Archaeological Evaluation of Land South-West of London Road, and West of Castor Park, Allington, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 0XU

Centred on NGR: 573563 157317

Site Code: CPA-EV-24
Planning Policy Ref: (TM/19/00376)
V1

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Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) carried out an archaeological evaluation of Land South-West of London Road, and West of Castor Park, Allington, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 0XU. A planning application was granted by Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council for the erection of 106 no. dwellings with associated access and infrastructure.

The work was carried out by SWAT Archaeology between the 17th and the 30th of January 2024, in accordance with the requirements set out within a written specification produced by SWAT Archaeology (Wilkinson, P. 2023) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC.

The evaluation, comprising of 40 trenches, identified the absence of archaeology securely dated to before the Modern period, with a limited presence recorded from the end of the 19th century onwards. Archaeological remains were recorded in six of forty (15%) trenches excavated. A total of two Victorian pits and two undated linear features were identified during the evaluation as well as two tree throws, a small N-S aligned channel of colluvium, and an area of modern made ground associated with the Pillbox on site. A total of eight hand excavated interventions were implemented into identified archaeological features and tree throws to ascertain the character, nature and date of features and to establish the stratigraphic relationships between features.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Penenden Heath Developments Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation of Land South-West of London Road, and West of Castor Park, Allington, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 0XU.

1.2. The evaluation comprised of 40 trenches measuring approximately 25m x 1.8m in a layout previously agreed by Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation department (KCCHC). The layout was designed strategically to evaluate the area of the PDA where archaeology would be impacted by development, evenly evaluating the site with the exception of the 5m deep quarry at the NE edge of site that was active up to the 19th century (Parr, R and Wilkinson, P. 2018).

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, P. 2023) and in discussion with the Senior Archaeological Officer at KCCHC. The evaluation was undertaken between the 17th and the 30th of January 2024.

1.4. The requirement for an archaeological assessment to ascertain the extent, character and significance of buried archaeological remains within the proposed development area (PDA) was stated in Condition 5 of Planning Decision Notice (TM/19/00376).

1.5. This report summarizes the results of the 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.

2. Site Description, Topography and Geology

2.1. The site covers approximately 3.45 hectares and is located on the western outskirts of Maidstone, in an area that borders the parishes of Aylesford and Allington. Maidstone along with Allington and Aylesford sit on the river Medway linking it with Rochester and the Thames Estuary. The PDA is bounded to the northeast by the A20 London Road from junction 5 of the M20 into Maidstone. The site is bounded to the northwest by the railway line from Maidstone

East to London. The site is bounded to the southeast by recently built housing developments off Beaver Road, and to the southwest by scrubland.

2.2. The British Geological Survey (BGS) of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that the bedrock geology across the PDA consists of Hythe Formation – Sandstone and limestone, interbedded. No superficial deposits are recorded. These reports were supported by the finding of the Geo-Environmental investigation conducted on site in 2018 (GES 2018) and by the findings of the archaeological evaluation where trenches were excavated onto an orangey clayey to gravelly sand at the top of the PDA in the NW moving to a clayey to gravelly silt further downhill to the SE, consistent with the Hythe Formation.

2.3. Topographically the site is on relatively steeply sloping ground. The site sits at an average AOD of 38m. The northern western corner is the highest point at 42m AOD with the lowest point in the southeast corner at around 36m AOD before it plunges steeply into the quarry pit area to a depth of 31m. The southern area of the PDA and new housing estate sits some 3-5m lower than Beaver Road due to the quarrying.

2.4. The site consists predominantly of pasture. In the southeastern corner is a large pit presumed to be the remnants of the quarrying. The true extent of the quarrying is not clear as some of the soil around appears to be made ground. The southwestern border with the field next door is a low-level fence with a hedgerow. The northern boundary is also a low fence with a hedgerow. At the northwestern end, the railway is circa 1m higher, but by the north corner, the railway is circa 5m higher, to pass over the A20 road.

3. Planning Background

3.1. A planning application was granted by Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council on the 21st September 2021 (TM/19/00376) for the erection of 106 no. dwellings with associated access and infrastructure. A Condition of archaeological works in the Schedule of Conditions were attached to the Planning Decision Notice (Condition 5, (part i) TM/19/00376/OAEA) and was:

"(5). Prior to the commencement of development the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, will secure and implement:

i. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

ii. further archaeological investigation, recording and reporting, determined by the results of the evaluation, in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

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

"7. Prior to occupation of any dwelling, the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, will secure the implementation and completion of a programme of heritage interpretation work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

***Reason: To ensure that the archaeological resource on the site, especially the pill box, are properly assessed and disseminated in accordance with NPPF (paragraph 197**).*"

3.2. On the basis of the present archaeological information. KCCHC advising Tonbridge & Malling Borough Council recommended that the proposed development should be subject to a programme of archaeological works in order to clarify the archaeological elements within the site.

3.3. This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation of Land South-West of London Road, and West of Castor Park, Allington, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 0XU, carried out by SWAT Archaeology. The evaluation, which comprised of 40 evaluation trenches measuring 25m in length and 1.8m in width, was conducted in January 2024 according to the agreed written specification (SWAT 2023).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1. Introduction

Multiple previously commissioned reports have extensively evaluated the background historical and archaeological potential of the PDA, notably a desk-based assessment of the PDA itself (Parr, R. 2018) and a desk-based assessment of the plot of land immediately to the SW of the PDA (Parr, R. 2022). In addition to this, an archaeological strip, map, and sample excavation was recently carried out at Whitepost Field, on land immediately north of the Maidstone to London railway line that bounds the northwest of the PDA (Cichy, P. ongoing). A summary of the relevant findings of these reports is provided below.

4.2. Results of the 2022 DBA for Land North of Beaver Road, Allington:

4.2.1. Prehistoric: Palaeolithic Period (c. 500,00 BC to c. 10,000 BC)

"*The KHER has three records for this period of which have been located in the outer reaches of the 1km assessment area. The KHER reports that under the Portable Antiquities Scheme in 2003, a chance find of a Palaeolithic handaxe which was located in the far west of the 1km Assessment area in 'wetlands' (HER-MKE75442). North of a railway cutting circa 700m west, south west of the Application Site another handaxe was recorded as a surface find (HER-TQ 75 NW 427). Circa 800m to the south of the Application Site a surface find was recorded in the 1880s near Barming Asylum (HER-TQ 75 NW 426).*"

This document goes on to note that the Land North of Beaver Road, Allington is in Area designated No.45 of the Medway Valley Paleolithic project as it overlies River Terrace 4 deposits that have high archaeological potential for this period. The River Terrace 4 gravels are shown on the BGS survey to be located ~300m WSW of the PDA for this site, with the geo-environmental investigation confirming Hythe Formation rather than River Terrace 4 across the entire site. As the site does not sit on the likely geology, likelihood of finding Palaeolithic remains is considered to be **low**. Given their rarity, any paleolithic finds would be of national importance.

4.2.2. Prehistoric Mesolithic Period (c. 10,000 BC to c. 4,300 BC)

"Log boats have been found across Kent and the River Medway and surrounding area would have been an attraction given its typology and riverine valley resources (Ashbee). There are three KHER records for this period. The following two of the records are recorded as being found at Bunyards Nursery, which encompassed the Application Site when it was active: a Mesolithic flint in 1910 (HER-TQ 75 NW 49); and a collection of implements including four tranchet axes plus a blade or flake (HER-TQ 75 NW 95). Given the Application Site formed part of the larger Nursery, it is not clear as to the exact location these finds were found. Further Mesolithic finds in the form of scrapers and flakes, which may also fall into the Early Neolithic period (HER-TQ 75 NW 375) have been found in the wider archaeological region to the south, south, west on the outer reaches of the 1km assessment area. Therefore, there is the possibility that they may have occurred in the area of the Application Site. The potential for this period is considered to be ***moderate****. In-situ Mesolithic sites are also rare and considered of national significance."*

4.2.3. Prehistoric: Neolithic Period (c. 4,300 BC to c. 2,300 BC)

"*There are six KHER records for this period within the 1km assessment area. Circa 140m south east of the Application in the wider Bunyards Nursery is a Neolithic flint sickle (HER-TQ 75 NW 49). Other finds in the 1km assessment area are located predominately to the south, which possibly reflects the number of excavations that have occurred in this area as well as other chance finds. Below ground archaeology is represented by: a possible Prehistoric ditch (HER-TQ 75 NW 350) circa 835m south of the Application Site; pottery (HER-TQ 75 NW 140), which was found, 620m south of the Application Site; an axe head reported under the Portable Antiquities Scheme (HER-MKE70348) at an unspecified location; and an arrowhead circa 450 south east of the Application Site dating back to possibly the Neolithic/Bronze Age (HER-TQ 75 NW 119).*"

This document also notes the prominent Neolithic landscape of the Medway Megaliths located on the higher ground, with the likes of 'Kits Coty' and 'Little Kits Coty House' located c.3.5km to the North. Whereas these high ground monuments would have been a focus for the mobile communities in this period, the lower ground of the PDA would have likely been either used for domestic and agricultural purposes or wooded ground. Therefore the archaeological potential for this period is considered **moderate**. Any in-situ finds of accumulations of artefacts associated with working sites or occupation would be of national significance as they provide insights into flint working technology and the places Neolithic people lived. These would also provide regional significance in furthering our understanding of the utilisation along the Medway Valley in this period.

4.2.4. Prehistoric: Bronze Age (c. 2,300 BC to c. 600 BC)

"The KHER within the 1km assessment area has five records for this period. Evidence of Bronze Age activity and settlement has been seen circa 685m to the south of the Application Site around Hermitage Farm (HER-TQ 75 NW 14); at Maidstone Hospital, circa 855m south of the Application Site (HER-TQ 75 NW 168); and circa 685m of the Application Site towards Barming (HER-TQ 75 NW 141). At these sites, pottery , pits and, post holes have been found, although some were early finds such as the Beaker pottery found in 1905 (TQ 75 NW 14) and the gold torcs (HER-TQ 75 NW 38) at Aylesford in the River Medway in 1861. The gold torcs have been interpreted as possible votive offerings, where little else is known about the finds and their exact location. This does suggest there is general occupation activity and settlement across the wider area, no doubt attracted by the River Medway while being outside of the flood plain. Therefore, the archaeological potential from this period is considered ***moderate****. Finds from*

this period have a significance that is regional, the same as the Neolithic period in terms of ritual and occupational use in the Medway Valley."

4.2.5. Iron Age (c. 600 BC to C. AD43)

"The KHER has six records for this period within the 1km assessment area. These are located predominately to the south of the Application Site reflecting the excavations that have occurred near Barming (HER-TQ 75 NW 142), circa 685m from the Application Site and Maidstone Hospital (HER-TQ 75 NW 167), circa 765m from the Application Site. The features found included ditches and pits, although pottery and a cremation in a vessel were discovered in a back garden circa 715m to the south east (HER-TQ 75 NW 436). Whilst occupation cannot be determined as continuous from the Bronze Age, it does confirm the general attractiveness of the area for occupation and activity and settlement of the River Medway valley is likely to have been related to agriculture taking advantage of the fertile and free-draining soils. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the Application Site is considered ***moderate****. Iron Age agricultural sites have regional significance in allowing comparison and contrasts between sites and river valleys in Kent and understanding field systems associated with settlement sites."*

4.2.6. Romano-British (c. AD43 to c. AD410)

"The KHER has nine records for this period within the 1km assessment area. Many Iron Age sites were subject to occupation continuing into the Roman period, which could have been the case at Barming (HER-TQ 75 NW 142) and the Maidstone Hospital site (HER-TQ 75 NW 167). It also appears that the Maidstone Hospital site with nearby Bronze Age Urns (HER-TQ 75 NW 14) and Late Iron Age burial found in 1923 (HER-TQ 75 NW 13), along with Roman funerary deposits suggests a tradition of burials in the area. Away from these occupation areas, there is likely to have been farming, and in the field immediately south west of the Application Site, a Roman enclosure was found in 2020 (HER-TQ 75 NW 461). In addition, south of the Maidstone Hospital site is another villa was recorded at Barming.

4.4.22 The Application Site could have formed part of the wider agricultural area and part of the broader Romano-British settlement across the Maidstone area. The Roman road network in this area is not well understood and the Romano-British tended to undertake burials at the roadside outside of their settlement areas. The Roman enclosure investigated in the field immediately to the south west of the Application Site, circa 150m from the boundary suggests a possible trackway associated with the northern side of the enclosure (HER-TQ 75 NW 462)

and is suggestive that this area was cleared of woodland during this period. It is not clear from the geophysical survey or archaeological evaluation undertaken in that field if the trackway continues towards the Application Site. The potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the Application Site is considered ***high****. Roman settlement remains are of local and regional interest and are of medium significance. Roman agricultural practices such as field systems have low significance."*

4.2.7. Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval (c. AD410 to c. AD1066)

"There are just two KHER records for the 1km assessment area. One of the records is for an early Medieval iron knife where the exact location is not revealed. Instead, it was attributed to a general grid square circa 100m south west of the Application Site (HER-MKE75685). The other record is that of an early Medieval pit found in 2015 excavations circa 600m north west of the Application Site at the Quarry Wood Industrial Estate (HER-TQ 75 NW 409). Therefore, the potential for finding remains that date to this period within the confines of the Application Site is considered ***low****. Agricultural features are considered to be of local interest with low significance. However, if there was evidence concerning any battles, this would be of national significance."*

4.2.8. Medieval (c. AD1066 to c. AD1485)

"There are low numbers of KHER records dating to the Medieval period within the 1km assessment area. Two are Portable Antiquities Scheme finds where the exact location is not revealed of a parchment pricker (HER-MKE75550) and a silver penny (HER-TQ 75 NW 394). The chapel or Hermitage circa 690m south west of the Application Site is first mentioned in the 13th century and went out of use following the dissolution. The lords of Allington Castle were the patrons; the Chapel was suppressed 1545-7. Nothing remains of the chapel at the site (HER – TQ 75 NW 12).

The Post Medieval historical mapping suggest that the area of the Application Site was in or close to the edge of woodland located on the higher ground of the ridge to the south and south east and it is possible that the area was also wooded in the Medieval period. Therefore, the archaeological potential is considered to be ***low****. Given the agricultural nature of the Application Site in this period, there is considered to be low interest and significance."*

4.2.9. Post-Medieval (c. AD1485 to c. AD1900)

"The 1895-96 historical OS maps show that the Application was part of Allington Nursery. The earlier 1888 tithe records do not make any reference to a plant nursery at the Application Site

and therefore the plant nursery at the Application Site must have been set up in the intervening period. The later 1925 Tithe Apportionments confirm that the Application Site and wider plant nursery area was owned by a company called George Bunyard & Co Ltd. The Bunyard family originally founded a plant nursery in 1796 at a site in Maidstone on a triangle of land between Tonbridge Road and Rocky Hill circa 2.5km south east of the Application Site (Kent History and Archive Centre Facebook Page). By the 1896 centenary of the firm called George Bunyards & Co Ltd had nurseries at Allington and Boxley as well as West Borough, in Maidstone. 'Between 700,000 and 800,000' fruit trees were grown in these nurseries at that time. Historical OS mapping shows the grid layout of pathways associated with the nursery area, some of which fall within the Application Site along with a small outbuilding located in the central southern area of the Application Site. The main group of building associated with the nursery lay to the north east outside of the area of the Application Site in the wider archaeological region.

There are 14 KHER records for this period. Many farmstead records reflecting the agricultural nature of the area in the initial Medieval period. The railway (HER-TQ 75 NE 816) came through adjacent to the Application Site in 1874 with a station (HER-TQ 75 NW 145) located at the junction with Hermitage Lane. In the wider area circa 630m to the south and circa 730m to the west, there is suggestive evidence of possible Civil War skirmishes (HER-TQ 75 NW 372; TQ 75 NW 373). In the field immediately south west of the Application Site, the 2020 excavation found a sheep burial in a pit just circa 125m from the Application Site (HER-TQ 75 NW 463). Therefore, given the nature of plant nursery low physical impact activity and that part of the Application Site was still wooded in this period, the archaeological potential for finds from this period within the area of the Application Site is considered ***low****. Any potential features associated with the plant nursery are likely to be features displaying disturbance caused by commercial planting and pathways, which would be considered of low interest and significance."*

4.2.10. Modern (AD1901 to date)

"During World War I, Preston Hall was used as a hospital and convalescent home for servicemen. In 1925, the Royal British Legion took over the running of Preston Hall and the house and grounds became known as the British Legion Village as it contained many housing units for the soldiers. Preston Hall was again used as a hospital during World War II after which it was brought into the National Health Service when it was established in 1948. It was used first as a specialist chest hospital before becoming a general hospital. When the Maidstone

General Hospital opened in the early 1980s Preston Hall was used as the headquarters of the Maidstone Health Authority until 2012 (Weston Homes, 2021).

Up until the First World War, the Application Site was still in use as part of Bunyards Nursery. During the Inter war period, Edward Bunyard was head of the plant nursery which specialised in fruit trees having taken over after his father, George died in 1919. Edward Bunyard gained prominence for growing fruits and produced several books. He wrote three books of national significance: A Handbook of Hardy Fruits (1920–25), The Anatomy of Dessert (1929), and The Epicure's Companion (1937, edited with his sister, Lorna). He was a pillar of the Royal Horticultural Society and became a leading authority of fruit varieties. He was heavily involved in setting up the national fruit collection to create a 'living library' of fruits which moved from RHS Wisley to Brogdale in the 1950s. As well as fruit he collected roses and sold them through his plant nursery. Vita Sackville West who created the famous 'white garden' at Sissinghurst, near Cranbook in Kent, took advice from Edward Bunyard. Edward Bunyard died in 1939. The plant nursery, which provided apple trees for Kew Gardens in London was sold in 1960 (Kent Garden Trust, 2010).

"During World War II in 1940, defence lines were set up across south east England to create barriers against potential invasions. These barriers were called stoplines and consisted of a number of different features including pillboxes, anti-tank obstacles, minefield, trench systems and gun emplacements. As the River Medway was one of these stoplines and the London Road was a main road between Maidstone and London, along with the railway line, the area including and surrounding the Application Site was considered strategic (Holden, 2019). As a consequence, two pillboxes were placed on the western (HER-TQ 75 NW 205) and eastern side (HER-TQ 75 NW 204) of the London Road by the railway line, which forms the north western boundary of the Application Site. The western one being located in the immediate field north west of the Application Site, circa 603 from the north eastern boundary (SWAT, 2018).

"There are five KHER records for this period, the two pillboxes mentioned above and a second world war crash site circa 445m to the east (HER-TQ 75 NW 398) and a possible second circa 625m to the south (HER-TQ 75 NW 169). The remaining record is for a George VI pillar box (HER-TQ 75 NW 387). The area of the Application Site remained in use as part of a plant nursery until 1960 after which it was used as arable and pasture with the building of a Dutch barn in the eastern corner. From around 2010, the Application Site has been scrub and the barn demolished by 2018 with the area around the Application Site to the south-east becoming more urban as Maidstone expanded replacing the scattered farms. The archaeological

potential for finds from this period within the area of the Application Site is considered ***low*** *significance and interest."*

4.3. Previous Archaeological Works

There are two close and recent focuses of archaeological works surrounding the PDA: around the Maidstone Hospital site on Hermitage Lane, 1.2km southwest of the PDA; at Whitepost Field, on land immediately north of the Maidstone to London railway line that bounds the northwest of the PDA.

4.3.1. The results of the excavations at Land off Hermitage Lane, as well as other excavations (predominantly south of the PDA) have been previously discussed in the 2022 DBA for Land North of Beaver Road, Allington and are as follows:

4.3.1.1. Land off Hermitage Lane (EKE20721; EKE20722; EKE20723)

"The Land off Hermitage Land Site comprises a 10.9 hectare (ha) field immediately south west of the Application Site, which was investigated in 2020, initially via a desk-based assessment to accompany a current planning application for residential houses, which concluded:

• low potential for occasional residual Palaeolithic – Neolithic flint artefacts;

• moderate potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age – Romano-British occupation evidence comprising discreet pits and field systems of local significance; and

• moderate potential for medieval or post-medieval evidence of land management of negligible to local significance.

The desk-based assessment was followed by a magnetometry survey on the field which revealed that a number of anomalies were identified within the centre part of the site and were suggestive of being archaeological in origin and potentially an enclosure.

This was then followed by an evaluation of 19 trenches which showed that there was Romano-British activity in the form of ditches (HER - TQ 75 NW 462) and possibly forming an enclosure (HER - TQ 75 NW 461). Many of the ditches were identified at a depth of just circa 0.30m below ground level.

On the northern side of the enclosure were two sets of double ditches, that whilst they had no dating material due to the alignment of the enclosure, they were considered to

be Romano-British and may represent another enclosure, possible field boundary or a trackway.

A robber cut with large inclusions of roughly hewn ragstone blocks along with Romano-British pottery on an east-west alignment was seen at a depth of 0.72m.

The evaluation also revealed Post Medieval boundaries. The remains of a sheep were found in a shallow pit and was thought to be Post Medieval in date (HER - TQ 75 NW 463).

Natural deposits were seen at between 50.76m aOD in the north of the site and 61.08m aOD in the south."

4.3.1.2. Land at Hermitage Lane (EKE 5410)

"The Land at Hermitage Lane site is located (c.500m to the southwest of the PDA) *north of Maidstone Hospital was subject to 170 evaluation trenches. Settlement evidence was found representing the late Neolithic, Late Bronze Age into the Early Iron periods, as well as Late Iron Age into the Early Roman period. The central portion of this area contained 5th terrace river gravels.*

Archaeological features were shallow and just below the topsoil. Features included post holes, pits ditches and gullies. Artefacts included Neolithic sherds and a leaf-form arrowhead with concentrations towards the southwest of the site. There was no discernible pattern of enclosures or field systems, but the pottery suggested a broad span of settlement activity with three principal phases of occupation."

4.3.1.3. Former Kent Garden Centre (EKE5558)

"There was a watching brief on the location of the former garden centre (now DFS store c.150m south of the PDA) *in 2000 by Archaeology South-East ahead of the development of 107 dwellings circa 75m east form the Application Site. Topsoil stripping was monitored as was the manhole site, and service trenches. No archaeological features of finds were identified."*

4.3.1.4. Land East of Hermitage Lane Phase 2 (EKE14306)

"Twenty-five evaluation trenches were excavated in 2017 (c. 800m south west of the PDA) *which identified a single north east to south west aligned linear feature and a Bronze Age pit. Only the pit was dateable."*

4.3.1.5. Hermitage Lane: Phase 4 Access Road (EKE20295)

"The 2020 evaluation of four trenches at Hermitage Lane along the alignment of the Phase 4 access road identified no archaeological features being an area immediately west of the 1998 evaluation (EKE5410)." (c.900m southwest of the PDA)

4.3.1.6. Evaluations at Maidstone Hospital

"The 2003 evaluation with six trenches (c. 900m southw*est of the PDA) revealed pits, post holes and gullies dated by pottery to the Iron Age and Roman periods (EKE9467). A 2015 car park extension identified a 'v' shaped ditch aligned north west to south east with pottery of the 1st century AD (EKE14306)."*

4.3.1.7. Land off Hermitage Lane (EKE15409)

"Land off Hermitage Lane, (1.2km southwest of the PDA) *…*

…Following the evaluation an excavation was undertaken in the southern part of the site of a 0.95ha area centring on the Iron Age and early Roman features found during the evaluation. A number of Bronze Age enclosure and pits were found as well as a late Iron Age to Early Roman field system along with a possible droveway all suggesting settlement in the area."

4.3.2. Whitepost Field

4.3.2.1. Introduction

From December 2022 to September 2023, SWAT Archaeology undertook an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of Whitepost Field, land south of London Road and east of Hermitage Lane (Cichy, P. ongoing). This site was located north of the Maidstone East to London railway line that bounds the northwest of the PDA. Within the Whitepost Field excavations, two areas of open strip were located very close to the PDA: area 1 was located roughly 100-150m north of the eastern half of the PDA, area 2 was located roughly 150m northwest of the western half of the PDA. Ceramic dating has not yet been completed for Whitepost field, but an overview of the archaeology encountered is provided below, with particular focus to features that may be headed towards the PDA.

4.3.2.2. Area 1

Area 1 contained 2 linear features and a small series of 13 discrete pits centred to the middle of the area. Of the linear features, one was N-S aligned and continued 54m from a

contemporary water hole at the northern L.O.E before it terminated within the area. The other was E-W aligned and terminated within the area. These termini, combined with the discrete features being concentrated to the centre of the area meant no archaeology was seen continuing directly towards the PDA from area 1.

4.3.2.3. Area 2

Area 2 was much larger than Area 1 and revealed a series of several linear features characterising multiple phases of agrarian land division enclosure systems. The western half of the area was the densest with archaeology, with over 14 such linears intercutting and interspersed with several pits and post holes, 2 small post structures, a small quarry feature, and Cremation Field composed of 24 unurned cremations. The presence of 2 small post structures and a cremation field suggest that the western part of Area 2 is at the periphery of a nearby site of settlement activity.

The eastern half of Area 2, while much closer to the PDA, is notably less dense with archaeology, with fewer linear features and groupings of discrete features. What is of note, however, is that three linear enclosure type features are located at the very eastern corner of the Area, looking to continue to the east and the south. Two linears were relatively substantial in size (0.75m wide x 0.4m deep and 1.4m wide x 0.7m deep respectively) and were N-S aligned before turning broadly E-W. They appear to form different periods of small enclosures that continue under the land peripheral to the railway line. These ditches are located roughly 100m west northwest of the PDA.

4.3.2.4. Conclusions

Though report work is ongoing, the initial findings of the excavations at Whitepost Field show the clear presence of peripheral agrarian and mortuary archaeological activity close to the PDA. The enclosure systems observed at the eastern edge of Area 2 could provide a source for linear features observed at the west of the PDA.

5. Aims and Objectives

5.1. The project adhered to the aims and objectives laid out in the KCCHC approved WSI (SWAT 2023).

5.2. The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation was to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation were to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular any possible continuation of the archaeological landscape recorded by the nearby excavation of land south of London Road and east of Hermitage Lane by Swat archaeology (Whitepost Field), specifically areas 1 & 2 of this investigation. (Wilkinson, P. 2023)

5.3. The evaluation also specifically sought to determine whether any significant archaeological remains would be affected by the development and if so, what further mitigation measures would be appropriate. Such measures may include further detailed archaeological excavation, or an archaeological watching brief during construction work or an engineering solution to any preservation in situ requirements.

6. Methodology

6.1. Introduction

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

6.2. Fieldwork

6.2.1. Prior to excavation works commencing, the site was subject to a metal detecting survey. All finds located during this survey had their locations recorded with GNSS (*figure 8*). During excavation there was subsequent metal detecting of topsoil and subsoil heaps of all trenches.

6.2.2. A total of 40 trenches (roughly 25m x 1.8m) were excavated. This comprised of trenches laid out in accordance to the KCCHC approved trench layout within the WSI (2023). All trench locations were set out using GNSS prior to excavation.

6.2.3. A 14t 360 tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden, comprising of mostly intact topsoil sealing subsoil, to reveal the natural geology and the archaeological horizon.

6.2.4. Where necessary, additional on-site monitoring was provided by a UXO coordinator on 22nd-23rd January, during excavation of trenches contraindicated with a survey of potential unexploded ordinance.

6.2.5. 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.

6.2.6. As it was agreed with KCCHC, during the evaluation fieldwork, that if necessary large features could be test pitted with the 360 excavator instead of hand excavation.

6.2.7. The soil sampling strategy laid out in the Site Specific Requirement (Wilkinson, P 2023) was not implemented due to the lack of any stratified cultural material identified in the very limited archaeological assemblage, meaning that any results would not be able to be attributed to any archaeological period.

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. Communication with the Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council Heritage and Conservation comprised of emails. Curatorial monitoring was made available but not deemed necessary. KCCHC's permission was obtained before reinstatement works began.

8. Results

8.1. Introduction

A total of 40 evaluation trenches measuring 25m x 1.8m were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Archaeological remains were recorded in 6 of 40 trenches excavated (15%). A total of four archaeological features were identified during the evaluation as well two tree throws, a small channel of colluvium and an area of modern made ground associated with the Pillbox on site. A total of eight hand excavated interventions were implemented into identified archaeological features and tree throws to ascertain the character, nature and date of features and to establish the stratigraphic relationships between features.

8.1.1. Figure list:

- *Figure 1: Site location plan*
- *Figure 2: Trench location plan*
- *Figure 3: Trench location overlaid with development plan*
- *Figure 4: Trench location plan with nearby WFH-EX-22 areas 1 & 2*
- *Figure 5: Trenches 1 & 2*
- *Figure 6: Trenches 10 & 4*
- *Figure 7: Trenches 5 & 6*
- *Figure 8: Site plans with locations of in-situ metal detected small finds*

8.2. Stratigraphic Deposit Sequence

8.2.1. A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed across the site of approximately 0.19m – 0.35m of topsoil overlying 0.12m – 0.22m of subsoil, overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon. The exceptions to this were 8 trenches containing underlying colluvial deposits (detailed below) and 3 trenches containing modern made grounds (detailed below). All trenches were excavated onto the underlying Hythe Formation geology, moving from an orangey clayey to gravelly sand at the top of the PDA to the NW to a clayey to gravelly silt further downhill to the SE, as also detailed during the prior Geo-Environmental Investigation (GES 2018).

8.2.2. Colluvial deposits were recorded in 8 trenches on site: Trenches 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38. The colluvium in this series of trenches infilled a N-S aligned channel occupying a low point in the topography of site. Although Trench 40 occupies the current low-point on site, this is artificially lowered by historic working access to the substantial to quarry at the NE site boundary that was finished by the late 19th century (Parr, R and Wilkinson, P. 2018). Colluvial deposits are detailed below in *Table 1*. No colluvium was present in any trenches containing archaeology, which were all positioned at the top of the incline, in the NW of the PDA.

A single colluvial deposit was continuous across the N-S aligned channel with a thickness varying from 0.12m to 0.26m. The deposit was a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions. During machine excavation of trench 32, a single sherd of pot was recovered from colluvium (3202) that dates to the late Iron Age (100BC-40AD), which was interpreted as residual, alongside a sherd of the same fabric found in the backfill of tree throw [503] and residual sherds of late Iron Age Belgic grog tempered ware from subsoil of trench 5.

Trench	Context	Thickness (m)	Notes & Finds
25	(2502)	0.13	-
29	(2902)	0.26	-
30	(3002)	0.20	-
32	(3202)	0.22	1 sherd Pot
33	(3302)	0.10	-
34	(3402)	0.18	-
37	(3702)	0.12	-
38	(3802)	0.17	-

Table 1 Colluvial Deposits

8.2.3. Modern made ground deposits were identified in 3 trenches: Trenches 10, 11 and 16. These are the three trenches adjacent to the WW2 Pillbox on site (TQ 75 NW 205). The 1946 Aerial photographic survey shows that a semi-circular raised earthwork area is present around the Pillbox that is ploughed out, leaving only the Pillbox *in situ,* by the time of the 1990 aerial photographic survey (Kent HER maps). There is a consistent deposition of 3 layers of made grounds across the whole of trench 10, the NW end of trench 11, and the NW of trench 16 that roughly corresponds to this semi-circle. It is

highly likely that the either defensive or constructive earthwork for the Pillbox is the source of this material.

8.3. Archaeological Narrative

Archaeology was identified in the following 6 of 40 trenches: Trenches 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10. The archaeological remains recorded were focused entirely to the trenches in the NW corner of site, at the top of the hill, and comprised 2 pits, 1 linear terminus, 1 linear spanning 4 trenches, with 2 tree throws additionally recorded.

For stratigraphic information regarding blank trenches, see appendix 1: Trench Tables.

8.3.1. Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 24.4m long, 1.8m wide and from 0.54 to 0.86m deep before underlying geology was observed, becoming deeper towards the NE. The trench contained a single linear terminus [103].

Linear terminus [103] emerged from the NW edge of the trench and was aligned E-W, continuing towards the NW boundary of site and under the railway line. The terminus was 1.40m+ long, 0.54m wide and 0.20m deep, with shallow inward sloping sides and a gradual concave base. The ditch was filled by (102), a soft dark brownish grey silty loam with occasional small sub-rounded to sub angular sandstone and flint inclusions. The feature produced no datable materials or bulk finds.

8.3.2. Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 24.4m long, 1.8m wide, with underlying geology reached after 0.39m to 0.50m. The trench contained two pit termini: [203] and [205].

Pit [203] was semi-ovate in plan and emerged from the SW trench edge, aligned NE-SW. The pit measured 0.90m+ long, 1.00m wide and 0.43m deep and had steep inward sloping sides and an uneven base. [203] contained a single backfill (202), a mid-greyish brown fine silty sand with occasional small rounded to sub-angular flint and sandstone inclusions. This fill also produced glass dating to the Victorian period.

Nearby to pit [203] (within a couple of metres) was pit [205], also semi-ovate in plan but emerging from the NE trench edge and aligned NE-SW. The pit measured >1.12m long, 1.18m wide and 0.31m deep, with moderate to steep inward sloping sides and an uneven base sloping slightly NE. This pit also contained a single backfill (204), indistinguishable

from the backfill (202) of pit [203]. Backfill (204) was a mid-greyish brown fine silty sand with occasional small rounded to sub-angular flint and sandstone inclusions. Given the similar profile, size, alignment, backfill and closeness of these two pits, it is likely they are contemporary and both date to the Victorian part of the Post-Med to Modern Period.

8.3.3. Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 24.3m long, 1.8m wide, with underlying geology reached after 0.48m. The trench contained a single linear feature [403].

Linear [403] measured 0.59m wide and 0.19m deep and was aligned NW-SE, continuing through to trench 10 [1006] in the NW, and through trenches 5 [505] and 6 [603] to the SE. In total, three slots were excavated in the linear as it only continued obliquely across the corner of trench 5. Linear [403] was 'U' shaped in profile, with moderately steep inward sloping sides and a sharp concave base. The ditch contained a single in fill (402), a friable mid-yellowish grey sandy silt with moderate small to large sandstone and occasional flint and mudstone inclusions. Across the three interventions, the only find produced was a single piece of clinker.

8.3.4. Trench 5

Trench 5 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 24.5m long, 1.8m wide, with underlying geology reached after 0.58m. The trench contained a tree throw [503] and the continuation of the linear excavated in trench 4, [505].

The tree throw [505] was a very irregular shaped shallow, undulating depression measuring 1.46m long, 1.03m wide and 0.14m deep. The backfill was a very loose mid grey sandy silt with moderate sandstone and flint inclusions. The infill of the tree throw contained a single piece of abraded and intrusive Iron Age flint-tempered ware that dates to 100BC-40AD, similar to the Belgic grog tempered ware ceramic from the trench's subsoil (501) dating from 75/50BC-40AD, recovered during machine excavation of the trench.

Linear [505] was left unexcavated as it travelled obliquely NW-SE across the SE corner of the trench before continuing shortly to trench 6, where it was excavated as [603].

8.3.5. Trench 6

Trench 6 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 24.5m long, 1.8m wide, with underlying geology reached after 0.46m. The trench contained a single linear [603].

Linear [603] was a NW-SE aligned feature crossing the centre of the trench that was a continuation of linear [1006], [403], [505] that continued across site. The feature measured 0.60m wide and 0.28m deep, with moderately steep inward sloping sides and a sharp concave base. [603] contained a single backfill (602), the same friable mid-yellowish sandy silt with moderate small to large sandstone and flint inclusions seen elsewhere in-filling the ditch.

8.3.6. Trench 10

Trench 10 was excavated on a NE-SW alignment and measured 25m long, 1.8m wide, with underlying geology reached after 0.94m. The trench contained a single linear [1006] and a series of 3 made ground deposits associated with the WW2 Pillbox immediately beyond the NE end of the trench.

Linear [1006] was located at the SW end of the trench and was aligned NW-SE, continuing SE as [403], [505], [603] across the site. The linear measured 0.41m wide and 0.18m deep, with moderately steep inward sloping sides and a gradual rounded base. The linear was filled by (1005), the same friable mid-yellowish grey sandy silt with sandstone and flint inclusions seen in-filling the ditch across site. The linear was sealed by the modern made grounds (1002), (1003) and (1004).

The three made ground layers present in the trench ((1002)-(1004)) sealed the trench to a depth of up to 0.94m. As the consistently ~0.20m deep linear [1006] was not truncated away, but in fact sealed by the deposits, these made grounds would have been primarily building up ground level, rather than in filling a modern truncation. This is consistent with aerial photography showing a semi-circle of built up ground forming a potential small plateau on which the Pillbox is situated. All three made grounds produced modern ceramic. A full stratigraphic record of the made grounds can be seen in Appendix 1: Trench Tables.

8.3.7. Trench 24

Trench 24 was excavated on a NW-SE alignment and measured 24.8m long, 1.8m wide, with underlying geology reached after 0.43m. The trench contained a single tree throw [2404].

Tree throw [2404] was a very irregular semi-ovate in plan emerging from the NE edge of the trench measuring 1.04+m long, 1.33m wide and 0.43m deep. The throw has irregular but gentle inward sloping sides and a sharp tapered base. The tree throw contained two backfills: upper fill (2402), a 0.04-0.21m thick soft mid brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular to angular flint and significant bioturbation inclusions that produced a very residual piece of ceramic; basal fill (2403), a 0.03-0.23m thick friable dark brownish grey fine sandy silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular to angular flint inclusions and significant bioturbation.

9. Finds

9.1. Ceramic Assemblage – David Applegate BA (Hons)

9.1.1. Introduction

Dating was carried out on the ceramic assemblage from the archaeological evaluation of Land South-West of London Road, and West of Castor Park, Allington. The pottery was also catalogued by fabric type, and number of sherds and weight per context.

9.1.2. Summary of the ceramic assemblage

A combined total of 19 sherds of pottery (374g) and 1 fragment of CBM (10g) were recovered from the site. The modest assemblage can be broadly divided into two sections: the 'Early Assemblage' composed of wares dating to the Late Iron-Age period found residually in subsoil and colluvium or intrusive in tree throughs; the 'Late Assemblage' composed of late 19th – 20th century fabrics in modern made grounds, topsoils and a tree throw. For full ceramic Catalogue see *Appendix 2, Ceramic Catalogue.*

Ceramic assemblage catalogue

9.1.3. Late Iron-Age

The earliest pottery from the site from contexts (502) and (3202) comprises of two sherds of Iron Age flint-tempered ware which could date anywhere between 100BC and AD 40. Probably made locally in the Medway valley or from an East Kent source they are typical finds from the region in 'Belgic' and 'Gallo-Belgic' forms (Biddulph 2018, 79; Pollard 1988, 31) and are a continuation of a long tradition of flint-tempered pottery in Kent (Macpherson-Grant 1980).

The other late Iron Age sherd from context (501) is 'Belgic' grog tempered ware (Thompson 1982) and can be dated 75/50BC-AD 40. All of the Iron Age sherds are intrusive and not associated with any secure archaeological features. The fragment from (502) [503] was from a tree throw.

9.1.4. Modern Period

The later pottery from the site comprised of the following; the majority of it can be regarded as intrusive as it was found in made up ground, tree throws, topsoil, subsoil and colluvial deposits.

The ubiquitous Staffordshire-type blue transfer printed white earthenwares (Cotter 2000, 253-4) are a common site find and a sherd probably representing the famous 'Willow Pattern' design was found in the topsoil (100) of Trench 1. Two fragments from context (1102) both from plates or platters, one is plain, the other has a typical blue coloured feather edge decoration. They are all late 19th- and early 20th –century in date.

Staffordshire black transfer pottery. Similar core fabric as the blue transfer printed pottery but the surface glaze is much more glossy. A fragment of this with a fish design from an unidentified form was found in context (1003). A small plain fragment again from an unidentified form was found in context (1004). c.19th century.

English porcelain. White glossy surfaces. Core is matt white. Two sherds were found in context (1003), one has blue relief decoration of plant leaves. c. 19th century.

Sanitary ware in a vitreous white earthenware fabric similar to MF1. A fragment perhaps from a water closet or Butler sink was found in context (1002). c.19th- 20th century.

The flowerpots fragments from contexts (300) (1102) and (2402) are all 19th- and 20th-century in date. The stamped piece from context (1102) is probably a product of a company founded by Richard Sankey from Nottinghamshire in c.1855 (Cotter 2000, 256).

Bristol glazed stoneware. Developed in c.1835 Bristol glaze is a feldspathic glaze-slip using zinc oxide. A fragment from a probable storage jar was found in context (1102). This dates c.1850-1900+.

English salt-glazed stoneware. Two fragments, both from unidentified forms were found. One from context (1102) has embossed lettering ending in CO, the other fragment from context (1003) is plain. Off white salt-glazed surface and off-white interior and fabric. Probably made at Lambeth potteries in London, but many were made at the Denby pottery in Derbyshire (Cotter 2000, 254). Late c.19th- Early 20th century.

CBM comprised of one small fragment of heavily burnt brick? Probably of Late 19th – early 20th century date.

9.1.5. **Conclusions**

The assemblage of pottery from Castor Park, Allington is small and unremarkable. The overall majority is mid to late 19th to early 20th century in date and mainly came from topsoil, subsoil, colluvial, made ground deposits and tree throws. The very small amount of Iron age pottery discovered is probably intrusive in nature as no archaeological features were not encountered where this was found.

9.2. Registered Small finds assessment – Simon Holmes MA

9.2.1. Introduction

The archaeological evaluation on the proposed site for development at Allington, Maidstone, comprised 40 trenches.

The evaluation produced a considerable assemblage of Registered and non-registered small finds, the majority of which were recovered by metal detector.

The registered and non-registered small finds were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil spoil, upcast during the excavation of the evaluation trenches, and each registered artefact had their position surveyed by Total Station.

In addition, a wider metal detecting survey between the trenches increased the number of metallic objects recovered and in total, 246 objects comprise this registered and non-registered small finds assemblage. The assemblage contains 1 silver coin, 172 copper alloy objects, 65 lead (and lead alloy) objects and 8 ferrous (iron) objects.

9.2.2. THE ASSEMBLAGE

9.2.2.1. Silver

- **Coin**

Tr 30. SF: 44. Coin. Victoria (1837-1901) Threepence 1859.

9.2.2.2. Copper Alloy

The assemblage includes a total of 172 copper alloy objects, and they can be divided into the categories detailed below:

- **Coins**

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

Tr 1. SF: 4. Illegible. Probable Georgian (1714-1820) halfpenny.

Tr 2. Victoria (1837-1901) Farthing 1879.

Tr 4. Victoria (1837-1901) Halfpenny 1860.

Tr 4. Illegible. Victoria-George VI (1837-1952) Penny.

Tr 8. Victoria (1837-1901) Halfpenny 1894.

Tr 10. (1003). Illegible. Possibly a Roman 4th Century contemporary copy.

Tr 26. SF: 23. Uncertain, foreign denomination.

Tr 32. George VI (1936-52) Halfpenny 1937-48.

Tr 33. SF: 34. George V (1910-36) Penny 1916..

- **Buttons**

There are 97 buttons in the assemblage comprising:

The buttons fall into four categories; military (x55), Probable military (x6), livery (x2) and civilian (x34) and of the military buttons present 52 are British General Service buttons which feature the royal coat of arms (see the Discussion, below). In addition to the British military buttons, there are two Australian specimens ('AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES' of STOKES & SONS MELBOURNE'. Australia surmounted by a crown, and worn on the Australian uniform during the First and Second World Wars, the other: 'AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH' surrounding the royal cypher of Edward VII c. 1903-1910 made by J R Caunt & Sons, Birmingham, England, c. 1901-1910) and one American WW2 tunic button depicting the U.S. Great Seal, issued on American military buttons from 1902.

The livery buttons include an example from a Midland Railway uniform (**Tr 29. SF: 35**).

The civilian buttons are shirt/trouser buttons, with a convex centre housing four eyes (x25) or are flat, with tinned surfaces (x6). Also, present are 2 buttons with a single hole within the centre, and a single button with a convex centre housing two eyes and reads 'HIGH LIFE TAILOR'.

Button (**Tr 40. SF: 40**) is too corroded to be identifiable

Recommendations and Further Work: keep moist to prevent deterioration and conserve. Illustrate, if recovered from an archaeological context.

- **Buckles and belt/strap furniture**

There are 7 objects associated with buckles and belts/straps in the assemblage comprising:

Tr 1. SF: 6. D-shaped buckle with off-set strap bar. Modern, 1850-1950.

Tr 3. Rectangular-shaped buckle with off-set strap bar. Modern, 1850-1950.

Tr 11. SF: 9. Slide adjuster/buckle probably from British World War 2 uniform webbing.

Tr 12. Asymmetric buckle with double tongue pin c. 1575-1700.

TR 14. Very small rectangular-shaped double loop slide adjuster/buckle.

Tr 30. SF: 37. Rectangular-shaped buckle with off-set strap bar. Modern, 1850-1950.

Tr 33. Rectangular-shaped buckle with off-set strap bar. Modern, 1850-1950.

- **Ordnance**

There are 8 items of modern ordnance within the assemblage, comprising:

Tr 2. SF: 2. 303 calibre bullet.

Tr 40. SF: 38. S&W .32 Long, calibre cartridge, probably for use with a United States Colt New Police Revolver, although the Ordnance Factories Organization in India produces the IOF .32 Revolver, which is based on the British Webley MK IV service Revolver.

Tr 20. Shotgun cartridge base and primer.

Tr 34. SF: 42. Shrapnel fragment.

Rifle cartridge – not .303 its larger but fragments only.

Shotgun cartridge base and primer.

Shrapnel fragments x2

- **Miscellaneous**

In addition to the objects listed in the categories described above, the copper alloy assemblage also includes additional miscellaneous objects (x52) and comprise a mix that can be identified together with scraps and small fragments. Amongst the group of identifiable objects is a small rectangular-shaped cast horticultural plaque (**Tr 1. SF: 5**), that reads: 'M.T. LADY PIRRIE' an apricot or apricot blend Hybrid Tea Rose, bred by Hugh Dickson (c.1877-1922) in the United Kingdom in 1910, and introduced in to Australia by Hazlewood Bros. Pty. Ltd. in 1911 as the 'Lady Pirrie'.

9.2.2.3. Lead (And Lead Alloy)

The assemblage includes a total of 65 lead (and lead alloy) objects, and they can be divided into the categories detailed below.

Buttons

There are 17 buttons within the assemblage, all are shirt/trouser buttons with a convex centre housing four eyes. All are nineteenth to early twentieth century.

Ordnance

There were 3 lead projectiles recovered during the evaluation:

Tr 8. Small calibre musket/pistol ball.

Tr 10. Small calibre Minié ball. c. 1846-1871

Tr 30. Large calibre Minié ball. c. 1846-1871 Enfield rifled-musket.

- **Bag/Cloth Seals**

There are four Bag/Cloth Seals within the assemblage from Trenches **16, 25, 31** and **36** and are Nineteenth century

- **Miscellaneous**

In addition to the lead objects listed in the categories described above, the assemblage also includes additional miscellaneous objects (x40) and comprise a mix that can be identified together with scraps and small fragments. The most notable and identifiable object is a small oval-shaped cast horticultural plaque (**Tr 34. SF: 41**), that reads: 'Campanula Grandis Alba' which, according to the Royal Horticultural Society, is "a clump forming herbaceous perennial sending up tall upright stems with green, lance-shaped foliage and numerous comparatively large, outward facing, white, bell-shaped single flowers providing a long flowering display in summer. An evergreen, easy to grow plant that dislikes wet winters".

9.2.2.4. Ferrous (Iron)

There are 8 items of iron within the assemblage recovered from the topsoil. Unlike their copper alloy counterparts, the ferrous objects cannot be assigned to contributed to a particular phase or period by type alone, although the presence of a modern screw, 2 nails and a fragment of horseshoe, suggests that this group is most likely to be no earlier

than nineteenth century. However, it is recommended that if further investigation of the site at Allington takes place, it may be prudent to x-ray this group to aid identification, if additional stratified and dateable ferrous objects are recovered.

9.2.3. Discussion

The assemblage of registered and non-registered small finds from Allington fall within the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with one exception – the asymmetric buckle with double tongue pin from Tr 12., as this has a Post-Medieval date range c. 1575-1700, and one possible exception – the illegible possible Roman 4th Century contemporary copy from Tr 10. (1003), which would require x-ray to aid identification.

The largest group of objects within the assemblage are copper alloy (x172) followed by the lead objects (x65), the ferrous (x8) and silver (x1).

Within the assemblage are at least 6 objects associated with a late nineteenth century nursery that was present on the site (Parr and Wilkinson, 2018) and they include the horticultural plaques (Tr 1. SF: 5 and Tr 34. SF: 41) and the bag seals from trenches 16, 25, 31 and 36.

Of particular interest is the quantity of buttons present (x114 - x97 copper alloy and x17 lead). Amongst the copper alloy specimens are a large number (x55 – possibly as many as 61) of military-related buttons. Of these, the majority (x52) are British General Service buttons which feature the royal coat of arms.

British General Service buttons were introduced in the 1870s and the new khaki service dress introduced in 1902 specified that the buttons should be of the standard General Service pattern. They gradually replaced the majority of regimental buttons on service dress, especially during World War One, when the number of manufacturers increased. The buttons came in a number of different sizes and the larger 1” buttons were used to secure the front of the service dress. The General Service buttons present at Allington are of three sizes, with the majority being the smaller 1/2” (x40) followed by the larger 1” (x7) and a single very small 1/4”example.

In addition to the British military buttons, there are two Australian specimens (‘AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES' of STOKES & SONS MELBOURNE’. Australia surmounted by a crown, and worn on the Australian uniform during the First and Second World Wars,

the other: 'AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH' surrounding the royal cypher of Edward VII c. 1903-1910 made by J R Caunt & Sons, Birmingham, England, c. 1901-1910) and one American WW2 tunic button depicting U.S. Great Seal, issued on American buttons from 1902.

With the exception of the probable military (x6) & livery (x2) buttons, the remainder of the copper alloy buttons are civilian shirt/trouser buttons (although some may also have had military origins). This category of buttons can be divided between those with a convex centre housing four eyes (x25), flat, with tinned surfaces (x6), buttons with a single hole within the centre (x2) and a single button with a convex centre housing two eyes. With the exception of the flat and tinned examples, a number of the buttons display manufacturer's names and marks, including several inscribed 'EXCELSIOR' – a button manufactured in Birmingham and were advertised as far as Australia between 1893-1896.

The presence of the buttons and the assemblage as a whole, however, does not provide enough evidence to suggest that there had been an active military presence on the site, especially in relation to the World War 2 pillbox present, as only one object, a slide adjuster/buckle (Tr 11. SF: 9.) probably originated from a contemporary British World War 2 uniform actually worn on the site.

The presence of such a large quantity of buttons could be a by-product of Shoddy – the repurposing of woollen cloth. Medical orderlies at nearby Preston Hall, a hospital and convalescent home for servicemen during both World Wars (Parr and Wilkinson, ibid), may have discarded unserviceable uniforms, to be recycled nearby.

Also of interest is the presence of a S&W .32 Long, calibre cartridge, as it is likely to have been issued with a United States Colt New Police Revolver, supplied to an American serviceman during World War 2 and is, therefore, probably contemporary with the American WW2 tunic button. Again, however, there is not enough evidence within the assemblage to suggest that there had been United States military personnel present on the site.

9.2.4. Recommendations

The archaeological evaluation at Allington, Maidstone, has produced an assemblage of 246 objects, mostly recovered with the aid of a metal detector, on a site that has not been metal detected prior to the archaeological evaluation.

It is recommended that the assemblage be donated to the Maidstone Area Archaeological Group, to allow for future research and reference.

10. Discussion

10.1. Introduction

10.1.1. The archaeological evaluation of Land South-West of London Road, and West of Castor Park, Allington has identified the very limited presence of phases of archaeological activity within the extent of the development area associated with the Modern period, and undated. Four features were identified across the investigation, with two pits attributed to the Victorian period and two undated linear features observed. In addition, modern made grounds were observed associated with the presence of WW2 Pillbox (TQ 75 NW 205) on site, and an assemblage of metal detected small finds were recovered from the site's topsoil.

10.1.2. A relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence was observed across the site of approximately 0.19m – 0.35m of topsoil overlying 0.12m – 0.22m of subsoil, overlaying the geological and archaeological horizon. The exceptions to this were 8 trenches containing underlying colluvial deposits in a N-S aligned channel (Trenches 25, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38) and 3 trenches containing modern made grounds (Trenches 10, 11, 16).

10.2. Archaeological Narrative

10.2.1. The archaeological investigation has been successful in evaluating the development site for the presence/ absence of archaeological remains and has established very limited archaeological activity focused at the northwest corner of site, with a separate focus of modern made grounds in the north of the site around the Pill Box, and a series of modern metal detected finds within the topsoil across site.

Pre-Modern (Prior to 19th century AD)

10.2.2. The only archaeological cultural materials recovered from the site that originated before the Post-Medieval to Modern period were three fragments of Late Iron-Age Coarse Wares that were considered residual and found in a tree throw and colluvium, and a possible Roman 4th century AD coin that was found in one of the modern made grounds in trench 10, deposited to form a small plateau on which the WW2 pillbox was placed.

10.2.3. As these materials were residual and there was no on-site source for them, it is possible that they are originally sourced from material disturbed from north of the railway line, where excavations at Whitepost Field showed centres of archaeological activity.

Modern (19th century AD – Present Day)

10.2.4. The modern period was the best represented period on site, with the World War Two Pillbox on site, its associated modern made grounds in trenches 10, 11 and 16, Victorian pits [203] and [205] in trench 2, and a large assemblage of modern metal detected finds from the topsoil.

10.2.5. The Bunyard family established nurseries in Maidstone in 1796 and acquired the land at Allington (including the development area) as an extension of this nursery sometime during the 19th century, before their centenary in 1896 (Parr, R 2022). Map regression shows the Allington Nursery is established between the 1871-1890 and 1890-1897 OS maps. As such the Victorian pits in trench 2 are possibly associated with this land use change from agricultural to horticultural industry.

10.2.6. As previously noted in the historical background section (paragraph 4.2.10), Bunyards Nursery was a prolific producer of fruit trees along with roses and other shrubs, even providing apple trees for Kew Gardens. Historic map regression shows that since the establishment of the Allington Nursery in the latter 19th century, the development area was not used for growing fruit trees (orchards are rather noted further east and south on the 1907-1923 and 1929-1952 OS maps). This cartographic evidence is supported by the identification of two cast horticultural plaques and four cloth/bag seals from the metal detected finds that suggest the development area was instead used for the growing shrubs, roses, and other plants. Plaques were found for '*Campanula Grandis*

Alba', an herbaceous perennial, and for *'M.T. LADY PIRRIE'*, an apricot or apricot blend Hybrid Tea Rose.

10.2.7. The overwhelmingly represented item within the modern metal detected finds assemblage was buttons. 114 buttons were recovered from the initial metal detector survey and the subsequent detecting of the topsoil and subsoil piles, making up 45% of the metal detected finds. Of these buttons, it is notable that roughly half were military (between 55-61 of 114).

10.2.8. Although a large number of military buttons and a small amount of ordnance and buckles and belt straps were recovered, the metal detected assemblage is not suggested to be sufficient evidence for an active military presence on site. As stated in the small finds section of this report (section 9.2.3), only one object (slide adjuster/buckle SF:9) is likely contemporary to the World War 2 Pillbox on site, and active military presence would produce a more balanced and broader assemblage, with the likes of cutlery/mess tins, waste, and a greater presence of ordnance and shrapnel required.

10.2.9. Instead of active military presence, a more convincing suggestion for the large number of military (and civilian) buttons is that military uniforms were repurposed as 'Shoddy'. By breaking down the woollen fibres of unserviceable uniforms, as well as old civilian clothes, they can be used as a fertiliser that releases nitrogen slowly into the soil, which is ideal for growing plants such as roses (Wethers, J, 1913, Commercial Gardening Vol 1, chapter 4 Complete Manures). Shoddy would therefore be a contemporary and appropriate source of fertilizer for the type of horticulture conduced within the development area.

10.2.10. As The small finds recovered during the initial metal detector survey are evenly distributed across site (Figure 8), the buttons may well have been spread, as a biproduct of the use of shoddy, across the area before being cultivated into the topsoil by later farming activity. With regard to the sourcing specifically of a range of military buttons, given the close proximity of Bunyards Nursery to the hospital and convalescent home at Preston Hall for servicemen during both World Wars (Parr, R, 2022), discarded unserviceable uniforms may have been readily available for recycling on site.

Undated

10.2.11. Undated pit [205] was assigned to the modern period due to its proximity to, as well as its similarity in form and backfill to the Victorian pit [203], roughly 2m away in trench 2.

10.2.12. Neither linear terminus [103], nor linear [403] produced any stratified dating material. As the only other archaeological features observed were two pits assigned to the modern period, it is not possible to assign these features to any historical period by spatial analysis or by considering the features' forms. Both features appeared to continue towards the Maidstone to London railway line at the northern site boundary. However, excavations of the land north of the railway at Whitepost field did not find a substantial archaeological presence in the area these features align to during evaluation, the subsequent SMS investigation areas were located further west and east (Figure 4) (Cichy, P. 2023).

10.3. Conclusions

10.3.1. The archaeological investigation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the specification and has identified the absence of archaeology within the development area securely dated to before the modern period, and the limited presence of Modern activity, along with two small undated linear features.

10.3.2. The major activity of note on site relates to the use of the development area as a horticultural nursery from the end of the 19th century through the middle of the 20th century, with the likely recycling of unserviceable military uniforms as shoddy, sourced from the nearby hospital and convalescence home during the World Wars at Preston Hall.

10.3.3. In addition to this, a series of three made grounds were deposited on site to level a semi-circle of ground surrounding the Pillbox at the north of the development area, visible on the 1946 aerial survey conducted by the RAF. Despite this, no significant additional contemporary military activity was recorded.

10.3.4. There was a very limited archaeological presence observed on site, with the activity of most interest successfully removed from site and recorded as the metal detected small finds assemblage. As such development of the area will have a **low** impact on

archaeological remains, with safeguarding measures already in place for the on-site World War Two Pillbox (TQ 75 NW 205).

10.3.5. The results of this work will be used to aid the Principal Archaeological Officer at KCCHC to decide what further archaeological mitigation may be necessary prior to development.

11. Acknowledgements

11.1. SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Penenden Heath Developments Limited 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 and Dave Applegate BA. The report was written by Dan Worsley MA and Alistair McKeever. The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson MiFA.

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Plates

Plate 1 North facing drone overview of Site

Plate 2 West facing drone overview of site

Plate 3 NE facing drone overview, showing relation of Pillbox to nearby trenches

Plate 4 Sample Section 1 of trench 3 showing consistent site stratigraphy of topsoil, overlaying subsoil, overlaying Hythe Formation. Scale 1m

Plate 3 Sample section 2 of trench 29 showing colluvial deposit (2902) sealing the underlying Hythe Formation. Scale 1m

Plate 4 NNE facing plan of trench 10 showing proximity of Pillbox and linear [1006] truncating the underlying Hythe Formation. Scale 1m

Plate 5 Sample section 1 of trench 11 showing made grounds (1102)-(1104). Scale 1m

Plate 6 Section of Trench 10 showing made grounds (1002)-(1004) and linear [1006]. Scale 1m

Plate 7 SE facing section of linear [403]. Scale 1m

Plate 8 Plan of linear [603]. Scale 1m

Plate 9 Plan of linear terminus [103]. Scale 1m

Plate 10 SW facing section of Pit [203]. Scale 1m

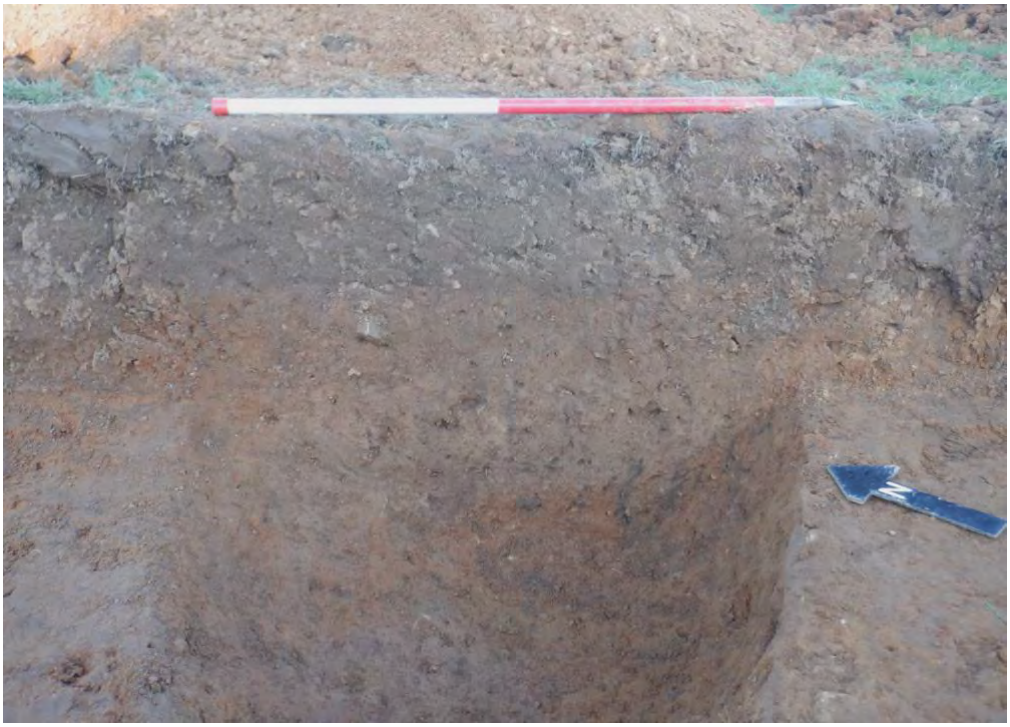

Plate 11 NE facing section of Pit [205]. Scale 1m

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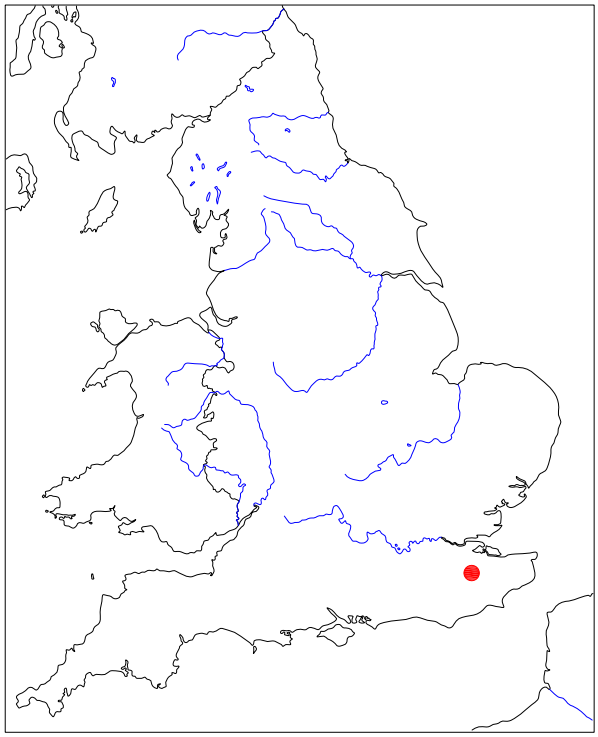

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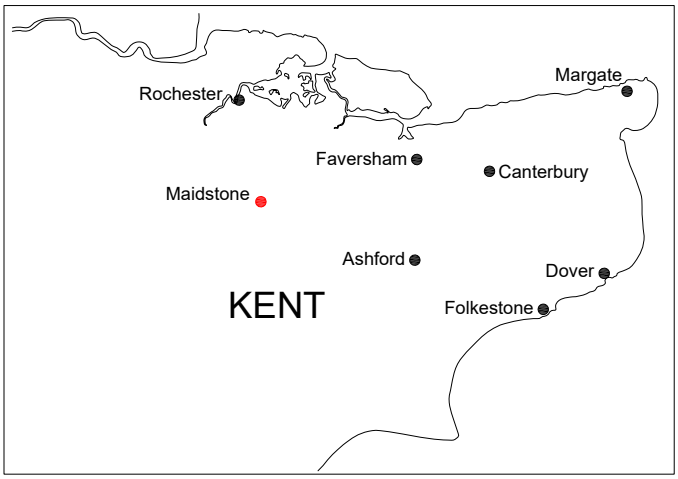

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Figure 1: Site Location Plan

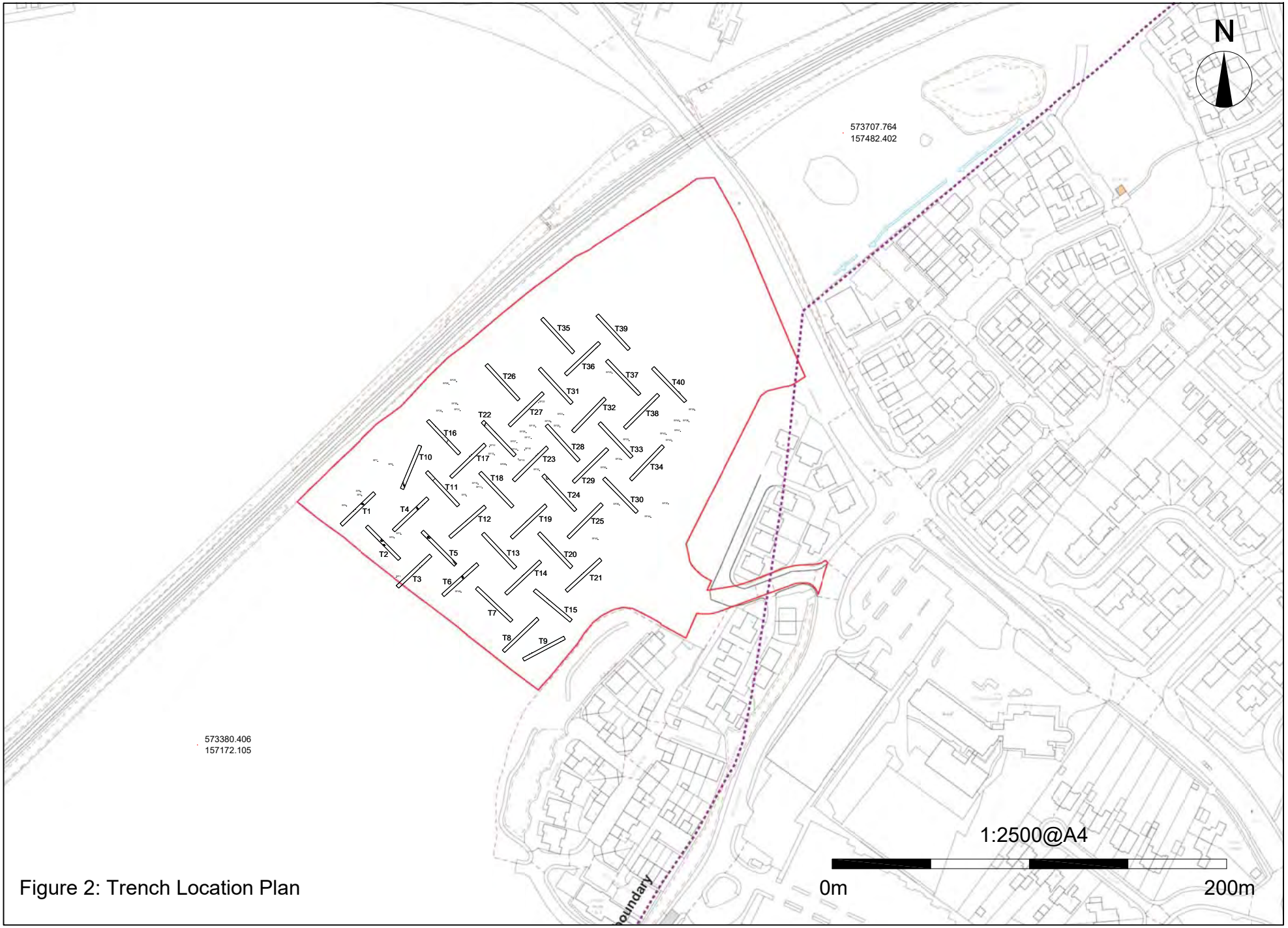

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

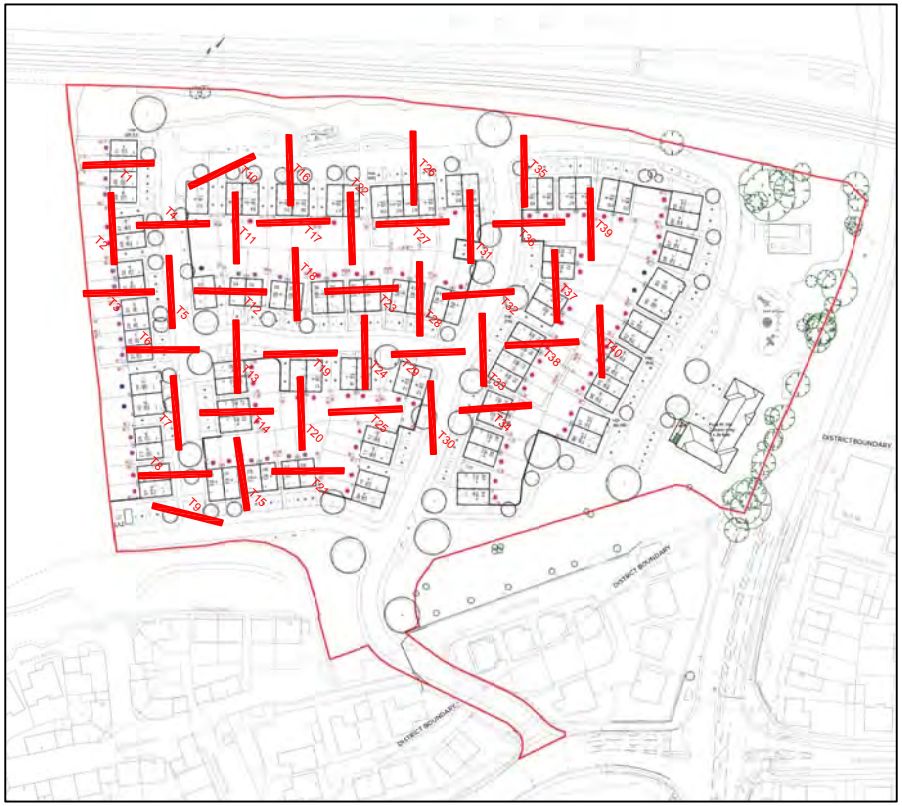

Figure 3: Trench location overlaid with development plan

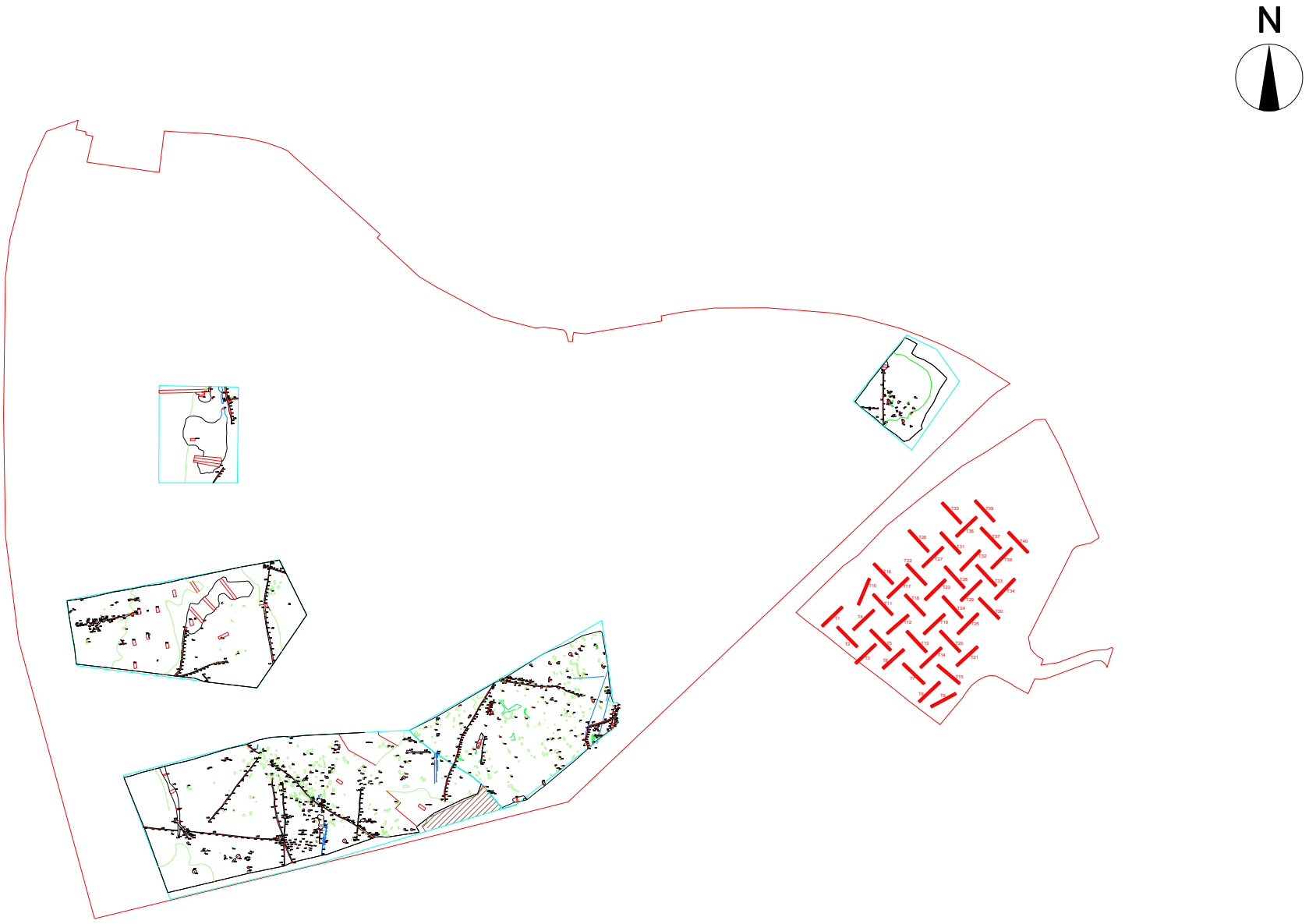

Figure 4: Trench location plan with nearby WFH-EX-22 SMS areas

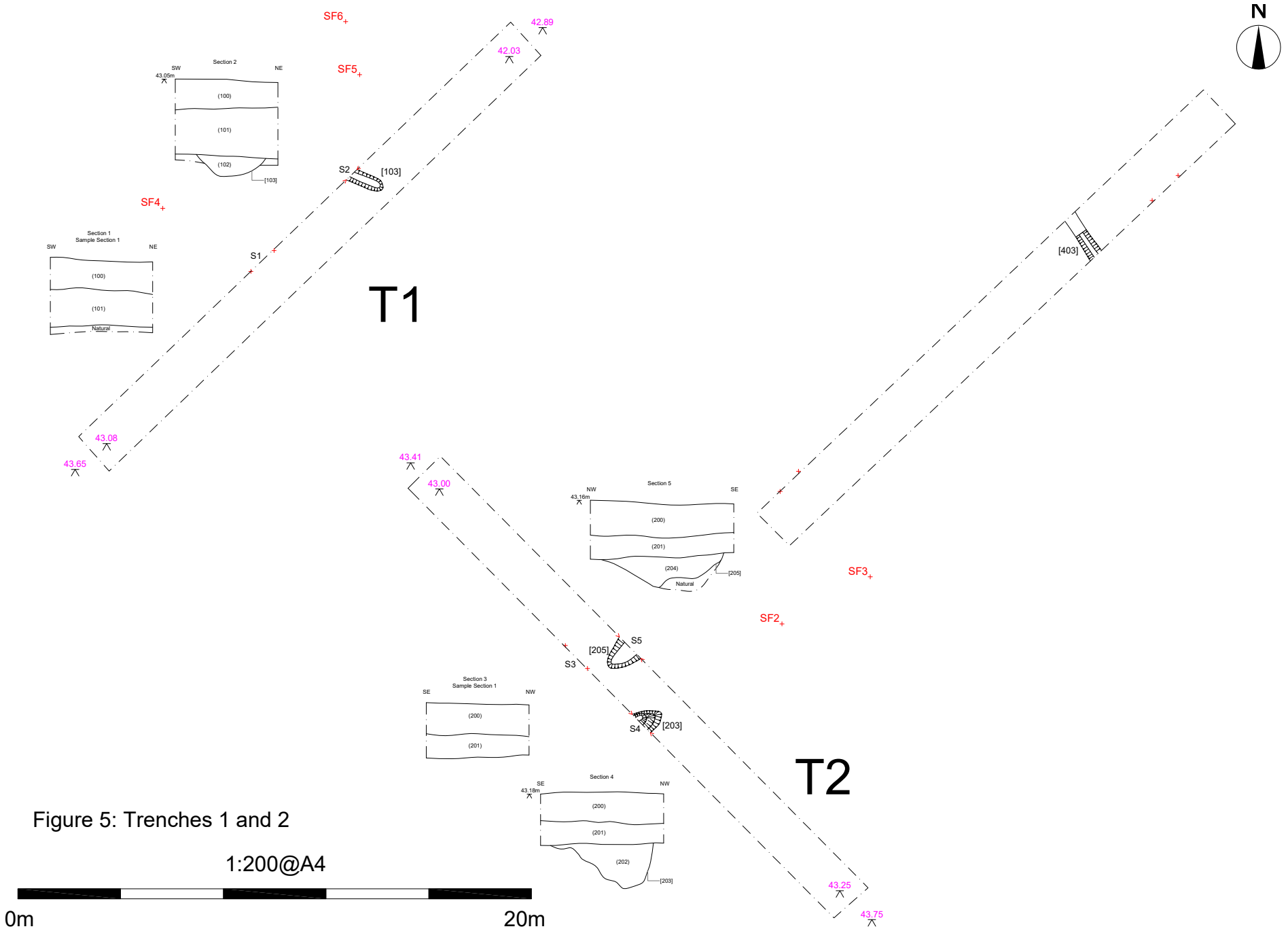

Figure 5: Trenches 1 and 2

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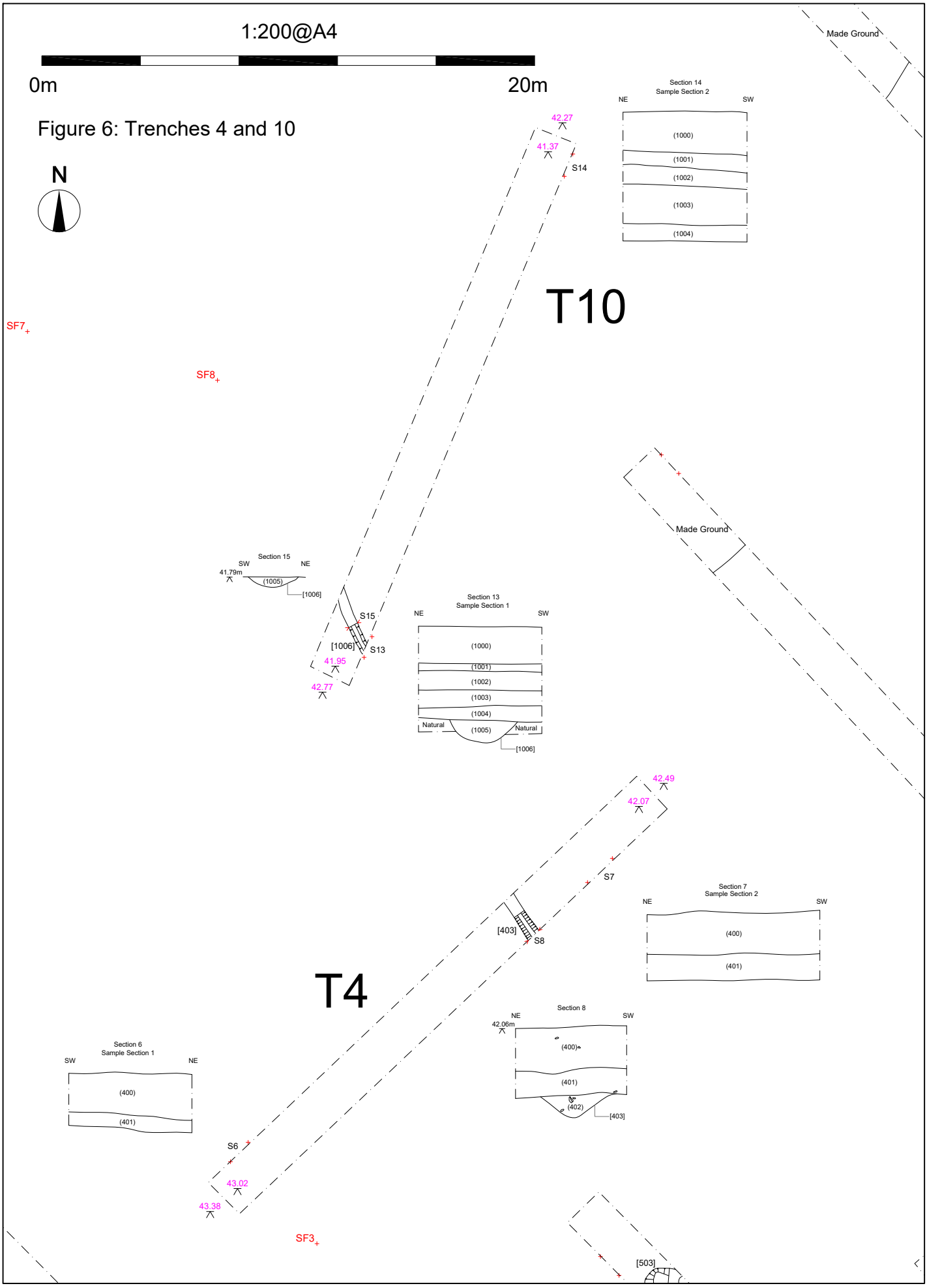
1:200@A4
0m
20m
Figure 6: Trenches 4 and 10
N
Made Ground
Section 14
Sample Section 2
NE
SW
(1000)
(1001)
(1002)
(1003)
(1004)
42.27
41.37
S14
T10
SF7
SF8
Made Ground
Section 15
SW
NE
41.79m
(1005)
[1006]
S15
[1006]
S13
41.95
42.77
Section 13
Sample Section 1
NE
SW
(1000)
(1001)
(1002)
(1003)
(1004)
Natural
(1005)
Natural
[1006]
42.49
42.07
S7
[403]
S8
Section 7
Sample Section 2
NE
SW
(400)
(401)
T4
Section 8
NE
SW
42.06m
(400)
(401)
(402)
[403]
Section 6
Sample Section 1
SW
NE
(400)
(401)
S6
43.02
43.38
SF3
[503]

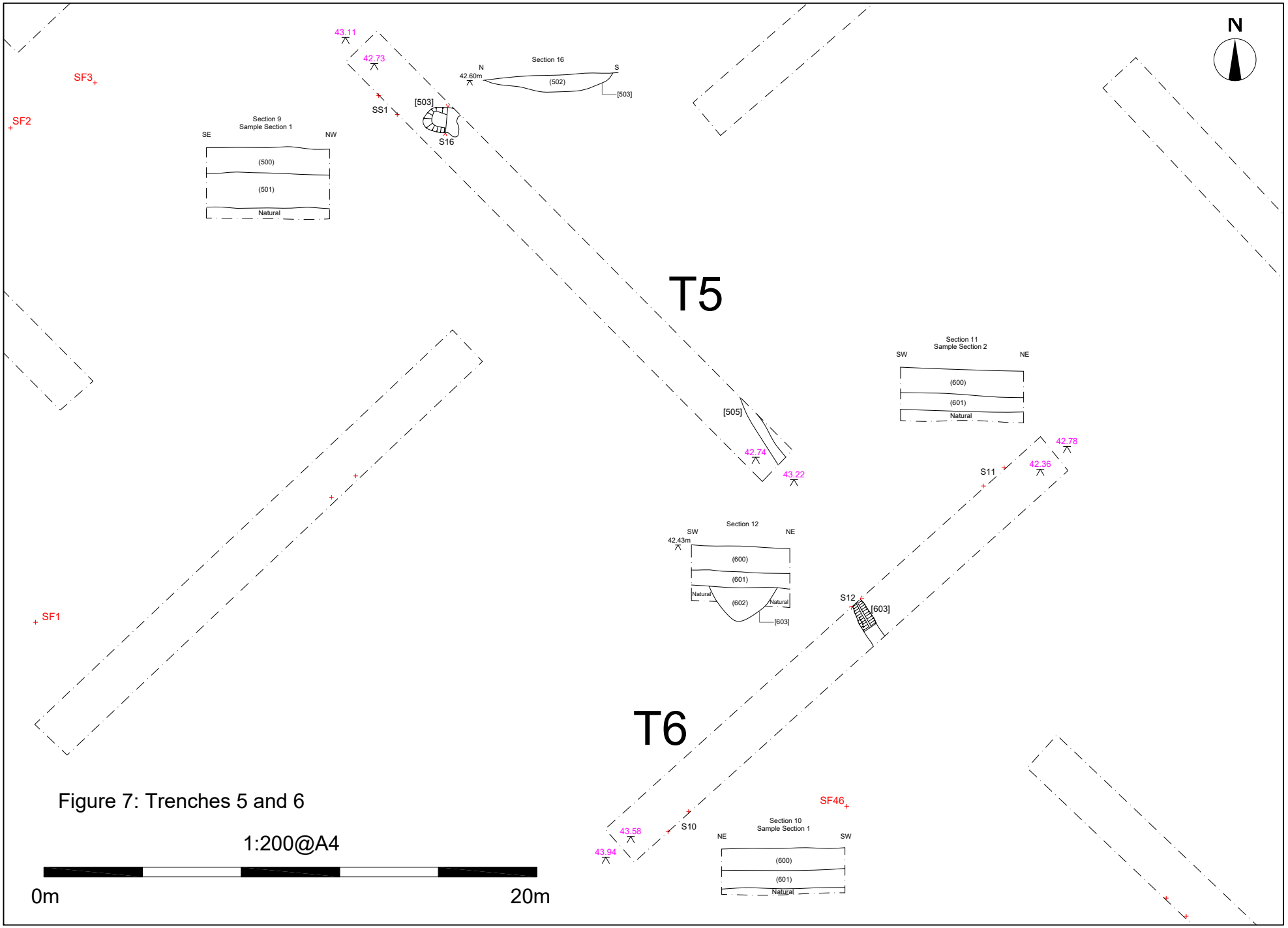

Figure 7: Trenches 5 and 6

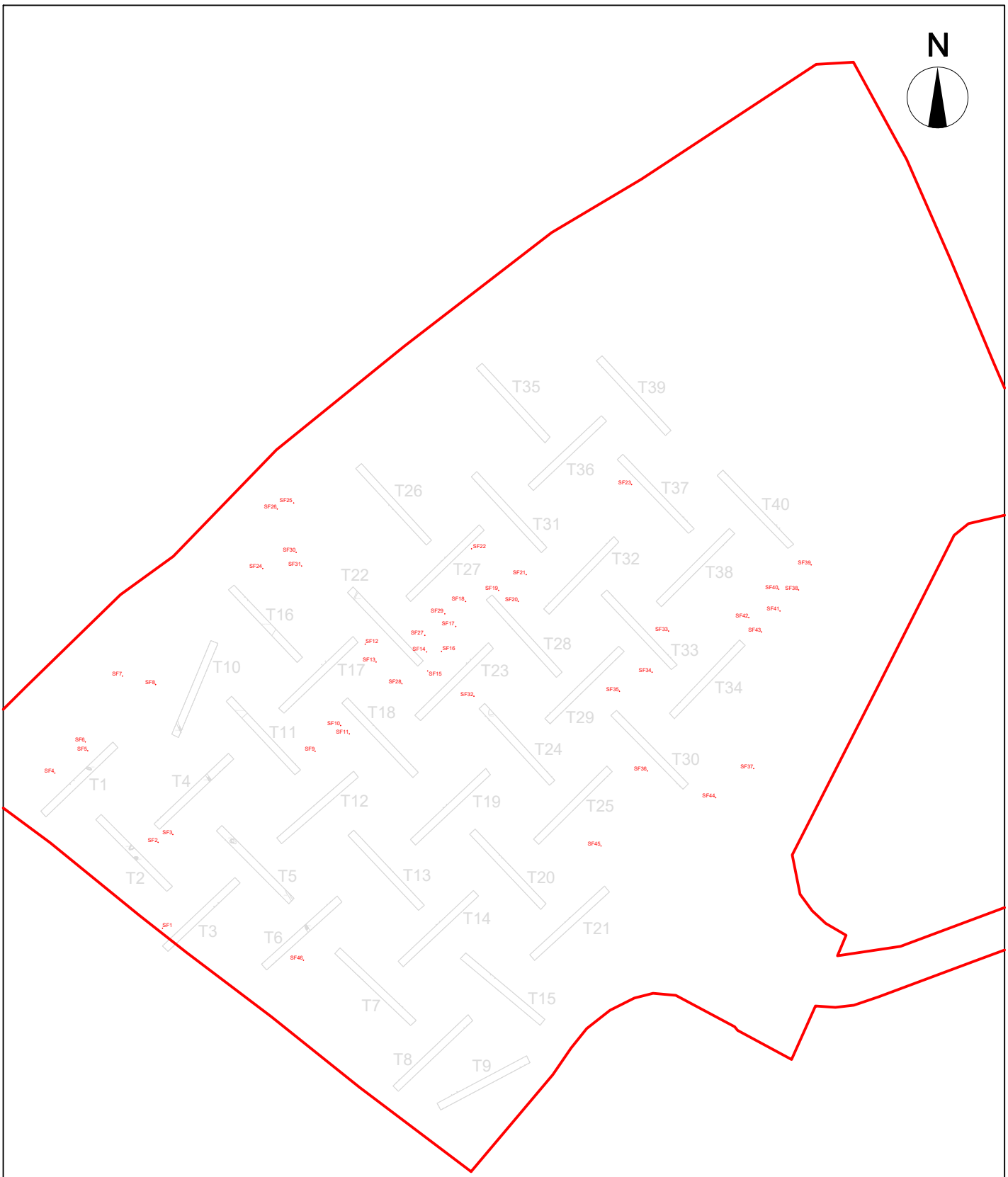

Figure 8: Small find locations (shown in red)

Appendix 1: Trench Tables

Trench 1	Dimensions: 24.4m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 42.89mOD Ground level at SW end: 43.65mOD				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
(100)	Topsoil of Trench 1.	Topsoil of Trench 1. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.22 to 0.31
(101)	Subsoil of Trench 1.	Subsoil of Trench 1. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.37 to 0.30
(102)	Fill of linear terminus [103].	Fill of ditch [103]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	> 1.40	0.54	> 0.20
[103]	Cut of linear terminus [103].	Cut of E-W ditch. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded, sloping towards NW.	> 1.40	0.54	> 0.20
104	Natural of Trench 1.	Natural of Trench 1. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional gravels, concentrated towards patches.			0.54+ to 0.86+

Trench 2	Dimensions: 24.4m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 43.41mOD Ground level at SE end: 43.75mOD				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
(200)	Topsoil of Trench 2.	Topsoil of Trench 2. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.22 to 0.28
(201)	Subsoil of Trench 2.	Subsoil of Trench 2. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.17 to 0.22

(202)	Fill of pit [203].	Fill of pit [203]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	> 0.90	> 1.00	> 0.43
[203]	Cut of pit [203].	Cut of NE-SW pit. Shape in plan: irregular, sub-oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: steep, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: uneven.	> 0.90	> 1.00	> 0.43
(204)	Fill of pit [205].	Fill of pit [205]. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed.	> 1.12	> 1.18	> 0.31
[205]	Cut of pit [205].	Cut of NE-SW pit. Shape in plan: sub-oval. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: uneven, sloping towards NE.	> 1.12	> 1.18	> 0.31
206	Natural of Trench 2.	Natural of Trench 2. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional gravels, concentrated towards patches.			0.39+ - 0.50+

Trench 3	**Dimensions: 24.2m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 43.41mOD Ground level at SW end: 44.18mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(300)	Topsoil of Trench 3	Topsoil of Trench 3. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.23 to 0.31
(301)	Subsoil of Trench 3	Subsoil of Trench 3. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.14 to 0.33
302	Natural of Trench 3	Natural of Trench 3. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional gravels, concentrated towards patches.	0.37+ - 0.53+

Trench 4	**Dimensions: 24.3m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 42.49mOD Ground level at SW end: 43.38mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
(400)	Topsoil of Trench 4	Topsoil of Trench 4. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.36 to 0.38

(401)	Subsoil of Trench 4	Subsoil of Trench 4. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.10 to 0.22
(402)	Fill of linear ditch [403]	Fill of ditch [403]. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) moderate small to very large very angular to sub-angular stone, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium very angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed 3) rare medium sub-rounded mudstone, evenly distributed.	> 1.90	0.59	> 0.19
[403]	Cut of linear ditch [403].	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.90	0.59	> 0.19
404	Natural of Trench 4	Natural of Trench 4. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional gravels, concentrated towards patches.			0.48+

Trench 5	**Dimensions: 24.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 43.11mOD Ground level at SE end: 43.22mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
(500)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 5. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.23 (avg.)
(501)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 5. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.29 (avg.)
(502)	Fill of tree throw [503]	Fill of tree throw [503]. Colour: mid grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate small to large very angular to sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	1.46	1.03	0.14
[503]	Cut of tree throw	Cut of E-W tree throw. Shape in plan: irregular, sub-circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: shallow, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	1.46	1.03	0.14
(504)	Fill of Linear [505]	Fill of ditch [505]. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to very large very angular to sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	>2	0.50	-

[505]	Cut of Linear		>2	0.58	-
506	Natural	Natural of Trench 5. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional gravels, concentrated towards patches.			0.58+

Trench 6	**Dimensions: 24.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 42.78mOD Ground level at SW end: 43.94mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
(600)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 6. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.17 (avg.)
(601)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 6. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.18 (avg.)
(602)	Fill of linear [603]	Fill of ditch [603]. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to very large very angular to sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	> 2.00	0.6	0.28
[603]	Cut of linear	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: sharp. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: sharp. Base: rounded.	> 2.00	0.6	0.28
604	Natural	Natural of Trench 6. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional gravels, concentrated towards patches.			0.46+

Trench 7	Dimensions: 24.9m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at SE end: 43.31mOD Ground level at NW end: 43.03mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(700)	Topsoil of Trench 7	Topsoil of Trench 7. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.28 to 0.34
(701)	Subsoil of Trench 7	Subsoil of Trench 7. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.15 to 0.17
702	Natural of Trench 7	Natural of Trench 7. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent medium to very large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium very angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.45+

Trench 8	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 42.09mOD Ground level at SW end: 43.72mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(800)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 8. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.17 to 0.21
(801)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 8. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.13 to 0.15
802	Natural	Natural of Trench 8. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.35+

Trench 9	Dimensions: 24.2m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 41.02mOD Ground level at SW end: 43.18mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(900)	Topsoil of Trench 9	Topsoil of Trench 9. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.16 to 0.25

(901)	Subsoil of Trench 9	Subsoil of Trench 9. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.10 to 0.15
902	Natural of Trench 9.	Natural of Trench 9. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.29+ - 0.38+

Trench 10	**Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 42.27mOD Ground level at SW end: 42.77mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
(1000)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 10. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.33 (avg.)
(1001)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 10. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.10 to 0.14
(1002)	Made ground creating plateau for nearby pillbox	Made ground of Trench 10. Colour: light grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate small to large very angular to sub-rounded gravels, evenly distributed.			0.14 to 0.18
(1003)	Made ground creating plateau for nearby pillbox	Made ground of Trench 10. Colour: dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: small to large angular to sub-rounded stone, evenly distributed.			0.14 to 0.32
(1004)	Made ground creating plateau for nearby pillbox	Other context of Trench 10. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: coarse silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate small to large angular to sub-rounded stone, evenly distributed.			0.09 to 0.12
(1005)	Fill of linear [1006]	Fill of gully [1006]. Colour: mid yellowish grey. Composition: sandy silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small to very large very angular to sub-angular stone, evenly distributed.	> 1.80	0.41	0.18
[1006]	Cut of Linear	Cut of NW-SE gully. Shape in plan: regular, linear. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, concave. Break at base: gradual. Base: rounded.	> 1.80	0.41	0.18
1007	Natural	Natural of Trench 10. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional gravels, concentrated towards patches.			0.94+

Trench 11	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 42.40mOD Ground level at SE end: 42.19mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(1100)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 11. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.24 to 0.30
(1101)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 11. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed. only present at the SE end, it must have been removed with activity associated with the made ground at the NW end	0.16 (avg.)
(1102)	Made ground	Made ground of Trench 11. Colour: light grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate small to large very angular to sub-rounded gravels, evenly distributed. only present at NW end of the trench.	0.24 (avg.)
(1103)	Made ground	Made ground of Trench 11. Colour: dark grey. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: small to large angular to sub-rounded stone, evenly distributed.	0.21 (avg.)
(1104)	Made ground	Made ground of Trench 11. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: coarse silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate small to large angular to sub-rounded stone, evenly distributed.	0.11 to 0.20
1105	Natural	Natural of Trench 11. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional gravels, concentrated towards patches.	0.47+ - 0.96+

Trench 12	Dimensions: 24.6m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 41.81mOD Ground level at SW end: 42.84mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(1200)	Topsoil of Trench 12	Topsoil of Trench 12. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.25 to 0.28
(1201)	Subsoil of Trench 12	Subsoil of Trench 12. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.14 to 0.16
1202	Natural of Trench 12	Natural of Trench 12. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.39+

Trench 13	Dimensions: 24.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 42.19mOD Ground level at SE end: 42.11mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(1300)	Topsoil of Trench 13	Topsoil of Trench 13. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.26 to 0.25
(1301)	Subsoil of Trench 13	Subsoil of Trench 13. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.14 to 0.19
1302	Natural of Trench 13	Natural of Trench 13. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium very angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.40+

Trench 14	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 41.31mOD Ground level at SW end: 42.72mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(1400)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 14. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.25 (avg.)
(1401)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 14. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.13 (avg.)
1402	Natural	Natural of Trench 14. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium very angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.34+

Trench 15	Dimensions: 24.8m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 41.90mOD Ground level at SE end: 40.63mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(1500)	Topsoil of Trench 15	Topsoil of Trench 15. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.23 to 0.27

(1501)	Subsoil of Trench 15	Subsoil of Trench 15. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.14 to 0.17
1502	Natural of Trench 15	Natural of Trench 15. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.36+

Trench 16	**Dimensions: 24m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 41.61mOD Ground level at SE end: 41.57mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(1600)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 16. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.25 to 0.29
(1601)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 16. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.14 (avg.)
(1602)	Made ground	Made ground of Trench 16. Colour: light grey. Composition: sandy clay. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate small to large very angular to sub-rounded gravels, evenly distributed.	0.09 (avg.)
(1603)	Made ground forming plateau for pill box	Made ground of Trench 16. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: small to large angular to sub-rounded stone, evenly distributed.	0.26 (avg.)
(1604)	Forms plateau of made ground for the pillbox	Made ground of Trench 16. Colour: light greyish orange. Composition: coarse silty sand. Compaction: dry, loose. Inclusions: moderate small to large angular to sub-rounded stone, evenly distributed.	0.15 (avg.)
1605	Natural	Natural of Trench 16. Colour: bright orange. Composition: sandy loam. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: occasional gravels, concentrated towards patches.	0.50+ - 0.80+

Trench 17	**Dimensions: 24.5m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 41.17mOD Ground level at SW end: 41.95mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(1700)	Topsoil of Trench 17	Topsoil of Trench 17. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.22 to 0.24

(1701)	Subsoil of Trench 17	Subsoil of Trench 17. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.11 to 0.15
1702	Natural of Trench 17	Natural of Trench 17. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.35+

Trench 18	**Dimensions: 24.6m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 41.54mOD Ground level at SE end: 41.36mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(1800)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 18. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.20 to 0.35
(1801)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 18. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.16 to 0.19
1802	Natural	Natural of Trench 18. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.34+ - 0.50+

Trench 19	**Dimensions: 24.9m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 40.41mOD Ground level at SW end: 41.84mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(1900)	Topsoil of Trench 19	Topsoil of Trench 19. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.19 to 0.26
(1901)	Subsoil of Trench 19	Subsoil of Trench 19. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.12 to 0.15
1902	Natural of Trench 19	Natural of Trench 19. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.31+ - 0.41+

Trench 20	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 40.93mOD Ground level at SE end: 40.25mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(2000)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 20. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.27 (avg.)
(2001)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 20. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.20 (avg.)
2002	Natural	Natural of Trench 20. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.40+

Trench 21	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 39.00mOD Ground level at SW end: 40.80mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(2100)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 21. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.26 (avg.)
(2101)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 21. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.14 (avg.)
2102	Natural	Natural of Trench 21. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.40+

Trench 22	Dimensions: 24.7m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 40.92mOD Ground level at SE end: 40.69mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(2200)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 22. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.28 (avg.)
(2201)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 22. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.12 to 0.18

2202	Natural	Natural of Trench 22. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.40+

Trench 23	**Dimensions: 24.8m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 39.75mOD Ground level at SW end: 41.09mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(2300)	Topsoil of Trench 23	Topsoil of Trench 23. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.33 to 0.34
(2301)	Subsoil of Trench 23	Subsoil of Trench 23. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.12 to 0.15
2302	Natural of Trench 23	Natural of Trench 23. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.45+

Trench 24	**Dimensions: 24.8m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 40.26mOD Ground level at SE end: 39.39mOD**				
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Length (m)**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**
(2400)	Topsoil of Trench 24	Topsoil of Trench 24. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.30 to 0.32
(2401)	Subsoil of Trench 24	Subsoil of Trench 24. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.13 to 0.15
(2402)	Upper fill of tree throw	Fill of tree throw [2404]. Colour: mid brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: occasional small very angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed. Pottery sherd is almost certainly residual it may have ended up in the feature as a result of the tree being removed. There was an animal burrow in this fill.	> 1.04	> 1.20	> 0.21 to 0.04

(2403)	Primary fill of tree throw [2404]	Fill of tree throw [2404]. Colour: dark brownish grey. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: frequent small to medium angular to sub-angular flint, evenly distributed. Bioturbation, the fill was mottled with grey patches. There was an animal burrow in this fill	> 1.04	> 0.67	> 0.03 to 0.23
[2404]	Cut of tree throw [2404]	Cut of NW-SE tree throw. Shape in plan: irregular, circular. Break at top: gradual. Sides: moderate, convex. Break at base: sharp. Base: tapered, sloping towards NE.	> 1.04	> 1.33	> 0.43
2405	Natural of Trench 24	Natural of Trench 24. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to large angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.			0.43+

Trench 25	**Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 38.31mOD Ground level at SW end: 40.07mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(2500)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 25. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.27 to 0.30
(2501)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 25. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.12 to 0.22
(2502)	Colluvium/ hill wash	Colluvium of Trench 25. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal stone pebbles, evenly distributed.	0.13 (avg.)
2503	Natural	Natural of Trench 25. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.42+ - 0.62+

Trench 26	**Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 40.14mOD Ground level at SE end: 39.99mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(2600)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 26. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.26 (avg.)
(2601)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 26. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.07 (avg.)

2602	Natural	Natural of Trench 26. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.33+

Trench 27	**Dimensions: 24.8m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 39.11mOD Ground level at SW end: 40.48mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(2700)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 27. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.24 (avg.)
(2701)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 27. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.13 (avg.)
2702	Natural	Natural of Trench 27. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.40+

Trench 28	**Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 39.49mOD Ground level at SE end: 38.58mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(2800)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 28. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.28 (avg.)
(2801)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 28. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.17 (avg.)
2802	Natural	Natural of Trench 28. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.44+

Trench 29	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 37.55mOD Ground level at SW end: 39.16mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(2900)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 29. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.28 to 0.30
(2901)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 29. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.15 to 0.18
(2902)	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 29. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal stone pebbles, evenly distributed. Present at NE end of trench.	0.26 (avg.)
2903	Natural	Natural of Trench 29. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular spheroidal mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.46+ - 0.80+

Trench 30	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 38.01mOD Ground level at SE end: 37.67mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3000)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 30. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.29 to 0.31
(3001)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 30. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.14 to 0.15
(3002)	Colluvium/ hill wash	Colluvium of Trench 30. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal stone pebbles, evenly distributed.	0.20 (avg.)
3003	Natural	Natural of Trench 30. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.75+ - 0.84+

Trench 31	Dimensions: 24.7m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 39.06mOD Ground level at SE end: 38.23mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3100)	Topsoil of Trench 31	Topsoil of Trench 31. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.26 to 0.30
(3101)	Subsoil of Trench 31	Subsoil of Trench 31. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.15 to 0.16
3102	Natural of Trench 31	Natural of Trench 31. Colour: brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium to large angular spheroidal sandstone, evenly distributed 2) frequent small to large angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.42+

Trench 32	Dimensions: 27.7m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 36.90mOD Ground level at SW end: 38.58mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3200)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 32. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.26 to 0.34
(3201)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 32. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.15 to 0.20
(3202)	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 32. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal stone pebbles, evenly distributed.	0.22 (avg.)
3203	Natural	Natural of Trench 32. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.48+ - 0.77+

Trench 33	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 37.35mOD Ground level at SE end: 37.19mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3300)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 33. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.26 to 0.32
(3301)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 33. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.20 to 0.24
(3302)	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 33. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal stone pebbles, evenly distributed.	0.10 (avg.)
3303	Natural	Natural of Trench 33. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.43+ - 0.64+

Trench 34	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 36.49mOD Ground level at SW end: 37.48mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3400)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 34. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.31 to 0.33
(3401)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 34. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.19 to 0.23
(3402)	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 34. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal stone pebbles, evenly distributed.	0.18 (avg.)
3403	Natural	Natural of Trench 34. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.46+ - 0.80+

Trench 35	Dimensions: 24.4m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 38.56mOD Ground level at SE end: 37.97mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3500)	Topsoil of Trench 35	Topsoil of Trench 35. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.30 to 0.33
(3501)	Subsoil of Trench 35	Subsoil of Trench 35. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.19 to 0.20
3502	Natural of Trench 35	Natural of Trench 35. Colour: light brownish orange. Composition: fine silty sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: 1) occasional medium to large angular spheroidal sandstone, evenly distributed 2) moderate small to large angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.50+

Trench 36	Dimensions: 24.8m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW Ground level at NE end: 36.69mOD Ground level at SW end: 38.29mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3600)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 36. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.30 to 0.32
(3601)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 36. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.20 (avg.)
3602	Natural	Natural of Trench 36. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.50+

Trench 37	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE Ground level at NW end: 36.86mOD Ground level at SE end: 36.57mOD		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3700)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 37. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.31 (avg.)

(3701)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 37. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.15 to 0.21
(3702)	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 37. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal stone pebbles, evenly distributed.	0.12 (avg.)
3703	Natural	Natural of Trench 37. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.40+ - 0.55+

Trench 38	**Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NE-SW** **Ground level at NE end: 35.91mOD Ground level at SW end: 36.99mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3800)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 38. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.25 to 0.31
(3801)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 38. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.10 to 0.18
(3802)	Colluvium	Colluvium of Trench 38. Colour: mid greyish brown. Composition: clayey silt. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: moderate small rounded spheroidal stone pebbles, evenly distributed.	0.17 (avg.)
3803	Natural	Natural of Trench 38. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.32+ - 0.68+

Trench 39	**Dimensions: 24.6m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 35.88mOD Ground level at SE end: 36.05mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(3900)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 39. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.32 (avg.)

(3901)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 39. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.19 to 0.23
3902	Natural	Natural of Trench 39. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.51+

Trench 40	**Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m Trench alignment: NW-SE** **Ground level at NW end: 35.67mOD Ground level at SE end: 34.86mOD**		
Context	**Interpretation**	**Description**	**Depth (m)**
(4000)	Topsoil	Topsoil of Trench 40. Colour: dark greyish brown. Composition: loam. Compaction: moist, friable. Inclusions: 1) rare small to medium rounded to well-rounded stones, evenly distributed 2) rare small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.20 to 0.34
(4001)	Subsoil	Subsoil of Trench 40. Colour: dark brownish orange. Composition: silty loam. Compaction: moist, malleable. Inclusions: 1) occasional small to medium rounded to well-rounded spheroidal stones, evenly distributed 2) occasional small to medium angular to sub-angular flints, evenly distributed.	0.11 to 0.25
4002	Natural	Natural of Trench 40. Colour: light greyish brown. Composition: fine clayey sand. Compaction: dry, friable. Inclusions: frequent medium to large angular mudstone and sandstone, evenly distributed.	0.30+ - 0.60+

Appendix 2: Ceramic Catalogue – David Applegate BA (Hons)

Fabrics

Late Iron Age coarse wares

FT1. Flint-tempered fabric probably from the Medway valley or East Kent source. Mid brown surface which extends into the core by 0.5mm. Dark greyish brown core and interior. Profuse ill-sorted 0.02mm-1.5mm protruding white or grey sub-angular to angular calcined-flint filler with occasional black grog possibly charcoal 0.01-1mm and quartz up to 0.01mm. c. 100BC – AD 40.

GR1. 'Belgic' grog tempered ware. Mid reddish-brown surface which has be wiped, dark greyish-brown interior. Black hackley core, the surface colour extends into this up to 0.06mm. Rare possible chert up to 1.3mm. Rare quartz up to 0.03mm. c.75/50BC – AD 40.

Modern fabrics (c.19th- 20th century)

MF1. Staffordshire-type white earthenwares. Refined white-bodied earthenware with a neutral glaze. Typically blue transfer-printed tablewares such as the 'Willow' and 'Ironstone' patterns. They are typical of highly standardised mass production of 19th- and 20th-century date.

MF2. Staffordshire black transfer pottery. Similar core fabric as the blue transfer printed pottery but the surface glaze is much more glossy. Mid to late c.19th century.

MF3. English porcelain. White glossy surfaces. Core is matt. Blue painted relief decoration on some sherds c. 19th century.

MF4. Sanitary ware in a vitreous white earthenware fabric similar to MF1. c.19th- 20th century.

MF5. Flowerpot fabric in porus unglazed red earthenwares. Occasional quartz 0.02-3mm in core.

MF6. Bristol glazed stoneware. Developed in c.1835 Bristol glaze is a feldspathic glaze-slip using zinc oxide. Mid brown surface with off white interior and core. c.1850-1900+.

MF7. English salt-glazed stoneware. Off white salt-glazed surface and off white interior and fabric. Probably made at Lambeth potteries in London, but many were made at the Denby pottery in Derbyshire (Cotter 2000, 254). Late c.19th- Early 20th century.

CBM (post medieval)

CBM1. Light reddish brown brickearth fabric. Rare quartz up to 0.3mm. Occasional mica.

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
TRENCH 1						
Trench 1 (100) Topsoil	**MF1** Staffordshire-type white earthenware.	Fragment probably from a large platter in 'Willow pattern style'.	c. 1825-1900+ AD	1	36	Moderate wear, some chipping to edges and surfaces.
(100) Topsoil			c. 1825-1900+ AD	Total: 1	Total: 36gm	
Overall totals for Trench 1.			Overall date range: c.1825-1900+ AD	Overall total finds: 1	Overall total weight 36gm	
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
TRENCH 3						
Trench 3 (300) Topsoil.	**MF5** Porus unglazed red earthenware. Core has occasional quartz inclusions.	Large Flowerpot with collared rim. 2 x rim sherds from the same vessel.	c.1825-1900+ AD (They can be from c.1725 AD).	2	98	Rim diameter is 24cm. Light wear.
(300) Topsoil			c.1825-1900+ AD	Total: 2	Total: 98gm	
Overall totals for Trench 3.			Overall date range: c.1825-1900+ AD	Overall total finds: 2	Overall total weight 98gm	
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
TRENCH 5						
Trench 5 (501) Subsoil	**GR1** 'Belgic' grog tempered ware.	Body sherd (broken in half) probably from a large storage jar. Core thickness ranges 11 to 13mm.	c.75/50BC - AD.40	1	56	Mid reddish-brown surface, dark greyish-brown interior. Black core. Core is fringed with surface colour up to 0.06mm. Rare chert up to 1.3mm. Hackley core. Wiped surface. Moderate wear.
(501) Subsoil			c.75/50BC – AD 40	Total: 1	Total: 56	
						>Continues
Trench 5 (502) Fill of tree throw. [503] Cut of tree throw.	**FT1** Flint-tempered ware.	Small body sherd from an unidentified vessel type.	c.100BC – AD.40	1	4	Frequent calcined flint ranging from 0.02 -1.5mm. Mid brown surface, dark greyish brown interior and core. Surface colour extends into core by 0.5mm.
(502) [503] tree throw.			c.100BC – AD 40.	Total: 1	Total: 4	
Overall totals for Trench 5.			Overall date range: c.100BC – AD 40	Overall total finds: 2	Overall total weight 60gm	
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	
TRENCH 10						
Trench 10 (1002) Made ground	**MF4** Sanitary ware.	Sherd probably from sanitary applications such as a water closet or Butler sink.	Late 1900+	1	55	Plain vitreous white earthenware. Victorian or Edwardian.
(1002) Made ground.			Late 1900+	Total: 1	Total: 55g	

Trench 10 (1003) Made ground	**MF2** Staffordshire black transfer ware.	Sherd from an unidentified form with black transfer design of a fish.	Mid to late 19th century	1	19	Similar fabric to MF1 but surfaces are more glossy. Chipped/crazed surface.
Trench 10 (1003) Made ground	**MF3** English porcelain.	2 sherds from unidentified forms. One has blue relief decoration of plant leaves.	c.19th century	2	7	White glossy surfaces with a matt core. Some chipping otherwise fresh.
Trench 10 (1003) Made ground	**MF7** English salt-glazed stoneware.	Base fragment from an unidentified form..	Late 19th – early 20th century.	1	20	Chipped, light wear.
(1003) Made ground			Late 19th – early 20th century.	Total: 4	Total: 46g	
Trench 10 (1004)	**MF2**	Small plain fragment from an unidentified form.	Mid to late 19th century.	1	1	Chipped and crazed.
(1004)			Mid to late 19th century.	Total: 1	Total: 1g	
Overall totals for Trench 10.			Overall date range: Mid to late 19th c.	Overall total finds: 6	Overall total weight 102gm	
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	
TRENCH 11						
Trench 11 (1102) Made ground	**MF1** Staffordshire type earthenwares.	2 rim fragments from plates or platters.	c.1825-1900+	2	21	One fragment has classic blue coloured feather edge decoration the other is plain. Chipped/splintered /crazed wear.
Trench 11 (1102) Made ground	**MF5** Porus unglazed red earthenware.	2 body sherds from flowerpots.	c.1825-1900+ AD (They can be from c.1725 AD).	2	11	One has stamped latters, product of Sankeys of Nottinghamshire.
Trench 11 (1102) Made ground	**MF6** Bristol glazed stoneware.	Unidentified form, perhaps a storage vessel?	c.1850-1900+	1	20	Mid brown surface with off white interior and core. Slightly chipped.
Trench 11 (1102) Made ground	**MF7** English salt-glazed stoneware.	Unidentified form, perhaps a storage jar? With embossed letters ending in CO.	Late 19th century.	1	21	>Continues Rim diameter is 24cm. Light wear.
(1102) Made ground			Late 19th century.	Total: 6	Total: 73g	
Overall totals for Trench 11.			Overall date range: c.1825-1900+	Overall total finds: 6	Overall total weight 73gm	
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	
TRENCH 24						
Trench 24 (2402) Upper fill of tree throw. (2403) Primary fill of tree throw. [2404] Cut of tree throw.	**MF5** Porus unglazed red earthenware.	Small body sherd from a small flowerpot.	c.1825-1900+	1	1	Wear fairly fresh. Residual, probably ended up in upper fill when the tree was removed. There was also an animal burrow.

(2402) Upper fill			c.1825-1900+	Total: 1	Total: 1g	
Overall totals for Trench 24.			Overall date range: c.1825-1900+	Overall total finds: 1	Overall total weight 1gm	
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	
TRENCH 32						
Trench 32 (3202) Colluvium.	**FT1** Flint-tempered ware.	Small body sherd from an unidentified form. Perhaps from a jar?	c. 100BC- AD 40.	1	4	Abundant calcined flint which ranges from 0.01-2mm. The surfaces are dark brown to black with a black core.
(3202) Colluvium			c.100BC – AD 40	Total: 1	Total: 4g	
Overall totals for Trench 32.			Overall date range: c.100BC – AD 40.	Overall total finds: 1	Overall total weight 4gm	
Overall totals from all trenches.			**Overall date range from all trenches: 100BC to early 20th century.**	**Overall total of sherds from all trenches: 19**	**Overall total weight of sherds: 374gm**	
CBM						
Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of CBM	Weight in gm.	
TRENCH 2						
Trench 2 (202) Fill of pit. [203] Cut of pit.	**CBM1** Brick?	Small fragment of CBM, probably heavily burnt brick.	c. 19th century.	1	10g	Light reddish brown brick-earth fabric with traces of burnt black carbonised deposits. Abraded.
(202) Fill of pit.			c.19th century.	Total: 1	Total: 10g	
Overall totals for Trench 2.			Overall date range: c.19th century.	Overall total finds: 1	Overall total weight 10gm	