

**PROPOSED MOTORWAY SERVICE AREA ADJACENT
TO JUNCTION 8, M20, HOLLINGBOURNE, KENT**

Report on the Archaeological Field Evaluation

(NGR TQ 824 552)

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

July 1995

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proposed Motorway Service Area adjacent to Junction 8,
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Contents

	Page No	
1	Summary	2
2	Introduction	3
	2.1 Topography and geology	3
	2.2 Archaeological background	4
	2.3 Evaluation methodology	4
3	Description of results	5
	3.1 Soils and ground conditions	5
	3.2 Archaeological features and layers	5
	3.3 Finds	8
	3.4 Environmental data	9
4	Discussion and interpretation	9
	4.1 Reliability of field investigation	9
	4.2 Overall interpretation	10
5	Assessment of importance	11
	5.1 Earlier prehistoric	11
	5.2 Late Bronze Age	11
	5.3 Late Iron Age or early Roman	12
	5.4 Medieval	12
6	Revised assessment of impact	13
	6.1 Scatter of earlier prehistoric flint	13
	6.2 Later prehistoric/late Bronze Age	13
	6.3 Late Iron Age or early Roman	13
	6.4 Medieval	14
7	Further mitigation	14

Appendices

1 Context list	16
2 List of cut features	28
3 Assessment of the pottery, tile and fired clay	30
4 Catalogue of pottery	34
5 Assessment of the worked flint (including catalogue)	39
6 List of samples	42

Illustrations

1 Summary

The Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at the proposed site of a motorway service area adjacent to Junction 8 of the M20 at Hollingbourne, Kent on behalf of Esso Petroleum Ltd. The site is bounded on the south side by the M20 and on the north by the London-Folkestone railway (centred at NGR TQ 824 552). The underlying geology is predominantly Gault Clay with Folkestone Sands along the south edge of the site. The evaluation consisted of 37 trenches and revealed evidence for prehistoric activity, predominantly of later Bronze Age date, and some limited Romano-British and medieval activity.

There is a general scatter of worked flint over most of the site, some of Mesolithic or Neolithic date but most probably of later Bronze Age date. The main evidence for later prehistoric activity consists of a concentration (NGR TQ 8244 5514) of later Bronze Age pottery associated with *in situ* deposits. There are also small pits, at least one of which is of late Bronze Age date. In the same area a number of ditches laid out on a rectilinear pattern have been identified. There is a lack of datable finds from the ditches, but it is possible that they are of Romano-British or medieval date. There are only very small amounts of Romano-British and medieval pottery from the site. The only dated Romano-British feature was a pit containing much of a single cooking pot. It would appear that the centre of RB activity was to the south of the present site close to and on the line of the M20. The medieval pottery comes mainly from a single pit which contained sherds from a 12th- or 13th- century cooking pot.

2 Introduction

In June 1995 the Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out a field evaluation at Eyhorne Street, Hollingbourne on behalf of Esso Petroleum plc in respect of a proposed motorway service area. The development site lies on the north side of the M20 adjacent to Junction 8 at Hollingbourne, Kent and is approximately 11 hectares in area. A strip up to 75 m wide, which is parallel and immediately adjacent to the motorway, and which forms part of the proposed route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL), was not investigated during the present evaluation. This strip will be evaluated as a completely separate exercise.

2.1 Topography and geology

In plan the development site is an elongated triangle; its shorter side forms its eastern boundary. The north side is bounded by the railway and its south side by the M20. It lies across two fields and straddles an ancient trackway (a continuation of 'Musket Lane'), which is now a public footpath. The elevation of the site is between 58 m and 66 m OD. Generally the site slopes to the south and west with the highest point at the east end towards the north-east corner. The eastern field slopes down to the south and west towards the footpath it levels out to form a small flat area. From here the ground falls away to the northwest, west, and south. Towards the west end of the site there is a shallow dry valley, which runs more or less west towards the motorway. The ground rises again west of the valley.

The site also lies on the junction of two distinct geological zones. The north-eastern part of the site lies on Gault Clay; and the south-west part on Folkestone Sands (see Table 1). In the dry valley towards the west end of the site colluvial deposits were revealed (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6). The Gault Clay overlies the Folkestone Sand, and at the interface there is a thin mixed deposit marked by the occurrence of a large sandstone gravel. Gault Clay was exposed in most of the evaluation trenches, but towards the southern boundary of the site sand was revealed in a few trenches. In a small number of trenches mixed deposits were exposed; in some instances the natural changed through the length of the trench from clay to sand (eg trenches 2, 11, 27 & 37), in others silty clay, in some instances with sandstone gravel, was exposed (trenches 3, 12, 19, 25, 30 & 33)

Table 1: Natural geology as revealed in the evaluation trenches.

Geology	Trenches
Gault Clay	4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35 (= 23 trenches).
Silty clay, (with sandstone gravel)	3, 12, 19, 25, 30, 33 (= 6 trenches).
part Clay / part Sand	2, 11, 27, 37 (= 4 trenches).
Folkestone Sand	1, 29, 36 (= 3 trenches).
Uncertain	26 (= 1 trench)

2.2 Archaeological background

The archaeological background, and the implications for the cultural heritage of the proposed motorway service area, have been covered in detail in a desk-top study undertaken by the OUA for Esso Petroleum plc (OUA 1995). This drew on the evidence from a surface collection exercise (fieldwalking) undertaken as part of the archaeological assessment of the proposed route of the CTRL. (OUA 1991 & 1994).

The principal archaeological evidence relating to the site is as follows:

- 1) Surface scatters of prehistoric worked flint located / concentrated at the extreme west end of the development site (centred NGR TQ 8205 5535). Much of this concentrations lies between the present site and the M20 on the CTRL strip.
- 2) Surface scatters of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery with a concentration centred at TQ 8235 5525
- 3) Evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British activity uncovered during construction of the M20 at NGR TQ 823 550.

The distribution of the surface scatters of Romano-British and Iron Age pottery (2) identified in fieldwalking strongly suggested that they related to the evidence uncovered during construction of the M20 (3).

2.3 Evaluation methodology

The evaluation was based upon a 2% sample of the development area, and consisted of 37 trenches measuring 30 m long and 1.9 m wide (Fig 00). The overburden was removed by a 360 mechanical excavator. The machine stripping was closely supervised to ensure that (i) the appropriate depth was attained and (ii) any potential features were noted and marked.

The trenches were cleaned by hand as necessary to define revealed features, and these were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. The finds have been assessed for quality and preservation, and to provide dating evidence.

All archaeological features were planned within trenches at a scale of 1:50, and where excavated their sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Record photographs were taken of all trenches in colour and black and white. Spoil heaps were scanned for finds.

The weather conditions during the evaluation were extremely hot and dry and to counter this use was made of water to soak and spray selected areas and features; for example the whole of trench 26 was soaked and hand trowelled to define cut features.

3 Description of results

3.1 Soils and ground conditions

The site was covered by light friable silty loam. In all but two trenches (14 & 25), the remnant of an earlier ploughsoil was found below the modern plough soil. The composition of this layer varied from dense clay to sandy silt dependent upon the underlying natural subsoil. In most trenches this earlier ploughsoil lay directly on the natural subsoil. The exceptions were those trenches which contained colluvial deposits (see below).

The ground conditions at the time of the evaluation were dry. The Gault Clay and the Folkestone Sand were damp on first exposure but in the prevailing hot dry weather conditions rapidly dried; the clay hardened and cracked.

3.2 Archaeological features

A number of archaeological features were uncovered and these are described below. The features can be grouped both spatially and chronologically. All of the contexts identified and recorded, and the finds recovered are listed in summary form in Appendix 1. For convenience, the cut features are also listed in Appendix 2. 17 trenches produced no cut features (trenches 1 - 4, 8 - 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28 and 32).

Only small number of the cut features produced direct dating evidence, but the earlier features were all sealed, or truncated by, the earlier plough soil below the present ploughsoil. It has been assumed that features cutting the earlier horizon and sealed only by the recent plough soil are of comparatively recent (ie post Medieval) date. A further trench (35) produced only recent features.

For the purposes of description the evaluation trenches have been treated as groups.

3.2.1 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 14

This group of trenches lay at the west end of the site. Features were only located in trenches 11 and 14. (Trenches 6, 7 and 13 contained late features). The other trenches produced either no archaeological features or only recent features.

Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6

Colluvial deposits up to 0.90 m deep were revealed in trenches 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. These trenches lay in or on the north side of a dry valley running east to west. In trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 the north and east edges of the colluvial deposit was defined. No colluvium was found in trench 11 high on the south side of the dry valley. The maximum depth of the colluvial deposits (3/4 & 3/5) was revealed at the south end of trench 3 (Fig 00). Three test pits were excavated through the deposits; one pit was excavated by hand and produced 10 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery (context 3/4),

and the others were excavated by machine to establish the depth of the deposits. These sherds will have been deposited with the colluvial material as a result of ploughing and are not *in situ*. It is not entirely clear from whence they derived. There is no evidence for LBA material or features on the north side of the dry valley (trenches 1, 2 & 4) (one possible LBA sherd from trench 1 is very small and its identification far from certain). To the east of trench 3 and higher up the dry valley, there are only single LBA sherds from both trenches 5 and 6. Similarly no archaeological features were associated with the colluvium; the only feature (5/6) in trench 5 was undated but cut the colluvium. There are three undated small undated pits in Trench 6, all cut into the natural clay rather than colluvium.

Trenches 11, 12 and 14

To the south side of the valley trenches 11, 12 and 14 produced no LBA pottery. Trench 12 produced no cut features. A number of features were located in Trench 11 (Fig 00). The main ones were a gully (11/4), which contained pieces of ragstone in its main fill (11/5) and medieval pottery in its upper fill (11/14), and a pit (11/8) which contained substantial sherds of a 12th- to 13th-century cooking pot. There are two undated pits (11/12 & 11/16). Trench 14 contained a possible cremation (14/6) and an undated gully. Although some of these features may be of LBA date, the lack of LBA pottery, when compared to trenches to the east (eg trenches 26, 36, etc), must be taken into consideration.

Trenches 7 and 13

No significant features. The pits in trench 7 (7/3 & 7/5) are both shallow and probably evidence for clearance and burning. Probably post-medieval. The only feature in trench 13 was a probable tree fall hole (13/4).

3.2.2 Trenches 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27 and 28

This group of trenches lay along the north side of the site and extended up to the highest point of the site at the northeast corner. When stripped all the trenches revealed Gault Clay. Features were only located in trenches 16 and 23. A undated shallow pit (16/4) containing clay and charcoal was found in trench 16. A modern linear feature (23/4) was found in trench 23.

3.2.3 Trenches 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35

This group of trenches in the south-east corner of the site revealed a number of features. Only one (34/7) (fig 00) contained datable material. The pit was filled with clay, almost indistinguishable from the natural; towards the bottom of the pit much of the body of a single vessel of grog-tempered ware was found. The other features are all probably recent in origin.

3.2.4 Trenches 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 36 and 37 (fig 00)

This group of trenches centred on the small flat headland near the middle of the site. It was from

these trenches that most of the Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered and the greatest concentration of features was found. The major concentrations of finds and features were in trenches 26, 36 and 37.

Trenches 19 and 20 both contained a single feature. In trench 19 a shallow irregular pit (19/4) produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery, in trench 20 the single feature (20/4) was a small undated pit with charcoal and ash in its fill. Two late Bronze Age sherds were recovered from the surface of the natural (20/6 & /3).

A sizable irregular hollow (25/4) was found at the north end of Trench 25. LBA pottery (10 sherds) was recovered from the silty clay fills (25/2 & /3) of this hollow. No other features were found. Trench 27 contained no cut features but a hollow in the natural clay and sand filled with a sandy clay layer (27/4) was revealed. Nine sherds of LBA pottery were recovered from the surface of this layer.

A similar layer (26/3) was identified in trench 26. Again a quantity (32 sherds) of LBA pottery was recovered from the surface of the layer. The survival of LBA pottery in layer 26/3 suggests that this layer was of LBA date. LBA pottery is not hard-fired and will not survive regular ploughing, and therefore it must be assumed that this layer has been little disturbed since the later Bronze Age. In trench 26, the layer was cut by a number of postholes (26/5, /8, /10, /12 & /13) and a probable pair of parallel ditches (26/4). Three of the postholes were half sectioned and each produced LBA pottery. The remaining two pits were left unexcavated. In plan pits 26/13, /8, /5 and /10 appear to describe a shallow arc. The possible pair of gullies (26/4) was not sectioned, but 7 sherds of LBA pottery was recovered from the surface of the feature. The soil mark for these features is on the same alignment as a pair of ditches in trench 36 (36/13 & /15) and is the same width as the two ditches together. The presence of LBA pottery in the pits and on the surface of the gullies may indicate the date of the features, but it must be considered that the pottery may be derived from the layer (26/3) through which they are cut. They may be of later date and the pottery residual. Only further work will clarify this point.

Six ditches were found in trench 36 (fig 00), most of them undated, but the fill (36/5) of one (36/4) contained a medieval sherd. Ditches 36/13 and 36/13 lay close together and parallel. They were orientated SW-NE, as were ditches 36/10 and 36/5. The other two ditches (36/7 & /11) were aligned NW-SE. Two pits (36/21 & /23) were also found and a third feature which was identified only in section (36/19). The fill of the latter produced 7 sherds of LBA pottery.

In trench 29 a number of features were located, but most were of recent date. Two features were of interest; a small pit (29/3), which contained 177 sherds of LBA pottery, and an undated gully (29/15) aligned SW-NE.

The stripping of trench 37 revealed two pits (37/8 & /9) and two gullies (37/3 & /5). The latter are of interest since they are on the same approximate line. They ended short of one another in clear butt ends, and were clearly part of the same landscape feature. The fill (37/4) of one of the ditches (37/5) contained a Late Bronze Age sherd and a Romano-British sherd.

3.3 Finds

The finds associated with features and found in individual trenches have been mentioned in passing in the descriptions above. More detail of the pottery and the worked flint can be found in the appendices. Two aspects are considered in this section. Firstly the assessments of the finds are summarised, and the finds considered as groups, and secondly, the distribution of finds across the site are considered.

3.3.1 Pottery

The quantities of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery and tile are limited.

Post-medieval

There are 10 sherds of post-medieval pottery, and 52 fragments of post-medieval tile. Little is derived from archaeological features. In addition to the RB and post medieval tile which was identified a quantity of tile and brick was noted which could not be characterised or dated.

Medieval

The quantity of medieval pottery is similarly limited. Of 10 sherds found, 8 come from trench 11, and 7 of these sherds from one context (11/9). The sherds from 11/9 were large and unabraded.

Romano-British

Apart from the 50+ sherds from context 34/6 (pit 34/7), there is a total of 8 sherds of pottery identified as Romano-British, or possibly RB. Only 3 pieces of possible RB tile were identified. The lack of RB pottery and tile is particularly interesting considered in the light of the fieldwalking results (OAU 1995). The pot from pit 34/7 is the only reliably dated RB material.

Late Bronze Age

The major class of material is undoubtedly the later Bronze Age pottery. Much of the material was collected from deposits (25/2 & 13, 26/3 & 27/4) filling hollows in the natural. Other material was derived from the fills of cut features, but some of this may be residual; the numbers of sherds in many instances are small. The distribution of the late Bronze Age sherds is instructive (fig 00). It is concentrated on the level area on the slight headland at the centre of the site, the very same area in which the majority of features were found.

3.3.2 Worked flint

A small proportion of the worked flint is derived from features, but the majority of the material was found on the surface of the natural or in the layer immediately overlying the natural. The sample is not large: the total quantity of flint recovered from the site is 104 pieces and the most from any one trench is 12 pieces from trench 30. In view of the small numbers of flints involved caution should be exercised in the interpretation of the distribution, which does not show any clear concentrations. Furthermore, the flint recovered dates from more than one period. A limited

amount is of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date. The majority of the flint is broadly contemporary with the late Bronze Age pottery. The results are broadly comparable with the distribution derived from the fieldwalking exercise.

3.4 Environmental data

As anticipated in the evaluation proposal, there is no evidence for waterlogged deposits. The number of samples taken was limited by the lack of deposits suited to the preservation of plant macrofossils and insect remains, and the soil conditions, which were unsuited to the preservation of land molluscs. Samples were taken from a small number of features, primarily for the recovery of artifacts. A total of 12 samples were taken.

4 Discussion and interpretation

4.1 Reliability of the field evaluation

Recent activity

Evidence was recovered for recent mole ploughing and the insertion of land drains, but this had had limited impact on the surviving stratigraphy and deposits. The modern ploughing had truncated some features, but most of these were recent since they were cut into the remnant of an older ploughsoil. Only in trenches 14 and 25 was this older ploughsoil not identified. The older plough activity had truncated earlier features, ranging in date from later Bronze Age to medieval. It is possible that the absence of features in some parts of the site was been due to their destruction through ploughing, but this seems unlikely.

Ground conditions

The absence of features seems to be determined by the presence of the Gault Clay; most features were found on the sand or on the silty or sandy clays at the boundary between the heavy Gault clay and the sand. The possibility that the different natural could have effected the identification of subsoil features must be borne in mind. Features were more readily visible on the sand and the silty or sandy clays, than on the Gault Clay and in the very hot and dry weather conditions the exposed surfaces rapidly dried and the clay hardened. However to overcome this potential problem, possible features were identified and marked as the trenches were stripped.

Reliability of the sample

The main concerns are the dating of linear features, some of which are quite slight in profile, and the density/distribution pattern of small features. Only a small number of the linear features sampled contained any dating evidence. The sample available in evaluation trenches would seem to be too limited, though this could also be a more basic problem of such features being very peripheral to contemporary activity and hence containing mainly redeposited objects derived from earlier activity (in this case late Bronze Age). Similarly, it is difficult to determine the density and/or pattern of small features with confidence. There may well be scattered prehistoric features which fall outside the evaluation trenches.

On the other hand there does seem to be a coherent pattern in the spread of finds over the site. In this instance, the concentration of late Bronze Age pottery appears to have some validity, and contrasts with the much thinner more dispersed nature of the Roman and medieval pottery over most of the site.

The absence of more evidence for some of these later periods is also relevant. It can be stated with some confidence that there is not a significant Romano-British settlement within the main bulk of the development site (and on the basis of the CTRL surface collection survey is not anticipated in the small area affected by the access road). Similarly, it can be confidently stated that while there is some evidence of medieval activity, it indicates that the development site was peripheral to any medieval farmstead or settlement. The presence of a very limited quantity of earlier prehistoric flint is more difficult to interpret. There are no obvious concentrations and therefore it would seem no evidence for a substantial presence.

4.2 Interpretation

Earlier Prehistoric

The presence of a small number of possible mesolithic or earlier neolithic flint work was noted in a number of trenches, mainly towards the eastern end of the site, in trenches 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 34 and 35. The range and quantity of material is very limited and there are no obvious concentrations.

Late Bronze Age

The main activity evidenced on site is of late Bronze Age date. The quantity of pottery is notable, and its distribution shows a marked concentration. This is centred on the slight flat spur towards the middle of the site. This same area contained the main concentration of cut features. One certain late Bronze Age feature (29/3) was found and excavated in trench 29. Although only 8 cm deep and 35 cm in diameter, this pit nonetheless contained 177 sherds of LBA pottery.

A good proportion of the remaining LBA pottery was recovered from layers or deposits filling apparent hollows in the natural (layers 25/2, 25/3, 26/3 & 27/4) in trenches 25, 26 and 27. It has been argued above that these deposits must date to the later Bronze Age or soon after, since the survival of LBA pottery indicates that they have been little disturbed by regular ploughing.

In trenches 25 and 27 there are no features cutting these deposits, but in trench 26 several small pits, possibly postholes, and a pair of ditches cut layer 26/3. Those pits which were investigated produced LBA pottery. While this may indicate their date, it is also possible that these sherds are residual and that the features are later in date than the late Bronze Age. In trench 36 a number of ditches or gullies were identified and investigated. Only one of those (36/4) investigated produced any datable material; one sherd each of medieval and LBA pot and a worked flint. The date, or dates, of these ditches is uncertain. They may form parts of a rectilinear pattern of field or paddock boundaries which could be of late Bronze Age, Romano-British or medieval date.

The CTRL surface collection survey revealed some indication of the focus of settlement in the vicinity of the former pond, and the absence of a more distinct correlation with the evaluation results further suggests that some of this area has not been recently disturbed by ploughing. The CTRL surface survey suggests a further concentration of prehistoric material further west down the slope of the spur towards the present M20 balancing pond, within the CTRL corridor.

Romano-British

The lack of Romano-British material has been noted. The only definite Romano-British feature was the pit (34/7) in trench 34. This feature contained much of a single cooking pot. Two small ditches in trench 37 may also be of Roman date. A number of the undated features, particularly the ditches and gullies in trench 36, may also be RB in date. The small pits, or postholes, in trench 26 (see below) may also be of late Iron Age or early RB date. Against this is the general absence of pottery and other datable material which would seem to make this less likely. It would appear that the centre of RB activity was to the south of the present site, as indicated by the CTRL surface collection survey and the finds from the construction of the M20.

Medieval

There is definite but very limited evidence for medieval activity. This is limited to trench 11, where one and possibly two features were located. The size and preservation of the medieval sherds from pit 11/8 (fill 11/9) make it clear that it was a medieval feature. The ditch or gully 11/4 had medieval pottery only in its upper fill and therefore might be earlier in date. Very little medieval pottery came from the rest of the site. The single sherd from one of the gullies (36/4) in trench 36, may indicate that the rectilinear pattern of ditches and gullies is medieval rather than earlier. The thin scatter of medieval pottery from the CTRL surface collection survey occur in the same overall area as these remains.

5 Assessment of importance

5.1 Earlier Prehistoric

The presence of a small number of possible mesolithic or earlier neolithic flint work was noted, mainly towards the eastern end of the site, but with no obvious concentrations. No subsoil features of potentially contemporary date were identified. In general such material is more typical of the Greensand or chalk, and the most significant assemblages of this date are represented by large numbers of flints or tight clusters of particular character. They seldom occur on the heavier clay soils, such as found in this part of the site, and this is an additional circumstance which would suggest that this material represents general background scatter rather than anything of more significance.

5.2 Late Bronze Age

There is clear evidence from the quantity of pottery of this period and the occurrence of small features containing such material, for a settlement concentrated on the flat spur in the middle of the southern side of the development area. Settlements of this period are in general fairly rare in

Kent, and more particularly in the area south of the North Downs. There is more evidence of late Bronze Age activity in north and east Kent, with settlements of various kinds partially excavated, as for example at Mill Hill Deal, Richborough, Bridge and Chislet near Canterbury, and Coldharbour Road, Gravesend. Coastal finds, as at Minnis Bay and most recently the Dover boat, suggest the importance of cross channel trade, while several LBA metalwork hoards are known, for example from the Hoo Peninsular and Isles of Thanet and Sheppey and the adjacent mainland. A few burials of late Bronze Age date were found along the A2.

By contrast there is a dearth of settlement evidence south of the North Downs, though there is a concentration of LBA metalwork at Ashford and a lesser concentration in the Maidstone area, at the head of the lower Medway valley. Otherwise there is only a thin scatter of single finds of metalwork south of the North Downs. There are also few records of activity of this period on the top of the North Downs, and nothing from the Weald (Champion and Overy 1989 *Archaeology in Kent* p 30-1, fig 7).

These contrasts in the distribution of material, are probably misleading, reflecting the concentration of archaeological research more than the real pattern of contemporary settlement. This site, while not obviously of particular status or especially good preservation, is of county or regional significance because of its period and geographical position in relation to the known distribution of contemporary sites, even though it is reasonable to suppose that it may actually be much less unusual than the currently known distribution pattern would suggest. There is nothing from the evaluation to suggest that the site is intrinsically unusual in terms of settlements of this period. The relatively large amount of pottery from the evaluation is largely attributable to one particularly high concentration of pottery in a small pit, and the very fragmented nature of the material.

5.3 Late Iron Age and Roman

The remains attributable to this period are very limited and almost certainly represent background scatters peripheral to the suspected settlement immediately to the south in the CTRL corridor and/or revealed by the M20 construction. The traces of Roman activity that will actually be disturbed by the development are of no more than very minor interest, especially within the context of the wealth of material of this period generally known in Kent.

5.4 Medieval

The medieval traces of settlement represent peripheral activity of uncertain character and relationship to any settlement. There is not enough material to suggest that the site contains an actual farm or settlement, and like the Roman material this cannot be considered as being of more than minor interest, given the wide range and large number of reasonably well preserved medieval remains in Kent.

6 Revised Assessment of Impact

6.1 Scatter of earlier prehistoric flintwork

A small number of trenches produced a thin scatter of earlier prehistoric (potentially mesolithic or early neolithic) flintwork (trenches 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 34 and 35), mainly on the eastern edge of the development site. This area will be affected by disturbance, but given the absence of any obvious concentration of artifacts of this type, no significant impact is identifiable.

6.2 Later prehistoric/ Late Bronze Age

The later prehistoric flintwork is likely mainly to be related to the evidence of late Bronze Age settlement activity which is concentrated in an area of roughly a hectare on the flat topped spur around the remains of a former pond. There is also some more peripheral traces of late Bronze Age activity, most notably in the base of the slight dry valley towards the western end of the site.

The northern half of the area of main activity will be disturbed by topsoil stripping and regrading of the ground level, while the southern half will be in an area of landscape mounding to be placed between the MSA and the Channel Tunnel Rail Link route to the south. This mounding would be placed on the existing ground surface without disturbance, though it may be noted that if the Late Bronze Age material extends into the CTRL route corridor, as seems likely, this remnant of what may be the core of the settlement area would be left isolated, and inaccessible for the foreseeable future.

The area which produced most LBA material in the colluvial deposits (around trench 3) and the areas to the north and west of this, will remain undisturbed and protected by mounding on the existing surface.

The area in the vicinity of trench 5 and the southern end of trench 6, which produced very limited LBA material will be subject to disturbance for the construction of a balancing pond. There will also be disturbance for the main development in other clayey areas of the site (trenches 13, 20, 31, 28, 34) which likewise produced limited traces of LBA activity apparently peripheral to the main concentration of activity on the sandier soils.

Overall there will be a significant impact on the LBA settlement traces, particularly with regard to the main focus of activity on the top of the flat sandy spur of ground in the middle of the south side of the development area.

6.3 Late Iron Age or Early Roman

The evaluation has confirmed that the suspected LIA and RB settlement suggested by the surface collection survey for CTRL and earlier finds from the M20 does not extend into the main bulk of the development area. The one feature reliably attributable to this period (in trench 34) would be affected by soil stripping and lowering of the ground level, but both from the absence of other features and the clean character of the fill of this feature, with only one pot represented (albeit

relatively completely), it does not seem to be part of an extensive settlement that would be directly affected by the development.

6.4 Medieval

Much of the medieval material found within trench 11 lies within an area which will be subject to mounding without soil disturbance. The rectilinear pattern of ditches and gullies found to the east of this (which might be medieval rather than earlier) lie partly within the area of mounding between the MSA and CTRL, and partly within the area of the MSA that will be affected by topsoil stripping and regrading. Overall the impact on medieval remains would appear to be limited, confined to peripheral features rather than any significant settlement or farmstead that may have existed in the area.

7 Further Mitigation

Taking account both of the significance of the archaeology revealed by the evaluation and previous work, and the areas where the development would cause physical disturbance, the main issue for further mitigation concerns the LBA settlement remains. The location of the archaeology relative to the layout and construction requirements of the development means that some preservation in situ beneath mounding is an option for mitigation as well as further excavation of key areas. It is also likely that a mitigation strategy developed for the LBA remains in the main area of the development could also provide some further mitigation for the less significant, more ephemeral remains of other periods discussed above.

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Appendices

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
1	1	sandy loam	ploughsoil	0.30 m		tile (x 2)
	2	sandy loam	earlier ploughsoil	0.09 m		possible LBA pot (x 1) (very dubious)
	3	silty sand	colluvial deposit	0.22 m		
	4	sand	natural			
2	1	sandy loam	ploughsoil	0.32 m		
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.13 m		worked flint (x 1)
	3	clay with flint & sandstone	colluvial deposit			
	4	sand	natural			
	5	clay	natural			
3	1	sandy loam	ploughsoil	0.25 m		
	2	sandy silt	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.11 m		LBA pot (x 9) worked flint (x 2)
	3	silty sand	stony layer	0.10 m		
	4	sandy silt	colluvial deposit	0.60 m		LBA pot (x 10) worked flint (x 2)
	5	clay silt	colluvial deposit	0.16 m		
	6	silt clay	natural			
4	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.19 - 0.22 m		
	2	silty clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.09 - 0.12 m		
	3	clay and gravel	natural			
	4	clay and flint	natural			
	5	clay	natural			

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Finds
5						
	1	silty clay loam	ploughsoil	0.31 m		
	2	silty clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.12 m		tile (x 1); LBA pot (x 1) worked flint (x 1)
	3	clay	colluvial deposit	0.55 m		
	4	clay	natural			
	5	sandy clay	fill of 5/6, sealed by 5/2	0.20 m		
	6	cut	gully, cuts 5/3, filled by 5/5	0.20 m	0.45 m	
6						
	u/s					LBA pot (x 1) worked flint (x 1)
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.28 - 0.33 m		
	2	silty clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.12 m		
	3	clay	natural			
	4	clay	fill of 6/5, sealed by 6/2	0.30 m		
	5	cut	pit, cuts 6/3, filled by 6/4	0.30 m	0.60 x 0.70 m	
	6	clay	colluvial deposit	0.20 m		
	7	clay	colluvial deposit			
	8	sandy clay	fill of 6/9, sealed by 6/2	0.05 m		
	9	cut	pit, cuts 6/3, filled by 6/8	0.05 m	0.10 m	
	10	sandy clay	fill of 6/11, sealed by 6/2	0.10 m		
	11	cut	pit, cuts 6/3, filled by 6/10	0.10 m	0.25 x 0.12 m	
7						
	1	sandy loam	ploughsoil	0.28 m		
	2	clay with silt	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.20 m		
	3	cut	pit, cuts 7/2	0.06 m	0.55 x 0.45 m	
	4	charcoal with clay & silt	fill of 7/3, sealed by 7/8	0.06 m		

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
	5	cut	pit, cuts 7/2	0.05 m	1.50 x 1.00 m	
	6	clay and sand with charcoal	fill of 7/5	0.05 m		worked flint (x 1); burnt flint (x 21)
	7	cut	field drain/mole ploughing, cuts 7/2			
	8	clay with silt	= 7/2 ?	0.12 m		
	9	clay	fill of 7/7, sealed by 7/1			
	10	clay	natural			
	3					
	1	sandy loam	ploughsoil	0.20 - 0.30 m		
	2	sandy loam with clay patches	earlier ploughsoil	0.10 m		
	3	clay	natural			worked flint (x 2)
	9					
	1	sandy loam	ploughsoil	0.25 m		
	2	clay with silt	evidence for deeper ploughing			
	3	clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.20 m		
	4	clay	natural			
	10					
	1	sandy loam	ploughsoil			
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.13 - 0.15 m		RB? tile (x 1) worked flint (x 1); burnt flint (x 2)
	3	clay	natural			
	11					
	1	sandy loam	ploughsoil	0.28 m		post M? tile (x 1); misc (x 2) worked flint (x 4)
	2	silty sand	earlier ploughsoil	0.10 m		RB por (x 1)
	3	sands and clay	natural - variable			
	4	cut	gully, cuts 11/3	0.25 m	1.0 m	
	5	silty sand	fill of 11/4, sealed by 11/14	0.10 m		
	6	cut	gully, cuts 11/2	0.24 m	0.55 m	

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
	7	silty sand	fill of 11/6, sealed by 11/1	0.24 m		
	8	cut	pit, cuts 11/3	0.34 m	1.90 m	
	9	silty sand	fill of 11/8, sealed by 11/2	0.34 m		Med pot (x 7)
	10	cut	gully, cuts 11/3	0.26 m	0.28 m	
	11	silty sand	fill of 11/10, sealed by 11/2	0.23 m		tile (x 1)
	12	cut	pit, cuts 11/3	unexcav	0.50 m x 0.75 m	
	13	silty sand	fill of 11/12, sealed by 11/2	unexcav		
	14	silty sand	fill of 11/4, sealed by 11/2	0.15 m		Med pot (x 1)
	15	cut	pit?, cuts 11/3	unexcav	1.30 m	
	16	silty sand	fill of 11/15, sealed by 11/2	unexcav		
12						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.30 m		
	2	clay loam	earlier ploughsoil	0.10 m		
	3	silty clay	natural			
13						
	u/s					post M tile (x 3) worked flint (x 2)
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.25 - 0.30 m		
	2	clay	natural			
	3	clay	fill of 13/4, sealed 13/7	0.26 m		tile (x 1)
	4	cut	gully, cuts 13/2	0.26 m	0.85 m	
	5	clay	fill of hollows (1/6) in natural	0.24 m		RB pot (x 1); LBA pot (x 3) worked flint (x 3)
	6	hollows	in natural			
	7	clay	earlier ploughsoil?	0.10 m		
14						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.28 m		worked flint (x 1)
	2	clay	natural			

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
	3	clay	fill of 14/4, sealed by 14/1	0.24 m		worked flint (x 1)
	4	cut	gully, cuts 14/2	0.24 m	0.70 m	
	5	clay silt	fill of 14/6, cut by 14/8	0.20 m		
	6	cut	small pit, possible cremation, cuts 14/2	0.20 m	0.40 x 0.30 m	
	7	silty clay	fill of 14/8, sealed by 14/1	0.3 m		post M tile (x 1)
	8	cut	plough mark, cuts 14/5	0.03 m	0.15 m	
15						
	1	sandy loam	ploughsoil	0.22 m		
	2	clay with sandy loam	earlier ploughsoil	0.12 m		
	3	clay	natural			
16						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.20 m		tile (x 2)
	2	silty clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.10 m		worked flint (x 1)
	3	clay	fill of 16/4, sealed by 16/2	0.17 m		
	4	cut	pit ?, cuts 16/5	0.17 m	0.70 m	
	5	clay	natural			
	6	(finds ref)	(from subsoil spoil heap)			worked flint (x 1)
17						
	1	silt loam	ploughsoil	0.20 m		post M tile (x 5); post M pot (x 1)
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.11 m		post M tile (x 2); LBA pot (x 3) worked flint (x 3)
	3	clay	natural			
	4	clay silt	sitting in natural hollow ?, sealed by 17/2	0.10 m		
	5	clay	sitting in natural hollow?, sealed by 17/4			post M tile (x 2)
18						
	1	silt loam	ploughsoil	0.22 m		post M tile (x 6) worked flint (x 2); burnt flint (x 1)

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.16 - 0.13 m		Med pot (x 1) worked flint (x 6); burnt flint (x 1)
	3	clay	natural			
19						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.23 - 0.30 m		
	2	silt clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.11 - 0.12 m		worked flint (x 1)
	3	silty clay	fill of 19/4, sealed by 19/2(?)	0.14 m		LBA pot (x 1)
	4	cut	pit, cuts 19/5	1.05 x 1.33 m		
	5	silty clay	natural			
20						
	1	silt loam	ploughsoil	0.30 m		worked flint (x 2); burnt flint (x 2)
	2	silt clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.10 m		worked flint (x 1); burnt flint (x 1)
	3	clay	natural			
	4	cut	pit ?, cuts 20/3	0.13 m	0.64 m	
	5	charcoal & ash	fill of 20/4, sealed by 20/2	0.12 m		
	6	clay	natural			
	7	(finds ref)	finds on surface of 20/3 & 20/6			LBA pot (x 2) worked flint (x 5)
21						
	1	silt loam	ploughsoil	0.22 m		post M pot (x 1); tile (x 4)
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.13 - 0.09 m		
	3	clay	natural			
22						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.22 - 0.24 m		tile (x 3)
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.09 - 0.11 m		RB (or Med) pot (x 1); tile (x 2) worked flint (x 5)
	3	clay	natural			

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
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23						
	1	silt loam	ploughsoil	0.22 m		
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.10 m		worked flint (x 7); burnt flint (x 1)
	3	clay	natural			
	4	cut	modern linear feature, cuts 23/2	unexcav	1.00 m	
	5	clay	fill of 23/4	unexcav		post M pot (x 1); post M brick (x 1); tile (x 1)
24						
	1	silt loam	ploughsoil	0.24 m		post M pot (x 3); misc (x 1); post M tile (x 2); RB tile (x 1) worked flint (x 1)
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.10 - 0.15 m		post M tile (x 5) worked flint (x 5)
	3	clay	natural			
	4	(finds ref)	finds on top of natural			RB pot (x 1)
25						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.32 - 0.36 m		
	2	silty clay	fill of 25/4, sealed by 25/1	0.03 - 0.04 m		LBA pot (x 3) worked flint (x 1); burnt flint (x 2)
	3	silty clay	fill of 25/4, sealed by 25/2	0.21 m		LBA pot (x 7)
	4	cut ?	irregular hollow, cuts 25/5			
	5	silty clay	natural			
	6	(finds ref)	finds from spoil, probably from 25/2			LBA pot (x 1)
	7		fill of mole ploughing/subsoiling			post M pot (x 1)
26						
	1	sandy silt	ploughsoil	0.20 m		
	2	sandy silt	earlier ploughsoil	0.25 m		
	3	sandy silt	fill of natural hollow, early ploughsoil ?	0.05 m		LBA pot (x 32) worked flint (x 1)
	4	cut	2 gullies = 36/13 & 36/15	unexcav		LBA pot (x 7) worked flint (x 1)
	5	cut	pit, cuts 26/3	0.25 m	0.40 m	

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
	6	clay silt	fill of 26/5, sealed by 26/2	0.25 m		LBA pot (x 7)
	7	(finds ref)	finds from spoil heap, probably from 26/3			LBA pot (x 3) worked flint (x 2)
	8	cut	pit, cuts 26/3	0.15 m	0.50 x 0.40 m	
	9	clay silt	fill of 26/8, sealed by 26/2	0.15 m		LBA pot (x 2)
	10	cut	pit, cuts 26/3	0.15 m	0.60 x 0.50 m	
	11	clay silt	fill of 26/10	0.15 m		LBA pot (x 3); post M tile (x 1 v tiny frag)
	12	cut	pit, cuts 26/3	unexcav		
	13	cut	pit?, cuts 26/3	unexcav		
27						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.20 - 0.25 m		post M tile (x 6) worked flint (x 2)
	2	clay sand	earlier ploughsoil	0.09 - 0.13 m		misc (x 3); LBA pot (x 2) worked flint (x 4); burnt flint (x 1)
	3	clay and sand	natural			
	4	sandy clay	filling in hollows in 27/3	0.10 m		LBA pot (x 9) worked flint (x 1)
28						
	1	clay-silt loam	ploughsoil	0.24 - 0.26 m		post M pot (x 1); post M tile (x 4); RB pot (x 1); LBA pot (x 1) worked flint (x 6); burnt flint (x 1)
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.12 - 0.20 m		worked flint (x 3)
	3	clay	natural			
29						
	1	silty sand loam	ploughsoil	0.29 m		post M tile (x 4) worked flint (x 2)
	2	sand	natural			
	3	cut	pit, cuts 29/2	0.08 m	0.35 x 0.34 m	
	4	sandy silt	fill of 29/3, sealed by 29/1	0.08 m		LBA pot (x 177)

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
	5	cut	posthole, cuts 29/7	0.20 m	0.50 x 0.50 m	
	6	silty sand	fill of 29/5, sealed by 29/1	0.20 m		LBA pot (x 1)
	7	sandy silt	fill of 29/8, cut by 29/5 & 29/10	0.30 m		
	8	cut	pit, cuts 29/2	0.30 m	1.10 x 0.70 m	post M tile (x 3)
	9	silty sand	fill of 29/10, sealed by 29/1	0.22 m		misc (x 1)
	10	cut	pit, cuts 29/7	0.22 m	0.40 x 0.40 m	
	11	cut	posthole, cuts 29/2	0.25 m	0.33 x 0.45 m	
	12	silty sand	fill of 29/11, sealed by 29/1	0.25 m		post M tile (x 3)
	13	cut	posthole, cuts 29/2	unexcav	0.25 x 0.40 m	
	14	silty sand	fill of 29/13, sealed by 29/1	unexcav		
	15	cut	gully, cuts 29/2	0.16 m	0.45 m	
	16	sandy silt	fill of 29/15, sealed by 29/1	0.16 m		
30						
	1	sandy clay loam	ploughsoil	0.20 - 0.25 m		worked flint (x 7)
	2	silty clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.11 - 0.20 m		worked flint (x 5)
	3	silty clay to sandy clay	natural			
	4	cut	pit, cuts 30/3	0.20 m	0.45 - 0.85 m	
	5	sandy loam with 60% charcoal	fill of 30/4, sealed by 30/2	0.12 m		
	6	silty clay	fill of 30/4, sealed by 30/5	0.08 m		
	7	clay silt	layer, below and similar to 30/2	0.16 m		
31						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.26 - 0.29 m		post M tile (x 7)

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/extent	Findings
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	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil ?	0.12 - 0.18 m		tile (x 3); misc (x 6); LBA pot (x 7)
	3	clay	natural			
	4	cut	pit, cuts 31/2	0.10 m	0.80 x 0.60 m	
	5	silty clay	fill of 31/4, sealed by 31/6			
	6	silty clay	fill of 31/4, sealed by 31/1; possible cremation; fully excavated	0.10 m	0.20 - 0.25 m	

33						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.22 - 0.26 m		post M pot (x 1); post M tile (x 3)
	2	silty clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.10 - 0.16 m		
	3	clay	natural			

35						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.18 - 0.22 m		
	2	clay loam	earlier ploughsoil	0.17 m		
	3	silty clay	fill of 33/4, sealed by 33/2 ?	0.06 m		worked flint (x 1); burnt flint (140)
	4	cut	pit, cuts 33/5	0.06 m	0.32 m	
	5	silty clay	natural			
	6	silty clay	fill of 33/7, sealed by 33/1	0.14 m		
	7	cut	linear feature, cuts 3/8	0.14 m	0.80 m	
	8	silty clay	early ploughsoil below 33/2	0.08 - 0.10 m		
	9	charred wood	within 33/4; sample <9>			
	10	(finds ref)	finds possibly from fill of 33/4			RB pot (x 1) worked flint (x 1)

34						
	1	silt loam	ploughsoil	0.24 m		
	2	clay silt	earlier ploughsoil	0.10 - 0.24 m		
	3	clay	natural			

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
	4	silt clay	deposit overlying 34/3, and sealed by 34/2		0.70 x 0.70 m	worked flint (x 1)
	5	clay silt	fill of 34/7, sealed by 34/2	0.50 m		RB pot (x 1); LBA pot (x 1)
	6	clay silt	fill of 34/7, sealed by 34/5	0.44 m		RB pot (x 50 +)
	7	cut	pit or ditch?, cuts 34/3	0.94 m	2.00 m	
35						
	1	silt loam	ploughsoil	0.18 m		worked flint (x 1)
	2	clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.18 m		RB pot (x 1) worked flint (x 2)
	3	clay	natural			
	4	cut	linear, cuts 35/2	0.24 m	1.16 m	
	5	clay	fill of 35/4, cut by 35/6	0.24 m		
	6	cut	pit, cuts 35/ 5	0.12 m	1.00 m	
	7	clay	fill of 35/6, sealed by 35/1	0.12 m		
	8	cut	linear, cuts 35/2; modern land drain	unexcav		
	9	sand	fill of 35/8, sealed by 35/10	unexcav		
	10	sand	layer; modern, sealed by 35/1	0.30 m		
36						
	1	silt loam	ploughsoil	0.26 m		
	2	clay silt	earlier ploughsoil	0.12 m		
	3	silty sand	natural			
	4	cut	gully, cuts 36/3	0.40 m	0.72 m	
	5	sandy silt	fill of 36/4, sealed by 36/2	0.16 m		Med pot (x 1); LBA pot (x 1) worked flint (x 1)
	6	sandy silt	fill of 36/4, sealed by 36/5	0.12 m		LBA pot (x 3)
	7	cut	gully, cuts 36/3	0.22 m	0.70 m	
	8	sandy silt	fill of 36/7, sealed by 36/2	0.18 m		misc (x 2)
	9	cut	linear, cuts 36/3	unexcav	0.32 m	
	10	silty sand	fill of 36/9, sealed by 36/2	unexcav		
	11	cut	linear, cuts 36/3	unexcav	0.40 m	
	12	clay silt	fill of 36/11, sealed by 36/2	unexcav		

Trench	Context	Type	Comments	Depth	Width/ extent	Findings
	13	cut	linear, cuts 36/3	0.38 m	0.60 m	
	14	sandy silt	fill of 36/13, sealed by 36/2	0.34 m		
	15	cut	linear, cuts 36/3	0.40 m	0.60 m	
	16	sandy silt	fill of 36/15, sealed by 36/2	0.30 m		
	17	clay silt	fill of 36/15, sealed by 36/16	0.10 m		
	18	clay silt	fill of 36/13, sealed by 36/14	0.04 m		
	19	cut	(section only), cuts 36/2	0.20 m	1.00 m	
	20	sandy silt	fill of 36/19	0.18 m		misc (x 6); LBA pot (x 1)
	21	cut	pit, cuts 36/2	0.32 m	0.60 m	
	22	sandy silt	fill of 36/21, sealed by 36/1	0.32 m		
	23	cut	pit, cuts 36/3	0.08 m	0.25 m	
	24	sandy silt	fill of 36/23, sealed by 36/2	0.08 m		
37						
	1	clay loam	ploughsoil	0.20 - 0.31 m		
	2	clay	fill of 37/3, sealed by 37/1	0.31 m		
	3	cut	gully, cuts 37/10	0.31 m	0.35 m	
	4	clay	fill of 37/5, sealed by 37/6	0.24 m		RB pot (x 1); LBA pot (x 1)
	5	cut	gully, cuts 37/10	0.24 m	0.34 m	
	6	sandy clay	earlier ploughsoil	0.11 m		
	7	sandy clay	fill of 37/8, sealed by 37/6	0.33 m		
	8	cut	pit ?, cuts 37/10	0.30 m	0.45 x 0.45 m	
	9	cut	pit, cuts 37/10	unexcav	0.0 x 0.50 m	
	10	clay and sand, variable	natural			
	11	sandy clay	fill of 37/9, sealed by 37/6	unexcav		

Appendix 2: List of cut features

Trench and Context Nos	Feature type	Date	Trench and Context Nos	Feature type	Date
Trench 5			Trench 14		
cut 5/6 fill 5/5	gully	(below old ploughsoil)	cut 14/4 fill 14/3	gully	
Trench 6			cut 14/6 fill 14/5	pit, possible cremation	
cut 6/5 fill 6/4	pit	(below old ploughsoil)	cut 14/8 fill 14/7	ploughing	modern
cut 6/9 fill 6/8	pit	(below old ploughsoil)	Trench 16		
cut 6/11 fill 6/10	pit	(below old ploughsoil)	cut 16/4 fill 16/3	pit ? - tree root hole	(below old ploughsoil)
Trench 7			Trench 19		
cut 7/3 fill 7/4	shallow pit	(below modern ploughsoil)	cut 19/4 fill 19/3	pit	(below old ploughsoil)
cut 7/5 fill 7/6	shallow pit	(below old ploughsoil ?)	Trench 20		
cut 7/7 fill 7/9	ploughing	modern	cut 20/4 fill 20/5	pit ?	(below old ploughsoil)
Trench 11			Trench 23		
cut 11/4 fills 11/5 11/14	gully	medieval	cut 23/4 fill 23/5	linear feature	modern (below modern ploughsoil)
cut 11/6 fill 11/7	gully	(below modern ploughsoil)	Trench 25		
cut 11/8 fill 11/9	pit	medieval (below old ploughsoil)	cut 25/4 fill 25/2	irregular hollow	LBA
cut 11/10 fill 11/11	gully	(medieval ?) (below old ploughsoil)	Trench 26		
cut 11/12 fill 11/13	pit (unex)	(below old ploughsoil)	cut/fill 26/4	pair of gullies (unexcav)	LBA
cut 11/15 fill 11/16	pit ? (unex)	(below old ploughsoil)	cut 26/5 fill 26/6	pit	LBA
Trench 13			cut 26/8 fill 26/9	pit	LBA
cut 13/4 fill 13/3	gully ?/ tree root hole	(below old ploughsoil)	cut 26/10 fill 26/11	pit	LBA

Trench and Context Nos	Feature type	Date	Trench and Context Nos	Feature type	Date
cut 26/12 fill -	pit (unexcav)	(LBA)	Trench 35		
cut 26/13 fill -	pit (unexcav)	(LBA)	cut 35/4 fill 35/5	linear	(below modern ploughsoil)
Trench 29			cut 35/6 fill 35/7	pit	(below modern ploughsoil)
cut 29/3 fill 29/4	pit	LBA	cut 35/8 fill 35/9	land drain	modern
cut 29/5 fill 29/6	posthole	modern (below modern ploughsoil)	Trench 36		
cut 29/8 fill 29/7	pit	post M (below modern ploughsoil)	cut 36/4 fills 36/5 36/6	gully	LBA ?
cut 29/10 fill 29/9	pit	post M (below modern ploughsoil)	cut 36/7 fill 36/8	gully	(LBA ?)
cut 29/11 fill 29/12	posthole	modern (below modern ploughsoil)	cut 36/9 fill 36/10	gully (unex)	(LBA ?)
cut 29/13 fill 29/14	posthole (unexcav)	modern (below modern ploughsoil)	cut 36/11 fill 36/12	gully (unex)	(LBA ?)
cut 29/15 fill 29/16	gully	(below modern ploughsoil)	cut 36/13 fill 36/14	gully (parallel to 36/15)	(LBA ?)
Trench 30			cut 36/15 fills 36/16 36/17	gully (parallel to 36/13)	(LBA ?)
cut 30/4 fills 30/5 30/6	shallow pit	(below old ploughsoil)	cut 36/19 fill 36/20	cut (section only)	(below modern ploughsoil)
Trench 31			cut 36/21 fill 36/22	pit	(below modern ploughsoil)
cut 31/4 fills 31/5 31/6	pit	(below modern ploughsoil)	cut 36/23 fill 36/24	pit ?	(below old ploughsoil)
Trench 33			Trench 37		
cut 33/4 fill 33/3	pit	(below old ploughsoil)	cut 37/3 fill 37/2	gully	(RB)
cut 33/7 fill 33/6	linear	modern (below modern ploughsoil)	cut 37/5 fill 37/4	gully	RB
Trench 34			cut 37/8 fill 37/7	pit ?	(below old ploughsoil)
cut 34/7 fills 34/5, 34/6	pit ?	RB	cut 37/9 fill -	pit (unexcav)	(below old ploughsoil)

Appendix 3: Pottery, Tile and Fired Clay

by George Lambrick

Introduction

Sixty-four contexts produced ceramic finds from 29 trenches. The pottery includes 307 later prehistoric sherds, 7 late Iron Age to early Roman sherds and also much of one vessel, one later Roman sherd, and 10 medieval sherds. All the pottery is in moderately poor condition, generally fragmentary and with poor preservation of surfaces. Calcareous inclusions are generally leached out. The late prehistoric material is especially fragmentary, very few sherds being more than 30mm across, and the majority substantially less than this.

Pottery

Late Prehistoric

Ten provisional fabrics were identified as follows:

- P1 Fine calcined flint and sand (7 sherds)
- P2 Medium sand (9 sherds)
- P3 Sand with organic inclusions/voids (2 sherds)
- P4 Fine calcined flint (4 sherds)
- P5 Medium calcined flint (77 sherds)
- P6 Coarse calcined flint (11 sherds)
- P7 Shell and calcined flint (2 sherds)
- P8 Grog and coarse calcined flint (5 sherds)
- P9 Dense glauconitic sand and calcined flint (170 sherds)
- P10 Sparse coarse calcined flint (15 sherds)

Most of the inclusions are ill-sorted and the fabrics are fairly variable, so attributions are not always firm. The predominance of P9 and P5 is at least partly due to their common occurrence in one small pit with an unusually high concentration of pottery, context 29/4, which had 140 sherds of P9 and 37 sherds of P5.

Very few forms are present, the vast majority of the pottery consisting of very small body sherds. There are four rims, a flaring bevel-edged rim of an angular bowl with small finger tipping along the top (fabric P10 from 36/5); a rounded flaring or everted rim, possibly from an angular vessel (fabric P9 from 27/4); a pointed flaring rim from an angular bowl (P9 from 3/4); and a slightly turned up rim from the slightly incurving top of a simple vessel of uncertain form. There are two simple bases from 29/4, and another of uncertain form but with a hole through it in fabric P5 from 26/6. There are two sherds decorated with an applied cordon with rather irregular finger tipping or pinching (both fabric P9 from 29/4). Although superficially rather different the

irregularity of the decoration is such that they need not be from separate vessels. These pieces and the decorated rim are the only decorated sherds. There is no evidence for incised linear decoration etc. but it should be noted that the surfaces of the pottery was generally poorly preserved. This may also account for there only being one definite burnished sherd.

Although the range of forms is thus limited, all are consistent with being late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, and the finger tipped cordons particularly suggest a late Bronze Age date. The rim from 3/4 might be later in the Iron Age, but the fabric is the same as the cordons and flaring rims and it is not out of place in a late Bronze Age context. The place of the assemblage within the late Bronze Age is uncertain though the absence of more fineware and decorated material suggests that it belongs to the earlier 'plain ware' phase of the late Bronze Age c 1000-800 (Barrett 1980).

The following contexts produced only late prehistoric pottery. 1/2: 1; 3/2: 9; 3/4: 15; 19/3: 1; 20/7: 2; 25/2: 7; 25/3: 7; 25/6: 1; 26/3: 32; 26/4: 7; 26/6: 7; 26/7: 3; 26/9: 2; 29/4: 177; 29/6: 1; 27/4: 9; 36/6: 3; 36/20: 1.

Late Iron Age and Roman

There was much less of this material than the late Bronze Age pottery. Five possible fabrics or wares were identified as follows:

- R1 Fine sandy colour coat (1 sherd)
- R2 Grog and sand (2 sherds)
- R3 Sandy greyware (3 sherds)
- R4 Grog (4 sherds + >50 sherds from one vessel)
- R5 Fine sandy micaceous oxidised (1 sherd)

Only three forms are present. Two are wheel-made necked bowls or jars, probably of late Iron Age or early Roman date, one a single rim sherd (fabric R3 from 37/4), the other much of what appears to be one vessel with very variable firing (fabric R4 from 34/6). The third form is an upright flanged rim possibly of a flagon in a fine colour coat ware of uncertain origin. This is the only piece likely to be of later Roman origin.

The following contexts produced late Iron Age and Roman (or earlier) pottery but no obviously later material: 11/2: 1; 13/5: 1; ?22/2: 1 but might be medieval; 24/4: 1; 31/2: 2 but also undated tile; 33/10: 1; 34/5: 1; 34/6: 50+; 35/2: 1; 37/4: 1.

Only context 34/6 can confidently be said to be late Iron Age or Roman.

Medieval

There is a small amount of medieval material and though fragmentary much of it may originate from only a few vessels. Three fabrics were provisionally identified:

- M1 Medium calcareous inclusions leached out but discernible as voids (5

- sherds, probably from no more than three and possibly only one pot)
- M2 Medium sandy (1 very abraded sherd with tiny fleck of yellow-green glaze)
- M3 Medium sandy and calcareous (4 sherds but probably from same pot).

The only rim is a flat topped externally expanded cooking pot rim (fabric M1, two sherds from 11/14 and 36/5 which are so similar as to be possibly from the same vessel though these trenches are some distance apart. Three sherds from the sagging base of a cooking pot might also be related, though less obviously so (fabric M1 from 11/9). Tentatively this material is likely to be of 12th- to 13th-century date

The following contexts produced medieval (or earlier) pottery but no later material: 11/9: 7; 11/14: 1; 18/2: 1; 36/5:1.

Post Medieval

Three post-medieval pottery wares were identified.

- PM1 Red earthenware, often with internal glaze (5 sherds)
- PM2 Creamware with white or cream glaze (4 sherds)
- PM3 Transfer printed creamware (1 sherd)

Forms include a creamware cup handle and a red earthenware base.

Tile

Eighty two fragments of tile and one of brick were recorded, of which most are medieval or more often post-medieval. Only three pieces are likely to be Roman, one a probable fragment of tegula, but there is a significant number of fragmentary pieces of uncertain date.

Contexts containing post medieval pottery and/or medieval or later tile were as follows: 1/1; 11/1; 13/us; 17/1; 17/2; 17/5; 18/1; 21/1; 23/5; 24/1; 24/2; 25/7; 26/11; 27/1; 28/1; 29/12; 29/8; 31/1; 32/1; 32/2.

Daub and fired clay

Undatable fragments of daub or fired clay were recovered from 31/2 and 36/20.

Conclusions

The most significant body of material is the probable late Bronze Age pottery, much of which is from a single small pit with a high concentration of pottery, but also with significant amounts from a more general spread of material which clearly suggests a settlement on the site. Pottery of this period is not well known in the immediate vicinity but is more common north of the North Downs, such as the material from Cold

Harbour Road at Gravesend, Chislet near Canterbury, or Mill Hill at Deal.

There is no evidence from the pottery of significant late Iron Age or Roman occupation, except for the single context in trench 34 which produced much of one jar. Similarly there is no substantial medieval activity though again there is some indication of a distinct presence in trench 11.

Appendix 4: Catalogue of Pottery

Pottery fabrics			
Identifier	Description	Identifier	Description
LBA/early IA fabrics		Romano-British fabrics	
P1	fine flinty sand (and organic)	R1	fine sandy colour coat
P2	sandy	R2	grog and sand
P3	sandy/organic	R3	sandy greyware
P4	fine flint	R4	grog
P5	medium flint and sand	R5	micaceous fine oxidised sandy
P6	coarse flint	Medieval fabrics	
P7	?shell and flint	M1	medium calcareous
P8	grog and coarse flint	M2	medium sandy
P9	glauconitic sand and flint	M3	medium sandy calcareous
P10	sparse medium to coarse flint	Post medieval fabrics	
		PM1	red earthenware
		PM2	white glazed cream earthenware
		PM3	transfer printed

Context	Fabric	No	Date range	Comments/notes
1/1	tile	2	post M	
1/2	P1	1	LBA ?	v small
3/2	P2	7	LBA ?	v small
	P3	1	LBA ?	v small
	P4	1	LBA ?	v small
3/4	P3	1	LBA ?	
	P4	1	LBA ?	
	P5	3	LBA ?	
	P6	1	LBA ?	
	P9	3	LBA ?	incl 2 rim sherds
	P10	1	LBA ?	
5/2	P5		LBA ?	
5/2	tile		?	overfired; may not be tile
6/us	P6	1		possible base
10/2	tile	1	RB ?	

11/1	tile	1	post M	
	misc	2	?	uncertain
11/2	R1	1	late RB	rim sherd
11/9	M1	3	med	12th - 13th C cooking pot
11/9	M3	4	med	
11/11	tile	1	?	
11/14	M1	1	med ?	rim (same vessel as fabric M1 in 11/91 ?)
13/us	tile	3	post M ?	
13/3	tile	1	?	
13/5	P1	3	LBA ?	
	R2	1	RB	1st C
14/7	tile	1	?	
16/1	tile	2	?	
17/1	tile	5	post M	
	PM1	1	post M	internal olive glaze
17/2	tile	2	post M	
	P2	1	LBA ?	
	P5	1	LBA ?	
	P7	1	LBA ?	
17/5	tile	2	post M	
18/1	tile	6	post M	
18/2	M2	1	med	tiny trace of glaze
19/3	P6	1	LBA ?	
20/7	P5	2	LBA ?	
21/1	PM2	1	post M	
	tile	4	?	
22/1	tile	3	?	
22/2	R3	1	RB	
	tile	2	?	
23/5	PM2	1	post M	
	brick	1	post M	
	tile	1	?	
24/1	PM1	1	post M	
	PM2	1	post M	
	PM3	1	post M	

24/1	tile	1	RB ?	possible edge of tegula
(cont)	tile	2	post M	
	misc	1	?	
24/2	tile	5	post M	
24/4	R3	1	RB ?	
25/2	P5	5	LBA ?	
	P7	1	LBA ?	
	P8	1	LBA ?	
25/3	P5	3	LBA ?	
	P6	1	LBA ?	
	P8	3	LBA ?	
25/6	P5	1	LBA ?	
25/7	PM1	1	post M	
26/3	P4	1	LBA ?	
	P5	9	LBA ?	
	P6	3	LBA ?	
	P8	1	LBA ?	
	P9	10	LBA ?	
	P10	8	LBA ?	incl 1 sherd with possible neck angle
26/4	P2	1	LBA ?	no surfaces
	P5	5	LBA ?	
	P9	1	LBA ?	
26/6	P5	3	LBA ?	
	P9	2	LBA ?	
	P10	2	LBA ?	
26/7	P1	1	LBA ?	
	P5	1	LBA ?	base with hole in it
	P10	1	LBA ?	
26/9	P4	1	LBA ?	
	P5	1	LBA ?	
26/11	P5	8	LBA ?	
	P9	1	LBA ?	small rim, round-topped flaring/everted
	tile	1	post M	very tiny fragt
27/1	tile	6	post M	
27/2	P9	1	LBA ?	internal burnish; body sherd close to base

27/2	P10	1	LBA ?	
(cont)	misc	1	?	could be LBA, RB or med !
	misc	2	?	soft oxidised fabric, could tile or pot
27/4	P9	9	LBA ?	incl samll rim, round topped flaring/everted
28/1	P6	1	LBA ?	
	R4	1	RB ?	
	PM(?)	1	post M	red-brown internal glaze
	tile	4	?	
29/1	tile	1	RB ?	
	tile	4	?	
29/4	P5	37	LBA ?	incl 1 base with finger pinching on outside angle, and 5 sherds overfired bright pink
	P9	140	LBA ?	incl 1 base with sloping side; some v small sherds
	P9	2	LBA ?	2 sherds with applied strip with irregular finger pinching. Not identical, but could be from different parts of same pot.
29/6	P10	1	LBA ?	
29/8	tile	3	post M	3 tiny frags
29/9	misc	1	?	bright orange fired clay
29/12	tile	3	post M	3 small frags
31/1	tile	7	post M	
31/2	P5	1	LBA ?	
	P6	1	LBA ?	
	P9	3	LBA ?	
	R4	2	RB ?	fabric with little flint (possibly not pot ?)
	misc	6	?	reduced fired clay lumps
	? tile	3	?	tiny frags
32/1	PM2	1	post M	
	tile	2	post M	handle of cup ?
32/2	PM1	1	post M	buff earthenware, internal yellow glaze
	tile	3	post M	
33/10	R4	1	LBA to RB	prehist or RB; grey, very little temper
34/5	P10	1	LBA ?	
	R2	1	RB ?	grey fabric, possibly RB but might be earlier
34/6	R4	50+	RB	most of LIA/early RB wheel thrown jar; very variable firing; highly frgmented but most of profile.
35/2	R5	1	RB ?	small fragt of micaceous fabric

36/5	P10	1	LBA ?	flaring rim of angular bowl or small jar with small finger tipping on squared outward facing top of rim.
	M1	1	med	rim, possibly same as 11/4
36/6	P1	1	LBA ?	
	P5	1	LBA ?	
	P6	1	LBA ?	
36/8	misc	1	RB ? to later	soft oxidised fabric, possibly not pot
	misc	1	?	organic tempered
36/20	P1	1	LBA ?	
	misc	6	?	daub ?
37/4	P6	1	LBA ?	
	R3	1	RB	wheel thrown rim of jar

Appendix 5: The Worked Flint by Philippa Bradley

Introduction

An assemblage of 104 pieces of worked flint and approximately 173 pieces of burnt unworked flint was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage mainly consists of unretouched flakes, pieces of irregular waste, cores and some relatively undiagnostic retouched forms. The assemblage was briefly scanned and recorded. The assemblage is summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1 Assemblage Composition

Flakes (including 2 Core rejuvenation flakes and 1 blade)	Irregular waste	Chips	Cores, core fragments	Retouched Forms	Total	Burnt Unworked Flint
73	7	3	10	11	104	173

Raw materials

The raw material varied from dark brown to orange-brown in colour with a white or grey cortex. This material generally has good flaking properties although some thermal fractures were noted. The burnt unworked flint was generally grey or white and heavily crazed, a few pieces from 7/6 were only lightly burnt and had a reddish tinge. Some of this material may be from recent agricultural practices such as stubble burning.

Technology and dating

No diagnostic retouched forms or debitage were recovered. However, the flintwork would appear to belong to two distinct episodes. A carefully knapped element consisting of opposed platform blade/flake cores (contexts 18/2, 24/2, 35/2) soft-hammer struck flakes (from for example, 18/2, 22/2, 26/4, 34/4) and a neatly retouched scraper from context 28/1 may be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date.

A much cruder element consisting of hard-hammer struck flakes and extensively worked cores would not be out of place in a late Bronze Age context. The quantities of burnt unworked flint may also support this date although some of this material may be the result of recent agricultural activity on the site. A single keeled core from context 22/2 may be of later Neolithic date.

The retouched forms recovered are generally not closely datable (six miscellaneous pieces, an end scraper, an end and side scraper, 1 notch, 1 denticulate, and a retouched flake). The end and side scraper from context 28/1 is neatly retouched on a thin non-cortical blank and may be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. The denticulate and the notch from context 28/1 are probably later Bronze Age in date. The miscellaneous pieces consisted mainly of minimally retouched flakes and broken pieces.

Distribution

The flint was mainly recovered from the topsoil and subsoil. Where flint was recovered from features it seems to have been largely redeposited. Worked flint was recovered from every trench except trenches 1, 4, 9, 12, 15, 21, 31 and 32. There appears to be more flint in the eastern part of the field. This corresponds well with the results from fieldwalking undertaken for the Channel

Tunnel Rail Link (OAU 1994). Burnt unworked flint seems to be thinly distributed across the site apart from two features (contexts 7/6, 33/3) which produced some quantity of burnt material.

The assemblage recovered from the evaluation is broadly comparable to that from the fieldwalking. The only retouched forms from the fieldwalking were a fragment from a polished implement and a knife (OAU 1994) both of which would date to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Two single platform flake cores were also found during the fieldwalking.

Table 2 Summary by Trench

Trench	Flakes	Irregular Waste	Chips	Cores, Core Fragments	Retouched Forms	Total	Burnt Unworked Flint
2/2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
3/2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
3/4	1	-	-	-	1 miscellaneous	2	-
5/2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tr 6 U/S	-	-	-	-	1 miscellaneous	1	-
7/6	1	-	-	-	-	1	21
8/3	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
10/2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
11/1	3 (inc 1 blade)	1	-	-	-	4	-
Tr 13 U/S	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
13/5	2	-	-	1 fragment	-	3	-
14/1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
14/3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
16/2	1 (CRF face/edge)	-	-	-	-	1	-
16/6	-	-	-	1 multiplatform flake	-	1	-
17/2	2 (inc. 1 CRF face/edge)	-	-	-	1 miscellaneous	3	-
18/1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1
18/2	5	-	-	1 opposed platform blade/flake	-	6	1
19/2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
20/1	1	-	-	1 multiplatform flake	-	2	2

Trench	Flakes	Irregular Waste	Chips	Cores, Core Fragments	Retouched Forms	Total	Burnt Unworked Flint
20/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
20/7	4	-	-	-	1 end scraper	5	-
22/2	4	-	-	1 keeled	-	5	-
23/2	3	2	-	1 fragment	1 miscellaneous	7	1
24/1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
24/2	2	-	-	1 opposed platform blade core 1 fragment	1 miscellaneous	5	-
25/2	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
26/3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
26/4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
26/7	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
27/1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
27/2	3	1	-	-	-	4	1
27/4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
27/11	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
28/1	2	-	-	1 multiplatform flake	3 (1 end & side scraper, 1 notch, 1 denticulate)	6	1
28/2	2	-	1	-	-	3	-
29/1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
30/1	6	1	-	-	-	7	-
30/2	4	-	-	-	1 retouched flake	5	-
33/3	-	1	-	-	-	1	140
33/10	-	-	-	-	1 miscellaneous	1	-
34/4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
35/1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
35/2	1	-	-	1 opposed platform blade and flake core	-	2	-
36/5	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL S	73	7	3	10	11	104	173

References

OAU 1994 *Channel Tunnel Rail Link: Supplementary fieldwork report, The struck flint*, Unpublished OAU report

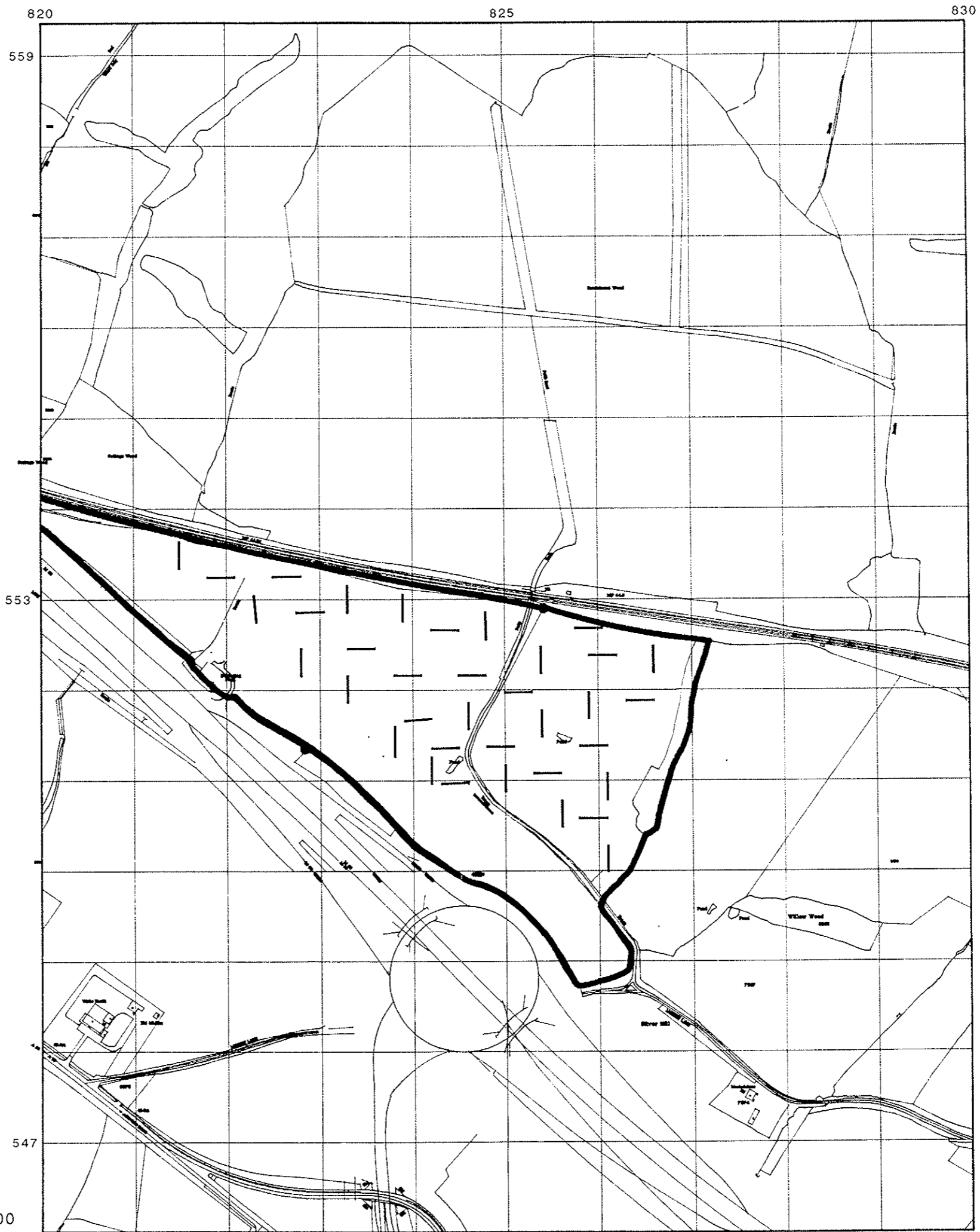
Appendix 6: List of soil samples

Sample No	Context	Deposit type	Purpose
<1>	30/5	fill of 30/4 (possible cremation)	charred material/bones - identification
<2>	29/4	fill of 29/3 (pit)	recovery of finds
<3>	14/5	fill of 14/6 (possible cremation)	charred material/bones - identification
<4>	30/6	fill of 30/4 (pit)	
<5>	16/3	fill of 16/4 (pit)	charcoal rich fill - identification
<6>	33/3	fill of 33/4 (pit)	collected from surface
<7>	31/6	fill of 31/ (possible cremation)	
<8>	33/3	fill of 33/4 (pit)	charcoal rich fill - identification
<9>	33/9	fill of 33/4 (pi)	charred wood - identification
<10>	20/5	fill of 20/4 (pit)	charred wood - identification
<11>	36/16	fill of 36/15 (linear)	charred wood - identification
<12>	26/6	fill of 26/5 (pit)	charred wood - identification

Illustrations

- Fig 1 Site Location *
- Fig 2 Trench location plan (1:2500) *
- Fig 3 Plans and sections of Trenches 11 and 37
- Fig 4 Plan of Trench 14 (1:200) *
- Fig 5 Plan and Section of Trench 34 and sections of Trench 3
- Fig 6 Plans and sections of Trenches 26 and 36
- Fig 7 Plan of trenches 19, 20, 26, 29, 36 and 37 (1:500)
- Fig 8 Distribution of pottery by period and trench (1:2500) *
- Fig 9 Distribution of worked flint (1:2500) *
- Fig 10 Layout of proposed MSA (1:2500) *

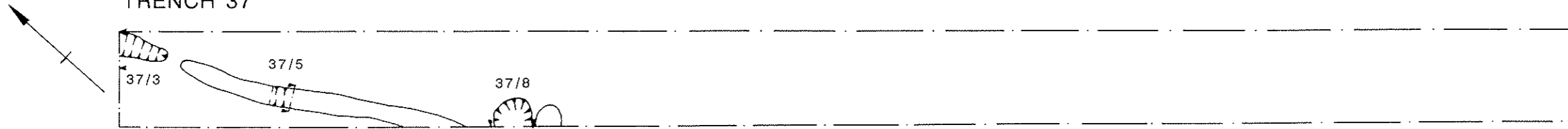
* Digital plots



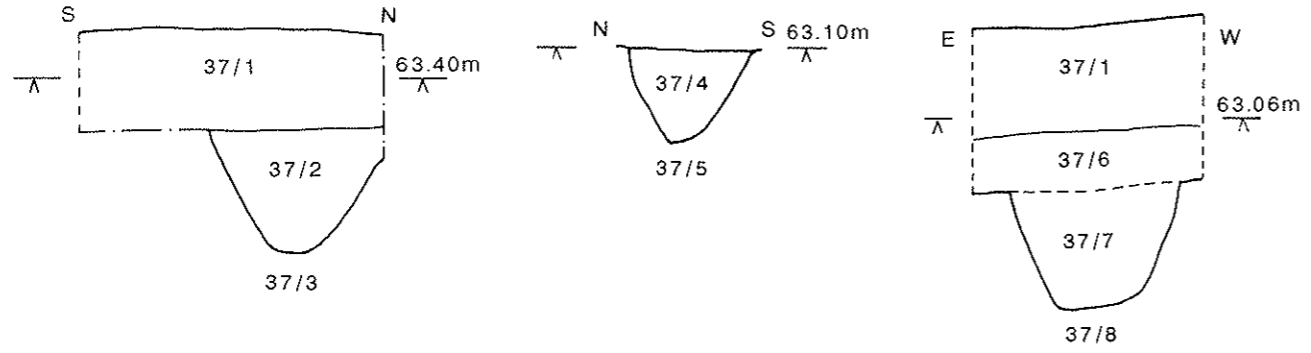
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Figure 1

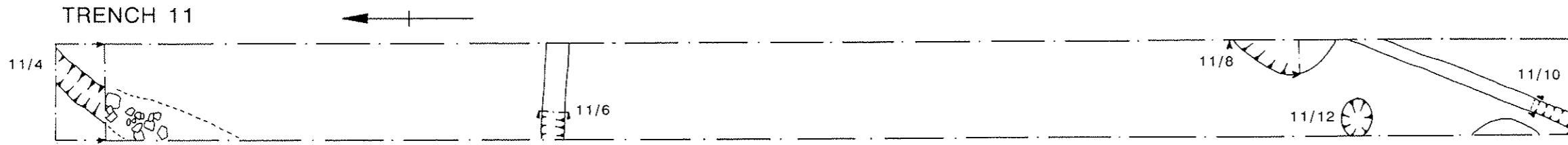
TRENCH 37



Sections



TRENCH 11



Sections

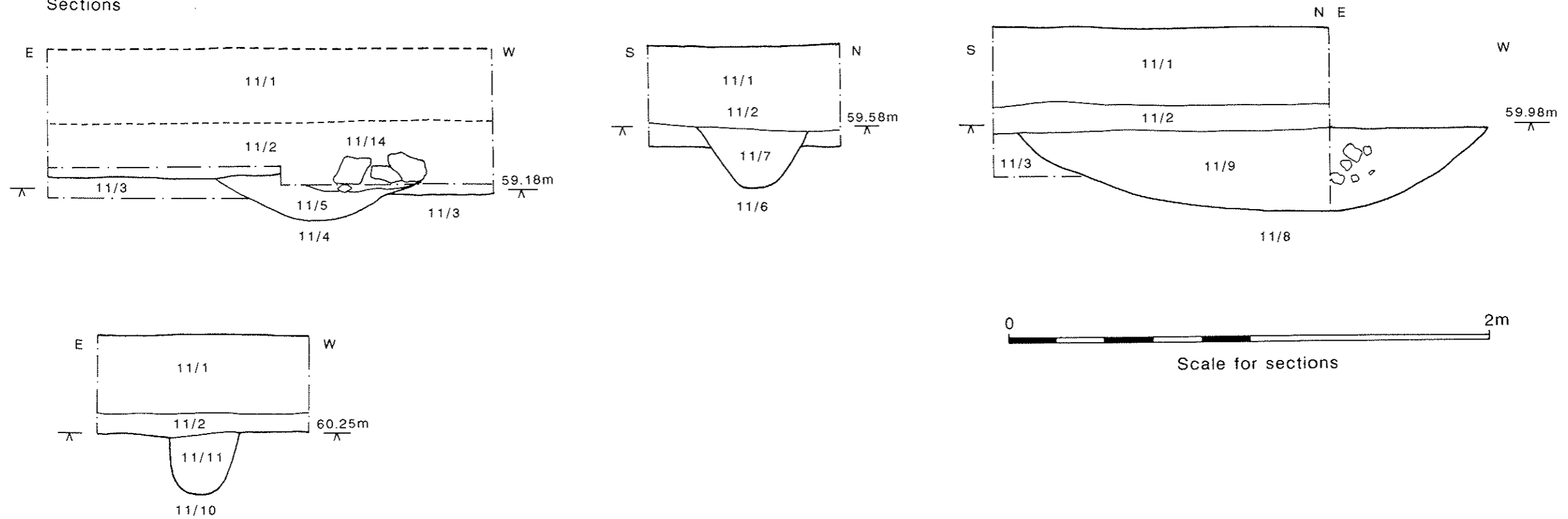
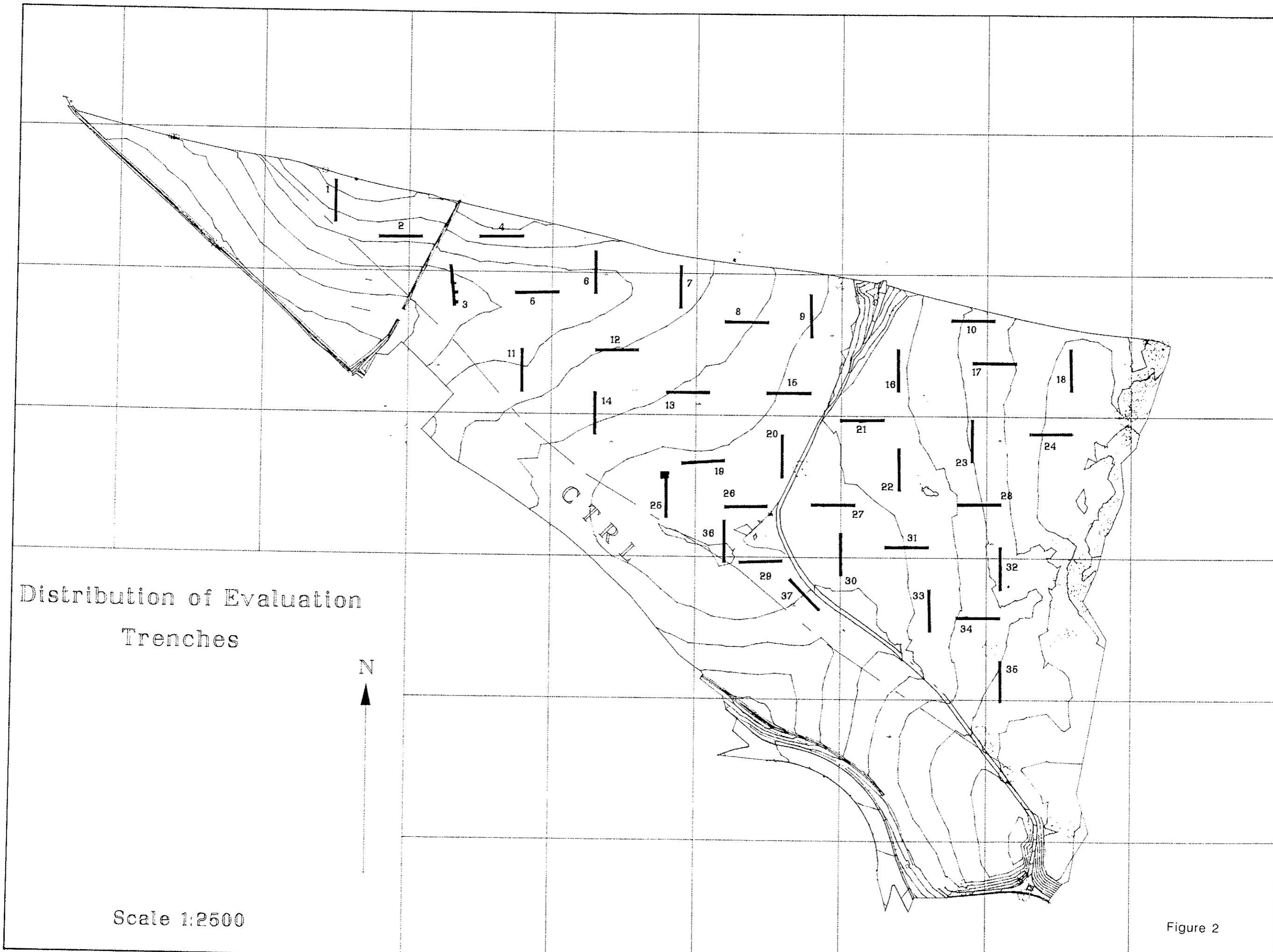


Figure 3



Trench 14
Scale 1:200

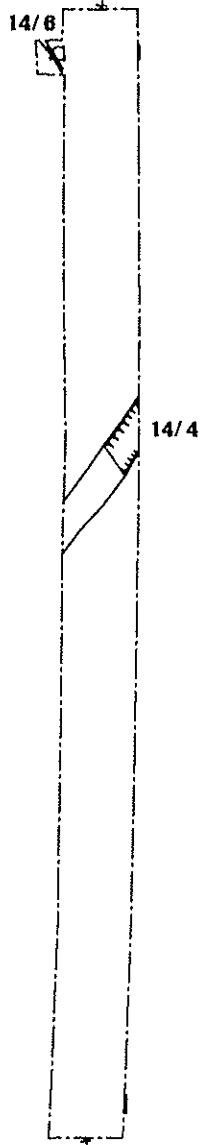


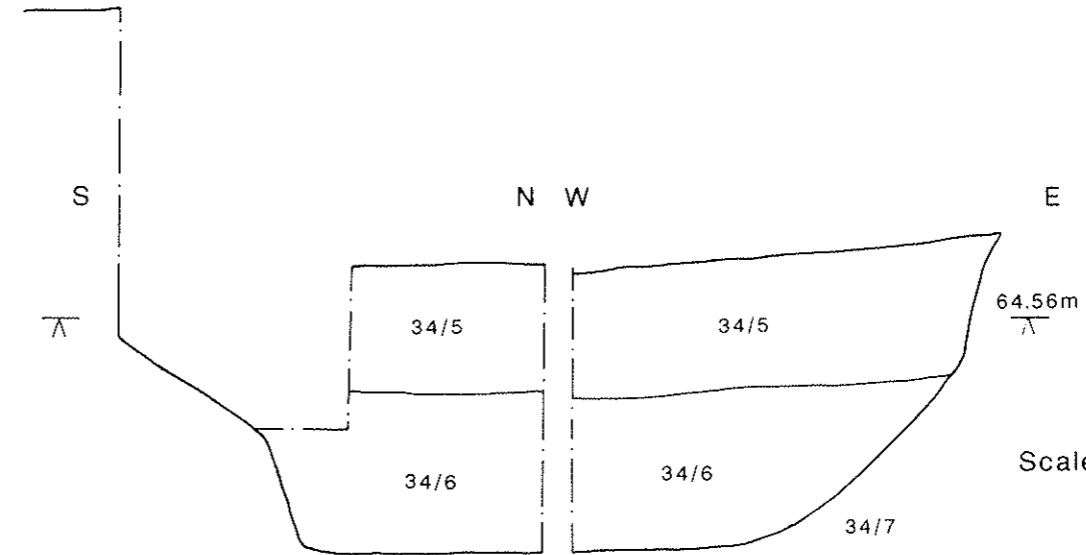
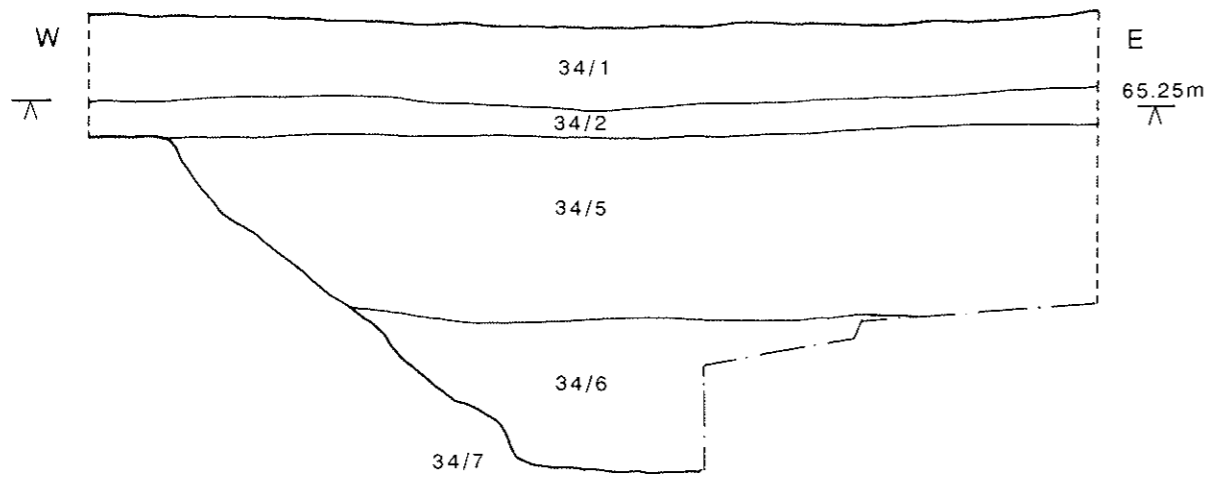
Figure 4

TRENCH 34



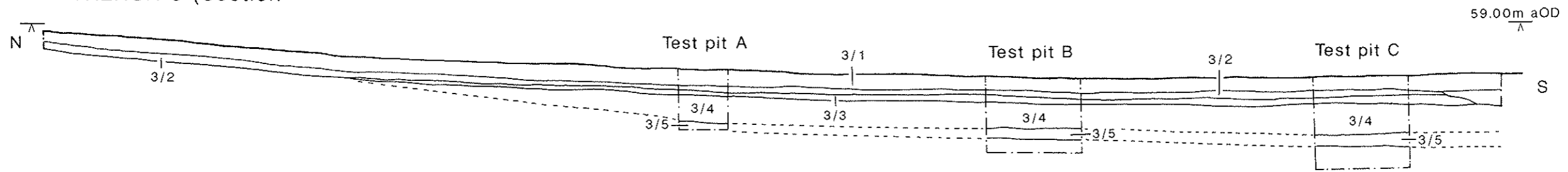
Scale 1:100

Sections



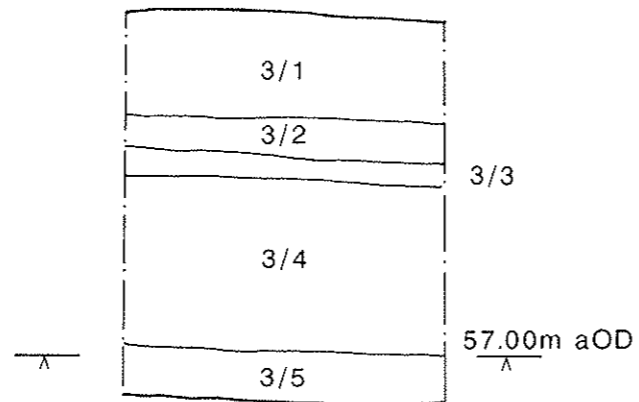
Scale 1:20

TRENCH 3 (Section)

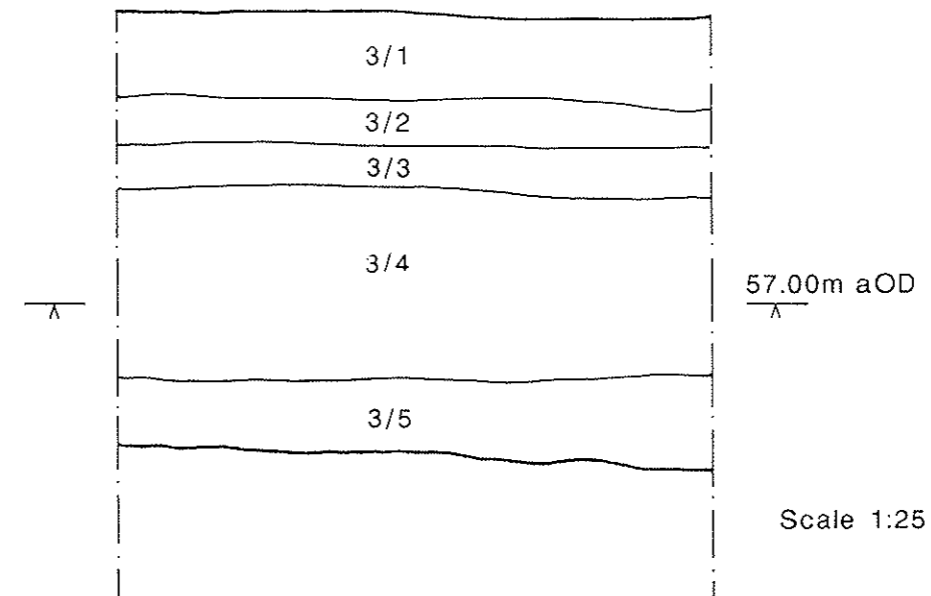


Scale 1:100

Test Pit A



Test Pit C



Scale 1:25

Figure 5

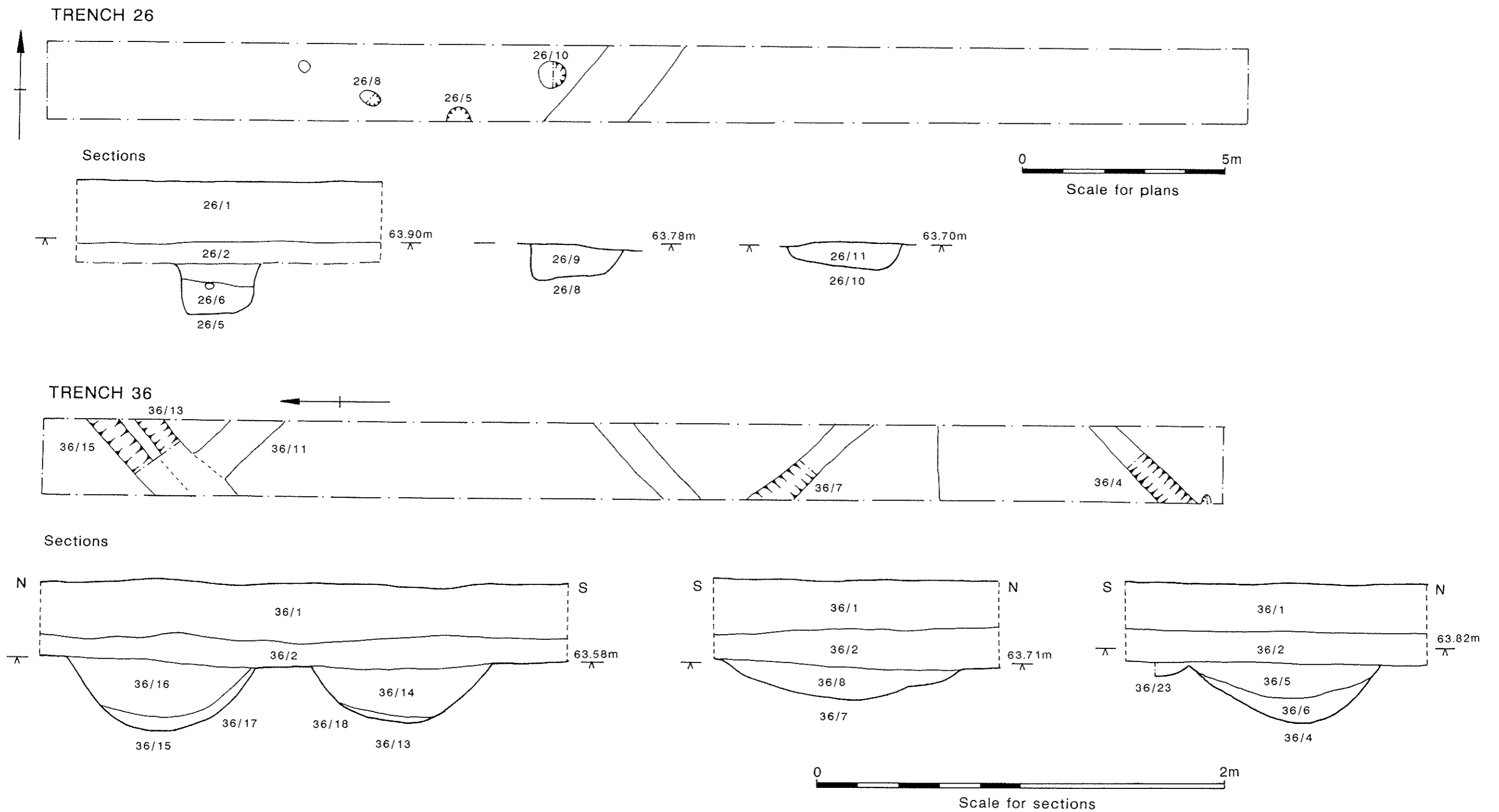


Figure 6

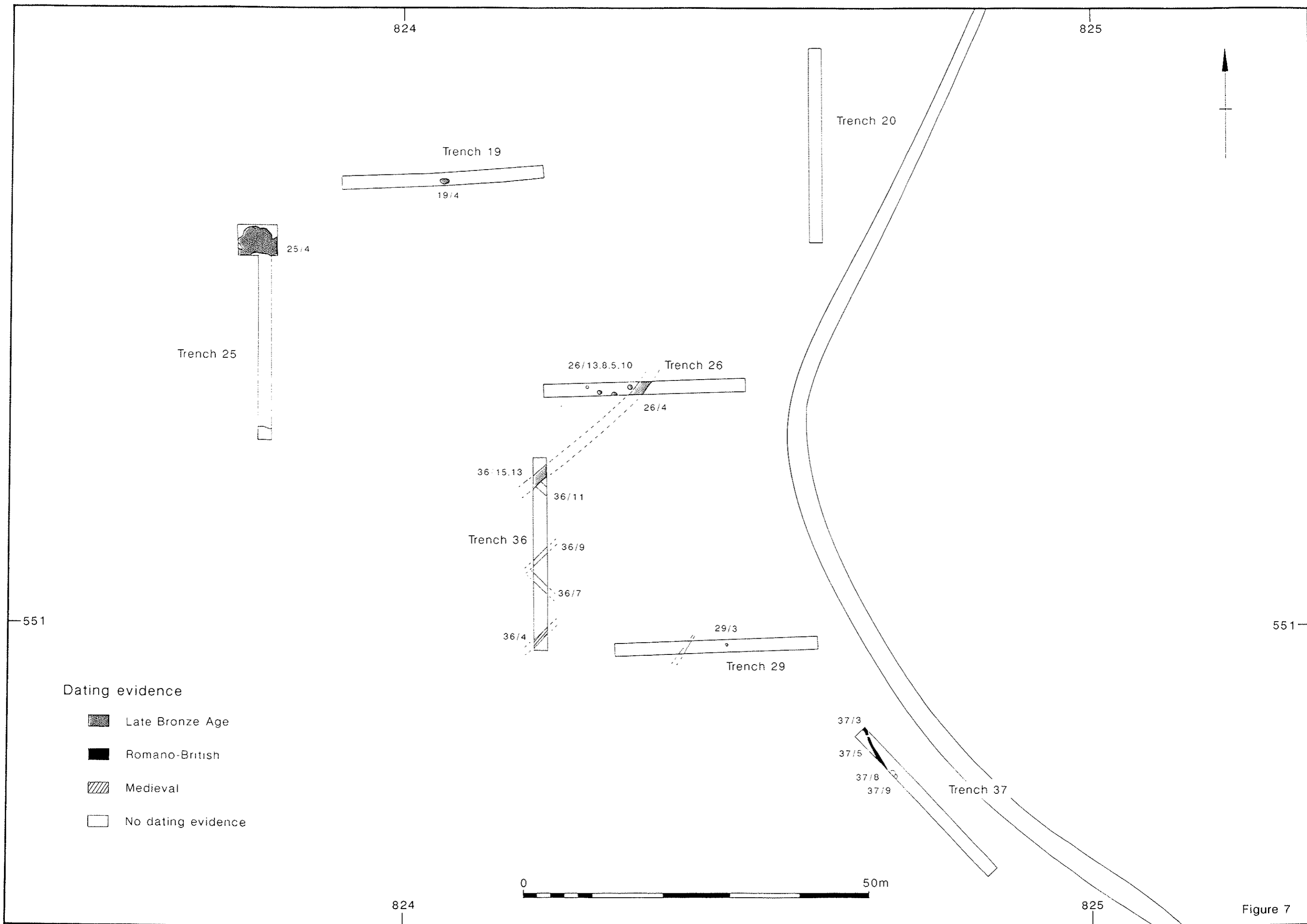


Figure 7

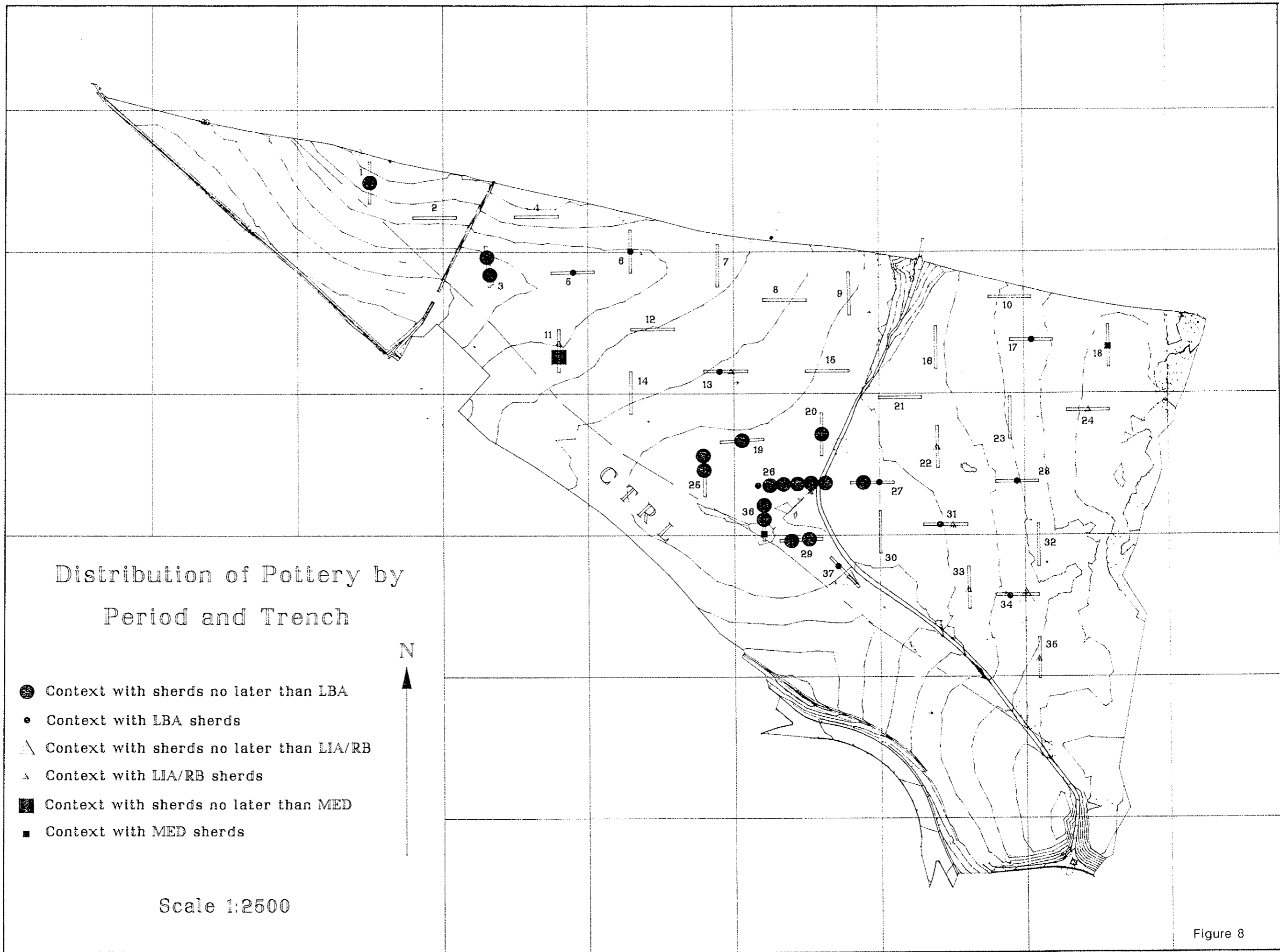
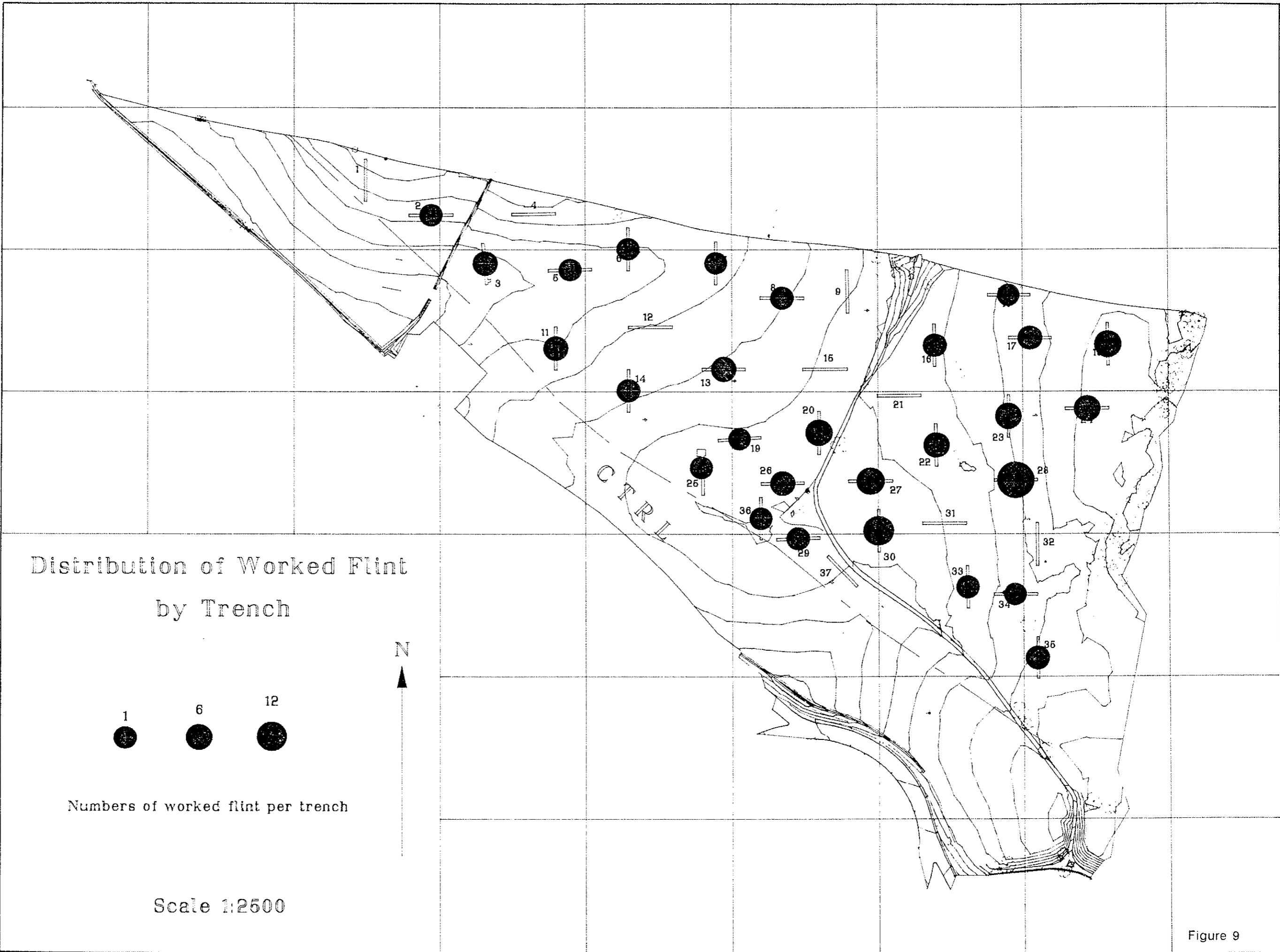
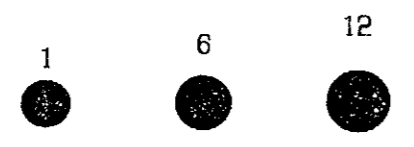


Figure 8



Distribution of Worked Flint
by Trench



Numbers of worked flint per trench

Scale 1:2500

Figure 9

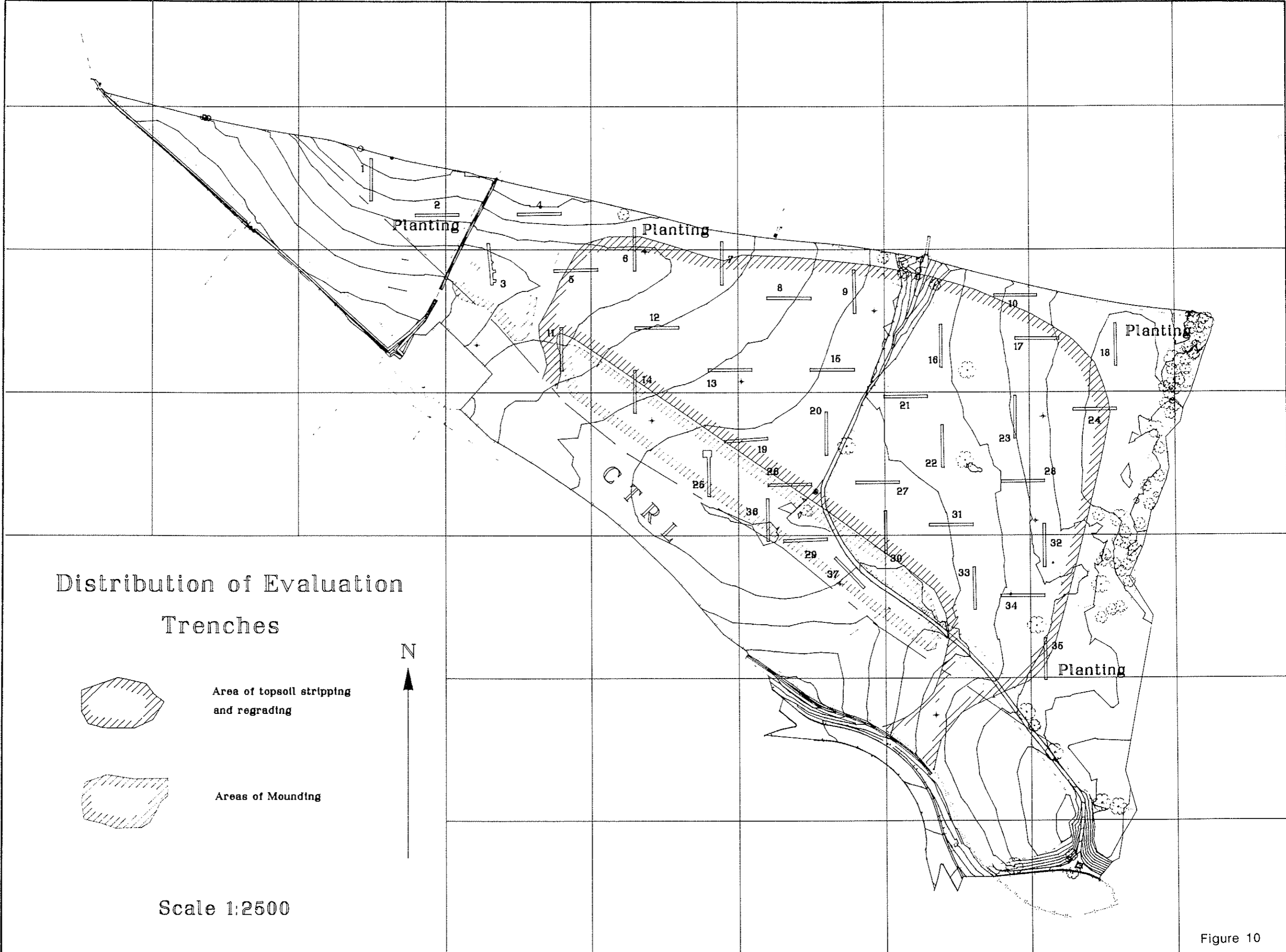


Figure 10



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