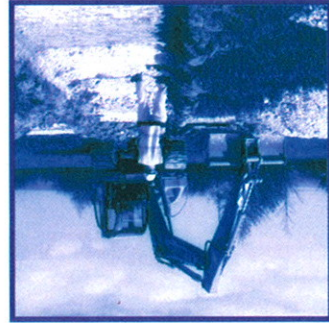


Kingsborough Manor Phase 2
Stage 1
Eastchurch
Isle of Sheppey
Kent



Archaeological Evaluation Report



Oxford Archaeology

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**Kingsborough Manor Phase 2, Stage 1,
 Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey,
 Kent**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Planning Ref: (SW/02/0102 & SW/02/1034)

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SUMMARY

Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out a field evaluation at Kingsborough Manor, Sheppey, Kent on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd. The evaluation revealed evidence of a multiphase prehistoric landscape consisting of Late Neolithic artefacts, and Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement features. Later features indicated continued land use of the Study Area during Roman, Saxon, and medieval periods.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location

1.1.1 Between 26th of April and 14th of May 2004 OA carried out a field evaluation at Kingsborough Manor, Sheppey, Kent (Fig. 1) on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd in respect of a planning application for a housing development. All work was carried out in accordance with the Project Design (OA 2004).

1.1.2 Kingsborough Manor is situated on the north side of the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, c. 1.25 km north west of Eastchurch. The Study Area was situated to the north east of Kingsborough Farm and covered 3.3 hectares.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site consists of a plateau lying at c 70-71 m OD toward the western end. Below this point the site dips down a steep north west facing slope into a north south orientated coombe, the lowest point of which lies at c 59 m OD.

1.2.2 The underlying geology comprises Bagshot Sand, Claygate Beds and Head Gravel.

1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 Excavations during Phase 1, Stages 1 and 2, of the development (Archaeology South East, 2000 and Wessex Archaeology, 2002 respectively) revealed part of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and three Late Bronze Age enclosures associated with a small cemetery, four post grain stores, fence lines and pits. A more substantial Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age enclosure contained a mixture of cremation and pyre refuse pits.

1.3.2 Middle-Late Iron Age and Roman features largely comprised droveways and field boundaries, both suggesting agricultural activity. In addition to this, a Roman rectilinear enclosure was identified along with two 2nd century urned cremations.

1.3.3 Several discrete medieval features were recorded, but predominantly the features pertaining to this period formed part of a truncated field system.

1.3.4 An Early Bronze Age ring ditch, Early/Late Bronze Age field system, a cremation cemetery, Late Bronze Age enclosure, and various Saxon and medieval features were

recorded during excavations c 300 m to the south west of the development area at Shrubholes Hill.

1.3.5 Various other finds of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval date have been found in the general vicinity of the site.

2 EVALUATION AIMS

- 2.1.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains surviving on the site.
- 2.1.2 To determine the likely range, quality and quantity of any artefactual evidence present.
- 2.1.3 To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- 2.1.4 To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence was present.
- 2.1.5 An aim was to make available the results of the investigation.

3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Scope of Fieldwork

3.1.1 A total of 5% of the site was targeted for investigation, consisting of eleven 50 m x 2 m trenches and eleven 20 m x 3 m trenches (Fig. 2). The location of the trenches focused on the main blocks of the proposed development with additional trenches laid out to investigate the slopes and bottom of the coombe. Where colluvial deposits were encountered, trenches were stepped. The trench locations were CAT scanned for services prior to machining.

3.2 Fieldwork Methods and Recording

3.2.1 The overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological features were sampled in order to determine their extent, nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OA Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and labelled by context in accordance with the *OA Fieldwork Manual* and *OA Standard Fieldwork Methodology* (OA 2004 Appendix 2).

3.4 Presentation of Results

3.4.1 The report consists of general statements followed by detailed trench descriptions together with specialist reports on the pottery, flint and charred plant remains, followed by a general discussion. Illustrations are located at the rear of the report and a context inventory and specialist tables are presented in the appendices.

3.4.2 A description of the ground conditions and distribution of archaeological deposits is given below. The empty trenches are listed but not described beyond the stratigraphic sequence.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Ground Conditions

4.1.1 The site was located on uneven waterlogged ground and the Project Team worked in persistent heavy rain. The trenches, once flooded, did not drain which hindered the speed of recording.

4.1.2 At the top of the slope the geological clay was overlain by a shallow subsoil and topsoil. Toward the lower half of the slope, a series of colluvial deposits was present which extended to the base of the slope. At the bottom of the slope the colluvium was overlain by topsoil, and the subsoil observed on the plateau was absent.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of Deposits

Trenches 7, 9, 15, 18 and 22

5.1.1 Archaeological features were not present in Trenches 7, 9 and 15 where the geological clay was overlain by a dark brown silty sand topsoil between 0.22 m-0.39 m in thickness. An example of the stratigraphic sequence for these trenches is given in the recorded sections for Trench 7 (Fig. 9).

5.1.2 Trench 18 contained no archaeological features but contained a natural anomaly, most likely a tree hole. This was overlain by a layer of brown clay silt colluvium with occasional pebble inclusions (4402).

5.1.3 The geological clay within Trench 22 was overlain by a reddish brown subsoil (5301) 0.2 m in thickness, and sealed by topsoil (5300). Detailed recording of Trench 22 could not be undertaken as it filled with ground water immediately after excavation, although sample sections are included in Fig. 21.

5.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

5.2.1 Trench 1 measured 50 m x 2 m and was orientated approximately north-south. The geological clay (1004) was encountered between 68.49 m and 68.95 m OD.

5.2.2 An irregular oval shaped pit (1005) 0.86 m diameter and 0.18 m in depth. It was partially revealed against the east bank, filled by a single brown-orange silt clay deposit 1006. A possible rectangular pit or ditch terminus 1007 was partially revealed on the western edge

5.2.3 of the trench, opposite 1005. The possible feature was 1.17 m in width and 0.07 m in depth, filled by an orange-brown silt clay (1008).
 An irregular north-south gully (1009) 1.25 m in length and 0.9 m in width, and a possible pit (1011) measuring 3.25 m diameter were located in the northern part of the trench. The gully contained an orange-brown clay silt fill (1010), and the pit was filled by a light orange-grey silt clay (1012).
 All of the features apart from pit 1005 were sealed by two layers of reddish brown silt clay subsoil (1003) and (1002), which were overlain by 0.27 m of made ground (1001), sealed by topsoil (1000).

5.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

5.3.1 Trench 2 was aligned east-west and measured 50 m x 2 m. The single feature in Trench 2 (1200) was part of a much larger feature with a diameter of over 50 m and a depth of at least 2.5 m. The waterlogged conditions within the trench made recording difficult, but it was noted that the lower deposits (1204, 1205 and 1206) comprised homogeneous secondary clay silts. The upper deposits (1203, 1202 and 1201) were laminated with lenses of fine silt, and appeared to represent accumulative siltting episodes. A monolith was taken for pollen and micromorphology, which is currently housed at OA pending further analysis.

5.3.2 Feature 1200 was sealed by modern made ground (1207), which in turn was sealed by topsoil 1208.

5.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

5.4.1 Trench 3 was 20 m in length and orientated approximately east-west. The geological clay natural (1401) was cut by two features. Cut 1403 was a north-west, south-east ditch, terminating at the south-east. The ditch measured 0.9 m in width and 0.3 m in depth and was filled by a grey-orange clay silt with occasional charcoal flecking (1402).

5.4.2 Part of the large feature noted in Trench 2 extended into Trench 3. (1405 measured 7 m x 3m in plan and was not excavated.

5.4.3 The features were sealed by a reddish brown clay silt subsoil (1406) 0.4m in thickness which was in turn overlain by a greyish brown clay silt topsoil (1400) 0.2m in thickness.

5.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

5.5.1 Trench 4 was 20 m in length and orientated approximately north-south. The clay natural (1601) was cut by one feature. An irregular circular pit (1602) was 0.51 m in diameter and had moderately sloping sides breaking after 0.15 m to an irregular base. It was filled by a mid orange-brown silt clay (1603), which produced a notable amount of mid to late Bronze Age pottery.

5.5.2 Subsoil was not observed in this trench, only a light greyish brown clay silt topsoil (1600) 0.41 m in thickness.

- 5.6 Trench 5 (Fig. 7)
- 5.6.1 Trench 5 was 20 m in length and orientated approximately east-west. The natural clay (1801) was cut by two features. Ditch terminus 1803 was orientated north-south, and measured 0.62 m in width and 0.38 m in depth. The ditch was filled by brown-orange silt clay with frequent inclusions of flint gravel (1804), sealed by a brown silt clay (1807). Ditch terminus 1805 was orientated north-east, south-west, and measured 0.5 m in width and 0.09 m in depth with a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single brown-orange silty clay (1806), which had a small amount of flint gravel inclusions.
- 5.6.2 Subsoil was not observed in this trench, only a light greyish brown clay silt topsoil (1802) 0.42 m in thickness.
- 5.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 8)
- 5.7.1 Trench 6 was 50 m in length and orientated approximately north-east, south-west. The geological clay (2003) was cut by three features. Ditch 2006 was orientated north-west, south-east, measured 1.66 m in width and 0.38 m in depth and had a slightly concave base and irregular sides. The ditch was filled with an orange-brown silt clay with moderate inclusions of flint gravel and frequent flecks of manganese (2009), overlain by a secondary mid brown silt clay which produced Early Iron Age pottery (2008). This was sealed by a mid orange-brown silt clay containing frequent gravel flint (2007).
- 5.7.2 Gully 2004, aligned roughly north-east, south-west was a slightly irregular curvilinear feature with moderate sloping sides with no clear break of slope at the base. The gully measured 0.97 m in width and 0.18 m in depth and was filled by a mid grey-brown silt clay (2005). A circular post hole (2000) 0.34 m in diameter and 0.08 m in depth was filled by an orange brown sandy clay with a moderate amount of flint grave inclusions (2001).
- 5.7.3 Subsoil was not observed in this trench, only a light greyish brown clay silt topsoil (2002), on average 0.25 m thick.
- 5.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 10)
- 5.8.1 Trench 8 was 20 m in length and orientated approximately north-east, south-west. The clay natural (2401) was cut by five post holes (2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411), all containing a similar orange-grey clay with gravel (2402, 2404, 2406, 2408, 2410). The postholes averaged 0.24 m in diameter and 0.2 m in depth, and were arranged in a rough semi-circle.
- 5.8.2 Subsoil was not observed in this trench, only a light greyish brown clay silt topsoil (2400).
- 5.9 Trench 10 (Fig. 11)
- 5.9.1 Trench 10 was 50 m in length, orientated approximately north-west, south-east, and contained four features.

5.9.2 Ditch 2813 was aligned E-W, terminating to the west. The ditch had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base, measured 0.31 m in width x 0.67 m in depth, and was filled by a mid orange-brown silt clay with sand (2814).

5.9.3 Circular stake hole 2804 had vertical sides and a pointed base, measured 0.1 m in width and 0.15 m in depth and was filled by 2805, a mid grey brown clay silt with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks. Stakehole 2806 was square with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.1 m in width and 0.21 m in depth and was filled by mid grey brown clay silt (2807), which had moderate inclusions of charcoal. Post hole 2808 measured 0.36 m in width and 0.53 m in depth and had near vertical sides and a concave base, filled by a light greyish brown clay silt (2809).

5.9.4 Feature 2812 was interpreted as a colluvial wash channel. Colluvium 2802 was recorded in section as being stratigraphically later than the majority of features cutting through the geological clay, and did fill the top of post hole 2809. Only stakehole 2810 (Fig. 12, Section 6027) was recorded as being later than this particular episode of colluvial deposition.

5.9.5 Layer (2802) comprised a mid whitish-brown clay silt 0.38 m thick, containing 5% rounded pebbles, 6-10 mm in size. Pottery dating to either Early Neolithic or Mid-Late Bronze Age was present within this layer.

5.9.6 All features were sealed by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil (2801) measuring from between 0.12 m to 0.65 m in thickness, which was in turn overlain by a light grey-brown clay silt topsoil (2800) 0.32 m in thickness.

5.10 Trench 11 (Fig. 12)

5.10.1 Trench 11 was 20 m in length and was aligned roughly north-east, south-west. The clay natural (3003) was cut by two features. Gully 3000 was aligned east-west, measured 0.4 m in width and 0.12 m in depth, and was recorded as a natural boundary, most likely a hedgerow. It was filled by two orange-brown silt clay fills, (3002 and 3001). Tree bole 3005 truncated the hedgerow and was irregular in shape with a width of 2 m and a depth of 0.4 m.

5.10.2 The features were sealed by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil (3008) 0.08 m in thickness overlain by a light greyish brown clay silt topsoil (3004).

5.11 Trench 12 (Fig. 13)

5.11.1 Trench 12 was 20 m in length and aligned north-south. The geological clay (3201) was cut by one feature. Sub-circular pit 3203 had moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base. It was 1.35 m in width and 0.1 m in depth, filled by mid grey-brown clay silt (3202) with occasional charcoal inclusions. Early Neolithic or Mid-late Bronze Age pottery was found within this deposit.

5.11.2 Subsoil was not present in this trench, and the clay was sealed by the light grey-brown clay silt topsoil (3020).

5.12 Trench 13 (Fig. 14)

5.12.1 Trench 13 was 20 m in length, aligned east-west and excavated to a depth of 0.37 m, 70.65 m OD.

5.12.2 Four features were identified within Trench 13. A south-west, north-east oriented ditch terminus (3409) had concave sides and base, measured 0.21 m width and 0.12 m depth, and was filled by an orange-grey clay silt (3408). Ditch 3403 was 0.4 m width and 0.12 m depth, and terminated to the south within the trench. This ditch measured 0.4 m width and 0.12 m depth and was filled by a single grey-brown clay silt (3402). Feature 3405 was a circular posthole with steep straight sides and a concave base, measuring 0.21 m diameter and 0.2 m depth, filled by an orange-grey clay silt (3404). Similarly, circular post hole 3407 also had steep straight sides and a concave base, 0.4 m in width and 0.35 m in depth. This posthole was filled by orange-grey clay silt (3406).

5.12.3 Subsoil was not present in this trench, and the geological clay (3401) was sealed by light grey-brown clay silt topsoil (3400).

5.13 Trench 14 (Fig. 15)

5.13.1 Trench 14 was 50 m in length and aligned north-west, south-east, and was excavated to a depth of 0.4 m, 70.47 m OD.

5.13.2 Three features were present within the trench. A north-west, south-east oriented gully (3604) had gently rounded sides and base, measured 0.40 - 0.50 m width and 0.14 m depth, and was filled by grey-orange silt clay (3610) which contained a large proportion of gravel. Oval pit 3608 was bowl shaped, with all sides sloping towards a concave base at the centre. This measured 1.3 m x 0.8 m and was 0.2 m deep, filled by 3609, a mottled grey and brown silt clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Posthole 3606 had straight steep sides, tapering to a roughly pointed base. This measured 0.23 m width and 0.18 m depth, filled by a grey-brown silt clay (3607).

5.13.3 The features were sealed by a patchy reddish-brown silt clay subsoil (3602) 0.1 m in thickness, which was present in the north and south sections of the trench. This was in turn overlain by a light greyish brown clay silt topsoil (3603) 0.3 m in thickness

5.14 Trench 16 (Fig. 16)

5.14.1 Trench 16 was 50 m in length orientated east-west and machined to a depth of 1 m, 63.58 m OD. This trench allowed for the recording of the sequence of colluvial layers, and contained two pits. Feature 4002 was sub-circular and had irregular steep sides and irregular base. This measured 0.9 m x 0.5 m in width and 0.38 m in depth, and was filled by a mottled green-orange silt clay which contained occasional estuarine like pebbles (4003). Pit 4004 truncated the eastern side of 4002 and measured 0.9 m in width and 0.08 m in depth. The pit was very shallow and contained a single orange-brown silt clay (4005).

- 5.14.2 A layer of colluvium (4010) sealed these features which consisted of an orange-brown silt clay, 0.35 m thick, which contained a small amount of flint and very occasional black mineral flecks.
- 5.14.3 Layer 4009 was a colluvial deposit, very similar in composition to the subsoil observed elsewhere on the site. This orange-brown silt clay contained occasional inclusions of gravel and very occasional mineral flecks, and was on average 0.2 m thick.
- 5.14.4 The colluvial layers were sealed by topsoil (4006).

5.15 Trench 17 (Fig. 17)

- 5.15.1 Trench 17 was 20 m in length aligned east-west, and excavated to a depth of 1.56 m, 61.12 m OD. The geological clay (4202) was overlain by a 0.2 m thick colluvial layer (4205), which comprised a mid yellow-brown clay silt with occasional gravel inclusions, and large pieces of charred wood. This layer was cut by stakehole 4203, which was sub-circular with near vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base. The stakehole measured 0.20 m diameter and 0.18 m depth, and was filled by a greyish brown clay silt fill which had 25% charcoal inclusions.

- 5.15.2 Overlying the stakehole and sealing (4205) was layer 4201, a mid orange-brown clay silt, with small amounts of gravel and charcoal inclusions. The thickness of this colluvial layer varied between 0.52 m and 0.68 m, and it was sealed by topsoil (4200).

5.16 Trench 19 (Fig. 18)

- 5.16.1 Trench 19 measured 50 m in length and was aligned north-west, south-east along part of the slope to record the sequence of colluvial layers. The depth of these deposits necessitated the trench being stepped in places, but on average the trench was machined to 1.5 m below ground surface, 63.28 m OD.

- 5.16.2 Four features were recorded within Trench 19. Feature 4609 was recorded as either the truncated base of a fire pit or an area of in-situ burning. The feature was oval in plan and measured 0.69 m x 0.38 m and only 0.01 m in depth. The remnant greyish brown clay silt fill (4610) contained a moderate amount of charcoal, occasional rounded pebbles and burnt clay, and an Early Neolithic or Mid-Late Bronze Age pottery sherd from a small bowl.

- 5.16.3 Feature 4607 was recorded distinct from feature 4605 although they may have been part of the same feature. The visible part of 4607 had a concave base, with shallow, irregular sides, measured 0.3 m width and 0.09 m depth, and was filled by a mid brownish grey silt clay with patches of red staining (4606) which produced 12th - 14th century pottery. Feature 4605 had very steep sides, breaking gently to a flat base, and measured 2.3 m width, and 0.1 m depth. Given that only a small part of this feature was visible in plan, it was recorded as being either a ditch terminus or a pit.

- 5.16.4 North-south curvilinear gully 4611 had irregular shallow sides and a concave base, measured 0.4 m width, 0.08 m depth, and was filled with a mid to light orangey brown clay (4612).

5.16.5 Five separate colluvial layers sealed all of the recorded features within Trench 19; (4603, 4608, 4613, 4602 and 4601) comprised yellow-brown or orange-brown silt clays. The average depth was between 0.3 m and 0.5 m, although layer 4602 reached a thickness of 1.2 m. The latest colluvial layers were sealed by topsoil (4600).

5.17 Trench 20 (Fig. 19)

5.17.1 Trench 20 was 50 m in length aligned east-west, positioned at the base of the slope, and machined to a depth of 1.5 m.

5.17.2 Once excavated, the trench immediately filled with ground water and did not drain. At least eight features were planned, and a programme of surface soil descriptions and artefact retrieval was quickly implemented. An east-west ditch or gully 4805 was filled by a light orange-brown silt clay, which was cut by irregular pit 4806, again filled by an orange-brown silt clay (4812), which produced a waste flake and several fragments of burnt flint.

5.17.3 Feature 4807 was recorded as a posthole, a possible pit 4808 filled by a mid orange-brown clay was visible at the northern baulk, and a north-east, south-west ditch terminal 4809 approximately 2.4 m in width, was recorded at the southern baulk. Other features consisted of a possible small pit (4804), a north-west, south-east ditch terminal (4810), and an irregular shaped pit (4811) which had a distinct dark brown upper fill.

5.17.4 These features were overlain by two layers of colluvium. The earliest, (4802) was a mid orange-brown silt clay 0.54 m thick, containing a large amount of rounded pebbles, and occasional charcoal flecking. This was sealed by 4801 which appeared identical in composition but contained no evident charcoal and was only 0.07 m thick. No subsoil was present within this trench, and the colluvial layers were sealed by topsoil (4800).

5.18 Trench 21 (Fig. 20)

5.18.1 Trench 21 was 50 m in length aligned east-west and was positioned at the very bottom of the slope. Similar conditions to those in Trench 20 meant that the features could only be recorded in plan.

5.18.2 At least five possible features were present within this trench. Two north-south ditches 5204 and 5208 measured 1.4 m and 1.1 m in width respectively, and are likely to be associated with each other, possibly forming a trackway. Features 5206 and 5207 resembled waterholes, and feature 5210 was recorded as a north-south ditch.

5.18.3 These features were sealed by colluvial layer 5202, a mid orangey brown layer 0.65 m thick which contained occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent pebbles. This was overlain by colluvial layer 5201 which was a mid orange-brown silt clay with occasional to moderate pebble inclusions, sealed by topsoil 5200.

5.19 Finds**5.19.1 Pottery***By Emily Edwards***Introduction**

5.19.2 A total of 207 abraded and relatively small sherds (1079 g) were recovered from this site, from gullies, quarries, layers, postholes and pits and potentially date from the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval. The majority of the sherds were tentatively dated to either the early Neolithic or the mid to Late Bronze Age, as the forms, fabrics and contexts were not clearly diagnostic. The remainder of the material was more positively dated.

Methodology

5.19.3 All of the material was examined. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight and a note was made of principal fabric groups and forms. Spot dates were based on the presence of diagnostic forms and particular fabrics.

Fabrics

5.19.4 The table below (Appendix 2) shows information on fabrics. The Early Neolithic/Mid to Late Bronze Age fabrics from this assemblage comprise mostly coarse, poorly sorted, calcined red, grey and white flint and sand, the Early Iron Age sherds contain finely crushed, well sorted and evenly distributed flint. The Iron Age sherds are thick, unoxidised and sand tempered, whilst the later Iron Age, Roman and medieval material is tempered with quartz sand and Greensand.

5.19.5 The geology at Kingsborough consists of Head Gravel, River Brickearth, Bagshot Beds London Clay (including the claygate) and alluvium; this all derives from the nearby Upper Cretaceous deposits. The gravels and the Bagshot Pebble Beds, which contain large, rounded black flints, are two such sources. The sources for this flint will, therefore, be local. The sources for the later material may also come from the local Oldhaven Sands (BGS 1996, 103). It was also noted that all of the flint tempered material was hard fired and very ironised, with ferric material adhering to the internal faces of some sherds from context (1603).

Form

5.19.6 A 'T' shaped, inverted rim sherd from (4610) (pit 4609) may be Early Neolithic, although this may be unusual, given the context. These externally and internally expanded rims are present in contexts 1603, 3408 and 2008. A simple rounded rim from context 2802 was of a vessel which had been pierced, below the rim. This context also contained part of a flat base, which determines the late date of this group. The medieval sherds included part of a lip and a finely made handle with slashed decoration.

Provenance

5.19.7 The coarse flint tempered material was recovered from alluvial layers 2802 and 4402 and from possible quarry feature 1200. The remainder was recovered from pit, ditch and posthole features which suggest a Bronze Age date. These features included: two square stakes holes, (cut through the Bronze Age colluvium) 1206 and 1204, two ditches; 1803 and 3409 and two pits; 3203 and 1602 which appear to surround a possible post structure, and a posthole 2405 which forms part of the structure. Two Iron Age features, which contained Iron Age and Early Iron Age pottery, are placed to the east and west of this Bronze Age group, whilst the remainder was recovered from the later colluvium (4401).

5.19.8 The Saxon material was recovered from (1203) and the medieval pot from colluvium, terracing layers and tree throws (4607, 5202 and 3006 respectively) whilst the medieval and Roman sherds were recovered from a pit (1007).

Comparative material

5.19.9 The heavy flint temper, the 'below rim piercings' and small 'T' shaped rims occur in both early Neolithic assemblages and assemblages from the transitional period between the end of the Middle Bronze Age and the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. These latter assemblages have been dated to a period of 2146-1066 cal BC (Machpherson-Grant, 60). The flat base sherd from context (2802) points more positively towards this later date. Published Early Neolithic assemblages in Kent have not included the 'T' shaped form or the piercings and further research would clarify this issue (Edwards forthcoming; ApSimon 1960, 62-64, Figure 3).

Discussion

5.19.10 Further fabric analysis and research may help to identify the date of the prehistoric element to this assemblage. Heavily flint tempered pottery of Early Neolithic, Middle and Late Bronze Age has been recovered from Phase 1 of the development at Kingsborough Manor, where it was associated with a causewayed enclosure, a late Bronze Age enclosure, postholes and pits (CGMs 2004). This pottery, too, was difficult to date and differentiation between Neolithic and Bronze Age sherds was carried according to size, form and context (Alex Gibson pers. comm.).

5.19.11 Transitional Mid to Late Bronze Age material from Kent is now well studied and has been analysed as part of the recent Channel Tunnel Project (Morris forthcoming) and has also been discussed in several articles by Machpherson Grant (1991, 1993). It is certain that the coarse fabrics, rim shapes and piercings are characteristic of pottery of this date. This assemblage should be examined in this regional context.

5.19.12 The form of the sherds is also very similar to that of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl, however, and such assemblages also contain very coarse flint fabrics. If this pottery is Early Neolithic pottery, although this is possibly more unlikely, it would be a rare find in Kent. Given the proximity of the site to the Early Neolithic causewayed enclosure at Kingsborough Farm (Dyson *et al* 2000, 471-2) it is very important to further secure the dating, as even residual pottery is an indirect indicator of activity across the site.

5.19.13 The Flint

By Rebecca Devaney

Summary

5.19.14 A total of 38 pieces of struck flint and nine fragments (80 g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered (Appendix 3). The assemblage is tentatively dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age on typological and technological grounds.

5.19.15 There are seven pieces of Bullhead flint, an unusually high number. Most of the cores are fairly irregular and minimally worked. The tools are limited to undiagnostic pieces with edge retouch or serrations.

5.19.16 Palaeoenvironmental Indicators

By S. J. Dobinson

Introduction

5.19.17 Four samples were made available for the assessment of the preservation of palaeoenvironmental indicators (Appendix 4). Samples <9001> (2408) and <9007> (5205) are thought to date from medieval features and samples <9002> (4610) and <9003> (3408) are thought to be prehistoric in date.

Methodology

5.19.18 The soil samples were processed by mechanical flotation in a modified Strat-type machine with the flot held on a 250µm mesh. The flots were air dried and scanned for material under a binocular microscope at x10 and x20 magnification. The resulting residue was retained at a size of >50µm, air dried and scanned for bones and artefacts.

Results

5.19.19 Modern intrusions, primarily rootlets and weed seeds and the occasional fragment of coal dominated the flots of all samples except <9002>. This prehistoric sample, from a pit, is dominated by wood charcoal, some of which is >2mm large enough to be identified. However, all the samples have charcoal within them of which a proportion is large enough to be identified

5.19.20 The medieval samples <9001> <9007> both have cereal grains within their fill, with the latter sample also showing the presence of molluscs.

5.19.21 No artefacts were retrieved from the residues, although the smaller fractions contained a small quantity of flint micro-debitage.

Recommendations

5.19.22 It would appear that charred plant remains, predominantly charcoal, are preserved at the site and any further work should include charred remains recovery as a component. The good preservation of the wood charcoal suggests there is potential for all charred plant remains to be present in further excavations. The presence of charred grain in the later fills indicates the potential for good economic information from any further excavations at the site.

5.20 Reliability of field investigation

5.20.1 The results of the investigation provide reliable information relating to the date, density and preservation of archaeological remains. Due to flooded trenches, not all recorded features could be excavated for datable material, however, those features which could be examined suggest an evolving prehistoric landscape within the Study Area.

5.20.2 The finds assemblage from the features is considered to give a good indication of the date of the features uncovered. Finds from the colluvial layers however, are likely to have been eroded from the features on the plateau and upper slope, therefore it is likely that the pottery recovered from the colluvium does not date it exactly. This is discussed further below.

5.21 Overall interpretation***The Plateau***

5.21.1 Most of the dated features on the site can be phased to the Mid to Late Bronze Age. On the plateau, in the eastern part of the site, these features consist of mainly gullies and pits. One pit (1602), in Trench 4, was particularly rich in finds, with 83 sherds of Mid to Late Bronze Age pottery and a small amount of burnt, unworked flint recovered from its single fill, clearly suggesting domestic activity nearby.

5.21.2 A possible structure is suggested by a semi circle of 5 postholes in Trench 8, just to the south west of this pit. One of the postholes (2405) contained pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age. It is therefore likely that the evidence suggests at least small scale settlement here during the Mid to Late Bronze Age. Pit 3203, to the south-west of the possible round house has also been tentatively dated to this phase.

5.21.3 Evidence for part of a Bronze Age field system on the plateau is suggested from the date of pottery from ditches and gullies. A north-west, south-east, and north-west pattern of boundary ditches was recorded within four trenches. The positioning of these ditches would have enclosed the possible round house and its environs to the north west.

5.21.4 Evidence for use of the site during the Early Iron age is sparse but certainly present. Possible ditch 2006 in trench 10 contained 5 sherds of early Iron Age pottery, and was possibly a substantial boundary continuing in a NW direction through trench 5, where it is not dated, and across the area. The only other feature dated to this phase was a single posthole in trench 14, which contained one sherd of early Iron Age pottery. An undated ditch runs in a NW-SE direction just to the east of this feature, on the same alignment, and of similar dimensions to ditch 2006, possibly suggesting enclosure of this plateau area during the early Iron Age.

5.21.5 Two features on the plateau could only be dated to the broad phase of Roman or medieval. Pit 1007 in trench 1 contained two sherds of pottery, and a tree bole in trench 11 contained three sherds. This tree bole truncated a possible undated hedge line, suggesting a field boundary present here in the Roman or medieval period. The evidence

of activity during both these periods in the nearby area makes it impossible to be more specific.

5.21.6 Possible quarry feature 1200 produced Early Neolithic or Middle-Late Bronze Age pottery from fill 1204, as well 16 sherds of Saxon pottery from fill 1203. The size of this feature, and the fact that only a small proportion was examined, may suggest that it is a series of intercutting features; this possibility would at least account for the range of pottery retrieved during the field evaluation.

The Slope, Coombe and Colluvium

5.21.7 Much of the slope and the coombe were overlain by several layers of colluvium. At least three undated features cut the natural clay, and pre-date the earliest phase of colluvium, which is most likely Bronze Age in date (Carl Champness, pers comm, OA Geoaerchaeology Dept.). These features consist of ditch 2813 in Trench 10, gully 4611 in Trench 19 and posthole 4203 in Trench 17. In Trench 10 two square stakeholes, 2806 and 2804, containing seven sherds of Early Neolithic or Mid to Late Bronze Age pottery, clearly cut this early colluvial layer.

5.21.8 In Trenches 10 and 18, this early colluvium was found to contain sherds of Mid-Late Bronze Age pottery. This, combined with the identification of possible natural gullies (such as colluvial channel 2812 in Trench 10) on the hillside suggest massive amounts of erosion and high energy deposition on the slopes and in the coombe respectively. The absence of the buried soil identified on the plateau also suggests that the lower slopes were ploughed, thereby increasing erosion.

5.21.9 In the coombe area, evidence from Trench 19 suggests the division of the early colluvium into more distinct phases. Here, at least three layers of colluvium were identified. It is suggested (Carl Champness pers comm, OA Geoaerchaeology Dept.), that there was a break in the sequence of colluvial deposition, and that deposits 4608 and 4613 represent a period of stabilisation, and the development of an immature soil on the Bronze Age colluvium, possibly during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. It is during this phase that the stakeholes in Trench 10 would have been cut.

5.21.10 Overlying all the features in this lower slope and coombe area was a later colluvial layer, possibly deposited during the 12th to 14th centuries. In Trench 18 it was found to contain a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, but it is entirely possible that this artefact originated from an Early Iron Age feature on the plateau and was carried down slope by high energy erosions and depositional processes.

5.21.11 In Trench 21 this colluvial layer contained four sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery, and further up slope in Trench 19 this colluvium sealed a possible ditch or pit (4607) which contained two substantial sherds (51g) of 12th to 14th century pottery including a handle of a vessel. Medieval features on the slopes of the hill are likely to be the origin for the pottery recovered from the later colluvium in Trench 21. This suggests use of at least the upper slopes during the medieval period.

5.22 Conclusions

5.22.1 The results of the evaluation show that archaeological remains within the Study Area indicate an extensive prehistoric landscape, with land use continuing into the Roman, Early medieval and medieval periods.

5.22.2 The earliest activity appears to be during the Neolithic period, and is likely to be associated with the causewayed enclosure identified during the Phase 1 programme of investigation.

5.22.3 The most intensive period of activity on the site seems to have been during the Mid to Late Bronze Age, when at least one structure was erected, and domestic rubbish pits were dug and filled. Ploughing of the lower slopes during this period seems to have accelerated erosion, and the formation and deposition of colluvial layers intensified.

5.22.4 Some Early Iron Age activity on the plateau was present, and some artefactual material from this period was found in a layer of colluvium which is medieval in date. On the sealed all of the features on the lower slopes, including a 12th to 14th century pit. On the plateau further medieval or possibly Roman activity was suggested, and deposition of Saxon pottery in a possible quarry pit was identified.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

TRENCH	CTX	NO	TYPE	WIDTH (M)	THICK. (M)	COMMENT	FINDS	NO./ WT(G)	DATE
1									
1000	Layer	1000	Layer	0.15-	0.43m	Topsoil	Flint, worked		
1001	Layer	1001	Layer	0.09-	0.27m	Made ground			
1002	Layer	1002	Layer	0.28-	0.37m	Buried Topsoil			
1003	Layer	1003	Layer	0.08-	0.34m	Subsoil			
1004	Layer	1004	Layer	0.04-	0.1m	Natural			
1005	Cut	1005	Cut	0.47m	0.18m	Pit			
1006	Fill	1006	Fill		0.18m	Pit fill			
1007	Cut	1007	Cut	0.9m	0.07m	Pit or depression			
1008	Fill	1008	Fill		0.07	Fill of 1007	Pottery		
1009	Cut	1009	Cut	0.90	0.1m	Natural N-S gully			
1010	Fill	1010	Fill		0.35m	Fill of gully 1009			
1011	Cut	1011	Cut	0.94m	0.22m	Quarry pit			
1012	Fill	1012	Fill			Fill of 1011	Pottery		
002									
1200	Cut	1200	Cut	5.6m	3.2	Quarry pit			
1201	Fill	1201	Fill		0.40m	Fill of 1200			
1202	Fill	1202	Fill		0.50m	Fill of 1200			
1203	Fill	1203	Fill		0.50m	Fill of 1200	Flint, worked and burnt		
1204	Fill	1204	Fill		0.60m	Fill of 1200	Flint, worked		
1205	Fill	1205	Fill		0.40m	Fill of 1200	Pottery		
1206	Layer	1206	Layer			Natural			
1207	Layer	1207	Layer		0.80m	Modern made ground			

	1208	Layer				Topsoil			
003									
	1400	Layer	0.20m			Topsoil			
	1401	Layer				Natural			
	1402	Fill	0.3m			Fill of 1403			
	1403	Ditch	0.9m	0.3m		NW-SE ditch			
	1404	Fill				Fill of 1405	Flint, worked		
	1405	Cut	3.0m			Quarry pit			
	1406	Layer	0.4m			Sub soil			
004									
	1600	Layer	0.41m			Topsoil			
	1601	Layer				Natural			
	1602	Cut	0.15m	0.4m		Cut			
	1603	Fill	0.15m			Fill of 1602	Flint, worked Pottery		
005									
	1801	Layer				Natural			
	1802	Layer				Top soil			
	1803	Cut	0.62m	0.38m		Ditch terminus			
	1804	Fill	0.20m			Fill of 1803	Pottery		
	1805	Cut	0.5m	0.09m		ditch or gully			
	1806	Fill	0.09m			Fill of 1805			
	1807	Fill	0.13m			Fill of 1803			
006									
	2000	Cut	0.36m	0.08m		Post hole			
	2001	Fill	0.08m			Fill of 2000			
	2002	Layer	0.50- 1.00m			Topsoil			
	2003	Layer	0.15- 0.18m			Subsoil			
	2004	Cut	0.79m	0.18m		Gully			
	2005	Fill	0.18m			Fill of 2004			
	2006	Cut	1.66m	0.38m		Ditch			
	2007	Fill	0.08m			Fill of 2006			
	2008	Fill	0.24m			Fill of 2006	Flint and Worked		

2808	Cut	0.36m	0.53m	Post hole			
2809	Fill		0.29m	Fill of 2808	worked flint Pottery		
2810	Cut	0.10m	0.24m	Stake hole			
2811	Fill		0.24m	Fill of 2810			
2812	Cut			Natural gully			
2813	Cut	0.67m	0.31m	E-W ditch			
2814	Fill		0.31m	Fill of 2813			
011							
3000	Cut	0.4m	0.12m	NW-SE gully			
3001	Fill		0.04m	Fill of 3000			
3002	Fill		0.08m	Fill of 3000			
3003	Layer			Natural			
3004	Layer			Topsoil			
3005	Cut	2.0m	0.4m	Tree bole			
3006	Fill		0.38m	Fill of 3005	Pottery		
3007	Fill		0.17m	Fill of 3005			
3008	Layer		0.08m	Subsoil	Pottery		
012							
3200	Layer		0.3m	Top soil			
3201	Layer			Natural			
3202	Fill		0.1m	Fill of 3203	worked flint Pottery		
3203	Cut	1.35m	0.1m	Pit			
013							
3400	Layer		0.3m	Topsoil	worked flint and burnt unworked flint Pottery		
3401	Layer			Natura			
3402	Fill		0.12m	Fill of 3403			
3403	Cut	0.4m	0.12m	N-S linear			
3404	Fill		0.2m	Fill of 3405	worked flint		
3405	Cut	0.21m	0.2m	Cut of post hole			

3406	Fill	0.2m	Fill of 3407	burnt unworked flint		
3407	Cut	0.4m	Post hole			
3408	Fill	0.12m	Fill of 3409	worked flint	Pottery	
3409	Cut	0.21m	NE-SW ditch			
014						
3601	Layer		Natural			
3602	Layer	0.10m	Sub soil			
3603	Layer	0.30m	Topsoil	worked flint		
3604	Cut	0.50m	0.14m	Gully		
3605	Fill	0.08m	Fill of 3604			
3606	Cut	0.23m	0.18m	Post hole		
3607	Fill	0.09m	Fill of 3606	Pottery		
3608	Cut	0.80m	0.20m	Pit		
3609	Fill	0.2m	Fill of 3608			
3610	Fill	0.10m	Fill of 3604			
015						
3800	Layer	0.19-	0.32m	Topsoil		
3801	Layer			Natural		
016						
4001	Layer			Natural		
4002	Cut	0.90m	0.38m	Pit		
4003	Fill	0.30m	Fill of 4002	worked flint		
4004	Cut	0.90m	0.08m	Pit		
4005	Fill	0.08m	Fill of 4004	worked flint		
4006	Layer			Topsoil		
4009	Layer	0.20m	Sub soil			
4010	Layer	0.35m	Colluvium			
4011	Layer	0.40m	Colluvium			
4012	Layer	0.30m	Colluvium			
017						
4200	Layer	0.3m	Topsoil			

4201	Layer	0.88m	Colluvium	Pottery		
4202	Layer		Natural			
4203	Cut	0.20m	Stake hole			
4204	Fill	0.09m	Fill of 4203			
4205	Layer	0.2m	Colluvium			
018						
4400	Layer	0.36m	Topsoil			
4401	Layer	0.73m	Colluvium			
4402	Layer	0.31m	Colluvium	Pottery		
4403	Layer		Natural			
4404	Layer	0.12m	Woody layer			
4405	Layer	0.4m	Geological			
4406	Layer	0.16	Woody layer	Pottery		
4407	Layer	0.5m	Geological			
4408	Cut	0.69m	Natural depression			
4409	Fill	0.18m	Fill of 4408			
4410	Fill	0.25m	Natural deposit			
019						
4600	Layer	0.2-0.4m	Topsoil			
4601	Layer	0.5m	Sub soil			
4602	Layer	1.2m	Colluvium			
4603	Layer	0.3m	Colluvium	worked flint		
4604	Layer		Natural			
4605	Cut	1.4m	Pit or ditch			
4606	Fill	0.6m	Fill of 4605 and 4607	worked flint		
4607	Cut	0.3m	Pit or ditch			
4608	Layer	0.3m	Colluvium			
4609	Cut	0.69m	Fire pit			
4610	Fill	0.04m	Fill of 4609	Pottery		
4611	Cut	0.40m	Curvilinear feature			
4612	Fill	0.08m	Fill of 4611			
4613	Layer	0.55m	Colluvium			
020						
4800	Layer	0.36m	Topsoil			

4801	Layer	0.07m	Colluvium				
4802	Layer	0.54m	Colluvium				
4803	Layer		Natural				
4804	Cut	0.45m	0.17m	Natural feature			
4805	Cut			Unexcavated feature			
4806	Cut			Unexcavated feature			
4807	Cut			Unexcavated feature			
4808	Cut			Unexcavated feature			
4809	Cut			Unexcavated feature			
4810	Cut			Unexcavated feature			
4811	Cut			Unexcavated feature			
4812	Fill			Fill of 4806	worked flint		
021							
5200	Layer	0.40m		Topsoil			
5201	Layer	0.10m		Colluvium			
5202	Layer	0.65m		Colluvium	Pottery		
5203	Layer			Natural			
5204	Cut			Unexcavated feature			
5205	Cut			Unexcavated feature, Possible ditch.			
5206	Cut			Unexcavated feature, Possible waterhole			
5207	Cut			Unexcavated feature, Possible waterhole			
5208	Cut			Unexcavated feature, Possible ditch.			
5209	Fill			Fill of 5208			
5210	Cut			Unexcavated feature, Possible ditch terminus.			
5211	Fill			Fill of 5210			
5212	Fill			Fill of 5206	worked flint		
022							
5200	Layer	0.30m		Top soil			
5201	Layer	0.20m		Sub soil			
5202	Layer			Natural			

APPENDIX 2 POTTERY SPOT DATING

Kingsborough Manor		Fabric	count	weight	Date	comment or M/LBA?s
context No.	SS					
1203		Organic and fine sand	16	64	Saxon	
1203		flint, sand and organic	2	3	M/LBA?	
1203		sand	2	2	ind	
1203		sand-porous clay	1	3	FC?	
1603	8000	large calcined flint, sand, rare Qt	83	494	M/LBA?	ext. & int. expanded rims and a piercing
1804		large calcined flint, sand	4	16	M/LBA?	
1008		Green or M/LBA?and	2	10	One Medieval and one Roman	
1012		well sorted, finely crushed flint and organics	2	6	M/LBA?	
2008		very well sorted and finely crushed flint, sand	5	7	EIA?	rim, body sherds have some remains of red/brown burnished coating
1204		fairly temper free - laminated with rare fine F and A	9	19	LN/EBA?	
2404		flint and sand	1	3	LBA?	
2408		many small rounded voids	1	2	ind	
2802		large calcinated flint and sand, less flint than 1603	23	145	EN or M/LBA	rim with piercings
2802		large calcinated flint and sand, less flint than 1603	5	16	EN or M/LBA	
2802		large calcinated flint and sand, less flint than 1603	10	35	EN or M/LBA	
2805		large calcinated flint and sand, less flint than 1603	6	14	EN or M/LBA	
2807		flint and sand	1	2	EN or M/LBA	
2809		flint and sand	5	12	EN or M/LBA	
3006		Green or M/LBA?and	3	6	RB or medieval	

3008	blue and white porcelain, painted - not transfer	1	1	Post medieval	
3400	large calcinated flint and sand, less flint than 1603	3	13	EN or M/LBA	
3202	large calcinated flint and sand, less flint than 1603	1	5	EN or M/LBA	
3408	large calcinated flint and sand, less flint than 1603	9	37	EN or M/LBA	including rim
4201	flint	2	2	ind	
4401	fine flint and sand	1	9	EIA	
4402	smaller 10-20 % flint, sand	3	27	M/LBA?	
4610	smaller flint, sand	1	8	EN or M/LBA	T shaped rim of small bowl
3607	thick sherd, sand, voids and flint	1	37	IA	
4606	Greensand		51	12th - 14 th C AD	
5202	corky - leached shell	4	40	12th - 14 th C AD	including handle

APPENDIX 3 FLINT

Context	U/S	1000	1203	1204	1404	1603	2008	2802	2809	3202	3400	3404	3406	3408	3603	4003	4005	4603	4606	4812	5212	Total
Flake		1			1		3	1			3			3			1	1			1	15
Blade-like flake								1	1													2
Irregular waste							2	1		1			1			1			1	1		8
Multiplatform flake core			1																		1	2
Unclassifiable core		1				1					1	1			1							5
Retouched flake		1						2								1						4
Retouched blade				1																		1
Serrated flake													1									1
Total		2	2	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	38
No. broken					1	1		3		1	2		2				1					11
No. burnt					1		1	2			1											5
Burnt unworked (No.)			1				2	2			1		1									9
Burnt unworked (g)			14				10	12			6		26								12	80

APPENDIX 4 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Sample No.	Context No.	Volume floated (litres)	Flor volume (ml)	Charcoal	Grain	Mollusc
9001	2408	10	60	+++	+	
9002	4610	5	10	++++		
9003	3408	40	150	++		
9007	5205	38	60	++	++	+

+1-5 items

++ 6-25 items

+++ 26-100 items

++++ >100 items

APPENDIX 5 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 5 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS**Site name:** Kingsborough Manor**Site code:** EAKM04**Grid reference:** Site centred on TQ 978 723**Type of evaluation:** 22 Machine dug trenches**Date and duration of project:** 26th April 2004 to 14th May 2004**Area of site:** 1.7 ha**Summary of results:** The evaluation revealed an area of middle to late Bronze Age activity, probably associated with settlement, and evidence of early Iron Age, Saxon and medieval activity.**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Kent County Museum in due course, under the following

accession number: EAKM04

Client Name: CgMs Consulting Ltd.

Client Ref No: RB/4692

Document Title: Kingsborough Manor Phase 2, Stage 1, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey, Kent

Document Type: Evaluation

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OA Job Number: 2245

Site Code: EAKM 04

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Receiving Museum: To be confirmed

Museum Accession No: To be confirmed

Prepared by: Kate Brady

Position: Research Assistant

Date: 26th May 2004

Checked by: Annie Bingham

Position: Project Officer

Date: 1st June 2004

Approved by: Alan Hardy

Position: Project Manager

Date: 2nd June 2004

Document File Location: X:\EAKM04\Kingsborough Manor, Isle of

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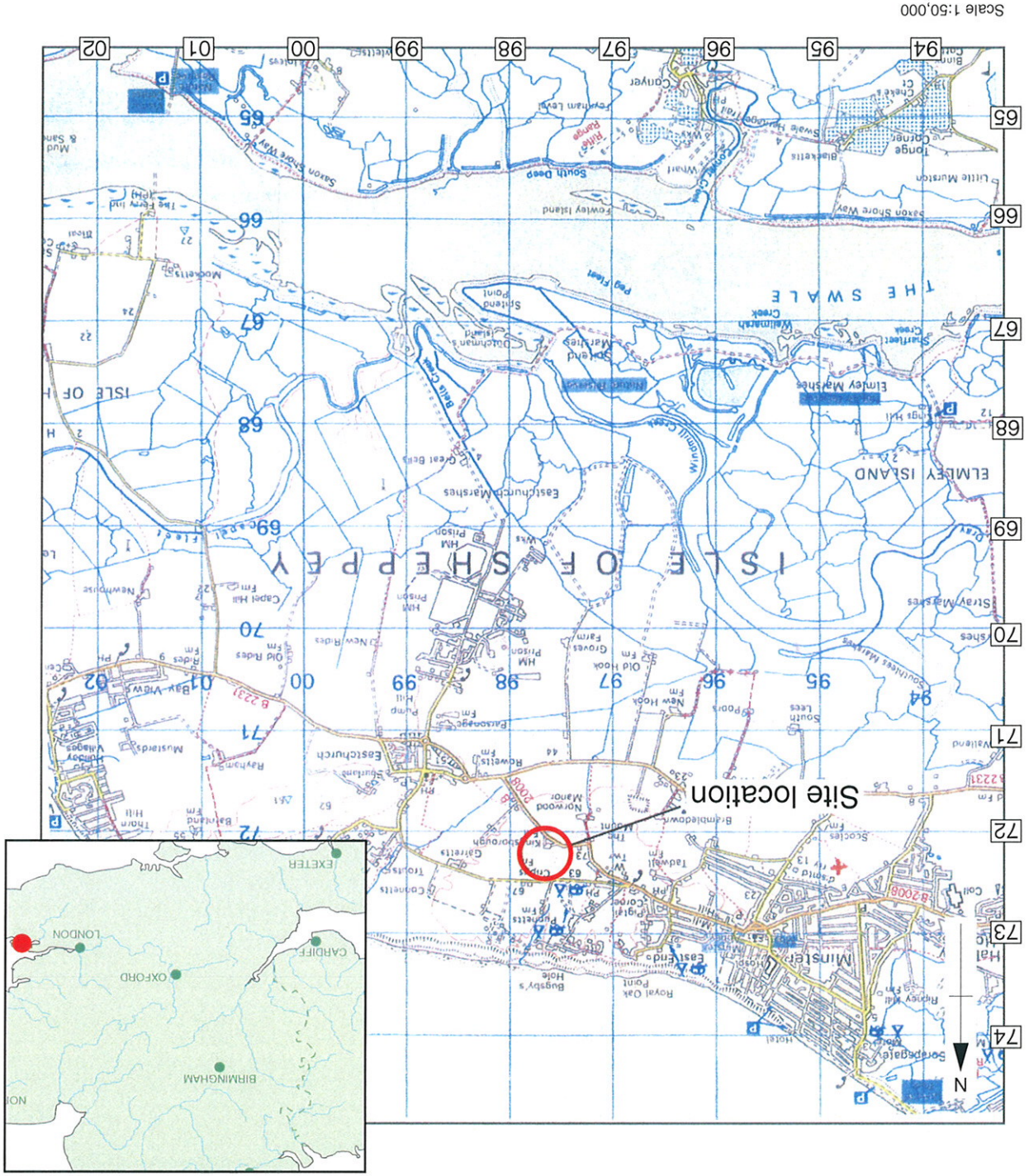
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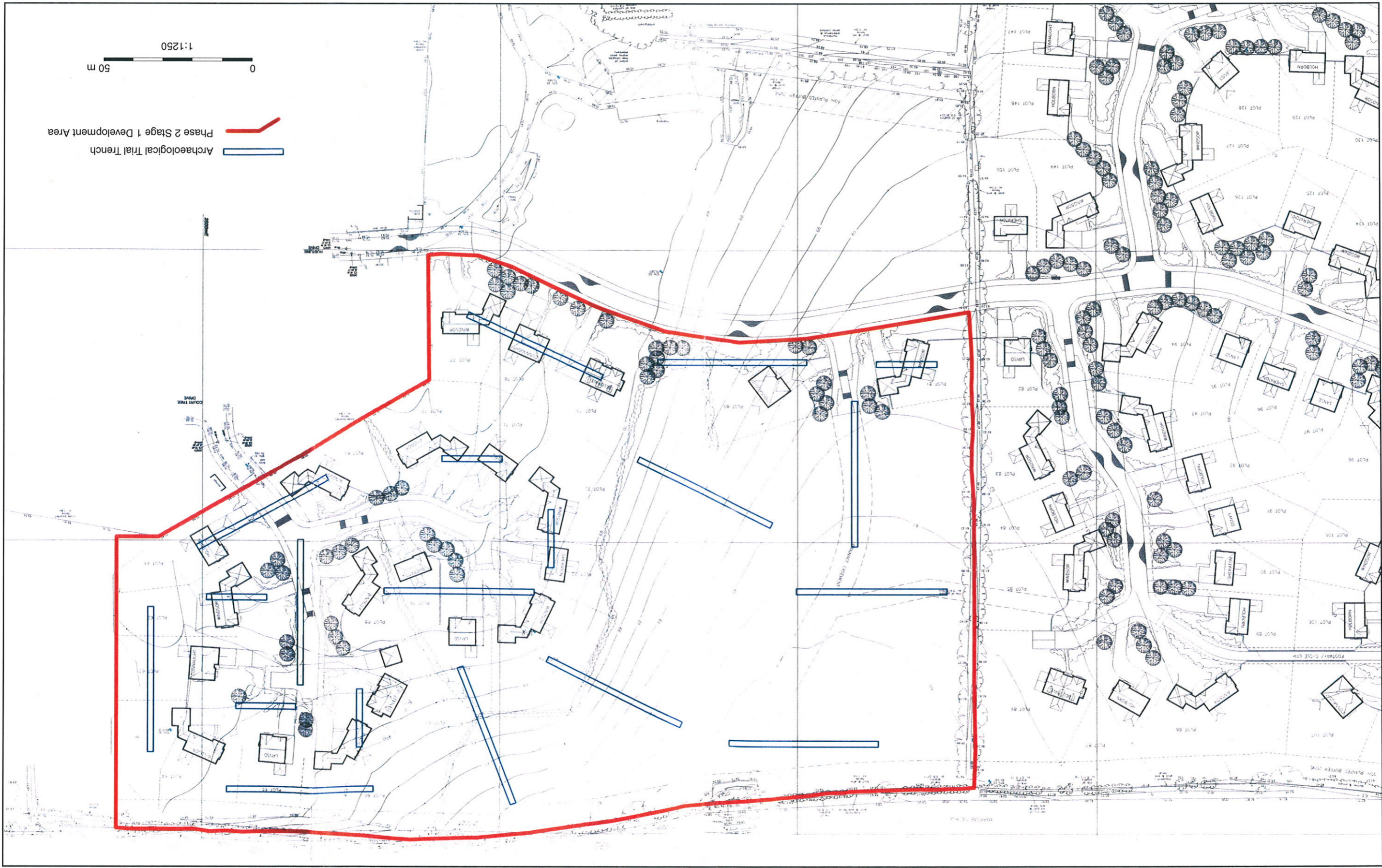
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Scale 1:50,000

Figure 1: Site Location (CGMs 2004)

Figure 2: Trench location plan (CgMs 2004)



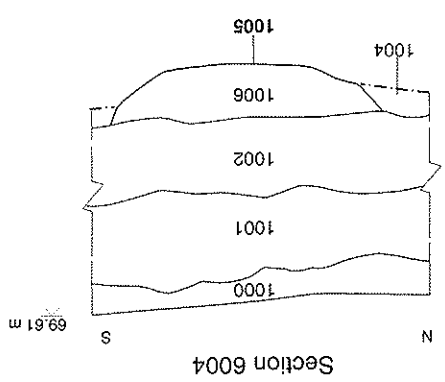
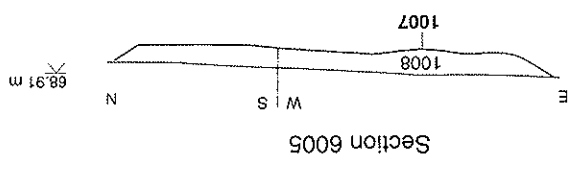
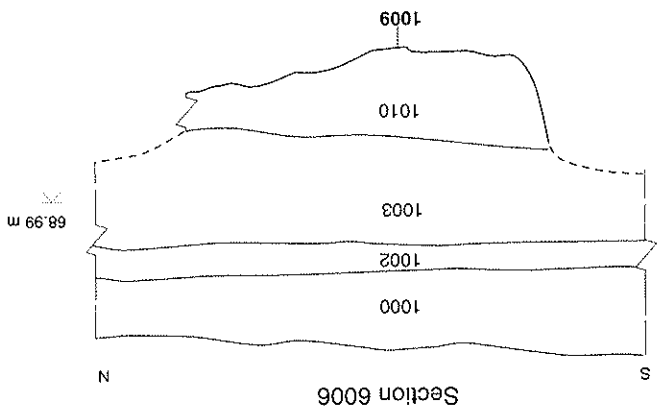
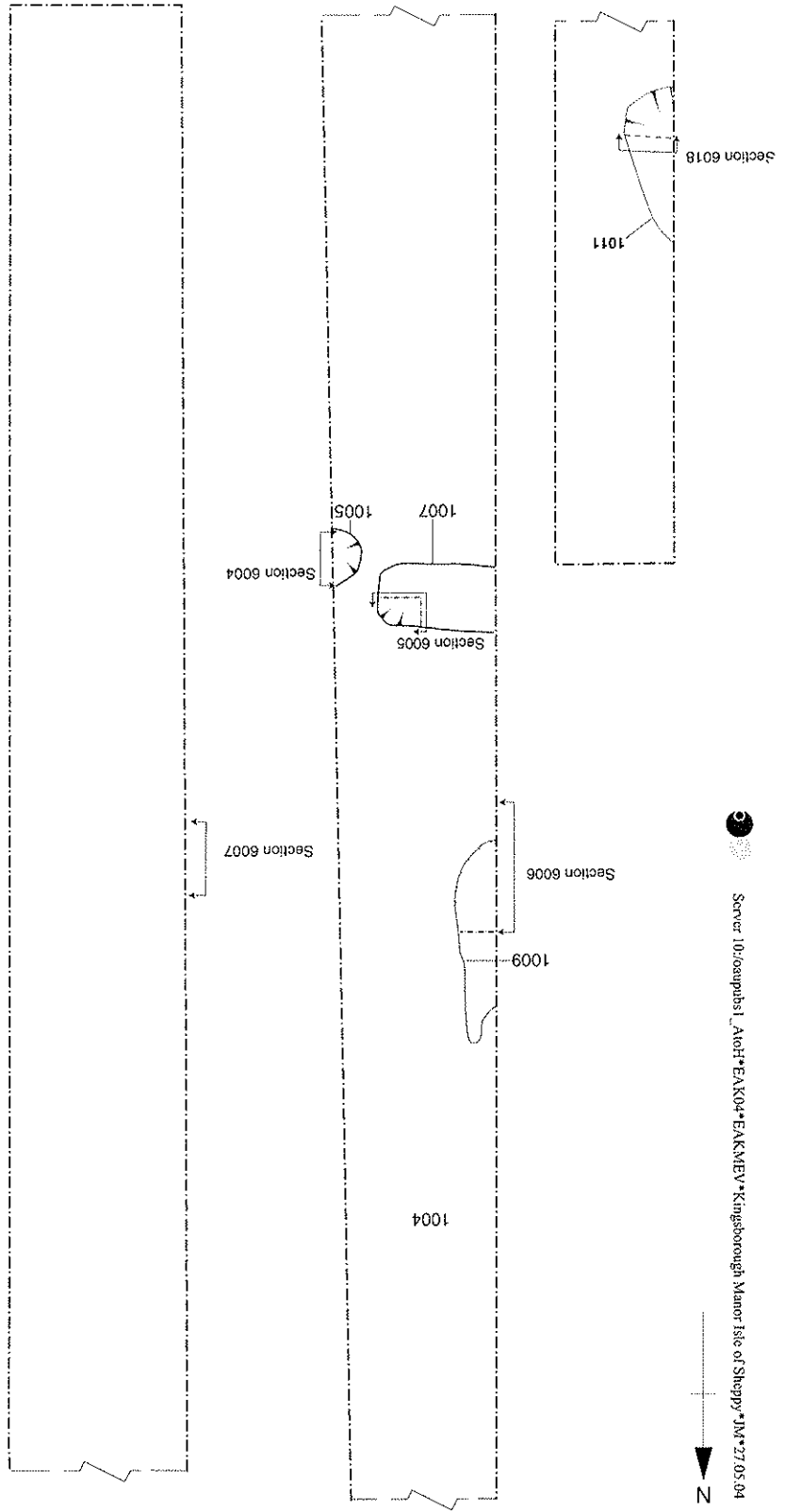


Figure 3: Trench 1, Plan and Sections

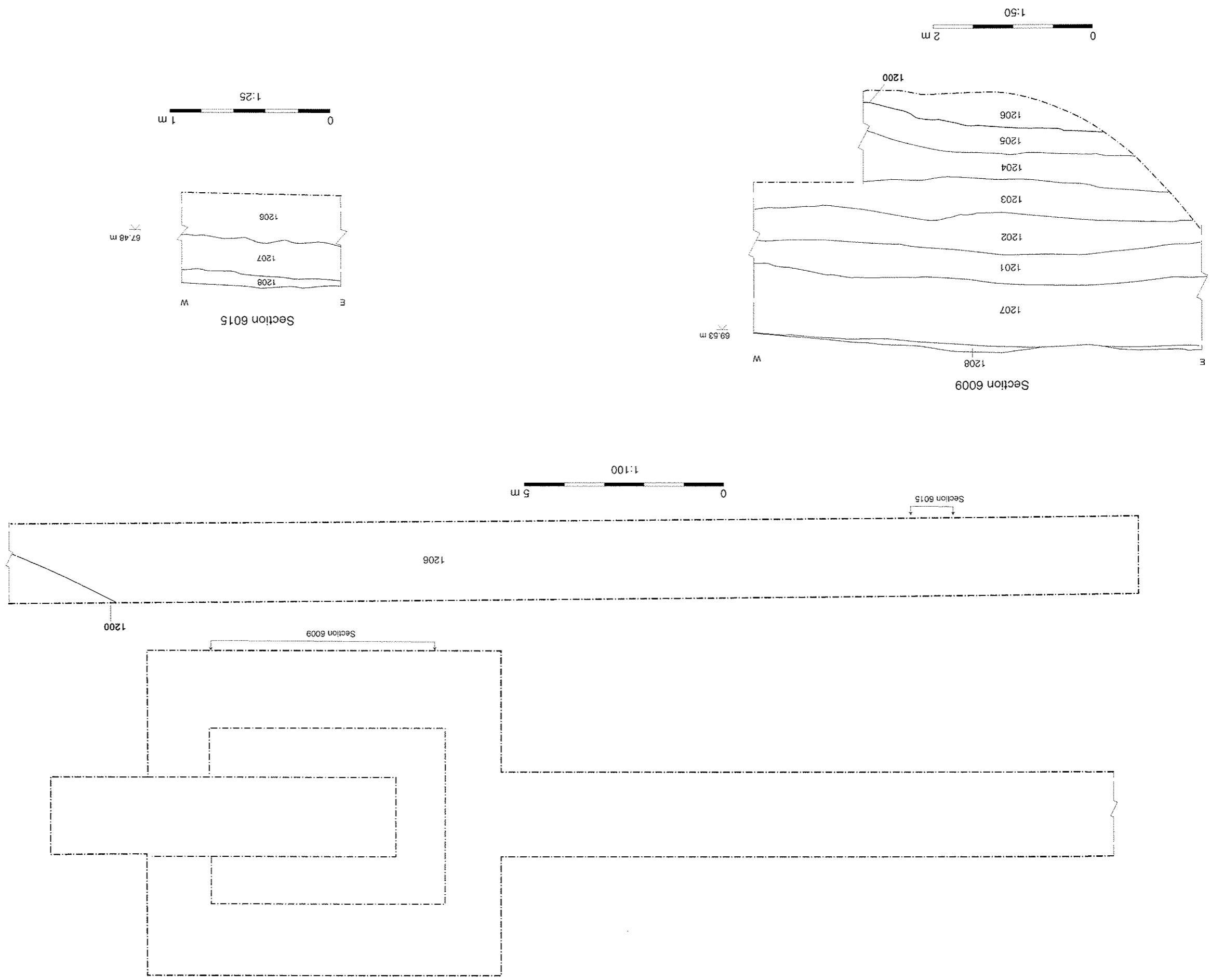


Figure 4: Trench 2, Plan and Sections

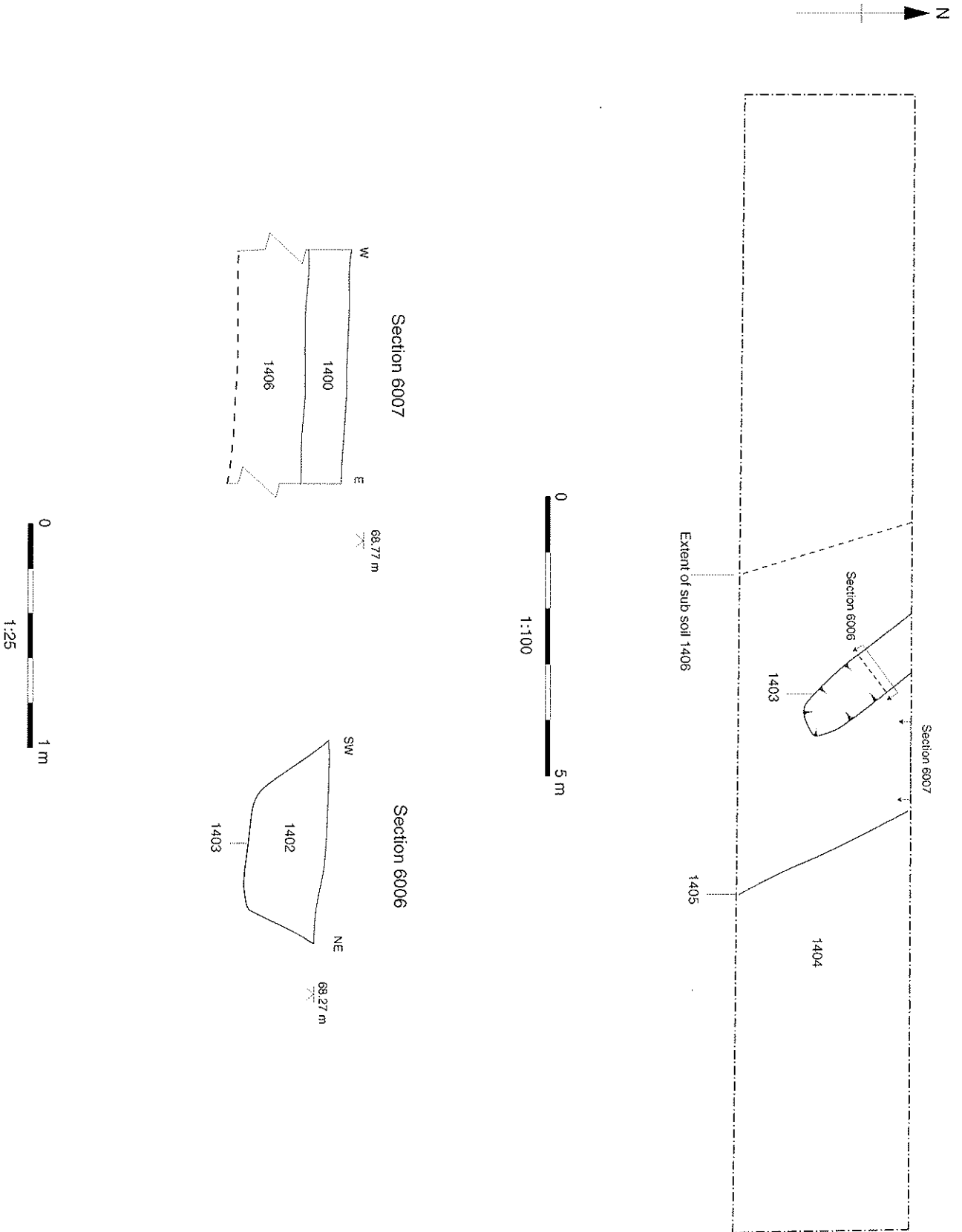


Figure 5: Trench 3, Plan and Sections

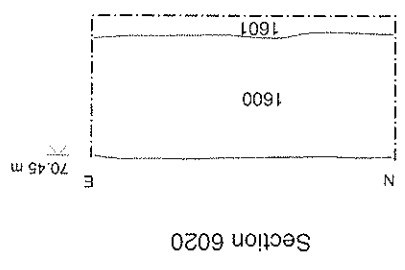
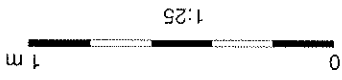
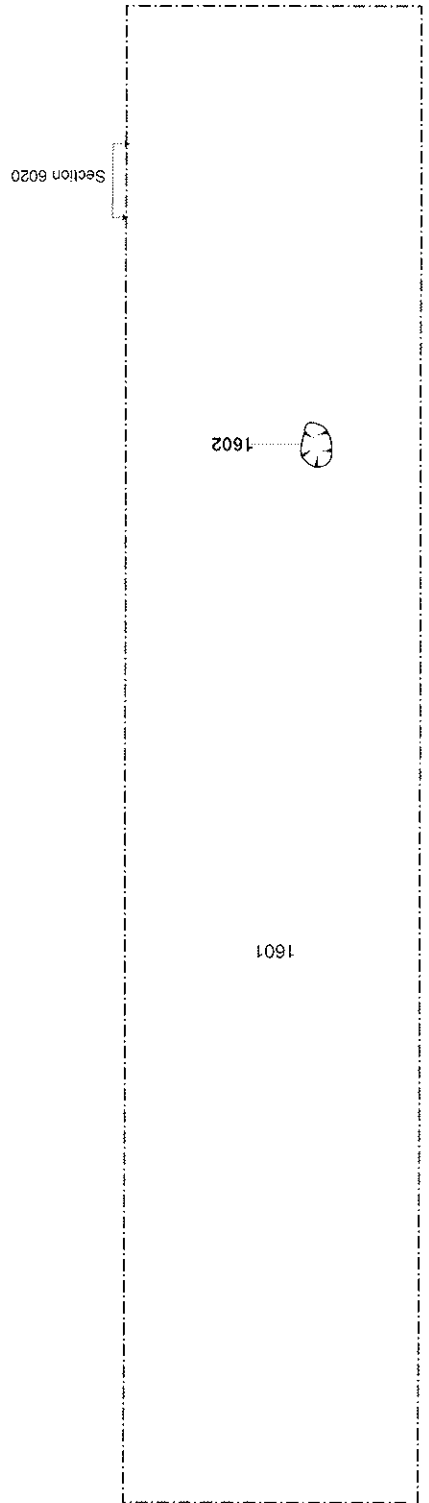
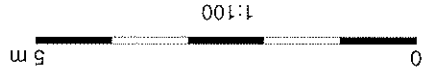


Figure 6: Trench 4, Plan and Section

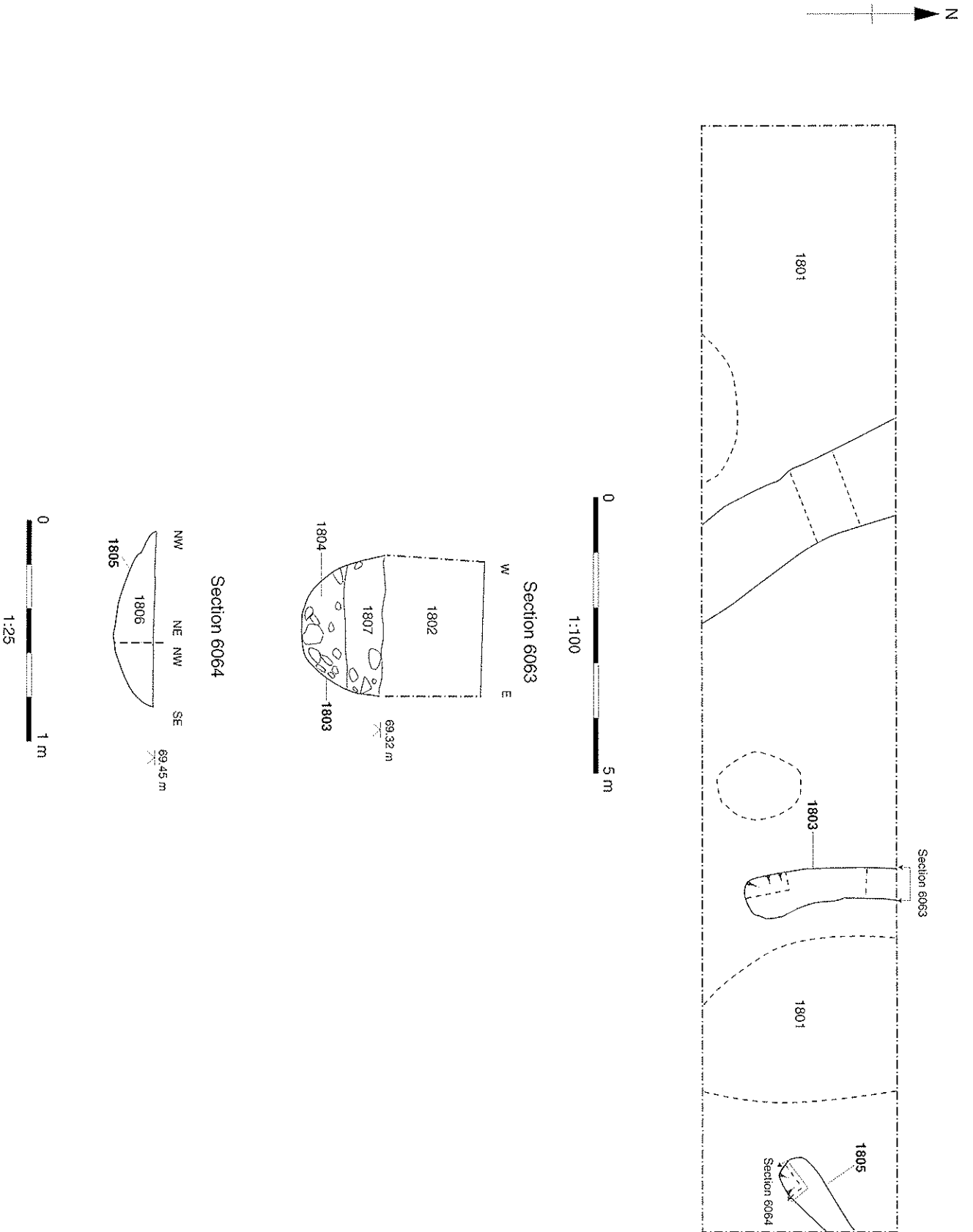
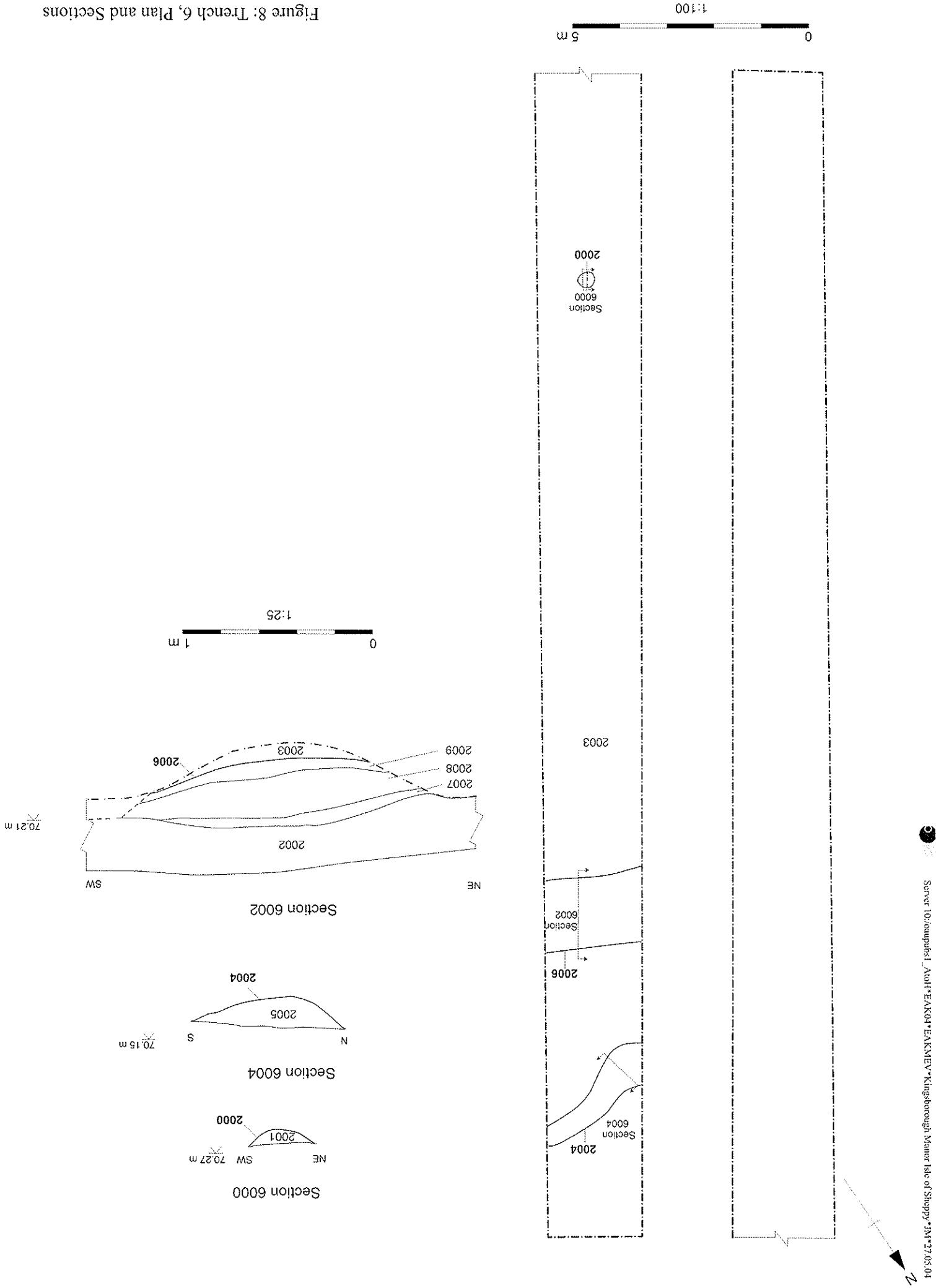


Figure 7: Trench 5, Plan and Sections

Figure 8: Trench 6, Plan and Sections



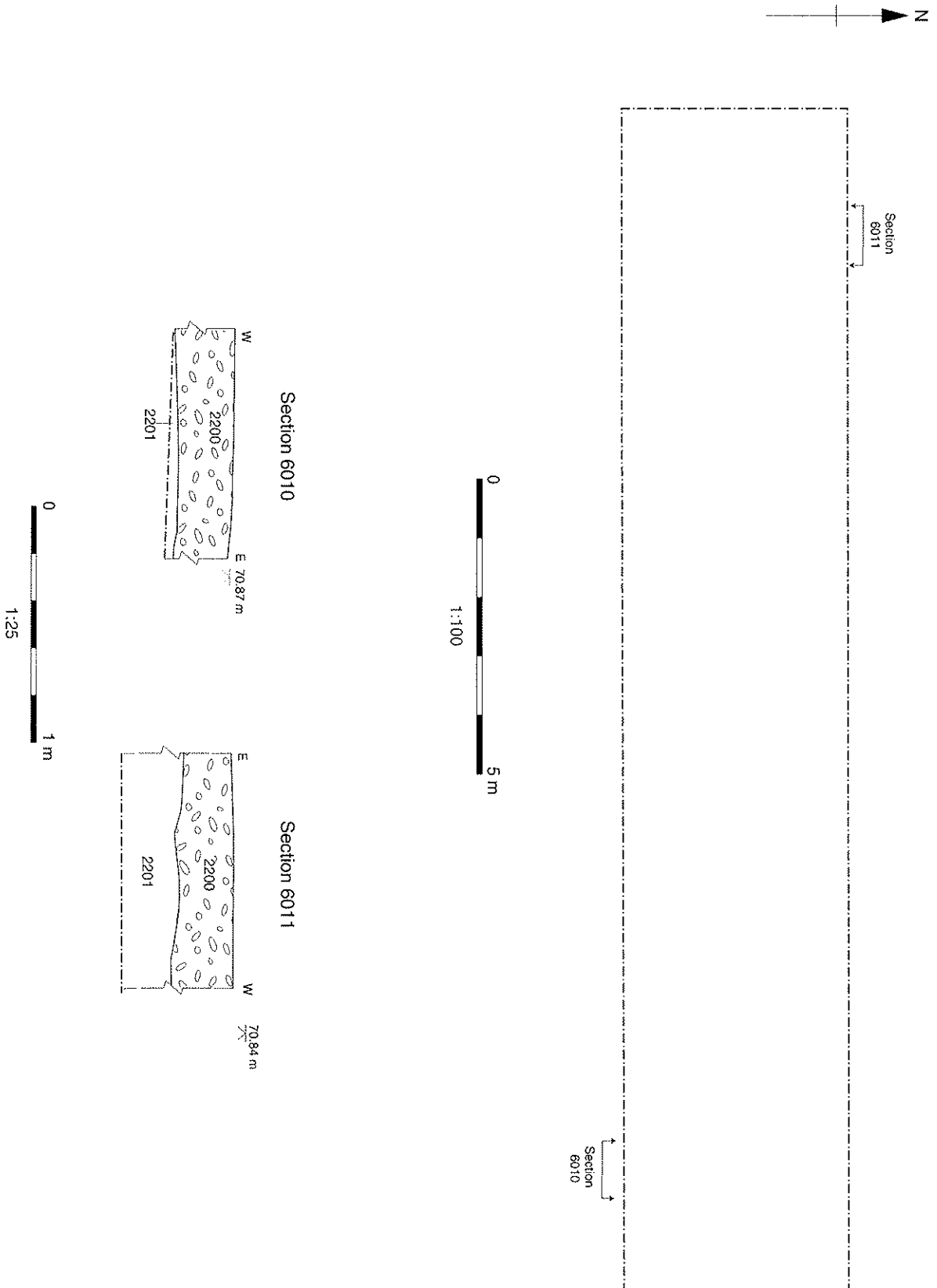


Figure 9: Trench 7, Plan and Sections

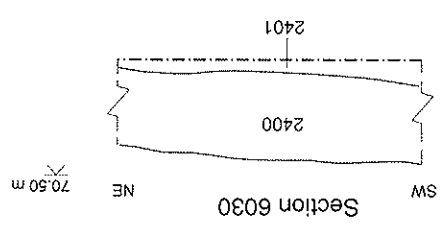
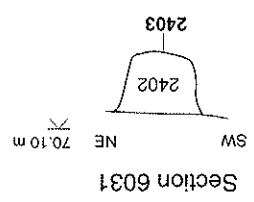
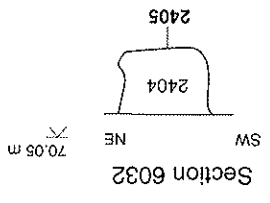
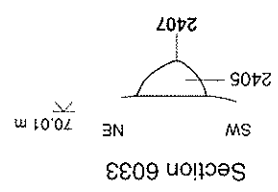
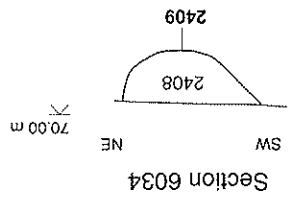
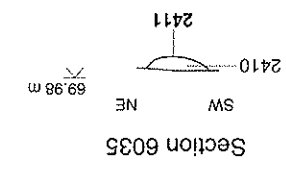
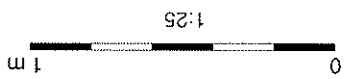
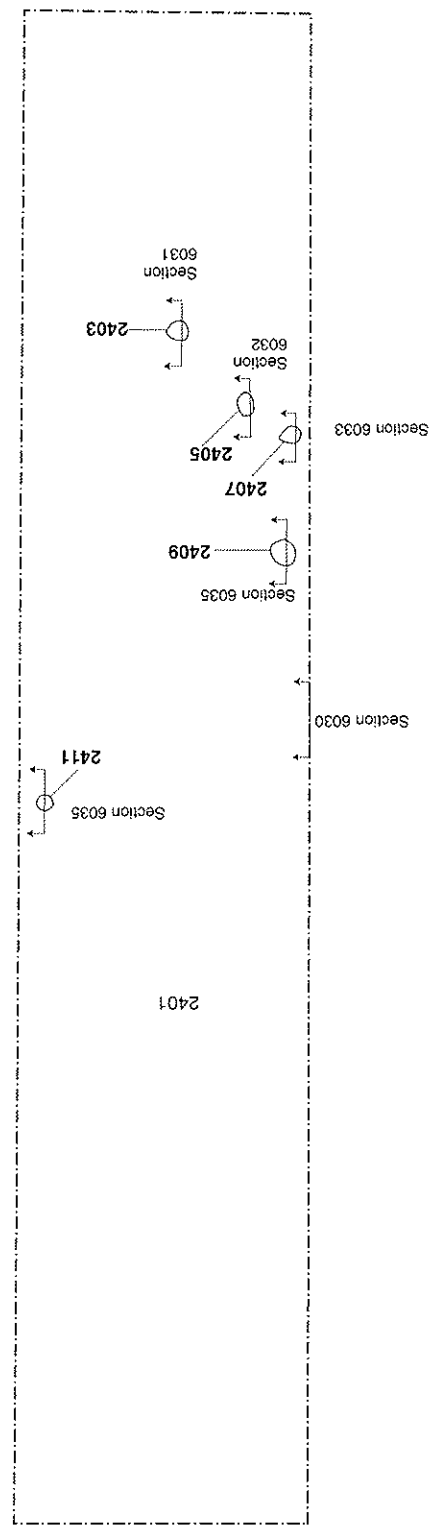
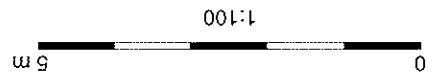
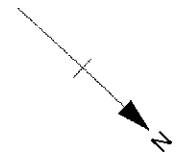
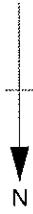


Figure 10: Trench 8, Plan and Sections



1:100
0 5 m

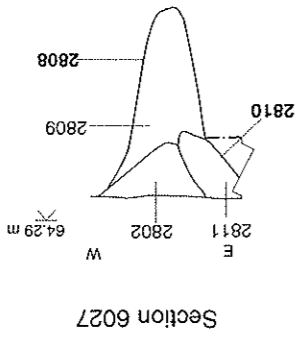
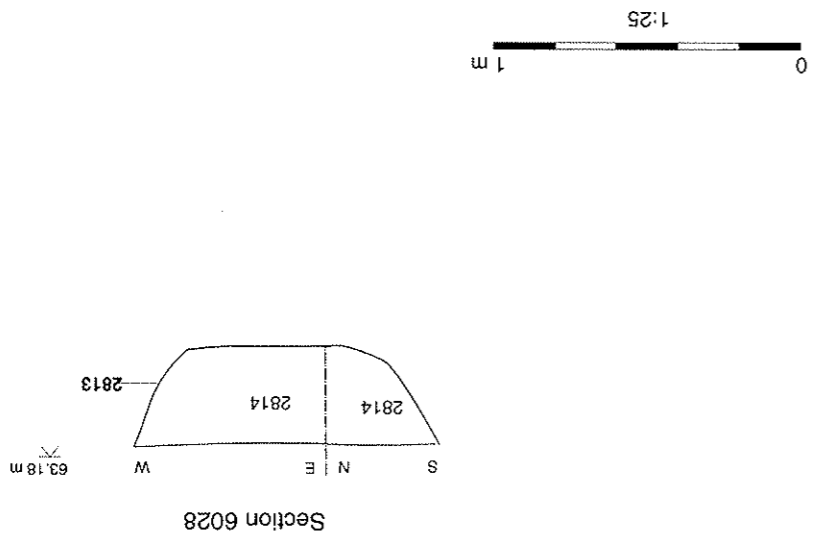
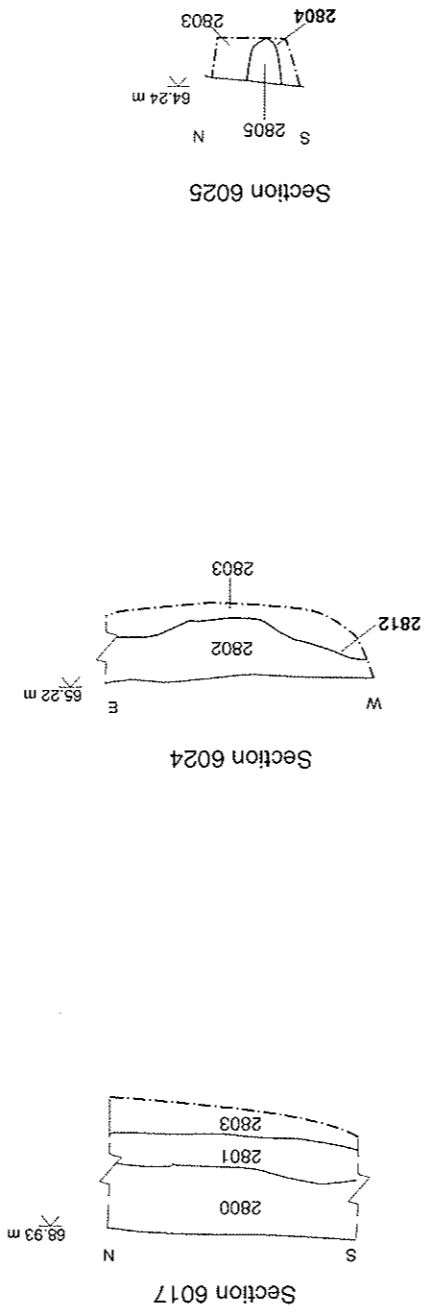
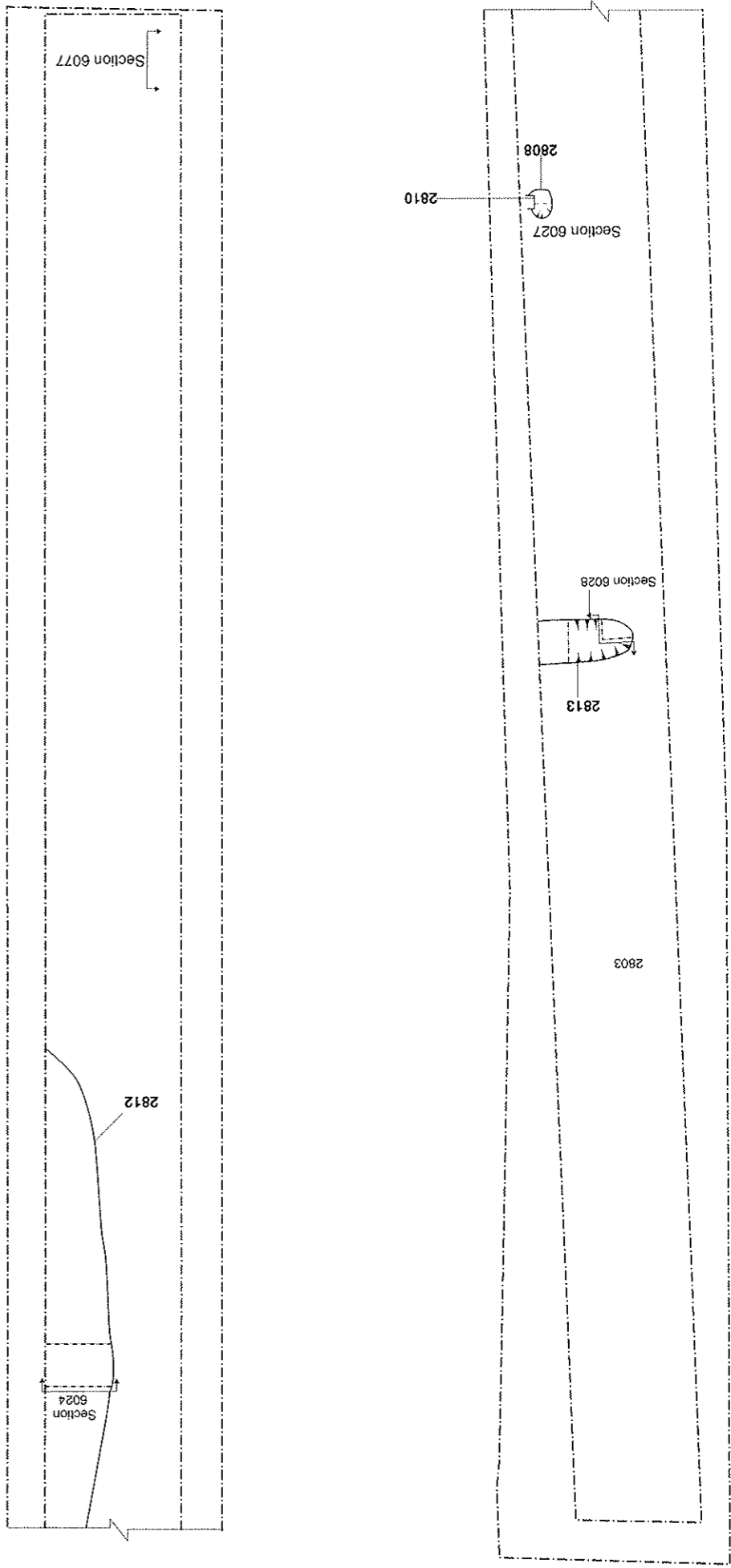
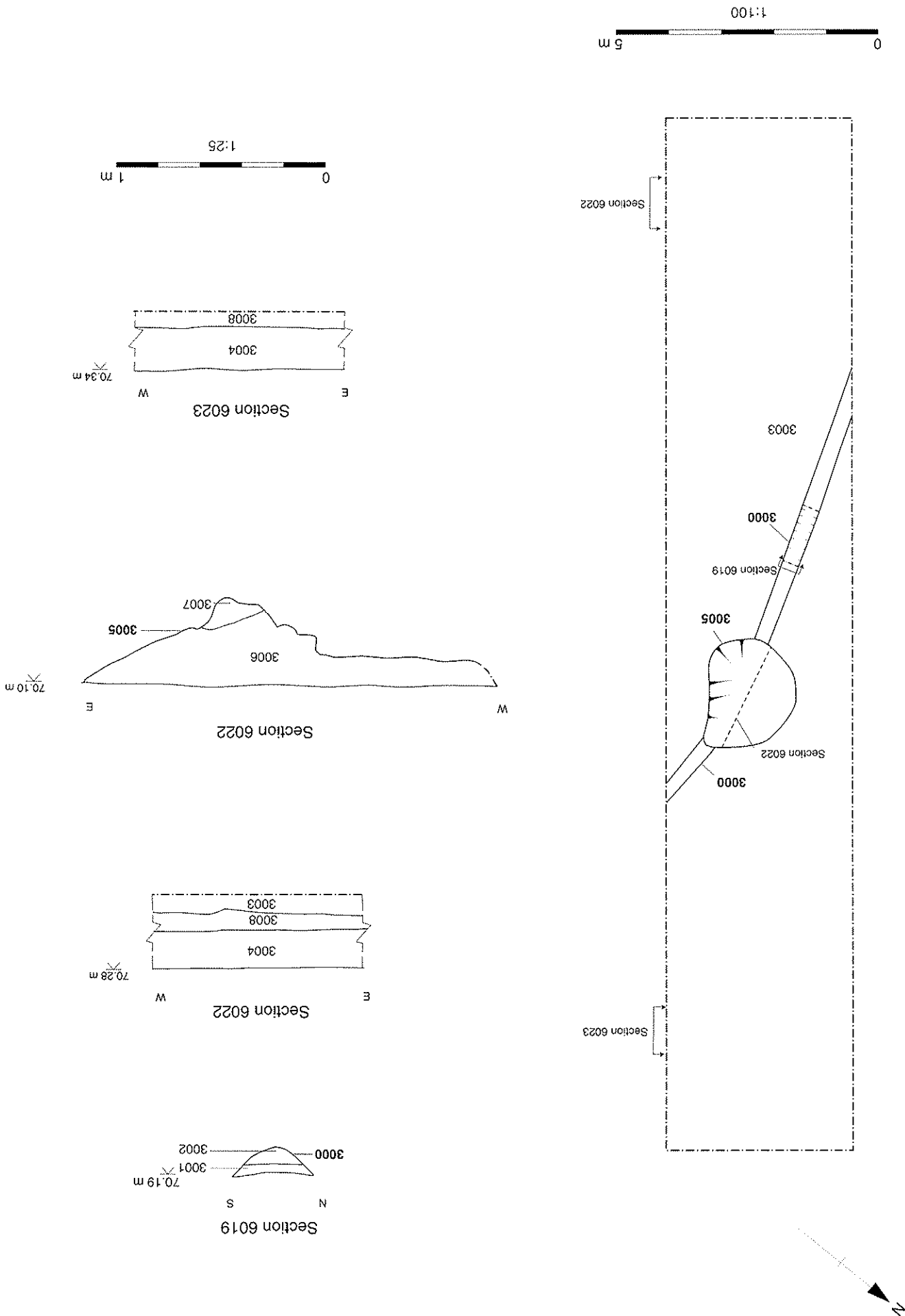


Figure 11: Trench 10, Plan and Sections

Figure 12: Trench 11, Plan and Sections



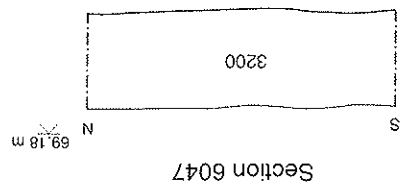
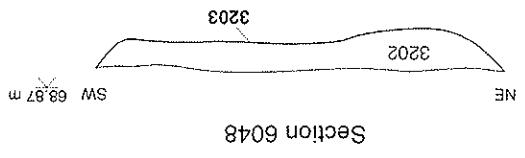
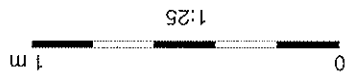
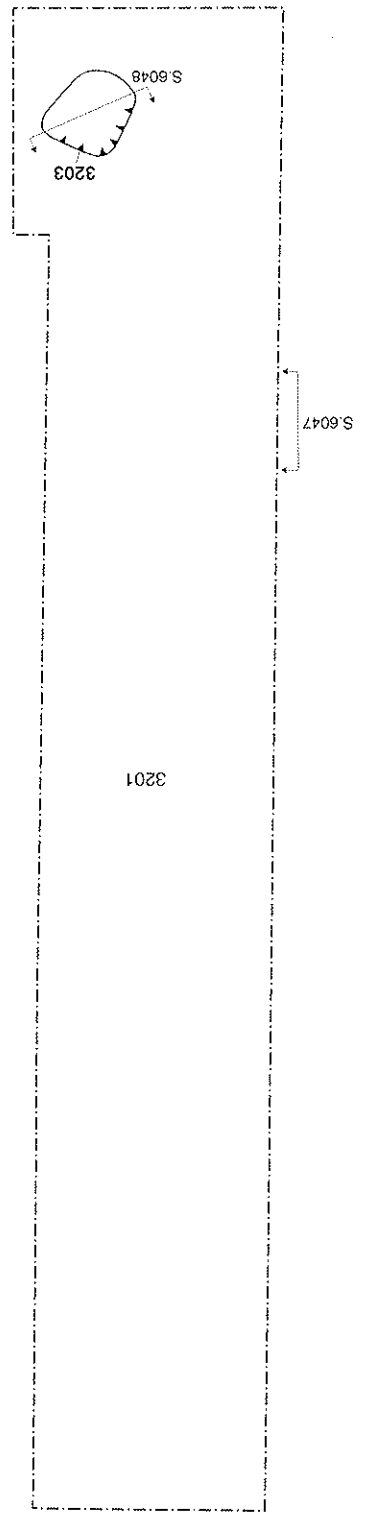
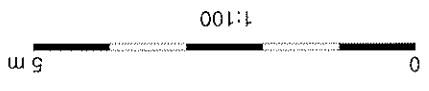
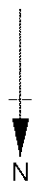


Figure 13: Trench 12, Plan and Sections

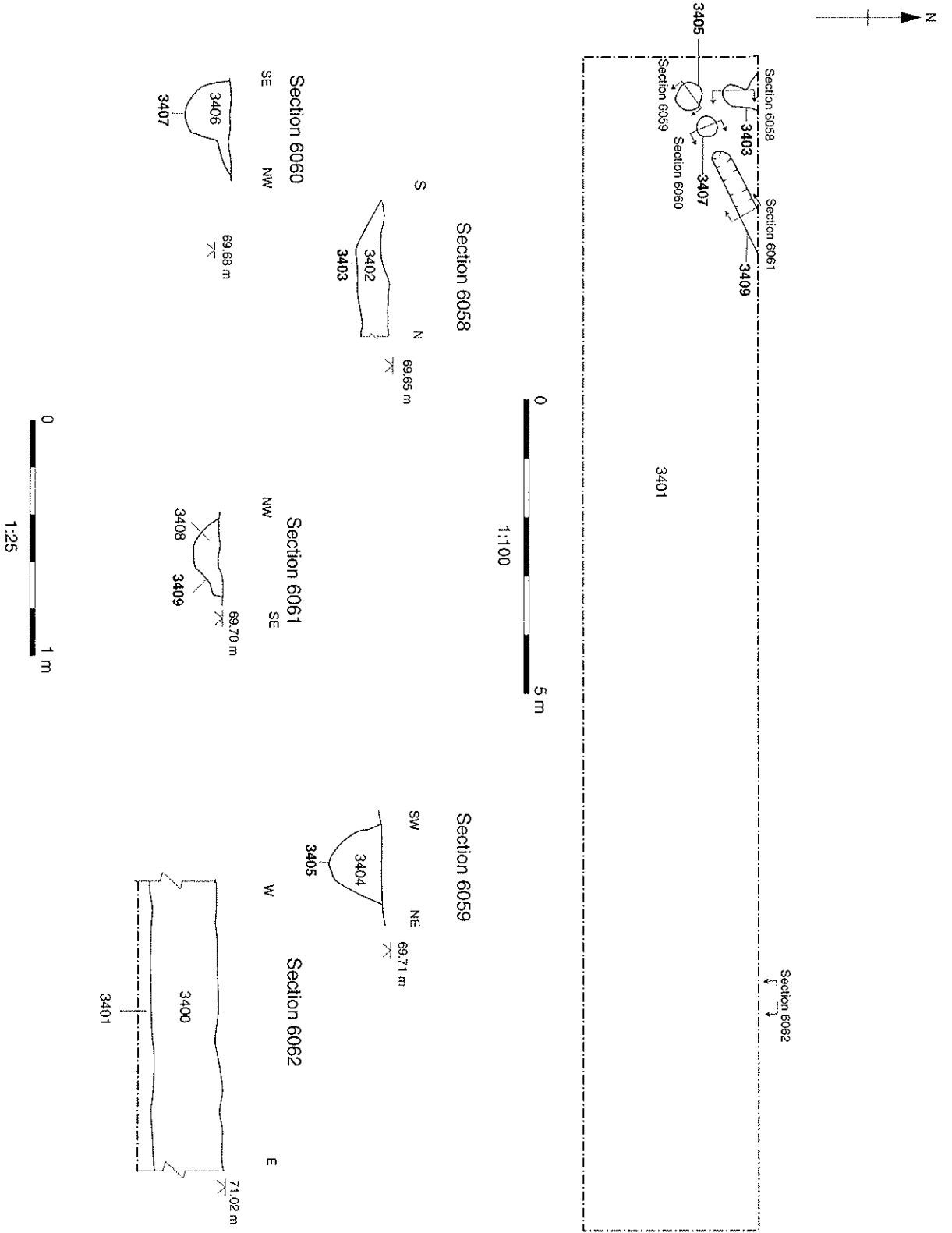


Figure 14: Trench 13, Plan and Sections

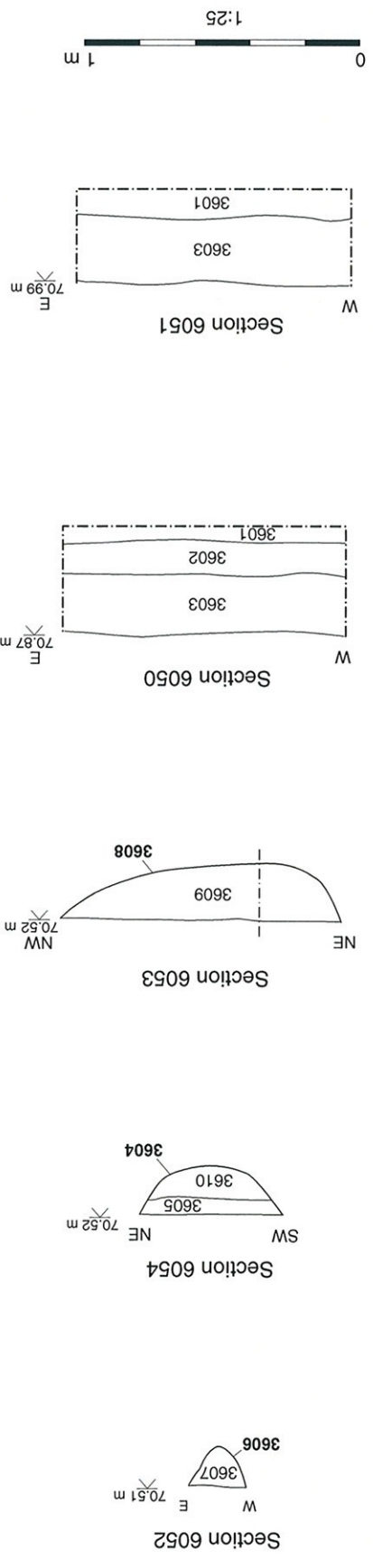
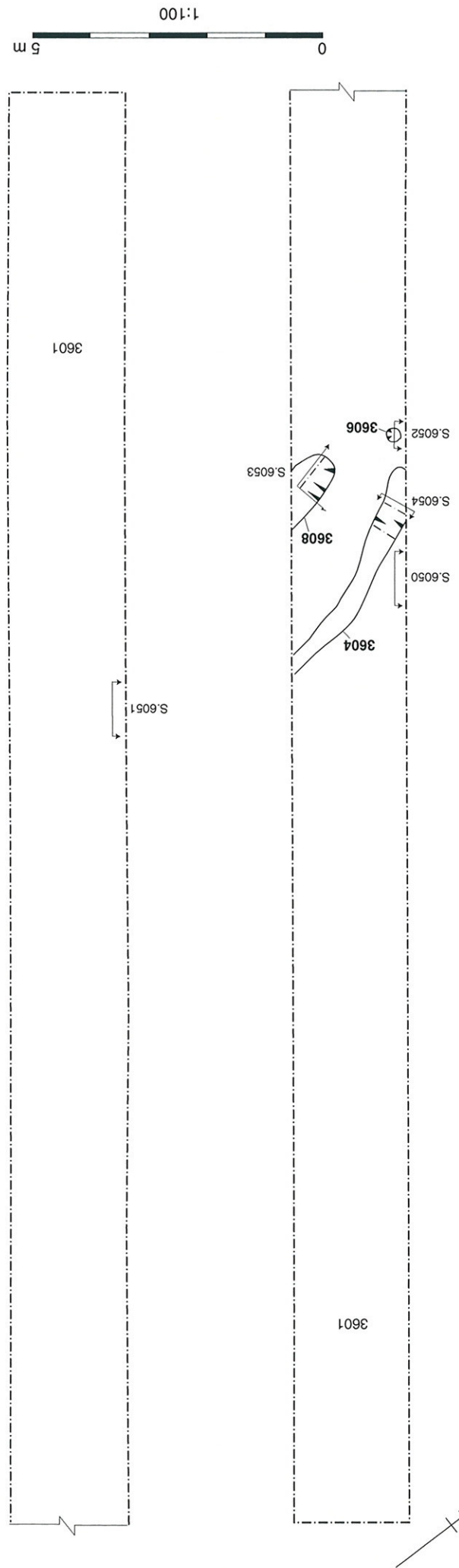
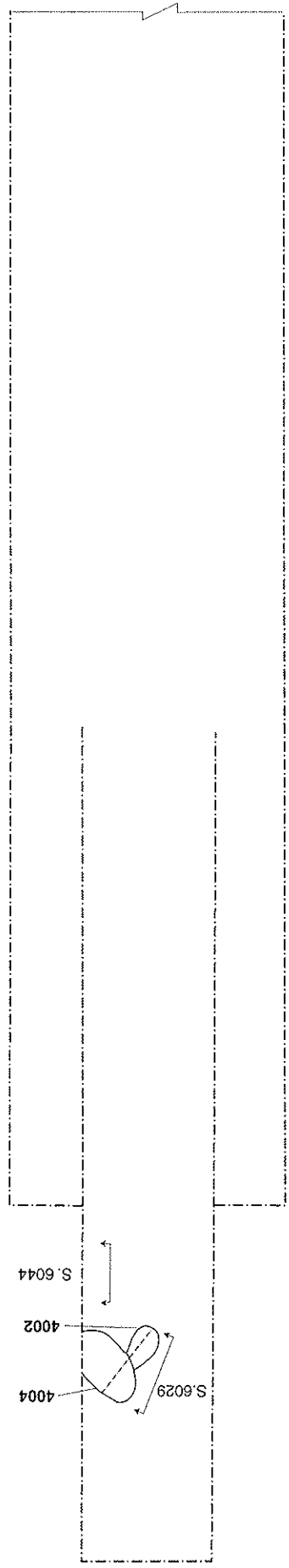


Figure 15: Trench 14, Plan and Sections

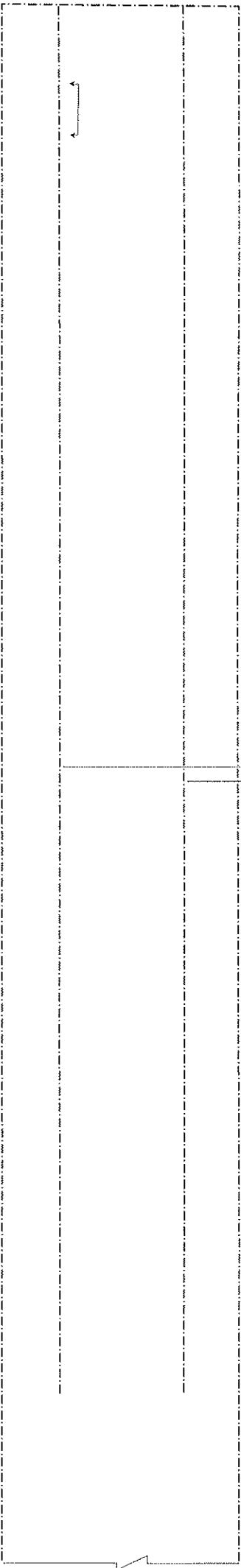


1:100
0 5 m



Step in section

S.6045



1:25

0 1 m

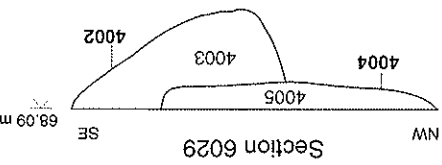
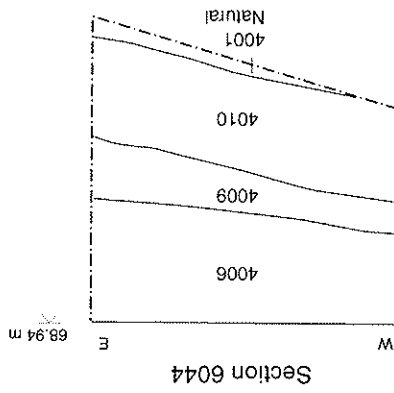
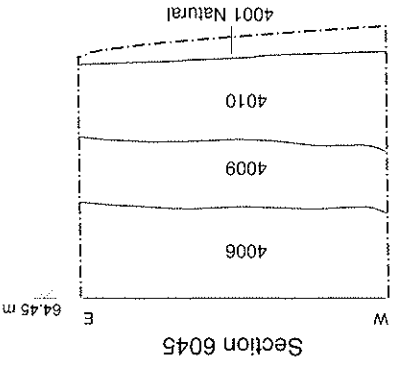


Figure 16: Trench 16, Plan and Sections

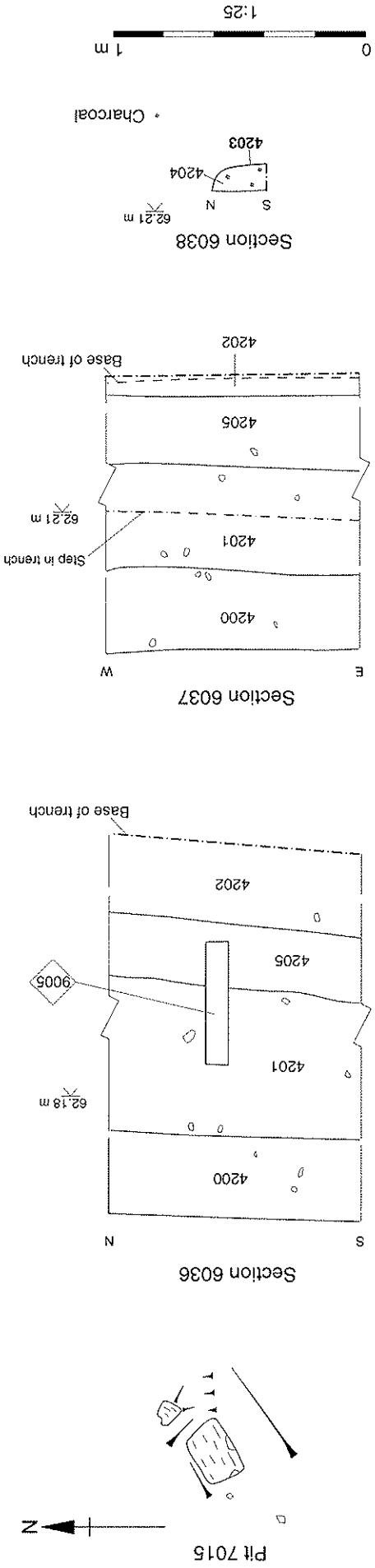
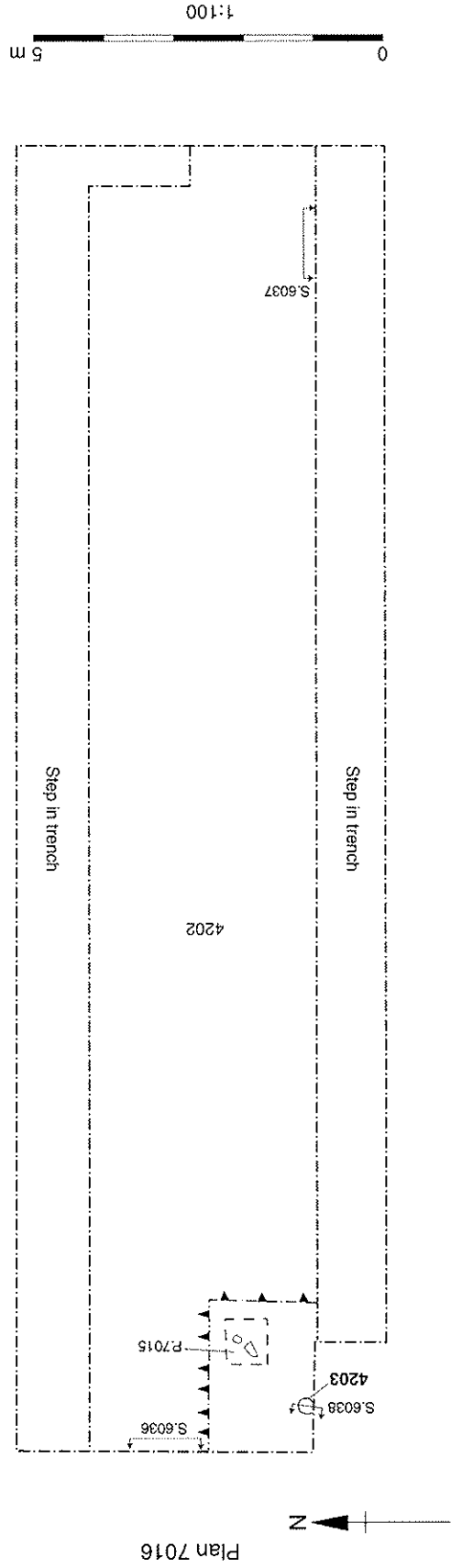


Figure 17: Trench 17, Plan and Sections

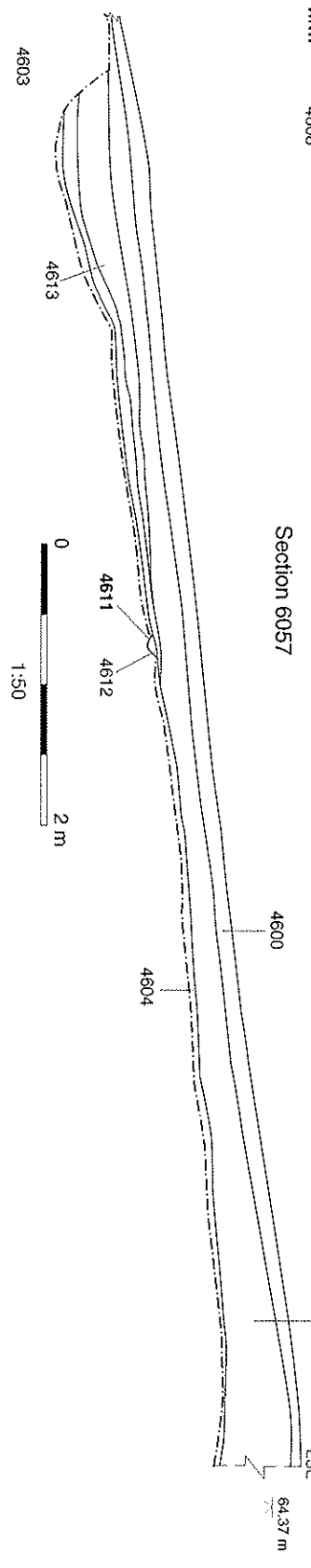
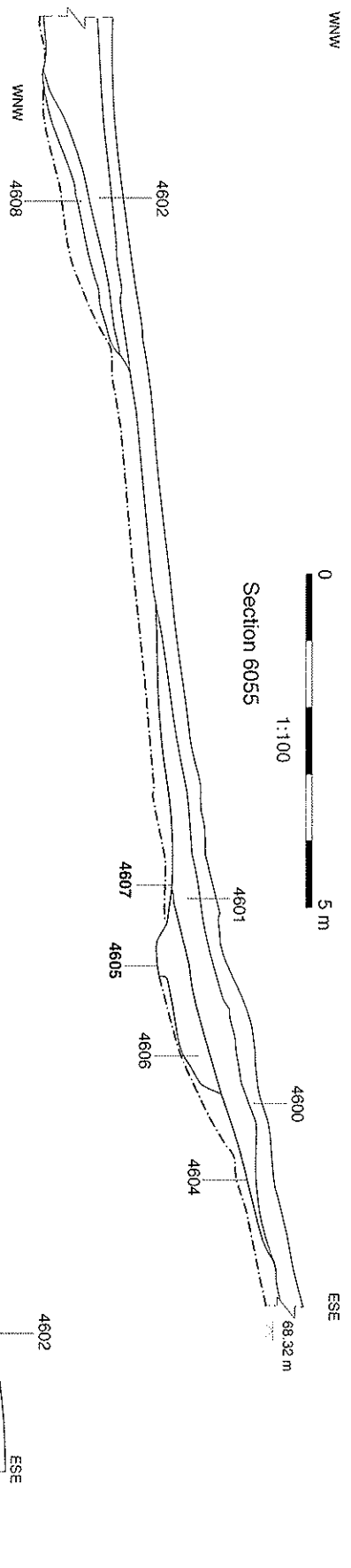
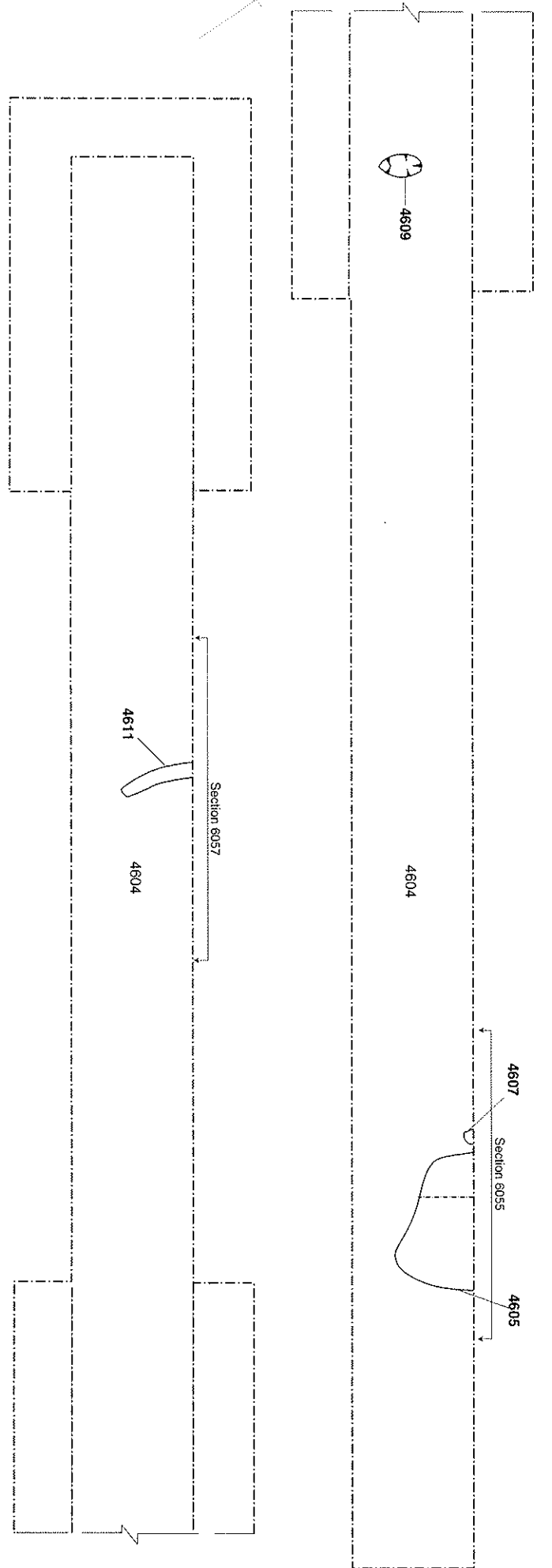
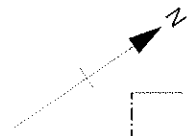
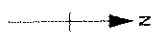


Figure 18: Trench 19, Plan and Sections



Trench 20 plan

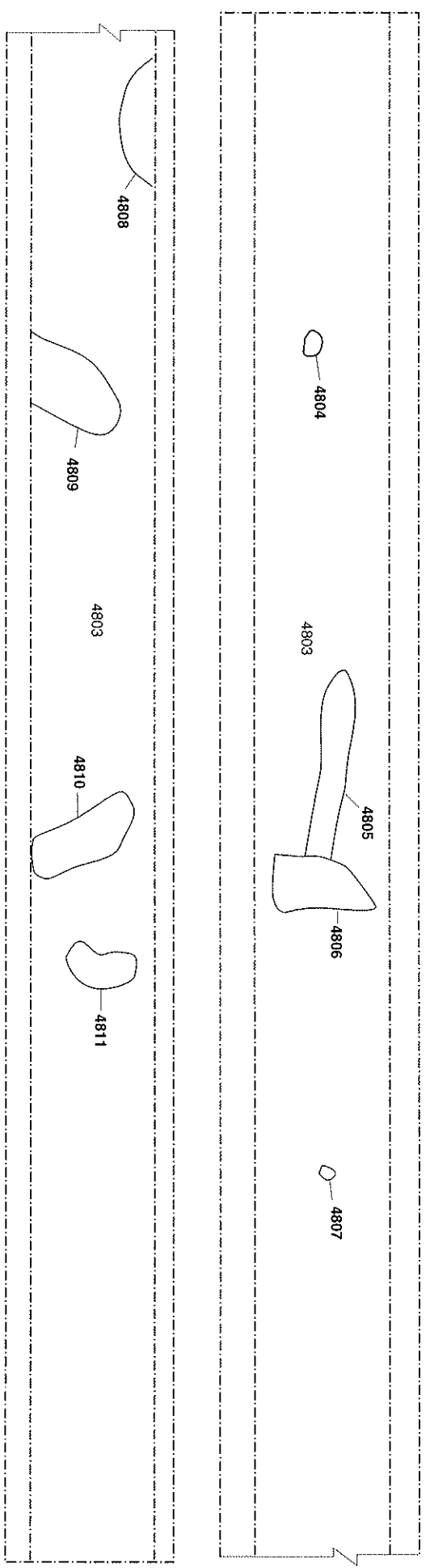
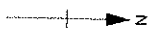


Figure 19: Trench 20, Plan



Trench 21 plan

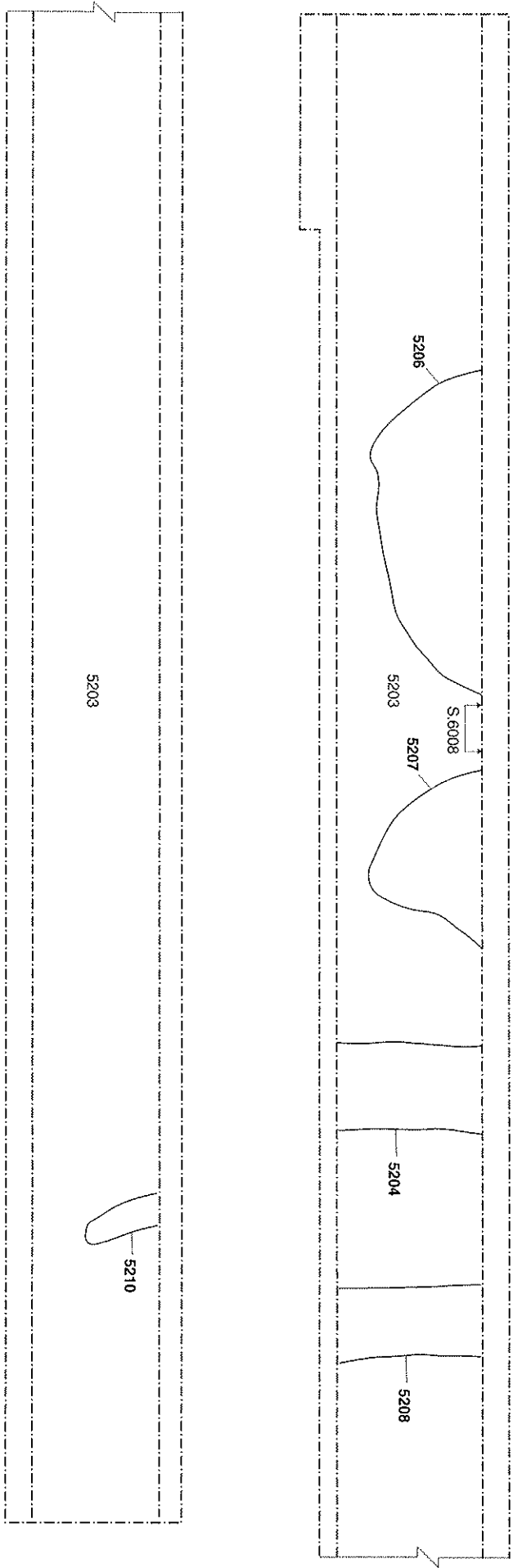


Figure 20: Trench 21, Plan

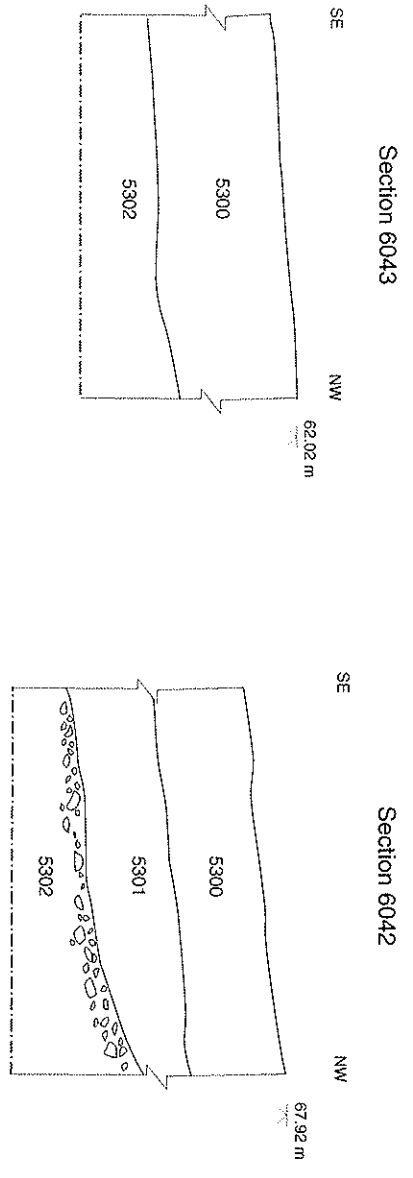
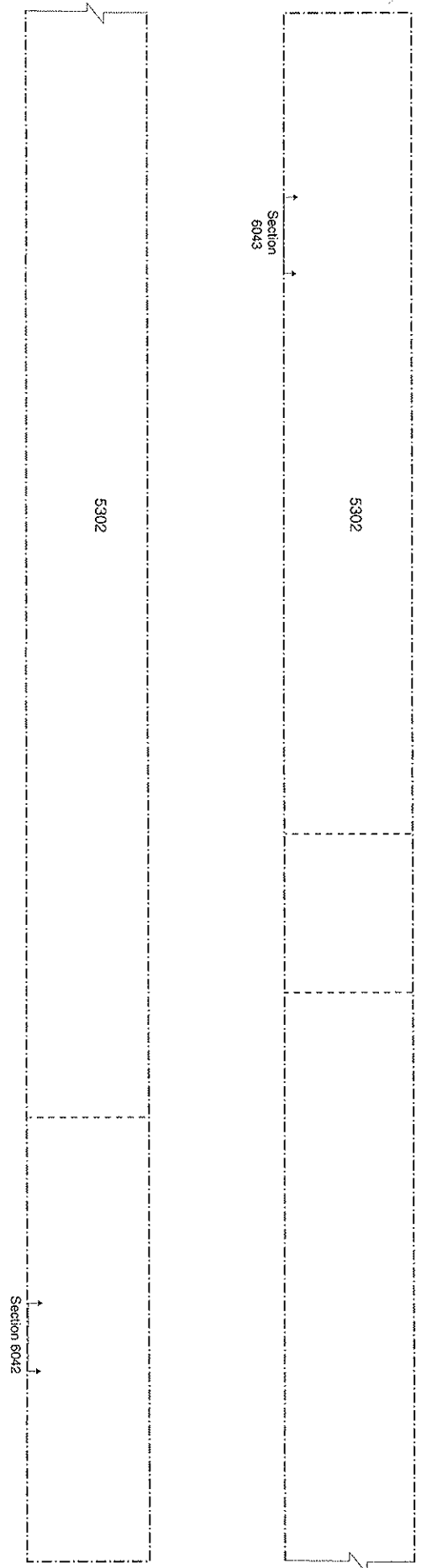
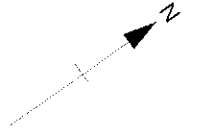


Figure 21: Trench 22, Plan and Section

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Project details

Project name Eastchurch, Kingsborough Manor, Isle of Sheppey

Short description of the project April to May 2004. Oxford Archaeology carried out a field evaluation at Kingsborough Manor, Sheppey, Kent. The evaluation revealed evidence of a multiphase prehistoric landscape consisting of Late Neolithic artefacts, and Bronze Age and Early Iron Age settlement features. Later features indicated continued land use of the study area during Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods

Project dates Start: 26-04-2004 End: 14-05-2004

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference EAKM 04 - Sitecode

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Methods & techniques 'Sample Trenches'

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT SWALE EASTCHURCH Kingsborough Manor

Study area 1.70 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 978 723 51.4145876042 0.8444846051862 51 24 52 N 000 50 41 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Oxford Archaeology

OASIS

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Project brief	CgMs Limited
Project design	Oxford Archaeology
Project originator	
Project director/manager	A Bingham
Project supervisor	R Tannahill
Project archives	
Physical Archive	No Museum available, to remain in the care of Oxford Archaeology
Physical Contents	'Ceramics', 'Metal', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive	Oxford Archaeology
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Archive	No museum available, to remain in the care of Oxford Archaeology
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media	'Context sheet', 'Microfilm', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Kingsborough Manor Phase 2, Stage 1, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, Evaluation Report
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