brks both thin lats.										
(98) [107]									**1 lithic**	**3 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	Later Prehistoric (MBA>).										
Notes:											
Summary:	**No specific data.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Knife	L	S	G3b	?	3	N?	?		-	-	
	Sm, thin, cortx 1 lat and dist, 1 un cortxd lat shows dir abr to shallow fine marg ret.										

(102) [101]									2 lithics		16 g
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Both Bullhead and could be associated, 1 a narrow steep blade.										
Summary:	**1 possibly N>BK and both could be related, though neither are certainly contemporary with the context (or each other), given the problem of identifying residual material as a result of the underlying geology. Due to the low quantity these are more likely to be residual.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	B	S	G3b	H	7	N? Y?	F		-	?N>BK	
	Narrow, steep triang sec, 1 lat cortx.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	S	S	G3c	?H	8	N?	?		-	-	
(130) [129]									**3 lithics**		**65 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	All good quality and generally fairly fresh looking and potentially related. Most pieces could date widely, though unlikely later than EBA. The scraper could occur throughout the N, but there is a slight preference for the EN for this very neatly made piece.										
Summary:	**All potentially contemporary with each other, broadly N if so and perhaps EN, though there is no great quantity of small blades present, which would otherwise help to support such a date. None is likely the be associated with the ?EIA pottery also present. Given the relatively fresh looking condition of the lithics, the designation of the pottery as ?EIA might be thought in question, noting that this also appears fairly fresh and lacked any very specific diagnostic elements. However, the presence of base sherds means this would not be EN and the fabric (typically) rules out the LN. Thus this could be a group of EN material that was disturbed and redeposited by activity in the EIA.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	L	/T	BG2c	?H	28	N	F	Y	N	?EN	
	Thick triang sec, lower lats and dist end a neat convex edge formed by dir inv semi-abr narrow BL sized removals and dir semi-abr marg ret on edge. Quality. Sm patch cortex.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	L	S	G13b	H	14	N	?		M>EBA	N>EBA	
	Decent sm dors flake scar removals.										
Flake – knife	B	/T	BD4b	H	24	N	F		-	N>EBA	
	Cortxd plat, thick triang sec, some abrs on lats.										
(131) [129]									**6 lithics**		**63 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	3 small flakes and fragments, 2 burnt including a small bladelet sized flake, noting that other burnt flakes were present in EN context [10]. 2 decent looking medium sized flakes, 1 a proximal fragment with running narrow blade removal ridges, naturally backed (Bullhead) and utilised, N/?EN, other with similar dorsal scars. 1 small thick squat flake, looks smashed in places, retouched fairly neatly as end scraper.										
Summary:	**2 pieces could easily be related and EN and 2 other small blades could be related to those. 1 may more likely be MBA>EIA, but this potentially damaged post-discard and residual if so. The latter is not certainly of this late date, but it seems more likely that this context contains a mix of Earlier Prehistoric (<EBA) and Later Prehistoric (MBA>) material, the former residual if so and the latter potentially also residual to some degree. See the comments in (130).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	B	/T	G-	-	3	*Burnt*	Y		?M>BK	?EN	R
	Sm narrow, thick triang sec, burnt white, prx end missing.										
Flake fragment	-	S	DR-	-	2	*Burnt*	Y		-	-	R

Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	SB2b	H	16	N	Y		-	??MBA>EIA	R
	Sm, squat, thick, some chipped and smashed facets, couple lrg inv scars post-discard? Dist shows short slightly concave edge dir semi-abr fairly neat but not regular ret.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat bk, brk*)	?B	S	G4b	H	24	N? Y?	Y		M>N	?EN	R
	Thick, medial brk, potentially from a B, 1 lat steep cortx, other thin with abras, 2 running dors ridges from potential B removals, poss from B core.										
Flake – knife	L	/T	BD4b	H	18	N? Y?	?		M>N	?EN	
	Decent, thinnish, 2 running dors ridges from potential B removals, plat spurs, abras and chips and sm snap brks on thin lats.										
Flake – knife	BL	/T	OW5b	?	1	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, not a classic, cortxd plat, abras and dir scars 1 lat and dist.										
(132) [129]										**1 lithic**	**12 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	Fairly decent looking flake, could be soft hammer struck, suggesting <EBA if so.										
Summary:	**No specific data, but could easily relate to the other material in (130) and (131). See the comments in (130).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat backed*)	L	S	G	?	12	VEBW	?		-	-	
	Curving, thinnish, 1 lat cortx, chips and scars other thin lat.										
(135) [137]										**1 lithic**	**12 g**
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Curious unusual small but well worked thick sturdy tool, potentially hafted and functioning as a chisel.										
Summary:	**Notably a somewhat unusual/uncommon small chisel/axe type tool, likely broadly N and presumably residual, given sole recovery. Might be LN, but given the lack of certain evidence for such activity on site (and perhaps in the vicinity too?) and the noted EN presence, an association with the EN material is most likely.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
?Chisel/axe	-	/T	SW3b	-	12	EBW	?	?	N>EBA	N	
	Triang plan, formed by dir abr bold ret both lats converging to flat pointed prox end, the ret cutting into 1 lat to form a deep steep hollow that tapers the fl at this place (for hafting?), the vent face showing shallow semi-invasive and invasive ret along the same edge, the dist end a broad shallow angld tranchet-like edge with mostly dir scarring along edge (poss from use).										
(183) [176]										**1 lithic**	**2 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA										
Notes:	Medial fragment of a quality small blade, likely LM>EN and possibly EN given site. The breaks are not certainly intentional and a small hollow present is not certainly later re-use.										
Summary:	**The flake is LM>EN/?EN and if not re-used then residual.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake - knife	B	T	13b	-	2	N? Y?	?		M>EN	LM>EN/?EN	
	Sm frag of quality sm narrow B, with 2 converging prox and 2 medial brks. 1 lat dir abr scars and sm snap brks along length, other lat shows a sm dir semi-abr splintered hollow, for hafting or later damage (RU?)?										

(201) [197]										5 lithics	86 g
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	1 well-worked steep convex end scraper, broadly N and possibly EN given site. 1 thick chunk utilised as a heavy duty scraper, more likely MBA> given the expediency.										
Summary:	**N/?EN and ?MBA>EMIA+ elements. The former could be EN given the activity on site and is presumably residual and not certainly associated with the rest. None can be certainly said to be context-contemporary, given the underlying geology.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	BL	S	TG3b	H	2	VEBW	Y		-	-	
	BL sized but not a classic or cert intentional.										
Retouched											
End scraper (*PP*)	L	S	DG1b	H	36	VEBW	?	?	N	?EN	
	Thick triang sec, sm area cortx, dors fl scars from same plat, broad dist convex edge formed by dir semi-abr (at corners) and abrupt (at centre) ret.										
Utilised											
Natural/shatter – scraper	-	S	G2c	-	31	N	?		-	?MBA>	
	Thick triang chunk of nat or poss shatter (1 sm facet looks to be a fl scar), 1 steep edge showing dir scarring along length.										
Flake – knife	S	S	G13b	H	12	N?	F		-	-	
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	RB3b	?	4	N	?		-	-	

(202) [136]										1 lithic	48 g
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:											
Summary:	**1 likely MBA>EIA, relationship to context unclear given sole recovery, but potentially residual.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Hollow + side scraper	-	S	BD3d	-	48	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Thick chunk, flaw shattered ventral, much cortx, truncated along 1 long side by dir abr and steep semi-abr chippy poor ret forming 1 deep hollow and a broad recessed edge close-by with slight off-centre peak. Chips and scars elsewhere.										

(208) [212]										1 lithic	20 g
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	Large decent flake N>BK/likely N, with potential subsequent re-use who's bold and shallow style is not typical of the re-use seen on Later Prehistoric (MBA>) flintwork locally.										
Summary:	**A flake of likely N date, potentially showing re-use which, if so, might just be related to the pottery, though its character is not typical of Later Prehistoric (MBA>) re-use.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Misc. ret. flake (*RU?*)	L	T	4b	H	20	N? (Y?)	?		*Fl N>BK/N*	*?+RU*	
	Decent fl with multiple dors fl removal scars, 1 lat shows a v lrg angular recess from dir shallow semi-abr invasive ret (+ poss some more recent damage), the shallow ret appears to truncate the slightly darker surface, RU if so, but such ret is not typical for the Later Prehistoric locally.										

(215) [122]									1 lithic	46 g	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:											
Summary:	**No specific data and potentially residual.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	S	P	G7c	H	46	VEBW	Y		-	-	
	V squat lrg thick triang sec, some chips and scars not cert from use.										
(221) [205] Under pit base									**2 lithics**	**34 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:											
Summary:	**No specific/certain data. 1 is broken and potentially residual to some degree.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Misc. ret. flake – knife	L	S	G4b	H	25	N	?		-	-	
	Lrgish, cortxd plat, 1 thin lat abras and inv marg scars. Other lat some chips and snap brk and dir abr sm recess nr plat, poss hafting notch (?<EBA) or small scraper edge.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	?T	7b	-	9	N	?		-	-	R
	Sm, triang sec, prx and dist tip brks, marg scars both lats.										
(225) [205] UP # pit									**2 lithics**	**15 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	1 likely broken blade probably broadly N>BK and could potentially relate to the EN activity on site. 1 small chunk retouched fairly neatly as a simple scraper, more likely MBA>EIA and could relate to the pottery from this context.										
Summary:	**Elements of potential N>BK and MBA>EIA date, the former perhaps EN given the site, presumably residual, the latter possibly EIA given the context and its character.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	N15c	H	12	N? Y?	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm thick chunk, dist end shows dir abr marg ret forming straight but slightly uneven edge, brks 1 lat.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	?B	T	13b	?S	4	N? Y?	?		M>EBA	N>BK	R
	Sm prx frag, thin lats, snap brks 1 lat, smaller marg brk scars other lat poss from use.										
(235) [236]									**1 lithic**	**11 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	Late Post-Medieval>Modern.										
Notes:	Quality flake, likely N, possibly EN given site.										
Summary:	**N/?EN, residual, though appears fairly fresh.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Knife (*PP*)	L	T	G3b	H	11	EBW	F		N>EBA	N/?EN	
	Decent, all dors scars same plat, thin straightish dist end shows dir semi-abr fine marg ret across width, 1 convex lat shows similar but inverse ret along length, other lat a few chips and scars.										

(238) [239]										4 lithics	164 g
Context:											
Pottery:	Later Prehistoric (MBA>).										
Notes:	All medium to large sized flake-like pieces of natural, all showing some areas of repeated/consistent unifacial marginal scars that might be simple retouch/use-wear, this most likely on the 2 examples recorded below, both having broad low angled convex edges, thicker on the larger piece. Others retained.										
Summary:	**2/4 MBA>EIA, relationship to context unclear, but given quantity, size and consistency they could be related to each other and their context.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Natural – scraper	-	N	BR	-	62	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Lrg roundish pot-lid, 1 convex edge of 'inv' semi-abr marg ret.										
Natural – knife/scraper	-	N	BR	-	27	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Medium sized pot-lid, 1 broad convex thinnish edge of 'dir' semi-abr marg ret/scars.										
Totals										**336 lithics**	**6108 g**

6.17 Small Finds Assessment

6.17.1 Several worked flints were assigned small find numbers and they are included in lithics assessment.

6.17.2 Three potsherds (rims) were assigned small find numbers and these are included in ceramic assessment.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

7.1 Macrobotanical & Charcoal Assessment Report

7.1.1 Date: 17th September 2022 Site code: SNS-EV-21Written by: Dr S. Adams

DOCUMENT HISTORY:

Version	*Date*	*Prepared By*	*Approved By*	*Reason for Issue*
v2	17/09/22	S. Adams	C.R. Batchelor	First edition
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7.2 INTRODUCTION

7.2.1 This report summarises the findings arising from macrobotanical and charcoal assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) and York Archaeology in connection with the proposed development at Summerfield Nurseries, Barnsole Road, Staple, Kent (site code: SNS-EV-21). A large number of bulk samples have been extracted and processed from the site. This report focusses on the findings from an assessment of twenty-one samples from fills pits ditches and post-holes dating from the early Neolithic (3650-3350 BC) to the early Iron age (1000/900 to 600 BC). The following report assesses the potential of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on the arable economy, fuel use and selection and the local environment.

7.3 METHODS

7.3.1 The extraction of charred and plant remains is carried out by flotation. The twenty-one bulk samples were volumetrically measured by water displacement prior to processing. Flotation is a rapid and efficient technique that uses a tank, water pressure and sieve mesh to separate the light and heavy material within the sample and remove all sediment below a certain size (generally <1mm). The light material floats to the top of the tank and is captured as the 'flot'; the heavier material sinks to the bottom of the tank and is captured as the 'residue'.

7.3.2 The flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 1). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

7.3.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000).

Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Ten fragments were submitted for identification from sample containing sufficient charcoal and the results recorded in Table 1. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

7.4 RESULTS OF THE ASSESSMENT

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

7.4.1 The flots from the Early Neolithic samples contained infrequent modern roots and land snail shell, including burrowing molluscs (*Ceciloides*) and occasional charcoal. Ditch [108] contained fragments of burnt bone, pot and flint whilst charred food products were identified in the tertiary fill (08) of pit [10].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

7.4.2 Charred plant macrofossils were identified in the majority of the Early Neolithic deposits and were only absent from the quaternary (06), quinary (05) and senary (04) fills of pit [10]. Moderately well-preserved cereal caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were identified in ditch [108] and the tertiary fills (08) of pit [10] along with wild brome (*Bromus* sp.) caryopses and indeterminate grains. Ditch [108] also contained caryopses of potential rye (cf. *Secale cereale*) and oat (*Avena* sp.). A possible oat caryopsis was recorded in the secondary fill (07) of pit [10] and a wheat/ barley (*Triticum/ Hordeum*) caryopsis in the senary fill (04) of the same pit. Fruit seeds of a possible apple/ pear (*Malus/ Pyrus*) pip and a plum-type (*Prunus* sp.) drupe were identified in the tertiary fill (08) of pit [10]. Fragmented nutshell of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) was recorded in ditch [108] and the tertiary fill (08) of pit [10]. The latter also contained a fragment of acorn (*Quercus* sp.) nutshell.

Charcoal

7.4.3 The charcoal from the Early Neolithic features was all excellently preserved with all fragments identifiable. A small number of the fragments in the secondary (07) and tertiary (08) fills of pit [10] were affected by radial cracks whilst a charcoal fragment in ditch [108] was distorted by vitrification. Radial cracks appear as blown-up ray cells causing cracks of missing or exploded tissue. They indicate the presence of moisture in the wood and thus

possibly reflect the burning of fresh wood (Fiorentino and D'Oronzo 2010). Vitrification is a feature often attributed to high temperatures and prolonged burning times (Gale & Cutler 2000; Prior & Alvin 1983), although contrasting experiments claim that it is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010).

7.4.4 The charcoal was predominately of hazel in ditch [108] and the tertiary fill (08) of pit [10]. Hazel was equally accompanied by charcoal of the apple sub-family (Maloideae) in the other tertiary fill (08) of pit [10] along with fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.). Oak was also recorded in ditch [108]. Hazel and wood of the apple sub-family were recorded in the secondary fill (07) of pit [10] whilst the senary fill (04) of the same pit was dominated by wood of the apple sub-family.

Later Prehistoric, 1150 to 50 BC

7.4.5 The flot from later prehistoric posthole [66] contained sporadic charcoal fragments along with burrowing molluscs and modern roots.

Charcoal

7.4.6 The well-preserved charcoal from posthole [66] consisted entirely of that of the apple sub-family from large branch or trunk wood.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

7.4.7 The flots from the Earliest Iron Age contained infrequent charcoal fragments along with modern roots and burrowing molluscs. Pit [83] contained a small number of burnt bone fragments.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

7.4.8 Moderate to well-preserved charred plant macrofossils were identified in a small number of the deposits from the Earliest Iron Age. Wheat caryopses were recorded in pit [83] and the tertiary fill (14) of pit [15], with the latter being of a glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*) variety indicated by the lateral striations of the glume impressions upon the grain. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was identified in the primary fill (12) of pit [15], pit [83] and ditch terminus [212]. The grain from the latter two features was of the hulled variety of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*). The barley in the primary fill (12) of pit [15] was immature, meaning the fruit had not fully-ripened prior to it becoming charred, whilst the hulled barley

caryopsis in ditch terminus [212] had germinated, meaning it was over-ripe and had begun to sprout. Pit [83] also contained a possible oat caryopsis as well as indeterminate cereals and a seed of dwarf spurge (*Euphorbia exigua*).

Charcoal

7.4.9 The charcoal fragments from the Earliest Iron Age were moderately well-preserved in the upper fill (11) of pit [15] and well-preserved in posthole [69], pit [205] and ditch terminus [212]. Wood of the apple sub-family dominated posthole [69], the primary fill (12) of pit [15] and pit [205] and was accompanied by fragments of oak in the latter two features. Ditch terminus [212] contained the opposite assemblage with oak outnumbering fragments of the apple sub-family. Pit [83] boasted a varied charcoal assemblage with poplar/ willow (*Populus/ Salix*), field maple (*Acer campestre*) and roundwood of hazel. Radial cracks were recorded amongst the apple sub-family fragments in the primary fill (12) of pit [15], posthole [69] and pit [205] and within the oak in ditch terminus [212]. Individual vitrified fragments were identified in pit [205] and ditch terminus [212].

Undated

7.4.10 The undated lots contained modern roots and land snail shell, including burrowing molluscs. Charcoal fragments were frequent in ditch [110] but absent from pit [63].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

7.4.11 Well-preserved charred cereal caryopses of wheat and hulled barley were identified in ditch [110] accompanied by a cultivated legume of pea/ vetch (*Pisum/ Vicia*). Context (111) contained a poorly preserved wheat caryopsis and an indeterminate grain.

Charcoal

7.4.12 Well-preserved charcoal in context (111) consisted predominately of the apple sub-family along with a single fragment of field maple. Ditch [110] was dominated by moderately well-preserved charcoal fragments of oak accompanied by individual fragments of hazel, the apple-sub family and indeterminate knotwood. Vitrification was identified in ditch [110] amongst the oak charcoal.

7.5 SIGNIFICANCE

Early Neolithic, 3650 – 3350 BC

Charred Plant Macrofossils

7.5.1 Despite the small size of the charred plant macrofossil assemblage within the Early Neolithic features their significance is high due to the paucity of archaeobotanical evidence from this period in Britain (Bogaard & Jones 2007; Moffett et al 1989). However, absolute dating of similar Neolithic deposits has demonstrated that the plant macrofossils are in fact largely intrusive from later activity through the employment of absolute dating (Worley *et al* 2019). If the assemblage is contemporary then it is likely that the wheat caryopses derive from the emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) variety as this was the dominant cereal in the Early Neolithic (Treasure *et al* 2019: 193). Wheat caryopses absolute-dated to the Early Neolithic were identified at Leiston, Suffolk (Adams 2017) and were potentially of einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*) indicated by the pointed axis on the glume wheat. No such apex was identified on the wheat caryopses at Summerfield Nurseries and if they are contemporary it suggests a variance in wheat cultivation in Neolithic Kent. The potential rye may endeavour to be intrusive or otherwise be wild in origin as it is considered as a weed in the Neolithic and not a deliberate cultivar (Behre 1992: 142) as was interpreted at Clifton Quarry, Worcestershire (Mann & Jackson 2018). Oat is similarly interpreted as a weed in Neolithic deposits (McKenna 2013). Hazelnut shell is ubiquitous in Neolithic deposits (Schoch *et al*, 1988: 65) and was widely exploited as a food source in the past. Acorns were exploited as a food source but had to be roasted to remove tannins prior to consumption (Hanson *et al* 2019: 170). Fruits of apple/ pear and plum-type were likely exploited from wild resources as an addition to the cereal-based diet at Summerfield Nurseries.

Charcoal

7.5.2 The charcoal assemblage from the Early Neolithic features at Summerfield Nurseries is indicative of scrubby woodland which were likely abundant in the landscape prior to large-scale woodland clearance that occurred from the later Neolithic to the Iron Age (Dark 2000: 34). Wood of oak, hazel and the apple sub-family all provide excellent fuelwood (Taylor 1981) and may have been exploited for these qualities. The radial cracks imply that the wood may not have been fully seasoned prior to burning.

Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC

Charcoal

7.5.3 The small quantities of wood of the apple sub-family in posthole [66] derived from large branch or trunk wood and may represent the burning of *in situ* timber.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/ 900 to 600 BC

Charred Plant Macrofossils

7.5.4 The low quantities of cereal caryopses indicate that both wheat and barley were cultivated. The wheat was of a glume variety (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*) indicated by the lateral striations of the glume impression whilst the barley was of the hulled variety. A similar small mixed assemblage of glume wheat and hulled barley was identified at Sittingbourne (Boardman 2005). Germination of grains is often associated with the production of malt for beer although the germinated barley in ditch terminus [212] likely sprouted in the ear in the field or during storage.

Charcoal

7.5.5 Similar wood taxa appear to have been exploited in the Earliest Iron Age than in the Early Neolithic from shrubby oak woodland. The field maple may indicate that the woodland was somewhat more open as it a light-demanding species (Austin, 2003: 101; Rodwell, 1991; Polunin & Walters, 1985). Field maple is indicative of calcareous soils and would have been abundant on the Margate Chalk Formation whilst poplar/ willow would have been widely available along the banks of the Wingham River.

Undated

7.5.6 The charred remains within the currently undated features are similar in composition to those of the Early Neolithic and Earliest Iron Age with wheat and barley but with the addition of cultivated legumes. The charcoal similarly represented shrubby woodland with oak, hazel and wood of the apple sub-family as well as field maple.

7.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

Charred Plant Macrofossils

7.6.1 The charred plant macrofossils have no potential for further work as they have already been fully identified and quantified during assessment. The charred cereals, fruits and nutshell identified within the Early Neolithic features have the potential to be intrusive and

therefore absolute dating would be highly beneficial as archaeobotanical evidence from this period is rare. The charred cereal caryopses and nutshell can be submitted for dating along with the hazel charcoal and that of the apple sub-family. If absolute dates are required from the Earliest Iron Age then similarly the cereals, nutshell and the charcoal of hazel and the apple sub-family can be submitted.

Charcoal

7.6.2 The well-preserved charcoal from several of the Early Neolithic deposits have the potential for full analysis along with a small number from the Earliest Iron Age. The charcoal has the potential to inform on fuel selection and use over time as well as contribute to understanding changes within the prehistoric landscape. A subsequent report should be produced discussing the results of the assessment and analysis and contextualising them within the region. The following samples are recommended for analysis:

7.6.3 Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

<2>EV (109) Ditch [108] – 50 fragments

<1> (08) Tertiary Fill of Pit [10] – 50 fragments

<12> (08) Tertiary Fill of Pit [10] – 50 fragments

<13> (07) Secondary Fill of Pit [10] – 25 fragments

7.6.4 Earliest Iron Age, 1000/ 900 – 600 BC

<3> (11) Upper Fill of Pit [15] -25 fragments

<7> (68) Posthole [69] – 25 fragments

<23> (208) Ditch Terminus [212] – 25 fragments

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Table 1: Flot and charcoal assessment from Summerfield Nurseries

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Preservation	Charred Food Products	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shell	*Cecilioides*	Modern Roots	Leaf Fragments	Pot	Flint
Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350BC	<2>EV	(109)	Ditch [108]	15	39	10	*	****	****	*Corylus avellana* (7) [ARN:2] *Quercus* sp. (3) [ARN:3, V:1, PDS:1]	+++	cf. *Triticum* sp. (1) cf. *Secale cereale* (2) *Triticum* sp. (9) *Cerealia* indet. (3) *Corylus avellana* nut shell (5) *Triticum/Secale* (1) *Avena* sp. (1)	++		*	*	**	**		*	*
	<1>	(08)	Tertiary Fill of Pit [10]	1	4	40	*	**	***	Maloideae (4) [ARN:4] *Corylus avellana* (4) [ARN:4] *Quercus* sp. (2) [ARN:1]	+++	*Triticum* sp. (4) *Triticum/Secale* (3) *Cerealia* indet. (2) *Bromus* sp. (1) *Corylus avellana* nut shell (7)	++			*	**	**			
	<2>	(04)	Senary Fill of Pit [10]	<1	<1	90			*								**	*			
	<11>	(06)	Quaternary Fill of Pit [10]	1	2	50	*	**	**								**	**			
	<12>	(08)	Tertiary Fill of Pit [10]	<1	1	5		**	***	*Corylus avellana* (7) [ARN:4, RC:1] Maloideae (3) [ARN:4]	+++	*Triticum* sp. (1) Poaceae large (1) cf. *Malus/Pyrus* (1) *Prunus* sp. drupe (1) *Quercus* sp. nut shell (1) *Bromus* sp. (1)	++	**				*			
	<13>	(07)	Secondary Fill Pit [10]	<1	1	60	*	*	**	Maloideae (6) [ARN:5, RC:2] *Corylus avellana* (3) [ARN:4]	+++	cf. *Avena* sp. (1)	+						**		
	<14>	(09)	Primary Fill of Pit [10]	<1	<1	99						Fabaceae small (1)	+					*			
	<16>	(04)	Senary Fill of Pit [10]	<1	<1	40	*	*	**	Maloideae (10) [ARN:3]	+++	*Triticum/Hordeum* (1)	+				*	*			
	<17>	(05)	Quinary Fill of Pit [10]	<1	2	99			*								**	***			
Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50BC	<6>	(64)	Posthole [66]	<1	<1	90			*	Maloideae (10) [ARN:5]	+++					*	*	*			
Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600BC	<3>	(11)	Fill of Pit [15]	<1	<1	10	*	*	**	Maloideae (9) [ARN:8] *Acer campestre* (1) [ARN:3]	+++	*Triticum* sp. (1) *Cerealia* indet. (1)	+			*	*				
	<4>	(12)	Primary Fill of Pit [15]	<1	1	25	*	*	*	Maloideae (8) [ARN:4, RC:4] *Quercus* sp. (1) [ARN:1] Indet. (1) [D:1]	++	*Hordeum* sp. immature (1)	++				*	*			
	<1>EV	(87)	Pit [83]	<1	2	5	*	**	***			*Hordeum vulgare* (1) *Triticum* sp. (1) cf. *Avena* sp. (1) *Cerealia* indet. (2) *Euphorbia exigua* (1)	++		*	*	*	*			
	<7>	(68)	Posthole [69]	<1	2	10		*	***	Maloideae (7) [ARN:6, RC:2] *Populus/Salix* (1) [ARN:2] *Corylus avellana* (1) [ARN:6, RW:1] *Acer campestre* (1) [ARN:3]	+++						*				
	<9>	(60)	Posthole [61]	<1	<1	75		*	*							*	*	**			
	<15>	(13)	Secondary Fill of Pit [15]	<1	<1	99		*	*								*	*			
	<18>	(14)	Tertiary Fill of Pit [15]	<1	<1	60		*	*			*Triticum dicoccum/spelta* (1)	+++				*	*			
	<19>	(12)	Primary Fill of Pit [15]	<1	<1	95		*	*							*	*	***			
	<20>	(98)	Pit [100]	<1	<1	99			*								*	*			
	<21>	(14)	Tertiary Fill of Pit [15]	<1	1	95		*	**								*	**			
	<22>	(206)	Pit [205]	<1	<1	50			*	Maloideae (5) [ARN:3, RC:1, V:1] *Quercus* sp. (4) [ARN:1] *Corylus avellana* (1) [ARN:2]	+++							*			
	<23>	(208)	Ditch Terminus [212]	<1	<1	90		*	**	*Quercus* sp. (7) [ARN:2, RC:2, V:1] Maloideae (3) [ARN:3]	+++	*Hordeum vulgare* germinated (1) *Hordeum* sp. (1)	++					*			

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context/ Deposit Type and Parent Context	Flot Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Charred Plant Macrofossils	Preservation	Charred Food Products	Burnt Bone	Land Snail Shell	*Cecilioides*	Modern Roots	Leaf Fragments	Pot	Flint
Undated	<3>EV	(111)	Ditch [110]	4	11		**	***	****	*Quercus* sp. (7) [ARN:1, V:2] *Corylus avellana* (1) [ARN:3] Maloideae (1) [ARN:1] Indet. knotwood (1)	++	*Triticum* sp. (4) *Hordeum vulgare* (1) *Pisum/Vicia* (1) *Cerealia* indet. (1)	+++			*	*				
	<8>	(62)	Posthole [63]	<1	<1	100											*	*			

*Quantification: * = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-150, **** = 151-250, ***** = >250. Preservation: + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good. Key: ARN = average ring number, V = vitrified, PDS = post-depositional sediment.*

7.8 RADIOCARBON C14 dating results

7.9 Introduction

7.9.1 Three sub samples containing charred material suitable for radiocarbon dating were isolated and send off to Beta Analythic Radiocarbon Dating Labolatory, Miami, Florida, US.

7.10 Method and quality assurance

7.10.1 The Conventional Radiocarbon Ages have all been corrected for total fractionation effects and where applicable, calibration was performed using 2020 calibration databases (cited on the graph pages).

7.10.2 A quality assurance report containing expected vs. measured values for 3-5 working standards analysed simultaneously with subjected samples.

7.10.3 Reported results are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 standards and all chemistry was performed here in our laboratory and counted in our own accelerators here. Since Beta is not a teaching laboratory, only graduates trained to strict protocols of the ISO/IEC 17025:2017 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 program participated in the analyses.

7.10.4 Conventional Radiocarbon Ages and sigmas are rounded to the nearest 10 years per the conventions of the 1977 International Radiocarbon Conference. When counting statistics produce sigmas lower than +/- 30 years, a conservative +/- 30 BP is cited for the result unless otherwise requested. The reported d13C values were measured separately in an IRMS (isotope ratio mass spectrometer). They are NOT the AMS d13C which would include fractionation effects from natural, chemistry and AMS induced sources.

7.11 Results

7.11.1 Sample <1> context (08) obtained from Neolithic Pit [10] Laboratory number: Beta-648436 gave conventional radiocarbon age **4890+/-30yrs BP**.

7.11.2 Sample <13> context (07) obtained from Neolithic Pit [10] Laboratory number: Beta-648438 gave conventional radiocarbon age **4860+/-30yrs BP**.

7.11.3 Sample <3> context (11) obtained from Earliest Iron Age SFB [15] Laboratory number: Beta-648437 gave conventional radiocarbon age **2550+/-30yrs BP**.

7.11.4 The detailed report is presented in Appendices

7.12 Faunal Assessment

7.12.1 No animal bones were retrieved from any of the investigated features during the course of archaeological investigation.

7.12.2 Several tiny burnt bone fragments were found in flots from Ditch [108] and Pit [83] however these were too small and heavily fractured and not suitable for identification or any meaningful further analysis.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The archaeological features revealed during the course of the investigation have identified the presence of field boundaries, quarries, structures, and pits dating to the Earliest Iron Age; 1000/900 to 600 BC. Earlier activity is represented by one Early Neolithic pit 3650 to 3350 BC. A broad Prehistoric period 4000 to 50 BC has been attributed to linear ditch and a pit revealed in southern part of the site. One pit exposed in northern part of the site produced Later Prehistoric evidence 1550 to 50 BC whilst the other adjacent pit produced Early Medieval to Medieval pottery 1175 to 1350 AD.

8.1.2 A number of features, mainly discrete pits and post-holes remain undated although their association with the most evident Earliest Iron Age phase can be deducted by analysing their positions that respect similarly dated field boundaries, sunken-floored shelter and granary store.

8.1.3 Archaeological features were sealed below the subsoil with relatively significant modern truncation having occurred. The site comprised former plant nursery with established greenhouses, droveways and parking lot. Land drains were present on the site and modern ploughing has impacted on the natural and archaeological horizons.

8.1.4 Six broad phases of activity have been identified, one of which have been further subdivided based on stratigraphic analysis. Further such analysis along with analysis of the finds assemblage may lead to further refinement of the phases.

8.1.5 The following phases of activity have been identified:

- Prehistoric, 4000 to 50 BC; pit and a ditch
- Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC; storage pit
- Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC; pit
- Earliest Iron Age, 1000/ 900 to 600 BC; field boundaries, sunken-floored shelter structure S1, granary store S2 and storage pit
- Early Medieval to Medieval, 1175 to 1350 AD; pit
- Modern, after 1900 AD; pits, post holes, drains of a former plant nursery

8.2 Phase 1 Prehistoric, 4000 to 50 BC (Figures 10 and 11)

8.2.1 This broad period is evident in southern extent of the investigation area. It comprises two features, linear ditch D4 in N-S alignment and a pit [35] located c. 12metres to the north from D4 terminus.

8.2.2 This narrow field ditch and a pit produced only 4 tiny scraps of pot of at least 3 flint tempered vessels and they are represents the beginning of a field system here. A potential field boundary is now established in north-south alignment.

8.2.3 Only one Pit [55] revealed in northern part of the site produced dating evidence for this phase of activity.

8.3 Phase 2 Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 (Figures 5, 6 and 7)

8.3.1 This period is represented by single feature exposed within southern part of the site. A deep sub-circular feature [10] probably served as a storage pit associated with a hypothetical shelter which remains were entirely truncated by a cluster of features comprising shelter structure dated to the Earliest Iron Age.

8.3.2 A substantial amount of retrieved potsherds represents at least 25 individual vessels including two Southern Decorated bowls.

8.3.3 Notable find of a flat base sherd, which typically should not occur in an Early Neolithic group. If it can be proved that this cannot be the intrusion (through animal activity or intercutting) or accidental inclusion of a Later Prehistoric sherd, then it could be evidence for the presence or influence of Middle Neolithic Fengate Ware.

8.3.4 Against this is the lack of any typically intensively decorated certain Middle Neolithic wares in the site assemblage and the fact that Fengate Ware is the least common of the Middle Neolithic wares usually found in Kent. If true and contemporary, it would suggest that this group, or an element of it, could date at the very late end of its range.

8.4 Phase 2 Radiocarbon Age

8.4.1 Two sub-samples containing charred remains from Early Neolithic feature have gave radiocarbon dates of 4860+/- 30yrs BP and 4890+/- 30yrs BP what corresponds to 2837 BC and 2867 BC respectively. It implies that the ultimate dating for this feature could be closer to Late Neolithic 2,900 BC to 2,200 BC.

8.5 Phase 3 Later Prehistoric, 15550 to 50 BC (Figures 5, 6 and 12)

8.5.1 This phase is evident in north-eastern part of the site where a single pit produced dating evidence for this period.

8.6 Phase 4a Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC (Figures 5 and 6)

8.6.1 Evidence for this phase of activity was the most abundant within southern and northern parts of the site. It comprised sunken-floored Shelter structure S1, Ditch D3 forming arable field boundary now in NE-SW alignment, large but shallow hollow housing granary structure (group S2) and two satellite discrete features to the north-east and to the south-west from structure S2.

8.7 Phase 4b Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC (Figures 8 and 9)

8.7.1 This phase resulted from sub-division of a broader period following stratigraphic analysis. In this period a field boundary has been re-defined as evident by Ditch D1 truncating earlier Ditch D3. Perhaps it was an attempt to improve drainage in the cultivation area. Certainly some re-cuts have occurred within sunken-floored shelter structure S1 but these were highly likely happening more often, perhaps each year at the beginning of new season when the shelter was re-built and it's very difficult to draw any lines where subsequent changes may have been occurring and would be highly speculative.

8.8 Phase 4 Radiocarbon Age

8.8.1 One sub-sample from sunken-floored structure has given radiocarbon date of 2550+/- 30yrs BP what corresponds to 527 BC. It implies Early Iron Age (800 BC to 300 BC) rather than the Earliest Iron Age (1000/900 to 600BC).

8.9 Phase 5 Early Medieval to Medieval. 1175 to 1350 AD (Figure 13)

8.9.1 Evidence for this phase of activity was revealed in north-eastern extent of the site and it consists of a single pit.

8.10 Phase 6 Modern, after 1900 AD (Figure 4)

8.10.1 The evidence for this phase of activity is abundant across the site and comprises rectangular cuts, post-holes, drainage ducts with spread of glass shards and hardcore.

8.11 Undated (Figures 14 and 15)

8.11.1 Although interpretations and discussion has been offered regarding dateable features above, it is acknowledged that undated features also need to be considered. The presence of post holes and small pits within an agricultural environment is not at all unexpected. Further analysis will be undertaken to try and assign more of the currently unphased features to phases.

8.11.2 Undated features revealed in southern part of the site comprised Pit [141], Ditch D2, Pits [53], [51] and [23], two short ditches D5 and D6, Pits [195], [162] and post-holes [103], [17], [19] and [21].

8.11.3 Undated features exposed in northern part of the site comprised cluster of pits in western part of the area including [39], [92], [90], [59], [45], and [43], post-holes [74] and [76] and northern cluster of discrete features in north-eastern corner of the site including [147], [149] and [151].

8.11.4 Also a large quarry pit [88] revealed in north-western part of the site remains undated.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER ANAYLSIS

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The excavation has revealed multiple phases of activity on the site. Six phases were recognised by datable finds. One phase The Earliest Iron Age was sub-divided following due to features physical relationships.

9.2 Stratigraphic

9.2.1 The remains were dated by finds (pottery, lithics) to the Prehistoric, Early Neolithic, Later Prehistoric, The Earliest Iron Age, Early Medieval to Medieval and modern periods. The initial phasing will be checked and refined at the analysis stage in light of radiocarbon dates which suggested slightly later dates for Early Neolithic and the Earliest Iron Age phases.

9.3 Finds

Ceramics

9.3.1 If possible, further work on the following assemblages would be desirable and the results can be presented in any final site report. This should include the usual summary of the character of the assemblage, regarding the traits of manufacturing (including fabrics, wall thicknesses and surface finishes), form (including size) and decoration exhibited by the coarsewares and finewares, plus selective illustration. All form and decorative elements have been noted in the current catalogues compiled for the evaluation and excavation material, along with notable aspects of manufacturing. If a version of the final site report is published for wider public dissemination, then the summaries (or shortened versions of) and illustrations could be included.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

9.3.2 Ideally this should be subject to review, illustration and final reporting, preferably by a specialist who is familiar with the ceramics of this period recovered from Kent. Dr. Alex Gibson has formerly been a significant contributor in this field for the county and East Kent in particular. This information should be accompanied by one or more radiocarbon dates.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

9.3.3 As radiocarbon dates were obtained that establishes a notably early, late or transitional date for a single phase assemblage, or defines a sequence of phases for this material which contains manufacturing, form and decorative traits that can be seen to change over time, then it would be worth conducting a further stage of review and final reporting. A summary and selective illustration on this basis could provide comparative data useful for local and regional studies. This work would preferably be undertaken by a specialist who is familiar with the ceramics of this

period recovered from Kent. Dr. Barbara McNee and Peter Couldrey have both studied and produced reports on such material from the county.

9.3.4 If budgetary constraints make the obtaining of radiocarbon dates difficult or impossible at this time, or no material suitable for radiocarbon dating is present, then it is suggested that an extensive further study is not absolutely necessary, given a lack of definitive dating for this assemblage. The final site report could still include a summary of the material, which can be largely based upon the information presented within the current reports and catalogues, plus some representative illustrations. If budgetary issues are the sole obstacle, then it could be noted in the final site report that there is the opportunity here for such work to be conducted in the future by researchers.

Lithics

9.3.5 A combined lithics assessment is needed that comprises pieces retrieved during the evaluation stage and subsequent strip map and sample.

9.3.6 Several pieces need drawing, especially from Early Neolithic assemblage.

Faunal

9.3.7 Several tiny burnt bone fragments were found in flots from Ditch [108] and Pit [83] however these were too small and heavily fractured and not suitable for identification or any meaningful further analysis.

Small Finds

9.3.8 Several worked flint pieces need drawing.

Radiocarbon dating

9.3.9 The early Neolithic pottery could provide a useful contribution to local and regional studies, hence review of assemblage by relevant specialist, illustration of selected sherds and C14 dating of charred material is recommended. In this case deposits (7) and (8) were sub sampled for C14.

9.3.10 The earliest Iron Age pottery could provide a useful contribution to local and regional studies, hence stratigraphic analyses and C14 dating of sampled material is recommended. It is advised to subsample for C14 from group S1.

9.3.11 Group S1 all the pottery that was residual or unclear came from earlier subgroup S1b while all the sherds classified as contemporary were recovered from later sub group S1a. The selection of contexts to be radiocarbon dated related to EIA pottery and should be discussed with pottery specialist and should target contexts that produced the largest amount of pottery.

9.3.12 Contexts that produced significant amount of pottery: **(12) fill of [15]S1b**; (37) fill of [36]S2; (60)fill of [61]S2; **(67) fill of [69]S2**; (86) fill of [83]; **(221), (206), (225), (226) any of fills of [205]S1a**. Numbers in bold are preferred.

9.4 Environmental

Charred Plant Macrofossils

9.4.1 The charred plant macrofossils have no potential for further work as they have already been fully identified and quantified during assessment. The charred cereals, fruits and nutshell identified within the Early Neolithic features have the potential to be intrusive and therefore absolute dating would be highly beneficial as archaeobotanical evidence from this period is rare. The charred cereal caryopses and nutshell can be submitted for dating along with the hazel charcoal and that of the apple sub-family. If absolute dates are required from the Earliest Iron Age then similarly the cereals, nutshell and the charcoal of hazel and the apple sub-family can be submitted.

Charcoal

9.4.2 The well-preserved charcoal from several of the Early Neolithic deposits have the potential for full analysis along with a small number from the Earliest Iron Age. The charcoal has the potential to inform on fuel selection and use over time as well as contribute to understanding changes within the prehistoric landscape. A subsequent report should be produced discussing the results of the assessment and analysis and contextualising them within the region. The following samples are recommended for analysis:

9.4.3 Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

<2>EV (109) Ditch [108] – 50 fragments

<1> (08) Tertiary Fill of Pit [10] – 50 fragments

<12> (08) Tertiary Fill of Pit [10] – 50 fragments

<13> (07) Secondary Fill of Pit [10] – 25 fragments

9.4.4 Earliest Iron Age, 1000/ 900 – 600 BC

<3> (11) Upper Fill of Pit [15] -25 fragments

<7> (68) Posthole [69] – 25 fragments

<23> (208) Ditch Terminus [212] – 25 fragments

9.4.5 So far 3 sub samples of charred remains were sent off for radiocarbon dating.

9.5 Statement of Potential

Prehistoric

9.5.1 The evidence for this period was relatively isolated, consisting of three features – one ditch and two pits. No further emphasis is placed on this period.

The Earliest Iron Age

9.5.2 The evidence of The Earliest Iron Age 1000/ 900 to 600 BC comprised agrarian and animal husbandry activity represented by field boundary ditches, pits, and structures. Two sub- phases were suggested within this period of time, implying an evolving occupation.

9.5.3 Further examination of the stratigraphic relationships between some of the features and the associated finds assemblages, may clarify more precisely the development of this period of the site.

9.5.4 Research into local sites of a similar period may inform us further as to the function of this phase of activity. Especially comparison to a recently investigated site of similar date at The Three Tuns in Staple.

9.5.5 Further work on the environmental material, ceramic and small find assemblages will further inform us as to the function of the site during this period.

9.5.6 Evidence for the Earliest Iron Age 1000/ 900 to 600 BC is of regional interest.

Later Prehistory 1550 – 50 BC

9.5.7 The evidence for this period was very limited, consisting of one pit. No further emphasis is placed on this period.

Early Medieval to Medieval

9.5.8 The evidence for this period was also very limited, consisting of one pit. No further emphasis is placed on this period.

Overview

9.5.9 Research will be undertaken to better understand the Early Neolithic and The Earliest Iron Age activity on site, with particular emphasis on possible associations with the adjacent sites. Results from additional research will be placed within the local and regional context.

9.5.10 Prehistoric and Later Prehistoric features will be reviewed in an attempt to assign them either to the Early Neolithic Period or to the most abundant The Earliest Iron Age.

9.5.11 Unphased features will be reviewed in an attempt to assign them to a broad period.

9.6 Significance of the Data

9.6.1 The data yielded during the course of archaeological investigation represents significance at the local and regional level of interest.

9.7 Original Research Aims and Objectives (ORAO's)

9.7.1 The archaeological excavations at Summerfield Nurseries have revealed multiple phases of occupation dating from the Early Neolithic period into the Early Medieval/ Medieval period, with domestic animal husbandry and agrarian activity gradually demising by the latter before activity

dying out. The site only appears to be in serious usage again in the 20th century when a series of ploughmarks suggest further agricultural activity until establishment of plant nursery greenhouses. On-going assessment should allow for more detailed interpretation of the various elements of the site.

- *ORAO 1* – One of the primary objectives is acquiring pottery and accompanied C14 samples to improve accuracy in pottery dating.

  Response – 3 sub samples were subject to radiocarbon dating, two for Neolithic and one for Earliest Iron Age Phase. The ultimate phasing should be refined at final analysis stage.

- *ORAO 2* – Answering the question; what is the nature of Early Neolithic occupation or activity within the site? How the occupation on-site relates to discoveries in broader landscape? Understanding the nature and extend of the Earliest Iron Age agrarian remains and how they relate to Early Neolithic activity on site.

  Response – Storage pit might be related to roofed structure of that period

  The Early Neolithic remains plausibly relate to the Earliest Iron Age shelter by succession

9.8 Updated Project Design - Revised Research Aims and Objectives for Further Analysis (RRAO's)

9.8.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer not only the original research aims but other questions raised during the course of excavation, this section provides revised research aims, and details of the further analysis.

9.9 Method Statements

Stratigraphic

9.9.1 An established stratigraphy will be revised in light of radiocarbon results and an attempt will be made to ascribe Prehistoric features to the most abundant phase of The Earliest Iron Age.

Artefactual

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

9.9.2 Pottery from this period will be subject to review, illustration and final reporting, preferably by a specialist who is familiar with the ceramics of this period recovered from Kent. This information will be accompanied by radiocarbon dates.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

9.9.3 Radiocarbon dates can help establish a notably early, late or transitional date for a single phase assemblage, or defines a sequence of phases for this material which contains manufacturing, form

and decorative traits that can be seen to change over time, and then it would be worth conducting a further stage of review and final reporting.

9.9.4 A summary and selective illustration on this basis will provide comparative data useful for local and regional studies. This work would preferably be undertaken by a specialist who is familiar with the ceramics of this period recovered from Kent. Dr. Barbara McNee and Peter Couldrey have both studied and produced reports on such material from the county.

9.10 RRAO's

9.10.1 Original research aims were to establish the character, condition, date and significance of archaeological features and deposits;

- One storage pit dated to the Early Neolithic period and another 2 and a ditch dated to the broader Prehistoric period indicate limited probably transient use of the site in these periods. Number of pits, ditches and structures dating to the Earliest Iron Age suggest a substantial increase in use but probably peripheral to any nearby settlement.

- The majority of features and deposits recorded on the Site appeared to date to the Earliest Iron Age c. 1000/ 900 to 600 BC, comprising field boundary ditches, pits, granary structure suggesting agricultural activity, structures evidenced by postholes like sunken-floored Shelter S1 suggesting settlement activity.

- During the later Iron Age activity declined although it continued to be predominantly agricultural, the site falling out of use probably at some point in the Early Medieval/ Medieval period.

- The site appears to have been brought back into agricultural usage in the 19th-20th century evidenced by a succession of field systems and ubiquitous plough scars as well as levelling and landscaping evident in some places. In the late 20th century a plant nursery was established with several greenhouses densely packed within the site, certainly contributed to increased impact on archaeological features.

9.10.2 Revised research aims will be to;

- Determine the nature and extent of Early Neolithic activity and its subsequent demise by Later Prehistoric period. Particular attention will be paid to relationships with other known sites of this period.

- Determine the nature and extent of activity within the Site, and its development during the Iron Age period along with its subsequent decline. Particular attention will be paid to relationships with other known sites of this period in the area, including recently investigated agrarian remains at The Three Tuns in Staple.

9.10.3 Limited further work is proposed for the stratigraphic analysis of the Site; it is felt that the current report has dealt in detail with this element, but it is also recognised that additional analysis may clarify more precisely the development of the Earliest Iron Age activity on the site.

9.10.4 Further work is required for the ceramic and lithics assemblages, along with the environmental samples.

9.10.5 Time and resources to produce a final analysis report have been incorporated into Table 3 below. The final report will aim to place the Site within its local and regional context.

10 RESOURCES AND PUBLICATION

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The Full Report outlined above will be published in PDF A format and submitted for publication in OASIS.

10.2 Final Analysis Report

10.2.1 In addition, following the further analyses outlined above, the results of the fieldwork, incorporating data from all stages up to that covered in this report (and including a summary of evaluation data), will be reported in the form of a SWAT Archaeology monograph, subject to academic peer review.

10.2.2 The results of the fieldwork are of local and regional significance. It is therefore proposed that, following further assessment and analyses outlined above a single monograph will be issued.

10.3 Publication

10.3.1 All publication works will be carried out in consultation with KCC Heritage.

10.3.2 In discussions with the Principal Archaeological Officer consideration will be given for the production of a single monograph that details multiple SWAT Archaeology sites. Each site would be detailed under a separate chapter.

10.4 Personnel

10.4.1 The team consists primarily of self-employed specialist staff. The post-excavation project will be managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology. The following staffs (Table below) are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list (Table 4) and the programme.

Name	Position
Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCIFA	Publication Manager
Peter Cichy	Project Manager
Pawel Cichy, Elissia Burrows	Project Officer

Paul Hart	Flint Specialist
Paul Hart	Ceramic Specialist
Quest	Environmental Specialist
Mike Allen	Archaeobotany
Dr Malcolm Lyne	Roman Ceramic Specialist
Bartek Cichy, Django Rayner, Gosia Cichy	Archaeological illustrator
Bartek Cichy	Photography/ Photogrammetry
Simon Holmes	Small Finds
Dana Goodburn-Brown	Conservator
Peter Cichy	Palaeomagnetism
Dr David Dungworth	Archaeometallurgist
Dr Steve Willis	Scientific advisor
Dr Malcolm Lyne	Roman pottery kiln specialist

Table 2 *List of Contributing Personnel*

10.5 Proposed publication and dissemination

10.5.1 Excavations on land at Summerfield Nurseries, Barnsole Rd, Staple, Kent: The development and decline of the Iron Age agriculture. (7,000 words, 5 figs, 6-8 plates & 2-3 tables)

Preliminary synopsis

Preliminaries

1 Introduction and background

2 Early Neolithic hunters-gatherers activity

3 The Earliest Iron Age agrarian activities and landscape organisation

4 The decline in Later Iron Age

4 Finds and Environmental reports

5 Discussion Bibliography Figures

10.6 Task list

10.6.1 Table 4 lists the stages and tasks, the personnel and scheduled work duration required to achieve the project objectives. Specialist recommendations are taken into consideration in the table below.

Task No.	Description	Days	Staff
Managment			
1	Project management	3	SWAT Archaeology
2	Finds management	2	SWAT Archaeology

Analysis and Reporting			
3	Phasing and startigraphy	2	SWAT Archaeology
4	Background research	1-2	SWAT Archaeology
5	Reporting	2	SWAT Archaeology
Ceramic Analysis			
6	Analysis of final site data	1	SWAT Archaeology
7	Selection of material or illustration and catalogue	1	SWAT Archaeology
8	Report writing and comparison to other sites	1	SWAT Archaeology
9	Illustration (up to 25 sherds)	3-4	SWAT Archaeology
Lithic Analysis			
10	Illustration and integration	2	SWAT Archaeology
Environmental Assessment and Analysis			
11	Completed assessment and analysis as recommendations.	TBC	Quest
Analysis Report			
12	Introduction and background	1-2	SWAT Archaeology
13	Collation and integration of report	1-2	SWAT Archaeology
14	Integrate specialist contributions	0.5-1.5	SWAT Archaeology
15	Discussion	1-2	SWAT Archaeology
16	Illustrations	1-2	SWAT Archaeology
17	Bibliography/ footnotes	0.5	SWAT Archaeology
18	Edit draft report	1	SWAT Archaeology
19	Production	1	SWAT Archaeology
20	Report QA	1	SWAT Archaeology
21	Corrections	1	SWAT Archaeology
Publication			
22	Preparation of text	2-3	SWAT Archaeology
23	Preparation of illustrations	1-2	SWAT Archaeology
24	Submission/liaison with journal editor	0.5	SWAT Archaeology
25	Journal charges	1	SWAT Archaeology
Archive			
26	Archive preparation	2	SWAT Archaeology
27	Archive deposition	0.5	SWAT Archaeology

Table 3 *Task List*

10.7 Client's Statement

10.7.1 Hereby, Rogate Properties St Thomas Ltd is guaranteeing to secure necessary funding to cover all expenses associated with post-excavation tasks listed above and with publication of the site in Monograph.

11 ARCHIVING

11.1 General

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

11.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics.

12 REFERENCES

12.1 Bibliography

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SWAT Archaeology (2021) SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE OF LAND AT SUMMERFIELD NURSERIES, BARNSOLE ROAD, STAPLE, KENT

SWAT Archaeology (August 2021) Archaeological Evaluation on Land at
Summerfield Nurseries, Barnsole Road, Staple, Kent CT3 1LD
Kent County Council (undated) Mitigation – Strip, Map and Sample Requirements.
Manual of Specifications Part B.

APPENDIX 2 HER FORM

Site Name: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE OF LAND AT SUMMERFIELD NURSERIES, BARNSOLE ROAD, STAPLE, KENT

Site Code: SNS-EX-21

Site Address: As above

Summary: *An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) of land at Summerfield Nurseries, Barnsole Road, Staple, Kent. The work was undertaken following the response from Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council to an archaeological evaluation which recorded the presence of Prehistoric activity within southern and eastern extent of the proposed development area.*

Archaeological investigation has revealed Neolithic storage pit directly overlain by a large sunken-floored Shelter of the Earliest Iron Age. Several discrete features were found in the vicinity of the structure, a few undated post holes were exposed immediately to the south. These and the structure itself were located just outside an arable field defined by linear ditches in northeast-southwest alignment and mainly dated to the same period. A sunken granary store was exposed nearby what emphasises the significance of a well-established field system at the dawn of the Iron Age.

Two pits and one ditch were attributed to a broad Prehistoric period, one pit was framed into Later Prehistory and another single pit produced Early Medieval dating evidence. Large quarry feature, field boundary ditch, two short gullies and a number of discrete features across the site remain undated and it was not possible to attribute these remains to any specific phase.

Additionally a number of modern features were exposed across the site. These were associated with recently demolished greenhouses of Summerfield Nurseries.

Limited further work is recommended to take place on pottery and lithics assemblages with the main objective of refining phasing.

District/Unitary: Dover District Council

Period(s): Prehistoric, Neolithic, Early Iron Age, Medieval, Post-Medieval and modern

NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 627776 156262

Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Strip Map and Sample investigation

Date of recording: October-December 2021

Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)

Geology: bedrock geology of Margate Chalk Member- Chalk. Superficial Deposits are recorded as Head- Clay & Silt.

Title and author of accompanying report: SWAT Archaeology (P Cichy 2023) ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE OF LAND AT SUMMERFIELD NURSERIES, BARNSOLE ROAD, STAPLE, KENT. Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP

Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

CONTEXT TABLE			
Context Number	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Dimensions**
1	Top-Soil		
2	Sub-soil		
3	Natural		
4	Fill of pit [10]	Medium compaction, medium brown grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal fleck, occasional natural flint nodule	Length: 1.42m Width: 0.91m Depth: 0.43m
5	Fill of pit [10]	Medium compaction, medium grey brown, clay-silt with manganese, occasional charcoal fleck	Length: 1.42m Width: 0.9m Depth: 0.43m
6	Fill of pit [10]	Medium compaction, dark grey, clay-silt with moderate charcoal flecks	Length: 1.42m Width: 0.27m Depth: 0.11m
7	Fill of pit [10]	Firm compaction, mottled orange brown, clay-silt with occasional angular flints	Length: 1.42m Width: 0.21m Depth: 0.4m
8	Fill of pit [10]	Medium compaction, orange grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Length: 1.42m Width: 1.4m Depth: 0.12m
9	Fill of pit [10]	Firm compaction, orange grey, clay-silt with occasional angular stones	Length: 1.42m Width: 0.94m Depth: 0.36m
10	Pit	Irregular oval with steep sloped to sharp undercut gradual to base side sand concave base	Length: 1.42m Width: 1.53m Depth: 0.81m
11	Fill of pit [15]	Medium compaction, medium grey, clay-silt with occasional flint nodule, occasional charcoal fleck	Length: 1.46m Width: 2.22m Depth: 0.14m
12	Fill of pit [15]	Medium compaction, mottled black dark grey, clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional flints nodule	Length: 1.46m Width: 2.25m Depth: 0.13m
13	Fill of pit [15]	Firm compaction, mottled light grey and orange, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecking	Length: 1.46m Width: 1.44m Depth: 0.08m
14	Fill of pit [15]	Firm compaction, light grey orange. clay-sandy-silt with manganese flecking	Length: 1.46m Width: 0.7m Depth: 0.05m
15	Pit	Irregular with steep sides and relatively flat slight undulations base.	Length: 1.46m Width: 2.5m Depth: 0.24m
16	Fill of post hole [17]	Medium compaction, mottled light grey orange, clay-silt with occasional charcoal fleck, manganese	Length: 0.23m Width: 0.21m Depth: 0.24m
17	Post hole	Ovoid with vertical sides and concave base	Length: 0.23m Width: 0.21m Depth: 0.24m
18	Fill of post hole [19]	Medium compaction, light grey orange, clay-silt with manganese flecking	Length: 0.16m Width: 0.16m Depth: 0.03m

19	Post hole	Circular with very shallow sides and flat base	Length: 0.16m Width: 0.16m Depth: 0.03m
20	Fill of post hole [21]	Medium compaction, medium orange grey, clay-silt with manganese flecking	Length: 0.15m Width: 0.13m Depth: 0.05m
21	Post hole	Ovoid with moderate compaction, concave base	Length: 0.15m Width: 0.13m Depth: 0.05m
22	Fill of pit [23]	Medium compaction, mottled medium grey and orange, clay-silt with manganese flecking	Length: 1.14m Width: 0.68m Depth: 0.1m
23	Pit	Ovoid with very gradual steeper in centre sides and concave base	Length: 1.14m Width: 0.68m Depth: 0.1m
24	Fill of pit [25]	Medium compaction, mottled dark grey medium orange, clay-silt with manganese flecking	Length: 0.17m Width: 0.21m Depth: 0.04m
25	Pit	Circular with steep sides and shallow concave base	Length: 0.17m Width: 0.21m Depth: 0.04m
26	Fill of ditch terminus [27]	Medium compaction, dark brown grey, clay-silt with manganese, occasional charcoal flecking, occasional natural flint pebble	Length: 0.96m Width: 0.52m Depth: 0.14m
27	Ditch terminus	N-S aligned linear terminus with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.96m Width: 0.52m Depth: 0.14m
28	Fill of ditch [29]	Medium compaction, medium grey brown, clay-silt with manganese flecking, very occasional charcoal fleck	Length: 0.98m Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.19m
29	Ditch	N-S aligned linear with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.98m Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.19m
30	Ditch [31]	Medium compaction dark brownish grey clay silt with manganese and occ. charcoal fleck	Length: 1m Width: 0.52m Depth: 0.14m
31	Ditch	N-S aligned linear with moderate to steep sides and concave base	Length: 1m Width: 0.52m Depth: 0.14m
32	Fill of pit [33]	Medium compaction, medium brown grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal fleck, occasional natural flint pebble	Length: 1.5m Width: 0.73m Depth: 0.25m
33	Pit	Ovoid with steep sides and flat base	Length: 1.5m Width: 0.73m Depth: 0.25m
34	Fill of pit [35]	Medium compaction, medium brown grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal fleck, occasional natural flint pebble	Length: 0.91m Width: 0.81m Depth: 0.12m
35	Pit	Oval with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.91m Width: 0.81m Depth: 0.12m
36	Natural hollow	Semi circular with shallow sides and flat base.	Length: 15m Width: 13m Depth: 0.25m

37	Fill of natural hollow [36]	Mid brown clay-silt	Length: 15m Width: 12m Depth: 0.25m
38	Fill of pit [39]	Medium compaction, mixed medium orange brown and medium grey brown, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecking	Length: 1.1m Width: 0.97m Depth: 0.2m
39	Pit	Circular with gradual sloping sides and flat base	Length: 1.1m Width: 0.97m Depth: 0.2m
40	Fill of post hole [41]	Medium compaction, dark brown grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal fleck, occasional manganese	Length: 0.24m Width: 0.25m Depth: 0.1m
41	Post hole	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.24m Width: 0.25m Depth: 0.1m
42	Fill of post hole [43]	Medium compaction, medium brown grey, clay-silt with manganese flecking	Length: 0.45m Width: 0.41m Depth: 0.06m
43	Post hole	Oval with gradual sloping sides and concave base	Length: 0.45m Width: 0.21m Depth: 0.06m
44	Fill of pit [45]	Medium compaction, medium brown orange, clay silt with manganese	Length: 1.14m Width: 0.92m Depth: 0.04m
45	Pit	Oval with shallow sides and flat base	Length: 1.14m Width: 0.92m Depth: 0.04m
46	Ditch [47]	Medium compaction, medium brown orange, clay-silt with occasional charcoal fleck	Length: 1m Width: 0.38m Depth: 0.11m
47	Ditch	N-S aligned linear with moderate to steep sides and concave base	Length: 1m Width: 0.38m Depth: 0.11m
48	Ditch [49]	Medium compaction, medium brown orange, clay-silt with occasional charcoal fleck	Length: 1m Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.09m
49	Ditch	N-S aligned linear with moderate to steep sides and concave base	Length: 1m Width: 0.4m Depth: 0.09m
50	Fill of post hole [51]	Medium compaction, dark brown grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Length: 0.22m Width: 0.21m Depth: 0.14m
51	Post hole	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.22m Width: 0.21m Depth: 0.14m
52	Fill of pit [53]	Medium compaction, mottled medium brown orange, clay-silt with managanese	Length: 1.8m Width: 1.64m Depth: 0.28m
53	Pit	Oval with steep sides and flat base	Length: 1.8m Width: 1.64m Depth: 0.28m
54	Fill of post hole [55]	Medium compaction, mixed dark grey brown black, clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and chunks	Length: 0.34m Width: 0.3m Depth: 0.06m

55	Post hole	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.34m Width: 0.3m Depth: 0.06m
56	Fill of ditch terminus [02]	Medium compaction, medium brown grey, silty clay with occasional small natural flint	Length: 1m Width: 0.57m Depth: 0.05m
57	Ditch terminus	N-S aligned linear terminus with very shallow sides and flat base	Length: 1m Width: 0.57m Depth: 0.05m
58	Fill of post hole [59]	Medium compaction, dark brown grey, silty-clay with occasional charcoal fleck	Length: 0.25m Width: 0.23m Depth: 0.17m
59	Post hole	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.25m Width: 0.23m Depth: 0.17m
60	Fill of post hole [61]	Medium compaction, medium greyish brown, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, occasional large flint, manganese flecking	Length: 0.5m Width: 0.43m Depth: 0.26m
61	Post hole	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.5m Width: 0.43m Depth: 0.26m
62	Fill of post hole [63]	Medium compaction, medium greyish brown, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, occasional small flint, manganese flecking	Length: 0.51m Width: 0.51m Depth: 0.33m
63	Post hole	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.51m Width: 0.51m Depth: 0.33m
64	Fill of post hole [66]	Medium compaction, medium orangish brown, silty-clay with occasional charcoal fleck	Width: 0.15m Depth: 0.32m
65	Fill of post hole [66]	Medium compaction, dark greyish brown, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, occasional manganese flecks	Length: 0.42m Width: 0.12m Depth: 0.3m
66	Post hole	Circular with steep sides and flat base	Length: 0.42m Width: 0.37m Depth: 0.32m
67	Fill of post hole [69]	Medium compaction, medium orangish brown, silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Width: 0.36m Depth: 0.2m
68	Fill of post hole [69]	Medium compaction, dark grey and mid brown, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, occasional small flints pebble, occasional manganese flecking	Length: 0.42m Width: 0.36m Depth: 0.26m
69	Post hole	Circular with steep sides and flat base	Length: 0.42m Width: 0.39m Depth: 0.26m
70	Granary	Four post-holes in square formation	Length: 2.6m Width: 2.6m
71			
72			
73	Fill of post hole [74]	Medium compaction, dark grey black, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, occasional small natural flint pebble.	Length: 0.42m Width: 0.24m Depth: 0.13m
74	Post hole	Oval with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.42m Width: 0.24m Depth: 0.13m

75	Fill of post hole [76]	Medium compaction, dark grey brown, silty-clay with occasional charcoal fleck, manganese flecking	Length: 0.36m Width: 0.3m Depth: 0.04m
76	Post hole	Oval with shallow sides and slightly concave base	Length: 0.36m Width: 0.3m Depth: 0.04m
77	Fill of treebowl [78]	Firm compaction, mottled dark grey, light yellow, dark brown, sandy-clay	Length: 4.3m Width: 0.74m Depth: 0.3m
78	Treebowl	Irregular with moderate sides and irregular base	Length: 4.3m Width: 0.74m Depth: 0.3m
79	Fill of pit [80]	Soft compaction, dark grey, silty clay with few bits of burnt clay, frequent scarfs of pottery	Length: 0.74m Width: 0.56m Depth: 0.08m
80	Pit	Circular with shallow sides and flat base	Length: 0.74m Width: 0.56m Depth: 0.08m
81	Pit	Circular with steep sides and flat base	Length: 0.44m Width: 0.41m Depth: 0.13m
82	Fill of pit [81]	Soft compaction, mid brown, clay-silt with 3 small pottery sherds	Length: 0.44m Width: 0.41m Depth: 0.13m
83	Pit	As eval [1304]	
84	Fill of pit [83]	As eval (1305)	
85	Fill of pit [83]	As eval (1306)	
86	Fill of pit [83]	As eval (1307)	
87	Fill of pit [83]	As eval (1308)	
88	Quarry pit	Irregular with shallow sides and slightly concave base	Width: 8m Depth: 0.5m
89	Fill of quarry pit [88]	Firm compaction, mid browb, clay-silt with occasional charcoal and small stones	Width: 8m Depth: 0.5m
90	Post hole	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.42m Width: 0.37m Depth: 0.2m
91	Fill of post hole [90]	Firm compaction, mid brown, clay-silt with 1 burnt flint (size about 4 cm) and 2 worked flint	Length: 0.42m Width: 0.37m Depth: 0.2m
92	Pit	N-S oriented sub-oval with shallow sides and slightly concave base	Length: 0.85m Width: 0.45m Depth: 0.08m
93	Fill of pit [92]	Soft compaction, dark brownish grey, clay silt	Length: 0.85m Width: 0.45m Depth: 0.08m
94			
95	Pit	Circular with steep sides and flat base	Width: 1m Depth: 0.51m
96	Fill of pit [95]	Firm compaction, medium brownish grey with patches of light grey, clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and very occasional rounded flint pebbles (up to 4cm)	Width: 1.29m Depth: 0.24m
97	Fill of pit [95]	Firm compaction, medium brownish grey, clay-silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and manganese	Width: 4.35m Depth: 0.27m

98	Fill of pit [100]	Firm compaction, medium greyish brown, clay-silt with frequent flecks and lumps of charcoal, occasional flecks of manganese, very occasional small lumps of chalk	Thickness: 0.13m Width: 3.45m Depth: 0.3m
99	Fill of pit [100]	Firm compaction, light greyish brown with patched of light grey and orange, clay-silt with occasional flecks of manganese	Thickness: 0.13m Width: 2.75m Depth: 0.29m
100	Pit	Sub-rectangular varies from gently sloping to steep sides and flat base	Width: 4.35m Depth: 0.43m
101	Pit	NNE-SSW elongated pit with shallow to moderate with stepp sides and flat base	Width: 1.46m Depth: 0.2m
102	Fill of pit [101]	Moderate compaction, mid brown, clay-silt with very occasional worked flint, 1 tiny pottery sherds, occasional sub-angular stones (size up to 8cm)	Width: 1.46m Depth: 0.2m
103	Post hole	Circular with steep almost vertical sides and concave base	Length: 0.3m Width: 0.25m Depth: 0.16m
104	Fill of post hole [103]	Firm compaction, mid greyish brown, clay-silt with very occasional charcoal flecks	Length: 0.3m Width: 0.25m Depth: 0.16m
105	Pit	Circular with steep sides and concave base	Width: 1m Depth: 0.45m
106	Fill of pit [105]	Firm compaction, light greyish brown with patched of light grey, clay-silt with occasional flecks of manganese and charcoal	Width: 1.04m Depth: 0.36m
107	Pit	Sub-oval with moderately sloped sides and concave base.	Width: 1.9m Depth: 0.4m
108	Ditch	Short N-S aligned linear with very shallow sides and almost flat base.	Length: 0.7m Width: 0.73m Depth: 0.06m
109	Fill of ditch [108]	Soft mid brown clay-silt	Length: 0.7m Width: 0.73m Depth: 0.06m
110	Ditch terminus	N-S aligned linear rounded terminus with very shallow sides and almost flat base.	Length: 0.66m Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.08m
111	Fill of ditch [110]	Soft mid brown clay-silt	Length: 0.66m Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.08m
112	Ditch	SE-NW aligned linear with moderately sloped concave sides and concave base.	Length: 1m Width: 0.66m Depth: 0.27m
113	Fill of ditch [112]	Soft mid brown clay-silt	Length: 1m Width: 0.66m Depth: 0.27m
114	Ditch	SE-NW aligned linear with moderately sloped concave sides and narrow concave base.	Length: 1.4m Width: 0.55m Depth: 0.25m
115	Fill of ditch [114]	Soft mid brown clay-silt	Length: 1.4m Width: 0.55m Depth: 0.25m
116	Ditch	SE-NW aligned linear with moderately sloped stepped sides and narrow concave base.	Length: 1m Width: 0.85m Depth: 0.24m

117	Fill of ditch [116]	Moderate compaction, mid brown clay-silt.	Length: 1m Width: 0.85m Depth: 0.24m
118	Pit	Circular with steep sides and concave base.	Width: 0.85m Depth: 0.32m
119	Fill of pit [118]	Firm, mid brown clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese.	Width: 0.85m Depth: 0.32m
120	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned linear with moderate sloping sides and concave base	Length: 0.94m Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.2m
121	Fill of ditch [120]	Moderate compaction, medium grey brown, silty-sand with occasional small flints	Length: 0.94m Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.2m
122	Pit	Irregular shape in plan with two right angle corners to the north. Sides had very gentle slope on the north and north-west side and much steeper elsewhere. Base was mostly flat with occasional irregularity.	Depth: 0.7m
123	Fill of pit [122]	Firm compaction, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal, flint (worked and unworked) and potsherds.	Length: 5m Depth: 0.3m
124	Fill of ditch terminus [125]	Mid compaction mid brown clay-silt.	Length: 1m Width: 0.85m Depth: 0.25m
125	Ditch terminus	NW-SE aligned linear rounded terminus with moderately sloped sides and gradual break of slope leading to slightly concave base.	Length: 1m Width: 0.85m Depth: 0.25m
126	Fill of ditch [128]	Medium compaction, dark grey brown, silty-clay with manganese and bioturbation	Length: 1m Width: 0.52m Depth: 0.16m
127	Fill of ditch [128]	Medium compaction, mottled light grey and medium brown, silty-clay with manganese	Length: 1m Width: 0.3m Depth: 0.1m
128	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned linear with moderate sloping sides and concave base	Length: 1m Width: 0.52m Depth: 0.25m
129	Pit	Extensive irregular shape in plan with steep mostly straight sides and almost flat base. Base level ascending gently westwards.	
130	Fill of pit [129]	Medium compaction, dark brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, flints (worked and unworked of various shape and size), small potsherds	Width: 6m Depth: 0.3m
131	Fill of pit [129]	Firm compaction mid brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, natural flint of various shape and size, worked flint and potsheds.	Thickness: 0.27m Depth: 0.45m
132	Fill of pit [129]	As 131	
133	Fill of pit [129]	As 131	
134	Fill of pit [129]	As 131	
135	Fill of ditch [137]	Medium compaction, dark grey brown. silty clay with manganese flecking	Length: 0.8m Width: 0.67m Depth: 0.21m
136	Fill of ditch [137]	Medium compaction, mottled light grey and mid orange brown, silty-clay with manganese, very occasional natural; flint noodle	Length: 0.8m Width: 0.27m Depth: 0.06m

137	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned linear with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.8m Width: 0.67m Depth: 0.27m
138	Fill of pit [129]	As 131	
139	Fill of pit [129]	As 131	
140	Fill of pit [129]	Firm compaction, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal, flint (worked and unworked) and potsherds.	Thickness: 0.15m Length: 2.2m Depth: 0.43m
141	Pit	Semi-circular with moderate to steep sides and uneven base	Length: 1m Width: 2.2m Depth: 1.68m
142	Fill of ditch [141]	Firm dark brown clay-silt with occ. flint.	Length: 1m Width: 1.15m Depth: 0.68m
143	Fill of ditch [141]	Firm light brown with grey patches clay-silt with occasional flint.	Length: 1m Width: 1.5m Depth: 0.68m
144	Ditch	SE-NW aligned linear with moderate to steep sides and slightly concave base.	Length: 1m Width: 1.03m Depth: 0.45m
145	Fill of ditch [144]	Firm mid brown clay-silt with occasional flint.	Length: 1m Width: 1.03m Depth: 0.45m
146	Fill of post-hole [147]	Soft mid greyish brown silty-clay with occasional flecks of charcoal.	Length: 0.2m Width: 0.25m Depth: 0.1m
147	Post-hole	Sub-circular with steep sides and concave base.	Length: 0.2m Width: 0.25m Depth: 0.1m
148	Fill of post-hole [149]	Soft mid greyish brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	Length: 0.24m Width: 0.2m Depth: 0.09m
149	Post-hole	Oval with steep sides and concave base	Length: 0.24m Width: 0.2m Depth: 0.09m
150	Fill of post-hole [151]	Soft mottled grey and orange silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Length: 0.5m Width: 0.38m Depth: 0.04m
151	Post-hole	N-S oriented oval with moderately sloped sides and almost flat base.	Length: 0.5m Width: 0.38m Depth: 0.04m
152	Ditch terminus	NW-SE aligned linear rounded terminus with steep and stepped sides and narrow concave base.	Length: 1m Width: 0.74m Depth: 0.4m
153	Fill of ditch terminus [152]	Firm mid greyish brown silty-clay	Width: 0.37m Depth: 0.17m
154	Fill of ditch terminus [152]	Firm compaction, mid brown clay-silt	Length: 1m Width: 0.71m Depth: 0.21m
155	Fill of ditch terminus [152]	Firm dark brown clay-silt	Length: 1m Width: 0.74m Depth: 0.1m
156	Natural deposit [157]	Medium compaction mottled grey/brown/orange silty-clay with manganese flecking	Depth: 0.12m

157	Natural hollow or bioturbation	Irregular shape with shallow sides and flat base	Length: 0.54m Width: 0.46m Depth: 0.12m
158	Fill of ditch [160]	Soft dark orangish brown silty-clay with manganese flecking.	Length: 0.92m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.15m
159	Fill of ditch [160]	Soft mottled med brown and orange silty-clay with manganese flecking.	Length: 0.92m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.07m
160	Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear with steep sides and concave base.	Length: 0.92m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.22m
161	Fill of pit [129]	Firm compaction, orangish brown with grey patches sandy-clay-silt with occasional flint and potsherd.	Thickness: 0.02m Length: 1m Depth: 0.08m
162	Pit	Irregular in plan with moderate to steep sides and slightly concave base	Length: 2m Width: 1.3m Depth: 0.4m
163	Fill of pit [162]	Mid brown with dark brown flecking clayey-silt.	Depth: 0.4m
164	Fill of pit [162]	Dark greyish brown clayey-silt.	Length: 2m Width: 1.3m Depth: 0.2m
165	Pit	Steep sides. Base unexposed	
166	Fill of pit [165]	AS (179)	
167	Fill of pit [165]	As (181)	
168	Fill of pit [165]	As (140)	
169	Fill of pit [165]	As (139)	
170	Fill of ditch [175]	Medium compaction, dark brownish grey, silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small flint	Length: 1.62m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.12m
171	Fill of ditch [175]	Medium compaction, dark brownish grey, silty-clay with manganese, occasional flint	Length: 1.62m Width: 2.56m Depth: 0.78m
172	Fill of ditch [175]	Firm compaction, medium greyish brown, clay-silt with manganese	Length: 1.2m Width: 1.46m Depth: 0.18m
173	Fill of ditch [175]	Firm compaction, mottled gray and dark brown, clay-silt with manganese	Length: 1.62m Width: 1.52m Depth: 0.1m
174	Fill of ditch [175]	Firm compaction, dark orangish brown, clay-silt with manganese	Length: 1.62m Width: 1.42m Depth: 0.18m
175	Ditch	SW-NE aligned linear with steep sides and concave base	Length: 1.62m Width: 256m Depth: 1.12m
176	Pit	Circular with steep uneven sides and almost flat base.	Width: 1.9m Depth: 0.88m
177	Fill of pit [176]	Firm compaction dark brown clayey-silt with moderate amount of flints of various shape and size up to 0.13m. Also include occasional charcoal flecks and potsherds	Width: 1.9m Depth: 0.36m
178	VOID		

179	Fill of pit [129]	Firm compaction, mottled brown and grey silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks, flints and potsherds.	Thickness: 0.15m Width: 4m Depth: 0.35m
180	Fill of pit [129]	Firm compaction, mottled brown and grey silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks, flints and potsherds.	Thickness: 0.1m Width: 1m Depth: 0.18m
181	Fill of pit [129]	Firm compaction, mid brown with pale grey patches clayey-silt. Includes frequent flecks of manganese and occasional charcoal flecks, flint and potsherds.	Thickness: 0.25m Length: 2.8m Width: 6.2m Depth: 0.66m
182	Fill of pit [176]	Firm compaction light brown clay-silt.	Width: 0.6m Depth: 0.18m
183	Fill of pit [176]	Firm compaction mixed light brown clayey-silt with mottled brown and grey silty-clay.	Thickness: 0.1m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.58m
184	Fill of pit [176]	Firm compaction pale grey silt.	Thickness: 0.02m Width: 1.03m Depth: 0.11m
185	Fill of pit [176]	Firm compaction dark brown with grey light grey patches silty-clay.	Thickness: 0.08m Width: 0.7m Depth: 0.21m
186	Fill of pit [176]	Firm compaction mid brown with light grey patches silty-clay.	Thickness: 0.15m Width: 1.16m Depth: 0.27m
187	Fill of pit [176]	Firm compaction, dark brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal and flint.	Width: 1.5m Depth: 0.2m
188	Fill of pit [176]	Firm compaction pale grey silt.	Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.02m
189	Fill of pit [176]	Firm compaction mixed light brown and dark brown clayey-silt.	Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.38m
190	Fill of ditch [193]	Medium compaction, medium brownish grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional large flint, occasional small flint	Length: 2.9m Width: 2.6m Depth: 0.6m
191	Fill of ditch [193]	Medium compaction, medium orangish brown, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Length: 2.9m Width: 0.76m Depth: 0.2m
192	Fill of ditch [193]	Medium compaction, dark brownish grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small flint	Length: 2.9m Width: 0.86m Depth: 0.24m
193	Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	Length: 2.9m Width: 2.2m Depth: 0.82m
194	Fill of pit [195]	Medium compaction, medium brown grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal fleck, occasional natural flint pebble	Length: 1.5m Width: 0.73m Depth: 0.12m
195	Pit	N-S aligned sub-oval with steep sides and flat base	Length: 1.5m Width: 0.73m Depth: 0.12m
197	Pit	Semicircular with steep sides and not exposed base	
198	Fill of pit [197]	Firm compaction, mid brown with pale brown mottling, silty-clay with occasional chalk pebbles, charcoal flecks, small flints	Depth: 0.25m

199	Fill of pit [197]	Firm compaction, dark brown with almost black mottling, silty-clay with frequent manganese panning, occasional charcoal, occasional flint and burnt flint, occasional burnt clay flecks	Thickness: 0.17m Length: 1.7m Depth: 0.53m
200	Fill of pit [197, 196, 105]	Firm compaction, mottled brown and grey, silty-clay with occasional charcoal, flints, manganese flecks	Thickness: 0.2m Depth: 0.5m
201	Fill of pit [105, 196, 197]	Firm compaction, mid brown with pale grey patches, clay-silt with moderate amount of manganese panning, charcoal flecks, pot sherds, flint	Depth: 0.45m
202	Fill of pit [15, 105, 196, 197]	Firm compaction, dark brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese, flint, moderate amount of charcoal flecks	Depth: 0.32m
203	Fill of pit [196]	Mid compaction, mixed orange brown and greyish brown, clay-silt with moderate manganese	Thickness: 0.05m Depth: 0.6m
204	Fill of pit [196]	Firm compaction, greyish brown, silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Depth: 0.3m
205	Pit	Sub-circular with steep sides and slightly concave base.	Length: 1m Width: 1.4m Depth: 0.97m
206	Fill of pit [205]	Firm compaction, very dark brownish grey clay-silt with frequent poorly sorted charcoal (more charcoal than soil in some places) and moderate amount of burnt bones plus occasional pot sherds.	Width: 0.95m Depth: 0.16m
207	Fill of ditch terminus [212]	Medium compaction, medium brownish grey, clay-silt with occasional charcoal fleck, occasional small flints	Length: 1.46m Width: 0.94m Depth: 0.18m
208	Fill of ditch terminus [212]	Medium compaction, dark brown grey, clay-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and lumps, occasional small flint.	Length: 1.46m Width: 2.34m Depth: 0.1m
209	Fill of ditch terminus [212]	Medium compaction, dark brown mottled with light grey and dark grey, clay silt with frequent manganese, occasional small flint, occasional charcoal flecks	Length: 1.46m Width: 3.02m Depth: 0.28m
210	Fill of ditch terminus [212]	Firm compaction, mottled dark brown and light grey, clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional small flint	Length: 1.46m Width: 1.64m Depth: 0.36m
211	Fill of ditch terminus [212]	Firm compaction, mottled light grey and dark brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional flint	Length: 1.46m Width: 2.6m Depth: 0.3m
212	Ditch terminus	NE-SW aligned rounded linear terminus with steep sides and flat base	Length: 1.46m Width: 3.12m Depth: 0.96m
213	Fill of ditch [214]	Medium compaction, medium orangish brown, clay-silt with frequent manganese, occasional flint	Width: 0.74m Depth: 0.14m
214	Ditch	NNW-SSE aligned linear with steep sides and concave base	Width: 0.74m Depth: 0.14m
215	Fill of pit [122]	Firm compaction mid brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, natural flint of various shape and size, worked flint and potsheds	Depth: 0.3m
216	Fill of pit [122]	Medium compaction, dark brown clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks, flints (worked and unworked of various shape and size), small potsherds	Depth: 0.21m
217	Fill of pit [122]	Firm compaction, mid brown with pale grey patches clayey-silt. Includes frequent flecks of manganese and occasional charcoal flecks, flint and potsherds.	Depth: 0.22m

218	Fill of pit [122]	Firm compaction, light brown with dark brown patches clay-silt.	Width: 1.5m Depth: 0.09m
221	Fill of pit [205]	Firm compaction, light brown with very light brown patches clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flints.	Width: 0.95m Depth: 0.22m
222	Fill of pit [205]	Firm compaction, mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flint.	Thickness: 0.1m Width: 1.36m Depth: 0.54m
223	Fill of pit [122]	Firm compaction mid greyish brown clay-silt with light brown patches contains occasional charcoal flecks and flint.	Length: 0.8m Width: 0.7m Depth: 0.12m
224	Fill of pit [205]	Firm compaction light brown clay-silt.	Width: 0.45m Depth: 0.39m
225	Fill of pit [122]	Firm compaction light brown clay-silt.	Thickness: 0.06m Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.13m
226	Fill of pit [122]	Firm compaction mid greyish brown clay-silt with light brown patches contains occasional charcoal flecks and flint.	Thickness: 0.08m Length: 1.5m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.28m
227	Fill of pit [122]	Firm compaction light brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flint.	Length: 1.6m Width: 1.4m Depth: 0.16m
228	Fill of pit [122]	Firm compaction, mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flint.	Thickness: 0.12m Width: 1.5m Depth: 0.34m
229	Pit	Sub-circular with moderately sloped sides and concave base.	Length: 3m Width: 2m Depth: 0.58m
230	Fill of pit [229]	Firm compaction mid brown clay-silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Thickness: 0.1m Width: 2m Depth: 0.23m
231	Fill of pit [229]	Firm compaction Light brown clay-silt	Width: 1.5m Depth: 0.38m
232	Fill of pit [229]	Firm compaction mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional flint and charcoal flecks	Thickness: 0.08m Width: 1.91m Depth: 0.24m
233	Fill of ditch [234]	Medium compaction, dark brown, clay-silt with occasional flint	Length: 1.3m Width: 1.47m Depth: 0.5m
234	Ditch	ENE-WSW aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	Length: 1.3m Width: 1.47m Depth: 0.5m
235	Fill of ditch [236]	Medium compaction, dark brown, clay-silt with occasional flint	Length: 1.14m Width: 1.38m Depth: 0.53m
236	Ditch	ENE-WSW aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	Length: 1.14m Width: 1.38m Depth: 0.53m
237	Fill of ditch [239]	Medium compaction, dark brownish orange, clay-silt with frequent small flint, occasional large nodule, occasional charcoal fleck	Length: 1m Width: 1.29m Depth: 0.54m

238	Fill of ditch [239]	Medium compaction, medium orangish brown, clay-silt with manganese	Length: 1m Width: 0.5m Depth: 0.54m
239	Ditch	ENE-WSW aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	Length: 1m Width: 1.46m Depth: 0.54m
240	Fill of ditch [241]	Medium compaction, dark brown, clay-silt with occasional flint	
241	Ditch	ENE-WSW aligned linear with steep sides and flat base	
242	Ditch	ENE-WSW aligned linear with moderate sides and irregular base	
243	Fill of ditch [242]	Firm compaction, dark grey, clay-silt	
244	Fill of ditch [245]	Medium compaction, dark brown, clay-silt with occasional flint	Length: 0.6m Width: 0.35m Depth: 0.1m
245	Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear with moderately sloped sides and concave base.	Length: 0.6m Width: 0.35m Depth: 0.1m
246	Natural		
247	Natural		
248	Fill of ditch [249]	Medium compaction, dark brown, clay-silt with occasional flint	Length: 1m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.4m
249	Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear with moderately sloped concave sides and concave base.	Length: 1m Width: 1.2m Depth: 0.4m
250	VOID		
251	VOID		
252	Fill of ditch [253]	Medium compaction, dark brown, clay-silt with occasional flint	Length: 1m Width: 1.4m Depth: 0.35m
253	Ditch	NW-SE aligned linear with moderately sloped concave sides and concave base.	Length: 1m Width: 1.4m Depth: 0.35m

Ceramic finds from archaeological work at Summerfield Nurseries, Staple, Kent:

A catalogue and summary of the pottery recovered during the excavation

and

an assessment of the pottery from the evaluation and excavation

Site Codes: SNS-EV-21 and SNS-EX-21

Analyst: Paul Hart
Last updated: 02.02.2022

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

NB. All dates given throughout are *circa*.

1. The pottery from the excavation

1.1. Summary

A total of 427 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 4,312 g were presented and catalogued. This is in addition to the sherds recovered during the evaluation phase of work at the same site (95 sherds, weighing a total of 1,165 g), which were subject to a previous report (Hart 2021).

Several specific phases of activity are indicated and the periods represented are listed below. The estimate of the numbers of vessels may give an 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 perhaps on the periphery of it. It should be noted however that the number of vessels given is a maximum estimate, as at this stage no lengthy search for conjoins or any likely same-vessel associations has been conducted on the material from those contexts which derive from the same feature.

Ceramic presence	*Main focus*	
Early Neolithic	3650 to 3350 BC	22/25 vessels
Earliest Iron Age	1000/900 to 600 BC	105/114 vessels
Late/Latest Iron Age to Early Roman	50 BC/25 to 100 AD	4 vessels
Early Medieval to Medieval	1175 to 1350 AD	5 vessels
Late Post-Medieval to Modern	1825+ AD	1 vessel

In addition, some less diagnostic material was also present:

Prehistoric	4000 to 50 BC	3 vessels
Later Prehistoric	1550 to 50 BC	13 vessels

With the exception of the 1 sherd of Late Post-Medieval to Modern date, all of the rest are likely to have been made relatively locally or, for the Medieval periods, at least in East Kent.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

This group derived from a single feature and comprised a reasonable sized assemblage of small to large sized sherds from coarsewares and finewares, all flint tempered, with several rim to shoulder profiles (at least) present. There were simply made plain rims from 10 vessels, along with several that derived from 2 Southern Decorated bowls, the latter suggesting the date for this group as a whole. Notable however was the recovery of a flat base sherd, which typically should not occur in an Early Neolithic group. If it can be proved that this cannot be the intrusion (through animal activity or intercutting) or accidental inclusion of a Later Prehistoric sherd, then it could be evidence for the presence or influence of Middle Neolithic Fengate Ware. Against this is the lack of any typically intensively decorated certain Middle Neolithic wares in the site assemblage and the fact that Fengate Ware is the least common of the Middle Neolithic wares usually found in Kent. If true and contemporary, it would suggest that this group, or an element of it, could date at the very late end of its range. Such a possibility was raised for the Early Neolithic pottery recovered from this site during the evaluation, which presumably derives from the same feature. This was because one rim had traces of an impressed line potentially of twisted cord, a decoration that is more typical and common on Middle Neolithic wares. The nature of this feature and formation of its infills will need to be considered.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

This material occurred in the majority of the features and in most cases it was potentially context-contemporary. Flint tempered fabrics were dominant, with a minor element of mixed flint and grog, but the pottery was often very fragmentary and large sherds were not common. Rims from 9 vessels were present and these were all small sized sherds. There were few easily reconstructable panels and only a couple of instances of restorable rim to shoulder profiles, which were of moderate size at best.

This pottery is interesting, however. It contains some manufacturing traits that are characteristic of Earliest Iron Age assemblages in East Kent, with regards to tempering, surface treatment and surface loss, wall thickness and vessel size, but it lacks many other definitive elements, such as linear decorated or red finished finewares, bases with a heavily gritted outer skin and there are few significantly bevelled rims (1 potential example, plus 1 from the evaluation). The assemblage is not very large, so that could be factor, as could biased deposition or site function, but it does comprise a reasonable number of sherds and vessels (though most vessels are represented only by body sherds). Many of the rims and the few decorated pieces are of types that could date widely, encompassing preceding and subsequent periods of the Later Prehistoric. An influence on the grouping and dating of this assemblage is the absence of any certain evidence for Later Prehistoric wares of pre Late Bronze Age and post Earliest Iron Age date.

Given that several aspects which are often seen in Earliest Iron Age assemblages locally are a minimal presence or absent, it would be interesting to consider whether this material, or a portion of it, may be more transitional and could date to either the late or earlier end of this range. The main decorative motif present is that of impressed fingertips, placed either on rim tops or as single horizontal rows below, often on the shoulder. This has been recorded occurring in the traditionally 'plain' assemblages of Late Bronze Age Plainware (as well as subsequently) and one wonders whether some of the manufacturing traits that are better known in the Earliest Iron Age also have their origin in that phase. Late Bronze Age pottery (1150 to 1000/900 BC) is currently considered to be a relatively rare, or seldom securely identified, occurrence locally, unlike the periods around it, so some potential for a Late Bronze Age element may exist. This would need to be examined further, by looking for any distinct groupings based on the stratigraphic analysis of the features and fills, plus obtaining some associated radiocarbon dates.

Late/Latest Iron Age to Early Roman, 50 BC/25 to 100 AD

There are only 4 sherds of this date. All are grog tempered, small sized and derive from the overburden. Some could date widely through the Late and Latest Iron Age and into the Early Roman. The partially oxidised firing on 1 of these, a coarseware rim, is a trend that is seen more often in the Early Roman, while a second rim is likely to be Early Roman, 50 to 100 AD. Whether all are related and solely of this date, or represent a little pre and post-conquest activity, is unclear. No features that are ceramically of this phase occur on site and it is also unclear whether this material could have been disturbed from features nearby or now lost, or is in soils that could have been imported from areas nearby or further afield. The relevance of the evidence for this phase of activity on site is therefore in question.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1175 to 1350 AD

There were 2 small groups of this material, neither mixed with pottery of other dates. The 2 sherds from the single feature represented were small, though not significantly worn. They were in sandy and shell tempered sandy fabrics and dated between 1175 and 1225 AD. The remaining 4 sherds were collected from an area of subsoil. One large fresh rim sherd was also in a shell tempered sandy fabric and dated similarly. The others were slightly later sandy wares, dating between 1225/1250 and 1350 AD. One sherd, dating up to 1275 AD, was worn, while a post 1275 AD example was fresher.

Late Post-Medieval to Modern, 1825+ AD

This phase was represented by a small rim in a 'Flowerpot' type red earthenware fabric, quite possibly a fragment of flowerpot that related to the former use of this site as a plant nursery.

1.2. Period-based review

The material listed as being contemporary or residual within its context typically has the *potential* to be so based solely upon a consideration of the number, size and condition of sherds present, particularly 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. Also, only a brief (and no lengthy) search for conjoins within or between contexts was conducted at this time.

The wares denoted as flint tempered (here and in the catalogue; see the Appendix) all showed the addition of grits of crushed burnt flint.

1.2.1. Prehistoric, 4000 to 50 BC

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Unclear	(28), **[29]**, (34), **[35]**, (54), **[55]**.	4	3
Total		**4**	**3**

This comprised tiny fractured fragments (crumbs) of flint tempered sherds, which likely relate to one of the two main phases of Prehistoric ceramic activity evidenced on site, most likely within the Later Prehistoric phase.

1.2.2. Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary	(04), (05), (06), (08), (09), **[10]**.	143/145	22/25
Total		**143/145**	**22/25**

All of this pottery derived from feature [10]. It occurred as small to large sized sherds in flint tempered fabrics, with many of the coarseware sherds exhibiting randomly (poorly) distributed spaced coarse grits that sat proud of the surface, a characteristic look that is often seen amongst Earlier Neolithic flint tempered wares in East Kent. A smaller quantity of more finely gritted thinner-walled sherds with dull (soft) burnished surfaces from finewares were also present.

Notable amongst were plain simple rims from 3 different coarsewares in context (05) and perhaps 5 vessels in (06). The fabric of one of the latter might include some sparse grog (or grog-like pellets). All these rims (which are described within the catalogue; see the Appendix) represent only a small portion and shallow depth of the upper part of their vessels. Body sherds which probably relate to some of the rims were noted, though the brief search for conjoins did not reveal the certain presence of any refitting panels of notable size. It is possible however that a lengthy search through all of the contexts might produce some more extensive refittable profiles.

The presence of decorated material and larger sized panels and profiles was restricted to contexts (08) and (09). Context (08) produced fair-sized panels from the upper portions of 2 neatly made Decorated Bowls, one a shouldered fineware/sub-fineware, the other a carinated fineware, both fairly fresh. The former was represented by 2 conjoining large rim sherds, the surfaces showing a dull generally horizontally burnished finish, the rim being upright, thickened, neatly smoothed and showing a series of close-set incised lines crossing the rim top at an angle. Sherds from the latter vessel likely conjoin to some larger rims within (09). This rim is externally thickened, curves down from the rim top and overhangs, with a narrow concave tooled finish on the underside. The curving surface shows a shallow tooled linear vertical rippled effect across the top and side, this re-occurring on the body a short distance below the neck, while the interiors of 2 of the rims show a subtle/superficial version of this finish. An identical rim was recovered from (111) [108] and a body sherd with the same finish was retrieved from (109) [108] in the evaluation (see Hart 2021).

Context (09) also included 2 rim sherds from coarsewares, one a large thick-walled upright rim with interior bevel, the other a large thick-walled simple upright rim from another coarseware, the rim top and interior smoothed. Presumably feature [108] from the evaluation is the same feature as [10] and there could be further conjoins between this material.

Considering all from [10] as broadly related, the presence of the Decorated Bowls suggests a date between 3650 and 3350 BC for this group, though given that the decorated material is restricted to two contexts, it is worth considering whether this has a stratigraphic relevance to the sequence of infilling. The presence of a very notable sherd within (05) could suggest not, however. This context included a medium sized sherd from a small flat base of around 6 cm in diameter (1 other sherd may also relate to this, hence the different sherd quantities shown in the table). Early Neolithic bowls have round bases and this sherd is either an intrusive Later Prehistoric piece, or otherwise potentially offers evidence of the presence or influence of Middle Neolithic Fengate Ware, which might first appear around 3350 BC. If it is impossible that this sherd could have been introduced through animal activity (burrowing) or other disturbance, or have been accidentally included during the excavation or post-excavation process, then it might indicate that the pottery from (05) and presumably [10] as a whole lays at the very late end of its range. This was previously suggested as a possibility for some of the Early Neolithic material from the evaluation, though on the basis of very limited evidence (context (112) [108]; see Hart 2021). Against this is the absence in this context or in [10] of any highly decorated sherds typical of Middle Neolithic wares. Also, Fengate Ware is considered the least common of these wares found in Kent (Gibson 2014, 53), making the possibility, which must be acknowledged, even less likely.

1.2.3. Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary	(64), (65), **[66]**, (98)-**[107]**.	7	4
Residual	'B' Top layer, (146), **[147]**, (148), **[149]**, (238), **[239]**.	7	6
Unclear	**[80]**, (171), **[175]**.	3	3
Total		**17**	**13**

These pieces were only broadly dateable to several or most periods within the Later Prehistoric on their own merits and no consideration of their stratigraphic associations, if any, has been made at this stage. Some of the material, particularly that within contexts [80], (148) [149], (171) [175] and (64) (65) [66], were preferably of Iron Age date and given that the identifiable Later Prehistoric activity on this site currently seems to be largely if not completely focussed on the Earliest Iron Age, some, most, or perhaps all of the broadly dated material listed here could well be related to that phase of activity. The absence of any material of certainly Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age (1550 to 1150 BC) or Early to Mid to Mid to Late Iron Age date (600 to 50 BC) is also notable in this regard and increases the likelihood.

1.2.4. Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Contemporary	(11), (12), (13), **[15]**, (35), **[36]**, (37), (60), **[61]**, (67), **[69]**, **[83]**, (84), (85), (86), (87), (97), (98), **[100]**, **[122]**, (123), **[129]**, (130), (131), (132), (134), (138), (139), (140), (161), **[176]**, (177), (179), (181), (207), (208), **[212]**.	200	74/81
Residual	(02) Area B, (02) Zone 'C', (02) Stripping area 'D', (02) SF 06, (32), **[33]**, **[196]**, (202), **[205]**, (206), (221), (225), (226).	34	22/23
Unclear	(40), **[41]**, (62), **[63]**, (158), **[160]**, **[196]**, **[229]**, (231), (232).	14	9/10
Total		**248**	**105/114**

The majority of these wares were flint tempered, with various moderate to more profusely gritted fabrics containing finer to coarser grades of flint grits. A small number featured a mix of flint and grog.

Some tempered wares were made from clays which had a notable natural fine sand content, while 2 sherds from (123) and (202) were in an apparently temper free fine sandy fabric (possibly from a local brickearth). These 2 sherds were very small however and may not have been representative of their vessel's fabric as a whole. They were very similar in character though and could have derived from the same vessel. Also notable was the partial loss of the exterior surface skin that had occurred to many of the sherds that had been given a soft (dull, matt) burnish. This is a characteristic commonly noted on the pottery from this period locally (Nigel Macpherson-Grant *pers. comm.*). Some of the burnishes showed they had been formed by the use of a narrow spatula-like tool. No glossy burnishes were present.

Rims, each from a single vessel, were present in 9 contexts (8 features). They mostly occurred as small sherds only and by form and, occasionally, decoration, they could potentially date widely. Those which were broadly Late Bronze Age to Early to Mid Iron Age (1150 to 350 BC) occurred within (60), (67) and (85). Those likely Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age (1150 to 600 BC) within (11) and (177). One, from (37), was preferably Earliest to Early to Mid Iron Age (1000/900 to 350 BC), though within a broader potential range. Often, due to combinations either of gritting, wall-thickness, vessel size or sometimes surface finishing, for these or other sherds which were potentially associated with them, a more specific Earliest Iron Age date was preferred. This applied to the 2 other examples from (98) and (123), due to their fabric being fairly heavily tempered with mostly fine and some medium grits, the one from (98) also deriving from a thinnish-walled vessel of large diameter. The same date was also preferred for a thin-walled body sherd from (207), which was tempered similarly and showed a remnant of a fairly sharply angled shoulder, with a neatly soft burnished exterior.

Only one major style of decoration was present, that of impressed fingertipping. This occurred, likely as a single horizontal row, at the rounded or more sharply angled shoulders of body sherds from (98) and probably (208) respectively. The former also included a potential lower fragment from a bevelled rim (a characteristic trait on some Earliest Iron Age vessels). The rims from (60), (67) and (123) also featured impressed fingertipping. For the latter this comprised a single horizontal row of shallow impressions on the exterior just below the simple upright rounded-over rim. Notably, the fabric, appearance, general form and execution of the sherds in (60) and (67) looked all but identical and they could conceivably derive from the same coarseware, or might otherwise have been made by the same potter, perhaps in the same pottery making session. The remains of both are fragmentary and very partial, though at least 3 sherds within (67) conjoin to the upper part of a vessel that features a slightly everted rim with impressed fingertipping on the rim top and a single horizontal row of larger bolder fingertip impressions on the shoulder below a slightly concave neck. The rim on the other is potentially slightly more everted and the concave neck slightly deeper, so they could be from different vessels, though there might easily have been some variation in the profile around the circumference, so the possibility exists. The form and decoration could technically date widely (as noted above).

For the region and East Kent in particular, fingertip impressions on rim tops and in single horizontal rows on bodies occurs through most of the Later Prehistoric. It has been recorded for some Late Bronze Age Plainware found in the region (see below), which is perhaps to be expected, given its common occurrence in the Middle and Mid to Late Bronze Age and the subsequent Earliest Iron Age periods. It continues, but typically seems to occur much less commonly locally, in the Early to Mid Iron Age.

The only other potential decoration present was a small coarseware body sherd from (140), which showed a series of close-set combed-like grooved lines, some converging. Somewhat similar decoration, though on finewares, is known on Earliest Iron Age material from East Kent, for example at Highstead (Couldrey 2007) and Monkton (Macpherson-Grant 1994).

While some of the material that has been grouped here as Earliest Iron Age could date more widely on form or decorative grounds, another factor in a preference for this date is the lack of any certain evidence for pottery of Early to Mid Iron Age date (600 to 350 BC). It is also important to consider that, while certain traits and trends in tempering, wall thickness and vessel size, are fairly well established for the Earliest and the Early to Mid Iron Age, the manufacturing characteristics of Late Bronze Age pottery are not so well known regionally and locally. This is due to few sites being discovered/recognised/dated, though noting that a study of this pottery recovered from along the Channel Tunnel Rail Link route through Kent has been made (see Morris 2006, 60-62, 79-80, 89-95, 106-108, 116 and Figure 3.5).

1.2.5. Late/Latest Iron Age to Early Roman, 50 BC/25 to 100 AD

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Residual	'B' Top layer, (02) Area B, (02) Zone 'C', (02) Stripping area 'D'.	4	4
Total		**4**	**4**

All this material comprised grog tempered wares derived from the stripping of the overburden/subsoil. It was mostly small sized or significantly worn, usually both. All were soft fired and unlikely date after 100/125 AD. Some body sherds could date widely, from 50 BC to 75 AD (Zone 'C') and 25 to 75/100 AD ('B' Top Layer). One rim could also date widely, but is partially oxidised and potentially more Early Roman, 0/50 to 100 AD (Area B), while a second rim, fired with buff coloured surfaces, is 50/75 to 100 AD (area 'D'). It is possible that all could be broadly related and derive from a single phase of activity specifically in the Early Roman period, around 50 to 100 AD, or alternatively demonstrate a potentially continuous pre and post-conquest presence nearby. No feature contexts on site have produced ceramics of this date and there are none from the periods that immediately precede or post-date them. Consideration should be given as to whether some of the overburden soils could have been imported to site, or moved around within the vicinity (landscaping, perhaps for or from previous building work at the nursery), so that they do not contain material which resulted from the disturbance of features which directly underlay their current location.

1.2.6. Early Medieval to Medieval, 1175 to 1350 AD

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Residual	(02) Subsoil strip.	4	3
Unclear	**[81]**, (82).	2	2
Total		**6**	**5**

The only pottery recovered from (82) [81] was of this phase and though not particularly worn, they were small in size and quantity. Both were in Canterbury sandy fabrics, one with additional shell temper that was mostly confined to the surface (un-leached). Together, they could date between 1175 and 1225 AD. Likewise for the (02) context, the only pottery recovered from this particular part of the subsoil strip was broadly Medieval. Notably it included a large fresh rim sherd of shell tempered sandy ware, which was decorated with elongated oval finger/thumb-pressed smears along the right-angled top and dated similarly to the 2 sherds in (81). Two small body sherds of Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware were also present, these dating slightly later, with a very worn example 1225/1250 to 1275 AD and a lightly worn piece 1275 to 1350 AD. Given similarities in the dating between some of the sherds from these two contexts and if their locations coincide, it is possible that the 'Medieval' material could derive from a broadly related and perhaps fairly continuous phase of activity and if so then the latest dated sherd might date more towards the earlier end of its range.

1.2.7. Late Post-Medieval to Modern, 1825+ AD

Relationship	*In contexts*	*Sherds*	*Vessels*
Unclear	(235), **[236]**.	1	1
Total		**1**	**1**

This comprised a small rim of 'Flowerpot' type red earthenware. Its edges were fairly sharp, but the surfaces were scored, scratched and worn. It was the sole sherd recovered from its context and unless it is intrusive it would indicate the context is relatively 'modern'.

2. An assessment of the pottery from the evaluation and excavation

2.1. Stratigraphy

The relationships between the context numbers from the evaluation and the excavation are unknown and unconsidered at this stage. If a further phase of work to create a final site report is conducted, then the conclusions that will be drawn about the relationships and phasing of the site's features, which will be examined as part of the site assessment report produced subsequent to this artefact report, can be used to help group all of the ceramics (including the less diagnostic material) that will be subject to further analysis. In the case of the Earliest Iron Age pottery in particular, which derives from a larger numbers of features and contexts, stratigraphy may make it possible to isolate separate families of ceramics within a relatable 'earlier to later' sequence of different horizons.

2.2. Reconsideration

Once the context relationships have been established, as noted in 2.1., then the associations of the less diagnostic pottery listed in 1.2.1. and 1.2.3. can be reviewed. Any material that is still lacking a more specific date preference after this work can, if the contexts are of particular importance or interest, be laid out and compared to the similar wares from this site, particularly in this case those from the Earliest Iron Age contexts.

During the evaluation, 9 sherds from the base and body of a single barrel/bucket/tub shaped vessel of potential Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age date (1550 to 1150 BC) were recovered from context (205). It was noted that the fabric was not as obviously micaceous as most of the other fabrics in the evaluation assemblage, which were either Early Neolithic or potentially Earliest Iron Age. Given that the larger quantity of pottery from the excavation did not produce any certain additional evidence for wares of Middle to Mid to Late Bronze Age date and that the gritting trends seen in this Bronze Age material can be similar to some coarsewares of later date, the sherds from evaluation context (205) should be reviewed again in light of the additional fabrics of Earliest Iron Age date recovered. Any revisions to the preferred dating can be included in the final site report.

2.3. Relative academic value

The period-based assemblages from this site which are of prime interest and use are discussed below. The material from the other phases are a minimal presence, contain nothing of particular note for further research or provide information that will likely make a major contribution to the corpus of existing information used for the study of pottery from East Kent and the county.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

This is a fair sized collection which includes a good proportion of larger sherds, with rims from at least 12 vessels. There are rim to upper body part-profiles from 2 Decorated Bowls and there is the potential that other sherds could be refitted to form additional useful vessel panels and part-profiles. A flat base sherd, who's origin is in question at present, as well as a sherd with possible impressed twisted cord decoration, are additional elements of note with implications for the (late) dating of this group. The further analysis and illustration of a representative selection of the vessels present would make a useful contribution to the corpus and study of Earlier Neolithic wares from the region, particularly if any associated specific radiocarbon dates could be obtained.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

This is a fair sized collection, but one who's remains are often small and fragmentary, with no full or substantial part-profiles likely present or easily reconstructable. There are rims from perhaps 10/11 vessels, though the range of forms and decoration is rather limited for this period, the local characteristics of which are quite well known, with, for example, notable studies made on material from East Kent recovered at Monkton (Macpherson-Grant 1994), Highstead (Couldrey 2007), Cliffsend (Leivers 2014) and South Street (Macpherson-Grant 2016).

It is the somewhat limited character of this material that is interesting, however, along with the potential that, as such, it might date late or early within its range, or perhaps even in the period before (the Late Bronze Age). The potential usefulness of this data will, however, rest upon several things. First, whether a relative sequence for this pottery exists and can be established by stratigraphic analysis (as discussed in 2.1.) and is one which shows notable differences between the material that occurs in each horizon (each horizon must have a reasonable quantity of manufacturing, form and/or decorative traits and show significant differences between them). If so, then secondly, that this data can be associated with radiocarbon dates that provide a specific time-frame for any sequence. Alternatively, if the assemblage belongs to a broadly single and relatively short phase of activity, its usefulness will be dependent upon whether radiocarbon dating can show that the phase is particularly early, late or transitional.

2.4. Recommendations

If possible, further work on the following assemblages would be desirable and the results can be presented in any final site report. This should include the usual summary of the character of the assemblage, regarding the traits of manufacturing (including fabrics, wall thicknesses and surface finishes), form (including size) and decoration exhibited by the coarsewares and finewares, plus selective illustration. All form and decorative elements have been noted in the current catalogues compiled for the evaluation and excavation material, along with notable aspects of manufacturing (see the Appendices of these reports). If a version of the final site report is published for wider public dissemination, then the summaries (or shortened versions of) and illustrations could be included.

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

Ideally this should be subject to review, illustration and final reporting, preferably by a specialist who is familiar with the ceramics of this period recovered from Kent. Dr. Alex Gibson has formerly been a significant contributor in this field for the county and East Kent in particular. If possible, this information should be accompanied by one or more radiocarbon dates.

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

If radiocarbon dates can be obtained that establishes a notably early, late or transitional date for a single phase assemblage, or defines a sequence of phases for this material which contains manufacturing, form and decorative traits that can be seen to change over time, then it would be worth conducting a further stage of review and final reporting. A summary and selective illustration on this basis could provide comparative data useful for local and regional studies. This work would preferably be undertaken by a specialist who is familiar with the ceramics of this period recovered from Kent. Dr. Barbara McNee and Peter Couldrey have both studied and produced reports on such material from the county.

If budgetary constraints make the obtaining of radiocarbon dates difficult or impossible at this time, or no material suitable for radiocarbon dating is present, then it is suggested that an extensive further study is not absolutely necessary, given a lack of definitive dating for this assemblage. The final site report could still include a summary of the material, which can be largely based upon the information presented within the current reports and catalogues, plus some representative illustrations. If budgetary issues are the sole obstacle, then it could be noted in the final site report that there is the opportunity here for such work to be conducted in the future by researchers.

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Appendix

4. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage from the excavation

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 are noted and described in the catalogue and their presence is highlighted by the inclusion of the word 'DRAW'.
- The material has been bagged by period and separated into DRAWables (which do not necessarily need to be drawn for publication) and body sherds.

4.2. Period Codes employed

Period	*Code*	*Date (circa)*			
Early Neolithic	EN	3650	-	3350	BC
Middle Neolithic	MN	3350	-	2700	BC
Later Prehistoric period	LP	1550	-	50	BC
Middle Bronze Age	MBA	1550	-	1350	BC
Mid to Late Bronze Age	MBA-LBA	1350	-	1150	BC
Late Bronze Age	LBA	1150	-	1000/900	BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900	-	600	BC
Early to Mid Iron Age	EMIA	600	-	350	BC
Middle Iron Age	MIA	400	-	200	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
Early Roman	ER	50	-	150	AD
Early Medieval	EM	1050	-	1200	AD
Medieval	M	1200	-	1375	AD
Late Post-Medieval	LPM	1750	-	1900	AD
Modern	MOD	1900+			AD

4.3. Abbreviations used in 4.4

Wear

F	:	Fresh
FF	:	Fairly fresh
L	:	Light
M	:	Moderate
H	:	Heavy

Dating

>	:	To/or later.
<	:	No later than.

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:	**General implications.**				
Comments:	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
	Notes.				
'B' Top layer			**4 sherds**		**4 g**
Context:	Presumably a topsoil or subsoil layer, so no start and end dates given.				
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**Individual elements as given. The Later Prehistoric sherds likely relate to the main focus of LP activity on site. The grog tempered sherd is LIA-ER>ER, but likely not particularly late in the ER.**				
Comments:	Tiny scraps of plain body sherds. The grog tempered is thin-walled (not certainly wheel-thrown), dull burnished and soft.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LP	Flint tempered	?2	L>M	1550-50 BC
1	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	M	25-75/100 AD
(02) Subsoil strip			**4 sherds**		**84 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**Notably all Medieval in this grouping. Consider whether they were all recovered from a single restricted location. The earliest sherd is the largest and freshest and would in all likelihood either have only recently been disturbed from its former context and incorporated into the subsoil, or have been disturbed from the top of a contemporary Medieval context during the stripping. The other sherds are later, smaller, more worn and either longer term inhabitants of the subsoil, or from another context (perhaps a higher level within the same feature, or another feature).**				
Comments:	DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	EM>M	Shell tempered sandy	1	FF	1175-1225 AD
	Conjoin to a large rim sherd, right angled with elongated oval finger/thumb-pressed impressed smears on rim top.				
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	H	1225/1250-1275 AD
	Small body sherd, fairly thin-walled, darkish orangey, few elements of glaze surviving on worn exterior.				
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1275-1350 AD
	Small body sherd, worn green glaze over a linear grooved deco possibly herringbone pattern, grey core, bright orange interior surface.				
(02) Area B			**4 sherds**		**103 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**At least 1 of the flint tempered sherds is preferably EIA and the other 2 could also be of the same period. The grogged sherd is a rim from a coarseware jar/storage jar who's 'Belgic' form is long-lasting, but dated as potentially ER due to its partially oxidised firing.**				
Comments:	All worn. 1 rim. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	2	M>H	1550/1000-600/50 BC
	Small plain body sherds, fairly thick-walled, 1 oxidised.				

1	IA/?EIA	Flint tempered	1	M	1000/900-600 BC
	Largeish reduced body sherd with neat horizontal tooled dull burnish, fairly thick-walled.				
1	LIA-ER>ER/?ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	M	0/50-100 AD
	Medium sized everted rim with grey-black burnished concave neck, partially oxidised, hand-made, thick-walled, soft.				
(02) Zone 'C'			**8 sherds**		**46 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**All the flint tempered sherds probably relate to the broad EIA focus of LP activity on this site, given a lack of certain activity in other LP periods and they do not certainly signify additional periods on their own merits. 1 other sherd LIA>ER. The majority of the material is fairly to significantly worn.**				
Comments:	Mostly flint tempered, including 1 small rim, with various LP, IA and ?EIA preferences, grouped here as all potentially EIA given site focus. 1 LIA>ER grog tempered. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
7	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	4	L>H	1000/900-600 BC
	6 small plain body sherds, 4 from coarsewares (2 oxidised surfaces), 2 dull burnished surfaces. 1 small simple incurving rim, closed form, convex sided, medium-walled coarseware, form dates widely.				
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	H	50 BC - 75 AD
	Small plain reduced body sherd, 1 neatly smoothed surface intact, with single shallow grooved line, probably hand-made, soft.				
(02) Stripping area 'D'			**4 sherds**		**30 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**All the flint tempered LP elements could be related and EIA, given site focus, with 1 fairly fresh and only recently disturbed from its context. 1 ER is much more worn in comparison.**				
Comments:	1 flint tempered simple rim with possibly intentional impressed subtle cabling design on top, could date widely but more likely EIA, particularly given site focus. 1 grog tempered small rim, not enough remains to be certain of form, but the narrow acute neck and buff surfaces suggest early ER. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP	Flint tempered	1	M	1550/1000-600/50 BC
	Small plain body sherd, oxidised exterior.				
2	?EIA	Flint tempered	2	FF	1000/900-600 BC
	Conjoin to a medium sized simple upright rim from large diameter coarseware with flattish finger-pressed/smoothed top possibly forming intentional subtle spaced cabling, fairly thick-walled, moderate coarse temper.				
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	H	50/75-100 AD
	Small rim, with narrow acute neck angle (broken immediately below), flat vertical finish on rim's leading exterior edge, buff surfaces and black core, fairly soft.				
(02) SF 06			**3 sherds**		**81 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**Broadly IA and more likely EIA given site focus. None significantly worn and several sherds are of good size, so likely either only very recently incorporated within the subsoil, or disturbed from the surface of a nearby feature during the strip.**				
Comments:	Small to large sized sherds, mostly reduced. 1 small neatly finished slightly everted flat-topped rim. 2 plain body sherds, 1 a brown exterior surface, other large, slight 'S' shape, with tooled burnish both surfaces. DRAW.				

Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	IA/?EIA	Flint tempered	2/3	FF	1000/900-600 BC
(04) [10]			**4 sherds**		**57 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 3650 BC, but see (05).**				
End date:	**Probably by around 3350 BC.**				
Dating:	**Likely relates to the other dominant material in [10] and is probably context-contemporary.**				
Comments:	Plain body sherds only.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
4	EN	Flint tempered	3	L>M	3650-3350 BC
	Small to medium sized. 3 thicker-walled coarsewares, 2 at least same vessel and similar to some sherds in (06). 1 thin-walled fineware with dull burnish both surfaces.				
(05) [10]			**20 sherds**		**232 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 3650 BC and if all contemporary and single-phase then just possibly around 3350 BC*.**				
End date:	**Probably by around 3350 BC.**				
Dating:	**Likely relates to the other dominant material in [10], which is EN 3650-3350 BC. However, notably present is *1 flat base sherd of small diameter, which if not an intrusive LP sherd (*consider whether this is possible or not*) might just be evidence for the influence of MN Fengate Ware, which starts around 3350 BC. If so, this would indicate that the pottery from (05) and presumably [10] as a whole lays at the very late end of its range (which had been suggested as a possibility for some of the EN material from the evaluation, though on the basis of very limited evidence {context (112) [108]}. Against this is the absence in this context or in [10] of any highly decorated sherds typical of such Middle Neolithic wares. Also, Fengate Ware is considered the least common of the MN wares found in Kent. Review, with context associations.**				
Comments:	Small to medium sized mostly plain body sherds, likely context-contemporary. Plain rims from 3 different coarseware vessels. Notably 1 flat base sherd (incomplete) of small diameter, which would be out of place in the Early Neolithic and is either intrusive LP or potentially evidence of Fengate Ware/influence. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
18	EN	Flint tempered	3/?+	FF>L	3650-3350 BC
	Mostly small to medium sized and mostly plain body sherds from coarsewares. 1 large body sherd from a thick-walled coarseware with exterior surface skin loss. 3 rim sherds: 1 simple upright rim neatly smoothed both surfaces, plain, thick-walled coarseware (small fragment); 1 medium-walled orange oxidised sherd with small conjoining fragment showing a simple folded-over exterior lip (2 small sherds), coarseware; 1 medium sized thick-walled coarseware with simple small slightly everted rim.				
2	?MN/?LP	Flint tempered	1	L	??3350 BC
	1 medium sized sherd with flat base, incomplete, around 6cm diameter. 1 other small-ish plain body sherd likely relates. If this is not intrusive LP and relates to the rest, then just possibly from an early Fengate Ware vessel, thus around 3350 BC, but this ware is relatively rare in Kent.				
(06) [10]			**74 sherds**		**910 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 3650 BC, but see (05).**				
End date:	**Probably by around 3350 BC.**				
Dating:	**Likely relates to the same phase as the decorated material seen in (08) and (09) from same feature, but it is interesting that all these rims and body sherds from all the contexts numbered lower than (08) are plain and, regarding the rims, only very partially representative of their vessels, unlike the 2 sets of more expansive (better represented) and decorated rims from (08) and (09). Consider the relationships and any differences between, or in the formation of, these contexts in [10]. Are they effectively contemporary, or is there more of a time-gap? Note however the base sherd recovered from (05) and its implications for a date late within the range, if not intrusive.**				

Comments:	Small to large sized body sherds, likely context-contemporary, which could derive from up to 7 vessels, some with smoothed surfaces, others left rough, but notable amongst are at least 10 thinnish-walled sherds with neatly smoothed (dull burnished) surfaces from a reduced fineware more moderately and finely tempered than the rest. 7 small to medium sized rim sherds, all plain, from perhaps 5 vessels, 1 of which has pale oxidised surfaces akin to 3 of the body sherds (same vessel); the rest are grey-black and may relate to 2 of the vessels noted amongst the body sherds, leaving 3 sets of oxidised body sherds for which there are not obviously any associated rims. Overall, the rims present represent only a small portion and a very shallow depth of the upper part of their vessels. Of the rims (small to medium sized sherds): 3 are simple upright smoothed plain rims likely same vessel; 2 simple upright plain rims turned-over externally and intermittently smoothed-down (luted) into the body, probably same medium-walled vessel; 1 similar but with a more boldly externally turned-over and not luted-in rim from a thicker-walled vessel, this fabric possibly with some sparse small grog; 1 simple upright smoothed rim, slightly in-turned (closed) and with a horizontal smoothed facet below on the exterior, pale oxidised. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
73	EN	Flint	?7	FF>L	3650-3350 BC
1	EN	Flint ?+ sparse grog	1	L	3650-3350 BC
	Small rim sherd; noted above.				
(08) [10]			**39 sherds**		**604 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 3650 BC, though see (05).**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 3350 BC.**				
Dating:	**Includes fair-sized panels from the upper portions of 2 neatly made Decorated Bowls (1 carinated fineware with ripple burnish, 1 shouldered fineware/sub-fineware), both fairly fresh and likely context-contemporary.**				
Comments:	Small, many medium and several large sized sherds, likely context-contemporary. At least 18 could be same vessel, including 5 small to medium sized neatly executed rims which conjoin, these likely also conjoining with 2 larger rims in (09). The rim is externally thickened, curves down from the rim top and overhangs, with a narrow concave tooled finish on the underside, the curving surface showing a shallow tooled linear vertical rippled effect across the top and side, this re-occurring on the body a short distance below the neck, while the interiors of 2 rims show a subtle/superficial version of/attempt at this finish. 2 large body sherds, which show a subtle carination and the same vertical ripple burnish above and below on the exterior, conjoin to a couple of the 5 rims, forming a fair-sized panel from the upper body of this medium to thinnish-walled fineware (other smaller body sherds may also be able to be re-fitted in time). An identical rim was recovered from (111) [108] and a body sherd with the same finish was retrieved from (109) [108] in the evaluation; presumably [108] is the same feature as [10] and there could be further conjoins. 2 other large rim sherds conjoin from a second vessel, similar walled and with a rounded shoulder, the surfaces showing a dull generally horizontally burnished finish, this darker grey-black thin skin having peeled off in a couple of (minor) places externally. The rim is upright, thickened, neatly smoothed and shows a series of close-set incised lines crossing the rim top at an angle. 1 other small bodysherd with rounded shoulder, neatly smoothed. Rest mostly coarsewares. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
39	EN	Flint tempered	4/?5	FF>L	3650-3350 BC
(9) [10]			**8 sherds**		**325 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 3650 BC, though see (05).**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 3350 BC.**				
Dating:	**Includes a couple of large rim sherds from coarsewares, plus others that likely derive from the same fineware Decorated Bowl as in (08), all likely context-contemporary.**				
Comments:	1 large thick-walled upright rim with interior bevel from coarseware. 1 large thick-walled simple upright rim from another coarseware, rim top and interior smoothed. 2 medium sized conjoining rims which also likely conjoin to a larger group in (08), comprising parts of the same ripple burnished fineware, though the interior of the sherds in (09) feature a vertical ripple burnish which is not obvious on the interior of the sherds in (08). 4 small thick-walled sherds from coarsewares, all appearing different, 2 oxidised. DRAW.				

Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
8	EN	Flint tempered	?4/6	FF>L	3650-3350 BC
(11) [196] 2nd *{there is a gap and must be a digit missing after 11}*			**3 sherds**		**24 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Possibly after 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, as potentially residual to some degree.**				
Dating:	**Slight preference for and probably EIA, given also other material in (202) [196].**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds (2 conjoining) from coarseware, reasonably thick-walled, fairly heavily tempered, oxidised.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	?EIA	Flint tempered	1	L>M	1000/900-600 BC
(11) [15]			**6 sherds**		**64 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**More likely after 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Probably before 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**These sherds are likely EIA. Considering all from [15] as a broadly contemporary whole, an EIA date is likely for this group, with nothing obviously certainly significantly earlier (MBA>MBA-LBA) or later.**				
Comments:	Small to medium sized sherds, medium or thin-walled and reduced. 2 with dull burnished exteriors (1 a buff skin) showing surface loss. 2 with mainly fine gritting. 1 medium sherd with small fragment of simple upright flat topped narrow rim, presumably straightish neck and rounded shoulder, with horizontal tooled neat dull burnish, fairly fresh. This form (a similar example occurs in (177) [176]) could date widely, but is more likely LBA>EIA and less likely afterwards. None of the accompanying material from (11) or the other contexts within [15] is characteristically certainly MBA>MBA-LBA, or EMIA>MLIA, with some sherds being thinner or thin-walled and finely (but not very heavily) gritted, plus others featuring a loss of their neatly dull burnished surface skins, traits seen in some local EIA assemblages. Note however that identified LBA material occurs rarely locally, so its precise character is somewhat unclear at present. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
6	EIA	Flint tempered	?5/6	FF>M	1000/900-600 BC.
(12) [15] Slot B			**2 sherds**		**17 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (11) [15].**				
End date:	**See (11) [15].**				
Dating:	**Broadly LP/IA and likely EIA given others in [15].**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, exteriors oxidised orange and buff (sandy).				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	EIA	Flint tempered	1	M	1000/900-600 BC
1	EIA	Flint tempered fine sandy	1	M	1000/900-600 BC
(12) [15]			**5 sherds**		**98 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (11) [15].**				
End date:	**See (11) [15].**				
Dating:	**Broadly LP/IA and likely EIA given others in [15].**				
Comments:	Small to large sized sherds, some conjoining, from 2 coarsewares, 1 medium walled with oxidised exterior, other thick.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	EIA	Flint tempered	2	L>M	1000/900-600 BC

(13) [15] Slot B			**2 sherds**		**5 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (11) [15].**				
End date:	**See (11) [15].**				
Dating:	**Broadly LP/IA and likely EIA given others in [15].**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, 1 thin-walled more worn than thick sherd.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	EIA	Flint tempered	2	L>M	1000/900-600 BC
(13) [15]			**5 sherds**		**44 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (11) [15].**				
End date:	**See (11) [15].**				
Dating:	**Broadly LP and likely EIA given others in [15].**				
Comments:	Small sized, base and plain body sherds from coarsewares. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
5	EIA	Flint tempered	2/3	L>M	1000/900-600 BC
(28) [29]			**1 sherd**		**1 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**-**				
Comments:	Crumb. Discarded				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	P	Flint tempered	1	-	4000-50 BC
(32) [33]			**1 sherd**		**1 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**Possibly EIA, but a tiny residual fragment only.**				
Comments:	Tiny plain body sherd fragment. A small quantity of other mixed flint + grog fabrics have been noted amongst material of possible EIA date in the site assemblage.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/?EIA	Flint + grog tempered	1	M	1000/900-600 BC
(34) [35]			**1 sherd**		**1 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**-**				
Comments:	Crumb. Discarded.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	P	Flint tempered	1	-	4000-50 BC
(35) [36] Quad 'D'			**2 sherds**		**8 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (37) Q 'A'.**				
End date:	**See (37) Q 'A'.**				
Dating:	**Nothing specific. See (37) Q 'A'.**				
Comments:	Very small sized, 1 simple upright rim neatly soft burnished surfaces, other plain oxidised body sherd. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP/EIA>MLIA	Flint tempered	2	L	1000/900-50 BC

(37) [36] Q 'A'			**6 sherds**		**98 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**Nothing specific, though a combination of the different typical ranges leads to a slight preference for the EIA for this group, which are likely related to each other and potentially their context. This date could also be applied the other sherds from [36], none of which are significantly worn. It is notable however that most of the fabrics and appearances of the sherds throughout [36] are fairly different, with vessels represented by a couple of sherds at best and mostly only a single sherd.**				
Comments:	1 small rim sherd, thick-walled, flat top with slight hammerhead profile (overlapping) and concave neck, oxidised surfaces except for rim top, fairly heavily gritted, could date widely but less commonly MBA>MBA-LIA, more likely broadly LBA/EIA>EMIA/MIA. 5 small to medium sized plain body sherds from fairly thick-walled coarsewares, 1 larger sherd in particular more heavily gritted (with occasional large grits), could date widely but more typically MBA>EIA, less typically EMIA or later. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
6	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	4/5	L>M	1000/900-600 BC
(37) [36] Quad 'C'			**2 sherds**		**17 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (37) Q 'A'.**				
End date:	**See (37) Q 'A'.**				
Dating:	**Nothing specific. See (37) Q 'A'.**				
Comments:	Small plain thick-walled coarseware body sherds, smoothed surfaces.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP/EIA>MLIA	Flint tempered	2	L	1000/900-50 BC
(40) [41]			**1 sherd**		**5 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, nothing certainly after 600 BC, but single small sherd only, though not significantly worn.**				
Dating:	**Could date widely, but possibly EIA, given site trends.**				
Comments:	Small body sherd with angled shoulder, fairly thin-walled. A small quantity of other mixed flint + grog fabrics have been noted amongst material of possible EIA date in the site assemblage.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/?EIA	Flint + grog tempered	1	L	1000/900-600 BC
(54) [55]			**2 sherds**		**1 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**-**				
Comments:	Crumbs. Discarded.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	P	Flint tempered	?1	-	4000-50 BC
(60) [61] P/H A			**2 sherds**		**34 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See more from (60) below.**				
End date:	**See more from (60) below.**				
Dating:	**See more from (60) below.**				
Comments:	Medium sized plain body sherds, fairly thick-walled, finely tempered and neatly smoothed surfaces. Could date widely on own merits.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP/IA	Flint tempered	2	FF>L	1000/900-50 BC

(60) [61]			**38 sherds**		**123 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 350 BC and likely before 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**The majority of the sherds are from the upper portion of a vessel decorated with fingertip impressions, a near identical example of which occurs in (67) [69]. It could technically date broadly, LBA>EMIA, though the body sherds in [61] as a whole would more commonly be IA and the vessel itself is most likely EIA. Though the vessels sherds are small and fragmentary, they are fairly fresh and potentially context-contemporary.**				
Comments:	All sherds small and/or very fragmentary. 29 likely same reduced vessel and include 7 rims decorated with fingertip impressions and 8 body sherds decorated with a single horizontal row of fingertip impressions. Re-fitting a reasonable sized panel may be difficult/lengthy, but sherds from a near identical vessel occurs in (67) [69], potentially the product of the same potter, or it might alternatively be the same vessel, though no conjoins were seen after a brief search and there is some variation in the profile, but the difference is subtle and perhaps irrelevant. Could date widely, LBA>EMIA, but most likely EIA. Rest small plain body sherds, 3 possibly from 2 other vessels with oxidised exteriors, plus a splinter possibly from a rim in a mixed temper fabric. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
37	LBA>EMIA/EIA	Flint tempered	5	FF	1000/900-600 BC
1	LP	Flint + grog tempered	1	-	1000/900-600 BC
	Small splinter possibly from a rim top.				
(62) [63]			**4 sherds**		**35 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**More likely after 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, but possibly by 600 BC, if the material is not significantly residual.**				
Dating:	**The mixed temper sherd has seen a significant degree of static exposure that the other material, which is broadly IA and probably EIA given the site focus, did not. This worn sherd needn't significantly pre-date the period of the others however, given that a small quantity of other mixed flint + grog fabrics have been noted amongst material of possible EIA date in the site assemblage.**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, 3 thick-walled (including mixed temper), 1 of these oxidised.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/?EIA	Flint + grog tempered	1	H	1550/900-600/50 BC
3	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	3	L>M	1000/900-600/50 BC
(64) [66]			**5 sherds**		**40 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 50 BC.**				
Dating:	**Could date widely, but likely broadly IA. Needn't be significantly residual.**				
Comments:	Small to medium sized plus 3 fragments, 1 of the latter a remnant of simple upright rim, from medium to thickish-walled coarsewares with oxidised exteriors (1 oxidised both surfaces). DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
5	IA	Flint tempered fine sandy	?2	L>M	1000/900-50 BC
(65) [66]			**1 sherd**		**14 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 50 BC.**				
Dating:	**Could date widely, but likely broadly IA given others in (64) [66].**				
Comments:	Small-ish plain body sherd from coarseware, fairly heavily coarsely gritted, oxidised exterior and smoothed interior.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/?IA	Flint tempered	1	L	1000/900-50 BC

(67) [69]			**34 sherds**		**164 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 350 BC and likely by 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**The majority derive from a single coarseware decorated with fingertip impressions, of which a small (reconstructable) portion of the upper profile, from rim to shoulder and just below, survives. Fragmented but fairly fresh and potentially context-contemporary, it is broadly LBA>EMIA and most likely EIA. A very similar looking vessel, which could potentially have been made by the same potter, if not part of the same batch, occurs in (60) [61].**				
Comments:	1 small plain body sherd with more heavily worn oxidised exterior residual. 2 very small and 1 medium sized plain thick-walled body sherds with neatly smoothed surfaces from other vessels. Rest likely from a single vessel in a reduced medium-walled moderate gritted fabric only superficially wiped-over, mostly small to some medium sized, at least 3 (currently) conjoin to the upper part of a coarseware featuring a slightly everted rim with impressed fingertipping on the rim top and a single horizontal row of larger bolder fingertip impressions on the shoulder below a slightly concave neck. The fabric and look of these sherds in particular, as well as the general form and execution, looks all but identical to sherds from another very similar vessel within (60) [61]. The rim on the latter is potentially slightly more everted and the concave neck slightly deeper, so it could be a different vessel, though there could easily have been some variation in the profile around the circumference. The form and decoration could technically date widely, LBA>EMIA, though said decoration in particular occurs most commonly in the EIA and that date is preferred at present. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/MBA>EIA	Flint tempered	1	M>H	1550-600 BC
3	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	?2	L	1550/1000-600/50 BC
30	LBA>EMIA/EIA	Flint tempered	1	FF	1000/900-600 BC
[80]			**2 sherds**		**23 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1550 BC and probably after 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, could be residual to some degree.**				
Dating:	**Could occur almost in any period throughout the IA at least and potentially, though less commonly, before. *Given that the identifiable LP activity on site currently seems to be largely if not completely focussed on the EIA (on the basis of the more diagnostic material seen so far), these sherds could, however, be related to that same phase of activity.**				
Comments:	Small to medium sized plain body sherds, medium-walled, 1 with a dull burnished surface suffering much surface loss. 1 buff sherd in a fine sandy fabric.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/?IA	Flint tempered	1	L>M	1000/900-50 BC
1	LP/?IA	Flint tempered fine sandy	1	L>M	1000/900-50 BC
(82) [81]			**2 sherds**		**12 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1150 and possibly after 1175 AD.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 1225/1250 AD, but sherds are small in size and number and though not significantly worn their relationship to the context is unclear at present.**				
Dating:	**Both could be related and around 1175-1225 AD.**				
Comments:	Small sherds only, but neither significantly worn. 1 base sherd. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	EM>M	Canterbury sandy	1	L	1150-1225/1250 AD
	Small base fragment, reduced black-brown exterior, pale orange-buff oxidised interior. DRAW (but not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Canterbury shell dusted sandy	1	L>M	1150/1175-1225/1250 AD
	Small reduced plain body sherd, with some intact and former shell elements on the exterior, plus 1 small possible fragment within core, though the shell is predominantly on the surface so designated as such.				

(84) [83]			**1 sherd**		**13 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Considering all from [83], nothing certainly before and more likely after 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Considering all from [83], nothing certainly after and most likely before 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**The sherds from (84) could date widely, though most typically broadly IA and probably EIA given other material from [83], as well as the general focus of the site assemblage.**				
Comments:	Small plain reduced bodysherd from fineware/sub-fineware, neatly smoothed/dull burnished surfaces.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	IA/?EIA	Flint tempered	1	FF	1000/900-600/50 BC
(85) [83]			**1 sherd**		**4 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (84) [83].**				
End date:	**See (84) [83].**				
Dating:	**Small sherd only, though form most likely LBA>EMIA and probably EIA given other material from (86) and (87) in [83], as well as the general focus of the site assemblage, though noting that the precise manufacturing characteristics of local LBA pottery is not well known, due to few sites being discovered/recognised/dated (a study of LBA material recovered from along the Channel Tunnel Rail Link route through Kent has been made, however; see Morris 2006).**				
Comments:	Small rim, slightly-out-tuned and broken just below angled shoulder, fairly thin-walled, fairly fine sandy fabric, neat dull burnish, from fineware. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LBA>EMIA/?EIA	Flint tempered	1	FF	1150/900-600 BC
(86) [83]			**5 sherds**		**75 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (84) [83].**				
End date:	**See (84) [83].**				
Dating:	**Could date widely on own merits, but considering all as potentially broadly related, preference for EIA, based on the 1 heavily tempered sherd (though such traits can occur later) and noting potential EIA material elsewhere in [83]. If the feature is broadly single phase/period, rather than a large feature accruing material gradually over time, then likely EIA.**				
Comments:	Small to medium sized plain body sherds. 1 flint tempered fairly heavily gritted. 1 largest piece in a fine sandy fabric from a medium-walled coarseware shows rounded body angle.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
4	IA/?EIA	Flint tempered	2/3	L>M	1000/900-600/50 BC
1	IA	Flint tempered fine sandy	1	L	1000/900-50 BC
(87) [83]			**3 sherds**		**26 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (84) [83].**				
End date:	**See (84) [83].**				
Dating:	**Nothing very specific, but preferably EIA. Unclear whether the very denuded surfaces result from a long period of exposure, or swifter surface loss (which is a characteristic on some EIA material). Potentially residual to some degree at least however, unless this occurred in a static phase of the context's evolution.**				
Comments:	Small to medium sized plain body sherds from oxidised coarsewares, moderate fairly coarse temper, surfaces heavily denuded. 2 particularly thin-walled, 1 larger sherd slightly thicker but still relatively thin and potentially from a large diameter vessel.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	?EIA	Flint tempered	?1	M	1000/900-600 BC

(97) [100]			**4 sherds**		**53 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (98) [100].**				
End date:	**See (98) [100].**				
Dating:	**Could date widely on own merits, but see (98) [100].**				
Comments:	Small to medium sized plain body sherds from coarsewares, 2 with oxidised exteriors.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
4	LP/?IA	Flint tempered	?3	L>M	1000/900-50 BC

(98) [100]			**2 sherds**		**44 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**Likely EIA. 1 piece is a little more worn than the other, but neither significantly so and both could potentially be broadly context-contemporary, though the quantity is low, so also consider any other relationships.**				
Comments:	Medium sized sherds from coarsewares. 1 thinnish-walled simple upright rim from a large diameter vessel, fairly heavily tempered with fine to medium grits, only lightly worn. 1 thick-walled bodysherd with remnant of likely a single horizontal row of fingertip impressions (1 intact) just above rounded shoulder and lower fragment of possible rim bevel on interior, slightly more heavily tempered than other. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	EIA	Flint tempered	2	L>M	1000/900-600 BC

(98) [107]			**1 sherd**		**7 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1550 BC*.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 50 BC*.**				
Dating:	**Could occur almost in any period throughout the LP. *Given that the identifiable LP activity on site currently seems to be largely if not completely focussed on the EIA (on the basis of the more diagnostic material seen so far), this sherd could well be related to that same phase of activity. A single sherd only, but fresh and potentially context-contemporary.**				
Comments:	Small fineware body sherd, neatly soft burnished surfaces.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP	Flint tempered	1	F	1550-50 BC

(123) [122]			**20 sherds**		**66 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**Small fragments only, but the combination of tempering and fingertip impressed decoration on the single rim present, plus the use of a sandy fabric (un-tempered in the examples present) for another, means the group, which are probably related and have some potential to be context-contemporary, are likely EIA.**				
Comments:	Small sherds and fragments, notably including some in an apparently temper-free brickearth, though these comprise a very small sample of the fabric, fairly thin-walled. Of the flint tempered, 6 plain body sherds with patchy light oxidisation from 1 medium-walled coarseware, fairly thin-walled. Rest include 1 simple upright rounded-over rim with a single horizontal row of shallow fingertip impressions on the exterior just below, 2/3 sherds with fragments of this deco, plus 1 with a subtle shoulder, no significant profile depth likely refit-able, medium-walled, fairly heavily tempered with mostly fine and some medium grits, which makes this more likely/typically EIA amongst a potential wider range for the form. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
16	EIA	Flint tempered	?2	L>M	1000/900-600 BC
4	EIA	Fine sandy	1	L>M	1000/900-600 BC
	Small fragments in a naturally sandy temper-free brickearth, dark reddish orange oxidised exterior.				

(130) [129]			**3 sherds**		**23 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC for [129] as a whole.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 600 BC for [129] as a whole.**				
Dating:	**Considering all the contexts from [129] as a whole, they contained mostly small sized sherds, with a couple of larger pieces, nearly all of which were plain body sherds. No rims were present. There were a couple of fragmented base sherds (no decent profile) and the only decorated piece was a small sherd from a coarseware showing a group of grooved lines. Amongst all of this reasonable quantity of material, there is nothing certainly diagnostic of a specific date. A couple of thinner-walled sherds potentially from large diameter vessels and some fairly profusely flint gritted fabrics leads to a slight preference for an EIA date for these, plus the rest of the material which is likely associated, given that most of it appears relatively fresh, with none significantly worn. On fabric grounds, much of this material could date widely to several periods within the Later Prehistoric, though there is nothing that is certainly, typically and most obviously of MBA>MBA-LBA or EMIA>MLIA date, so an EIA date is slightly preferred for this feature for now. Consider however the nature and relationships of the contexts (might they be close or more separated in time), plus the overall site stratigraphy in relation to [129].** **NB. In the ware entries for the contexts from [129], the dates given are based on the material's own merits, to highlight those pieces of interest which are preferably of more specific dates. An EIA date has not been applied to all the wares, even though that is the overall preference, considering their condition and likely association.**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, 2 oxidised, gritting not particularly diagnostic.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LP	Flint tempered	?3	L>M	1550-50 BC
(131) [129]			**8 sherds**		**25 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**See (130).**				
Comments:	Small sherds and fragments, plain body sherds, oxidised surfaces, gritting not particularly diagnostic.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
8	LP	Flint + grog tempered	?1	L	1550-50 BC
(132) [129]	**SF 11**		**1 sherd**		**38 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**See (130).**				
Comments:	Medium sized plain body sherd with round shoulder, medium-walled, fairy large diameter, fairly heavy fine to medium gritting, partial loss of thin grey-black exterior surface skin, coil-join break. Possibly EIA, but no specific diagnostics.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	?EIA	Flint tempered	1	L	1000/900-600 BC
(132) [129]			**2 sherds**		**46 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**See (130).**				
Comments:	Small and medium sized plain body sherds, orange oxidised exterior, fairly profusely gritted coarseware. More likely MBA>MBA-LBA or EIA by gritting, with slight preference for the latter.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	?MBA>EIA/?EIA	Flint tempered	1	L	1000/900-600 BC

(134) [129]			**2 sherds**		**89 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**See (130).**				
Comments:	Large thick-walled flint tempered and small mixed tempered plain body sherds. Both could be slightly residual to some degree. *Dating preference for the mixed temper sherd based on association only.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/?MBA>EIA/?EIA	Flint tempered	1	M	1000/900-600 BC
1	LP	Grog + flint tempered	1	M	*1000/900-600 BC
(138) [129]			**3 sherds**		**34 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**See (130).**				
Comments:	Small sherds, 2 reduced base fragments, 1 plain body sherd with oxidised exterior. Gritting not particularly diagnostic.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LP	Flint tempered	?1/2	L>M	1550-50 BC
(139) [129]			**4 sherds**		**22 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**See (130).**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, 1 flint tempered oxidised, 3 mixed temper same fabric, look and *quite possibly same vessel as sherd in (134). **Dating preference for the mixed temper sherds based on the occurrence in (134), subsequently applied to the associated sherd.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LP	Grog + flint tempered	-*	L	**1000/900-600 BC
1	LP	Flint tempered	1	L	**1000/900-600 BC
(140) [129]			**6 sherds**		**66 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**See (130).**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds with oxidised exteriors from coarseware/s, soft, friable, fairly heavily gritted, with occasional larger grits, slight preference for EIA. 1 shows a series of shallow grooved combed-like lines, partly converging. Similar decoration to the latter, though on finewares, is known on EIA material from East Kent, for example at Highstead (Couldrey 2007) and Monkton (Macpherson-Grant 1994). DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
6	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	1/2	M	1000/900-600 BC
(146) [147]			**1 sherd**		**3 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**Probably LP and potentially residual.**				
Comments:	Tiny thick-walled plain body sherd fragment, oxidised exterior.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP	Flint tempered	1	M	1550-50 BC

(148) [149]			**1 sherd**		**5 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC*.**				
End date:	**Unclear, nothing certainly after 50 BC, but residual.**				
Dating:	**Could occur almost in any period throughout the LP, though preferably broadly IA. *Given that the identifiable LP activity on site currently seems to be largely if not completely focussed on the EIA (on the basis of the more diagnostic material seen so far), this sherd could well be related to that same phase of activity.**				
Comments:	Small worn body sherd, neatly dull burnished exterior partly intact.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/?IA	Flint tempered	1	H	1550/900-50 BC
(158) [160]			**2 sherds**		**20 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, possibly before 600 BC, but relationship to context unclear.**				
Dating:	**Possibly EIA. Single sherd only, not significantly worn.**				
Comments:	Conjoin to a medium sized plain body sherd from a coarseware, moderate coarse gritting, medium-walled and appears to be of very large diameter.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	IA/?EIA	Flint tempered	1	L	1000/900-600 BC
(161) [129]			**7 sherds**		**41 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**See (130).**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, smoothed surfaces, 1 thin-walled flattish small fragment from a fineware/sub-fineware (possibly large diameter, slight EIA preference), 1 set fairly heavily gritted with fine to medium grits, but no specific diagnostic gritting.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
7	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	3	L>M	1000/900-600 BC
(171) [175]			**1 sherd**		**2 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**-**				
End date:	**-**				
Dating:	**Possibly/probably broadly IA, but the fabric may not be representative and the relationship to the context is unclear on this evidence.**				
Comments:	Tiny sherd fragment.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	?IA	Grog + flint tempered fine sandy	1	-	1000/900-50 BC/50 AD
(177) [176]	**SF 12**		**2 sherds**		**15 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Overall, the quantity is low but the material is not significantly worn, so possibly before 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**Could perhaps be broadly LBA>EIA, given uncertainties over the potential character of the burnished finishes on LBA material locally due to its rarity, but this piece is most likely EIA.**				
Comments:	Conjoining to a medium sized rim sherd from a dark black-brown fineware, with simple upright rim, slightly concave neck and round shoulder, with very neat dull burnished surfaces. Form akin to another small rim from (11) [15]. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	EIA	Flint tempered	1	L	1000/900-600 BC

(177) [176]			**3 sherds**		**7 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (177) SF 12.**				
End date:	**See (177) SF 12.**				
Dating:	**See (177) SF 12.**				
Comments:	Small sherd and fragments from a neatly dull burnished fineware, but *not definitely the one represented by the rim SF 12 also from (177).				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	EIA	Flint tempered	*/?1	L	1000/900-600 BC
(179) 1 Basal			**1 sherd**		**10 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**Slight EIA preference.**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherd, thinnish-walled and potentially large diameter.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	1	FF	1000/900-600 BC
(179) [129] Basal under (134)			**3 sherds**		**36 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**Broadly LP on own merits. See (130).**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, medium-walled, soft.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LP	Flint + sparse grog tempered	1	L	1550-50 BC
(179) [129] Lower hard clay			**3 sherds**		**9 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**Potentially EIA, given sherds in similar fabrics from some other contexts. See (130).**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, *fairly similar to the other grog + flint tempered from (134) and (139), though the exterior surface is different/better preserved.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LP/?EIA	Grog + flint tempered	1	FF	*1000/900-600 BC
(179) [129]			**1 sherd**		**3 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**Broadly LP only on own merits. See (130).**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherd fragment, oxidised exterior.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP	Flint tempered	1	M	1550-50 BC
(181) [129] Pit under (131) (178)			**3 sherds**		**8 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**Broadly LP only on own merits. See (130).**				
Comments:	Small reduced plain body sherds, fairly thin-walled.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	LP	Flint tempered	1	M	1550-50 BC

(181) [129]	**under *?(140/150/190)}***		**2 sherds**		**12 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**Broadly LP only on own merits. See (130).**				
Comments:	Small reduced plain body sherds, not the same fabric as other grog + flint tempered from (134), (139) and (179).				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP>LIA-ER	Grog + flint tempered	1	M	1550 BC - 50 AD
(181) [129]			**2 sherds**		**11 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (130).**				
End date:	**See (130).**				
Dating:	**Slight EIA preference on gritting characteristics. See (130).**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, medium-walled, fairly heavy fine gritting.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	1	M	1000/900-600 BC
(202) [196]			**2 sherds**		**8 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Possibly after 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, as residual.**				
Dating:	**Though small, worn and potentially residual to some degree, the fabrics show some parallels with material of possible and more certain EIA date from other contexts on this site, notably the apparently temper free fine sandy sherd. The latter, being suitable unusual in the site assemblage, could just possibly be from the same vessel as a sherd in [122].**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds, thinnish-walled. 1 in an apparently temper free fine sandy brickearth fabric akin in fabric and colour (same vessel?) to an EIA example from (123) [122]. A small quantity of other mixed flint + grog fabrics have also been noted amongst material of possible EIA date in the site assemblage.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	?EIA	Flint + grog tempered	1	M	1000/900-600 BC
1	?EIA	Fine sandy	1	M	1000/900-600 BC
	Naturally sandy temper-free brickearth, dark reddish orange oxidised exterior.				
(206) [205]	**#Pit**		**2 sherds**		**23 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Overall, likely after 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Overall, unclear, as much is potentially residual to some degree at least.**				
Dating:	**Overall, the sherds from [205] are mostly small and fragmentary and variously worn. There are slight preferences for an EIA date for at least 1 of the sherds in each of the contexts from [205], based on gritting or wall-thickness, but there is little specific diagnostic data.**				
Comments:	Small and medium sized plain body sherds from thick-walled coarsewares, 1 oxidised with fairly heavy coarse gritting.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	2	M	1000/900-600 BC
(207) [212]			**2 sherds**		**35 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**Likely EIA, not significantly worn and potentially context-contemporary, though effectively a single sherd only.**				
Comments:	Conjoin to a largeish thin-walled bodysherd with neatly soft burnished exterior, remnant of fairly sharply angled shoulder at break, heavily tempered with mostly fine and some medium grits, not large diameter. DRAW.				

Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	EIA	Flint tempered	1	L	1000/900-600 BC
(208) [212]			**5 sherds**		**48 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Nothing certainly after 600 BC.**				
Dating:	**On own merits broadly IA and possibly EIA, but likely EIA given the material in (207).**				
Comments:	1 small plain body sherd with neatly soft burnished exterior, heavy fine to medium grits, almost flat. 2 small body sherds from different vessel with neat soft burnished surfaces. 1 small body sherd with neat soft burnished exterior and smoothed interior. All these fairly thin-walled. 1 thick-walled fairly heavily and coarsely gritted body sherd from coarseware, with remnant of fairly sharply angled shoulder at break, with probably small fingertip impression at shoulder, horizontally wiped exterior. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
5	IA/EIA	Flint tempered	?4	L>M	1000/900-600 BC
(221) [205]	**Under base pit**		**1 sherd**		**2 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (206) [205].**				
End date:	**See (206) [205].**				
Dating:	**Possibly EIA, quite worn and likely residual.**				
Comments:	Small, very thin-walled, oxidised plain body sherd.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	?EIA	Flint tempered	1	M>H	1000/900-600 BC
(225) [205]	**UP# pit**		**11 sherds**		**14 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (206) [205].**				
End date:	**See (206) [205].**				
Dating:	**Probably EIA, particularly given site focus.**				
Comments:	Small fragmentary plain sherds, thin or thinnish-walled. 2 vessels with dull burnished surfaces (finewares/sub-finewares), 1 of these with fairly heavy fine to medium gritting, including 2 small simple upright rims. Other vessel a thin-walled coarseware with oxidised surfaces. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
6	?EIA	Flint tempered	2	L>M	1000/900-600 BC
5	?EIA	Flint tempered fine sandy	1	L	1000/900-600 BC
(226) [205]			**2 sherds**		**18 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**See (206) [205].**				
End date:	**See (206) [205].**				
Dating:	**Could date widely and from several periods within the LP, though with a slight preference for the EIA amongst them, given the focus of EIA activity on site and other material from [205], even though these pieces are residual (as are some other sherds of potential EIA date from [205]).**				
Comments:	Small plain body sherds from coarsewares, fairly heavily gritted (fine to medium), significant exterior surface wear and loss likely from static exposure (on ground-surface).				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	LP/?EIA	Flint tempered	2	H	1550/1000-600/50 BC

(231) [229]	**Basa**		**1 sherd**		**5 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, sherd may be residual to some degree at least, but see (232) [229].**				
Dating:	**Possibly EIA, potentially residual (see comments on similar looking denuded oxidised material in (84) [83]).**				
Comments:	Small oxidised sherd , denuded surfaces, sharp body angle and very thin-walled, moderate gritting. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	?EIA	Flint tempered	1	M	1000/900-600 BC
(232) [229]			**3 sherds**		**29 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1000/900 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, possibly by 600 BC, but consider any stratigraphic relationships.**				
Dating:	**1 sherd could be from the same vessel as represented in (231) [229] and is preferably EIA. The other material, only broadly IA on its own merits, is fresher and has more potential to be context-contemporary. If the latter is of the same phase as the former, then, even if they are slightly residual, the context could well be EIA.**				
Comments:	1 small base sherd in similar fabric and condition as sherd in (231), *potentially same vessel. 2 small to medium plain reduced body sherds with neatly dull burnished surfaces. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	?EIA	Flint tempered	-*	M	1000/900-600 BC
2	IA	Flint tempered	1/2	L>M	1000/900-50 BC
(235) [236]			**1 sherd**		**7 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1825 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear.**				
Dating:	**1 sherd only, but unless intrusive would indicate a relatively 'modern' context.**				
Comments:	Small rim sherd, sherd edges fairly sharp, but surfaces scored and scratched and worn. DRAW.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LPM>MOD	Flowerpot type red earthenware	1	L>M	1825+ AD
(238) [239]			**1 sherd**		**5 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Nothing certainly before 1550 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Could date widely, though considering that the general focus of activity in the LP on site is EIA, with a lack of anything certainly later, it could derive from that phase.**				
Comments:	Small thick-walled fragment from coarseware.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	LP	Flint tempered	1	H	1550-50 BC
Totals			**427 sherds**		**4312 g**

Lithics from the archaeological work at Summerfield Nurseries, Staple, Kent:

A catalogue and summary of the lithics recovered during the excavation

and

an assessment of the lithics from the evaluation and excavation

Site Codes: SNS-EV-21 and SNS-EX-21

CATALOGUE ONLY!

Analyst: Paul Hart
Last updated: 25.03.2022

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

Appendix

4. Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics

4.1. Methodology

A prime aim of this assessment 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 dated 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*.

NB. The material from the Early Neolithic contexts within [10] have not been catalogued individually at this time, for several reasons. The character of this group of lithics, plus their likely association with the pottery present, means that this flintwork is reliably Early Neolithic and no significantly earlier residual material is certainly or needs to be present. All of the pieces were examined, a count of the number of blades was made and a summary on each context was written. Pieces of particular interest for potential illustration were highlighted within the notes by the word ‘DRAW’. This is sufficient at this stage, noting that this flintwork could potentially be subject to a further stage of analysis and reporting alongside that of the pottery present, in which case the material can be catalogued individually (allowing a specific count and characterisation of the waste and tools present) at that time.

4.2. Period Codes employed

Period	Code	Date (*circa*)			
Mesolithic	M	9200	-	4000	BC
Later Mesolithic	LM	7550	-	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
Bronze Age	BA	2100	-	1000/900	BC
Early Bronze Age	EBA	2100	-	1550	BC
Late Beaker Period to Early Bronze Age	LBK>EBA	2000	-	1550	BC
Middle Bronze Age	MBA	1550	-	1350	BC
Mid to Late Bronze Age	MBA-LBA	1350	-	1150	BC
Late Bronze Age	LBA	1150	-	1000/900	BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900	-	600	BC
Early to Mid Iron Age	EMIA	600	-	350	BC
Historic	H	50+			AD

4.3. Key to catalogue 4.4.

Class - Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date.

Italics : Additional notes of interest in italics; including:

RU : Denotes tools which have re-used old, patinated struck flakes.

PP : Denotes the presence of platform preparation (abrasion).

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.

Core type

C? : Possible core – a nodule with only a couple of flake or flake-like scars.

1/2/ : The number of platforms, or…

M : Multi-platform.

K : Keeled.

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.

Natural

N : Naturally shattered, unpatinated surface.

P : A smoothed pitted surface of the flint matrix.

Patina

O : Old, patinated (often strongly), naturally broken surface of flint.

OW : As O, showing a strong white patina.

OB : As O, showing a mottled blue-white patina.

Beach

SG : Very thin, smooth, pale blue-grey (beach flint-like) cortex, water-rolled but not battered.

Buff

B : Bright-ish buff cortex, rough, thickish, directly overlaying flint matrix.

SB : A smoothed, thin, often dirty looking buff cortex, directly overlaying the flint matrix.

RB : Thin rough buff, sometimes thinning to darker patches, directly over flint matrix.

	BD	:	A dirty looking buff cortex, rough, weathered, over a thin white sub-cortex.
	BG	:	Mixed buff and a buff-washed grey-black cortex, thin, slightly rough.
	BR	:	As BG but smoothed.
Brown	DB	:	Dark slightly orangey-brown lumpy cortex, smoothed, water rolled.
Dark	G	:	Glauconitic Bullhead Bed flint.
	GW	:	Greenish-black cortex akin to Bullhead but lacking orange rind.
	TD	:	Thin dark grey-black cortex, smooth or slightly rough.
	DG	:	Very thin slightly smoothed dark grey cortex, directly overlays the flint matrix.
	TG	:	Thick smooth dark greeny-black cortex, directly overlays flint matrix.
	GP	:	Coarse pitted rough grey-black black cortex with white spots.
	DR	:	Dark blackish slightly smoothed cortex over red rind.
Orangey	R	:	Smooth orangey-buff thick cortex over thin white sub cortex.
White	RW	:	Off-white creamy coloured dirty looking thin rough-ish cortex.
	SW	:	White to off-white/creamy coloured cortex/sub-cortex, smooth, thick.
Black+	1	:	Black flint; thick and dense black or thin translucent black.
	2	:	Mixed patchy black and grey flint.
	3	:	Mixed patchy black and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	4	:	Mixed patchy black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	5	:	Mixed patchy grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	6	:	Graduating black to grey flint.
	7	:	Graduating black to brown/translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	8	:	Graduating black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
Grey	10	:	Predominantly grey flint with some darker black-ish spots and streaks.
Brown	13	:	Thicker to translucent yellowy-brown or pale greyish yellowy-brown flint with black flint spots/streaks.
Mixed	15	:	Black and brown flint with profuse small orange spot inclusions.
	21	:	Black flint with thin streaks and patches of dark red in matrix; looks coarse/poor.
Quality	a	:	Generally free of significant inclusions; high quality raw material.
	b	:	Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect knapping; good quality raw material.
	c	:	A moderate content of small to medium-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which likely will affect the knapping quality to some degree; moderate quality.
	d	:	Moderate to frequent small and/or medium and large-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which significantly affect the knapping quality; poor raw material.
	e	:	A very grainy, coarse-looking or highly flawed-looking flint matrix suggesting poor raw material, but need not be particularly cherty.
H		-	Hammer type.
	H	:	Hard stone (eg. a cobble of rolled flint or quartzite).
	SS	:	Soft stone (combined hard and soft characteristics, typically mostly hard hammer characters with a platform lip; a cortexed flint nodule perhaps).
	S	:	Soft organic (eg. antler, bone, wood).
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.
	VE	:	Very Early (the first signs of a speckled discolouration; almost unpatinated).
	E	:	Early (light dusting, but a more obvious speckled discolouration than VE).
	M	:	Moderate (well established colours but coverage is patchy).
	S	:	Strong (near or complete coverage of advanced patinas).
	A	:	Advanced (at the later end of a stage).
	B	:	Blue.
	G	:	Grey.
	W	:	White.
	Y	:	A glossy yellowy sheen.
	( )	:	Patina codes in brackets describe an earlier patina type truncated by re-use.
D		-	Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present?
	F	:	Some slight chipping but overall fairly fresh.
	Y	:	Yes, likely chipped or broken post discard.
	?	:	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.
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.

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

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 and relationships to context.										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Trench 'C' Area 'B' Top Fill Strip									**1 lithic**	**160 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Unusual very large and thick squat flake with some areas of neat bold retouching. The piece looks crude and expedient overall, but some of the retouching looks fairly skilled.										
Summary:	**No specific data. Might be an Earlier Prehistoric expedient piece (broadly N>EBA), but could easily be later, though perhaps not too late in the Later Prehistoric (MBA>MBA-LBA?).**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched												
End+side scraper		S	S	BG1b	H	160	N?	?	?	??BK>	??MBA>MBA-LBA	
		Lrg v thick squat fl, 1 lrg squat fl scar removal on dors, rest cortx, chips and scars all steep anlgd margs, most margins cortx. Broad slightly convex dist shows good length of inv semi-abr neat bold ret forming straight mid section. 1 angld lat shoulder shows inv marg to semi-invas shallow ret and some dir marg chippy scarring along same edge. The cortex around the oppos dist corner truncated by some dir semi-abr bold ret and chips/brks.										
(02) SF 2									**1 lithic**	**10 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Blade-like quality flake, likely broadly N>BK.										
Summary:	**Quite possibly EN given the site.**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised												
Flake – knife (*nat back*)		L	S	G3b	?	10	N	?		M>BK	N>BK/?EN	
		Decent thin B-like, 1 lat cortx, other chips and scars.										
(02) SF 3									**1 lithic**	**3 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Quality small narrow blade (almost a bladelet).										
Summary:	**Likely EN, particularly given site.**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised												
Flake – knife (*PP*)		B	T	3b	S	3	N?	?		M>EN	EN	
(02) SF 4									**1 lithic**	**7 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Flake looks decent enough but retouch is basic/simple and needn't be early.										
Summary:	**Not enough specific data.**										
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched												
Side + end scraper (*?PP*)		L	S	G3b	?	7	N	?		N>	?BK>MBA-LBA	
		Sm, 1 lat and dist steep cortx, this lower lat and dist truncated by dir marg semi-abr and abr simple ret, other lat steep with dir and some inv scars.										

(02) SF 5										**1 lithic**	**11 g**
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Small decent convex end scraper, could date widely but most commonly BK>EBA.										
Summary:	**Likely BK>EBA.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	RB3b	H	11	N?	Y	?	-	BK>EBA	
	Sm roundish fl, broad convex edge from mid point 1 lat and around dist end to lower lat formed by dir mostly semi-abr ret (more abr at final dist corner). PP trimming leading edge of spur. Plough/ex chip.										
(02) Subsoil strip										**21 lithics**	**498 g**
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	4 small to medium sized blades, 1 incidental amd none high quality (2 Bullhead). 14 long flakes, small to mostly medium and largeish size, most with little or no cortex but often thickish and none looking high quality (mostly dirty buff cortexes where present, 1 Bullhead). 2 short flakes (buff), 1 large, 1 technically short flake (appears long), fairly simple/crude. 1 large thick flake-like natural with an abruptly retouched straight edge. 1 large convex end scraper likely EN. 1 large retouch backed knife, simple but possibly with an archetype in mind, N/??EN. 1 narrow thick Bullhead blade possibly a rod/strike-a-light, sides chipped but ends not worn, appears crude but less likely after EBK if blade intentional, ?N>EBK. 1 small neat end scraper on Bullhead, could date widely, slight preference for BK>EBA at present. 1 retouched natural more likely MBA>EIA. Also potentially same date several other simple/expedient scrapers on thick flakes.										
Summary:	**Elements of potential N, EN, BK>EBA and MBA>EIA date.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	L	S	BD7b	H	48	N	F		N	EN	
	Lrg, 1 steep lat with cortx, other lat a steep mid section, both lower lats and the dist end a broad neat convex edge formed by dir ret, semi-abr marg where thinner on right side and more abr where thick on left side (truncating cortx).										
Knife + end ?scraper	L	S	G1b	H	33	N	?		??N>BK	??EN	
	Thick sec, 1 thin upper lat inv shallow marg edge ret, obliq thin dist end a wandering edhe of dir steep semi-abr fine marg edge ret. Poss from oppos plat core.										
Knife (*ret backed*)	L	/T	BG4b	?	38	Y?	?	?	N>BK	N/??EN	
	Lrg oval plan, 1 thin lat with scars, other lat a thick steep edge formed by some bold dir steep semi-abr ret in part, edge chipped battered and uneven. Looks bit crude but with an archetype in mind.										
?Rod/?strike-a-light	B	S	G3b	-	8	N?	?		N>LBA	??N>EBK	
	Narrow, thick sec, steep sided, 1 lower lat cortx, prx end truncated showing shallow ret on both faces, 1 lat some dir and inv crude chipping just above cortex, other lat first dir then inv marg chipping and scarring/simple ret. Ends not abraded. Looks crude.										
Notch + side scrp (*nt bk*)	B	S	G13b	-	5	N?	?		-	?N>BK	
	Sm, 1 lat cortx, B-like dors flake removals, uncortxd lat shows inv deep notch with inv abr scarring on edge and short straight edge inv semi-abr marg neat ret adj. If not re-use then not late.										
Knife	B	T	2b	-	3	Y	?		-	?N>BK	
	Sm, trang sec, prx brk, scars on lats, 1 lower lat short length dir abr marg ret.										
Knife (*ret backed*)	L	/T	OW3b	H	11	N?	?		-	?N>EBA	
	Sm, 1 steep lat with some cortx and dir and inv abr ret (backing?), 1 dors ridge poss plat remnant with PP, other lat thin uneven with heavy scarring and chipping. A little dir abr scarring at flat dist tip.										

End+side scraper (*nt bk*)	L	S	G3b	H	8	N	F		?BK>	?BK>EBA	
	Sm, thickish, 1 lat cortx, oppos lower lat and dist end shows dir semi-abr ret, giving a somewhat pointed convex profile centred on 1 dist corner, the upper part same lat shows inv semi-abr marg ret.										
End+side scraper + knife	L	S	RB4b	H	22	N?	?		?BK>	??MBA>EIA	
	Triang plan, with broad uneven dist end showing dir abr ret, 1 steep lat some dir abr scars, other lat shallowe angld with dir marg scarring.										
Side scraper	S	S	BD3c	H	24	N	?		?BA>	MBA>EIA	
	Thick triang sec, 1 lat cortex, other lat chips and scars and sm areas dir abr ret.										
Scraper	-	N	DB13c	-	63	N?	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Lrg thick fl-like, 'dors' cortx, 'vent' facet, with 'dir' abr ret straightish edge (medium length). Other chips and scars.										
?Chopper/side scrp (*RU*)	L	S	BD7b	H	42	N? (Y)	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Lrgish, thick, chips and scars both lats and dist, looks irreg. 1 lat a short length dir steep semi-abr ret and oppos steep lat shows inv shallow semi-invas irreg scarring along length (from chopping? A few dir scars on same edge), the latter and poss also the former may truncate a slightly pat surface										
Side scraper + notch	S	S	RB3c	H	82	N?	Y		-	MBA>EIA	
	Lrg, v thick, 1 lat a short straight edge dir abr to fairly abr ret. Other lat a deep inv notch broadened with inv semi-abr marg ret, notch edge much chipped. Battered dors ridges.										
Denticulate (*nat bk, ?RU*)	L	S	TD3b	H	15	N? (Y)	?		-	*?MBA>EIA	
	Battered, 1 lat cortx, other lat thickish with mostly inv and some dir abr ret forming dentic convex edge. Some scars can appear unpat against the slightly darker surface, an artefact of the different surfaces, or *RU? If so, poss not too late?										
Knife (*nat backed*)	L	/T	RB4b	H	24	N? Y?	F		-	-	
	1 upper lat thin with abras, shallow cortex on oppos lat with sm area inv abr ret, otherwise a utilised flake.										
Misc. ret. flake – knife	L	S	N3b	H	9	N	?		-	-	
	Sm triang sec and plan, both lats scarred, dir abr ret flattens narrow dist end.										
Side scraper + knife	L	T	13b	H	6	N?	?		-	-	
	Sm B-like triang sec, 1 lat dir abr ret along length with edge abras, oppos lat marg scars										
Misc. ret. flake	L	/T	BD2b	H	16	N?	?		-	-	
	1 obliq lat shoulder of dir semi-abr neat fine ret, chips and various scars all margs.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	S	BD4c	?	10	N?	?		-	-	
Flake – knife	L	/T	4b	H	17	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Flake – side scrpr (*nt bk*)	B	S	R3b	H	15	Y?	?		-	-	
	Thickish, 1 lat cortex, other lat steep with some dir scars and abras, chips.										
(02) Stripping area									**11 lithics**	**237 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	1 thick blade possibly accidental, retouched as hollow scraper. 5 long flakes of similar medium size (1 Bullhead), nothing special. 2 short flakes, both marginally retouched, 1 a convex end+side scraper on a thin naturally backed flake possibly BK>EBA. 1 small core with a MBW patina, showing narrow long flake and bladelet sized removal scars with spurs and no incipient cones, ?EN. 2 thick natural chunks with some scars and abrasion from use as scrapers, MBA>EIA.										
Summary:	**Elements of likely or potential more specifically EN, BK>EBA and MBA>EIA date.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	SB	?S	31	MBW	Y	?	M>EN	EN	
	Sm, primarily single plat, with 1 broad striking platform (no hard hammer incip cones) above a single flaking face showing small narrow L and BL sized removal scars, the base of this face shows a couple of scars struck from the flaked face prior to final removals. Oppos to the main flaking face is an irreg face of cortex.										

Retouched											
Side+end scraper	S	S	BD3b	H	9	N? Y?	?	?	-	BK>EBA	
	Smallish, thin, 1 lat cortx, most of 1 convex lat and continuing across straighter but uneven dist end is dir semi to mostly steep semi-abr marg ret.										
Scraper/chopper (*nat*)	-	N	G7c	-	46	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Med sized thick chunk nat with sm areas of incip cones (?hammering/chopping) and chipped and scarred edges, plus 1 short steep edge of dir abr ret and scarring.										
Side scraper (*nat*)	-	N	BG2d	-	33	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Smallish thick chunk, 1 straight edge of 'inv' semi-abr ret. Battered.										
Hollow + side scraper	L	?T	2c	H	24	N?	Y		?BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	Thick triang sec, dir abr ret hollow 1 lat, other lat inv semi-abr and abr and dir semi-abr ret along thickish length. Many scars, battered.										
Side scraper	S	S	RB2c	H	18	EBW	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Cortxd plat, broad convx edge from 1 lat to across dist, this upper lat showing short length inv semi-abr neat marg ret, other lat broken.										
Hollow + side scraper	B	S	GW1b	H	20	N	?		-	-	
	Thick, narrow, prx brk with inv semi-abr ret. 1 lat dir abr ret along length with an uneven hollow nr centre.										
Knife (*nat backed*)	L	S	G3c	-	12	N?	Y		-	-	
	Prx brk, 1 thin lat some dir and inv semi-abr marg simple ret. Chips.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	L	T	8b	H	8	N?	?		-	N>EBA	
Flake – knife (*RU*)	L	S	BD4b	H	26	N (EBW+Y)	?		-	MBA>EMIA+	
	Unpat irreg chips and scars 1 thinner lat.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	L	S	OW4c	H	10	EBW	?		-	-	
(02) Area B									**46 lithics**	**833 g**	
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	10 technical blades, mostly small to medium sized and of steep triangular section, often with minimal or no cortex, with no quality examples; 1 large blade a near primary with a convex cortexed surface; 1 blade with platform preparation. 21 long flakes, again often with minimal or no cortex, a couple of better looking examples, 1 a steeply retouched end scraper potentially EN. 11 short flakes, mostly small to medium sized and often thick, 1 large and very thick. Also 2 flake fragments and 2 smallish thick battered core chunks.										
Summary:	**Elements of likely and potential EN, N, N>EBA, EBA and MBA>EIA date.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake (*PP, chips*)	L	S	G3b	H	23	N?	?		M>EBA	N>BK	
Core – multiplatform fl.	M	S	OB2b	-	40	N? Y?	Y		-	-	
	Sm, multiple sm flake scar removals, 1 edge with ?PP/used as scraper? Battered.										
Core – multiplatform fl.	M	S	N2c	-	25	Y?	Y		-	-	
	Sm thick poor looking chunk, various shallow scars and nat facets, battered.										
Flake	S	S	BD3b	?	2	N	Y		-	-	
Retouched											
End scraper (*?PP*)	L	S	RB2c	H	27	Y?	Y	?	N	?EN	
	Decent, thick, 1 lat cortx, 1 lat shallow angld, steep neat convex dist end a truncation by dir abr ret.										
Misc. ret. flake	B	T	G2b	-	3	N	?		<EBA	*??EN	
	Sm, dir abr fine ret along length of 1 lat and across dist end (?for hafting*, but the worse edge then exposed, or use?), the lat inc sm inv abr hollow at centre, other thicker steeper lat mostly inv semi-abr marg scars and chips.										
End scraper ?+knife	L	S	G15c	?	27	N	?		N>BK	?EN/?EBK	
	Thinnish overshot, 1 lat and dist cortex, convx dist end shows dir semi-abr and abr ret, 1 uncortxd thin lat some marg scars and sm areas inv abr ret/scars.										

Hollow scraper	L	S	G3c	-	25	Y?	?		-	?N	
	Broad B-lik, 1 steep lat cortex, other shows bold inv semi-abr bold ret along length forming uneven edge with 2 shallow hollows with central peak between, the best hollow further trimmed with dir abr ret. Looks a bit crude overall though.										
?Side scraper (*PP*)	L	T	2b	?	14	Y?	?		M>EBA	N>EBK	
	Decent, 1 steep lat with abras, other thin with dir abr fine marg ret along length (+ brk), overshot steep dist some inv scarring.										
Hollow scraper	L	T	4b	?	5	Y?	?		*Fl N>EBA*	*RU?*	
	Decent, thin, 1 lat a hollow of inv abr and semi-abr ret, fl a but thin for such, later RU??										
Knife	L	/T	G4c	?S	4	Y	?		-	?N>EBA	
	Sm, chips and brks, abras 1 lat with sm shallow recess of inv semi-abr marg ret.										
Side+end scrpr (*hafted?*)	L	P	N4b	H	20	Y?	?		-	?N>EBA	
	Upper part 1 lat a deep 'L' shaped recess of inv abr ret continuing to mid point along orig edge as dir abr. Oppos lat a hollow of inv abr ret separated by a lrg peak from a broad straight recess of dir abr ret, continuing across straight dist end truncated by dir abr ret. Both recess are oppos each other and could be for hafting, but looks unnecessary.										
Knife (*?PP*)	L	S	BG4b	H	6	N? Y?	?		-	??N>EBA	
	Sm, thin, 1 uncortxd lat an obliq shoulder of dir semi-abr fine neat ret, rest of lat some scars and abras. Cortxd lats m area inv semi-abr marg irreg ret and brks.										
End scraper (*PP, hafted?*)	S	S	SB7c	H	20	N	?		N>EBA	?BK>EBA	
	Thick, sm areas inv ret both lats, 1 of these a sm deep abr hollow (for hafting?), dist end a pointed convex edge of dir abr neat ret.										
End+hollow scrp (*PP, ?RU*)	S	T	3b	H	6	Y?	?		*Fl ?BK>EBA*	*?RU*	
	Sm, thin, dir simple/poor semi-abr hollow 1 upper lat. Dist end sm areas dir semi-abr and abr ret intersect to form shallow angld blunt 'point', chips and brks. Unclear if 1 or both ret is unpat.										
Side scraper + notch	S	T	3b	H	29	N? Y?	?		-	?BK>EIA	
	Thick margs, 1 lower lat short length dir abr ret and inv notch with chipped edge adj. Other lat some inv abras and inv sm notch with chiped edge adj, with some bold dir semi-abr ret on lower lat. Chipped plat. Looks crude, but a tertiary.										
Double end scraper	L	P	RB3b	-	3	N	?		M>	EBA	
	Sm, thin, prx end truncated by dir abr ret forming uneven edge, overshot dist shows convx edge of dir semi-abr neat ret.										
Hollow + side scraper	L	T	4c	H	9	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	B-like, thick triang sec, 1 thin lat a ragged dentic-like edge of a dir semi-abr crude hollow followed by inv abr crude chippy ret.										
Side scraper	B	/P	OW3b	?H	8	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Triang sec, most dors facets nat, sm area cortx. 1 lower lat an uneven dentic-like concave edge of inv semi-abr ret (contemp? Re-use?). Other thin lat mostly dir marg scarring. Sm area shallow neat ret on dors ridge.										
End + hollow scraper	S	S	BD7c	H	15	Y?	?		BA>	MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thick, prx end truncated with dir and inv abr ret plus scars and brks. Thick steep dist an uneven edge of dir abr ret with sm shallow hollow and edge abras.										
End scraper + awl	S	S	OW4c	H	11	Y?	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Inv semi-abr ret forms uneven slightly convex edge truncating prx end, steep cortxd dist shows 2 short lengths dir shallow scarring (1 ret, 1 poss just from heavy use) oppos each other. 1 dist corner shows some dir semi-abr ret forming thick point. Simple/crude.										
End + side scraper (*?RU*)	S	S	N3b	H	16	N (Y)	?		BA>	MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thick, 1 short straight shallow angld lat shows inv semi-abr ret, other thicker lat shows dir semi-abr ret, both appearing potentially unpat in contrast to surface, steep broad convex dist end shows dir shallow and abr marg edge ret across width.										
Misc. ret. flake (*RU*)	-	S	N3b	-	9	N (Y)	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Fl frag with chips, scars and brks, 1 lat some dir abr to semi-abr ret adj to couple inv semi-abr unpat ret scars.										
Notch	L	S	BG2c	H	84	Y	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Lrg thick chunk, chips and scars, 1 lat a dir notch with edge scarring.										

?Side scraper/?chopper	L	/T	P2d	H	43	Y?	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Thick, prx brk, 1 uneven upper lat with short length inv shallow semi-invas scars and dir abr fine marg ret on lower lat. Ret?/util?										
Side scraper	S	S	BG2c	H	142	N?	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Lrg v thick, incip cones on vent, chips and scars all margs, battered, 1 lat a notable short straight length dir abr ret on steep thick edge.										
Knife (*?RU*)	L	T	13b	-	3	N? (Y)	?		-	*?RU MBA>EIA*	
	Sm, thin, 1 lat inv semi-abr marg ret forming uneven edge, with opos lat a couple inv shallow semi-invas scars, some ret at least looks contrasting colour to fl.										
Knife (*?RU*)	L	S	G15c	H	15	N? (Y)	F		-	*?RU MBA>EIA*	
	Triang sec, 1 lat cortx, other lat sm area inv shallow scars poss unpat.										
Knife (*?PP*)	B	?S	N3b	H	5	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, thick triang sec, 1 thinner lat with dir scarring along length, sm area inv shallow ret on steep part same lower lat.										
Side scraper	B	S	RB3c	?	4	Y?	?		-	-	
	1 lat a short 'L' shaped recess of dir abr marg ret, with dir shallow marg ret on rest of edge, other lat abras.										
?End+side scraper	S	S	BG2c	H	35	Y?	?		-	-	
	Thick with thick margs, cortxd plat shows convex edge of inv irreg shallow ret, 1 lat a convx steep angld edge of dir shallow ret, abr dist end some irreg scars.										
Misc. ret. fl – knife (*nt bk*)	S	S	G3b	H	16	N	?		-	-	
	1 lat steep cortx, other thin with sm inv notches/chips and 1 sm area inv abr fine ret in mid of abraded edge.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	B	T	G4b	?	4	Y	F		-	N>BK	
Flake – knife (*PP*)	B	T	3c	-	2	Y	?		-	N>BK	
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	BD1b	H	20	N?	F		-	??N>EBA	
	Fairly decent, cortx 1 lat and around convex dist, overshot, some marg scarring on dist, 1 uncortxd upper lat some abras.										
Flake – knife (*nat bk, ?PP*)	S	S	G4b	H	19	Y?	?		-	??N>EBA	
	Decent looking, thick margs, cortx 1 lat and dist, 1 uncortxd lat dir marg scars and abras. Plat spur abraded either side.										
Flake frag. – end scraper	-	T	4b	-	5	N?	?		-	-	
	Decent dist frag with abras on abr prx brk.										
Flake – knife/side scrapr	B	/P	BG1d	-	34	N?	?		-	-	
	Lrg, rounded dors surface mostly cortx, irreg prx brk faces with some abras, 1 lat with intermittent dir and inv chips and scars and more consistent abras.										
Flake – knife	B	S	G3c	-	2	Y	?		-	-	
	Prx and dist brks, abras 1 lat.										
Flake – knife (*dist frag*)	?L	/T	13b	-	2	Y?	?		-	-	
Flake – knife (*brks*)	L	T	8c	-	12	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	B	/T	G4b	?H	4	N	?		?<EBA	N>EBA	
	Sm, triang sec, cortxd plat, sm snap brks, scarring and abras on thin lats.										
Flake – knife	BL	T	13b	?S	1	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Flake – knife	L	S	N3b	?	7	N?	?		-	-	
Flake – knife (*nt bk, brks*)	L	S	OW4b	-	8	N?	?		-	-	
Flake – side scraper	L	S	OW7b	H	20	N?	?		-	-	
	1 thick steep lat part cortxd, 1 thinner lat some dir scars and brk. Chips and scars, battered.										

(02) Stripping Zone C									**6 lithics**		**49 g**
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	All fairly small. 1 reasonable looking small short flake with areas of minimal fine and poor retouch/?use-wear chipping, ?MBA>EIA. Rest long flakes (3 Bullhead), 1 small decent looking ?soft hammer (Bullhead) flake, ?N>BK.										
Summary:	**Possible N>BK and MBA>EIA elements.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake (*chips + brks*)	?L	T	13b	-	7	N?	Y		-	-	
Retouched											
Side+end scraper	S	S	B1b	?H	7	N? Y?	?		BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, roundish, 1 lat an uneven edge of crude dir abr chippy ?ret/u-w, dist end some intermittent dir abr marg ret, other lat straight edge inv abr simple marg ret.										
Side scraper ?+notch (*nb*)	L	S	G3b	H	9	N? Y?	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thick, 1 lat steep and part cortxd, other lat thin with recessed short length inv abr fine ret and adj inv semi-abr notch/?incidental brk.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*?PP*)	L	S	G3b	S	2	N?	?		-	?N>BK	
	Sm, thin, 1 lat cortx.										
Flake – knife	L	S	G3b	H	10	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Flake – knife (*chips+brks*)	L	S	OB4c	H	15	Y?	?		-	-	

(02) Stripping area 'D'									**25 lithics**		**833 g**
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	6 blades, all bar 1 Bullhead of thick triangular section and often much cortex, looking all but 1 looking crude or fortuitous, said 1 and another small blade showing inverse retouched hollows on 1 upper lateral by platform, the aforementioned 1 Bullhead not a classic either. 12 long flakes, mostly small to medium sized (1 Bullhead), 1 very large. 5 short flakes, mostly medium to large sized (2 Bullhead), 1 large fairly decent looking with some platform preparation (N>EBA), 1 small Bullhead primary minimally trimmed to a round scraper, though fairly neat (could date widely, even possibly EN, but more likely BK>EBA). 1/?2 cores: 1 keeled on Bullhead, likely broadly N (can continue longer), more common in LN but can occur in EN, evidence for which is certainly present on site, unlike the LN; 1 large angular poor looking battered chunk, with a couple of possible intentional flake removals, MBA>H if so.										
Summary:	**Elements of likely and potential N, N>EBA, BK>EBA and MBA>EIA date.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Core – keeled	2	S	G1c	-	129	Y?	?		N>MBA	?N	
	Oval nodule, 1 half cortx, other 2 flaked faces showing sm mostly long sometimes short fl removal scars, some sm hinge and shallow step fractures, some abras of edge in couple places but no great extent certain PP.										
?Core – multiplat. flake	M	S	BD2c	H	176	N?	?		-	MBA>H	
	Lrg thick ang piece, lrg nat facets with incip cones, some sm flake scar removals from various edges (intentional?), some battered edges. Simple, expedient and crude if so.										
Flake (*chips + brks*)	L	T	10c	H	27	Y?	?		-	-	
Retouched											
?Awl (?*hafted*)	B	S	N21d	-	7	Y?	?		-	??N>EBA	
	Sm, steep lats, 1 upper lat shallow hollow of dir abr ret (hafting?) and couple inv semi-abr ret scars obliq truncating the dist tip forming shallow angld point (oppos edge only minimal scarring), oppos lat sm areas inv and dir marg scarring. Looks crude, though appears to be a couple of sm B removal scars on dors.										

Round scraper	S	P	G13b	H	12	N? Y?	?	?	N>EBA	BK>EBA	
	Sm, roundish, ret all margs, 1 angld upper lat shows inv semi-abr marg edge ret, oppos upper lat dir abr marg ret, linking these and across the dist end is a slightly uneven convx edge of dir semi-abr ret slightly more penetrating retouch (semi-invas at best), the dist end being fairly neatly convx in outline, while the right hand side of the fl is more uneven and almost dentic-like in places.										
?Side scraper	B	S	G4d	H	28	Y?	?		-	??BK>EIA	
	Thick, steep lats, 1 lat cortx, other lat some dir abr and inv semi-abr ret and brk, dir crude shallow scars on oppos upper lat and abraded hollow nr dist tip.										
Side scraper + awl	B	S	GW8c	H	18	N? Y?	?		-	??BK>EIA	
	Steep lats, 1 lat cortx with few dir abr crude ret scars leading to pointed tip, lower part oppos lat cortx with at mid point a short slightly recessed straight edge of dir shallow ret. Looks crude.										
Knife + end scraper (*RU*)	S	S	RB4b	H	100	Y?	?		?MBA>EIA	??MBA>MBA-LBA	
	Lrg, thick squat, thin broad irreg convex dist end ret across width with mostly dir abr marg ret forming 1 broad uneven straight edge and 1 recessed flat edge with off centre sm peak. 1 thin lat shows inv shallow invas ret which appears to truncate pat.										
End ?scraper/knife (*RU*)	L	T	4c	H	17	N (Y)	?		*Fl N>EBA*	MBA>EIA	
	Decent-ish fl, prx end shows unpat inv shallow invas ret forming thin edge with abras. 1 lat an uneven straight edge of inv abr ret, oppos lat a hollow of similar inv abr ret, dist end an uneven edge of dir abr similar ret. Only the ret at the prx end cert truncates the patina.										
Side + hollow scraper	L	S	BD5c	?	7	Y	?		?BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	1 upper lat steep lower cortx, oppos lat thin with short length inv semi-abr ret and small inv abr hollow, plus some inv abr ret leading to plat..										
End scraper	S	S	G7b	H	54	N? Y?	?		?BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	Squat, thick, cortx thick prx end and 1 lat, dist end conv edge of dir semi-abr ret with parts of edge also dir abr marg ret. Inv semi-abr ret continues to 1 dist corner. Crude.										
End scraper	S	S	TD2b	H	14	Y	?		?BA>	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thick, cortexd prx, dist end shows obliq truncation by dir abr ret, inv abras on oppos mod angld lat.										
Side scraper	L	S	SG7b	-	23	N	?		?MBA>	MBA>EIA	
	Flaw shattered fl, thick lats, 1 lat short length inv crude abr ret forms dentic-like edge.										
Hollow scraper (*RU*)	L	S	RB4b	?	8	N (Y)	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	B-like, fairly decent, thin lats, 1 lat abras, oppos lat dir semi-abr simple ret sharp hollow.										
Misc. ret. flake	B	S	SB3b	?	10	N? Y?	?		-	-	
	Thick, only 1 upper lat uncrtxd, this with sm inv abr neat ret hollow, rest of lat abras, dist tip brk. Not worth hafting unless the tip was the working end.										
Misc. ret. flake – knife	B	S	G13b	?	4	N?	?		-	-	
	Cortxd plat, chance form? Abras 1 lat and couple dir abr marg ret leading to dist brk.										
Side scraper/knife	L	S	B2b	H	99	Y?	?		-	-	
	V lrg, cortx both lats and dist, thin margs, 1 lat dir abr marg ret/scarring along length.										
Knife	L	?S	N4b	H	12	Y?	?		-	-	
	1 lat intermittent inv poor shallow marg ret/chipping along length										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP, lrg*)	S	S	B2b	H	38	Y?	?		-	N>EBA	
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	G3b	S	8	N? Y?	?		-	?N>EBA	
Fl. – knife + scraper (*?PP*)	L	?S	N2b	H	8	Y?	?		-	?N>EBA	
Flake – side scraper	B	S	GP4c	H	20	N?	?		-	?MBA>EMIA	
	Thick triang sec, 1 lat cortx with some inv marg scarring, opos lat short length mostly inv shallow marg scarring.										
Flake – side scraper	L	/T	OW8b	?S	4	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, repeated chipping on plat edge, 1 steep lat shows dir marg fine scarring.										
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	G3b	?H	8	N? Y?	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Fl. frag. – knife + end scrp	?L	?S	N5b	-	5	Y?	?		-	-	

(02) Stripping 07 Area 'D' SF 9										**1 lithic**	**343 g**
Context:	Subsoil; all finds residual.										
Pottery:											
Notes:	Large very thick angular wedge-shaped nodule, with large natural facets (no cortex), 1 medium sized long flake scar removal and much chipping and scarring and impact damage (crushing) around the edges (plus some incipient cones on the faces). How much and whether any of this damage is from use as a chopper/hammer (but no concentrated areas of hammered facets are present), or is natural or incidental damage gained over a great many years in the overburden, is unclear.										
Summary:	**No specific data.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised?											
Core	?1	/P	4d	-	343	N?	?		-	MBA>H	

(04) [10]										**12 lithics**	**221 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).										
Notes:	1 small multiplatform core, well worked, with frequent incipient cones of percussion, on blue-white patinated cortexed flint (?DRAW). Rest small to medium sized flakes, most with little or no cortex. 1 broken short thick flake in 'beach' flint. 4 Bullhead: 1 small blade, 1 flaw shattered chunk, 1 squat flake with thin distal end showing worn serrations, 1 other small flake also couple possible serrations surviving. 1 medium sized broad blade (BR cortex), 1 lateral cortexed, hafting notches, 1 short length of thin uncortexed lateral edge available shows abrasion (knife).										
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Nothing need pre-date. Only 1 small and 1 medium sized blade. 1 well worked core but showing profuse incipient cones of percussion. 1/2 serrated flakes.**										

(05) [10]										**10 lithics**	**181 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).										
Notes:	1 small discoidal-like core, 1 face flaked around all margins (small flake scars), other face similarly flakes along 1 edge only (BG cortex) (?DRAW). Medial fragment possibly from a very large broad blade, burnt. 2 Bullhead flakes, both naturally backed: 1 long blade-like with blade sized removal scars, 1 a triangular sectioned small blade. Overall, 3 blades: 2 small (1 good quality, serrated, BD cortex), 1 more medium (serrated); 2 small blade-like flakes (1 broken naturally backed serrated).										
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Nothing need significantly pre-date. 1 discoidal-like core, 1 medial fragment possibly from a very large blade, 3 smaller blades, 3 serrated flakes.**										

(06) [10]										**48 lithics**	**552 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).										
Notes:	Quick review summary: A quality looking collection dominated by small blades and larger blade-like flakes. Around 17 small blades (5 Bullhead) and 1 quality small bladelet (probably Bullhead). 8 slightly larger more medium sized blades (2 Bullhead). Of these, 1 of the latter has over 50% cortex, the rest much less or tertiaries. 1 blade burnt. 1 possible broken blade burnt. 2/4 blades serrated, plus 1 broken more medium sized blade also serrated. 1 thin squat flake (Bullhead) also serrated. Rest of flakes are mostly long, generally thinnish and most with minimal cortex or tertiaries; 1 thick flake with >50% cortex (rough buff) still quality looking with blade-sized dorsal flake removal scars. All these thin edges showing use-wear abrasion or fine marginal edge retouch. No bolder or bold retouch. All likely functioning as knives. Also, a couple of small thick flakes, 1 burnt. 1 side+end scraper/knife on thinnish squat flake with edges simply trimmed, bit basic/undiagnostic for the period. 1 bifacially flaked thick core tool probably an axe, burnt and fractured with some edges missing, more well-worked than a roughout, surface flaked with small shallow scars (potentially ready for polishing) (?DRAW).										
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Nothing need significantly pre-date. Most/all potentially functioning as knives. Nearly all are good quality blades and long flakes (together these are thoroughly dominant), with a very high blade count (approx. >50% for the context). Biased deposition in this layer? Contrasts with some larger flakes and scrapers which solely appear in (09) [10]. Also notably 1 large burnt fragment probably from a flaked axe.**										

(08) [10]										**23 lithics**	**188 g**	
Context:												
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).											
Notes:	Nearly all are long flakes and blades; only 1 (smallish, thin, tertiary, quality) flake is squat. 7 small to slightly more medium sized blades, 4 tertiaries, 2 Bullhead, 1 serrated. 3/4 other small flakes Bullhead, most of the other flakes also tertiaries, 1 serrated, 2 possibly worn serrated. 1 large oval shaped long tertiary flake retouched a knife, with 1 lateral showing abrasion and the other inverse shallow semi-invasive to occasionally more invasive retouch along length (?DRAW). 1 large tertiary blade with 1 convex lateral with shallow bifacial semi-invasive retouch and other straighter and steeper in places with mostly direct marginal scarring, possibly a sickle or a pre pressure-flaking roughout for such (?DRAW).											
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Quality small flakes and blades (often tertiaries, with thin edges) are dominant, many utilised, with notably 2 larger blade-like and blade flakes. 1 of these is a retouched knife, the other a sickle. The latter is possibly unfinished, but functional as is (t is not a high quality pressure flaked example, as seen in some other EN assemblages in East Kent nearby, such as at Sholden, also Court Stairs Pegwell). All the tools present likely solely functioned as knives.**											

(09) [10]										**26 lithics**	**531 g**	
Context:												
Pottery:	3650-3350 BC (late end?).											
Notes:	3 large thick chunky flakes, rough buff, rough white and Bullhead cortexes. 1 flaw-shattered Bullhead core with 2/3 narrow blade removal scars. 1 bladelet sized (not a classic), 4 small and 1 broader more medium sized blades, 3 Bullhead, 4 decent looking (2 serrated, 2 ?worn serrations). 12 small to medium sized flakes, 7 Bullhead, mostly long, cortex varying, some thick, many with thin edges used as knives, 1 squat flake serrated. 5 scrapers (?DRAW): 1 a naturally backed (Bullhead) thick long flake with direct semi-abrupt convex thick distal end; 3 short thick roundish pieces, of which 2 are flakes (1 buff, 1 tertiary) with direct generally semi-abrupt retouch forming a broad convex edge around distal end and lower laterals, other is a natural Bullhead piece with dorsal cortex truncated by similar retouching forming a similar broad convex edge; 1 broad oval shaped long flake with (buff) cortexed lateral and distal, the convex distal end showing small area direct marginal semi-abrupt retouch. Also 1 comparatively simple/crude looking flake tool with an irregular edge of inverse and direct abrupt retouch, plus a worn direct notch.											
Summary:	**All likely context-contemporary and EN. Alongside some blades and decent long flakes, this context notably contains 3 large flakes and 5 boldly worked scrapers (4 similar looking), the only [10] context to contain such formal scrapers and large thick chunky flakes.**											

(11) [15]										**2 lithics**	**9 g**	
Context:												
Pottery:	EIA.											
Notes:	Small flakes both potentially utilised.											
Summary:	**No specific data and not certainly context-contemporary, given material in other [15] contexts.** **Considering all from [15], Context (12) contained a notable quantity of decent looking small to medium sized blades and long flakes, most of the former likely <EBA and some at least potentially related to the EN activity on this site. Other, simpler or cruder looking and more typically later material is also present in [15], with (13) producing some minimally retouched scrapers that are perhaps less typically MBA> and could be BK>EBA. A similar circumstance of a feature producing a variety of potentially context-contemporary and residual material occurred in [100].**											

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	/T	GW7b		3	N	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Flake	L	T	4b	H	6	N? Y?	?		-	-	

(12) [15] Slot B									**4 lithics**	**35 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	1 quality broken bladelet, likely LM>EN and possibly EN given site. 1 simply and inversely retouched scraper on a squat flake, ?BK> and could be Later Prehistoric (MBA>), but the extent and curvature of the edge is not typical for Later Prehistoric scrapers locally, though the inverse retouch can be a trait in some assemblages.										
Summary:	**LM>EN/?EN and ?BK>/??MBA>EIA elements. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	L	P	RB7b	?H	12	N	?		-	-	
Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	BG7b	H	20	N	?		?BK>	??MBA>EIA	
	Squat, thick, broad convex cortxd dist over half of edge showing inv semi-abr marg ret.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP, broken*)	BL	S	G13b	S	1	N?	?		M>EN	LM>EN/?EN	
	Sm, quality, 1 lat cortx, dist brk.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	S	S	B13b	H	2	N	?		-	-	
(12) [15]									**11 lithics**	**90 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	A decent looking collection, with 4 small to medium and 1 largeish sized blade (4 good, 4 Bullhead), 5 small long flakes (3 Bullhead). Several of these likely broadly N or potentially EN given site. 1 patinated decent small long flake shows unpatinated re-use (retouched hollow with small central peak), more likely MBA>EIA and possibly EIA given pottery. 1 other flake also retouched similarly and potentially also re-use, though not as clear.										
Summary:	**N>EBA, ?EN and MBA>EIA/?EIA elements, the latter potentially EIA if associated with the pottery present. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Serrated (*nat backed*)	B	S	G4c	?	10	N? Y?	?		N>BK	?EN	
	Serrations on single uncortxd lat, start at shoulder (12 mm below plat), brk on lower lat.										
Knife	B	T	G13b	?H	4	N?	?		M>N	?EN	
	Narrow, 1 steeper lat with scars, 1 'S' shaped lat with dir semi-abr marg fine ret along lower 2/3rds, dist brk.										
Knife	B	T	4b	H	26	N?	?		M>N	N	
	Lrg, broad, converging to pointed dist, much chipping on plat edge. 1 steep lat abras scars, other thin lat a sm dir notch nr plat (hafting, or fresher chip?) and inv abr and semi-abr marg ret on lower lat, abras on thin edge between.										
Hollow scraper (*RU*)	L	S	RB3b	?H	10	N (MBW)	?		MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Decent flake, 1 lat cortx, some unpat scars, dist end uneven short concave edge of unpat dir abr ret with sm central peak.										
End scraper (*nat bk, ?RU*)	L	S	BG2b	SS	7	N? (Y)	?		MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Sm, 1 lat cortx, 1 lat thin with minor chips, dist end recessed with dir abr ret, akin to a RU example in this context,										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	L	S	G7b	?H	4	Y?	?		?<EBA	?N>EBA	
Flake – knife	B	S	G4e	?	8	Y	Y		-	?N>EBK	R
	Curving, cortxd plat, some post pat chips not cert RU.										
Flake – knife (*dist brk*)	B	T	G3c	?	6	N	?		-	?N>EBK	
Flake – knife	L	S	G5b	?	3	N	?		-	-	
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	S	S	OW13b	?H	8	N?	?		-	-	
Flake	L	S	G13b	?	6	N	?		-	-	

(13) [15] Slot B									**5 lithics**		**88 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	1 squat flake simply and marginally retouched as an end scraper, perhaps more likely BK>EBA than Later Prehistoric (MBA>) given the extent (less typical in Later Prehistoric). 1 small end scraper somewhat akin to BK>EBA types, burnt and residual. 1 small piece of core shatter retouched and utilised as a scraper, more likely MBA>EIA and potentially associated with the pottery. 1 simple side scraper/knife on a small crude flake could also relate.										
Summary:	**Possible BK>EBA, LBK>EBA and MBA>EIA/?EIA elements, the latter Later Prehistoric (MBA>) material potentially associated with the pottery and thus ?EIA. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	G1c	H	36	N? Y?	?		?BK>	?BK>EBA	
	Squat, overshot, cortx 1 lat and broad convex dist, dist end ret across width with dir semi-abr or fine abr marg ret.										
End scraper (*?PP*)	L	S	SB3b	SS	13	*Burnt*	Y		?BK>EBA	?LBK>EBA	R
	Sm, thick, much cortx both lats and dist, 1 convx dist corner shows sm area dir semi-abr marg ret, lightly burnt.										
Scraper (*on shatter*)	-	S	G7c	-	20	N	?		?MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Sm core shatter, 1 v steep edge shows occ bifac scarring, 1 v steep edge shows some dir shallow marg ret.										
Side scraper/knife	L	/P	G3b	H	10	N?	?		?MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Sm, thick triang sec, 1 lat cortx, other low angled lat some dir semi-abr chippy scarring and semi-abr marg ret along length.										
Knife (*ret backed?*)	L	S	B4b	?H	8	N? Y?	?		-	-	
	Sm, 1 thin lat some scarring and a brk, other steeper irreg lat dir abr marg ret and sm snap brks along length (blunting?).										
(13) [15]									**1 lithic**		**2 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	Small, with snaps and breaks as well as abrasion scarring.										
Summary:	**No specific data and potentially residual. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	T	5b	?H	2	N? Y?	?		-	-	
(14) [15]									**2 lithics**		**8 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:											
Summary:	**1 possibly N>EBA. See comments in (11).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	S	T	3b	H	6	N? Y?	F		?<EBA	N>EBA	
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	L	S	OB13b	?	2	N?	?		-	-	
(32) [33]									**2 lithics**		**15 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	1 flake with potential platform preparation and 1 small blade, both <EBA if intentional.										
Summary:	**Nothing specific, though both could be N>EBA and likely residual if so.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake (*PP*)	L	S	RB7b	H	12	VEBW	?		?M>EBA	?N>EBA	

Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	B	S	RB4b	-	3	N	?		-	?N>EBA	
	Sm, prx brk, narrow, not classic (not cert intent), 1 lat cortx, other thin with some fine abras and sm snap brks.										
(35) [36]									**1 lithic**		**2 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	Decent small blade.										
Summary:	**Likely EN and could relate to other material of potential EN date in [36]. Not significantly damaged but residual given pottery.** **Overall, [36] likely contains a small amount of potentially context-contemporary EIA, with a greater quantity of EN, perhaps disturbed from a feature or horizon nearby as a result of EIA activity.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised?											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	B	S	G13b	S	2	N? Y?	?		M>EN	?EN	
	Sm, decent, thin, dist cortx, some minor abras of lats.										
(35) [36] Quad 'D'									**2 lithics**		**9 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	1 utilised flake with early chalk-soil type patina (unusual for site assemblage) showing unpatinated re-use as hollow scraper, latter more common in MBA>. Other flake similar but unpatinated, though could relate to the original phase of use of the re-used flake.										
Summary:	**2 small flakes, 1 unusually for the site assemblage showing some blue-white patina, which has allowed the determination that the retouch seen on this piece is a result of re-use. This occurs most commonly in the Later Prehistoric (MBA>) and could well be related to the EIA pottery present. The date of the original flakes cannot be determined with certainty, but they could easily relate to other material of potential EN date in [36]. See overall comment in (35).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	L	S	G13n	SS	4	N? Y?	?		-	-	
	Decent, sm, nat backed, some v minor abras and chipping 1 uncortxd lat.										
Retouched											
Hollow scraper (*RU*)	L	S	SB3b	-	5	N (EBW)	?		MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Sm, nat backed, prx brk, 1 thin lat shows sm slightly uneven concave recess of unpat dir abr ret. Pat scars and abras show orig flake utilised as knife.										
(37) [36] Q 'A' SF 8									**1 lithic**		**25 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	Quality scraper. Some similar sized and looking scrapers (some in similar raw material) occur in (09).										
Summary:	**Broadly N in style and it might well be associated with the EN activity evidenced on site. Residual either way and importantly shows that fresh looking (and unatinated) material that is certainly residual can occur in later contexts, with the potential that less diagnostic pieces which could be present in later contexts might be indistinguishable. See overall comment in (35).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Side + end scraper (*PP*)	L	S	BD1b	H	25	N	F	Y	N	EN	
	Decent fl, thickish, lrg thumb-sized central dors scar (good to grip), 1 lat and dist cortx, this lower lat and dist truncated to a neat convx edge by dir semi-abr ret (not bold).										

(37) [36] Quad 'A'										**8 lithics**	**98 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	Couple of quality (EP) looking pieces (both with proximal breaks), including 1 very decent blade (M>N/?EN), plus some average, shattered and broken material, some utilised, some with short uneven retouched edges. 1 other flake with a proximal break has this edge unevenly retouched as an end scraper, likely MBA>EIA/?EIA (possibly undetectable re-use?).										
Summary:	**Likely contains 1/2 EN elements and a greater quantity of potential Later Prehistoric (MBA>) elements, which could well be related to each other (a group) and the EIA pottery. See overall comment in (35).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Knife (*broken*)	B	T	1b	-	11	N	?		M>N	?EN	
	Quality medium sized straight sided, prx brk, fine abras and chipping both thin lats, mid point 1 lat shows sm recess of dir abr ret forming x2 adj hollows with shallow central peak.										
End scraper	L	S	G3c	-	9	N? Y?	?		?MBA>EIA	?EIA	
	Prx brk and uneven dentic-like edge of dir abr ret. Poss RU??										
Side scraper	S	/P	N3b	H	3	N	?		?MBA>	?EIA	
	Sm, squat, sm area dir shallow ?ret scars on thin dist, 1 narrow steep lat shows dir semi-abr ?ret scars.										
Side scraper	L	T	3b	H	7	N	?		-	?EIA	
	Sm, thick, 1 lat a shallow uneven concave edge of dir abr ret, continuing to prx end as inv abr ret.										
Side scraper	S	S	BG3b	SS	3	N	F		-	-	
	V sm, 1 lat cortx, other sm area dir abr marg ret.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*broken*)	L	T	4b	-	4	N?	?		-	N>EBA	
	Sm, thin, quality, prx brk, chips.										
Shatter – scraper	-	S	G1c	-	57	N	?		-	?EIA	
	Lrg thick flaw-shattered piece with some flake scar removals and a battered edge. 1 fairly steep angled edge show some dir scarring.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	BR3b	H	4	N	?		-	??EIA	
	Sm, some poss abras on thin edge oppos cortx.										
(37) [36] Quad 'C'										**4 lithics**	**42 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	All small, 2 with possible platform preparation. 1 inherently pointed flake probably used as a piercer/awl, but showing a retouched hollow potentially for hafting, not commonly noted on EIA tools?										
Summary:	**Most at least likely relate to the EIA pottery (the hafting of a piercer/awl notable if related). Any residual material, if present, not specifically diagnostic. See overall comment in (35).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
?Piercer/awl (*hafted?*)	N	/P	BD3b	H	2	N	F		-	?EIA	
	Triang sec narrow B-like fl, 1 upper lat a hollow of dir abr ret (for hafting?), scarring along oppos cortxd lower lat leading to pointed dist.										
Side scraper (*?PP*)	S	S	G13b	?	3	N	F		-	-	
	Sm, thinnish, curving, dist cortx, 1 mod angled lat dir shallow scarring along length.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife/scraper	L	P	RB7b	H	21	N	F		-	EIA	C
	Thick fl with thin margins showing some minor dir scarring, most concentrated at dist.										
Flake – knife (*nat backed*)	L	S	G1b	H	7	N	F		-	?EIA	
Flake – knife/scraper	S	T	13b	H	9	N	?		-	-	
	Multiple sm snap brks + chips, 1 thin lat sm areas bifac marg scars, PP-like scars on plat.										

(37) [36]										**1 lithic**	**48 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	Flake-like natural re-used as scraper.										
Summary:	**Most likely MBA> and potentially related to the EIA pottery. See overall comment in (35).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Natural – scraper	-	N	OW-b	-	48	N	?		?MBA>	EIA	
	Lrg thinnish fl-like piece, patchy SW pat with a strong yellowy sheen on underside, 1 mod angled 'lat' shows dir marg scarring and abras likely from use, some of the larger scars just poss intent ret.										
(62) [63]										**1 lithic**	**3 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:											
Summary:	**Probably N>EBA, residual.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	B	S	N5c	S	3	N? Y?	?		N>EBA	-	
	Sm, not classic, chips and snap brks.										
(65) [66]										**1 lithic**	**2 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	Later Prehistoric (MBA>).										
Notes:											
Summary:	**No specific data.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	BL	S	BD7b	SS	2	N?	F		-	-	
	BL props but not a classic, 1 lat cortx, other lat facet ?nat or struck from side.										
[80]										**1 lithic**	**3 g**
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Small blade on Bullhead flint, could date widely, but given the quantity of EN on site this could relate.										
Summary:	**No specific data, could potentially be EN given site circumstances, but likely residual if so as sole recovery.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Knife (*nat backed*)	B	S	G13b	SS	3	N	?		-	??EN	
	Sm, not a classic, 1 uncortxed lateral shows some dir shallow marg ret and chips and brks. Plat shows inv shallow ret and abras.										

(97) [100]										**18 lithics**	**325 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	2 similarly executed core on long nodules with 1 side a naturally flaw shattered face used as the platform for removing small generally short flakes around the margins, on 1 this is all margins (with a small area of remnant Bullhead cortex at the centre), on the other it is mostly around 1 end, with an area of bifacial flaking in 1 area (buff). 1 small nodule a simple single platform core (Bullhead) with edge potentially used as scraper/knife/light chopper, ?MBA>/?EIA. 7 other flakes of Bullhead, 3 being retouched tools. Overall, 2 small blade sized flakes (only 1 a decent blade, other Bullhead), 8 small to medium sized long flakes (3 Bullhead, 1 awl possibly N>EBK), 3 small short flakes (2 Bullhead), 1 of these neatly worked to convex end scraper with small working area (Bullhead). 1 other similar sized and executed end scraper is actually a small core with the ventral face showing 4 remnant flake scars struck from most margins (buff). These 2 scrapers more typically BK>EBA/LBK>EBA in character. 1 other flake showing re-use, likely MBA>.										
Summary:	**M>EN/?EN, N>EBK, BK>EBA/?LBK>EBA and MBA>/?EIA elements, the latter Later Prehistoric material (MBA>) possibly related to the pottery present and thus potentially EIA.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Core – 2 platform flake	2	S	RB3c	-	75	N	?		?BA>	?MBA>EIA/??EIA	
	Med sized long nodule, main striking platform a nat facet with area of incip cones, small flakes struck along 1 side and across 1 end, with smaller area of bifacial flaking on the long side. Edges bit battered in places. ??EIA given pottery.										
Core – 1 platform flake	1	S	G1c	-	49	N	?		-	-	
	Small-medium sized long nodule, 1 nat facet used as platform for small short flake removals around all margins, no incip cones, small area cortex at centre on oppos face.										
Shatter	-	S	G15e	-	14	N	?		-	-	
Retouched											
Knife (*PP, hafted*)	B	T	3b	?S	3	N?	?		M>EN	?EN	
	Sm, triang sec, scars and abras both lats below top 1/3rd, top 3rd 1 lat an oblique edge of dir abr marg ret (hafting area?).										
Awl	L	S	G4b	H	27	N? Y?	?		M>EBA	N>EBK	
	Triang plan, cortx lats and pointed dist, 1 lower lat show dir abr ret to pointed tip, other lower lat a little dir abr marg fine scarring by tip. Dors flake scars all feathered and from same platform.										
End scraper + knife	L	S	G3b	?S	12	VEBW	?		?BK>	*??BK>EBA	
	Curving, thinnish, upper half 1 lat uncortxd with abras and scars, rest of margs cortx. Dist end uneven concave edge of dir abr and semi-abr marg ret. Sm area dir semi-abr marg ret other lower lat. *If soft hammer.										
Knife (*nat backed, ?PP*)	S	S	G13b	H	5	N	?		<EIA	*??BK>EBA	
	Sm, 1 thin edge with chips and scars, lower part same lat an obliq edge of dir semi-abr fine marg ret. *Date potential given presence of small scrapers.										
End scraper (*?PP*)	S	S	G3b	H	6	N	?		BK>EBA	LBK>EBA	
	Sm, broad convex dist, 1 dist corner cortex, rest of dist to oppos dist corner a convex edge of neat semi-abr marg neat ret. Sm area ?PP.										
End scraper	S	P	BD1b	-	17	N	F		BK>EBA	?LBK>EBA	
	Thick roundish piece, dors all cortex, vent shows 4 flake scar removals, overshot 'dist' end a convex edge of dir semi-abr marg neat ret.										
?Side scraper (*RU*)	L	?P	2c	H	11	N (Y)	?		MBA>	?EIA	
	Dors scars have B-like ridges but some/?all poss nat. Medial brk. Some minor abras on lats (1 steep), 1 thin lat sm area inv abr marg fine ret RU.										
Knife	L	?S	N4b	?H	5	N?	?		-	-	
	Sm, triang plan, thin, 1 lat abras, other lat sm area dir abr fine ret toward pointed dist tip, stopping before a short obliq brk at tip.										
?Side scraper + knife	N	S	G13c	?S	4	N? Y?	F		-	-	
	Sm, triang shape, triang sec, 1 lat cortx with dir shallow marg ret along length, abras along oppos uncortxd lat.										

Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	RB4b	?H	4	N? Y?	?		?<EBA	?N>BK	
	Sm, B-like, almost a B, 1 lat cortx, other lat thin with brs and scars, dist tip brk.										
Core (*nat back*)	1	S	G3b	H	36	N	?		?MBA>	*?EIA	
	Thick chunk, 1 face a broad single flake surface with incip cones, few flake removals on oppos face, this 1 thin uncortxd edge showing chips and scars from use as ?scraper ?knife ?light chopper. *Given pottery.										
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	BG3c	H	39	N	?		-	-	
	Lrgish, triang sec, several incip cones on plat. 1 lat cortex with inv notch (accident?), edge not signif worn. Abras along uncortxd lat.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	L	T	2b	-	3	Y?	?		?<EBA	?N>EBA	R
	Sm, thin, chips and brks.										
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	S	S	BG4b	H	6	N	?		-	-	
Flake – knife	L	S	G4c	H	10	N? Y?	?		-	-	
	Thin lats with many chips and snap brks, util or resid?										
(98) [100]									**5 lithics**		**50 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:	All long flakes of similar medium or small size and shape, 4 blade-like but either oblique angled or with a side break, 2 Bullhead, 1 greyish flint. 1 knife with a marginal but neatly retouched edge. 1 thick-pointed awl with tip likely retouched and scarred.										
Summary:	**No specific data. Superficially, the dominance of long and blade-like flakes would not be typical for an MBA> or EIA group, but no certainly intentional quality blades are present. Earlier residual material could be present however, so this group cannot be reliably associated with the EIA pottery in this context on their own merits.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	L	P	G1b	H	17	N	F		-	-	
Retouched											
Knife	L	S	G13b	?H	7	N	?		-	-	
	1 lat a steep brk and thin cortx, other lat thin with some dir and inv shallow marg neat ret.										
Awl	L	T	6b	?H	6	N? Y?	F		-	-	
	Narrow B-like, thick triang sec, thick pointed dist tip shows ret/scars all margins, end blunt.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	L	S	BD1c	H	13	N	?		-	-	
	1 lat and dist cortx, other lat marg scarring along length. Sm chips and brks.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	L	S	RB3b	-	8	VEBW	?		-	-	
	Prx brk, some marg scars and sm snap brks both thin lats.										
(98) [107]									**1 lithic**		**3 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	Later Prehistoric (MBA>).										
Notes:											
Summary:	**No specific data.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Knife	L	S	G3b	?	3	N?	?		-	-	
	Sm, thin, cortx 1 lat and dist, 1 un cortxd lat shows dir abr to shallow fine marg ret.										

(102) [101]							**2 lithics**			**16 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Both Bullhead and could be associated, 1 a narrow steep blade.										
Summary:	**1 possibly N>BK and both could be related, though neither are certainly contemporary with the context (or each other), given the problem of identifying residual material as a result of the underlying geology. Due to the low quantity these are more likely to be residual.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat back*)	B	S	G3b	H	7	N? Y?	F		-	?N>BK	
	Narrow, steep triang sec, 1 lat cortx.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	S	S	G3c	?H	8	N?	?		-	-	
(130) [129]							**3 lithics**			**65 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	All good quality and generally fairly fresh looking and potentially related. Most pieces could date widely, though unlikely later than EBA. The scraper could occur throughout the N, but there is a slight preference for the EN for this very neatly made piece.										
Summary:	**All potentially contemporary with each other, broadly N if so and perhaps EN, though there is no great quantity of small blades present, which would otherwise help to support such a date. None is likely the be associated with the ?EIA pottery also present. Given the relatively fresh looking condition of the lithics, the designation of the pottery as ?EIA might be thought in question, noting that this also appears fairly fresh and lacked any very specific diagnostic elements. However, the presence of base sherds means this would not be EN and the fabric (typically) rules out the LN. Thus this could be a group of EN material that was disturbed and redeposited by activity in the EIA.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	L	/T	BG2c	?H	28	N	F	Y	N	?EN	
	Thick triang sec, lower lats and dist end a neat convex edge formed by dir inv semi-abr narrow BL sized removals and dir semi-abr marg ret on edge. Quality. Sm patch cortex.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*PP*)	L	S	G13b	H	14	N	?		M>EBA	N>EBA	
	Decent sm dors flake scar removals.										
Flake – knife	B	/T	BD4b	H	24	N	F		-	N>EBA	
	Cortxd plat, thick triang sec, some abrs on lats.										
(131) [129]							**6 lithics**			**63 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	3 small flakes and fragments, 2 burnt including a small bladelet sized flake, noting that other burnt flakes were present in EN context [10]. 2 decent looking medium sized flakes, 1 a proximal fragment with running narrow blade removal ridges, naturally backed (Bullhead) and utilised, N/?EN, other with similar dorsal scars. 1 small thick squat flake, looks smashed in places, retouched fairly neatly as end scraper.										
Summary:	**2 pieces could easily be related and EN and 2 other small blades could be related to those. 1 may more likely be MBA>EIA, but this potentially damaged post-discard and residual if so. The latter is not certainly of this late date, but it seems more likely that this context contains a mix of Earlier Prehistoric (<EBA) and Later Prehistoric (MBA>) material, the former residual if so and the latter potentially also residual to some degree. See the comments in (130).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	B	/T	G-	-	3	*Burnt*	Y		?M>BK	?EN	R
	Sm narrow, thick triang sec, burnt white, prx end missing.										
Flake fragment	-	S	DR-	-	2	*Burnt*	Y		-	-	R

Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	SB2b	H	16	N	Y		-	??MBA>EIA	R
	Sm, squat, thick, some chipped and smashed facets, couple lrg inv scars post-discard? Dist shows short slightly concave edge dir semi-abr fairly neat but not regular ret.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat bk, brk*)	?B	S	G4b	H	24	N? Y?	Y		M>N	?EN	R
	Thick, medial brk, potentially from a B, 1 lat steep cortx, other thin with abras, 2 running dors ridges from potential B removals, poss from B core.										
Flake – knife	L	/T	BD4b	H	18	N? Y?	?		M>N	?EN	
	Decent, thinnish, 2 running dors ridges from potential B removals, plat spurs, abras and chips and sm snap brks on thin lats.										
Flake – knife	BL	/T	OW5b	?	1	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, not a classic, cortxd plat, abras and dir scars 1 lat and dist.										
(132) [129]									**1 lithic**	**12 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	Fairly decent looking flake, could be soft hammer struck, suggesting <EBA if so.										
Summary:	**No specific data, but could easily relate to the other material in (130) and (131). See the comments in (130).**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake – knife (*nat backed*)	L	S	G	?	12	VEBW	?		-	-	
	Curving, thinnish, 1 lat cortx, chips and scars other thin lat.										
(135) [137]									**1 lithic**	**12 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Curious unusual small but well worked thick sturdy tool, potentially hafted and functioning as a chisel.										
Summary:	**Notably a somewhat unusual/uncommon chisel type tool, likely broadly N and presumably residual, given sole recovery. Might be LN, but given the lack of certain evidence for such activity on site (and perhaps in the vicinity too?) and the noted EN presence, an association with the EN material is most likely.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
?Chisel	-	/T	SW3b	-	12	EBW	?	?	N>EBA	N	
	Triang plan, formed by dir abr bold ret both lats converging to flat pointed prox end, the ret cutting into 1 lat to form a deep steep hollow that tapers the fl at this place (for hafting?), the vent face showing shallow semi-invasive and invasive ret along the same edge, the dist end a broad shallow angld tranchet-like edge with mostly dir scarring along edge (poss from use).										
(183) [176]									**1 lithic**	**2 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA										
Notes:	Medial fragment of a quality small blade, likely LM>EN and possibly EN given site. The breaks are not certainly intentional and a small hollow present is not certainly later re-use.										
Summary:	**The flake is LM>EN/?EN and if not re-used then residual.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Flake - knife	B	T	13b	-	2	N? Y?	?		M>EN	LM>EN/?EN	
	Sm frag of quality sm narrow B, with 2 converging prox and 2 medial brks. 1 lat dir abr scars and sm snap brks along length, other lat shows a sm dir semi-abr splintered hollow, for hafting or later damage (RU?)?										

(201) [197]											5 lithics	86 g
Context:												
Pottery:												
Notes:	1 well-worked steep convex end scraper, broadly N and possibly EN given site. 1 thick chunk utilised as a heavy duty scraper, more likely MBA> given the expediency.											
Summary:	**N/?EN and ?MBA>EMIA+ elements. The former could be EN given the activity on site and is presumably residual and not certainly associated with the rest. None can be certainly said to be context-contemporary, given the underlying geology.**											
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste												
Flake		BL	S	TG3b	H	2	VEBW	Y		-	-	
		BL sized but not a classic or cert intentional.										
Retouched												
End scraper (*PP*)		L	S	DG1b	H	36	VEBW	?	?	N	?EN	
		Thick triang sec, sm area cortx, dors fl scars from same plat, broad dist convex edge formed by dir semi-abr (at corners) and abrupt (at centre) ret.										
Utilised												
Natural/shatter – scraper		-	S	G2c	-	31	N	?		-	?MBA>	
		Thick triang chunk of nat or poss shatter (1 sm facet looks to be a fl scar), 1 steep edge showing dir scarring along length.										
Flake – knife		S	S	G13b	H	12	N?	F		-	-	
Flake – knife (*nat back*)		L	S	RB3b	?	4	N	?		-	-	

(202) [136]											1 lithic	48 g
Context:												
Pottery:												
Notes:												
Summary:	**1 likely MBA>EIA, relationship to context unclear given sole recovery, but potentially residual.**											
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched												
Hollow + side scraper		-	S	BD3d	-	48	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
		Thick chunk, flaw shattered ventral, much cortx, truncated along 1 long side by dir abr and steep semi-abr chippy poor ret forming 1 deep hollow and a broad recessed edge close-by with slight off-centre peak. Chips and scars elsewhere.										

(208) [212]											1 lithic	20 g
Context:												
Pottery:	EIA.											
Notes:	Large decent flake N>BK/likely N, with potential subsequent re-use who's bold and shallow style is not typical of the re-use seen on Later Prehistoric (MBA>) flintwork locally.											
Summary:	**A flake of likely N date, potentially showing re-use which, if so, might just be related to the pottery, though its character is not typical of Later Prehistoric (MBA>) re-use.**											
Class		*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched												
Misc. ret. flake (*RU?*)		L	T	4b	H	20	N? (Y?)	?		*Fl N>BK/N*	*?+RU*	
		Decent fl with multiple dors fl removal scars, 1 lat shows a v lrg angular recess from dir shallow semi-abr invasive ret (+ poss some more recent damage), the shallow ret appears to truncate the slightly darker surface, RU if so, but such ret is not typical for the Later Prehistoric locally.										

(215) [122]									**1 lithic**	**46 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	EIA.										
Notes:											
Summary:	**No specific data and potentially residual.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	S	P	G7c	H	46	VEBW	Y		-	-	
	V squat lrg thick triang sec, some chips and scars not cert from use.										

(221) [205] Under pit base									**2 lithics**	**34 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:											
Summary:	**No specific/certain data. 1 is broken and potentially residual to some degree.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Misc. ret. flake – knife	L	S	G4b	H	25	N	?		-	-	
	Lrgish, cortxd plat, 1 thin lat abras and inv marg scars. Other lat some chips and snap brk and dir abr sm recess nr plat, poss hafting notch (?<EBA) or small scraper edge.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	?T	7b	-	9	N	?		-	-	R
	Sm, triang sec, prx and dist tip brks, marg scars both lats.										

(225) [205] UP # pit									**2 lithics**	**15 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	?EIA.										
Notes:	1 likely broken blade probably broadly N>BK and could potentially relate to the EN activity on site. 1 small chunk retouched fairly neatly as a simple scraper, more likely MBA>EIA and could relate to the pottery from this context.										
Summary:	**Elements of potential N>BK and MBA>EIA date, the former perhaps EN given the site, presumably residual, the latter possibly EIA given the context and its character.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
End scraper	S	S	N15c	H	12	N? Y?	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm thick chunk, dist end shows dir abr marg ret forming straight but slightly uneven edge, brks 1 lat.										
Utilised?											
Flake – knife	?B	T	13b	?S	4	N? Y?	?		M>EBA	N>BK	R
	Sm prx frag, thin lats, snap brks 1 lat, smaller marg brk scars other lat poss from use.										

(235) [236]									**1 lithic**	**11 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:	Late Post-Medieval>Modern.										
Notes:	Quality flake, likely N, possibly EN given site.										
Summary:	**N/?EN, residual, though appears fairly fresh.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Knife (*PP*)	L	T	G3b	H	11	EBW	F		N>EBA	N/?EN	
	Decent, all dors scars same plat, thin straightish dist end shows dir semi-abr fine marg ret across width, 1 convex lat shows similar but inverse ret along length, other lat a few chips and scars.										

(238) [239]										**4 lithics**	**164 g**
Context:											
Pottery:	Later Prehistoric (MBA>).										
Notes:	All medium to large sized flake-like pieces of natural, all showing some areas of repeated/consistent unifacial marginal scars that might be simple retouch/use-wear, this most likely on the 2 examples recorded below, both having broad low angled convex edges, thicker on the larger piece. Others retained.										
Summary:	**2/4 MBA>EIA, relationship to context unclear, but given quantity, size and consistency they could be related to each other and their context.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Utilised											
Natural – scraper	-	N	BR	-	62	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Lrg roundish pot-lid, 1 convex edge of 'inv' semi-abr marg ret.										
Natural – knife/scraper	-	N	BR	-	27	N	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Medium sized pot-lid, 1 broad convex thinnish edge of 'dir' semi-abr marg ret/scars.										
Totals										**336 lithics**	**6108 g**

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ISO/IEC 17025:2017-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Paul Wilkinson — Report Date: December 21, 2022

Swale and Thames Archaeology — Material Received: December 06, 2022

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 648436	**SNS-EX-21 (08) < 01 >**	**4890 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -25.2 o/oo

(91.7%)	**3714 - 3632 cal BC**	**(5663 - 5581 cal BP)**
(3.7%)	**3763 - 3738 cal BC**	**(5712 - 5687 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 54.40 +/- 0.20 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.5440 +/- 0.0020
D14C: -455.97 +/- 2.03 o/oo
Δ14C: -460.68 +/- 2.03 o/oo (1950:2022)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 4890 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Paul Wilkinson — Report Date: December 21, 2022

Swale and Thames Archaeology — Material Received: December 06, 2022

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 648437	**SNS-EX-21 (11) < 3 >**	**2550 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -25.3 o/oo

(46.9%)	**801 - 745 cal BC**	**(2750 - 2694 cal BP)**
(35.2%)	**646 - 549 cal BC**	**(2595 - 2498 cal BP)**
(13.3%)	**691 - 664 cal BC**	**(2640 - 2613 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 72.80 +/- 0.27 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7280 +/- 0.0027
D14C: -271.99 +/- 2.72 o/oo
Δ14C: -278.31 +/- 2.72 o/oo (1950:2022)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 2550 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Paul Wilkinson — Report Date: December 21, 2022

Swale and Thames Archaeology — Material Received: December 06, 2022

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 648438	**SNS-EX-21 (07) < 13 >**	**4860 +/- 30 BP**	IRMS δ13C: -24.5 o/oo

(59.6%)	**3661 - 3625 cal BC**	**(5610 - 5574 cal BP)**
(18.0%)	**3708 - 3671 cal BC**	**(5657 - 5620 cal BP)**
(17.8%)	**3578 - 3532 cal BC**	**(5527 - 5481 cal BP)**

Submitter Material: Charcoal
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 54.61 +/- 0.20 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.5461 +/- 0.0020
D14C: -453.93 +/- 2.04 o/oo
Δ14C: -458.67 +/- 2.04 o/oo (1950:2022)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 4850 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2017 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted errors are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C). d13C and d15N values are relative to VPDB. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

BetaCal 4.20

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -25.2 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-648436**

Conventional radiocarbon age **4890 ± 30 BP**

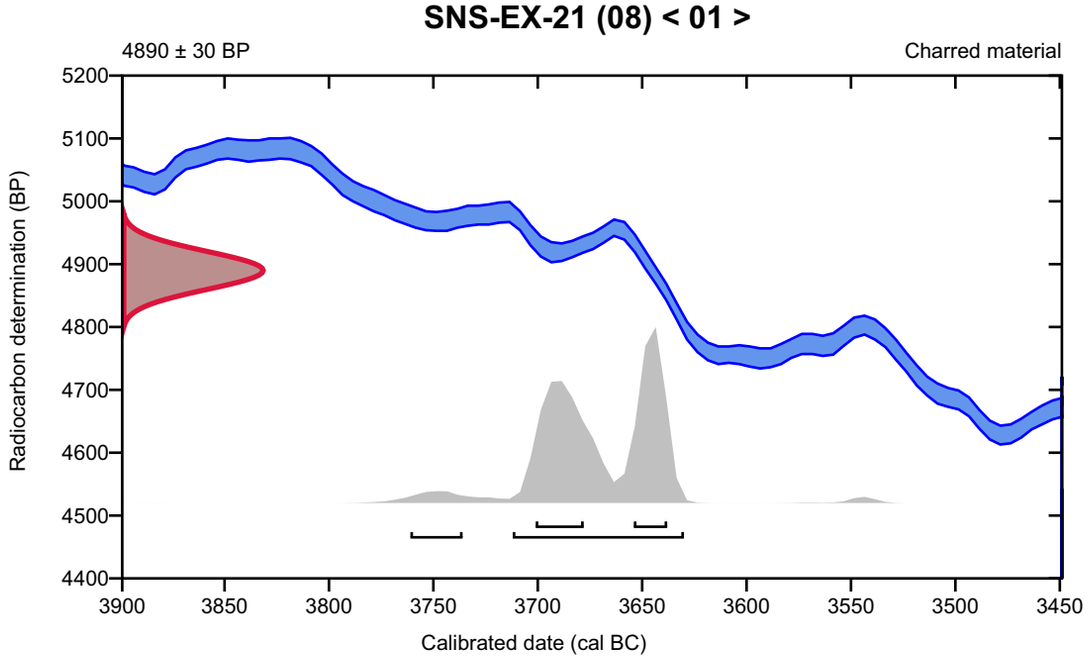
95.4% probability

(91.7%)	3714 - 3632 cal BC	(5663 - 5581 cal BP)
(3.7%)	3763 - 3738 cal BC	(5712 - 5687 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(35.1%)	3703 - 3680 cal BC	(5652 - 5629 cal BP)
(33.1%)	3656 - 3640 cal BC	(5605 - 5589 cal BP)

SNS-EX-21 (08) < 01 >



Database used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

BetaCal 4.20

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -25.3 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-648437**

Conventional radiocarbon age **2550 ± 30 BP**

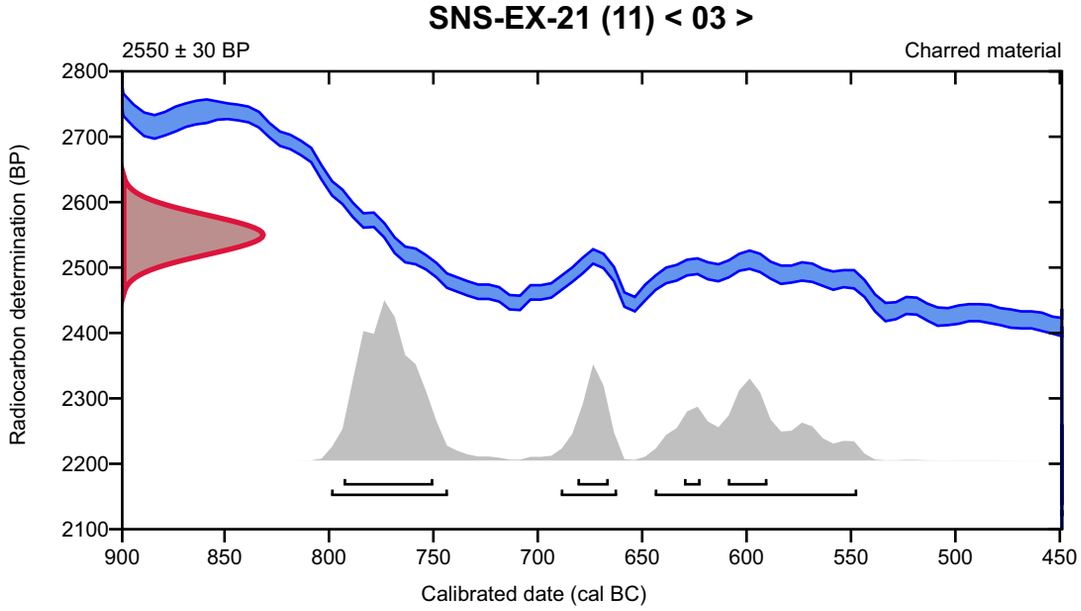
95.4% probability

(46.9%)	801 - 745 cal BC	(2750 - 2694 cal BP)
(35.2%)	646 - 549 cal BC	(2595 - 2498 cal BP)
(13.3%)	691 - 664 cal BC	(2640 - 2613 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(42.7%)	795 - 752 cal BC	(2744 - 2701 cal BP)
(11.7%)	611 - 592 cal BC	(2560 - 2541 cal BP)
(9.9%)	683 - 668 cal BC	(2632 - 2617 cal BP)
(4%)	632 - 624 cal BC	(2581 - 2573 cal BP)

SNS-EX-21 (11) < 03 >



Database used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

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BetaCal 4.20

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -24.5 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-648438**

Conventional radiocarbon age **4860 ± 30 BP**

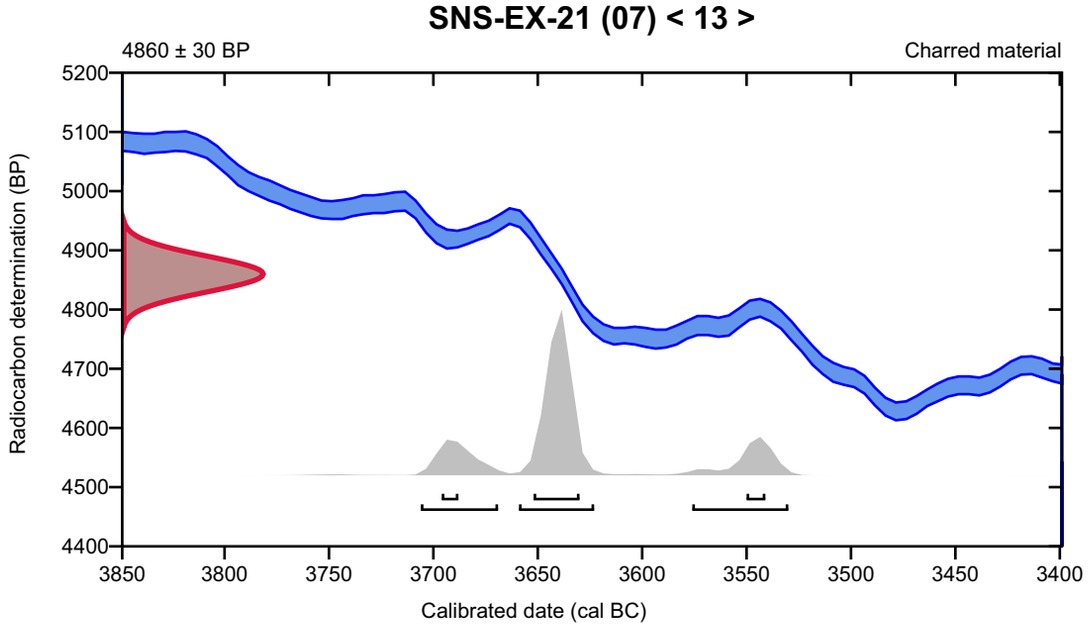
95.4% probability

(59.6%)	3661 - 3625 cal BC	(5610 - 5574 cal BP)
(18%)	3708 - 3671 cal BC	(5657 - 5620 cal BP)
(17.8%)	3578 - 3532 cal BC	(5527 - 5481 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(54.1%)	3654 - 3632 cal BC	(5603 - 5581 cal BP)
(7.4%)	3552 - 3543 cal BC	(5501 - 5492 cal BP)
(6.8%)	3698 - 3690 cal BC	(5647 - 5639 cal BP)

SNS-EX-21 (07) < 13 >



Database used

INTCAL20

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL20

Reimer, et al., 2020, Radiocarbon 62(4):725-757.

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Quality Assurance Report

This report provides the results of reference materials used to validate radiocarbon analyses prior to reporting. Known-value reference materials were analyzed quasi-simultaneously with the unknowns. Results are reported as expected values vs measured values. Reported values are calculated relative to NISTSRM-1990C and corrected for isotopic fractionation. Results are reported using the direct analytical measure percent modern carbon (pMC) with one relative standard deviation Agreement between expected and measured values is taken as being within 2 sigma agreement(error x2) to account for total laboratory error.

Report Date: January 12, 2023
Submitter: Dr. Paul Wilkinson

QA MEASUREMENTS

Reference 1	
Expected Value:	0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC
Measured Value:	0.44 +/- 0.04 pMC
Agreement:	Accepted
Reference 2	
Expected Value:	96.69 +/- 0.50 pMC
Measured Value:	96.41 +/- 0.29 pMC
Agreement:	Accepted
Reference 3	
Expected Value:	129.41 +/- 0.06 pMC
Measured Value:	129.44 +/- 0.35 pMC
Agreement:	Accepted

COMMENT: All measurements passed acceptance tests.

Validation: Chris Patrick
Digital signature on file

Date: January 12, 2023

Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.

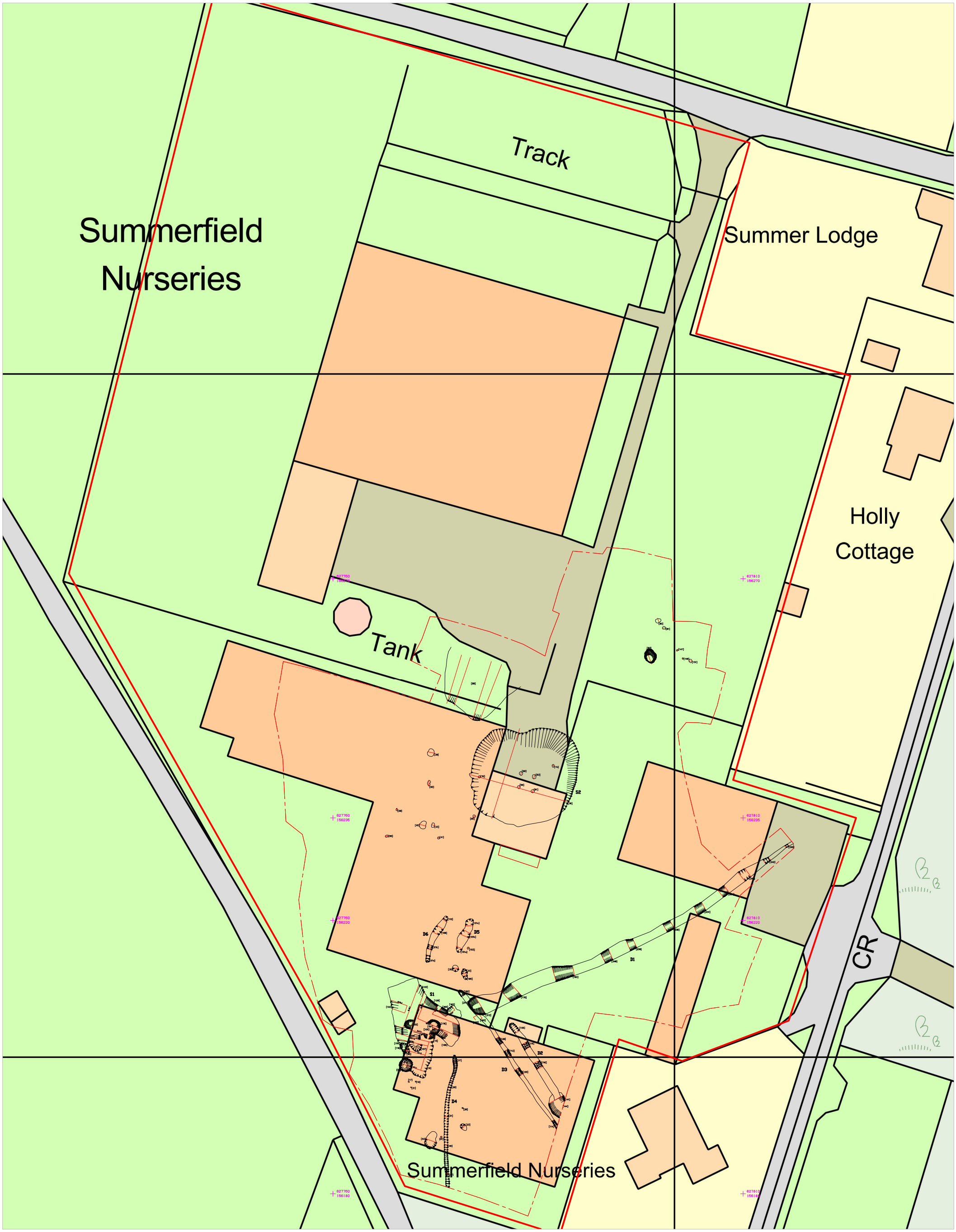


Figure 2: Site in relation to OS map

N

0 5 25

SCALE 1:500 metres

Figure 3: Site in relation to proposed development plan

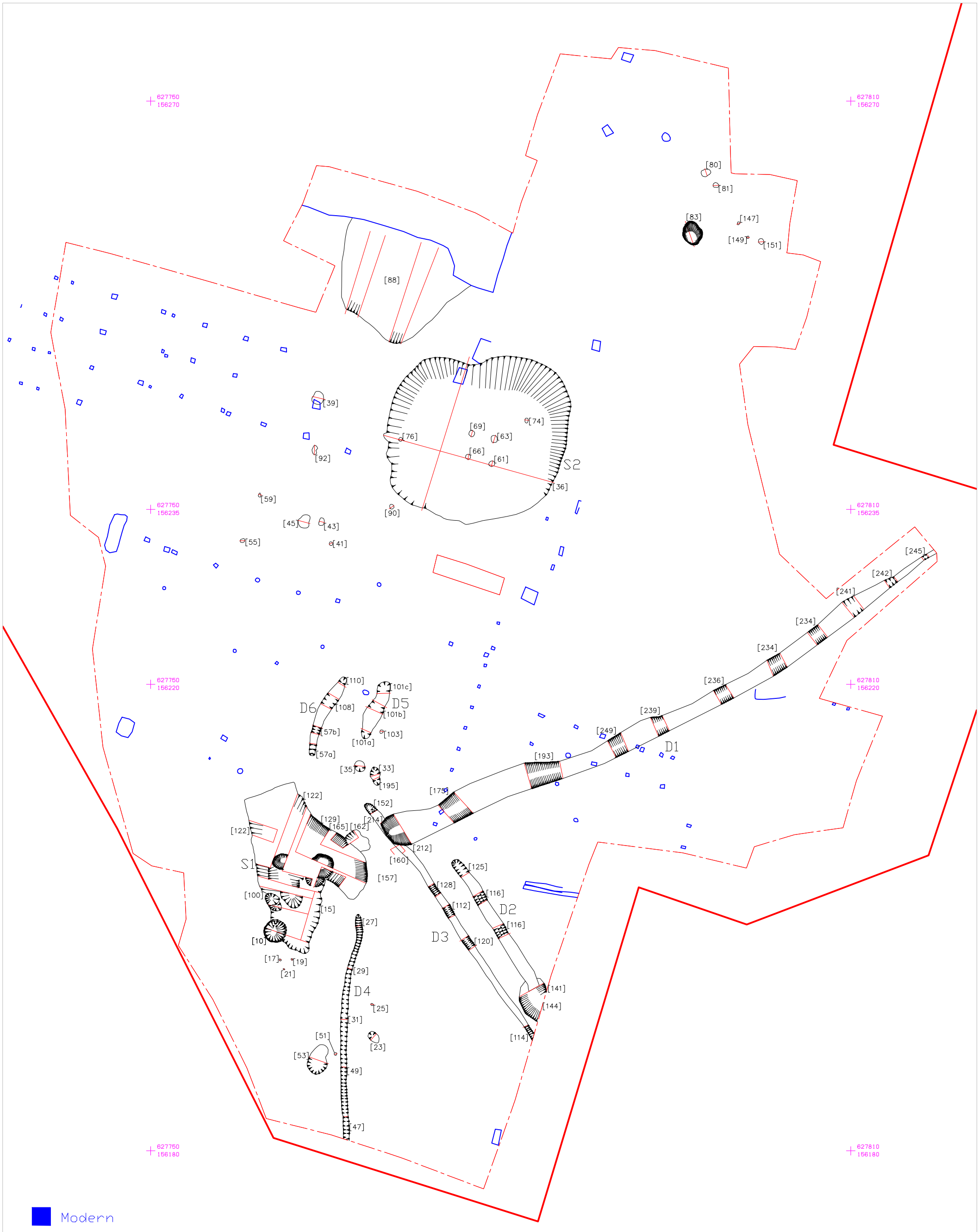


Figure 4: Site plan

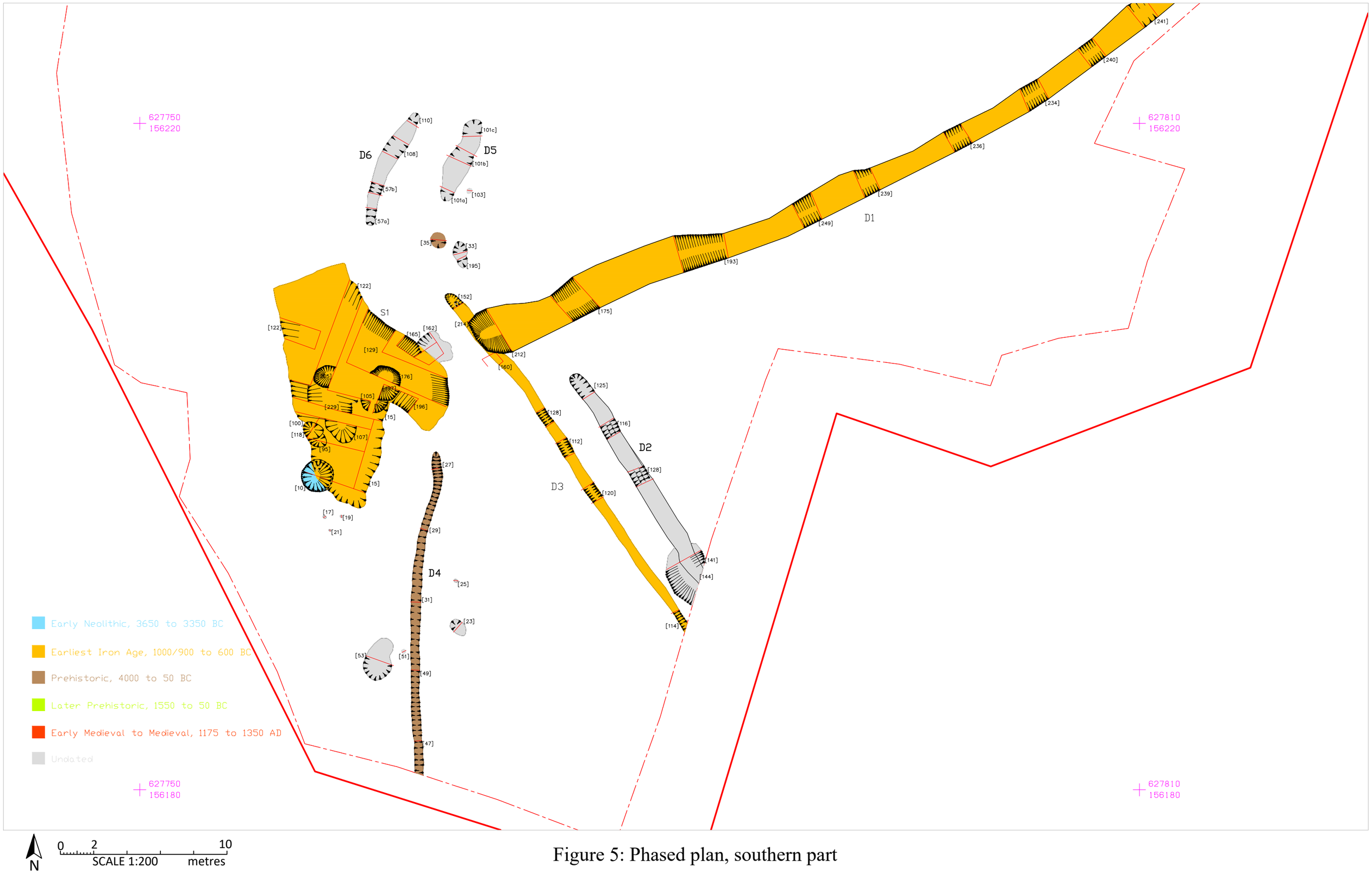


Figure 5: Phased plan, southern part

627750
156270

627810
156270

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

Prehistoric, 4000 to 50 BC

Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1175 to 1350 AD

Undated

[80]

[81]

[83]

[147]

[149]

[151]

[88]

[39]

[92]

[59]

[45]

[43]

[55]

[41]

[74]

[69]

[63]

[76]

[66]

[61]

S2

[36]

[90]

627750
156235

627810
156235

[245]

[242]

[241]

0 2 10
SCALE 1:200 metres

Figure 6: Phased plan, northern part

627750
156220

627810
156220

[10]

Early Neolithic, 3650 to 3350 BC

627750
156180

627810
156180

0 2 10
SCALE 1:200 metres

Figure 7: Phased plan, southern part - Early Neolithic

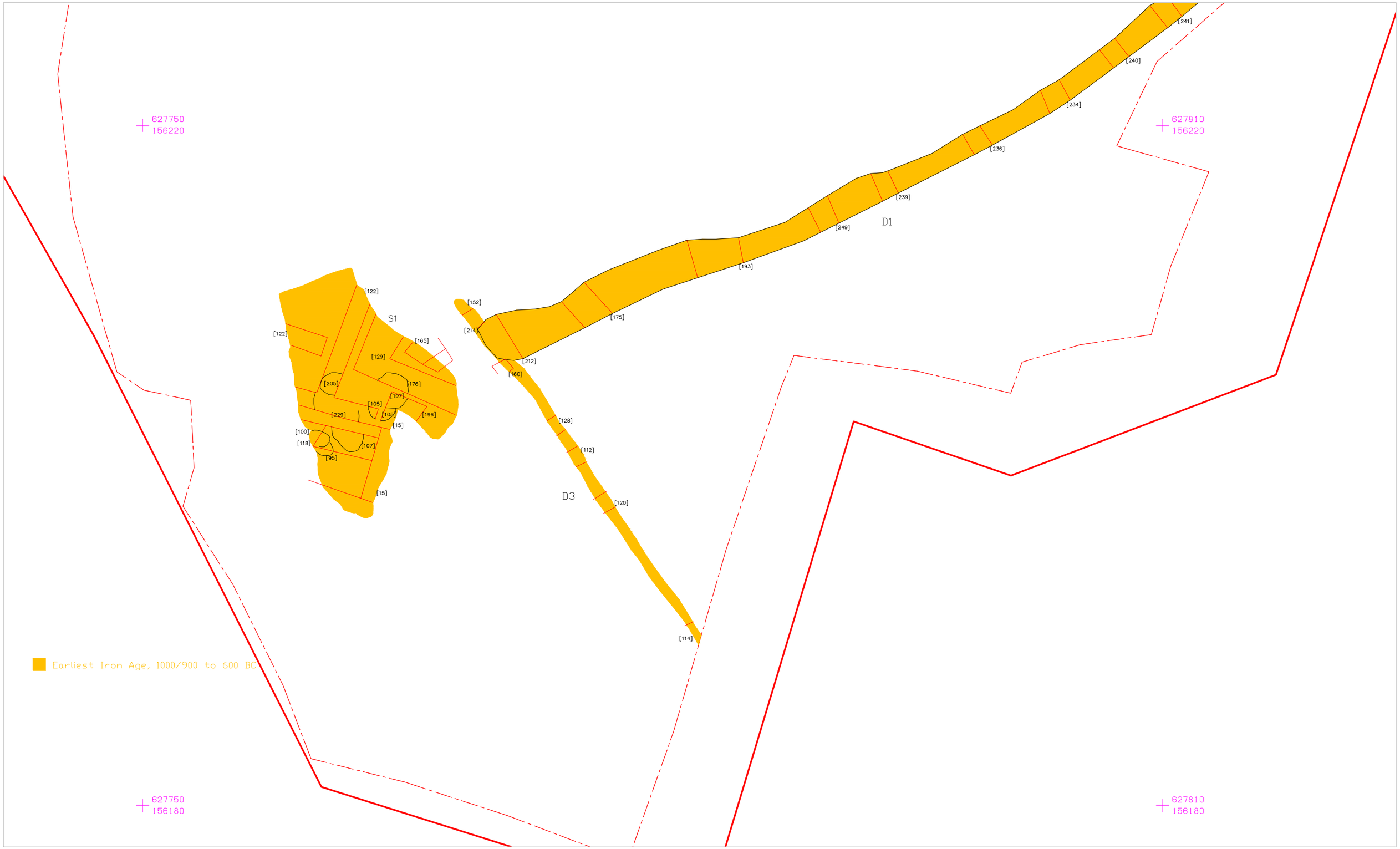


Figure 8: Phased plan, southern part - Early Iron Age

627750
156270

627810
156270

Earliest Iron Age, 1000/900 to 600 BC

[83]

[69]

[63]

[66]

[61]

S2

[36]

[41]

627750
156235

627810
156235

[245]

[242]

[241]

0 2 10
SCALE 1:200 metres

Figure 9: Phased plan, northern part - Early Iron Age

627750
156220

627810
156220

[35]

[27]

[29]

D4

[31]

[49]

[47]

Prehistoric, 4000 to 50 BC

627750
156180

627810
156180

N

0 2 10
SCALE 1:200 metres

Figure 10: Phased plan, southern part - Prehistoric

627750
156270

627810
156270

Prehistoric, 4000 to 50 BC

627750
156235

627810
156235

[55]

0 2 10
SCALE 1:200 metres

Figure 11: Phased plan, northern part - Prehistoric

627750
156270

627810
156270

Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50 BC

[80]

627750
156235

627810
156235

0 2 10
SCALE 1:200 metres

Figure 12: Phased plan, northern part - Later Prehistoric

627750
156270

627810
156270

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1175 to 1350 AD

[81]

627750
156235

627810
156235

0 2 10
SCALE 1:200 metres

Figure 13: Phased plan, northern part - Early Medieval to Medieval

627750
156220

627810
156220

D6

[110]

[108]

[57b]

[57a]

D5

[101c]

[101b]

[103]

[101a]

[33]

[195]

[162]

[125]

[116]

D2

[128]

[141]

[144]

[17]

[19]

[21]

[25]

[23]

[53]

[51]

Undated

627750
156180

627810
156180

0 2 10
SCALE 1:200 metres

Figure 14: Phased plan, southern part - Undated

627750
156270

627810
156270

Undated

[147]

[149]

[151]

[88]

[39]

[74]

[76]

[92]

[59]

[90]

[45]

[43]

627750
156235

627810
156235

0 2 10
SCALE 1:200 metres

Figure 15: Phased plan, northern part - Undated

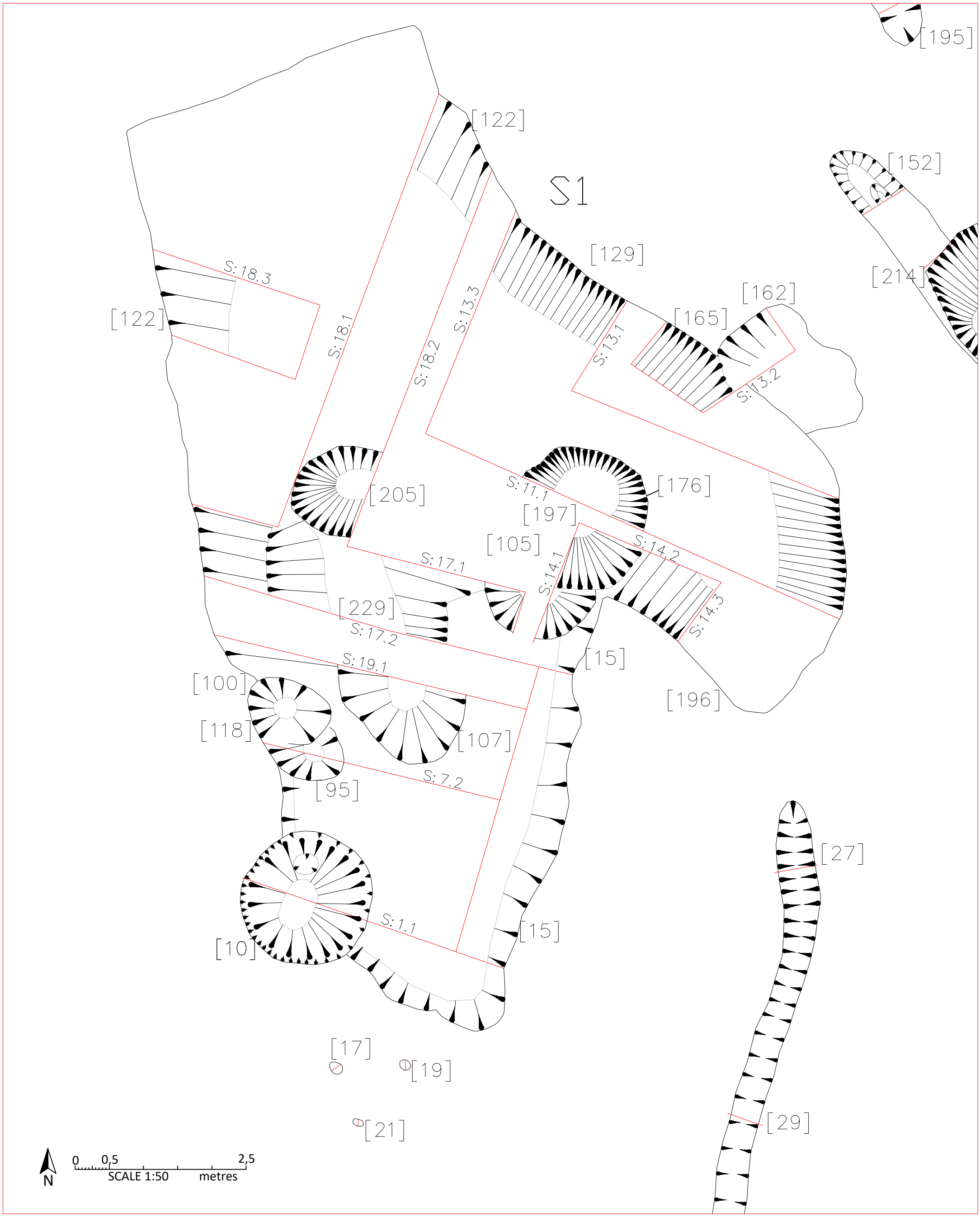
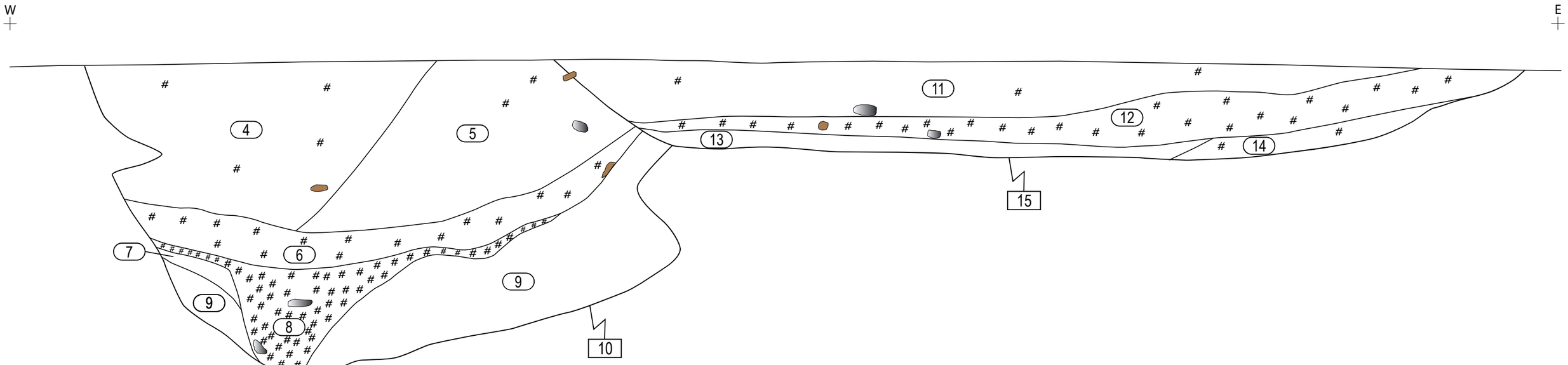


Figure 16: Plan of Early Iron Age shelter S1 and Early Neolithic pit [10]

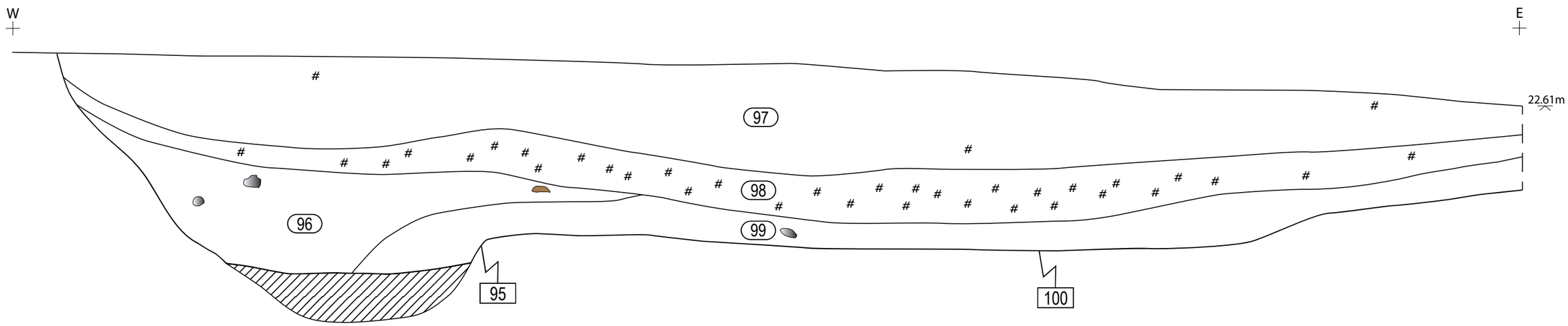
Section 1.1

South facing section of pit [10] and pit [15], scale 1:10



Section 7.2

South facing section of pit [95] and pit [100], scale 1:10



KEY:

- Flint
- Pottery
- Charcoal
- Overcut

0 0.5

SCALE 1:10 METRES

Figure 17: Structure S1 - sections.

Section 11.1

North-east facing section of pit [129] and pit [176], scale 1:10

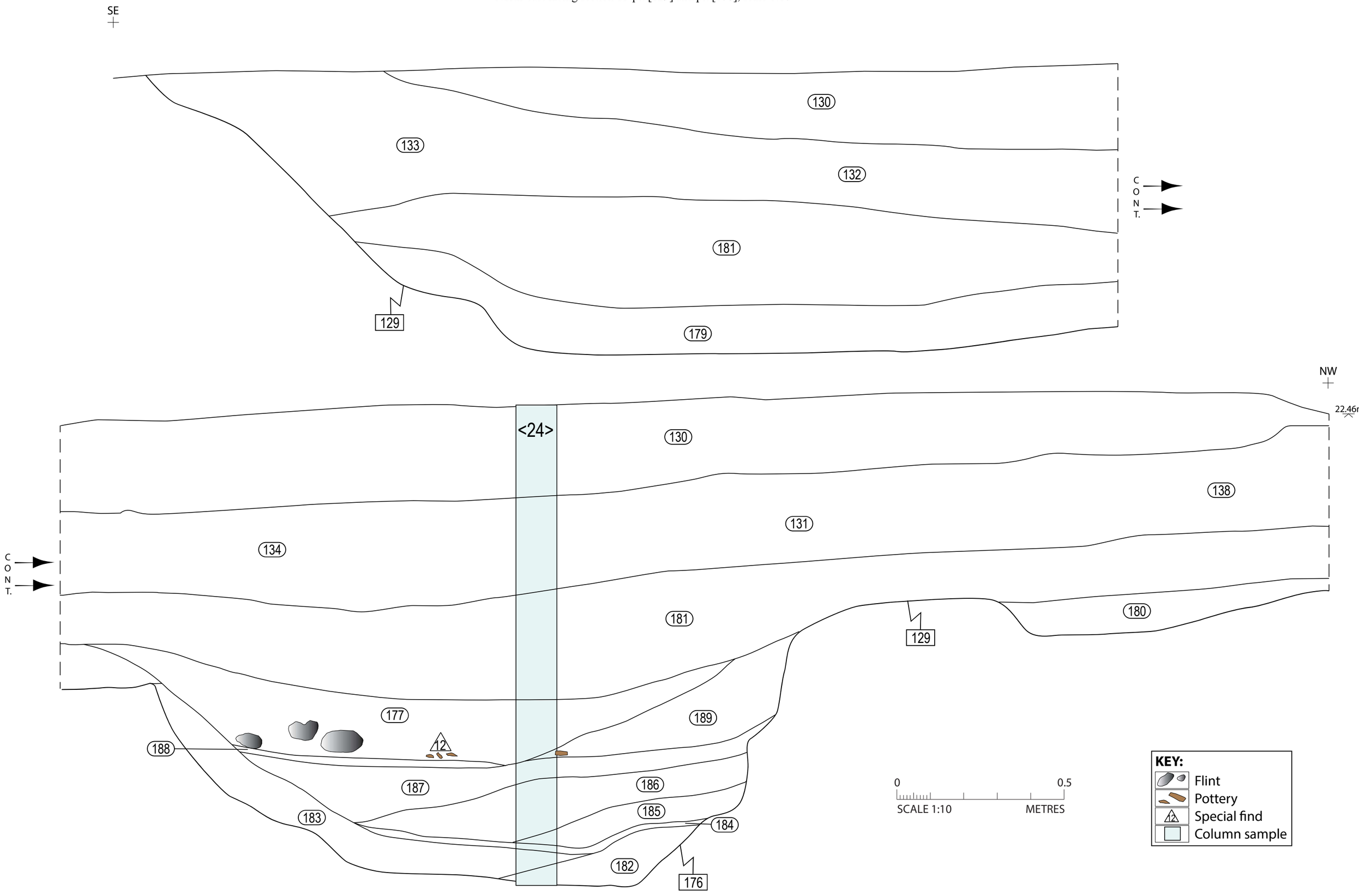
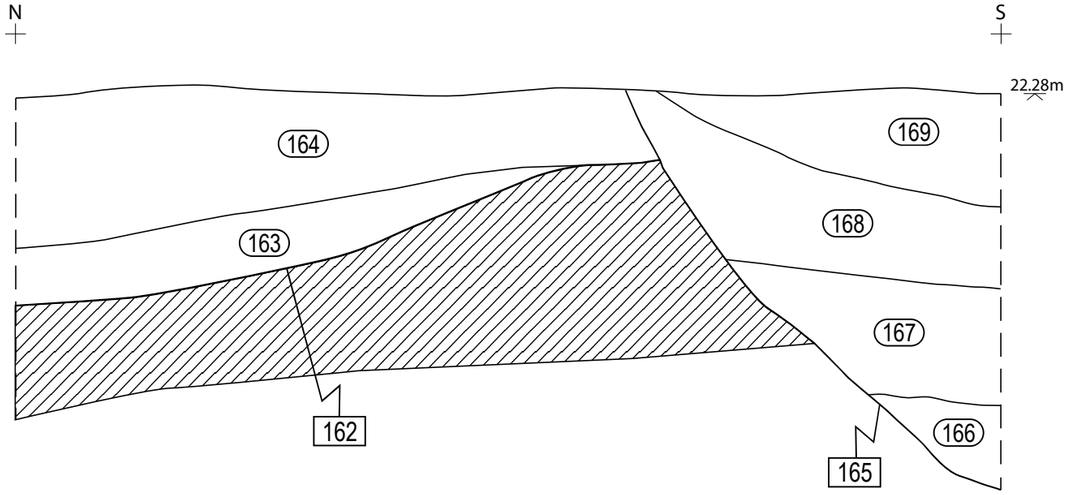


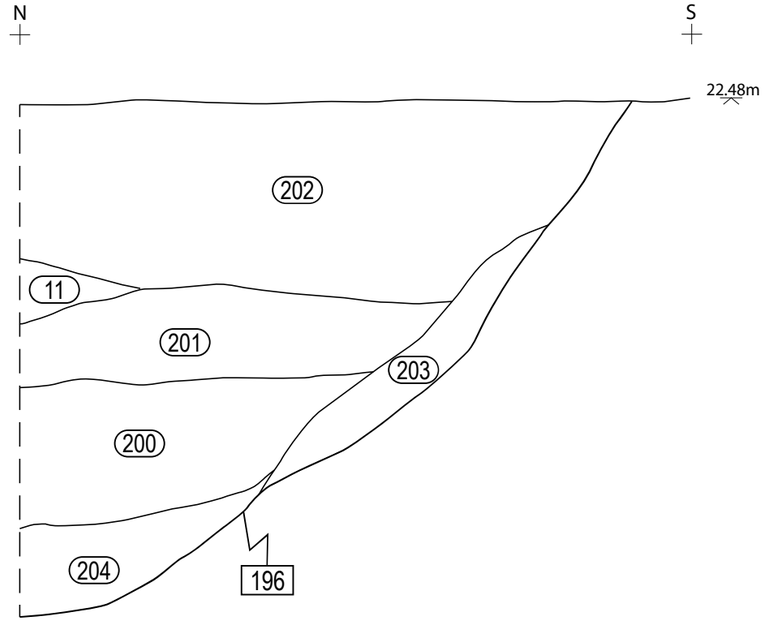
Figure 18: Structure S1 - sections.

Section 13.1
West facing section of pit [129], scale 1:10

Section 13.2
West facing section of pit [162] and pit [165], scale 1:10



Section 14.3
West facing section of pit [196]. scale 1:10



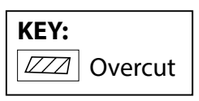
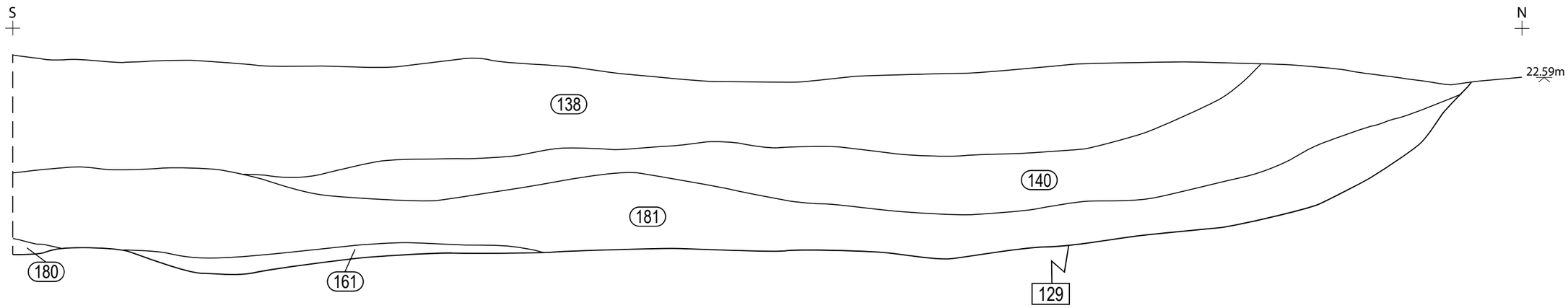


Figure 19: Structure S1 - sections.

Section 13.3
East facing section of pit [129], scale 1:10



Section 14.1
East facing section of pit [105] and pit [197], scale 1:10

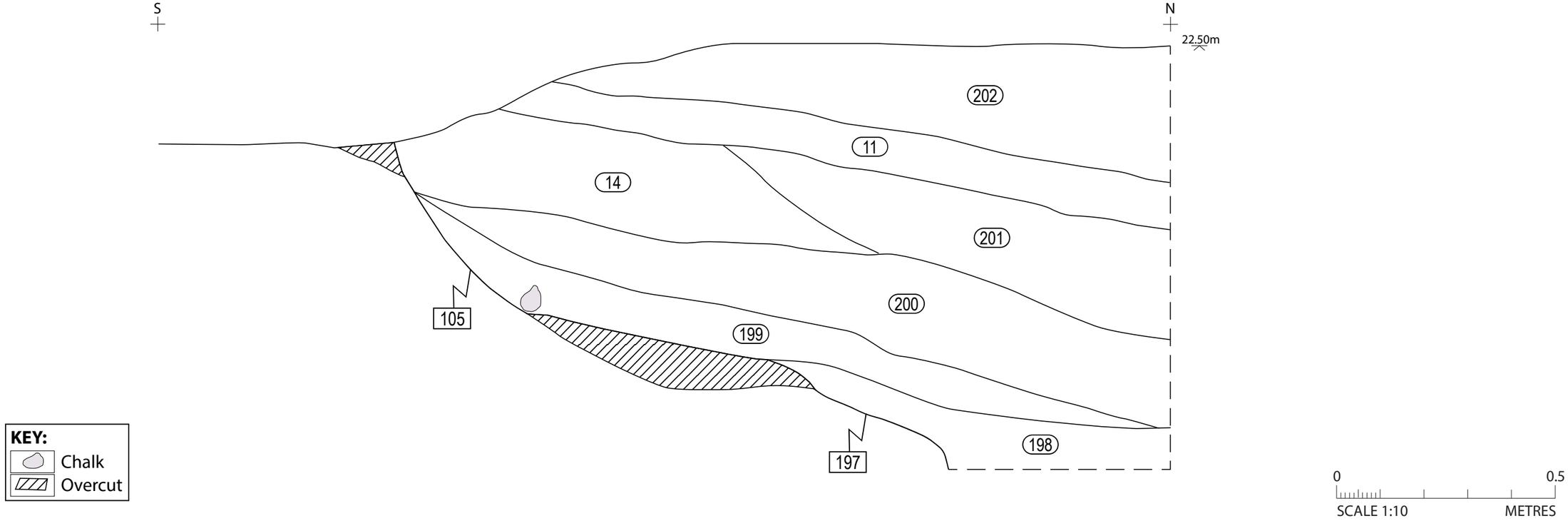
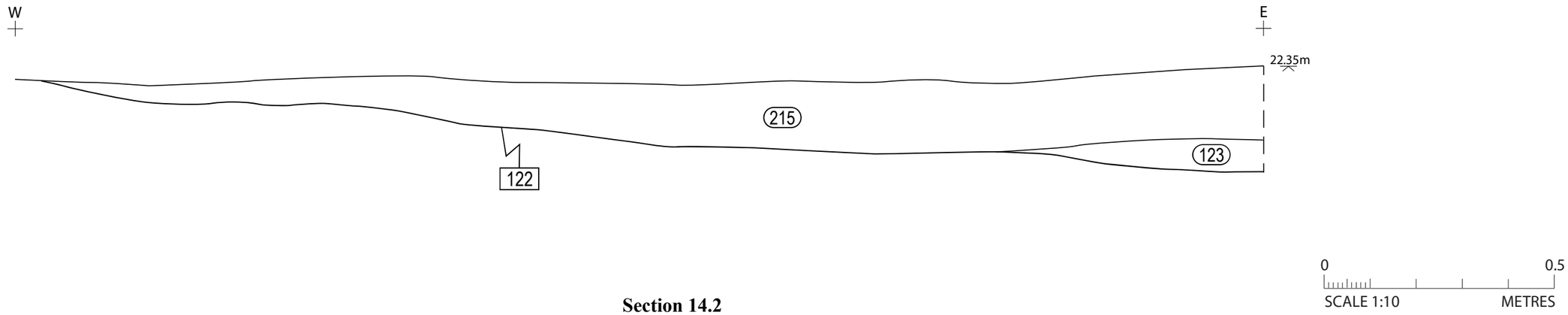
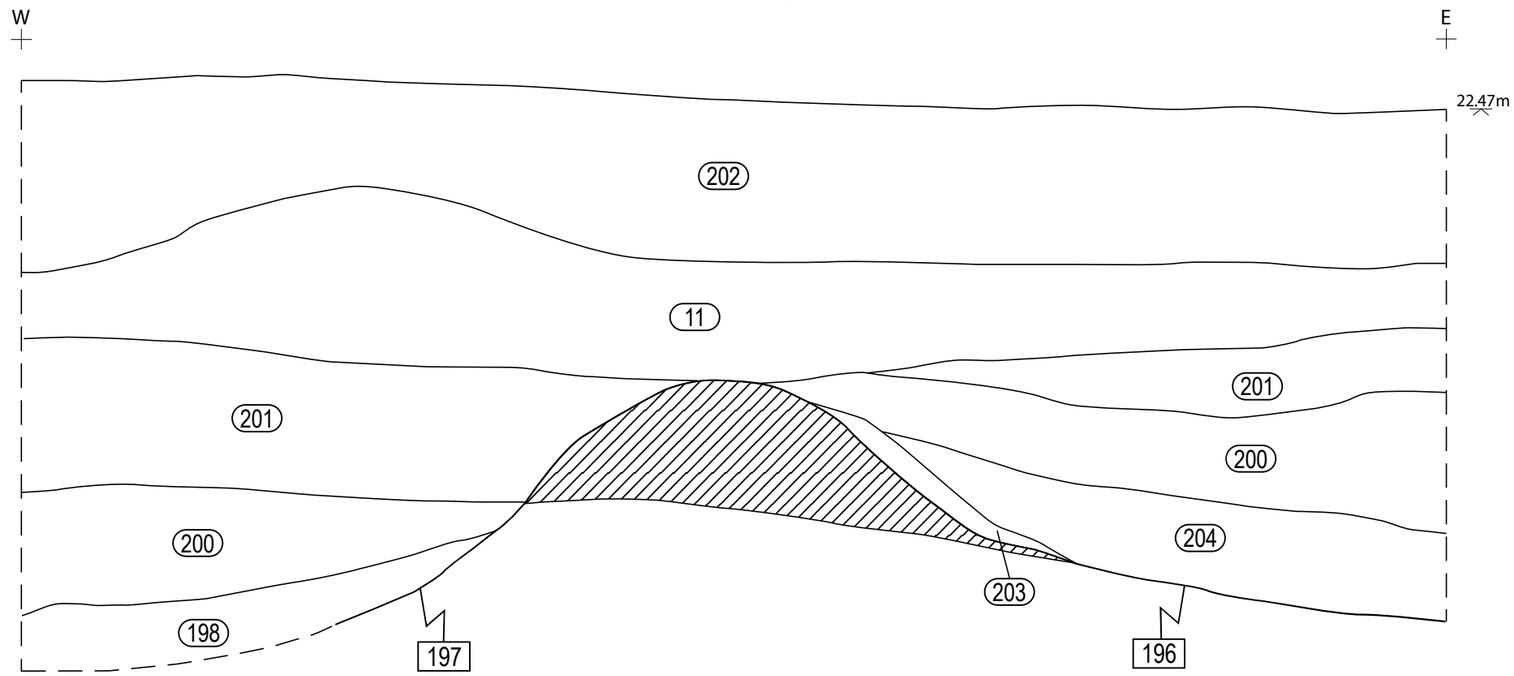


Figure 20: Structure S1 - sections.

Section 18.3
South facing section of pit [122], scale 1:10



Section 14.2
South facing section of pit [196] and pit [197], scale 1:10



Section 19.1
South facing section of pit [107], scale 1:20

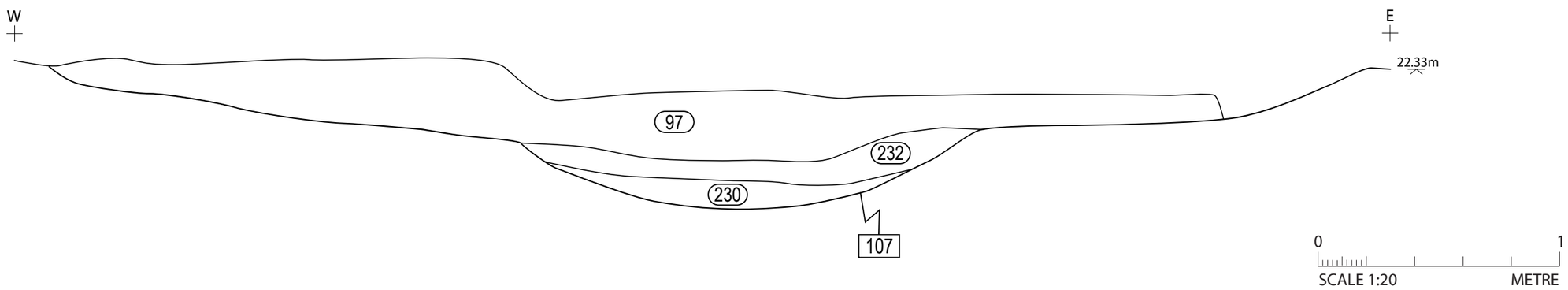
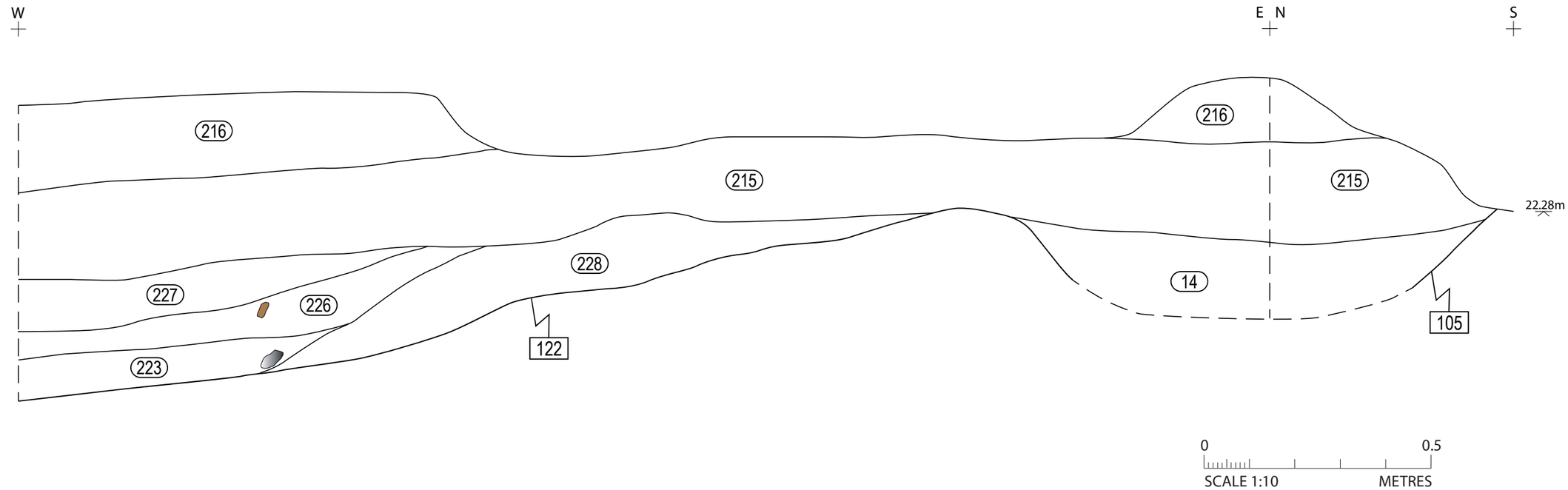
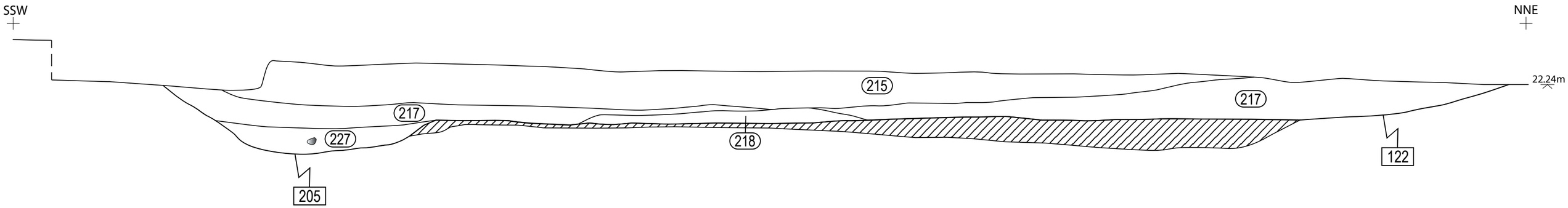


Figure 21: Structure S1 - sections.

Section 17.1
South and west facing section of pit [105] and pit [122], scale 1:10



Section 18.1
North-west facing section of pit [122] and pit [205], scale 1:20



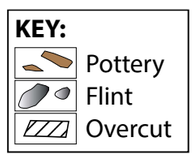


Figure 22: Structure S1 - sections.

Section 17.2

North east-north facing section of pit [122] and pit [229], scale 1:10

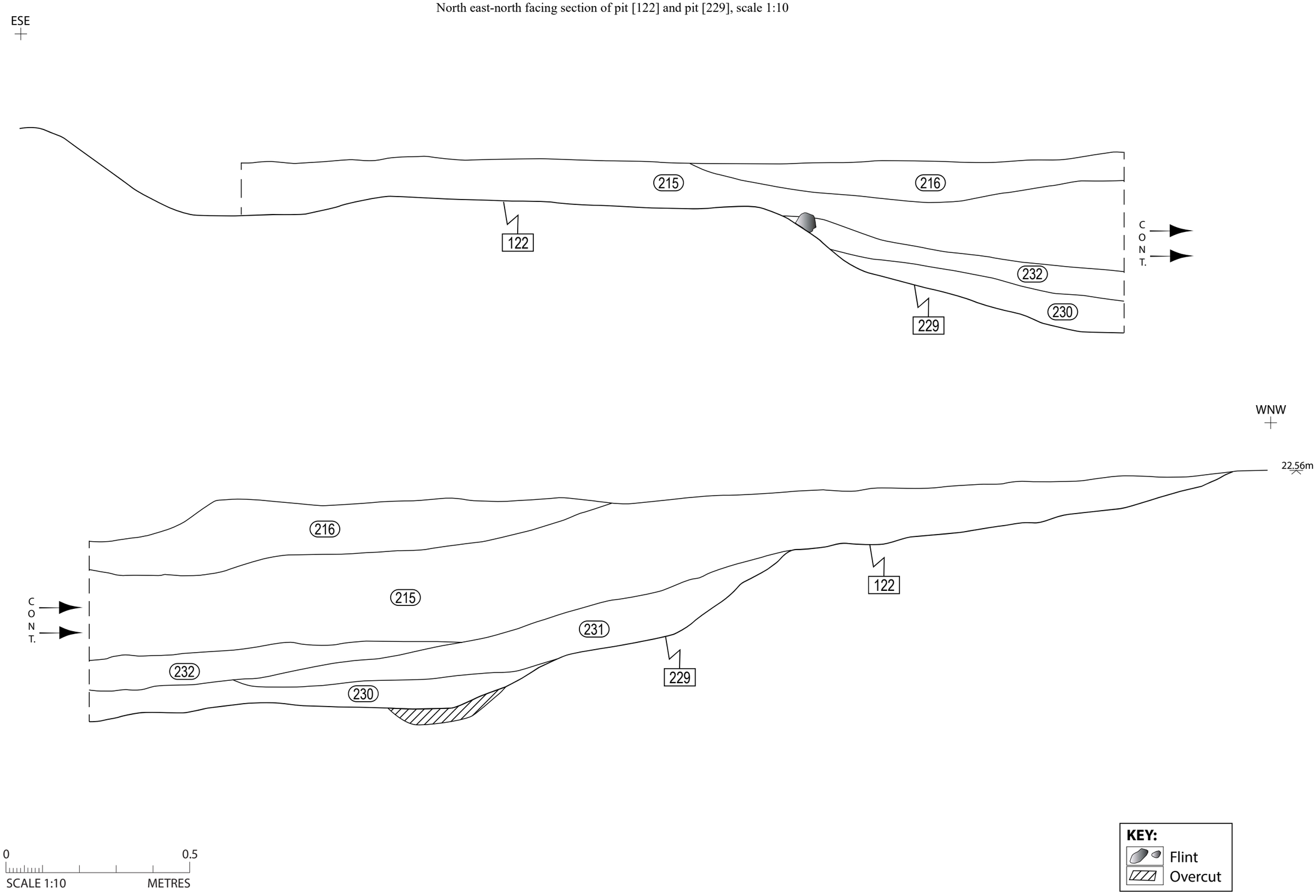


Figure 23: Structure S1 - sections.

Section 18.2

North north-west facing section of pit [122] and pit [205], scale 1:10

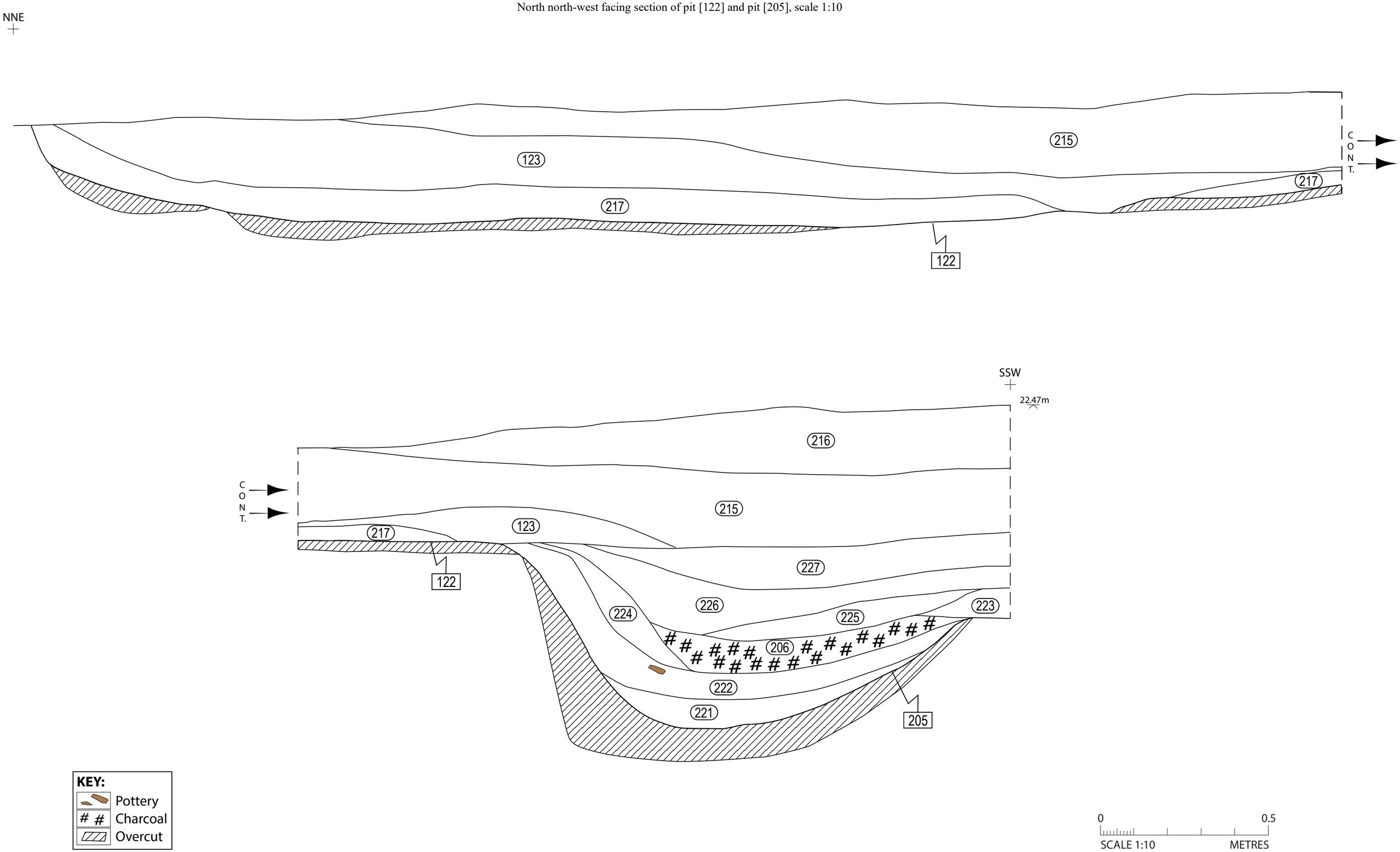
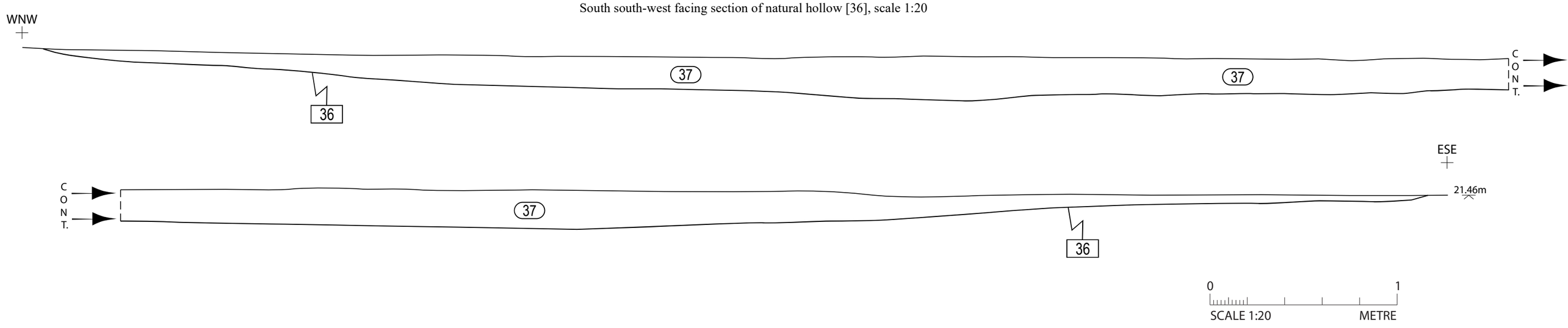
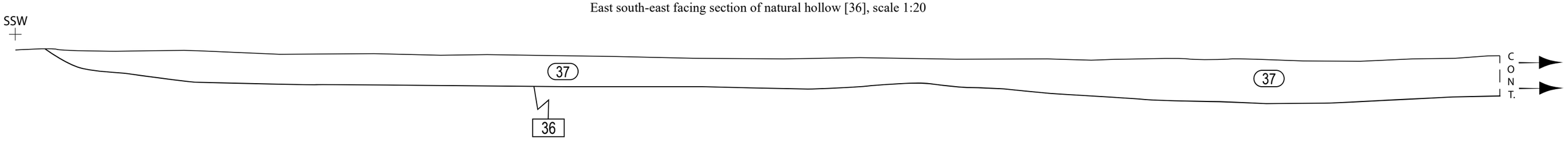


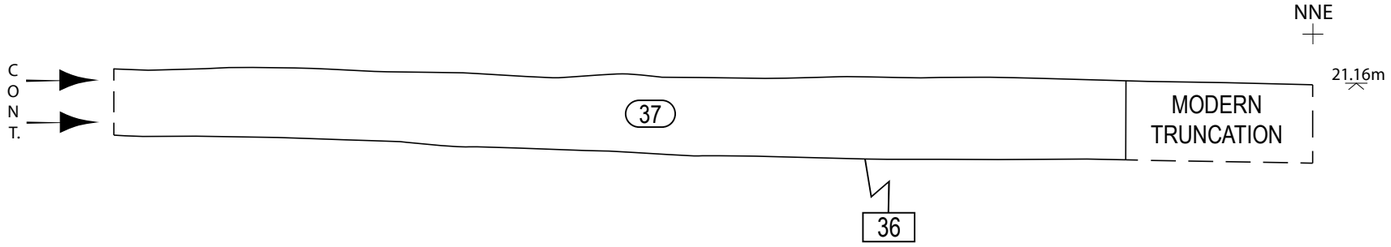
Figure 24: Structure S1 - sections.

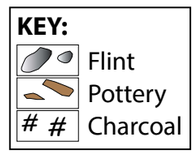
Section 4.1
South south-west facing section of natural hollow [36], scale 1:20



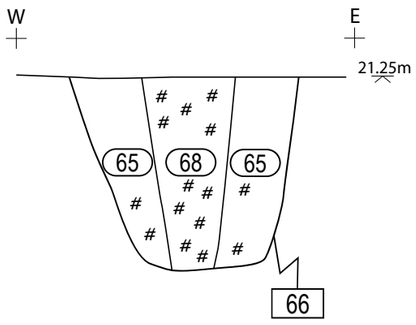
Section 4.1
East south-east facing section of natural hollow [36], scale 1:20



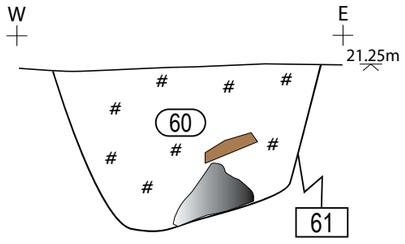




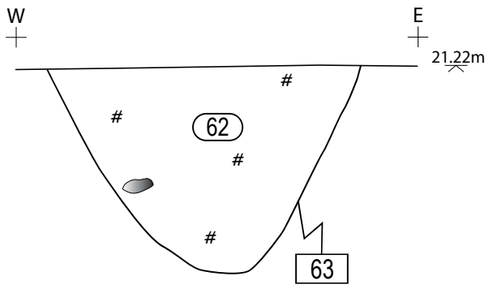
Section 4.3
South facing section of post hole [66], scale 1:10



Section 4.5
South facing section of post hole [61], scale 1:10



Section 4.7
South facing section of post hole [63], scale 1:10



Section 4.9
South facing section of post hole [69], scale 1:10

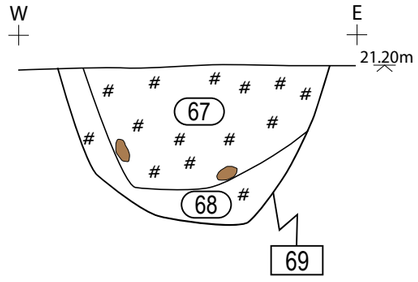


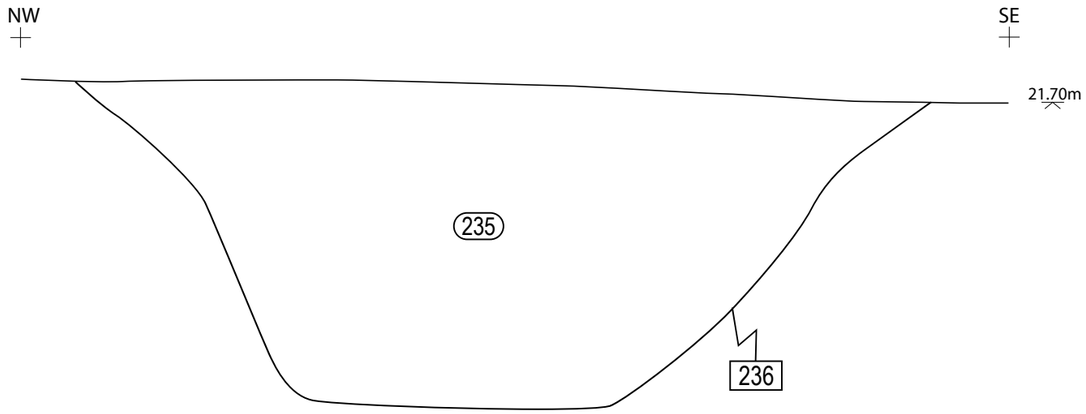
Figure 25: Structure S2 - sections.

Section 15.1

South-west facing section of ditch terminus [212], scale 1:10

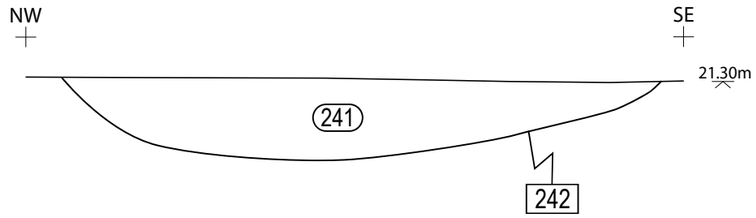
Section 15.6

South-west facing section of ditch [236], scale 1:10



Section 16.3

South-east facing section of ditch [242], scale 1:10



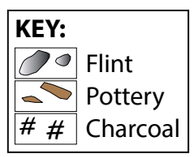
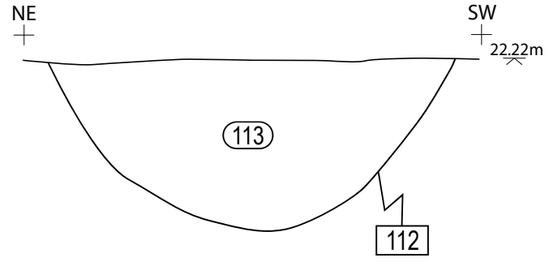
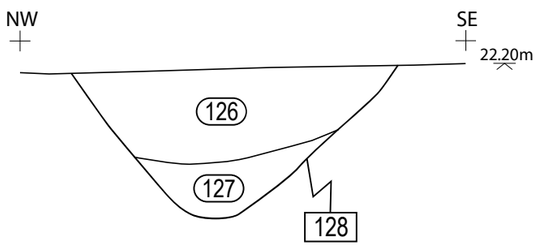


Figure 26: Ditch D1- sections.

Section 8.23
South-west facing section of ditch [112], scale 1:10



Section 8.18
South-west facing section of ditch [128], scale 1:10



Section 10.3
North-west facing section of ditch terminus [152], scale 1:10

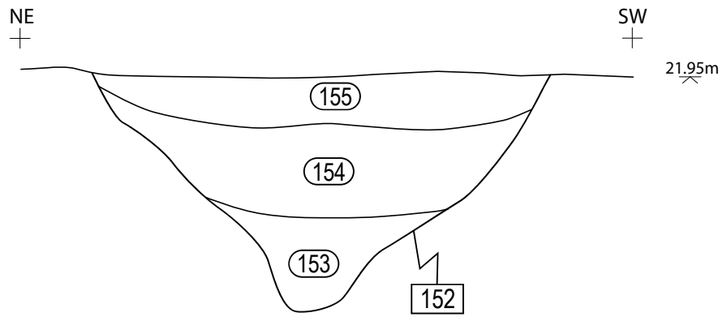
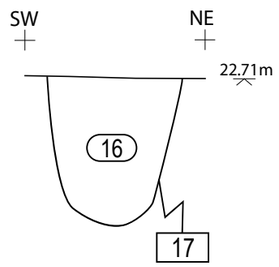
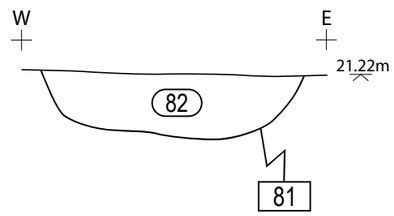


Figure 27: Ditch D3- sections.

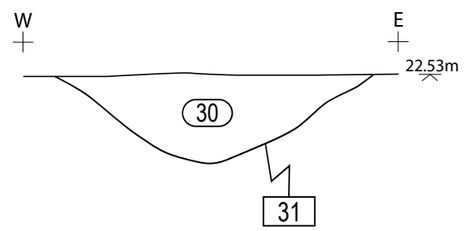
Section 1.3
South-east facing section of post hole [17], scale 1:10



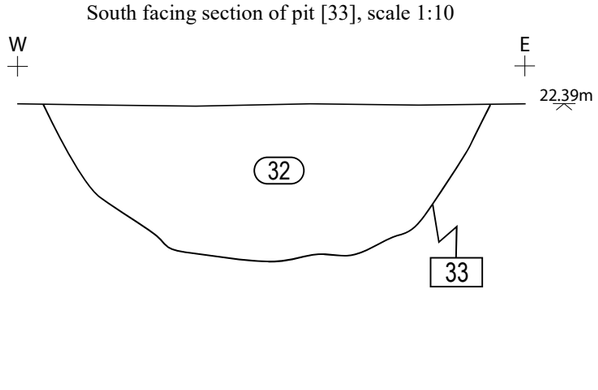
Section 1.12
South facing section of pit [81], scale 1:10



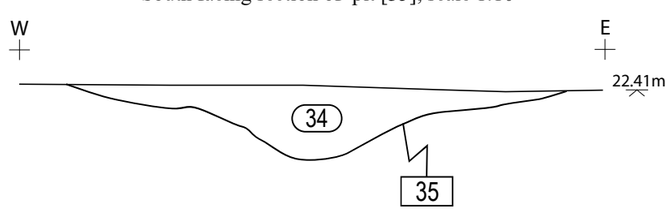
Section 2.11
North facing section of ditch [31], scale 1:10



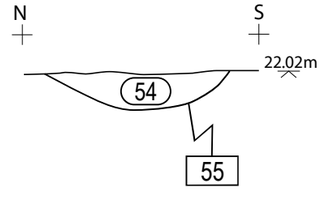
Section 2.12
South facing section of pit [33], scale 1:10



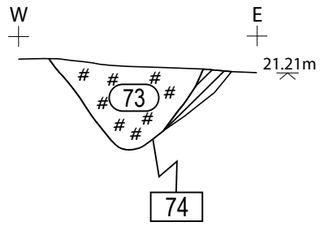
Section 2.14
South facing section of pit [35], scale 1:10



Section 3.9
West facing section of post hole [55], scale 1:10



Section 5.2
South facing section of post hole [74], scale 1:10



KEY:
Charcoal
Overcut

0 0.5
SCALE 1:10 METRES

Figure 28: Other sections.

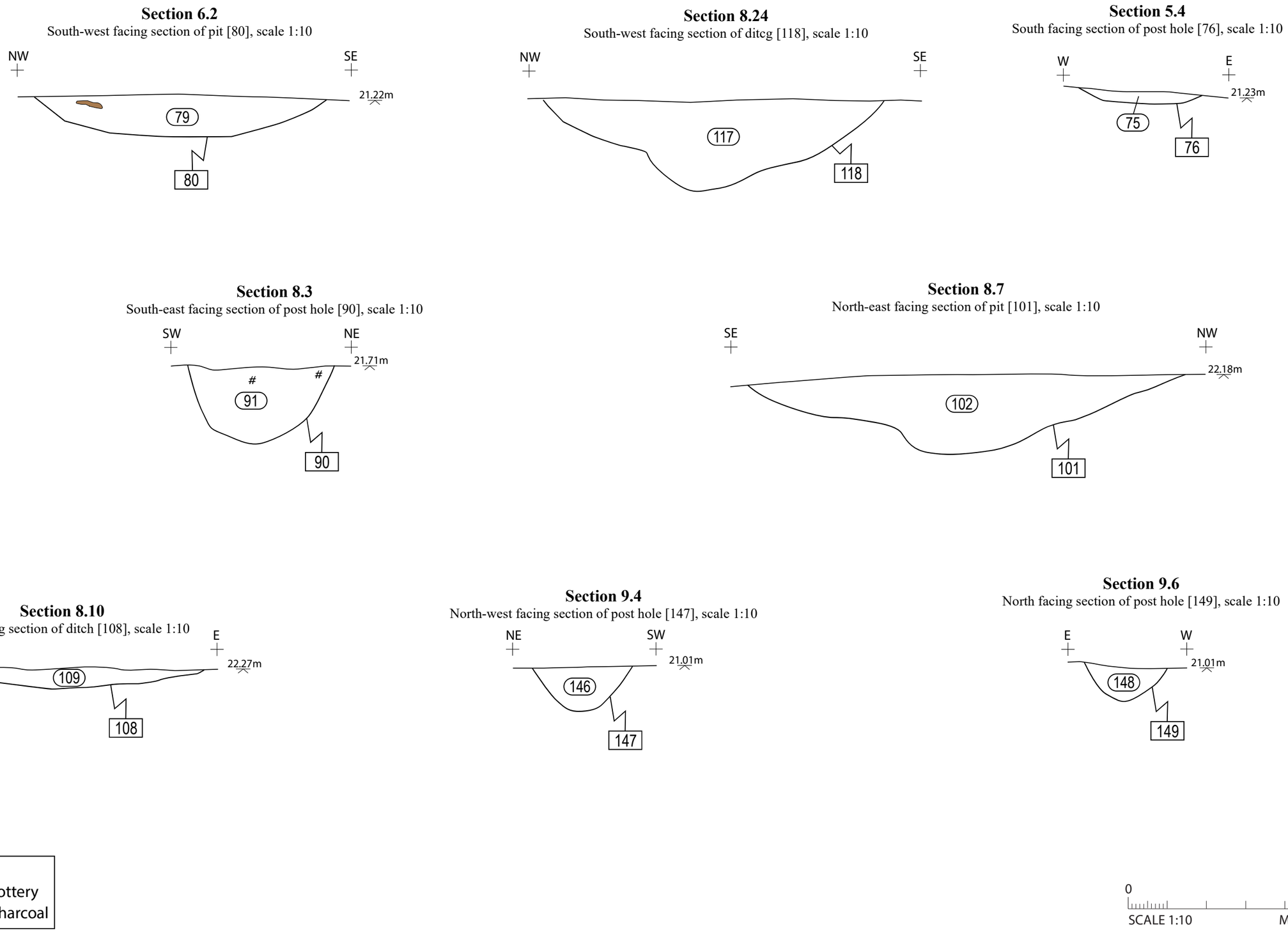


Figure 29: Other sections.

PLATES

Plate 1: Aerial view of the Site, looking north.

Plate 2: Showing half-sectioned Pit [80]. Looking east with half-metre scale.

Plate 3: Showing fully excavated Pit [83]. Looking north-west with two one-metre scales.

Plate 4: Aerial footage of Structure S2 – a raised granary store.

Plate 5: Showing backfill sequence in Structure S2 Hollow [36]. Looking north north-east with two and a half metres scales.

Plate 6: Showing backfill in lower part of Structure S2 – Post-holes [61], [63], [66] and [69]. Looking north north-east with two and a half-metres scales.

Plate 7: Showing half-sectioned Pit [55]. Looking east with point two metres scale.

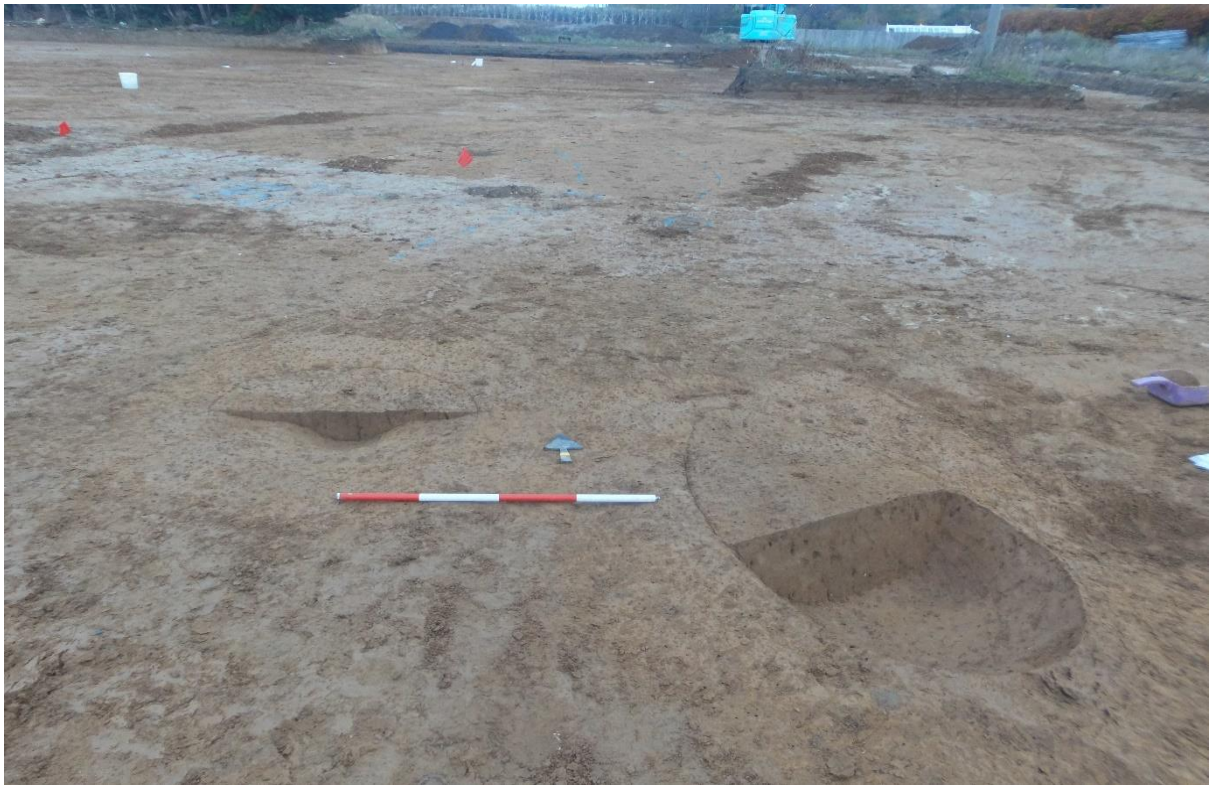


Plate 8: Showing half-sectioned Pit [35] (left) and Pit [33]/[195] (right). Looking north with two-metre scale.

Plate 9: Ditch D1 terminus [212] with Ditch D3 [160] cutting through the top. One-metre scale, looking south-east.

Plate 10: Ditch D1 slot [193] looking north-east, one-metre scale.

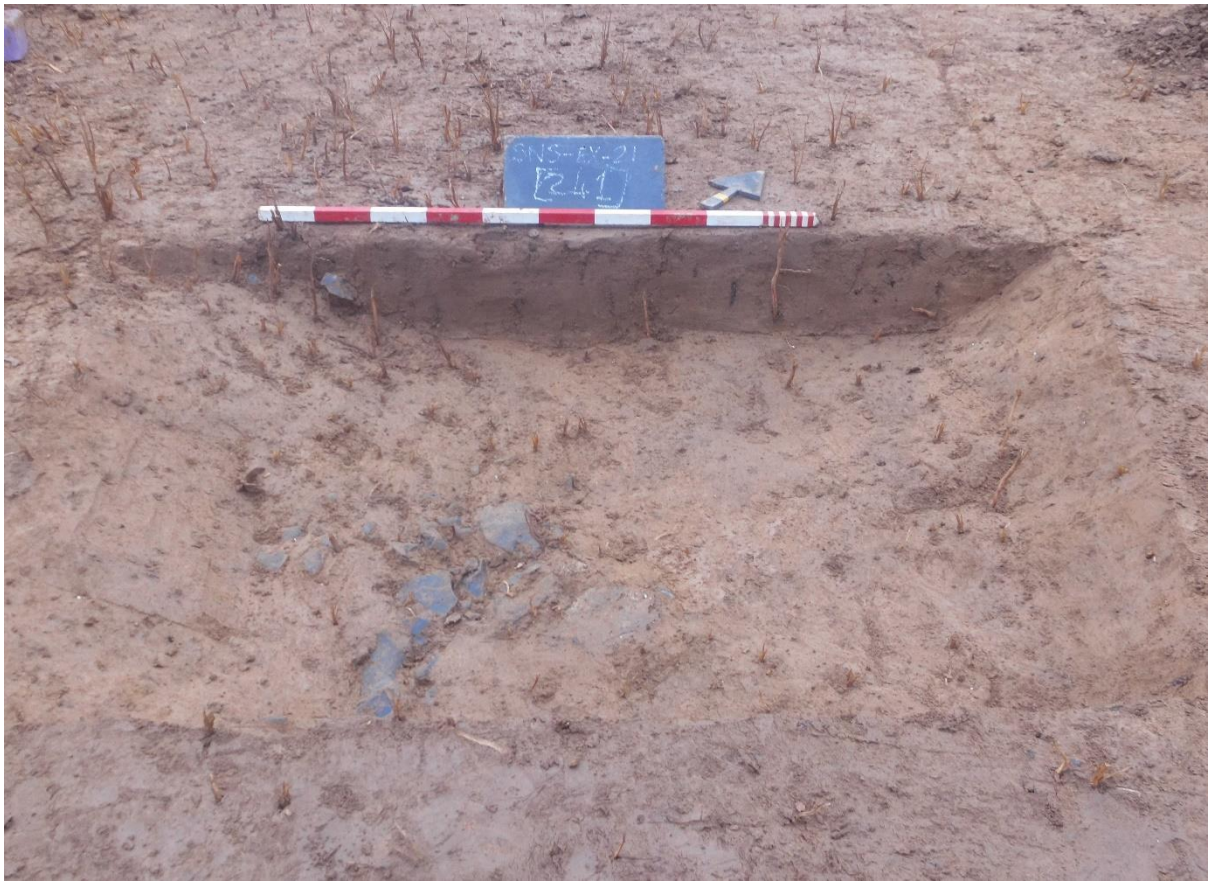


Plate 11: Ditch D1 slot [241] looking north-east, one-metre scale.

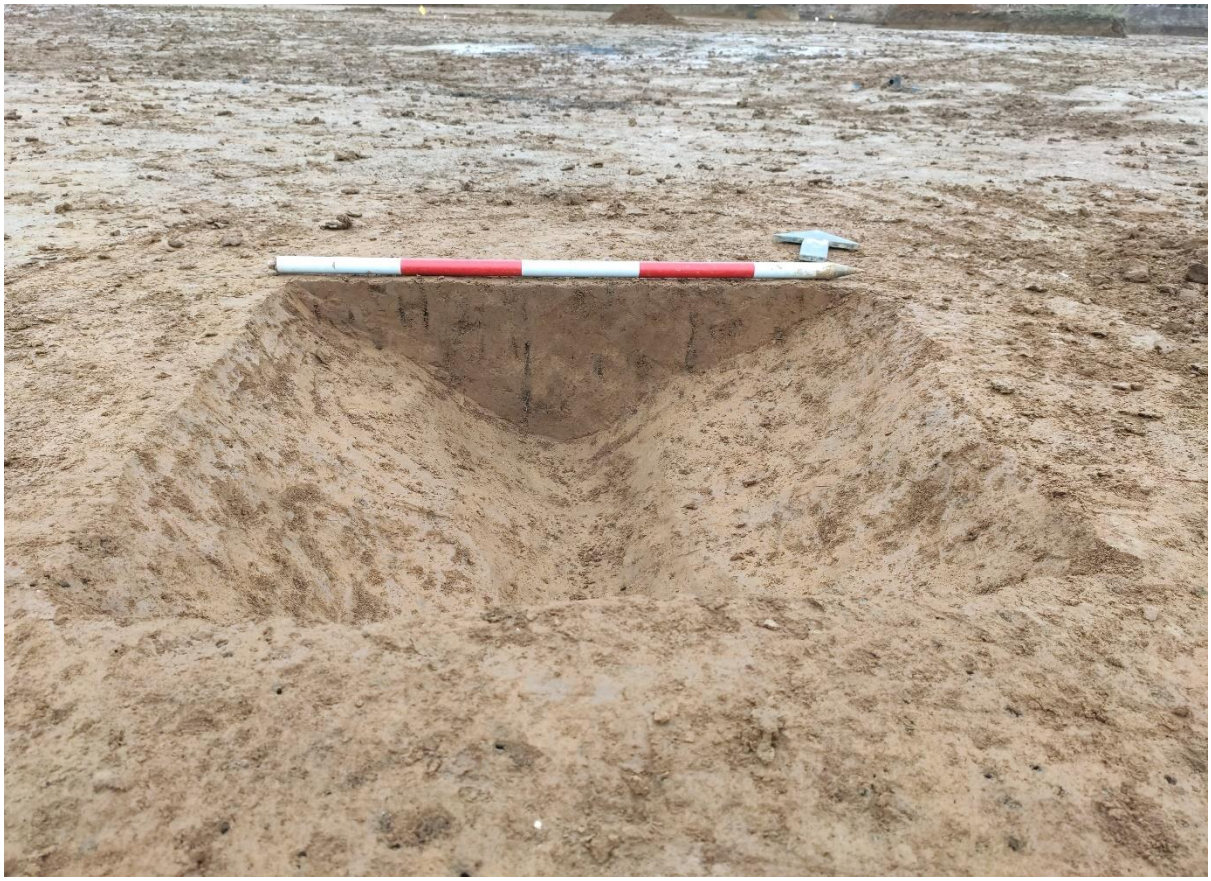


Plate 12: Ditch D2 slot [116] one-metre scale, looking north-west.

Plate 13: Terminus [152] of ditch D2. 2x one-metre scales, looking south-east.

Plate 14: Ditch D2 slot [112] looking north-west, 0.5metre scale.

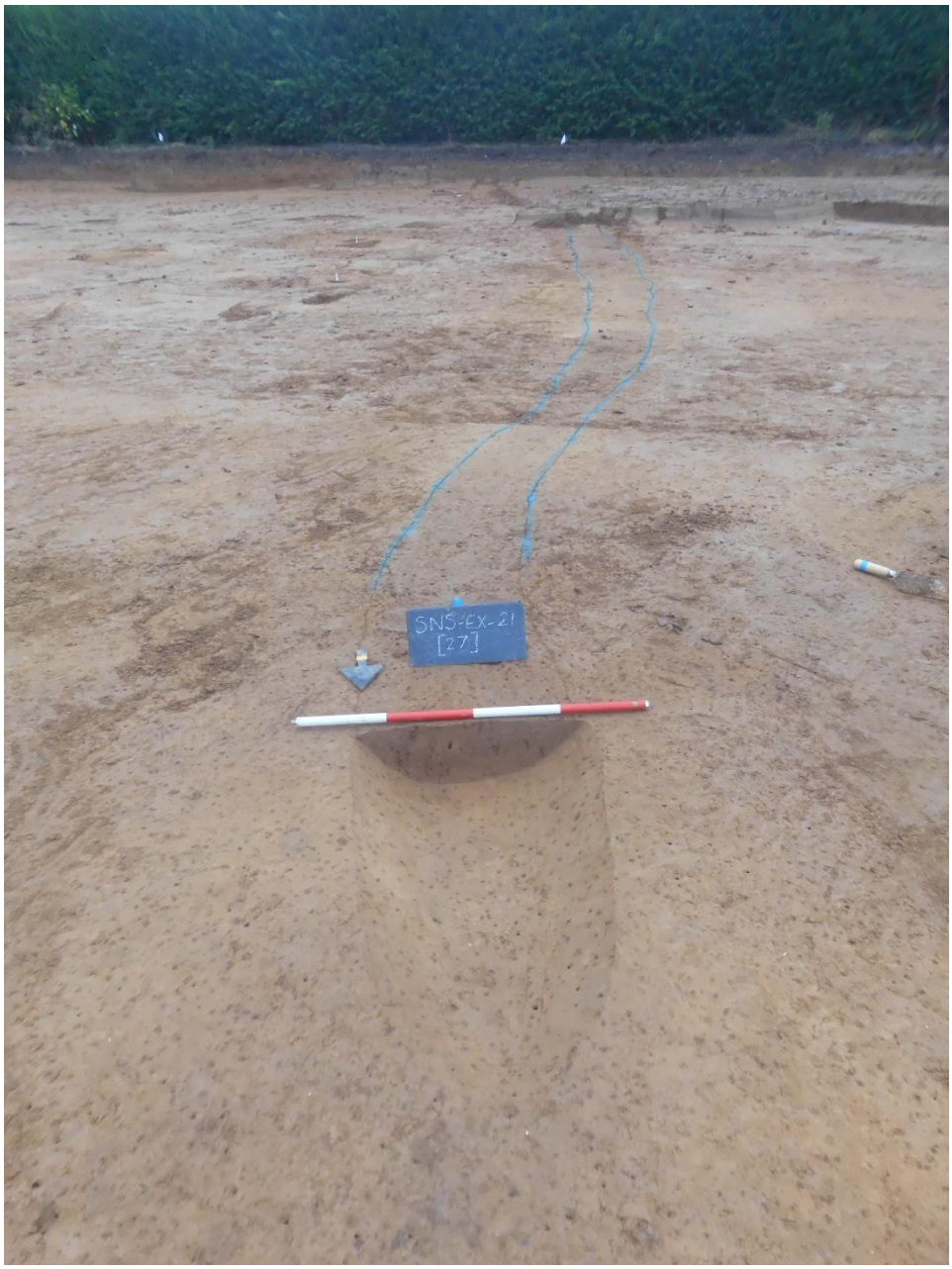


Plate 15: Ditch D4 terminus [27] looking south, one-metre scale.

Plate 16: Pit 10 to the left truncated by structure S1, looking north, 2x one-metre scales and one two-metre scale.

Plate 17: Structure S1 slot [15] looking south-west, two-metres scale.

Plate 18: Structure S1 slot [122] looking north-east, 3x one-metre scales.

Plate 19: Structure S1 slot [122] looking south, 3x one-metre scales.

Plate 20: Structure S1 slot [196] with pits [197] and [105], looking north, 3x one-metre scales.

Plate 21: Structure S1 Slot [129] looking west, 3x one-metres and one half-metre scales at the top and one half-metre scale placed vertically.

Plate 22: Structure S1 slot [129] looking east, 3x one-metre and 2x half-metre scales.

Plate 23: Structure S1 slot [129] showing section of pit [176], looking south, 2x one-metre scale, two-metres scale by pit [176] and half-metre scale placed horizontal.

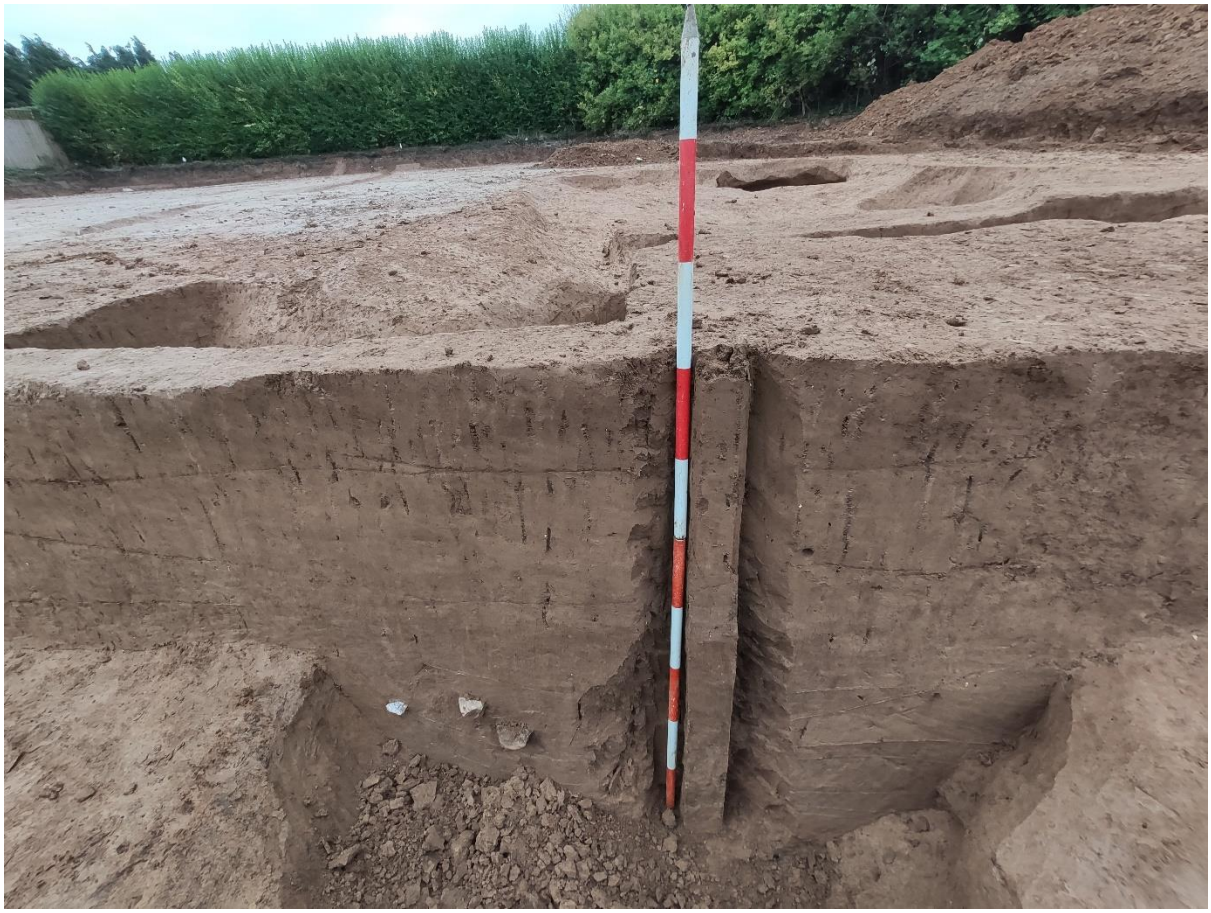


Plate 24: Working shot while collecting column sample within structure S1 pit [176] and [129]. Looking south, two-metres scale.

Plate 25: Post-ex aerial photo of structure S1 looking south, 3x one-metre scale.

Plate 26: Post-ex aerial photo of structure S1 looking west, 3x one-metre scale.

Plate 27: Post-ex aerial photo of structure S1 and ditch D1 looking north-east, 3x one-metre scale.

Plate 28: Post-ex aerial plan photo of structure S1, 3x one-metre scale.