Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation of Land to the West of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8LR

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Site Code: **WLS-EX-22**

NGR Site Centre: **588395 193735**

Planning Application Number: **17/505711/Hybrid**

Report for:

BARRATT DAVID WILSON HOMES

BDW Kent

3 June 2024

SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Abstract

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Land to the West of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, Kent, between October 2022 and March 2023. The excavation was undertaken in advance of a housing development by BARRATT DAVID WILSON HOMES (BDW) Kent.

The excavations Phase 1A have identified a dry valley stretching north-south immediately at the western extent of proposed development area with palimpsest of field boundary ditches, pits and trackway/ holloway, extending eastwards from the valley.

There is a small volume of residual evidence for earlier, probably transient, early prehistoric activity across the site comprising six tree throw holes, of which one produced Mesolithic flintwork.

The intensification of anthropogenic activity began in Early/ Mid Bronze Age with deforestation followed by establishment of arable fields and possible animal enclosures, with structural activity apparently confined to predominantly isolated postholes and pits of which many were found fully filled with fire-fractured flint flecking. These were probably associated with burnt mound activity in the area or with pottery making. The latter is supported by unearthing two large clay quarry features. This activity appears to have occurred during the Middle/Late Bronze Age, dwindling into Early Iron Age.

Further expand of agricultural landscape in the Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British periods have seen filling up of the Valley and establishment of the Trackway separating large arable parcels and grazing pastures to the northeast and to the southwest. A well structure of that period was discovered to the northeast of the Trackway.

After apparent hiatus in activity for several hundred years a hexagonal enclosure appears in Mid/ Late Saxon/ Early Medieval Period followed by The sunken-floored building and a myriad of enclosures established throughout the medieval periods, with a probable apogee during the Early/ High Medieval times. Three wells were recorded of which one was dated with confidence to the Late Medieval Period. Many ditches forming enclosures were then backfilled; sunken floored building dismantled and levelled off to give a way to a new course of the Trackway flanked by a ditch from the south. This became well established field boundary in Post Medieval period until its demise shortly before c. 1850 AD as seen on historic OS maps. Following that, further conglomeration of agricultural fields gave a way to modern mechanized agriculture. The trackway although buried was still in constant use what is evidenced by well defined wheel ruts capturing Late Post Medieval dating

evidence. Another track or footpath in northeast-southwest alignment was established alongside the eastern edge of now fully backfilled dry valley.

According to the Domesday Book in 1086 AD the Site was in a half-way between Tunstall and Newington settlements considering trackway as an axis. The other nearest villages to the northeast and to the southwest were Milton Regis and Stockbury respectively. An attempt to associate site activity with any of those settlements would be highly speculative at this stage.

The project comprises multiple phases of development stretching as far as Chestnut Street to the northwest and Borden Lane to the southeast. There are presently an on-going archaeological investigations in Phases 2A, 2B and 2C comprising the Dry Valley and the land to the west and west-northwest from it and these excavations have confirmed further course of trackways along with funerary and industrial activity discovered to the southwest and northeast from the Trackway.

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Site Code: WLS-EX-22

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Barratt Homes Kent to carry out a programme of archaeological excavation on land to the west of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, Kent centred on National Grid reference (NGR) 588395 193735 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The proposed development forms an integral part of The Swale Borough Local Plan: Bearing Fruits 2013, adapted on the 26th of July 2017, as the site was identified in Policy MU3 for a major mixed use expansion of Sittingbourne. The archaeological excavation formed part of a staged programme of archaeological works associated with the full planning permission (17/505711/Hybrid).

1.1.3 Taking into consideration a phased approach of the development schedule, the archaeological works were carried out as a staged programme of works comprising a geophysical survey followed by a targeted trial trenching evaluation. In the event that significant archaeological remains were encountered during either of these phases, a strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation was required in order to investigate and record archaeological remains present. The archaeological programme is detailed further below.

1.1.4 This report details the results of the SMS excavation only, which was informed by the results of the earlier phase of archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The proposed development is for:

'Hybrid planning application with outline planning permission (all matters reserved except for access) sought for up to 595 dwellings including affordable housing; a two-form entry primary school with associated outdoor space and vehicle parking; local facilities comprising

a Class A1 retail store of up to 480 sqm GIA and up to 560 sqm GIA of "flexible use" floor space that can be used for one or more of the following uses – A1 (retail), A2 (financial and professional services), A3 (restaurants and cafes), D1 (non-residential institutions); a rugby clubhouse/community building of up to 375 sqm GIA, three standard RFU sports pitches and associated vehicles parking; a link road between Borden Lane and Chestnut Street/A249; allotments; and formal and informal open space incorporating SuDS, new planting/landscaping and ecological enhancement works. Full planning permission is sought for the erection of 80 dwellings including affordable housing, open space, associated access/roads, vehicle parking, associated services, infrastructure, landscaping and associated SuDS. For clarity – the total number of dwellings proposed across the site is up to 675.'

Full planning permission (17/505/11/Hybrid) has been granted by Swale Borough Council (SBC).

1.2.2 In accordance with the requirements of Kent County Council (KCC), the programme of archaeological works consisted of a targeted trial trench evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology which identified the presence of archaeological features (*see 2.2* below). In mitigation of the potential impact that the development may have on the buried archaeological resource, and in accordance with the provisions of National Planning Policy 2019, further work comprising an archaeological strip, map and sample was undertaken to address condition 67:

Following completion of archaeological evaluation works for the site (or parts of the site that have been agreed with the local planning authority, no development shall take place in any phase (including Phase 1A) until the applicant or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording for that phase in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority.

This report was prepared to address Condition 68:

Within 6 months of the completion of archaeological works on any part of the site, for that part of the site a Post-Excavation Assessment Report shall be submitted to and approved in

writing by the local planning authority. The Post-Excavation Assessment Report shall be in accordance with Kent County Council's requirements and include: a description and assessment of the results of all archaeological investigations that have been undertaken in that part (or parts) of the development; an Updated Project Design outlining measures to analyse and publish the findings of the archaeological investigations, together with an implementation strategy and timetable for the same; a scheme detailing the arrangements for providing and maintaining an archaeological site archive and its deposition following completion. The measures outlined in the Post-Excavation Assessment Report shall be implemented in full and in accordance with the agreed timings.

1.2.3 All archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2022) and in liaison with KCC and SBC.

1.3 Scope of the Post Excavation Assessment Report

1.3.1 In accordance with the Specification this report comprises a summary of the project background (Section 1), the geological and archaeological background (Section 2) and the project aims (Section 3). Generic and specific methodologies are detailed in Section 4. Section 5 provides a Stratigraphic Assessment of archaeological features recorded within each area and is followed by specialist assessment of all archaeological finds are in Section 6 and environmental samples in Section 7. Section 8 comprises an overall narrative of the site, followed by a statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis, reporting and publication in Sections 9-10.

1.3.2 Plans accompany the text. Figure 1 gives the site location; Figure 2 provides an overall site plan, with a key to the various areas of excavation and the underlying topography, while Figure 3 gives an overview of archaeological features across the site. Further figures show features by area, by archaeological phase and details of selected archaeological features.

1.4 Site Description and Topography

1.4.1 The proposed development site is centred on National Grid Reference 588395 193735 and is situated on open ground of approximately 47.47ha in area, located on the open fields adjoining the built- up edge of South West Sittingbourne in Kent. The site is bounded to the north and east by Dental Close and Wises Lane, and to the south and west by open fields.

1.4.2 The site currently comprises open arable fields demarcated by mature hedgerows and access tracks within a gently undulated landscape which includes a dry valley that flanks the

site to the west and crosses the northern extent of the PDA. Ground levels are at a height of approximately 30-40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.4.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (http:// www.bgs.ac.uk) shows that the site is set on Head deposits, clay and silt overlying the bedrock geology of Seaford Chalk Formation and Thanet Formation of sand, silt and clay.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the KCC Historic Environment Record (HER) and have been summarised in the archaeological evaluation report produced by Wessex Archaeology and Marian Cameron Consultants Ltd (2018) as detailed below in 2.2.

2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on Site

2.2.1 A Geophysical Survey by Magnitude Surveys Ltd has been carried out, the results showing that the site had a low potential density of archaeological features, although a parcel of land to the south of the area evaluated in Phase 1A suggested a higher density (Area 3).

2.2.2 Following from this Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation comprising 28 trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m, eleven which recording the presence of archaeological features and deposits with two concentrations in the central and southern areas of the site (Areas 2 and 3).

2.2.3 The evaluation recorded a concentration of archaeological features in the central and southern areas of the site, along with parallel ditches and isolated features recorded in the northern area. Three ditches, one of which was identified as Medieval, and a rubbish pit were recorded within the central area, along with a large number of parallel undated ditches in the surrounding area. The archaeological features recorded in the south of the site suggested the presence of a Romano- British settlement including crop processing and limited evidence of industrial activity. Ceramic Building Material (CBM) recovered from the far southern area suggested the possible presence of a Romano- British building which may have had a hypocaust.

2.2.4 In addition to the later archaeological activity detailed above, a possible palaeochannel was recorded containing pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age, along with charcoal and grains of wheat and barley.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The Strip, map and sample excavation aimed to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations also sought to recover stratified assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts which are capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.

3.1.2 In accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance (CIfA 2014a), the general aims of the programme of archaeological works were to:

- *to further define the features identified within the evaluation;*
- *to further understand the character, development and dating of the archaeological landscape;*
- *to examine the archaeological resource within the site;*
- *within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource;*
- *to analyse and interpret the results and;*
- *to disseminate them.*

3.1.3 All excavation and post-excavation procedures were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014a).

3.2 Project Objectives (SWAT 2022, Section 3)

3.2.1 The principle objective of the archaeological evaluation and strip, map and sample (SMS) is to reveal the presence or absence of additional elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development.

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

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

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

3.3 Project Specific Aims and Objectives (SWAT 2022, Section 3)

3.3.1 The Wessex Archaeology evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods. Aside from the general objectives, as set out above, there are several specific proposed aims to the investigations. The aims of the investigations are therefore:

- *To clarify the character and extent of the archaeological remains identified by the geophysical survey and the evaluation trenching;*
- *To understand better the apparent contradiction between remains identified in the geophysics and the trial trenching;*
- *To investigate and understand the extent and character of Bronze Age activity on the site and to understand how such activity relates to the recorded palaeochannels; does this activity relate to the remains investigated in other sites locally?*
- *To better understand the functional layout and activities taking place within the Medieval period and to establish a clearer pattern of agrarian land management visible through the presence of droveways, field boundaries and enclosure systems. Particular attention will be paid to analysis of the spatial organisation of activities on the site through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages;*
- *To consider the site's geology and topography in terms of the activity encountered. Is there an influence for the apparent difference in character between the two sites?*

- *To understand the nature of Romano- British or later activity at the site; what is the character of the apparent settlement, and does it extend into the southern extent of Phase 1A?*

- *To place any remains exposed in their wider setting and contribute to our understanding of the history of Sittingbourne;*

- *To contribute to the environmental and landscape history of the area;*

- *To contribute to the objectives of the South- East Regional Research Framework;*

- *To respond to further research questions that may arise through the site investigations.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2022), and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014a) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.*

4.2 Fieldwork

Archaeological Strip, map and Sample Excavation

4.2.1 The three areas of excavation measure 18,854 sq. m, which equates to approximately 33% of the Phase 1A development area (57,430 sq. m).

4.2.2 Area 1 was located within the northern extent of the site centred around evaluation Trench 2 where an undated NE-SW aligned ditch was recorded. This area measured approximately 1,025 sq. m.

4.2.3 Area 2 was located within the centre of the site and measured approximately 15,529 sq. m in size. This area targeted archaeological remains recorded in Trenches 7-14 where medieval ditches and discrete features were recorded. Within the western extent of Area 2 the excavation of evaluation Trench 12 revealed deeper stratified colluvium.

4.2.4 Area 3 was located adjacent to the southern boundary of the site and measured approximately 2,300 sq. m in size. This area was centred on archaeological remains recorded in evaluation Trench 20 which included a potential palaeochannel.

4.2.5 An area excluded from the Phase 1A development, being retained as open space, was located within the southeastern corner of the site. This area measured approximately 4,420sq. m. A 5m wide excavation 'Exclusion Zone' was located within the northern area of the site.

4.2.6 A 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to remove overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits to expose the underlying natural geology. Overlying deposits were removed in spits of *c.*100mm thickness under constant archaeological supervision. Machined deposits were examined, and any artefacts were bagged by context.

4.2.7 A site grid was established using an EDM and tied to the National Grid. On completion of hand-cleaning, a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Spray paint line marker was

used to mark the edges of unexcavated features prior to mapping. Levels were taken across the site prior to excavation of archaeological features and added to the site plan.

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

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

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

4.2.10 All features, deposits and finds were recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards. The following broad recording strategy was followed:

- All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on SWAT Archaeology context record sheets.
- All excavated sections were drawn on polyester drawing film at a scale of 1:10 and fully labelled with context numbers and other appropriate recording numbers and levelled with respect to m. OD.
- Features were planned at a scale of 1:20, labelled and levelled with respect to m. OD. All archaeological interventions including linear slots, intercutting relationship slots and half-sections were also marked on the overall site plan.
- Registers of contexts, small finds, environmental samples, site drawings and photographs were maintained and monitored by the site supervisor.

- A full photographic record including digital photographs was maintained; all excavated sections and features were photographed pre and post-excavation, and a selection of working and site photos were also taken.
- In general, multi-context recording was adopted across the site, however single-context recording was completed for deposits/features considered to be possible placed deposits or cremations.

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 Curatorial monitoring was made available to Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Officer, Kent County Council throughout the archaeological investigation. Site visits were undertaken, and weekly updates reports were maintained. Any variations to the methodology set out in the Specifications were agreed between parties during monitoring meetings.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the report will include a descriptive stratigraphic assessment of the archaeological records, detailing physical relationships between all contexts recorded during the excavation. For ease of reference the descriptive text has been divided into the site areas. The descriptive text and plans are supplemented by selected photographs provided within the Appendices.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 The assessment of artefacts retrieved from archaeological features has enhanced the results by providing data so these features can be chronologically phased. Six main phases of activity have been identified and are listed in Table 3 below:

Phase	Period	Dates
I	Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age	*c.10,000 BC to 2600 BC*
II	Mid/ Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	*1600 BC to 800 BC*
III	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman	*100 BC – 250 AD*
IV	Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval	*575/750 AD to 1150 AD*
V	Early Medieval to High Medieval	*1066 AD to 1350 AD*
VI	Late Medieval to Post Medieval	*1350 AD to 1700 AD*
VII	Late Post Medieval	*1750 AD to 1850/ 1900 AD*

Table : Phase of Archaeological Activity

5.3 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.3.1 A relatively consistent soil sequence was recorded across the Site. The underlying natural geology (3) comprised mid yellowish brown to mid reddish-brown clay-silt/ clay-sand-silt, the surface of which generally formed the level of machining. Mesolithic tranchet adze measuring 141mm x 55mm x 38mm was found in this context.

5.3.2 The majority of archaeological features were cut into this natural and sealed by mid-greyish brown clay sand silt subsoil (2) (where present) (0.1–0.2m deep). This context produced worked flint piece of crude arrowhead or point which was triangular in shape with retouch along one edge.

5.3.3 The overlying topsoil (1) consisted of a dark greyish brown clay sand silt deposit with infrequent angular stones (0.15–0.3 m deep).

5.4 Archaeological Features Area 1

5.4.1 Area 1 was located on the north-western extent of the Site (Figure 3) and measured approximately 807sq.m in area. Natural deposits were encountered at level between 32.43m OD in the northeast and 33.53m to the southwest.

Linear Features

5.4.2 North- south running ditch [301] was 25.8m long, up to 1.30m wide and 0.60m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (330) a firmly compact dark orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (331/(317) a moderately compact dark orange to mid- greyish brown clay silt with infrequent sub- angular stones, itself overlain by (332) a moderately compact brownish orange clay silt. southwest. This feature truncated colluvial layer (340). Fill 332 in slot [301C] produced two potsherds dated to LIA/ERB. Fill also produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece.

Discrete Features and deposits

5.4.3 Colluvial layer (340), was capping parent material throughout entire extent of the area and was up to 0.35m thick, comprised a light orange- mottled dark greyish brown clay silt. This deposit was truncated by ditch [301] and sealed quarry pit [338].

5.4.4 Quarry pit [338] was 0.5m deep and more than 2.40m wide and was continuing into the northern LOE. It had sub-oval shape in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (339) a firm mid- greyish brown silt with occasional flint gravels.

5.5 Archaeological Features Area 2 (Fig. 4)

5.5.1 Area 2 was located on the central extent of the Site (Figures) and measured approximately 12,097sq.m in area. Natural deposits were encountered at level between 35.20m OD in the east and 32.40m to the southwest.

Linear Features

5.5.2 North- south running ditch [183], investigated by five interventions (A-E) had steeply sloping sides, a slightly concave base, was 21.02m long, up to 0.64m wide and 0.22m deep. It was filled by (184) a firm to moderately compact, occasionally greenish mid- grey clay silt with infrequent charcoal, manganese and small sub- angular flints. This feature was truncated by ditch [226].

5.5.3 Another Ditch roughly in the same alignment was recorded further to the north. Ditch [234] was linear in NNE-SSW alignment with steep sides and concave base. It measured 23.5metres in length, 0.45metres in width and 0.18metres in depth and was filled by contexts (235) a firmly compacted, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional subangular flint, small pebbles, burnt flint. Small fragments of abraded pottery were recovered from this context. Context 235 in slot [234A] produced 3 potsherds dated to LIA/ERB.

5.5.4 Ditch [283] was northwest-southeast aligned with shallow sides and concave base. It measured 0.72metres in width and 0.18metres in depth and was filled by (284) a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt.

5.5.5 Another similarly aligned Ditch [545] was linear in NW-SE alignment with gradual BOS at the top, steep sides leading to the flat base. Section A of NW terminus revealed profile that had steep sides and flat base. The width is 0.35m and the depth is 0.14m. Section B revealed profile that had steep sides and flat base. The width is 0.6m and the depth is 0.24m. Section C revealed profile that had steep sides and flat base. The width is 0.75m and the depth is 0.28m. In section D the feature was cutting post hole 548. To the SE the ditch continue beyond LOE.

5.5.6 Northeast; southwest aligned Trackway [351] emerged from southern LOE and run for approximately 69metres. Features had shallow sides and uneven, slightly concave base. It measured 1.1metres to 2.8metres in width and 0.2metres in maximum depth. It was filled by context (352) a softly compacted, mid greyish brown silty loam with occasional flint pebble. This feature was truncated by ditch [345] and itself truncated quarry pit [355] and ditch fragment [382]. Context 352 in slot [351L] produced 4 posherds dated to LBA/EIA. Fill also produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece.

5.5.7 Similar but perpendicular was Ditch [285]. Feature comprised a shallow linear cut in NE-SW alignment with moderately sloping sides and concave base. Three interventions were excavated. To the SW, it's continues beyond LOE.

5.5.8 Two parallel flanking ditches of a trackway [149] and [259] intersected SW part of the Site. Ditch [149] was linear in NW-SE alignment. In intervention [149] A its profile had stepped sides, initially moderately sloped, gradually breaking into steep inwards sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Section B revealed moderate sides leading to the slightly concave base. The width is 0.95m, and the depth is 0.38m. Section C revealed a steep southern side and a moderate opposite side leading to the slightly concave base. The width is 0.65m, and

the depth is 0.42m. Section E revealed a steep southern side and a moderate concave other side leading to the flat base. The width was 1.03m, and the depth was 0.34m. Section F revealed stepped sides, initially shallow sloping, gradually changing into near vertical slope leading to the concave base. The width is 1.03m at the top, 0.38 mid-depth and depth is 0.42m. Section G revealed near vertical southern side, steep and concave other side leading to a flat base. The width is 0.6m, and the depth is 0.28m. Section H revealed steep, slightly convex sides leading to the flat base. The width is 1.45m, and the depth is 0.53m. The feature was cutting tree throw hole 218 Section J steep BOS, concave base. W-1.20m, D-550mm, 1m slot Section K steep BOS, concave base, W-1.25m, D-500mm, 1m slot. A large tree throw cuts its SW edge in Section profile 63.3. This feature, investigated by ten interventions (A-H, J and K), was primarily filled by (150) a moderately compact mid- orange brown clay silt with occasional manganese, which was overlain by (151)/(326) a moderately compact light to mid- greyish brown clay silt with moderate manganese, itself overlain by (152)/(327) a moderately compact mid to dark greyish brown clay silt with frequent manganese. This feature was truncated by ditch [226]. Context 150 in slot [149B] produced 1 oxidised and worn potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 151 in slot [149C] produced 1 reduced and worn potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Fill produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece. Context 152 in slot [149I] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 152 in slot [149] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to IA. Context 152 in slot [149K] produced 2 reduced potsherds dated to IA. Context 152 in slot [149A] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LIA/LIA-RB. Context 152 in slot [149H] produced 2 reduced potsherds dated to LIA and several undiagnostic worked flint flakes. Also context 555 produced couple worked flint flakes.

5.5.9 Parallel Ditch [259] was 1.7metres wide and 0.8metres deep and comprised NE-SW aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, near vertical convex sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to flat base. Feature was cut by enclosure ditch 98 and adjacent ditch 251. Its fill 553 produced couple undiagnostic worked flint pieces.

5.5.10 Perpendicular Ditch [107] was N-S aligned linear cut with sharp break of slope at top, moderately sloped convex sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 62.5metres in length, 1.05metres in width and 0.44metres in depth and was filled by (108) a moderately compacted mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks, occasional angular flint, pebble, burnt flint. Context 108 in slot [107B] produced 1 worn potsherd dated to LBA/EIA.

5.5.11 Short Ditch [380] was NW-SE aligned linear cut with gradual break of slope at top, shallow concave sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to a flat base. It measured 0.6metres wide and 0.24metres deep and was filled by (381) a moderately compacted mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare subangular stones up to 10 mm in size. Context 381A in slot [380A] produced 2 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM. Context 381C in slot [380C] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM.

5.5.12 Ditch [98]=[189] emerged from southern LOE and run for approximately 22metres to the northwest then it turned to the north-east and continued for 31metres until it turn again and run southeast for further 17.5metres forming part of rectilinear enclosure. It was primarily filled by (99)=(190) a firm mottled mid- brown clay silt with occasional flints, which was overlain by (100)=(191) a firm darker brown clay silt with occasional flints. This feature truncated ditch [259] and pit [289], and was itself truncated by pit [266] and well [287]. Context 99 in slot [98I] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to C1st-2ndLIA-RB.
Context 99 in slot [98D] produced 1 oxidised and worn potsherd dated to the late C1st-2nd RB. Context 99 produced 3 undiagnostic worked flint pieces.

5.5.13 After Ditch [189] terminated another Ditch [226] started there and run for 49metres to the southeast completing rectilinear enclosure in north-west; south-east alignment.

5.5.14 Northeast-southwest aligned ditch [153] was 12m long, up to 0.66m wide and 0.40m deep, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (154) a moderately compact to firm very dark brownish grey slightly clay silt with moderate manganese, which was overlain by (155) s moderately compact mid to dark greyish brown slightly clay silt with occasional manganese. Context 154 in slot [153B] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1075-1200 AD, EM. Fill also produced three undiagnostic worked flint pieces. Context 155 in slot [153A] produced 2 reduced potsherds dated to IA/LIA.

5.5.15 East- west running ditch [157] measured, up to 1.62m wide and 0.61m deep, with moderately sloping convex sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (158) a firm mid- greyish brown clay sand silt with infrequent charcoal and occasional rounded stones, which was overlain by (159) a firm mid- orange brown clay sand silt with infrequent charcoal, occasional manganese and rounded stones.

5.5.16 Southeast- northwest aligned ditch [226]/[215] 66.1m long, up to 0.58m wide and 0.22m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. This feature, investigated by five interventions (A-E), was filled by (227)/(216) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay

silt with occasional sub- angular and sub- rounded flints, and manganese. This feature truncated ditches [183] and [149], and was itself truncated by re- cut ditch [224].

5.5.17 Ditch [226] was re- cut as ditch [224], which was 95m long, up to 0.60m wide and 0.33m deep, with steeply convex sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by (225)/(217) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional sub- angular and sub- rounded flints, mollusc shell and infrequent chalk flecks. Context 225 in slot [224M] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1200-1300 AD, EM/HM.

5.5.18 West northwest- east southeast running ditch [189] was up to 0.60m wide and 0.21m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a gently concave base. It was filled by (190) a moderately compact to firm mottled mid to dark brownish grey and light grey slightly clay silt loam, with occasional to moderate manganese and infrequent sub- angular flints.

5.5.19 Northwest- southeast aligned ditch [191], with moderately to gently sloping sides and a concave base, was filled by (192) a moderately compact light to mid- brownish grey clay silt with occasional manganese and small sub- angular flints.

5.5.20 Southeast- northwest aligned ditch [246] was 1.2m long, 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was primarily filled by (247) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt with infrequent rounded and sub- angular stones and moderate manganese, which was overlain by (248) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt with infrequent rounded and sub- angular stones and moderate manganese, itself overlain by (249) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt with infrequent rounded and sub- angular stones and occasional manganese, itself overlain by (250) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt with infrequent rounded and sub- angular stones and occasional manganese.

5.5.21 Similarly aligned ditch [251] was 26.5m long, 0.65m wide and 0.33m deep, with convex to concave sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (252) a firm light orange brown clay silt with occasional manganese, which was overlain by (253) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt with infrequent rounded and sub- angular stones. This feature truncated ditch [259]. Context 252 in slot [251D] produced 1 oxidised base potsherd dated to LIA/ERB.

5.5.22 Further similarly aligned ditch [259] was 82m long, up to 1.70m wide and 0.80m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was primarily filled by (260) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt with occasional rounded and sub- angular stones, manganese and burnt flint, which was overlain by (261) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt, with infrequent charcoal,

occasional rounded and sub- angular stones, along with occasional manganese, itself overlain by (262) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional rounded and sub-angular stones, along with occasional manganese. This feature was truncated by ditches [98] and [251]. Context (261) produced worked flint; a well-made end scraper on hard hammer-struck flakes although residual this piece is potentially Late Neolithic.

5.5.23 Northeast- southwest running ditch [263] was 2.25m long, up to 0.43m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flattish concave base. It was primarily filled by (264) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt with occasional rounded and sub- angular stones, along with occasional manganese, which was overlain by (265) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt, with occasional rounded and sub- angular stones, along with occasional manganese.

5.5.24 Northeast- southwest aligned ditch [268], investigated by two interventions (A and B), was more than 5.7m long extending into the northeastern LOE, up to 0.98m wide and 0.39m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (269) a firm grey- mottled mid- orange brown clay silt with occasional flint gravels, which was overlain by (270) a soft mid- brown- mottled mid- greyish brown clay silt, with frequent sand, occasional flints and burnt flint, itself overlain by (271) a soft dark greyish brown clay silt, with infrequent flints.

5.5.25 Northwest- southeast running ditch [280] was 3.02m long, up to 0.54m long and 0.25m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (281) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt with occasional flint gravels, which was overlain by (282) a soft mid- greyish brown clay silt with occasional flints. Context 282 in slot [280] produced 1 reduced and worn potsherds dated to EM/HM 1200-1300AD.

5.5.26 Similarly aligned ditch [283] was 13.65m long, continuing into the western LOE, up to 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderate sides and concave base. It was filled by (284) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt. Fill produced two undiagnostic worked flint pieces.

5.5.27 Northwest- southeast aligned gully [285] was more than 6.83m long continuing into the southwestern LOE, up to 0.29m wide, 0.05m deep, had a concave profile, and was filled by (286) a soft dark greyish brown silt loam. Fill produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece.

5.5.28 Northeast- southwest running ditch [293] was 22.5m long, up to 3.15m wide and 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (294) a dark brown clay silt with frequent chalk, post- medieval bricks, glass and 19th/20th century pottery.

5.5.29 Northwest- southeast running ditch [295] was 3.6m long, up to 0.78m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled by (296) a brown-grey clay-silt with moderate manganese and infrequent angular stones. Context 296 in slot [295] produced 1 worn potsherd dated to LBA/EIA alternatively it could be MBA/LBA.

5.5.30 North northeast- south southwest running ditch [302] was 23.8m long, 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep. Its profile showed shallow sides and concave base and it was filled by firmly compacted brown-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese. Context 321 in slot [302] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1075-1200, EM. Context 321 produced one worked flint of two-platform flake core potentially Neolithic.

5.5.31 Northwest- southeast running ditch [313], investigated by ten interventions (A to J), was 32.6m long, up to 0.80m wide and 0.43m deep, with steep/ moderate sides and slightly concave base. It was filled by (314) a mid to dark greyish brown silt loam. This feature may have formed part of an enclosure with ditch [302]. Context 314 in slot [313D] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1075-1200 AD, EM. Context 314 in slot [313E] produced 1 reduced and worn potsherd dated to ?LBA/EIA. Context 314 in slot [313G] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LIA/ERB. Also context produced residual worked flint in form of notched flake, which is typically Mesolithic.

5.5.32 Slightly curvilinear ditch fragment [328] was 7m long, 1m wide, up to 0.16m deep, with moderate sides and concave base. It was filled by (329) a moderately compact greyish brown silt clay. Context 329 in slot [328] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LIA/ERB. Fill produced two undiagnostic worked flint pieces.

5.5.33 Short ditch fragment [334] was 0.95m long, 0.70m wide, 0.15m deep, had moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and was filled by (335) a firm mid- greyish brown sand silt with occasional small flints and burnt flint.

5.5.34 West northwest- east southeast running ditch [349] was 23.1m long, up to 0.80m wide and 0.34m deep, with steeply sloping sides and concave base. It was filled by (350) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey clay silt with infrequent chalk. This feature truncated ditch [345] and pit/ posthole [347].

5.5.35 East- west/ north -south aligned ditch [345] had steeply concave sides, a concave base, length of 75m, width of 0.90m, depth of 0.36m.. It was primarily filled by (430) a soft orange brown- mottled light greenish grey silt loam, which was overlain by (431) a firm light

orange brown- mottled- mid- grey silt loam, in turn overlain by (432) a soft mid- greyish brown silt loam, itself overlain by (433)/(346) a soft mid- greyish brown clay silt with occasional flints and infrequent chalk. This feature was truncated by ditches [349] and [359], and itself truncated ditch [351] and pit [416]. Context 430 in slot [345P] produced 1 bitone worn potsherd dated to LBA/EIA.

5.5.36 North northwest- south southeast running ditch [359], investigated by seven interventions (A-G) was 22.5m long, up to 1.00m wide and 0.45m deep, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. It was filled by (360)/(392)/(399) a firm light to mid- grey-mottled dark brown clay silt with occasional flint gravels, infrequent burnt flint, oyster shell, animal bone and worked flint. This feature truncated ditch [345]. Context 360 in slot [359D] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1075-1200 AD, EM. Context 360 in slot [359B] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Fill produced two undiagnostic worked flint pieces and one single platform flake core, potentially LBA.

5.5.37 Slightly sinuous broadly northeast- southwest aligned ditch [363], investigated by interventions A to F, was 11.3m long, up to 0.74m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (364) a firm light grey- mottled dark brownish grey clay silt with infrequent flint gravels and charcoal. This feature truncated quarry pit [355].

5.5.38 Broadly northeast- southwest running ditch [365], investigated by interventions A to E, was 10m long, up to 0.65m wide and 0.23m deep with moderately to steeply sloping sides. It was filled by (366) a firm light grey- mottled dark brown clay silt with infrequent flints and charcoal. Fill produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece. This feature was truncated by gully [385] and itself truncated pit [355].

5.5.39 East southeast- west northwest aligned ditch [385], investigated by interventions A to C, was 7.2m long, up to 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep. With moderately sloping sides and a flat base, it was filled by (386) a firm dark brown to light grey clay silt with infrequent flint. This feature truncated gully [365] and holloway [351]. Context 386 in slot [385B] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM. Part of the same vessel as produced in slot [377].

5.5.40 Slightly curvilinear ditch [367] (interventions A and B)/ [369] (interventions A and B) was more than 9.2m long continuing into the eastern LOE on an approximately west northwest-east southeast alignment, up to 1.03m wide and 0.86m deep, with near vertical to steeply

sloping sides and a concave base. [369] was primarily filled by (370)/(371)/(372) a soft occasionally greenish grey- mottled mid- brown sand silt loam with occasional, iron panning, sub- rounded and sub- angular flints, infrequent burnt flint, which was overlain by (373) a firm light brownish grey clay loam with iron nodules, itself overlain by (374)/(375)/(376)/(377) a firm occasionally greyish mid- brown clay silt, in turn overlain by (384) a firm light grey- mottled- mid- brown silt loam with occasional iron panning, burnt flint and flint gravels. Interventions [367] were filled by (368) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional flints and oyster shell. Context 373 in slot [369A] produced 10 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1225 AD, EM. Context 373 in slot [369B] produced 1 oxidised/reduced potsherd dated to c. 1075-1200 AD. Context 373 in slot [369A] produced 2 reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1225 AD, EM/HM. Part of the same vessel as in [377]. Context 374 in slot [369B] produced 6 Quern fragments made from 25mm thick sandstone dated to general medieval period. Context 376 in slot [369A] produced 1 oxidised, fine potsherd dated to c. 1200-1300 AD, EM/HM. Context 377 in slot [369A] produced 3 reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM/HM. Part of the same vessel as from [377]. Context 384 in slot [369A] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD. Context 384 in slot [369A] produced 3 reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250AD. Fill 371 Fill produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece.

5.5.41 Northwest- southeast running ditch [380], investigated by interventions A to E, was more than 10m long truncated to the southeast by modern disturbance, up to 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep, with gently concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by (381) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt with infrequent small sub- angular stones.

5.5.42 West northwest- east southeast aligned ditch fragment [382] was 2.01m long, 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep with gently concave sides, concave base, and was filled by (383) a soft light brownish grey clay silt with occasional angular and rounded stones. This feature was truncated by holloway [351].

5.5.43 Ditch [387], investigated by intervention A to G, ran along a broadly north northwest- south southwest alignment for more than 26m continuing into the northern LOE, was up to 0.95m wide and 0.30m deep, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a flat to slightly concave base. It was filled by (388) a firm occasionally grey- mottled mid- orange brown silt loam with occasional oyster shell, along with sub- angular and sub- rounded gravels. Context 388 in slot [387A] produced 3 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1075-1225 AD. Context 388 in slot [387D] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD. Context

388 in slot [387B] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1075-1225 AD. Context 388 in slot [387D] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD. Context 388 in slot [387C] produced 2 oxidised, fine, simple base potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM/HM. Fill also produced two undiagnostic worked flint pieces.

5.5.44 Broadly northwest- southeast aligned ditch [404], investigated in slots A and B, was 6.6m long, up to 0.65m wide and 0.10m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (405) a dark greyish brown silt loam with occasional late post- medieval CBM and pottery.

5.5.45 Similarly aligned ditch [406], investigated in slots A to D, was more than 21.5m long continuing into both the northern and eastern LOEs, up to 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep. With moderately sloping sides and a flat base, it was filled by (407) a moderately compact mid-greenish grey to mid- orange brown silt loam with occasional flints.

5.5.46 Broadly north northeast- south southwest running ditch [438], investigated in slots A to F, was more than 17.2m long, truncated by ditches [454] and [510], up to 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (457) a firm mid-greyish brown silt loam with infrequent oyster shell and burnt flint. This feature was truncated by ditches [454], [468] and [510].

5.5.47 Approximately west northwest- east southeast aligned ditch [454], with a bend to the north at the eastern terminus and investigated by interventions A to F, was 10.5m long, up to 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep, with very steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was primarily filled by (455) a firm mid- greyish brown silt loam with occasional flint gravels and infrequent sandstone, which was overlain by a band of flint nodules (456), in turn overlain by (458) a soft dark brown silt with frequent oyster shell. This feature was truncated by pit [437] and itself truncated ditch [438]. Context455 in slot [454] F produced 1 oxidised curved mould CBM dated to c. 1150-1225 AD. Context 455 in slot [454]F produced 38 (rim dia 380mm) oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 455 in slot [454]F produced 2 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 455 in slot [454]D produced 30 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 455 in slot [454]F produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 455 in slot [454]B produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to ?LBA/EIA. Context 455 in slot [454]D produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 456 in slot [454]D produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM. Context 456 in slot

[454]E produced 7 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM. Context 456 in slot [454]E produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM/HM. Context 458 in slot [454]D produced 1 oxidised arched cut away on rim potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM. Context 458 in slot [454]F produced 3 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 458 in slot [454]D produced 10 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM/HM. Context 458 in slot [454]F produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 458 in slot [454]F produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM.

5.5.48 Similarly aligned ditch [468], investigated by interventions A to K, was 30.5m long, up to 0.50m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was primarily filled by (469) a firm mid- greyish brown sand clay silt with occasional rounded and sub-angular stones, which was overlain by (470) a firm dark greyish brown sand clay silt with occasional angular and rounded stones. This feature truncated ditch [438]. Context 470 in slot [468]H produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM.

5.5.49 Ditch [510], investigated by interventions A to I and west northwest- east southeast aligned, was 26.5m long, up to 0.77m wide and 0.55m deep, with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (511) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown-mottled orange brown clay silt with occasional manganese, which was overlain by (527) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown- mottled dark brownish grey clay silt with infrequent charcoal and occasional manganese, itself overlain by (528) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey clay silt with occasional manganese and infrequent angular and rounded gravels. This feature truncated ditches [438] and [507]. Context 511 in slot [510B] produced 1 CBM fragment dated to c. 1075-1225 AD and 2 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM and also produced 1 water-worn stone dated to c. 1075-1225 AD.

5.5.50 Similarly aligned ditch [507] was 26.5m long, up to 0.70m wide and 0.35m deep, with steeply concave sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (508) a moderately compact light grey- mottled mid- greyish brown clay silt with occasional manganese, which was overlain by (509) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt with occasional rounded and angular stones and manganese. This feature was truncated by ditch [510]. Context 509 in slot [507D] produced 4 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM. Fill 508 produced three undiagnostic worked flint pieces.

5.5.51 Broadly curvilinear east northeast- west southwest running ditch [439] was 4.74m long, up to 0.66m wide, 0.30m deep, with concave sides and base, and was filled by (440) a soft reddish grey sand clay silt with occasional angular and rounded gravels, chalk and oyster shell. This feature was truncated by tree throw [443].

5.5.52 Slightly curvilinear broadly east- west running gully [448], with a maximum length of 2.40m, width of up to 0.40m and depth of 0.07m, gently sloping sides and concave base, was filled by (449) a soft light brownish grey sand clay silt with occasional angular and rounded gravels, chalk, along with moderate oyster shell, charcoal and daub. This feature was truncated by short ditch [450]. Context 449 in slot [448] produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to LBA/EIA.

5.5.53 Roughly north-south aligned was Ditch [566] with a length of more than 9m, 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by (567) a firm to mid compaction brown mottled mid orangey brown silty sand or sandy loam with occasional flint nodule and pebble. Very likely a backfill as feature is cut through greenish brown silty sand. Feature truncates Pit [569].

5.5.54 North-south aligned linear disturbance [357] run for 20m and measured 1.3m wide and 0.1m deep. Not real cut, rather hedgerow remains. Excavated profile had moderate sides and flat base. Area affected by roots.

5.5.55 Slightly sinuous broadly east- west running gully [450], with a length of more than 3.20m, width of up to 0.38m and depth of 0.16m, moderately sloping sides and a concave base, was filled by (451) a soft dark brownish grey clay silt with moderate oyster shell, charcoal, rounded and sub- rounded gravels, along with occasional daub. This feature truncated quarry pit [355]. Context 451 in slot [450] produced 3 oxidised, rather crude potsherds dated to c. 1200-1275 AD, EM/HM.

5.5.56 Gully [464], investigated by slots A to C, was 5.19m long, up to 0.52m wide and 0.37m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (465) a soft mid-brownish grey clay silt with occasional angular stones, moderate chalk and oyster shell, which was overlain by (466) a soft dark brownish grey sand silt with occasional angular and rounded gravels, oyster shells and moderate chalk, itself overlain by (467) a soft dark brownish grey clay silt with occasional angular and rounded gravels, moderate oyster shell and chalk. This feature was truncated by Pit [459]. Context 465 in slot [464] produced 5 oxidised, ES potsherds dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM and 4 Intrusive CBM fragments dated to c. 1175-1250 AD. Context 466 in slot [464] produced 4 oxidised & reduced potsherds

dated to c. 1175-1250 AD. Context 466 in slot [464[C produced 3 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM. Context 466 in slot [464] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM. Context 466 in slot [464] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM/HM. Context 466 in slot [464] produced 2 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD with intrusive CBM of EM/HM date. Context 466 in slot [464] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD with intrusive CBM of EM/HM date. Context 466 in slot [464] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD with intrusive CBM of later EM/HM date. Context 467 in slot [464] produced 1 Intrusive CBM dated to c. 1150-1225 AD with intrusive CBM of LM/EPM date. Context 467 in slot [464] produced 1 potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD and intrusive CBM of LPM date. Context 467 in slot [464] produced 1 oxidised, ES potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 467 in slot [464] produced 3 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD. Context 467 in slot [464] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD.

5.5.57 East southeast- west northwest running holloway [491] was 17m long, up to 4.60m wide and 0.13m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was primarily filled by (492) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional flints, which was overlain by (493) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional flints, burnt flint, oyster shell, chalk and frequent charcoal. Context 493 in slot [491] produced 9 low/med fired CBM fragments dated to mid C 18th -mid 19th with 1 intrusive C 20th. Context 493 in slot [491] produced 13 low/med fired CBM dated to mid C 18th -mid 19th, PM. Context 493 in slot [491] produced 1 CBM fragment dated to mid C 18th -mid 19th. Context 493 in slot [491] produced 19 well formed & fired CBM fragments dated to mid C 18th -mid 19th. Context 493 in slot [491] produced 30 well formed & fired CBM fragments dated to mid C 18th -mid 19th. Context 493 in slot [491] produced 9 well formed & fired CBM dated to mid C 18th-mid 19th. Context 493 in slot [491] produced 2 CBM fragments dated to mid C 18th-mid 19th. Context 493 in slot [491] produced 2 burnt stone fragment dated to mid C 18th -mid 19th.

Grouped Features

5.5.58 A series of possible wheel ruts G1, comprising interventions [471], [473], [475], [477], [479], [481], [483], [485], [487] and [489], were recorded running on a broadly east northeast-west southwest alignment for more than 17m, some continuing into the eastern LOE. Up to 0.09m wide and 0.16m deep, with vertical sides and flat bases, their respective fills (472), (474), (476), (478), (480), (482), (484), (486), (488) and (490) comprised firm dark greyish brown clay silts with occasional chalk. These features truncated holloway [491].

Discrete Features and Deposits

5.5.59 Oval pit [4] was 1.10m long, 0.70m wide and 0.16m deep, with near vertical sides and a flattish base, which was filled by (5) a compacted matrix of burnt flint, gravel and very dark grey clay loam with infrequent burnt sandstone and lenses of redeposited natural, light grey possibly ashy silt and occasional charcoal.

5.5.60 Circular pit or posthole [76] had a maximum diameter of 0.58m and depth of 0.19m, with moderate sloping sides, a concave base, and was filled by (77) a soft yellowish brown-mottled grey silt loam with frequent charcoal.

5.5.61 Inclined circular stakehole [81] had a maximum diameter of 0.10m and depth of 0.07m, vertical sides and a flat base, and was filled by (82) a soft dark brownish grey clay silt. This feature was truncated by ditch [7].

5.5.62 Oval, probable well, shaft [83] was 8.00m long, 7.00m wide, with gently sloping sides towards the top becoming vertical lower down. The base was not observed but boreholes suggested a depth of some 4.00m, while it was excavated to a depth of 2.60m. The shaft was lined with (85) chalk and flint nodules, while the lowest observable fill was (86) a firm dark brown clay silt with occasional chalk and flint, which was overlain in the upper 0.80m by (84) a firm dark brown clay silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional flints. Fill 86 produced 4 residual and undiagnostic flint pieces and deposit 84 pottery sherd dated to LIA/RB.

5.5.63 Colluvial layer (97), comprising dark brown clay silt with occasional flint gravels, was machine excavated and was 18.5m long, 15.5m wide and 0.3m thick. This was revealed at westernmost corner of the area on the approach to the dry valley bottom. Context 97 produced 1 CBM fragment dated to LIA/RB, 4 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to LIA/RB. Also this floodplain spread produced 4 oxidised & reduced worn potsherds dated to LBA/EIA, 2 reduced potsherds dated to LIA/RB and 1 oxidised potsherd dated to LIA/RB. Deposit produced 11 undiagnostic worked flint flakes with 1 notched flake.

5.5.64 Oval pit or posthole [101] was 1.64m long, 1.30m wide and 0.37m deep, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was primarily filled by (103) a moderately compact to firm mottled very light grey and mid- brownish grey slightly clay silt with frequent manganese, which was overlain by (102) a soft white- mottled mid- greyish brown silt clay with frequent manganese. This feature cuts through oval Pit [104]

5.5.65 Further oval pit or posthole [104] was 1.54m long, 0.98m wide and 0.31m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (106) a soft greyish brown slightly silty clay with frequent manganese, which was overlain by (105) a very soft light grey brown slightly silty clay with occasional manganese. This feature was truncated by Posthole [101]

5.5.66 Sub- rectangular pit [109] was 1.71m long, 1.31m wide and 0.63m, with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. It was primarily filled by (110) a moderately compact to firm mottled dark brownish grey and mid- orange brown clay silt with moderate charcoal and frequent burnt flint, which was overlain by (111) a moderately compact mottled light to mid- brownish grey and light orange brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and frequent burnt flint, itself overlain by (112) a moderately compact to firm mottled light grey ad light orange brown clay silt with frequent charcoal and burnt flint, in turn overlain by (113) a soft to friable very dark grey clay silt, with occasional charcoal and burnt flint.

5.5.67 Irregular sub- oval pit [114] had gently to steeply sloping and stepped sides, length of 0.56m, width of 0.33m and depth of 0.13m. It was primarily filled by (115) a soft mottled light yellow brown and orange clay, which was overlain by (116) a soft very dark grey silt clay with frequent charcoal and burnt flint.

5.5.68 Sub- circular posthole [117] had gently to moderately sloping sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 0.47m, depth of 0.10m, and was filled by (118) a firm mid to dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and manganese. This feature truncated pit [119].

5.5.69 Elongated oval pit [119] was 1.58m long, 0.76m wide and 0.15m deep, with moderately sloping sides, a flat base, and was filled by (120) a moderately compact to firm light greyish brown slightly clay silt with occasional manganese and infrequent burnt flint. Context 120 in slot [119] produced 1 reduced, worn potsherd dated to LBA/EIA.

5.5.70 Oval posthole [121], with steeply sloping to near vertical sides, a concave base, length of 0.36m, width of 0.27m and depth of 0.20m, was filled by (122) a soft light greyish brown silt with infrequent charcoal.

5.5.71 Circular posthole [123], with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.22m and depth of 0.06m, was filled by (124) a moderately compact light greyish brown silt with moderate manganese.

5.5.72 Oval posthole [125], with gently to steeply sloping sides, a stepped flattish base, length of 0.28m, width of 0.22m and depth of 0.11m, was filled by (126) a soft mid- grey slightly clay silt with occasional charcoal.

5.5.73 Elongated oval pit [127] was 1.42m long, 0.60m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and an uneven sloping base. It was primarily filled by (128) a moderately compact to firm mottled mid- greyish brown and mid- orange brown silt clay with occasional manganese, which was overlain by (129) a moderately compact mid to dark brownish grey clay silt with occasional manganese. Fill produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece.

5.5.74 Sub- rectangular pit [131] was 1.48m long, 0.86m wide and 0.15m deep, with near vertical sides and a flattish base. 0.20m deep beam slot- like depressions were recorded at its base suggesting some sort of structural function. The feature was filled by single fill (178) a matrix of very dark grey clay silt around a dense burnt flint deposit with frequent charcoal and occasional daub. Fill produced two undiagnostic worked flint pieces.

5.5.75 Sub- oval pit [132] had steeply sloping sides, a slightly concave base and length of 0.92m, width of 0.49m and depth of 0.17m. It was primarily filled by (162) a soft mottled very dark grey brown an light brown silt with occasional charcoal and burnt flint, which was overlain by (163) a soft light yellowish brown slightly clay silt with occasional charcoal, itself overlain by (164) a firm very dark grey silt clay with frequent burnt flint and charcoal, along with infrequent daub. This feature truncated pit [160].

5.5.76 Irregular oval pit [160] was 1.12m long, 0.80m wide and 0.27m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a steeped concave base. It was primarily filled by (165) a moderately compact mid to light grey silt with occasional to moderate charcoal and frequent manganese, which was overlain by (166) a firm very dark grey silt clay with frequent burnt flint and charcoal. This feature was truncated by pit [132] and itself truncated pit [161].

5.5.77 Oval pit [161], with steeply sloping sides, a slightly concave base, length of 1.46m, width of 0.92m and depth of 0.18m, was filled by (167) a firm dark greyish brown- mottled orange brown clay silt with infrequent charcoal and burnt flint. This feature was truncated by pit [160].

5.5.78 Further oval pit [133] was 1.44m long, 0.98m wide and 0.17m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a sequence comprising six fills. Stratigraphically the lowest was (272) a fragmented, very thin layer/sheet of charcoal flecks and embedded into

natural. Context (273) was firmly compacted mid-orangish brown clayey silt with occasional angular and rounded burnt flint up to 6 mm, and occasional charcoal flecks. Context (274) consisted of compacted deposit of coarse burnt flint fine gravel. Fill (275) was a mid-orangey brown clayey silt with occasional flint and moderate burnt flint. Context (276) was a compacted burnt flint gravel mixed with mid-brown clayey loam and frequent charcoal flecks and small fragments. That was capped on top by (277) comprising grey and brown mottled silty loam with occasional flint, burnt flint and charcoal.

5.5.79 Possible sub- oval posthole [141] had near vertical sides, a concave base, length of 0.37m, width of 0.30m, depth of 0.28m, and was filled by (142) a firm orange- mottled light greenish grey clay silt with frequent iron panning and occasional flint gravels.

5.5.80 Circular posthole [187] had a maximum diameter of 0.38m and depth of 0.21m, with moderately to very steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (188) a friable mottled dark brownish grey and light grey slightly clay sand silt with infrequent small angular flints, occasional and moderate to frequent charcoal, which was overlain by (156) a firm mottled mid- brownish grey, very light grey and mid- orange brown clay silt with occasional daub and manganese, along with moderate charcoal.

5.5.81 Sub- circular posthole [168] with near vertical sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 0.42m and depth of 0.11m, was filled by (169) a firm orange- mottled light greenish grey clay silt with frequent iron panning, occasional manganese and flint gravels.

5.5.82 Oval posthole [170] with near vertical sides, a concave base, length of 0.40m, width of 0.14m and depth of 0.11m, was filled by (171) a firm orange- mottled light greenish grey clay silt with frequent iron panning, occasional manganese and flint gravels.

5.5.83 Sub- oval posthole [172] with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum length of 0.2m, width of 0.18m and depth of 0.10m, was filled by (173) a firm orange- mottled light greenish grey clay silt with frequent iron panning, occasional manganese and flint gravels.

5.5.84 Further sub- oval posthole [174] with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum length of 0.24m, width of 0.20m and depth of 0.12m, was filled by (175) a firm orange- mottled light greenish grey clay silt with frequent iron panning, occasional manganese and flint gravels.

5.5.85 Circular posthole [176] with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.25m and depth of 0.20m, was filled by (177) a firm orange- mottled light greenish grey clay silt with frequent iron panning, occasional manganese and flint gravels.

5.5.86 Oval pit [193], with gently sloping sides and gently concave base, length of 0.64m, width of 0.46m and depth of 0.08m, was filled by (194) a soft mid- brownish grey clay silt with infrequent small sub- angular flints and manganese.

5.5.87 Further oval pit [195], with moderately sloping sides, a slightly concave base, length of 0.74m, width of 0.52m and depth of 0.14m, was filled by (196) a soft mid- brownish grey clay silt with occasional small sub- angular flints and infrequent charcoal.

5.5.88 Shallow cut [197] measured 3metres in length, 1.58metres in width and 0.05metres in depth. This feature truncated shaft [199]. It was filled by (198) a moderate to soft slightly greyish mid brown clayey silt with occasional chalk fleck and very occasional small sub angular flint inclusions.

5.5.89 Shaft [199]. Cut not fully exposed at time of recording at it is sealed by [197] and the feature continues into LOE. Shape, extent of feature and orientation will need to be ascertained when the machine strip is continued. Sides are gentle inwards sloping into moderate inwards sloping into very steep/ near vertical. Feature was not bottomed and excavation was stopped at 1.28m. Machine excavated to depth of 2.5m. At depth of 1.3m feature plan was rectangular measuring 1m by 2m. The cut was very neat and even, sides vertical and sharp corners. The top 1.15m and overlying pit 197 are eroded zones of the rectangular shaft. At the top feature was large oval shape in plan with initial shallow sides sloping towards smaller oval with steep sides breaking into near vertical sides. Feature was cut through 0.5 of clayey loam with gradual change to underlying light greenish grey silty sand.

5.5.90 Oval pit [207], with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base, length of 0.87m, width of 0.66m and depth of 0.09m, was filled by (208) a soft mid- brownish grey clay silt with occasional small sub- angular flints and manganese. Fill produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece.

5.5.91 Oval posthole [209] had vertical sides and concave base, length of 0.52m, width of 0.30m and depth of 0.29m. It was primarily filled by (210) a soft to friable light grey slightly clay sand silt with occasional charcoal and manganese, which was overlain by (211) a soft

mottled light brownish grey, mid- grey and light orange brown clay silt with occasional charcoal and manganese, itself overlain by (212) a soft mid to dark brownish grey clay silt with occasional charcoal.

5.5.92 Sub- circular pit or posthole [220], with gently sloping sides, slightly concave base, maximum diameter of 0.64m and depth of 0.09m, was filled by (221) a soft to moderately compact mottled mid- greyish brown clay silt with infrequent medium sub- angular flints and occasional manganese.

5.5.93 Circular posthole [222], with gently sloping sides, slightly concave base, maximum diameter of 0.35m and depth of 0.05m, was filled by (223) a soft to moderately compact mottled mid- greyish brown and mid- orange brown clay silt with infrequent medium sub- angular flints and occasional manganese.

5.5.94 Oval pit [266], with gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base, length of 1.80m, width of 1.20m and depth of 0.27m, was filled by (267) a moderately compact grey- mottled mid- orange brown clay silt with occasional flints. This feature truncated ditch [98].

5.5.95 Oval pit [287], 5.5m long and 3.2m wide, was filled by (288) a soft matrix of greenish grey sand silt and orange brown silt clay.

5.5.96 Elongated oval pit [289] was 2.14m long, 1.45m wide, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by (290) a moderately compact grey- mottled mid- orange brown clay silt.

5.5.97 Sub- circular probable well shaft [291] was 3.70m in diameter at the top, more than 2.50m deep, with sinuous near vertical sides. At a depth of 2.50m the sides were vertical and the shaft measured 2.00m by 1.40m. It was filled by (292) a moderately compact brown silt loam, with frequent chalk fine gravels and occasional flints and chalk lumps. Context 292 in slot [291] produced 2 reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM. Context 292 in slot [291] produced 1 reduced, worn potsherd dated to LBA-EIA. Context 292 in slot [291] produced 1 oxidised, fine potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM/HM.

5.5.98 Oval pit [297] with steeply sloping sides and a flat base, was primarily filled by (320) a soft light yellowish brown sand silt with moderate charcoal and burnt flint, which was overlain by (319)/(298) a clay silt burnt flint matrix with charcoal, itself overlain by (318) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt with frequent burnt flint and occasional charcoal.

5.5.99 Oval pit [299] had steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of 1.00m, width of 0.70m, and was filled by (300) a firm mid- brownish grey silt loam with occasional angular flints and burnt flint.

5.5.100 Circular posthole [303] had steeply sloping, a slightly concave base, maximum diameter of 0.24m, depth of 0.10m, and was filled by (304) a firm grey- mottled mid- orange brown clay silt.

5.5.101 Circular pit or posthole [305] also had steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.45m, depth of 0.15m, and was filled by (306) a firm grey- mottled mid- orange brown clay silt.

5.5.102 Oval pit [307], with steeply sloping sides, and a flat base, had a maximum length of 1.66m, width of 0.89m, depth of 0.15m, and was filled by (308) a firm mid to dark grey- mottled mid- orange brown clay silt.

5.5.103 Oval pit [315], with gently sloping sides and a flat base, was 2.67m long, up to 2.00m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by (316) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt with occasional sub- angular flint gravels. Fill produced three worked flint pieces including core fragment and notched flake of potential Late Bronze Age date.

5.5.104 Sub- circular pit or posthole [347] with gently sloping sides and flat base, had a maximum diameter of 1.45m, depth of 0.13m, and was filled by (348) a moderately compact mid- grey clay silt with moderately compact mid- grey silt clay with moderate angular and rounded stones. This feature was truncated by ditch [349].

5.5.105 Irregular and somewhat amorphous quarry pit [355] had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (356) a firm mid- bluish grey clay loam with frequent iron panning and occasional sub- angular flint gravels. This feature was truncated by holloway [351] and ditches [363] and [365]. Context 356 in slot [355F] produced 3 CBM fragments dated to c. 1075-1200 AD. Context 356 in slot [355F] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1075-1200 AD, EM. Context 356 in slot [355H] produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 356 in slot [355E] produced 2 oxidised, worn potsherds dated to LBA/EIA. Context 356 in slot [355F] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1075-1200 AD. Context 356 in slot [355H] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 356 in slot [355H] produced 1 stone dated to LBA/EIA and worked flint; a two platform flake core with platform preparation although residual it's potentially dated to Neolithic Period. Also a

well-made end scraper on hard hammer-struck flake was found in this context and this piece is potentially Late Neolithic.

5.5.106 Sub- circular pit [361] had a maximum diameter of 1.65m, depth of 0.69m, moderately sloping concave sides and base, and was filled by (362) a soft light grey loam clay with occasional angular and rounded stones along with moderate manganese.

5.5.107 Irregular somewhat sub- rectangular pit [401] had gently concave sides, a flat base, length of 0.85m, width of 0.65m, depth of 0.07m, and was filled by (400) a loose dark greyish brown silt with frequent burnt flints and charcoal.

5.5.108 Oval pit [402] was up to 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (403) a brown silt with occasional sub- angular flints and burnt flint. One worked flint core fragment was retrieved from this context.

5.5.109 Sub- circular pit or posthole [408] had a maximum diameter of 1.10m and depth of 0.52m, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was primarily filled by (415) a firm mid- grey clay silt with occasional charcoal, which was overlain by (413)/(414) a mid- brown silt clay, in turn overlain by (411)/(412) a firm mid- brown= mottled light grey silt, itself overlain by (410) a soft very dark grey silt loam with frequent charcoal and infrequent daub, while the top fill (409) was a firm brown- mottled light grey silt with occasional manganese, charcoal and daub. Context 410 in slot [408] produced 6 bitone quite crude potsherds dated to c. 575-750 AD, EAS. Fill 411 produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece.

5.5.110 Possibly oval pit [416] was up to 1.45m wide and 0.65m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was primarily filled by (417) a firm light grey silt sand with mid- orange brown clay lenses, which was overlain by (418) a firm light greenish grey silt sand with mid- orange brown and dark brown clay loam lenses, in turn overlain by (419) a soft light grey- mottled mid- brown silt with flint gravels towards the base, itself overlain by (420) a firm mid- orange brown silt loam with occasional flint gravels. This feature was truncated by ditch [345] and overlain by layer (421). Context 417 in slot [416] produced 1 fine buff Eccles type CBM fragment dated to c. 1075-1225. Context 417 in slot [416] produced 1 oxidised, ES potsherd dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM.

5.5.111 Probable colluvial layer (421) was up to 0.15m thick and comprised a firm dark greyish brown silt loam with occasional flints, oyster shell and animal bone. This layer overlay pit [416]. Context 421 in slot [445] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1200-1275 AD,

EM/HM. Context 421 in slot [445] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1200-1275 AD , EM/HM.

5.5.112 Irregularly sub- rectangular pit [422] with steeply sloping to vertical sides and a slightly concave base, was 2.35m long, 0.65m wide and 0.82m deep. It was primarily filled by (423) a firm mid- greenish grey silt sand with brown clay loam lenses, which was overlain by (424) a firm mid- brownish grey silt sand with brown and orange brown lenses, in turn overlain by (425) a firm light grey silt with occasional iron panning, itself overlain by (426) a matrix of oyster shell, charcoal and silt loam, while the top fill of the feature was (427) a firm reddish brown- mottled mid- grey silt loam with occasional oyster shell, flints, burnt flint and charcoal. Context 426 in slot [422] produced 1 CBM fragment dated to c. 1075-1225 AD. Context 426 in slot [422] produced 1 oxidised, ES potsherd dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM. Context 427 in slot [422] produced 3 oxidised, ES potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM.

5.5.113 Within the eastern end of pit [422] was probably contemporaneous circular posthole [428] with vertical sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.16m and depth of 0.20m. It was filled by (429) a soft mid- grey sand silt.

5.5.114 Sub- square quarry pit [434], with gently to steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base, measured 1.94m square in plan and was 0.60m deep. It was primarily filled by (435) a firm mid- greyish brown silt loam inter-bedded with mid- grey silt sand and with moderate iron panning and manganese, which was overlain by (436) a firm brown- mottled mid- bluish grey silt loam with frequent iron panning, along with occasional sub- angular and sub- rounded flints.

5.5.115 Oval pit [437] was 1.30m long, 0.60m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by (452) a firm dark brown silt loam with moderate charcoal and rounded stones, along with infrequent oyster shell, which was overlain by (453) a firm dark brown clay silt with infrequent sub- angular stones and frequent oyster shell. This feature truncated ditch [454]. Context 453 in slot [437] produced 4 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1175-1225 AD, EM. Context 453 in slot [437] produced 5 reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1225 AD, EM/HM.

5.5.116 Possible sunken feature building [445] was oval in plan with sides varies from shallow to moderate, flat base. At the base brown clay floor 446, Flint spread 442. It measured 6.9metres in length and 5.5m in width. Feature was excavated during hot sunny winter days. At the top its brown with concentrations of flint alongside northern edge and

potential heart in SE quarter turned out to be re-deposited debris of burnt earth. Initially L shape trench alongside N-S axis and to the Western edge. Flint deposit on shallow North side. Baulk in the middle was retained and NE quarter was excavated revealing continuation of the flint on North side. Horizon with sparse flint near the top of the infill. Context was excavated to the depth of the previously exposed clay floor 446. Heart 447 was boxed and turned out to be sparse loose debris of burnt earth and large flint nodule on top of fill 441. HM green glazed pottery handle was found near base at NW side and Early Medieval pottery at the top. Sparse large flint nodules indicate that building could have shallow walls build of flint bounded with clay mixture.

5.5.117 Context 441 in slot [445] NW Quad produced 1 worn intrusive CBM fragment dated to c. 1175-1250 AD. Fill also produced two worked flint pieces including two platform bladelet core. Context 441 in slot [445] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM. Context 441 in slot [445] NE Quad produced 2 oxidised, potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD. Context 441 in slot [445] NE Quad produced 3 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 441 in slot [445] NW Quad produced 2 oxidised, potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 EM. Context 441 in slot [445] NW Quad produced 2 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 441 in slot [445] SW Quad produced 3 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 441 in slot [445] SW Quad produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 441 in slot [445] SW Quad produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 441 in slot [445] SE Quad produced 2 oxidised, ES potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM. Context 441 in slot [445] produced 2 reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD. Context 441 in slot [445] SE Quad produced 2 reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM/HM. Context 441 in slot [445] NE Quad produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 441 in slot [445] NW Quad produced 1 oxidised and the same in NE Quad potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 441 in slot [445] SW Quad produced 1 oxidised and different from above potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM.

5.5.118 Context 441 in slot [445] produced 1 dark grey, irregular quite dense, iron slag dated to c. 1175-1250 AD. Smithing hearth bottom is suspected. Also the same context produced worked flint two platform bladelet core, potentially Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

5.5.119 Context 442 in slot [445] NW Quad produced 4 oxidised, ES potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 442 in slot [445] NE Quad produced 2 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 442 in slot [445] NW Quad produced 2 reduced as in [441] potsherd

dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 442 in slot [445] SW Quad produced 1 same as in [441] potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM/HM. Context 442 in slot [445] NW Quad produced 1 (RS dots on crosses of WS lines) potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 442 in slot [445] NE Quad produced 2 oxidised as in [441] potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD EM/HM. Context 444 in slot [443] produced 1 CBM fragment dated to PM.

5.5.120 Context 446 in slot [445] produced 1 Fine quartz with rare calcareous peppering CBM fragment dated to c. 1150-1225. Context 446 in slot [445] produced 3 oxidised, ES potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 446 in slot [445] produced 2 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 446 in slot [445] NE Quad produced 2 oxidised, ES potsherds dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM. Context 446 in slot [445] SW Quad produced 2 reduced, ES potsherds dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM. Context 446 in slot [445] produced 3 reduced (Poss same as [442]) potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 446 in slot [445] produced 1 oxidised (same as [442]) potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 446 in slot [445] produced 2 oxidised (same as [442]) potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM.

5.5.121 Context 447 in slot [445] produced 1 worn CBM fragment dated to c. 1075-1225 AD. Context 447 in slot [445] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1075-1225 AD, EM. Context 447 in slot [445] SW Quad produced 1 oxidised, ES potsherd dated to c. 1125-1250 AD, EM. Context 463 in slot [445] produced 3 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM. Context463 in slot [445] SE Quad produced 2 oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 463 in slot [445] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1175-1250 AD, EM/HM.

5.5.122 Oval pit [459] was 3.40m long, up to 2.05m wide and 0.45m deep, with moderately concave sides and a flattish base. It was primarily filled by (460) a moderately compact mid-yellowish brown clay silt with infrequent stones, which was overlain by (461) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt with occasional oyster shell and chalk, itself overlain by (462) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown silt clay with occasional sub- rounded flint gravels and oyster shell. Context 460 in slot [459] produced 14 oxidised, ES potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 460 in slot [459] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 461 in slot [459] produced 6 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context 461 in slot [459] produced 1 reduced (same as in [460]) potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM. Context 462 in slot [459] produced 3 full profile, oxidised potsherds dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM. Context

462 in slot [459] produced 1 reduced (same as in [460]) potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD , EM/HM. Context 462 in slot [459] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to c. 1150-1225 AD, EM/HM.

5.5.123 Tree throw [393] was NE-SW aligned oval in plan with steep to vertical sides which undercut in places. The base was undulating and uneven. It measured 3.2metres in length by 0.93metres in width and 0.55metres in depth and was filled by (394) a moderately compacted mid grey with patches of light grey and mid greyish orange mixed silt and clayey silt with rare charcoal lumps up to 10 mm, occasional rounded and subangular stones up to 45 mm, moderate amount of burnt flints, occasional manganese with a patch of frequent manganese. 3kg of burnt flint mainly sourced from downland chalk has been found accounted and discarded. Fill produced Mesolithic pick. It is 175mm long flint tool with a flaked cutting end and evidence for hafting mid shaft.

5.5.124 Pit [539] comprised oval shape in plan with near vertical sides leading to a concave base. It was filled by 4 deposits. Primary (540) was firmly compacted mid grey clayey sandy silt with frequent reddish brown mottling and moderate clusters of manganese and occasional flint pebble. That was overlain by (541) a firmly compacted mid grey clayey sandy silt with frequent orangey brown streaks and moderate clusters of manganese, occasional flint pebble and burnt flint. Next in turn was context (542); a firmly compacted brown mottled mid grey clayey sandy silt with moderate orangey brown streaks and occasional manganese spots and occasional flint pebble. It was sealed on top by (543) which was firmly compacted dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt with occasional flint pebble, burnt flint and snail shell. Fill 542 produced couple undiagnostic worked flint pieces.

5.5.125 Tree throw [556] was irregular in plan with imperceptible edges and very steep sides leading to uneven base. Feature was cut by ditch 149N. It was filled by two deposits. Lower Context (557) was firmly compacted light grey mottled dark brown silt with abundant manganese spots and occasional flint. That was overlain by (558) comprising firmly compacted mid yellowish brown clayey loam with occasional flint pebble. Deposit derived as a result from redeposited and bioturbated parent material. One utilised worked flint piece (serrated edge pebble, an utilized piece) was found this context.

5.5.126 Pit [563] was NW-SE aligned oval in plan with gradual break of slope at top, shallow concave sides and gradual break of slope at base leading to concave base. It measured 2.18metres in length by 0.85metres in width and 0.25metres in depth and was filled by two

deposits. Fill 564 was softly compacted light brownish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional angular, rounded and subangular stones up to 5 mm and occasional chalk. It was capped by (565) a soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional angular, rounded and subangular stones up to 6 mm and moderate amount of chalk. Fill 564 produced one undiagnostic worked flint piece.

5.6 Archaeological Features Area 3 (Figures)

5.6.1 Area 3 covered 1802 square metres. Natural deposits were encountered at depth between 36.8m OD in the northwest and 38m OD to the southeast.

Linear Features

5.6.2 Gully [46] was aligned northwest- southeast with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of 5.00m, width of up to 0.48m and depth of 0.15m. It was filled by (47) a soft mid-orange brown clay silt with occasional flint gravels. This feature may have been contemporaneous with ditch [7].

5.6.3 Southeast- northwest running ditch [7] was 25.87m long, up to 0.70m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately sloping sides and concave base, which was excavated in five slots (A to E). It was filled by (8) a moderately compact brown grey clay silt with infrequent burnt flint. This feature may have been contemporaneous with ditch [48] and truncated stakehole [81].

5.6.4 Ditch [13] ran in northwest direction, was more than 21m long continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation (LOE), up to 0.50m wide, 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping sides, a concave to flattish base and was excavated in seven slots (A to G). It was primarily filled by (14) a soft mid- brown silt loam with occasional flint gravels, infrequent burnt flint and chalk, which was overlain by (15) a soft dark brown clay silt with frequent fine chalk gravels, occasional burnt flint, snail and oyster shell. This feature truncated ditch [16] and pit [30] and may have been contemporaneous with ditch [34] together verging a causeway. Context 15 in slot [13B] produced 1 oxidised, fine potsherd dated to c. 1200-1275AD, EM/HM. Two worked flint pieces of Late Bronze Age date were found in contexts 14 and 15.

5.6.5 Northeast- southwest running ditch [16] was 12.1m long, up to 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides, a concave base and was excavated in six slots (A-F). It was filled by (17) a soft mid- brown clay silt with occasional flint gravels and burnt flint. This feature was truncated by ditch [13] and may have been contemporaneous with ditch [18] verging a causeway.

5.6.6 Similarly aligned ditch [18] was 2.6m long, up to 0.65m wide and 0.10m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base, which was filled by (19) a soft mid- brown clay silt with occasional flint gravels and burnt flint.

5.6.7 Northeast- southwest running ditch [20] was 4.7m long, up to 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was generally filled by (21) a soft mid- brown sand silt with occasional flints and burnt flint, while intervention [22A] was filled by (42) a soft light grey- mottled mid- orange brown silt loam with occasional flints. This feature may have been contemporaneous with adjacent ditch [22].

5.6.8 Curvilinear ditch [22] was 2.90m long, 0.80m wide and 0.47m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was generally filled by (23) a soft light grey- mottled dark brown silt with occasional flints and burnt flint, while intervention [20B] was filled by (42) a soft light grey- mottled mid- orange brown silt loam with occasional flints. This feature truncated ditch [32].

5.6.9 Northwest- southeast running ditch [32] was 3.50m long, up to 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep, with steeply sloping sides, a slightly concave base, and was filled by (33) a soft dark brown clay silt with frequent fine chalk gravels, occasional burnt flints, snail and oyster shell. This feature was truncated by ditch [22]. Similarly aligned ditch [34] had shallow sides, a concave base, length of 6.16m, width of up to 0.39m, depth of 0.10m, and was filled by (35) a soft dark brown clay silt with frequent fine chalk gravels, occasional burnt flint, snail and oyster shell. This feature was probably contemporaneous with ditch [13], together verging a causeway.

5.6.10 Northeast- southwest running ditch [36] was 39.10m long, 085m wide and 0.35m deep, with steeply sloping to concave sides and a flattish slightly concave base. It was primarily filled by (37) a soft light grey- mottled mid- orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (38) a soft dark brown silt loam with occasional flint gravels and burnt flint. This feature was truncated by ditch [34], itself truncated ditch [48] and may have been contemporaneous with ditch [7]. Context 38 in slot [36A] produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to LBA/EIA.

Context 38 in slot [36H] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 38 in slot [36D] produced 24 reduced, flat base potsherds dated to LIA. Also context produced a tranchet adze re-sharpening flake, although residual in this context it indicated Mesolithic activity in the area. Additionally a number of worked flint debitage pieces were produced by context 38 and these are dated to the Late Bronze Age.

5.6.11 Right- angled ditch [48] was 22.07m long, up to 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base. This feature was excavated in seven interventions (A-G). It was primarily filled by (49) a soft grey- mottled mid- orange brown clay loam with occasional flint, which was overlain by (50) a soft dark orange brown silt loam with moderate manganese and occasional rounded and angular flints. Context 50 in slot [48D] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Additionally couple worked flints of Late Bronze Age were retrieved from fill (50).

5.6.12 Northeast- southwest running ditch [53], excavated in five interventions (A-E), was 18.91m long, up to 1.00m wide and 0.30m deep, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base. It was primarily filled by (54) a soft grey- mottled mid- orange brown silt loam with occasional flints, which was overlain by (55) a soft orange- hued dark brown clay silt with occasional rounded and angular flints, and frequent manganese. Context 55 produced worked flint piece; a bladelet fragment dated to the Late Bronze Age.

5.6.13 Similarly aligned ditch [67] was 7.4m long, up to 1.00m wide and 0.50m deep with near vertical convex sides and a concave base. It was primarily filled by Burnt deposit [12], comprising burnt flint and reddish brown burnt sandstone was 1.50m long, up to 0.30m wide and 0.09m thick. It was placed on the northwest edge of quarry pit [9]. Context 68 in slot [67A] produced 2 oxidised potsherds dated to LBA/EIA. Potentially these sherds might be earlier MBA/LBA. Context 70 in slot [67B] produced 2 oxidised & reduced potsherds dated to LBA/EIA. Context 71 in slot [67B] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA or alternatively MBA/LBA. Context 72 in slot [67C] produced 1 oxidised, worn potsherd dated to LIA. Two worked flint pieces were retrieved from fill 70 comprising hard hammer struck flake and core fragment.

Discrete Features

5.6.14 Probable clay extraction pit [9] was exposed as a semi- oval, although it probably may have been a full oval and continued into the southwestern LOE, as seen was 17.52m long, 16.71m wide and 2m deep, with moderately sloping sides and flat base, and was excavated

in four slots A to D. It was primarily filled by (6), (10), (11), (63), (64), (65) and (66). Context (6) was a firm, mid greenish grey silty loam with moderate flint pebble. Context (10) was a firmly compacted clay-silt, the colour was a gradient from light grey to dark brown, silt with infrequent burnt flint, angular flint, flint pebble, rare pottery and worked flint. A- eastern half, B-western half mid, C-northern side, D- Western side flint refuse flakes and few sherds of pottery (reddish brown, black core, Flint temper) were recovered from section D and C. Charcoal was recovered from section D. Fill (11) was a firmly compacted, mid-brown clayey silt with moderate well-sorted burnt flint and occasional angular flint. Context (63) was a 0.01m-thin band of charcoal alongside northern edge of the feature. Fill (64) was firmly compacted, dark brown mottled mid grey silt with abundant concentrations of manganese spots, occasional burnt flint, flint pebble, angular flint broken large nodules. Major fill exposed in every excavated section. Worked flints debitage, sandstone and few small sherds of pottery (reddish brown, black core, flint temper) were recovered from section D. Debitage flakes derived from section C.

5.6.15 Context (65) was a firmly compacted, mid bluish grey silty loam with moderate concentration of manganese spots, occasional burnt flint, Flint pebble and angular flint cobbles. Gradual boundary with underlying deposit. Fill (66) was a softly compacted, mid grey with orange patches, silty loam with occasional flint pebble and burnt flint. Deposit derived from erosion of the feature sides. Context 10 in slot [9C] produced undated 1 CBM fragment. Context 10 in slot [9] produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 10 in slot [9B] produced 1 oxidised/reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 10 in slot [9C] produced 1 oxidised/reduced, worn potsherd dated LBA/EIA. Context 10 in slot [9] produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 10 in slot [9B] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 10 in slot 9D produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to LIA or alternatively to LBA-EIA. Context 10 in slot [9C] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 10 in slot 9D produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LIA or more likely LIA-RB. Context 11 in slot [9] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 11 in slot [9B] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 11 in slot [9C] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 11 in slot [9D] produced 3 reduced potsherds dated to LIA or more likely to LIA-RB. Context 64 in slot [9D] produced 5 oxidised and worn potsherds dated to LBA/EIA. Context 64 in slot [9A] produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 64 in slot [9D] produced 1 reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA alternatively to LIA. Context 87 in slot [9D] produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 66 in slot 9D at depth of 2m produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context

66 in slot 9A produced 1 oxidised potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 66 in slot 9D at depth of 2m produced 1 bitone potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 66 in slot 9C nr base produced 1 oxidised & reduced potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 65 in slot 9C nr base produced 1 reduced and worn potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Context 10A in slot [9] produced 2 oxidised and reduced potsherds dated to LBA/EIA. Context 11A in slot [9] produced 1 oxidised, very worn potsherd dated to LBA/EIA. Also a number of worked flint pieces comprising hard hammer struck flakes and soft hammer struck flakes, mostly of Late Bronze Age was produced by fill of this feature.

5.6.16 A tree throw hole [56] was exposed right at the northern LOE. It had semi-oval shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by (57) which was softly compacted, light grey silt that was diffusing into mid-orangey brown clayey silt. The light grey silt was forming a channel that was dividing into smaller ones. A single straight backed microlith was found in this context, but there was very little other evidence for microlith production.

5.6.17 Another tree throw hole [73] was irregular shape in plan with sides varied from moderate on NE Side to undercut on SW side and sloping base that was the deepest in undercut area. This feature cuts ditch [67]. It measured in 0.22m in width and 0.25m in depth and was filled by two deposits. Context (74) was softly compacted, yellow mottled light grey clayey silt. Natural lifted up by roots that fall back and get mixed with bright silt. Context (75) was softly compacted, mid grey silt with clusters of manganese and iron spots near the edges and occasional flint pebble. Two worked flints and 4 small abraded pottery fragments (reduced, flint tempered) of LBA/EIA date were recovered from this context.

5.6.18 Oval posthole [24], with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base, was 0.38m long, 0.36m wide, 0.12m deep, and was filled by (25) a soft dark brown silt loam with occasional flints and burnt flint.

5.6.19 Further oval posthole [26] was 0.42m long, 0.26m wide and 0.18m deep, with near vertical sides and flat base, and was filled by (27) a soft dark greyish brown silt loam with occasional flint. Further oval pit or posthole [39] had near vertical sides, a flat base, and as 0.81m long, 0.77m wide and 0.21m deep. It was primarily filled by (40) a matrix of burnt flint gravels within a very dark grey- mottled dark brown clay silt with frequent charcoal towards the base, which was overlain by (41) a soft mid- brown- mottled light greenish grey clay.

5.6.20 Oval pit [30] was 1.64m long, 1.30m wide and 0.19m deep, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and flattish base, and was filled by (31) a soft light grey- mottled mid- brown clay silt with occasional flint gravels. This feature was truncated by ditch [13].

5.6.21 Oval posthole [44] was 0.52m long, 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep, with moderately sloping a slightly concave base, and was filled by (45) a soft grey- mottled mid- orange brown silt loam.

5.6.22 Another oval posthole [51] had steeply sloping sides, a flat base, length of 0.38m, width of 0.30m, depth of 0.09m, and was filled by (52) a soft light yellowish grey clay silt with occasional flint gravels and burnt flint.

5.6.23 Oval pit or posthole [60] was 1.00m long, 0.70m wide and 0.17m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was primarily filled by (61) a compacted matrix of burnt flint in clay silt, with frequent charcoal and occasional angular flints, which was overlain by (62) a firm mid- brown clay silt with occasional angular flints.

6 FINDS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A relatively large ceramic assemblage was recovered from the site, along with lithics, miscellaneous finds and environmental samples.

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

By Luke Barber

6.2 Introduction

6.2.1 This stage of archaeological work recovered 128 sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery, weighing 890g, from 41 individually numbered contexts (though some of these have locational sub-divisions. All of this material was collected by hand in the field – no material from environmental residues being present at the time of assessment. The overall assemblage is of variable condition, however, the general trend is toward small sized sherds (ie to 30mm across), particularly for the prehistoric period. The vast majority of the material shows moderate to heavy signs of abrasion suggesting most has been subjected to reworking. This is not surprising considering the type of deposits much was recovered from and the obvious residuality in later deposits of a number of pieces.

6.2.2 The assemblage was divided into different site-based fabrics based on a visual examination of tempering agents and fully recorded on pro forma archive sheets by context, fabric and form. Provisional spot dates were allocated during this process. Unfortunately the vast majority of sherds consist of small undiagnostic body sherds – feature sherds being very rare. This has left some uncertainty about the dating of certain fabrics, an issue exasperated by the fact most contexts produced either very few sherds and/or the material was clearly chronologically mixed with later material. The data generated from the recording was used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive.

6.2.3 The current report aims to characterise the assemblage at a basic level in order to give an idea of the chronological range present, the nature of the assemblage and to assess its potential for further detailed analysis. It should be noted that this assessment deals only with the assemblage from Phase 1 of the development and that future work at the site is likely to produce further material that may mean a reassessment of the current material in the light of future material.

6.3 The Assemblage

6.3.1 A number of different periods appear to be represented in the assemblage. The material is summarised in Table 1 in order to show the range of fabrics and forms present and to suggest provisional dating for them.

Fabric	Expansion	Suggested period	No/weight	Estimated number of vessels by form
F1a	Moderate ill-sorted medium-coarse calcined flint	LBA-EIA	8/70g	? x8
F1b	Moderate coarse calcined flint & fine quartz	M/LBA	6/52g	? x4
F2a	Common ill-sorted fine-medium calcined flint	LBA-EIA	41/269g	? x32
F2b	Abundant ill-sorted fine-medium calcined flint	LBA-EIA	12/127g	? x11
F3a	Moderate-common fine calcined flint	LBA-EIA	4/22g	? x4
F3b	Moderate fine calcined flint & common fine quartz	LBA-IA	4/58g	? x3
G1a	Moderate grog with sparse calcined flint	IA	4/6g	? x3
R1a	Moderate grog	LIA-RB	13/91g	? x10
R2a	Abundant fine/medium quartz, sparse calcined flint	LIA	26/150g	J x1; ? x1
R3a	Common fine/medium quartz, occasional calcined flint	LIA	6/33g	? x5
R4a	Silty/very fine quartz with sparse clay pellets	LIA	3/10g	? x3
RB1	Oxidised Hoo-type silty ware	RB	1/2g	? x1

Table : Characterisation of prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material. (Periods: MBA Middle Bronze Age *c.* 1600-1200BC; LBA Late Bronze Age *c.* 1200-700BC; EIA Early Iron Age *c.* 800-300BC; LIA Late Iron Age *c.* 100BC-43AD; RB Romano-British C1st-4th AD. Form key: J – Jar; ? – undiagnostic of form)

6.3.2 A good proportion of the assemblage appears to relate to activity of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. Unfortunately all the sherds are undiagnostic of form but three have decoration. These consist of a possible low applied clay strip (an F2b sherd from quarry [9], fill (10), incised oblique lines (an F3a sherd from quarry [9], fill (11) and a possible small lug (holloway [351], fill (352)). Groups are usually very small – by far the largest being recovered from quarry [9] that, collectively from its different areas, produced 21 sherds (192g) in F1a, F2a, F2b and F3a. All other features producing pottery of this date contained

fewer than 10 sherds apiece. Most of these consist of ditches but there are a few scattered pits and holloway [351] also produced seven sherds (of F2a, F2b & F3b). Clearly activity was occurring at this time but domestic refuse disposal was not common.

6.3.3 Most of the remaining sherds are ascribed to the later Iron Age or very early Roman period. Although some fabrics could be of Mid Iron Age this is uncertain, particularly in the absence of feature sherds. Once again the vast majority of sherds are not diagnostic of form – just a single R2a jar with simple everted rim coming from ditch [36], fill [38]. No decorated sherds are present. Six sherds (R1a, R3a and G1a) were recovered from quarry [9] where they are either intrusive or suggest the earlier pottery from this feature is residual. Most deposits produced under five sherds apiece, the only exceptions being the 24 sherds (145g) from the R2a jar noted above in ditch [36] and the eight sherds (26g: R1a, R3a, R4a & G1a) from ditch [149]. Ditches accounted for most of the sherds of this period though a few were recovered from pits, quarries and colluvium. The purely grog tempered R1a sherds could extend well into the Roman period, however, the absence of more Romanised types suggest this is not the case here – the only such sherd being the Hoo-type sherd, of 1st- century date, from ditch [98].

6.4 Potential

6.4.1 The prehistoric and Roman assemblage is small, lacking in feature sherds and appears to contain a residual/intrusive element. As such the current group is not considered to hold significant potential for detailed analysis. However, some of the fabrics are a little ambiguous of date and some further work seeking parallels with other nearby sites, for both fabric and decoration, has the potential to check and/or refine the provisional dating here. Following this a brief summary of the assemblage is all that is needed for publication in order to demonstrate the chronology of activity at the site.

6.5 Methodology

6.5.1 It is proposed that the fabrics and decorated pieces be checked against local published examples in order to try to confirm/refine the provisional dating. Following this a summary report ought to be produced for publication outlining the assemblage and its chronology. However, this ought to be undertaken at the end of the project when all the prehistoric/Roman pottery from the forthcoming excavation phases can be grouped together.

6.6 Resourced

6.6.1 Checking some of the fabrics with local parallels to refine/confirm dating – 1 day. Summary publication report – 1 day. **Total – 2 days (for prehistoric pot specialist – not sure of their rates)**

The post-Roman Pottery *by Luke Barber*

6.7 Introduction

6.7.1 This phase of archaeological mitigation work at the site recovered 335 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 5600g, from 57 individually numbered contexts. All of this material was collected by hand in the field – no pottery from environmental samples being present at the time of assessment. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with both small, somewhat abraded, sherds being present along with large unabraded ones. Overall it would appear the majority of material is in fairly fresh condition and has not been subjected to any significant reworking. Residuality and intrusiveness don't appear to be a significant issue with the majority of the assemblage.

6.7.2 The assemblage was divided into different fabrics based on a visual examination of tempering agents and finish/firing. Saxon and medieval fabrics equate to those used by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's fabric series while post-medieval material utilised the Museum of London fabric series in the main. All of the pottery was fully recorded on pro forma archive sheets by context, fabric and form. Provisional spot dates were allocated during this process. The data generated from the recording was used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive.

6.7.3 The current report aims to characterise the assemblage at a basic level in order to give an idea of the chronological range present, the nature of the assemblage and to assess its potential for further detailed analysis. It should be noted that this assessment deals only with the assemblage from Phase 1 of the development and that future work at the site is likely to produce further material that may mean a reassessment of the current material in the light of future material.

6.8 The Assemblage

6.8.1 The overall site assemblage is summarised in Table below in order to give an idea of the range of wares present and the quantities of material by period.

Fabric	Expansion	Suggested period	No/ weight	Estimated number of vessels by form
EMS4	Organic tempered ware	EAS	6/35g	? x1
EM1	Canterbury-type sandy ware	EM	1/7 g	CP x1
EM2	Shelly ware (no/rare quartz)	EM	220/3716g	B x14; CP x30; L x1; SJ x1; ? x46
EM3	Sandy-shelly ware	EM	7/58g	CP x2; ? x2
M1	Tyler Hill sandy ware	EM/HM	14/125 g	B x1; CP x1; J x8; ? x3
M5	London-type ware	EM/HM	37/1071g	J x11; L x3
M11	Scarborough ware	EM/HM	1/30g	J x1
M38A	North/West Kent sandy ware	EM/HM	28/294 g	B x1; CP x1; J x4; ? x3
GRE (early)	Glazed red earthenware	EPM	1/9 g	? x1
BONE	Bone china (porcelain)	LPM	3/11g	M x1; S x2
ENGS	English stoneware (late)	LPM	5/126g	Bot x3
REFW	Refined whiteware (plain)	LPM	7/86g	B x1; P x2; Pj x1; S x1; ? x2
SUND	Sunderland-type slipware	LPM	1/12g	B x1
TPW2	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1/2 g	Sp x1
TPW4	Purple transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1/4 g	P x1
UE	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	2/14g	Flp x2

Table : Characterisation of post-Roman pottery assemblage NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material. (Periods: EAS Early Anglo-Saxon 410-750; EM Early Medieval *c.* 1050-1225; HM High Medieval *c.* 1225-1350; EPM Early Post-medieval *c.* 1550-1750; LPM Late Post-medieval *c.* 1750-1900+. Form key: B – bowl; Bot – bottle; CP – cooking pot; Flp – flower pot; J – jug; L – louver; M – mug; P – plate; Pj – preserve jar; S – saucer; SJ – storage jar; Sp – side plate ? – undiagnostic of form)

Early Saxon: 5th – mid 8th centuries

6.8.2 The only pottery of this period was recovered from occupation layer [410] in quarry [408]. All consists of fresh body sherds in EMS4 though they are not diagnostic of form. However, the fabric can be placed between *c.* 575 and 750.

Early/High Medieval: mid 11th-mid 14th centuries

6.8.3 The vast majority of the post-Roman pottery is of this period and it is clear that at this time significant quantities of domestic waste were being deposited at the site. The Early and High Medieval periods have been combined here as it would appear that the assemblage represents a single period of activity that, although mainly placed in the Early Medieval period, includes fabrics that could extend into the early part of the High Medieval period (Table). Potentially one of the earliest sherds consists of the fragment of EM1 cooking pot with simple everted rim from ditch [369]. This can be placed between the mid 11th and mid 12th centuries but, surprisingly, is the only EM1 sherd in the assemblage. The bulk of the pottery comprises EM2 shelly ware that was probably made locally along the north Kent coast. Coarsewares in EM2 include a range of bowls and cooking pots with bifid, tapering club, beaded and rectangular club rims. A few of these vessels have decoration, normally in the form of thumbing around their rims and occasionally applied thumbed strips to the vessels' bodies. A bowl with rectangular club rim from ditch [369] has a double row of impressed dots on its rim top. At least one storage jar is represented (ditch [454]). This also has a rectangular club rim and has a horizontal applied thumbed strip around its shoulder. The only other form noted is somewhat more enigmatic (also ditch [454]) and consists of a large vessel with simple squared rim that shows a cut away. The piece could be from a louver (roof ventilator) though such a form would perhaps be unusual in such a fabric, and another, potentially industrial, function is likely. Surprisingly few EM3 sherds are present (Table) considering the main period of occupation but this may be due to the fact that the site was suitably close to an EM2 production site as to be dominated by its coarsewares.

6.8.4 Better made sandy wares are relatively rare. The M1 Tyler Hill sherds (from just north of Canterbury) are dominated by jugs, normally quite mutely decorated. Although this type was produced into the mid 14th century it would appear at the current site the vessels are early and thus contemporary with the EM2 wares, perhaps spanning the late 12th to early/mid 13th centuries. It is clear that although the EM2 wares adequately supplied the

coarseware needs of the site jugs for the table had to be sourced from elsewhere. This would account for the well made (if unglazed) M38A jugs in the group that probably came from north/west Kent. These have collared or rectangular club rims, often with wavy combed decoration. M5 London wares appear to have been slightly more common than the M1 vessels. Most of the sherds are from good quality jugs, often decorated with white or red slip, sometimes applied clay pellets and usually green glazed. They, combined with the M1 jugs, appear to have supplied the needs of the household's table and also suggest a later 12th- to early/mid 13th- century date. The only other fineware is represented by the single sherd of M11 Scarborough ware residual in subsoil [2]. The jug has moulded decoration with a good all over green glaze. It is probable it came down the east coast with the local fishing fleet that worked the herring grounds off the east coast at this time. The last items of note consist of fragments from two green glazed M5 louvers recovered from ditches [450], [454] and [464] as well as pit [459]. The presence of these certainly suggests the associated household was of reasonable standing. Taken together the assemblage of this period suggests the onset of activity perhaps toward the middle of the 12th century, with most activity occurring between *c.* 1150 and 1225.

6.8.5 Pottery of this period was recovered from a range of different features including ditches, pits and layers but usually as fairly small context groups. Most contexts produced less than 10 sherds apiece, albeit often in fresh condition. Two contexts stand out. SFB [445] produced 59 sherds (1139g) of EM2, EM3, M5 and M38 with a range of forms and decoration being present. Ditch [454], fill [455] produced 97 fresh sherds (2506g) of EM2, EM3, M1, M5 and M38A, also with a number of feature sherds, including two of the possible louvers. Both groups appear to be clean of contamination.

Early Post-medieval: Mid 16th- to mid 18th centuries

6.8.6 There is no definite pottery spanning the mid 13th to 16th centuries suggesting a long period of abandonment or low-level usage of the land. The only early post-medieval sherd consists of a local glazed red earthenware of probable 17th- to mid 18th- century date (subsoil [2]). This may be a casual discard or represent some very limited manuring of arable land with domestic waste at this time.

Late Post-medieval: Mid 18th- to mid 20th centuries

6.8.7 At 20 sherds, this period produced more than the preceding one but the numbers are very low still. The sherds, which tend to be small and abraded, were mainly derived from the topsoil and subsoil at the site. They undoubtedly relate to an increase in manuring with domestic waste. The wares and forms present suggest this not to have begun until the mid/later 19th century, continuing into the first couple of decades of the 20th century.

6.9 Potential of the Post-Roman pottery assemblage

6.9.1 The ceramic assemblage from the current site is considered to have variable potential for further analysis. The Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval assemblages are small, lacking feature sherds and, in the case of the post-medieval material, unstratified. This material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis or publication. The Early/High Medieval assemblage is of more interest. Although the fabrics represented are well known from previous excavations in the area the current assemblage includes a few unusual forms, a range of drawable feature sherds and a couple of larger clean context assemblages. The latter are particularly useful in demonstrating the sources of coarsewares and finewares to the area a period between *c.* 1150 and 1225. The assemblage also sheds some light on the status of the associated household. As such some limited further work on this material is proposed and a summary publication report ought to be produced.

6.10 Methodology

6.10.1 It is proposed that some further work is undertaken on the Early/High Medieval assemblage. This will involve an attempt to find parallels for some of the forms present, the tabulation of the two key groups and the production of a concise report for publication. Up to 15 vessels may be illustrated.

6.11 Resourced

Adding final site data into Excel spreadsheet 2hrs
Attempting to find parallels for forms and other local assemblages 7hrs
Catalogue selection/preparation 4 hrs
Summary report (inc tables) 6hrs
Total 19hrs (£475)

The Ceramic Building Material *by Luke Barber*

6.12 Introduction

6.12.1 The archaeological work recovered 145 pieces of ceramic building material, weighing 8343g, from 24 individually numbered contexts. All of the material was collected by hand – none has come from environmental residues. The whole assemblage has been fully recorded on pro forma for archive by fabric, period and form. The resultant data has been used to create an excel spreadsheet as part of the current assessment and digital archive. The assemblage is characterised in Table below.

Type	Number	Weight
Daub/Burnt Clay	12	36g
Roman brick	1	139g
Roman tegula	2	139g
Roman undiagnostic of form	1	3g
Medieval peg tile	1	20g
Late Medieval/Early post-medieval peg tile	6	117g
Post-medieval (general) brick	26	3953g
Post-medieval (general) peg tile	67	2558g
Late post-medieval brick	1	18g
Late post-medieval peg tile	25	1164g
Late post-medieval ridge tile	2	148g
Late post-medieval drain	1	48g

Table : Breakdown of the ceramic building material assemblage

6.13 The Assemblage

Daub/Burnt Clay

6.13.1 The 12 pieces are in two different fabrics: D1a silty and D2a fine quartz tempered. These account for 10 (27g) and 2 (9g) pieces respectively. Both types clearly utilise the local clay and both were found in contexts of prehistoric and medieval date. Virtually all consist of amorphous pieces with no wattle impressions or other morphological details. The only exception consists of a piece of D1a in medieval ditch [454] that has a smoothed curved exterior face. Whether the material represents daub or casually burnt clay is uncertain though the former is suspected.

Roman brick and tile

6.13.2 All of the Roman assemblage consists of somewhat worn pieces that represent residual and/or re-used pieces in medieval deposits. Fabrics R4a, R6a, R7a and R7c of the Canterbury fabric series are represented showing a diffuse fabric suite. The material is clearly a background spread or residual/re-used material that does not relate to on-site Roman activity.

Medieval

6.13.3 A single peg tile fragment of Tyler Hill (T1b) sparse quartz tempered peg tile was recovered from SFB [445]. This is of a type most common in the 14th to 15th centuries and is suspected of being intrusive in this deposit.

Late Medieval/Early Post-medieval

6.13.4 Six peg tile fragments, all in a crudely formed calcareous peppered fabric (T3b) are suspected of being of this period but as with the medieval tile it is suspected all are intrusive in their contexts (eg ditch [464]). They presumably represent a background scatter of material, potentially from manuring during short periods of arable cultivation.

Post-medieval

6.13.5 By far the majority of the ceramic building material is of post-medieval date. Although some is clearly of late post-medieval date (Table 3) the majority is less distinctive and grouped merely under post-medieval as it defies closer dating, particularly when not associated with other intrinsically datable finds. The bricks tend to be low/medium fired and tempered with moderate fine 'sugary' quartz, either with sparse calcareous inclusions (B1a) or rare flint (B1b). These could be placed anywhere between the 17th and 19th centuries. The peg tiles are dominated by calcareous peppered examples – the T3a being notably better made and fired than the T3b types noted above. There are also many tempered with just fine quartz (T2a) or virtually untampered (T4a) (25/918g and 25/1164g) with the former allocated a general post-medieval date and the latter a late post-medieval date.

6.13.6 Much of the ceramic building material was found in a sparse scatter across the site, often suspected as being intrusive into earlier deposits as a result of arable cultivation at this time. Only one larger context group was present – the group of 83 pieces (6615g) of brick and tile from holloway [491]. This group was dominated by post-medieval brick (B1a 9/1385g and B1b 13/2400g) and peg tile (post-medieval T2a 19/822g; post-medieval T3a 30/1341g and late post-medieval T4a 9/471g). Overall the group suggests a mid 18th- to 19th- century date for all, though the presence of a 48g fragment of English stoneware drain suggests late in the range.

6.14 Potential

6.14.1 The ceramic building material assemblage is very small and dominated by pieces of probable 18th- to 19th- century date. The earlier material appears to be a background scatter, often intrusive in its context, while the later material probably relates to dumps and spreads during periods of agricultural activity. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential to both further our knowledge of ceramic building materials in the area or interpret the site. No further work is proposed and no report is needed for publication.

The Geological Material *by Luke Barber*

6.15 Introduction

6.15.1 The excavations at the site produced just 12 pieces of stone, weighing 550g, from six individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been listed by context and type on an Excel spreadsheet as part of the digital archive.

6.15.2 The earliest piece of stone was recovered from quarry [355] (associated with Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery) and consists of an unworked 181g piece of Thanet Beds Sandstone. Three contexts spot dated to the medieval period produced stone. These consisted of single pieces of unworked worn fine ferruginous sandstone (possibly from Tertiary beds on the chalk) and greensand chert (naturally washed out from the Lower Greensand beds to the south). The other stone from this period consists of six (309g) amorphous pieces of German lava, undoubtedly remains of a rotary quern (ditch [369]). The two pieces (10g) of coal shale from holloway [491] represent post-medieval domestic fuel and are in keeping with the 18th- to 19th- century date as suggested by the ceramic building material from this deposit. The only other stone consists of a further worn piece of greensand chert from undated layer [445].

6.16 Potential

6.16.1 The stone assemblage is small and dominated by unworked pieces of natural local origin. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed. No report is needed for publication.

The Slag *by Luke Barber*

6.17 Summary

6.17.1 Two pieces of slag were recovered from the site. SFB [445], dated to the Late Saxon/ medieval period, produced a 255g piece of iron slag that is not diagnostic of process (though iron smithing is suspected). Although this hints at smithing at this time no conclusions can be drawn from this isolated piece. The other piece of slag consists of a 28g fragment of fuel ash slag derived from burning coal. This is probably of late post-medieval date and part of the domestic waste scatter noted for the pottery (topsoil/subsoil [1]/[2]).

6.18 Potential

6.18.1 The slag assemblage is so small no conclusions can be drawn from it. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed. No report is needed for publication.

The Metal Finds *by Chris E Smith*

6.19 Introduction

6.19.1 A small assemblage consisting of five metal objects and a single ceramic item was recovered during archaeological mitigation works on land to the west of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, Kent (WLS-EX-22) by SWAT Archaeology. Of the six items forming the assemblage, none were recorded as small finds. No x-ray data was available at the time of the assessment.

6.19.2 This finds assessment was undertaken in accordance with the procedures of assessment as set out in MAP 2 (English Heritage 1991). Artefactual terminology is guided by FISH Terminologies (2020) and dating adheres to Historic England's period list wherever possible. All finds are discussed below in separate sections according to fabric. The overall significance of the assemblage is then discussed with provisional dating and any recommendations. A catalogue of the finds is presented in the appended Excel spreadsheet Table 1.

Copper Alloy (Brass)

6.19.3 A single copper alloy item was contained within the assemblage. This was a small brass item recovered from topsoil (001). The item consisted of three pieces of machine cut and pressed brass joined together through flat hook and eye attachments. Two circular projections, possibly for attachment, are evident on the top edge with a single smaller circular projection on the bottom edge. The item has been pressed/crushed flat though would originally have been rectangular in shape with a hollow centre. Whilst the object is of uncertain function it is certainly machine manufactured suggesting a date from the mid-nineteenth century onwards.

Iron

6.19.4 Four iron objects were recovered from three separate contexts. A corroded fragment of cast iron water pipe was recovered from topsoil (001). This had an internally sloping bevelled rim on its single intact edge, presumably to aid fitting. The pipe fragment likely dates from the nineteenth to early twentieth century.

6.19.5 A fragmentary and flat possible iron fitting was recovered from subsoil (002). This was corroded and delaminating. Item is 17mm in length with a uniform, symmetrical, rounded terminal end. The opposing end is a clear break with the rest of the item missing. No way of attaching or fixing the item is visible though this may be masked by corrosion. No sufficiently diagnostic features remain to imply either function or date.

6.19.6 Two iron objects were recovered from context (292), the fill of cut [291]. Context information for (292) was not present on the supplied information.

6.19.7 The first item from context (292) was a small, heavily corroded, handmade iron nail fragment. This is bent in the middle at a 90° angle. One end widens to a possible head. The opposing end of the shaft terminates in a break with the point thus missing. Seemingly square profiled, suggestive of being hand forged, though insufficient diagnostic features remain to infer a useful date range.

6.19.8 Also recovered from context (292) was a further heavily corroded iron object. This was roughly triangular in shape though with slight parallel curvature to the longer edges. The

thin point of the 'triangle' projects outward from the object at a 90° angle. The opposing broad end of the 'triangle' is partially obscured by corrosion though appears to be a break. The curvature of the object, and its upturned point, is similar to the quarter and upturned heel/calkin of Norman Type 2 horseshoes (Clark, 2004) below the typical wavy/lobate edge. This interpretation and dating is, however, uncertain owing to the fragmentary and corroded state of the item.

Ceramic

6.19.9 A single small piece of unglazed ceramic was recovered from (002). This is a single fragment of roof/peg tile. The item is a pale orange, hard fired earthenware with no visible inclusions. One surface is pitted and worn (likely from exposure to elements) whilst opposing surface still shows faint striations from manufacture. A date of eighteenth century onwards is applied.

6.20 Discussion and Recommendations

6.20.1 Of the six items subject to assessment, four were recovered from top and subsoil deposits. Where dateable these are later Post-medieval to Modern and appear to represent typical detritus. No more nuanced interpretation of these items is possible.

6.20.2 The two iron items, nail and possible horseshoe fragment, recovered from context (292) come from a secure context though no further information regarding (292) was available. The nail is unfortunately not sufficiently diagnostic for either a date or interpretation to be applied. The possible horseshoe is fragmentary, with its true form obscured by corrosion. It is similar in shape to Norman Type 2 horseshoes (Clark, 2004) though a lack of x-ray and context data renders this interpretation and dating very tentative.

6.20.3 No further assessment/analysis work is recommended on the assemblage. Similarly, it is felt that no illustrations or photographs of the items should be included in any grey literature/client report.

6.21 References

Clark, J. 2004. The Medieval Horse and its Equipment. Boydell Press, Woodbridge.

English Heritage 1991. MAP 2. Management of Archaeological Projects. Second Edition. English Heritage, London.

FISH, 2020. Archaeological Object Type Thesaurus. Forum on Information Standards in Heritage.

The Animal Remains *by Matilda Holmes*

6.22 Introduction

6.22.1 A small assemblage of 41 refitted, hand-collected animal remains were recovered from numerous features of which 27 could be identified to taxon. At this stage dating was not available and deposits potentially ranged from Bronze Age to post-medieval in date. A basic description of the zooarchaeology is provided but the sample size is too small to warrant further analysis

6.23 Methodology

6.23.1 Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goats, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat' unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Sieved samples were not available at this stage.

6.23.2 Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973). Bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working were also noted. The surface condition of bones was recorded on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors included the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments.

6.24 Summary of Findings

6.24.1 Bones were in fair to poor condition, some friable with a few recently broken and refitted fragments. Contexts 442 and 493 included modern, likely intrusive, bone that was very white compared to other bones in the same context, if notably weathered. Table 1 summarises the animal remains recovered from each feature. Cattle, sheep/ goat, pig and

horse/ donkey remains were identified in small quantities, the largest deposit coming from SFB 445 but even then only eleven fragments were identified to taxon.

6.25 Potential and Recommendations

6.25.1 The assemblage is too small, poorly dated and unremarkable to warrant further analysis.

6.26 Selection and Retention

6.26.1 Due to demands for space in long-term archiving, the assemblage has been assessed based on its potential to inform future research, contribute to further analysis and use in educational activities. This assemblage is of low priority for retention.

6.27 References

*Grant A 1982 The use of toothwear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. In Wilson B, Grigson C and Payne S (eds) Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports British Series **109** 91-108*

*Lauwerier R 1988 Animals in Roman Times in the Dutch Eastern River Area. Amersfoort: ROB Nederlandse Oudheden **12***

Lyman L 1994 Vertebrate Taphonomy. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

*Payne S 1973. Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: The mandibles from Asvan Kale. Anatolian Studies **XXIII**: 281-303*

*Serjeantson D 1996 The animal bones. In Needham S and Spence T (eds) Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations. London: British Museum Press **2** 194-223*

von den Driesch A 1976 A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites. Cambridge, Massachusettes: Harvard University Press

*Zeder M and Lapham H 2010. Assessing the reliability of criteria used to identify post-cranial bones in sheep, Ovis, and goats, Capra. Journal of Archaeological Science **37**: 2887-2905*

*Zeder M A and Pilaar S 2010. Assessing the reliability of criteria used to identify mandibles and mandibular teeth in sheep, Ovis and goats, Capra. Journal of Archaeological Science **37**: 225-242*

The Flintwork *by Chris Butler*

6.28 Introduction

6.28.1 An assemblage of 176 pieces of worked flint, weighing 4.176kg was received for assessment (Table 1), together with 3 pieces of un-worked fire-fractured flint weighing 14gms. The assessment comprised a visual inspection of the flint in each bag by eye. The number of pieces of worked flint was counted and sorted by type, noting the technological attributes and extent of any retouch. Terminology is after Butler (2005). Details were also noted regarding the range and variety of pieces, their general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Non-worked flints that had been collected were discarded at this stage. An archive of the assemblage was produced, comprising a full written listing by context and summary on an excel spreadsheet.

Type	No.
Hard Hammer Struck Flakes	51
Soft Hammer Struck Flakes	38
Hard Hammer Struck Blades	2
Soft Hammer Struck Blades	2
Bladelet fragments	3
Fragments	42
Chip	3
Shattered piece	1
Axe thinning flake	1
Crested blades	2
Core rejuvenation flake	1
Cores	8
Core fragments	5
Scrapers	9
Notched flakes	3
Utilised piece	1
Microlith	1
Arrowhead/point	1
Tranchet adze	1
Tranchet adze resharpening flake	1
Pick	1
Total	176

Table: The Flintwork Assemblage

6.29 Assessment

6.29.1 The flint is a mixture of different types, predominantly black or grey in colour. There are a small number of blue-grey patinated pieces and some white/light grey patinated pieces which have come from a chalk Downland source. The assemblage appears to be a mix of chalk Downland flint and gravel flint and consequently varies in quality. Some pieces have an orange iron staining. A small quantity of pieces are Bullhead flint.

6.29.2 Hard hammer-struck pieces predominate, however there is a high proportion of soft hammer-struck pieces. Some 15% of the debitage has evidence for platform preparation. A number of the flakes are long, almost bladelike, with similar regular parallel ridges on the dorsal side, suggesting they have been systematically struck from a core. One soft hammer-struck flake has been struck from a discoidal or Levallois core, and at least one flake is an axe thinning flake, probably from the production/modification of a tranchet adze. There is a high proportion (c30%) of flake and blade fragments.

6.29.3 The assemblage includes eight cores and five core fragments. The cores comprise a single platform flake core, two two-platform flake cores, a two-platform bladelet core and four multiple-platform flake cores. One two-platform flake core (Context 321) has its prepared platforms at 90° to one another, another two platform flake core also has platform preparation (Context 356) and these, along with the two platform bladelet core (Context 441) are probably Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Some of the other cores are simple, without platform preparation and with few removals, suggesting they are later prehistoric.

6.29.4 Amongst the debitage are two crested blades and a core rejuvenation flake, all indicative of careful core reduction strategies, and typically Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. A notched flake had been manufactured on a soft hammer-struck probable core tablet (Context 314) also typically Mesolithic.

6.29.5 The tools included nine scrapers; six end scrapers, two side scrapers and a hollow scraper. A large end scraper on a platform prepared hard hammer-struck flake (Context 2) is probably Early Neolithic in date, whilst two well made end scrapers on hard hammer-struck flakes (Contexts 261 & 356) are probably Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The remaining scrapers are probably later Bronze Age. Other tools include three notched pieces, including

one on a platform prepared hard hammer-struck flake with a notch on each lateral edge. There are a number of other flakes with evidence for utilisation/retouch, including one natural piece that may have been utilised as a hollow scraper.

6.29.6 A single straight backed microlith (Context 57) was found, but there was very little other evidence for microlith production apart from the single bladelet core and a few bladelet fragments. A tranchet adze (Context 3) measuring 141mm x 55mm x 38mm was found. It has some damage on its cutting edge, possibly a failed attempt to re-sharpen it after which it was abandoned, and there is abrasion on its edges from hafting. A tranchet adze re-sharpening flake was found in Context 38. A Mesolithic pick was found in Context 394. It is 175mm long with a flaked cutting end and evidence for hafting mid shaft.

6.29.7 The final tool is a possible crude arrowhead or point from Context 2, triangular in shape with retouch along one edge. There was no evidence of hafting or other retouch/usewear.

6.29.8 The flint assemblage appears to relate to multiple periods of activity at the site. There is a residual group of Mesolithic pieces, including a tranchet adze, microlith and pick, together with debitage and one or two of the other tools. It was noted that the microlith and pick were both found in 'tree throws', at least one of which had a quantity of fire-fractured flint. At Streat Lane in East Sussex, similar irregular features with fire-fractured flint and Mesolithic flintwork were interpreted as pits associated with a hunting camp (Butler 2007). The Mesolithic material suggests the presence of a hunting camp or more permanent camp nearby.

6.29.9 There is some flintwork that can be assigned to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, but some of the undiagnostic debitage and tools are likely to be later Bronze Age, although little more can be inferred due to the limited number of diagnostic pieces and the overall small size of the assemblage.

6.30 Recommendation

6.30.1 No further work is recommended on this assemblage, however a number of pieces (12) could be illustrated and described in more detail for any final published report. The assemblage contains a number of interesting pieces, and it may be suitable for retention in a museum.

6.30.2 References

Butler C. 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*, The History Press

Butler, C. 2007 A Mesolithic site at Streat Lane, Streat, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **145**, 7-31

The Worked Stone *by Lindsay Banfield, PhD*

6.31 Introduction and Quantification

6.31.1 A total of fourteen fragments of stone were assessed from five different contexts. The objects were examined using a x10 magnification hand lens and tested for calcite using dilute hydrochloric acid. Descriptions of each of the items were produced, including a description of their lithologies. If there was any evidence that the stone objects were worked, this was noted, as were any traces of wear. Signs of burning or other use/reuse were also recorded.

6.32 Description

6.32.1 From the assemblage, one of the objects held no identified function and presented no signs of impact, being worked or traces of wear, twelve were from lava querns or millstones, and one was a processing stone.

6.32.2 Grey vesicular lava comprised the bulk of the worked stone assemblage, and these fragments would have originally been part of milling tools, specifically rotary querns or millstones. It is not possible to identify how many objects these fragments represent as there are no typological characteristics present. Similarly, it is not possible to attribute a date of use to the fragments as milling tools for the same reason. Lava was used for milling tools in Britain from the Roman period onwards.

6.32.3 The object identified as a processing stone possesses no typological characteristics and may have held a range of different functions. No specific use-wear traces or features are present, though the two worn surfaces suggest that it was used for some form of processing.

6.33 Recommendations

6.33.1 As the processing stone was unstratified, it is not recommended that any further work is carried out, as its use and source cannot be attributed to a specific date or function. Without context, this object cannot be used to explore site or regional research questions. It can be retained as part of the site archive.

6.33.2 The stone object with no identified function can be discarded and no further work is required.

6.33.3 The lava milling tool fragments should be explored further regarding the context of their recovery and provided with spot dates if recovered from secure archaeological deposits. Aside from this, no further work is required. A small sample of the lava from each of the contexts should be retained with the site archive. XRF analysis can be used to identify lava to its specific lava flow and lava samples can be used for future research if the opportunity arises. All other fragments of lava can be discarded.

Context	Function	Description	Weight (g)	Lithology
(446) [445]	Quern or millstone	Seven small and blocky fragments of lava from a quern or millstone. There are not typological features present or signs of working or wear on any surfaces. The lava has deteriorated due to weathering/soil conditions.	172	Grey vesicular lava.
(454E) [456]	Quern or millstone	Two small and rounded fragments of lava from a quern or millstone. There are not typological features present or signs of working or wear on any surfaces. The lava has deteriorated due to weathering/soil conditions.	210	Grey vesicular lava.
(442) [445]	Quern or millstone	Two small fragments and one medium sized body fragment from a lava quern or millstone. The two small fragments both possess a corner edge with three sides on both fragments sitting at right angles to each other. The larger fragment has a grinding surface present. The other surface is irregular and uneven. No other features or original surfaces are present.	638 14 25	Grey vesicular lava.
(394) [393]	No identified function	A rounded and smoothed pebble with one fragmented area. No clear signs of impact, wear or working.	88	Flint.
(UNSTRAT)	Processing stone	Fragment of stone with an irregular shape and two surfaces showing traces of wear. These two surfaces are at opposite sides of the stone and run parallel to each other.	494	Red-brown coarse grained quartz sandstone.

Table : Worked Stone Summary

7 The Environmental Samples

By Lisa Gray

Archaeobotanical Assessment of Samples: Land West of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, ME9 8LR Kent. Phase 1A

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 These samples (see Tables in Appendicies) were taken during an excavation by archaeologists from Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (hereafter referred to as 'SWAT'). This excavation was prior to development, on arable fields demarcated by hedgerows (SWAT, undated). The excavation revealed features probably associated with agricultural activity dating from the Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and then from the Ango-Saxon through medieval to post-medieval periods (*pers. comm.* Peter Cichy 2024).

7.1.2 An evaluation was carried out by Wessex Archaeology and Marion Cameron Consultants Ltd in 2018 that identified the presence of archaeological features (Wessex Archaeology 2018). This investigation revealed activity dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Medieval periods and grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were found in a Middle/ Late Bronze Age ditch.

7.1.3 Site specific research questions these remains may answer are general questions relating to the development of the agricultural landscape over time and a query about the nature of the Bronze Age woodlands prior to deforestation (*pers. comm*. Peter Cichy 2024).

7.1.4 The site is located on Head deposits Clay and Silt overlying the bedrock geology of Seaford Chalk formation and Thanet formation of Sand, Silt and Clay (ibid). The soils are, Soilscape 6, 'free-draining, slightly acid loamy soils' (Cranfield University 2024).

7.2 Sampling and Processing Methods

7.2.1 Sampling and processing was carried out by SWAT archaeologists. Flotation was carried out using a Siraf type flotation device with flot collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve and residue collected in a 1mm mesh sieve.

7.2.2 It was observed, during excavation, that there was a probability of residual finds in later agricultural features due to '…bioturbation/solifluction/ploughing…' (*pers. comm*. Peter Cichy, 2024). Many of the flots contained modern rootlet fragments and occasional

terrestrial mollusca. These can indicate bioturbation and aeration of the soil that has an effect on preservation conditions.

7.2.3 38 samples were taken, ranging in size from 3 to 30 litres. Plant macro-remains from 35 samples were available for assessment (see Table , Appendix).

7.3 Assessment Methodology

7.3.1 The samples were assessed using the standard methodology outlined in the Historic England Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology (Campbell *et al.* 2011). Each flot was fully scanned under a stereo-microscope with magnification of 10-45x.

7.3.2 At assessment level the abundance of plant macro-remains is estimated unless the number of items is few (less than ten). The diversity of plant taxon types are also estimated. Level of preservation of plant macro-remains is given as identifiable to family, genus or species. Faunal remains seen in the flots are noted in general terms with only abundance noted. This is not a zooarchaeological report but the presence of terrestrial, freshwater or marine mollusca will be commented on.

7.3.3 Identifications were made using uncharred reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006). At assessment level full identifications are only made of significant plant macro-remains. Where given the nomenclature for the plant macro-remains follows Stace (Stace 2010). Scientific names are used once and English common names thereafter. English common names are used in the table for clarity.

7.3.4 Quantities were estimated in the following way: -

Codes for abundance, diversity and level of preservation as used in the tables.

Abundance

1 = 'Low' = <10

2='Moderate' = 10-100

3= 'Abundant' =>100

Diversity

1='Low'= <3 taxa types

2='Moderate' = 3 to 10 taxa types

3='High'= >10 taxa types

Preservation

1 = Identifiable to family

2 = Identifiable to genus

3 = Identifiable to species

7.3.5 At assessment level full identifications are only made of significant plant macro-remains. Where given the nomenclature for the plant macro-remains follows Stace (Stace 2010). Scientific names are given in the text and English common names used thereafter. Common names are used in the assessment results table for clarity.

7.3.6 The estimated quantity of Identifiable charred wood >4mm in diameter has been noted. Fragments of this size are easier to break to reveal the cross-sections and diagnostic features necessary for identification and are less likely to be blown or unintentionally moved around the site (Asouti 2006, ¶ 31; Smart and Hoffman, 1988, 178-179). Charred wood flecks <4mm diameter have been quantified but not recommended for further analysis unless twigs or roundwood fragments larger than 2mmØ were present.

7.4 Abundance, Diversity and State of Preservation of the Archaeobotanical Remains

Overview

7.4.1 The plant macro-remains in these samples were present in low to abundant quantities with charcoal being the most frequent type of plant remains. Preservation ranged from poor (plant family only identification and indeterminate) to good (species level). Desiccated seeds and grass -type (Poaceae) stem fragments were present, in low numbers, in several samples but also present were modern rootlets and occasional modern seeds so these un-charred plant remains are likely to be intrusive. They were low in number and very likely will have come from plants of grassland and ruderal environments, such as the arable fields and hedgerows present before the soil was stripped.

7.4.2 Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded leaving a carbon skeleton resistant to decay (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57). Charring could also occur accidently during parching grain for storage or spillages while cooking (van der Veen & Jones 2006, 222).

Intentional charring could be a result of discard of waste, or even as fuel (tinder), and possibly during burning in storage pits to sterilise them (ibid.).

7.5 Results by Feature

7.5.1 Quarry pit [9], Undated – Samples <37> and <38>. These two samples produced low numbers of charcoal fragments of identifiable size.

7.5.2 Pit [39], Bronze Age – Sample <2> (40). This sample produced nothing other than charcoal flecks too small to identify and modern rootlet fragments.

7.5.3 Pit [60], Bronze Age – Sample <3> (61). This sample produced low numbers of charcoal of identifiable size.

7.5.4 Pit [131], Undated – Sample <5> (178). This sample contained one hulled, possibly twisted, grain of barley (*H.vulgare* L.) and low numbers of fragments of identifiable charcoal.

7.5.5 Pit [132], Undated – sample <6> (164). This sample was taken from the upper fill of pit [132]. It contained two poorly preserved barley grains and one legume cotyledon.

7.5.6 Pit [133], Late Prehistoric and Undated – samples <10> (274), <15> (276), <16> (274) and <17> (272). Samples <10> and <16> contained nothing more than charcoal flecks and modern rootlet fragments. Sample <15> contained low numbers of identifiable charcoal. Sample <17> contained one poorly preserved barley grain.

7.5.7 Pit [160], Undated – Samples <7> (165) and <8> (166). These samples contained nothing more than charcoal flecks and modern rootlet fragments.

7.5.8 Pit [297], Prehistoric to Late Prehistoric and Undated – samples <11> (319), <12> (320), <13> (319) and <14> (320). The only items of significance in these samples were low numbers of grains of identifiable charcoal.

7.5.9 Pit [309], Undated – sample <18> (310). This sample contained abundant fragments of identifiable charcoal.

7.5.10 Clay quarry [355], Bronze Age – samples <25> (568), <34> <35><36>(356). The primary fill, sample <25> (568) was the most productive sample in this feature. It contained low numbers of cereal grains of rye (*Secale cereale* L.), free-threshing type wheat

(*T.aestivum/durum/dicoccum*) and garden pea (*Pisum sativum* L.) cotyledons. A poorly preserved barley/wheat grain was found in sample <34> (356) spit 1.

7.5.11 Pit/Causeway ditch [369], Saxon – Sample <27> (373). This as one of the more productive samples from *Wises Lane.* It contained a moderate charred assemblage of cereal grains of oat (*Avena* sp.) and free-threshing type wheat. It also contained low numbers of identifiable charcoal.

7.5.12 Tree Throw [393], Neolithic/EBA – sample <24> (394). This sample was dominated by modern rootlet fragments and charcoal flecks. The only items of significance were four fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana* L.) shell.

7.5.13 Pit [401], Undated – samples <20> and <21> (400). The only plant macro-remains of significance in these samples were low numbers of identifiable charcoal fragments.

7.5.14 Quarry pit [408], Bronze Age – sample <19> (410). This sample was taken from the secondary fill of the feature. It contained abundant fragments of identifiable charcoal**.**

7.5.15 Pit [422], Saxon – Sample <22> (426) This was the most productive sample of all those presented for assessment from *Wises Lane.* It produced abundant numbers of cereal grains of rye and free-threshing type wheat and moderate numbers of cotyledons of garden pea. These samples also contained low numbers of fragments of identifiable charcoal.

7.5.16 Pit [450], Anglo-Saxon – Sample <23> (451). This sample contained moderate numbers of cereal grains of free-threshing type wheat, barley and rye and lower numbers of garden peas. Moderate numbers of identifiable charcoal were present that included a fragment of twig with bark still attached.

7.5.17 Pit [512], Saxon – Samples <28> (517), <29> (521), <30> & <31> (522), <32> (524) and <33> (526). Six samples were taken from this feature. The most productive sample was taken from the primary fill, sample <28> (517). This sample contained moderate quantities of cereal grains of free-threshing type wheat and barley. It also contained lower numbers of garden peas. Samples <29>, <30> and <31> were taken from the lower secondary fill. Samples <29> and <30> contained low numbers of cereal grains of free-threshing type wheat and barley. Sample <29> contained low numbers of garden peas. Each sample contained low numbers of fragments of charcoal of identifiable size. Sample <31> contained twig fragments. Sample <32> from the upper secondary fill was less productive

than those from the lower secondary fill. It contained low numbers of poorly preserved wheat grains. Sample <33> from backfill contained low numbers of cereal grains of free-threshing type wheat and rye.

7.5.18 Pit [562], Undated – Sample <26> (571). This sample produced little more than a poorly preserved wheat grain fragment, modern rootles and charcoal flecks.

7.6 Potential of the Archaeobotanical Remains to Contribute to Project Aims and Research Issues of Wider Significance.

7.6.1 Many of these samples produced assemblages that are too poorly preserved or low in number to have the potential to be of any use. There is also probability of residual finds in later agricultural features due to '…bioturbation/solifluction/ploughing…' (*pers. comm*. Peter Cichy, 2024) that was evident in the flots in the form of modern rootlets and terrestrial mollusca. Low numbers of charred plant remains, especially those from samples bigger than c10 litres are likely to be residual. Charred plant remains are very durable and survive being moved about site in soil as it is ploughed or used and re-used to backfill features.

7.6.2 For example, the four hazelnut shell fragments in Neolithic/ EBA Tree Throw [393] might be Neolithic or they might be Medieval. No other nutshell fragments were found at *Wises Lane* and it is possible that they came from later features as they might have been used as fuel. These fragments would have to be radiocarbon dated to be sure.

7.6.3 The samples producing the assemblages with the most potential to provide answers to the research question about the development of the agricultural landscape over time are mostly dated as Saxon or Anglo-Saxon. The most abundant sample, from Saxon pit [422] has the potential to provide information about arable crops and fuel.

7.6.4 It is interesting that no cereal chaff fragments were present in these samples. It seems that the cereals came from a store of grain, already cleaned and ready for drying. Also, aside from the pea seeds that are likely to be cultivars there were no other seeds in these samples so the grains do seem to come from grains ready to dry and store.

7.6.5 The cereals and legumes seen in these samples are typical of those seen in other samples in Anglo-Saxon England (McKerracher 2019) where they may have been grown together as mixed 'maslin' crops that were a way of arable crop 'risk-buffering' (van der Veen 1995, 342). But, the charred assemblages at *Wises Lane* could also be waste from several

separate crops that mixed after disposal. Comparisons with bigger assemblages of the same age in the locality would be useful. For example, *Fulston Manor* in Sittingbourne, to the east of *Wises Lane* produced clean grain assemblages similar to those seen at *Wises Lane* (Schuster & Stevens 200, 512).

7.6.6 The potential of the charcoal is limited, at this stage, to determining which assemblages are worthy of identification and analysis. Undated pit [309] and Bronze Age Quarry pit [408] do contain abundant numbers of identifiable fragments. Anglo-Saxon pit [450] contained moderate quantities and a twig fragment with bark. The remaining samples with twigs or fragments of identifiable size are very low in numbers so risk being residual or intrusive for the same reasons as the charred plant remains assemblages with low numbers.

7.6.7 In searching the literature to find other sites in Sittingbourne and Swale where charred plant remain assemblages had been found it was clear that moderate and large assemblages of charred plant remains are rare in this region. The *Fulston Manor* assemblage seems to be an exception. For pre-Medieval assemblages an analysis on charred plant remains found at Kemsley to the north of *Wises Lane* (Le Hégarat 2019) may be useful. The samples from *Wises Lane* have local and possible regional significance.

7.7 Recommendations for Archaeobotanical Remains Suitable for Scientific Dating

7.7.1 Several of these samples contain charred plant remains suitable to radiocarbon dating and if the charcoal is identified and found to be of a short-lived species, sapwood or a twig (Bayliss & Marshall 2022, 37) these may be suitable too. When selecting items for dating one has to be able to establish if the item is likely to be residual or intrusive in the context from which it was recovered (ibid,30). The low number of charred plant remains from larger samples at *Wises Lane* will not be suitable for radiocarbon dating (ibid, 33). One needs to ask if the item selected for radiocarbon dating was in situ and '…directly related to the past event of interest…' (ibid, 33).

7.7.2 At *Wises Lane* samples that seem most suitable for radiocarbon dating are those with larger assemblages relative to sample size and with well-preserved plant remains or charcoal that could be identified. Other samples with much smaller charred assemblages relative to sample size are present from *Wises Lane* but much caution should be taken before selecting these items for radiocarbon dating because there is too much risk that they are residual.

7.7.3 The following samples are more likely to be suitable for radiocarbon dating:-

- Undated Pit [309], sample <18> (310) – abundant identifiable charcoal
- Bronze Age Clay Quarry [355], sample <25> (568) primary fill – well-preserved cereal grains, low number but small sample volume
- Pit/Causeway [369], sample <27> (373) – moderate number of well- preserved cereal grains
- Bronze Age Quarry Pit [408], sample <19> (410) – abundant identifiable charcoal
- Saxon Pit [422], sample <22> (426) – abundant well-preserved cereal grains
- Anglo-Saxon Pit [450], sample <23> (451) – moderate well-preserved cereal grains and identifiable charcoal (with twig fragment) from a smaller volume sample
- Saxon Pit [512], sample <28> - moderate well-preserved cereal grains from a moderately sized sample but from a primary fill, sample <29> small charred assemblage with a twig fragments, possible associated with the assemblage in the basal layer, <31> - one twig fragment from an upper layer so intrusivity is possible but may also be associated with the basal layer – the charred plant remains bay be enough to date this pit.

7.7.4 The likelihood may be that pot dates are sufficient for many of these features and that another source of carbon in these contexts may be more suitable. It is recommended that these archaeobotanical recommendations are viewed alongside the existing pot dating record and the findings of the zooarchaeologist.

7.8 Recommendations for Future Work and Resources Required for Future Work

7.8.1 Samples recommended for further analysis will be the same as those selected for radiocarbon dating as they seem more likely to be associated with the sampled contexts. If the client requires other samples to be considered for analysis or selection for radiocarbon dating then the author is willing to discuss this.

7.8.2 At the time of writing though the following samples appear best suited to answer the research questions outlined in section 7.1:-

- Charcoal ID - Undated Pit [309], sample <18> (310)
    - Pit/Causeway [369], sample <27> (373)
    - Bronze Age Quarry Pit [408], sample <19> (410)
    - Saxon Pit [422], sample <22> (426)
    - Anglo-Saxon Pit [450], sample <23> (451)
    - Saxon pit [512], sample <31>
- Charred Plant Remains - Bronze Age Clay Quarry [355], sample <25>(568)
    - Pit/Causeway [369], sample <27> (373)
    - Saxon Pit [422], sample <22> (426)
    - Saxon Pit [512], sample <28>, <29>

7.8.3 Time Estimate for charcoal analysis of up to 100 fragments from 6 samples = 5 days (microscopy, analysis, background research and report writing). Time Estimate for charred

plant remain analysis of 5 samples = 7 days (microscopy, analysis, background research and report writing). Time Estimate for both charcoal and charred plant remains analysis = 10 days (microscopy, analysis, background research and combined report writing)

7.8.4 The author can be contacted for her current day rate should she be invited to undertake this analysis.

7.9 Acknowledgements

7.9.1 Thanks are due to Peter Cichy (Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company) or provision of data and background information about the site and samples.

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8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

8.1 Period Specific Review

8.1.1 Archaeological features were sealed below the subsoil with relatively moderate to high modern truncation having occurred. Land drains were present on the site and on occasion modern ploughing and waste burials have impacted on the natural and archaeological horizons in some places confusing chronology of dateable assets.

8.1.2 The excavations Phase 1A have identified a dry valley stretching north-south immediately at the western extent of proposed development area with palimpsest of field boundary ditches, pits and trackway/ holloway, extending eastwards from the valley

8.1.3 There is a small volume of residual evidence for earlier, probably transient, early prehistoric activity across the site comprising six tree throw holes, of which one produced Mesolithic flintwork.

8.1.4 The intensification of anthropogenic activity began in Early/ Mid Bronze Age with deforestation followed by establishment of arable fields and possible animal enclosures, with structural activity apparently confined to predominantly isolated postholes and pits of which many were found fully filled with fire-fractured flint flecking. These were probably associated with burnt mound activity in the area or with pottery making. The latter is supported by two large clay quarry features. This activity appears to have occurred during the Middle/Late Bronze Age, dwindling into Early Iron Age.

8.1.5 Further expand of agricultural landscape in the Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British periods have seen filling up of the Valley and establishment of the Trackway separating large arable parcels and grazing pastures to the northeast and to the southwest. A well structure of that period was discovered to the northeast of the Trackway.

8.1.6 After apparent hiatus in activity for several hundred years a hexagonal enclosure appears in Mid/ Late Saxon/ Early Medieval Period followed by The sunken-floored building and a myriad of enclosures established through the medieval periods, with a probable apogee during the Early/ High Medieval times. Three wells were recorded of which one was dated with confidence to the Late Medieval Period. Many ditches forming enclosures were then backfilled; sunken floored building dismantled and levelled off to give a way to a new course of Trackway flanked by a ditch from the south. This became well established field

boundary in Post Medieval period until its demise shortly before c. 1850 AD as seen on historic maps. Following that, further conglomeration of agricultural fields gave a way to modern mechanized agriculture. The trackway although buried was still in constant use what was evidenced by very well defined wheel ruts capturing Late Post Medieval finds. Another track or footpath in northeast-southwest alignment was established alongside the eastern edge of now fully filled-up dry valley.

8.1.7 According to the Domesday Book in 1086 AD the Site was a half-way between Tunstall and Newington settlements considering trackway as an axis. The other nearest villages to the northeast and to the southwest were Milton Regis and Stockbury respectively. Any endeavour to associate site activity with those settlements would be highly speculative at this stage and it is reserved for final publication comprising the results from all investigations related to this project including Phase 2E where a Late Medieval brick kiln was found.

8.1.8 The project comprises multiple phases of development stretching as far as Chestnut Street to the northwest and Borden Lane to the southeast. There are presently an on-going archaeological investigations in Phases 2A, 2B and 2C comprising the Dry Valley and the land to the west and west-northwest from it and these excavations have confirmed further course of trackways along with funerary and industrial activity discovered to the southwest and northeast from the Trackway.

8.1.9 Seven broad phases of activity have been identified across the site. Given the probability of residual finds in later agricultural features through bioturbation/solifluction/ploughing, this phasing remains extremely tentative and has been suggested by changes in alignments of the field systems and stratigraphic relationships along with the dating evidence.

8.1.10 A large number of features had no dating evidence and could not be associated with the field systems with any confidence.

8.1.11 The following phases of activity have been identified:

- Phase 1 Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age
- Phase 2 Mid/ Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age
- Phase 3 Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British

- Phase 4 Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval c.575/750-1150 AD
- Phase 5 Early Medieval to High Medieval c.1066-1350 AD
- Phase 6 High/ Late Medieval to Post Medieval c.1350-1700 AD
- Phase 7 Late Post Medieval 1700-1850/1900 AD

8.2 Phase 1 Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age

8.2.1 The earliest dateable features on site comprised six tree throws, unearthed in southern and central parts of the site. They represent an evidence for transient hunter gatherers activity, predominantly within existing ancient woodland. A hot-spot for Mesolithic activity was identified within eastern extent of Area 2 where three notable Mesolithic flint tools were found comprising tranchet adze, microlith and pick.

8.2.2 Features ascribed to this phase in Areas 2 and 3 are 393, 402, 353, 56, 58 and 28. Although the last four did not produced any datable material, they were ascribed to this phase due to their shared similar characteristics of the fill and cut with 393 which produced Mesolithic artefact. Additionally tranchet adze re-sharpening flake was found in Context 38 filling nearby ditch ascribed to the next phase of activity.

8.3 Phase 2 Mid/ Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

8.3.1 Activity on site intensifies during this period. The earliest datable features are sporadic discrete features and two large quarries; one in Area 2 and another one in Area 3. First enclosures are being formed immediately to the northwest from large quarry in Area 3.

8.3.2 Subsequently field system expands, more rectilinear plots appears defined by ditches in NE-SW and NW-SE alignment. Isolated discrete features in Areas 2 and 3 represent the only structural activity that can be ascribed to this phase with any confidence.

8.3.3 It seems that a large quarry 9 in Area 3 was established contemporarily to other clay-extraction features 355 and 434 unveiled in Area 2. Subsequently Ditches 48, 32 and 67 were formed. Shortly after more ditches to the north and northeast were established comprising linears 7, 46, 53, 22, 20, 18 and 16 followed by the latest member of this phase ditch 36. Potentially contemporary trackway 351/579 was established in Area 2 and more ditches were dug forming rectilinear pattern. That to include linears 545, 283, 295, 550, 563, 365 and 107.

8.3.4 Discrete feature in Area 1 ascribed to this phase was small quarry Pit 338.

8.3.5 Discrete features in Area 2 ascribed to this phase comprise tree throw 556 with pits 131, 132, 133, 161, 117, 107, 127, 125, 109, 114 and 448.

8.3.6 Discrete features in Area 3 ascribed to this phase are 4, 60, 30 and 39.

8.4 Phase 3 Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British

8.4.1 Activity on the site appears to fall into abeyance until this period, which is represented predominantly by the trackway, well shaft and occasional field ditches.

8.4.2 The field ditch in Area 1 ascribed to this phase was 301.

8.4.3 The field system in Area 2 ascribed to this phase comprises ditch fragments 234, 183, 328, 285, 380 and 369.

8.4.4 Discrete feature in Area 2 appearing to date to this period was 309. Also Colluvium 97 and well 83 were dated by pottery sherds and ascribed to this phase.

8.5 Phase 4 Anglo-Saxon to Early Medieval

8.5.1 After an apparent another hiatus in activity lasting until perhaps the Mid/ Late Saxon period a semi-hexagonal enclosure emerges in eastern part of Area 2. An entrance to this structure was established from the west comprising a gap between ditches 345 and 507.

8.5.2 The earliest securely dated feature ascribed to this phase is Pit 408 in Area 2 revealed to the northwest of the enclosure.

8.5.3 Ditches in Area 2 ascribed to this phase are 507, 438, 439 and 345.

8.5.4 Pits in Area 2 apparently dating to this phase comprise 378, 361 and 408.

8.6 Phase 5 Early Medieval to High Medieval c.1066-1350

8.6.1 The activity evolves and intensifies into the High Medieval period, particularly in the centre of the site where substantial re-alignment of boundary and drainage ditches took place and the sunken floored building emerged in the eastern part of Area 2.

8.6.2 A number of the features in Phase 5 being likely to continue in use in the early years. This period is again represented largely by field boundary/ drainage ditch fragments and pits although there is also evidence of at least two wells ascribed to this period.

8.6.3 The remaining ditches and ditch fragments ascribed to this phase in Area 2 comprise 387, 302, 313, 349, 359, 385, 363, 454, 369, 464, 191, 226, 268, 251, 98=189 and 510.

8.6.4 Ditches in Area 3 ascribed to this phase comprise 13 and 34.

8.6.5 In Area 2 a Sunken floored building 445, so called *Grubenhaus* comprised potential wooden building with shallow walls built of large flint nodules and bonded by a mixture of clay and sand what was evident at the base of Cut 445 as a clay loam with frequent large and medium-size flints. Generally low amount of domestic detritus implies that feature was cleaned of all potential refuse prior to its backfill and moreover the remaining debris and roof structure were burnt leaving behind scorched clay lumps and patches within the uppermost fill. Post-hole 428 was found at the base of SFB and ascribed to this phase

8.6.6 Pits in Area 2 securely dated to this period comprise 459 and 512. Two wells 199 and 291 were also associated with this phase.

8.7 Phase 6 High/ Late Medieval to Post Medieval c.1250-1700 AD

8.7.1 As with the boundary between Phases 4 and 5, the boundary between Phase 5 and the Late Medieval to Post Medieval Phase 6 is arbitrary, it being almost certain that some of the earlier features would continue in use for some time and an overlap would occur. Agricultural activity continues, although somewhat diminished, is evidenced by third well and fragments of drainage ditches flanking the trackway from the south.

8.7.2 A conglomeration of agricultural fields must have taken place; presumably large parcels were turned into grazing pastures.

8.7.3 Ditches, trackway and ditch fragments in Area 2 ascribed to this phase comprise 491, 246, 153, 263, 280, 215, 224, 468 and 450.

8.7.4 Isolated postholes 502, 529 and 531 at the base of ditch 468 in Area 2 were also associated with this phase.

8.7.5 Discrete features in Area 2 ascribed to this phase comprise 266, 539 and 433. Also Well 287 was associated with this Period.

8.8 Phase 7 Post Medieval to Late Post Medieval/ Modern c.1700-1850/1900+ AD

8.8.1 The decline in activity suggested in previous narrative is confirmed by the paucity of pre-modern post- medieval evidence. In lieu of the intensive field systems with pits which had

evolved for the previous 700 years or so, is complete absence of similar features post-dating Late Medieval until modern times when many waste burials took place on this site.

8.8.2 Linear features in Area 2 ascribed to this phase comprise 293, 406, 404, 357, 213, 487, 537, 498, 485, 481, and 471. Also several short cuts clearly waste burials post-dating 1900 AD were shown on plan although without assigning specific context numbers.

8.9 Undated Features

8.9.1 Although interpretations and discussion has been offered regarding dateable features above, it is acknowledged that undated features also need to be considered. The presence of post holes and small pits within an agricultural environment is not at all unexpected. The control and management of livestock not only required field boundaries, enclosures and droveways but also temporary features, such as fences and gates, to work and such features would work in any of the phases mentioned above. Some small ditch fragments could also defied phasing with any confidence.

8.9.2 Unphased feature in Area 1 was 341

8.9.3 Unphased features in Area 2 comprised 101, 240, 311, 121, 238, 401, 389, 395, 397, 382, 209, 315, 254, 305, 289, 307, 244, 187, 228, 278, 297, 195, 218, 556, 559, 566, 569, 562, 496 and shallow hollow; a potential stock handling area without assigned context number.

8.9.4 Unphased features in Area 3 comprised 51, 44, 24, 26, 170, 174, 176 and 168

9 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMENDATIONS

9.1 Statement of Potential

Stratigraphic

9.1.1 The excavation has revealed multiple phases of activity on the site, dated by finds (pottery and flintwork) to the Mesolithic, Early/Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon/ Early Medieval/ High Medieval, Late Medieval and post-medieval periods.

9.1.2 The evidence for Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age activity comprised sporadic occupation within ancient woodland followed by deforestation.

9.1.3 The evidence for Middle/Late Bronze Age activity comprised quarrying and agriculture, possibly both agrarian and animal husbandry. At least two sub-phases were identified during the excavation and included quarry pits and field boundaries with trackway.

9.1.4 The evidence for Late Iron Age/Early Romano British activity comprised trackway with field boundaries and well. Features included are field ditches, well-shaft, drain gullies and a possible track.

9.1.5 Anglo- Saxon activity was mainly agricultural and comprised semi-hexagonal enclosure with sporadic discrete features.

9.1.6 The evidence for Early to High Medieval activity, during what appears to be the most intensive period of use, is also predominantly agricultural. At least two sub-phases of activity are represented by field boundaries, sunken-floored-building and isolated postholes.

9.1.7 The evidence for the Late Medieval to Post Medieval period again mainly relates to agricultural activity- in particular conglomeration of smaller parcels into larger ones thus it seen demise of small and fragmented field ditches defining arable parcels and smaller enclosures and re-establishment of the trackway in fairly similar alignment as its Late Iron Age/ Early Roman predecessor.

9.1.8 The evidence for the Late Post Medieval/ modern activity comprises wheel ruts following the course of the trackway with sporadic ditch fragments and another track or footpath alongside eastern edge of the Valley. Additionally several post 1900s waste burial were surveyed and taken into consideration.

9.1.9 Further examination of the undated features and their association by alignment, may clarify more precisely the development of Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, Anglo- Saxon, Early/ High and Late Medieval to Post Medieval evolution of the site.

9.1.10 Evidence for activity of these periods is of local and regional interest.

Overview

9.1.11 Research will be undertaken to better understand the Mesolithic/ Early Bronze Age, Middle/ Late Bronze/ Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, Anglo- Saxon/ Early Medieval, High and Late Medieval activity on site, with particular emphasis on

possible associations with adjacent sites of similar periods. Results from additional research will be placed within the local and regional context.

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

Artefact Assemblages

9.2 Potential of the Prehistoric and Roman Ceramic Assemblage

9.2.1 The prehistoric and Roman assemblage is small, lacking in feature sherds and appears to contain a residual/intrusive element. As such the current group is not considered to hold significant potential for detailed analysis. However, some of the fabrics are a little ambiguous of date and some further work seeking parallels with other nearby sites, for both fabric and decoration, has the potential to check and/or refine the provisional dating here. Following this a brief summary of the assemblage is all that is needed for publication in order to demonstrate the chronology of activity at the site.

9.2.2 It is proposed that the fabrics and decorated pieces be checked against local published examples in order to try to confirm/refine the provisional dating. Following this a summary report ought to be produced for publication outlining the assemblage and its chronology. However, this ought to be undertaken at the end of the project when all the prehistoric/Roman pottery from the forthcoming excavation phases can be grouped together.

9.3 Potential of the Roman- Post Roman Ceramic Assemblage

9.3.1 The ceramic assemblage from the current site is considered to have variable potential for further analysis. The Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval assemblages are small, lacking feature sherds and, in the case of the post-medieval material, unstratified. This material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis or publication. The Early/High Medieval assemblage is of more interest. Although the fabrics represented are well known from previous excavations in the area the current assemblage includes a few unusual forms, a range of drawable feature sherds and a couple of larger clean context assemblages. The latter are particularly useful in demonstrating the sources of coarsewares and finewares to the area a period between c. 1150 and 1225. The assemblage also sheds some light on the status of the associated household. As such some limited further work on this material is proposed and a summary publication report ought to be produced.

9.3.2 It is proposed that some further work is undertaken on the Early/High Medieval assemblage. This will involve an attempt to find parallels for some of the forms present, the tabulation of the two key groups and the production of a concise report for publication. Up to 15 vessels may be illustrated.

9.4 Potential of the Ceramic Building Material Assemblage

9.4.1 The ceramic building material assemblage is very small and dominated by pieces of probable 18th- to 19th- century date. The earlier material appears to be a background scatter, often intrusive in its context, while the later material probably relates to dumps and spreads during periods of agricultural activity. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential to both further our knowledge of ceramic building materials in the area or interpret the site.

9.4.2 No further work is proposed and no report is needed for publication.

9.5 Potential of the Flint Assemblage

9.5.1 The flint assemblage appears to relate to multiple periods of activity at the site. There is a residual group of Mesolithic pieces, including a tranchet adze, microlith and pick, together with debitage and one or two of the other tools. It was noted that the microlith and pick were both found in 'tree throws', at least one of which had a quantity of fire-fractured flint. At Streat Lane in East Sussex, similar irregular features with fire-fractured flint and Mesolithic flintwork were interpreted as pits associated with a hunting camp (Butler 2007). The Mesolithic material suggests the presence of a hunting camp or more permanent camp nearby.

9.5.2 There is some flintwork that can be assigned to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, but some of the undiagnostic debitage and tools are likely to be later Bronze Age, although little more can be inferred due to the limited number of diagnostic pieces and the overall small size of the assemblage.

9.5.3 No further work is recommended on this assemblage, however a number of pieces (12) could be illustrated and described in more detail for any final published report. The assemblage contains a number of interesting pieces, and it may be suitable for retention in a museum.

9.6 Potential of the Worked Stone Assemblage

9.6.1 As the processing stone was unstratified, it is not recommended that any further work is carried out, as its use and source cannot be attributed to a specific date or function. Without context, this object cannot be used to explore site or regional research questions. It can be retained as part of the site archive.

9.6.2 The stone object with no identified function can be discarded and no further work is required.

9.6.3 The lava milling tool fragments should be explored further regarding the context of their recovery and provided with spot dates if recovered from secure archaeological deposits. Aside from this, no further work is required. A small sample of the lava from each of the contexts should be retained with the site archive. XRF analysis can be used to identify lava to its specific lava flow and lava samples can be used for future research if the opportunity arises. All other fragments of lava can be discarded.

9.7 Potential of the Metal Assemblage

9.7.1 Of the six items subject to assessment, four were recovered from top and subsoil deposits. Where dateable these are later Post-medieval to Modern and appear to represent typical detritus. No more nuanced interpretation of these items is possible.

9.7.2 The two iron items, nail and possible horseshoe fragment, recovered from context (292) come from a secure context though no further information regarding (292) was available. The nail is unfortunately not sufficiently diagnostic for either a date or interpretation to be applied. The possible horseshoe is fragmentary, with its true form obscured by corrosion. It is similar in shape to Norman Type 2 horseshoes (Clark, 2004) though a lack of x-ray and context data renders this interpretation and dating very tentative.

9.7.3 No further assessment/analysis work is recommended on the assemblage. Similarly, it is felt that no illustrations or photographs of the items should be included in any grey literature/client report.

9.8 Potential of the Animal Remains Assemblage

9.8.1 Bones were in fair to poor condition, some friable with a few recently broken and refitted fragments. Contexts 442 and 493 included modern, likely intrusive, bone that was very white compared to other bones in the same context, if notably weathered. Table 1 summarises the animal remains recovered from each feature. Cattle, sheep/ goat, pig and

horse/ donkey remains were identified in small quantities, the largest deposit coming from SFB 445 but even then only eleven fragments were identified to taxon.

9.8.2 The assemblage is too small, poorly dated and unremarkable to warrant further analysis therefore no further work is recommended.

9.9 Potential of the Palaeoenvironmental Assemblage

9.9.1 Many of these samples produced assemblages that are too poorly preserved or low in number to have the potential to be of any use. There is also probability of residual finds in later agricultural features due to '…bioturbation/solifluction/ploughing…' (pers. comm. Peter Cichy, 2024) that was evident in the flots in the form of modern rootlets and terrestrial mollusca. Low numbers of charred plant remains, especially those from samples bigger than c10 litres are likely to be residual. Charred plant remains are very durable and survive being moved about site in soil as it is ploughed or used and re-used to backfill features.

9.9.2 For example, the four hazelnut shell fragments in Neolithic Tree Throw [393] might be Neolithic or they might be Medieval. No other nutshell fragments were found at Wises Lane and it is possible that they came from later features as they might have been used as fuel. These fragments would have to be radiocarbon dated to be sure.

9.9.3 The samples producing the assemblages with the most potential to provide answers to the research question about the development of the agricultural landscape over time are mostly dated as Anglo-Saxon/ Early Medieval. The most abundant sample, from pit [422] has the potential to provide information about arable crops and fuel.

9.9.4 It is interesting that no cereal chaff fragments were present in these samples. It seems that the cereals came from a store of grain, already cleaned and ready for drying. Also, aside from the pea seeds that are likely to be cultivars there were no other seeds in these samples so the grains do seem to come from grains ready to dry and store.

9.9.5 The cereals and legumes seen in these samples are typical of those seen in other samples in Anglo-Saxon England (McKerracher 2019) where they may have been grown together as mixed 'maslin' crops that were a way of arable crop 'risk-buffering' (van der Veen 1995, 342). But, the charred assemblages at Wises Lane could also be waste from several separate crops that mixed after disposal. Comparisons with bigger assemblages of the same

age in the locality would be useful. For example, Fulston Manor in Sittingbourne, to the east of Wises Lane produced clean grain assemblages similar to those seen at Wises Lane (Schuster & Stevens 200, 512).

9.9.6 The potential of the charcoal is limited, at this stage, to determining which assemblages are worthy of identification and analysis. Undated pit [309] and Bronze Age Quarry pit [408] do contain abundant numbers of identifiable fragments. Anglo-Saxon pit [450] contained moderate quantities and a twig fragment with bark. The remaining samples with twigs or fragments of identifiable size are very low in numbers so risk being residual or intrusive for the same reasons as the charred plant remains assemblages with low numbers.

9.9.7 In searching the literature to find other sites in Sittingbourne and Swale where charred plant remain assemblages had been found it was clear that moderate and large assemblages of charred plant remains are rare in this region. The Fulston Manor assemblage seems to be an exception. For pre-Medieval assemblages an analysis on charred plant remains found at Kemsley to the north of Wises Lane (Le Hégarat 2019) may be useful. The samples from Wises Lane have local and possible regional significance.

9.10 Recommendations for Archaeobotanical Remains Suitable for Scientific Dating

9.10.1 Several of these samples contain charred plant remains suitable to radiocarbon dating and if the charcoal is identified and found to be of a short-lived species, sapwood or a twig (Bayliss & Marshall 2022, 37) these may be suitable too. When selecting items for dating one has to be able to establish if the item is likely to be residual or intrusive in the context from which it was recovered (ibid,30). The low number of charred plant remains from larger samples at Wises Lane will not be suitable for radiocarbon dating (ibid, 33). One needs to ask if the item selected for radiocarbon dating was in situ and '…directly related to the past event of interest…' (ibid, 33).

9.10.2 At Wises Lane samples that seem most suitable for radiocarbon dating are those with larger assemblages relative to sample size and with well-preserved plant remains or charcoal that could be identified. Other samples with much smaller charred assemblages relative to sample size are present from Wises Lane but much caution should be taken before selecting these items for radiocarbon dating because there is too much risk that they are residual.

The following samples are more likely to be suitable for radiocarbon dating:-

- Pit [309], sample <18> (310) – abundant identifiable charcoal
- Bronze Age Clay Quarry [355], sample <25> (568) primary fill – well-preserved cereal grains, low number but small sample volume
- Pit/Causeway [369], sample <27> (373) – moderate number of well- preserved cereal grains
- Bronze Age Quarry Pit [408], sample <19> (410) – abundant identifiable charcoal
- Anglo-Saxon Pit [422], sample <22> (426) – abundant well-preserved cereal grains
- Anglo-Saxon Pit [450], sample <23> (451) – moderate well-preserved cereal grains and identifiable charcoal (with twig fragment) from a smaller volume sample
- Anglo-Saxon Pit [512], sample <28> - moderate well-preserved cereal grains from a moderately sized sample but from a primary fill, sample <29> small charred assemblage with a twig fragments, possible associated with the assemblage in the basal layer, <31> - one twig fragment from an upper layer so intrusivity is possible but may also be associated with the basal layer – the charred plant remains bay be enough to date this pit.

9.10.3 The likelihood may be that pottery dates are sufficient for many of these features and that another source of carbon in these contexts may be more suitable. It is recommended that these archaeobotanical recommendations are viewed alongside the existing pot dating record and the findings of the zooarchaeologist.

Recommendations

9.10.4 Samples recommended for further analysis will be the same as those selected for radiocarbon dating as they seem more likely to be associated with the sampled contexts. If the client requires other samples to be considered for analysis or selection for radiocarbon dating then the author is willing to discuss this.

9.10.5 Site specific research questions these remains may answer are general questions relating to the development of the agricultural landscape over time and a query about the nature of the Bronze Age woodlands prior to deforestation

9.10.6 At the time of writing though the following samples appear best suited to answer the research questions outlined below:

- Charcoal ID - Pit [309], sample <18> (310)
- Pit/Causeway [369], sample <27> (373)
- Bronze Age Quarry Pit [408], sample <19> (410)
- Anglo-Saxon Pit [422], sample <22> (426)
- Anglo-Saxon Pit [450], sample <23> (451)
- Saxon pit [512], sample <31>
- Charred Plant Remains - Bronze Age Clay Quarry [355], sample <25>(568)
- Pit/Causeway [369], sample <27> (373)
- Saxon Pit [422], sample <22> (426)
- Saxon Pit [512], sample <28>, <29>

9.10.7 Time Estimate for charcoal analysis of up to 100 fragments from 6 samples = 5 days (microscopy, analysis, background research and report writing)

9.10.8 Time Estimate for charred plant remain analysis of 5 samples = 7 days (microscopy, analysis, background research and report writing)

9.10.9 Time Estimate for both charcoal and charred plant remains analysis = 10 days (microscopy, analysis, background research and combined report writing)

9.10.10 The author can be contacted for her current day rate should she be invited to undertake this analysis.

10 REVISED RESEARCH AIMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 The Archaeological excavations at Land West of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, ME9 8LR Kent. Phase 1A have revealed multiple phases of activity, predominantly of an agricultural nature, dating to the Mesolithic/ Early Bronze Age, Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon/ Early Medieval, High and Late Medieval periods, with minimal post-medieval activity.

10.2 Updated Project Design

10.2.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer, not only the original research aims, but other questions that were raised during the excavation, this section provides revised research aims, and details of the further analyses recommended to achieve them.

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

- Transient Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age activity was evidenced by tree throws and scatter of flintwork.
- Middle/Late Bronze/Early Iron Age agricultural and quarrying activity was evidenced by field boundary ditches, a possible trackway/ Holloway, isolated postholes and quarry pits.
- Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British activity was demonstrated by field boundary ditches, a well shaft, a colluvium spread and a trackway.
- Evidence of Anglo-Saxon/ Early Medieval agricultural activity comprised field boundary ditches forming semi-hexagonal enclosure with a scatter of infrequent discrete features.
- High/ Late Medieval agricultural activity was evidenced by field boundary ditches, possible trackway, two wells, sunken-floored building and isolated postholes and pits.

10.2.3 Revised research aims will be to;

- Determine the possible association of transient Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age activity with Neolithic Wooden Henge at the meads Community Woodland dig.
- Determine the associations of the various phases of agricultural activity with known settlement sites and wider in the area, 'placing' the site in the landscape both topographically and chronologically.
- An emphasize should be put on placing the Anglo Saxon/ Early Medieval features within the wider landscape with reference to the Meads Community Woodland dig which revealed a considerable number of Anglo-Saxon graves.
- Collate the results of this investigation with on-going Phase 2 excavation to the west and more specifically the prehistoric funerary activity, industrial occupation and Roman trackway with adjacent urned burials.
- Determine the course of Romano British road in broader landscape and its potential destination targets.
- Estimate the type of crop cultivated during each phase.
- Brief overview of the whole pottery assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics/forms.

10.2.4 To achieve revised research aims further analyses are required such as:

- Research of the records of Kent County Historic Environmental Records (HER) to acquire information about archaeological sites located in vicinity of the PDA.

- Research of the lidar data and aerial photographs for supporting evidence for the course of the Roman road. Might also include research of historic maps.

- Assessment of the results, particularly of phases 4 and 5 in context of information recorded in 1086 in the Domesday Book. These will provide information about the size of nearest settlements, its land, population and resources.

- Identification of the faunal remains recovered from dated samples.

- Analyses of pottery assemblage, drawing selected fragments either to record profile or decoration, restoration where possible, macro photography of pottery fabrics, reconstruction of cross section where possible.

- Attempting to date undated features using spatial relationships and typology.

- Potentially up to ten subsamples for radiocarbon dating could be extracted if needed to confirm the chronology and to refine spot dates from pottery.

10.3 Proposed Publication

10.3.1 This report will be published in PDF A format for publication with OASIS.

10.3.2 The results of the fieldwork are of local and regional significance. It is therefore proposed that these results, incorporating data from all stages up to that covered in this report (and including a summary of geophysical, evaluation data and on-going further excavations), will be reported in the form of a chapter in Monograph, comprising c. 10,000 words, up to 12 illustrations and 4 maps.

10.3.3 All publication work will be carried out with consultation with KCC Heritage.

10.4 Timetable and Task List

10.4.1 The following timetable has been prepared outlined the required time to bring the publication to completion. This following includes the estimated time required for specialist assessment, and work by SWAT Archaeology to collate the resulting data and prepare the final documents.

Task No.	Description	Days	Staff
Managment			
1	Project management	6	SWAT Archaeology
Analysis			
2	Phasing and stratigraphy	4	SWAT Archaeology
3	Background research	2	SWAT Archaeology
Ceramic/ Flint Analysis			
5	Analysis of final site data	2	SWAT Archaeology
6	Selection of material or illustration and catalogue	2	SWAT Archaeology
7	Report writing and comparison to other sites	2	SWAT Archaeology
8	Illustrations	4	SWAT Archaeology
Environmental Analysis			
9	Species identification	20	SWAT Archaeology
	Radiocarbon dating	2 +£400 per sample	SWAT Archaeology/ Beta Analytic
Report			
10	Introduction and background	2	SWAT Archaeology
11	Collation and integration of report	3	SWAT Archaeology
12	Discussion	2	SWAT Archaeology
13	Illustrations	2	SWAT Archaeology
14	Bibliography/ footnotes	1	SWAT Archaeology

15	Edit draft report	2	SWAT Archaeology
Publication			
16	Submission/liaison with journal editor	1	SWAT Archaeology
17	Journal charges	£75 per page	SWAT Archaeology
Archive			
18	Archive preparation	1	SWAT Archaeology
19	Archive deposition	1+museum dep cost	SWAT Archaeology

Table: Task list

10.4.2 It is therefore proposed that following final approval of this post-excavation assessment, a final Full Report and publication draft will be submitted to the Principal Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council within 12 months following completion of post-excavation assessment. Following approval of the final Full Report and publication draft, a final site archive will be ordered in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). SWAT Archaeology will retain the site archive until designated museum is capable of receipt and deposition in a suitable archive facility.

10.4.3 A landowner is required to transfer archive ownership rights to SWAT Archaeology and the archive will be held at SWAT offices until suitable museum is able to take the files.

10.5 Client's statement

10.5.1 Hereby, BDW Kent is guaranteeing to secure necessary funding to cover all expenses associated with post-excavation tasks listed above and with publication of the site in scientific journal.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 General

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

11.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A3 graphics.

12 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

12.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank BDW Kent for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Simon Mason Principal Archaeological Officer ay Kent County Council, for his advice and assistance.

12.1.2 Bartek Cichy supervised the archaeological fieldwork; Django Rayner carried out surveys. Archaeological team consisted of: Radomir Danilowicz, Stewart Brown, Bobbie-Jo Campbell, Django Rayner, Tom Whatman, Joe Cantwell, Peter Cichy, Gavin Smith, Dave Applegate, Jeff West, Dan Worsley and Ali McKeever.

12.1.3 The Assessment report was prepared by Peter Cichy; illustrations and maps were produced by Bartek Cichy. The pottery assemblage analysis was undertaken by Luke Barber, the Ceramic and Geological Material by Luke Barber, Iron Slag by Luke Barber, the Flintwork by Chris Butler, the metal finds by Chris E Smith, worked stone by Lindsay Banfield, animal remains by Matilda Holmes, coins and metal detecting finds by Bartek Cichy and archaeobotanical assessment was prepared by Lisa Gray.

12.1.4 The project was managed by Peter Cichy and on behalf of the client directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCIfA.

13 REFERENCES

ADS 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

Brown, D.H., 2011. Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a. Standard and guidance for Archaeological excavation

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b. Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives

Department of the Environment, 2010, Planning for the Historic Environment, Planning (PPS 5) HMSO.

English Heritage, 2006, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).

SWAT Archaeology 2022. Specification for a programme of archaeological strip map and sample of land to the west of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, Kent. Unpublished Archive Report for SWAT Archaeology.

Archaeological Evaluation of land to the west of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, Kent (Wessex Archaeology 2018) Phase 1A.

Appendix 1 HER Form

Site Name: Applegate Park BDW Development
Site Address: Land to the West of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8LR
Summary: *An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Land to the West of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, Kent, between October 2022 and March 2023. The excavation was undertaken in advance of a housing development by BARRATT DAVID WILSON HOMES (BDW) Kent.* *Phase 1A have identified a dry valley stretching north-south immediately at the western extent of proposed development area with palimpsest of field boundary ditches, pits and trackway/ holloway, extending eastwards from the valley* *There is a small volume of residual evidence for earlier, probably transient, early prehistoric activity across the site comprising six tree throw holes, of which one produced Mesolithic flintwork.* *The intensification of anthropogenic activity began in Early/ Mid Bronze Age with deforestation followed by establishment of arable fields and possible animal enclosures, with structural activity apparently confined to predominantly isolated postholes and pits of which many were found fully filled with fire-fractured flint flecking. These were probably associated with burnt mound activity in the area and/ or with pottery making. The latter is supported by unearthing two large clay quarry features. This activity appears to have occurred during the Middle/Late Bronze Age, dwindling into Early Iron Age.* *Further expand of agricultural landscape in the Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British periods have seen filling up of the Valley and establishment of the Trackway separating larger arable parcels and grazing pastures to the northeast and to the southwest. A well structure of that period was discovered to the northeast of the Trackway.* *After apparent hiatus in activity for several hundred years a hexagonal enclosure appears in Mid/ Late Saxon/ Early Medieval Period followed by a sunken-floored building and a myriad of enclosures established through the medieval periods, with a probable apogee during the Early/ High Medieval times. Three wells were recorded of which one was dated with confidence to the Late Medieval Period. Many ditches forming enclosures were then backfilled; sunken floored building dismantled and levelled off to give a way to a new course of the Trackway flanked by a ditch from the south. This became well established field boundary in Post Medieval period until its demise shortly before c. 1850 AD as seen on historic maps. Following that, further conglomeration of agricultural fields gave a way to modern mechanized agriculture. The trackway although buried was still in constant use what was evidenced by very well defined wheel ruts capturing Late Post Medieval finds. Another track or footpath in northeast-southwest alignment was established then alongside the eastern edge of now fully backfilled dry valley.*
District/Unitary: Swale District Council | **Parish:** Borden
Period(s): Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age, Mid-Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age – Roman, Saxon to Early medieval, High Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): 588395 193735 **Site code:** WLS-EX-22
Type of archaeological work (delete) Evaluation: Watching Brief Field Walking Documentary study Building recording Earthwork survey **Excavation** Geophysical Survey Field Survey Geoarchaeological investigation

Date of Recording: September 2022 till March 2023	
Unit undertaking recording: SWAT Archaeology	
Geology: Head deposits, clay and silt overlying the bedrock geology of Seaford Chalk Formation and Thanet Formation of sand, silt and clay.	
Title and author of accompanying report: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation of Land to the West of Wises Lane, South West Sittingbourne, Kent, ME9 8LR Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (Peter Cichy 2024)	
Location of archive/finds: SWAT Archaeology	
Contact at Unit: Dr Paul Wilkinson	**Date:** 03/06/2024

Appendix 2 Ceramics Table

Context	Other info on bag	Description	Category	Context spot date	Date/period of find	Type/Fabric	Form	Decoration	Rim (pot)/Bowl type (ctp)	No	Weight	ENV	Comments	Function	Retained	Archive sheet no
1		Topsoil	CBM	c. 1900-1940	PM	T2a sparse fine quartz	Peg tile			1	5		Worn		N	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	Blue TPW	Splate	WILL		1	2	1			Y	1
1		Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	BONE	Sauc			1	2	1			Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	BONE	Sauc			1	3	1			Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	BONE	?Mug			1	6	1			Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	ENGS	Bot	grey BG. Oval stp '?& Son'		1	22	1	Stp by base with '3' stp above		Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	ENGS	Bot	Tan top, BG		1	11	1			Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	EM/HM	M1	CP		Triangular thickened	1	13	1	Oxidised, quite fine		Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	Purple TPW	Plate	Geometric sheet		1	4	1			Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	REFW	Plate			1	9	1			Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	REFW	Bowl	Blue REL	Tapering	1	4	1			Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	REFW	?			2	12	2			Y	1
1	Area 1	Topsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	UE	Flp			1	8	1			Y	1
2	East	Subsoil	CBM	LPM	PM	B1a Mod fine quartz, sp calcareous incl to2mm	Brick			1	57		low-fired, worn		N	1
2	East	Subsoil	CBM	LPM	PM	T2a sparse fine quartz	Peg tile			1	21		Worn		N	1
2	East	Subsoil	CBM	LPM	PM	T3a fine with mod/abun calcareous peppering (well formed/fired)	Peg tile			5	139				N	1
2	East	Subsoil	CBM	LPM	LPM	T4a fine/silty (untempered)	Peg tile			9	507				N	1
2	Area 2 West	Subsoil	CBM	LPM	LPM	T4a fine/silty (untempered)	Peg tile			2	68		Stack mark on top face		N	1
2	East	Subsoil	Pot	c. 1850-1925	LPM	ENGS	Bot	Tan top, BG		3	93	1	Strap ha from spirit bottle		Y	1
2	Area 2 West	Subsoil	Pot	Mixed: C13th, C17th-19th	EPM	GRE (early)	?	Cl gl int		1	9	1	Worn. Very fine quartz		Y	1
2	Area 2 East	Subsoil	Pot	c. 1225-1350	EM/HM	M1	?			1	6	1	Ox, worn		Y	1
2	Area 2 East	Subsoil	Pot	c. 1225-1350	EM/HM	M1	?	Gr gl int ba?		1	7	1	Quite fine. Ox, worn		Y	1
2	Area 2 West	Subsoil	Pot	Mixed: C13th, C17th-19th	EM/HM	M1	Jug	Gr gl ext, WS?		1	5	1	Ox		Y	1
2	East	Subsoil	Pot	c. 1850-1925	EM/HM	M11	Jug	Moulded, good gr gl ao		1	30	1	poss aquamanile. SCAR 2?. Very worn		Y	1
2	Area 2 West	Subsoil	Pot	Mixed: C13th, C17th-19th	LPM	UE	Flp		Simple upright	1	6	1			Y	1
10	[9C]	Quarry	CBM	?	?	D1a Silty	Daub			1	4				N	1
10	[9]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F1a	?			1	15	1	Bitone		Y	1

10	[9B]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F1a	?			1	6	1	Ox/redu		Y	1
10	[9C]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F1a	?			1	15	1	Ox/redu, worn		Y	2
10	[9]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	15	1	Bitone		Y	1
10	[9B]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	1	1	Redu		Y	1
10	9D	Quarry	Pot	?LIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	9	1	Bitone		Y	2
10	[9C]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?	?low APS		1	23	1	Redu		Y	2
10	9D	Quarry	Pot	?LIA	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	7	1	Redu		Y	2
11	[9]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F1a	?			1	8	1	Redu		Y	2
11	[9B]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	1	1	Ox		Y	2
11	[9C]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F3a	?	INC lines oblique		1	6	1	Redu		Y	2
11	[9D]	Quarry	Pot	?LIA	LIA-RB	R1a	?			3	15	1	Redu		Y	2
15	[13B]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1200-1275	EM/HM	M5	Jug	APS curving, WS & cl gl		1	13	1	Ox, fine		Y	2
38	[36A]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	4	1	Bitone		Y	2
38	[36H]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	27	1	Redu		Y	2
38	[36D]	Ditch	Pot	?LIA	?LIA	R2a	Jar		Simple everted	24	145	1	Redu, flat base		Y	2
50	[48D]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F1a	?			1	5	1	Redu		Y	2
64	[9D]	Pond	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			5	34	3	Ox, worn		Y	2
64	[9A]	Pond	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			1	8	1	Ox		Y	2
64	[9D]	Pond	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LIA	R3a	?			1	6	1	Redu		Y	2
68	[67A]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?M/LBA	F1b	?		Thickened	2	32	1	Ox		Y	2
70	[67B]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F1a	?			2	10	2	Ox & redu		Y	2
71	[67B]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?M/LBA	F1b	?			1	11	1	Redu		Y	2
72	[67C]	Ditch	Pot	?LIA	?LIA	R3a	?			1	16	1	Ox, worn		Y	2
75	[73]	Tree throw	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?M/LBA	F1b	?			2	7	1	Ox, worn		Y	2
84	[83]	Shaft	Pot	?LIA	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	4	1	Redu		Y	3
87	[9D]	Pond	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	3	1	Bitone		Y	2
97		Colluvium	CBM	?LIA/RB	?	D1a Silty	Daub			1	7				N	1
97		Colluvium	Pot	?LIA/RB	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			4	30	3	Ox & redu		Y	2
97	floodplain spread	Colluvium	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			4	14	3	Ox & redu, worn		Y	3
97		Colluvium	Pot	?LIA/RB	?LBA-EIA	F3a	?			2	7	2	Redu		Y	2
97		Colluvium	Pot	?LIA/RB	?LIA	R3a	?			1	5	1	Ox		Y	2
97		Colluvium	Pot	?LIA/RB	?LIA	R4a	?			1	7	1	Bitone		Y	2
99	[98I]	Ditch	Pot	C1st-2nd	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	4	1	Redu		Y	3
99	[98D]	Ditch	Pot	late C1st-2nd	RB	RB1	?			1	2	1	Ox, worn		Y	3
108	[107B]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	3	1	Bitone, worn		Y	3
108	[107B]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F3a	?			1	9	1	Redu		Y	3
120	[119]	Pit	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	3	1	Redu, worn		Y	3
150	[149B]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	3	1	Ox, worn		Y	3
151	[149C]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	4	1	Redu, worn		Y	3
152	[149I]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			1	3	1	Redu		Y	3
152	[149]	Ditch	Pot	?IA	?IA	G1a	?			1	1	1	Redu		Y	3
152	[149K]	Ditch	Pot	?IA	?IA	G1a	?			2	3	1	Redu		Y	3
152	[149A]	Ditch	Pot	?LIA	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	15	1	Redu		Y	3
152	[149H]	Ditch	Pot	?LIA	?LIA	R3a	?			2	3	1	Redu - mostly mud!		Y	3
154	[153B]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	Bowl	Rim-top thumbing	Bifid	1	36	1	Ox, ES		Y	3

155	[153A]	Ditch	Pot	?IA	?LIA	R2a	?			2	5	1	Redu		Y	3
214	[213A]	Drain	CBM	PM	PM	T2a sparse fine quartz	Peg tile			1	20				N	1
214	[213A]	Drain	CBM	PM	PM	T3a fine with mod/abun calcareous peppering (well formed/fired)	Peg tile			2	28				N	1
225	[224M]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1200-1300	EM/HM	M1	Jug	WS	Simple flat topped	1	5	1	Ox		Y	3
235	[234A]	Ditch	Pot	LIA/ERB	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	3	1	Redu		Y	3
252	[251D]	Ditch	Pot	LIA/ERB	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	12	1	Ox base		Y	3
282	[280]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1200-1300	EM/HM	M1	?			1	3	1	Ox, worn		Y	3
292	[291]	Shaft	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM	EM2	?			2	7	1	Redu		Y	3
292	[291]	Shaft	Pot	c. 1175-1250	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			1	19	1	Redu, worn		Y	3
292	[291]	Shaft	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M1	Jug	TB		1	18	1	Ox, fine		Y	3
296	[295]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?M/LBA	F1b	?			1	2	1	Bitone, worn		Y	3
303	[302]	?PH or ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	CP			1	12	1	Redu, ES		Y	3
310	[309]	Pit	Pot	LIA/ERB	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	6	1	Ox		Y	3
314	[313D]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	Bowl	Thumbed rim	Tapering club	1	17	1	Ox		Y	3
314	[313D]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	?			1	3	1	Redu		Y	3
314	[313E]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	2	1	Redu, worn		Y	3
314	[313G]	Ditch	Pot	LIA/ERB	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	6	1	Redu		Y	3
329	[328]	Ditch	Pot	LIA/ERB	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	3	1	Redu		Y	3
331	[301D]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	7	1	Bitone		Y	4
332	[301C]	Ditch	Pot	LIA/ERB	LIA-RB	R1a	?			2	19	1	Ox		Y	4
346	[345A]	Ditch	CBM	c. 1075-1200	RB	R4a Silty/sp fine quartz	?Tegula			1	30		Fine/silty. Worn		N	1
346	[345]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	?			2	3	1	Ox		Y	4
346	[345E]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	?			1	37	1	Ox/redu base		Y	4
352	[351M]	Hollow ay	CBM	?LBA/EIA	?	D1a Silty	Daub			2	3		Amorphous		N	2
352	[351A]	Hollow ay	CBM	?LBA/EIA	?	D2a fine quartz	Daub			1	3		Fine quartz		N	2
352	[351L]	Hollow ay	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?	?small lug		4	39	1	Bitone		Y	4
352	[351A]	Hollow ay	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			2	6	1	Redu		Y	4
352	[351B]	Hollow ay	Pot	?IA	?LBA-IA	F3b	?			1	1	1	Ox		Y	4
356	[355F]	Quarry	CBM	c. 1075-1200	?	D1a Silty	Daub			3	2				N	2
356	[355F]	Quarry	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	?			1	6	1	Redu		Y	4
356	[355H]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F1a	?			1	11	1	Bitone		Y	4
356	[355E]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			2	11	2	Ox, worn		Y	4
356	[355E]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			1	40	1	Base, ox, worn		Y	4
356	[355F]	Quarry	Pot	c. 1075-1200	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			1	4	1	Redu		Y	4
356	[355H]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			1	7	1	Redu		Y	4
356	[355H]	Quarry	Stone	?LBA/EIA	?	Thanet Sast (grey, sparse glauconite)				1	181					
360	[359D]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	?			1	4	1	Redu		Y	4
360	[359B]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			1	6	1	Redu		Y	4
362	[361]	Pit	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	?			1	5	1	Ox/redu base		Y	4
373	[369A]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1225	EM	EM2	?CP		Rect club	10	46	2	Ox & redu		Y	4
373	[369B]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	Bowl	IMP double row dots on rim top	Rect club	1	98	1	Ox/redu		Y	4

373	[369A]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1225	EM/HM	M38A	Jug	COMBW	Rect club	2	10	1	Redu Same vessel [377]		Y	4
374	[369B]	Ditch	Stone	Med	?	German lava				6	309		Quern frags. 25mm thick			
376	[369A]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1200-1300	EM/HM	M1	Bowl	Gr gl spots int	Squared club	1	25	1	Ox, fine		Y	4
377	[369A]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M38A	Jug	COMBW & APTS		3	101	0	Redu. Same vessel [377]		Y	4
384	[369A]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM	EM1	CP		Simple everted	1	7	1	Redu, poss LS1		Y	4
384	[369A]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M38A	Jug	COMBW		3	26	0	Redu. Same vessel [377]		Y	4
379	[378]	Pit	Pot	c. 1075-1200	EM	EM2	?			1	7	1	Ox/redu		Y	4
386	[385B]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM	EM2	?Bowl		Int beaded	1	8	1	Ox		Y	4
386	[385B]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M38A	Jug			1	6	0	Redu. Same vessel [377]		Y	4
388	[387A]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			3	9	1	Ox		Y	4
388	[387D]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM	EM2	?			1	3	1	Redu		Y	4
388	[387B]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	13	1	Ox		Y	5
388	[387D]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M1	Jug			1	2	1	Ox		Y	4
388	[387C]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M1	Jug			2	25	1	Ox, fine, simple base		Y	5
392	[359]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	10	1	Redu		Y	5
410	[408]	Pit	Pot	c. 575-750	EAS	EMS4	?			6	35	1	Bitone. Quite crude		Y	5
417	[416]	Pit	CBM	c. 1075-1225	RB	R6a pale Eccles type, sp quartz	?			1	3		Fine buff Eccles type		N	2
417	[416]	Pit	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?CP			1	4	1	Ox, ES		Y	5
421	[445]	Layer	Pot	c. 1200-1275	EM/HM	M1	?Jug			1	9	1	Ox		Y	5
421	[445]	Layer	Pot	c. 1200-1275	EM/HM	M1	Jug	RS line, gr gl ext		1	5	1	Redu		Y	5
421	[445]	Layer	Stone	?	?	Greensand chert				1	29					
422	[445]	?Pit/SFB	Pot	c. 1175-1300	EM/HM	M38A	?CP			2	12	1	Redu		Y	5
426	[422]	Pit	CBM	c. 1075-1225	?	D2a fine quartz	Daub			1	6		v pa;e		N	2
426	[422]	Pit	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?CP			1	8	1	Ox, ES		Y	5
427	[422]	Pit	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	Bowl	Slight rim-top thumbing	thick expanded	3	111	1	Ox, ES		Y	6
427	[422]	Pit	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS lines, gr gl		1	3	1	Ox		Y	6
430	[345P]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	2	1	Bitone, worn		Y	6
441	[455] NW Quad	SFB	CBM	c. 1175-1250	M	T1b fine with sp quartz	Peg tile			1	20		Worn. Intrusive		N	2
441	[445]	SFB	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM	EM2	?			1	4	1	Ox		Y	6
441	[445] NE Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	Bowl	Slight rim-top thumbing	thick expanded	2	50	1	Ox, ES		Y	6
441	[445] NE Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	?			3	9	3	Ox & redu		Y	6
441	[445] NW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	Bowl		Downturned rect club	2	26	1	Ox, ES		Y	6
441	[445] NW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	CP		Triangular club	2	25	2	Ox, x1 ES		Y	6
441	[445] SW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	CP	APTSH on shoulder	Tapering club	3	240	1	Ox		Y	6
441	[445] SW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	Bowl	APTSV, slight rim-top thumbing	Rect club	1	51	1	Bitone		Y	6
441	[445] SW	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	?Bowl		Triangular club	1	15	1	Ox		Y	6

	Quad															
441	[445] SE Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM	EM2	?			2	6	2	Ox, ES		Y	6
441	[445]	SFB	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M38A	Jug		Collared	2	27	1	Redu		Y	6
441	[445] SE Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M38A	Jug		Collared	2	11	1	Redu		Y	6
441	[445] NE Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS & cl gl ext		1	4	1	Ox		Y	6
441	[445] NW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS, gr gl spots. O-sectioned rod ha with 'French' style ears	Internal chamfered	1	141	0	Ox, same in NE Quad		Y	6
441	[445] SW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS O-sectioned rod ha		1	14	1	Ox. Different from above		Y	6
441	[445]	SFB	Slag	c. 1175-1250	?	Undiagnostic iron				1	255		Dark grey, irreg. Quite dense			
442	[445] NW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	?			4	44	3	Ox, ES		Y	6
442	[445] NE Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	?			2	12	2	Ox		Y	6
442	[445] NW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M38A	Jug		Collared	2	19	0	Redu, as in [441]		Y	6
442	[445] SW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS O-sectioned rod ha		1	17	0	Os as in [441]		Y	6
442	[445] NW Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS crossedlines with RS dots		1	5	0	RS dots on crosses of WS lines		Y	6
442	[445] NE Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS O-sectioned rod ha	Triangular thickened	2	125	0	Ox, as in [441]		Y	6
444	[443]	Tree throw	CBM	PM	PM	T2a sparse fine quartz	Peg tile			1	4				N	2
446	[445]	Floor	CBM	c. 1150-1225	RB	R7c fine quartz, sp calcareous incl	?Tegula			1	109		Fine quartz, rare calcareous peppering		N	2
446	[445]	Floor	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	CP		Rolled over	3	32	3	Ox, ES		Y	6
446	[445]	Floor	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	Bowl		Downturned rect club	2	20	1	Ox		Y	6
446	[445] NE Quad	Floor	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?CP			2	9	1	Ox, ES		Y	6
446	[445] SW Quad	Floor	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	CP		Tapering club	2	51	1	Redu, ES		Y	7
446	[445]	Floor	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M38A	?Jug			3	21	1	Redu. Poss as [442]		Y	6
446	[445]	Floor	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS crossedlines with RS dots		1	10	0	Ox. As [442]		Y	6
446	[445]	Floor	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	Gr gl ext patches		2	51	0	Ox. As [442]		Y	6
447	[445]	Backfill	CBM	c. 1075-1225	RB	R7a fine quartz, rare fe ox	Brick			1	139		Worn		N	2
447	[445]	Backfill	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	9	1	Redu, ES		Y	7
447	[445] SW Quad	Backfill	Pot	c. 1125-1250	EM	EM3	CP			1	3	1	Ox, ES		Y	7
449	[448]	Pit	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			1	6	1	Bitone		Y	7
451	[450]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1200-1275 PM intru CBM	EM/HM	M5	louver	Gr gl ext patches	Squared simple	3	69	1	Ox, rather crude		Y	7
453	[437]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1225	EM	EM2	CP	APTSH on shoulder	Tapering club	4	57	1	Ox		Y	7
453	[437]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1225	EM/HM	M38A	Bowl		Simple upright	5	43	1	Redu		Y	7
455	[454] F	Ditch	CBM	c. 1150-1225	?	D1a Silty	Daub			1	3		Ox curved ext face, redu int. Fine quartz.		N	2

													Not unlike a mould			
455	[454]F	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	Stor jar	APTSH on shoulder	Rect club	38	923	1	Rim di 380mm. Ox, ES		Y	7
455	[454]F	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	?			2	5	2	Ox & redu		Y	7
455	[454]D	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	CP		Simple rolled/everted	30	600	1	Ox, ES		Y	7
455	[454]F	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM3	?			1	22	1	Ox		Y	7
455	[454]B	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2b	?			1	5	1	Redu		Y	7
455	[454]D	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M1	Jug	Gr gl		1	3	1	Redu		Y	7
456	[454]D	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	Bowl		Rect club	1	35	1	Ox		Y	7
456	[454]E	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM	EM2	?			7	64	3	Ox & redu, ES		Y	7
456	[454]E	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M38A	?			1	8	1	Redu		Y	7
456	[454]F	Ditch	Stone	c. 1150-1225	?	Fine ferruginous sast				1	14		from Chalk?			
458	[454]D	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM	EM2	?louver	Cut away on rim edge	Squared simple	1	286	1	Ox. Arched cut away on rim. Parallel?		Y	7
458	[454]F	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	CP			3	26	2	Ox, ES		Y	7
458	[454]D	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M5	louver	Stabbed hor row & INCW, gr gl patches		10	502	1	Ox		Y	7
458	[454]F	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS & gr gl ext		1	25	1	Redu		Y	7
458	[454]F	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	AP pellets, gr gl		1	7	1	Redu		Y	7
460	[459]	Pit	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	CP			14	98	1	Ox, ES		Y	7
460	[459]	Pit	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	TB tripod, gr gl patches		1	15	1	Redu		Y	7
461	[459]	Pit	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	?			6	12	2	Ox & redu		Y	7
461	[459]	Pit	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS line, gr gl patches		1	4	0	Redu As in [460]		Y	7
462	[459]	Pit	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	Bowl		Tapering club	3	142	1	Full profile. Ox		Y	7
462	[459]	Pit	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	Gr gl patches		1	4	0	Redu As in [460]		Y	7
462	[459]	Pit	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM/HM	M5	louver	Gr gl ext		1	29	0	Ox		Y	7
463	[445]	SFB	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM	EM2	?			3	19	2	Ox & redu		Y	8
463	[445] SE Quad	SFB	Pot	c. 1150-1225	EM	EM2	CP		x1 beaded necked, x1 rolled over	2	64	2	Ox, ES		Y	8
463	[445]	SFB	Pot	c. 1175-1250	EM/HM	M38A	?			1	5	1	Redu		Y	8
465	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	CP			5	61	1	Ox, ES		Y	8
466	464]	Ditch	CBM	c. 1175-1250 (intru CBM)	LM/EPM	T3b Cruder version of T3a	Peg tile			4	80		Intrusive		N	2
466	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250 (intru CBM)	EM	EM2	CP		rect club	4	43	3	Ox & redu		Y	8
466	[464[C	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			3	22	2	Ox & redu		Y	8
466	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250 (intru CBM)	EM	EM3	CP			1	13	1	Ox		Y	8
466	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250 (intru CBM)	EM/HM	M38A	?			1	5	1	Redu		Y	8
466	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250 (intru CBM)	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS, INCH & V, gr gl		2	11	1	Ox		Y	8
466	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250 (intru CBM)	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS patches, cl gl		1	3	1	Ox		Y	8
466	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1250 (intru	EM/HM	M5	louver			1	5	1	Ox		Y	8

				CBM)												
467	[464]	Ditch	CBM	c. 1150-1225 (intru CBM)	LM/EPM	T3b Cruder version of T3a	Peg tile			1	11		Intrusive		N	2
467	[464]	Ditch	CBM	c. 1150-1225 (intru CBM)	LPM	T4a fine/silty (untempered)	Peg tile			1	54		Intrusive		N	2
467	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225 (intru CBM)	EM	EM2	Bowl	Slight rim-top thumbing	Tapering club	1	21	1	Ox, ES		Y	8
467	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225 (intru CBM)	EM	EM2	?			3	12	3	Ox & redu		Y	8
467	[464]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1150-1225 (intru CBM)	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS & gr gl ext		1	10	1	Redu		Y	8
470	[468]H	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	4	1	Ox		Y	8
493	[491]	Hollow ay	CBM	mid C18th-mid 19th (x1 intru C20th?)	PM	B1a Mod fine quartz, sp calcareous incl to2mm	Brick			9	1385		Low/med fired		N	3
493	[491]	Hollow ay	CBM	mid C18th-mid 19th (x1 intru C20th?)	PM	B1b Mod fine quartz, rare flint to 3mm	Brick			13	2400		Low/med fired		N	3
493	[491]	Hollow ay	CBM	mid C18th-mid 19th (x1 intru C20th?)	LPM	ENGS	Drain			1	48		Intrusive? C20th		N	3
493	[491]	Hollow ay	CBM	mid C18th-mid 19th (x1 intru C20th?)	PM	T2a sparse fine quartz	Peg tile			19	822		Well formed & fired		N	3
493	[491]	Hollow ay	CBM	mid C18th-mid 19th (x1 intru C20th?)	PM	T3a fine with mod/abun calcareous peppering (well formed/fired)	Peg tile			30	1341		Well formed & fired		N	3
493	[491]	Hollow ay	CBM	mid C18th-mid 19th (x1 intru C20th?)	LPM	T4a fine/silty (untempered)	Peg tile			9	471		Well formed & fired		N	3
493	[491]	Hollow ay	CBM	mid C18th-mid 19th (x1 intru C20th?)	LPM	T4a fine/silty (untempered)	Ridge tile			2	148				N	3
493	[491]	Hollow ay	Stone	mid C18th-mid 19th (x1 intru C20th?)	PM	Coal shale				2	10		Burnt			
509	[507D]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			4	30	1	Ox		Y	5
511	[510B]	Ditch	CBM	c. 1075-1225	?	D1a Silty	Daub			1	5				N	2
511	[510B]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	CP		Necked, tapering club	2	20	1	Ox		Y	5
511	[510B]	Ditch	Stone	c. 1075-1225	?	Greensand chert				1	7		water-worn			
516	[512]	Pit	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?CP			1	4	1	Ox, ES		Y	5
520	[512]	Pit	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	12	1	Ox		Y	5
523	[512]	Pit	CBM	c. 1075-1225	?	D1a Silty	Daub			1	3				N	2
523	[512]	Pit	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?CP			2	8	1	Ox, ES		Y	5
525	[512]	Pit	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?CP			1	15	1	Ox, ES		Y	5
526	[512]	Pit	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			2	33	1	Ox		Y	5
528	[510B]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	2	1	Ox		Y	5
528	[510C]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	6	1	Ox. Sparse quartz but not EM3		Y	5

529	[510D]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	25	1	Ox		Y	5
529	[510D]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1175-1225	EM/HM	M5	Jug	WS lines, cl gl		1	4	1	Ox		Y	5
538	[537]	Drain	CBM	PM	PM	T3b Cruder version of T3a	Peg tile			1	49				N	2
542	[539]	Pit	CBM	PM	PM	B1a Mod fine quartz, sp calcareous incl to2mm	Brick			1	28				N	2
553	[259P]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-IA	F3b	?			1	3	1	Ox		Y	5
555	[149M]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	1	1	Bitone		Y	5
555	[149P]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			3	8	2	Ox & redu		Y	5
555	[149P]	Ditch	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LIA	R3a	?			1	3	1	Os		Y	5
555	[149N]	Ditch	Pot	?IA	?LIA	R4a	?			1	1	1	Redu		Y	5
565	[563]	Pit	Pot	?IA	?LIA	R4a	?			1	2	1	Redu, worn		Y	5
572	[224J]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	Bowl		Tapering club	1	14	1	Redu		Y	5
573	[224K]	Ditch	Pot	LIA/ERB	LIA-RB	R1a	?			1	7	1	Ox		Y	5
?	[199] 1.5m deep	Shaft	CBM	LM/EPM	LM/EPM	T3b Cruder version of T3a	Peg tile			1	26				N	1
?	9D depth 2m	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	1	1	Bitone		Y	5
?	9A	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	1	1	Ox		Y	5
?	9D depth 2m	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	3	1	Bitone		Y	5
?	9C nr base	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	1	1	Ox & Redu		Y	5
?	9C nr base	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	4	1	Redu, worn		Y	5
[1]/[2]	Area 2	topsoil /subsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	REFW	Sauc			1	9	1			Y	1
[1]/[2]	Area 2	topsoil /subsoil	Pot	c. 1900-1940	LPM	REFW	Pjar	Base stp 'MALING'		1	44	1			Y	1
[1]/[2]	interface Area 2	topsoil /subsoil	Slag	c. 1900-1940	LPM	Coal fuel ash				1	28		Black aerated (clinker-like_ but medium dense			
10A	[9]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			2	20	1	Ox/redu		Y	2
11A	[9]	Quarry	Pot	?LBA/EIA	?LBA-EIA	F2a	?			1	3	1	Ox, v worn		Y	2
381A	[380A]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	CP			2	9	2	Ox, ES		Y	4
381C	[380C]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	3	1	Ox		Y	4
527A	[510A]	Ditch	Pot	c. 1075-1225	EM	EM2	?			1	1	1	Redu		Y	5

Appendix 3 Registered Special Finds

Special Find Number	Context	Description
1	2	Hammer struck medieval silver coin. EDWARD III 1351-1352 Groat Weight 2.08g, 21mm in diameter, originally, it was 24mm, but the coin was clipped. Averse: crowned facing bust that looks like crown and shield coat of arms. Surrounded by nine arches arranged in a circle surrounded by a circle with sawtooth edges and outer inscriptions. Reverse: long cross with three concentric circles and inscriptions. Inner inscription reads London ?Civitas? Found with MD from subsoil horizon within a middle south area of the area2
2	2	Button potentially from a military uniform featuring a horse rider. Diameter 25mm. MD was found after the top soil was removed from the area2 middle west.
3	2	Branch of horseshoe. Probably post medieval 16-17th c. MD find after top soil removed from the area2 middle west.
4	2	1986 coin Reverse worn Diameter 30.5mm MD find from area2 mid West
5	2	Victorian 1874 half penny, 26mm in diameter
6	2	Quarter of hammer struck coin, 9 by 10mm. MD find
7	2	Quarter coin 14 by 13mm, worn unreadable
8	2	XVIII c Musket ball, 16mm, MD find
9	2	Buckle probably for shoe, 19mm by 22mm. MD find
10	2	Bullet 9mm, MD find
11	3	Tranched adze Light gray flint, looking relatively fresh. From natural 3, found among small clast of flint pebble and two large nodules from chalk. Topsoil had sharp boundary with the context, found during the removal of modern disturbances hence about 0.1m of hypothetical layer was removed, flint appeared sealed by natural clay undisturbed by modern, large nodule was pulled by machine bucket revealing the axe. Found to the east from grubenhaus. Other loose flint around is associated with grubenhaus. Wises Lane terrace
12	394	Mesolithic pick found near top of tree throw hole. Weight 472g
13	557	Serrated blade pebble, weight 19g.
14	441	Iron alloy sickle 83mm long, 15mm thick blade. NE quarter
15	441	Horseshoe branch, length 103mm
16	366	Flint flake, possibly arrowhead, 47mm by 24mm, weight 7g. Section 365b

Appendix 4 Environmental Data

Sample No.	Fill	Cut	Feature Type	Date	Volume processed	Reason for Sampling	Processing notes
1	5	4	Pit	BA	20	frequent charcoal seen	flot missing
2	40	39	Pit	BA	15	frequent charcoal seen	charcoal seen
3	61	60	Pit - primary fill	BA	30	frequent charcoal seen, feature truncated by modern ploughing	charcoal seen
4	63	9	Pond/Clay quarry	BA	missing	thin sheet charcoal layer	sample missing
5	178	131	Pit	Undated	30	very frequent charcoal seen	no comment
6	164	132	Pit -upper fill	Undated	20	very frequent charcoal seen	no comment
7	165	160	Pit - basal fill	Undated	18	moderate charcoal seen	no comment
8	166	160	Pit - upper fill	Undated	40	very frequent charcoal seen	charcoal seen
9	276	133	Pit	Late Prehistoric	missing	charcoal hand collected	sample missing
10	274	133	Pit	Late Prehistoric	10	charcoal seen	charcoal seen
11	319	297	Pit	Prehistoric	25	charcoal seen	charcoal seen
12	320	297	Pit	Undated	5	moderate charcoal seen	charcoal seen
13	319	297	Pit	Prehistoric	26	charcoal seen	charcoal seen
14	320	297	Pit - primary fill	Late Prehistoric	4	moderate charcoal seen	charcoal seen
15	276	133	Pit	Undated	10	burnt flint gravel analysis and recover environmental material	charcoal seen
16	274	133	Pit	Undated	3	burnt flint gravel analysis and recover environmental material	charcoal seen
17	272	133	Pit- basal fill	Undated	3	thin charcoal layer	charcoal seen
18	310	309	Fire Pit	Undated	15	abundant charcoal seen	charcoal seen, possible fruit stone
19	410	408	Quarry Pit - secondary fill	BA	20	occupation layer, possibly the remains of food processing or some other burning processcontains debris of clamp kiln	charcoal seen
20	400	401	Pit	Undated	20	abundant charcoal seen	charcoal seen
21	400	401	Pit	Undated	26	abundant charcoal seen	charcoal seen
22	426	422	Pit	Saxon	30	charcoal and oyster shell seen	charcoal, grain and seed seen
23	451	450	Pit	Anglo-Saxon	10	charcoal seen	charcoal seen

24	394	393	Tree throw	Neolithic	20	charcoal seen	no comment
25	568	355	Clay quarry - primary fill	BA	4	moderate charcoal seen	no residue
26	571	562	Pit	Undated	10	charcoal seen	no comment
27	373	369	Pit/Causeway ditch - secondary fill	Saxon	20	charcoal seen	charcoal seen
28	517	512	Pit - primary fill	Undated	20	charred thin band	charcoal seen
29	521	512	Pit - lower secondary fill	Saxon	25	charred thin band	charcoal seen
30	522	512	Pit - lower secondary fill	Saxon	20	charcoal seen	very heavy clay, charcoal seen
31	522	512	Pit - lower secondary fill	Saxon	20	charcoal seen	charcoal seen
32	524	512	Pit - upper secondary fill	Saxon	20	charcoal seen	very heavy clay, charcoal seen
33	526	512	Pit - backfill	Saxon	20	no comment	very heavy clay, charcoal seen
34	356	355	Quarry 355f - secondary fill, spit 1	BA	20	no comment	charcoal seen
35	356	355	Clay pit 355f, spit 2	BA	8	no comment	no comment
36	356	355	Clay quarry 355f, spit 3 - base	BA	10	no comment	no comment
37	0	9	Quarry pit - primary fill	Undated	10	no comment	charcoal seen
38	0	9	Quarry pit - primary fill	Undated	10	no comment	no comment
39	0	9	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
40	0	9	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

Plates

Plate 1: Eastern extent of Area 2 viewed from the west. Wises Lane in background

Plate 2: Area 2 viewed from the south.

Plate 3: Mesolithic tree throw viewed from the west with half-metre scale.

Plate 4: Half-sectioned Pit 60 with high content of fire-fractured flints. Looking southwest with half-metre scale.

Plate 5: Bronze Age clay quarry unveiled in Area 3. Looking NNE with one- and two-metres scales.

Plate 6: Bronze Age Quarry 9 in broad context. Area 3 viewed from the south; a two-metre scale bar.

Plate 7: Showing Tree throw hole truncated by Ditch 149. Looking west with one metre scales.

Plate 8: Showing square Pit 131 prior to excavation. Feature is filled by fire-fractured flints. One metre scale.

Plate 9: Showing excavated Ditch [454]. Looking east-southeast with one and two metre scales.

Plate 10: Half-sectioned Ditch 36 viewed from the south; a half-metre scale bar.

Plate 11: Early Medieval Sunken-Floored Building revealed in Area 2. Looking southeast with half- and two-metres scales.

Plate 12: Early Medieval Sunken-Floored Building revealed in Area 2 viewed from above with two-metres scale. North up.

Plate 13: Showing profile of Roman Well 83 in Area 2. Looking southeast with two one-metre and one two-metres scales.

Plate 14. Post-Medieval trackway in Area 2 with wheel ruts visible in foreground. Looking west with two-metres scale.

Plate 15: Late Bronze Age Trackway 351 in Area 2. Looking northeast with two-metre scales.

Plate 16: Mesolithic Adze found in Area 2

Plate 17: Mesolithic Pick from tree throw [393]

Plate 18: Special Find 1 - Silver coin Edward III (1351-1352) *scale: I----------I = 0.005m*

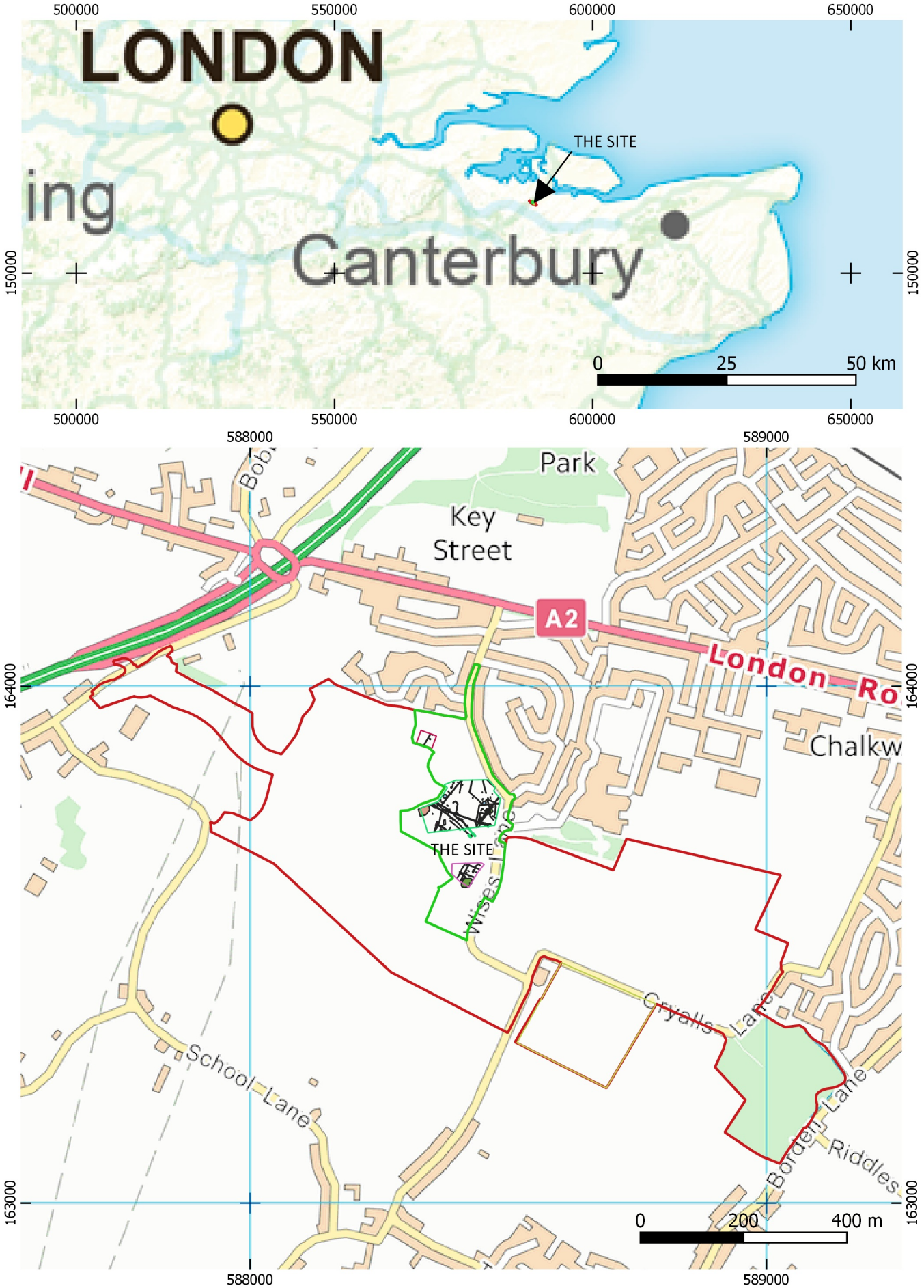

Figure 1: Site location (green) and PDA(red)

Figure 2: Site location (green outline) in relation to the proposed development

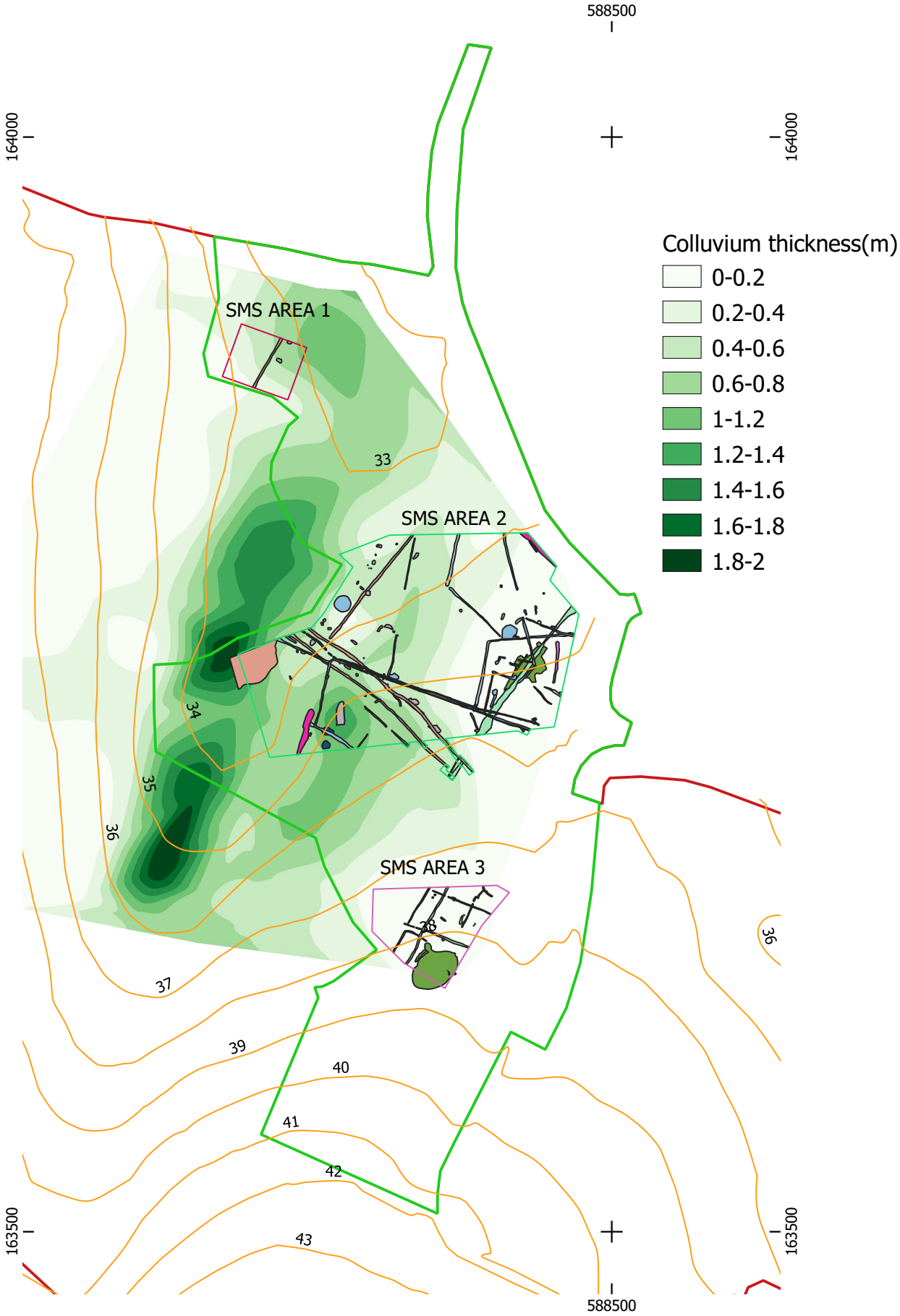

Figure 3: SMS Area location, topography and colluviums

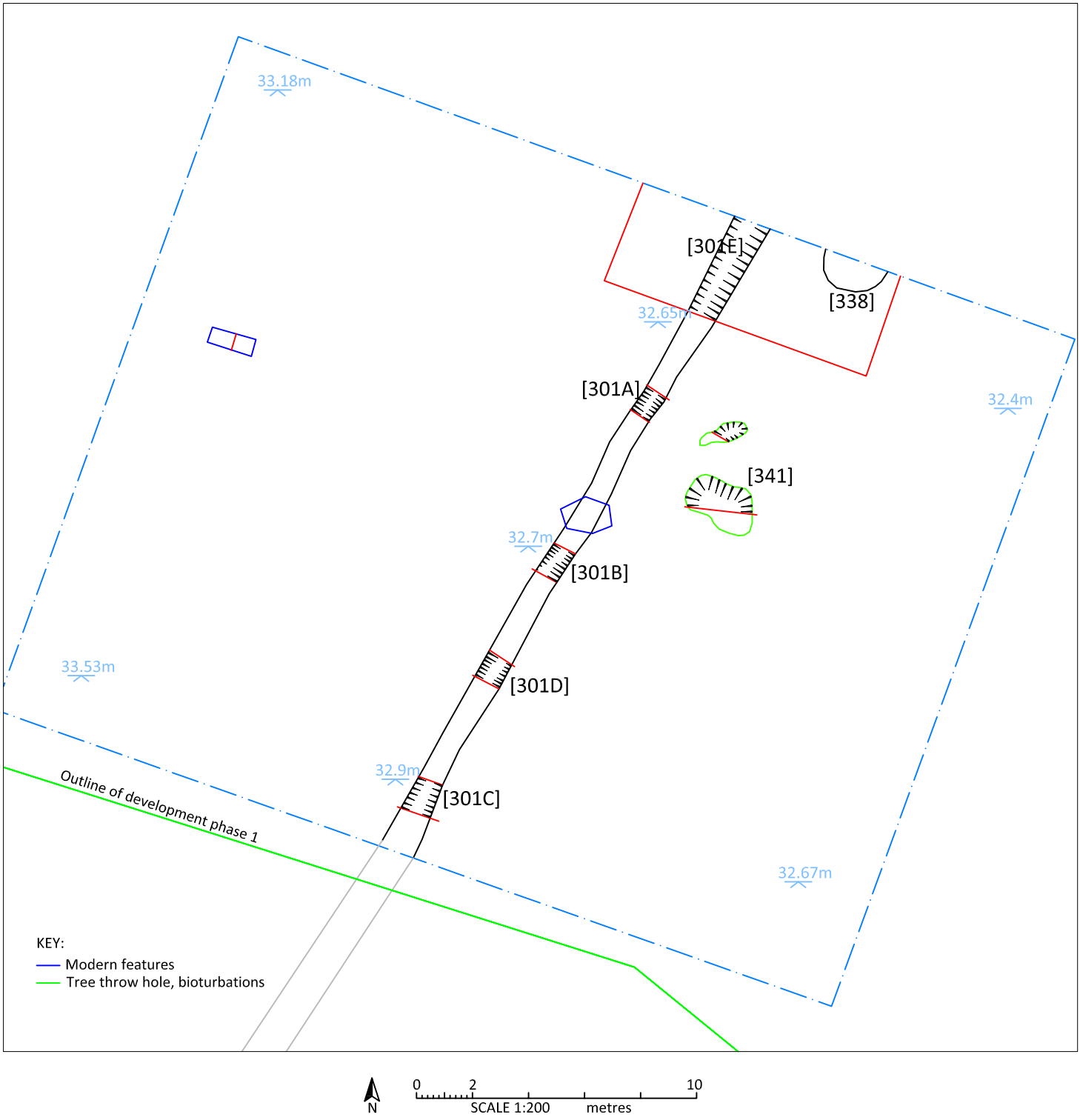

Figure 4: SMS area 1

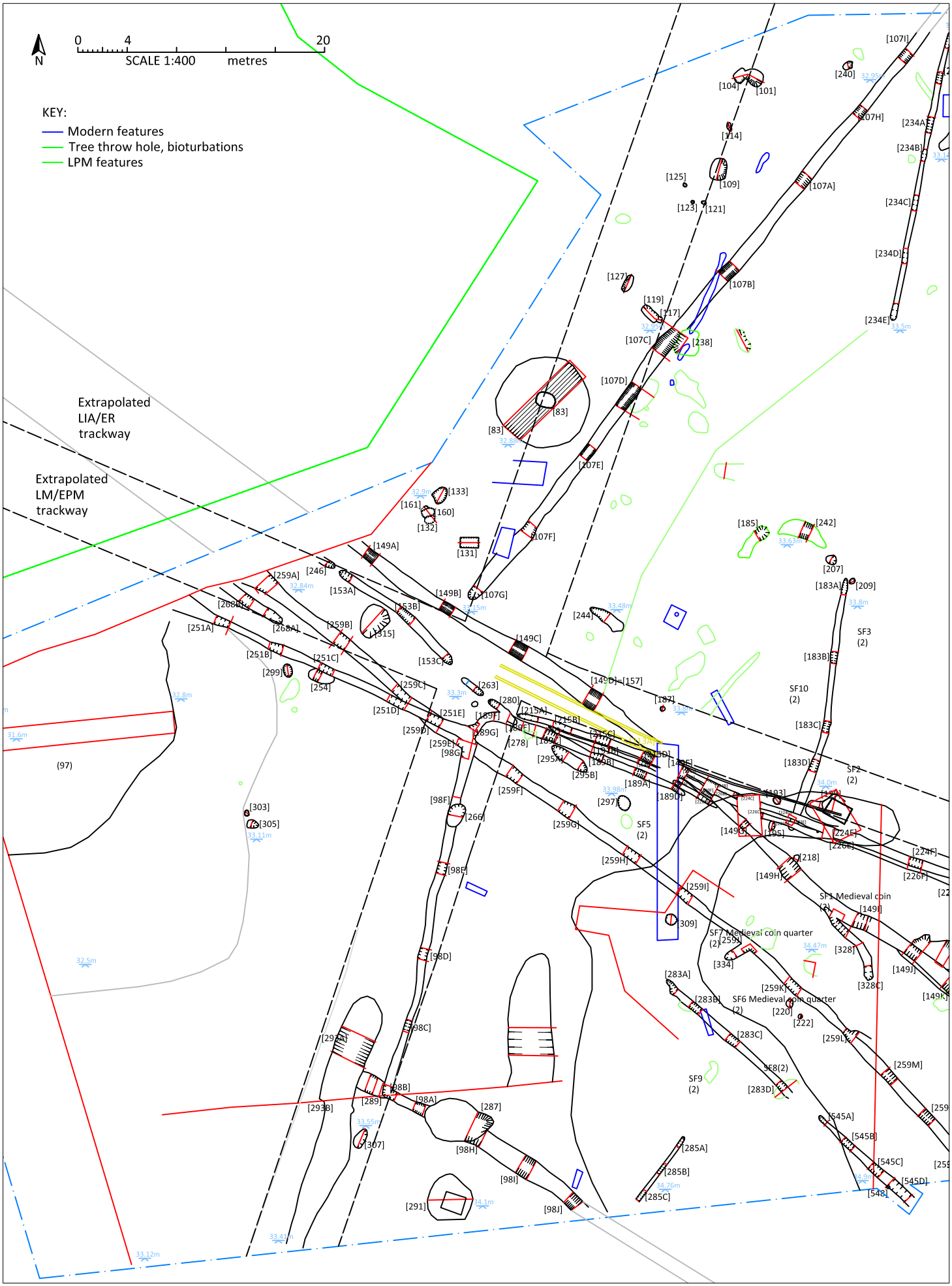

Figure 5: SMS area 2 west

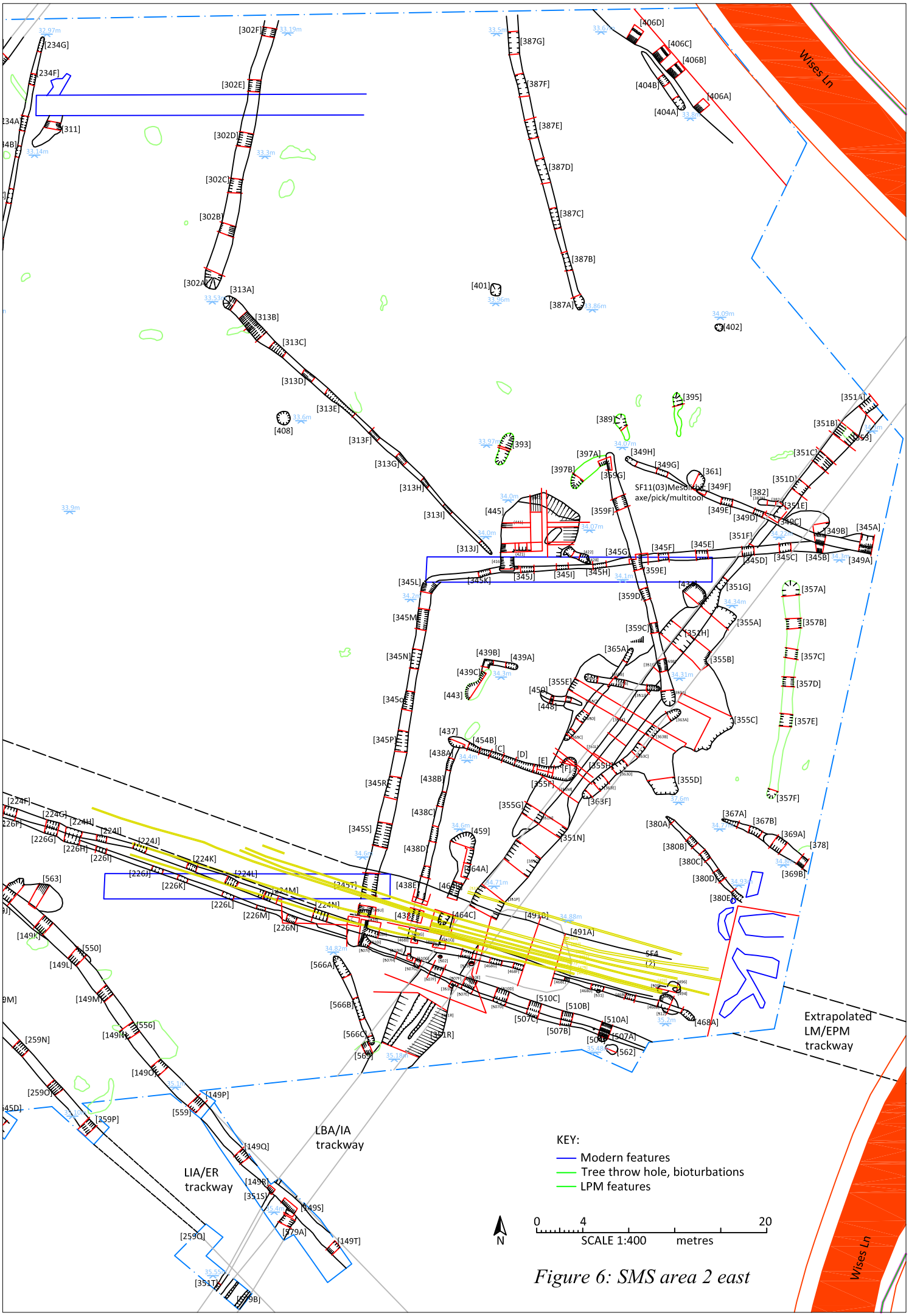

Figure 6: SMS area 2 east

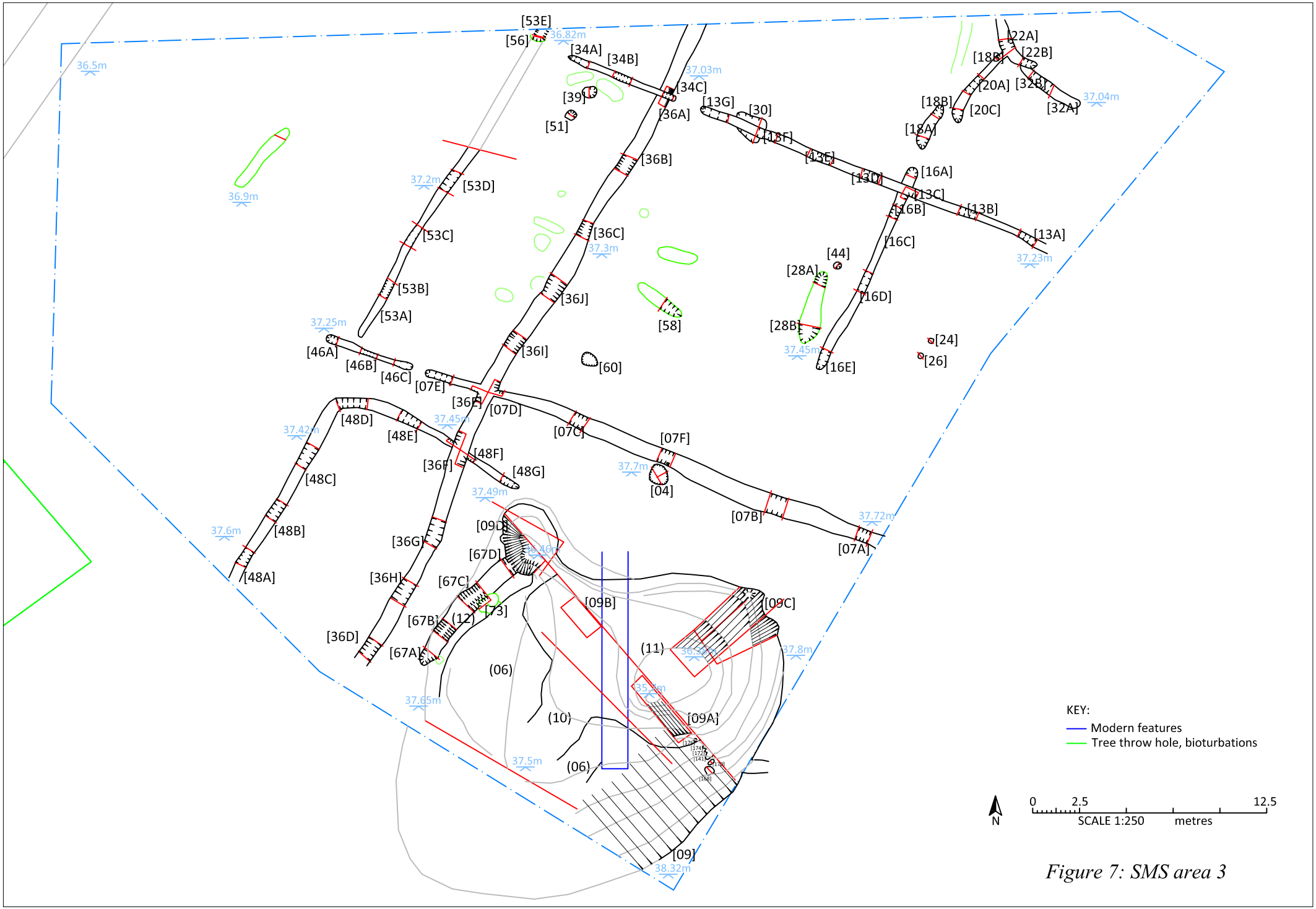

Figure 7: SMS area 3

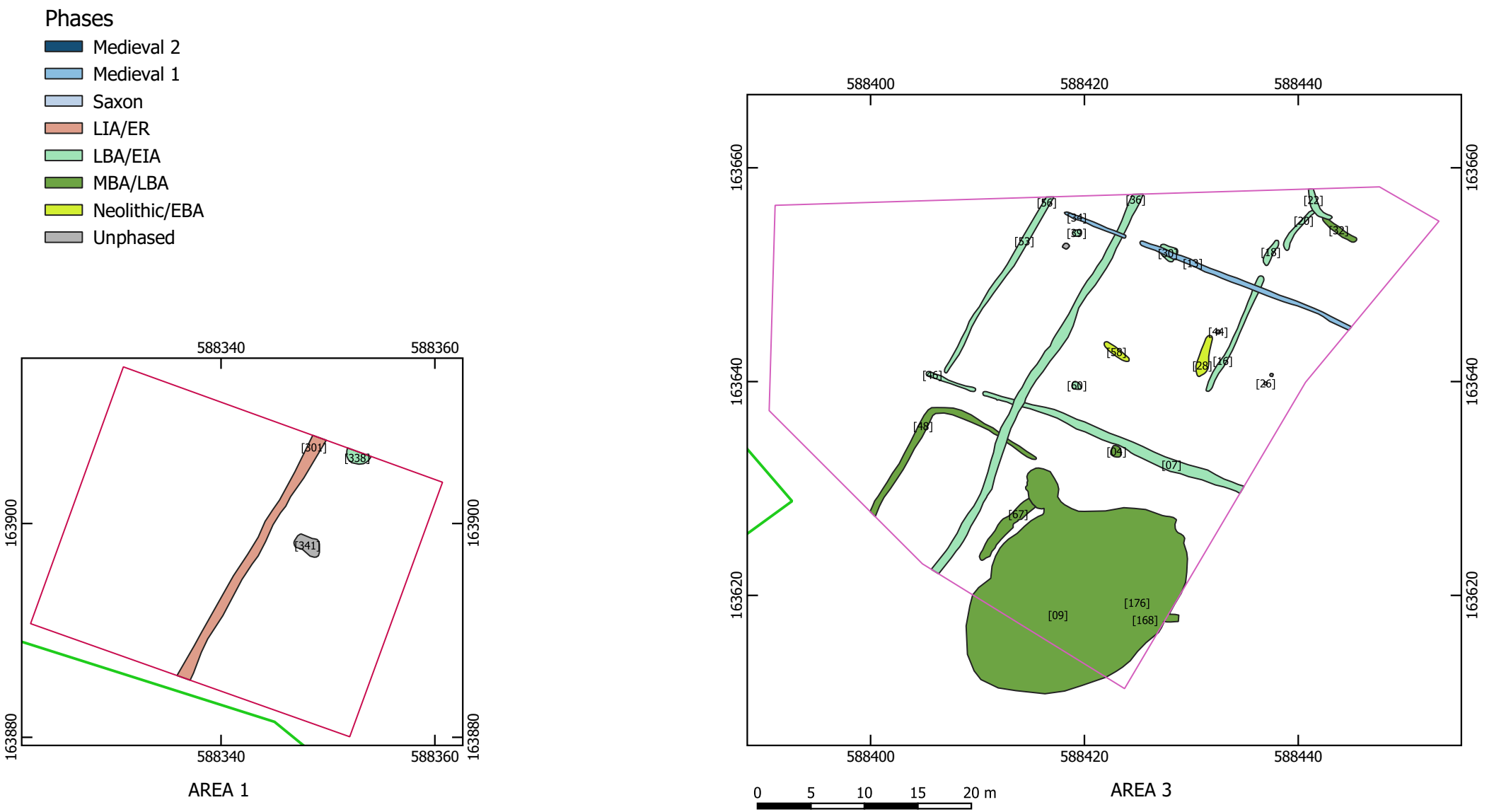

Figure 8: Phased plan of area 1 and 3

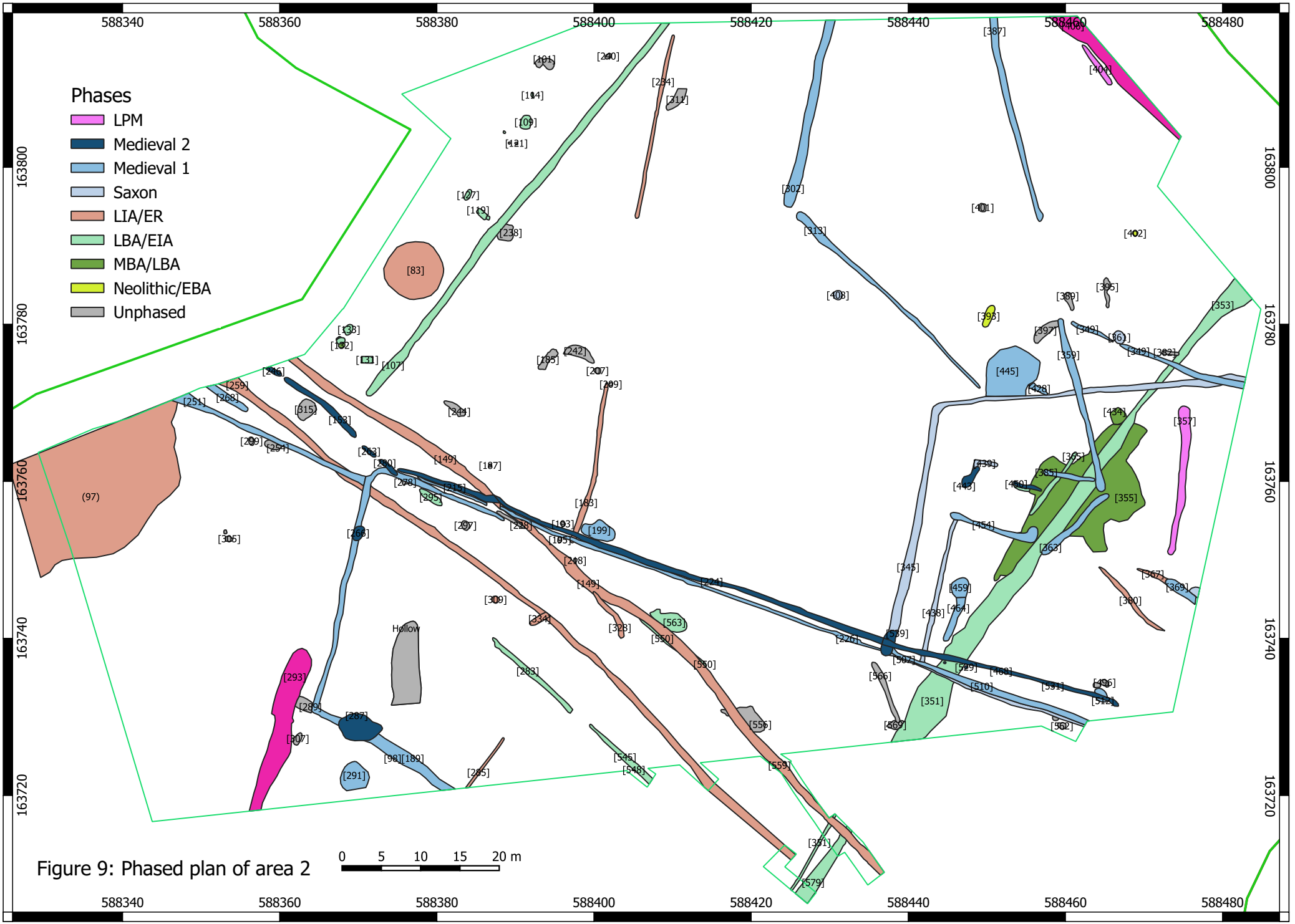

Figure 9: Phased plan of area 2

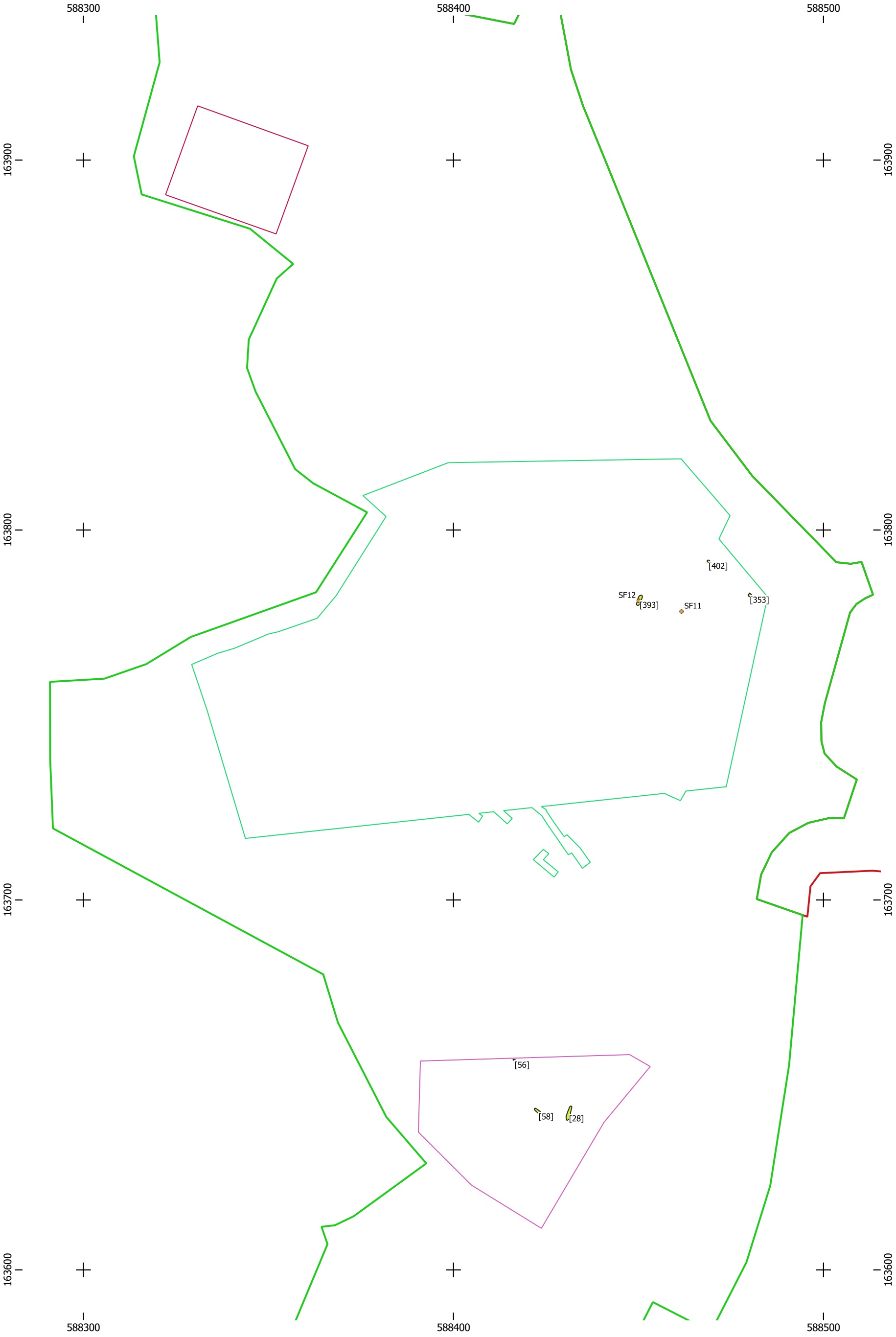

Figure 10: Phase 1 - Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age

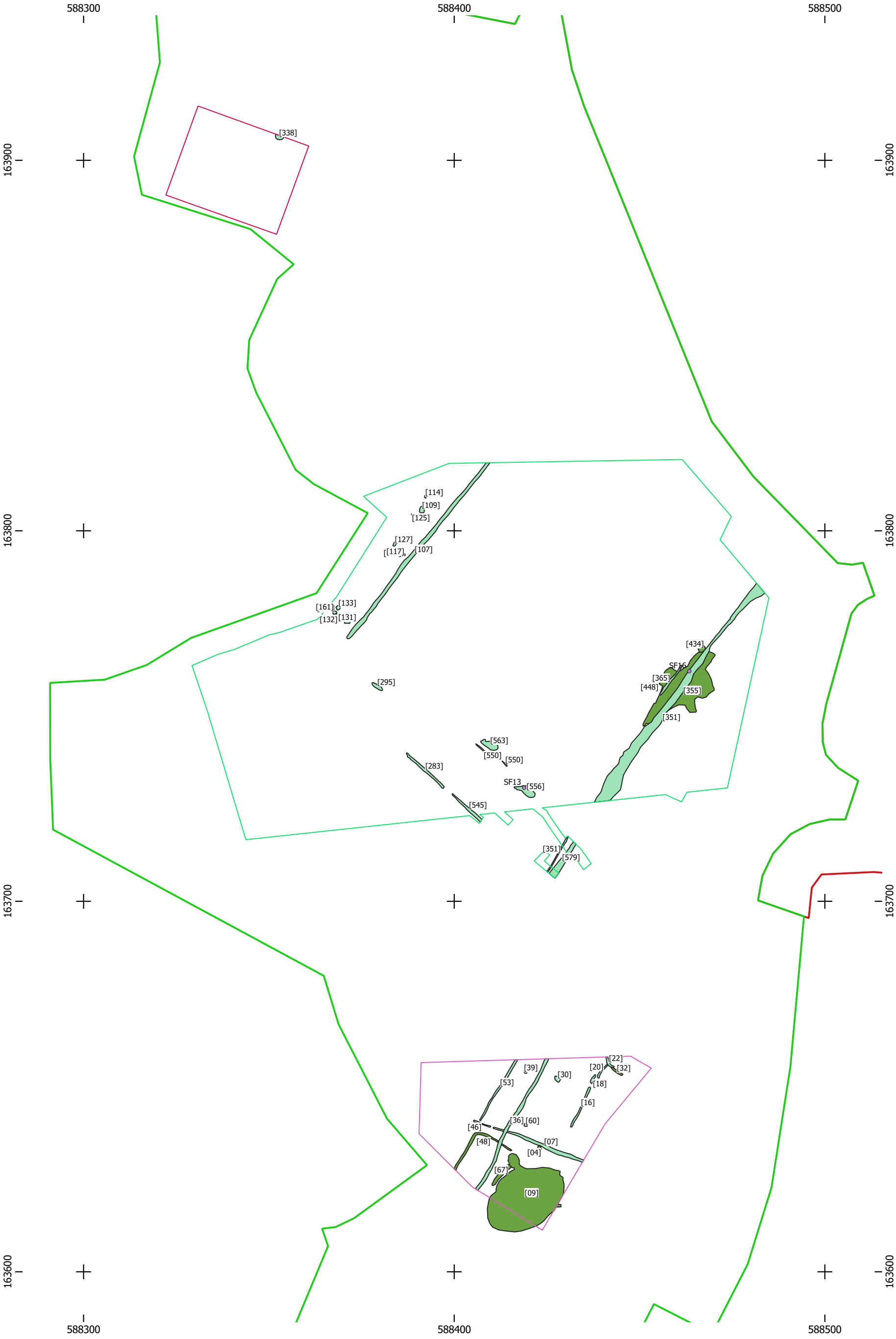

Figure 11: Phase 2 - Mid/Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

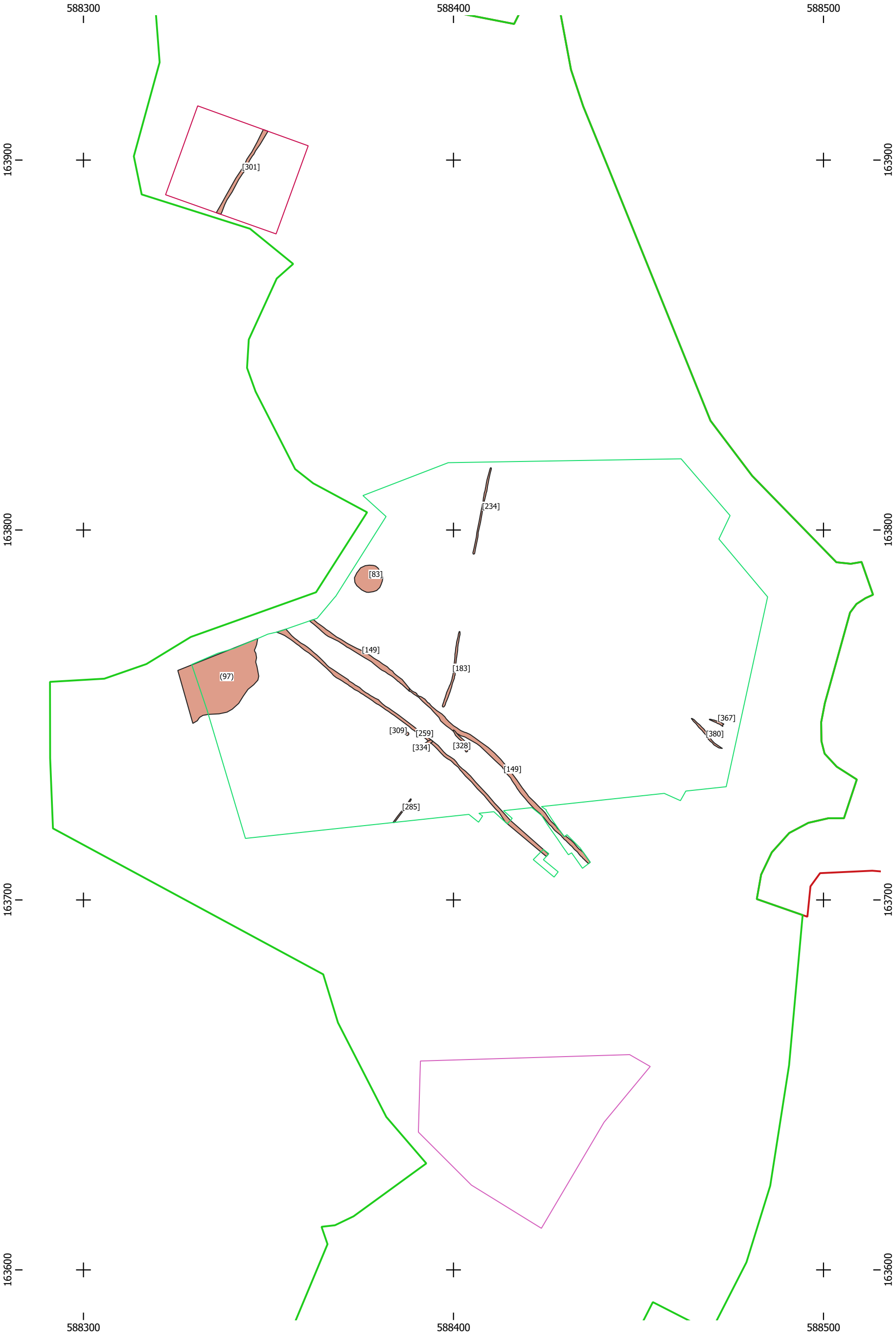

Figure 12: Phase 3 - Late Iron Age/ Early Roman

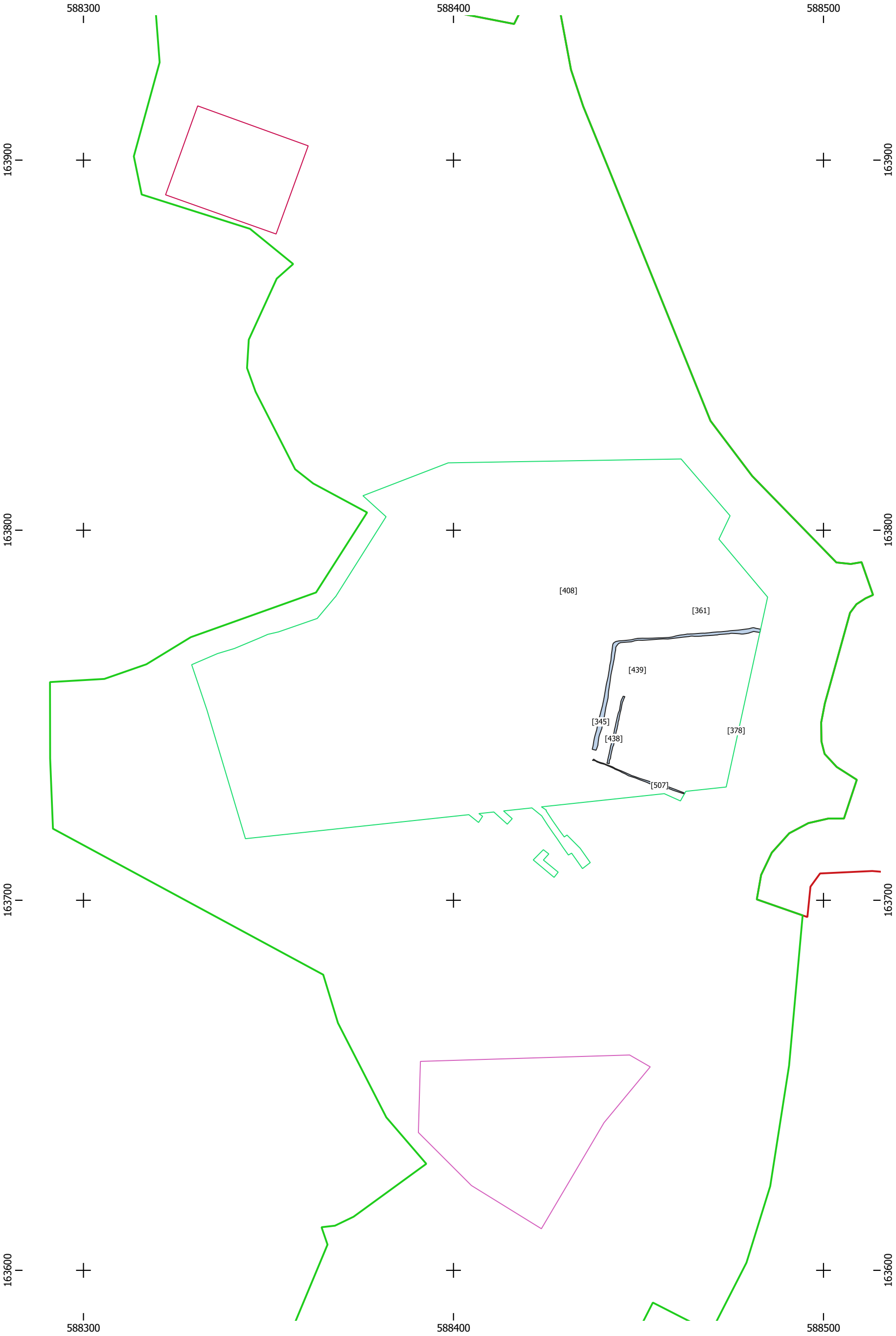

Figure 13: Phase 4 - Anglo-saxon/ Early Medieval

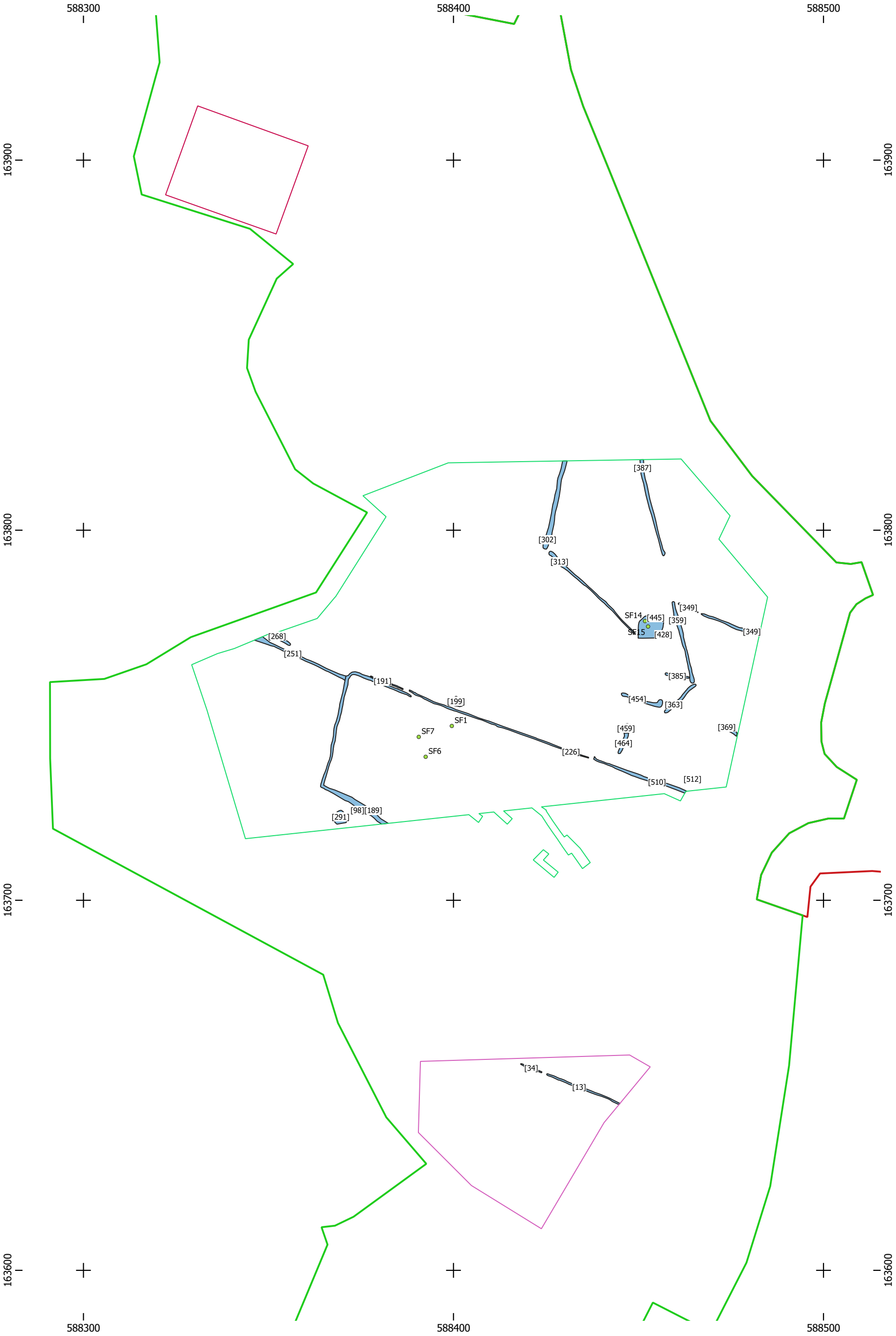

Figure 14: Phase 5 - Early Medieval to High Medieval

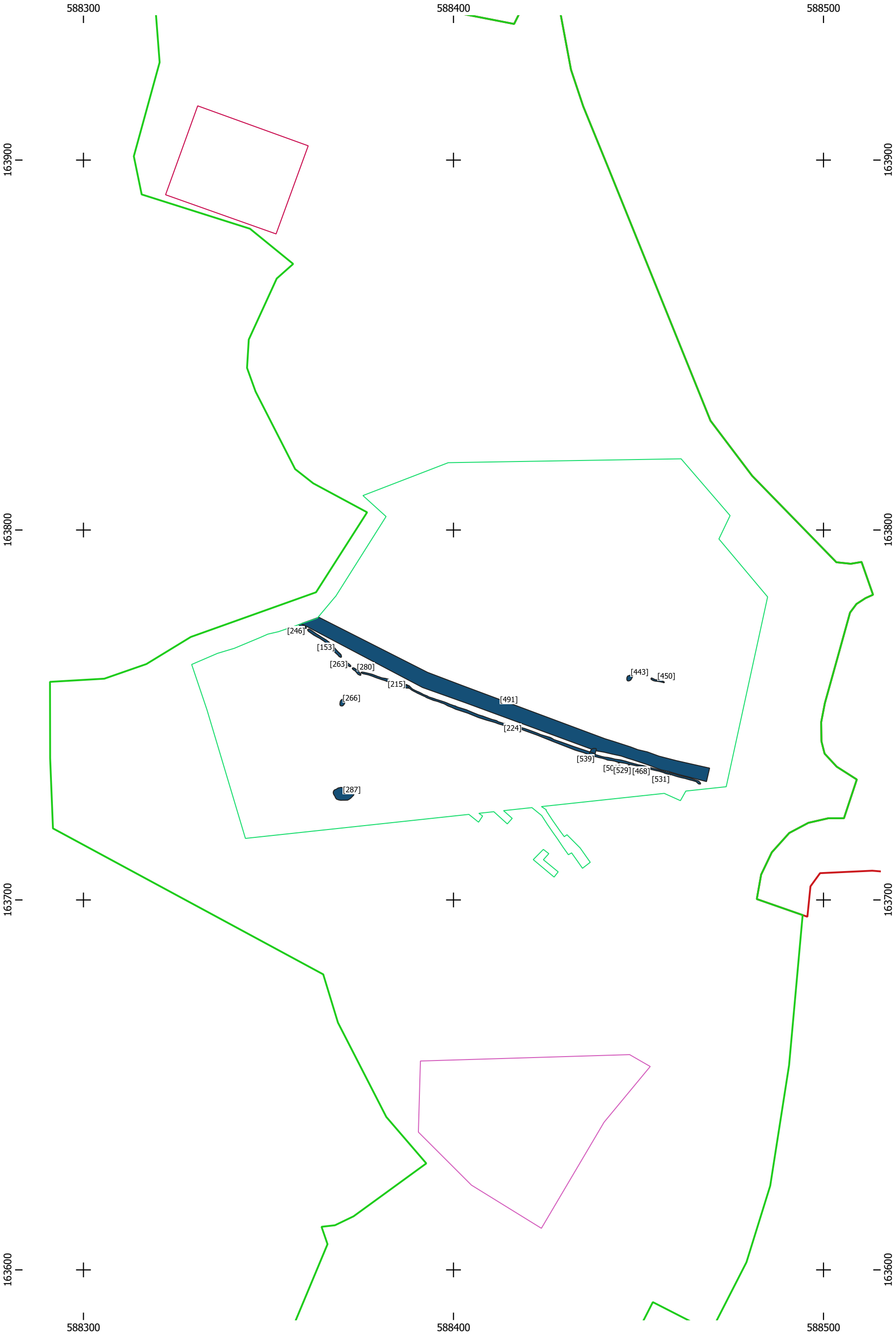

Figure 15: Phase 6 - Late Medieval to Post Medieval

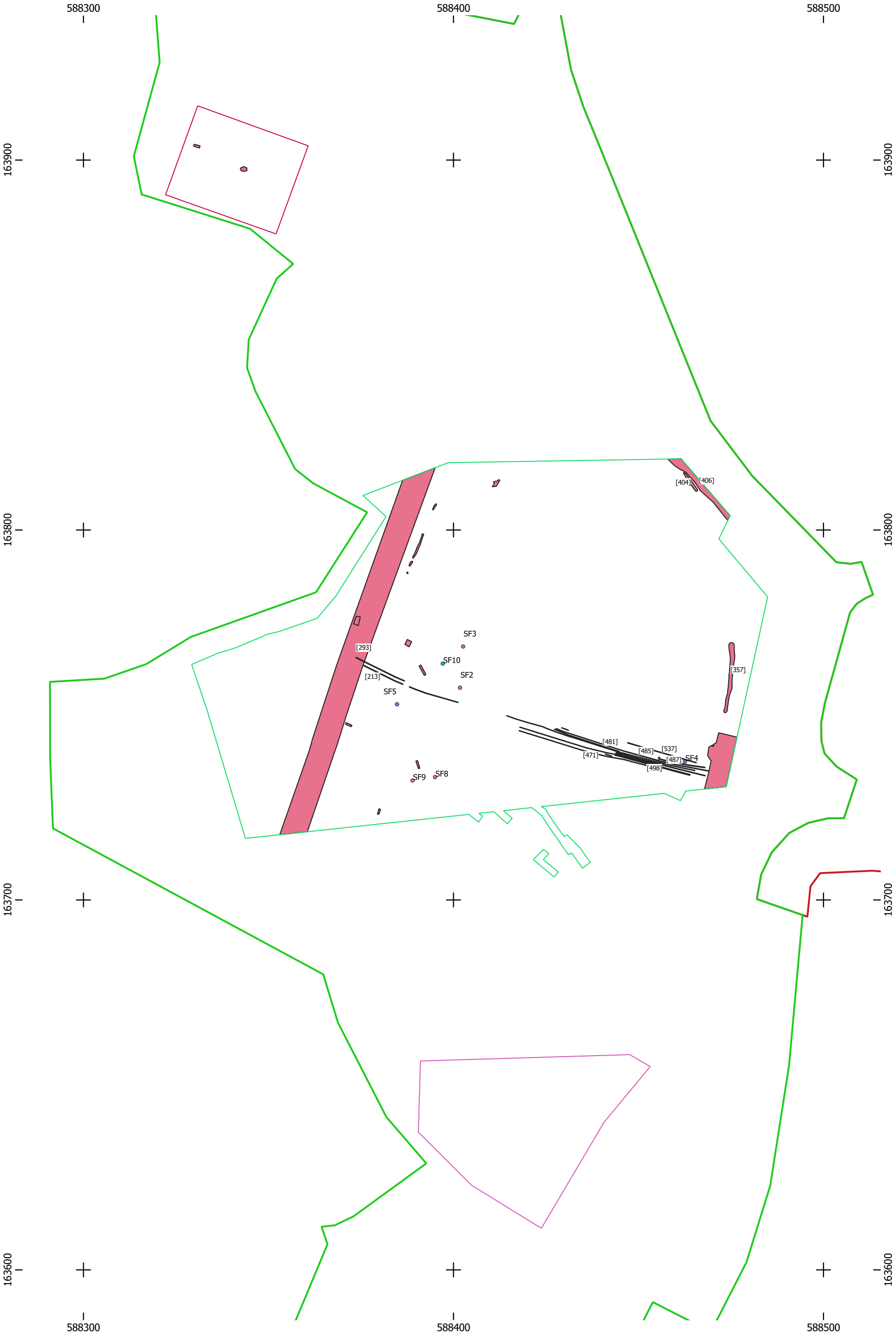

Figure 16: Phase 7 - Late Post Medieval

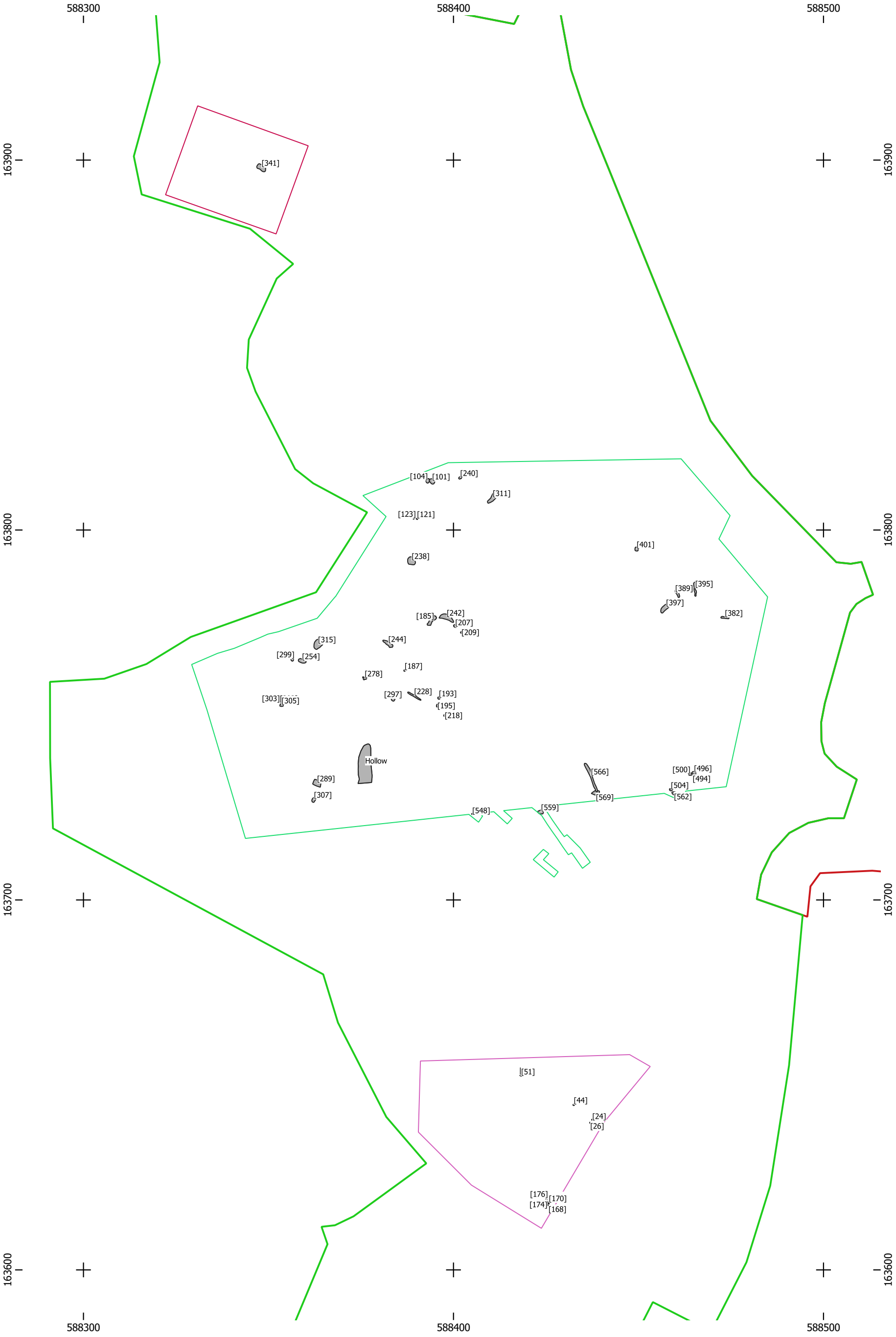

Figure 17: Un-dated

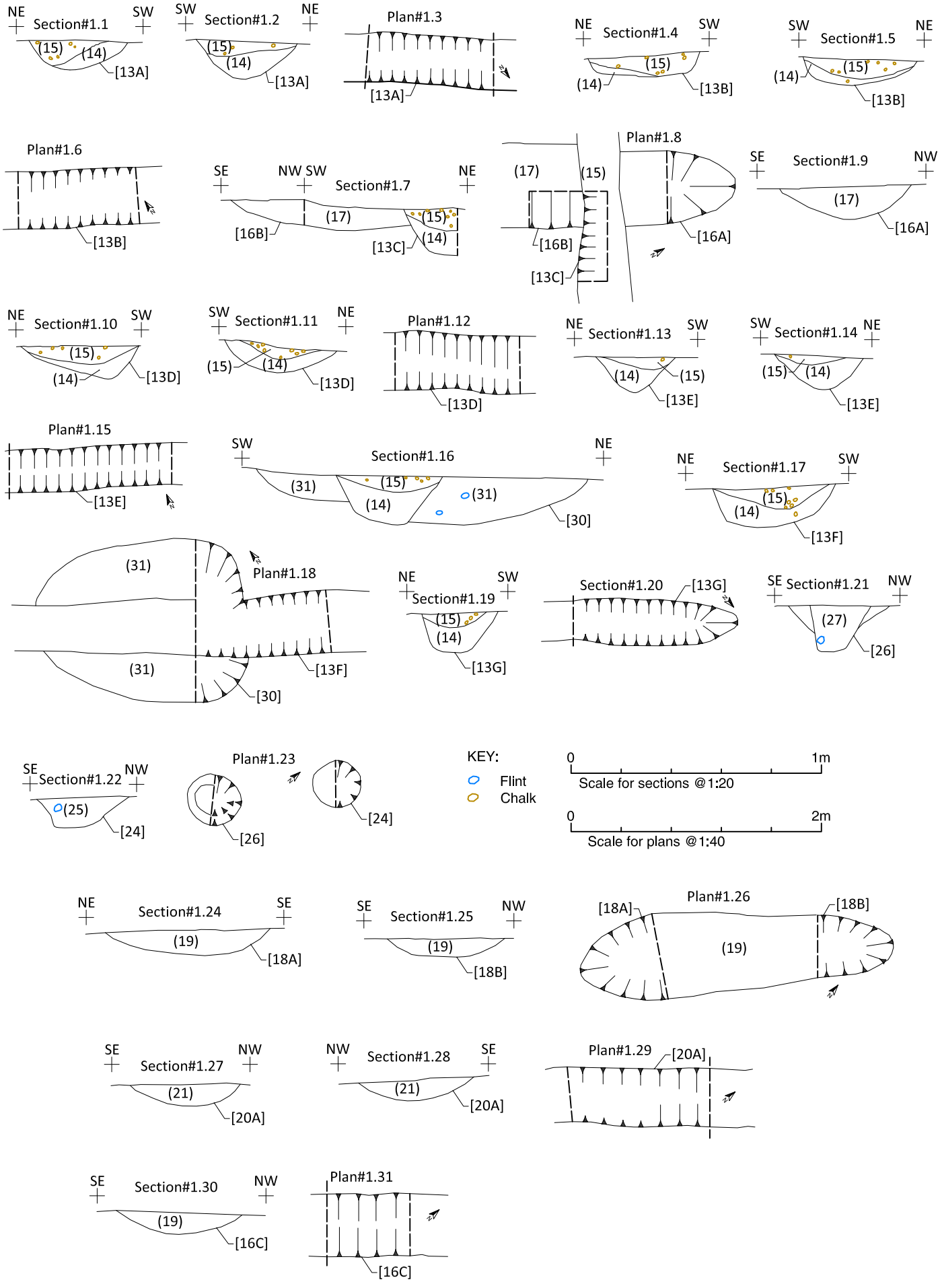

Figure 18: Feature's sections and plans

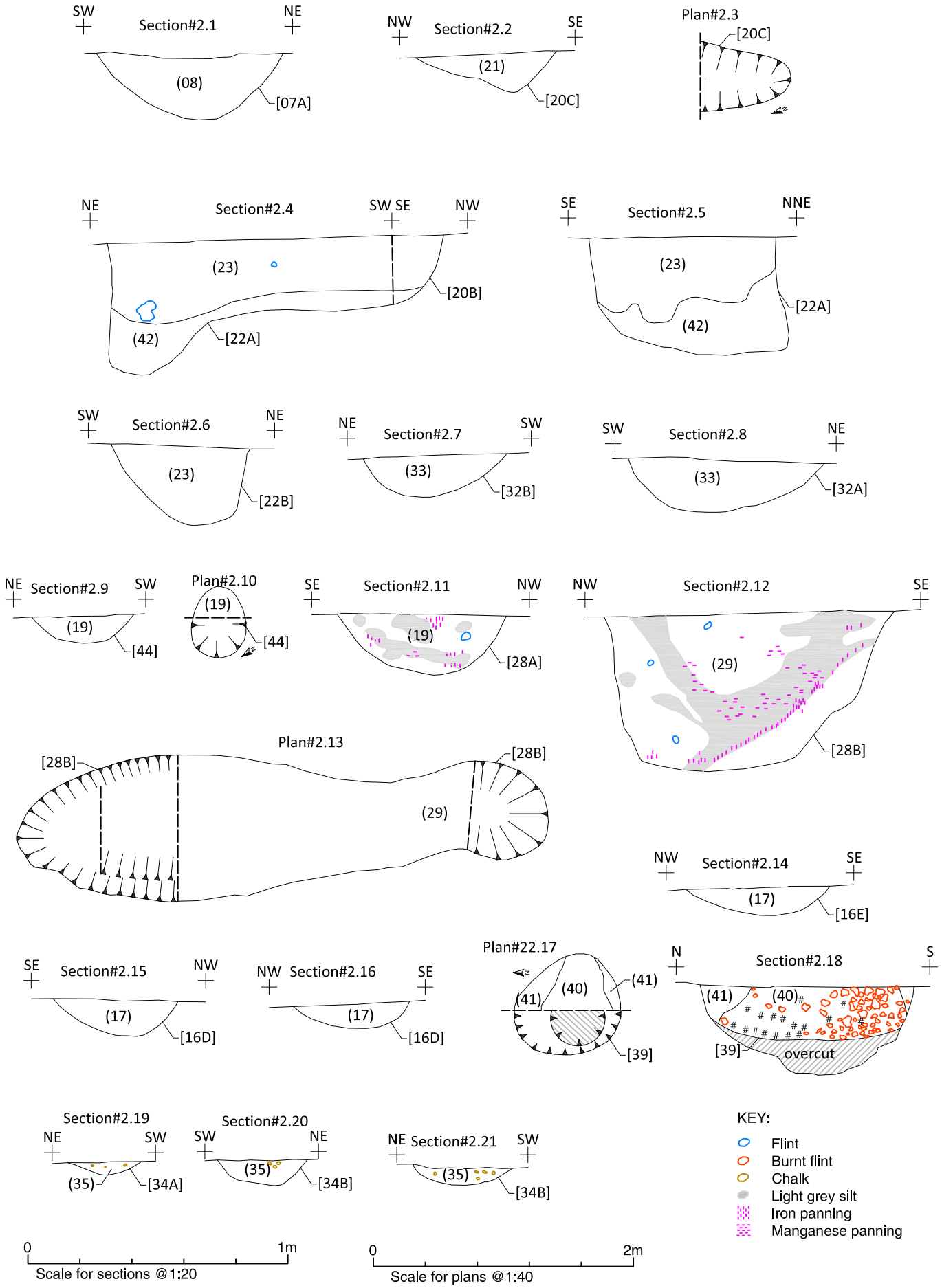

Figure 19: Feature's sections and plans

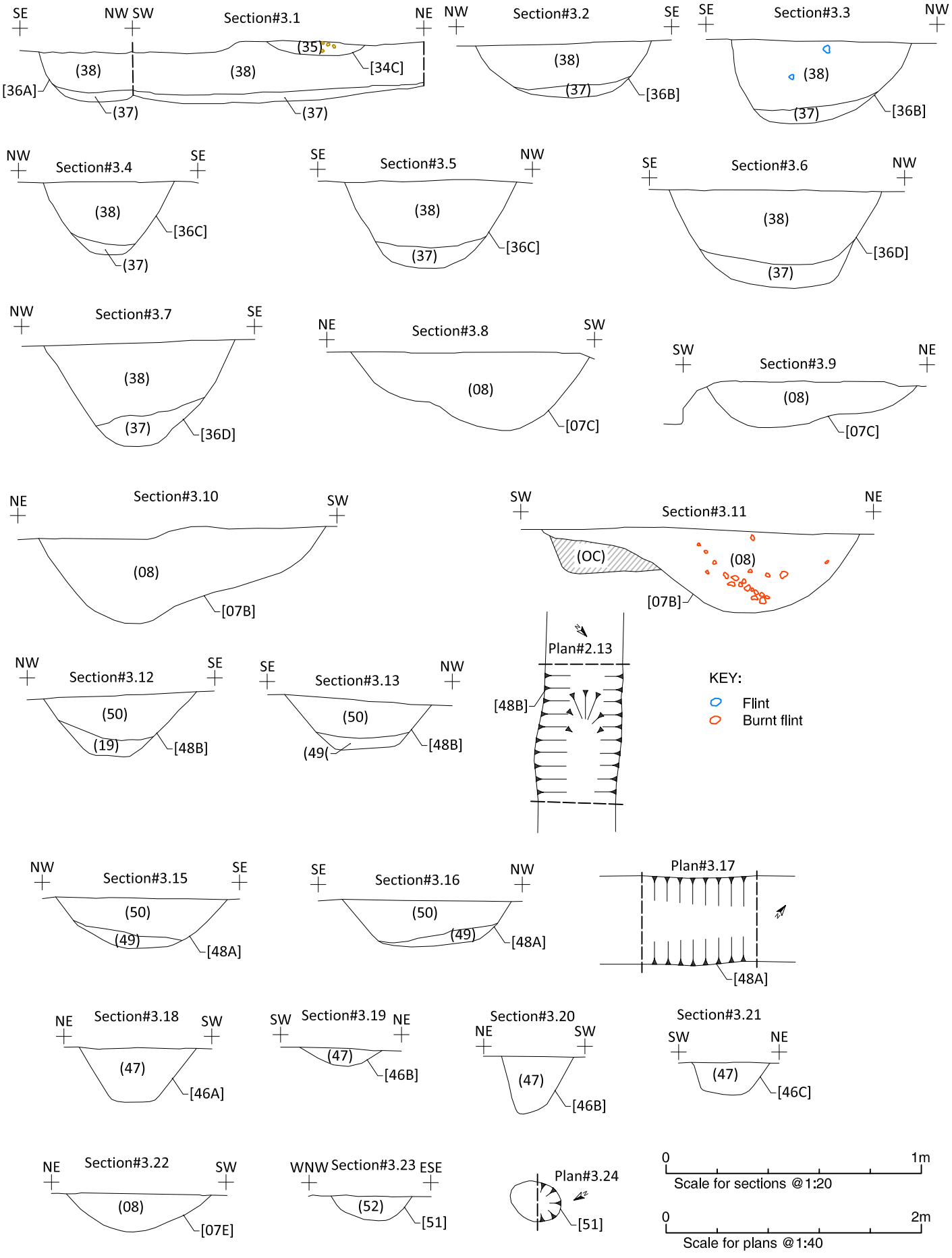

Figure 20: Feature's sections and plans

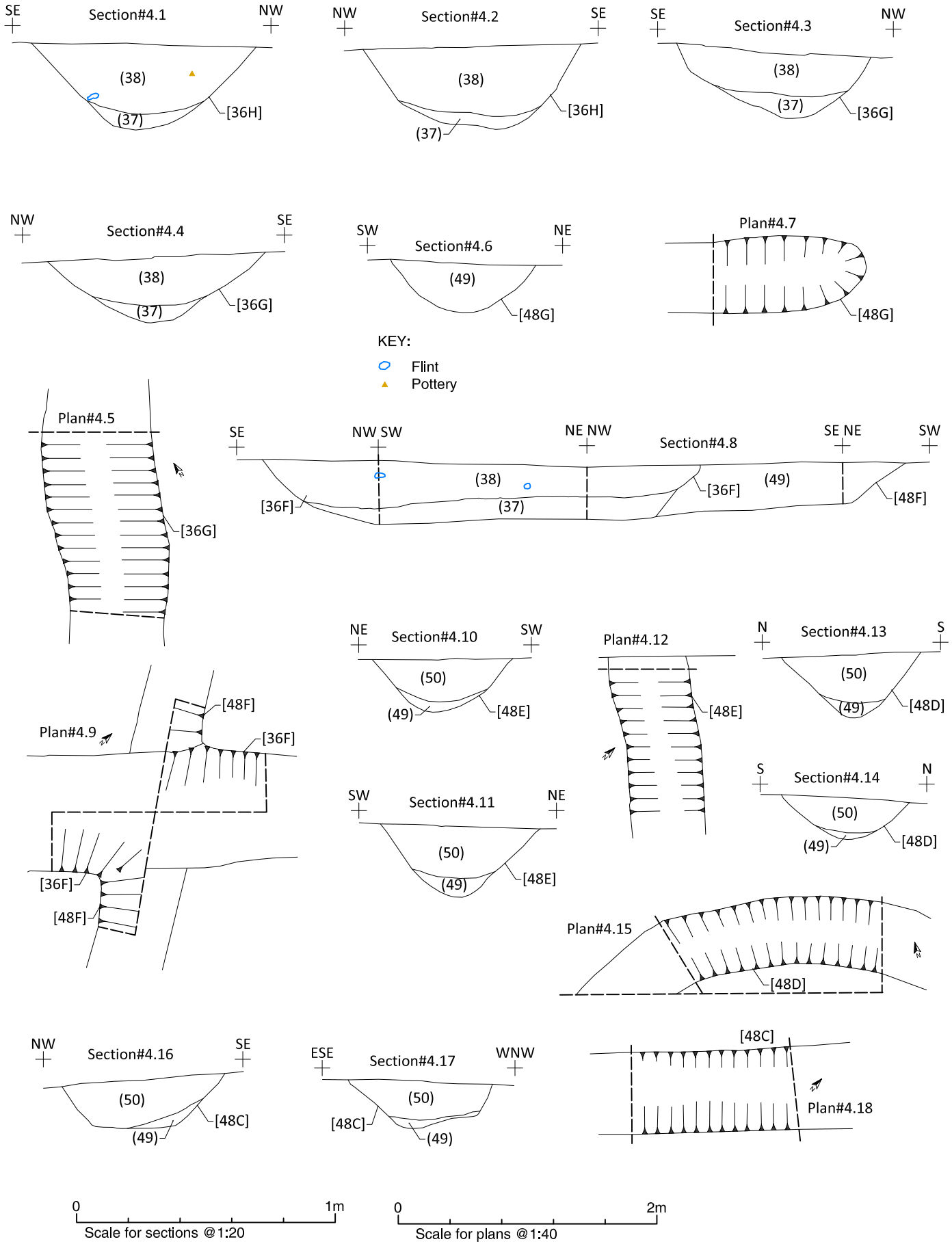

Figure 21: Feature's sections and plans

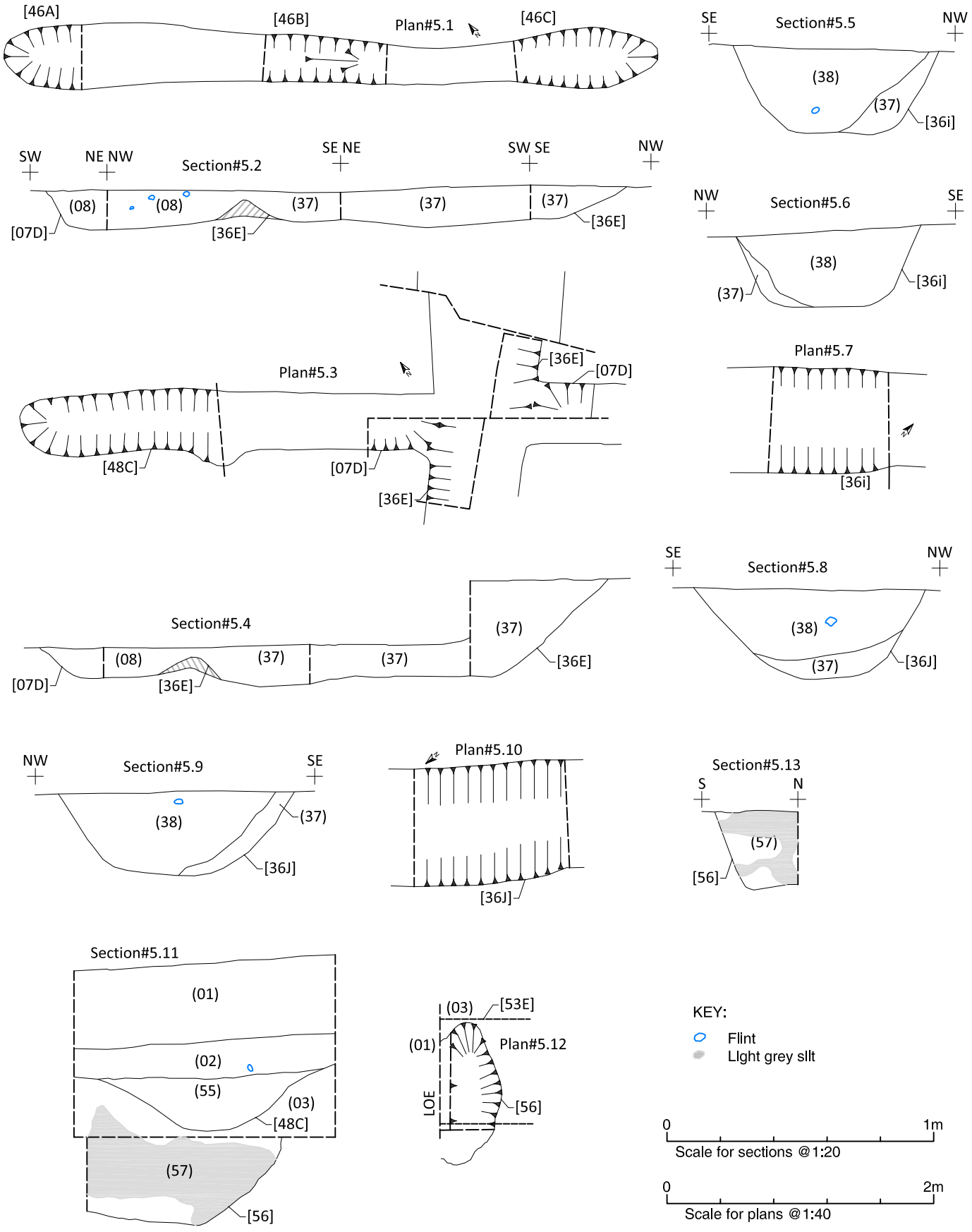

Figure 22: Feature's sections and plans

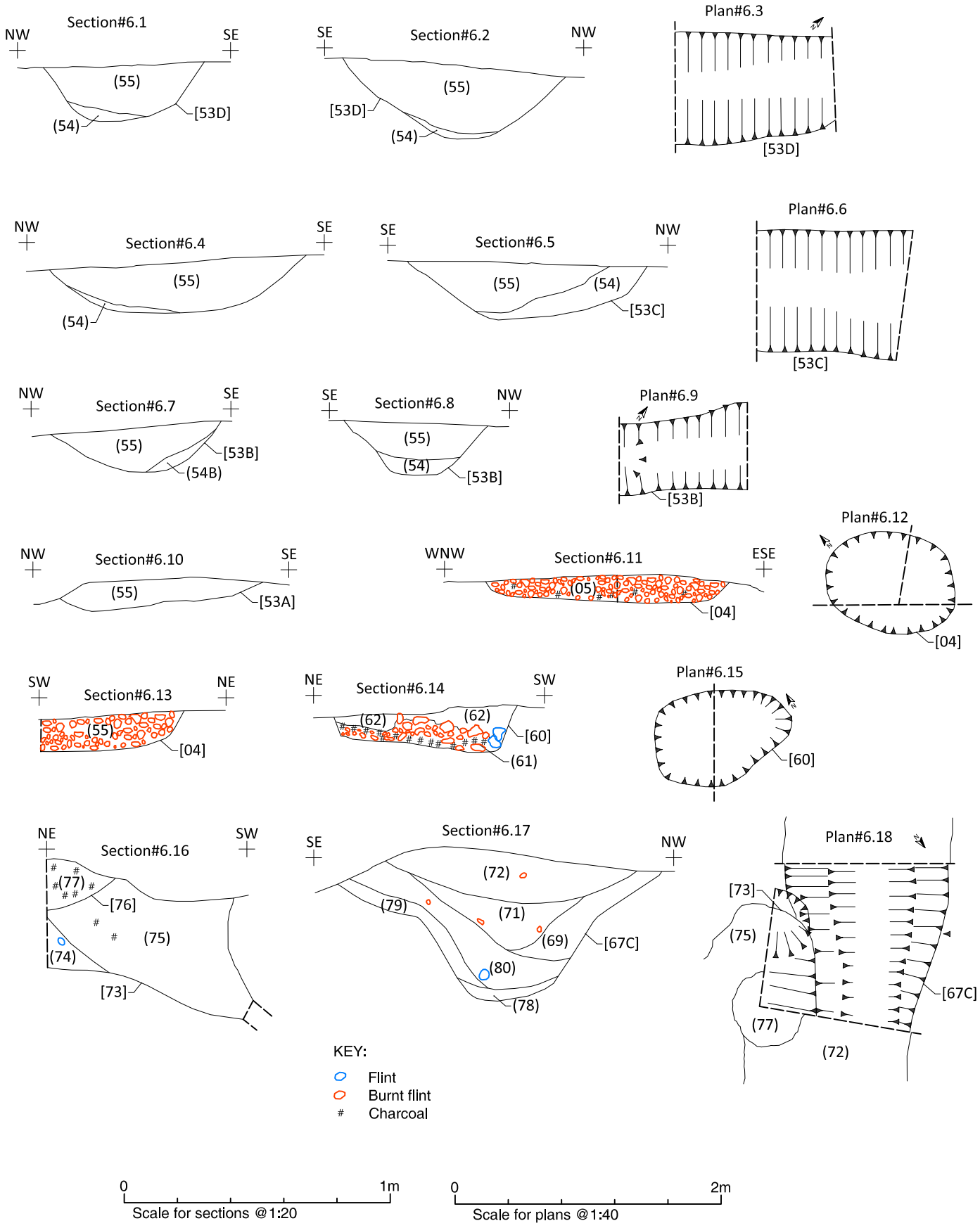

Figure 23: Feature's sections and plans

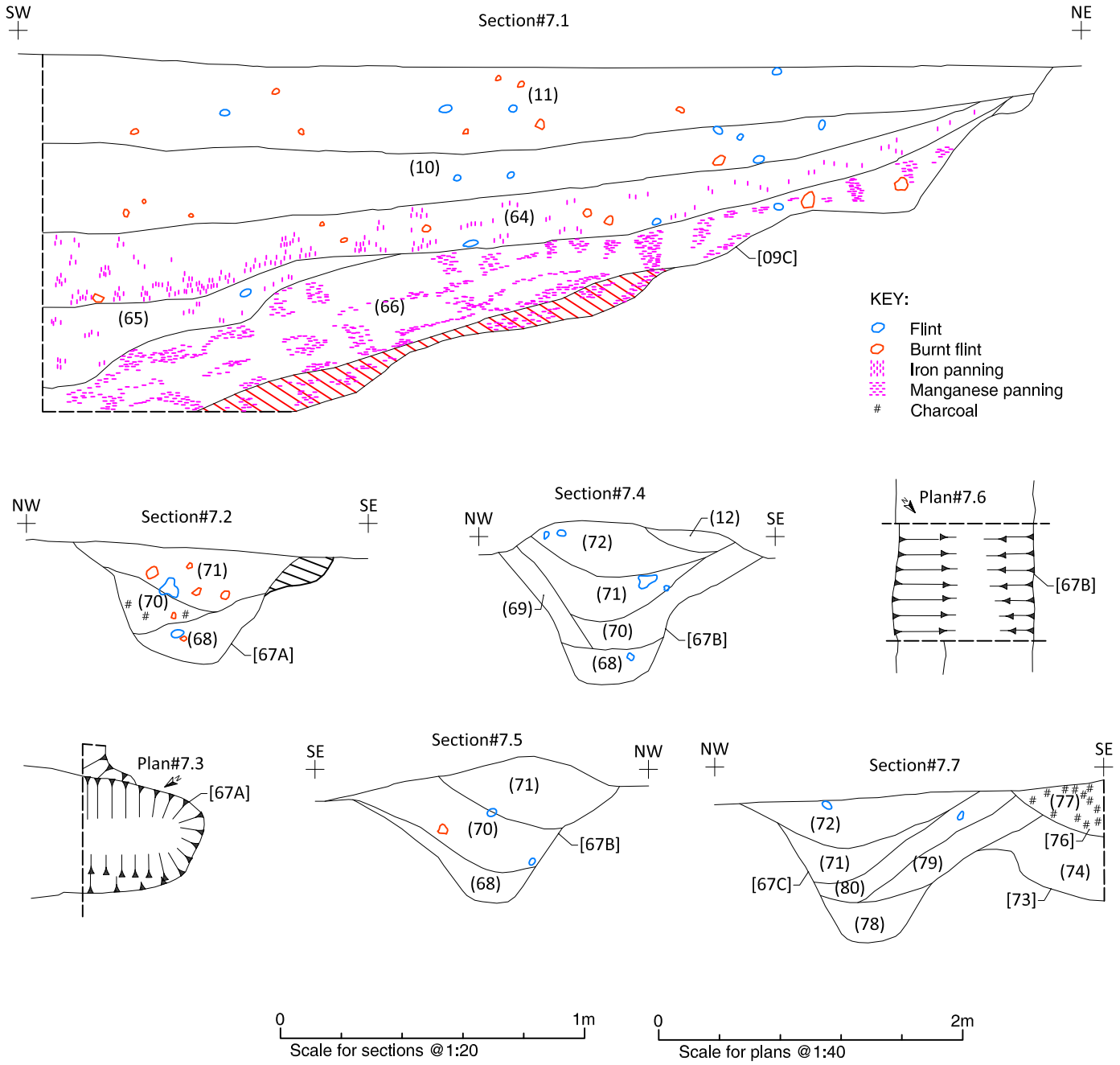

Figure 24: Feature's sections and plans

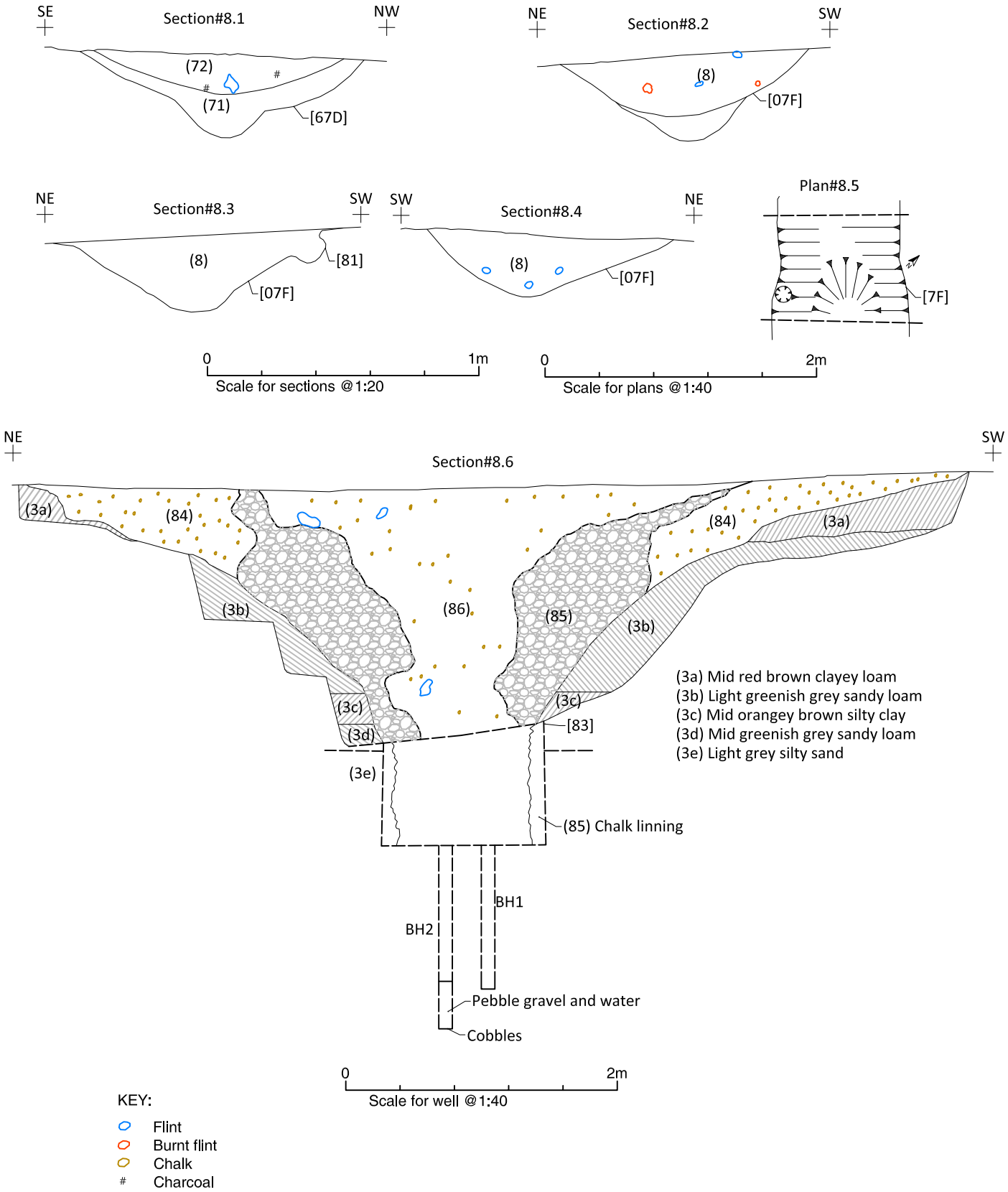

Figure 25: Feature's sections and plans

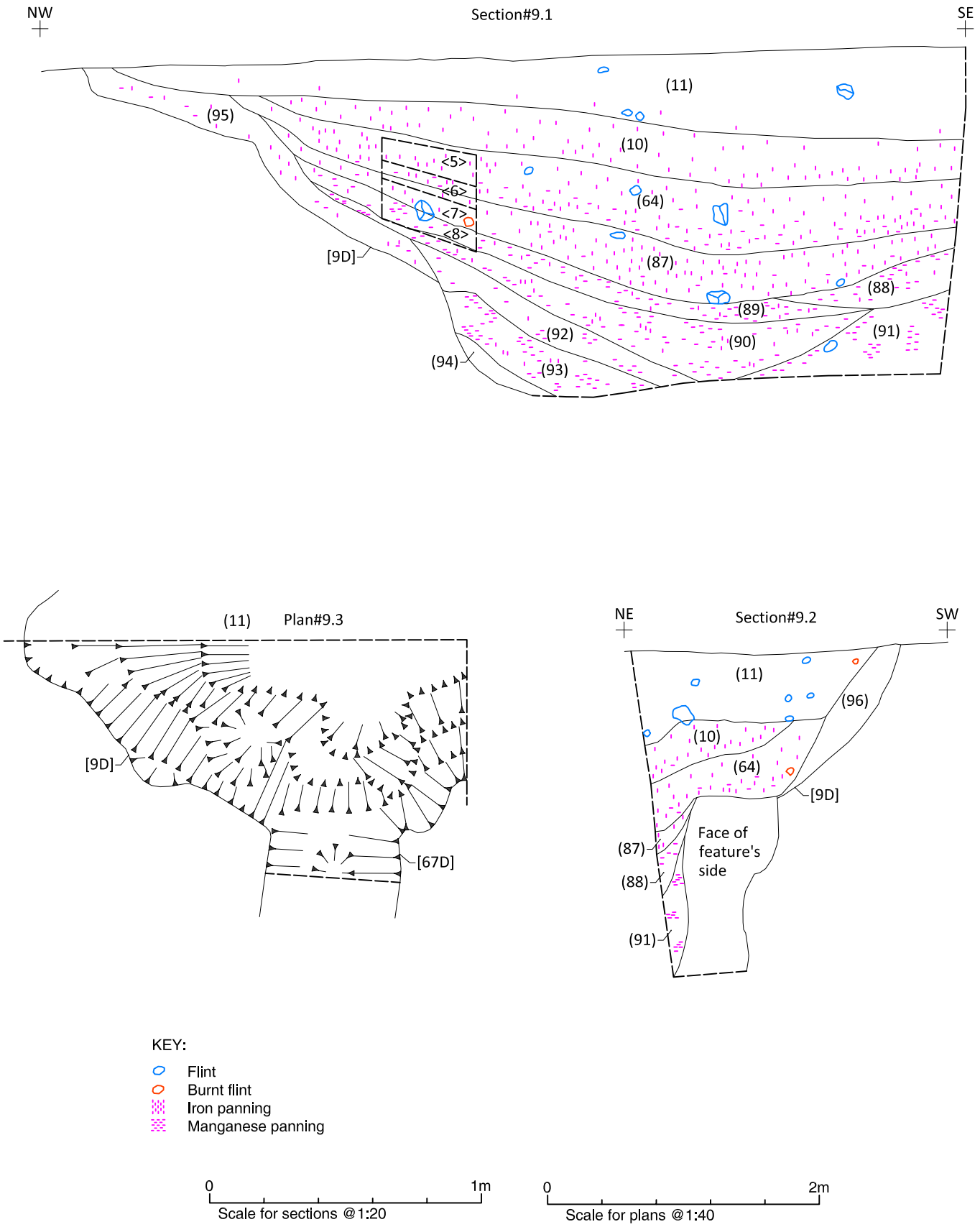

Figure 26: Feature's sections and plans

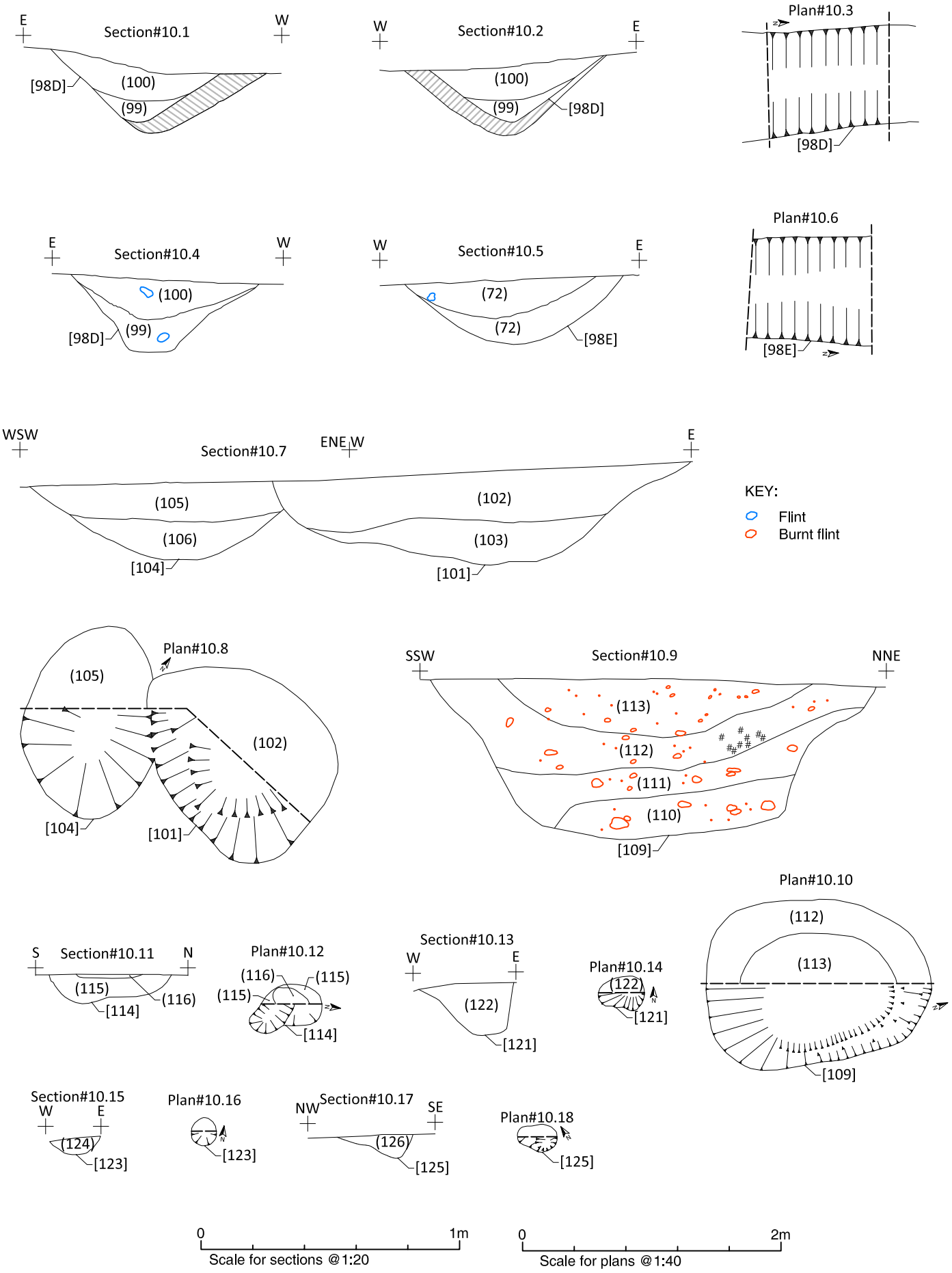

Figure 27: Feature's sections and plans

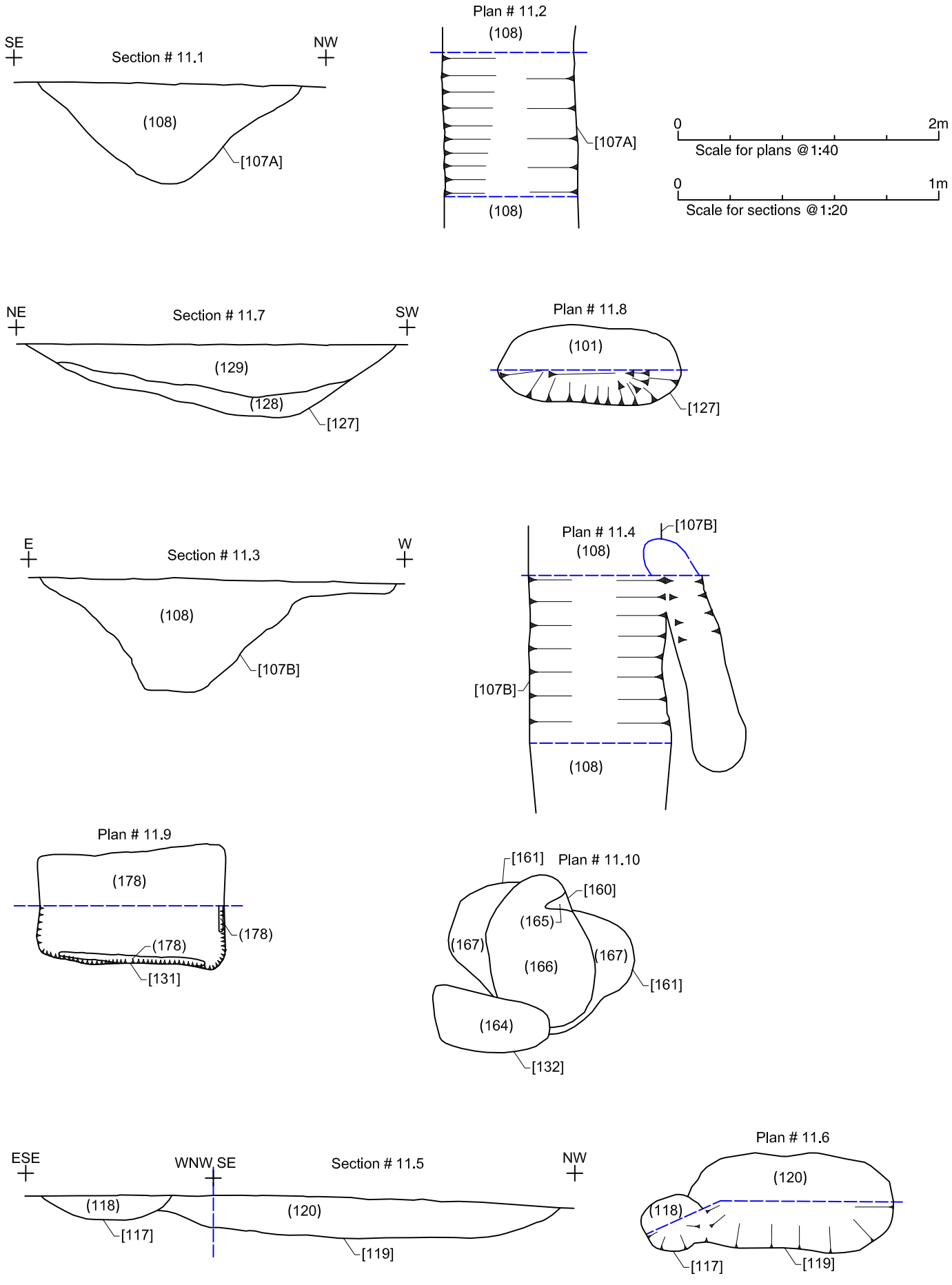

Figure 28: Feature's sections and plans

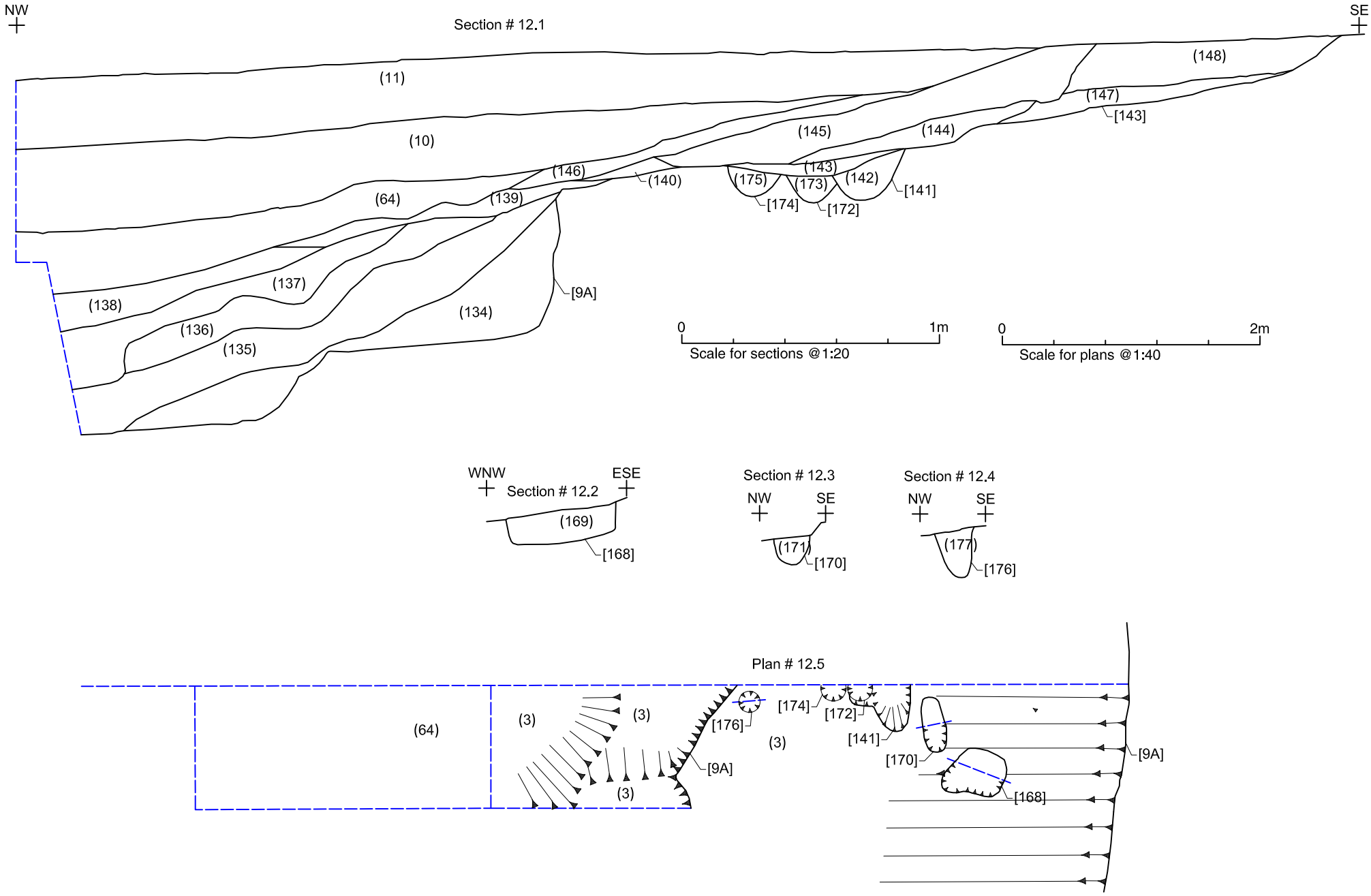

Figure 29: Feature's sections and plans

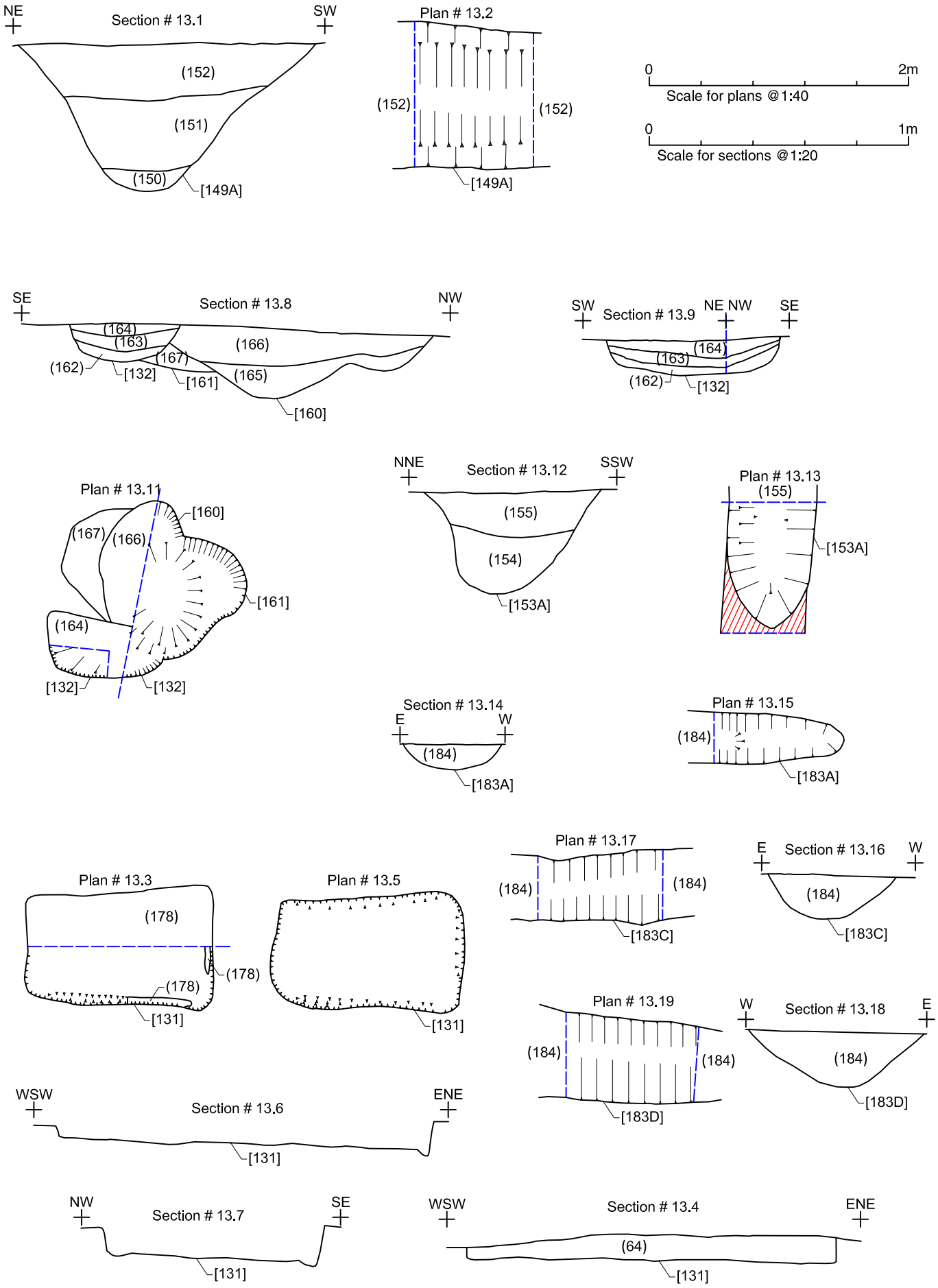

Figure 30: Feature's sections and plans

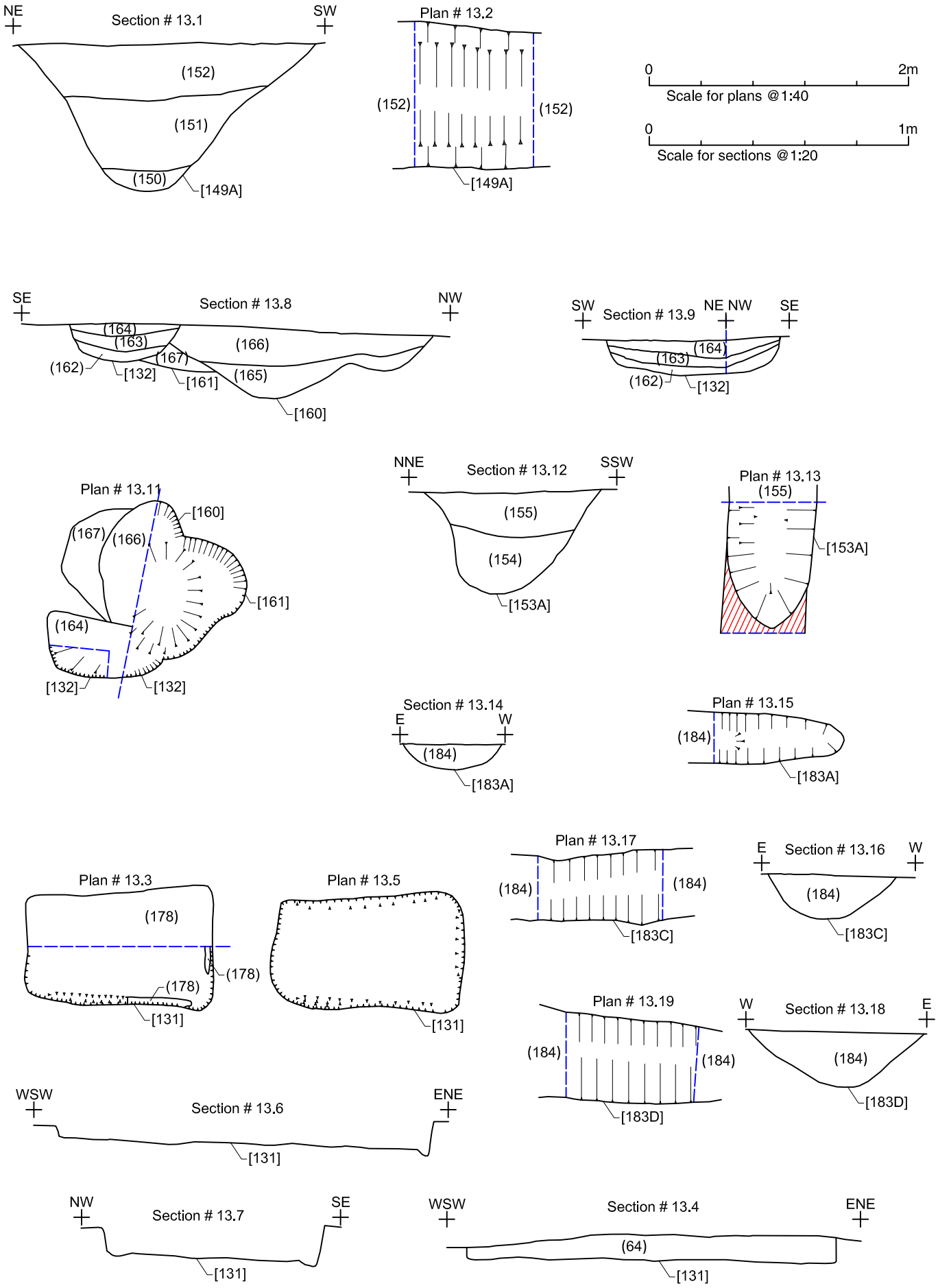

Figure 31: Feature's sections and plans

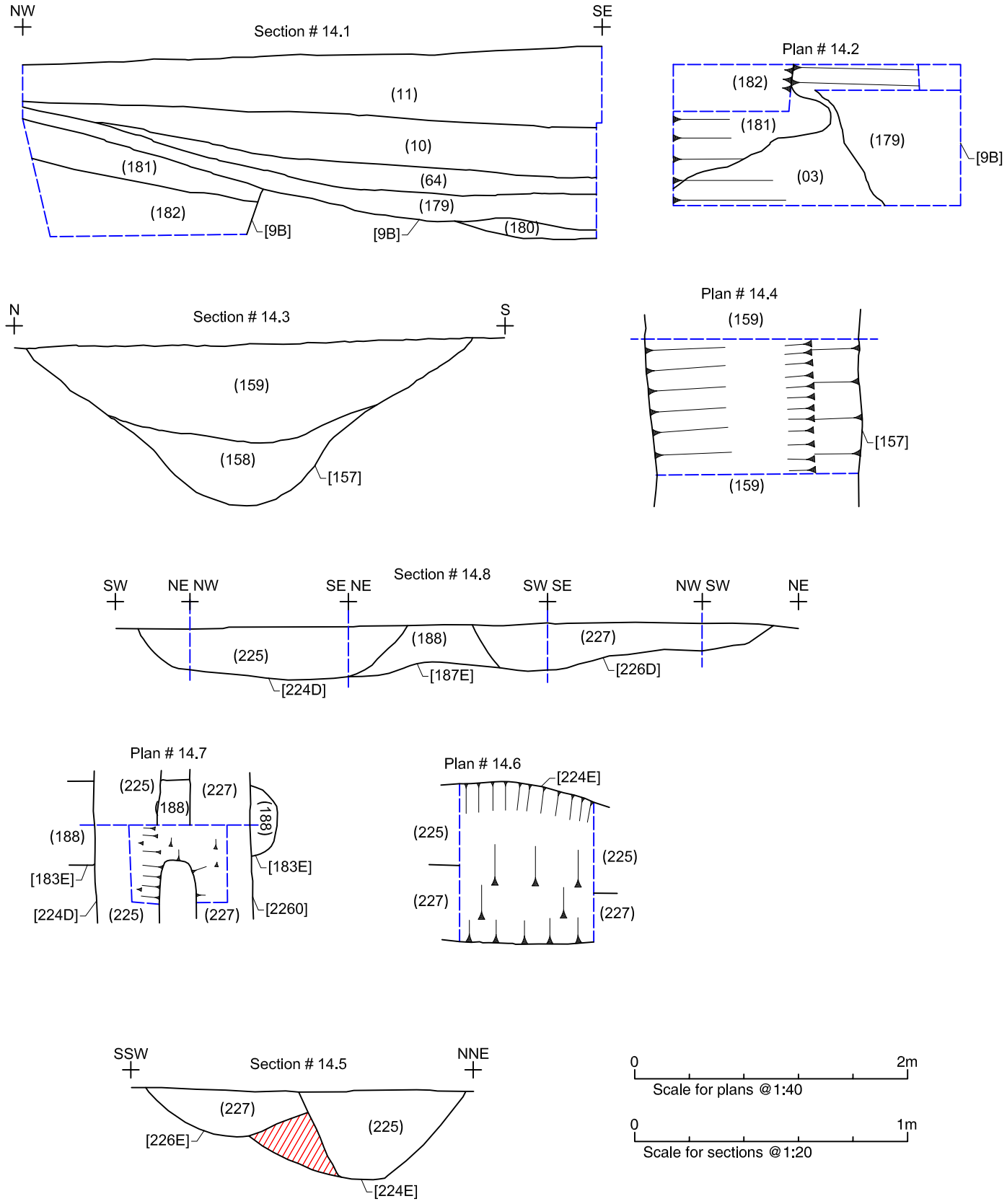

Figure 32: Feature's sections and plans

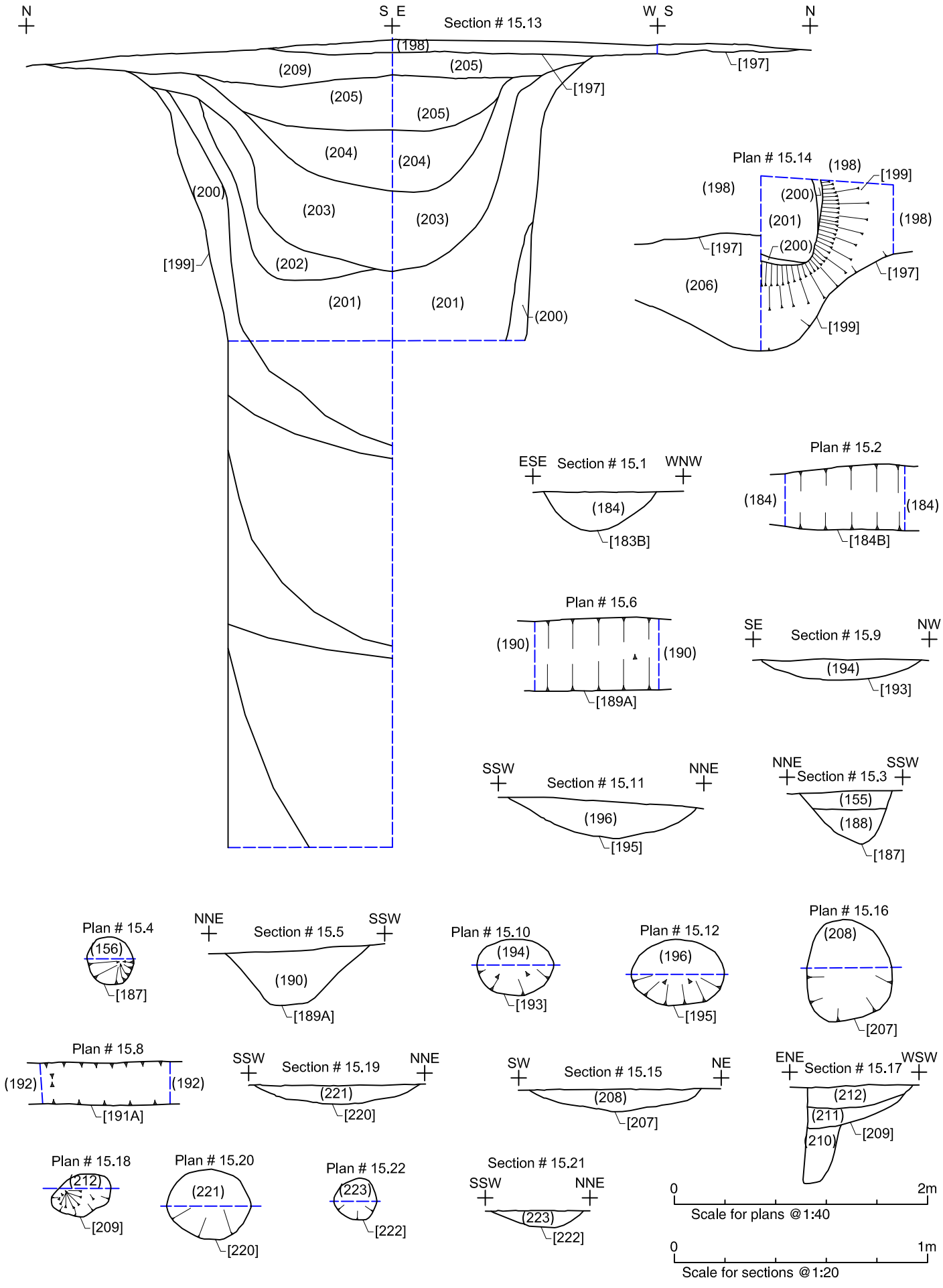

Figure 33: Feature's sections and plans

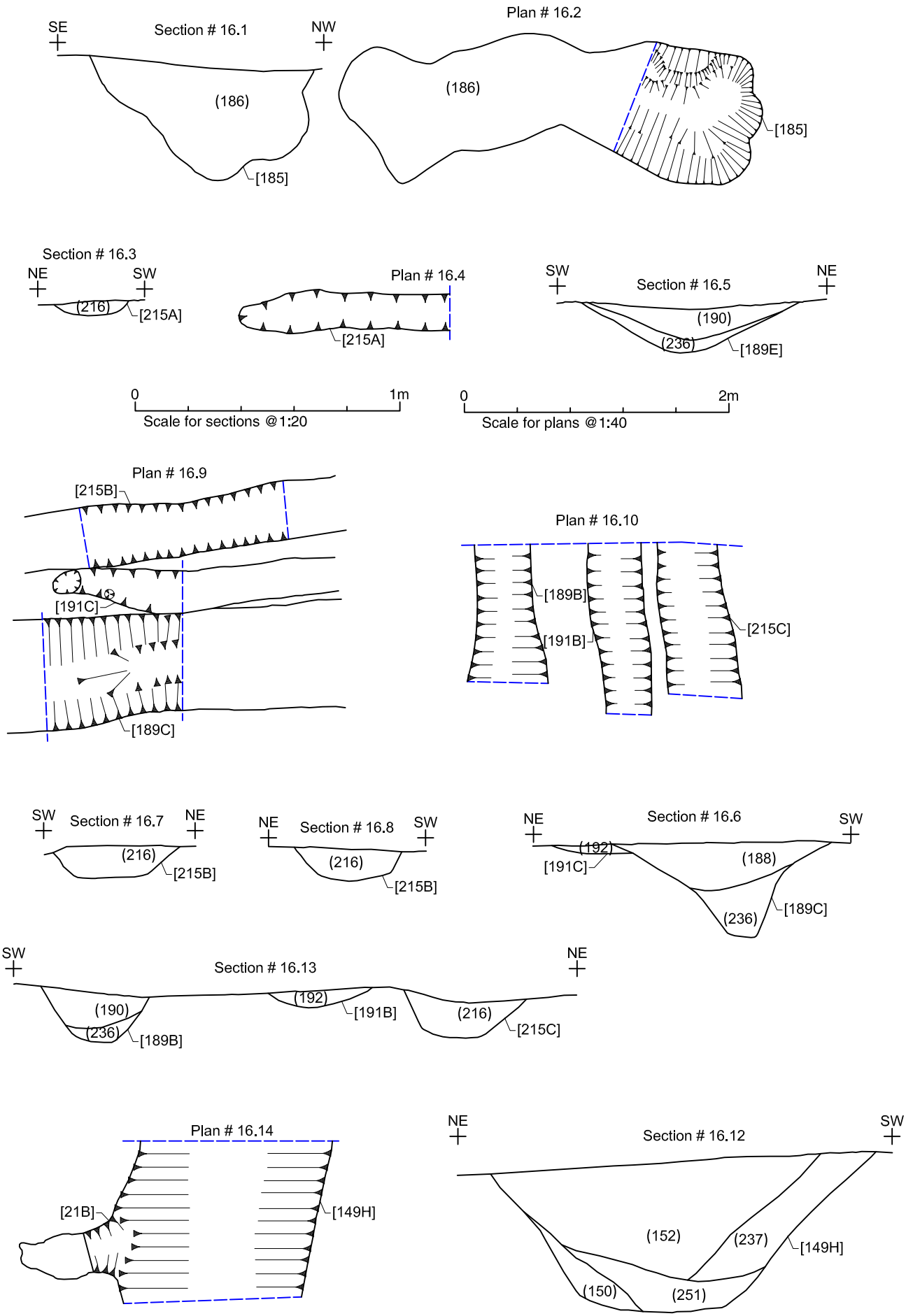

Figure 34: Feature's sections and plans

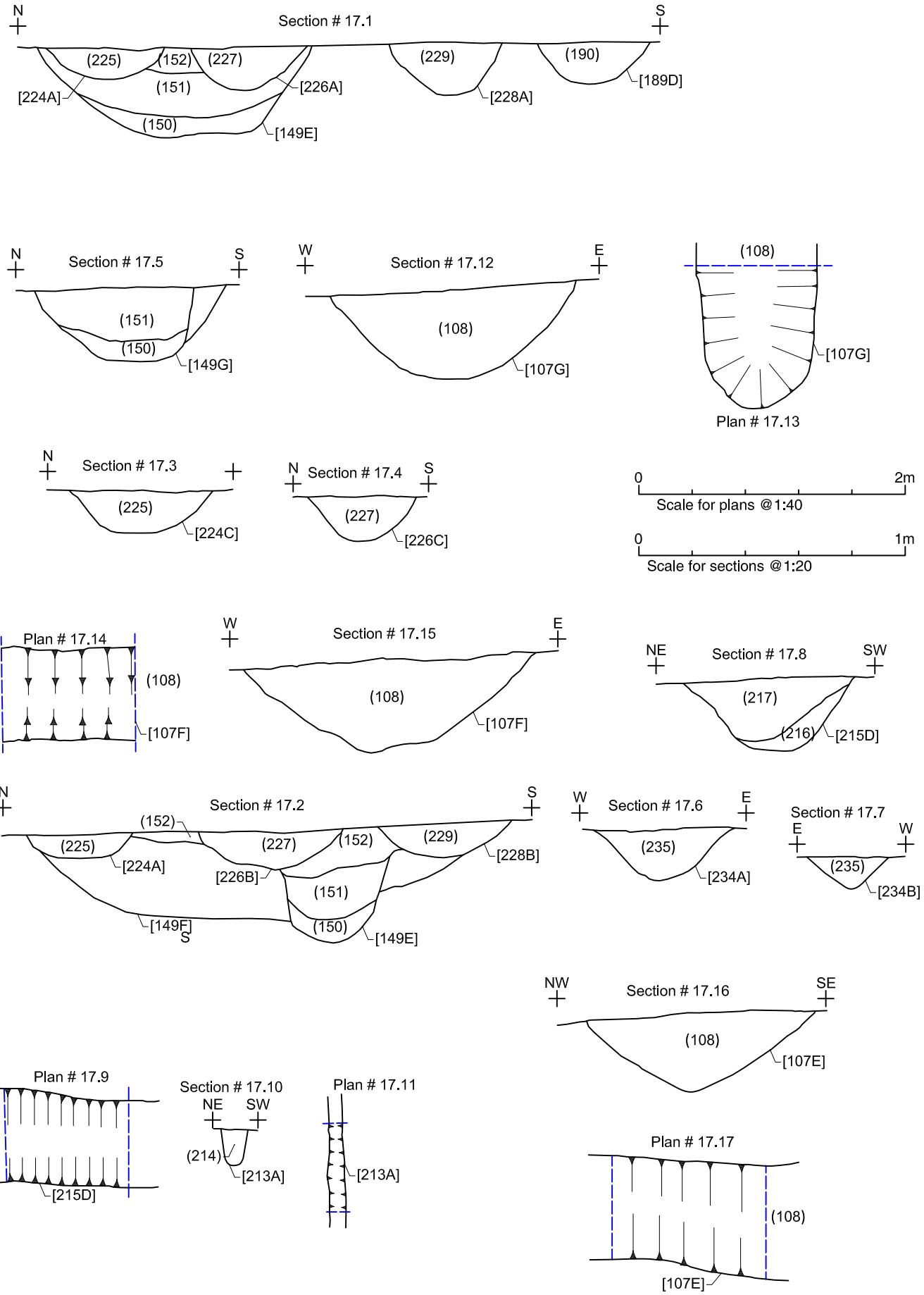

Figure 35: Feature's sections and plans

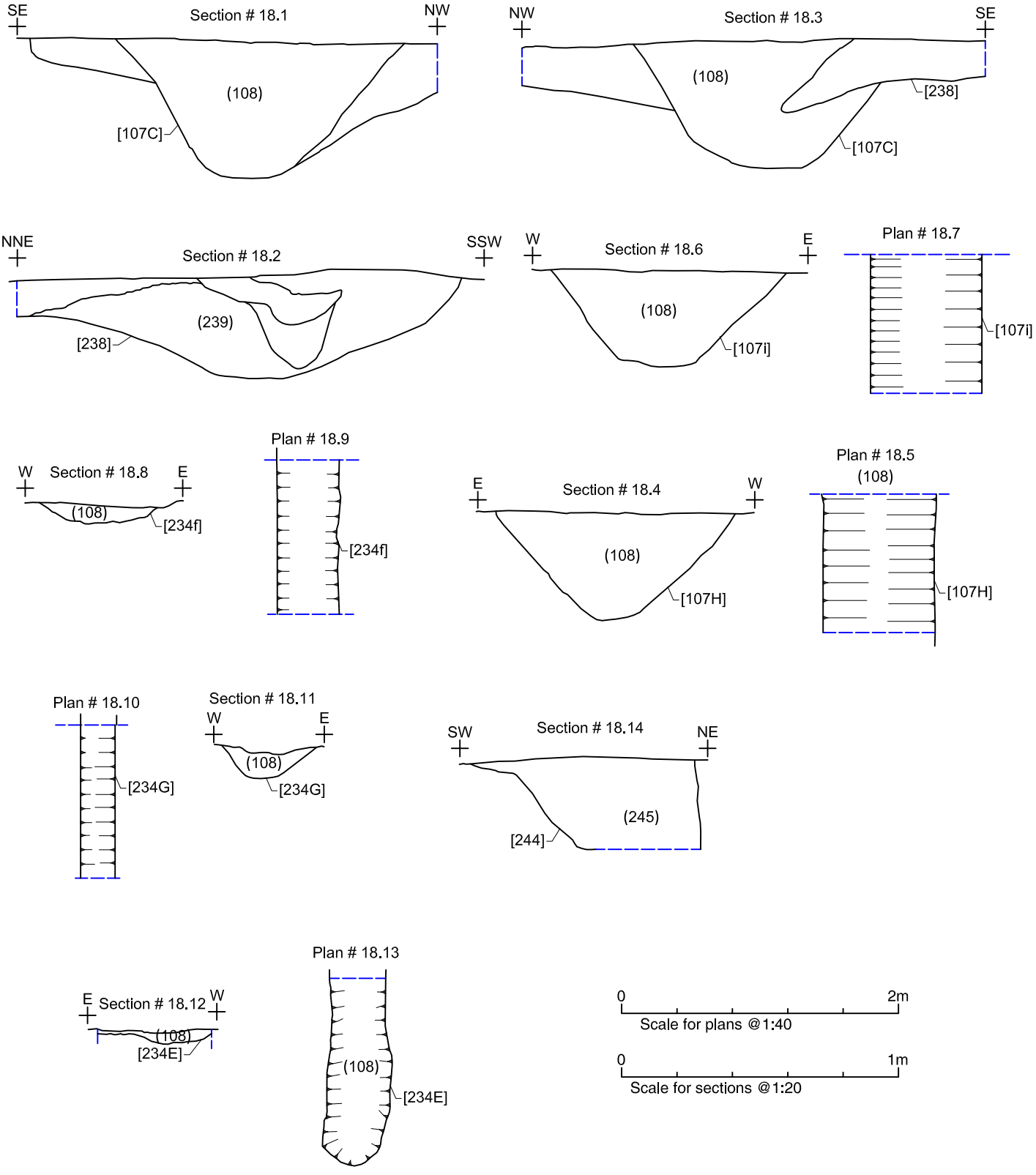

Figure 36: Feature's sections and plans

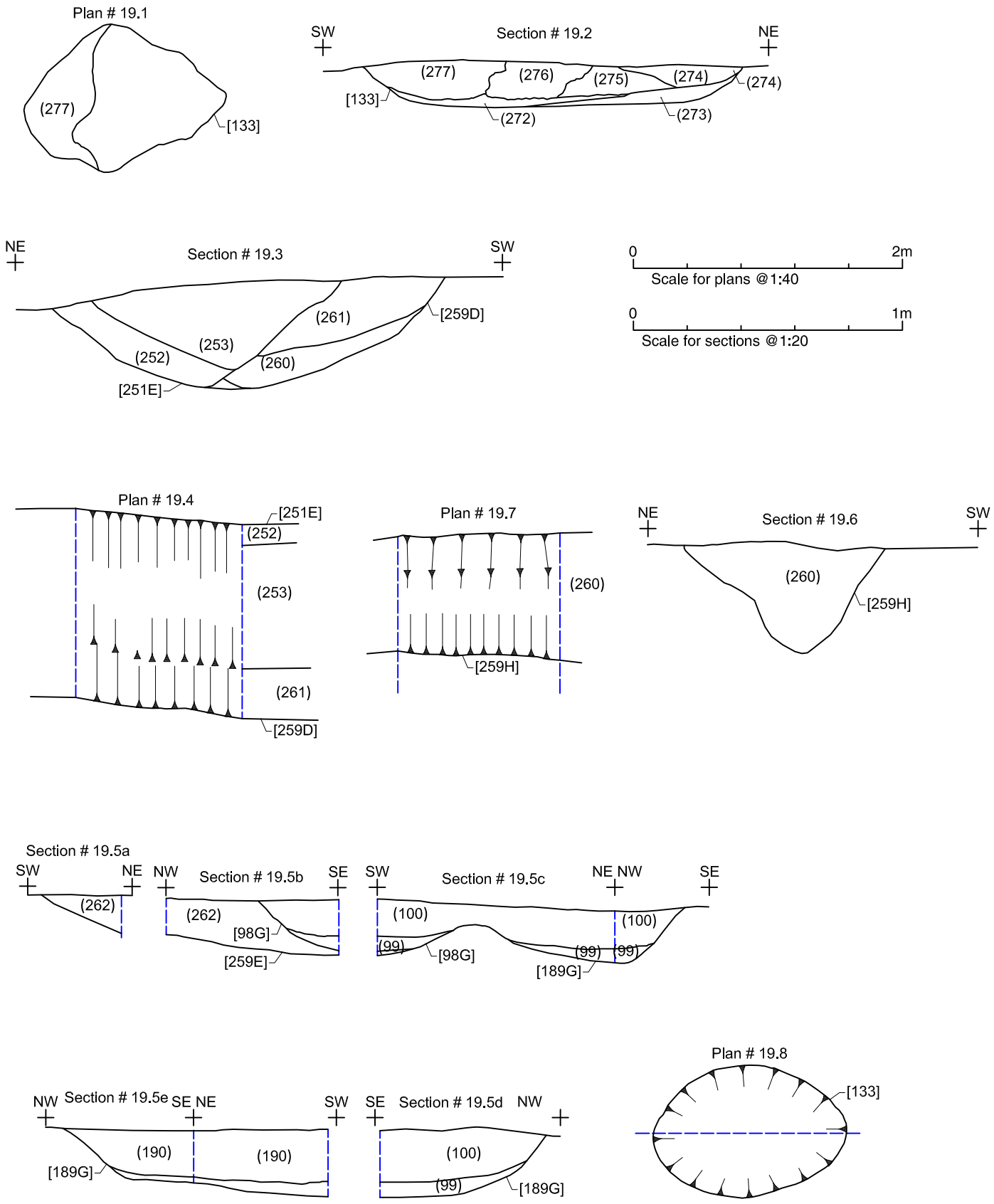

Figure 37: Feature's sections and plans

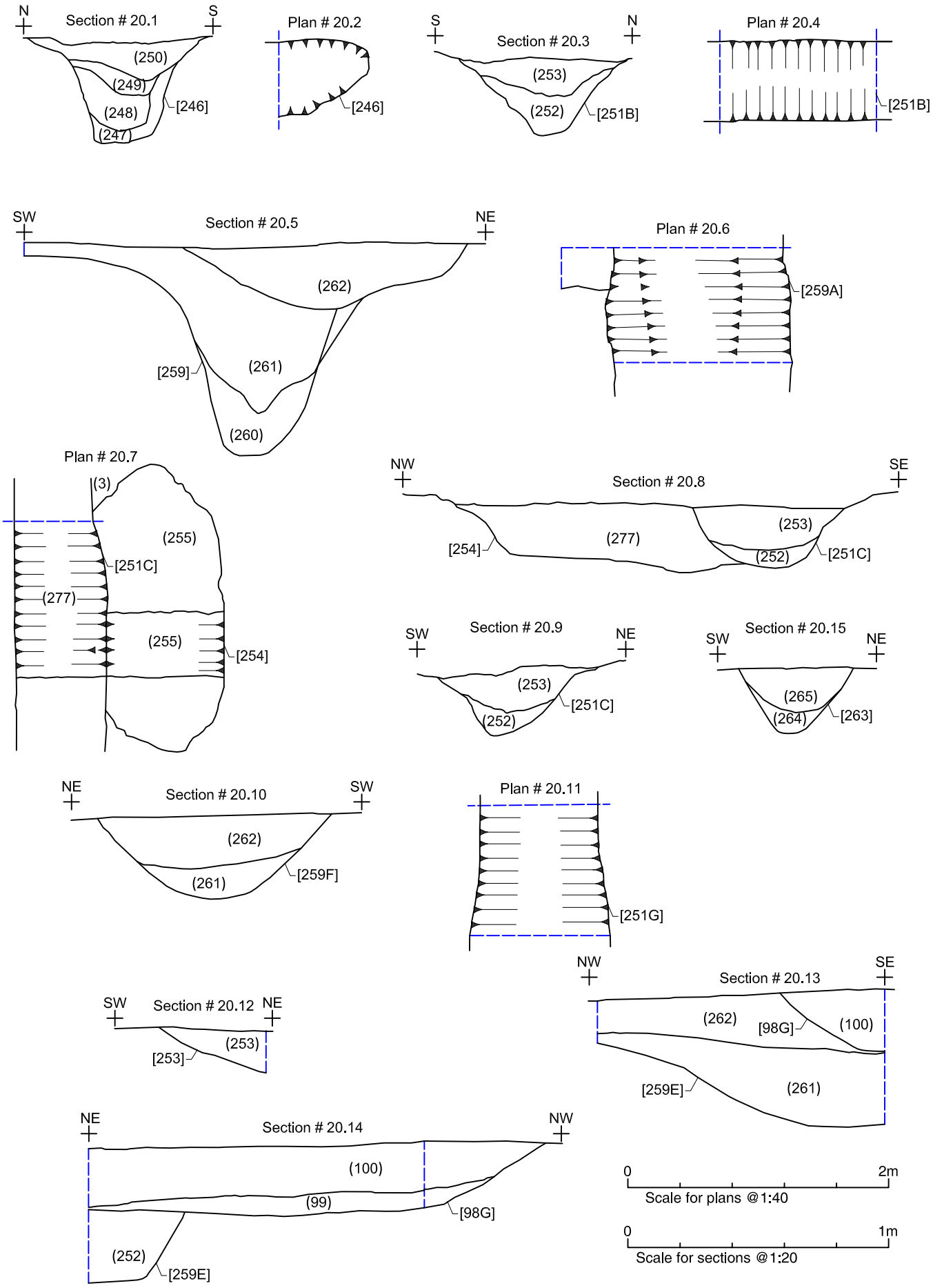

Figure 38: Feature's sections and plans

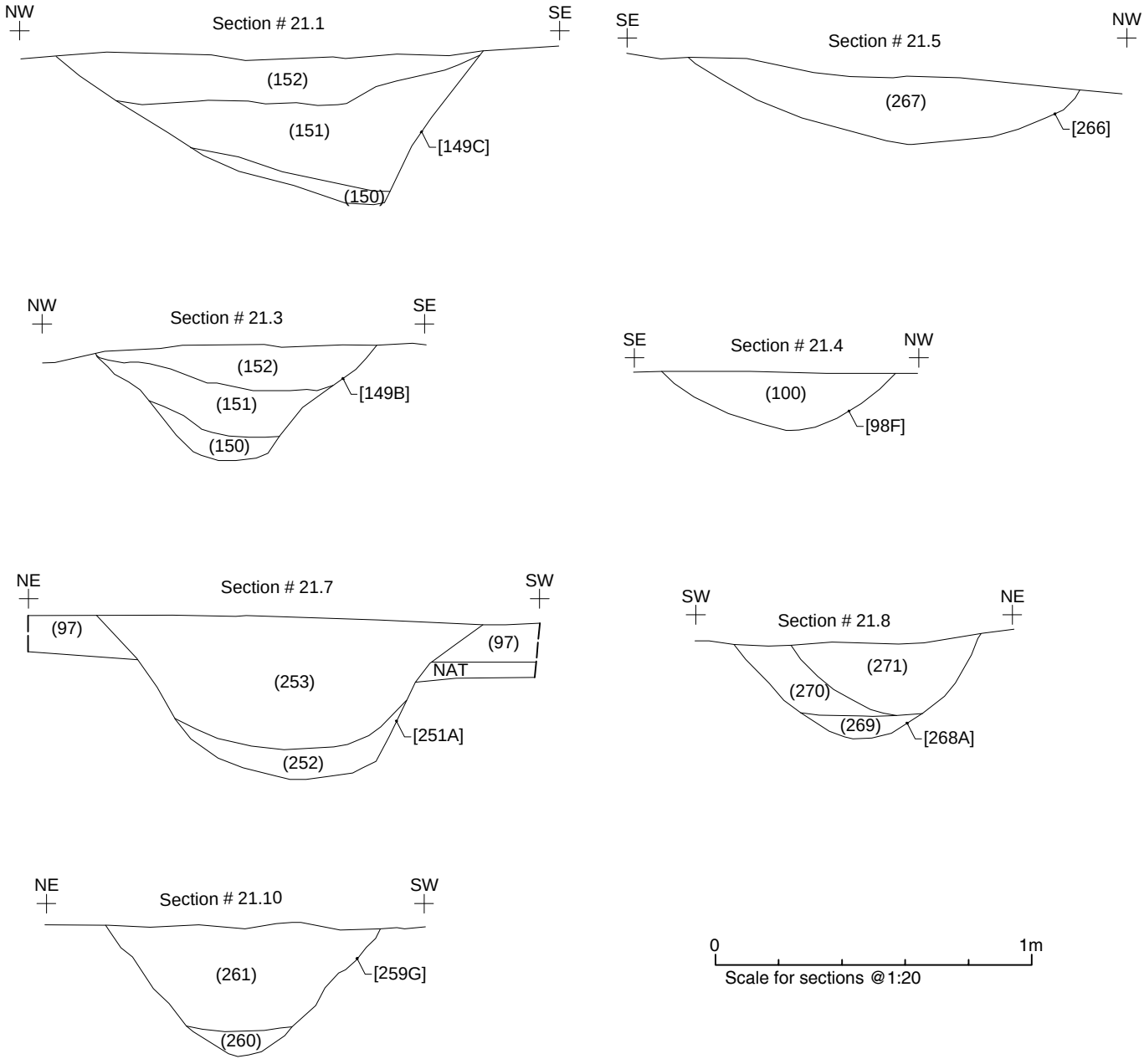

Figure 39: Feature's sections

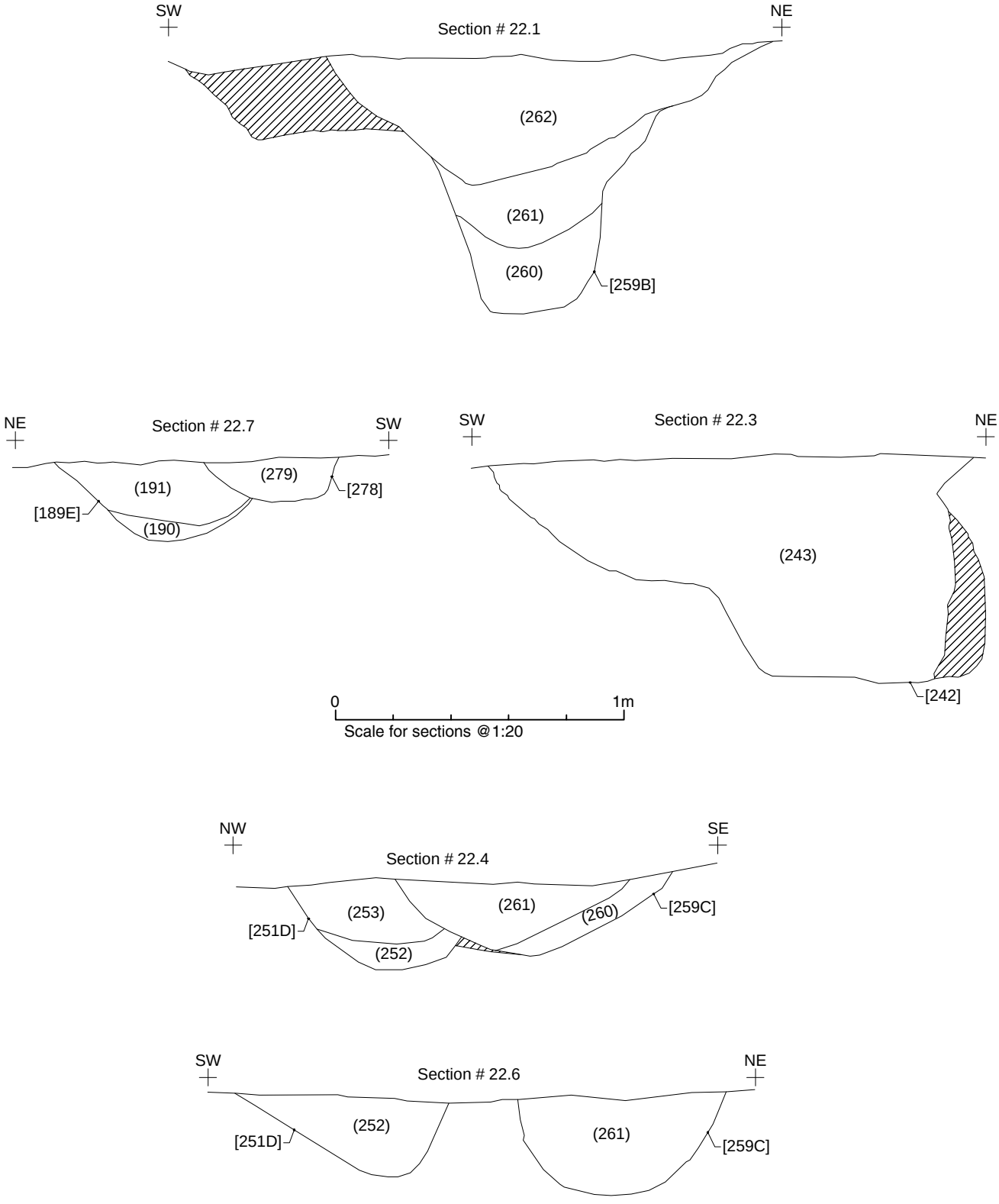

Figure 40: Feature's sections

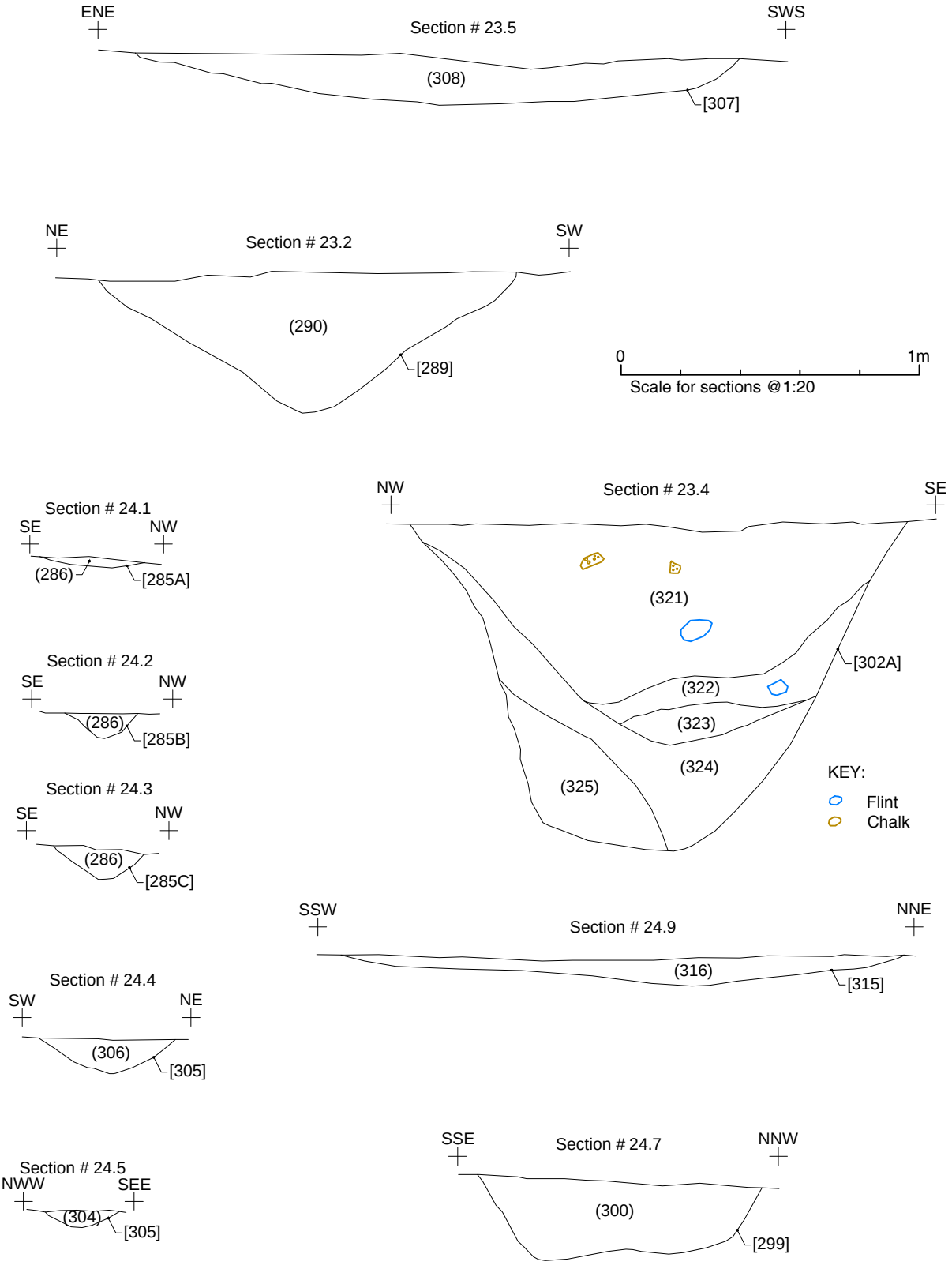

Figure 41: Feature's sections

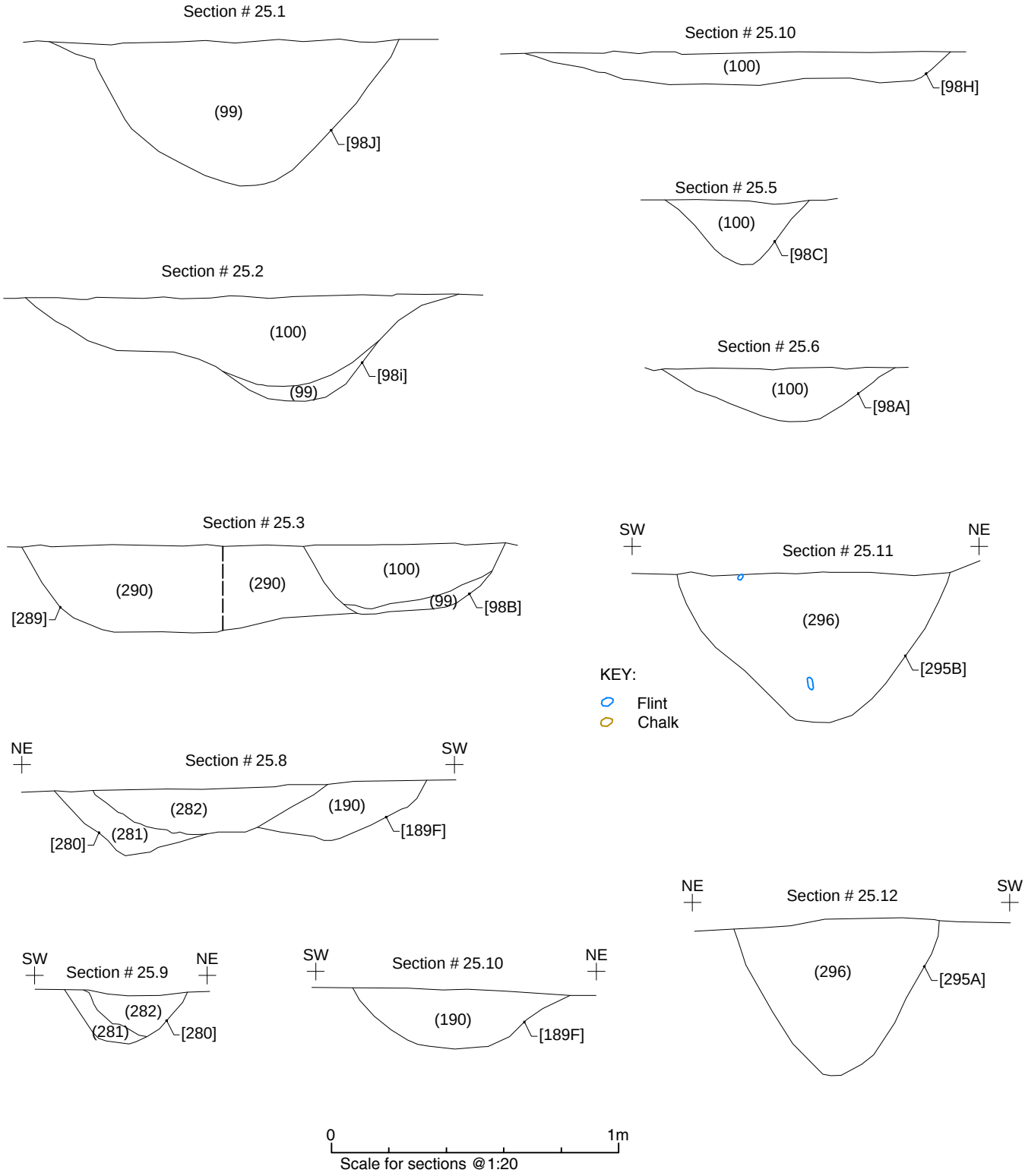

Figure 42: Feature's sections

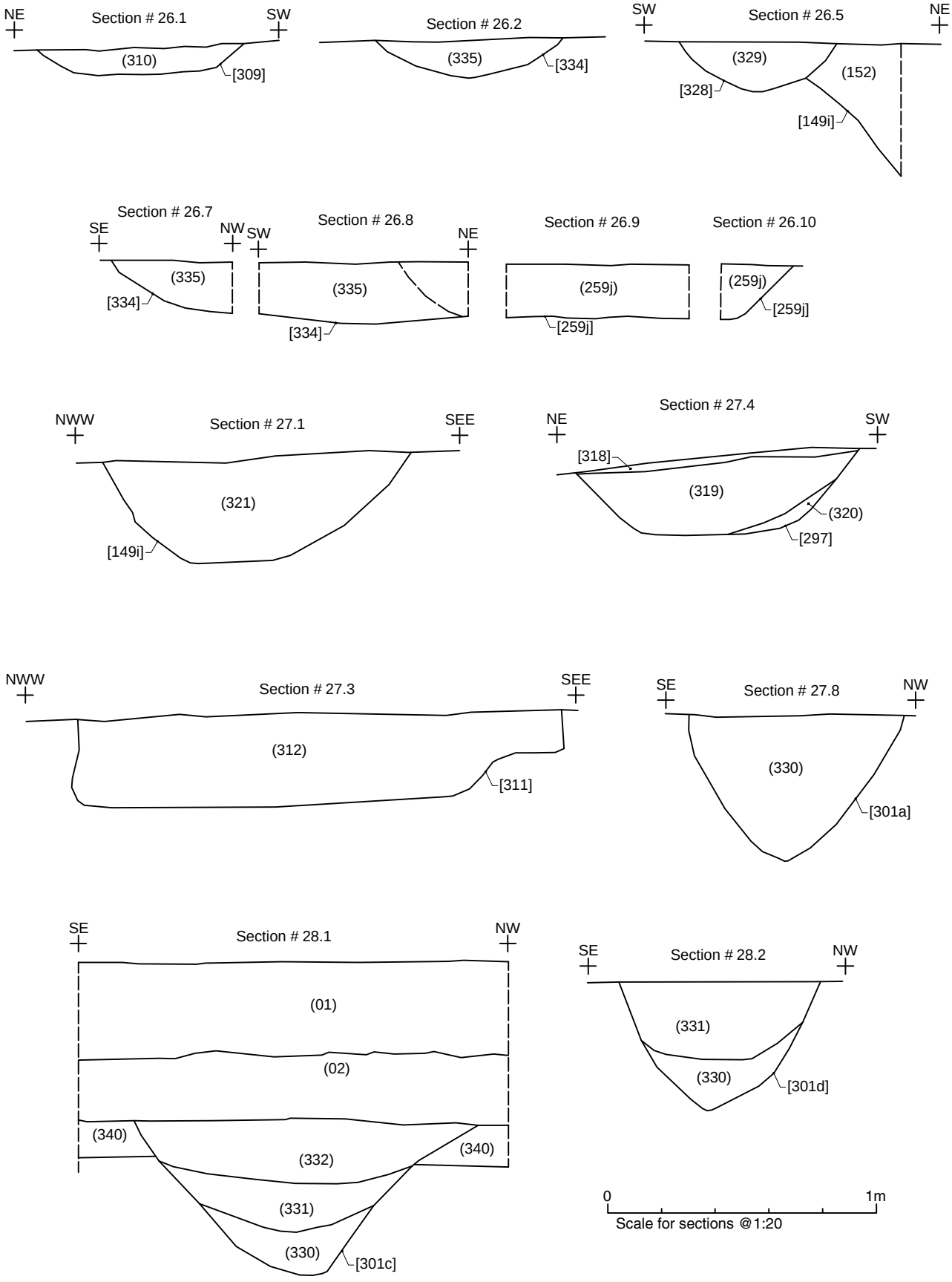

Figure 43: Feature's sections

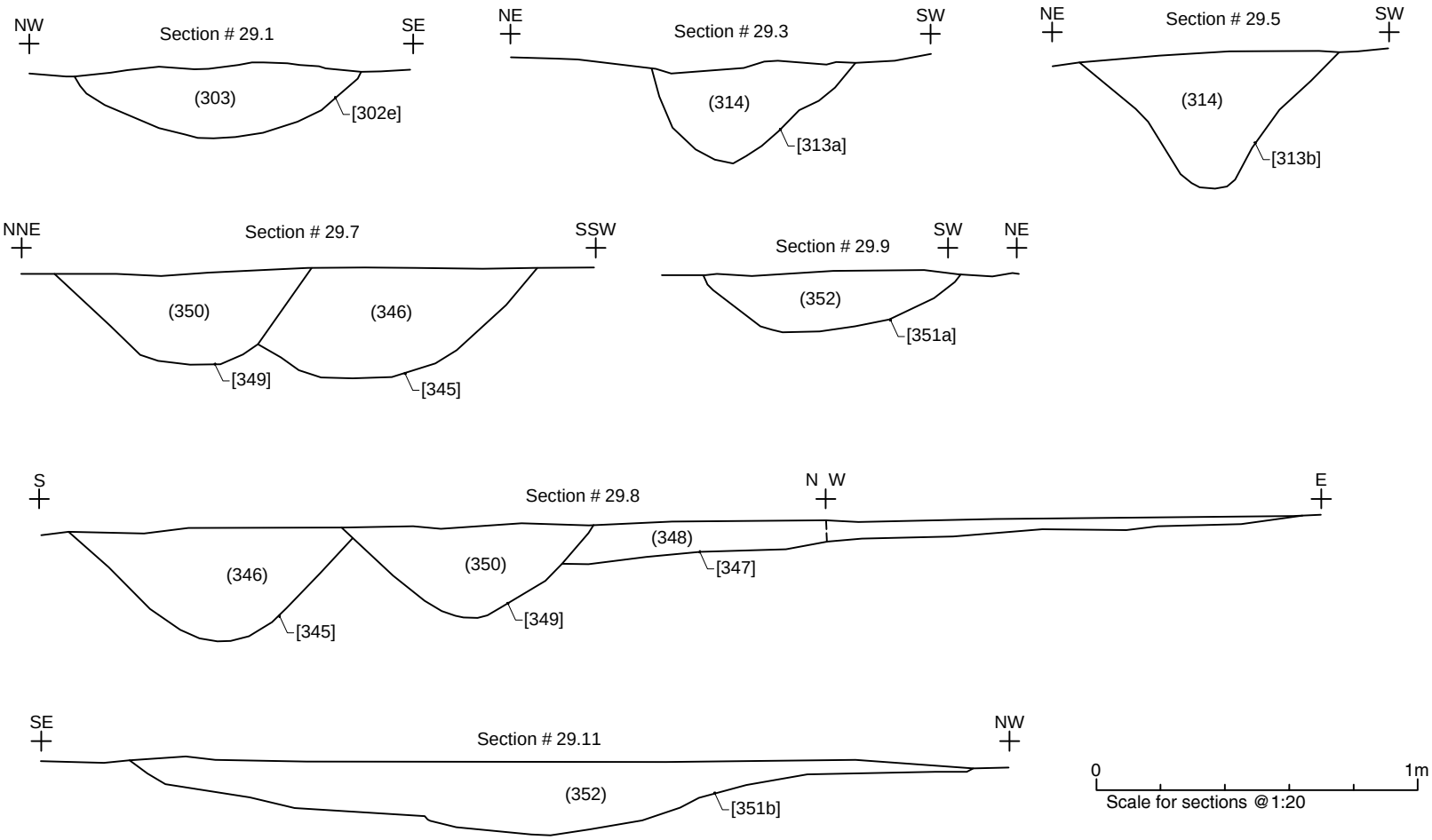

Figure 44: Feature's sections

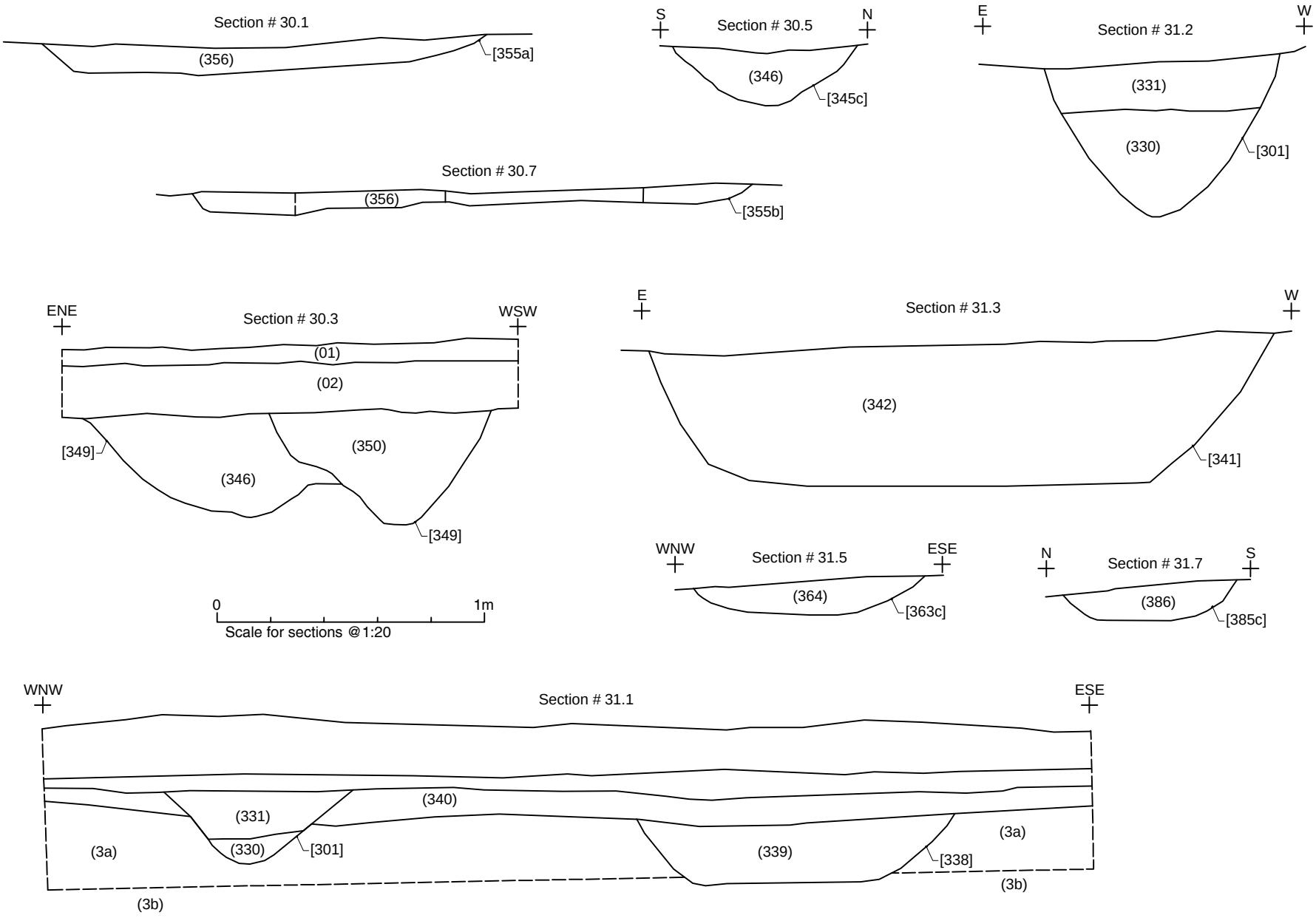

Figure 45: Feature's sections

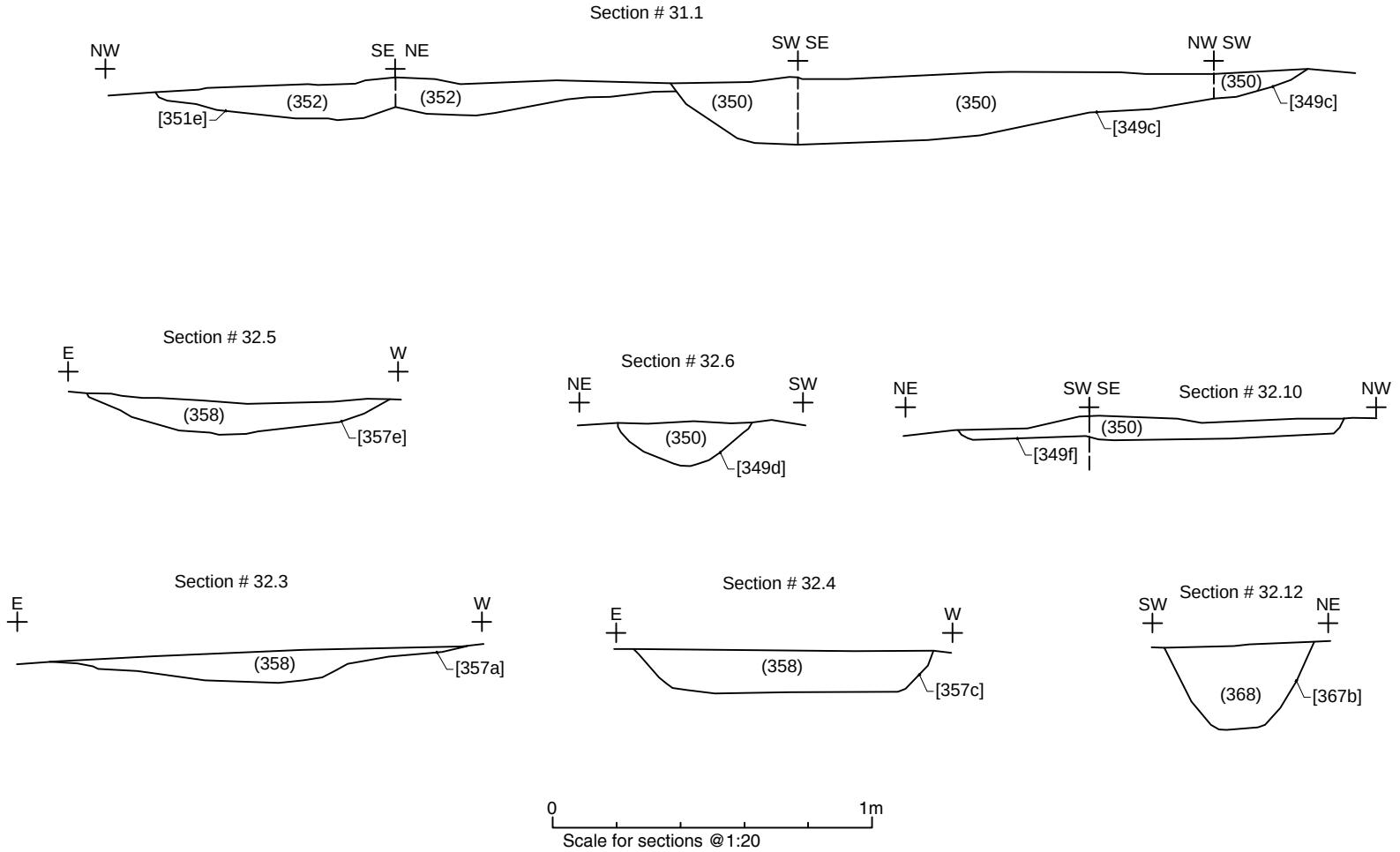

Figure 46: Feature's sections

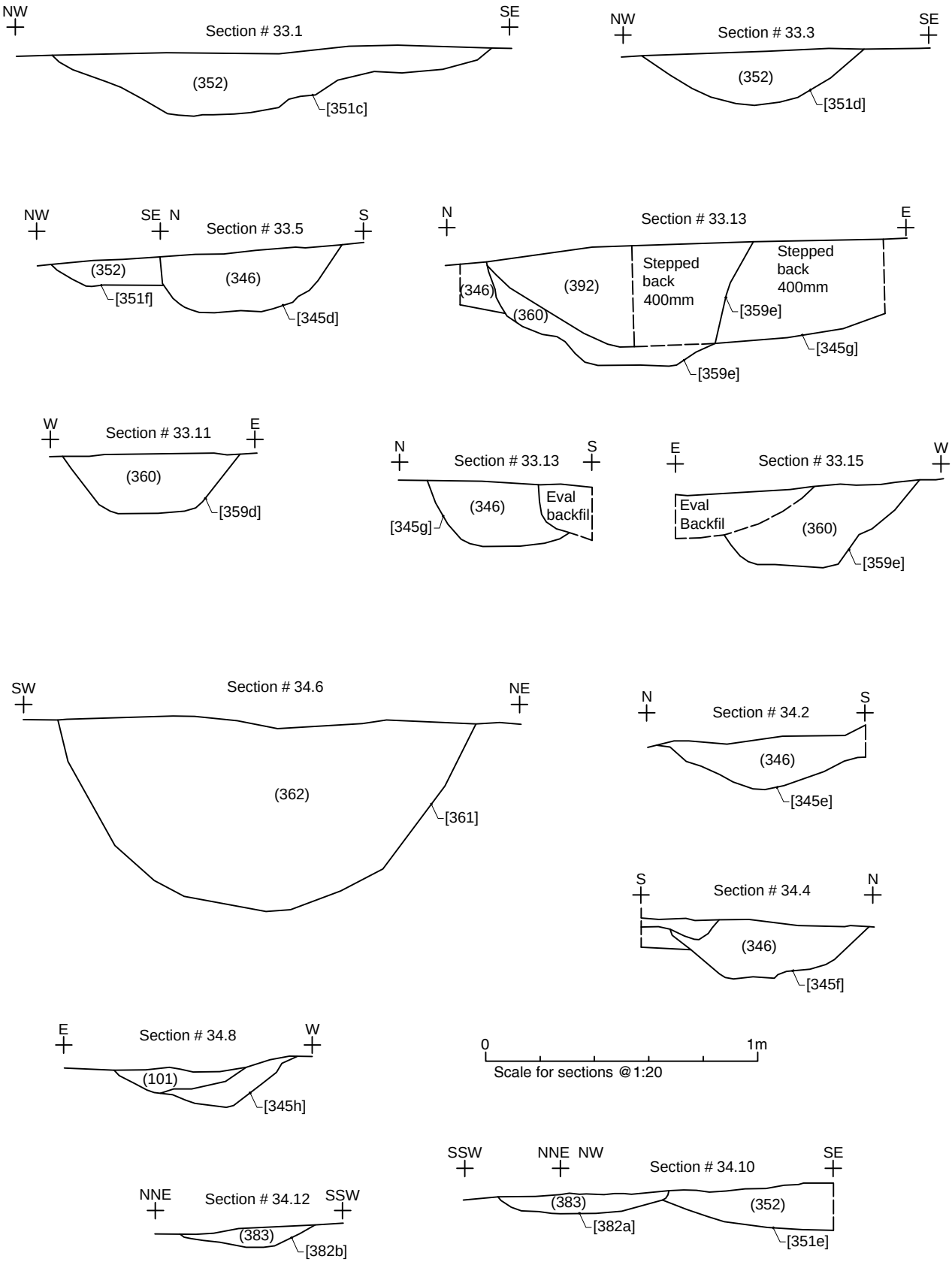

Figure 47: Feature's sections

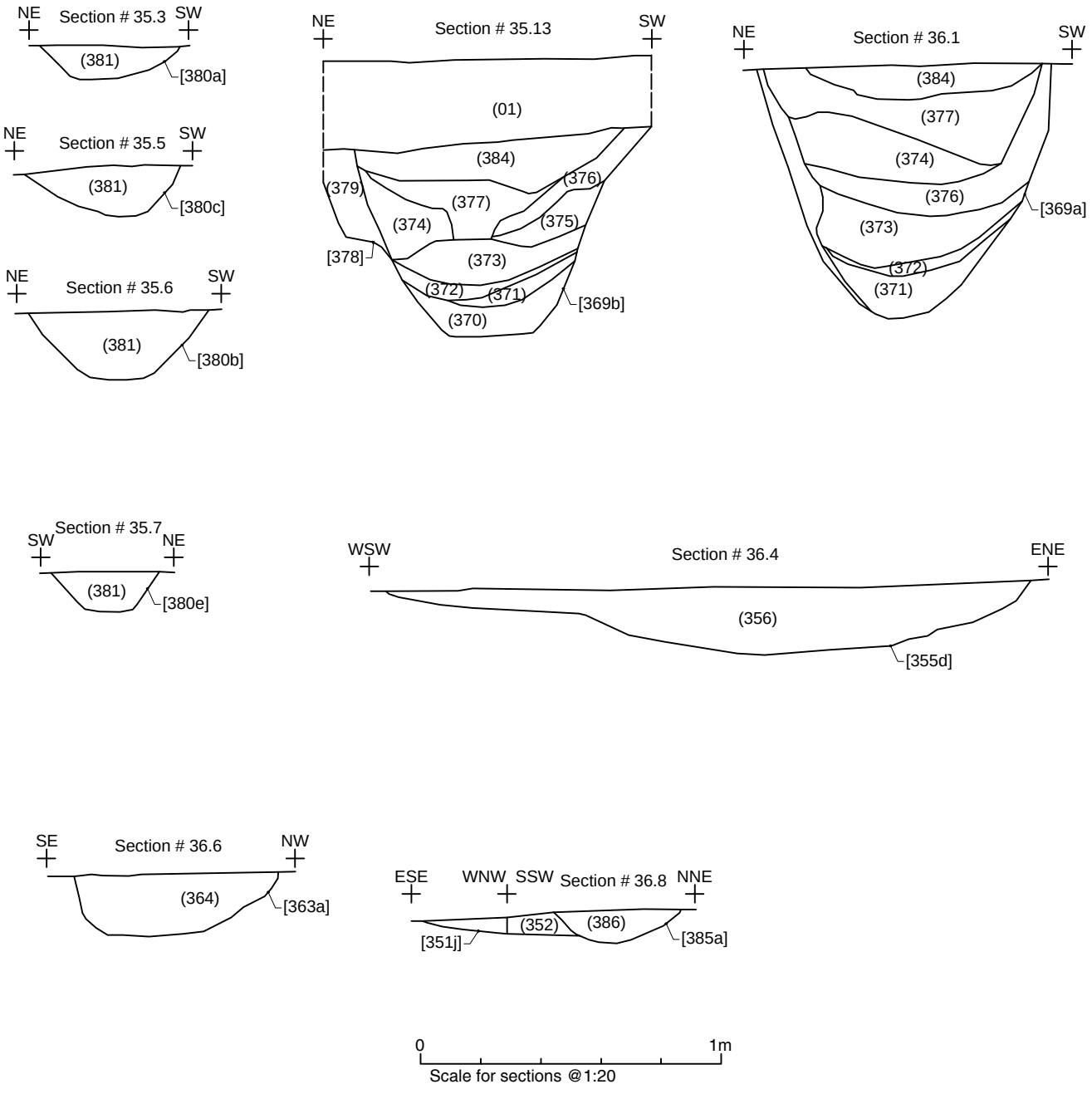

Figure 48: Feature's sections

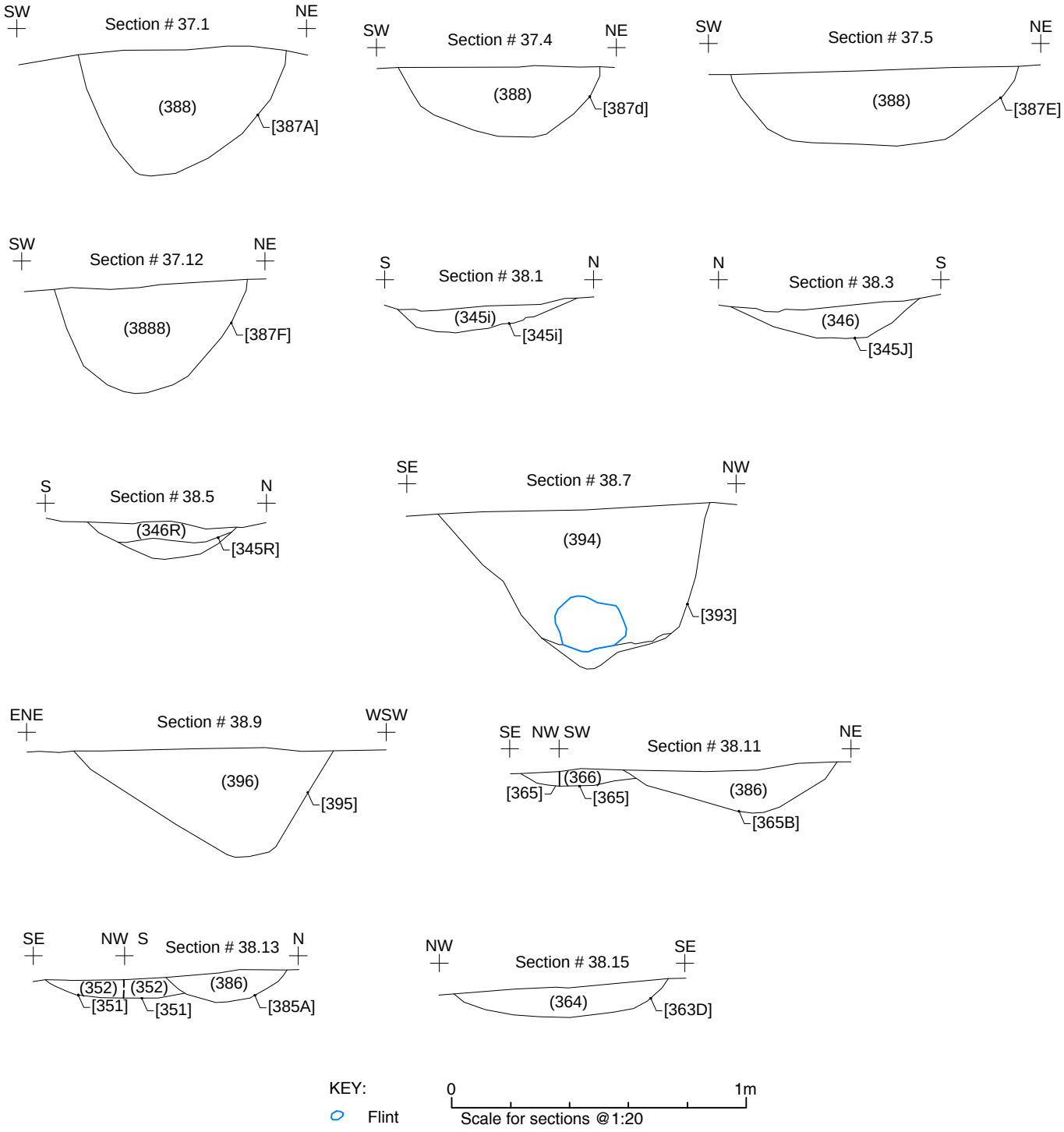

Figure 49: Feature's sections

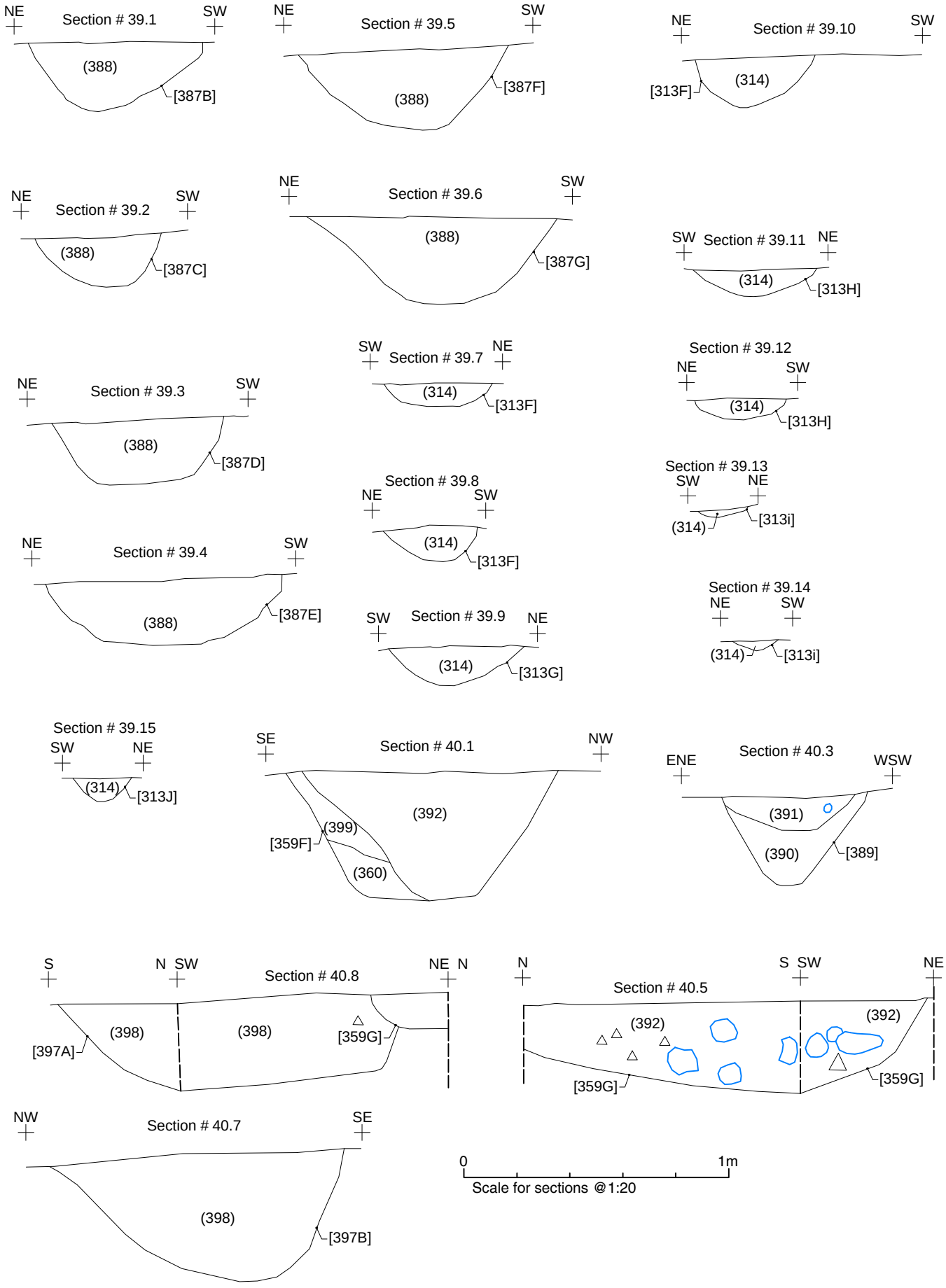

Figure 50: Feature's sections

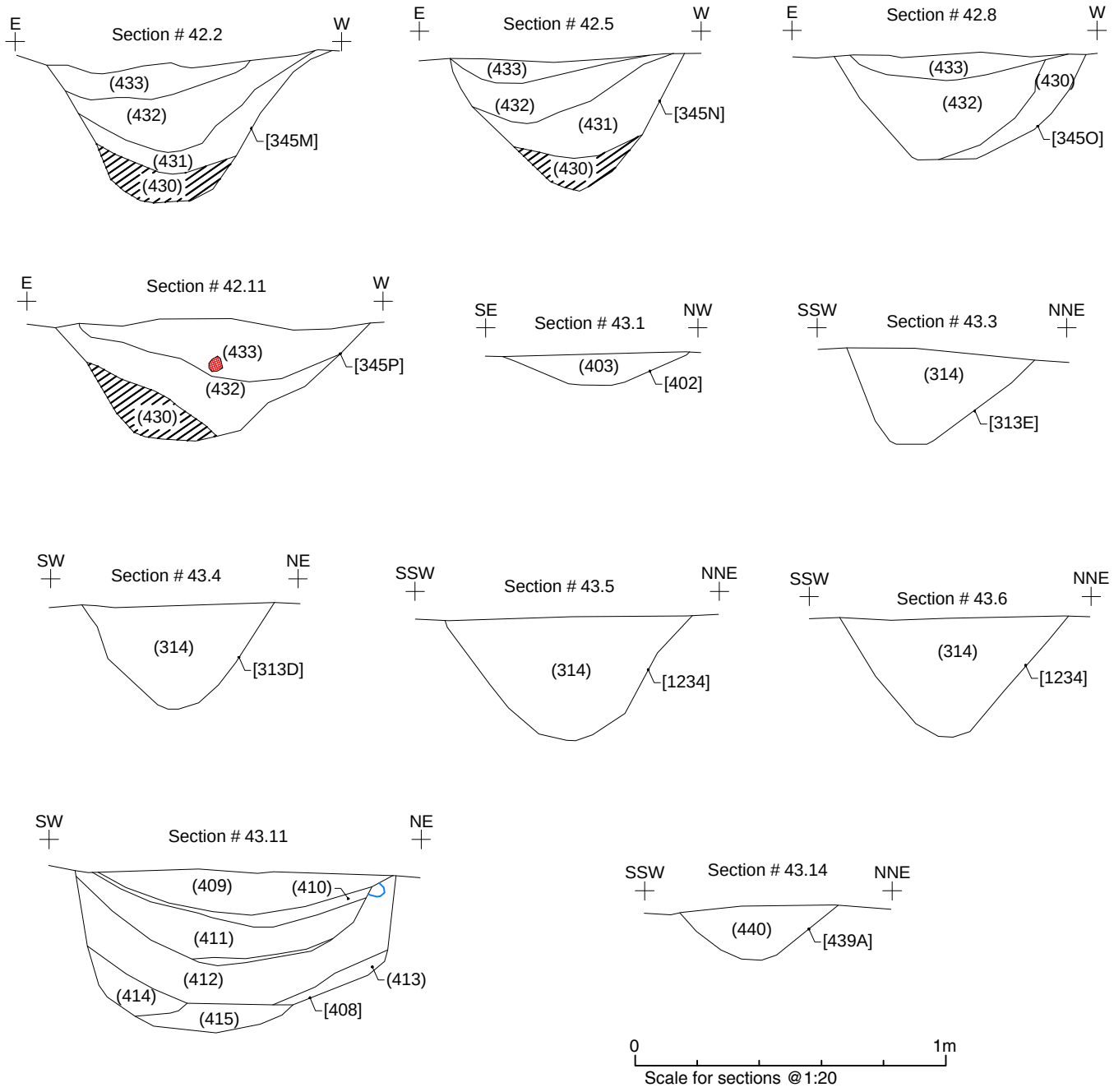

Figure 51: Feature's sections

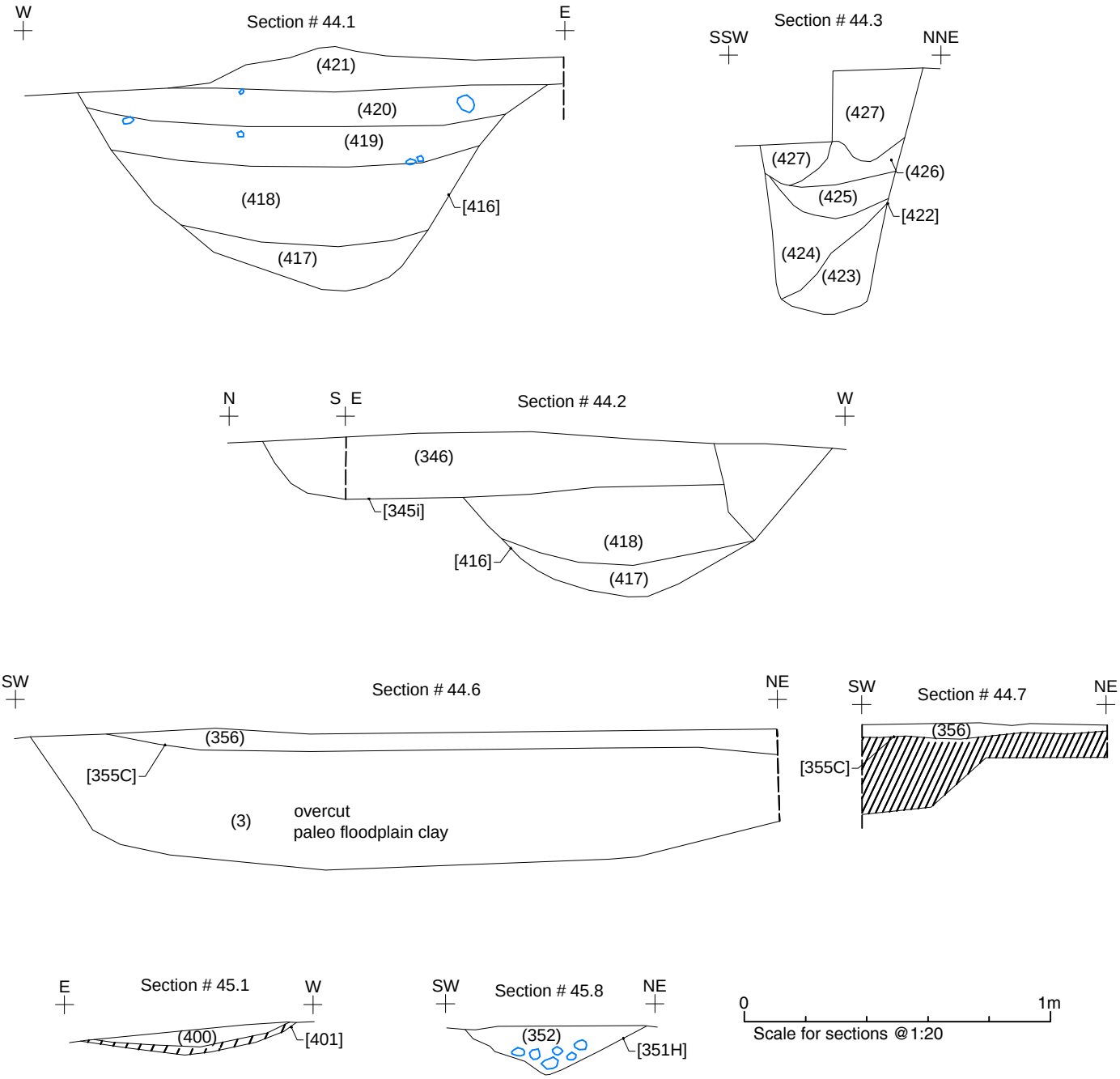

Figure 52: Feature's sections

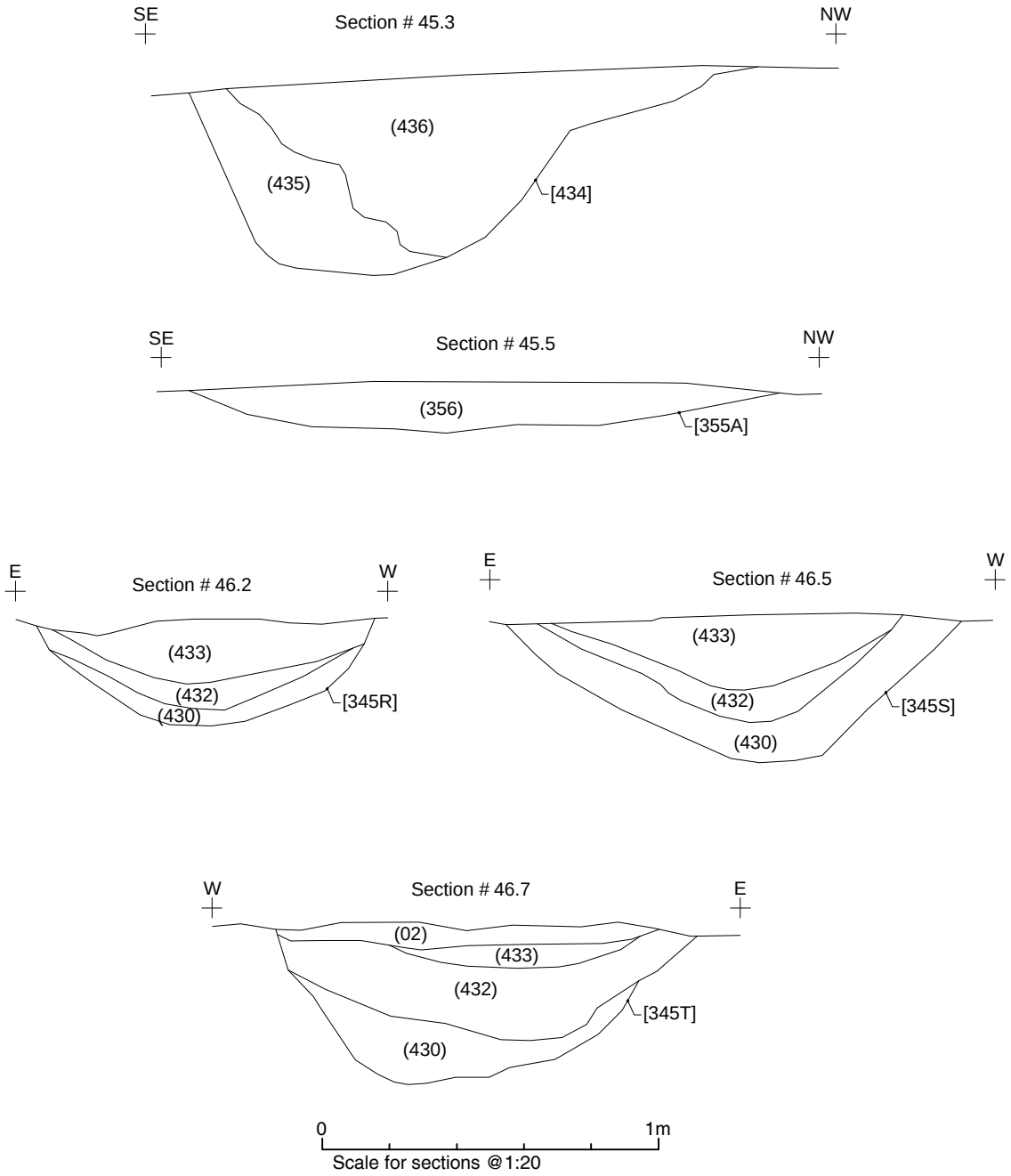

Figure 53: Feature's sections

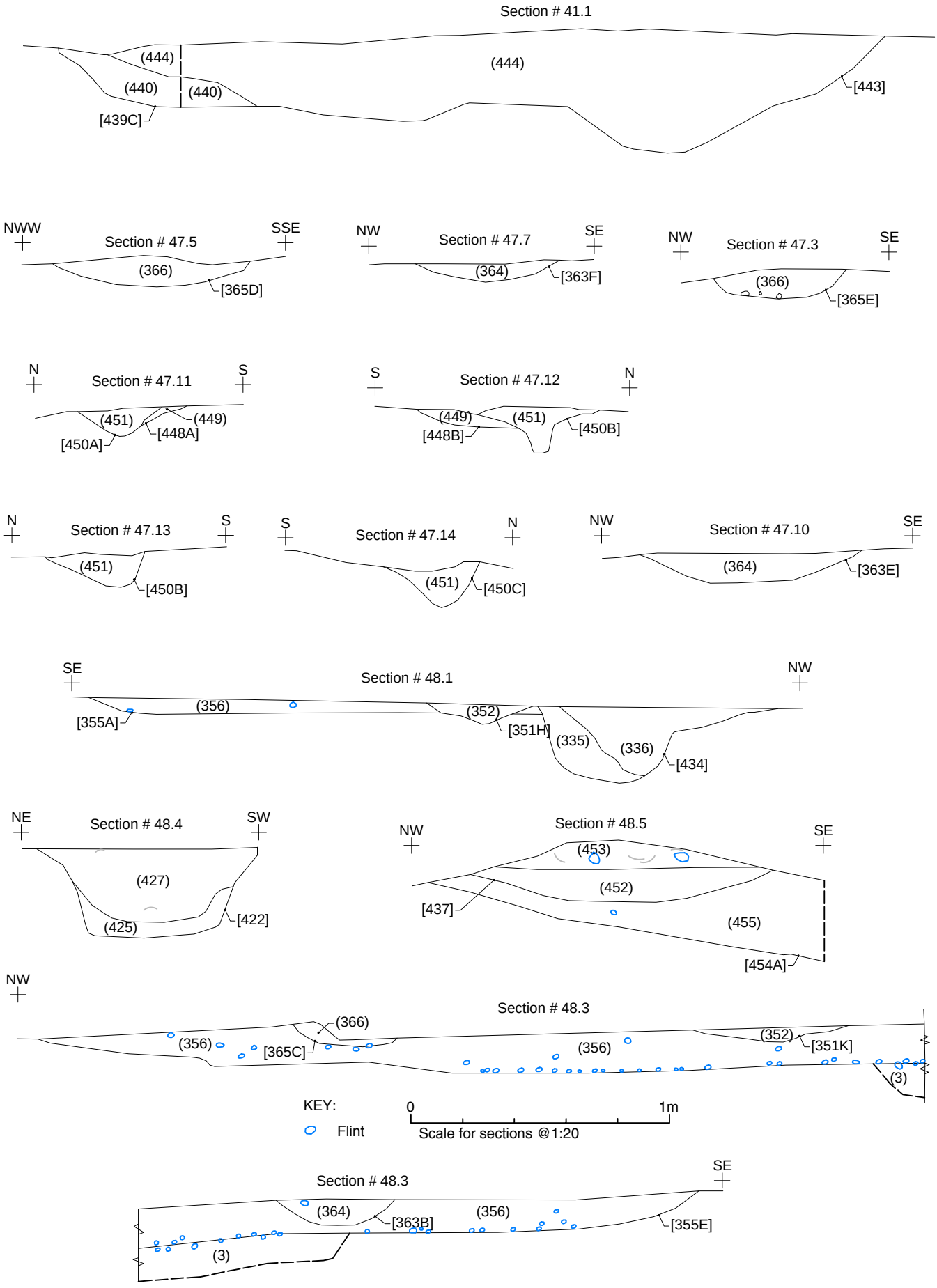

Figure 54: Feature's sections

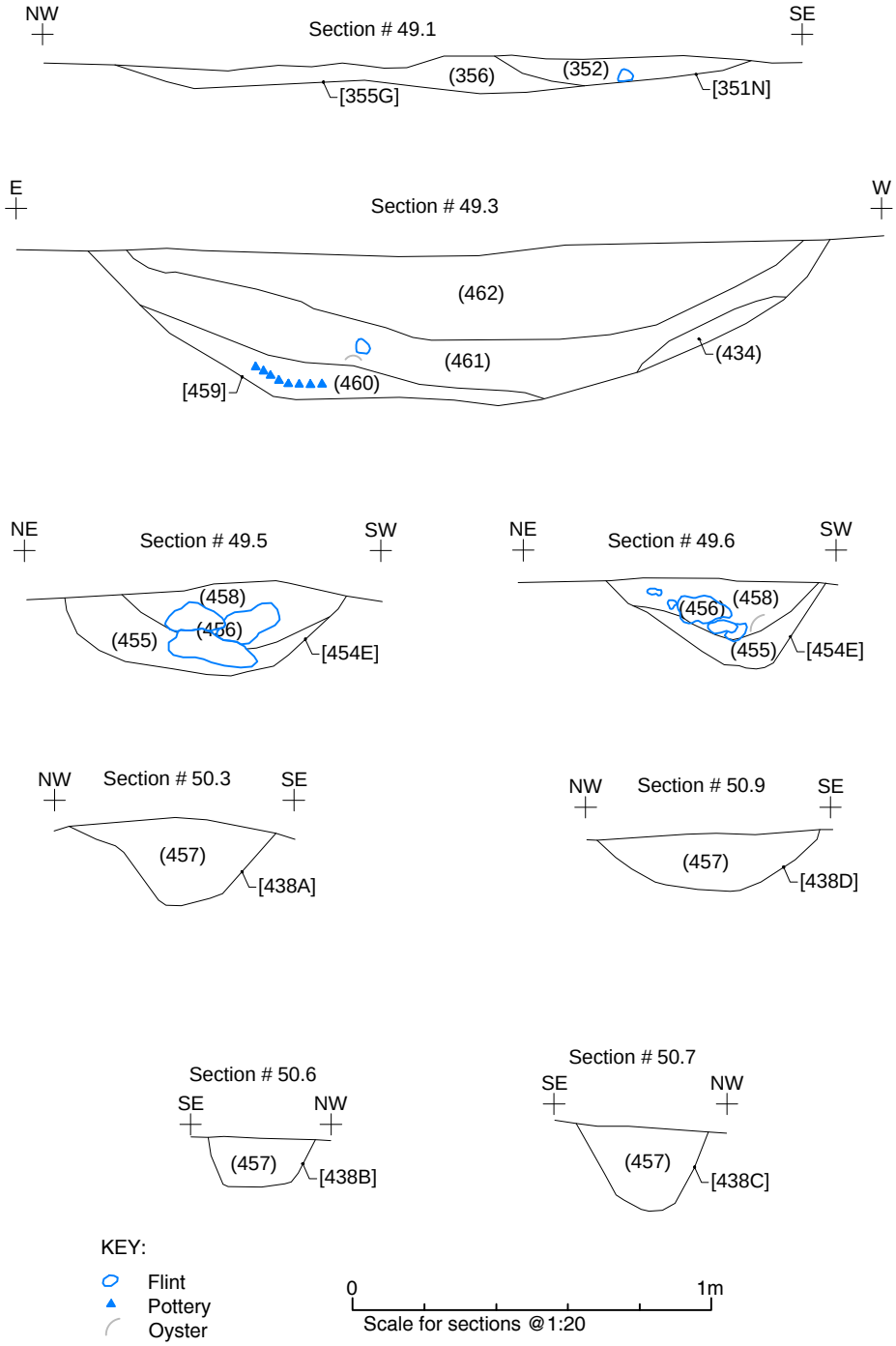

Figure 55: Feature's sections

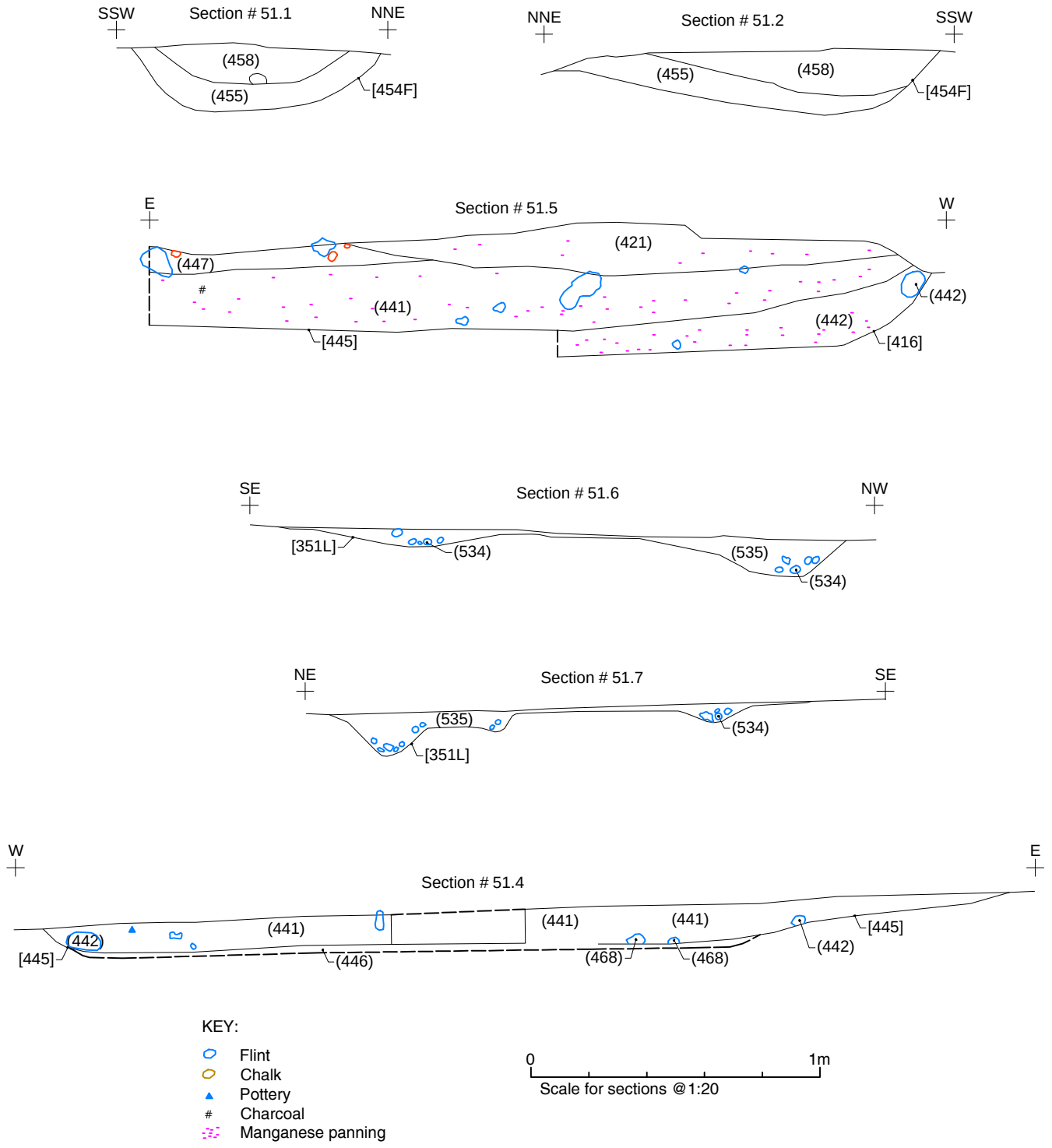

Figure 56: Feature's sections

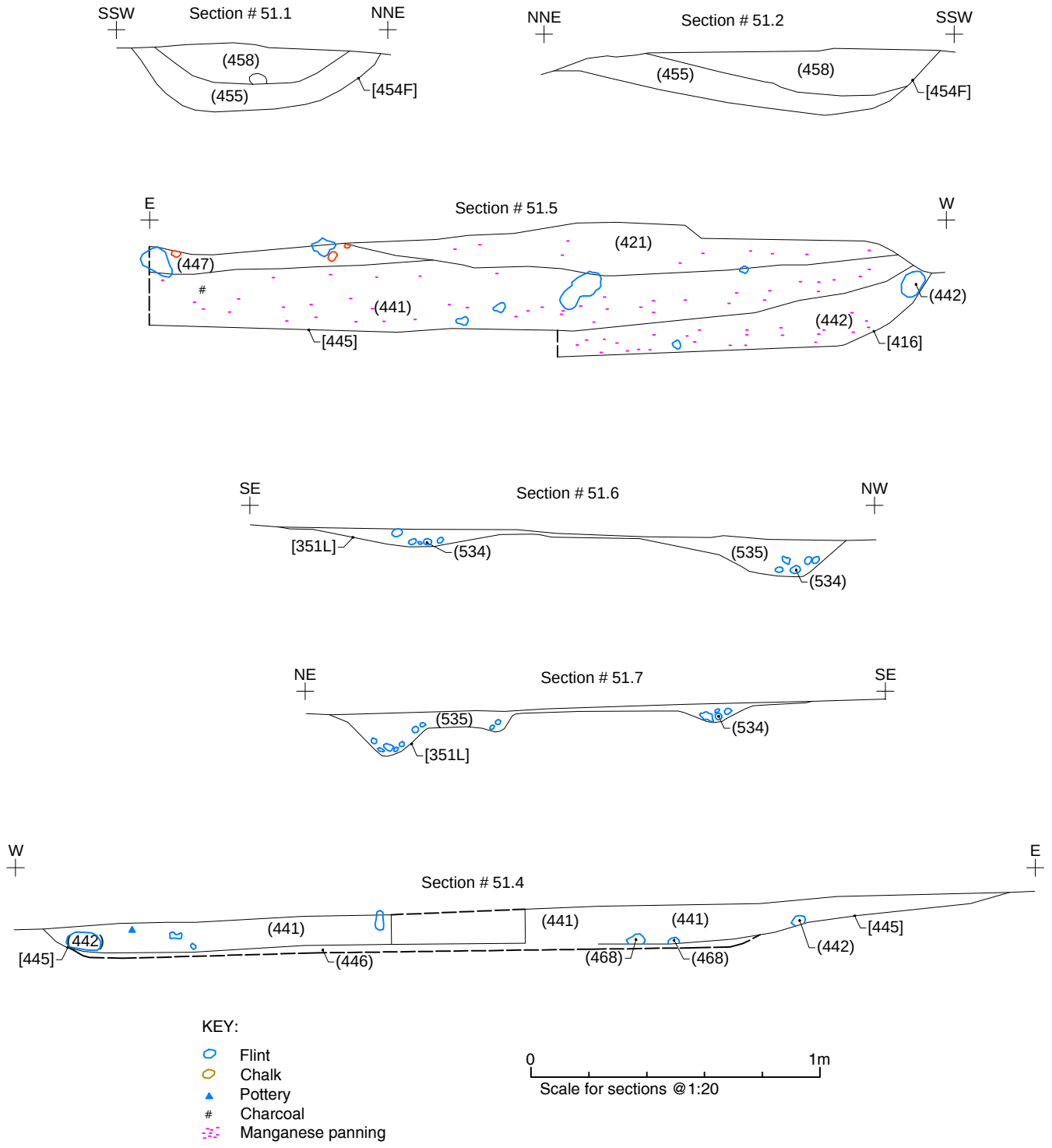

Figure 56: Feature's sections

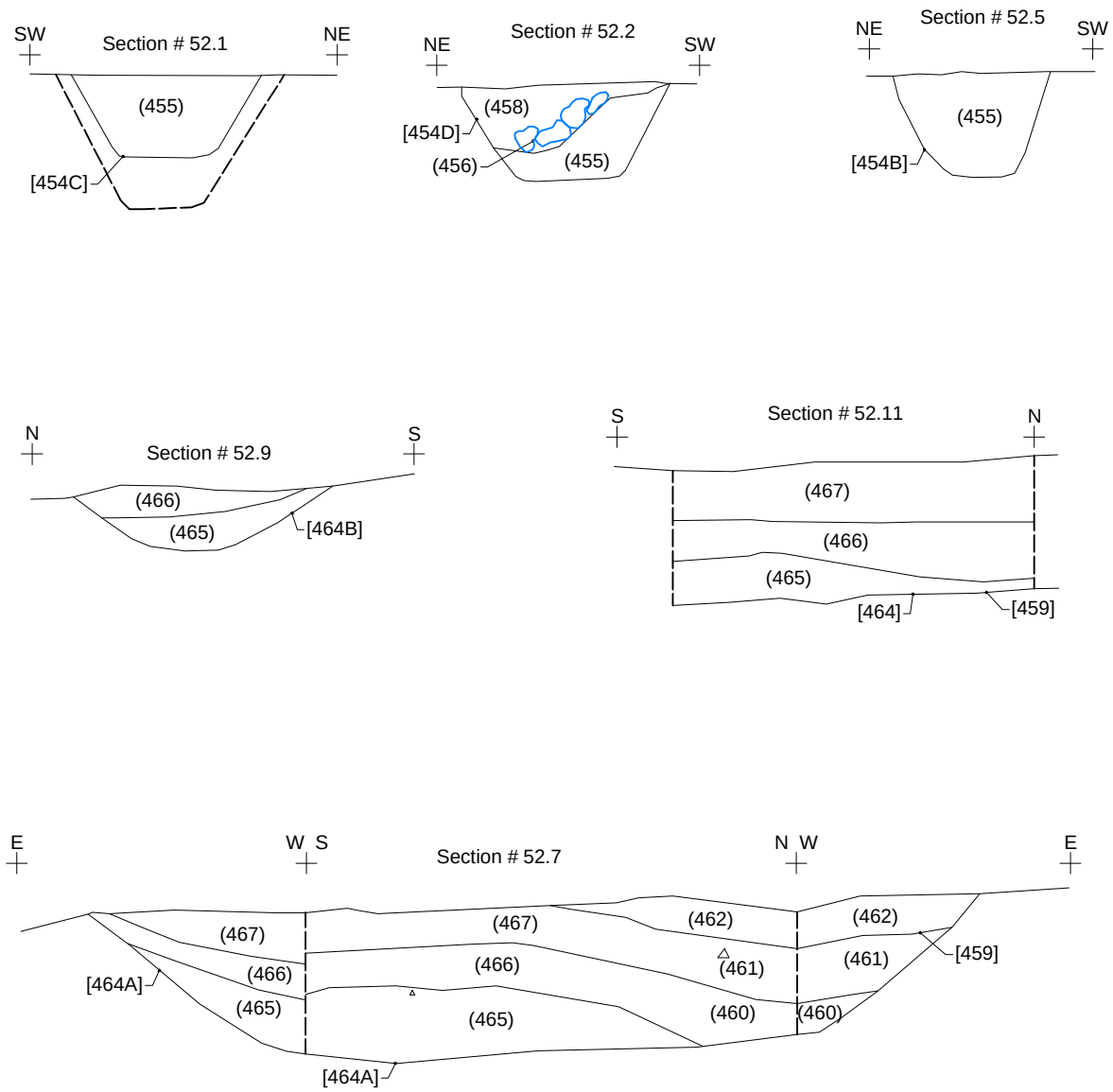

Figure 57: Feature's sections

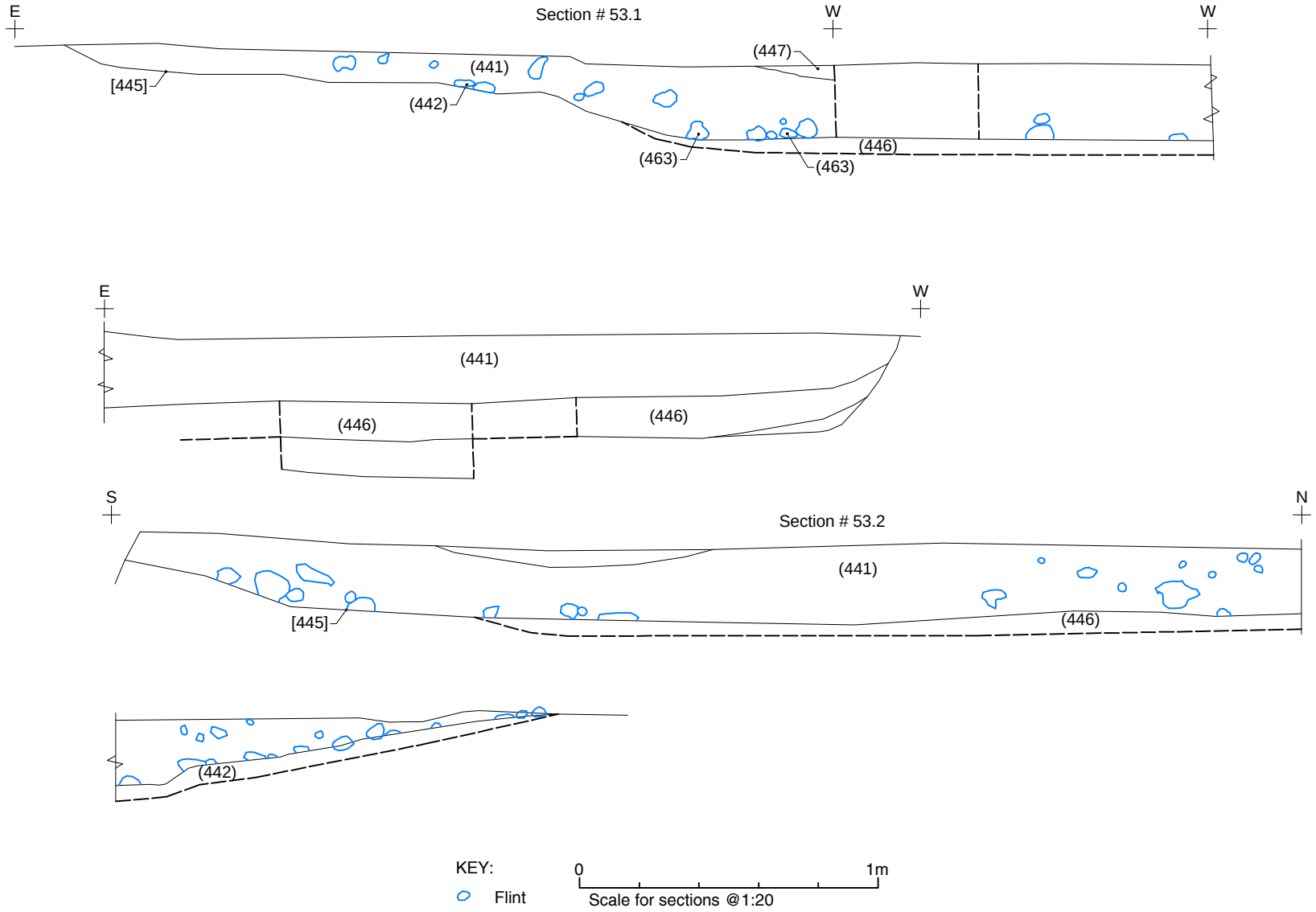

Figure 58: Feature's sections

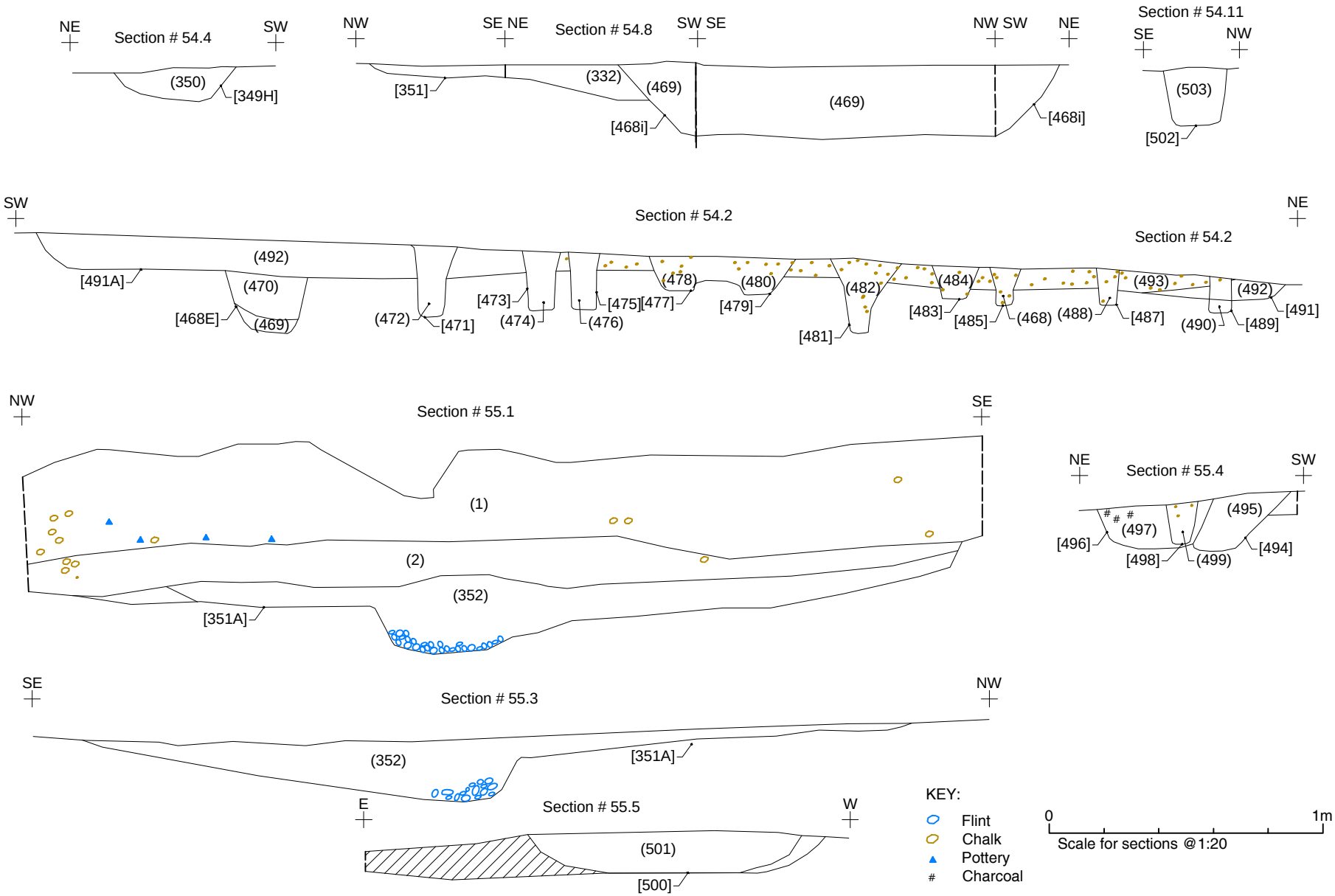

Figure 59: Feature's sections

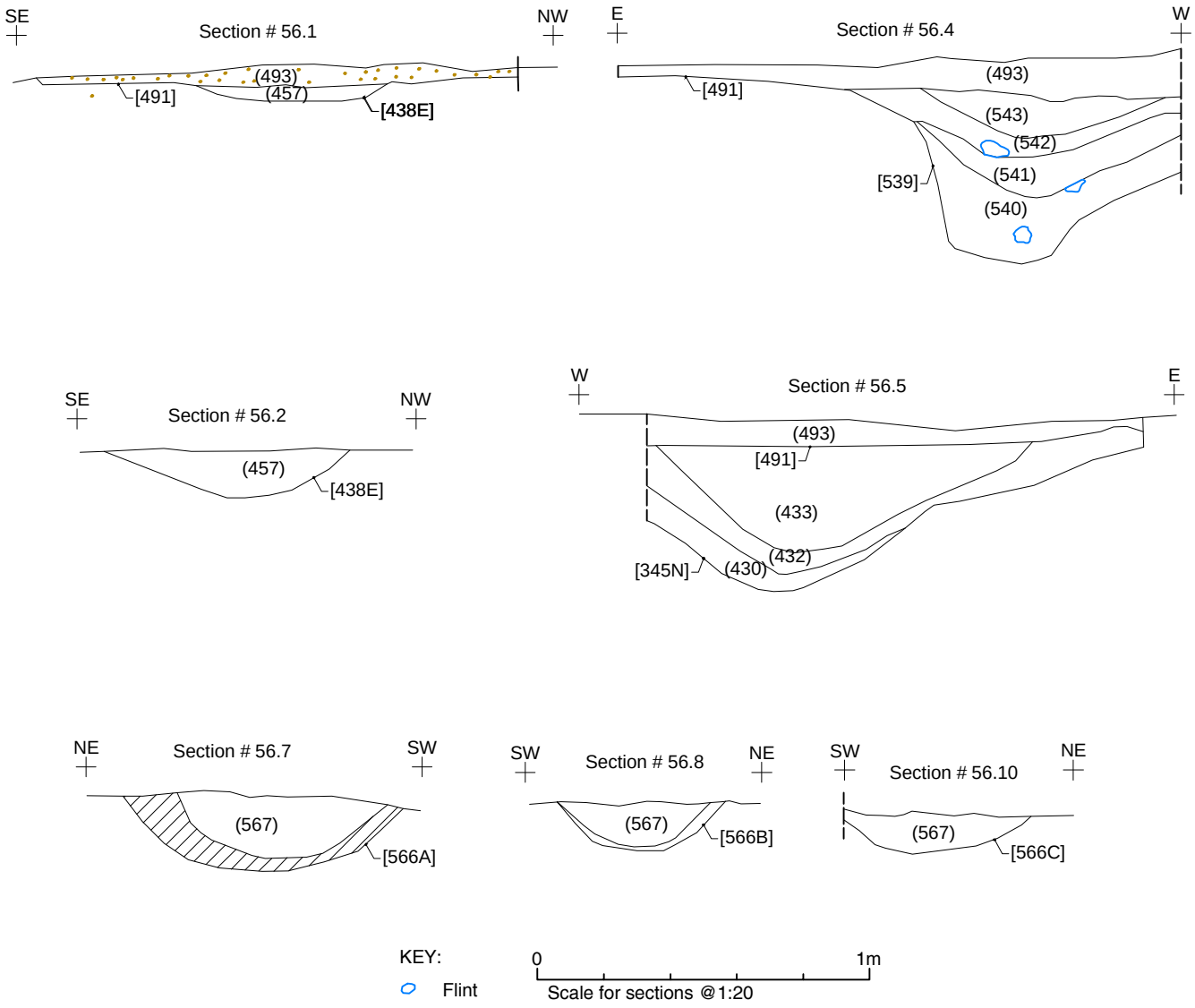

Figure 60: Feature's sections

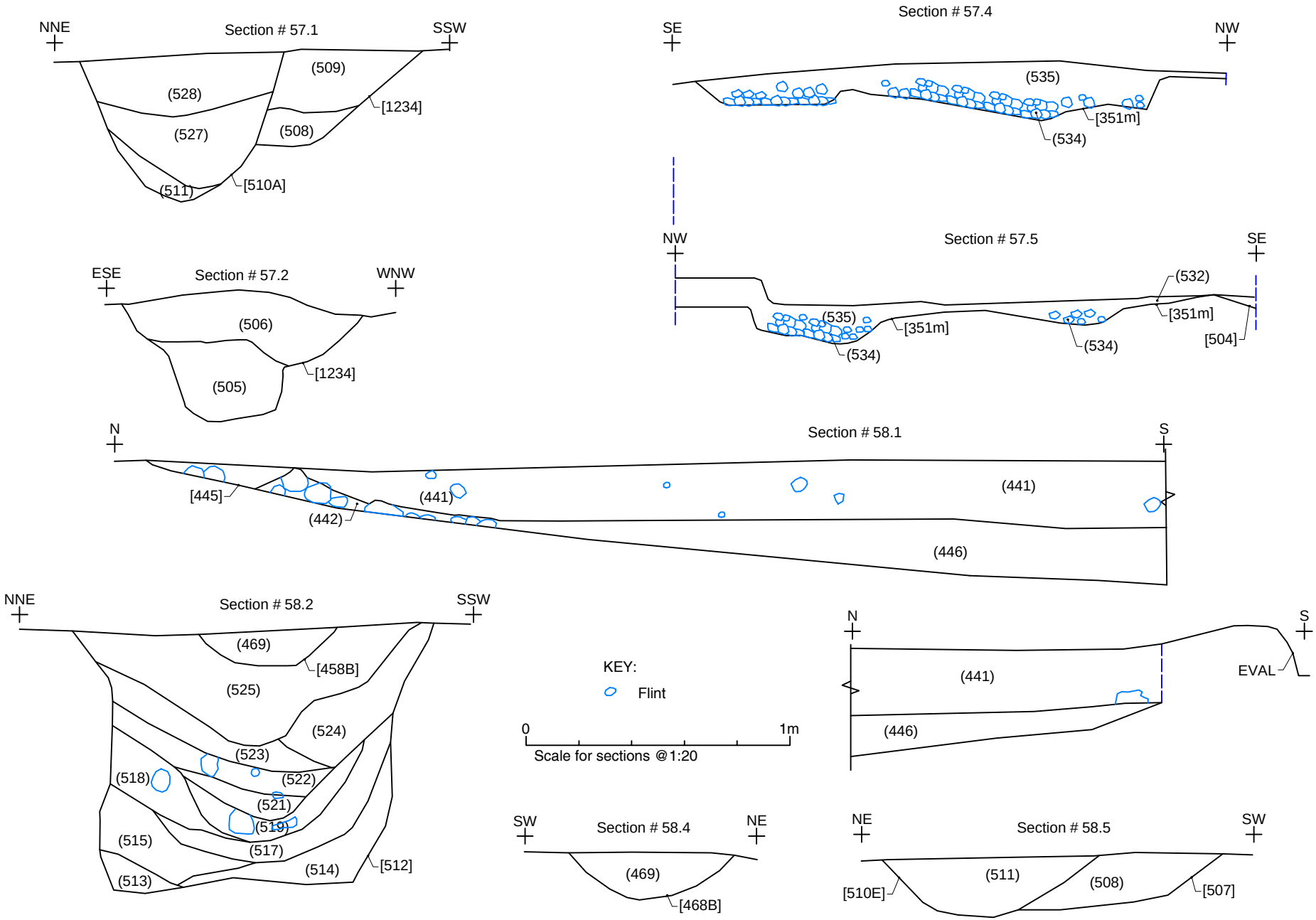

Figure 61: Feature's sections

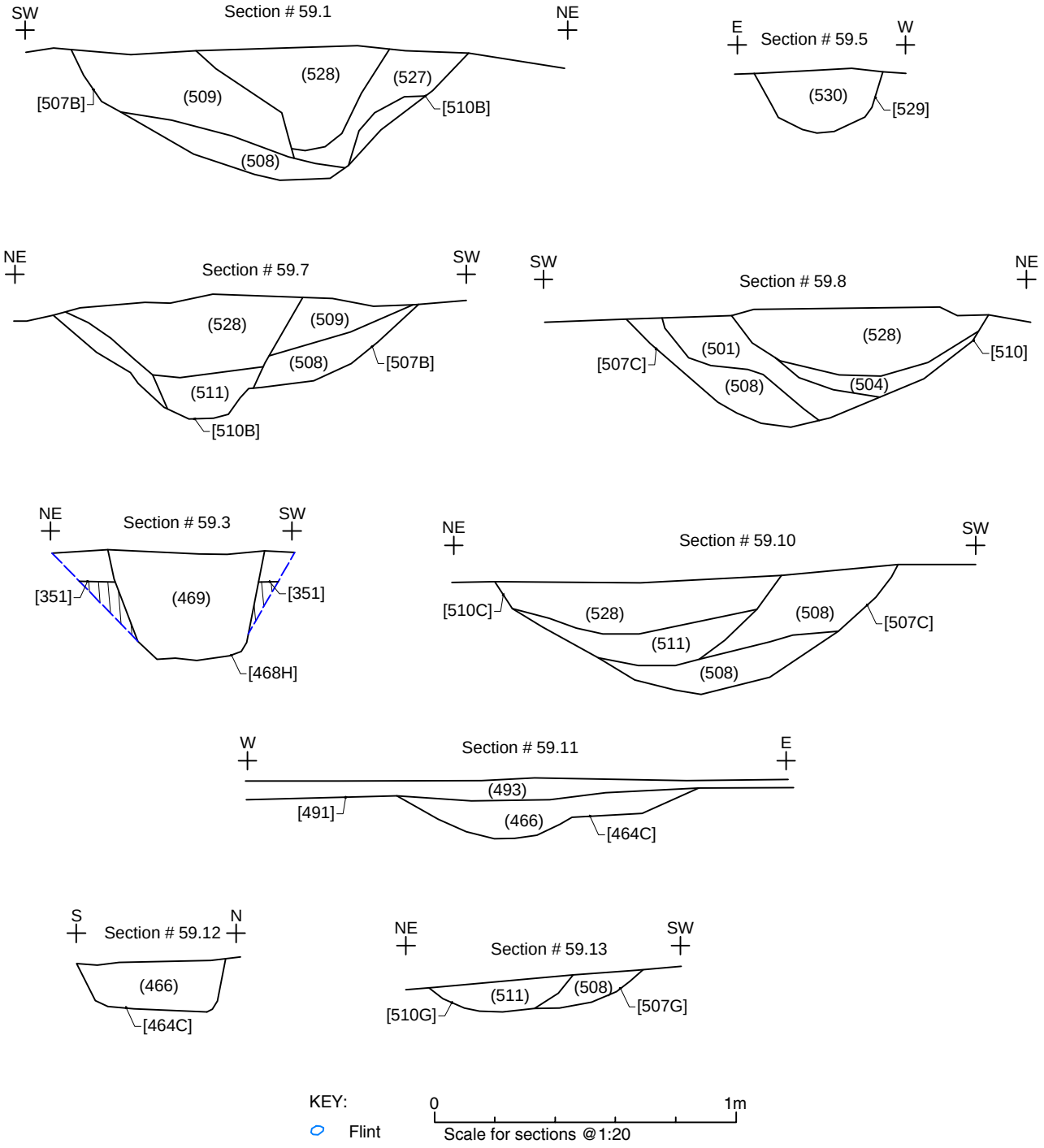

Figure 62: Feature's sections

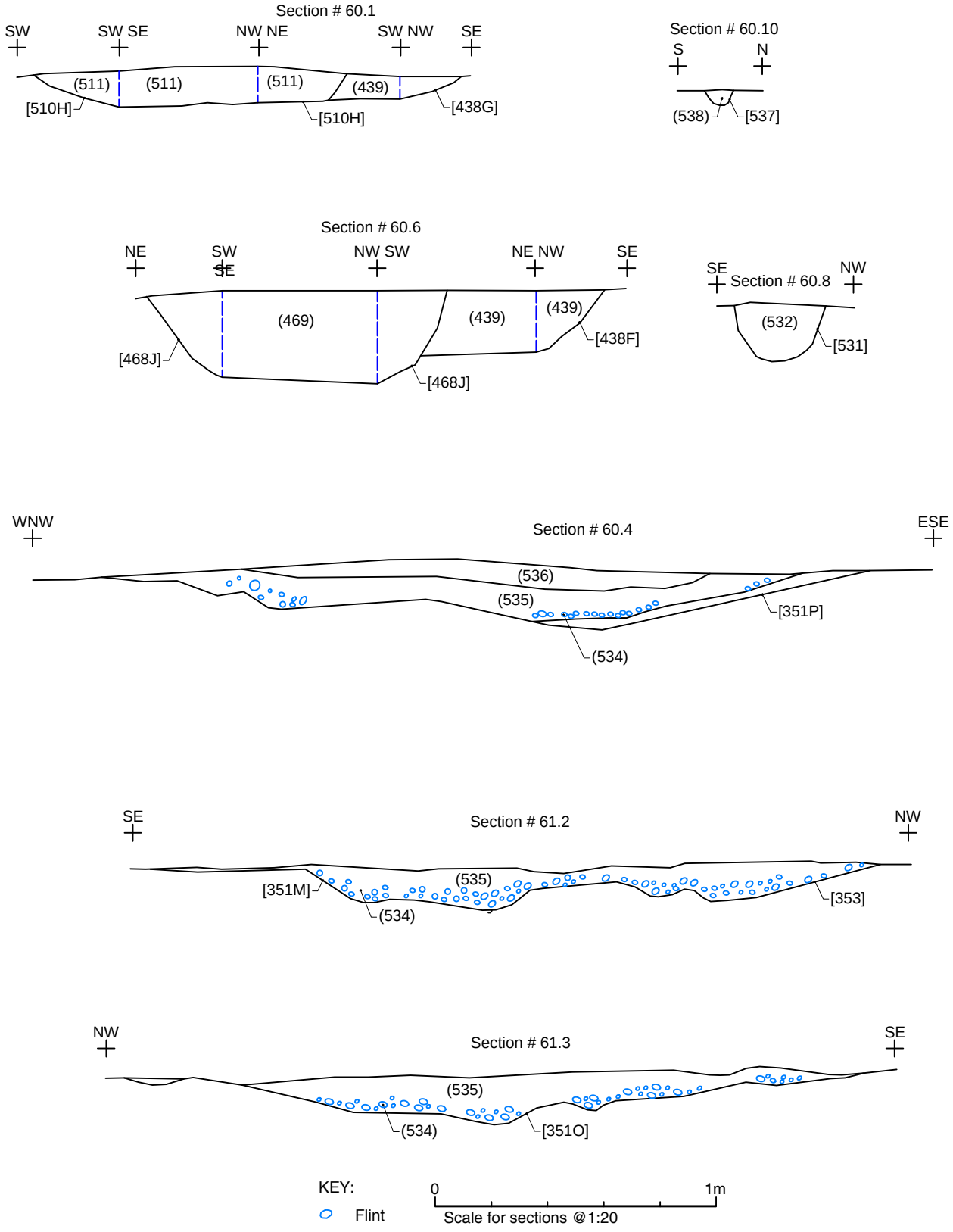

Figure 63: Feature's sections

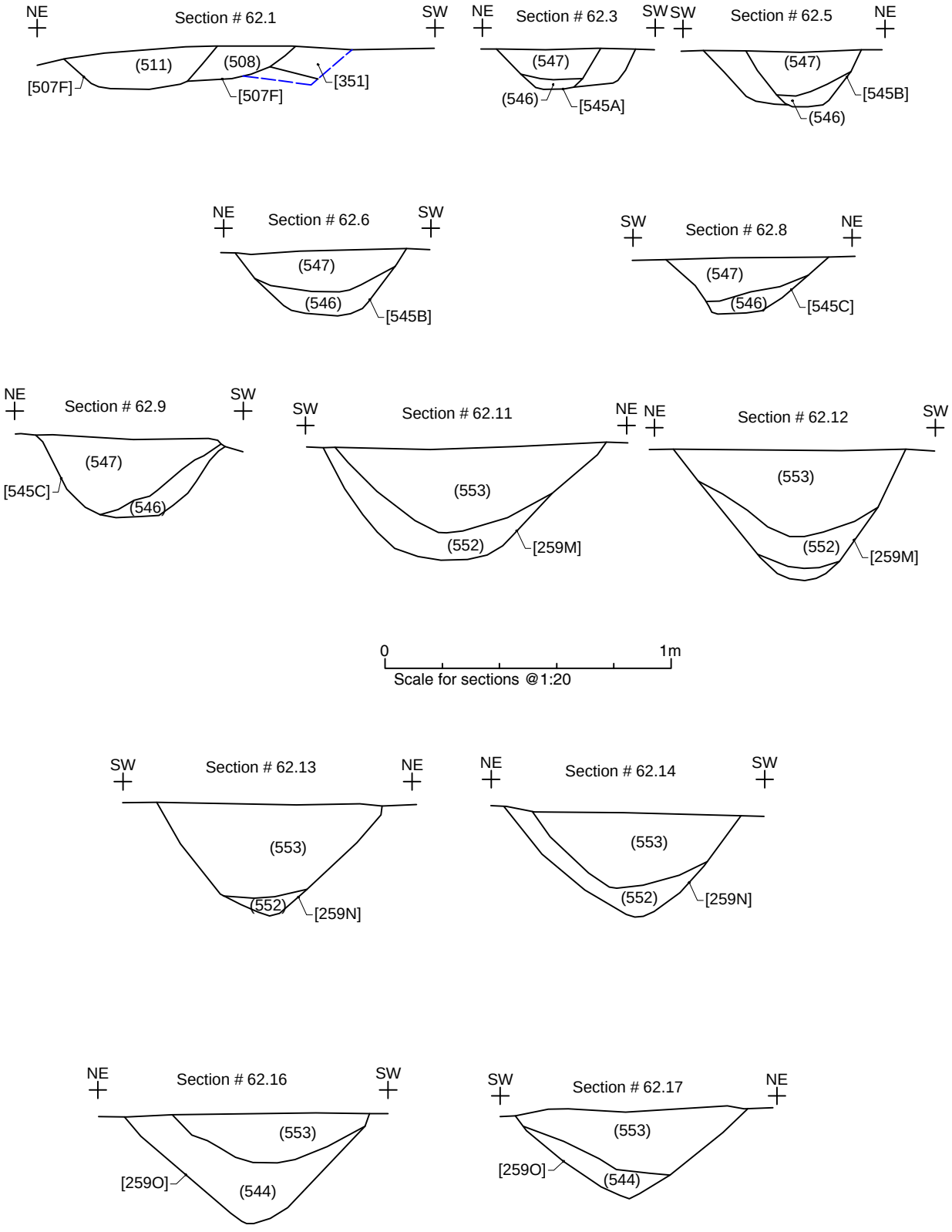

Figure 64: Feature's sections

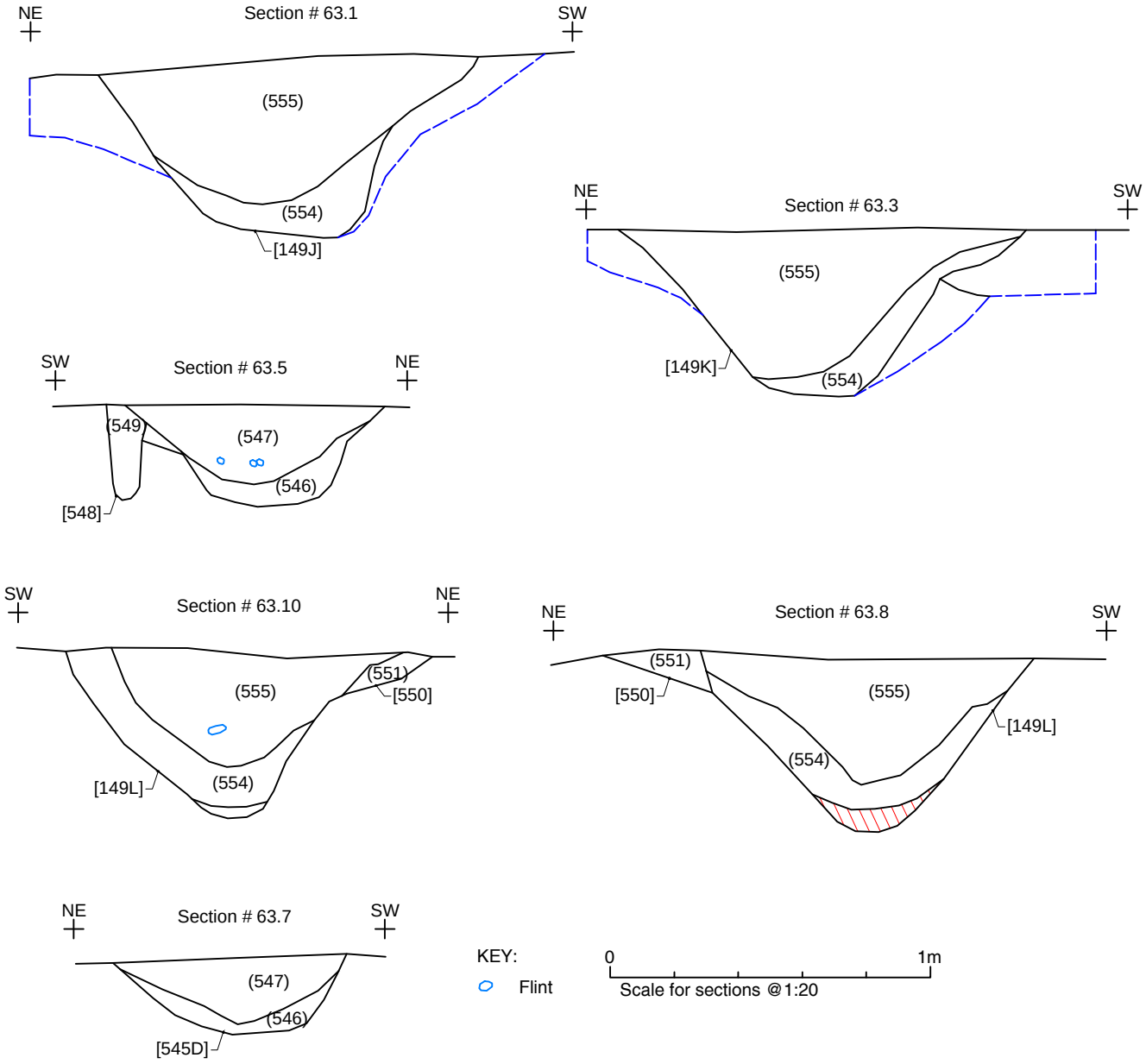

Figure 65: Feature's sections

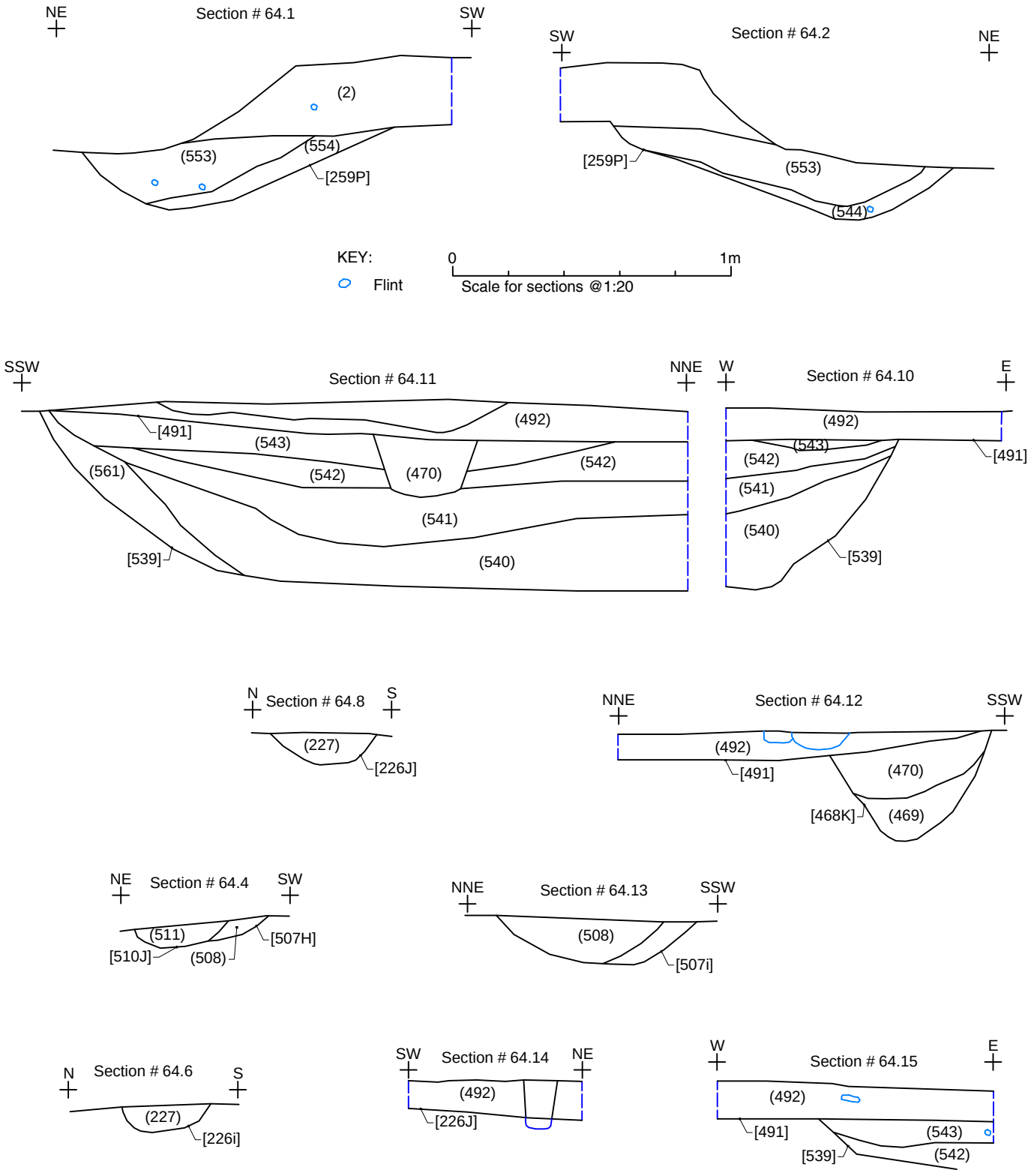

Figure 66: Feature's sections

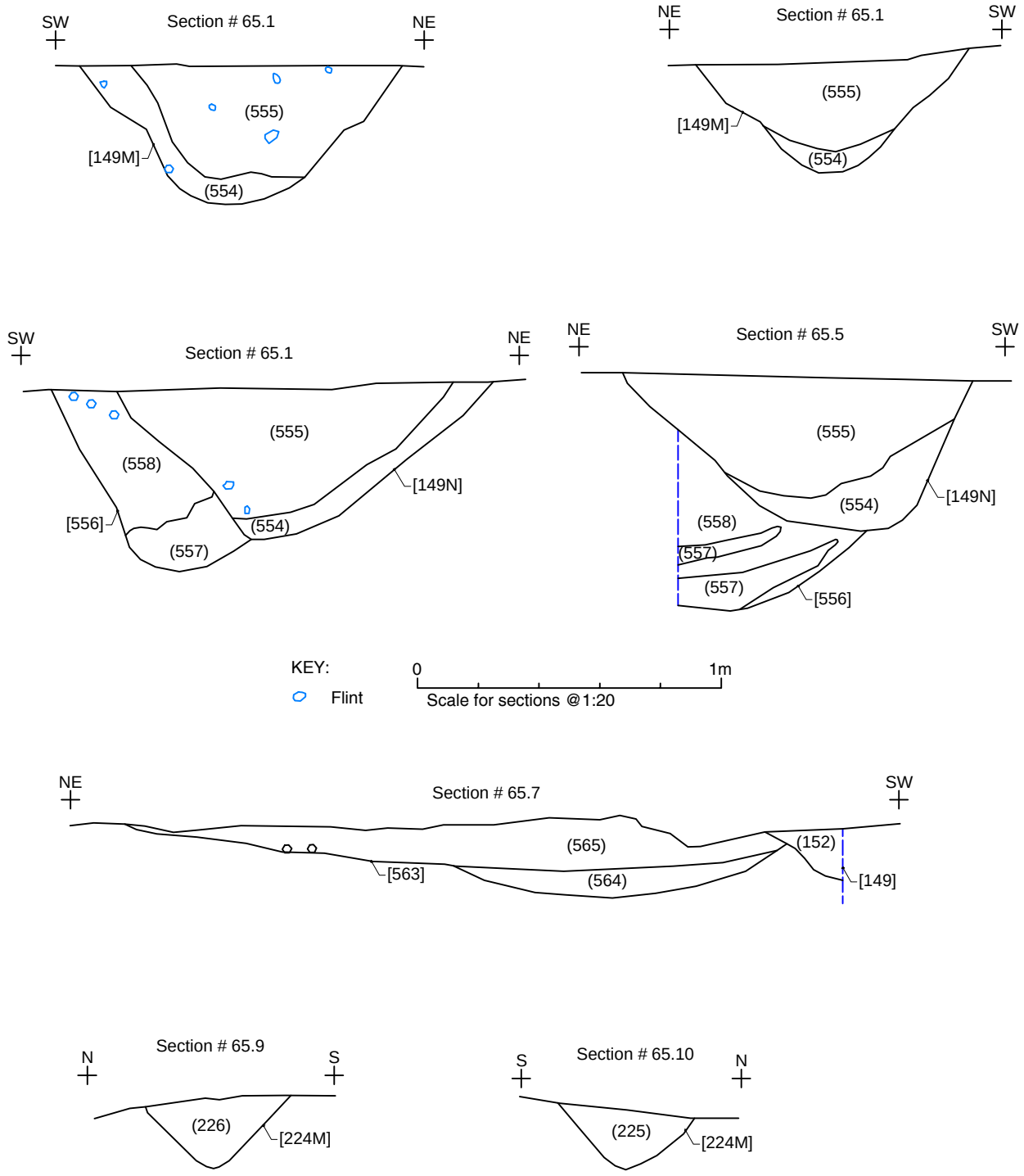

Figure 67: Feature's sections

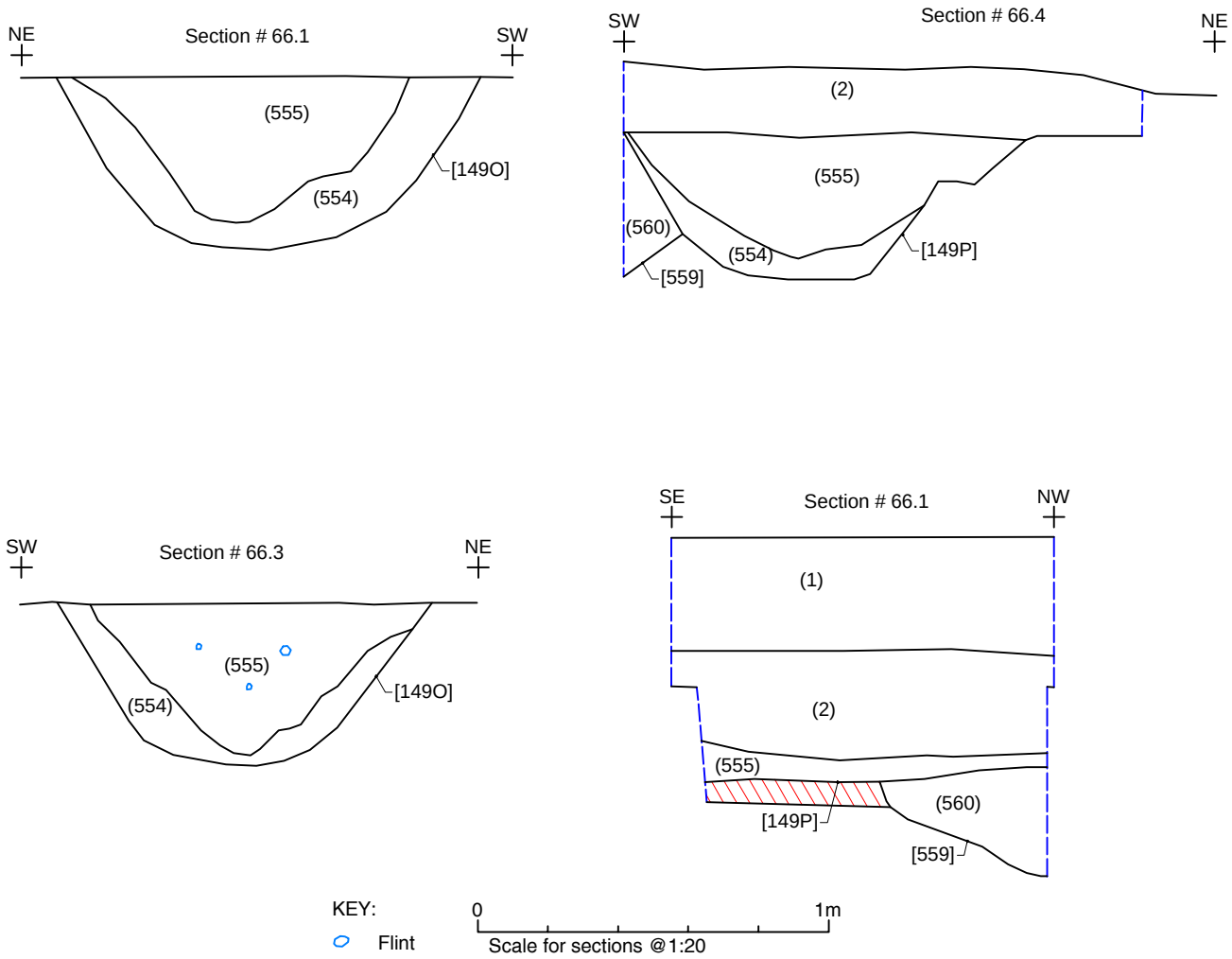

Figure 68: Feature's sections

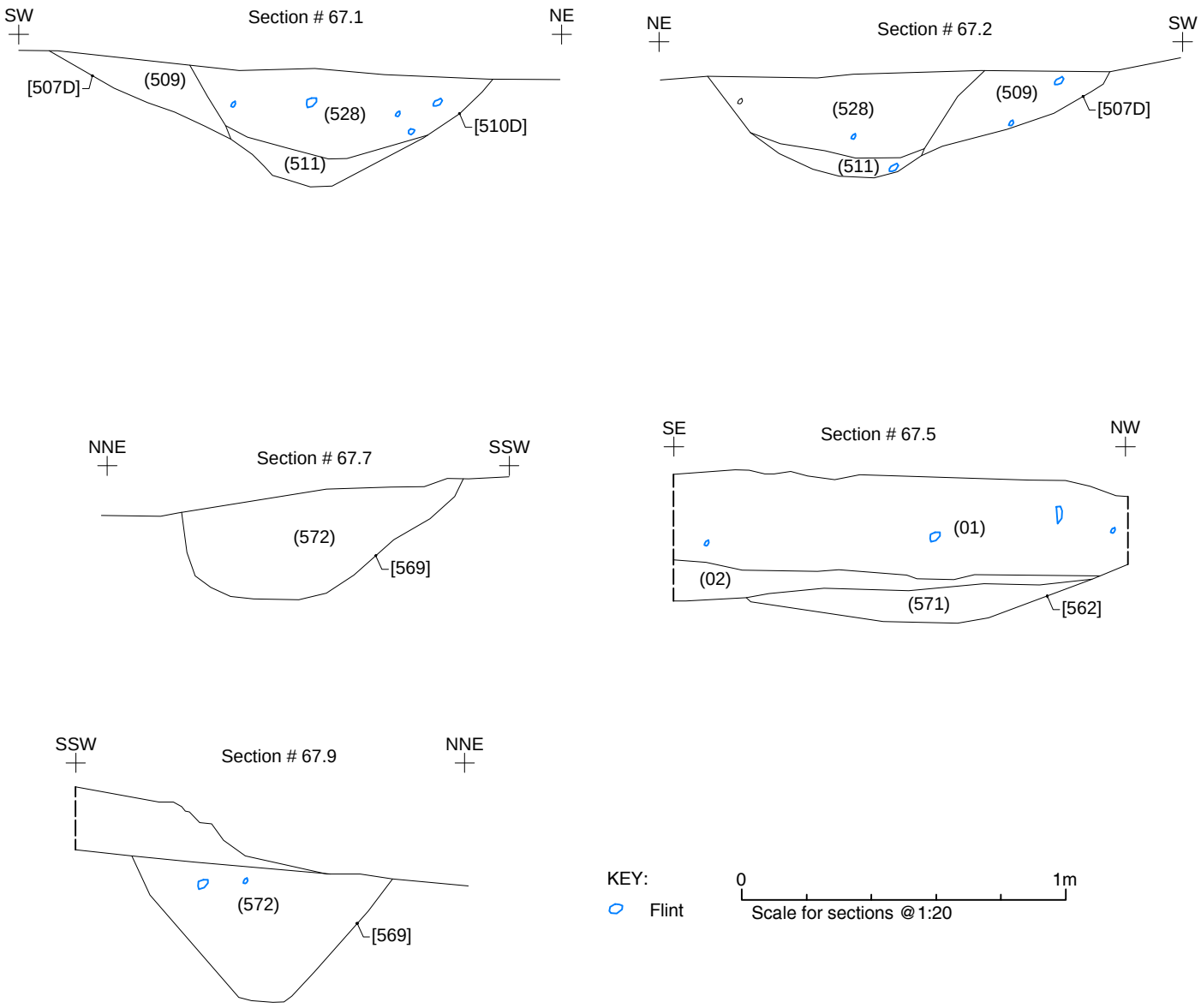

Figure 69: Feature's sections

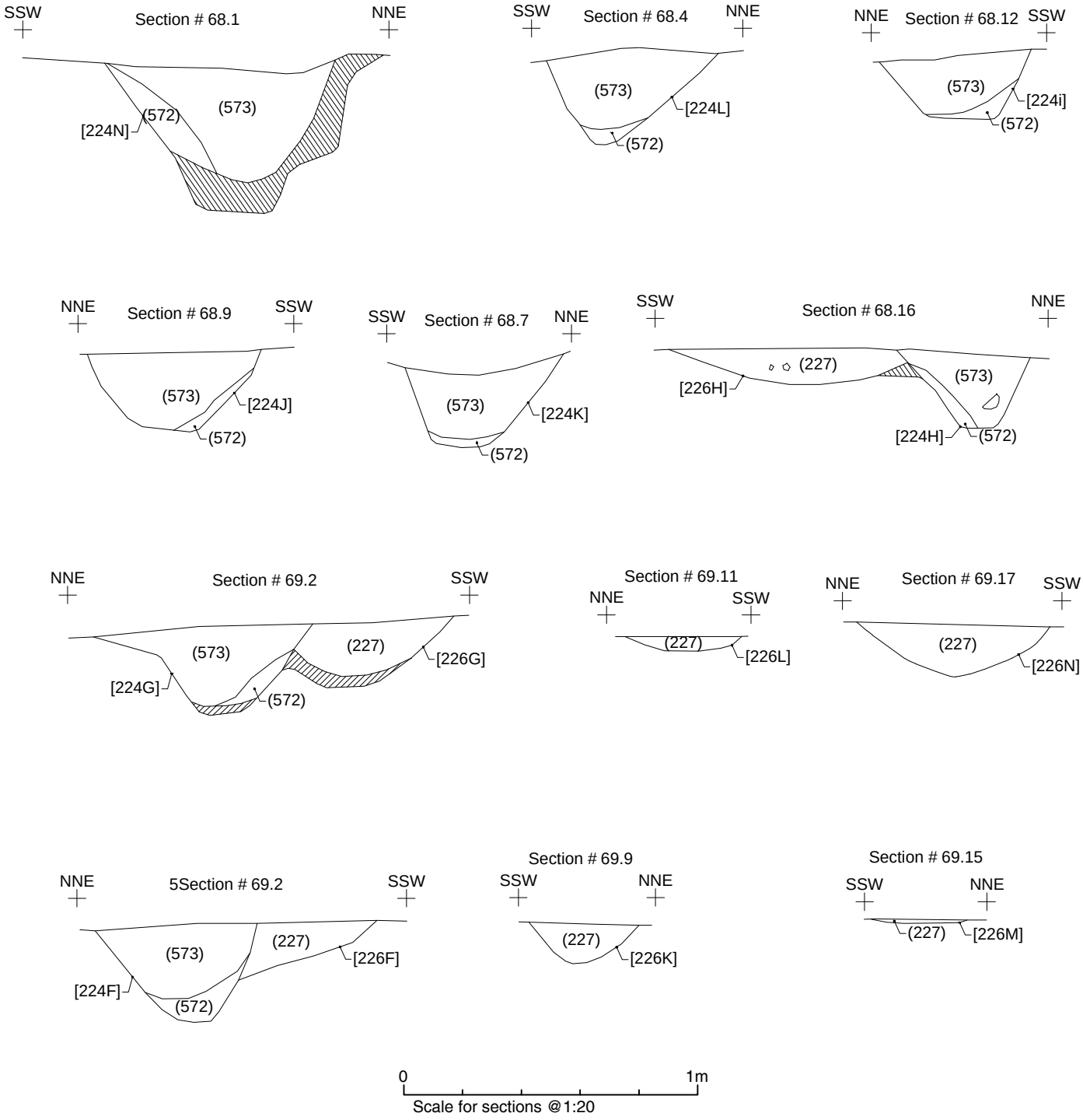

Figure 70: Feature's sections

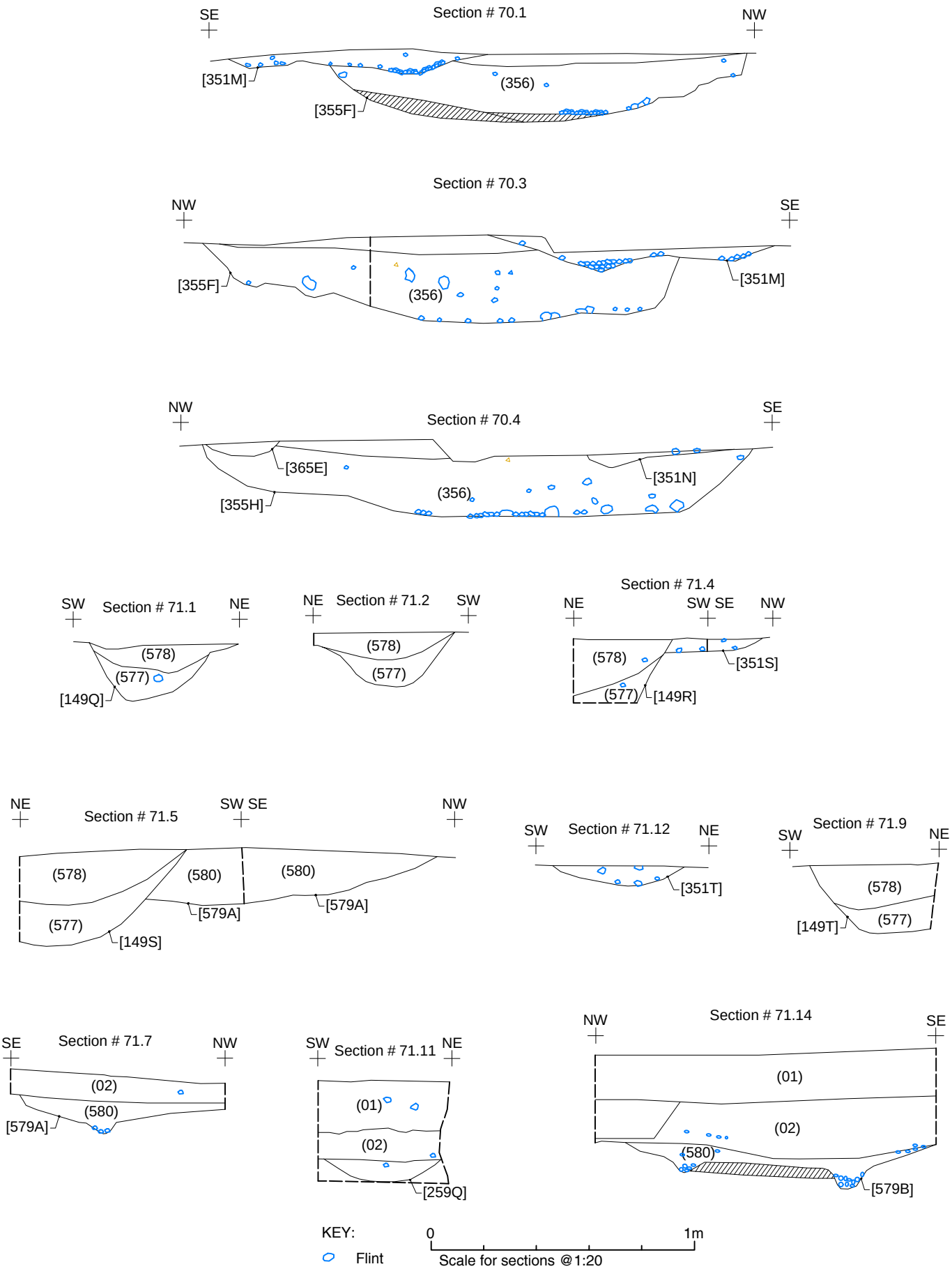

Figure 71: Feature's sections

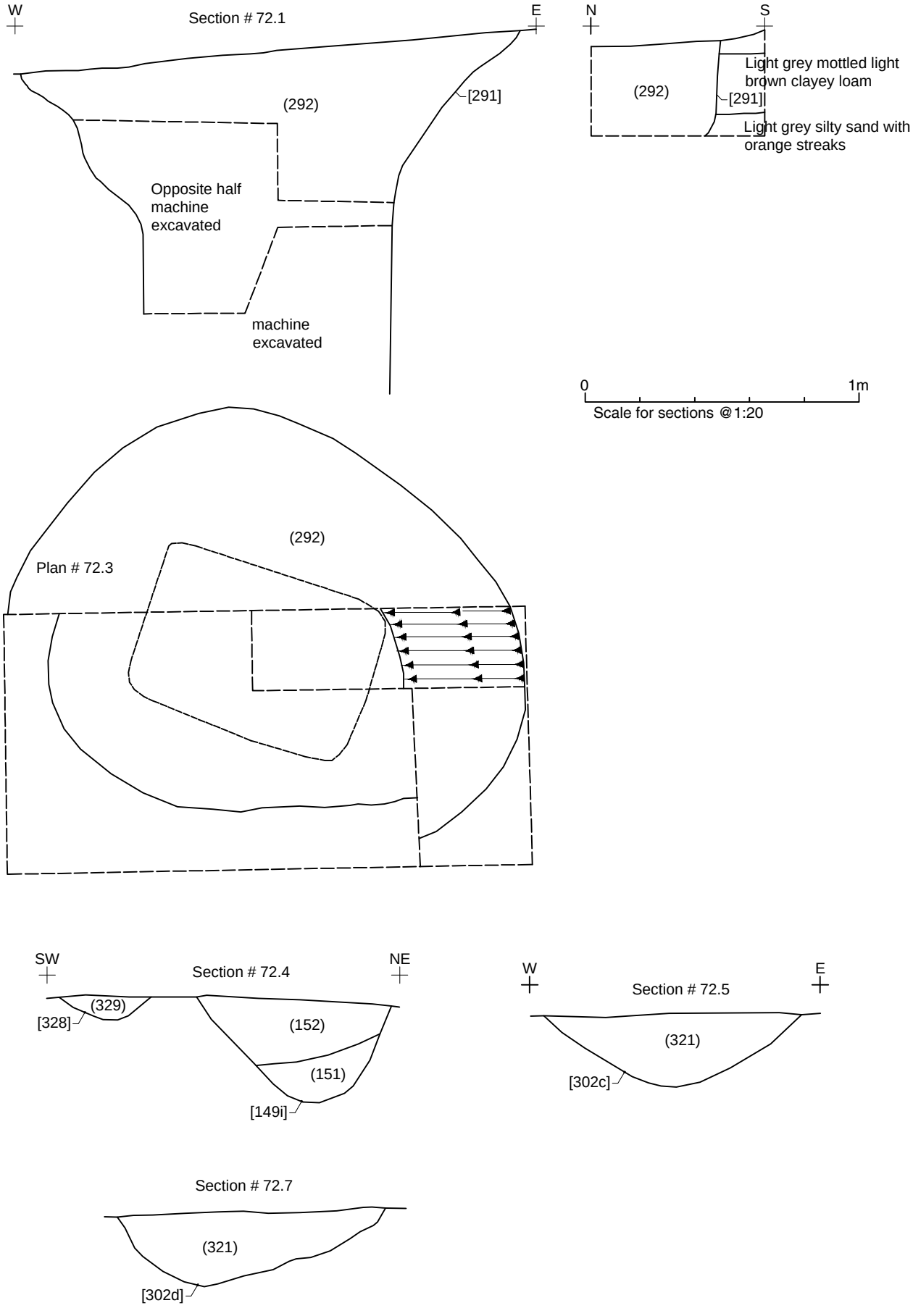

Figure 72: Feature's sections