Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Westwood Village 2, land on the South Side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT12 5AF

Centered on NGR: 635060 167206

Site Code: WV2-EV-23

Planning Policy Ref: SP20

20/11/2023

V1

SWAT Archaeology

The office, School Farm Oast

Graveney Road, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP

Email: info@swatarchaeology.co.uk

Tel: 01795 532548 and 07885700112

Contents

Plates

Figures

Tables

Summary

Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Westwood Village 2, south of Manston Court Road Ramsgate, Kent. The Proposed Development Area is part of a wider site allocation for 1400 new residential dwellings across Westwood Village 1 and Westwood Village 2, under the Thanet Local Plan (Policy Ref: SP20). Westwood Village 2, though in the process of master-planning, will likely comprise of 500 residential dwellings, a 6-form entry secondary school and all associated landscaping, access and infrastructure. As stated in the Thanet District Council Local Plan (2020) the master-planning of Policy Ref: SP20 will be informed by a pre-design archaeological investigation in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the Proposed Development Area (PDA).

The work was carried out by SWAT Archaeology between the 29th of August and the 23rd of October 2023, in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological produced by SWAT Archaeology (Wilkinson and Worsley 2023) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC.

The evaluation, comprising of 52 trenches identified five phases of archaeological activity within the PDA spanning the Later Prehistoric, Late Iron Age to Early Roman transitional, Early Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval Periods. Archaeological remains were recorded in 41 (79%) of the 52 trenches excavated. A total of 111 archaeological features were identified during the evaluation as well as several localized colluvial deposits, with only 27% of recorded features producing datable material. Evidence for the Late Prehistoric, Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods consisted of a historical agrarian landscape comprising of droveways, field boundaries and enclosure systems. Evidence for the Medieval period included field boundaries, substantial linear features and quarrying and the Post-Medieval represented also by quarrying.

Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation of land at Westwood Village 2, Land on the South Side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent, CT12 5AF

NGR: 635060 167206

Site Code: WV2-EV-23

Planning Policy Ref: SP20

1. Introduction

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Rooksmead Residential Ltd to undertake a Pre-determination archaeological evaluation of land at Westwood Village 2, land on the south side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent. This evaluation follows on from a geophysical survey of the Proposed Development Area (PDA), previously conducted by SUMO Geophysics Ltd February of 2023.

1.1.2 The evaluation comprised of 52 trenches, 46 measuring approximately 50m x 2m and 6 measuring 10m x 2m, in a layout previously agreed by Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation department (KCCHC) that targeted specific areas of interest identified by the geophysical survey. In addition to the targeted approach, a number of trenches were implemented across the Site in areas that appeared negative for potential archaeology on the Geophysical survey in order to test whether these areas were indeed negative. Four trenches (49, 50, 51 and 52) were excavated during the project, at the request of KCCHC, as contingency trenching to further investigate the nature and character of specific features that needed clarification.

1.1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) previously produced by SWAT Archaeology (Wilkinson and Worsley, 2023) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC. The evaluation was undertaken between the 29th of August and the 23rd of October 2023. Also, during the duration of the project SWAT Archaeology monitored the exaction of a number of trial pits within the PDA conducted by RSK Geosciences at the request of KCCHC. The results of this watching brief will be discussed as part of this report.

1.1.4 The requirement for a pre-design archaeological assessment, to ascertain the extent, character and significance of buried archaeological remains within the PDA in order to inform the indicative master-planning process, was enshrined in the Thanet District Council Local Plan (2020) in which the Site (SP20) forms part of the housing strategy.

1.1.5 This report summarizes the results of the pre-determination archaeological evaluation and considers the potential impact to the archaeological resource resulting from the Proposed Development in order to aid and inform KCCHC decision on what further archaeological mitigation will be required. This report will also seek to place the results of the evaluation into context with the 2017 evaluation of the adjacent plot, Westwood Village 1, undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 2017.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

2.1.1 The Site covers approximately 31.67 hectares and is located to the north of Manston Village and South of Flete Village. The PDA is situated on the northwestern outskirts of Ramsgate on the Isle of Thanet. The coast and harbour at Ramsgate are approximately 3km to the southeast. The northern boundary of the Site is formed by Manston Court Road with the western boundary mainly defined by Preston Road. The eastern boundary is formed by a trackway that effectively divides the arable field into two (the eastern of which will form the Westwood Village 1 development and the western half being this Site) and heads towards Coldswood Farm located adjacent to the PDA in the southeast corner. The south-southwest boundary of the PDA borders Preston Farm. East of the Site is currently a large arable field which secured outline planning permission in December 2020 for up to 900 homes, commercial floorspace and a primary school (TH/18/0261).

2.1.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the bedrock geology across most of the PDA consist of Margate Chalk, with some Thanet Formation – Sand, Silt and Clay present at the western edge of the Site. With regards to superficial geology the BGS records deposits of Head 2 – clay and silt within the southern and western areas of the Site and Head 1 – clay and silt centrally and towards the north of the Site. The evaluation has shown that the BGS boundaries of these geological deposits are broadly correct in their positioning. (British Geological Survey, accessed 27/10/23). Example geology can be seen in plates 1-3.

2.1.3 Topographically the Site is on sloping ground with the low point in the northeast corner at 39m aOD, rising westwards to 50.75m aOD forming part of the western slope of a dry valley located on a north-south axis along the center of the field, forming the division of the Westwood Village 1 and 2 developments. Across the western slope of the dry valley are a number of geological and anthropogenetic undulations, such as a series of broadly east-west orientated channels in filled with colluvial deposits sloping towards the base of the dry valley, along with isolated circular and ovate depressions corresponding with quarry locations.

3 Planning Background

3.1.1 The PDA is part of a wider site allocation for 1400 new residential dwellings across Westwood Village 1 and Westwood Village 2, under the Thanet Local Plan (Policy Ref: SP20). Westwood Village 2, though in the process of master-planning, will likely comprise of 500 new homes, associated open space, landscaping, infrastructure work (including a new spine road) and a 6FE secondary school. As stated in the Thanet District Council Local Plan (2020) the master-planning of Policy Ref: SP20 will be informed by a pre-design archaeological investigation.

3.1.2 Additionally, the National Planning Policy Framework (2023) states in Section 16; Conserving and enhancing the historic environment, paragraphs 194 and 195 that:

"194 – In determining applications local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

195 – Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and

any necessary expertise. They should take this into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimize any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal."

3.1.3 This report details the results of the pre-determination archaeological evaluation of land at Westwood Village 2 carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised of 52 evaluation trenches, measuring between 50m and 10m in length and 2m in width, was conducted between August and October 2023 according to the agreed written specification (Wilkinson and Worsley, 2023).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Previous Archaeological Investigations on Site

4.1.1 In February 2023 SUMO Geophysics Ltd were commissioned by Rooksmead Residential Ltd to undertake a detailed magnetometry survey of the entire PDA. The results of the survey were interpreted to have identified within the PDA a possible barrow, two rectilinear enclosures, a sub rectangular enclosure, potential field systems and a number of uncertain anomalies including a potential droveway, possible partial ring ditch and linear trends, some of which were corroborated to former field divisions. The relationship between the results of the geophysical survey and the evaluation will be discussed in greater detail within the conclusion of this document. Paragraph 5.1.2 of this document lists which trenches were implemented to target and investigate specific anomalies of note identified in the SUMO Geophysics LTD report.

4.1.2 In March 2023 Rooksmead Residential Ltd also commissioned SWAT Archaeology to produce a Desk Based Assessment (2023) in order to explore and disseminate the known and potential heritage resource within the Site and the surrounding area and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposal on this resource. The DBA provides a full list of non-designated heritage assets, archaeological events and archaeological/ historical narrative of the PDA and surrounding landscape.

4.1.3 The DBA concluded that there is archaeological significance within the assessment area of high potential and evidential value for all periods. It's assessment of the finding from the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) and other resources suggested that the possibility for archaeological remains was high given the densely packed landscape and many of the possible Prehistoric features that may occur within the PDA carry national

and regional significance with Thanet becoming an extremely important archaeological region for the area. It also noted that Post-Medieval features such as field boundaries and chalk quarries, were they identified, should be considered to have low heritage value.

4.2 Archaeology Within the Immediate Area

4.2.1 The archaeological and historical landscape of the wider surrounding area has previously been discussed in detail within the Desk-Based Assessment (SWAT Archaeology, 2023) then again in the Written Scheme of Investigation (2023), the following is a reiteration of this:

4.2.2 Palaeolithic

The Palaeolithic period represents the earliest phases of human activity in the British Isles, up to the end of the last Ice Age. The Isle of Thanet has been occupied since prehistoric time. The evidence of early hunter gatherer peoples on Thanet can be seen in the Pleistocene deposits of the island, particularly at Pegwell Bay and Manston on Thanet. The periglacial processes had a scouring effect removing evidence of the oldest deposits of geological material and evidence of human settlement during the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic period. Thus, Thanet has fewer finds than seen elsewhere in Kent for this period, something confirmed by the recent excavations at nearby Thanet Earth and the East Kent Access Road. The Kent HER has one entry for this period within the assessment area. Being that of a hand axe (TR 36 NE 2403) discovered during the Wastewater Pipeline Excavation (EKE13405) located adjacent to the PDA to the east. The hand axe was reported to be in fresh condition, possibly suggesting minimal spatial movement since its discard and given its close proximity to the PDA.

4.2.3 Mesolithic

The Kent HER has one record from this period within the study area relating to finds circa 750m to the south of the PDA of Prehistoric flints at St. Catherine's Grove, Manston found in 2009 during a watching brief on foundation trenches for a new house. Six prehistoric flints were collected from the spoil. These consisted of a notched/hollow scraper, a combined notched/side scraper, a possible piercer or awl and three flakes. The tools ranged in possible date from the Late Mesolithic to the Late

Bronze Age. The possibility of chance finds cannot be discounted but given the large areas excavated within the study area in recent years, these are the only finds according to the KHER relating to this period.

4.2.4 Neolithic

Evidence on Thanet of the Neolithic period and into Bronze Age period is seen through the funerary landscapes along with evidence of worked flint tools. Major monuments include the causewayed enclosures at Chalk Hill, Pegwell, North Foreland and the remains of late Neolithic and Bronze Age barrows, some with burials, along with extensive landscapes of the settlements, farmsteads, trackways and agricultural lands. Visual links with natural features were clearly important to monument-builders. Neolithic activity at Chalk Hill, and nearby Cliffsend are unusual in having enclosures in close proximity.

The Kent HER has ten records from this period within the study area. It is during this period that we start to see obvious settlement and occupation across Thanet and the evidence received from the Wastewater pipeline circa 290m to the east revealed evidence from this period elsewhere along the route near Broadley Road to the northeast of the PDA which did identify a possible enclosure, although this is located outside of the Study area. Finds are mainly in the form of worked flints (TR 36 NE 675) as found during the Margate to Broadstairs pipe installation circa 290m east of the PDA. Circa 90m north of the PDA in the area of Bradgate Caravan Park worked flints were found possibly dating to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age including a possible knife or sickle like blade (TR 36 NE 511). At the Preston Caravan Park, circa 450m to the south of the PDA, the evaluation there found evidence of early Neolithic occupation with a possible curvilinear enclosure and pits containing Neolithic pottery as well as a significant assembly of worked flints (TR 36 NE 598). Circa 750m to the southeast on the line of the New Haine Road a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit was found (TR 36 NE 574). Other Neolithic worked flints have been found in the wider study area. Some at the Ambulance Station on Haine Road circa 600m east (TR 36 NE 535). In addition, to the north of the PDA, there have been a number of Portable Antiquities Scheme recorded finds at various distances away from the PDA where the exact location of these finds are not revealed but assigned to a general grid square. These finds included flint debitage (MKE108891; MKE108892), a retouched flake (MKE108933), a flint adze (MKE108901) and a scraper tool (MKE108932).

To the southeast outside of the study area there is far greater widespread evidence of a Neolithic landscape with causewayed ditches, burials and long barrows and this is on a landscape that slopes down towards the sea with a large palaeochannel with views out to sea, as opposed to the area of the PDA with little by ways of those long views to the sea.

4.2.5 Bronze Age:

The Kent HER has 21 records from this period within the assessment area. The closest of which is within the PDA, being that of a possible barrow cropmark (TR 36 NE 87) located in the northeastern corner. Located outside of the PDA in the adjacent field to the east, a number of aerial photographs have shown possible round barrows (TR 36 NE 53; TR 36 NE 104; TR 36 NE 36) and double ring ditches (TR 36 NE 652; TR 36 NE 2468). As well as round barrows, the cropmarks are also suggestive of pits and possible graves. The recent evaluation in the field revealed a 29.9m diameter double ring ditch interpreted as a prehistoric burial mound with no internal/external features identified. Other prehistoric linear features representing field or boundary ditches were also excavation on a north-south, as well as an east- west axis, located on the far eastern part of that field closer to Haine Road on the eastern side of the dry valley then that of the PDA. Many other double ring ditches and other prehistoric features lie to the east between 345m and 470m from the PDA (TR 36 NE 248).

On the outer reaches of the study area, southeast of the PDA, during the construction of New Haine Road a Bronze Age field system was found (TR 36 NE 573) and circa 695m east northeast prehistoric worked flints were found at the Euro- Kent Business Park (TR 36 NE 493), also circa 570m east at Safari House (MKE110834). There are three Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) findspots. One of a copper alloy axe head located circa 535m southeast of the PDA (MKE108964). There are two findspots recording Bronze Age Cooper Alloys hoards (MKE 108871; MKE108876) placed circa 315m and 245m north, northwest of the PDA respectively. To the south of the PDA, at Preston Caravan Park, an Early Bronze Age gully was found along with flints and pottery (TR 36 NE 599). Finally, Bronze Age flints were also discovered circa 465m to the west-southwest on the northwestern side of Manston Court Road (TR 36 NW 487). Within the PDA, the geophysical survey shows a couple of weak anomalies of potential semi-circular features which may be possibly suggest the remains of former barrows and these are located in the southeast and just outside of the south part of the PDA.

4.2.6 Iron Age:

The Kent HER has 13 records from this period within the assessment area. Nine of the records are PAS finds of Iron Age silver coins and copper alloy coins and located to general grid squares of which two have been placed outside of the area of the PDA to the north, northeast and to the east from distances ranging from 75m away to 730m away from the PDA. Circa 290m away in the field to the east along the Wastewater Pipeline, late Iron Age activity was found (TR 36 NE 676) in the form of pits. In addition, the recent evaluation in the adjacent field to the east uncovered three Iron Age ditches. Near Manston Court, c. 215m to the northeast, pits have been found including that of a beehive shaped: one of a type usually used for storage of grain (TR 36 NE 642), and nearby (c. 330m northeast) is a Late Iron Age a Roman occupation site (TR 36 NE 169). Iron Age activity across the landscape is extensive. The landscape was likely divided between fields and enclosures supported by a network of trackways. Near Manston, ditches of a Holloway were sealed by spreads of small flint pebbles to form metalling. Iron Age quarrying has generally been seen across the area at Westwood and also at Spratling Court Farm to the southwest (TR 36 NE 377), only just outside of the study area, where they were cut into chalk in search of seams of flints for construction purposes. South of Manston Road, Iron Age field systems have been found. To the west of the PDA, c. 580m away in 1987, work on the water pipeline encountered a spread of Iron Age pottery over a 20m distance.

4.2.7 Romano-British:

The Kent HER has 22 records from this period within the assessment area. Two records are located within the PDA itself. It is believed that on the northeastern corner of the PDA is a Roman Pond following the 1980 excavation (TR 36 NE 174) being a depression in the field although the geophysical survey considers this area to be of natural origin. Nearby the possible pond within the PDA just to the east is a Roman building and enclosure which shows up in cropmarks. The 1980 excavation identified Roman pottery (TR 36 NE 175). Only just outside of the PDA at the adjacent Flete Farm to the northwest were Roman features of ditches, pits contained material from that period including ceramic building material suggesting that there is a building in the vicinity (TR 36 NW 82). In the field to the east, and southeast during the wastewater pipeline installation the archaeology was predominately in the form of ditches, including field systems and enclosures dated by pottery to the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British

(TR 36 NE 453). In addition, there was an early Romano British cemetery and possible Holloways, pits and postholes.

The northern part of the adjacent field to the east along the line of the pipeline revealed a complex of Medieval ditches representing 2 phases of a field enclosure system aligned north-south and northeast- southeast as well as a Romano-British pit and ditch and a couple of Iron Age ditches. The recent excavation in the adjacent field, identified patches of Roman settlement activity in the central northern half (TR 36 NE 2469) consisting of boundary ditches and enclosures, as well as trackways, sunken features buildings, along with refuse pit and small quarry pits. It is not clear if any of these features continue into the area of the PDA. However, the geophysical survey showed a number of curving linear features which may be enclosure ditches or a droveway that forms part of the area of activity known in the northeastern corner of the PDA and also in the adjacent field to the east. There are other ditches in the assessment area to the northeast (TR 36 NE 644) and c. 495m south, southeast with midden material (TR 36 NE 119). At Westwood Cross, c. 715m southeast of the PDA, there was revealed Roman finds of a farmsteads in a 2016 evaluation (TR 36 NE 2497) with rectilinear enclosures, along with pits and a roundhouse with evidence of crop processing. Within the study area located in all directions there are also 10 find spots located to general grid squares of broaches, a spoon, weights, and silver coins.

4.2.8 Anglo Saxon:

The Kent HER has 15 records from this period within the assessment area. Circa 735m to the east, north, east of the PDA are Medieval enclosures with evidence of much earlier activity (TR 36 NE 500). Much closer to the PDA on Manston Court Road in the adjacent part of the field to the east is another Medieval occupation area of ditches, pits and a quarry (TR 36 NE 2470) with the activity located between 140m east and 535m east identified in the recent evaluation (EKE17660). Included features identified was a possible sunken building suggesting continued used of the landscape in this period from the Roman period. Also, c. 310m to the east, the Wastewater Pipeline discovered features for this period (TR 36 NE 677). Located within the PDA are 8 find spots that have been located to a general grid square of Anglo-Saxon coins, mainly silver (TR 36 NE 588; TR 36 NE 591-595; TR 36 NE 589-590). No further information or event is provided or associated with regards to these finds and therefore it cannot be said with any certainty that these we found directly within the area of the PDA.

Elsewhere in the study area there are three PAS finds, to the east, north and west of a buckle (MKE108930), copper alloy pin (MKE108900) and a gold unidentified object (MKE108870). Circa 695m to the north, northwest of the PDA is a probable Anglo-Saxon cemetery and a ring ditch.

4.2.9 Medieval:

The Kent HER has 26 archaeological records from this period within the assessment area, of which 18 relate to PAS finds consisting of a variety of Medieval domestic items ranging from thimbles, button, buckles, dress hook and a jetton, one of which have been located to grid squares within the PDA being a silver coin (MKE108825). Also located within the PDA are cropmarks of a rectangular enclosure, of which their sides are recognisable (TR 36 NE 85) and were partially investigated in 2003 as part of the Fleete to Haine water supply (EKE11864). This also may be part of the activity also found c. 210m north of the PDA of a Medieval ditch and part of an enclosure (TR 36 NE 444). The wastewater pipeline in the adjacent field to the east found a group of undated features with one of the features dated being that of a Medieval ditch (TR 36 NE 677). The northern part of the adjacent field to the east along the line of the pipeline revealed a complex of Medieval ditches representing 2 phases of a field enclosure system aligned north-south and northeast- southeast. It is not clear if these are associated with the Medieval enclosures further to the east at Westwood (TR 36 NE 500) of 13th and 24th century date with evidence of earlier activity. The earlier activity includes a sunken building and oven and pit of early 11th or 12th century date. The sunken building appears to belong to a type of building specific to Kent that had combined uses in productions such as bakeries, brew houses or kitchens (EKE12191; EKE12194 & EKE12937). Circa 650m southwest of the PDA is the Grade II outbuilding at Manston Court (TR 36 NW 22). Sometimes referred to as the chapel, it is in fact a 2 storey stone building that was a dwelling and later used as a barn and granary. Circa 485m south of the PDA at the Preston Park Caravan site, an evaluation (EKE12665) found gullies or shallow ditches and pottery with finds and features suggesting an 11th through ton the 13th century farmstead was in the vicinity (TR 36 NE 600.

4.2.10 Post Medieval:

The Kent HER has 44 archaeological records from this period within the assessment area. There are five records recording the sites of clay and chalk pits in this period, the

closest being that of a chalk pit at the adjacent Coldswood Farm (TR 36 NE 376). One record (TR 36 NE 2471) refers to the Post Medieval ditches, pit and agricultural features, along with quarry pits in the adjacent field area to the east being various distances from the PDA boundary between 25m and 260m. Within the study area are 4 other chalk pits records (TR 36 NW 334; TR 36 NE 375; TR 36 NE 378; TR 36 NW 342) suggesting chalk quarrying was common during this period. There are also 13 findspots relating to items reported to the PAS consisting of a variety of domestic items such as coins, finger rings, buckle and pendant amongst others. Three of the PAS finds are located within the PDA (MKE1089- 13) and consist of a cloth seal, and lead alloy seal and a pendant.

4.2.11 Modern:

There are 14 KHER records from this period. There are brickworks to the west of the PDA at the rear of Fleete Court first seen on the 1908 historical mapping and no longer showing by the 1949 historical mapping, for which there is no KHER record, and being one of a number of brickworks that occurred in the wider area. The HER records for this period, none of which are showing in the confines of the PDA, predominately relate to the Second World War, referring to pillboxes (TR 36 NW 1076; TR 36 NW 1041), two crash sites, one of which was circa 265m north, north east of the PDA (TR 46 NW 81) although it is not clear if this is the correct location due to ambiguities in the crash repots and a second further afield, circa 700m to the west (TR 36 NW 1091). Neither are expected to have any impact on the PDA. Other features include dump of surplus equipment (MKE98768), a semi underground hanger that was not completed (TR 36 NW 1203). A couple of features seen in German war mapping of a possible Klein- kampfanlages (TR 36 NE 2428; TR 36 NW 1284), a defence feature and munitions dump (TR 36 NW 1264). There was also an Auxiliary Unit Operational Base circa 325m south, southeast of the PDA (TR 36 NE 2420) amongst other features such as machine gun nest (TR 36 NE 211) and a searchlight battery (TR 36 NE 210). Thanet was heavily defended during the Second World War and Manston RAF base was to the west of the study area. Mentioned in the Historic England report but not recorded in the KHER is that the PDA and adjoining field were used for anti-glider construction posts, and these appear to have been picked up by the geophysical survey. No mentioned of these glider posts were picked up in the geophysical survey or evaluations in the adjoining field to the east. There were also gun emplacements to the northeast and south east of

the PDA. The circular area of magnetic disturbance picked up by the PDA is identified as a circular depression which can be seen in the 2022 aerial photograph.

5 Aims and Objectives

5.1.1 The project adhered to the aims and objectives laid out in the KCCHC approved WSI (Wilkinson and Worsley, 2023).

5.1.2 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to investigate the results of the detailed magnetometry survey conducted by SUMO Geophysics LTD. This included targeting a number of areas/ features of archaeological interest and potentially geological anomalies highlighted by the geophysical survey to confirm the presence of these potential features and to establish their state of survival, nature, date, character and significance. Additionally, to the targeted trenches a number of trenches were designed to investigate the blank areas of the geophysical survey to establish if these were indeed areas negative of archaeology or to establish why these areas were of poorer resolution on the survey. Targeted trenches of note included:

- Trenches 2 and later 52 were implemented to investigate an enclosure (2) identified on the survey that can also be seen on aerial imagery.
- Trenches 1 and later 51 were placed to investigate a complex of anomalies (3) in the northeastern corner of the Site, adjacent to enclosure 2.
- Trench 43 was placed to test a weak potential sub-rectangular feature (4)
- Trench 48 was placed to investigate linear responses (5) that were suggestive of cut features.
- Trenches 44, 45, 47 and later 49 and 50 were placed to target a complex of uncertain linear anomalies (6), including a possible partial ring ditch.
- Trenches 21 and 22 investigated two parallel linear anomalies (7)
- Trench 26 was placed to establish the character of anomaly (8)

5.1.3 The evaluation also specifically sought to:

- Establish the extent of significant archaeological remains that may be a constraint on the Proposed Development.
- Place the results of the evaluation into context with previous phases of investigation, such as the geophysical survey of the PDA and the results of the

adjacent evaluation of Westwood Village 1, which will be used to inform the master-planning process and provide supporting information for an outline application.

6 Methodology

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the KCCHC approved WSI (Wilkinson and Worsley, 2023) and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CifA, 2014).

6.1.2 Four additional contingency trenches (49, 50, 51, and 52) were excavated during the project as the request of KCCHC in order to clarify the character and nature of features in trenches 1, 2 and 45.

6.2 Fieldwork

6.2.1 A total of 52 trenches (46 50m x 2m and 6 10m x 2m) were excavated. This comprised of 48 trenches laid out in accordance to the KCCHC approved trench layout within the WSI (2023) and four contingency trenches (49, 50, 51 and 52) that were excavated following the outcome of a monitoring visit by the senior archaeological officer of KCCHC to clarify the continuation and nature of specific identified archaeological features. All trench locations were set out using GNSS prior to excavation.

6.2.2 A 22t 360 tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden, comprising of mostly intact topsoil sealing subsoil, and localized colluvial deposits, to reveal the natural geology and the archaeological horizon.

6.2.3 Where appropriate trenches or specific areas/ features were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross sections through the features were excavated to establish the character of the archaeology, relationships between features and to obtain cultural material.

6.2.4 As it was agreed with KCCHC, during the evaluation fieldwork, that if necessary large features such as chalk quarries could be test pitted with the 360 excavator instead of

hand excavation.

6.2.5 A metal detecting survey of the PDA was conducted by SWAT Archaeology throughout the project, with the locations of registered small finds recorded using GNSS. It should be noted that the metal detecting was restricted due to the presence of stubble after the harvest.

6.2.6 Simultaneous to the machine excavation of the archaeological evaluation trenches, SWAT Archaeology conducted a watching brief of RSK Geosciences' machine test pitting at the request of KCCHC and in accordance with an agreed WSI for the works (SWAT Archaeology, 2023). This comprised of the monitoring of 18 test pits and 5 soakaways, both measuring approximately 2m in length by 0.5m in width. All trial pits were excavated using an JCB fitted with a 0.5m wide toothed bucket. Prior to excavation SWAT Archaeology advised RSK on the placement of their test pits and windowless samples, highlighting archaeologically sensitive areas to avoid. The results of this form **Appendix 1**.

6.3 Recording

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

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

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

7 Monitoring

7.1.1 Communication with the Principal Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation comprised of emails and two curatorial monitoring visits. Curatorial monitoring was made available and, on the 6th, and 27th September where Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC, attended the Site. KCCHC's permission was obtained before reinstatement works began.

8 Results

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 A total of 52 evaluation trenches (46 50x2m trenches and 6 10x2m trenches) were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Archaeological remains were recorded in 41 (79%) of the 52 trenches excavated. A total of 111 archaeological features were identified during the evaluation as well as several localized colluvial deposits. A total of 108 hand excavated interventions and 6 machine excavated test pits were implemented into identified archaeological features to ascertain the character, nature and date of features and to establish the stratigraphic relationships between features.

8.1.2 Where possible features have been allocated group numbers and these are discussed below, for full stratigraphic sequence and contextual information of the trenches see **Appendix 1**. For the positioning of the groups see Figures 3-8.

8.1.3 Figure 1: Site location plan
Figure 2: Trench locations plan beside CAT (2017) evaluation
Figure 3: Location of Figure Frames
Figures 4-8: Detailed Trench Plan Groups
Figure 9: Plan of Trenches 1 and 51 with sections
Figure 10: Plan of Trenches 2 and 52 with sections
Figure 11: Plan of Trenches 20 and 21 with sections
Figure 12: Plan of Trench 29 with sections
Figure 13: Plan of Trench 45 with sections
Figure 14: Overlay of geophysical results with ariel photo (SUMO, 2023) with detailed trench plans

8.2 Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

8.2.1 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed across the Site of approximately 0.22m – 0.36m of topsoil overlying 0.10m – 0.28m of subsoil, overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon. The exception to this was a series of trenches containing underlying colluvial deposits (detailed below) and trenches Tr29 and Tr26, where large post-medieval to modern quarries created depressions with greater depth of topsoil and subsoil.

8.2.2 Colluvial deposits were observed in 15 trenches across Site grouped as G1: Trenches 5, 7, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 35, 40. Colluvium was generally observed infilling broad topographical channels aligned E-W heading from trenches Tr15 to Tr35 in the west towards trenches Tr20, Tr21 and Tr22 in the east.

In the above trenches (except Tr29, 20, 21, 22) there was a consistent deposition of between 0.16m and 0.24m of colluvium (Coll 1) sealing the underlying geology. Here the broad channel was shallow, or a localized depression was encountered, however, a portion of the broad E-W channel was notably deeper, stretching from Tr29 eastwards through Tr20, Tr21 to Tr22 where an additional three colluvial deposits (Coll 2-4) were sealed by Coll 1. Test pitting in Tr29, Tr20 and Tr21 showed a consistent sequence of four colluvial deposits continuing to a depth of up to 1.8m from the surface. *See below table 1, Figures 11 & 12, Plates 17, 18 & 21.*

The upper colluvium (Coll 1) was seen in Tr19 to seal archeology dating to the LIA-ER transition period [1910] and seen in Tr23 to be truncated by the post medieval corroborated field boundary [2305]. Elsewhere, the earlier/lower colluvium Coll 3 was observed in Tr22 to be truncated by medieval quarry [2206]. Here quarry [2206] was excavated onto an elevated spit of chalk, so upper colluviums Coll 1 & Coll 2 were not encountered. Coll 1 produced a small amount of residual late prehistoric flint tempered ware.

From trenches Tr20 to Tr22 there was an E-W aligned proud spit of flint gravel natural visible from the geophysical survey that was labelled as potential archaeology. The colluvial deposits in these trenches accumulated in the dips either side of this gravel. *Figure 11, Plates 17&18*

Group	Colluvium	Context	Thickness(m)	Notes
G1	Coll 1	(502)	0.21	
		(702)	0.08	
		(1502)	0.20	
		(1602)	0.25	
		(1903)	0.22	Seals LIA-ER ditch [1910] G8
		(2002)	0.42-0.48	
		(2102)	0.11-0.31	
		(2302)	0.43	Cut by Post-Med ditch [2305]
		(2402)	0.23	
		(2502)	0.17-0.28	
		(2811)	0.20	
		(2907)	0.19	
		(3502)	0.17	
		(4002)	0.24	
	Coll 2	(2003)	0.34	
		(2103)	0.28	
		(2908)	0.16	
	Coll 3	(2004)	0.31	
		(2104)	0.40	
		(2212)	0.20+	Cut by Medieval quarry [2206]
		(2909)	0.32	
	Coll 4	(2005)	0.12	
		(2105)	0.25	
		(2213)	-	

Table 1: Table of Colluvial Deposits (G1)

8.3 Results of the RSK Geotechnical Test Pit Watching Brief

8.3.1 Between the 29th of August and the 1st of September SWAT Archaeology monitored a series of geo-testpitting works conducted by RSK Geosciences at the request of KCCHC and in accordance with an agreed written specification (SWAT Archaeology, 2023).

8.3.2 The work comprised of the monitoring of 18 2m by 0.5m test pits excavated using a JCB fitted with a toothed 0.5m bucket, and 5 soakaways excavated in the same manner.

8.3.3 No buried archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief and the results of the test pits showed a stratigraphy in keeping with the stratigraphic deposit sequence established by the archaeological evaluation. A full detailed context list forms part of **Appendix 1**.

8.4 Archaeological Narrative

8.4.1 Archaeology was identified in 41 of the 52 trenches. Trenches absent of archaeology as follows: Trenches 4, 5, 8, 17, 24, 25, 31, 33, 38, 39, 43. The archaeological remains recorded were more predominantly located towards the Southern and Southwestern boundary close to Preston Road and Coldswood Farm, and towards the Northwestern boundary respecting Manston Court Road.

Five distinct periods of archaeology were encountered during evaluation, relating to the late Prehistoric, the late Iron-Age – Early Roman transition period, the Early Roman period, the Medieval period, and the Post-Medieval to Modern period.

8.4.2 **Late Prehistoric period**

8.4.2.2 The late Prehistoric period's presence on Site totalled six linears and a single pit, including a concentrated linear group G3, field boundary G2, and two isolated linears.

8.4.2.3 **G2** – Later Prehistoric linear group *(Plate 16)*

At the centre of the northern half of Site was linear G2, aligned NW-SE and observed continuing the 80m from Tr19 [1907] through to Tr13 [1305]. The linear was between 0.65m-0.54m wide x 0.17m-0.38m deep, with moderately steep inward sloping sides and a rounded base. The ditch contained a consistent two fills: upper fill (1302), a mid-brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions; basal fill (1304), a light brown clayey silt with moderate chalk fleck inclusions. Both produced flint tempered ware with a broad date ranges from 1550 BC-50 AD. Linear G2 was parallel to and immediately NE of later LIA-ER field boundary G8, and potentially formed the initial land division from which the later G8 was developed. In between linears G2 and G8 was an undated gully [1913], also aligned NW-SE that was truncated by the LIA-ER G8. As this gully pre-dates the LIA-ER period it may have formed a double ditch boundary with G2. [1913] was 0.32m wide x 0.17m deep, with gentle inward sloping sides and a rounded base.

8.4.2.4 **G3** – Later Prehistoric linear group

Towards the western edge of Site, a series of six intercutting linears was observed in Tr34 and partially picked up during earlier geophysical analysis. Of these linears,

[3412] produced flint tempered ware, and [3427] grog and flint tempered ware all dating from 1550 BC - 50 AD. [3427] was the earlier of the two, as it was truncated by [3412].

[3412] was aligned E-W and measured 0.65m wide x 0.39m deep with steep inward sloping sides and a flat base. It was truncated by later undated linear [3409]. [3427] was aligned N-S and measured 1.00m wide x 0.43m deep, with steep inward sloping sides and a flat base. It was truncated by both [3412] and [3425], with truncation by [3425] removing any relationship with adjacent linears [3420] or [3422].

8.4.2.5 Isolated linear [2607] was E-W aligned in Tr26 and measured 0.69m wide x 0.39m deep, with steep inward sloping sides and a sharp concave base giving it a 'v' shaped profile. Its upper backfill (2605) produced flint tempered ware dating 1550 BC - 50BC/50AD. The second isolated linear [2705] was N-S aligned in Tr27 and recorded initially by the geophysical survey. The linear measured 1.23m wide x 0.54m deep, with steep inward sloping sides and a flat base. There were three backfills, with the second, (2703) a notable slump of very light brown silt against the western edge of the ditch that produced flint tempered ware from 1550-50 BC.

Isolated pit [1113] was located in Tr11 and was attributed to the prehistoric period due to its truncation by LIA-ER linear [1110]. The pit measured 1.80m long, 1.24m wide and 0.52m deep. Its two backfills were broad clayey silt deposits that were notably sterile, but for manganese inclusions.

8.4.3 **Late Iron-Age to Early Roman Transition Period**

8.4.3.2 The LIA-ER transition period was relatively well represented on Site, with nine total linear features including a possible enclosure system in the south-eastern corner of Site G4, a double ditch G7, a long field boundary ditch G8, and a single isolated linear [1110]

8.4.3.3 **G4 & G5** – LIA-ER Enclosures groups *(Figure 13)*

Against the southeastern corner of Site, a relatively dense enclosure system was suggested by the results of the geophysical analysis (SUMO 5 & 6). In this area, a series of linears G4 were observed in Tr45 [4506] Tr47 [4710], [4715], [4717], Tr48

[4815] that produced dating material from the LIA-ER period. The geophysical survey would also suggest that undated linear [4713] is part of this enclosure system as it turns shortly after Tr47 to become [4717]. The results of this portion of the geophysical survey are broadly supported by the observed location of the LIA-ER linears G4, undated linear group G5 and undated parallel linears G6, in trenches Tr44, Tr45, Tr47 and Tr48. These groups possibly formed part of a discrete enclosure system relating to agrarian land management and field divisioning in the Early Roman transition period.

G4, with the four ditches comprising undated linear group G5, looks from the confirmed geophysical survey to have formed a possible rectangular to trapezoidal enclosure system aligned NW-SE measuring roughly 100m long x 50m wide: partially bounded to the NE by [4521],and the SW by the parallel linears G6 that could have formed a trackway or droveway heading NW-SE. Linears from LIA-ER group G4 then look to form field divisions/boundaries perpendicular to these: [4506], [4715], [4717], as well as undated linears from G5: [4415], [4503], [4705]. Further investigation would be required to capture possible relationships between these linears and in particular to date the currently undated features to more confidently describe the nature of the enclosure system. It is possible that some of the undated features could form an earlier enclosure system that is altered into the LIA-ER period, or represent ongoing recutting within or after that period.

It is evident that there is ongoing and changing land management in this area during the LIA-ER period, for example with ditch [4715] cut by later enclosure ditch [4717], with both dating 50BC-100/125AD. This continued and changing use is further evidenced by the presence of additional NW-SE aligned ditches into the Early Roman period in Tr48 (G10).

There is notable variation in the profile of ditches within groups G4 and G5, with a number of broad NE-SW aligned ditches with gentle ‘u’ shaped profiles [4415], [4506], [4705] measuring 1.65m wide x 0.50m deep, 1.90m wide x 0.61m deep and 1.64m wide x 0.45m wide respectively. Interspersed with these, there were much smaller linears aligned NE-SW, with [4503] only 0.36m wide x 0.10m deep, and [4713], [4715] and [4717] all between 0.77m and 1.0m wide x 0.22m to 0.29m deep.

8.4.3.4 **G6** – Potential LIA-ER parallel linear group

The possible droveway / double ditch bounding the SW edge of this enclosure was G6 [4405] [4407]. initially identified during the geophysical analysis and confirmed by excavation in Tr44 of two parallel linears [4405], [4407]. The two linears were aligned NW-SE and separated by a gap of 2m. At the SW, linear [4405] measured 0.55m wide x 0.20m deep, with steep inwards sloping sides and a flat base. At the NE, linear [4407] was 0.31m wide x 0.11m deep, with steep inward sloping sides and a gentle concave base. Both were filled by a light yellowish-brown silt with moderate manganese fleck inclusions (4404) and (4406) respectively, though [4405] had an additional upper fill (4402) that was very light-yellow brown silt with frequent manganese inclusions. Although G6 is currently undated its spatial positioning within the landscape suggest that it may be a continuation of the LIA-ER landscape.

8.4.3.5 **G7** – Potential LIA-ER parallel linear group

Close to the southwestern boundary of Site was a pair of parallel linears G7, aligned SE-NW, continuing from Tr41 [4115] + [4110] to Tr40 [4006] + [4009] respectively. G7 was originally recorded in the geophysical report as possible archaeology and has been confirmed as a pair of parallel linears at least 40m in length, forming possible agrarian land management or a droveway. The two linears were separated by a gap of ~2.2m in both trenches. There is scope for these two linears to turn slightly westwards and continue through to Tr35 as [3505] and [3507]. The geophysical report did identify these linears, but the position of a possible turn in the ditch reported a colluvium, which elsewhere across Site was seen to obscure features.

The southwest of the two linears was recorded as [4115], [4006] and was consistently 0.40m deep, with its width flaring as it headed SE, from 0.68m to over 1.4m wide by Tr41, accordingly the profile changed from steep inward sloping sides and a concave base to gradual inward sloping sides stepping to steep at the wider point. It contained a consistent deposit sequence of two backfills, the upper (4004) a greyish brown slightly sandy silt with moderate manganese flecks, the lower (4005) a thin band of dark brownish grey clayey silt against the base of the cut.

The north-eastern linear [4009] [4110] was more consistent, measuring 0.49 to

0.53m wide x 0.23 to 0.18m deep, with moderately steep inward sloping sides and a gradual concave base. The linear had a consistent light grey brown slightly clayey silt fill (4007) (4109) with moderate manganese fleck inclusions. At the NW end, the linear had an additional initial fill (4008), a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with moderate manganese fleck inclusions.

8.4.3.6 **G8** – LIA-ER linear group *(Plates 14, 16)*

At the centre of the northern half of the Site was linear feature G8, extending NW-SE across roughly 200m of Site, seen from Tr7 [706] through Tr12 [1208], Tr13[1310], Tr19[1910]. If this line is projected a further 130m SE it may continue into Tr32 as either [3204] or [3206]. G8 was initially highlighted in the geophysical report as potential archaeology and has been confirmed by multiple interventions across trenches. It likely represents agrarian land management given its relatively shallow depth and relative isolation. G8 also appears to have been recut along part of its length in Tr13 [1308], showing a continued use and maintenance for an extended period. This continued use is also evident from the earlier prehistoric linear G2 that was parallel to G8 and immediately abutted its NE edge from Tr13 to Tr19, forming an initial iteration of the boundary.

G8 measured 0.75m wide x 0.26m deep at its NW recorded extent, but became broader as it continued SE, measuring between 1.3 and 1.7m wide in the remaining trenches, with depth varying from 0.15 to 0.36m.

8.4.3.7 Isolated linear [1110] was located to the northwest of Site in Tr11 where it truncated an earlier probably prehistoric pit [1113]. [1110] was aligned NE-SW and measured 0.78m wide x 0.17m deep. It had shallow inward sloping sides and a gradual concave base. Its backfill (1109) contained 'Belgic' grog tempered ware dating from 75BC-75AD.

8.4.4 Early Roman Period

8.4.4.2 The Early Roman period was less intensely represented on Site than the LIA-ER transition period, with 8 linear features dating from 1st to 2nd century AD, comprising two parallel linears G9, a continuation of the LIA-ER enclosure system at the southern corner of Site G10, and two isolated linears [3208], [3607].

8.4.4.3 **G9** – Early Roman linear group

South of the centre of Site was a pair of parallel linears G9, observed in Tr30 [3003], [3005] aligned SW-NE and separated by a gap of roughly 1.8m. The continuation of G9 was potentially recorded 85m SW of Tr30 in Tr37 as parallel linear group G23. These potentially formed part of an agrarian land management system or droveway. Both linears were 0.8m wide, with gradual inward sloping sides and gradual concave bases. [3003] was 0.24m deep, with [3005] 0.13m deep. Both were in-filled by a similar light brownish grey sandy clay with rare sub-angular to rounded flint and moderate manganese fleck inclusions, which in (3002) produced 'Belgic' style grog ware dating to after 100AD, though this was likely residual.

8.4.4.4 **G10** – Early Roman enclosure group *(Plate 23)*

In the southeastern corner of the Site there was a group of three parallel NW-SE aligned linears dating to the early roman period observed in Tr48 [4806], [4809], [4811]. These formed a probable continuation of the LIA-ER transition period enclosure system/field divisioning described in G4, as they flank the LIA-ER linear [4815] and respect the alignments of the enclosure. G10 would therefore represent continued land use that appears to be shifted slightly eastwards, forming a greater part of the geophysical survey identified area SUMO 5. As evidenced by the geophysical survey, is likely that this field divisioning continues to the east and south of this corner of the PDA. It is possible that the two additional undated linears within Tr48 G24 [4803] [4813] form part of the G10 or the earlier enclosure G4, as they are similarly aligned.

Group G10 can broadly be described as a pair of larger and broader ditches to the SW separated by 4m from a narrow ditch to the NE. Firstly from the SW was linear [4809], a 1m wide x 0.55m deep ditch with steep inward sloping sides and a concave base, producing 'Belgic' grog ware from 50-75AD. Second was linear [4806], a 0.8m wide x 0.25m deep ditch with gentle inward sloping sides and a concave base producing Thanet Silty and Fine silty ware from 50-75AD. Lastly in the group, terminus [4811] was 0.50m wide x 0.21m deep, with moderate inward sloping sides and a steeply tapered base, producing Canterbury Sandy ware from 75-125AD.

The lack of domestic features and complete absence of pits from both the LIA-ER

transition period and the ER period means that the enclosure system described at the south-eastern corner of Site is likely only agrarian in nature and would relate to a nearby settlement area to the southwest or southeast of the PDA. Although the Early Roman activity observed on Site is of a similar date to the domestic enclosures and SFBs observed on the other face of the valley in Westwood 1 (CAT, 2017), the two systems are 700-750m from one another, with no continuous LIA-ER or ER landscape recorded in the intervening trenches in either evaluation. It is more likely that the field systems centred on Tr44-Tr48 are a projection from a settlement to the east or south, the directions the observed enclosures are continuing.

8.4.4.5 Isolated linear [3208] was located in Tr32 towards the east of the Site and was aligned NW-SE, measuring 1.30m wide x 0.20m deep. The ditch had gentle inward sloping sides and a shallow concave base and contained a single backfill (3207) that produced Romanising 'Belgic' grog tempered ware dating from 75/100-150AD.

The second isolated linear [3607] was located in Tr36 towards the southwest of Site and was aligned N-S, measuring 0.77m wide x 0.39m deep. The ditch had steep inward sloping sides and a flat base and contained two backfills, the lower of which (3606) produced flint tempered ware dating 0/25-50AD.

8.4.5 **Early Medieval Period**

8.4.5.2 The early medieval period was not well represented on Site and comprised only two linears close to the NW boundary of the PDA in Tr6, group G11 [609], [607]. These linears produced ceramic dating material from the mid 11th to late 12th century, distinct from the majority of the medieval features observed on Site, which produced ceramics preferable to the 12th to 13th century.

8.4.5.3 **G11** – Medieval double ditch group *(Plate 12)*

The linear features in G11 were aligned perpendicular to the nearby Manston Court Road and were separated by roughly 25m. Linear [609] measured 0.80m wide x 0.34m deep and had a moderately steep inward sloping sides and a gradual concave base. The linear contained a single firm mid brownish grey silty clay backfill (608). [609] was also shown to truncate the immediately neighbouring and parallel [611]. Given the similarity between linear [611] and [609] (a similar 'u' shaped profile,

0.02m difference in width, 0.07m difference in depth) and their same alignment, [611] may represent an earlier iteration of the field boundary/agrarian land management that is continued into the early medieval period with the cutting of [609].

At the western end of Tr6 was linear [607], measuring 0.45m wide x 0.46m deep, with Steep inward sloping sides and a sharp rounded base, giving a 'v' shape in profile. The linear contained three backfills (604), (605), (606). 0.26m thick upper backfill (604) was notable for containing a small deposit of shellfish (a 10l environmental sample recovered 27 oyster shells, mussel, cockle and whelk), and producing a fragment of quern stone (SF15). This represents one of only two deposits of clearly domestic origin observed in the entire evaluation, the other being the Site of *in situ* burning [614], located immediately NE of the other early medieval linear in group G11 [609], within the same trench Tr6.

The Site of *in situ* burning [614] was located roughly 7m northeast of linear [609] and comprised a moderately sized oval 1.46m long x 0.98m wide with burning material (613) 0.11m deep and heat penetrating shallowly into the surrounding sandy silt head deposit geology. The burning material (613) was not solidified into a furnace base or burnt clay lining thus is unlikely to represent continuous use, rather a relatively brief instance of burning e.g. a single event of cooking, possibly resulting in the food waste present in G11. *See plate 13.*

8.4.6 **Medieval Period**

8.4.6.2 The medieval period on Site comprised three enclosure systems close to the northern boundary perpendicular to Manston Court Road (G12, G13, G14), a single pit [107], three quarries (G15, G16, G17) and an isolated linear [1312] The enclosure systems and quarries all produced ceramics dating from the 12th to 13th century.

At the northern edge of Site, the three enclosure enclosures respecting Manston Court Road were, from west to east, G12, G13, G14. Although these features were located close to the boundary with the 2017 Westwood evaluation (CAT 2017), there was no medieval archaeology seen within that prior evaluation heading into this area.

8.4.6.3 **G12** – Medieval enclosure group *(Figure 9, Plates 6-8)*

G12 represents a rectangular linear enclosure measuring 18m long by roughly 15m wide observed on the geophysical survey (SUMO 3), aligned N-S in Tr 1 [118]. As the enclosure heads to the east, it looks in aerial photography and on the geophysical survey to be truncated by the large quarry group G15. Linear [118] was a substantial ditch, measuring 2.31m wide x over 1.5m deep with very steep sides dipping to vertical at the limit of excavated depth. G12 [118] contained at least ten fills: (108), (109), (110), (111), (113), (114), (115), (116), (117), a series of broad deposits and occasional slumps of redeposited chalk against both edges of the ditch. It is worth noting that ceramic dating material was recovered only from fills (108) and (113) in the upper half of the ditch, and that Early-Roman fabric was also recovered from these, with notes in the pottery catalogue that some of the Canterbury made materials from the roman and medieval period such as those recovered here can look very similar to identical.

8.4.6.4 **G13** – Medieval enclosure group *(Figure 10, Plates 9-11)*

Roughly 90m to the east of enclosure G12 was enclosure G13, a similarly large ditched rectangular enclosure that respects Manston Road. G13 was recorded in the geophysical survey (SUMO2) as a rectangular anomaly aligned NNW-SSE measuring roughly 22m x 28m. The geophysical results were confirmed, with the ENE boundary of the enclosure observed in Tr2 [206] which began turning to form the SSE boundary within the trench before then being observed continuing through Tr52 [5203]. Enclosure G13 is immediately abutted to the ENE by the similar rectangular enclosure G14, such that their boundaries appear to form a double ditch, with a shared tertiary sealing fill at the surface.

Linear [206] was, similarly to G12, substantial, measuring between 2.96 and 3.2m wide x 1.26m deep. The ditch had moderate dipping to steep inwards sloping sides and a flat base. [206] contained four broad secondary fills (203), (204), (205), (207) and shared a possible tertiary sealing fill (202) with the parallel ditch [212] of neighbouring enclosure G14, indicating that the two ditches were at least partially open during the same period. Both ditches produced ceramic materials dating to the same close period, including well stratified North/East Kent sandy wares /shell

tempered sandy wares from relatively close to their bases: (205) [206] and (211) [212].

8.4.6.5 **G14** – Medieval enclosure group *(Figure 10, Plates 9-11)*

Immediately ENE of enclosure G13 was rectangular enclosure G3[212]. The WSW boundary of G14 was observed by the geophysical survey (SUMO 2) and is visible with aerial photography. It was confirmed to continue NNW-SSE through Tr 2 [212] where a branch was observed turning ENE (mirroring the turn in enclosure G13). This branch was not interpreted during analysis of the geophysical results but is partially visible on the greyscale. The geophysical survey does show the WSW boundary of G14 continuing further SSE, beyond the limit of enclosure G13 before turning. The ENE extent of the enclosure was not observable in either aerial photography or the geophysical report, although the continuation of colluvium from being observed in Tr 5 to the NE may obscure the geophysical findings, as has been observed elsewhere within the PDA.

Linear [212] was parallel to linear [206] of enclosure G13, and nearly identical in profile, measuring 3.20m wide x 1.16m deep with a moderate dipping to steep inward sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch contained four broad secondary fills (208), (209), (210), (211) and shared a possible tertiary sealing fill (202) with ditch [206]. Whereas the secondary fills of linear [206] contained relatively little chalk, [212] contained very chalk heavy secondary fills (208), (210) and (211) that are possibly deposited from the ENE. If [206] and [212] do form a contemporary double ditch, they may have had their excavated natural chalk upcast onto the ENE edge.

8.4.6.6 The three Medieval quarries were spread across the northern half of the Site, seen in Tr1&Tr51 G12, Tr12 G17, and Tr22 G16.

8.4.6.7 **G15** – Medieval quarry group *(Plates 4, 5, 24, 25)*

At the northern edge or Site, close to Manston Road was quarry group G15, observed from the eastern end of Tr1 [105] across the northern half of Tr51 [5105]. G15 covers an area of the geophysical survey (SUMO 3) that represents either a single large ‘kidney’ shaped quarry or two adjacent ovate quarries aligned E-W spanning roughly 46m x 20m. These quarries obscured and potentially truncated the

eastern continuation of enclosure G12. The geophysical anomaly (SUMO 3) was initially interpreted as a series of discrete features, but excavations in Tr1 [105] and Tr51 [5105] have shown the anomaly to be an accurately mapped large ovate quarry / quarries instead. This is consistent with the findings of the neighbouring evaluation of Westwood village 1 (CAT 2017) on the other face of the valley, where several areas marked as potential multiple discrete features by the geophysical survey turned out to be quarries (6710, 910, 3712, 3804, 1512).

Within Tr1, slot [105] revealed a quarry occupying the eastern 5.6m of the trench, with a gradual inward sloping side turning steep to an initial step in the underlying chalk, before sloping steeply again to over 1.2m depth. [105] contained at least three backfills, (102), (103), (104), with (104) comprising a deposit of redeposited chalk, and upper fill (102) producing Canterbury Tyler Hill Ware and North/East Kent shell tempered ware dating from 1225-1275 AD. Roughly 20m east of Tr1, G15 was seen occupying the northern 6m of Tr 51 [5106] and had a machine excavated test pit dug to a maximal depth of 2.3m with no base to the quarry observed. [5105] contained at least three backfills (5102), (5103), (5104). Though (5103) was similar to backfill (103) of quarry [105], it is not possible at this stage of investigation to determine if they constitute a single or two adjacent quarries.

8.4.6.8 **G16** – Medieval quarry group *(Plates 19&20)*

Close to the eastern boundary of Site was chalk extraction quarry G16 [2206], a 35m x 12m anomaly observed in the geophysical survey (SUMO 7) that crossed Tr22 as [2206]. This was located roughly 60m south of undated quarry [1512] and roughly 80m west of undated quarries [3804] and [3712] identified on the eastern side of the valley during previous evaluation (CAT 2017), that appeared as the only notable archaeology approaching the eastern boundary of Site.

G16 appears to have been an ovate quarry aligned E-W across the trench, excavated into the southern edge of a prominent spur of chalk geology seen at the northern edge of a notable topographical drop into the base of the dry valley. The northern edge of the quarry was steeply cut against the chalk, with the southern side gradually inward sloping forming a possible entrance to the quarry.
Three slots were excavated into the quarry, which measured 12.11m wide and was

dug to a maximal depth of over 1.2m, with no base found. There were four observed backfills (2202), (2203), (2204), (2205), with the densely chalky tip line (2203) only present at the sharply cut N side of the quarry. Upper backfill (2202) produced three sherds of Canterbury Tyler Hill ware dating from 1150/1200-1300 AD.

8.4.6.9 **G17** – Medieval quarry group *(Plate 15)*

At the centre of the northern half of Site, quarry G17 was observed in Tr12 [1212] [1214]. G17 was subovate in plan and possibly only a small corner of the quarry was encountered, measuring 7.4m long. The possible quarry was irregular in form, with a very steep cut recorded at its southern edge, and a very gentle inward sloping side recorded at its eastern edge. The quarry was recorded continuing beyond 1m in depth and contained at least three broad clayey silt backfills: 0.7m thick (1209), 0.38m thick (1210), and (1211) at the base of excavation. Upper backfill (1209) and backfill (1210) produced sherds of Canterbury Tyler Hill ware dating to 1225-1275AD, though these fills may be tertiary.

8.4.6.10 A single isolated linear [1312] was observed from the medieval period in Tr13, running parallel to the earlier LIA linear G8. It could be that this represented a well-established field boundary that survived for a significant period of time. Though it is worth noting that the recovered sherd of Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy ware from backfill (1311) appeared residual.

8.4.7 **Post-Medieval to Modern Periods**

8.4.7.2 The post-medieval period on Site comprised two possibly modern quarry/pits G18 & G19, two corroborated field boundaries and an isolated linear.

8.4.7.3 **G18** – Post-Medieval quarry group

At the centre of the Site was quarry G18, seen occupying the northern 21.5m of Tr26 [2603]. The quarry was initially identified as a roughly 30m x 20m anomaly by the geophysical survey (SUMO 8) that is also visible on aerial photography. This was confirmed during excavation as a 20m wide potential quarry aligned SW-NE. A machine excavated test pit was dug into the NW edge of the quarry, showing it to continue beyond 2.05m depth. G18 is likely Post-Medieval to Modern in date as it was observed to truncate the subsoil (2604) in Tr26, though it did not produce any

dateable materials. [2603] contained two fills: (2601) and (2602), with the lower fill (2602) over 1.7m deep and representing a major backfilling event.

8.4.7.4 **G19** – Post-Medieval quarry group *(Figure 12)*

Slightly SW of the centre of Site was large modern feature: possible quarry G19, observed occupying the western 30m of Tr29 [2905]. G19 is visible as a large anomaly in the geophysical report but not highlighted as potential archaeology and is indeed visible on Site as a large circular topographical depression, with its centre having a filling event visible on aerial photography in 2013, and modern plastic and glass retrieved (not retained) from its backfills. G19 was also observed in section to truncate the subsoil (2906). G19 was a 30.4m+ wide feature, with a machine excavated test pit showing it continued beyond 2.35m in depth. [2905] contained at least four backfills: (2901), (2902), (2903), (2904). Backfill (2902) contained significant burning waste as well as its modern glass and plastic. The lower fill (2904) was seen to continue for over 1.7m depth. It is possible for G19 to be Post-Medieval in origin, as only the upper two fills were observed to contain modern materials.

8.4.7.5 Two corroborated field boundaries were observed in Tr23 [2305] and potentially Tr37 [3709], only slightly shifted from their projected position from the geophysical report.

8.4.7.6 Additionally, isolated linear [1803] was observed in Tr18, aligned E-W and containing partially residual Kent red earthenware fabric dating to 1550-1625/1675AD. [1803] was a small gully, measuring 0.40m wide x 0.25m deep, probably representing a small field boundary/agrarian land divisioning.

8.4.8 **Undated Features**

8.4.8.2 Across the evaluation there were 72 undated features that did not either produce datable material during excavation, or could not be associated with dated features due to form, style or stratigraphic relationship. This included nine isolated pits (none of which produced domestic waste or formed a spatial pattern), two isolated small silty spreads, forty isolated linear features, and 21 linear features that have been broadly grouped below.

8.4.8.3 **G20** – Undated parallel linear group

At the north-western edge of Site, close to Manston Road was a pair of N-S aligned parallel linears [618] and [620], potentially forming part of an agrarian land management system or droveway G20. The two linears were N-S aligned and separated by 3.8m. Both had gentle inward sloping sides and gentle concave bases and were filled by a single similar light yellowish grey clayey silt backfill. [618] measured 0.32m wide x 0.08m deep, whereas [620] was 0.54m wide x 0.10m deep.

8.4.8.4 **G21** - Undated parallel linear group

Also towards the northwest corner of Site was NNW-SSE aligned parallel linear group G21, observed in Tr7 [710], [712] but not seen continuing through Tr12. These two ditches were nearly identical in profile and separated by roughly 1.4m, and potentially formed part of an agrarian land management system or droveway. Both linears measured 0.5m wide x 0.13-0.16m deep, with shallow inward sloping sides and a gradual concave base. Both were backfilled by a mid-yellowish brown clayey silt with rare small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint.

8.4.8.5 **G22** - Undated parallel linear group

Close to the northeastern boundary of Site was a pair of parallel linears G22, observed in Tr9 [903], [905] aligned NW-SE and separated by a gap of roughly 2.5m. These potentially formed part of an agrarian land management system or droveway. The two ditches had moderate to shallow inward sloping sides and flat bases sloping down towards the SE slightly. [903] measured 0.80m wide x 0.15m deep, whereas [905] measured 0.61m wide x 0.13m deep. Both features were in-filled by a dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent rounded to sub angular flint inclusions, (902) and (904) respectively.

8.4.8.6 **G23** – Undated possible trackway/ droveway

Towards the southwest of Site was a series of three parallel segmented linears G23, aligned SW-NE forming a possible droveway observed in Tr37. The NW most of the linears was [3703] [3705], segmented with [3707] (where it was truncated by possible corroborated field boundary [3709]). The middle linear was recorded ~2.5m to the southeast as [3711], segmented with [3716]. The third linear in the group was another ~2.1m southeast and recorded as [3714] [3724]. Notable to the segmentation of these linears was an area of trample/ possible tread (3718)

occupying the space between [3711] and [3716] that may have been used as an access, between the segments, to the possible droveway.

The three segmented linears were all of similar size and profile, with sizes varying from 0.37-0.43m width and 0.08-0.0.32m depth. All had gradual inward sloping sides and a gradual concave base, and were backfilled by a light orangey brown to mid brownish orange silt with occasional rounded flint inclusions. The SE most linear [3714] [3724] had an additional earlier fill event of a mid-brownish grey silty clay.

It is possible that G23 continues the 85m NE to the Early Roman G9, but the linears comprising G23 would have to increase in size from ~0.4m wide to 0.80m wide.

8.4.8.7 **G5**&**G6** – Possible LIA-ER enclosure groups

Though undated, G5 and G6 look to form part of an agrarian field management enclosure with the LIA-ER Gn. see G4 (Paragraph 8.4.3.3)

8.4.8.8 **G24** - Possible LIA-ER enclosure group

Though undated, G24 possibly forms part of ER enclosure G10. see G10 (Paragraph 8.4.4.4)

8.4.8.9 **G25** – Undated linear group *(Figure 13, Plate 22)*

In the same area as the potential LIA-ER enclosure system G4 was a possible partial ring recorded by the geophysical analysis (SUMO 6) though it is noted that the interpretation of negative linear anomalies such as this are not clear or certain (SUMO, 2023).

Overlaying part of the potential partial ring from the geophysical survey was linear G25, continuing SW-NE from terminus in Tr50 to Tr45 [4516].

The intervention in Tr45 recorded multiple intercutting linears, with original linear [4516] and its recut [4509] appearing to continue to Tr50, with an additional linear [4514] terminating in Tr45 but continuing NNE. There was no continuation of a potential curvilinear/ring into Tr50, and no return further west in Tr45 that would support there being a partial ring ditch. [4516] measured 0.80m wide x 0.92m deep

with sides dipping from steep inward sloping to vertical, with a gradual rounded base. Its recut [4509] was irregular, with width varying from 0.45 to 0.70m wide x 0.53 to 0.83m deep, with steep inward sloping sides. And a rounded base. The additional recorded terminus [4514] measured 1m wide x 0.72m deep, with steep inward sloping sides and a rounded base. It is worth noting that terminus [4514] was the first truncation of [4516] and so may represent a partial recutting or maintenance of the initial ditch before the later recutting by [4409].

9 Finds

9.1 Ceramic Assemblage – Paul Hart (Appendix 2)

9.1.1 A total of 108 sherds of pottery were recovered during the evaluation, weighing a total of 756g. The majority (45 of the 108 sherds) dated to the Early Medieval to Medieval period spanning 1050 to 1300AD. It should be noted that although this may be the most represented period on Site in terms of number of contexts producing pottery and number of sherds, most features dating to this period only contained 1-3 sherds compared to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman contexts that produced a comparatively greater volume of sherds per context.

9.1.2 The ceramic assemblage recovered during the evaluation was notably small with only 30 out of 111 features (27%) producing pottery, with a fifth of these producing residual pottery only. The small size of the ceramic assemblage is likely indicative of the type of activity, primarily agrarian land-management, recorded on Site. This is a similar trend seen through the other bulk find and registered small find assemblages.

9.1.3 The sherds were examined in a good light using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, total quantity, bulk weight, period, ware type, estimate of the number of vessels per ware, condition, and date preference basis. The full spot-dated catalogue form part of this document as **Appendix 2**.

Later Prehistoric, 1550 to 50BC: 17 sherds from 10 contexts

9.1.4 All of this material is flint tempered, with 12 out of the 17 sherds produced from contexts contained within features (1905) (1906) [1907], (2605) [2607], (2703) [2705], (3410) [3412] and (3426] [3426]. The remaining 5 sherds have been found residually within Colluvial fills (502), (1502), (2002) and (3802). For the most part these sherds

have been broadly identified as being Later Prehistoric in date due to the fact they show little diagnostic characteristics and could date anywhere within the currency of flint tempering. The two exceptions to this are the single sherd from Colluvial deposit (502) and the two sherds from Colluvium (3802) which may date to the earlier end of the date range, 1550 to 1150BC.

Late Iron Age to Early Roman, 75BC to 75/100AD: 30 sherds from 9 contexts

9.1.5 In this discussion the Early Roman ceramic assemblage has been divided into an earlier Late Iron Age transitional phase followed by a continuation into the Early Roman period discussed below. The ceramic discussed within this paragraph may date to pre-date and post-date the conquest.

9.1.6 The assemblage from this transitional period is dominated by local coarse wares including 'Belgic' and 'Romanising Belgic' style grog tempered wares, 21 sherds of 30 from this period and Thanet/ Fine sandy wares, 8 sherds of 30. The one exception to this found in context (4814) [4815] which produced a single sherd of an imported North Gaulish/ Gallo-Belgic style white ware likely from a butt beaker which is potentially solely a North Gaul product.

Early Roman, 50/75 to 150AD: 14 sherds from 6 contexts

9.1.7 As discussed, the Early Roman ceramic assemblage has been divided with some of it straddling the conquest, followed by some contexts being firmly within an Early Roman context. Similarly, this slightly later assemblage consists of local course wares, 'Belgic' and 'Romanising Belgic' style grog tempered wares and Thanet silty wares.

9.1.8 Unlike the slightly earlier assemblage of LIA-ER wares the focus of the date range for this pottery is 50-70AD with some wares in contexts (3002) [3003] and (3207) [3208] ranging to and potentially post 125/150AD.

Early Medieval to Medieval, 1050 to 1375AD: 45 sherds from 15 contexts

9.1.9 The Early to Medieval Period appears to be the most represented period on Site, however it should be noted that the majority of the 15 contexts that did produce pottery from this period only contained small assemblages of pottery (1-3 sherds), with the exception of contemporary parallel linears [206] and [212] which together

produced 23 sherds (51% of the assemblage), and quarry (102)[105] which produced 11 sherds (24% of the whole assemblage from this period).

9.1.10 The assemblage predominantly consisted of local wares including Canterbury Tyler Hill, 23 of 45 sherds, Canterbury Sandy ware, 8 of 45, North/East Kent shell tempered and sandy wares, 13 of 45. Additionally, one sherd of plain London ware was retried from Quarry (102) [105], a fabric which may have been used in particular for producing copies of Rouen imports, typically highly decorated jugs of post 1240AD.

Post-Medieval, 1525 to 1750AD: 1 sherd from 1 context

9.1.11 A single sherd of Kentish Red Earthenware was retrieved from linear (1802) [1803], thought to date between 1550 to 1625/1675AD and thought to be residual to some degree.

9.2 Lithic Assemblage – Paul Hart (Appendix 3)

Methodology

9.2.1 The artefacts were examined using a hand lens of x10 magnification and each was considered on its own merits. No cataloguing of the physical traits of the artefacts was conducted at this stage. Where some pieces had the potential to be part of related groups which may have been able to be dated with a narrower, more specific range than many of their individual components, such dates were sometimes applied to less diagnostic material and, if so, this was noted. Details about the nature of the context and any pottery recovered, which informed the interpretation but not the dating of the individual pieces, were recorded where known. The date of any pottery present was only researched and considered after the flintwork had been dated and commented upon. This was done as a check against the traits and trends that were employed during the initial dating and interpretation. Pieces of particular note that on current evidence would be worthy of consideration for illustration (by photography or drawing) in any future report or publication were highlighted by the word 'DRAW'.

The underlying geology and its implications

9.2.2 It was reported that 'most of the Site was head deposit overlying chalk', though in Trenches 1, 2, 9, 51 and 52, features that cut chalk were present (Dan Worsley *pers*. *comm*.).

9.2.3 Soils that lay directly above chalk and contain elements of such usually promote the production of blue and white patinas that are frequently helpful in the attempt to identify whether flintwork is more likely to be contemporary or residual within its context. Flintwork that is fresh and contemporary, or effectively so, will typically be unpatinated or only lightly patinated (though some exceptions are known). Flintwork that shows the development of strong patinas are more likely to be residual (to varying degrees, though exceptions are again known). Variations in or the truncation of patinated areas can show that a piece has been subsequently damaged or re-used, while the strength of the original patina can offer a guide to the relative length of time that a piece had been exposed post-discard and prior to any re-use.

9.2.4 Brickearth geology typically does not produce those patinas that are frequently helpful in the identification of residual worked lithics that are otherwise undiagnostic of being so on their own merits. The absence of strong obvious patinas also hinders the easy identification of those worked lithics that were re-used at a later date post their original creation and discard, which is a characteristic often useful in dating. A low quantity of likely examples of the latter were currently observable, however.

9.2.5 Given the dominance of 'brickearth' type soils on this Site, plus some recent observations made at other local chalk geology sites in East Kent, where unpatinated flintwork occurred in features that were likely to be of much later date, none of the worked lithics on this Site can be considered to be of reasonable likelihood to be contemporary with their deposits or horizons on their own merits.

9.2.6 Contexts with notable comments

Context	*Quantity*	*Description*	*Relationship*
(601)	1	N/??LN convex end scraper (sole).	?Residual.
(2202) [2206]	1	M>/?N>BK hafted awl ??possibly re-used as hollow scraper.	Residual.
(2701)	1	N/??ERN hafted double side scraper on blade, black flint (sole).	?Residual.
(3402) [3404]	1	LM>EN decent small bladelet (sole).	?Residual.
(3720) [3721]	1	LM>EN effective bladelet, broken (sole).	?Residual.
(4522) [4523]	1	?M>ERN/?ERN decent blade fragment (sole).	?Residual.

Table 2: Table of notable lithics

9.2.7 As stated in paragraph 9.2.5, the lithic assemblage at this stage has been considered to be likely residual in most contexts, and therefore has limited application for contributing to the Site phasing, e.g. being unable to refine the broad prehistoric dating of sections of the ceramic assemblage. For the full catalogue of lithics see **Appendix 3**.

9.2.8 While unsuitable for aiding Site phasing, the limited presence of residual lithics dating primarily from the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods does provide evidence of background activity from these periods nearby.

9.3 Ceramic Building Material Assemblage – Dr. Paul Wilkinson

9.3.1 The roof tile fabric includes a scatter of thin creamy inclusions which is probably a variant of the local clay, and the thickness of the tile fragments at about 10-12mm suggests a Late Medieval-Early Modern date, which given the contexts these have been identified in, suggest that this material is intrusive.

Context	Fabric	Date-range	Number of sherds	Weight in gm	Comments
[2206] (2202)	Sandy red earthenware	Residual	1	3G	
[4506] 4504	Silty	Residual	1	2G	
[1511] 1510	Orange brown clay	Residual	1	1G	Abraded
[3412] 3411	Orange brown clay	Residual	1	1G	Abraded
[4115] 4114	Orange brown clay	Residual	1	1G	Abraded
[118] 111	Grey brown clay	Residual	1	2G	Abraded
[1803] 1802	Red brown clay	Residual	1	3G	Abraded
[118] 108	Orange brown clay	Residual	1	1G	Abraded
[103] 102	Orange brown clay	Residual	6	2G	Abraded
[206] 204	Burnt flint pieces	Residual	7	4G	Abraded

Table 3: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

9.4 Registered small finds and non-registered metal detected finds – Simon Homes MA (Appendix 4)

9.4.1 In addition to a ceramic and lithic assemblage, recovered during the excavation of the archaeological features present within the trenches, the evaluation also produced a considerable assemblage of Registered and non-registered small finds, the majority of which were recovered by metal detector.

9.4.2 In total, 145 artefacts comprise this assemblage and include 16 registered small finds. The assemblage contains 2 silver objects, 85 copper alloy objects, 6 aluminum objects, 38 lead objects, 9 worked flint objects, 2 stone objects and 3 non-ferrous (iron) objects. The largest group of objects are copper alloy – x85, followed by the lead objects – x38. The full catalogue of these finds and contained below in **Appendix 4**.

9.4.3 The bias toward the metal objects (a total of 134) compared to the non-metallic objects (a total of 11) is a result of the metal detecting of the Site.

9.4.4 However, the metal detecting was restricted due to the presence of stubble after the harvest, therefore, it is recommended that further metal detecting surveys take place once the Site has been ploughed, to produce a more comprehensive and complete Site Registered Small Finds assemblage, as the Site has not been metal detected prior to the archaeological evaluation.

9.5 Faunal Assessment – Dr. Paul Wilkinson

9.5.1 An assemblage of 27 bones weighing 17.06kg. Cattle, Pig, Sheep are represented in the bone and teeth. Long bone fragments were assigned by size to small, medium and large mammal as were unidentifiable fragments and rib fragments. Taxa and bone by context is attached (Table 4). Taxa by bone, side and fusion data is provided. Bone preservation was reasonable in the majority of contexts.

Cattle

9.5.2 Cattle was represented by 11 bone/bone fragments. The majority of the bone had been butchered, with only the metapodials and phalanges largely complete. Calculation of withers height using the greatest length of the metacarpal indicates a height of around 108cm. Proximal fusion of the humerus is complete by 4 years of age

whilst the distal fusion is complete by 18 months of age. Distal fusion of the metacarpal by 30 months and the metatarsal by 36 months.

Horse

9.5.3 Horse was represented by 8 bones. Two metacarpals were complete and withers heights of 11.69 hands and 12.44 hands were calculated. A complete metatarsal gave a withers height of 11.71 hands. Only the distal part of the tibia was present. Left and right side scapula were identified but both were largely fragmented. Other than the scapula, no meat bearing skeletal elements were noted. Distal fusion of the metacarpal is complete by 18 months of age.

Pig

9.5.4 9 bones were identified as pig. Other than 3 fragmented scapulae, and the unfused proximal end of a femur, no meat bearing elements were identified for this species, suggestive of butchery on Site and consumption elsewhere. A single metatarsal (MTIV) was identified; distal fusion is complete in the species by age 27 months. Fusion had not commenced in this instance.

Sheep

9.5.5 Two bones were identified as sheep. Distal fusion of the humerus in this species is complete by age 10 months. Distal fusion of the tibia is complete by about 24 months and that of the radius by 36 months.

Site Code on Bag	Context						Total
WV2-EV23	[4609](4608)						4
WV2-EV23	[4806](4804)						7
WV2-EV23	[105](102)						8
WV2-EV23	[206](205)						7
WV2-EV23	[2211](2209)						1

Table 4: Total No. of bone recovered by trench and context.

9.6 Environmental Evidence – Mike Allen

9.6.1 Eight bulk samples were taken from features dating to two periods, the Late Iron Age to Early Roman (50BC to 125AD) and the Early Medieval period (1150 to 1250AD). This report provides a basic assessment of the charred plant remains, charcoal and molluscs and what significance this data may have.

Sample	*Context*	*Feature/type*	*Date / Phase*	*Vol proc*	*Flot*	*shell*	*snails*	*residue*
1	604	Linear 607(shell midden)	AD 1050-1200	10 L	/	/	/	/
2	607	Linear 607	AD 1050-1200	10 L	/	/	/	/
3	613	Pit 613 (*in situ* burning)	? AD 1050-1200	30 L	/	-	-	/
4	4798	Ditch 4710	15 BC-AD 75	20 L	/	-	-	/
5	4714	Ditch 4715	50 BC-AD 100/125	20 L	/	-	-	-
6	4807	Ditch 4809	? AD 50-75	20 L	/	-	-	/
7	4814	Ditch 4815	10 BC-AD 110	20 L	/	-	-	/
8	211	Ditch 212	AD 1150-1200/1250	20 L	/	-	-	/

Table 5: List of samples and sample elements received for assessment

Palaeo-environmental evaluation assessment: materials and methods

9.6.2 This assessment deals with three categories of palaeo-environmental material each of which is dealt separately:

- charred plant and charcoal remains
- land snails, and
- marine shells

9.6.3 Assessment of the charred plant, charcoal and land snails was undertaken principally from the material in the flots, but also sorted snails (sample 2), and those from the total microscope sorting of the flots and fractionated small residues. The marine shells were assessed from the sorted shells provided from samples 1 and 2, plus any sorted from the residues.

9.6.4 The residues were fractionated into >4mm, >2mm, >1mm and >0.5mm fractions. The coarse element was sorted for artefacts and ecofacts (bone and teeth), and any charcoal was added to the flots. The sored residues fractions were weighed and discarded.

9.6.5 The sorted ecofacts and artefacts are listed in Table 5 and returned to SWAT. The fractionated residues were small; in part the larger element had been removed from some sample (eg, samples 3, 4, 5 and 8) as recorded on the sample processing sheets.

9.6.6 The flots were of the 8 samples were dry sieved and fractionated into >4mm, >2mm, (sometimes >1mm) and >0.5mm fractions. Any material >4mm sorted from the residues was added to the flots and included in the material assessed. All fractionated material was scanned under ×6.1 – ×55 magnification using a Leica stereo-binocular microscope. The presence of charred plant and charcoal remains is recorded in Table 6. The volumes of flot are the charred remains and modern rooty material separately, and the presence of charred remains and charcoal are recorded (Table 6).

Palaeo-environmental evaluation assessment

Charred plant and charcoal remains

9.6.7 The flots were principally fine modern roots with very little charred remains and the occasional land snails (especially samples 1 and 2 midden in linear 607).

Charred plant remains

9.6.8 Few cereal grains (3; 1 from the refloated residues), one pea/legume fragment (from the reflated residues), one weed seed (from the reprocessed residue) and no chaff were present (Table 6). The extreme paucity of charred remains could be an indication of the lack of burning and associated human activity (crop processing, storage etc.).

Charcoal

9.6.9 No charcoal >4mm was present and very rare fragments >2mm. A little charcoal was present as fine fragments mainly caught up and entangled with the mass of fine (modern) roots. This *may* suggest that that there was little burning activity and that there may have been relatively few charred plant remains present.

Significance and potential

9.6.10 There are few charred plant remains and very little charcoal. The fact there is very little charcoal of >2mm and >4mm does indicate that charred remain may be relatively sparse or highly localized.

Feature	*Context*	*Sample*	*vol proc / taken (litres)*	*Flot vol (ml) Charred /uncharred*	*grain*	*legume/ pea / lentil*	*weed seeds /chaff*	*charcoal >4mm pieces*	*charcoal <2mm (ml)*	*Notes*	*Analysis*

Early Romano-British (50 BC – AD 125)											
Ditch 4710	4798	4	24 / 20	+ / 5	-	-	- / -	-	-		-
Ditch 4715	4714	5	24 / 20	+ / 2	1	-	- / -	-	-	No comminuted charcoal	-
Ditch 4809	4807	6	24 / 20	+ / 2	1	-	- / -	-	-	No comminuted charcoal	-
Ditch 4815	4814	7	24 / 20	+ / 2	+	-	+ / -	-	-		-
Early medieval (AD 1150-1250)											
Linear 607; shell midden	604	1	20 / 10	+ / 15	-	-	- / -	-	<1	V few fine comminute d charcoal, snails, and shells	-
Linear 607	607	2	10 / 10	+ / 15	1	-	- / -	-	<1	Rare fine comminuted charcoal few snails	-
Pit 613	613	3	40 / 30	+ / 15	-	1	- / -	-	+	Rare fine comminuted charcoal few snails	-
Ditch 212	211	8	24 / 20	+ / 2	-	-	- / -	-	+		-

KEY: A*** = > 75; A** = >20; A=10-20; B= 5-9; C= 1-5. LW = LARGE WOOD; RW = ROUNDWOOD ANALYSIS: C = CHARCOAL; P = CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

Table 6: Assessment of charred plant and charcoal remains from features at Westwood Village 2

Land Snails

9.6.11 Land snails were present as >3 shells in two samples, excepting *Cecilioides acicula* (a burrowing and intrusive snail which is, therefore, palaeo-ecologically insignificant). Shells were present largely entangled within in the fine roots in seven of the flots of samples (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8). The species of *C. acicula* were fully sorted and removed from samples with snails (ie, 1 & 2; Table 7), and in the end all samples were fully analysed rather than presented as just quasi-quantitative assessment table.

Phase	50 BC - AD 125				AD 1050 - 1250			
Feature	4710	4715	4809	4815	607	607	613	212
Context	4798	5714	4807	8414	604	607	613	211
Sample	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	8
Litres	20	20	20	20	10	10	30	29
MOLLUSCA								
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vallonia costata (Müller)	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
Vallonia cf. *excentrica* Sterki	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Valliona spp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Discus rotundatus (Müller)	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-
Oxychilus cellarius (Müller)	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	(*c.* 5)	(1)	(1)	-	(88)	(79)	30+	(1)
Cernuella virgata (da Costa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Candidula intersecta (Poiret)	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Candidula gigaxii (L. Pfiefferi)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Trochulus hispidus (Linnaeus)	-	-	-	-	6	10	-	-
Cepaea spp.	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Cornus aspersum (Müller)	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Taxa	-	-	1	-	7	8	3	1
TOTAL	**-**	**-**	**1**	**-**	**25**	**26**	**3**	**1**

Table 7: Full analysis of the land snails

9.6.12 Most of the land snail shells come from the midden in linear 607 where the dump of marine shell has created a locally calcium carbonate-rich micro-environment conducive to shell preservation. Other shells were sparsely represented, though in general they were more common in the early medieval than the Romano-British contexts. The land snails in the midden, taking account of potentially biased survival, indicates a mixed assemblage of both open country species possibly representing the wider local open land-use, and shade-loving species, almost rock-rubble assemblages from the micro-habitats created by the shell of the early medieval midden deposits itself. It is not worth progressing interpretation and comparison here (such as land snail assemblages from 13th century shell midden at Ower far, Wytch Farm, Dorset; Allen 1991b), but the assemblages seem to be similar. Notably all the medieval introductions (Helicellids; *Cerneulla* and *Candidula*) are restricted to the medieval samples.

Significance and potential

9.6.13 Shell numbers here (Table 8) are too low for detailed palaeo-environmental interpretation. Whether this is a factor of recovery or preservation cannot be easily determined at this stage. Nevertheless, there are local micro-environments such as shell midden in linear 607, where suitable shell numbers may be present and recovered if appropriate sampling and processing is undertaken (see Allen 2017; Evans 1972).

Marine shell

9.6.14 The only samples producing marine shell in any quantity were those from the midden (604) in linear 607. The shells were predominantly common oyster (*Ostrea* edulis), others were a few mussels (*Mytilus* edulis), a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) and a cockle (*Cerastoderma* cf. *edule*), *see Table 8*. No smaller oyster spats were present in the small 10 litre samples. The minimum number of oysters was 27, with nearly twice as many

left valves and right, possibly suggesting these are largely food, rather than preparation waste. Detailed metrical analysis of size and shape (indicating collection methods and nature of the exploited oyster colonies) and of infestations need an MNI of at least 50, preferably 100 (see Winder 2017; Campbell 2017). These may be achieved from the hand recovered shell accompanied by those recovered from the sample. Ideally however, from a midden much larger samples of 40 to 100 litres (Campbell 2017) are required to make any statistical sense of the assemblages. Oyster shell fragments were also found in the samples from medieval pit 613 (Table 8).

Sample	*Context*	*Feature/type*	*Date / Phase*	*Vol proc*	*Oyster*			*Whelk*	*Mussel **	*Cockle*
					L	*R*	*MNI*			
Early Romano-British (50 BC – AD 125)										
4	4798	Ditch 4710	15 BC-AD 75	20 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	4714	Ditch 4715	50 BC-AD 100/125	20 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	4807	Ditch 4809	? AD 50-75	20 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	4814	Ditch 4815	10 BC-AD 110	20 L	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early medieval (AD 1150-1250)										
1	604	Linear 607	AD 1050-1200	10 L	*27*	15	27	1	3	1
2	607	Linear 607	AD 1050-1200	10 L	-	-	-	1	+	-
3	613	Pit 613	? AD 1050-1200	30 L	-	-	+	-	-	-
8	211	Ditch 212	AD 1150-1250	20 L	-	-	-	-	+	-

* = valves (÷2 = MNI)

Table 8: Record of marine shell from the samples

Significance and potential

9.6.15 The bulk sample here from the early medieval midden accompanied by hand collected (and/or hand sieved) shell from the excavation together may have the potential to provide statistically viable analyses. However, the evaluation assessment indicates good preservation of a predominantly oyster midden. Larger samples taken either here, or in subsequent interventions would provide better samples and analysis might provide larger range of exploited marine shell, and indicate the character of the shell and nature of the discarded shell waste. Such analysis might also define the location of the harvested colonies, and possibly even changes in the exploited oyster resource over time, especially if a range of samples along and/or through the midden are taken or could be achieved (see Farwell 1991, 87; Winder 1991; 1992; 2011; 2017; Campbell 2017).

Overall Palaeo-environmental significance

9.6.16 Charred plant remains seem to be present and widely distributed. Charcoal is present, but the lack of >2mm charcoal does suggest a general low-level of burning and firing activities associated with, or in near proximity to, the sampled features (Table 6). This *might* indicate a general low level of burning, firing, processing and that the evaluated area lies away from the foci of many settlement of occupation area.

9.6.17 Shell middens are present; the entered was essentially oyster midden. These have the potential for examining marine resource exploitation, the location of the oysters, oyster farming and harvesting techniques, and sustainability of the marine resource. They also provide micro-environments conducive to land snail preservation that seem not to occur generally across the Site.

9.6.18 Land snails seem only to survive with the micro-environments created by the shell middens. The land snails have the potential of examining local land-use. If the middens have any time- depth, then appropriate sampling can provide local, although possibly short, land-use histories.

10 Discussion

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of Land at Westwood Village 2, Ramsgate has identified five phases of archaeological activity within the extent of the Proposed Development area, the associated with the Late Prehistoric Period, the Late Iron Age to Early Roman transitional period, the Early Roman, Medieval period and post-Medieval to modern. Almost all of the archaeological features recorded during to the evaluation appeared to relate to a historic agrarian landscape, with some possible evidence for settlement activity within trenches 1, 2 and 52.

10.1.2 A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed across the Site of approximately 0.22m – 0.36m of topsoil overlying 0.10m – 0.28m of subsoil, overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon. The exception to this was a series of trenches containing underlying colluvial deposits (detailed in 8.2.2).

10.2 Archaeological Narrative

10.2.1 The archaeological investigation has been successful in evaluating the Site for the possibility of archaeological remains. Preservation conditions for an archaeological horizon were considered mostly favorable across the Site.

Later Prehistoric

10.2.2 The earliest activity on Site is represented by a broad Later Prehistoric phase (1550BC to 50BC), to which six linear features (G2 and G3) and a single pit have been attributed. The broad date range of this phase is due to the flint tempered ceramic assemblage which shows very little diagnostic characteristics. The lithic assemblage ranges from the Late Mesolithic/ Earlier Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, though at this stage this material is thought to be residual in later contexts and cannot be used to refine the phasing of the Prehistoric period.

10.2.3 Evidence for this period appears broadly across the PDA in trenches 13, 19, 26, 34 and 45, though further investigation may mean some of the undated features can be attributed to this period and/or the phasing for this period can be refined. G2 located towards the center of the Site and linears G3 towards the south/southwest corner of the Site are likely evidence for agrarian land management such as field boundaries, with the evaluation not recording any evidence of domestic, funerary or industrial activity for this period within the PDA.

10.2.4 Excavations at the adjacent Westwood Village 1 development, conducted by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (2017), found a total of 13 Later Prehistoric features, potentially of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age date. These features comprised of 11 ditch/linear features including a trackway, a double ring ditch/potential barrow. The concentration of this activity was confined to the eastern side of the Westwood Village 1 site on the upper west facing valley slope overlooking the double ring ditch and across to Westwood Village 2.

10.2.5 Similarly, possibly part of the same wider landscape, our Later prehistoric phase is situated on the east facing valley slope opposite the double ring ditch with an absence of activity towards the lowest point of the valley which forms the boundary between the Westwood Village 1 and 2 developments.

10.2.6 During the evaluation questions arose regarding the potential partial ring ditch identified on the geophysical survey in SUMO's group 6 (2023). Trench 45, which was located to test the geophysical survey results showing of the partial ring, did not identify the ring ditch though one group of intercutting features G25 did partially align with the geophysical result. Following a curatorial Site monitoring visit by KCCHC it was requested that 2 additional trenches (trenches 49 and 50) be implemented as contingency trenching to investigate and confirm the continuation and nature of the linear features recorded at the western end of trench 45 to ensure that the partial ring ditch had not been missed. Trenches 49 and 50 confirmed the rectilinear nature of G25 and linear [4506] (G4) and ruled out the partial ring ditch interpretation of the Geophysical results. When compared to the later prehistoric ring ditches identified in Westwood Village 1 (CAT 2017), the linear interpretation of G25, with no visible return within Tr45 or curvilinear continuation in Tr50, seems more confident. The Westwood Village 1 ring ditches had a very clear Geophysical response and were observed to be substantial ditches (up to 2.8m in width, 1.4m depth) that were easily identifiable against the underlying geology.

10.2.7 Additionally, to the east of trench 2 and 52 the geophysical survey recorded a discrete sub-circular area of enhanced magnetic response (SUMO group 1) that was interpreted to be a former barrow. This feature was not explored during the evaluation as it was previously agreed with KCCHC that trenching within this area would be minimal to avoid disturbing potentially sensitive archaeology. It should be noted that this feature produced a similar dense geophysical result to quarries G15, G18 and G19 and not the clear curvilinear result that the double ring ditch produced on the Westwood Village 1 Geophysical survey. It may be the case that this feature is a continuation of the quarries seen across both developments, also topographically the area that this feature is situated within is localized depression in the landscape which again may be suggestive of its nature, and consistent with quarries G15, G18 and G19.

Late Iron Age to Early Roman transitional period

10.2.8 The late Iron Age to Early Roman transitional period was relatively well represented on Site and was predominantly focused towards the southern/ southwestern boundary of the PDA, adjacent to Preston Road, which forms a plateau overlooking the east facing slope of the dry valley across to the Westwood Village 1 development. In total 9 linear features have been dated to this period with some undated features (G5, G6 and G24)

appearing to be a continuation of the enclosures.

10.2.9 Towards the south/ southwest of the Site is a series of linears which form possible droveways (G6 and G7) and enclosure systems (G4, G5 and G24), which the ceramic assemblage suggest a date of 50BC to 100/125AD. The archaeology within this area seems broadly consistent with the Geophysical results (SUMO groups 5 and 6) which could be indicative that the recorded undated features in this area/ the continuations seen in the Geophysical results are part of this landscape.

10.2.10 The only other activity from this period is located at the center of the Site in trenches 7, 12, 13 and 19 which sees a 75BC to 75/100AD field boundary G8 continuing northwest – southeast across the PDA as well as a similarly dated isolated linear feature [1110] in trench 11. G8 partially correlates with the Geophysical results but looks to have been partially obscured by Colluvium G1 towards the southeastern end. All Archaeological evidence for this period is indicative with rural agrarian land management.

10.2.11 Opposite on the west facing slope of the Westwood Village 1 development Canterbury Archaeological Trust recorded 3 linear features dating to this period, spread across the Site in trenches 9, 46 and 67.

Early Roman

10.2.12 Though slightly less represented on Site than the Late Iron Age to Early Roman transitional period, 8 linear features were dated to the 1st and 2nd centuries and again were concentrated to the southern/southwestern corner of the PDA. Possible droveway G9 and enclosure system G10 look to be evidence for a continuation of the Late Iron Age transitional activity into the 2nd century, with the focus of the enclosures shifting slightly to the southeast. Additionally, an isolated linear feature was recorded towards the center of the Site in trench 32 that suggests the activity for this period is not exclusive to this corner of Site but is becoming sparser as it continues east across the PDA.

10.2.13 This period was one of the most represented phases of activity on the adjacent evaluation of the Westwood Village 1 development with Canterbury Archaeological Trust (2017) recording 26 features dating to this period, towards the center and

northern boundary of the Site. The features were indicative of settlement activity and included 13 linear features, 5 pits, 1 post-hole, 2 sunken feature buildings and 5 quarries. These were interpreted as also being a continuation from the Late Iron Age phases on Site.

10.2.14 Unlike the archaeology of the period in the adjacent field (Westwood Village 1) settlement activity is not likely present on Westwood Village 2 as the limited bulk find assemblage and the relatively sterile environmental samples suggest a more rural agrarian enclosure system. The evaluation of Westwood Village 1 did not show a continuation of this landscape into the lowest point of the valley that forms the boundary between the two developments, similarly, observed in the evaluation of Westwood Village 2 which may suggest that there might be two foci of activity. It may be the case that the enclosures recorded in the south/southeast corner of Westwood Village 2 are associated with settlement activity to the southwest or southeast of the PDA, instead of being a continuation of the activity recorded in Westwood Village 1. Interestingly, approximately 400m to the southeast of the enclosures Westwood Village 2, a number of Romano-British ditches were excavated by Thanet Archaeological Trust in 1978/79 (TR 36 NE 119) which produced large quantities of oyster shell and pottery. This may be evidence for the settlement activity, with which our enclosures and droveways are associated.

Medieval

10.2.15 Similar to the results of the Westwood Village 1 evaluation no Anglo-Saxon activity was identified within the PDA. Recorded activity for the Medieval Period is concentrated towards the northern boundary of the Site parallel to the Manston Court Road, possibly an indicator that the road is a fossilized route that was active during the period.

10.2.16 The earliest evidence for the period on Site is linear group G6, aligned perpendicular to the nearby Manston Court Road and separated by roughly 25m. Linear [607] within this group contained a Midden fill thought to be evidence of food waste as opposed to preparation of shellfish and is possible the only domestic activity on Site. This event may be associated with an adjacent and undated rea of in-situ burning [614] and might represent a single eating event. The linears within G11 have been dated to 1050AD to 1200AD.

10.2.17 The following Medieval activity has been dated slightly later in the period to 1175AD to 1275/1300AD, comprising of three substantial linear groups G12, G13 and G14, possibly evidencing settlement, and evidence for quarrying (G15, G16 and G17).

10.2.18 Linear groups G12, G13 and G14 may be evidence for settlement activity on Site as they seem too substantial to be agrarian in nature. This represents the only settlement evidence on Site for this period. During excavation of Westwood Village 1 (CAT 2017), a similar if not more substantial medieval enclosure system (8704, 8707, 8603/8609) was recorded roughly 700m southeast of these linear groups, on the other side of the valley. There is little evidence in the remaining trenches of either investigation for a continuing landscape directly between the two, barring a series of quarries including quarry G16.

10.2.19 During the pre-evaluation phases of archaeological investigation (Geophysical Survey and Desk-based Assessment) linears G12, G13 and G14 were expected to have been Romano-British in date. KHER record TR 36 NE 175 details (G13 and G14) as a rectangular ditched enclosure with causeway entrance and internal features. In 1980 the Trust for Thanet Archaeology sectioned one of the ditches in this group and retrieved grog-tempered pottery from the fills of the feature. This coupled with some Roman metal detected finds from the area has provided an assumed date for the adjacent features in this area of the Site, such as the assumed footings for a small Romano British Building. The pottery retrieved during this phase of evaluation from linears G13 and G14, notably including pottery from the basal fill of the linears, has instead suggested a Medieval date for the features, though a single residual sherd of Roman pottery was found within fill the sealing fill of linears G13 and G14. It should also be noted that linears G13 and 14 produced 51% of the Medieval ceramic assemblage and produced far a larger ceramic assemblage than any of the other 111 features on Site.

10.2.20 The ceramic assessment does state that some of the fabrics the Roman and Medieval pottery produced at Canterbury and Thanet can appear very similar. It could be the case that Thanet Archaeological Trust at the time if their excavation had a smaller assemblage of pottery from the Site/period to compare pottery produced from their intervention and so went with an earlier Romano-British date for the feature. Whereas

now with a potentially wider ceramic assemblage we have shown that the G13 and G14 assemblage includes some quite securely dateable Medieval fabrics. However, this could also mean that the fabrics produced by G12, though thought to be Medieval, may have an earlier Romano-British date.

10.2.21 Linear G12 has been dated to the Medieval period, though the feature has produced a very small ceramic assemblage with only the upper fills producing pottery. There is a possibility that this feature does date to an earlier period, staying slightly open until the medieval period due to its substantial depth, then through tertiary deposition it infills.

10.2.22 To the east of G12 is Medieval quarry G15 which maybe a 'kidney' shaped feature or two separate features. The Geophysical survey had initially interpreted this as a dense series of discrete features (SUMO group 3) however, the evaluation has shown this to be one/two amorphous large quarry features. This is consistent with the findings of the neighbouring evaluation of Westwood village 1 (CAT 2017) on the other face of the valley, where several areas marked as potential multiple discrete features by the geophysical survey turned out to be quarries (6710, 910, 3712, 3804, 1512). G15 may postdate and truncate linear system G12 and be the reason that its continuation is not seen on the Geophysical survey. It should also be noted that G15 sat within a visible depression in an otherwise flat plateau area of the PDA, which again might suggest quarrying activity.

Post-Medieval to Modern

10.2.23 The Post-Medieval period was represented on Site by two quarry features G18 and G19 which seems to be a continuation of the quarrying activity recorded in the Westwood Village 1 evaluation, and one isolated linear feature [1803] in trench 18.

10.3 Conclusions

10.3.1 The archaeological investigation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the specification and has five phases of archaeological activity within the bounds of the PDA spanning the Later Prehistoric, Late Iron Age, Early Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods.

10.3.2 The evaluation had also been successful in confirming the results of previous

supplementary investigations such as the Geophysical report and Desk Based Assessment.

10.3.3 The ceramic assemblage recovered during the evaluation was notably small with only 30 features out of 111 (27%) producing pottery, with a fifth of these producing residual pottery only. The small size of the ceramic assemblage, coupled with the nature of the archaeology recorded on Site is likely indicative primarily of a historic agrarian landscape including land-management such as droveways, enclosures and field boundaries. This trend is consistent through the other bulk finds and registered small find assemblages and also seen in the environmental data obtained from the Site with the general low level of burning, firing, processing evidence seen in the sampling suggesting that the evaluated area lies away from the foci of the settlement of occupation area.

10.3.4 The possible exception to this are linear features G12, G13 and G14, in trenches Tr1,2 and 52 which are currently attributed to the Medieval period and due to their substantial nature which may be the closest evidence for settlement activity within the PDA.

10.3.5 Archaeological activity recorded within the PDA is concentrated in relation to the Manston Court Road, in which the Medieval archaeology runs parallel to and the Preston Road, which the Late Iron Age and Early Roman enclosures look to respect. This evidence may suggest these roads are fossilized routes which have been maintained as paths through the landscape and evolved into roads.

10.3.6 The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC to decide what form further archaeological mitigation measures will be necessary as part of the planning application process and also to inform the master planning process for the development in order to potentially incorporate safeguarding measures for sensitive aspects of the buried archaeological resource.

10.3.7 Further mitigation should seek to better understand and relate the undated features to the known periods on Site, to refine the Later prehistoric period into more specific phases, to better understand and map the enclosure systems of the Late Iron Age and Early Roman Periods and to record in greater details areas which may be heavily

impacted by the Proposed Development.

11 Acknowledgements

11.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Rooksmead Residential Ltd for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation. Site Survey and illustrations were produced by Jonny Madden of Digitise This. The fieldwork was undertaken by Alistair McKeever, Dan Worsley MA, Simon Holmes MA and Dave Applegate BA. The report was written by Dan Worsley MA and Alistair McKeever. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson MiFA.

12 References

Allen, M.J. 1988. Archaeological and environmental aspects of colluviation in South-East Englan, in Groenmann-van Waateringe, W. & Robinson, M. (eds), *Man-Made Soils*, 62-92. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports, Int. Series 410

Allen, M.J. 1991a. Analysing the landscape: a geographical approach to archaeological problems, in Schofield, A.J. (ed.), *Interpreting Artefact Scatters; contributions to ploughzone archaeology*, 39-57. Oxbow Monograph 4

Allen, M.J. 1991b. Land Mollusca, in Cox, P.W. & Hearne, C.M., *Redeemed from the Heath; the archaeology of the Wytch Farm Oilfield (1987-90),* 200-1. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 9

Allen, M.J. 2005. Beaker settlement and environment on the chalk downs of southern England, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 71, 219-45

Allen, M.J. 2017. Land snails in archaeology, in Allen, M.J. (ed.), *Molluscs in Archaeology; methods, approaches and applications,* 6-29. Oxford: Oxbow Books

Allen, R.H., Fordham, S.J., Hazelden, J., Moffat, A.J. & Sturdy, R.G. 1983.*Soils of England and Wales; sheet 6: South East England, 1:250,000*. Soil Survey of England and Wales

Campbell, G. 2017. The collection, processing and curation of archaeological marine shells, in Allen, M.J. (ed.), *Molluscs in Archaeology; methods, approaches and applications,* 273-98. Oxford: Oxbow Books

Canterbury Archaeological Trust. O'Shea-Walker, L and Helm, R. 2017. *Westwood Village: Land off Manston Court Road and Haine Road, Margate, Thanet, Kent; Evaluation Report*.

Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, Rev (2014). *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation.*
Evans, J.G 1972. *Land Snails in Archaeology.* London Seminar Press

Farwell, D.F. Ower Farm, in Cox, P.W. & Hearne, C.M., *Redeemed from the Heath; the archaeology of the Wytch Farm Oilfield (1987-90),* 82-90. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 9

Jarvis, M.G., Allen, R.H., Fordham, S.J., Hazelden, J., Moffat, A.J. & Sturdy, R.G. 1984. *Soils and their use in South East England.* Harpenden: Soil Survey of England and Wales, Bulletin No. 15

Hodgson, J.M. 1997. *Soil Survey Field Handbook.* Silsoe: Soil Survey and Land Research Centre

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

National Planning Policy Framework 2023.

Thanet District Council – Local Plan (2020)

SUMO Geophysics LTD, 2023. *Geophysical Survey Report, Westwood Village 2, Thanet, Kent.*

SWAT Archaeology, 2023. *Heritage Desk-Based Assesment in Advance of the Proposed Development at 'Westwood Village 2', Land on the South Side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent CT12 5AF.*

SWAT Archaeology. Wilkinson, P and Worsley, D, 2023. *Part A – Site Specific Requirements for a Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Westwood Village 2, Land on the South Side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate Kent, CT12 5AF.*

SWAT Archaeology, 2023. *Part A – Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Land at Westwood Village 2, Land on the South Side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate Kent, CT12 5AF*

Winder, J.M. 1991. Marine Mollusca, in Cox, P.W. & Hearne, C.M., *Redeemed from the Heath; the archaeology of the Wytch Farm Oilfield (1987-90),* 212-16. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society Monograph 9

Winder, J.M. 1992.The Oysters, in Horsey, I.P., *Excavations in Poole 1973–83*, 194–200. Dorchester: Dorset Natural History & Archaeological Society Monograph 10

Winder, J.M. 2011. Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites: a brief illustrated guide to basic processing. Online publication at:ttps://oystersetcetera.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/oystershellmethodsmanualversion11.pdf

Winder, J. 2017. Oysters in archaeology, in Allen, M.J. (ed.), *Molluscs in Archaeology; methods, approaches and applications,* 238-58. Oxford: Oxbow Books

Websites:

British Geological Survey, BGS Geology Viewer: https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/ (accessed 16/11/23)

Appendix 1 - WV2-EV-23 Trench Tables

Trench 1	Dimensions: 12.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 43.01mOD Ground level at W end: 43.22mOD				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
100	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 1. Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.32 (avg.)
101	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 1. Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.10 (avg.)
(102)	Upper fill of possible chalk quarry [105]	Fill of possible quarry [105]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular spheroidal chalk, concentrated towards lower half of the fill 2) moderate flecks of chalk flecking, evenly distributed 3) occasional small rounded to well-rounded flint pebble, evenly distributed. POt, Bone, CBM, Metal	> 5.60	> 2.00	0.10 to 1.14
(103)	Fill of possible quarry [105]	Fill of possible quarry [105]. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to medium angular to sub-angular spheroidal chalk pieces, evenly distributed 2) frequent chalk fleck, evenly distributed. Oyster	> 2.94	> 2.00	0.16 to 0.42
(104)	Fill of possible quarry [105]	Fill of possible quarry [105]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium angular to sub-angular spheroidal chalk pieces, evenly distributed.	> 2.60	> 2.00	> 0.24
[105]	Possible chalk quarry	Cut of E-W possible quarry. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: stepped, concave. Break at base: imperceptible.	> 5.60	> 2.00	> 0.10 to 1.20
(106)	Fill of Pit [106]	Fill of pit [107]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 0.50	1.02	0.5
[107]	Cut of pit	Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 0.50	1.02	0.5
(108)	Upper fill of ditch [118]	Fill of ditch [118]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to medium chalk, evenly distributed. Pot, CBM	> 2.00	2.31	0.21
(109)	Fill of Ditch [118]	Fill of ditch [118]. Colour: very light brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to large chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium sub-rounded to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	1.95	0.19 to 0.40
(110)	Fill of Ditch [118]	Fill of ditch [118]. Colour: bright white. Composition: redeposited chalk. Compaction: very dry, cemented.	> 0.50	1.13	0.1
(111)	Fill of Ditch [118]	Fill of ditch. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to	> 1.00	2.15	0.23

WV2-EV-23 Plates

Plate 1 West facing plan photo of Trench 10, 1m scale

Plate 2 Southwest facing plan photo of Trench 19, 1m scale

Plate 3 Northeast facing plan photo of Trench 24, 1m scale

Plate 4 North facing plan photo of Quarry feature G15 [105], 1m scale

Plate 5 Intervention in Quarry feature G15 [105], 1m scale

Plate 6 North facing section of Linear G12 [118] and pit [107], 2m scale

Plate 7 South facing section of linear G12 [118], 2m scale

Plate 8 East facing plan of linear G12 [118], 1m scale

Plate 9 Drone Plan of Trenches 2 and 52, showing linears G13 and G14

Plate 10 North-northwest section of Linears G13 [206] and G14 [212], 2m scale

Plate 11 Plan of linears G13 [206] and G14 [212], 1m scale

Plate 12 Southwest facing plan of linear G11 [607] containing shell midden fill, 1m scale

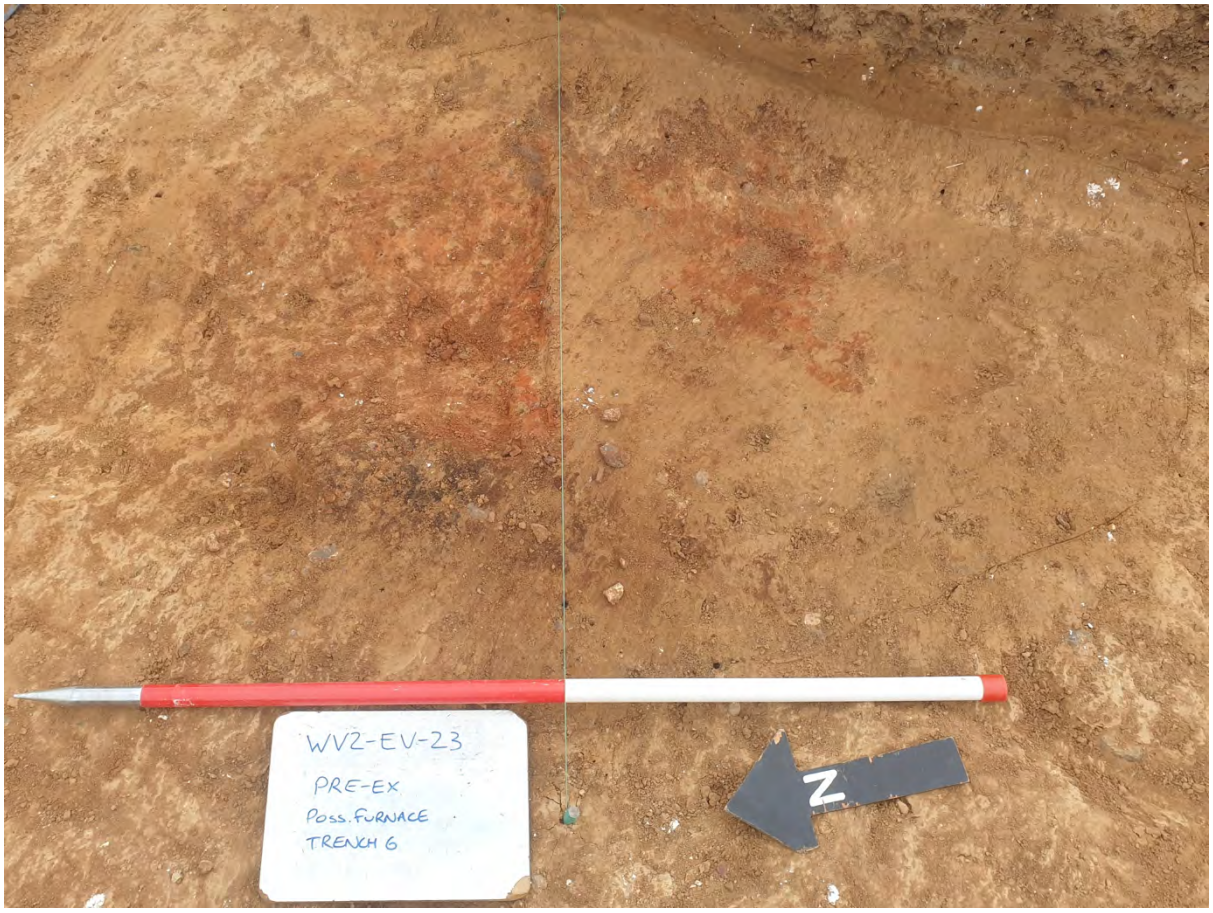


Plate 13 Mid-excavation plan of in-situ burning [614], 1m scale

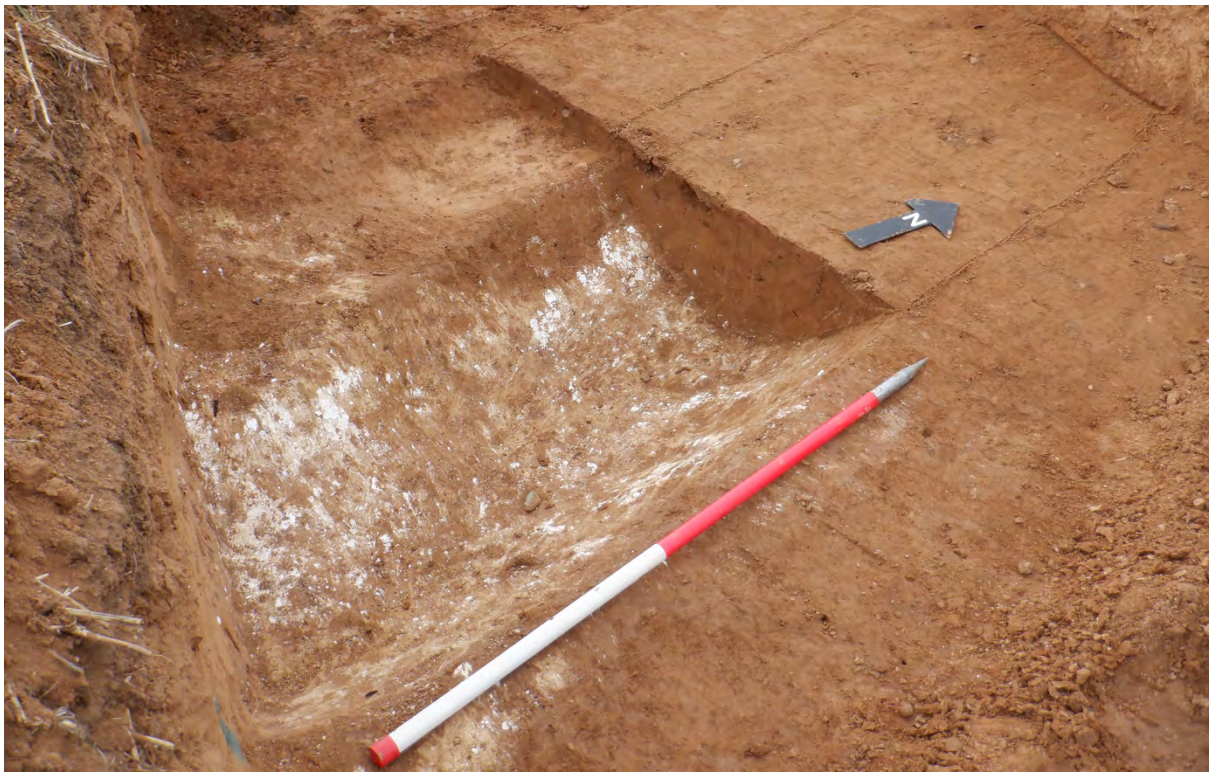


Plate 14 Northwest facing plan of linear G8 [706] and terminus [708], 1m scale

Plate 15 West facing plan photo of Quarry G17 [1212]/[1214], 1m scale

Plate 16 Northwest facing plan photo of linears G2 [1305], [1308] and G8 [1310], 1m and 0.5m scale

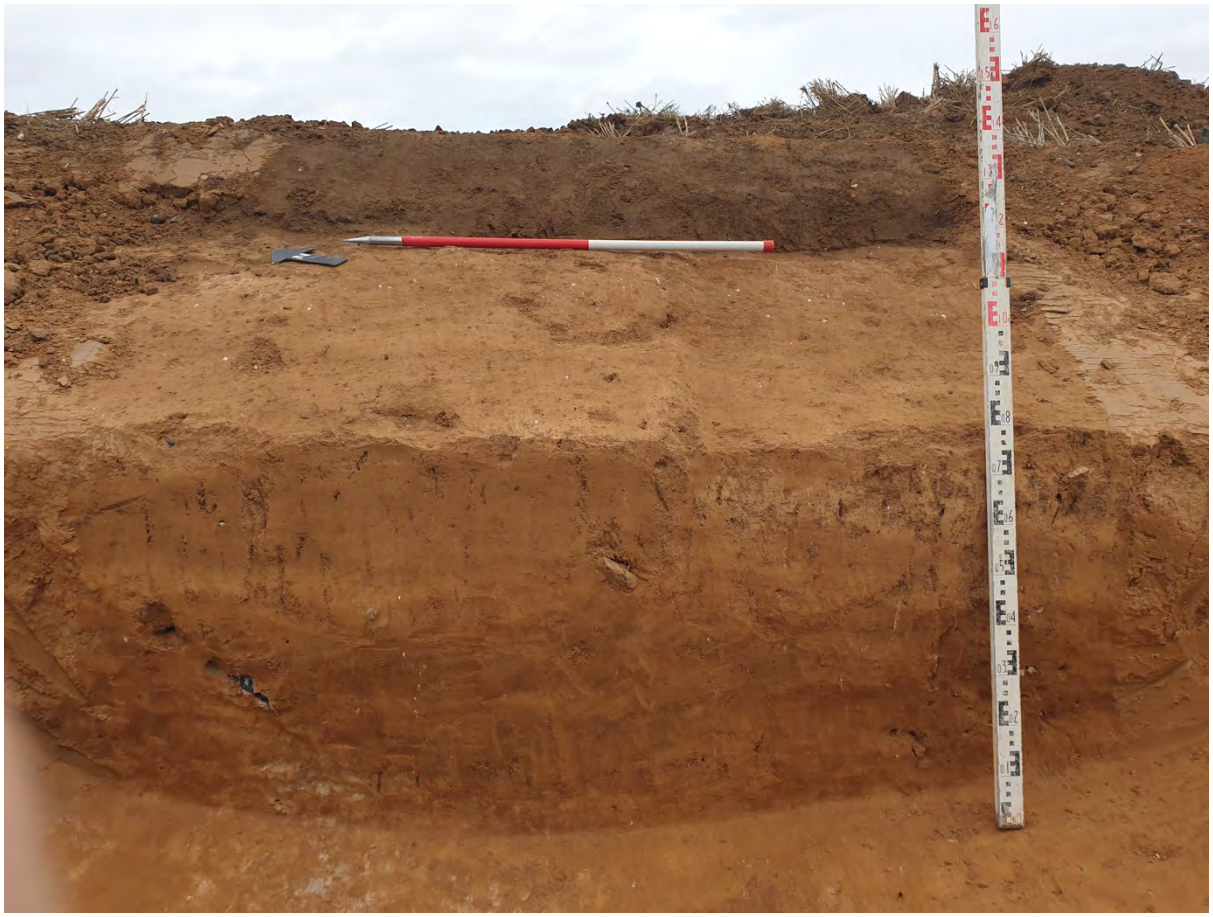


Plate 17 Section of Test pit 1 through Colluvial deposits G1 in Trench 20, 1m scale

Plate 18 Section of Test pit 1 through Colluvial deposits G1 in Trench 21, 1m scale

Plate 19 West-southwest facing section of Quarry feature G16 [2206], 1m scale

Plate 20 South facing plan of Quarry feature G16 [2206], 1m scale

Plate 21 South-southwest facing section of Test pit 2 through Colluvial deposits G1 in Trench 29, 1m scale

Plate 22 North facing section of intercutting linear features G25 [4509], [4514] and [4516], 1m scale

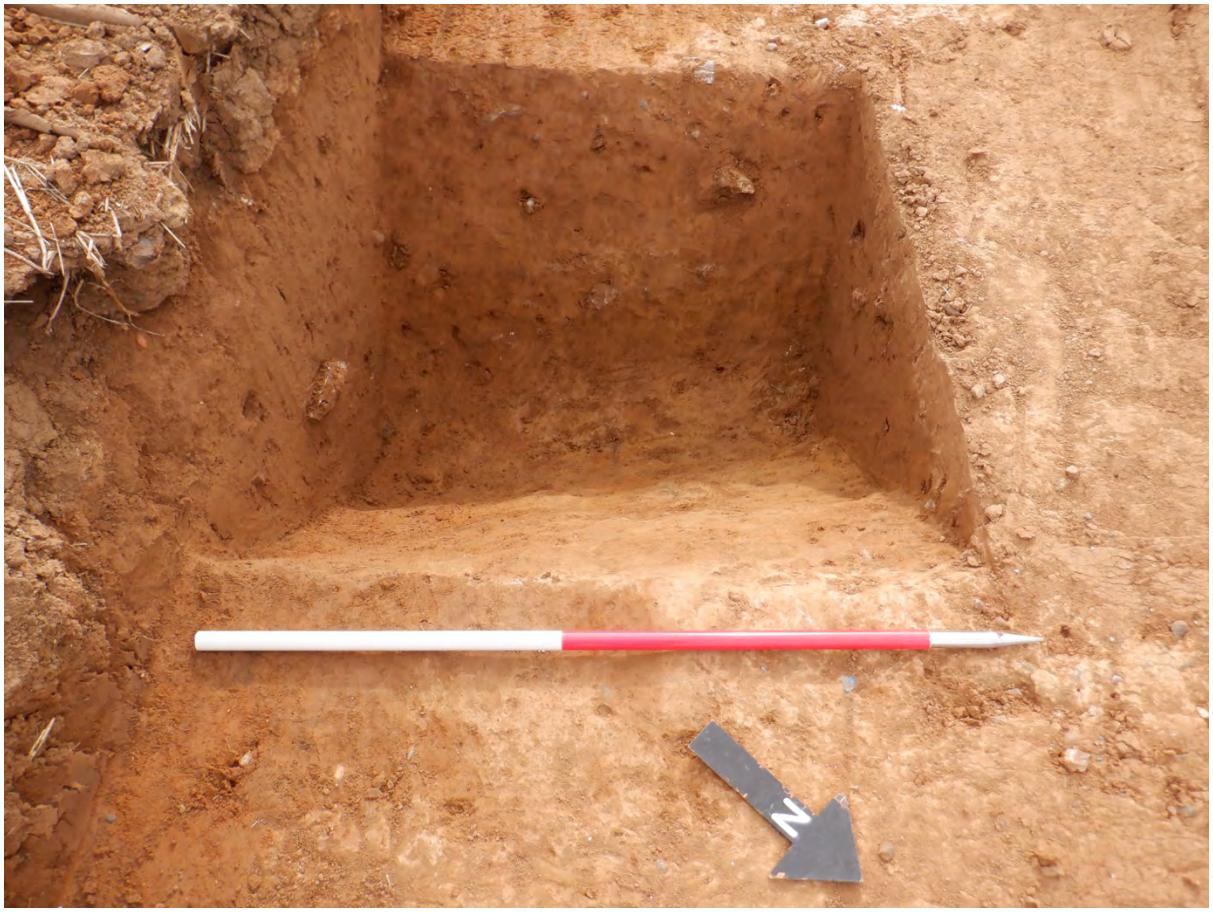
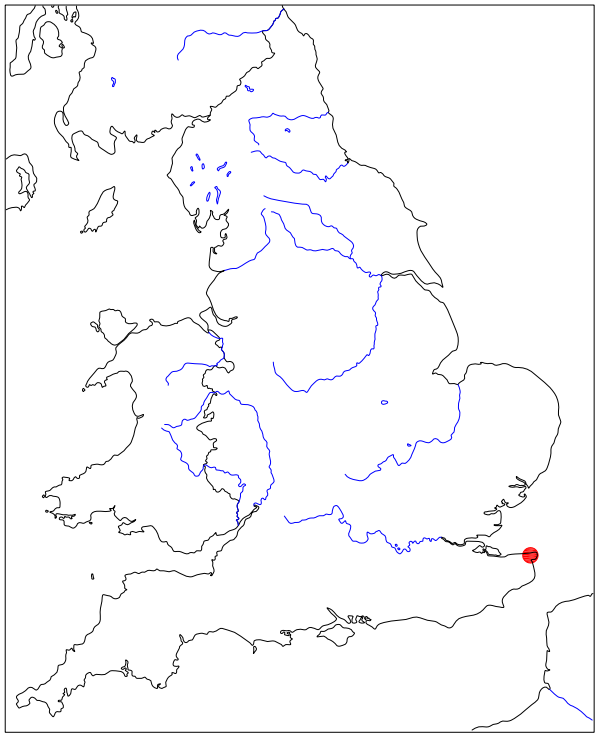


Plate 23 Southwest facing plan of linear G10 [4809], 1m scale

Plate 24 North facing plan of Quarry feature G15 [5105], 1m scale

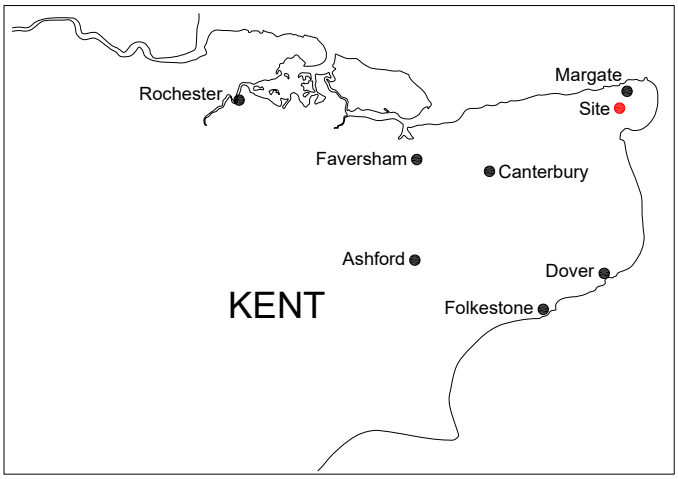
Plate 25 East facing section of Test pit excavated in Quarry feature G15 [5105], 1m scale

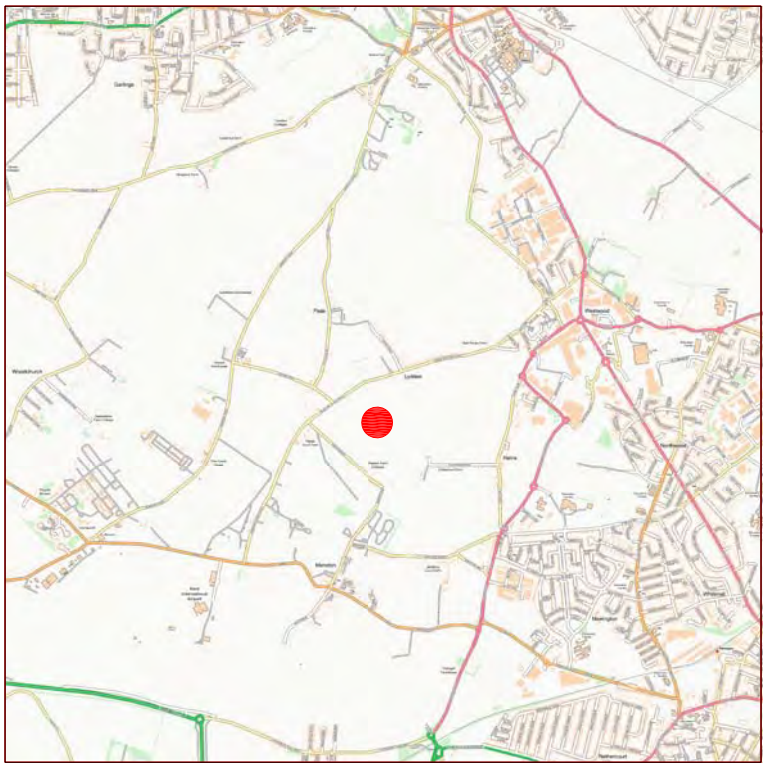
NOT TO SCALE



N

NOT TO SCALE





1:50000@A4

Figure 1: Site Location Plan

0m 5km

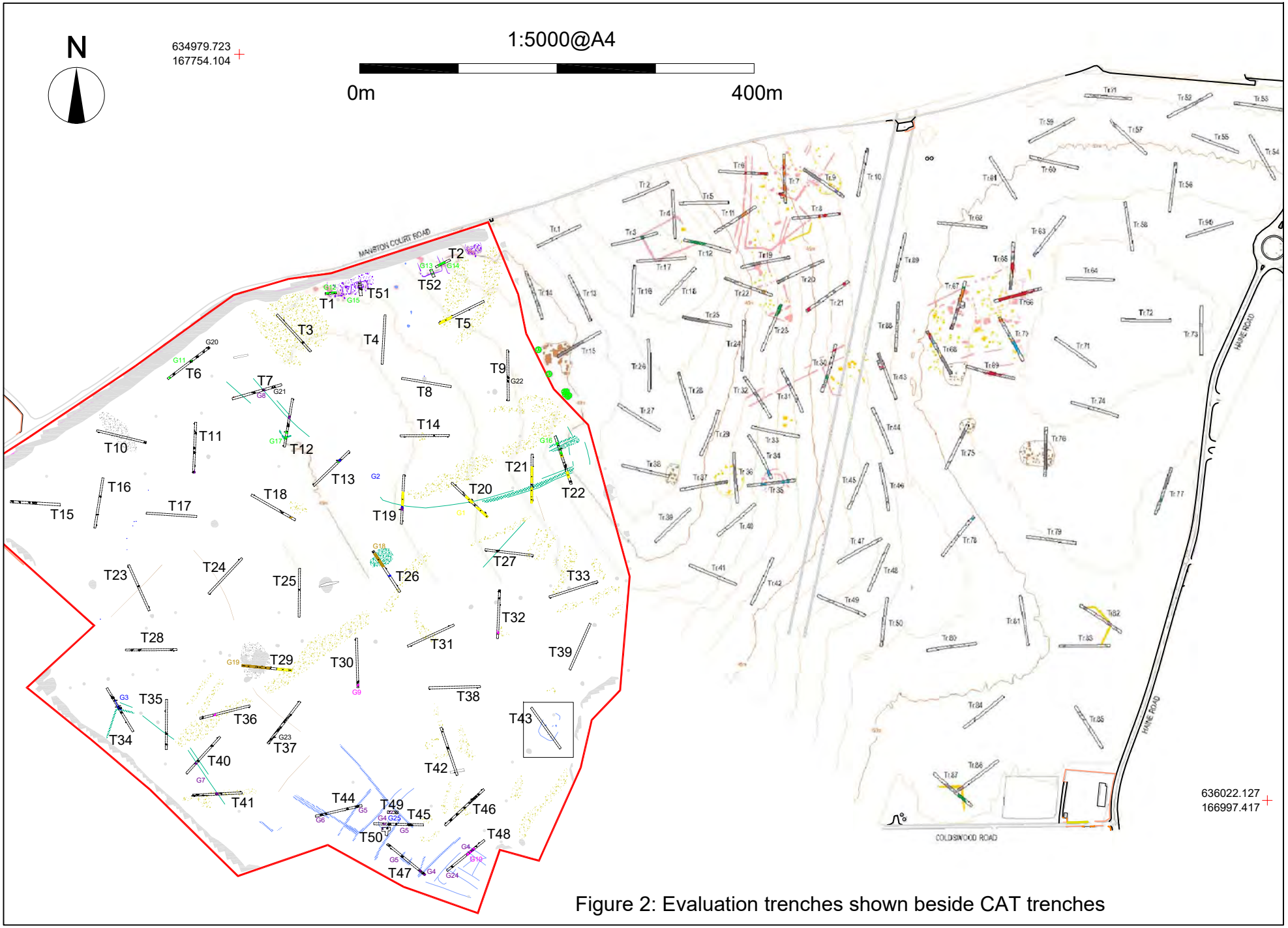


Figure 2: Evaluation trenches shown beside CAT trenches

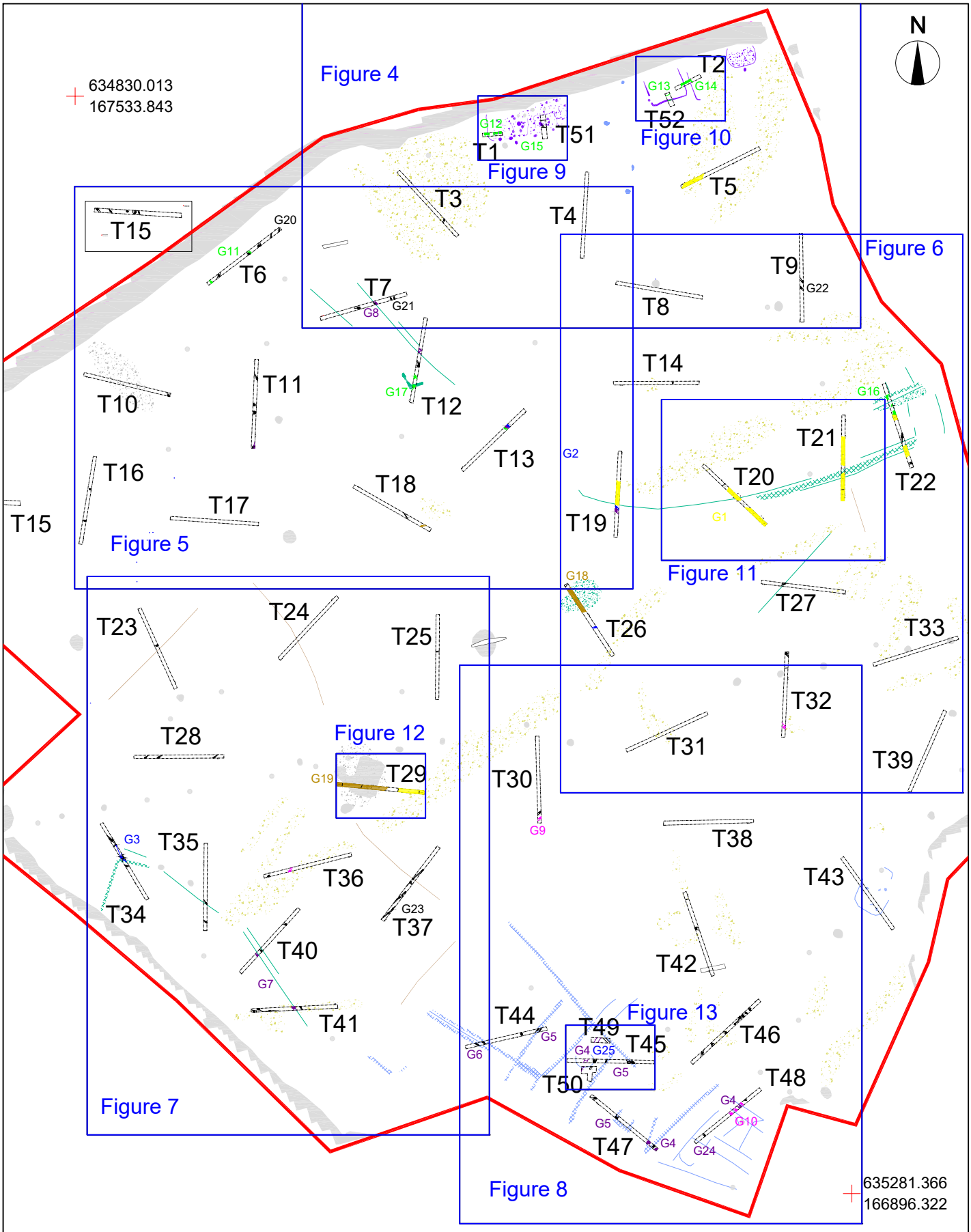
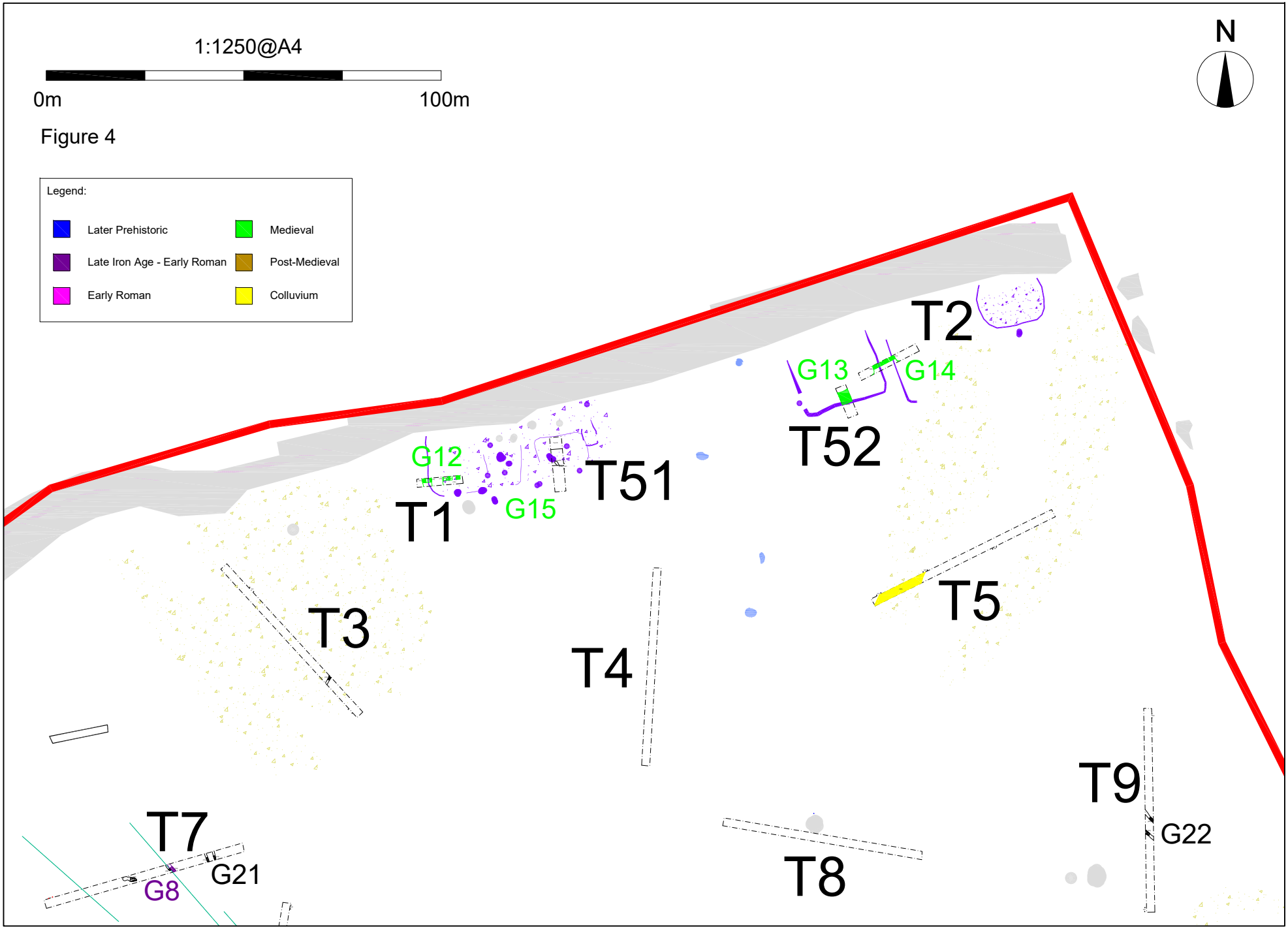


Figure 3: Trench location plan showing subsequent breakdown into detail trench plans


1:1250@A4
0m
100m
N
Figure 4
Legend:
Later Prehistoric
Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Early Roman
Medieval
Post-Medieval
Colluvium
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T7
T8
T9
T51
T52
G8
G12
G13
G14
G15
G21
G22

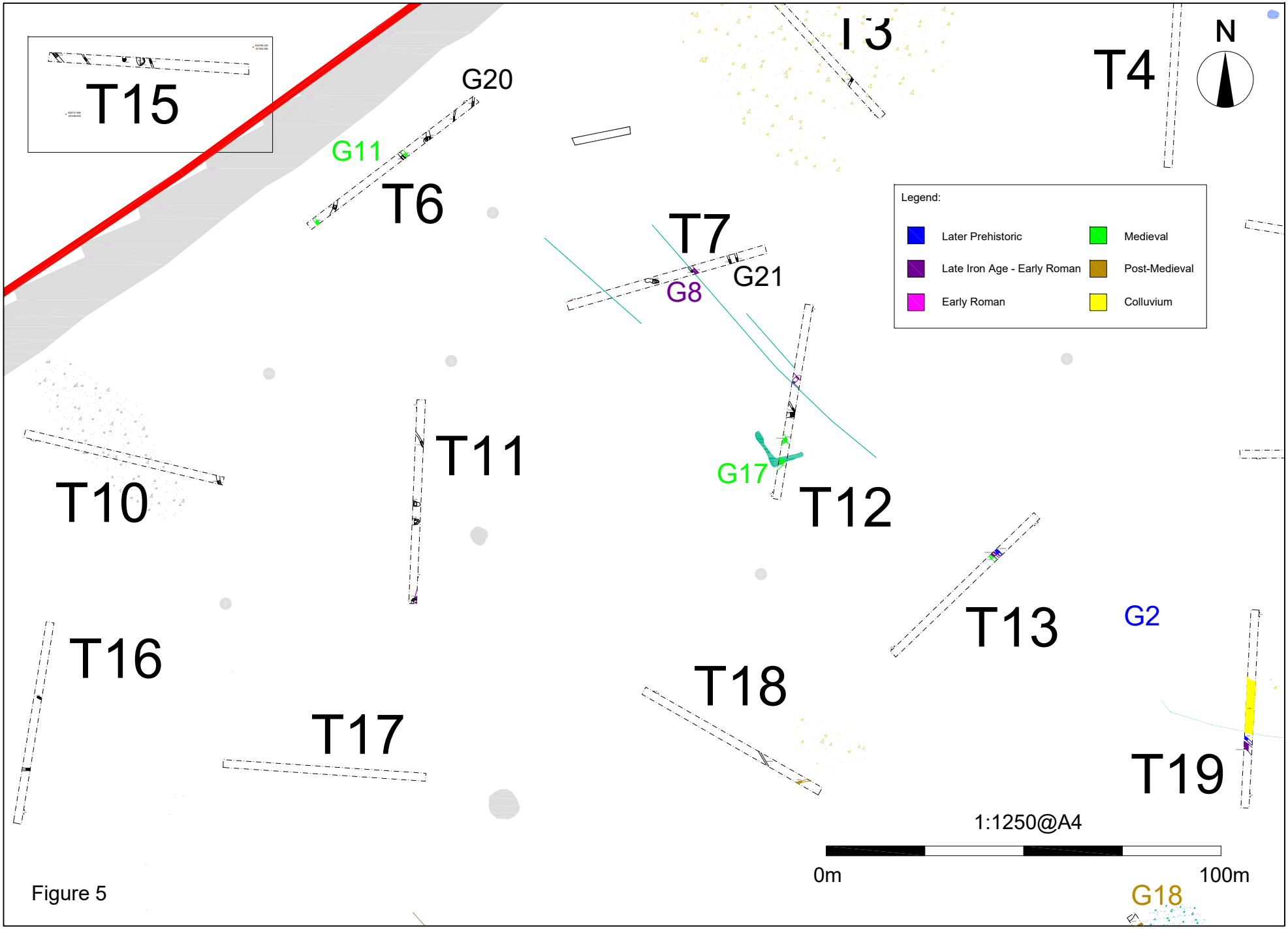

T15
G20
G11
T6
T3
T4
N
T7
G21
G8
Legend:
Later Prehistoric
Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Early Roman
Medieval
Post-Medieval
Colluvium
T10
T11
G17
T12
T13
G2
T16
T18
T17
T19
1:1250@A4
0m
100m
G18

Figure 5

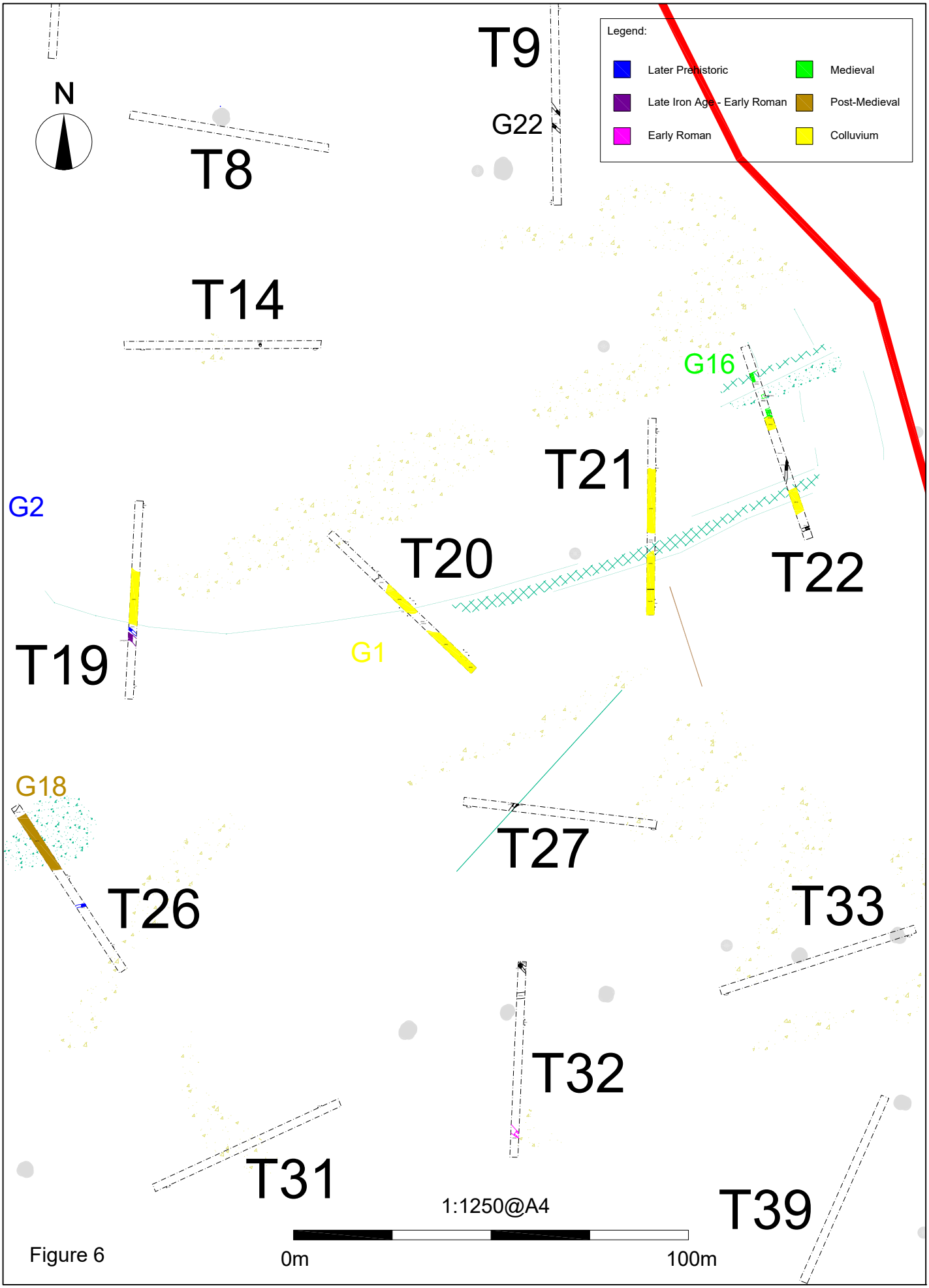

Legend:
Later Prehistoric
Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Early Roman
Medieval
Post-Medieval
Colluvium
N
T9
G22
T8
T14
G16
T21
G2
T20
T22
T19
G1
G18
T27
T26
T33
T32
T31
T39
1:1250@A4
0m
100m

Figure 6

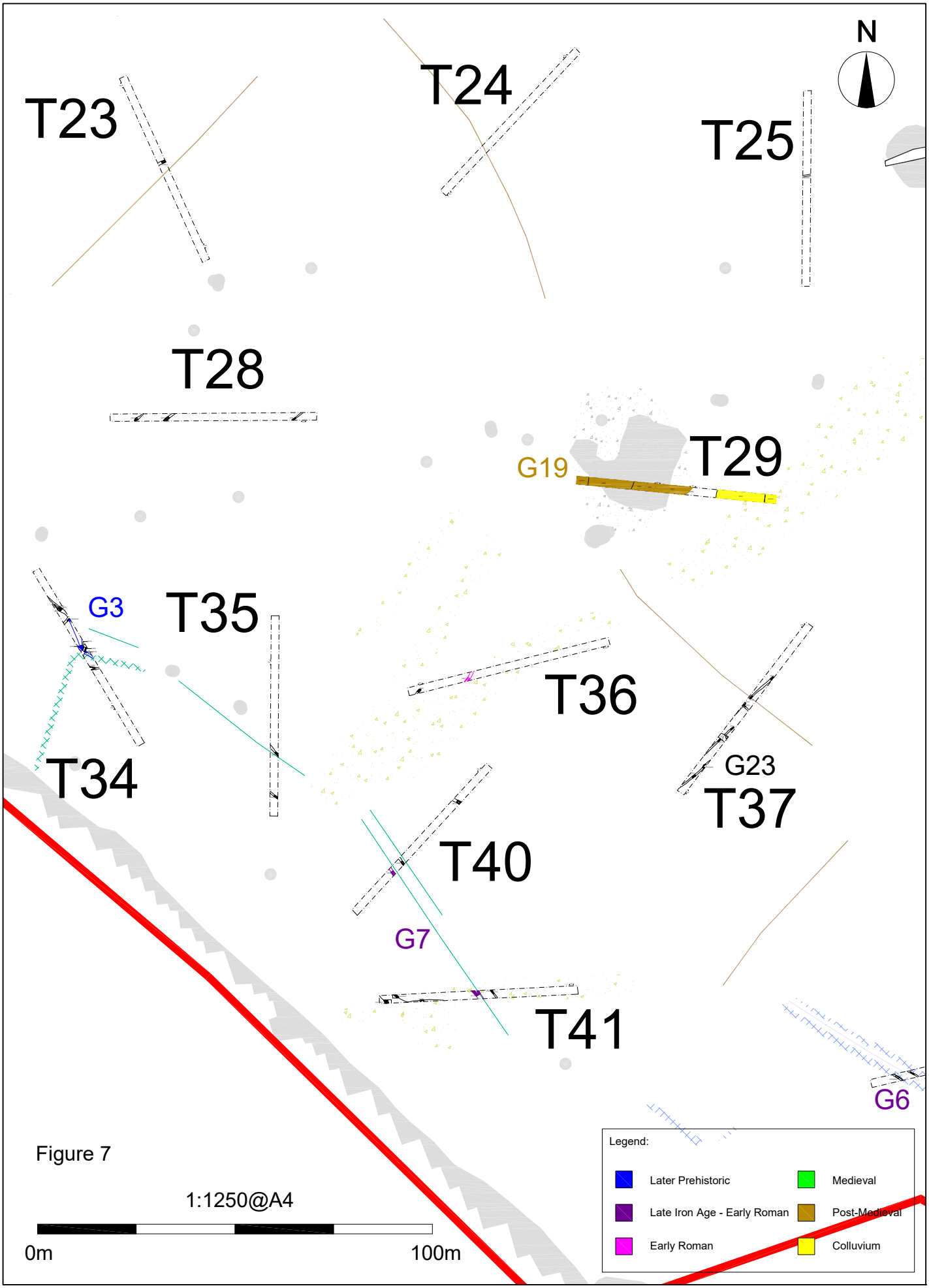
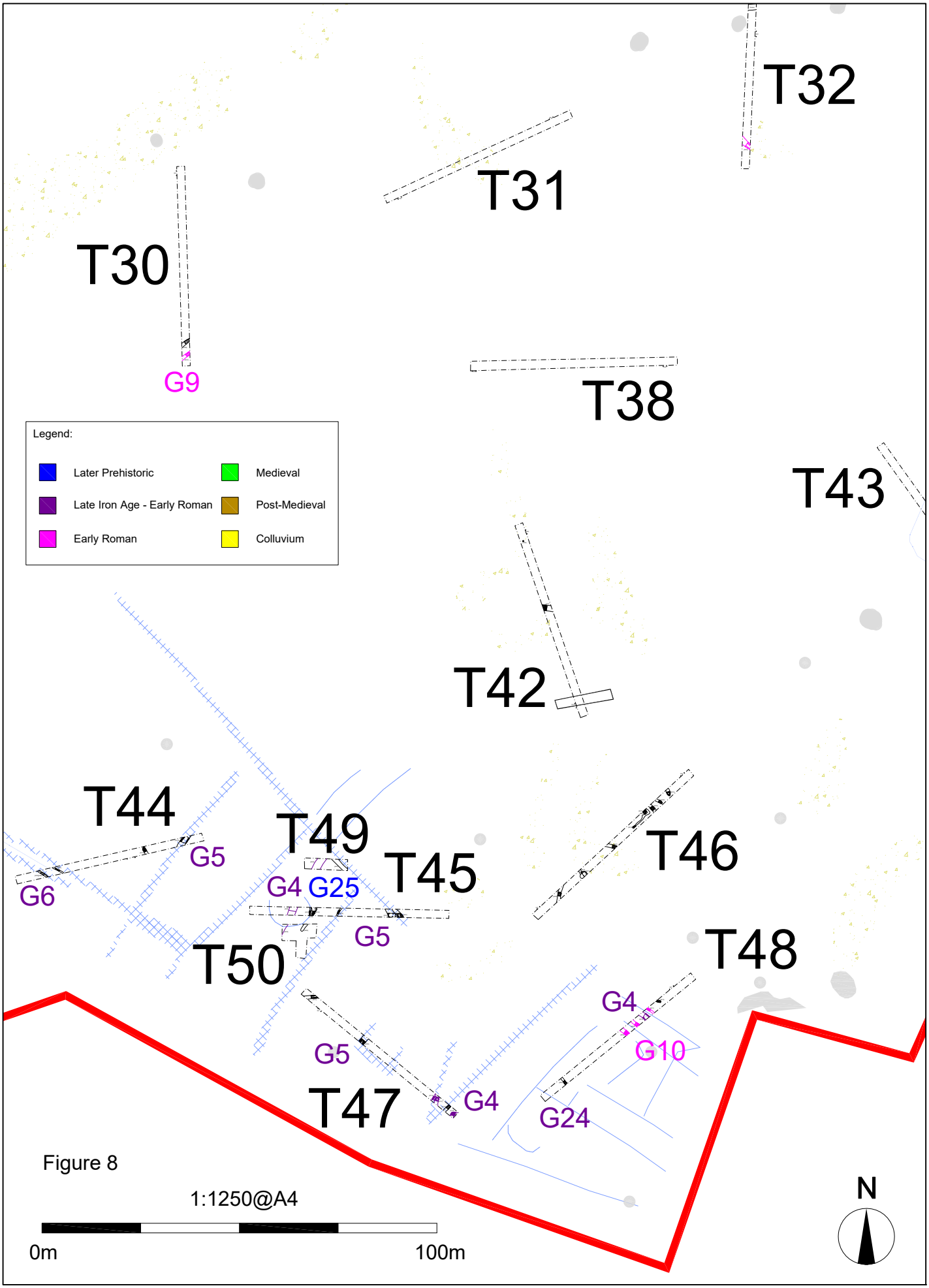

N
T23
T24
T25
T28
G19
T29
G3
T35
T36
T34
G23
T37
T40
G7
T41
G6
Legend:
Later Prehistoric
Medieval
Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Post-Medieval
Early Roman
Colluvium
1:1250@A4
0m
100m

Figure 7


T32
T31
T30
G9
T38
T43
Legend:
Later Prehistoric
Medieval
Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Post-Medieval
Early Roman
Colluvium
T42
T44
G5
G6
T49
G4 G25
T45
T46
G5
T50
T48
G4
G10
G5
T47
G4
G24
Figure 8
1:1250@A4
0m
100m
N

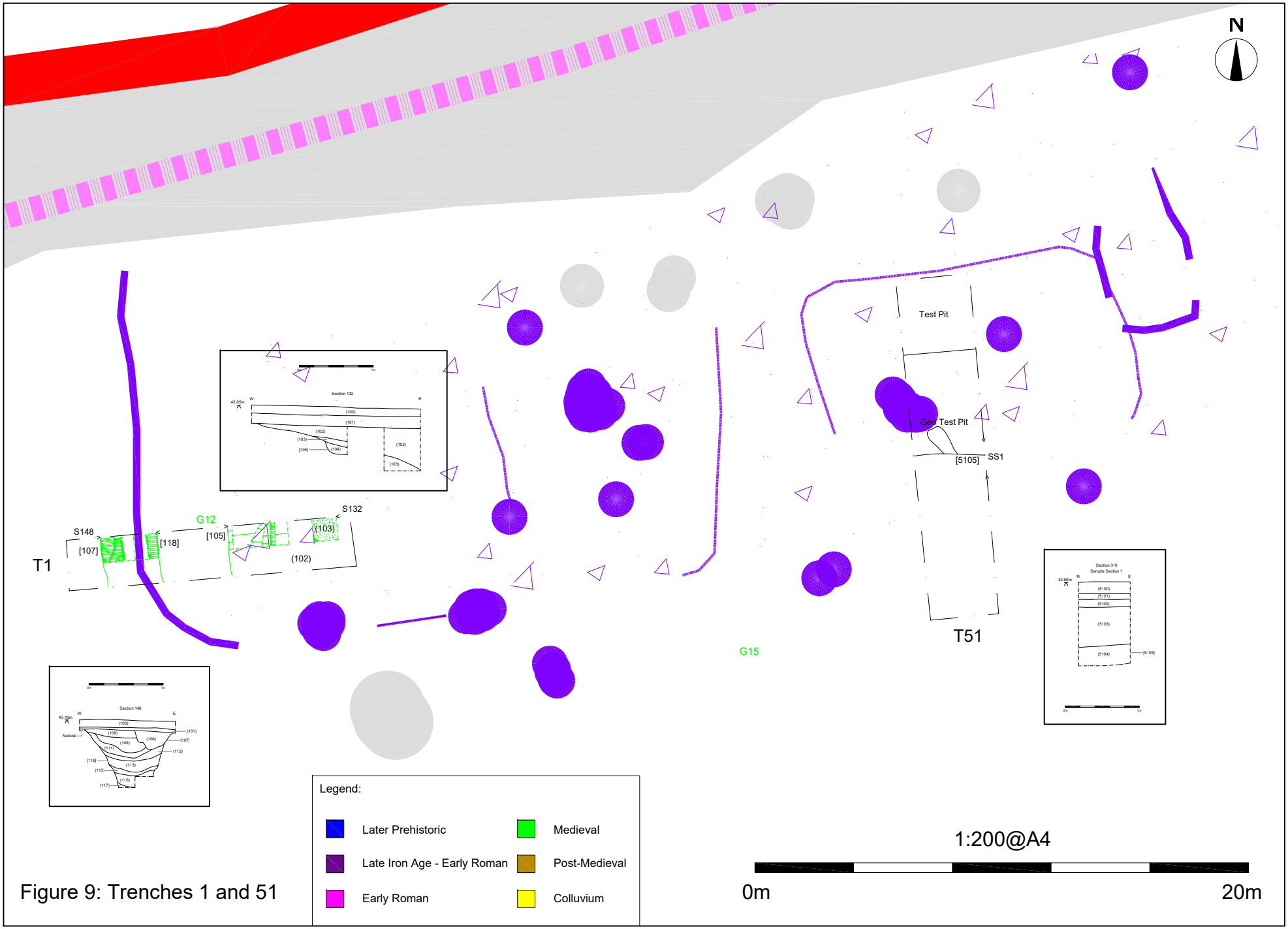


Figure 9: Trenches 1 and 51

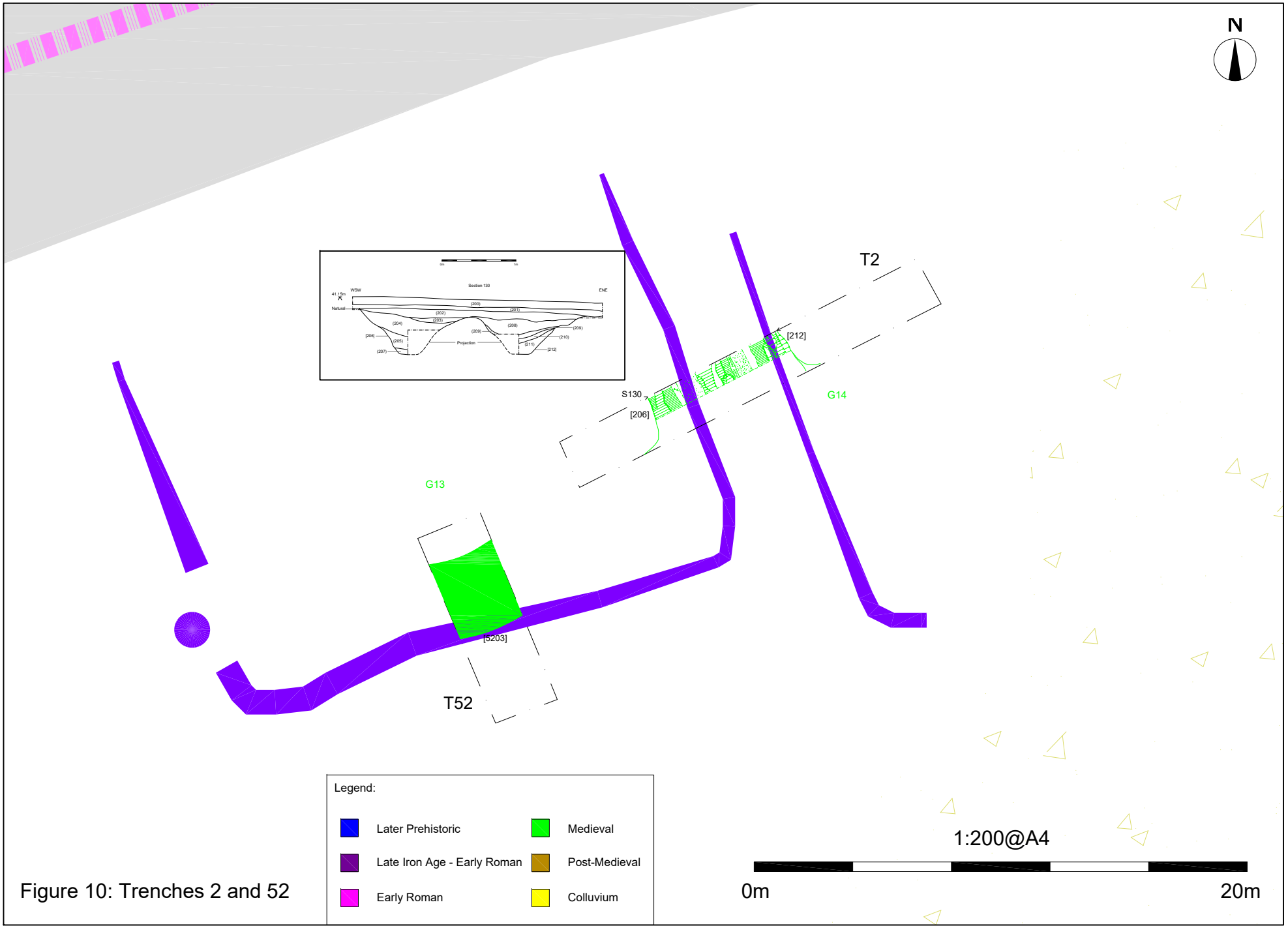


Figure 10: Trenches 2 and 52

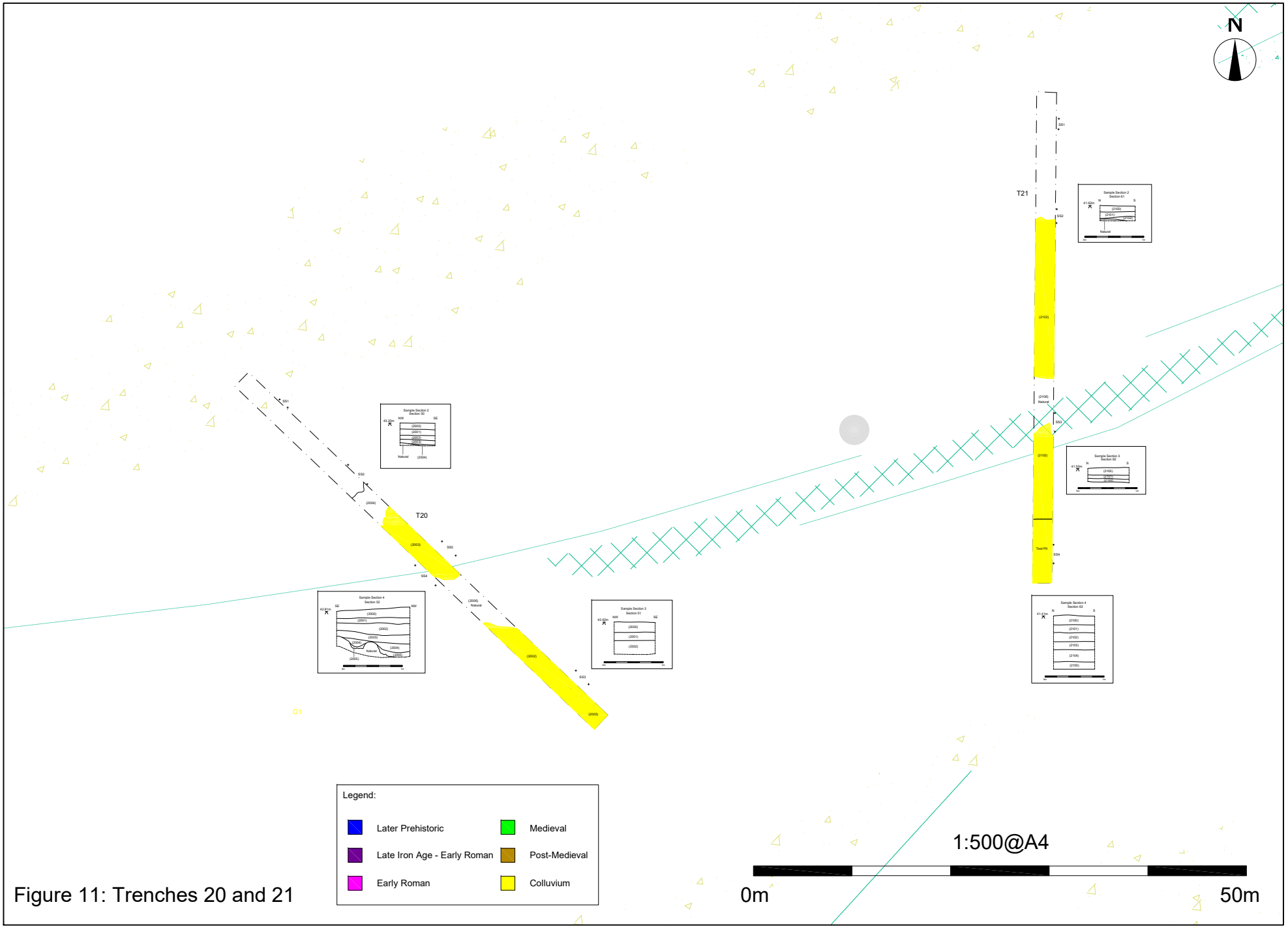


Figure 11: Trenches 20 and 21

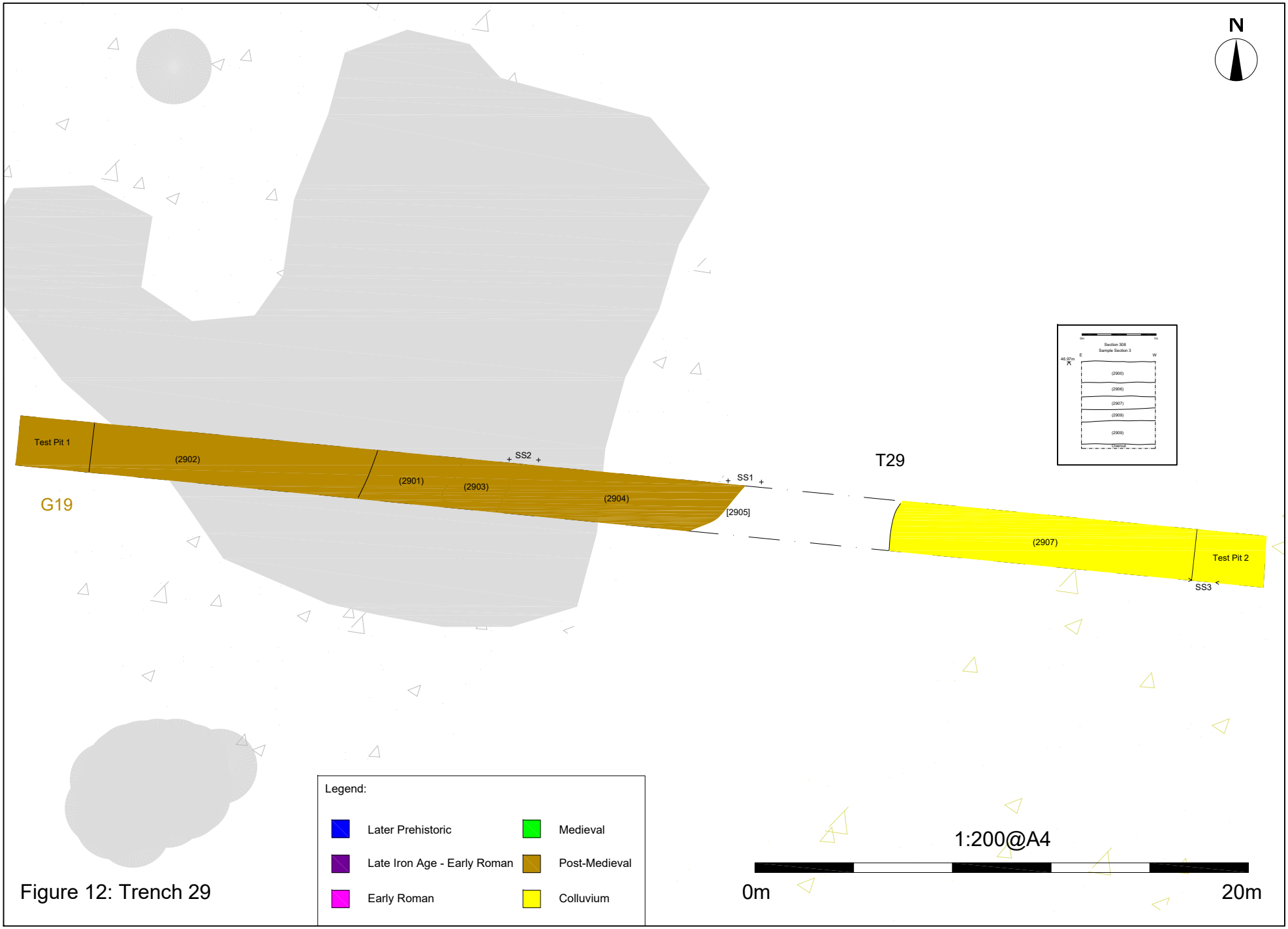


Figure 12: Trench 29

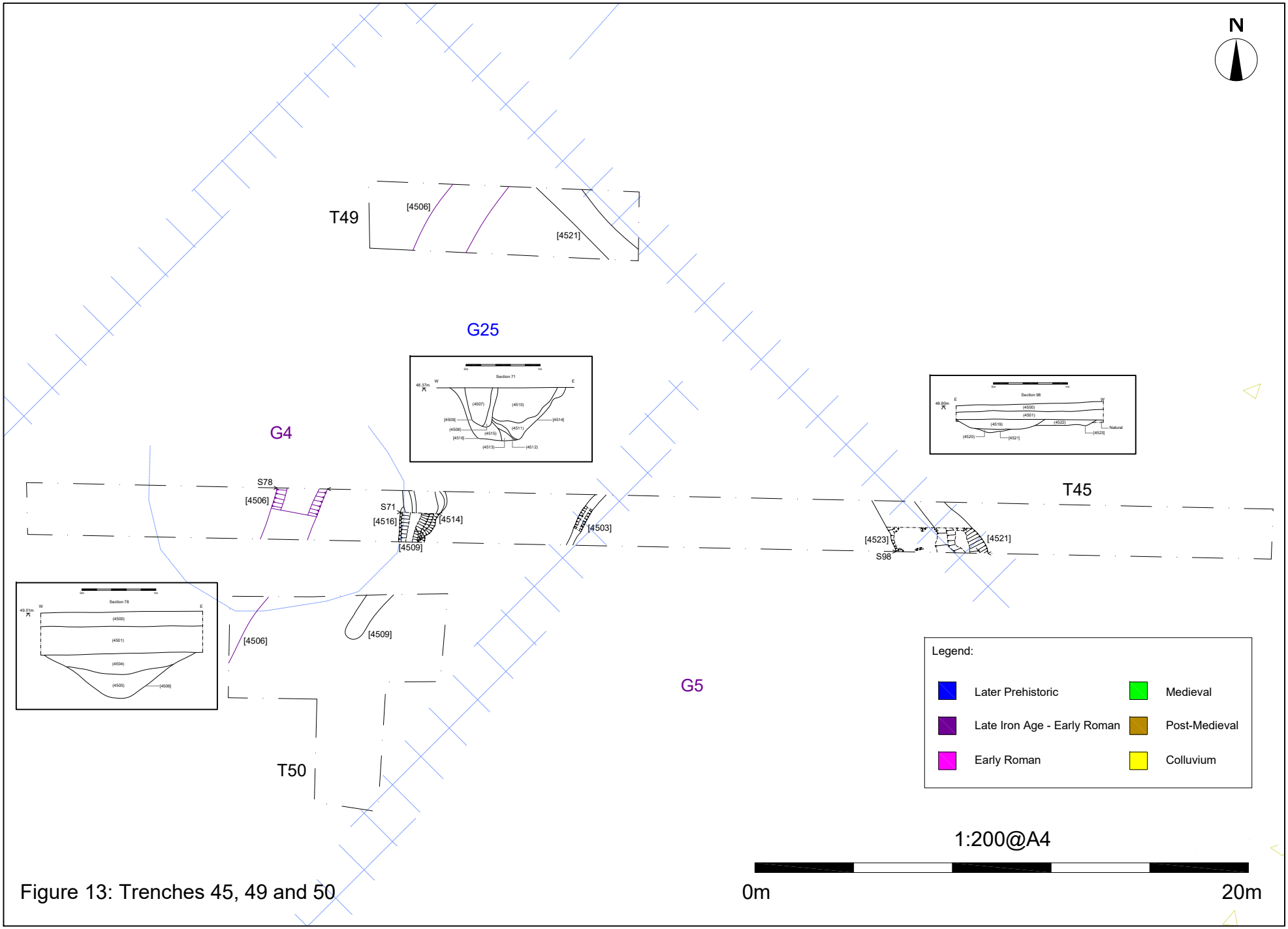


Figure 13: Trenches 45, 49 and 50

Legend:

- Later Prehistoric
- Late Iron Age - Early Roman
- Early Roman
- Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Colluvium

N

T1

T51

T2

T52

T3

T4

T5

1:1000@A4

0m 100m

Figure 14: Figure showing Plate 1 from the SUMO REPORT

		small chalk, evenly distributed. CBM, Mussel, Shell			
(112)	Fill of Ditch [118]	Fill of ditch [118]. Colour: bright whitish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large chalk, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	1.77 to 0.80	0.2
(113)	Fill of Ditch [118]	Fill of ditch [118]. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed. Pot	> 1.00	1.52	0.30 to 0.54
(114)	Fill of Ditch [118]	Fill of ditch [118]. Colour: bright white. Composition: redeposited chalk pieces. Compaction: very dry, loose.	> 0.40	0.12	0.48
(115)	Fill of Ditch [118]	Fill of ditch [118]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large chalk, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	1.31 to 0.40	0.14 to 0.05
(116)	Fill of Ditch [118]	Fill of ditch [118]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: very dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	1.1	0.31 to 0.50
(117)	Fill of Ditch [118]	Fill of ditch [118]. Colour: bright white. Composition: redep chalk pieces. Compaction: very dry, cemented.	> 1.00	> 0.45	> 0.17
[118]	Cut of Ditch	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: 1) W: dipping, convex 2) E: vertical, convex. Break at base: none.	> 2.00	2.31	> 1.54
119	Natural	Natural of Trench 1. Colour: bright greyish white. Composition: unstructured chalk with silts. Compaction: very dry, very loose.			0.30+

Trench 2	**Dimensions: 16.55m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at NE end: 40.09mOD Ground level at SW end: 40.88mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
200	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 2. Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
201	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 2. Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.10 (avg.)
(202)	Upper sealing fill of linears [206], [212]	Fill of ditch [206]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed. Pot, Shell	> 2.00	6.16 to 8.14	0.24
(203)	Fill of linear [206]	Fill of ditch [206]. Colour: very light greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	1.54	0.15
(204)	Fill of linear	Fill of ditch [206]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey	> 1.00	2.65	0.54

	[206]	silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of chalk, evenly distributed. Pot, Stone			
(205)	Fill of linear [206]	Fill of ditch [206]. Colour: very light grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium chalk, evenly distributed. Pot, Bone, Shell	> 1.00	1.5	0.4
[206]	Cut of linear (possible double ditch with [212])	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 2.00	2.96	1.26
(207)	Fill of linear [206]	Fill of ditch [206]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of chalk, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.7	0.14
(208)	Fill of linear [212]	Fill of ditch [212]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks to large chalk, concentrated towards bands/tips from ene.	> 2.00	2.97	0.44
(209)	Fill of linear [212]	Fill of ditch [212]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed. Shell	> 1.00	2	0.12
(210)	Fill of linear [212]	Fill of ditch [212]. Colour: very light grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: frequent flecks to large chalk, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	1.6	0.12
(211)	Fill of linear [212]	Fill of ditch [212]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint, Shell. Enviro sample <8>	> 1.00	1.45	0.38
[212]	Cut of linear (possible double ditch with [206])	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 2.00	3.2	1.16
213	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 2. Colour: bright greyish white. Composition: unstructured chalk with silts. Compaction: very dry, very loose.			0.35+

Trench 3	**Dimensions: 51.2m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 42.98mOD Ground level at SE end: 44.28mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
300	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 3. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.			0.21 (avg.)
301	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 3. Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.15 (avg.)
(302)	Fill of linear	Fill of gully [303]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silty	> 2.00	0.64 to	0.16

	[303]	clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed.		0.54	
[303]	Cut of Linear	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.64 to 0.54	0.16
304	Natural	Natural of Trench 3. Colour: bright orangey white. Composition: orange brickearth and chalk. Compaction: very dry, firm.			0.36+

Trench 4	**Dimensions: 50.2m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S** **Ground level at N end: 43.23mOD Ground level at S end: 44.07mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
400	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 4. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	0.23 (avg.)
401	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 4. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: loamy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.13 (avg.)
402	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 4. Colour: bright whitish yellow. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches 2) occasional small to large chalk, concentrated towards patches.	0.36+

Trench 5	**Dimensions: 51.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 41.35mOD Ground level at SW end: 42.35mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
500	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 5. Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.24 (avg.)
501	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 5. Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.27 to 0.19
502	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 5. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Pot	0.21 (avg.)
503	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 5. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	0.70+ to 0.37+

Trench 6	**Dimensions: 54.3m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 43.58mOD Ground level at SW end: 44.77mOD**

Context	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
600	Topsoil of Trench 6.	Topsoil of Trench 6. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.19 to 0.24
601	Subsoil of Trench 6.	Subsoil of Trench 6. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.17 to 0.33
(602)	Fill of linear ditch [603].	Fill of ditch [603]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed.	> 3.80	0.91	> 0.20
[603]	Cut of linear ditch [603].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat, sloping towards NE.	> 3.80	0.91	> 0.20
(604)	Fill of linear feature [607]	Fill of linear feature [607]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: frequent shellfish, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint, poss. SF15 Quernstone. Sample <1>	> 2.00	0.45 to 0.75	0.12 to 0.23
(605)	Fill of linear feature [607]	Fill of linear feature [607]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small angular flint, evenly distributed. Flint, Metal. Sample <2>	> 2.00	0.52 to 0.64	0.30 to 0.42
(606)	Fill of linear feature [607]	Fill of linear feature [607]. Colour: dark orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 2.00	0.22	0.12
[607]	Cut of linear feature	Cut of linear feature. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.45	0.46
(608)	Fill of linear [609]	Fill of ditch [609]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular spheroidal flint, evenly distributed. POt, Mollusc Shell	> 2.10	0.8	0.34
[609]	Cut of linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.10	0.8	0.34
(610)	Fill of linear [611]	Fill of ditch [611]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed.	> 2.10	0.82	0.27
[611]	Cut of linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.10	0.82	0.27
(612)	Upper fill of burning pit [614]	Fill of pit [614]. Colour: very light yellowish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, spongey.	1.46	0.98	0.03
(613)	In situ burning waste of pit [614]	Fill of pit [614]. Colour: light orangey red. Composition: burnt clay silts. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Sample <3>	1.02	0.82	0.11
[614]	Cut of burning pit	Cut of NE-SW pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	1.46	0.98	0.13
(615)	Fill of linear	Fill of ditch [616]. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: silt.	> 2.00	1.1	0.38

	[616]	Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.			
[616]	Cut of linear	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.1	0.38
(617)	Fill of linear [618]	Fill of gully [618]. Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular spheroidal flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.90	0.32	0.08
[618]	Cut of linear	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: none. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.90	0.32	0.08
(619)	Fill of gully [620]	Fill of gully [620]. Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small angular to sub-angular spheroidal flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.70	0.54	0.1
[620]	Cut of gully	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: imperceptible. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.70	0.54	0.1
621	Natural	Natural of Trench 6. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.39 - 0.58+

Trench 7	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 44.43mOD Ground level at W end: 44.80mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
700	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 7. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.22 (avg.)
701	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 7. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.24 to 0.26
702	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 7. Colour: very light yellowish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. only present at west end of the trench			0.08 (avg.)
(703)	Fill of tree throw	Fill of tree throw [704]. Colour: yellowish grey. Composition: loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of humic material, concentrated towards base.	3.58	0.96	0.34
[704]	Tree throw	Cut of NW-SE tree throw. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven.	3.58	0.96	0.34
(705)	Fill of linear [706]	Fill of ditch [706]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, concentrated towards base 2) rare flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot	> 2.40	0.75	0.26

[706]	Cut of linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.40	0.75	0.26
(707)	Fill of linear terminus [708]	Fill of gully [708]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare small sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed.	> 1.90	0.45	0.1
[708]	Cut of terminus	Cut of NW-SE gully. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.90	0.45	0.1
(709)	Fill of gully [710]	Fill of gully [710]. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.5	0.13
[710]	Cut of gully	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Parallel with gully [712]	> 2.00	0.5	0.13
(711)	Fill of gully [712]	Fill of gully [712]. Colour: mid yellowish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.49	0.16
[712]	Cut of gully	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.49	0.16
713	Natural	Natural of Trench 7. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.45 - 0.53+

Trench 8	**Dimensions: 51.2m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 43.91mOD Ground level at SE end: 43.34mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
800	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 8. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed. SF11	0.25 (avg.)
801	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 8. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: very dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.16 (avg.)
802	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 8. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	0.49+

Trench 9	**Dimensions: 52.3m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S** **Ground level at N end: 41.96mOD Ground level at S end: 42.41mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
900	Topsoil of Trench 9.	Topsoil of Trench 9. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very			0.23 to 0.27

		large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.			
901	Subsoil of Trench 9.	Subsoil of Trench 9. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: very dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) frequent small to very large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) frequent small to large rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.			0.13 to 0.18
(902)	Fill of linear ditch [903].	Fill of ditch [903]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) frequent small to very large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) frequent small to large rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 3) rare flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards se end.	> 2.90	0.8	> 0.15
[903]	Cut of linear ditch [903].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat, sloping towards SE.	> 2.90	0.8	> 0.15
(904)	Fill of linear ditch [905].	Fill of ditch [905]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) frequent small to large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) frequent small to large rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, concentrated towards se end 3) rare flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards se end. Burnt Flint	> 3.30	0.61	> 0.13
[905]	Cut of linear ditch [905].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat, sloping towards SE.	> 3.30	0.61	> 0.13
906	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 9. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.36+

Trench 10	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 46.78mOD Ground level at W end: 46.34mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1000	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 10. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
1001	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 10. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 to 0.30
1002	Colluvial deposit at eastern end of trench	Colluvium of Trench 10. Colour: very light yellowish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) rare small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.			0.02 to 0.10
(1003)	Fill of linear [1004]	Fill of ditch [1004]. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.30	0.76	0.23

[1004]	Cut of linear	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.30	0.76	0.23
1005	Natural	Natural of Trench 10. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.50 - 0.60+

Trench 11	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 45.7mOD Ground level at S end: 46.5mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1100	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 11. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.24 (avg.)
1101	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 11. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.36 (avg.)
(1102)	Fill of linear ditch [1103].	Fill of gully [1103]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small very angular flint, evenly distributed.	> 4.20	0.51	> 0.08
[1103]	Cut of linear ditch [1103].	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 4.20	0.51	> 0.08
(1104)	Fill of pit [1105]	Fill of pit [1105]. Colour: yellowish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Flint, SF16	1.92	1.1	0.3
[1105]	Cut of irregular ovate pit	Cut of E-W pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded, sloping towards E.	1.92	1.1	0.3
(1106)	Upper fill of terminus [1108]	Fill of ditch [1108]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 1.88	1.5	0.48
(1107)	Basal fill of terminus [1108]	Fill of ditch [1108]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Tipping fill in from the northern side of the feature	> 1.88	0.86	0.16
[1108]	Cut of terminus	Cut of E-W ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded, sloping towards W.	> 1.88	1.5	0.51
(1109)	Fill of linear [1110]	Fill of ditch [1110]. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot	> 3.70	0.78	0.17
[1110]	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 3.70	0.78	0.17
(1111)	Fill of pit [1113]	Fill of pit [1113]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese,	> 1.80	1.24	0.21

		evenly distributed.			
(1112)	Basal fill of pit [1113]	Fill of pit [1113]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 1.15	0.9	0.3
[1113]	Cut of Pit	Cut of NE-SW pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	1.24	0.52
1114	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 11. Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of managanese, concentrated towards silt patches 2) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, concentrated towards patches.			0.60+

Trench 12	**Dimensions: 50.7m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 44.59mOD Ground level at SW end: 45.22mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1200	Topsoil of Trench 12.	Topsoil of Trench 12. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.			0.19 to 0.22
1201	Subsoil of Trench 12.	Subsoil of Trench 12. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.20 to 0.31
(1202)	Fill of linear ditch [1203].	Fill of ditch [1203]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) occasional small to medium very angular chalk, concentrated towards nw end.	> 2.90	0.37	> 0.13
[1203]	Cut of linear ditch [1203].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 2.90	0.37	> 0.13
(1204)	Upper fill of linear ditch [1206].	Fill of ditch [1206]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 4) rare flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards east side. Flint	> 2.00	1.21	> 0.16
(1205)	Primary fill of linear ditch [1206].	Fill of ditch [1206]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: medium silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) occasional flecks to medium very angular chalk, evenly distributed 4) rare flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards east side. Burnt Flint	> 2.00	0.56	> 0.15
[1206]	Cut of linear ditch [1206].	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: stepped, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.00	1.21	> 0.31

(1207)	Fill of linear [1208]	Fill of ditch [1208]. Colour: mid greyish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, spongey. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.60	1.78	0.15
[1208]	Cut of Linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat.	> 2.60	1.78	0.15
(1209)	Upper fill of possible quarry	Fill of possible quarry [1212]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent small well-rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint. Same as (1213)	> 7.40	> 2.00	0.7
(1210)	Fill of possible Quarry	Fill of possible quarry [1212]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small well-rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular spheroidal flint, evenly distributed. Pot	> 7.40	> 2.00	0.38
(1211)	Fill of possible Quarry	Fill of possible quarry [1212]. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium chalk, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	> 0.30	0
[1212]	Cut of possible quarry	Cut of NE-SW possible quarry. Shape in plan: irregular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: gradual. Same as [1214]	> 7.40	> 2.00	> 1.00
(1213)	Fill of quarry [1214]	Fill of quarry [1214]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: frequent small well-rounded spheroidal chalk, evenly distributed. Pot. Same as (1209)	> 2.70	> 1.80	0.2
[1214]	Cut of quarry pit	Cut of NW-SE quarry. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow. Break at base: none. Base: flat, sloping towards SW. same as [1212]	> 2.70	> 1.80	0.2
(1215)	Fill of linear [1216]	Fill of ditch [1216]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.70	0.77	0.2
[1216]	Cut of linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Base: rounded.	> 2.70	0.77	0.2
1217	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 12. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.58 - 0.46+

Trench 13	**Dimensions: 51.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 44.86mOD Ground level at SW end: 45.1mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1300	Topsoil of Trench 13.	Topsoil of Trench 13. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed.			0.24 to 0.32
1301	Subsoil of Trench	Subsoil of Trench 13. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition:			0.26 to

	13.	clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) rare small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of chalk, concentrated towards patches.			0.28
(1302)	Upper fill of gully [1305]	Fill of gully [1303]. Colour: dark orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 2.00	0.78	0.24
[1303]	Void	-	-	-	-
(1304)	Fill of gully [1305]	Fill of gully [1305]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of small chalk flecks, evenly distributed. Flint	> 2.00	0.65	0.38
[1305]	Cut of gully.	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Truncated by re-cut gully [1303]	> 2.00	0.65	0.38
(1307)	Fill of recut ditch [1308]	Fill of ditch [1308]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional medium angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.99	0.21
[1308]	Re-cut ditch	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Truncates original ditch [1310]	> 2.00	0.99	0.21
(1309)	Fill of ditch [1310]	Fill of ditch [1310]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Flint	> 2.00	1.1	0.34
[1310]	Cut of original ditch.	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Truncated by re-cut ditch [1308]	> 2.00	1.1	0.34
(1311)	Fill of gully [1312]	Fill of gully [1312]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint	> 2.00	0.63	0.22
[1312]	Cut of gully	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 2.00	0.63	0.22
1313	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 13. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.50+

Trench 14	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 43.59mOD Ground level at W end: 44.33mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1400	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 14. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed.			0.15 to 0.23
1401	Ploughsoil	Other context of Trench 14. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint,			0.04 to 0.10

		evenly distributed.			
1402	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 14. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: rare small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed.			0.22 to 0.18
1403	Natural	Natural of Trench 14. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed.			0.45+
(1404)	Fill of pit [1405]	Fill of pit [1405]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Flint	0.84	0.6	0.21
[1405]	Cut of pit	Cut of NW-SE pit. Shape in plan: oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.84	0.6	0.21

Trench 15	**Dimensions: 51.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 48.6mOD Ground level at W end: 49.3mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1500	Trench 15 cultivated topsoil.	Topsoil of Trench 15. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
1501	Trench 15 subsoil.	Subsoil of Trench 15. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.20 (avg.)
1502	Trench 15 colluvium.	Colluvium of Trench 15. Colour: very light yellowish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) rare small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint			0.20 (avg.)
(1503)	Fill of linear ditch [1504].	Fill of ditch [1504]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, concentrated towards base 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Flint, Burnt Flint	> 2.00	0.89	> 0.37
[1504]	Cut of linear ditch [1504].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat, sloping towards NW.	> 2.00	0.89	> 0.37
(1505)	Fill of linear ditch [1506].	Fill of ditch [1506]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, concentrated towards base 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese. Shell	> 2.60	0.4	> 0.13
[1506]	Cut of linear ditch [1506].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 2.60	0.4	> 0.13
(1507)	Upper fill of linear terminus	Fill of linear terminus [1509]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional	> 1.25	0.84	> 0.23

	[1509].	small rounded to well-rounded stones, concentrated towards base 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed. Burnt Flint			
(1508)	Primary fill of linear terminus [1509].	Fill of linear terminus [1509]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks of black manganese 3) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed.	> 1.25	0.39	> 0.19
[1509]	Cut of linear terminus [1509].	Cut of NW-SE linear terminus. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: none. Base: tapered.	> 1.25	0.84	> 0.41
(1510)	Fill of large oval pit [1511].	Fill of pit [1511]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 3) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed. CBM, Flint, Burnt Flint	> 2.04	2.06	> 0.28
[1511]	Cut of large oval pit [1511].	Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: uneven.	> 2.04	2.06	> 0.28
(1512)	Fill of linear ditch [1513].	Fill of ditch [1513]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) frequent large rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese.	> 2.30	0.44	> 0.14
[1513]	Cut of linear ditch [1513].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.30	0.44	> 0.14
1514	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 15. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.60+

Trench 16	**Dimensions: 52.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 47.61mOD Ground level at S end: 48.58mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1600	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 16. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. SF12			0.26 (avg.)
1601	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 16. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
1602	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 16. Colour: very light yellowish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
(1603)	Fill of linear [1604]	Fill of ditch [1604]. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed. Flint, Burnt Flint	> 2.08	0.51	0.19

[1604]	Cut of Linear	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded, sloping towards W.	> 2.08	0.51	0.19
(1605)	Fill of linear [1608]	Fill of ditch [1608]. Colour: very light yellowish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Flint	> 1.22	0.42	0.19
(1606)	Fill of linear [1608]	Fill of ditch [1608]. Colour: mid greyish black. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) rare small sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 0.95	0.34	0.09
(1607)	Fill of linear [1608]	Fill of ditch [1608]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable.	> 0.10	0.1	0.05
[1608]	Cut of linear terminus	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: tapered.	> 1.22	0.42	0.35
1609	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 16. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.78+

Trench 17	**Dimensions: 51.55m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W** **Ground level at E end: 47.19mOD Ground level at W end: 47.71mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
1700	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 17. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Flint. SF 5-8	0.30 (avg.)
1701	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 17. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.33 (avg.)
1702	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 17. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	0.63+

Trench 18	**Dimensions: 51.55m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 46.22mOD Ground level at SE end: 45.56mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1800	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 18. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.21 (avg.)
1801	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 18. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)

(1802)	Fill of Linear [1803]	Fill of gully [1803]. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed. Pot, CBM	> 3.00	0.4	0.25
[1803]	Cut of linear	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 3.00	0.4	0.25
1804	Natural	Natural of Trench 18. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal flint gravel, concentrated towards in patches acorss the trench.			0.64+

Trench 19	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 44.17mOD Ground level at S end: 43.91mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
1900	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 19. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.17 to 0.25
1901	Ploughsoil	Ploughsoil of Trench 19. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of small chalk flecks, evenly distributed.			0.12 to 0.15
1902	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 19. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of small chalk flecks, evenly distributed.			0.20 (avg.)
1903	Colluvium sealing archaeological horizon.	Colluvium of Trench 19. Colour: mid brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm.			0.22 (avg.)
1904	Natural. Located at the NW end of the trench.	Natural of Trench 19. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed.			0.44+ to 0.70+
(1905)	Secondary fill of gully [1907]	Fill of gully [1907]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed. Pot	> 2.00	0.54	0.1
(1906)	Primary fill of gully [1907]	Fill of gully [1907]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of small chalk flecks, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint	> 2.00	0.39	0.08
[1907]	Cut of gully	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.54	0.16
(1908)	Secondary fill of ditch [1910]	Fill of ditch [1910]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate medium angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed. Flint	> 2.00	1.6	0.18
(1909)	Primary fill of ditch [1910]	Fill of ditch [1910]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) moderate small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of small chalk flecks, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	1.15	0.19

[1910]	Cut of ditch	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.6	0.36
(1911)	Secondary fill of gully [1913]	Fill of gully [1913]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 2.00	0.32	0.1
(1912)	Primary fill of gully [1913]	Fill of gully [1913]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 2.00	0.3	0.12
[1913]	Cut of gully	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.32	0.17

Trench 20	**Dimensions: 50.8m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 43.39mOD Ground level at SE end: 42.53mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2000	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 20. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.36 (avg.)
2001	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 20. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.22 to 0.28
2002	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 20. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint	0.42 to 0.48
2003	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 20. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	0.34 (avg.)
2004	Colluvium	Head deposit of Trench 20. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Possible head deposit clay silts	0.31 (avg.)
2005	Colluvium	Head deposit of Trench 20. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Probable Head deposit clay and silt	0.12 (avg.)
2006	Underlying geology	Natural of Trench 20. forming a central spit to the trench with colluvium filled depression to either side. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches 2) occasional small to large chalk, concentrated towards patches of unstructured chalk.	0.72+ to 1.10+

Trench 21	**Dimensions: 49.5m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S** **Ground level at N end: 41.66mOD Ground level at S end: 41.41mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2100	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 21. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.33 (avg.)

2101	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 21. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.27 (avg.)
2102	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 21. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.11 to 0.31
2103	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 21. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	0.28 (avg.)
2104	Colluvium	Head deposit of Trench 21. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Possible head deposit clay silt	0.40 (avg.)
2105	Colluvium	Head deposit of Trench 21. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Possible head deposit clay silt	0.25 (avg.)
2106	Underlying geology	Natural of Trench 21. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches 2) occasional small to large chalk, concentrated towards patches of unstructured chalk.	0.49+ to

Trench 22	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 40.98mOD Ground level at S end: 39.83mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2200	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 22. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
2201	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 22. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
(2202)	Upper fill of Quarry [2206]	Fill of poss. quarry [2206]. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint, Fe Nails, Mollusc Shell	12.11	> 2.00	0.42
(2203)	Fill of Quarry [2206]	Fill of poss. quarry [2206]. Colour: very light brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium chalk, evenly distributed.	> 2.60	> 2.00	0.1
(2204)	Fill of Quarry [2206]	Fill of poss. quarry [2206]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Fe Nail, Mollusc Shell	10.5	> 2.00	0.48
(2205)	Fill of quarry [2206]	Fill of poss. quarry [2206]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: rare flecks of chalk.	> 6.00	> 2.00	0.17
[2206]	Cut of poss. Quarry	Cut of poss. quarry. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, convex. Break at base: none.	12.11	> 2.00	> 1.20
(2207)	Fill of linear	Fill of ditch [2208]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small angular	> 5.80	0.6	0.24

		to sub-angular spheroidal flint, evenly distributed.			
[2208]	Cut of linear	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: none. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 5.80	0.6	0.24
(2209)	Upper fill of linear	Fill of ditch [2211]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to medium sub-rounded to rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed. Bone	> 2.00	1.09	0.4
(2210)	Basal fill of linear	Fill of ditch [2211]. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.81	0.23
[2211]	Cut of linear	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.09	0.64
2212	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 22. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.50 (avg.)
2213	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 22. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.50 (avg.)
2214	Flint gravel in sandy clay natural	Natural of Trench 22. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravels, evenly distributed.			0.23+
2215	Bright grey blue silt natural	Natural of Trench 22. Colour: bright greyish blue. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium ironstone, evenly distributed.			0.35+
2216	Chalk Natural	Natural of Trench 22. Colour: bright white. Composition: chalk. Compaction: very dry, cemented.			0.50+

Trench 23	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 48.65mOD Ground level at SE end: 48.83mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2300	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 23. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: topsoil. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional medium well-rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed. SF 9,10			0.25 (avg.)
2301	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 23. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional medium well-rounded spheroidal rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.15 (avg.)
2302	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 23. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: colluvium. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed. Truncated by linear [2305]			0.43 (avg.)
(2303)	Secondary fill of linear [2395].	Fill of ditch [2305]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.9	0.35

(2304)	fill of linear [2305].	Fill of ditch [2305]. Colour: very light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.55	0.24
[2305]	Cut of Linear	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Corroborated Field boundary, as seen on the OS maps.	> 2.00	0.9	0.59
2306	Natural	Natural of Trench 23. Colour: orangey yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, concentrated towards patches 2) occasional chalk, concentrated towards patches.			0.80+

Trench 24	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 46.84mOD Ground level at SW end: 47.9mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2400	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 24. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.30 (avg.)
2401	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 24. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.20 (avg.)
2402	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 24. Colour: very light yellowish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) rare small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed. only present at SW end of the trench for 10m	0.20 to 0.23
2403	Natural	Natural of Trench 24. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal flint gravel, concentrated in patches across the trench.	0.50+ to 0.70+

Trench 25	**Dimensions: 49.9m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 45.86mOD Ground level at S end: 46.46mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
2500	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 25. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.30 (avg.)
2501	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 25. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.18 (avg.)
2502	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 25. Colour: very light yellowish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.17 to 0.28
2503	Natural	Natural of Trench 25. Colour: orangey yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, concentrated towards patches 2) occasional chalk, concentrated towards patches.	0.62+ to 0.83+

Trench 26	Dimensions: 49.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 44.2mOD Ground level at SE end: 45.01mOD				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2600	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 26. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.39 to 0.19
(2601)	Upper fill of poss quarry [2603]	Fill of poss. quarry [2603]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: moderate flecks of chalk, evenly distributed.	> 21.50	> 2.00	0.25
(2602)	Fill of poss quarry [2603]	Fill of poss. quarry [2603]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks of chalk, evenly distributed.	> 18.70	> 2.00	> 1.70
[2603]	Cut off poss. Quarry	Cut of NE-SW poss. quarry. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate. Break at base: none.	> 21.50	> 2.00	> 2.05
2604	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 26. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.18 (avg.)
(2605)	Upper fill of linear ditch [2607].	Fill of ditch [2607]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) small to medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint	> 2.50	0.69	> 0.23
(2606)	Fill of linear ditch [2607].	Fill of ditch [2607]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large very angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed. Flint	> 2.50	0.4	> 0.23
[2607]	Cut of linear ditch [2607].	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, convex. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven.	> 2.50	0.69	> 0.39
2608	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 26. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy clay and chalk. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: frequent small to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.45+ to 1.01+

Trench 27	Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 43.26mOD Ground level at SE end: 42.77mOD				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2700	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 27. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: rare small rounded pebbles and flint.			0.24 (avg.)
2701	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 27. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Flint			0.40 (avg.)

(2702)	Upper fill of linear feature [2705]	Fill of ditch [2705]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	1.23	0.46
(2703)	fill of linear feature [2705]	Fill of ditch [2705]. Colour: very light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint	> 2.00	0.35	0.45
(2704)	Basal fill of linear feature [2705]	Fill of ditch [2705]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, cemented. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) moderate small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.7	0.1
[2705]	Cut of linear feature	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 2.00	1.23	0.54
2706	Natural	Natural of Trench 27. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed.			0.50+ to 0.65+
(2707)	Fill of post hole	Fill of ditch [2708]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	0.3	0.3	0.16
[2708]	Cut of post hole.	Cut of posthole. Shape in plan: circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Relationship with linear [2705] is unknown. However, proximity and similar fill suggests that they are contemporary	0.3	0.3	0.16

Trench 28	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 48.56mOD Ground level at W end: 49.5mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2800	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 28. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.30 (avg.)
2801	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 28. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm.			0.30 (avg.)
(2802)	Secondary fill of terminus [2804]	Fill of gully [2804]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.67	0.09
(2803)	Basal fill of terminus [2804]	Fill of gully [2804]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.67	0.25
[2804]	Cut of linear terminus	Cut of N-S gully. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.67	0.34
(2805)	Fill of gully [2806]	Fill of gully [2806]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.29	0.07
[2806]	Cut of gully	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.00	0.29	0.07

(2807)	Upper fill of linear ditch [2809].	Fill of ditch [2809]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed.	> 3.30	1	> 0.12
(2808)	Primary fill of linear ditch [2809].	Fill of ditch [2809]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed. Flint	> 3.30	0.89	> 0.19
[2809]	Cut of linear ditch [2809].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded, sloping towards NE.	> 3.30	1	> 0.20
2810	Ploughsoil	Subsoil of Trench 28. Colour: mid brown. Composition: loamy clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles 2) moderate flecks of chalk flecks.			0.22 (avg.)
2811	A layer, probably a colluvium	located at the east end of the trench. Natural of Trench 28. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles.			0.20 (avg.)
2812	A primary layer, again, probably a colluvium	, located at the east end of the trench and East of gully [2806]. The gully is NOT sealed by this layer. Natural of Trench 28. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.			0.20 (avg.)
2813	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 23. Colour: orangey yellow. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, concentrated towards patches 2) occasional chalk, concentrated towards patches.			0.65+ to 0.80+

Trench 29	**Dimensions: 51.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 46.97mOD Ground level at W end: 47.13mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
2900	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 29. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.40 (avg.)
(2901)	Fill of poss quarry [2905]	Fill of poss. quarry [2905]. Colour: dark blackish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) moderate small burning waste, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to large sub-angular to rounded flint and rubble, evenly distributed.	> 28.00	> 2.00	0.3
(2902)	Fill of poss quarry [2905]	Fill of poss. quarry [2905]. Colour: dark grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed 2) rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Modern Plastic and glass	> 24.00	> 2.00	0.13
(2903)	Fill of poss quarry [2905]	Fill of poss. quarry [2905]. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed.	> 30.40	> 2.00	0.19

(2904)	Fill of poss. Quarry [2905]	Fill of poss. quarry [2905]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, spongey. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 30.40	> 2.00	> 1.70
[2905]	Cut of poss. Quarry	Cut of E-W poss. quarry. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate. Break at base: none.	> 30.40	> 2.00	> 2.35
2906	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 29. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.19 (avg.)
2907	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 29. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.19 (avg.)
2908	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 29. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.			0.16 (avg.)
2909	Colluvium	Collivium of Trench 29. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.32 (avg.)
2910	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 29. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			1.05+ to 0.75+

Trench 30	**Dimensions: 51.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 46.42mOD Ground level at S end: 47.24mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3000	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 30. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.26 (avg.)
3001	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 30. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.16 to 0.20
(3002)	Fill of linear [3003]	Fill of ditch [3003]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small sub-angular spheroidal flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot	> 2.46	0.8	0.24
[3003]	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.46	0.8	0.24
(3004)	Fill of linear [3005]	Fill of ditch [3005]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small sub-angular spheroidal flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.54	0.8	0.13
[3005]	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base:	> 2.54	0.8	0.13

		rounded.			
3006	Natural	Natural of Trench 30. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.42+

Trench 31	**Dimensions: 51.5m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 45.48mOD Ground level at SW end: 46.33mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3100	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 31. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.30 (avg.)
3101	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 31. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.20 (avg.)
3102	Natural	Natural of Trench 31. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	0.50+

Trench 32	**Dimensions: 50.2m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 44.21mOD Ground level at S end: 45.51mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3200	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 32. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.22 (avg.)
3201	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 32. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.19 (avg.)
(3202)	Fill of gully [3204]	Fill of gully [3204]. Colour: mid grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.50	0.7	0.18
(3203)	Basal fill of gully [3204]	Fill of gully [3204]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 1.10	0.28	0.07
[3204]	Cut of gully	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 2.50	0.7	0.25
(3205)	Fill of linear [3206]	Fill of ditch [3206]. Colour: light orangey grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.50	0.67	0.11
[3206]	Cut of linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: irregular, curvi-linear. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.50	0.67	0.11

(3207)	Fill of linear [3208]	Fill of ditch [3208]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular spheroidal flint, evenly distributed. Pot	> 2.60	1.3	0.2
[3208]	Cut of linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.60	1.3	0.2
3209	Natural	Natural of Trench 32. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.41+

Trench 33	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 42.2mOD Ground level at W end: 43.81mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3300	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 33. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: rare small well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.	0.23 (avg.)
3301	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 33. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm.	0.23 (avg.)
3302	Natural	Natural of Trench 33. Colour: mid reddish brown. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent small angular to well-rounded rounded pebbles and flint, evenly distributed. Clay with flint. Occurs throughout the trench, except for the last 3m at the eastern end.	0.30+ to 0.60+
3303	Natural	Natural of Trench 33. Colour: white. Composition: granular chalk. Compaction: moist, loose. chalk outcrop at the east end of Trench. Sits directly below the topsoil.	0.30+ to 0.60+

Trench 34	**Dimensions: 46.5m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 49.59mOD Ground level at SE end: 49.34mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3400	Topsoil of Trench 34.	Topsoil of Trench 34. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.			0.17 to 0.23
3401	Subsoil of Trench 34.	Subsoil of Trench 34. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Flint			0.19 to 0.27
(3402)	Upper fill of linear ditch [3404].	Fill of ditch [3404]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 4) rare flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards middle of ditch. Flint, burnt flint	> 2.00	0.36	> 0.25

(3403)	Primary fill of linear ditch [3404].	Fill of ditch [3404]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 3) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.43	> 0.35
[3404]	Cut of linear ditch [3404].	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 2.00	0.43	> 0.35
(3405)	Fill of linear ditch [3406].	Fill of ditch [3406]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.43	> 0.40
[3406]	Cut of linear ditch [3406].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.00	0.43	> 0.40
(3407)	Upper fill of linear ditch [3409].	Fill of ditch [3409]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Flint, burnt flint	> 2.80	1.02	> 0.31
(3408)	Primary fill of linear ditch [3409].	Fill of ditch [3409]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) occasional flecks of brown manganese, evenly distributed 4) occasional flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.80	0.76	> 0.17
[3409]	Cut of linear ditch [3409].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 2.80	0.5	> 0.53
(3410)	Upper fill of linear ditch [3412].	Fill of ditch [3412]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Flint, burnt flint	> 5.70	0.65	> 0.24
(3411)	Primary fill of linear ditch [3412].	Fill of ditch [3412]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) occasional flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Burnt flint	> 5.70	0.65	> 0.18
[3412]	Cut of linear ditch [3412].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat, sloping towards SE.	> 5.70	0.65	> 0.39
(3413)	Upper fill of linear ditch [3415].	Fill of ditch [3415]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Flint, burnt flint	> 10.00	1	> 0.27
(3414)	Primary fill of linear ditch [3415].	Fill of ditch [3415]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) occasional flecks of brown manganese, evenly distributed 4) occasional flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed.	> 10.00	1	> 0.26

[3415]	Cut of linear ditch [3415].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat, sloping towards SE.	> 10.00	1	> 0.43
(3416)	Secondary fill of pit [3418]	Fill of pit [3418]. Colour: very light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	1.4	0.93	0.56
(3417)	Primary fill of pit [3418]	Fill of pit [3418]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	1	0.5	0.16
[3418]	Cut of pit.	Cut of E-W pit. Shape in plan: probably ovate in plan. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven. Truncated by gullies [3420] and [3422].	1.4	0.93	0.56
(3419)	Fill of gully [3420]	Fill of gully [3420]. Colour: very light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	6	0.32	0.35
[3420]	Cut of gully	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded. Truncates pit [3418]. No relationship with gully [3422]	6	0.32	0.35
(3421)	Fill of gully [3422]	Fill of gully [3422]. Colour: very light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	3.5	0.38	0.17
[3422]	Cut of gully	Cut of gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Truncates pit [3418].	3.5	0.38	0.17
(3423)	Secondary fill of gully [3425]	Fill of gully [3425]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.68	0.13
(3424)	Primary fill of gully [3425]	Fill of gully [3425]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. metal	> 2.00	0.68	0.13
[3425]	Cut of gully.	Cut of N-S gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Truncates gully [3427]	> 2.00	0.68	0.26
(3426)	Fill of gully [3427].	Fill of gully [3427]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Truncated by gully [3425]	8	0.6	0.23
[3427]	Cut of gully.	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat. Truncated by gully [3425]	8	0.6	0.23
3428	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 34. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles.			0.79+ to 0.59+

Trench 35	**Dimensions: 45.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: N-S** **Ground level at N end: 48.8mOD Ground level at S end: 49.1mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**

3500	Topsoil of Trench 35.	Topsoil of Trench 35. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.			0.22 to 0.27
3501	Subsoil of Trench 35.	Subsoil of Trench 35. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.29 to 0.33
3502	Colluvium of Trench 35.	Colluvium of Trench 35. Colour: very light brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm.			0.17 (avg.)
(3503)	Upper fill of linear gully [3505].	Fill of gully [3505]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed.	> 3.00	0.65	> 0.20
(3504)	Primary fill of linear gully [3505].	Fill of gully [3505]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) rare flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards centre of gully 4) occasional flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 5) rare flecks of burnt clay, concentrated towards middle.	> 3.00	0.42	> 0.12
[3505]	Cut of linear gully [3505].	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded, sloping towards SE.	> 3.00	0.65	> 0.26
(3506)	Fill of gully [3507]	Fill of gully [3507]. Colour: very light yellowish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.9	0.53
[3507]	Cut of gully	Cut of E-W gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.9	0.53
3508	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 35. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles.			0.55+ to 0.86+

Trench 36	**Dimensions: 53.5m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 48.08mOD Ground level at SW end: 48.61mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3600	Topsoil of Trench 36.	Topsoil of Trench 36. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.			0.22 to 0.31
3601	Subsoil of Trench 36.	Subsoil of Trench 36. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Flint			0.22 to 0.41
(3602)	Upper fill of linear terminus [3604].	Fill of ditch [3604]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to	> 1.50	0.54	> 0.14

		medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed.			
(3603)	Primary fill of linear terminus [3604].	Fill of ditch [3604]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) frequent small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed.	> 1.50	0.33	> 0.10
[3604]	Cut of linear terminus [3604].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded, sloping towards SW.	> 1.50	0.54	> 0.24
(3605)	Secondary fill of linear feature	Fill of linear feature [3607]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.77	0.13
(3606)	Primary fill of linear feature	Fill of linear feature [3607]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) moderate small angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint, SF 14 Quern Stone	> 2.00	0.7	0.34
[3607]	Cut of linear feature	Cut of N-S linear feature. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 2.00	0.77	0.39
3608	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 36. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.61+ to 0.47+

Trench 37	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 47.61mOD Ground level at SW end: 48.42mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
3700	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 37. Colour: dark brownish black. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
3701	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 37. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.			0.20 (avg.)
(3702)	Fill of gully terminus [3703]	Fill of gully [3703]. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	1	0.4	0.05
[3703]	Cut of gully terminus.	Cut of NE-SW gully. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Very shallow due to machining of trench	1	0.4	0.05
(3704)	Fill of gully terminus [3705]	Fill of gully [3705]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	1	0.35	0.25
[3705]	Cut of gully terminus	Cut of NE-SW gully. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1	0.35	0.25
(3706)	Fill of gully terminus. [3707]	Fill of gully [3707]. Colour: light orangey brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Truncated by gully [3709]	1	0.35	0.06

[3707]	Cut of gully terminus.	Cut of NE-SW gully. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Truncated by gully [3709]	1	0.35	0.06
(3708)	Fill of gully [3709]	Fill of gully [3709]. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.37	0.17
[3709]	Cut of gully	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Truncates gully terminus [3707]	> 2.00	0.37	0.17
(3710)	Fill of linear terminus [3711].	Fill of ditch [3711]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) moderate flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed.	> 5.90	0.35	> 0.12
[3711]	Cut of linear terminus [3711].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat, sloping towards NE.	> 5.90	0.35	> 0.12
(3712)	Upper fill of linear ditch [3714].	Fill of ditch [3714]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) moderate small to medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint	> 10.50	0.44	> 0.23
(3713)	Primary fill of linear ditch [3714].	Fill of ditch [3714]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed.	> 10.50	0.22	> 0.12
[3714]	Cut of linear ditch [3714].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat, sloping towards NE.	> 10.50	0.44	> 0.32
(3715)	Fill of gully terminus	Fill of gully [3716]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	1	0.41	0.07
[3716]	Cut of gully terminus	Cut of NE-SW gully. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1	0.41	0.07
(3718)	Area of Tread	An area located between termini which may represent an area of tread, if the gap between the termini has been used as an access. The context is mottled and contains patches of charcoal within mid-dark grey silts. Part of this context covers/perhaps truncates one of the termini. Area of possible tread. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of charcoal, concentrated in patches.	> 2.00	1.5	0
(3719)	Upper fill of pit [3721].	Fill of pit [3721]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 2) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) occasional small angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed. Flint	> 0.62	> 0.62	> 0.08
(3720)	Primary fill of pit [3721].	Fill of pit [3721]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium very angular to sub-angular flint, evenly	> 0.62	> 0.58	> 0.15

		distributed 3) occasional flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Flint			
[3721]	Cut of pit [3721].	Cut of NW-SE pit. Shape in plan: sub-circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat.	> 0.62	> 0.62	> 0.20
(3722)	Upper fill of linear ditch [3724].	Fill of ditch [3724]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) moderate small to medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed. Flint	> 1.20	0.43	> 0.16
(3723)	Primary fill of linear ditch [3724].	Fill of ditch [3724]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed. Flint	> 1.20	0.23	> 0.13
[3724]	Cut of linear ditch [3724].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat, sloping towards NE.	> 1.20	0.43	> 0.27
3725	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 37. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.45+

Trench 38	**Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W** **Ground level at E end: 46.93mOD Ground level at W end: 46.42mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3800	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 38. Colour: mid brownish black. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, loose. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.	0.25 (avg.)
3801	Ploughsoil horizon.	Ploughsoil of Trench 38. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: moist, firm. Only at the western half of the trench	0.10 (avg.)
3802	Subsoil.	Subsoil of Trench 38. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. The base of a pot (probably prehistoric) sat on the interface between this context and the natural. No indication of the pot being within a feature. Pot	0.15 (avg.)
3803	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 38. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	0.50+

Trench 39	**Dimensions: 51.1m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 43.7mOD Ground level at SW end: 44.77mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
3900	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 39. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.24 (avg.)
3901	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 39. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.14 (avg.)

3902	Natural	Natural of Trench 39. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	0.38+

Trench 40	**Dimensions: 51.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 48.67mOD Ground level at SW end: 49.13mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4000	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 40. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.30 (avg.)
4001	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 40. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.36 (avg.)
4002	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 40. Colour: very light brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Seals all features in trench and is thicker at the SW end of the trench			0.24 (avg.)
(4003)	Upper fill of linear [4006]	Fill of ditch [4006]. Colour: very light grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of manganese, concentrated towards base of feature 2) moderate iron staining, concentrated towards base of feature. Pot	> 2.10	0.68	0.34 to 0.40
(4004)	Basal fill of linear [4006]	Fill of ditch [4006]. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.10	0.05 to 0.48	0.05 to 0.12
(4005)	Slump fill in linear [4006]	Fill of ditch [4006]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.10	0.04	0.4
[4006]	Cut of linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.10	0.68	0.4
(4007)	Upper full of linear [4009]	Fill of ditch [4009]. Colour: light grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. fill contained very abraded fragments of prehistoric pot too fragile to retain	> 2.10	0.59	0.15
(4008)	Basal fill of linear [4009]	Fill of ditch [4009]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.10	0.3	0.08
[4009]	Cut of linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.10	0.49	0.23
(4010)	Fill of linear ditch [4011].	Fill of ditch [4011]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of degraded prehistoric pot, concentrated towards centre of ditch 2) frequent large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 4) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Flint	> 2.10	0.74	> 0.12
[4011]	Cut of linear ditch [4011].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: uneven.	> 2.10	0.74	> 0.12

4012	Natural	Natural of Trench 40. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.82+

Trench 41	**Dimensions: 51.2m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at W end: 49.06mOD Ground level at E end: 48.93mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4100	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 41. Colour: dark brownish black. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles.			0.25 (avg.)
4101	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 41. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm.			0.20 (avg.)
(4102)	Tertiary fill of feature [4105]	Fill of uncertain. possible hollow-way [4105]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of chalk flecks, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	3.8	0.23
(4103)	Secondary fill of feature [4105]	Fill of uncertain. possible hollow-way [4105]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of chalk flecks, evenly distributed. pot	> 2.00	3.2	0.23
(4104)	Primary fill of feature [4105]	Fill of uncertain. possible hollow-way [4105]. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	2.3	0.15
[4105]	Possible hollow-way	Cut of NW-SE uncertain. possible hollow-way. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	> 2.00	3.8	0.53
(4106)	Upper fill of linear ditch [4108]	Fill of ditch [4108]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of chalk, evenly distributed.	> 10.70	> 0.52	> 0.11
(4107)	Primary fill of linear ditch [4108]	Fill of ditch [4108]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	> 10.70	> 0.52	> 0.11
[4108]	Cut of linear ditch [4108].	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat, sloping towards E.	> 10.70	> 0.52	> 0.22
(4109)	Void	-	-	-	-
[4110]	Void	-	-	-	-
(4111)	Fill of gully	Fill of gully [4112]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Truncated by gully terminus [4110]	> 1.50	0.34	0.08
[4112]	Cut of gully	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Truncated by gully terminus [4110]	> 1.50	0.34	0.08

(4113)	Upper fill of linear ditch [4115]	Fill of ditch [4115]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 2) frequent small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent small to large very angular to sub-rounded flints, evenly distributed.	> 2.50	1.48	> 0.38
(4114)	Primary fill of linear ditch [4115]	Fill of ditch [4115]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of burnt clay, concentrated towards middle 2) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) occasional medium angular to sub-rounded flints, evenly distributed. Burnt Flint	> 2.50	0.48	> 0.21
[4115]	Cut of linear ditch [4115]	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: stepped, convex. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded, sloping towards SE.	> 2.50	1.48	> 0.41
4116	Natural strata	Natural of Trench 41. Colour: mid orangey brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles.			0.50+
4117	Natural	Natural of Trench 41. Colour: orangey red. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate small angular to well-rounded rounded and angular pebbles, evenly distributed. Strata between (4116) and outcrops of chalk bedrock			0.85+

Trench 42	**Dimensions: 51.6m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 47.36mOD Ground level at SE end: 48.02mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4200	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 42. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. SF13			0.22 (avg.)
4201	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 42. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
(4202)	Fill of Linear [4202]	Fill of ditch [4203]. Colour: greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Metal	> 2.00	1.4	0.4
[4203]	Cut of linear	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.4	0.4
(4204)	Upper fill of Posthole [4206]	Fill of posthole [4206]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed.	0.28	0.28	0.14
(4205)	Basal fill of Posthole [4206]	Fill of posthole [4206]. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	0.26	0.26	0.03
[4206]	Cut of Posthole	Cut of posthole. Shape in plan: circular. Break at top: sharp. Sides: vertical, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	0.28	0.28	0.17
4207	Natural	Natural of Trench 42. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to			0.47+

		large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			

Trench 43	Dimensions: 51.35m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: mOD Ground level at SE end: mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4300	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 43. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.22 (avg.)
4301	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 43. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.14 (avg.)
4302	Natural Geology	Natural of Trench 43. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	0.40+

Trench 44	Dimensions: 50.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 46.39mOD Ground level at SE end: 46.23mOD				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4400	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 44. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.20 to 0.30
4401	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 44. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.10 (avg.)
(4402)	Upper fill of linear [4405]	Fill of gully [4403]. Colour: very light yellowish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.47	0.13
[4403]	Void	-	-	-	-
(4404)	Fill of linear [4405].	Fill of gully [4405]. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.48	0.2
[4405]	Cut of linear.	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, convex. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 2.00	0.55	0.2
(4406)	Fill of linear [4407]	Fill of gully [4407]. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.31	0.11
[4407]	Cut of linear.	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.31	0.11
(4408)	Secondary fill of terminus [4410].	Fill of ditch [4410]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 1.30	0.8	0.33

(4409)	Primary fill of terminus [4410].	Fill of ditch [4410]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 1.30	0.67	0.48
[4410]	Cut of terminus.	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, convex. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 1.30	0.8	0.48
(4411)	Upper-most fill ditch. [4415]	Fill of ditch [4415]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks to medium angular chalk fragments, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.83 to 2.00	0.15 to 0.25
(4412)	fill of ditch [4415]	Fill of ditch [4415]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: rare small chalk flecks, concentrated towards base.	> 2.00	1.44	0.18
(4413)	Secondary fill of Ditch [4415]	Fill of ditch [4415]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Flint	> 2.00	1.65	0.32
(4414)	Primary fill of ditch [4415]	Fill of ditch [4415]. Colour: very light whitish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 2.00	1.05	0.2
[4415]	Cut of ditch.	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat.	2	1.65	0.36
4416	Natural	Natural of Trench 44. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.70+

Trench 45	**Dimensions: 50.8m x 2.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 48.72mOD Ground level at W end: 49.09mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4500	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 45. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.30 to 0.19
4501	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 45. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.34 to 0.28
(4502)	Fill of linear gully [4503].	Fill of gully [4503]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Burnt Flint	> 2.34	0.36	> 0.90
[4503]	Cut of linear gully [4503].	Cut of NE-SW gully. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded, sloping towards SW.	> 2.34	0.36	> 0.90
(4504)	Upper fill of linear [4506]	Fill of ditch [4506]. Colour: light brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) rare small rounded to well-rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint. SF 1,2,3	> 2.00	1.9	0.35
(4505)	Basal fill of linear [4506]	Fill of ditch [4506]. Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, cemented. Inclusions: moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	1.3	0.27

[4506]	Cut of linear	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.9	0.61
(4507)	Secondary fill of re-cut linear [4509]	Fill of ditch [4509]. Colour: very light yellowish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Truncated by pit [4518] to the south.	> 2.00	0.35	0.66
(4508)	Primary fill of re-cut linear [4509]	Fill of ditch [4509]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, concentrated towards sides and base. Flint	> 2.00	0.63	0.83
[4509]	Re-cut linear	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.45 to 0.70	0.53 to 0.83
(4510)	fill of terminus [4514]	Fill of ditch [4514]. Colour: very light yellowish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 1.70	0.8	0.48
(4511)	fill of terminus [4514]	Fill of ditch [4514]. Colour: dark brownish black. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 1.70	1	0.7
(4512)	fill of terminus [4514]	Fill of ditch [4514]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 1.70	0.35	0.08
(4513)	fill of terminus [4514]	Fill of ditch [4514]. Colour: light yellowish brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm.	> 1.70	0.2	0.18
[4514]	Cut of terminus	Cut of N-S ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1	0.72
(4515)	Main fill of linear [4516]	Fill of ditch [4516]. Colour: dark brown. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Truncated by terminus [4514] and re-cut linear [4509].	> 2.00	0.70 to 0.80	0.72 to 0.92
[4516]	Cut of linear	Cut of N-S ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: dipping, convex. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.	> 2.00	0.70 to 0.80	0.72 to 0.92
(4517)	Fill of pit [4518]	Fill of pit [4518]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 0.00	1	0.3
[4518]	Cut of Pit	Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: unknown. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. appears in the north facing section only. Probably a pit. Truncates re-cut linear [4509] of linear [4516]	> 0.00	1	0.3
(4519)	Fill of Linear [4521]	Fill of ditch [4521]. Colour: light greyish yellow. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Flint	> 2.00	1.8	0.3
(4520)	Fill of Linear [4521]	Fill of ditch [4521]. Colour: yellowish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed.	> 1.00	0.95	0.07
[4521]	Cut of Linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.8	0.36
(4522)	Fill of spread [4523]	Fill of spread [4523]. Colour: light yellowish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of	> 2.00	1.6	0.12

		manganese, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Flint			
[4523]	Cut of irregular spread	Cut of NW-SE spread. Shape in plan: irregular spread. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	> 2.00	1.6	0.12
4524	Natural	Natural of Trench 45. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.58+

Trench 46	**Dimensions: 54.0m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 47.71mOD Ground level at SW end: 48.56mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4600	Topsoil of trench 46.	Topsoil of Trench 46. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.30 (avg.)
4601	Subsoil of trench 46.	Subsoil of Trench 46. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.21 (avg.)
(4602)	Fill of linear terminus [4603].	Fill of linear terminus [4603]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium very angular to angular flints, evenly distributed 2) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 4) rare flecks of burnt clay, concentrated towards ene side.	> 1.70	0.96	> 0.16
[4603]	Cut of linear terminus [4603].	Cut of NW-SE linear terminus. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat, sloping towards SE.	> 1.70	0.96	> 0.16
(4604)	Fill of linear terminus [4605].	Fill of linear terminus [4605]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: 1) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 4) rare flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards ne side.	> 1.75	0.63	> 0.16
[4605]	Cut of linear terminus [4605].	Cut of NW-SE linear terminus. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat, sloping towards SE.	> 1.75	0.63	> 0.16
(4606)	Fill of linear [4607]	Fill of ditch [4607]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Flint	> 2.70	0.8	0.31
[4607]	Cut of linear	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 2.70	0.8	0.31
(4608)	Fill of linear ditch [4609].	Fill of ditch [4609]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent very large angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 2) frequent medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 4) occasional very large very angular chalk, evenly distributed. Bone, Flint, Stone	> 4.40	0.8	> 0.34
[4609]	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides:	> 4.40	0.8	> 0.34

	ditch [4609].	steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: flat.			
(4610)	Fill of pit [4611]	Fill of pit [4611]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small well-rounded spheroidal flint, evenly distributed.	2.04	> 1.24	0.11
[4611]	Cut of shallow pit	Cut of N-S pit. Shape in plan: sub-oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven.	2.04	> 1.24	0.11
(4612)	Fill of shallow linear [4613]	Fill of gully [4613]. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Flint	> 0.92	0.6	0.08
[4613]	Cut of shallow linear	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, straight. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 0.92	0.6	0.08
(4614)	Fill of linear ditch [4615].	Fill of ditch [4615]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) moderate large angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) frequent medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) rare flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards middle of ditch. Flint, Burnt Flint	> 2.00	0.9	> 0.35
[4615]	Cut of linear ditch [4615].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded, sloping towards SE.	> 2.00	0.9	> 0.35
(4616)	Fill of pit [4617].	Fill of pit [4617]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.	> 1.70	0.7	0.13
[4617]	Cut of pit.	Cut of NW-SE pit. Shape in plan: irregular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.70	0.7	0.13
(4618)	Fill of gully [4619].	Fill of gully [4619]. Colour: light brown. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, firm. Inclusions: occasional small well-rounded rounded pebbles, evenly distributed.	5.3	0.5	0.08
[4619]	Cut of gully.	Cut of NE-SW gully. Shape in plan: irregular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded. Gully and pit [4617] blend and a relationship is not discernible.	5.3	0.5	0.08
4620	Natural	Natural of Trench 46. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.45+ to 0.66+

Trench 47	**Dimensions: 50.5m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 49.18mOD Ground level at SE end: 48.85mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4700	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 47. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.19 (avg.)
4701	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 47. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.23 (avg.)

(4702)	Fill of Linear [4705]	Fill of ditch [4705]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, firm. Burnt Flint	> 2.00	1.64	0.18
(4703)	Fill of Linear [4705]	Fill of ditch [4705]. Colour: mid yellowish blue. Composition: clay. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Flint	> 2.00	0.91	0.09
(4704)	Fill of linear [4705]	Fill of ditch [4705]. Colour: light brownish yellow. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	1.52	0.24
[4705]	Cut of Linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.64	0.45
(4706)	Fill of linear ditch [4707].	Fill of ditch [4707]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 2) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed. Shell	> 2.95	0.82	> 0.22
[4707]	Cut of linear ditch [4707].	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat, sloping towards E.	> 2.95	0.82	> 0.22
(4708)	Upper fill of curved linear ditch (probable enclosure corner) [4710].	Fill of ditch [4710]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, cemented. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 3) occasional flecks of black manganese. Pot, Flint, Burnt Flint <4>	> 1.10	1.1	> 0.16
(4709)	Basal fill of curved linear ditch (probable enclosure corner) [4710].	Fill of ditch [4710]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 3) occasional medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 4) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 5) rare flecks of chalk, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint	> 1.10	0.73	> 0.25
[4710]	Cut of curving linear ditch (probable enclosure corner) [4710].	Cut of ditch. Shape in plan: curvi-linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.10	1.1	> 0.30
(4711)	Upper fill of linear ditch [4713].	Fill of ditch [4713]. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed 2) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) occasional small very angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 4) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Flint	> 2.00	0.77	> 0.90
(4712)	Primary fill of linear ditch [4713].	Fill of ditch [4713]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 4) rare flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.77	> 0.13
[4713]	Cut of linear	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides:	> 2.00	0.77	> 0.22

	ditch [4713].	steep, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded, sloping towards NE.			
(4714)	Fill of linear ditch [4715].	Fill of ditch [4715]. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of charcoal, concentrated towards ne side 2) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) moderate large angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 4) rare flecks of burnt clay, concentrated towards ne side. Pot <5>	> 2.00	0.86	> 0.29
[4715]	Cut of linear ditch [4715].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: flat, sloping towards NE.	> 2.00	0.86	> 0.29
(4716)	Fill of linear ditch [4717].	Fill of ditch [4717]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small very angular chalk, evenly distributed 2) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) moderate large angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed 4) rare flecks of charcoal, evenly distributed. Pot, Burnt Flint	> 2.00	0.86	> 0.29
[4717]	Cut of linear ditch [4717].	Cut of NE-SW ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat, sloping towards NE.	> 2.00	1.01	> 0.21
4718	Natural geology.	Natural of Trench 47. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.48+ to 0.56+

Trench 48	**Dimensions: 49.5m x 2.0m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 48.15mOD Ground level at SW end: 48.63mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
4800	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 48. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. SF 4 (IA terret ring)			0.23 (avg.)
4801	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 48. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.23 (avg.)
(4802)	Fill of Linear [4803]	Fill of ditch [4803]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Flint	> 2.00	0.62	0.27
[4803]	Cut of Linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.62	0.27
(4804)	Fill of linear [4806]	Fill of ditch [4806]. Colour: light grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Pot, Bone	> 2.00	0.8	0.21
(4805)	Fill of linear	Fill of ditch [4806]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey	> 1.00	0.53	0.05

	[4806]	silt. Compaction: moist, malleable.			
[4806]	Cut of Linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.8	0.25
(4807)	Fill of linear [4809]	Fill of ditch [4809]. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) rare flecks of manganese, evenly distributed. Pot, Flint, <6>	> 2.00	1.01	0.3
(4808)	Fill of linear [4809]	Fill of ditch [4809]. Colour: mid brownish grey. Composition: clayey loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) rare flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium sub-rounded to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.58	0.26
[4809]	Cut of Linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, straight. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	1.01	0.55
(4810)	Fill of linear terminus [4811].	Fill of linear terminus [4811]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) moderate large very angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed 4) rare flecks of charcoal. Pot	> 2.06	0.5	> 0.21
[4811]	Cut of linear terminus [4811].	Cut of NW-SE linear terminus. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, straight. Break at base: none. Base: tapered.	> 2.06	0.5	> 0.21
(4812)	Fill of terminus [4813]	Fill of ditch [4813]. Colour: very light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: very dry, firm. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of manganese, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed. Flint	> 1.50	0.52	0.07
[4813]	Cut of linear terminus	Cut of E-W ditch. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: imperceptible. Base: rounded.	> 1.50	0.52	0.07
(4814)	Fill of linear ditch [4815].	Fill of ditch [4815]. Colour: mid brownish orange. Composition: silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 2) moderate medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 3) frequent flecks of black manganese, evenly distributed. Pot, <7>	> 2.00	0.39	> 0.36
[4815]	Cut of linear ditch [4815].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: dipping, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: flat, sloping towards SE.	> 2.00	0.39	> 0.36
4816	Natural	Natural of Trench 48. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			0.48+

Trench 49	**Dimensions: 10m x 3.0m Trench alignment: E-W Ground level at E end: 48.36mOD Ground level at W end: 48.45mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
4900	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 49. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly	0.30 (avg.)

		distributed.	
4901	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 49. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.28 (avg.)
4902	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 49. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	0.60+
-	Cont of linear [4506]	Continuation of linear NE-SW from T45	-
-	Cont of linear [4521]	Continuation of linear NW-SE from T45	-

Trench 50	**Dimensions: 10.0m x 10.0m Trench alignment: T shape E-W Ground level at E end: 48.36mOD Ground level at W end: 48.45mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
5000	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 50. Colour: mid blackish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.30 (avg.)
5001	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 50. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	0.28 (avg.)
5002	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 50. Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to large sub-rounded to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	0.60+
-	Cont of linear [4506]	Continuation of Linear NE-SW from T45	-
-	Cont of LInear [4516]	Continuation of Linear NE-SW from T45	-

Trench 51	**Dimensions: 15.0m x 3.0m Trench alignment: N-S Ground level at N end: 42.8mOD Ground level at S end: 43.15mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5100	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 51. Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.26 (avg.)
5101	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 51. Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.21 (avg.)
(5102)	Upper fill of quarry [5105]	Fill of quarry [5105]. Colour: dark blackish grey. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, malleable.	> 6.00	> 3.00	0.22
(5103)	Fill of quarry	Fill of quarry [5105]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt.	> 8.00	> 3.00	1.1

	[5105]	Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			
(5104)	Fill of quarry [5105]	Fill of quarry [5105]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional flecks of chalk, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	> 3.00	> 3.00	> 0.50
[5105]	Cut of Quarry	Cut of E-W quarry. Shape in plan: irregular, oval. Break at top: gradual. Sides: steep. Break at base: none.	> 8.00	> 3.00	> 1.82
5106	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 51. Colour: bright greyish white. Composition: unstructured chalk with silts. Compaction: very dry, very loose.			0.60+

Trench 52	**Dimensions: 12.0m x 3.0m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end:41.33 mOD Ground level at SE end: 41.4mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
5200	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 52. Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.25 (avg.)
5201	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 52. Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.15 (avg.)
(5202)	Fill of linear [5203]	Fill of ditch [5203]. Colour: light brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed 2) occasional flecks to small chalk, evenly distributed.	> 3.00	3.23	> 0.00
[5203]	Cut of linear	Cut of E-W ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear.	> 3.00	3.23	> 0.00
5204	Natural geology	Natural of Trench 52. Colour: bright greyish white. Composition: unstructured chalk with silts. Compaction: very dry, very loose.			

RSK Geotechnical Watching Brief Tables

Testpits

Testpit 1	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP100	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.21
TP101	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.15
TP102	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.25
TP103	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 2	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP200	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.2
TP201	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.2
TP202	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.5
TP203	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 3	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP300	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.25
TP301	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.13
TP302	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt.	-	-	0.2

		Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.			
TP303	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 4	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP400	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.25
TP401	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.1
TP402	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.45
TP403	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 5	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP500	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.19
TP501	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.06
TP502	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.25
TP503	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 6	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP600	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.21
TP601	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.15

TP602	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.25
TP603	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 7	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP700	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.2
TP701	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.13
TP702	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.3
TP703	Natural	Mottled light grey-brown clay with frequent iron staining then a light green-grey silty clay.	-	-	-

Testpit 8	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP800	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.25
TP801	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.15
TP802	Colluvium	Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.83
TP803	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.25
TP804	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 9	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP900	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to	-	-	0.15

		rounded flint, evenly distributed.			
TP901	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.2
TP902	Colluvium	Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.4
TP903	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	-

Testpit 10	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP1000	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.36
TP1001	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.22
TP1002	Colluvium	Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.87
TP1003	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.25
TP1004	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 11	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP1100	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.25
TP1101	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.15
TP1102	Colluvium	Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.33
TP1103	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	1.2+

Testpit 12	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP1200	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.2
TP1201	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.2
TP1202	Natural	Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.25
TP1203	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.2
TP1204	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 13	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP1300	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.3
TP1301	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.3
TP1302	Colluvium	Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.2
TP1303	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.13
TP1304	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 14	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP1400	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.22
TP1401	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded	-	-	0.29

		flint, evenly distributed.			
TP1402	Colluvium	Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.17
TP1403	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.72
TP1404	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 15	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP1500	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.22
TP1501	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.25
TP1502	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.3
TP1503	Natural	Colour: dark orange brown. Composition: clay. Inclusions: moderate rounded pebbles.	-	-	0.55
TP1504	Natural	Colour: mottled light grey brown. Composition: clay. Inclusions: bands of orange and green sand with rounded pebbles	-	-	-
TP1505	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 16	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP1600	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.3
TP1601	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.2
TP1602	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.45
TP1603	Natural	Colour: mottled light grey brown. Composition: clay. Inclusions: moderate rounded pebbles.	-	-	0.65
TP1604	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 17	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP1700	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.25
TP1701	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.2
TP1702	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.3
TP1703	Natural	Colour: light grey brown. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: moderate rounded pebbles.	-	-	0.45
TP1704	Natural	Colour: light greenish brown. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: Greensand	-	-	-
TP1705	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Testpit 18	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
TP1800	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.19
TP1801	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.23
TP1802	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.5
TP1803	Natural	Colour: dark orange brown. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: moderate rounded pebbles.	-	-	0.3
TP1804	Natural	Colour: mottled light grey brown. Composition: clay.	-	-	-
TP1805	Natural	Colour: mottled light grey brown. Composition: silty clay. Inclusions: frequent iron staining.	-	-	-
TP1806	Natural	Colour: mottled light grey brown. Composition: clay.	-	-	-
TP1804	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Soakaways

SK 1	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
SK100	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.25
SK101	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.15
SK102	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.23
SK103	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

SK 2	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
SK200	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.25
SK201	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.15
SK02	Colluvium	Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: rare small to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			0.35
SK202	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	-

SK 3	Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
SK300	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.3
SK301	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.12
SK302	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 25. Colour: very light yellowish grey. Composition: silt. Compaction: very dry, friable. Inclusions: rare small	-	-	0.18

		to medium sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.			
SK302	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.2
SK303	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

SK 4	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
SK400	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.3
SK401	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.3
SK404	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.28
SK404	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

SK 5	**Dimensions: 2m x 0.5m**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
SK500	Topsoil	Colour: very dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, very loose. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.3
SK501	Subsoil	Colour: light orange. Composition: silty clay. Compaction: dry, firm. Inclusions: occasional small to very large sub-angular to rounded flint, evenly distributed.	-	-	0.3
SK504	Head Deposit	Colour: bright yellowish orange. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional flecks to large sub-angular to rounded flint gravel, concentrated towards patches.	-	-	0.5
SK504	Bedrock Geology	Margate Member Chalk	-	-	-

Appendix 2 - Catalogues of the pottery recovered during an archaeological evaluation at Westwood Village 2, land on the south side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent

Site Code: WV2-EV-23

Analyst: Paul Hart
Last updated: 06.11.2023

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

1. Period Codes employed

Period	*Code*	*Date (circa)*			
First Neolithic	FN	4000	-	3650	BC
Early Neolithic	EN	3650	-	3350	BC
Middle Neolithic	MN	3350	-	2700	BC
Later Prehistoric	LP	1550	-	50	BC
Middle Bronze Age	MBA	1550	-	1350	BC
Mid to Late Bronze Age	MBA-LBA	1350	-	1150	BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900	-	600	BC
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
Mid Roman	MR	150	-	250	AD
Early Medieval	EM	1050	-	1200	AD
Medieval	M	1200	-	1375	AD
Late Medieval	LM	1375	-	1525	AD
Post-Medieval	PM	1525	-	1750	AD
Modern	MOD	1900+			AD

2. Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage

2.1. 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 were typically plain or less diagnostic body sherds (and usually medium walled and reduced) 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' (which does not mean that such pieces necessarily need to be drawn for archive level reporting or for publication).
- The material has been bagged by period and separated into DRAW-ables (which do not necessarily need to be drawn for archive or final site reports or publication) and body sherds.

2.2. Abbreviations used in 2.3.

Wear

F : Fresh/fairly fresh
L : Light
M : Moderate
H : Heavy
C : Chipped
S : Splintered/Shattered (1 or both original surfaces missing)

Dating

> : To/or later
/ : Or/or indicting a preference within a broader range

2.3. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery

Context					***Total sherds***	***Total weight***
Context	Information on the nature of the context if known.					
Start	**Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence.**					
End	**Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.**					
Dating	**Implications.**					
Notes	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note.					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*	
(102) [105]					**11 sherds**	**71 g**
Context						
Start	**Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1225/1250 AD.**					
End	**Likely by 1275/1300 AD.**					
Dating	**Small sherds, mostly plain and with little specific data other than fabric and firing. Though some pieces could date more widely, it is possible that the focus could lay between 1225-1275 AD. At least 1 sherd would more typically date after this, though an accidental earlier hard firing cannot be discounted and this is currently the only example of a harder fired sherd. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution, if possible and relevant. Is this material gradually accruing, or a single episode deposition of potentially mostly contemporary material, with some residual elements.**					
Notes	All small, many with chalky concretions obscuring, little specific data, including 1 simple rim (not particularly specific; perhaps research further) and 1 handle attachment. 1 plain London ware sherd in a fine oxidised fabric, which may have been used in particular for producing copies of Rouen imports, typically the highly decorated jugs of post 1240 AD. 1 harder fired sherd could date 1275-1375 AD, though an accidental earlier hard firing is possible. 2 oxidised fine sandy sherds currently of unknown origin (research). DRAW: 1 small rim and 1 handle attachment (none worth drawing).					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*	
1	EM>M	North/East Kent shell temp. sandy	1	L	1100-1250 AD	
	Small, grey.					
1	EM>M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	M	1150-1275 AD	
	Small, medium walled.					
1	EM>M	London ware	1	L	1170/1240-1300 AD	
	Small, plain, oxidised, soft.					
1	EM>M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C M	1175-1275 AD	
	Small, handle attachment, reddish-orangey surfaces. DRAW (not worth drawing).					
1	EM>M	Canterbury/Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1175-1275 AD	
	Small rim, medium walled upright, slightly convex top with overhanging exterior and interior lips, thin orangey margins, splash or yellowy glaze. ?Jug. Simple form, not very specific. DRAW (not worth drawing).					
1	EM>M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1175-1275 AD	
	Small, sooted brown exterior, reddish-orangey interior.					
1	?M	Sparse sandy	1	M	1200-1375 AD	
	Small, thick, brightish orangey throughout, sparse fine to medium quartz, hardish.					
1	M	Fine sandy	1	L	?1225-1300 AD	
	Small, thick, brightish orange throughout, moderate fine mostly coloured quartz.					
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	M	1225/1250-1275 AD	
	Small body, orange surfaces.					
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1225/1250-1275 AD	
	Medium body, orange surfaces.					
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1275-1375 AD	
	Small, carinated body, orangey surfaces, compacting but not very hard.					

(108) [118]			**2 sherds**		**24 g**
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1250 AD and potentially after 1550 AD if the PM>MOD tile is not intrusive.**				
End	**Unclear.**				
Dating	**Both Canterbury products, 1 likely ER, 1 preferably M. The fabrics of some of the Roman and Medieval pottery made at Canterbury can appear very similar/identical and this has been noted in particular for some of the oxidised wares, so an ER date for the oxidised body sherd currently preferred as M is a possibility. Consider the nature of the context, the vertical distribution if relevant and possible, as well as any context associations and perhaps review if important or a conflict arises.**				
Notes	Both Canterbury products. 1 very worn, significantly broken, thick triangular sectioned rim in a buff surfaced greyware (no full profile), the buff colouring more than a skin deep slip, likely ER. 1 body sherd with oxidised surfaces, the exterior more brightly orange, preferably early M rather than ER. NB. This context also included a fragment of PM> tile. DRAW: 1 small broken partial rim (not worth drawing).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Canterbury sandy	1	C H	75-125/150 AD
	Small rim, very thick right angle everted triangular section, broken along inner edge and at body junction, underside defined by shallow smoothed tooled groove, grey fabric with buff surfaces (relatively thick buff on upper surface and not obviously a slip), fairly soft. ?White cream sandy. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C M	1225/1250-1275 AD
	Small, medium walled, orange surfaces, soft.				

(113) [118]			**1 sherd**		**3 g**
Context					
Start	**Possibly after 1150 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating	**Little specific data, but possibly late EM. Consider any context associations and perhaps review, if of importance.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	EM	?Canterbury sandy	1	M	1150-1200 AD
	Small, 2 tone firing grey-black and dull orange surfaces, soft. Finer sandy.				

(202) [206]		**6 sherds**	**49 g**
Context			
Start	**Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1225 AD.**		
End	**Nothing certainly or need date after 1275 AD.**		
Dating	**The more worn sherd is, unlike the rest, thick and reduced and more likely 1150-1200 AD. The remainder are all oxidised body sherds, 1 showing an impressed asterisk/star stamp, which also occurs in (204) and (205). These impressions are all partly infilled with chalk, though whether this was an intentional application (possibly less likely), or incidental post-discard accumulation, is unclear (consider if this was a chalk geology feature and if the fill was particularly chalky, or not). Potentially similar stamps are known to occur on Surrey Kingston type whiteware jugs and if the vessel in [206] was copying such then it may date after 1240 AD (research and review). Only 2 of the oxidised sherds are classic Canterbury Tyler Hill fabrics, which typically dominate after 1275 AD. Consider the nature of the context (single short episode of infilling, or gradually accruing) and the vertical distribution, if possible and relevant. If all the oxidised material was contemporary, it could suggest a focus around 1250 AD, as the shell tempered is unlikely to be later, though use-life and curation must be considered. Fabric, firing and the relatively low incidence of Canterbury Tyler Hill wares suggest a date prior to 1275 AD.**	

Notes	Small body sherds and 1 slightly larger thick rim, the former all with dull oxidised surfaces, 1 with an asterisk/star shaped stamp. The rim is thick and reduced with an angled overhang, in a shell tempered sandy fabric, more chipped and worn and likely residual to some degree. DRAW: 1 rim, 1 asterisk/star stamped body (others from [206] same vessel).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	EM	North/East Kent shell temp. sandy	1	C M	1150-1200 AD
	Small rim, thick body, thickened rim with flat top and angled overhanging exterior, much chipped. DRAW.				
1	EM>M	North/East Kent sandy	1	L	1175-1250 AD
	Small, thick, reddish orange surfaces.				
1	EM>M	North/East Kent shell temp. sandy	1	L	1175/1200-1250 AD
	Small, thinnish, dull orange surfaces, occasional shell.				
1	EM>M	North/East Kent sandy	1	L	1175/?1240-1275 AD
	Small body, medium to thinnish walled, dull orangey exterior and reddish-orangey interior, impressed 6 armed asterisk/star motif and remnants of yellowy glaze on exterior. 1 impression from the arm of another asterisk filled with chalk (?chance). DRAW (not worth drawing).				
2	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1/2	L	1225/1250-1275/1300 AD
	Small, medium walled, dull orange surfaces.				
(202) [212] *(conflict with (202) [206])*			**4 sherds**		**29 g**
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1150 AD and depending upon whether this context is slowly accruing or the result of a single short episode of deposition (ditch or pit), potentially after 1250 AD.**				
End	**Nothing certainly after 1275 AD.**				
Dating	**1 residual Roman rim and 3 Medieval body sherds. 2 of the latter could focus between 1250-1275 AD, with the other more likely pre-dating this, though not appearing any more worn. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution of the material, if relevant and possible. Might this be from [206]?**				
Notes	1 greyware rim likely ER>MR, residual. Rest small body sherds. 1 *potentially same vessel as the asterisk/star stamped sherds in [206]. DRAW: 1 rim, 1 body with remnant of likely asterisk/star stamp* (none worth drawing).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	ER>MR	Canterbury sandy	1	C M	100/125-175 AD
	Medium rim, thickened right angled everted with slightly convex top and curving underside with deep tooled definition at the body junction, broken just below, vessel wall medium, grey, hard. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Canterbury sandy	1	L	1150-1225/1275 AD
	Small, thinnish, black and grey-brown surfaces.				
1	EM>M	North/East Kent sandy	*	L	1175/?1240-1275 AD
	Small, oxidised, remnants of impressions *likely same as asterisk/star stamped vessel in (202) [206] and elsewhere. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1225/1250-1275 AD
	Small, dull orange surfaces, sharp sandwich, soft.				
(204) [206]			**9 sherds**		**45 g**
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1175 AD, probably after 1225 AD and possibly after around 1250 AD.**				
End	**Nothing need date after 1300 AD and if broadly related then probably by 1275 AD.**				
Dating	**If this material is broadly contemporary, a focus between 1225/1250-1275 AD is possible. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution, if possible and relevant. It may be notable that no shell tempered fabrics, which typically were not produced/do not occur locally after 1250 AD, appear in this context, in contrast to (202) [206]. Likewise the greywares occur in (204) and not in (202). This is a very small sample of course and future finds may make this current info irrelevant, but consider the sequential relationship between (202) and (204). Several of the sherds within (204) are likely from the same vessels as sherds in (202) [206], however.**				

Notes	Mostly small, 3 greywares, rest oxidised, none significantly worn, some *same vessels as in (202) [206]. Notably the stamp impressed ware again has chalk infilling, intentional application? DRAW: all small; 1 fragment of thumb frilled base, 1 impressed asterisk/star (others from [206] same vessel), 1 incised linear deco, 1 thumb pressed strip (none worth drawing).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	EM>M	North/East Kent sandy	*	L	1175-1250 AD
	Small fragment of thumb frilled base, thick, reddish orange surfaces. *Same as vessel in (202) [206]. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1175/1200-1275 AD
	Small, thin, grey, remnant of thumb pressed strip. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
2	EM>M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1175/1200-1275/1300 AD
	Small, thinnish, grey exterior with incised shallow linear grooved deco and ?yellowy-brownish glaze, worn orange over grey interior, DRAW (not worth drawing).				
2	EM>M	North/East Kent sandy	*	L	1175/?1240-1275 AD
	Small body, medium to thinnish walled, dull orangey exterior and reddish-orangey interior, remnants of impressed 6 armed asterisk/star motif and yellowy glaze on exterior. Some impressions filled with chalk (?chance). *Same vessel as in (202) [206]. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	L	1225/1250-1275 AD
	Small, thick, orange surfaces, yellowy-greeny glaze on exterior.				
2	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	*	C L	1225/1250-1275/1300 AD
	Medium and small sized, orange surfaces, several linear grooves on exterior of larger, rare small spots of yellowy-green glaze. *Potentially same vessel as 2 small sherds within (202) [206]. DRAW (not worth drawing).				

(205) [206]				**1 sherd**	**3 g**
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1240 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, single sherd only, but nothing here or elsewhere in [206] need or certainly dates after 1275/1300 AD.**				
Dating	**Broadly 1175-1275 AD and possibly after 1240 AD, from same vessel as seen elsewhere in [206] (see comments in (202) [206]).**				
Notes	Small sherd from same asterisk/star stamped vessel as seen in (202) [206] and [204]. DRAW: 1 impressed asterisk/star (others from [206] same vessel).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	EM>M	North/East Kent sandy	*	L	1175/?1240-1275 AD
	Small sherd with remnant of impressed asterisk/star stamp. *Same vessel as in (202) [206] and (204). DRAW (not worth drawing).				

(211) [212]				**3 sherds**	**18 g**
Context					
Start	**More likely after 1150 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, a few small sherds only, though not significantly worn, with nothing after 1250 AD and just possibly by 1200 AD or shortly after.**				
Dating	**Potentially related, the oxidised vessel likely dates between 1150-1250 AD, while the thinner Canterbury sherd with a black exterior would typically be more common before 1200 AD than after. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution however, if relevant and possible.**				
Notes	Small but not significantly worn.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	EM>M	Canterbury shell tempered sandy	1	L	1150-1200/1250 AD
	Small, thin, black exterior, orangey-brown interior.				
2	EM>M	North/East Kent shell temp. sandy	1	L	1150-1250 AD
	Small, medium walled, oxidised.				

(502) Colluvium					**1 sherd**	**8 g**
Context						
Start	**This horizon unclear.**					
End	**This horizon unclear, residual.**					
Dating	**Little specific data and could date almost anywhere within the currency of flint tempering, the characteristics present potentially unreliable due to the small size of the sample. Recognising that, it is most likely that this could be FN>MN, 4000-3650/2700 BC, or MBA>EIA, 1550-1150/600 BC. Consider if there is a precedence for the recovery of material of this date, or otherwise, within the Site assemblage and the immediate vicinity.**					
Notes	Small plain sherd with sparse coarse flint.					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*	
1	FN>EN/MBA>EIA	Flint tempered	1	M	4000-3650/1550-1150 BC	
	Small, occasional flint with sparse coarse grit.					

(605) [607]					**1 sherd**	**6 g**
Context						
Start	**Likely after 1050 AD.**					
End	**Unclear, a single small sherd only, though appearing fairly fresh.**					
Dating	**Little specific data, but would be more common between 1050-1200 AD, less likely significantly later.**					
Notes						
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*	
1	EM	Canterbury sandy	1	F	1050-1200 AD	
	Small, black exterior, brown interior.					

(608) [609]					**1 sherd**	**60 g**
Context						
Start	**Likely after 1050 AD.**					
End	**Unlcear, a single sherd only, though needn't be significantly residual.**					
Dating	**Could date widely, but is more likely EM than earlier.**					
Notes	Slightly but not significantly worn.					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*	
1	EM	Canterbury sandy	1	C L	1050-1150/1200 AD	
	Medium sized, thick, black, soft.					

(705) [706]					**1 sherd**	**15 g**
Context						
Start	**Likely after 50 BC.**					
End	**Unclear, residual.**					
Dating	**Could date anywhere within the range of 'Belgic style wares, both slightly earlier and later than the preference, which is nevertheless the most likely range within which it might date. Consider also that this might relate to other evidence of 'Belgic' style wares seen in the Site assemblage.**					
Notes	Sizeable, but edges much chipped and worn. DRAW: 1 base (not worth drawing).					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*	
1	MLIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	C M	75 BC - 75/100 AD	
	Largeish thick base, minimal side wall profile. DRAW (not worth drawing).					

(1109) [1110]		**1 sherd**	**2 g**
Context			
Start	**Likely after 75 BC.**		
End	**Unclear, small scrap only.**		
Dating	**Could date anywhere within the currency of soft 'Belgic' style fabrics. Not obviously Romanising.**		
Notes			

Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MLIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	75 BC - 75 AD
	Small fragment, soft.				

(1209) [1212]			**1 sherd**		**14 g**
Context					
Start	**More likely after 1225 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, single sherd only.**				
Dating	**Based on the fabric and firing, more commonly between 1225-1275 AD, though might perhaps occur a little earlier. Consider the relationship with the others from [1212].**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C L	1225-1275 AD
	Medium sized, weakly patchy oxidised, soft.				

(1210) [1212]			**1 sherd**		**4 g**
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1175 AD and possibly after 1200 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, single small sherd only.**				
Dating	**Little specific data, though likely between 1175-1275 AD, with a preference of 1200-1250 AD. Consider against the relationship between (1210) and (1209) and the nature and horizons of the finds.**				
Notes	Thin, probably wheel-thrown.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	EM>M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C L	1175/1200-1250/1275 AD
	Small, thin, grey-brownish exterior, brightish orange interior, soft.				

(1212) [1214]			**1 sherd**		**6 g**
Context					
Start	**More likely after 1225 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, single small sherd only.**				
Dating	**Little specific data beyond firing, which would be more typical between 1250-1275 AD, but might occur earlier.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C L	1225/1250-1275 AD
	Small, orangey surfaces, sharp sandwich, soft.				

(1311) [1312]			**2 sherds**		**9 g**
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1225 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, the 1 sherd presumably certainly recovered from the context is likely residual.**				
Dating	**1 small worn sherd probably dating between 1225-1275 AD. 1 thick sherd conjoins with a sherd in (2202); see there for discussion. The break edges appear fairly fresh however and the join is sharp, so rather than indicating a relationship between these contexts, consider whether this might be a consequence of a post-excavation accident and miss-placing.**				
Notes	1 small fragment of Medieval rim. 1 thick sherd* ?related, ?later, ?misplaced. DRAW: 1 small rim fragment (not worth drawing).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C M	1225-1275 AD
	Small broken fragment of right-angled everted rim, reddish-orangey surfaces, soft. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	M>LM	Sandy	*	L	1200-1525/1550 AD
	Small, thick, *conjoins with sherd in (2202).				

(1502)			1 sherd		3 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1550 BC.**				
End	**Unclear, likely residual.**				
Dating	**Could date widely, though perhaps more likely within the LP.**				
Notes	Scrap.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MBA>LIA-ER/LP	Flint tempered	1	M	1550-50 BC/50 AD
	Small, coarse.				

(1802) [1803]			1 sherd		44 g
Context					
Start	**Most likely after 1550 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, a single example only and residual to some degree.**				
Dating	**Unglazed rim sherd, preferably 1550-1625/1675 AD at present given this and the fine sandy red earthenware fabric. No rim parallels noted after brief search (research further).**				
Notes	Medium sized plain rim in a fine sandy oxidised fabric. DRAW: 1 rim.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	PM	Kentish red earthenware	1	C M	1550-1625/1675 AD
	Medium sized right angled everted rim, broad inner horizontal ledge with short raised exterior squared-off lip, the overhang supported by a thick rib luted into the exterior edge of the rim (?handling). Plain, orange throughout, moderate fine angular sand. DRAW.				

(1905) [1907]			2 sherds		6 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1550 BC.**				
End	**Unclear. Only 1 small sherd has reasonable potential to be context-contemporary.**				
Dating	**Little specific data. Could date widely, as given. Consider any context associations.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MBA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	?1	S M	1550 BC - 50 AD
	Small.				
1	MBA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	1	L	1550 BC - 50 AD
	Small.				

(1906) [1907]			1 sherd		5 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1550 BC.**				
End	**Unclear, a single small sherd only, though not significantly worn.**				
Dating	**Little specific data and could date anywhere within the range given.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MBA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	1	F	1550 BC - 50 AD
	Small.				

(2002) Colluvium			1 sherd		2 g
Context					
Start	**This horizon likely after 1550 BC.**				
End	**Unclear.**				
Dating	**Little specific data, but most likely within the range given.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	?MBA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	1	S	1550 BC - 50 AD
	Splintered fragment.				

(2202) [2206]			3 sherds		23 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1250 AD and just possibly after 1475 AD.**				
End	**Unclear.**				
Dating	**2 Medieval sherds, likely dating within the 13th century AD, are residual to some degree. 1 other notably thick sandy sherd, if contemporary, might just be a sherd of Spanish amphora, though the fabric sample is not directly comparable to known examples and this is not particularly preferred at present. A LM date is also possible, though there are also reservations, given that no other obviously late Canterbury products have been noted in the Site assemblage as yet (review). More supporting data from this context would be required to confirm activity in the LM (review). NB. *This sherd conjoins with a sherd in (1311) [1312]; see comments.**				
Notes	All small. 2 EM>M/M, including 1 right-angled rim. 1 other thick hard sherd could be a LM Canterbury Transitional product, or M>LM ??Spanish amphora (fabric not a perfect match). DRAW: 1 small rim (not worth drawing).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	M	1225/1250-1275/1300 AD
	Small rim, right-angled everted with flat top and rounded exterior edge with tooled underscoring, inner edge a short vertical lip before incurving body, broken at join with body, dull oxidised, fairly hard. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
1	EM>M	Canterbury Tyler Hill sandy	1	C M	1150/1200-1250 AD
	Small, thick, reddish-brown exterior and buff interior.				
1	M>LM	Sandy	1	L	1200-1525/1550 AD
	Small, very thick, hard, brightish orangey exterior, buff interior, pale greyish-buff core, moderately small to medium sandy, mostly clear and grey, often angular, some fine to medium reddish-brown elements. *.				

(2605) [2607]			1 sherd		2 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1550 BC.**				
End	**Unclear.**				
Dating	**Little specific data, but preferably LP.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MBA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	1	S	1550-50 BC/50 AD
	Small, splintered.				

(2703) [2705]			5 sherds		9 g
Context					
Start	**More likely after 1550 BC.**				
End	**Unclear.**				
Dating	**Little specific data. Could date very widely throughout the currency of flint tempered fabrics, though more likely within the range given.**				
Notes	Unwashed oxidised pottery.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
3	?MBA>MLIA	Flint tempered	1	-	?1550-50 BC
	1 small irregular piece of unwashed soil-concreted pottery (potentially destroyed if washed) and 2 associated fragments, oxidised fabric.				

(3002) [3003]			1 sherd		2 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 100 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating	**Little specific data, broadly ER.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	H	75-125/150 AD
	Small, medium/thinnish walled, orange throughout, slightly sandy, ?softish.				

(3207) [3208]			1 sherd		6 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 100 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating	**Broadly ER post 75 AD, hardish and could be post 100/125 AD.**				
Notes	Hardish, with some sparse sand.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	H	75/100-150 AD
	Small, thick, orange throughout, sparse coarse sand, hardish.				

(3410) [3412]			1 sherd		1 g
Context					
Start	**More likely after 1550 BC.**				
End	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating	**Little specific data beyond the fabric, which could date anywhere within the currency of flint tempering, but more likely as given.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	?MBA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	1	S M	?1550 BC - 50 AD
	Fragment.				

(3426) [3427]			2 sherds		1 g
Context					
Start	**More likely after 1550 BC and just possibly after 75 BC.**				
End	**Unclear, potentially residual.**				
Dating	**Very little specific data. The mixed flint and grog tempered fabric could date very widely, though more likely 1550 BC - 50 AD in this case and just possibly, given the presence of 'Belgic' material in the Site assemblage, 75 BC - 50 AD.**				
Notes	Tiny scraps, *possibly related, the minimal view of the overall fabric may not be representative.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MBA>LIA-ER	?Grog + flint tempered	1	-	1550 BC - 50 AD
	Tiny scrap.				
1	*	?Grog tempered	*	-	*
	Tiny rounded fragment.				

(3606) [3607]			1 sherd		2 g
Context					
Start	**Most likely after 50 BC and possibly after 0/25 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, a single small sherd only.**				
Dating	**Could date much more widely, but preferably a 'Belgic' style product and potentially at the later end of the range, given the fine sandy fabric. Consider any context associations that may support this or otherwise and review.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	?LIA-ER	Flint tempered fine sandy	1	M	0/25-50 AD
	Small.				

(3802)			2 sherds		18 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 1550 BC.**				
End	**Unclear, but possibly by 1150 BC.**				
Dating	**Little specific data and could date widely, particularly to several periods within the LP, but with a reasonable potential to be MBA>MBA-LBA and need not be residual.**				
Notes	Small, but not significantly worn.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
2	LP/MBA>MBA-LBA	Flint tempered	1/2	C L	1550-1150 BC
	Small, thick, coarse, strongly tempered with some large grits.				

(4003) [4006]			1 sherd		3 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 75 BC.**				
End	**Unclear, a single small sherd only.**				
Dating	**Little specific data and could date throughout the range of this fabric type, though most likely between 75 BC and 75 AD.**				
Notes	Small fragment only.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MLIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	75 BC - 75/100 AD
	Small, soft.				

(4504) [4506]			4 sherds		7 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 50 BC and possibly after 0 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, small fragments only. If related, then by or perhaps shortly after 50 AD, though the relationships are unclear on current evidence. Consider any context associations.**				
Dating	**3 sherds in a grog tempered sandy fabric could date widely, but given the fairly fine nature of the sand content are preferably broadly 'Belgic' style and possibly more towards the later half of this range. The relationship of the flint tempered sherd, who's small size offers only a minimal sample of the overall fabric, is unclear.**				
Notes	Small fragments.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MBA>/LIA>LIA-ER	Flint tempered	1	?L	1550/?50 BC - 50 AD
	Small fragment, soft.				
3	LIA>ER	Grog tempered sandy	1	S L	50 BC/0-75 AD
	Small fragments, medium walled, not coarsely sandy.				

(4708) [4710]			3 sherds		26 g
Context					
Start	**Likely after 25 AD and possibly after 50 AD.**				
End	**Nothing certainly after 75 AD.**				
Dating	**Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution, if possible and relevant. The latest element, 25-75 AD, is small and fragmentary and potentially residual to some degree. The other could date earlier but presumably potentially relates.**				
Notes	The largest and least damaged is a 'Belgic' style grog tempered ware with an oxidised exterior. The fragments of Thanet silty ware could be residual.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	15 BC - 75 AD
	Medium sized, medium walled, orange exterior, ?red surfaced flagon.				
2	LIA-ER>ER	Thanet silty	1	C S	25-75 AD
	Small, reduced, soft.				

(4709) [4710]			5 sherds		27 g
Context					
Start	**More likely after 25 AD and perhaps after 50 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, much could be residual to a degree, though nothing must date after 100 AD.**				
Dating	**The fresher looking material could suggest that, if broadly related, a focus between 50-75 AD is possible. Consider the nature of the context and the vertical distribution, if possible and relevant. Also see comments on (4807).** **NB. See (4804).**				
Notes	Small, mostly worn. 2 thinnish silty with dull oxidised surfaces, possibly grog tempered, more likely post-conquest. 2 sparse ?grog tempered Thanet silty, possibly same vessel as in (4708). DRAW: 1 cordoned sherd (not worth drawing).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	L	50 BC - 75/100 AD
	Medium sized, medium walled, small raised (tooled) cordon on shoulder, soft. DRAW (not worth drawing).				

2	LIA-ER>ER	Sp. ?grog tempered Thanet silty	*	M	25-75 AD
	Small, reduced. *?same as Thanet silty in (4708).				
2	ER	Sparse ?grog tempered fine silty	1	M	50-100 AD
	Small, thinnish, dull orange surfaces, fine grainy, soft.				

(4714) [4715]			**5 sherds**		**88 g**
Context					
Start	**Most likely after 75 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, the majority could derive from a single vessel, which is chipped and could be residual to some degree, though nothing certainly or need date after 125 AD.**				
Dating	**Focussed around the remains of a single vessel which likely dates between 50/75-125 AD.**				
Notes	4 from a single comb decorated storage jar with oxidised surfaces, might date a little earlier, but more typically 75-125 AD. DRAW: 1 combed body (not worth drawing).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	S	50 BC - 100/125 AD
	Small splintered sherd.				
4	ER	Romanising 'Belgic' style grog	1	C L	50/75-125 AD
	Small to large, orangey surfaces and black core, incised combing on all exteriors, soft. DRAW (not worth drawing).				

(4716) [4717]			**1 sherd**		**15 g**
Context					
Start	**Likely after 50 BC.**				
End	**Unclear, single sherd only, though not significantly worn.**				
Dating	**Could date a little earlier, though most likely within the range given.**				
Notes					
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MLIA>LIA-ER	'Belgic' style grog + sp. flint temp.	1	L	75 BC - 50 AD
	Medium sized.				

(4804) [4806]			**3 sherds**		**6 g**
Context					
Start	**Dependant upon the nature of the context and the material's vertical distribution. If related, likely after 50 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, but nothing need date after 100 AD and possibly by around 75 AD or shortly after.**				
Dating	**The 'Belgic' style material would most commonly date up to at least 75 AD and could date a little later. The other notably silty oxidised sherd, probably wheel-thrown, is not certainly an import and at present seems more likely to be local, which would suggest a post-conquest date. It needn't date significantly late within the ER however. Notably, some other generally silty potentially early ER sherds that were also in combination with reduced 'Belgic' material and which could equally suggest a 50-75 AD focus, occurred elsewhere in the Site assemblage and in similar numbered contexts: see (4709) [4710] and (4807) [4809].** **NB. These early oxidised fine silty fabrics and their associations would be worth considering further in any subsequent review, should any additional excavation work be conducted and particularly if a larger body of related material was recovered. They may not be particularly common locally, even as a fine variant of Thanet silty ware.**				
Notes	Small. 1 very thin walled oxidised in a slightly sandy silty fabric, which appears more worn but needn't be significantly residual (very soft).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
2	MLIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	2	L	75 BC - 75/100 AD
	Small.				

1	ER	Silty	1	M	50-100 AD
	Small, very thin (?wheel-thrown), orange throughout, very soft, slightly sandy grainy silty. Edges rounded, but very soft and thin.				

(4807) [4809]			**5 sherds**		**31 g**
Context					
Start	**Likely after 25 AD and possibly after 50 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, all could be residual to some degree, though 4 do likely derive from a single vessel. Perhaps by around 100 AD.**				
Dating	**The Thanet silty is likely 25-75 AD. 2 sherds in a finer silty fabric with bright oxidised surfaces could perhaps be an uncommon local fine silty ware. A similar silty fabric occurs in (4709) [4710]. Such a fabric is unlikely to be pre-conquest, while a lack of any Romanising grog tempered or Roman Canterbury sandy fabrics in this context (though they do occur elsewhere in the Site assemblage), which would be expected post 75 AD, may be significant, though more material may await recovery in the future. A focus between 50-75 AD is possible on current evidence.** **NB. See (4804).**				
Notes	Mostly small. The oxidised fine silty (possibly from a flagon) is potentially unusual, particularly if local. The grainier Thanet silty is not obviously Romanising.				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
4	LIA-ER>ER	Sparse grog temp. Thanet silty	1	C M	25-75 AD
	Small to medium, medium walled, reduced with patchy orange and buff on exterior.				
2	ER	Fine silty	1	C M	50-100/125 AD
	Small, thinnish, curving, bright orange surfaces, grey-black core, fine grainy, soft. ?Flagon.				

(4810) [4811]			**2 sherds**		**8 g**
Context					
Start	**Likely after 75 AD.**				
End	**Unclear, a single small sherd only.**				
Dating	**The fresher sherd is a Roman Canterbury sandy ware in a soft black fabric, preferably 75-100 AD.**				
Notes	1 small rim, akin to Green's Fig. 131 no. 412 (Green 2007, 228), black and soft. DRAW: 1 small rim from undercut lid seated flanged bowl (not worth drawing).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
1	MLIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	1	H	75 BC - 75/100 AD
	Scrap, soft.				
1	ER	Canterbury sandy	1	L	75-100/125 AD
	Small rim, right angled everted with flat top (some ?burnt residue) and lid seat groove by interior edge, underside an angled/ folded thickened return with a deep tooled underscore at body junction, broken at body wall, black, soft. Flanged bowl (undercut). DRAW (not worth drawing).				

(4814) [4815]			**9 sherds**		**55 g**
Context					
Start	**Most likely after 25 AD and possibly after 50 AD.**				
End	**Unclear. Most could well be residual to some degree, though no material that must date significantly after 75 AD is present.**				
Dating	**Consider the nature of this context and the vertical distribution, if relevant and possible, re whether this material could be broadly related. If so, no material of certain post 75 AD date is present and a date between 25-75 AD is favoured for the collection as a whole, based on the local material. The North Gaulish and other ?imported/?Kentish fineware could date later, however. The former, as a potential butt beaker, may be more common in Kent after 70 AD (Rigby and Freestone 1995, 647-651). The latter, if Kentish, will be post-conquest (further research required). The appearance of these sherds, plus the surface loss seen on some of the local material, could be due to soil conditions, though it seems likely that they are residual to some degree (no large or fresh looking sherds are present) and the infilling may more likely be occurring around or after the conquest.**				

Notes	Small sherds, all quite battered and worn. 1 rim of Thompson C1-1 type (Thompson 1982, 212-215), a common East Kent type, in a predominantly silty fabric (akin Thanet silty), preferably 25-75 AD. 2 very thin walled sherds in fine sandy fabrics, the thinnest in a reduced fabric, origin unclear (research). Other a North Gaulish/Gallo-Belgic style white ware, rouletted, likely from a butt beaker and probably of Fabric 3 type if so, which is potentially solely a North Gaul product (NOG WH 3; Tomber and Dore 1998). Broadly 10 BC - 110 AD, there is currently not enough form to be more specific, though butt beakers may be more common in Kent in general after 70 AD (Rigby and Freestone 1995, 647-651). DRAW: 1 rim (common), 1 small rouletted body from imported butt beaker, 1 incised line on thin walled fineware (none worth drawing).				
Count	*Period*	*Ware*	*V*	*W*	*Date preference*
2	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered sandy	1	S M	50 BC - 75 AD
	Small.				
1	LIA-ER>ER	Fine sandy	1	M	10 BC - 110 AD
	Small, very thin (thinner than the white ware), grey-brown with grey core, remnant of single incised narrow line.				
1	LIA>ER	North Gaulish white ware	1	M	10 BC - 110 AD
	Small, very thin, shallow worn vertical linear rouletting below a plain zone, likely from a butt beaker, ?Fabric 3 (NOG WH 3; Tomber and Dore 1998). DRAW (not worth drawing).				
3	LIA-ER>ER	'Belgic' style sp. grog temp. silty	1	S M	25-75 AD
	2 conjoin to a medium sized rim, thick, dull burnished black exterior skin laminating badly in places. In-turned closed form simple bead with horizontal groove just below defining exterior, incised just off vertical fine combing immediately below. Thompson C1-1 type (Thompson 1982, 212-215). 1 small combed body same vessel. Silty fabric with very sparse small grog. DRAW (not worth drawing).				
2	LIA-ER>ER	Sparse grog tempered fine sandy	1	L	25-75 AD
	Small, thick, black surfaces and orangey-brown core.				
Totals			**108 sherds**		**756 g**

3. Bibliography

Green M. 2007. The Roman Pottery, in Bennett P., Couldrey P. and Macpherson-Grant N. 2007. *Highstead Near Chislet, Kent. Excavations 1975-1977*. The Archaeology of Canterbury New Series Volume IV, Canterbury Archaeological Trust Ltd, 214-250.

Rigby V. and Freestone I. 1995. 5.2 Discussion, Early Gaulish and Rhenish Imports, in *Part II The Finds - The Pottery – I Belgic and Roman*, in Blockley K., Blockley M., Blockley P., Frere S.S. and Stow S. 1995. *Excavations in the Marlowe Car Park and Surrounding Areas*. The Archaeology of Canterbury V. Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 639-653.

Thompson I. 1982. *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern* England. BAR British Series 108.

Tomber R. and Dore J. 1998. *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*. Museum of London Archaeology Service Monograph 2. Published online by the Study Group for Roman Pottery 2019/2021:
http://romanpotterystudy.org.uk/nrfrc/base/index.php

Appendix 3 - A catalogue of the worked lithics, plus a catalogue of burnt flint 'potboilers', recovered during an archaeological evaluation at Westwood Village 2, land on the south side of Manston Court Road, Ramsgate, Kent

Site Code: WV2-EV-23

Analyst: Paul Hart
Last updated: 10.11.2023

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

1. Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics

1.1. Methodology

The artefacts were examined using a hand lens of x10 magnification and each was considered on its own merits. No cataloguing of the physical traits of the artefacts was conducted at this stage. Where some pieces had the potential to be part of related groups which may have been able to be dated with a narrower, more specific range than many of their individual components, such dates were sometimes applied to less diagnostic material and, if so, this was noted. Details about the nature of the context and any pottery recovered, which informed the interpretation but not the dating of the individual pieces, were recorded where known. The date of any pottery present was only researched and considered after the flintwork had been dated and commented upon. This was done as a check against the traits and trends that were employed during the initial dating and interpretation. Pieces of particular note that on current evidence would be worthy of consideration for illustration (by photography or drawing) in any future report or publication were highlighted by the word 'DRAW'.

All dates given throughout are *circa*.

1.2. The underlying geology and its implications

It was reported that 'most of the Site was head deposit overlying chalk', though in Trenches 1, 2, 9, 51 and 52, features that cut chalk were present (Dan Worsely *pers. comm.*).

Soils that lay directly above chalk and contain elements of such usually promote the production of blue and white patinas that are frequently helpful in the attempt to identify whether flintwork is more likely to be contemporary or residual within its context. Flintwork that is fresh and contemporary, or effectively so, will typically be unpatinated or only lightly patinated (though some exceptions are known). Flintwork that shows the development of strong patinas are more likely to be residual (to varying degrees, though exceptions are again known). Variations in or the truncation of patinated areas can show that a piece has been subsequently damaged or re-used, while the strength of the original patina can offer a guide to the relative length of time that a piece had been exposed post-discard and prior to any re-use.

Brickearth geology typically does not produce those patinas that are frequently helpful in the identification of residual worked lithics that are otherwise undiagnostic of being so on their own merits. The absence of strong obvious patinas also hinders the easy identification of those worked lithics that were re-used at a later date post their original creation and discard, which is a characteristic often useful in dating. A low quantity of likely examples of the latter were currently observable, however.

Given the dominance of 'brickearth' type soils on this Site, plus some recent observations made at other local chalk geology sites in East Kent, where unpatinated flintwork occurred in features that were likely to be of much later date, none of the worked lithics on this Site can be considered to be of reasonable likelihood to be contemporary with their deposits or horizons on their own merits.

1.3. Period Codes employed

Period	*Code*	*Date (circa)*			
Mesolithic	M	9200	-	4000	BC
Later Mesolithic	LM	7550	-	4000	BC
Neolithic	N	4000	-	2400	BC
Early Neolithic	EN	3650	-	3350	BC
Earlier Neolithic	ERN	4000	-	3350/3200	BC
Later/Late Neolithic	LN	3200/2900	-	2400	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	LBK	2000	-	1700	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
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900	-	600	BC
Early to Mid Iron Age	EMIA	600	-	350	BC

1.4. Abbreviations used in 1.5

Dating

>	:	To/or later
<	:	No later than
/	:	Or/or indicting a preference within a preceding broader range
?	:	Possibly
??	:	Just might be/very slight preference for

Key to abbreviations for notes

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

NB. In the notes, the character of the retouch can be considered as small sized and marginal unless stated otherwise.

1.5. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics

Context			**Total lithics**	**Total weight**
Context	Information on the nature of the context if known.			
Pottery	Date of any pottery present or the ceramic date of the context if known.			
Notes	Elements and trends of initial interest.			
Summary	**Dates and relationships to context.**			
Patinas	Strength and type of patinas present on the following lithics and the implications.			
Class	*Notes*	*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
(600) Topsoil			**1 lithic**	**4 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Small decent flake, possibly but not certainly used as a segment in a composite knife, more likely ERN if so.			
Summary	**More likely N>BK and possibly ERN.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Misc. ret. flake		<EBA	N>BK/??ERN	
	Sm thin short L T, 1 lat some dir semi-abr ret, other lat a shoulder of dir abr ret, with dir variable ret along lower unevn lat. ?Knife segment.			
(601)			**1 lithic**	**28 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Convex end scraper on a broken flake. *If the tool was retouched onto a (perhaps purposely) broken flake then preferably LN, but if this is just the broken end of a formerly larger long flake then perhaps more likely ERN. The break shows some scarring, potentially from use or blunting a sharp edge for handling, though whether this was contemporary or not is unclear. DRAW: 1 end scraper (unsupported; ?don't draw).			
Summary	**Broadly N and just possibly LN (but could be earlier), presumably residual as sole recovery.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Convex end scraper		N	*??LN	
	Med sized thick dist tert end of larger ?L fl, uneven convx dist end formed by dir semi-abr bold mostly invas ret, some small hollows on 1 side form uneven outline. Steep medial brk shows dir scarring. Not quality. Iron staining. DRAW.			
(604) [607]			**1 lithic**	**6 g**
Context				
Pottery	1050-1200 AD.			
Notes				
Summary	**Little specific data, more likely residual as sole recovery. Residual given the pottery.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Double adjacent hollow scraper/?hafted knife		-	-	
	B-like narrow L fl, thick triang sec towards dist end, 1 upper lat double adj hollows of dir abr ret with central peak (?hafting, but only a short length of the flake remains as a working edge), sm shallow concave area of inv semi-abr ret at lower part of this lat, some minor abras on rest of lats.			

(904) [905]			**1 lithic**	**38 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Decent small core.			
Summary	**Most likely ERN, residual.**			
Patinas	Moderate blue-white/white, likely residual.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
2 platform flake core		?<ERN	ERN	
	Small core, 1 thin lat and dist end Bull cortx, 2 broad flat faces show removals from platforms at right angles to each other, only 1 flaked plat remaining. Removals ?mostly small short L; some sm B could have been removed but no data. Post-pat chip.			
(1104) [1105]			**2 lithics**	**29 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	1 strongly patinated blade, residual. 1 naturally backed Bullhead flake.			
Summary	**Little specific data, other than 1 significantly residual, with the other the sole potentially context-contemporary candidate, perhaps more likely residual on this basis.**			
Patinas	Strong blue-white, likely significantly residual.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	??<EBA*	
	Triang sec B (*could be accidental), 1 lat rough buff cortex, other some few chips and sm snap brks.			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – naturally backed knife		-	-	
	Med thick, 1 lat thick steep Bull cortx, other lat thin with chips an d scars,			
(1204) [1206]			**3 lithics**	**4 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Small flakes and fragments. 1 small blade with differential strong patina residual, ??ERN.			
Summary	**Little specific data, other than all potentially unrelated. 1 ??ERN, residual. The unpatinated material, potentially the latest dating element, broken and potentially residual. All might be.**			
Patinas	Strong white, likely significantly residual.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Misc. ret. flake		?M>BK	??ERN	
	Sm B, single dors ridge, not a quality classic, 1 upper lat shows sm concave areas of dir abr and inv semi-abr ret (?hafting), scars and chips along rest of lat, upper part of other lat areas of dir scarring, pat dist brk, diff pat with dors face only EGW.			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm, thin, chips.			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake fragment		-	-	
	Sm, chips.			

(1209) [1212]			**3 lithics**	**51 g**
Context				
Pottery	1175/1200-1250/1275 AD.			
Notes	1 decent flake, more likely N>BK and could be ERN, with some poor use, potentially unproveable re-use. Rest also simply used pieces potentially MBA>EMIA+.			
Summary	**All potentially MBA>EMIA+ and if so 1 is re-using a N>BK/?ERN flake. Potentially contemporary with each other and the context, given quantity and consistency. Residual given the pottery, with no associations guaranteed, unless this is an example of Medieval expediency, which is unproveable unfortunately.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
??Re-used side scraper		-	?MBA>EMIA+	N>BK/?ERN
	Sm LT, running dors ridges from ?B removals, ?PP, 1 upper lat inv semi-abr scarring, other lat irreg dentic-like edge of irreg dir scars. Poor use of a decent fl ??RU.			
Side scraper		-	?MBA>EMIA+	
	Lrg nr P, Bull, 1 upper lat a lrg inv semi-abr flat fl scar with some inv scars on edge, dist brk, edges sharp.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Side scraper		-	MBA>EMIA+	
	Sm, steep ?brk 1 lat with some dir scars oppos cortex.			
(1304) [1305]			**1 lithic**	**2 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Small fragment.			
Summary	**Little specific data, potentially residual.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Misc. ?ret. flake		-	-	
	Sm dist frag, brks, 1 lat some inv semi-abr chippy ?ret.			
(1309) [1310]			**2 lithics**	**14 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes				
Summary	**Little specific data, other than 1 likely residual, leaving a sole potentially contemporary piece perhaps also more likely residual on this basis.**			
Patinas	Moderate to strong blue-white/white, likely residual.			
?Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Flake/?natural		-	-	
	Sm, chips on thin ?dist, ?nat.			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm thick Bull, chips and abras and sm snap brks.			
(1311) [1312]			**3 lithics**	**5 g**
Context				
Pottery	1200-1525/1550 AD.			
Notes	Small. Slight preference for MBA>EMIA+ dates given size only.			
Summary	**Little specific data. 1/2 elements just possibly MBA>EMIA+, another piece broken, slightly more strongly patinated and could be residual. Relationships unclear. Residual given the pottery, unless a result of Medieval expediency (unproveable).**			

Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm brkn P. ?Resid.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake - ?knife/piercer/awl		-	?MBA>EMIA+	
	Sm, abras both thin lats leading to brkn dist corner.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – ?piercer		-	*?MBA>EMIA+	
	Sm, prx brk, chips. *If so.			
(1404) [1405]			**4 lithics**	**10 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Small flakes and fragments. 1 possible piercer on the distal fragment of a small blade, ?M>BK/??ERN.			
Summary	**Little specific data. 1 potential Earlier Prehistoric piece just possibly ERN. Relationships unclear, but more likely this is a multi-period collection, with at least the dated element residual.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Piercer		?M>BK	??ERN	
	Sm dist frag of narrow T ?B, single dors ridge, pointed dist end formed by 1 obliq brk and the very dist end of other lat showing inv abr ret. Other chips.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm Bull, snaps and brks, 1 thin lat nr pointed dist corner some ?abras.			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm SQ, chips and brks, sm area dir abr scarring.			
(1502)			**4 lithics**	**41 g**
Context				
Pottery	1550-50 BC/50 AD.			
Notes	Some reasonable looking flakes, 1 possibly re-used, more likely MBA>EMIA+ if so.			
Summary	**Little specific data, could be a mixed collection.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Misc. ret. flake and utilised knife		-	-	
	Sm decent thick S T, sm area dir abr ret 1 dist corner part brkn, 1 lat abras.			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Bull, chips.			
Flake fragment		-	-	
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Re-used flake		-	*?MBA>EMIA+	-
	Decent sm fl, chips and brks, 1 lower thin lats m area dir scarring cuts EBW pat, ?RU. *If so.			

(1503) [1504]			**3 lithics**	**40 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	2 small, 1 neatly retouched. 1 medium sized utilised.			
Summary	**Little specific data. 1 with a slight preference for BA>/MBA>EIA, given its small size only. Others could but need not relate; relationships unclear.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Side scraper ?+/piercer		?BA>	??MBA>EIA+	
	Small S nr P, 1 long lat sm straight area dir semi-abr neat ret leading to pointed tip formed by obliq brks.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – naturally backed knife		-	-	
	Med sized, smoothed pitted natural flint cortx.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – knife		-	-	
	Sm short L dist thin rough buff cortx.			
(1510) [1511]			**4 lithics**	**69 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Unusual for this Site, a (non-classic blade) flake with a strong grey patina, with unpatinated re-use, original flake ??N>EBA. 2 utilised flakes could easily also be Later Prehistoric, or earlier. 1 flake with a burin scar, intentional?			
Summary	**Little specific data. 1 possible MBA>EMIA+ re-use of earlier ??N>EBA. 2 others could relate to this ?Later Prehistoric element, or be earlier. If a MBA>EMIA+ (small) group is present it would have some (ie. better) potential to be contemporary with the context, but no associations guaranteed.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – ?end scraper		-	-	
	Med sized thickish.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Med sized thick fl .			
Patinas	Yellowy sheen, relationships unclear.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Burin		-	-	
	Prx frag brkn B, not a classic, couple scars + a burin scar struck from medial brk, poss but not cert intent and poss later, edge not obv much used, if at all.			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake re-used as ?side scraper		-	?MBA>EMIA+	??N>EBA
	Dist frag of B, 1 lat and dist cortx, SG pat, fresher chips along 1 cortxd lat and v sm area unpat dir abr ret at medial brk corner (almost unusable, with overhang).			
(1603) [1604]			**3 lithics**	**34 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	2 Bullhead and the flint type of all is similar, potentially related.			
Summary	**Potentially related, but no specific data and could date very widely. If a group, would have some potential to be contemporary with the context, but no associations guaranteed.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm thin S T, chips and brks.			

?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – naturally backed knife		-	-	
	Med sized L S, 1 lat steep with Bull cortx, other lat thin with minor abras.			
Flake – knife		-	-	
	Sm ish S S, Bull cortx prx and dist ends, thin lats some minor abras and sm snap brks.			
(1605) [1608]			**1 lithic**	**17 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes				
Summary	**Little specific data, more likely residual as sole recovery.**			
Patinas	?Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – naturally backed knife		-	-	
	Med sized broad B-like L fl, 1 lat buff cortx, thin upper 2/3rds of other lat sm snap brks.			
Tr 17 (unstr)			**1 lithic**	**7 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Not a classic double adjacent side scraper, but the sharp peak formed by the retouched areas is a notable if very shallow feature and seems unlikely to be incidental. For ?scoring rather than piercing. Inversely retouched.			
Summary	**Probably BA>EIA+ and potentially MBA>MBA-LBA.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Side/double adjacent hollow scraper		?BA>EIA+	MBA>MBA-LBA	
	Sm short L, nr T, 1 lat shows 2 shallow concave areas of inv abr ret separated by a small sharp peak.			
(1906) [1907]			**1 lithic**	**4 g**
Context				
Pottery	1550 BC - 50 AD.			
Notes				
Summary	**Little specific data, more likely MBA>EMIA+ if used, potentially residual as sole recovery. Some potential to be related to the pottery if not too late.**			
Patinas	Early stage grey-white, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – end scraper		-	*?MBA>EMIA+	
	Sm, some dir scars on 1 half dist end. *If so.			
(1908) [1910]			**2 lithics**	**12 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Both decent naturally backed blades, 1 small Bullhead, 1 slightly larger buff (broken), both could easily be ERN.			
Summary	**Both potentially ERN and it would be less likely for the context to contain similar blades by coincidence if they were not related, though no associations are guaranteed and given the low quantity and breakage to 1 at least, more likely residual.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Naturally backed ?knife/denticulate		M>BK	N>BK	
	Sm narrow B, 1 lat Bull cortx, other lat thin uneven with some sm snap brk ?ret and other chips and brks.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Naturally backed knife		M>N	??ERN	
	Larger more medium sized B, 2 running dors ridges, 1 lat buff cortex, dist brk, other lat some chips.			

Tr 20 Subsoil			**1 lithic**	**15g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Much retouched and battered possible thick pointed borer.			
Summary	**More likely N>EBA. Looks a little crude, but too heavily worked to be certainly later.**			
Patinas	?Yellowy sheen, relationships unclear.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Borer		?<EBA	N>EBA	
	Sm thick narrow brkn dist end of fl, central buff cortx, 1 lat straight 1 more convex, meeting at thick steep blunt point, tip chipped, both lats showing dir abr ret, with some inv shallow and semi-abr ret, vertical medial brk with some dir chips. Battered.			
(2002) Colluvium			**1 lithic**	**8 g**
Context				
Pottery	1550 BC - 50 AD.			
Notes	Small tertiary flake, re-used?			
Summary	**MBA>EIA+ and could be related to the pottery, if the pottery dated to this range and occurred at the same horizon, but no associations guaranteed.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Side scraper		-	MBA>EIA+	?
	Sm T, 1 lat short uneven dentic-like length of inv fairly abr ret, ??RU, chips and brks.			
(2101) Subsoil			**1 lithic**	**1 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Small proximal fragment possibly from a hafted blade, if not re-use.			
Summary	**Little specific data. Possibility for a M>ERN/more likely ERN date, but unsecure.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Hafted flake		?M>BK	M>ERN/?ERN	
	Sm thin snapped prx frag, ?B, 1 upper lat recessed with dir semi-abr ret, other lat cortx, chips.			
Tr 22 Subsoil Spoil			**3 lithics**	**433 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	1 large poor looking piece with a few potential flake removals, MBA>EMIA+ if so. 2 small thick flakes.			
Summary	**1 possible MBA>EMIA+.**			
Patinas	?Yellowy sheen, relationships unclear.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm thick SQ, chips.			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake side scraper		-	-	
	Sm, 1 uncortxd steep lat some deep scars.			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Single platform core		-	*MBA>EMIA+	
	Lrg poor ang piece (409 g) with 1 edge of a few sm short fl removals, crushed edge. *If so.			

(2202) [2206]			**3 lithics**	**17 g**
Context				
Pottery	1150-1525/1550 AD.			
Notes	Hafted awl on a small blade (not high quality), M>BK/?N>BK, ??possibly re-used as hollow scraper. 1 small thick simply retouched scraper, more likely BA>EIA+.			
Summary	**1 M>BK/?N>BK element potentially re-used, latter phase more likely MBA>EMIA+ if so. 1 other BA>EIA+ element, which could be MBA>EIA+ and related to the re-used piece. So 2/?3 MBA>EIA+ pieces could be present and potentially related if so, but no associations guaranteed. Residual given the pottery.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – knife		-	-	
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Double side scraper		-	BA>EIA+	
	Sm thick, 1 steep convx lat with cortx shows dir abr ret along lower half forming uneven dentic-like edge. Other lat straight with inv semi-abr then abr then dir abr ret along length. Chips.			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Hafted awl ??possibly re-used as hollow scraper		-	??MBA>EMIA+	M>/?N>BK
	Sm B (not a classic), 2 dors ridges, 1 lat shows a ?hafting hollow of bifac abr and semi-abr ret. Oppos lat shows a larger inv shallow semi-abr ret uneven hollow at same place that appears to truncate poss Y pat (RU), same lower lat shows inv semi-abr then abr marg ret that tapers a pointed tip, oppos edge of the tip showing sm area dir abr ret. RU hafted awl?			
(2605) [2607]			**1 lithic**	**27 g**
Context				
Pottery	1550-50 BC/50 AD.			
Notes				
Summary	**Could potentially be contemporary with the pottery if MBA>EMIA+, but perhaps more likely residual as sole recovery.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Thick P, some chips, edges sharp.			
(2701)			**1 lithic**	**33 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Large long thick triangular sectioned blade, decent quality black flint. The distal end shows 2 broad concave hollows formed by inverse shallow and semi-abrupt retouch just above a steep break, presumably for hafting. The rest of both lateral edges show bifacial marginal scarring, leading to the narrow thick proximal end, with the platform intact. The dorsal ridge also shows a small area of marginal shallow retouch just above the middle of the flake (towards the proximal end). Small spot of rough buff washed grey-black thin cortex. A few spots of very early blue-white patina. Uncommon. DRAW: 1 hafted double side scraper on large blade (unsupported).			
Summary	**More likely N, possibly ERN and presumably residual as sole recovery. Given the presumed 'brickearth' geology, it is of course unclear whether all of the retouch is contemporary, though the large blade itself is more likely N. LN scrapers, if this functioned as such, are not typically on blades, though an end scraper on a thick broad blade occurring with LN and BK pottery is known from a site at Margate. ERN activity (possible mortuary enclosure) is known in the Westwood area nearby, however.**			

Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Hafted double side scraper		M>N	N/??ERN	
	See above. DRAW.			
(2703) [2705]			**7 lithics**	**45 g**
Context				
Pottery	?1550-50 BC, but concreted, fragile and unwashed; flint tempered the only secure conclusion.			
Notes	1 medium sized Bullhead primary blade not a classic and could be accidental. 2 small narrow blade-like long flakes with single dorsal ridges, 1 hinged, 1 a possible broken blade (potentially from an opposed platform core). 1 other small decent blade with broken distal tip. Overall, 3 small blade and blade-like pieces present, broadly M>BK and would most commonly be ERN.			
Summary	**3 elements with various slight preferences for the ERN. They could date more widely, though given their size and the general rarity of certain evidence of M activity locally, particularly in comparison with ERN activity, an ERN date is favoured for 1, probably for another and reasonably for the third. As such, they could be related. The other material is not obviously associated, however. It could be, but needn't and presuming a 'brickearth' geology no relationships are guaranteed. The quantity is low and this is not obviously solely a collection of ERN material, which would otherwise have some potential to be contemporary with its context. Relationships and date of all ultimately unclear.** **NB. The pottery could be later, as could some of the flintwork, but, if further material can be recovered from this context in any further phase of excavation, then that would potentially be useful, to settle the relationship issue of the potential group of ERN material and the dating of the less secure elements.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		??M>ERN	??ERN	
	Sm B-like L fl, single dors ridge, hinged term.			
Flake core shatter		-	-	
	Med sized, few chips and scars.			
Flake		-	-	
	Sm thin L P, prx brk.			
Flake fragment		-	-	
	Sm, 2 sm adj chips.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Misc. ret. flake		-	-	
	Med sized broad P Bull blade, ?accidental, chips, 1 lower lat short uneven length of dir shallow and semi-abr scars prob ret on shallow angld side.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		M>BK	?ERN	
	Sm B, sm area buff cortx 1 lower lat, 2 dors ridges, chipped plat area and 1 oppos lat shoulder, chips and sm snap brks, dist tip brk.			
Flake		?M>BK	??ERN	
	Prx T frag sm B-like ?L/?B, single dors ridge with 1 of the dors scars struck from an opposing plat, plat tip brk, chips and brks, some scars.			
(2808) [2809]			**2 lithics**	**8 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	1 residual blade-like flake not certainly intentional. 1 blade-like natural with a denticulate-like edge, more likely MBA>EIA+.			
Summary	**1 residual. 1 potentially MBA>EIA+, relationship to context unclear, but might be residual as sole recovery.**			

Patinas	Moderate to strong blue-white/white, likely residual.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – knife		-	-	
	Dist frag thick triang sec narrow B, ?incidental.			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Side scraper/denticulate		-	MBA>EIA+	
	Sm nat backed B-like nat, 1 uncortxd lat shows 'dir' semi-abr ret forming dentic-like edge.			
(3402) [3404]			**1 lithic**	**1 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Decent small bladelet.			
Summary	**Likely LM>EN, presumably residual as sole recovery.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Retouched/utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – knife		M>ERN	LM>EN	
	Sm narrow decent Bull BL, single dors ridge, dist tip cortx, dist tip brk, some fine abras on lats, 1 lower lat short length inv sm snap brks ?ret.			
(3407) [3409]			**4 lithics**	**20 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Small flakes. The strongly blue-white patinated proximal end of a small blade, potentially used, ??ERN. 1 small scraper retouched on most edges, some neat, ??EBA, 1 inverse edge ??re-use. 1 small overshot primary simply retouched as a convex end scraper, not as well made as LBK>EBA types but just possibly using this type as an archetype and possibly only slightly later, ??MBA.			
Summary	**Some potential for elements of ??ERN, ??EBA and ??MBA date, but not enough definitive data and as such these are of little reliable use.**			
Patinas	Strong blue-white, likely residual.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – naturally backed knife		?M>BK	??ERN	
	Prx end sm ?B, 1 lat Bull, other thin lat chips, obliq brk.			
Patinas	?Moderate white, likely residual.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
End + side scraper		-	??EBA	
	Sm S thick T, 1 dist corner truncated obliqly by 2 inv semi-abr bold ret, upper lat a convx edge of dir semi-abr, rest of dist end truncated to a straight edge by dir abr bold ret, other lat couple dir shallow scars. The inv ret which truncates the dist end ??RU, unclear.			
End scraper		LBK>EIA	??MBA	
	Sm L Bull P, thick overshot convx dist end shows dir shallow ret and scars.			

(3410) [3412]		**4 lithics**	**16 g**
Context			
Pottery	Residual ?1550 BC - 50 AD.		
Notes	Small flakes and fragments. Larger flake a simply worked double adjacent hollow scraper with sharp scarred central peak. Pieces described as 'double adjacent hollow scrapers', which have a prominent central peak between the adjacent hollows that does not significantly project beyond the edge of the flake, are likely to be an intentional type made for a specific function (scraping or scoring, perhaps). They seem to be occurring reasonably regularly in some assemblages from Kent and their dating span may be predominantly Bronze Age. They have occurred with pottery of Middle Bronze Age (most instances, as currently noted), broad Iron Age and likely Middle Iron Age date, though contemporaneity is not guaranteed with the latter. They did not occur in 2 Earliest Iron Age assemblages personally reviewed (Hart 2016), though 1 somewhat similar instance did occur on an Earlier Neolithic tool that was found alongside some Earliest Iron Age pottery in an unhelpful geology on another site (Hart 2022). In the latter circumstance, it was unclear whether the retouch was contemporary with the original tool, or a result of later re-use.		
Summary	**2 elements possibly MBA>EIA and MBA>EMIA+, relationships to each other and the rest unclear. These 2 at least could potentially relate to the pottery, if it dates between MBA>EMIA, but pottery is residual, with no associations guaranteed.**		
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.		
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm, chips.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Double adjacent hollow scraper		BA>EIA+	MBA>EIA	
	Sm thick nr TL Bull, 1 lat 2 adj hollows of dir semi-abr single fl removals, the sharp centres and centre peak showing some scars. Sm area dir semi-abr scars on other lower steeper lat.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm pointed dist frag with some dir scarring on this dist.			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – side scraper + knife		-	?MBA>EMIA+	
	Sm Bull, scars and chips 1 steep lat and 1 thin lat.			
(3413) [3415]		**1 lithic**	**4 g**
Context			
Pottery			
Notes			
Summary	**Little specific data, more likely residual as sole recovery.**		
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.		
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm, chips and brks.			
(3601) Subsoil ENE end of Trench		**1 lithic**	**44 g**
Context			
Pottery			
Notes	Large reasonable looking flake with some minimal simple retouch and possible use-wear on thin edges.		
Summary	**Possibly N>BK.**		
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.		
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Knife		??<EBA	??N>BK	
	Lrgish L fl, dist end smooth thin grey-black cobble cortx, L fl removal scars on upper half, prx end chips, other chips, 1 uncortxd upper lat some dir shallow ret, other upper lat short length inv scars.			

(3606) [3607]			**1 lithic**	**653 g**
Context				
Pottery	?Residual 0/25-50 AD.			
Notes	Large flake core.			
Summary	**1 MBA>EIA+, potentially residual as sole recovery and presumably so given pottery.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Multiplatform flake core		BA>	MBA>EIA+	
	Lrg ang nodule, area of incip cones, rough buff cortx.			

(3712) [3714]			**1 lithic**	**2 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Very small fragment with 2 areas of retouch, unclear if contemporary.			
Summary	**Potentially MBA>EMIA+, perhaps more likely residual as sole recovery.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Double adjacent hollow + end scraper		-	MBA>EIA+	
	Sm dist frag with 2 sm adj hollows of dir abr ret on dist end, medial brk shows inv abr ret and scarring.			

(3719) [3721]			**1 lithic**	**1 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Small fragment of small blade, unclear whether this is a very small segment or subsequently broken.			
Summary	**Likely broadly M>ERN, perhaps more likely ERN given local trends, but could date earlier, presumably residual.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		M>ERN	??ERN	
	Sm medial frag of sm ?B, T, 2 dors ridges, minor abras on lats, some scars at a corner brk.			

(3720) [3721]			**1 lithic**	**1 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Decent small narrow blade, really a bladelet but expanding at the medial break.			
Summary	**More likely LM>EN, presumably residual.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		M>ERN	LM>EN	
	Sm narrow decent T B (virtual BL), 2 dors ridges, medial brk where hinged dors scar terminates, minor chips and abras.			

(3722) [3724]			**1 lithic**	**17 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Flake with an inversely retouched adjacent hollow and straight edge, unclear whether this is for hafting (not a great flake for such it would seem) or use. If the latter, then possibly MBA>EIA+.			
Summary	**Little specific data, possibly MBA>EIA+, more likely residual if sole recovery.**			

Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Misc. ret. flake – ??adjacent hollow + side scraper		-	*??MBA>EIA+	
	Med thick S T fl, 1 upper lat short length inv semi-abr ret forming small hollow and adj straight edge, ?hafting, ?use*, other thin lats chips. *If so.			
(3723) [3724]			**1 lithic**	**68 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes				
Summary	**Possibly BA>/MBA>EMIA+, potentially residual.**			
Patinas	?Moderate white, likely residual.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Multiplatform flake core		?BA>	?MBA>EMIA+	
	Med sized thick piece with fl removal scars on both faces struck from around the edge, 1 brk.			
(4413) [4415]			**1 lithic**	**2 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Broken fragment of small narrow blade.			
Summary	**Most typically M>ERN when intentional and more likely ERN, probably residual.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – naturally backed knife		M>BK	ERN	
	Sm narrow B, PP, 1 lat cortx, other lat some abras and sm area inv abr fine ?ret towards medial brk, chips.			
(4501)			**1 lithic**	**14 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes				
Summary	**Little specific data and potentially residual given sole recovery.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – naturally backed knife/??piercer		-	-	
(4504) [4506]			**7 lithics**	**78 g**
Context				
Pottery	50 BC - 75 AD.			
Notes	Mostly small sized and an average looking collection at best. 1 small thick Bullhead flake shows platform preparation, <EBA/?BK>EBA.			
Summary	**Nothing need be particularly early, 1 possibly BK>EBA and most of the rest could easily be later, MBA>EMIA+. No relationships guaranteed however and there is little specific data present. All residual given the pottery.**			
Patinas	Moderate to strong blue-white/white, likely residual.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – ?side scraper		-	-	
Patinas	?Yellowy sheen, relationships unclear.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm, thin, snap brks.			
Flake		-	-	
	Sm, thin lats with some sm chips and snap brks.			

Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Hollow scraper + knife		?N>EBA	?BK>EBA	
	Sm, thick nr P Bull, PP, 1 thin lat abras and chips, other thicker lat sm hollow of dir scarring.			
Notch		-	??MBA>EMIA+	
	Thick SQ, dir, simple.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – naturally backed knife		-	-	
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm thick P, chips.			

(4508) [4509]			**1 lithic**	**7 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Strongly patinated blade, probably N>BK, with unpatinated inverse re-use.			
Summary	**Likely MBA>EMIA+ re-use of N>BK, perhaps more likely residual as sole recovery.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Recessed side scraper on re-used flake		-	MBA>EMIA+	?N>BK
	Reasonable sized B, PP, 1 lat buff cortx, ESBW pat, dist end truncated by unpat inv brk scars and at 1 lower lat a L-shaped recess of unpat inv semi-abr ret, edge minimally used at best.			

(4519) [4521]			**1 lithic**	**4 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Small, poor, blue-grey cortex (somewhat beach-flint like, but not) uncommon for this Site.			
Summary	**Likely MBA>EMIA+, perhaps more likely residual as sole recovery.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Side/?hollow scraper		-	MBA>EMIA+	
	Sm S P, slightly smoothed thin blue-grey cortex, chips and sm snap brks 1 thin lat and thin dist, 1 thicker uneven lat some inv semi-abr scars forming uneven L-shaped recess/poor hollow.			

(4522) [4523]			**1 lithic**	**2 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Snapped proximal end from a decent blade, likely used.			
Summary	**Probably M>ERN and more likely ERN, presumably residual.**			
Patinas	Yellowy sheen, relationships unclear.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Hafted knife		M>EBK	M>ERN/?ERN	
	Sm prx frag of narrow quality T B, snapped, both lats fine abras, 1 upper lat sm hollow of inv semi-abr ret ?hafting.			

(4606) [4607]			**1 lithic**	**45 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Potential re-use of a moderately patinated ?flake/natural.			
Summary	**Possible MBA>EMIA+ re-use, perhaps more likely residual as sole recovery.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Retouched/utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake/natural		-	*MBA>EMIA+	
	Lrgish thick ?fl/nat, MBW pat, unpat chips and abras, sm area dir semi-abr fine ?ret/scarring on thin edge. *If so.			

(4608) [4609]			**2 lithics**	**39 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes				
Summary	**Little specific data, relationships unclear.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Notch		-	-	
	Med thick fl, 1 steep lat rough buff cortx, other mod to step angld lat soma abras, with ?notch showing minor scars.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – knife		-	-	
	Sm, thick longitudinal brk, other thin lat chips and scars.			
(4612) [4613]			**1 lithic**	**5 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes				
Summary	**Little specific data, perhaps more likely residual.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Misc. ret. flake		-	??N>BK	
	B-like Bull fl, 1 lat and dist cortex, 1/?2 dors ridges from ?B removals, 1 uncortxd lat dir semi-abr ret on upper part and brkn below.			
(4700) Topsoil			**1 lithic**	**46 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes				
Summary	**Little specific data.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Thick, dirty buff, chips and some abras.			
(4703) [4705]			**1 lithic**	**10 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Medium sized proximal fragment of a decent looking flake, ?N>BK, likely re-used, more commonly MBA>EMIA+.			
Summary	**Potential MBA>EMIA+ re-use of N>BK, perhaps more likely residual as sole recovery.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Hollow scraper on re-used flake		-	MBA>EMIA+	?N>BK
	T prx frag from broad decent ?L fl, ?PP, sm area inv abras at dist brk, EBW + Y pat, 1 lat a ragged hollow of inv semi-abr ret, scars and chips truncate Y pat, RU.			

(4708) [4710]			**6 lithics**	**56 g**
Context				
Pottery	25-75 AD.			
Notes	4 very small flakes and fragments, 2 at least decent looking likely platform prepared pieces likely <EBA, 1 just possibly intentionally snapped proximal end from a small blade, potentially ERN if so but needn't be; minimal very early white patina. 1 fragment of a retouched knife on a thick probable blade flake, likely N>EBK, chipped yellowy patina, residual. 1 flaw shattered probable core fragment, just possibly MBA>EMIA+ if a result of simple smashing during flaking, but could of course date earlier (and perhaps might do so if related to the rest).			
Summary	**3 flakes at least could date <EBA, including 1 unrelated differently patinated residual piece preferably N>EBK. Another flake might have some potential to be ERN, though this is not secure/reliable. 1 piece of highly flawed core shatter might most commonly be later, MBA>EMIA+, though, noting the rest, it need not be unrelated. As ever, relationships unclear given the geology. Given the pottery, all residual, with no associations guaranteed.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake fragment		-	??ERN*	
	Sm snapped prx end from narrow *??B. *If so, but not a classic.			
Flake		-	<EBA	
	Sm short L T, PP, decent.			
Flake		-	<EBA	
	Sm short L T, ?PP, decent, chips.			
Core shatter		-	??MBA>EMIA+	
	Sm ang signif flaw shattered ?core frag, couple prob fl scar removals remnant.			
Patinas	Yellowy sheen, relationships unclear.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake		-	-	
	Sm, greeny-black smooth cobble cortx.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Knife		N>BK	N>EBK	
	Sm thick triang sec dist frag of broadish prob B, medial brk shows several truncating fl scars, dist tip truncated by couple inv fl scars, both lats show dir shallow ret. Bit thick for a blade seg despite the apparent trimming of the ends. Post pat chip, prob resid.			
(4709) [4710]			**2 lithics**	**11 g**
Context				
Pottery	25-75 AD.			
Notes	1 blade just possibly N>EBA, but unsecure.			
Summary	**Little specific data. Residual given the pottery.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Waste		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Core shatter		-	-	
	Sm angular fragment, 1 nat facet a plat with incip cones, remnant of 1 flaked face.			
Patinas	Yellowy sheen, relationships unclear.			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – knife		-	??N>EBA	
	Brkn prob B, dist brk, 1 lat and dist cortx, unclritx lat chips and scars, with small area inv abr sm ?ret scars forming hollow at upper lat ?hafting (not much working edge available).			
(4711) [4713]			**1 lithic**	**6 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	Small scraper, simply retouched around most of edges, forming uneven outline.			
Summary	**More likely MBA>EIA+, perhaps residual as sole recovery.**			

Patinas	Yellowy sheen, relationships unclear.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Side + end scraper		-	MBA>EIA+	
	Sm S nr T, some intermittent dir abr ret along 1 part cortxd convx lat, edge angular, other dist cornr a shallow concave edge of some partial dir abr ret. Various chips and scars on other convx lat.			
(4802) [4803]			**3 lithics**	**65 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	2 larger flakes in similar raw material to each other potentially related, but not really dateable. The form of 1 inversely retouched small primary Bullhead blade, likely <EIA, could be incidental and needn't be Earlier Prehistoric.			
Summary	**Little specific data. 2 flakes could be related, but might date widely.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Side scraper		?<EIA	-	
	Sm P Bull B, ?accidental, 1 lat shows inv semi-abr ret along length, slightly in-cutting at prx shoulder.			
Patinas	?Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – knife		-	-	
	Lrgish thick L S, dist rough cream cortx. *Similar RM			
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – knife		-	-	
	S T, sm snap brks along most 1 thin lat. *Similar RM.			
(4807) [4809]			**1 lithic**	**5 g**
Context				
Pottery	25-100/125 AD.			
Notes				
Summary	**Little specific data. Residual given the pottery.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – ?end scraper		-	??MBA>EMIA+	
?Utilised		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Flake – naturally backed knife		-	-	
(4812) [4813]			**2 lithics**	**24 g**
Context				
Pottery				
Notes	1 small flake potentially residual. 1 larger ?hafted ?piercer reasonably well worked but could date widely.			
Summary	**Little specific reliable data, 1 at least potentially residual and as such and given low quantities both might be.**			
Patinas	Unpatinated or yellowy, potentially contemporary in chalk geology, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Misc. ret. flake – ?hafted ?piercer		-	-	
	Med sized steep thick triang sec L fl, ?PP, 1 upper lat dir abr and semi-abr ret forms an initially recessed straight edge, the ret continuing along most of centre portion of edge which sits proud (this edge also showing inv shallow ret), the lower lat also shows a recessed edge of dir abr ret almost to pointed tip, the tip showing some inv scars. Upper half of other lat uncortxd with dir scars, lower lat cortx, with short length of inv semi-abr ret at centre. The ret on the upper half for hafting? The lower half thinned slightly on 1 edge for use as sturdy piercer? Tip brkn in use?			
Patinas	Yellowy sheen, relationships unclear.			
?Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
Misc. ret. flake		-	-	
	Sm, 1 lower lats m dir ?notch/hollow or later damage, inv post-pat chips just below.			

(4814) [4815]			1 lithic	50 g
Context				
Pottery	50 BC/25-75/100 AD.			
Notes	Large flake with a poor inverse hollow, potentially a result of re-use given the flake, but unclear.			
Summary	**Likely MBA>EMIA+, perhaps more likely residual as sole recovery. Presumably residual given pottery.**			
Patinas	Early stage white/blue-white, potentially contemporary in chalk, unclear in 'brickearth'.			
Retouched		*Period*	*Preference*	*Re-using*
?Re-used hollow scraper		-	MBA>EMIA+	?
	Lrg fl, 1 lat a poor uneven hollow of inv semi-abr ret, ?RU			
Totals			**112 lithics**	**2298 g**

1.6. Contexts with notable contents

Context	*Quantity*	*Description*	*Relationship*
(601)	1	N/??LN convex end scraper (sole).	?Residual.
(2202) [2206]	1	M>/?N>BK hafted awl ??possibly re-used as hollow scraper.	Residual.
(2701)	1	N/??ERN hafted double side scraper on blade, black flint (sole).	?Residual.
(3402) [3404]	1	LM>EN decent small bladelet (sole).	?Residual.
(3720) [3721]	1	LM>EN effective bladelet, broken (sole).	?Residual.
(4522) [4523]	1	?M>ERN/?ERN decent blade fragment (sole).	?Residual.

1.7. Comments

Raw materials

All of the material in 1.5. was made using flint. Prominent amongst the remnant cortexes were examples of various buff types. Several instances of Bullhead Bed flint were present, along with a few examples of the use of water-rolled cobbles with thin dark grey-black or greeny grey-black cortexes. Some pieces with strongly white patinated natural facets were also present. Much of the raw material was of good to average quality, though some better quality flint was also present. Black, mixed black and grey, plus translucent yellowy-brown flint, occurred commonly. All of the raw material and their relative frequencies were typical of that encountered locally in East Kent.

Patinas

The most common patina certainly present was a very early stage blue-white type, many pieces just showing a few specks of this discolouration (virtually unpatinated). A very low quantity of more strongly patinated, moderate to strong blue-white, grey and white patinated pieces, also occurred. Definite and potential examples of yellowy sheen patinas were also noted.

2. Catalogue of burnt flint 'potboilers'

Context	*Quantity*	*Weight*	*Notes*	*Pottery*
(904) [905]	1	13 g	Small angular piece.	-
	Fired white.			
(1205) [1206]	1	3 g	Small fragment.	-
	Fired mostly white.			
(1501)	2	27 g	Small angular fragments.	-
	Thin rough buff cortex, fired light grey.			
(1503) [1504]	6	64 g	3 small nodules, 3 smaller fragments.	-
	Rough buff cortex, fired dark grey to mostly white.			
(1507) [1509]	1	17 g	Small angular piece.	-
	Fired white.			
(1510) [1511]	3	49 g	1 medium nodule, 2 small fragments.	-
	Fired dark grey to white.			
(3402) [3404]	1	9 g	Small angular piece.	-
	Fired white.			
(3410) [3412]	1	3 g	Small spall.	Resid. ?1550 BC - 50 AD
	Fired white.			
(4502) [4503]	1	2 g	Small fragment.	-
	Fired white.			
(4716) [4717]	2	75 g	2 nodules.	75 BC - 50 AD
	Fired grey.			
Totals	**19**	**262 g**		

Discarded.

3. Catalogue of stone

Context	*Quantity*	*Weight*	*Form and material*	*Pottery*
(605) [607]	1	471 g	?Unworked tabular sandstone	1050-1200 AD
	Largeish thick block of layered tabular sandstone, flat base with incoming tiered sides, grey buff, fine black ?glauconite grains amongst clear and grey profuse fine quartz. 1 lateral edge and half of an adjacent side are straight, other edges broken irregularly, mostly to angles, with 1 concave edge. Might have broken naturally.			
(4608) [4609]	1	166 g	?Unworked sandstone	-
	Medium sized bun shaped piece, 2 opposing sides flat, 2 others with more oblique edges meeting a shallow angled points, vertical side faces, irregular pitted domed top, slightly concave 'omphalos' base. Grey-buff with some reddish patches (?lightly burnt), fine black ?glauconite grains amongst clear and grey profuse fine quartz. From ?Pegwell area (compare fabric).			
Totals	**2**	**637 g**		

4. Bibliography

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

Hart P.C. 2022. *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*. Report for the Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company.

Appendix 4

AN APPRAISAL OF THE REGISTERED SMALL FINDS FROM AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT WESTWOOD VILLAGE 2, BIRCHINGTON, THANET

SITE CODE: (WV2-EV-23)

Report compiled by: Simon Holmes MA

INTRODUCTION

In addition to a ceramic and lithic assemblage, recovered during the excavation of the archaeological features present within the trenches, the evaluation also produced a considerable assemblage of Registered and non-registered small finds, the majority of which were recovered by metal detector.

In total, 145 artefacts comprise this assemblage and include 16 registered small finds. The assemblage contains 2 silver objects, 85 copper alloy objects, 6 aluminium objects, 38 lead objects, 9 worked flint objects, 2 stone objects and 3 non-ferrous (iron) objects.

THE ASSEMBLAGE

THE METAL OBJECTS

Silver

The assemblage comprises a total of 2 silver objects, and can be divided into the following categories:

Coin

SF: 5. Cut (halved) voided 'Short Cross' penny c. 1180-1247.

Object

Thimble with floral decoration above a plain band around the base. No hall marks.

Copper Alloy

The assemblage comprises a total of 85 copper alloy objects, and can be divided into the following categories:

Coins

Six copper alloy coins form part of the assemblage. They are:

SF: 6. Farthing George II.

SF: 8. Farthing. Size of flan suggests George II or III.

SF: 9. Halfpenny. Size of flan suggests George II or III.

SF: 12. Victorian Farthing 1873

Victorian Farthing 1989

x1 uncertain (probable Farthing) from context (2300).

Buttons

There are 25 buttons in the assemblage comprising:

Post-Medieval x1

Modern x24

Ordnance

There are 7 items of modern ordnance within the assemblage, comprising:

303 calibre cartridges x5 - including x1 from context (2300).

x1 50 calibre cartridge (broken and unfired) – discarded.

x1 50 calibre armour-piercing bullet (unfired).

Miscellaneous

There are 54 miscellaneous objects within the assemblage, comprising:

Late Iron Age/Roman Transition x2

Medieval x1 from context (2400).

Post-Medieval x8 - including a thimble and a buckle from context (2300).

Modern x36 - including x3 from context (600) and x2 from context (2300).

Uncertain x7

Aluminium

There are 6 objects of aluminium within the assemblage. All are modern.

Lead

Tokens

x2 Post-Medieval. One from context (800) and the other from context (1700).

Button

There is one button in the assemblage an is Post-Medieval.

Ordnance

There are 3 items of modern ordnance within the assemblage, comprising:

x1 Carbine/Pistol/Revolver ball from context (1700).

x1 small calibre mini ball.

x1 large calibre bullet.

Miscellaneous

There are 32 miscellaneous objects within the assemblage, comprising:

Medieval weights x2 – including one from context (2400).

Post-Medieval x3 bag seals – including one from context (600).

Miscellaneous objects x27 – including x3 from context (600) and x4 from context (2300).

Iron

There are 3 items of iron within the assemblage, comprising:

x1 Socketed ferrule (date undetermined).

x1 Nail from context (600).

x1 Miscellaneous object from context (600).

THE STONE OBJECTS

Worked Flint

The assemblage contains 9 objects of worked flint and they comprise:

Prehistoric tools (x7): x4 Scrapers, x2 utilised (inc. 1 possible awl) and 1 uncertain object.

Post-Medieval: x2 possible Gun flints.

Quern/Millstone

SF: 14. Fragments of lava stone – 1.5kg from Contexts (3606) [3607].

SF: 15. x1 fragment of probable quern stone – 230gm from Contexts (604) [607].

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological evaluation at Westwood Village 2 has produced an assemblage of 145 artefacts, mostly recovered with the aid of a metal detector, although four were recovered from within archaeological features (SFs: 1, 2, 3 and 16) and are worked flint tools.

The largest group of objects are copper alloy – x85, followed by the lead objects – x38. This bias toward the metal objects (a total of 134) compared to the non-metallic objects (a total of 11) is a result of the metal detecting of the Site.

However, the metal detecting was restricted due to the presence of stubble after the harvest, therefore, it is recommended that further metal detecting surveys take place once the Site has been ploughed, to produce a more comprehensive and complete site Registered Small Finds assemblage, as the Site has not been metal detected prior to the archaeological evaluation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The assemblage recovered during the archaeological evaluation at Westwood Village 2, requires further work in the form of a comprehensive Registered Small Finds Assessment.

The Registered Small Finds Assessment should be compiled to form a catalogue which identifies each object and assesses their state of preservation, as some are intact, whereas others are not. Certain artefacts, foremostly the copper alloy and iron objects exhibit differing stages of corrosion and thus

stability. There are also artefacts in a fragmented condition while others are in a perfect state of preservation.

The catalogue within the assessment should be divided into the traditional material types, and where absent, assigned additional small find numbers to form a complete register. Each artefact should be listed in small find numerical order and each entry should include a ceramic spot date (where available) followed by a short discussion, and any recommendations if further post-excavation work is required. Recommendations should also include any additional work required by relevant specialists to complete the analysis.

In addition to published and unpublished literature, references within each discussion should also include online sources, in particular, that of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database.

Discussion, recommendations and further work within the Registered Small Finds Assessment should include discussion pertaining to the presence of the objects, and their contexts. And any discussion should compare the assemblage with other comparable sites within Kent (especially sites on the Isle of Thanet) to determine whether they are a normal representation for the area, or an anomaly.

Comparison with other areas may also allude to the Site's socio-economic status, from its origins to the end of the archaeological phases present. The assemblage also has statistical value and treating the objects as a unified collection should have some value as an indicator of trade with both the continent and other areas of Britain, and of the social status of the local population present within the archaeological phases.