Land at Broad Oak Farm and Sturry Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Land at Broad Oak Farm and Land at Sturry

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Rebecca Peacock and illustrated by Charles Rousseaux

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Summary

A trench evaluation of Land at Broad Oak Farm and Land at Sturry Application Sites ("investigation area") revealed archaeological remains only at the Land at Sturry Application Site. These were largely focussed in the southern part of the investigation area. These include several Mesolithic flint scatters, apparently in situ and 'sunken' into the underlying head brickearth. A general background of prehistoric and undated linear and discrete features were revealed in the southern area alongside Roman remains in the south-west of the Application Site likely to be associated with a previously excavated prehistoric and Roman occupation site adjacent to the western border of the investigation area.

A double-ditched feature in the southern central part of the investigation area is notable as potentially both military and early Roman.

The southern part of the investigation area lies at the base of a slope leading towards the River Stour in an area crossed by undulations/dry valleys. Brickearth deposits and colluvial deposits were accumulated to varying depths in the undulations and at the base of slope.

The remainder of the investigation area revealed very few potential archaeological remains.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by BDB Design LLP and Somerlee Homes Ltd, to carry out an evaluation of Land at Broad Oak Farm and Land at Sturry Application Sites. Both Application Sites are situated appoximately 3.2 km to the north-east of Canterbury in Kent. The works are intended to form part of the supporting information for the planning applications that will be submitted for housing and mixed-use development of the Application Site. Sturry Relief Road; an access road and bridge crossing over the Great Stour to the south of the Application Site will be subject to a separate planning application. The location of the Application Sites are shown on Figure 1.

1.1.2 The scope of the work required was established through discussions with Rosanne Cummings; Archaeology Officer for Canterbury City Council (CCC). The details of how OA would undertake the works to fulfil the evaluation requirements were outlined in a Site Specific Requirements document (SSR) produced and issued by OA and approved by CCC (OA 2016).

1.1.3 The investigation area encompasses the two adjacent Application Sites. Land at Broad Oak Farm is situated between the settlements of Broad Oak and Sturry, centred approximately on NGR TR 171611. Land at Sturry is located to the south of Broad Oak Farm, centred on NGR 171605. The two Application Sites comprised an area of approximately 75.8 ha. A total of 149 trenches were excavated, each measuring 30m x 1.8m in order to provide a 2% sample of the two Application Sites.

1.2 Geology and topography

Land at Broad Oak Farm

1.2.1 The Application Site is approximately 19ha and is bounded to the east by the A291 Sturry Hill/Herne Bay Road and Sturry; to the north and west by Broad Oak along Sweechgate, Shalloak Road and Chapel Lane; and to the south by Den Grove Wood and Greenfield Shooting Grounds which are within the adjacent Land at Sturry Application Site.

1.2.2 The area occupies a level plateau at the top of the south facing slopes of the Stour Valley between approximately 50 and 65 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). At the time of this investigation it comprised a number of open and semi-enclosed fields either in arable use or grassland with poly-tunnels and fruit farming.

1.2.3 The underlying solid geology forming this plateau is comprised of London Clay Formation clay and silt. There is also an area of superficial head deposits formed from gravel, sand, silt and clay (BGS geology viewer website).

Land at Sturry

1.2.4 This Application Site measures approximately 56.8 ha and is bounded to the east by the A291 Sturry Hill and built up settlement of Sturry; to the north by the agricultural fields within the adjacent Land at Broad Oak Farm Application Site; to the west by Shalloak Road and Broad Oak Lodge Farm and the western edge of Den Grove Wood; and to the south by the Canterbury to Ramsgate railway line.

1.2.5 This Application Site comprises a mosaic of arable, pasture and wooded land occupying the south facing slopes of the Stour Valley between approximately 5 and 50 m AOD. In the centre of the Application Site is a large block of ancient woodland (Den

Grove Wood) with some small strips set aside to grass located in Greenfield Shooting Grounds. A marshy stream and pond area run in a valley aligned roughly north to south through the woodland and continue to the south where it drains into the Great Stour River. A second, shallower, dry valley feature is also present to the west of the woodland, cut into the hillside.

1.2.6 The southern portion of the Application Site occupies a mixed bedrock geology principally comprised of Lambeth Group sands and Harwich Formation sand and gravel. These are overlain in places by clay and silt head deposits and alluvium within the lowest portions of the Stour Valley (BGS geology viewer website).

1.2.7 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) Solid and Drift 1:50,000 Map 273 (Faversham), the Application Site is underlain by a sequence of superficial geology comprising Head Deposits and River Terrace Deposits. The bedrock geology underlying the Application Site comprises London Clay overlying Lambeth group and the Thanet Sand Formation. Seaford Chalk underlies the Application Site at depth.

1.2.8 The following report uses the terms 'brickearth' and 'colluvium' which describes particular kind of head deposits. Brickearth is derived from blown sand and loess and is periglacial. Colluvium describes recently eroded (down-slope) soils.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A detailed description of the archaeological and historical background for these Application Sites has already been produced within the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) produced by the Trust for Thanet Archaeology (2013). A summary of this information is provided below, by period. The locations of the archaeological and historical features noted are illustrated in the DBA and are only given in general relation to the Application Sites here. Further bibliographical references are within the DBA and are not reproduced here.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Within the region of the investigation area are five gravel pits located on the gravel terrace (approximately 800 m to the east of the Land at Sturry Application Site) - Ashenden's West and East pits, Homersham's West and East pits and Dadd Pit. These quarries have each yielded Palaeolithic flint implements of Chellian, Acheulian and Mousterian type, including hand axes, ovates, flakes and scrapers.

1.3.3 Homersham's West and East pits have also produced Mesolithic implements including an axe, core, blades, flakes and a scraper. All five quarry pits have revealed Neolithic worked flints during the early 20th century.

1.3.4 During 2001 Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) undertook an evaluation and an excavation in advance of the construction of two surface water attenuation ponds associated with the expansion of the waste management site at Brett's land fill facility at Shelford Farm, Broad Oak (*c* 50 m to the west of the south western limit of Land at Sturry Application Site). The site of the eastern pond exposed a substantial assemblage of Neolithic worked flint, recovered from the colluvium and residual within later features.

1.3.5 Other prehistoric findspots include Sand Quarry, west of Shalloak road (*c* 100 m to the west of the Land at Sturry Application Site's western boundary), where a Bronze Age hoard of 17 bronze artefacts were discovered in a ceramic vessel, and a small number of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pot sherds that were recovered from a quarry close to Sturry School.

1.3.6 In the Later Iron Age a defended hillfort at Bigbury (west of Canterbury) developed into a regional centre for East Kent and may have developed as a major population centre where regional agricultural produce was traded and consumed.

1.3.7 During gravel digging at the site of Ashenden's pit a pedestal urn, several bases and part of a bowl were found in 1927. This was followed by an investigation in 1932 which revealed a circular pit, from which the pottery sherds had been recovered.

Roman

1.3.8 The river crossing to the east of Bigbury became a natural focus for the increased trade that developed in the later Iron Age and into the Roman period, with an important regional town developing at Canterbury, eventually enclosed in a walled circuit. The major roads that were established across the landscape of Kent, converging at the Roman town, influenced the development of settlement in the hinterland where agriculture and industries developed to serve the demands of the urban community.

1.3.9 Smaller settlement foci developed at major road junctions and at places like Sturry and Fordwich where river and road transport converged in close proximity.

1.3.10 Roman settlement of 2nd to 4th century date was discovered just under 1km to the east of the investigation area during gravel extraction. The remains included the possible remains of part of a Roman quayside built against the silted remains of a navigable creek extending from the Stour, and possibly an outbuilding. The quayside was probably abandoned as river levels changed and a new port and settlement were established during the Anglo Saxon period at Fordwich.

1.3.11 During the Shelford Farm excavations undertaken by CAT in 2001, a system of drainage and enclosure ditches, pits, postholes and other features containing late Iron Age grog-tempered ‘Belgic’ pottery and other wares dating from the late 1st century BC to the early 1st century AD were revealed. In the later 1st century the ditches appear to have been backfilled and timber and masonry buildings constructed, possibly associated with a farmstead or larger estate, as well as foundations for a small bath house with evidence of a hypocaust. Pottery recovered from the site included local coarse wares as well as imported fine wares from Gaul and Italian amphora. Other finds included a glass perfume bottle, brooches, beads and a coin. The site was abandoned in the mid – late 3rd century.

1.3.12 The approximate route of the former Roman road from Canterbury to Upstreet (toward the Isle of Thanet), which measured approximately 11km in length is suspected to be located to the south of the investigation area.

Medieval

1.3.13 Sturry may have been one of the first estates to develop in the Stour Valley in the post-Roman period, extending along the course of the Island Road; the Roman road leading from Canterbury to the Isle of Thanet. The ancient course of the Island Road was interrupted early in the post-Roman period by the enclosure of Sturry Court, diverting the route south and creating the line of Water Lane or Mill Road and the High Street. Island Road returned to its original course further to the east. The parish of Sturry contained six boroughs; Butland, Buchwell, Calcott-common, Blaxland and Hoth.

1.3.14 Sturry Court (immediately to the south east of Land at Sturry Application Site) was originally an Anglo-Saxon royal estate, said to have been granted by King Ethelbert to the monastery of St. Augustine in AD 605. Later, the estate may have been granted to Domneva, the first Abbess of Minster in Thanet, but Thorne's Chronicle records that in

1027, the Manor and demesne were restored to the Abbot of St. Augustine by King Cnut.

1.3.15 An evaluation and geophysical survey carried out by CAT on land at Popes Lane, Sturry revealed sunken featured buildings (SFBs), trackways, enclosures and a hearth. One of the sunken featured buildings was partly excavated exposing a possible hearth within the structure, as well as slag suggesting a possible industrial use and pottery dated to the 6th and 7th centuries. Four more possible SFBs were found adjacent as well as possible remains of other timber buildings. Subsequent geophysical survey identified further possible buildings, trackways and enclosures.

1.3.16 In 1929 an Anglo-Saxon burial was found c 1 km to the west of the investigation area. The inhumation was destroyed except for a pair of gilt bronze and silvered bird-shaped shield mounts. The shield mounts are now at the British Museum. No further details of the find are known. There is also a reference to a silver penny of Offa dated AD 757-796 that was found within the Sturry area, although the exact location is not known.

1.3.17 By 1307 Sturry Court was in use as the Abbot's residence with the demesne rented out to tenants. Sturry Court is later recorded as a house of recreation, used by the Abbot during the summer.

1.3.18 Sturry was the name given to the hundred in the Domesday Book which records that the Hundred of Esturai (Sturry) was in the Borowart Lest or Lathe. Sturry was held at the time of the survey by the abbot of St. Augustine's monastery. The land was assessed as five sulungs and land for 12 ploughs with the demesne land having two ploughs. Thirty-nine villeins with 32 bordars and 12 ploughs were also recorded. The survey also describes a church, 10 mills worth eight pounds, seven fisheries worth five shillings and 28 acres of meadow. The present day village of Sturry was originally known as Sturry Street.

Post-medieval

1.3.19 The construction of the new railway line through Sturry in 1846 diverted the Island Road again, forcing it slightly northwards. With improved transport links and the growth of the aggregate extraction industry, the village expanded north-east of the older village centre. Some of the local gravel pits were eventually built over with residential housing estates and the focus of the present village of Sturry became the intersection of Sturry Hill, the A28 and the railway line between Canterbury and Thanet.

1.3.20 In the early 20th century the extraction of gravel on an industrial scale was carried out on several sites along the northern side of the Stour valley. Historic mapping records pits at Shelford and in Sturry to the west of the Land at Sturry Application Site and at Westbere within it.

1.3.21 The River Stour passes through the Meadows, where the construction of the southern extent of Sturry Relief Road on a bridge is proposed. There have been some changes to the course of the river in this area, which are considered in the following paragraphs.

1.3.22 Water traffic was dominant in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and the construction of canals and improved water courses were the focus of considerable investment. Several proposals were made to improve the navigability of the Stour in the period, many of which were never carried out.

1.3.23 Further to the south-west of the Meadows area some development of the floodplain is shown on the County Series Ordnance Survey maps in association with the establishment of filter beds to clean the sewerage discharged from Canterbury. After unsuccessful attempts were made to filter the foul water from Canterbury through

charcoal beds between 1868 and 1872, a system of irrigation filter beds was used, channelling sewage through a large area of agricultural fields west of the Meadows.

1.3.24 Cartographic evidence indicates that the area of the Meadows site, encompassing the two branches of the Stour, changed little from the late 18th century until the early 20th century when the new channel was cut at the western end of the meadows site. The present course of the river has changed little in the period since the last edition of the six-inch Ordnance Survey was published.

Other Previous Investigation Works

1.3.25 The investigation area is included with the research zone of the Stour Basin Palaeolthic Project. An assessment of the investigation area is forthcoming in regard to its Palaeolthic and Pleistocene potential as identified by the research project.

1.3.26 A geophysical survey (Bartlett 2016) has been carried out across accessible areas of the investigation area. The results of this survey are discussed below in relation to the findings of the trench evaluation.

2 Evaluation Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The purpose of the evaluation was to establish whether there were any significant archaeological deposits at the investigation area that may be affected by the Proposed Developments. The evaluation within the investigation area was thus:

i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive;

ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;

iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;

iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;

v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;

vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;

vii. To determine the potential of the investigation area to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;

viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity; and

ix. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Trenches were arrayed after consideration of the geophysical survey (although few anomalies were identified by the survey) and with the most evenly spaced distribution of trenches achievable in respect of physical constraints.

2.2.2 Prior to excavation, each trench was located and marked by an OA surveyor using GPS equipment following the approved trench plan within the SSR. The trenches were numbered in a continuous sequence from 1-150.

2.2.3 Trenches 1, 13, 44, 50 and 54 (see Figure 2) were not excavated due to access, ecology and utility constraints. An additional trench (Trench 150) was located to evaluate the possible continuation of ditches in Trench 131 and a flint scatter in Trench 117.

2.2.4 Plough-disturbed soil horizons were removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket to expose archaeologically significant horizons or the surface of the superficial geology, whichever was encountered first. Once archaeological deposits or those with the potential to contain artefacts were exposed, further excavation proceeded by hand. All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers directly relating to the individual trench (e.g. Trench 47, context 4701, 4702 etc). The excavation and recording of archaeological features was undertaken as outlined within the SSR following established OA practices in line with CIfA and CCC standards.

2.2.5 Due to the presence of complex soil horizons to the south of the investigation area (colluvial depositions) a member of OA's geoarchaeological department visited the site

in order to assess the likelihood of colluvium obscuring archaeological remains. A geoarchaeological statement is included in the results section.

2.2.6 Once the trenches had been excavated and recorded, approval was sought from CCC prior to the backfilling of the trenches. A site meeting was also arranged between CCC and OA to review the ongoing results and confirm that the fieldwork was meeting the aims of the investigation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 A summary of archaeological results, finds and environmental evidence is presented in this Section (3). Full tabulated results of the trenching including both the presence and absence of archaeological remains, the soil horizons encountered and any finds or environmental evidence retrieved, are contained within Appendix A. Further appendices give full finds and environmental reports.

3.2 Soils and ground conditions

By Christof Heistermann

Introduction and aims

3.2.1 In the southern area of the Land at Sturry Application Site, adjacent to the Canterbury to Ramsgate railway line (see Figure 2) the topography was complex with a general downward slope towards the Great River Stour but also undulations (dry valleys) crossing the investigation area approximately east to west. The topography has resulted in the accumulation of varying depths of brickearth and colluvial depositions derived from the brickearth. Consequently, it was a concern that in this location either Holocene archaeological remains could be obscured by Holocene colluvium or that brickearth might be untenably investigated for archaeological features. The relevance of identifying the provenance and integrity of 'natural' deposits was further raised by the presence of Mesolithic flint scatters within a deposit appearing to be brickearth (see below).

3.2.2 During the programme of trenching in the week commencing the 31st October a site visit was carried out by one of OA's geoarchaeologists. The brief for the visit was to assess the nature of the deposits, identify which deposits were colluvium, check for stratification of the colluvium, observe the relationship of the sediments to the discovered archaeology and check for the presence of palaeo-soils.

3.2.3 A further aim was to record the stratigraphy in sufficient detail to enable the future creation of a deposit model for the evaluation area placing the excavated Mesolithic flint scatter in stratigraphic context.

Method

3.2.4 The trenches were reviewed and discussed with the excavation team. The geoarchaeologist subsequently recorded the stratigraphy of the trenches of the eastern part of the investigation area which were to be imminently backfilled and contained evidence of several flint scatters. Ten trenches (Trenches 80, 88, 92, 96, 105, 11, 116, 117, 127, 150) were recorded at both ends at suitable locations, usually where the trench was deepest. The locations of the geoarchaeological profiles were secured by recording the distance to the surveyed data point at the end of the trench to provide co-ordinates. Trenches 98, 116 and 131 in this area had already been backfilled.

BGS Mapping

3.2.5 Head Brickearth, as mapped by BGS, is present in the southern part of investigation area from the floodplain edge (below approximately 5m OD) to mid-slope (at approximately 20m OD), mostly over Thanet Formation. Head Brickearth underlies all trenches in this area, except for those in the south-west of the area with the Roman settlement (see below). See Figure 3 (Trenches 125, 143,145, 148 etc).

3.2.6 Lenses of gravel deposits at the base of trenches in the south-west, in the area with the Roman settlement (near Broad Oak Crossing at approximately 5-10m OD) may be interpreted as Pleistocene River Terrace Gravels and/or a fluvial fan deposit of the local tributary to the Great Stour River.

3.2.7 Pleistocene River Terrace Gravels are mapped (BGS) in the south-east area of the investigation area around the location of Trench 79. See Figure 4.

3.2.8 An isolated area of River Terrace Gravels is mapped mid-slope in the area of Trenches 75 and 76 within the investigation area (see Figure 4). Substantial remains of River Terrace Gravels are present outside of the application site east of the A291 Sturry Hill (Bridgeland et al. 1998).

3.2.9 The overall southern area topography is a SSE exposed gentle slope (2-3 degrees) that becomes moderately steep (5 to 10 degrees) in its upper section (mid-slope). The slope is further differentiated by north-south running shallow depressions that are most prominent at mid-slope. Land use on the lower slope is arable.

3.2.10 Sand and gravel mid-slope deposits (c 20 – 30m OD) at the Land at Sturry Application Site are mostly mapped as Eocene deposits: Lambeth Group (Sands) and Harwich Formation (Oldhaven Beds) Sands and Gravels of the solid geology. Pleistocene Deposits of the 3rd River Terrace Gravels are only mapped in a small area at the southern edge of Den Grove Wood at around 20m OD.

3.2.11 Variable sand and gravel deposits at the base of trenches in the upper slope area south of Broad Oak Lodge Farm may belong to the Harwich Formation.

3.2.12 Sand deposits in the area of Trenches 125 and 115 are more likely to be of the Lambeth Group than the underlying Thanet Formation, which is mapped further to the south where it is covered by Head-Brickearth.

Recorded trenches

3.2.13 The geoarchaeologically recorded trenches were positioned on the lower and mid-slope to the south of Den Grove Wood and include part of a dry valley that is prominent in mid-slope. As expected the stratigraphy varied with the topographical position.

3.2.14 A deep colluvial sequence was recorded in Trench 80, under a gravelly topsoil, at the bottom of the shallow dry valley, that extends upslope for a couple of hundred metres further to the north (Trenches 55, 62, 67, 69). See Figure 4.

3.2.15 The differentiation of Pleistocene Brickearth deposits from Colluvium derived mainly from Brickearth can be difficult but is important in archaeological evaluations to ensure that Holocene archaeological remains - particularly prehistoric- are not missed.

3.2.16 Brickearth has originally formed as a wind deposited sediment (Loess), mobilized and modified under periglacial conditions (Head-Brickearth) and differentiated under (mainly Holocene) soil-formation processes. It is mainly stone free and frequently differentiated into an upper bleached horizon and an Fe- and clay-enriched lower horizon which are interpreted as the result of soil-formation processes.

Machine evaluation horizons

3.2.17 On visual inspection the depth of machine evaluation was noted to be sufficient to reach a level below any Colluvium/Holocene deposits. Machining often went down to top of reddish brown clayey silt (lower Brickearth) as the first change perceptible for the archaeologist in charge.

3.2.18 The Mesolithic flint scatter observed in Trench 117 is likely to have been in situ and subsequently sunk into the underlying Brickearth deposits.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 The archaeological features encountered were largely concentrated in the south of the investigation area, in the area referred to above as Land at Sturry Application Site, at the bottom of the slope.

3.3.2 The **Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic** evidence was found at the southern limits of the Land at Sturry investigation area and consisted of a concentration of flint scatters in Trenches 116, 117, 127, 131 and 150 with one further to the east in Trench 110 (see Figure 4). These are discussed in detail in Appendix C - Struck Flint.

3.3.3 The **prehistoric** evidence was mostly evenly spread over the south section of the investigation area, and consisted of ditches and small discrete pits. Prehistoric pottery was sparse with no more than nine sherds present in any single context and more often only one or two sherds.

3.3.4 In Trench 100 (see Figure 4) an approximately north-south aligned, 0.55 m deep ditch contained later prehistoric pottery, as did a small (0.54 m diameter x 0.68 m deep) pit.

3.3.5 In Trench 105 (see Figure 4) two ditches (Cuts 10504 and 10506) both contained later prehistoric pottery. Both features were c 0.20 m deep and 1.2 m wide.

3.3.6 In Trench 107 (see Figure 3) one coarsely east-west orientated ditch (Cut 10706) contained late prehistoric pottery. The ditch was shallow (0.36 m x 0.26 m deep) and given the orientation it is possible the pottery was intrusive in a cultivation feature (see cultivation features below).

3.3.7 In Trench 116 (see Figure 4) a gully; 11607 was aligned northeast-southwest. The feature was 0.5 m wide x 0.34 m deep. Late prehistoric pottery was retrieved from its fills.

3.3.8 In Trench 132 (see Figure 3) 132, a single ditch was aligned northeast-southwest and contained late prehistoric pottery.

3.3.9 Trench 134 (see Figure 3) contained four pits (13406, 13408, 13410, 13412). Two of these (13406 and 13408) contained late prehistoric pottery. Pit 13410 is earlier than these by stratigraphic relationship. All the pits were c 0.50-0.60 m in diameter although they varied in depth between 0.18m-0.70m. The function of the pits is unclear although storage is a possibility.

3.3.10 Trench 131 contained two deep parallel adjacent ditches (Cuts 13110 and 13104 see Figures 4 and 9). Ditch 13110 was 1.1 m deep and 3.01 m wide. Ditch 13104 was 2.04 m wide and 1.23 m deep. The ditches contained late prehistoric pottery and the primary fill of 13104 (Fill 13117) contained possible 1st-2nd century pottery. The ditches were north-south aligned, but no continuation of them was visible in Trench 150.

3.3.11 The south-west corner of the investigation area had a cluster of **Romano-British** features that included ditches, postholes, a likely beamslot and a spread deposit.

3.3.12 In Trench 125 (see Figure 3) a single north-south aligned ditch (12505) contained 1st-2nd century pottery and tile. The ditch was 4.45 m wide and 0.4 m deep. It is likely to be associated with the Roman occupation site immediately to the west.

3.3.13 In Trench 143 (see Figure 3) a beamslot (Cut 14304 - see Figure 10) and a pit (Cut 14306 – see Figure 10) contained CBM and pottery dating to the 1st-2nd century. A second pit (14308) contained 3rd-4th century pottery.

3.3.14 In Trench 148 a 1.3 m wide x 0.24 m deep, northwest-southeast aligned ditch (14804- see Figures 3 and 10) contained early-mid 2nd century pottery. Adjacent to this was an ovoid shallow pit (14808 -see Figure 10) measuring 0.16 m deep. This contaned late prehistoric pottery but was interpreted in the field as likely to be contemporary with the ditch.

3.3.15 In Trench 149 (see Figure 3) a single circular pit measuring 1.4 m in diameter and 0.75 m deep (see Figure 10) contained 2nd century pottery in two of its fills (although some material from the upper fill may be medieval).

3.3.16 **Medieval** evidence was also concentrated in this area and consisted of ditches and discrete features. Further medieval features were spread sporadically across this part of the investigation area more towards the northern edge of the area.

3.3.17 In Trench 81 a single east-west orientated ditch (see Figure 4) was 1 m wide and 0.17 m deep. Medieval pottery was retrieved from its fills. Its orientation was similar to the modern fiedl arrangment and it may be an early field sub-division or later (post medieval) cultivation feature containing residual pottery.

3.3.18 In Trench 84 a 0.16 m deep, east-west orientated ditch (8412) contained medieval pottery within its fills. This was likely to be an early field sub-division or given its similar orientation to Ditch 8412 (see below) may represent hop cultivation beds with residual pottery in the fill.

3.3.19 In Trench 145 (see Figure 3 and 10) a coarsley east-west aligned ditch (measuring 0.82 width x 0.41 deep) contained medieval pottery. However, as above several closely spaced features parallel but undated linear features were also present in the trench and the feature may represent hop cultivation beds containing residual pottery.

3.3.20 Some of the cut features contained **post-medieval** material and many are undated. A large number of such linear and discrete features were present in the southern end of the investigation area (see Figures 3 and 4). As noted above there appears to be a broadly east-west arrangement of closely spaced linear features and occasional associated discrete features that appear to represent agricultural (possibly hop) cultivation.

3.4 Land at Broad Oak Farm

3.4.1 Trenches 14, 15 and 20 contained undated features consisting of a pit (1404) a large shallow pit (2004) and a field land drain (1504). The features, except the land drain 1504, were sealed by a subsoil which was overlain by a topsoil.

3.4.2 The other 46 trenches in this area were devoid of archaeological features. The natural geology was brickearth and head deposits.

3.5 Land at Sturry

3.5.1 Of the 97 trenches in this area, 31 trenches contained archaeological features. Trenches 84, 94, 100, 105, 107, 116, 131, 132, 134 contained prehistoric features, Trenches,125, 143, 145, 148 and 149 contained cut features of Romano-British date and Trenches 81, 145 and 149 contained medieval dating evidence. Trenches 77 and 135 contained post-medieval features.

3.5.2 The cut features were sealed by colluvium in Trenches 70, 87, 91, 95, 100, 104, 105, 110, 113, 116, 118, 120, 129, 135 and 149. The cut features were sealed by a subsoil in Trenches 61, 71, 81, 84, 131, 107, 119, 132, 134, 136, 141, 143, 145 and 148. Subsoil was present in 77 trenches. It was not present in Trenches 57, 63, 64, 70, 74, 75, 80,

89, 94, 97, 114, 116, 119, and 124. The natural was sealed by the topsoil in Trenches 57, 63, 64, 74, 75, 89, 94, 97, 114, 119 and 124.

3.6 Finds and environmental summary

3.6.1 The finds and environmental reports are summarised below and can be found in full in Appendices C and D.

Ceramic

3.6.2 The evaluation produced 173 sherds (2558g) of pottery, mostly of later prehistoric and Roman date, with a smaller amount of medieval material. For the most part the pottery was recorded using the generic codes set out in the Oxford Archaeology recording system for later prehistoric and Roman pottery (Booth 2014). The pottery was in variable condition. Mean sherd weight was variable, but was generally low for the prehistoric material, while the surface condition of the pottery of the later periods, even when the sherds were relatively substantial, was typically poor, presumably as a consequence of adverse soil conditions.

3.6.3 Prehistoric pottery was widely distributed across the investigation area, although quantities from individual deposits were typically small and the fragmented nature of the material makes dating difficult. Flint-tempered traditions were dominant in the region in which the investigation area is located through the middle and late Bronze Age periods but started to decline in importance in the early Iron Age. The general character of the flint-tempered sherds here is consistent with a middle-late Bronze Age date range, but in the absence of diagnostic features closer dating is generally impossible. Some flint-tempered sherds could have been later but this is not demonstrable. The rather fewer sherds in sand- and grog-tempering traditions are more likely to be assigned to the Iron Age, but again, other diagnostic characteristics were lacking.

3.6.4 The only certain ceramic indicator of pre-conquest late Iron Age activity was the single Dressel 1 amphora sherd. The association of this with an early 2nd-century samian ware vessel, which was *c* 75% complete, in topsoil in Trench 78 is puzzling; the latter vessel might suggest the presence of a ploughed-out burial. ‘Belgic type’ (fabric E80) sherds could have been of pre- or post-Conquest date. Leaving context 7801 aside, only one context group of any size, that from 14804, is fairly certainly of early-mid 2nd-century date. Several small groups (12506, 13116, 14307 and 14914) could also be of early Roman date but are too small for certainty, and while it is possible that the sherds from 14305 and 14913 were also 2nd-century it is perhaps more likely that they were later. Well over half of all the Roman pottery (54% by sherd count and 61% by weight) comes from the three ‘groups’ (14302, 14312 and 14802) for which a late Roman date is certain, although in Trenches 143 and 148 these include material from subsoil – 14312 is the upper fill of a pit. The pottery in 14802 includes Oxford types (particularly C46) suggestive of a date after AD 350.

3.6.5 The presence of a small medieval pottery assemblage, amongst finds retrieved from the trenching, consisting entirely of Tyler Hill products is unsurprising in view of the proximity of the well-known kiln site some 3 km to the north-west of the investigation area.

Flint

3.6.6 A very large assemblage (for an evaluation) of 1428 struck lithics, 38 natural fragments and 167 pieces of burnt unworked flint (2957g) was recovered. This number was greatly affected by the identification and careful recovery of part of an in situ scatter related to axe/adze production. Two or possibly three more scatters were identified

during fieldwork and two ditches in the same area also revealed rich assemblages suggesting that these features had also truncated at least parts of other scatters. The evaluation has revealed a potentially very rich flint working landscape dating from at least the Mesolithic period and probably including Neolithic and Bronze Age elements as well.

3.6.7 The assemblage is dominated by material from Trench 117. Here, an in situ scatter (11702 and 11704) and associated disturbed material (11701 and 11703) accounted for almost 90% of the assemblage (1272/1428 flints). The vast bulk of these flints originated from one or more nodules from a distinctive source, most likely the local chalk. This banded mottled brown flint is very distinctive and was identified in several other trenches. The scatter was sample excavated with full three-dimensional recording and associated environmental sampling in order not to compromise any potential future excavation of the assemblage. Despite the sample nature of the retrieval many refits were observed during assessment.

3.6.8 Other background material included one moderate assemblage from colluvium in Trench 116, and consisted of three flakes, a blade, a blade core, a flake core and a retouched flake and was in relatively good condition.

3.6.9 A multiple angle burin on a truncated flake was recovered from Trench 84, context 8403. This piece is clearly early in date, most likely Mesolithic or early Neolithic. Trench 118 yielded a flake from the overlying colluvium as well as two bladelets, two core fragments (one related to blade production) and a piece of irregular waste. Trench 133 produced a bladelet from its subsoil and an end truncation on a side trimming blade from colluvium. Trench 143 contained five flakes, a blade and a burnt fragment from its subsoil 14302; and two flakes and a blade core from a Roman pit fill. Another bladelet was present in another pit, 14308. Despite being recovered in Roman contexts, these finds also indicate an early prehistoric date.

3.6.10 Trench 145 yielded a flake, blade and an end truncation from a Roman ditch fill 14505, as well as a flake and a possible adze preform from an occupation horizon 14502. The adze preform was made in the same material as used for adze production in Trench 117.

3.6.11 Trench 148 contained a blade core and a flake from subsoil context 14802. The core is very typically early prehistoric in date, most likely Mesolithic.

3.6.12 Finally, Trench 149 contained two flakes, one in each of a ditch fill (14906) and a pit fill (14913) and also had three blades from colluvium 14903.

Metal

3.6.13 There are just three iron objects (5 x fragments) from three different contexts. Two were nails, from contexts 10507 and 14302, and one was a piece of cast iron pipe or gutter fragment from context 6105.

3.6.14 The nails are not closely datable, though probably both are hand-made. The cast iron pipe fragment is likely to be 19th-century or later in date.

Ceramic Building Material and fired clay

3.6.15 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay (FC) was recovered from subsoil, ditches and pits in 16 trenches. The CBM amounted to 41 fragments weighing 6035g and the fired clay 10 fragments weighing 49g. The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the site archive, in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic

Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). The record includes quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, dimensions, markings and evidence of use/reuse (mortar, burning etc). The assemblage has been summarised by context in table form (Appendix C). Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x10 hand lens.

Fired clay

3.6.16 The fired clay consisted of small indeterminate fragments, a few pieces of which had a flat moulded surface and were made in a fine silty clay (fabric D). It is all undateable, but likely to be contemporary with any associated material.

Roman tile

3.6.17 The majority of the ceramic building material is Roman and consists entirely of flat tile fragments and brick. Brick was identified on the basis of thickness of 40mm or more; and for thinner pieces, of 35-40mm thickness, where corners or characteristics of edges suggested they were brick. In all, the brick ranged in thickness from 35-53mm, suggesting a variety of brick types were represented. Altogether this category accounts for 83% by weight or 37% by count. Other flat tile (9 fragments, 474g) ranged in thickness from 16mm to over 27mm. The thinnest of these is possibly a fragment of box tile as creasing on the underside suggests that it had broken along the corner angle. Four pieces measuring 18-26mm thick are probably tegula based on size, general finish and edge characteristics. About a quarter of the Roman tile had evidence of burning suggesting it had been reused in hearths or ovens.

Post-Roman tile

3.6.18 A small quantity of flat roof tile (6 fragments, 186g), probably peg tile, was recovered from five trenches. This all had a fairly neat finish and measured 10-13mm thick. It probably dates between 16th and 18th centuries and reached the site as a result of agricultural activities such as manuring, maintenance of farm tracks etc.

Animal Bone

3.6.19 A total of 12 animal bones were recovered from the site, with two specimens coming from features preliminarily dated to the early Roman period. All of the material was hand-collected.

3.6.20 The specimens were in moderate to poor condition and only represent large mammals. It is unclear if this is due to collection strategy, taphonomic processes or is representative of the activities that originally took place within the investigation area. The early Roman material belonged to domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*), being two maxillary molars. Although the undated material contained two indeterminate specimens, the bulk of the assemblage (all eight other specimens) were of horse (*Equus caballus*). These consisted of hind-limb and cranial elements (mandibles and loose maxillary teeth). It is possible that all of the specimens came from the same individual, since they are all from the same context (13109) in Trench 131.

4 Discussion

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 For the majority of the investigation area, the combination of geophysical and trench survey is likely to give a reasonably reliable reflection of the presence/absence of archaeological remains. This is particularly reliable in the greater part of the investigation area where 'natural' geology is overlaid by a thin subsoil and topsoil cover. In the very south of the investigation area the presence of remains is recorded. However the probable quantity and location of Mesolithic flint scatters, the nature (and probable foci) of prehistoric activity and the extent of early Roman activity within this area remain unclear. It should be noted that in the southern area containing archaeological remains, the presence of depths of brickearth and colluvium along with features cut through and filled by similar deposits was not conducive to geophysical survey.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive;

4.2.2 This has been carried out with reasonable reliability (see above).

- To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains;

4.2.3 The overall extent of archaeological remains present has been established with features and artefacts clearly largely confined to the southern area of the investigation area (see the mapping in Figures 3 and 4). The specific location of remains of different types and periods within the southern area is more problematic (see discussion).

- To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;

4.2.4 Many of the archaeological remains recorded are confidently datable by associated artefacts. There are however several linear and discrete features across the investigation area that are undated. These seem likely to be related to settlement associated with those that are dated (i.e. late prehistoric-Roman).

- To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains;

4.2.5 While the condition and state of preservation of archaeological features where present is variable, across the southern area in general the features are well-preserved due to being overlain by colluvium and therefore protected from plough damage. The poor bone retrieval from the investigation area may indicate the underlying brickearth's deleterious effect on bone preservation.

- To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;

4.2.6 The evaluation has achieved an understanding of the complexity of the geological and subsequent soil formation processes in the southern part of the investigation area containing archaeological remains. It should be noted that these deposit sequences will vary within the area due to the complex topography.

- To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;

4.2.7 See discussion below

- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;

4.2.8 Soils associated with the Mesolithic flint scatter in Trench 117 were sampled and processed for environmental evidence. These indicate that environmental remains could survive in the soils but were not present in notable numbers in the samples. The implied acidic nature of the brickearth deposits suggests calcareous ecofacts survival would be poor.

- To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status, utility and social activity; and

4.2.9 See discussion below.

- To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.

4.2.10 See discussion below.

4.3 Interpretation and significance

Land at Broad Oak Farm

4.3.1 The Land at Broad Oak Farm Application Site contained only a few cut features which were undated and are not regarded as significant.

Land at Sturry

Palaeolithic

4.3.2 The Palaeolithic potential has only been addressed by partial investigation of the brickearth deposits.

4.3.3 No investigations into geological deposits were carried out to specifically address the question of the possible presence of Palaeolithic artefacts or significant Pleistocene strata (palaeosols). However, sondages into the Head Brickearth were inspected for the presence of palaeosols or fauna (none were observed) and no artefacts necessarily diagnostically earlier than the Mesolithic period were retrieved from the Head Brickearth (see Appendix). These are intrusive into the soft underlying strata.

Mesolithic

4.3.4 A significant Mesolithic flint scatter was partially excavated in Trench 117. Further scatters were present in Trenches 110, 116, 118, 127 and 150, along with quantities of material retrieved in later features in Trench 131. Smaller quantities of flints were retrieved from many more of the trenches.

4.3.5 A sample of the scatter in Trench 117 was comprehensively excavated and its surrounding soils were sampled for ecofacts and micro-debitage. The environmental content was low. The presence of micro-debitage suggests the artefacts were created in situ. The assemblage was partially ‘sunk’ into the underlying brickearth.

4.3.6 Mesolithic flint working sites are rare in Kent and given that the source material is likely to be local, more scatters of this date and other periods can be expected in the investigation area.

Prehistoric

4.3.7 Trench 150 was poistioned in order to test the northern extent of ditches in Trench 131 and estabish the limits of the flint scatter in Trench 117. In the event a large quantity of flints recovered appear to strongly suggest a separate event. The raw material sources used here varied considerably and there are only one or two pieces from the same source as those from 11702. The assemblage also included the largest collection of burnt flint recovered at 27 pieces weighing 609g, perhaps indicating domestic activity. The assemblage included a number of large broken scrapers and other tools indicative of earlier Neolithic activity. Associated archaeological remains such as pit clusters are more likely to survive (if present) from the Neolthic period than with the Mesolithic material.

4.3.8 As with the Mesolithic flint, insitu Neolithic working sites are rare in Kent.

4.3.9 At Shelford Farm (immediately to the west of the southern part of the investigation area) excavations in 2001 revealed an occupation site with continuity probably from the Neolithic period to the 3rd Century AD. Linear and discrete features recorded across the southern part of the investigation area with no associated dating may represent trackways, and (field) boundary features associated with this settlement, with the paucity of finds possibly concordant with their distance from the settlement core.

Early Roman

4.3.10 The profile of the double-ditch features in Trench 131 (see Figure 4 and 9; Section 13102) can be interpreted as having some military characteristics with an 'ankle-breaker' base to the eastern most ditch. Pottery from the feature dates from the late prehistoric to early Roman. Parts of a horse skeleton too young to represent a butchered animal were also present in the ditch fills (see animal bone report section 3.6.19). The eastern area of Kent and the River Stour are locations that have specific historical attachment to events associated with conquest in the late prehistoric - early Roman period and subsequent Roman occupation. Some caution should be applied to the features in Trench 131 to ensure their function and extent is understood, in case they do relate to this period, as remains of this period could be of regional and national significance.

Early-Late Roman

4.3.11 As above the occupation site at Shelford continued into the 3rd century culminating in structural remains including a bath-house. There is a focus of Roman activity (see Figure 3) on the western side of the southern part of the investigation area that implies this part of the investigation area is within or close to the core of the previously excavated settlement.

Medieval/Post medieval

4.3.12 There are number of east-west aligned undated linear features recorded in Trenches 145 and 136. These are tightly grouped and consistently sized and have tentatively been interpreted as hop planting beds.

APPENDIX A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix B Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 2						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brickearth and sand with manganese.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
201	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
203	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brickearth and sand with manganese.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
301	Layer	-	0.05	Topsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
303	Layer	-	-	Modern made ground, north end of trench	-	-
304	Layer	-	-	Natural		

Trench 4						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brickearth and sand with manganese.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
401	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
403	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brickearth and sand with manganese. Occasional NE-SW aligned ploughmarks, probably modern.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brickearth and sand with manganese. NE-SW aligned plough scars into subsoil and occasionally into natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
601	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
603	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 7						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
701	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
702	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
703	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 8		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising clay brick earth with gravels and flints.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	1.5

					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
801	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
802	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 9						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of brickearth and sand with manganese.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.34
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
901	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
902	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
903	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising clay brick earth with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1001	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
1002	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising clay brick earth with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1101	Layer	-	0.5	Topsoil	-	-
1102	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a colluvial deposit. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.37
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1201	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
1202	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1203	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one pit. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil sealing the archaeology. The archaeology cuts a yellowish brown silty clay natural.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1401	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
1402	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
1403	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
1404	Cut	0.55	0.28	Pit		
1405	Fill	0.55	0.28	Fill of pit 1404		

Trench 15						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one ditch, a modern land drain. Consists of topsoil which sealed the archaeology. The land drain cut the subsoil, which overlies the natural geology of a yellowish brown silty clay with large gravel patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.27
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1501	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
1502	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
1503	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
1504	Cut	0.88	0.62	Land drain cut		

1505	Fill	0.88	0.48	Fill of land drain 1504		
1506	Fill	0.54	0.54	Fill of land drain 1504		

Trench 16						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising orange brown silty sand with manganese.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1601	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
1602	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
1603	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of orange brown silty sands with gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1701	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
1702	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
1703	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of orange brown silty clay with gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.28
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1801	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
1802	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
1803	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 19

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of orange brown silty sand with clay patches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
1901	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
1902	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
1903	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contains one large shallow pit. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which seals the archaeology. The archaeology cuts the natural geology of orange brown silty clay with yellow clay patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
2001	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
2002	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
2003	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
2004	Cut	1.6	0.24	Large shallow pit cut		
2005	Fill	1.6	0.24	Fill of pit 2003		

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of orange brown sandy clay with gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.37
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
2101	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2102	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
2103	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 22		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of orange brown sandy	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3

clay with gravel.	**Width (m)**	1.5
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2201	Layer	-	0.08	Topsoil	-	-
2202	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
2203	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 23

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown clayey sands with gravel and manganese.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.46
	Width (m)	1.5
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2301	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
2302	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
2303	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 24

General description	**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of orange brown sandy clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
	Width (m)	1.5
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2401	Layer	-	0.09	Topsoil	-	-
2402	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
2403	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 25

General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of orange brown sandy clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	1.5
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date

2501	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2502	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
2503	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of brown silty clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
2601	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
2602	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brownish yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
2701	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
2702	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
2703	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 28						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown clayey silts with frequent gravel and manganese.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
2801	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
2802	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
2803	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 29

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of orange brown sandy clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.2
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
2901	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
2902	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
2903	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 30						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of orange brown clayey silts and gravels with yellow clay and brown silty clay patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3001	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
3002	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
3003	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 31						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown clayey sandy silts with frequent gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3101	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
3102	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
3103	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 32						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of mixed brown silty clay with frequent gravels and yellow clay patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.42
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30

Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3201	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
3202	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
3203	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 33						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown silty clay with frequent gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3301	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
3302	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
3303	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 34						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown clayey silts with gravels and manganese.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.2
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3401	Layer	-	0.1	Topsoil	-	-
3402	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
3403	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 35						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown silty clay with frequent gravels and patches of clean yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.39
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3501	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
3502	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-

3503	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 36						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown silty clayey sands with gravel and yellow clay patches.					**Avg. depth (m)**	-
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3601	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
3602	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
3603	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 37						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown clayey silts with frequent gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3701	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
3702	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
3703	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 38						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown silty clay with frequent gravel and yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.23
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
3801	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
3802	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	-	-
3803	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 39						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology of brown silty clay with frequent gravel and yellow clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.32
	Width (m)	1.5
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
3901	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
3902	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
3903	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 40

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a natural geology.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36
	Width (m)	1.5
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
4001	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
4002	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
4003	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 41

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a natural geology of yellowish brown stony clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
	Width (m)	1.5
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
4101	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
4102	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 42

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising yellowish brown clay brick earth with gravels.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.29
	Width (m)	1.5
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date

4201	Layer	-	0.14	Topsoil	-	-
4202	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 43						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising yellowish brown clay brick earth with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.18
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
4301	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
4302	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 45						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil overlying a geology comprising yellowish brown clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.29
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
4501	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
4502	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 46						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising orangey brown clay brick earth with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.20
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
4601	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
4602	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 47						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising light brown clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.20
					Width (m)	1.8

					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
4701	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
4702	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 48						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of soil and subsoil overlying a geology comprising light brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.23
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	37.70
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
4801	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
4802	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
4803	Cut	0.88	0.21	Tree throw hole	-	-

Trench 49						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising light orangey brown silty clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
4901	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
4902	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 51						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising light orangey brown silty clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.13
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
5101	Layer	-	0.13	Topsoil	-	-
5102	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 52						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising light orangey brown silty clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.28
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
5201	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
5202	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 53						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising light orangey brown silty clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.35
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
5301	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	-
5302	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
5303	Layer	-	-	Geology		

Trench 55						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies two colluvial layers, the upper one of a dark brown silty clay and a lower one of a mid brown sandy silt with manganese and charcoal.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.93
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
5501	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
5502	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
5503	Layer	-	0.4	Colluvium	-	-
5504	Layer	-	-	Colluvium		

Trench 56		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising sandy gravels with flint.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
	Width (m)	1.8

					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
5601	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5602	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
5603	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 57						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising sandy gravels with flint and manganese.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
5701	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
5702	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 58						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising sandy gravels with flint.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
5801	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
5802	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
5803	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 59						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
No archaeological features. Trench consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising brick earth clay with flints and sands.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
5901	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5902	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	Pot	Medieval

5903	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 60						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising brick earth clay with flints					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	2.10
					Length (m)	37.70
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6001	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
6002	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 61						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which seals a large ditch aligned NW-SE. The ditch cuts a natural geology of orangey brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6101	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
6102	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
6103	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
6104	Cut	5.9	1.05+	Cut of ditch		
6105	Fill	5.9	1.05+	Fill of ditch	Cast iron pipe/gutter fragment; CBM	19th century or later; 16th-18th century, Romano-British.

Trench 62						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies two colluvial layers, the upper one of a dark brown silty clay and a lower one of a mid brown sandy silt with manganese and charcoal.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.9
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6201	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
6202	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
6203	Layer	-	0.3	Colluvium	-	-

6204	Layer	-	-	Colluvium		

Trench 63						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising brick earth clay with flints					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6301	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
6302	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 64						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising brick earth clay with flints					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6401	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
6402	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 65						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a colluvium layer of a pale oranginsh grey clayey silt. This overlies a geology of pale greyish orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.68
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6501	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
6502	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
6503	Layer	-	0.19	Colluvium	-	-
6504	Layer		-	Geology		

Trench 66						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising brownish grey clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.66
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6601	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
6602	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil	-	-
6603	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 67			
General description		**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which seals a colluvium of mid brown clayey silt with gravel. The colluvium overlies a geology comprising orange brick earth.		**Avg. depth (m)**	1.08
		Width (m)	1.8

					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6701	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
6702	Layer	-	0.4	Subsoil	-	-
6703	Layer	-	0.4	Colluvium	-	-
6704	Layer	-	-	Geology		

Trench 68						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising brownish grey clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.54
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6801	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
6802	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
6803	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 69						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a possible made ground layer which overlies a subsoil which overlies a colluvial layer of a dark brown clayey silt with gravel. The colluvium layer overlies a geology comprising orange brick earth.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.9
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	28
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
6901	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
6902	Layer	-	0.12	Made ground	-	-
6903	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
6904	Layer	-	0.30	Colluvium		
6905	Layer	-	-	Geology		

Trench 70						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained NW-SE aligned ditch sealed by sequence of two colluvial deposits.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.95
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30

Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
7001	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
7002	Layer	-	0.4	Colluvium	-	-
7003	Layer	-	0.44	Colluvium		
7004	Layer	-	-	Geology?	-	-
7005	Cut	1.66	0.6	NW-SE aligned ditch	-	-
7006	Fill	1.66	0.6	Fill of 7005	-	-

Trench 71						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which seals a large ditch aligned NW-SE. The ditch cuts a natural geology of orangey brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
7101	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
7102	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
7103	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
7104	Cut	0.45	0.18	Ditch		
7105	Fill	0.45	0.18	Fill of ditch 7104		

Trench 72						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which seals a colluvium of light brownish grey sandy clay with gravel. The colluvium overlies a geology comprising patches of dark yellowish grey and orangish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
7201	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
7202	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
7203	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
7204	Layer	-	0.3	Colluvium		

Trench 73		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Evidence of quarrying. Natural geology not observed.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.86

	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
7301	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
7302	Layer	-		Quarry backfill	-	-
7303	Layer	-		Re-deposited geology	-	-

Trench 74

General description		
	Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising orangish brown sandy clay with flints.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.23
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
7401	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
7402	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 75

General description		
	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising orangish brown sand with gravel.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.22
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
7501	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
7502	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 76

General description		
	Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising orangish brown sand with gravel.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
7601	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
7602	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-

7603	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 77						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil which seals a ditch aligned NW-SE. The modern drainage ditch cuts a natural geology of patchy orange and grey silty clay with gravel patches at the north end.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.18
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
7701	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
7702	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
7703	Cut	0.6	0.2	Ditch	-	-
7704	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of ditch 7703	Pot	19th century

Trench 78						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeological features. Trench consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising banded clay with flints.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
7801	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	Pot	100-125 AD
7802	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 79						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which seals a geology comprising brick earth clay with flints.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.44
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
7901	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
7902	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
7903	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 80						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S

No archaeological features. Trench consists of topsoil overlying a sequence of three layers of colluvium. The geology was not observed.	**Avg. depth (m)**	1 (+)
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
8001	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
8002	Layer	-	0.18	Colluvium	Pot	Later prehistoric
8003	Layer	-	0.10	Colluvium	-	-
8004	Layer	-	0.40 +	Colluvium	Pottery, flint	

Trench 81

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench consists of topsoil which overlies a subsoil which seals a ditch aligned NE-SW and a post-Medieval or modern dumped layer. The ditch cuts a natural geology of orange brown clay with gravel patches. The subsoil was not present at the west end of the trench.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.5
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
8101	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
8102	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
8103	Layer	-	0.4	Dumped layer	-	-
8104	Layer	-	-	Geology		
8105	Cut	1	0.17	Cut of ditch		
8106	Fill	1	0.17	Fill of ditch 8105	Pot	Medieval

Trench 82

General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which seals a geology comprising orange brown sandy clay with flints.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.38
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
8201	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
8202	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
8203	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 83

General description	**Orientation**	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies a geology comprising yellow brown clay with flints. Contained two modern square features cutting the subsoil.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.40
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
8301	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
8302	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
8303	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 84

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Topsoil over subsoil, which seals four ditches (one terminating) and a pit, cut into geology comprising orange clay with bands of gravel.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.39
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
8401	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
8402	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
8403	Layer	-	-	Geology	Flint	Early prehistory?
8404	Cut	0.70	0.08	Ditch terminus, aligned NE-SW	-	-
8405	Fill	0.70	0.08	Fill of 8404	-	-
8406	Cut	0.90	0.10	Pit	-	-
8407	Fill	0.90	0.10	Fill of 8406	-	-
8408	Cut	1.0	0.14	Ditch aligned E-W	-	-
8409	Fill	1.0	0.14	Fill of 8408	-	-
8410	Cut	1.0	0.26	Ditch	-	-
8411	Fill	1.0	0.26	Fill of 8410	CBM	16th-18th century
8412	Cut	1.2	0.18	Ditch	-	-
8413	Fill	1.2	0.18	Fill of 8412	Pottery	Medieval

Trench 85

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies a geology comprising silty clay with flint gravel.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.37
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context	Type	Width	Depth	Comment	Finds	Date

no		(m)	(m)			
8501	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil	-	-
8502	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
8503	Layer	-	-	Geology		

Trench 86						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies a geology comprising orange brown sand with gravel.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
8601	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
8602	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
8603	Layer	-	-	Geology		

Trench 87						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench revealed the edge of a possible burnt flint mound or ditch. Features were sealed by a colluvial layer, which was overlain by a subsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.31
					Width (m)	1
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
8701	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
8702	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
8703	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	-	-
8704	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
8705	Cut	-	0.14	Edge of linear or burnt flint mound?	-	-
8706	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of 8705. High % of burnt flint.	Flint	Unknown

Trench 88						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies geology comprising orange brown clay with rounded pebbles.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context	**Type**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**

no		(m)	(m)			
8801	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
8802	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
8803	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 89						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising clay with flint.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
8901	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
8902	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 90						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising brownish orange clay with gravel pockets.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9001	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	-
9002	Layer	-	0.45	Subsoil	-	-
9003	Layer	-	-	Geology		

Trench 91						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench with sub-circular pit at south end. Archaeology is sealed by layer of subsoil which overlies a geology comprising brown clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.43
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9101	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
9102	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
9103	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	-	-
9104	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

9105	Cut	1.25	0.16	Sub-circular pit	-	Unknown
9106	Fill	1.25	0.16	Fill of 9105	-	Unknown

Trench 92						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a deep colluvial deposit. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1 (+)
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9201	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
9202	Layer	-	0.07	Subsoil	-	-
9203	Layer	-	0.66+	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 93						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising an orange brown sandy clay with gravels.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9301	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
9302	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
9303	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 94						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained colluvial layer which was cut by a gully aligned NW-SE, which was sealed by the topsoil. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4 (+)
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	31.5
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9401	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
9402	Layer	-	0.3	Geology	-	-
9403	Cut	0.4	0.1	Gully aligned NW-SE	-	-
9404	Fill	0.4	0.1	Fill of 9403	Pottery	Later prehistoric

Trench 95						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained ditch aligned NE-SW cut into a geology comprising brownish orange clay which was sealed by a colluvium.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.77
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9501	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
9502	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
9503	Layer	-	0.19	Colluvium	-	-
9504	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
9505	Cut	0.59	0.08	Ditch aligned NE-SW	-	-
9506	Fill	0.59	0.08	Fill of 9505	-	-

Trench 96						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying subsoil which overlies two colluvial layers (lower colluvial layer identified at east end of trench). The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1 (+)
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9601	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	-	-
9602	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
9603	Layer	-	0.47	Colluvium	-	-
9604	Layer	-	0.12	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 97						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising mid orange brown sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9701	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
9702	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 98

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying two subsoil layers which overlies a colluvial deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent gravel and ceramic and charcoal flecks. The geology was not observed.					Avg. depth (m)	1 +
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9801	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
9802	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
9803	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
9804	Layer	-	-	Colluvium		

Trench 99						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising clay with gravel bands.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
9901	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
9902	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
9903	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 100						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a colluvial deposit cut by a pit with three fills, and a ditch aligned NE-SW. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.7 (+)
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
10001	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
10002	Layer	-	0.45 (+)	Colluvium	-	-
10003	Cut	0.54	0.68	Pit	-	-
10004	Fill	0.54	0.08	Upper fill of 10003	Pottery, CBM	Later prehistoric, Undated
10005	Fill	0.54	0.12	Secondary fill of 10003	Burnt stone, CBM	Undated
10006	Fill	0.54	0.46	Primary fill of 10003	-	-

10007	Cut	0.6	0.55	Ditch aligned NE-SW	-	-
10008	Fill	0.6	0.55	Fill of 10007	Pottery	Later prehistoric

Trench 101						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlaid a colluvium. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.54
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
10101	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
10102	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
10103	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 102						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a colluvium. The geology was not observed. Two E-W furrows identified. Note: trench waterlogged.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
10201	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
10202	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
10203	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 103						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a colluvium. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.43
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
10301	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
10302	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
10303	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	Pot	Middle Bronze Age?

Trench 104

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a ditch cut into a sequence of two colluvial layers, and sealed by a subsoil which was overlain by topsoil. The geology was not observed.					Avg. depth (m)	1 (+)
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	29
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
10401	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
10402	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
10403	Layer		0.28	Colluvium	-	-
10404	Layer	-	0.16	Colluvium	-	-
10405	Cut	1	0.61 (+)	Ditch aligned SE-NW. Full depth not established.	-	Undated
10406	Fill	1	0.61 (+)	Fill of 10405		Undated

Trench 105						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, aligned E-W and NE-SW, cut into a colluvial layer which was sealed by a subsoil which was sealed by a topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1 (+)
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
10501	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
10502	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Pot, flint	Late Iron Age?
10503	Layer	-	0.6	Colluvium	-	-
10504	Cut	1.26	0.22	Ditch aligned E-W	-	-
10505	Fill	1.26	0.22	Fill of 10504	-	-
10506	Cut	1.2	0.27	Ditch aligned NE-SW	-	Later prehistoric
10507	Fill	1.2	0.22	Fill of 10506	Pottery, flint, Fe nail, burnt stone	Later prehistoric

Trench 106						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeological features. Consists of topsoil overlying colluvium which overlies a geology comprising light grey brown silt with pebbles.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context	**Type**	**Width**	**Depth**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**

No		(m)	(m)			
10601	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
10602	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	Pot, CBM, flint	Later prehistoric, Romano-British
10603	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 107						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, one terminating, cut into the geology and sealed by a subsoil. The geology comprised brownish yellow clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.40
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
10701	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
10702	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil	-	-
10703	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
10704	Cut	0.75	0.22	Gully terminus aligned E-W	-	-
10705	Fill	0.75	0.22	Fill of 10704	-	-
10706	Cut	0.36	0.26	Ditch aligned NE-SW	-	-
10707	Fill	0.36	0.26	Fill of 10706	Pottery	Later prehistoric

Trench 108						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising brick-earth with flint banding.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
10801	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
10802	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
10803	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 109						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeological features. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a colluvial deposit. The geology comprised a pale greyish orange clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
10901	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
10902	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
10903	Layer	-	-	Geology	Pot, CBM, flint	Later prehistoric, Romano-British

Trench 110		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a post-hole, three ditches and three pits cut into the geology and sealed by the subsoil which was overlain by the topsoil.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.7
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
11001	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	-
11002	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
11003	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	-	-
11004	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
11005	Cut	0.37	0.2	Post-hole, pit or gully terminus aligned N-S	-	-
11006	Fill	0.37	0.2	Fill of 11005	-	-
11007	Cut	0.49	0.06	Post-hole, pit or gully terminus aligned N-S	-	-
11008	Fill	0.49	0.06	Fill of 1107	-	-
11009	Cut	0.63	0.26	Ditch aligned N-S	-	-
11010	Fill	0.63	0.26	Fill of 1109	Flint	-
11011	Cut	0.81	0.1	Post-hole, pit or gully terminus aligned N-S	-	-
11012	Fill	0.81	0.1	Fill of 11011		-
11013	Cut	0.35	0.24	NW-SE aligned gully	-	-
11014	Fill	0.35	0.24	Fill of 11013 cut by Pit 11015	Flint	Mesolithic?
11015	Cut	0.2	0.09	Ovoid pit cutting 11014	-	-
11016	Fill	0.2	0.09	Fill of 11015	-	-
11017	Cut	0.25	0.19	Ovoid pit	-	-
11018	Fill	0.25	0.19	Fill of 11017	-	-

Trench 111		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlaid a sequence of three layers of colluvium. The	**Avg. depth (m)**	1 (+)

geology was not observed.	**Width (m)**	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
11101	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
11102	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
11103	Layer	-	0.3	Colluvium	Flint	-
11104	Layer	-	0.07	Colluvium	-	-
11105	Layer	-	0.27	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 112

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlaid two layers of colluvium. A possible geology was recorded comprising blueish grey clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.1 (+)
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
11201	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
11202	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
11203	Layer	-	0.26	Colluvium	-	-
11204	Layer	-	0.24	Colluvium	-	-
11205	Layer	-	-	Geology??	-	-

Trench 113

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a ditch aligned N-S cut into the geology, and sealed by a colluvial layer. The geology comprised orange silty clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.75
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
11301	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
11302	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-
11303	Layer	-	0.28	Colluvium	-	-
11304	Layer	-	-	Geology		
11305	Cut	0.5	0.14	N-S aligned ditch	-	-
11306	Fill	0.5	0.14	Fill of 11305	Flint	-

Trench 114						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising yellow brown clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.26
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
11401	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
11402	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 115						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising Thanet sand (west) and brickearth (east). Subsoil not present at the west end.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
11501	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
11502	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
11503	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 116						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained worked flints, two irregular sub-rectangular pits and a gully, cut into a colluvial deposit which was sealed by the topsoil. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1 (+)
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
11601	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
11602	Layer	-	0.7	Colluvium	Flint	Early prehistory
11603	Cut	0.6	0.22	Irregular sub rectangular feature, possible pit	-	-
11604	Fill	0.6	0.22	Fill of 11603	Burnt stone	-
11605	Cut	0.8	0.3	Irregular sub rectangular feature, possible pit	-	-
11606	Fill	0.8	0.3	Fill of 11605	Flint tool, Burnt stone	

11607	Cut	0.5	0.34	Gully aligned NE-SW	-	-
11608	Fill	0.5	0.34	Fill of 11607	Pottery	Later prehistoric

Trench 117						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench identified a flint scatter within a colluvial layer of mid orange brown sandy clay with manganese, which was sealed by a subsoil, which was overlaid by a topsoil. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1 (+)
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
11700	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	-
11701	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
11702	Layer	-	0.1	Prehistoric activity horizon	Worked flint Pot, CBM	Later rehistoric, Romano-British?
11703	Ref No	-	-	Reference number for finds recovered from spoil heap.	Worked flint	Mesoltihic
11704	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 118						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a flint scatter, an ovoid pit and a ditch cut into a colluvial deposit and sealed by a subsoil. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.64
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
11801	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
11802	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
11803	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	Flint	Mesolthic/Neolithic
11804	Cut	0.31	0.15	Ovoid pit	-	-
11805	Fill	0.31	0.15	Fill of 11804	-	-
11806	Cut	1.18	0.65	NE-SW aligned ditch	-	-
11807	Fill	1.18	0.65	Fill of 11806	Flint	Mesolithic/Neolithic

Trench 119		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two parallel ditches, aligned NE-SW, cut into a geology comprising brownish yellow clay which was sealed by the	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.28
	Width (m)	1.8

topsoil.					**Length (m)**	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
11901	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
11902	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
11903	Cut	0.6	0.2	Ditch aligned NE-SW	-	-
11904	Fill	0.6	0.2	Fill of 11903	-	-
11905	Cut	1.1	0.75	Ditch aligned NE-SW	-	16th-18th century
11906	Fill	1.1	0.75	Fill of 11905	CBM	16th-18th century

Trench 120						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained worked flint, two ditches cut into a colluvium and sealed by a subsoil, which is overlaid by the topsoil. The geology, a yellowish brown clay, was only observed at the east end of the trench.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.75
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12001	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
12002	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
12003	Layer	-	0.30	Colluvium	-	-
12004	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
12005	Cut	1.42	0.54	Ditch aligned NW-SE	-	Undated
12006	Fill	1.42	0.54	Fill of 12005		Undated
12007	Cut	1.1	0.84	Ditch aligned N-S	-	Undated
12008	Fill	1.1	0.84	Top fill of 12007	-	Undated
12009	Fill	1.16	0.14	Tertiary fill of 12007	-	Undated
12010	Fill	0.58	0.08	Secondary fill of 12007	Flint	Undated
12011	Fill	0.32	0.14	Primary fill of 12007	-	Undated

Trench 121						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
No archaeological features. Trench consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology or colluvium (?) comprising light brown silty clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12101	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-

12102	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	Flint	
12103	Deposit	-	-	Deposits within Layer 12102	-	-
12104	Layer	-	-	Geology/colluvium?	-	-

Trench 122						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology or colluvium (?) comprising light yellowish brown silty clay. The natural geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.66
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12201	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
12202	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil/colluvium?	-	-
12203	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 123						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Geology was only identified at the west end of the trench which was overlaid by colluvium at east end, both were overlain by a subsoil which in turn was overlaid by the topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.36
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12301	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
12302	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
12303	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
12304	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
12305	Layer	-	0.68	Colluvium	-	-
12306	Layer	-	0.23 (+)	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 124						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a geology comprising yellow brown clayey silt.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.25
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12401	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-

12402	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 125						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a colluvial deposit, comprising a mottled dark brownish grey with pale greyish blue silty clay with occasional gravel. This overlies the geology which was a mid orange silty clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.8
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12501	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
12502	Layer	-	0.5	Subsoil	-	-
12503	Layer	-	0.26	Colluvium	-	-
12504	Layer	-	-	Geology		
12505	Cut	4.45	0.4	Ditch		
12506	Fill	4.45	0.4	Fill of ditch 12505	Pot, CBM	1st-2nd century AD, Romano-British

Trench 126						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising brown sandy silt.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.48
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12601	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
12602	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
12603	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 127						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Flint scatter recorded within colluvial layer (12703), which overlies colluvial layer 12704, which overlaid a geology comprising grey sandy silt. Colluvial sequence was overlaid by a subsoil which is overlain by the topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.70
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12701	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
12702	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Flint	Early prehistory?

12703	Layer	-	0.6	Colluvium	Flint (x7)	Early prehistoric
12704	Layer	-	0.2	Colluvium	-	
12705	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	

Trench 128						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeological features. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a colluvial deposit. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12801	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
12802	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
12803	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	Flint	-

Trench 129						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a ditch and a post hole. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which seals the cut features which cut geology comprising mid orange silty clay with brownish grey mottling.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.69
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
12901	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
12902	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
12903	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	-	-
12904	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
12905	Cut	0.33	0.06	Possible post-hole	-	-
12906	Fill	0.33	0.06	Fill of possible post-hole	-	-
12907	Cut	1.47	0.62	Ditch aligned E-W	-	-
12908	Fill	1.47	0.62	Fill of 12907	FC/CBM (indet)	undated

Trench 130						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeological features. Trench consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a colluvial deposit overlaying the geology. The geology comprised brown clayey silts.					**Avg. depth (m)**	-
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
13001	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	Glass	Possibly 19th century or later
13002	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
13003	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	Flint	-
13004	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 131						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two large (defensive?) ditches aligned N-S and two land drains, cut into a geology comprising yellow brown silty clay. The features were sealed by a subsoil which was overlain by the topsoil. Redeposited worked flint was retrieved from the ditch features.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
13101	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
13102	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	Flint	-
13103	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
13104	Cut	2.04	1.23	Ditch aligned N-S	-	-
13105	Fill	-	0.82	Fill of 13104	Pottery, flint	Later prehistoric
13106	Cut	0.32	0.25	Cut for ceramic drain	-	-
13107	Fill	0.32	0.25	Fill of 13106	-	
13108	Cut	0.47	0.5	Pit?	-	-
13109	Fill	0.47	0.5	Fill of 13108	Animal bone, flint	Early prehistoric
13110	Cut	3.01	1.1	Ditch aligned N-S	-	-
13111	Fill	3.01	0.7	Fill of 13110	Pottery, flint	Later prehistoric
13112	Cut	0.23	0.22	Cut for ceramic drain	-	-
13113	Fill	0.23	0.22	Fill of 13112	-	
13114	Cut	0.21	0.16	Cut for drain	-	-
13115	Fill	0.21	0.16	Fill of 13114	-	-
13116	Fill	2.04	0.49	Primary fill of 13104	Pottery, flint	1-2 century?
13117	Fill	3.01	0.3	Primary fill of 13110	Flint	Early prehistoric

Trench 132		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained ditch aligned NE-SW cut into the geology of mid	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55

orange clay. Features were sealed by two layers of subsoil, which was overlain by the topsoil.	**Width (m)**	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
13201	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
13202	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	-	-
13203	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
13204	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
13205	Cut	0.88	0.16	Ditch aligned E-W	-	-
13206	Fill	0.88	0.16	Fill of 13205	Pottery	Later prehistoric

Trench 133

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contained a sequence of two colluvial deposits, both producing flint artefacts, which were overlain by a subsoil which was overlain by the topsoil.	**Avg. depth (m)**	1
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
13301	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	-
13302	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	Flint	Early prehistoric
13303	Layer	-	0.5	Colluvium	Flint?	Early prehistoric
13304	Layer	-	0.55	Colluvium	Flint	Early prehistoric

Trench 134

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a large, 4m wide, ditch, four pits and a probable land drain. The features cut into a geology comprising mid brown silty clay, and were sealed by the subsoil which was overlain by the topsoil.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.64
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
13401	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
13402	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
13403	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
13404	Cut	0.43	0.29	Gully aligned NE-SW. Possible land drain?	-	-
13405	Fill	0.43	0.29	Fill of 13404	-	-
13406	Cut	0.63	0.46	Ovoid pit	-	-

13407	Fill	0.63	0.46	Fill of 13406	Pottery, flint?	Later prehistoric
13408	Cut	0.53	0.18	Ovoid pit	-	-
13409	Fill	0.53	0.18	Fill of 13408	Pottery, flint	
13410	Cut	-	0.7	Sub rounded pit	-	-
13411	Fill	-	0.7	Fill of 13410, cut by 13412	Bone, flint	
13412	Cut	0.48	0.14	Circular pit	-	-
13413	Fill	0.48	0.14	Fill of 13412	-	-
13414	Cut	4	1.2	Ditch aligned NW-SE	-	-
13415	Fill	4	0.9	Upper fill of 13414	CBM	Romano-British
13416	Fill	-	0.3	Fill of 13414	-	-

Trench 135						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two post-holes and a ditch cut into geology comprising orange clay. The features were sealed by a colluvial deposit which was overlain by a subsoil, which was overlaid by the topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
13501	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
13502	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
13503	Layer	-	0.2	Colluvium	-	-
13504	Cut	0.82	0.31	Ditch aligned E-W	-	-
13505	Fill	0.82	0.31	Fill of 13504	CBM, glass	Romano-British, Post-medieval
13506	Cut	0.3	0.17	Post-hole	-	-
13507	Fill	0.3	0.17	Fill of 13506	Pottery	Later prehistoric
13508	Cut	0.24	0.3	Post-hole	-	-
13509	Fill	0.24	0.3	Fill of 13508	-	-
13510	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 136		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained nine furrows (two recorded) cut into geology comprising mid orange clay. The furrows were sealed by a sequence of two subsoils which were overlain by the topsoil.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.66
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30
Contexts		

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
13601	Layer	-		Topsoil	-	-
13602	Layer	-		Subsoil	-	-
13603	Layer	-	-	Subsoil	-	-
13604	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
13605	Cut	0.98	0.1	Furrow?	-	-
13606	Fill	0.98	0.1	Fill of 13505	-	-
13607	Cut	1.85	0.18	Furrow?	-	-
13608	Fill	1.85	0.18	Fill of 13507	-	-

Trench 137		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
No archaeological features. Trench consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a sequence of two colluvial deposits. The geology comprises orange brown clay silts.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.98
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
13701	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
13702	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil	Pot	Later prehistoric
13703	Layer	-	0.5	Colluvium	-	-
13704	Layer	-	0.2	Gravel lens	-	-
13705	Layer	-	0.4	Colluvium		-
13706	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 138		
General description	**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies geology comprising mid brown sandy silt.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.46
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
13801	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
13802	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
13803	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 139		
General description	**Orientation**	E-W

Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a geology comprising mid brown silty clay.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.98
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
13901	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
13902	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
13903	Layer	-	0.5	Colluvium	-	-
13904	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 140

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlies a deposit of colluvium. The geology comprises brown sandy silt.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.4
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
14001	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
14002	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
14003	Layer	-	0.6	Colluvium	-	-
14004	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-

Trench 141

General description	**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three gullies aligned NE-SW. The geology comprised yellow brown silty clay. A subsoil was identified which was overlain by the topsoil.	**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
	Width (m)	1.8
	Length (m)	30

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
14101	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
14102	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
14103	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
14104	Cut	1.1	0.63	Gully aligned NE-SW	-	-
14105	Fill	1.1	0.63	Fill of 14104	-	-
14106	Cut	0.8	0.38	Gully aligned NE-SW	-	-
14107	Fill	0.8	0.38	Fill of 14107	-	-
14108	Cut	0.89	0.6	Gully aligned NE-SW	-	-

14109	Fill	0.89	0.6	Fill of 14108	-	-

Trench 142						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlay an alluvial deposit. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	1.67
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
14201	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
14202	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
14203	Layer	-	0.6	Alluvium	-	-
14204	Layer	-	0.75	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 143						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a beamslot, two pits and two parallel ditches, one of which was excavated. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which seals the intercutting features, which cut the geology.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
14301	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
14302	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	Pot, Fe nail, flint	4th century AD
14303	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
14304	Cut	0.67	0.22	Beamslot		
14305	Fill	0.67	0.22	Fill of beamslot 14304	Pot, CBM	2nd century AD or later, Romano-British
14306	Cut	0.74+	0.45	Pit		
14307	Fill	0.74+	0.45	Fill of pit 14306	Pot, CBM, flint	1st-2nd century AD, Romano-British
14308	Cut	1.19	0.63	Pit		
14309	Fill	1.19	0.33	Fill of 14308	CBM	16th-18th century
14310	Cut	0.2	0.03	Linear		
14311	Fill	0.2	0.03	Fill of linear 14310		
14312	Fill	0.96	0.32	Fill of pit 14308	Pot, CBM, flint	240+ AD, 4th century?, Romano-British

Trench 144

General description					Orientation	N-S
No archaeological features. Stratigraphy consists of a sequence of two colluvial deposits overlain by a subsoil, which was overlain by the topsoil. The geology was not observed.					Avg. depth (m)	1
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
14401	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
14402	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
14403	Layer	-	0.15	Colluvium		-
14404	Layer	-	0.15	Colluvium	Flint	-

Trench 145						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, aligned E-W, cut into a geology comprising yellow brown silty clay, and overlain by a subsoil which was overlaid by the topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.43
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
14501	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
14502	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	Pot, CBM, flint	1st century AD?, Romano-British
14503	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
14504	Cut	0.82	0.41	Ditch aligned E-W	-	-
14505	Fill	-	0.27	Secondary fill of 14504	Pottery, flint	Medieval
14506	Fill	-	0.14	Primary fill of 14504	-	-
14507	Cut	1.4	0.3	Ditch aligned E-W	-	-
14508	Fill	1.4	0.3	Fill of 14507	-	-

Trench 147						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench identified an alluvial deposit overlain by a possible buried land surface, which was overlain by a subsoil. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.97
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
14701	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
14702	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-

14703	Layer	-	0.1	Possible buried land surface.	-	-
14704	Layer	-	0.6	Alluvium	-	-

Trench 148						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, aligned N-S and NE-SW, and a pit, cut into a geology comprising yellow brown clay. Features were sealed by a subsoil which was overlain by the topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.49
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
14801	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
14802	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	Pot, CBM, flint	350-400 AD, Romano-British
14803	Layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
14804	Cut	1.3	0.24	Ditch aligned NE-SW	CBM	Romano-British
14805	Fill	1.3	0.24	Fill of 14804	Pottery	Early-mid 2nd century AD
14806	Cut	0.64	0.14	Ditch aligned N-S	-	-
14807	Fill	0.64	0.14	Fill of 14806		
14808	Cut	0.72	0.16	Ovoid pit	-	-
14809	Fill	0.72	0.16	Fill of 14808	Pottery	Later prehistoric

Trench 149						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
The trench contained two ditches, aligned NW-SE, and a pit cut into the geology comprising orange yellow brick-earth. The features were sealed by a subsoil which was overlain by the topsoil.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.3
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
14901	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil	-	-
14902	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
14903	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	Flint	Early prehistory?
14904	layer	-	-	Geology	-	-
14905	Cut	1.04	0.16	Ditch aligned NE-SW	-	-
14906	Fill	1.04	0.16	Fill of 14905	Flint	-
14907	Cut	1.2	0.3	Ditch aligned NW-SE	-	-
14908	Fill	1.04	0.3	Fill of 14907	Pottery, flint	

14909	Fill	0.7	0.1	Fill of 14907	Flint	
14910	Cut	1.4	0.75	Sub-circular pit	-	-
14911	Fill	1	0.3	Primary fill of 14910		
14912	Fill	1.05	0.1	Secondary fill of 14910		
14913	Fill	0.95	0.26	Tertiary fill of 14910	Pot, flint	2nd century AD or later
14914	Fill	1.3	0.28	Upper fill of 14910	Pot	Poss medieval (or 2nd century AD)

Trench 150						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench extends trench 117 to locate ditches in 131. These were not encountered. A substantial flint scatter was revealed. Consists of topsoil overlying a subsoil which overlaid a colluvial deposit of light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent manganese. The geology was not observed.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.6
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Comment**	**Finds**	**Date**
15001	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	Pot, CBM (labelled 15005),	19th century, 16th-18th century
15002	Layer	-	-	Colluvium	Flint	-
15003	Layer	-	-	Subsoil		-

APPENDIX C FINDS REPORTS

Pottery

By Paul Booth

Introduction

The evaluation produced 173 sherds (2558g) of pottery, mostly of later prehistoric and Roman date, with a smaller amount of medieval material. For the most part the pottery was recorded using the generic codes set out in the Oxford Archaeology recording system for later prehistoric and Roman pottery (Booth 2014). The pottery was in variable condition. Mean sherd weight was variable, but was generally low for the prehistoric material, while the surface condition of the pottery of the later periods, even when the sherds were relatively substantial, was typically poor, presumably as a consequence of adverse soil conditions.

Fabrics and forms

Prehistoric

Prehistoric pottery fabrics were not described in great detail. They were defined in terms of their principal inclusion type or types, defined by letter codes, followed by a simple numeric indicator of overall coarseness on a scale of 1 (very fine) to 5 (very coarse). The great majority of the fabrics present here were at point 4 on this scale (coarse – with inclusions up to *c* 3mm). Most were principally flint-tempered (46 of the 56 prehistoric sherds), occasionally with no evident secondary inclusion type or with quartz sand. The majority (34) of flint-tempered sherds also contained organic inclusions or voids probably indicating where organic material had burnt out.

Summary of prehistoric fabrics

AF (sand and flint). 1 sherd, 2g.

AG (sand and ?grog). 1 sherd, 1g.

AZ (sand and uncertain voids). 3 sherds, 16g.

F (flint). 9sherds, 51g.

FA (flint and sand). 3 sherds, 10g.

FG (flint and ?grog). 1 sherd, 4g.

FI (flint and ?iron oxides). 1 sherd, 1g.

FV (flint and organic). 32 sherds, 145g.

FZ (flint and uncertain voids). 2 sherds, 8g.

GA (grog and sand). 1 sherd, 6g.

GVF (grog, organic and flint). 2 sherds, 9g.

With three exceptions, feature sherds were absent. A small simple upright rim in fabric FV4 and a possible base angle in fabric FV5 came from context 10303. Both would be consistent with a broad middle Bronze Age date, but a later date is also possible. The only other feature sherd is an angled carination in fabric F4 from a Roman context (14914). The remaining sherds have no chronologically diagnostic characteristics other than fabric; hence only a broad later prehistoric date can be assigned to this material.

Late Iron Age/Roman

The Roman pottery spans the entire period, though the larger groups are mostly of late Roman date. The fabrics present are listed below in the sequence of ware groups commonly used in OA analyses, with fine and specialist ware groups preceding the principal coarse wares. Cross reference to codes in the national Roman fabric reference collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) are underlined below.

S30. Central Gaulish samian ware (LEZ SA 2). 2 sherds, 70g.

S32. Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (LMZ SA). 8 sherds, 243g.

F51. Oxford colour-coated ware (OXF RS). 10 sherds, 256g.

All. South Spanish amphora (BAT AM 1). 1 sherd, 9g.

A35. Campanian amphora (CAM AM 1). 1 sherd, 191g.

M22. Oxford white mortarium (OXF WH). 4 sherds, 171g.

M29. SE buff mortarium (incl COL WH). 1 sherd, 54g.

M31. Oxford white-slipped mortarium (OXF WS). 1 sherd, 48g.

M41. Oxford red colour-coated mortarium (OXF RS). 1 sherd, 50g.

E80. 'Belgic type' grog-tempered ware (SOB GT). 3 sherds, 27g.

O10. Fine oxidised wares. 1 sherd, 11g.

O30. Fine sandy oxidised wares. 2 sherds, 6g.

O80. Coarse (mainly grog-tempered) oxidised wares. 2 sherds, 34g.

R10. Fine reduced wares. 11 sherds, 40g.

R16. 'Upchurch' fine reduced ware (UPC FR). 4 sherds, 25g.

R20. Coarse sand-tempered reduced wares. 5 sherds, 45g.

R30. Medium sand-tempered reduced wares. 2 sherds, 11g.

R90. Coarse grog-tempered reduced wares. 3 sherds, 34g.

R96. ?'Native coarse ware' (as Pollard 1988, 98). 2 sherds, 40g.

R97. Late Roman grog-tempered ware (as Pollard 1988, 129). 24 sherds, 341g.

B20. Black-burnished ware category 2 (cf COO BB2). 1 sherd, 12g.

The most striking item of late Iron Age date is the sherd of fabric A35, a handle fragment from a Dressel 1 amphora in Campanian 'black sand' fabric. This occurred, however, in the same context (7801) as a large part of a Les Martres-de-Veyre Drag 18/31 dish. Unfortunately, the stamp on this vessel, and that on a similar Lezoux sherd in context 14312, was eroded and illegible.

Local/regional pottery sources are indicated by North Kent products (fabrics R16 and B20 – and almost certainly the sherds (from a single vessel) assigned to the generic R10 code), while other oxidised and reduced coarse wares are likely to have been of relatively local origin, though the sandy oxidised and reduced products of the Canterbury kilns were not specifically recognised. The sources of the middle and late Roman grog-tempered fabrics (R96 and R97) remain uncertain. No attempt has been

made to subdivide these fabrics in the manner of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust codes.

Oxford products make a notable contribution to the assemblage, accounting for all of the extra-regional pottery of later Roman date. Forms represented by rims include Young (1977) types M22, C45, C46, C51, C75 and C100.

Medieval and post-medieval

Twenty sherds (291g) of medieval date were recovered from four different contexts. All the material (including a tile fragment in context 8106) was from the kilns at Tyler Hill (Cotter 1991) and is dated 1200-1400 (J Cotter pers. comm.). The largest group, from context 5902, consisted of sherds from a glazed jug. Three miscellaneous post-medieval fragments were of 19th-century date.

Discussion

Prehistoric pottery was widely distributed across the investigation area, although quantities from individual deposits were typically small and the fragmented nature of the material makes dating difficult. Flint-tempered traditions were dominant in the region through the middle and late Bronze Age periods but started to decline in importance in the early Iron Age. The general character of the flint-tempered sherds here is consistent with a middle-late Bronze Age date range, but in the absence of diagnostic features closer dating is generally impossible. Some flint-tempered sherds could have been later but this is not demonstrable. The rather fewer sherds in sand- and grog-tempering traditions are more likely to be assigned to the Iron Age, but again, other diagnostic characteristics were lacking.

The only certain ceramic indicator of pre-conquest late Iron Age activity was the single Dressel 1 amphora sherd. The association of this with an early 2nd-century samian ware vessel, which was *c* 75% complete, in topsoil in Trench 78 is puzzling; the latter vessel might suggest the presence of a ploughed-out burial. ‘Belgic type’ (fabric E80) sherds could have been of pre- or post-Conquest date. Leaving context 7801 aside, only one context group of any size, that from 14804, is fairly certainly of early-mid 2nd-century date. Several small groups (12506, 13116, 14307 and 14914) could also be of early Roman date but are too small for certainty, and while it is possible that the sherds from 14305 and 14913 were also 2nd-century it is perhaps more likely that they were later. Well over half of all the Roman pottery (54% by sherd count and 61% by weight) comes from the three ‘groups’ (14302, 14312 and 14802) for which a late Roman date is certain, although in Trenches 143 and 148 these include material from subsoil – 14312 is the upper fill of a pit. The pottery in 14802 includes Oxford types (particularly C46) suggestive of a date after AD 350.

In view of the proximity of the well known kiln site (north of Canterbury c 3 km to the north east of the Land at Sturry Application Site) the fact that the small medieval pottery assemblage consists entirely of Tyler Hill products is unsurprising.

4.3.1 Table of Pottery

	No. sherds/weight(g)				
Context	Prehistoric	Late Iron Age/Roman	Medieval & post-medieval	Context ceramic date	Notes
5902			14/216	1200-1400	Tyler Hill ware jug
7704			1/11	19C	
7801		9/434		100-125	S32, A35
8002	2/4			Later prehistoric	
8106	1/5		3/45	1200-1400	Tyler Hill ware
8413			2/22	1200-1400	Tyler Hill ware cooking pot
9404	2/8			Later prehistoric	
10004	1/2			Later prehistoric	
10008	7/24			Later prehistoric	
10303	2/35			?middle Bronze Age	
10502	6/22			?late Iron Age	Uncertain rim in fabric GA4
10507	2/6			Later prehistoric	
10602	1/2			Later prehistoric	
10707	1/3			Later prehistoric	
10903	8/52			Later prehistoric	
11608	2/2			Later prehistoric	
11702	2/3			Later prehistoric	
12506		1/3		1-2C?	R20
13105	5/13			Later prehistoric	
13111	3/4			Later prehistoric	
13116	2/7	1/5		1-2C?	R30
13206	1/7			Later prehistoric	
13407	1/1			Later prehistoric	
13507	2/9			Later prehistoric	
13702	1/4			Later prehistoric	
14302		7/237		4C	F51, M22, M41, O10, R97
14305		7/45		2C or later	M22, O30, R16, R20, R96?
14307		2/13		1-2C	E80, O30
14312		33/518		240+, ?4C	S30, F51, A11, O80, R16, R20, R30, R97
14502	1/4	1/6		1C?	E80
14505		1/9	1/8	1200-1400	E80, Tyler Hill ware
14802		11/348		350-400	F51, M31, R97
14804		17/135		?early-mid 2C	M29, O80, R10, R20, R90
14809	1/2			Later prehistoric	
14913		1/29		2C or later	R96
14914	2/34	3/17		2C	S30, R16
15005			2/4	19C	
TOTAL	56/253	94/1799	23/306		

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Struck flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

A very large assemblage (for an evaluation) of 1428 struck lithics, 38 natural fragments and 167 pieces of burnt unworked flint (2957g) was recovered. This number was greatly affected by the identification and careful recovery of part of in situ scatter related to axe/adze production. Two or possibly three more scatters were identified during fieldwork and two ditches in the same area also revealed rich assemblages suggesting that these features had also truncated at least parts of other scatters. The evaluation has revealed a potentially very rich flint working landscape dating from at least the Mesolithic period and probably including Neolithic and Bronze Age elements as well.

The assemblage was dominated by material from Trench 117. Here, an in situ scatter (11702 and 11704) and associated disturbed material (11701 and 11703) accounted for almost 90% of the assemblage (1272/1428 flints). The vast bulk of these flints originated from one or more nodules from a distinctive source, most likely the local chalk. A sample of the scatter was retrieved to full excavation standard (three-dimensional recording) in order not to compromise any further excavation of the scatter. The remainder was retained in situ. Despite the sample retrieval many refits were observed during assessment.

The assemblage from Trench 117 appears to relate to a dual strategy. On the one hand, the main aim of the knappers was the production and maintenance of tranchet adzes (3). Three adze-sharpening flakes indicating the probable use of these objects were also recovered. A second main aim of the knappers was the production of bladelet cores usually formed on large primary axe working flakes. This is shown by the relative importance of blade forms here (17.97% (163/907 blanks)) although this figure will be greatly reduced by axe production which is largely a flake generating activity. Axe thinning/working flakes were not included in the ratios of blades to flakes given here, but, the vast majority of axe working debitage was not distinctive enough to separate out from standard blanks. Moreover, this could be blurred further by the re-use of blade cores as adze blanks, as was seen here on one occasion where a blade core was modified into an adze. All this material was in the same distinctive flint and the assemblage was very fresh. All of this strongly identified the assemblage as representing an undisturbed knapping site.

Cores from this scatter represented a mix of flake and blade cores (10). None were in the distinctive group 1 material used for adze production while the tenth was formed on Bullhead Bed flint (Dewey and Bromehead 1915) commonly found in Kentish flint assemblages. Core rejuvenation was not common (1) and only one core tablet was identified (1) but cresting and possibly re-cresting was far more prevalent (5). Axe working debris can often resemble core maintenance debitage and there may have been some confusion here between these different specialised debitage types.

Tools were not common here and accounted for just 2.53% of the assemblage (28 pieces). Far and away the most common tool type was the simple retouched flake with 11 examples (39.29% of tools). There were three adzes as well as two possible preforms, two retouched blades and two miscellaneous retouched fragments. One each of a microlith, side scraper, end scraper, notch, microdenticulate, backed blade and piercer were recovered. Also present was a flake from a probable ground implement in the same main source. This object was clearly problematic in a late Mesolithic context. Nearly all the tools used the same source as the adze manufacturers, only a retouched blade, possible preform and side scraper utilised a different raw material source. The single microlith was probably fashioned on flint from the main source but it can be difficult to be certain with smaller pieces of flint.

The microlith recovered was a type of tanged point that appears to have escaped classification in either Clark's or Jacobi's typologies. These tools have been identified at a number of sites including Charlwood, Surrey where Ellaby discussed their idiosyncratic form (2004). These were commonly found as a minor component in numerous late Mesolithic assemblages at Bexhill in Sussex (pers. obs.) and have been seen from as far afield as Wales (Barton *et al* 1995) but are not known from the Midlands and north of there. Radiocarbon dates are not common for the late Mesolithic but where this has been possible, these points have always proved to be very late in date (5500-4000 BC).

Beyond this tool, the remainder of the tools were all readily acceptable within a late Mesolithic context. However, tranchet adzes may have a longer use range with Neolithic dates suggested for some (e.g. Gardiner 2001). It is unfortunate that only one microlith was recovered but elsewhere in south-east England, axe/adze working sites of probable Mesolithic date have regularly failed to yield many of these tools.

The scatter was only partially excavated but all spoil was retained in bulk samples and four of these were processed. These added a considerable number of the smaller flakes that were difficult to recover in the field due to the poor ground conditions. The samples did not reveal any more microliths (often missed by hand recovery due to their small size), but did confirm in the density and size range of the pieces recovered that the scatter was certainly in situ. Total artefact counts of around 2000-2200 m^2 for the denser core of the scatter and around 400-600 m^2 for its edges are predicted, much of which would be very fine shatter under 10mm and largely under 4mm in maximum length

A second scatter was indicated by a large quantity of flints recovered from Trench 150 running off from Trench 117 and positioned in order to test where the large ditches found in Trench 131 were orientated. While no ditches were identified, numerous struck flints were observed on the surface of the natural (15002). While this trench was located immediately west of Trench 117, the flints would appear to strongly suggest a separate event. The raw material sources used here varied considerably and there are only one or two pieces from the same source as 11702. Additionally, the assemblage was more tool heavy and displayed levels of edge damage that may suggest heavy utilisations. The assemblage also included the largest collection of burnt flint recovered at 27 pieces

weighing 609g, perhaps indicating a domestic element. The assemblage included a number of large broken scrapers and other tools indicative of earlier Neolithic activity and may indicate the nearby presence of a focus of activity dating from this period, such as pit clusters. Alternatively, the flints may represent a tool use site of this date and may be unrelated to pits and associated middens.

A third probable flint scatter was identified in Trench 127 located around 50m south-west of Trench 117. Here, only surface finds were recovered. These were not diagnostic but did include two bladelets out of seven pieces, suggesting an early prehistoric date range for the activity.

A fourth possible flint scatter was located in Trench 110 around 200m east of Trench 117. Here, a small assemblage of six pieces included a blade form, flake core and a microburin. These flints were in very good condition and were recovered from the underlying natural rather than from any colluvial horizon. They may indicate another area of probable in situ flintwork or the edge of a much larger scatter.

A large assemblage of struck flint was recovered from Trench 131, mostly from a pair of substantial ditches. The bulk of the assemblage was likely to be residual but most probably local to the immediate vicinity. The flints consisted largely of flake debitage, some of it related to axe working. Only one flake typified later prehistoric knapping strategies and there were several blade forms (4) suggesting an early prehistoric date. One flake core was recovered as was a crested blade. Two tools were present, one was a retouched bladelet and the other was an end truncation on a short flake. The ditches also contained significant quantities of burnt flint (26 pieces, 661g) but the age of these was uncertain as they could easily relate to later prehistoric use of heated flint to boil water. Both of the tools would generally be seen as early in date, and given the relative freshness of the assemblage, the most likely explanation for this material would be another flint scatter eroding into these ditches.

Other background material included one moderate assemblage from colluvium in Trench 116. This assemblage consisted of three flakes, a blade, a blade core, a flake core and a retouched flake and was in relatively good condition. This highlights the potential for the recovery of material within the colluvium. Pit fill 11606 from the same trench yielded a flake and a backed blade of early prehistoric date.

A multiple angle burin on a truncated flake was recovered from Trench 84 context 8403. This piece was clearly early in date, most likely Mesolithic or early Neolithic.

Trench 118 yielded a flake from the overlying colluvium as well as two bladelets, two core fragments (one related to blade production) and a piece of irregular waste. This small assemblage may also indicate the presence nearby of another flint scatter.

Trench 133 produced a bladelet from its subsoil and an end truncation on a side trimming blade from colluvium. Again, these items were likely to be early in date.

Trench 143 contained five flakes, a blade and a burnt fragment from its subsoil 14302; and two flakes and a blade core from a Roman pit fill. Another bladelet was present in another pit, 14308. Despite being recovered in Roman contexts, these finds also indicate an early prehistoric date.

Trench 145 yielded a flake, blade and an end truncation from a Roman ditch fill 14505, as well as a flake and a possible adze preform from an occupation horizon 14502. The adze preform was made in the same material as used for adze production in trench 117.

Trench 148 contained a blade core and a flake from subsoil context 14802. The core is very typically early prehistoric in date, most likely Mesolithic.

Finally, Trench 149 contained two flakes, one in each of a ditch fill 14906 and a pit fill 14913, and also had three blades from colluvium 14903

The recovered flints from this evaluation showed a marked spatial distribution towards the southern and lower part of the investigation area. Some of this could be due to factors other than the density of early prehistoric activity, such as material moving down slope in colluvium, or the fact there was more early activity here and thus more excavated features. However, there was clear evidence for several scatters including one classic in situ example and at least some of the observed patterning must have been genuine. Given that much of the middle portion of the investigation area contained colluvial horizons, this area could also have very high, but hidden, flint-related potential.

The flint assemblage from Sturry is significant for a number of reasons. In situ Mesolithic activity in Kent is rare, although recent developments have brought to light a number of sites (including a late Mesolithic scatter on the A21 near Tonbridge, a small in situ assemblage knapped or dumped into a tree-throw hole on the East Kent Access Road, an axe/adze working site near Ashford (Wessex Archaeology) and wide scale Mesolithic activity at Ranscombe (D May pers. comm.) and nearby at Shorne Wood (http://www.kentnews.co.uk/news/_1_1424019)). The scatter from 11702 was largely undisturbed but was not sealed by Holocene colluvium. The survival may be due to an increased depth of topsoil here caused by later prehistoric colluvium at the northern end of the field. The discovery of several more probable in situ scatters as well as material directly related to the adze working site (via the raw material selected) in several other trenches scattered across the southern portion of the investigation area suggested that a complex and integrated site pattern related to flint knapping and flint use may survive in this field.

The underlying natural geology in much of the flint-rich part of the investigation area was Pleistocene in date and related to similar process of colluviation seen in many of the trenches here. As such, it could easily have preserved Palaeolithic material. Nothing unequivocally Upper Palaeolithic in date was identified but two backed blades could date to that period as could much of the blade debitage recovered. Similar depositional sequences in Kent have had a productive history in the study of Upper Palaeolithic Britain (e.g. Bapchild (Dines 1929), Springhead (Burchill 1938) and very close to Sturry at Riverdale, Canterbury (Barton 1986)).

The scatters identified in several of the trenches were undated but at least one from Trench 150 was likely to belong to the earlier Neolithic period. Such in situ activity is rarely found, although disturbed Neolithic material as subsoil scatters are actually quite common (Harding 2006). Similar small-scale in situ Neolithic activity has been identified including examples from the A2 (Donnelly and Anderson-Whymark 2012), Ashford Retail Park (OA 2011) and along the CTRL (Harding 2006).

The potential that further work in this investigation area will reveal important flint knapping sites is very great. It would seem very likely that numerous in situ flint knapping floors would be identified. Added to this, there is additional potential for buried scatters and land surfaces under both the Holocene and Pleistocene colluviums. Recent excavations by OA at Bexhill in Sussex (OA forthcoming) in a different burial environment but one of similar potential brought to light over 250 flint scatters numbering more than 450,00 flints. Figures this high would be unlikely for this much smaller investigation area, but the evaluation itself suggests that anything between 20 and 100 scatters may exist here. As with Bexhill and other examples of preserved landscapes, the scatters identified may be quite small and easy to excavate. These often represent as little as an hour’s knapping or no more than one night’s activity.

However, these small scale scatters are often more important for study than the larger more complex examples; palimpsests created over a considerable length of time from numerous knapping events can be difficult to understand archaeologically. In contrast, single event sites are usually far easier to interpret, such as the adze working and bladelet manufacture site identified in Trench 117.

Methodology

The artefacts were catalogued according to OA South's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating was attempted where possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Open Office spreadsheet. During the assessment additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999). Technological attribute analysis was initially undertaken and included the recording of butt and termination type (Inizan *et al.* 1999), flake type (Harding 1990), hammer mode (Onhuma and Bergman 1982), and the presence of platform edge abrasion.

CATEGORY TYPE	Misc	Scatter 17001-4	Scatter 15002	Total
Flake	61	744	32	837
Blade	12	82	5	99
Bladelet	8	81	2	91
Blade index	24.69% (20/81)	17.97% (163/907)	18.92% (7/37)	18.50% (190/1027)
Irregular waste	5	58	3	66
Chip		13		13
Microburin	1			1
Sieved Chips 10-4mm		164		164
Rejuvenation flake		1		1
Core tablet		1		1
Crested piece	1	5	1	7
Axe/adze sharpening flakes		3	1	4
Axe/adze working flake	1	82		83
Core single platform blades	1	1		2
Core opposed platform blades	1	2		3
Core other blades	1	1		2
Core single platform flakes	1	1		2
Core multi platform flake	1	4		5
Core other flake	1	1	1	3
Core on a flake			1	1
Core fragment	2			2
Scraper end		1		1
Scraper side		1		1
Scraper other			1	1
Backed blade	1	1		2
Adze		3		3
Ground implement flake		1		1
Piercer		1		1
Microdenticulate	1	1	1	3
Notch		1	1	2
Burin	1			1
Microlith		1		1
End truncation	3		1	4
Retouch blade	1	2		3
Retouched flake	1	11		12
Retouch other	1	2		3

Retouched miscellaneous		2		2
Total	106	1272	50	1428

Burnt unworked flint No./g	103/2094g	37/254g	27/609g	167/2957g
No. burnt (%)	9/106 (8.49%)	64/1272 (5.03%)	1/50 (2%)	74/1428 (5.18%)
No. broken (exc. chips) (%)	22/106 (20.75%)	366/1108 (33.03%)	12/50 (24%)	400/1264 (31.65%)
No. retouched (exc. chips) (%)	9/106 (8.49%)	28/1108 (2.53%)	4/50 (8%)	41/1264 (3.24%)

Contexts	Feature type	Flakes	Blades	Waste/ chips	Cores	Core rejuve	Tools	Tool debitage	Totals	Date
8004	colluvium	1							1	
8403	colluvium						1 burin		1	Early prehistory?
8706	burnt mound?		1						1	
10502	subsoil	3							3	
10602	colluvium		1						1	
10903	colluvium	1							1	
11010	ditch fill	1							1	
11014	natural/scatter	2	1		1			1 microburin	5	Mesolithic?
11103	colluvium	1							1	
11306	ditch fill	2					1 microdent		3	
11602	colluvium	3	1	1	2		1 ret fllake		8	Early prehistory?
11606	pit fill	1					1 backed blade		2	
11803	colluvium	1							1	
11807	ditch fill		2	1	2				5	
12102	subsoil	1							1	
12702	scatter 2	4	2	1					7	Early prehistory?
12803	colluvium		1						1	
13003	colluvium	1							1	
13102	subsoil	2				1			3	
13105	ditch fill	3	1						4	
13109	pit fill	3						1 axe thinning	4	
13111	ditch fill	17	3	2	1		2 (ret b + e nd t)		25	
13302	subsoil		1						1	
13304	colluvium						1 end trunc		1	
13409	pit fill	1							1	
14302	subsoil	4	1	1					6	
14307	pit fill	2			1				3	
14312	pit fill		1						1	
14404	colluvium	1							1	
14502	occ horizon	1					1 other ret		2	
14505	ditch fill	1	1				1 end trunc		3	
14802	subsoil	1			1				2	
14903	colluvium		3						3	Early prehistory?
14906	ditch fill	1							1	
14913	pit fill	1							1	

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Ceramic building material and fired clay

by Cynthia Poole

A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay (FC) was recovered from subsoil, ditches and pits in 14 trenches. The CBM amounted to 41 fragments weighing 6,035g and the fired clay 10 fragments weighing 49g. The assemblage has been fully recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the archive for the investigation area, in accordance with guidelines set out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (ACBMG 2007). The record included quantification, fabric type, form, surface finish, dimensions, markings and evidence of use/reuse (mortar, burning etc). The assemblage has been summarised by context in the table below. Fabrics were characterised with the aid of x10 hand lens.

Fired clay

The fired clay consisted of small indeterminate fragments, a few pieces of which had a flat moulded surface and was made in a fine silty clay (fabric D). It was all undateable, but likely to be contemporary with any associated material.

Roman tile

The majority of the ceramic building material was Roman and consisted entirely of flat tile fragments and brick. Brick was identified on the basis of thickness of 40mm or more; and for thinner pieces, of 35-40mm thickness, where corners or characteristics of edges suggested they were brick. In all, the brick ranged in thickness from 35 to 53mm, suggesting a variety of brick types were represented. Altogether this category accounted for 83% by weight or 37% by count. Other flat tile (9 fragments, 474g) ranged in thickness from 16mm to over 27mm. The thinnest of these was possibly a fragment of box tile as creasing on the underside suggested that it had broken along the corner angle. Four pieces measuring 18-26mm thick were probably tegula based on size, general finish and edge characteristics. About a quarter of the Roman tile had evidence of burning suggesting it had been reused in hearths or ovens.

The Roman tile was made in a variety of fabrics of which the most common was a fine sandy silty clay (Fabric D). Other fabrics had a similar clay matrix, but additionally contained varying quantities of quartz sand (fabric C), red ferruginous grits and cream marly pellets (fabric B) or had a sandy and strongly laminated character (fabric E). These probably all derived from a similar clay source, possibly of brickearth type. A small number of pieces in a smooth clay matrix mixed with medium-coarse quartz sand possibly utilised a London Clay source.

The Roman assemblage was typical of rural settlements where tile was obtained secondhand for use in structures such as ovens or hearths and was not indicative of masonry buildings.

Post-Roman tile

4.3.2 A small quantity of flat roof tile (6 fragments, 186g), probably peg tile, was recovered from five trenches. This all had a fairly neat finish and measured 10-13mm thick. It probably dates between 16th and 18th centuries and reached the investigation area as a result of agricultural activities such as manuring, maintenance of farm tracks etc.

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Table: Summary of the ceramic building material and fired clay by context

Cntxt	SF/S. No.	Spot Date	Nos	Wt (g)	Type	Fab
6105	~	Pmed: C16-C18	1	30	Roof: flat	Qf
6105	~	RB	1	66	Brick RB	D
8411	~	Pmed: C16-C18	1	41	Roof: flat	D
10602	~	RB	1	13	Flat tile	C
10903	~	RB	1	139	Brick	D
11906	~	Pmed: C16-C18	1	6	Roof: flat	D
12506	~	RB	1	1012	Brick RB	D
12506	~	RB	1	177	Brick RB	C
12506	~	RB	2	336	Brick RB	D
12506	~	RB	2	137	Brick RB	D
12506	~	RB	1	306	Brick RB	E
12908	~	U	1	4	FC Indet	D
13415	~	RB	1	1153	Brick RB	D
13505	~	RB	1	44	Flat tile	D
14305	~	RB	1	98	Tegula?	C
14305	~	RB	2	140	Brick RB	D
14307	~	RB	1	278	Brick RB	Qm
14307	~	RB	1	278	CBM Indet	D
14309	~	Pmed: C16-C18	1	14	Roof: flat	C
14312	~	RB	3	786	Brick RB	D
14312	~	RB	1	94	Tegula?	D
14502	~	RB	1	137	Tegula?	Qc
14802	~	RB	2	460	Brick RB	C
14802	~	RB	1	101	Brick RB	B
14802	~	RB	1	14	Tegula	D
14802	~	RB	2	15	Flat tile	G
14802	~	RB	1	59	Box Flue?	D
15005	~	Pmed: C16-C18	1	61	Roof: flat	Q
15005	~	Pmed: C16-C18	1	34	Roof: flat	D
11702	<6>	RB?	3	2	CBM Indet	D & C
11702	<8>	RB?	2	1	CBM Indet	D
10004	~	U	5	17	FC Indet	D
10005	~	U	2	12	FC Indet	D
14804	~	U	2	16	FC Indet	D
14804	~	RB?	1	3	CBM Indet	D

APPENDIX D ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

Environmental samples

By Sharon Cook

Introduction

Thirty samples were taken from the Land at Sturry Application Site. Of these four were processed initially for artefact retrieval and to ascertain the presence of environmental remains especially those suitable for use in dating the deposits.

Samples <6>, <8> and <16> were all taken from deposit (11702) while sample <27> came from deposit (11704). Sample <6> was 80 litres in volume; samples <8>, <16> and <27> were all 70 litres in volume.

Methodology

Forty litres of each sample were processed by water flotation using a modified Siraf style flotation machine, with flots collected on a 250µm mesh and the heavy residues sieved to 500µm. Flots and residues were dried in a heated room, after which the residues were sorted by eye for artefacts and ecofactual remains. The flots were scanned for charred plant remains using a binocular microscope at approximately x10 magnification.

The remainder of each sample was wet sieved to 2mm for retrieval of artefacts with the residue treated as above.

Results

All samples produced very small flots, Sample <6> with approximately 25ml was the largest with the remaining three samples all producing flots of less than 10ml.

The flots contained mostly modern material with the main bulk consisting of modern straw and crop debris. Goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp) seeds were present in all the samples but were clearly modern. Samples <6>, <16> and <27> contain other seeds including ivy leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) and knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.) but again these were modern contaminants.

While there were occasional small flecks of charcoal in the flots of samples <6> and <27> they were too small to be used for radiocarbon dating or species identification.

Animal Bones

By Lee G. Broderick

A total of 12 animal bones were recovered from the investigation area, with two specimens from features preliminarily dated to the Early Roman period. All of the material was hand-collected.

The specimens were in moderate to poor condition and only represented large mammals. It was unclear if this was due to taphonomic processes or is representative of the activities that originally took place on the investigation area. The Early Roman material belonged to domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) and included two maxillary molars. Although the undated material contained two indeterminate specimens, the bulk of the assemblage (all eight other specimens) were of horse (*Equus caballus*). These consisted of hind-limb and cranial elements (mandibles and loose maxillary teeth).

It is possible that all of the horse bones came from the same individual, since they are all from the same context. Certainly the two mandibles appeared to form a pair and these came from a male. Incisor wear suggested that the individual was less than 4 years old (Levine, 1982), whilst fusion of the femur and tibia suggest that it was at least 3 years old, combining to give a relatively tight age at death of the animal. The femur also showed signs of having been gnawed by canids, demonstrating both that the bone was not deposited immediately post-mortem and that there were probably dogs present on the site.

No further information can be gained from such a small sample of bones. However, if further excavations take place on the investigation area, the bones should be included in the full excavation report.

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Appendix E Summary of Site Details

Site name: Land at Broad Oak Farm/ Land at Sturry

Site code: STOAK16

Grid reference: Broad Oak NGR TR 171611 / Sturry NGR 171605

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: October-November 2016

Area of site: Land at Broad Oak Farm Application Site; 19ha

Land at Sturry Application Site; 56.8ha

Summary of results: A trench evaluation of Land at Broad Oak Farm and Land at Sturry Application Sites (the "investigation area") revealed archaeological remains largely focussed in the southern part of the investigation area. These included several Mesoltihic flint scatters, apparently in situ and 'sunken' into the underlying head brickearth. A general background of Prehistoric and undated linear and discrete features were revealed in the southern area alongside Roman remains in the south west of the investigation area likely to be associated with a previously excavated Prehistoric and Roman occupation investigation area adjacent to the western border of the investigation area.

A double-ditched feature in the southern central part of the investigation area was notable as potentially both military and early Roman.

The southern part of the investigation area lies at the base of a slope leading towards the River Stour in an area crossed by undulations formed by (now) dry valleys. Brickearth deposits and colluvuial deposits were accumulated to varying depths in the undulations and at the base of slope.

The remainder of the investigation area revealed very few potential archaeological remains.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES and will be deposited with the Canterbury Museum in due course.

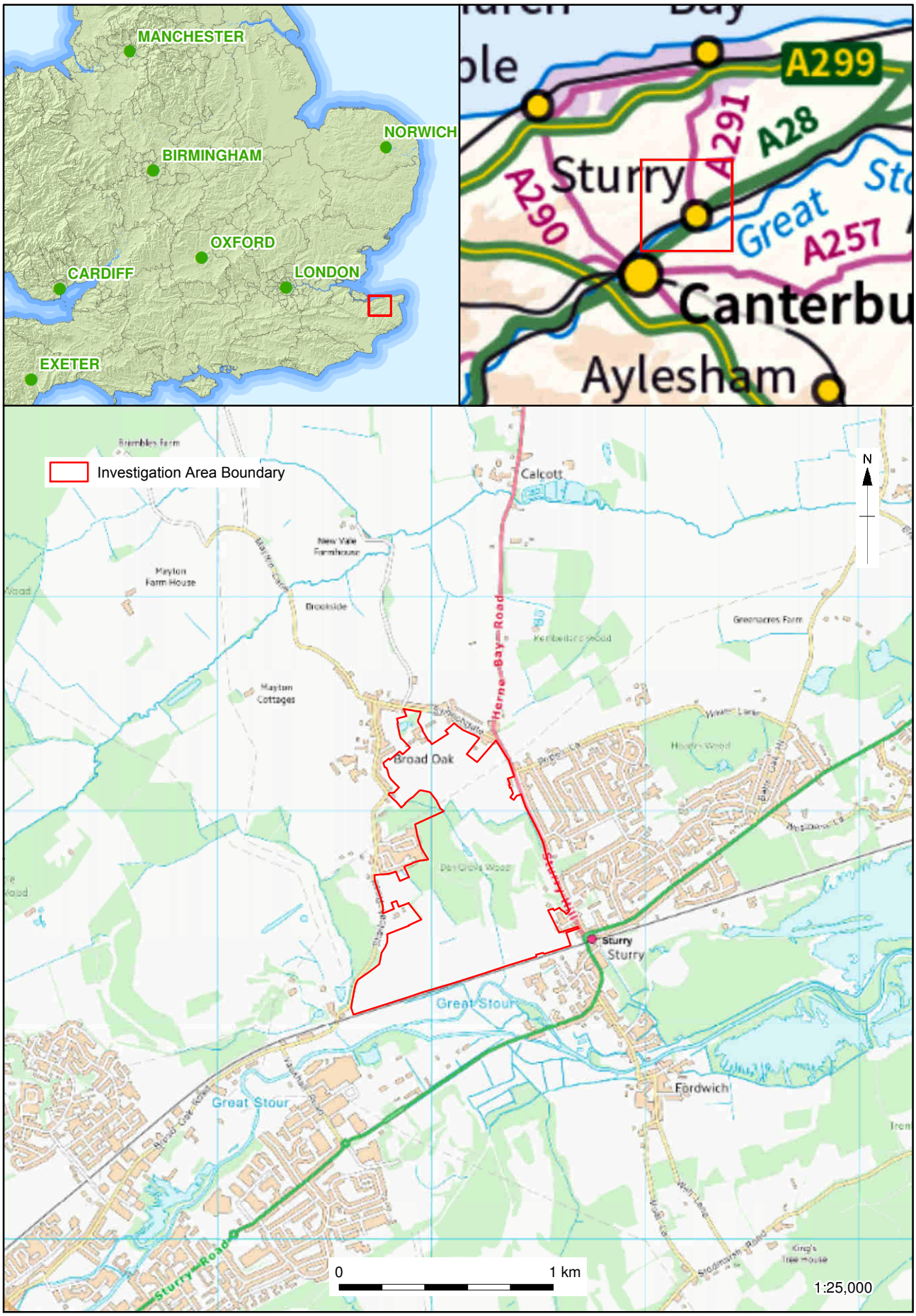

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Figure 1: Site location

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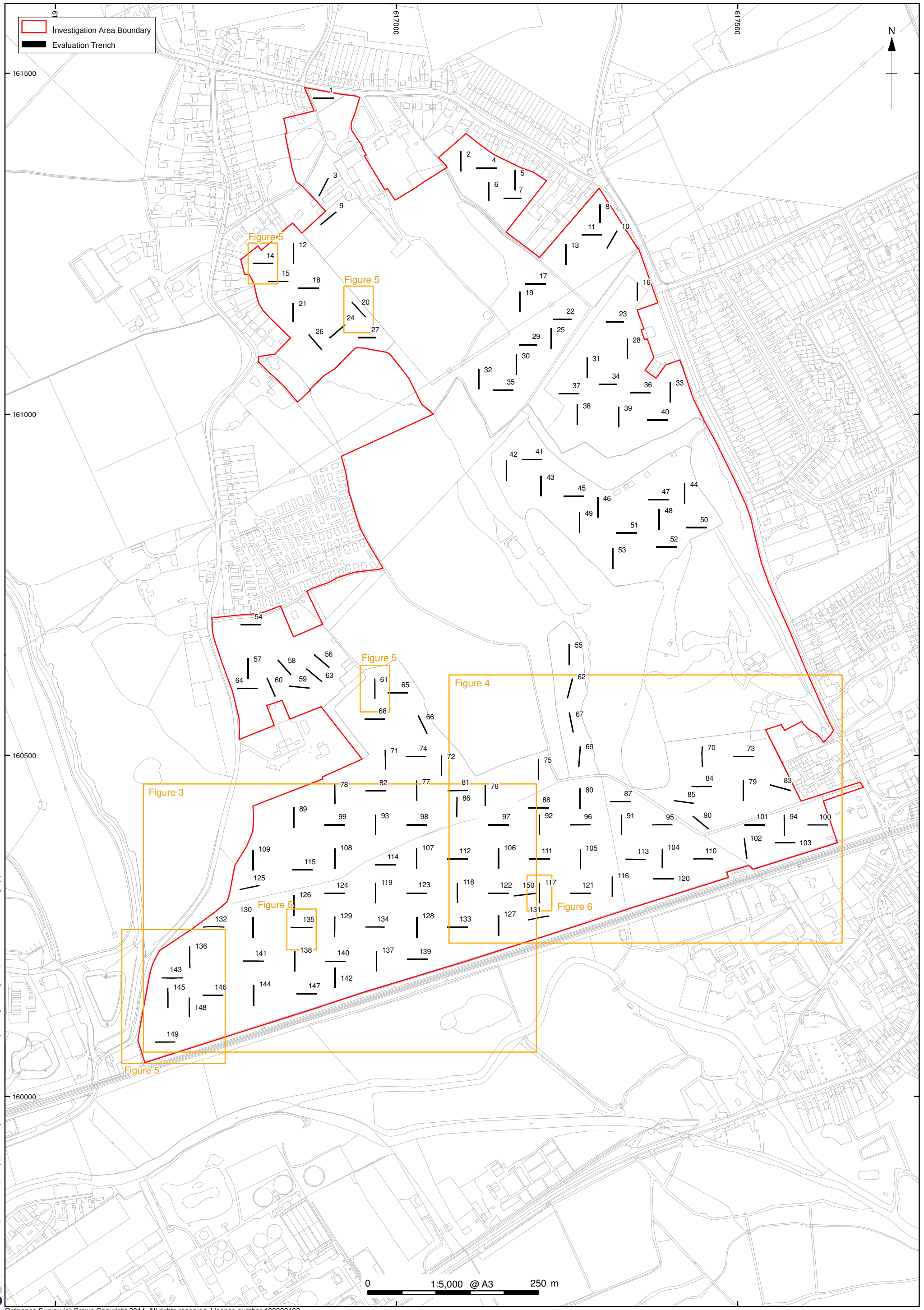

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Figure 2: Trench locations

Development boundary
Trench location
Suggested ditch continuation

Feature Phasing

Unphased
Later Prehistoric
Roman
Roman / Medieval
Medieval
19th Century
Focus of Roman Activity
Flint Scatters
Roman Activity & Flint Scatter

617000

Tr. 78
Tr. 82
Tr. 77
Tr. 81
Tr. 76
Tr. 86
Tr. 89
Tr. 99
Tr. 93
Tr. 98
Tr. 97
Tr. 109
Tr. 108
Tr. 107
Tr. 112
Tr. 106
Tr. 111
Tr. 115
Tr. 114
Tr. 125
Tr. 124
Tr. 119
Tr. 123
Tr. 118
Tr. 122
Tr. 150
Tr. 126
Tr. 132
Tr. 130
Tr. 135
Tr. 129
Tr. 134
Tr. 128
Tr. 133
Tr. 127
Tr. 131
Tr. 136
Tr. 141
Tr. 138
Tr. 140
Tr. 137
Tr. 139
Tr. 142
Tr. 143
Tr. 145
Tr. 146
Tr. 144
Tr. 147
Tr. 148
Tr. 149

N

0 1:1,500 @ A3 100 m

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Figure 3: Archaeological features with phasing, south-west area of site

Development boundary
Trench location
Suggested ditch continuation

Feature Phasing

Unphased
Later Prehistoric
Roman
Medieval
Flint Scatters
Roman Activity & Flint Scatter

N

Tr. 62
Tr. 67
Tr. 69
Tr. 70
Tr. 73
Tr. 75
Tr. 81
Tr. 76
Tr. 80
Tr. 84
Tr. 79
Tr. 83
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Tr. 113
Tr. 110
Tr. 120
Tr. 116
Tr. 118
Tr. 122
Tr. 150
Tr. 117
Tr. 121
Tr. 131
Tr. 127
Tr. 133

0 1:1,500 @ A3 100 m

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Figure 4: Archaeological features with phasing, south-east area of site

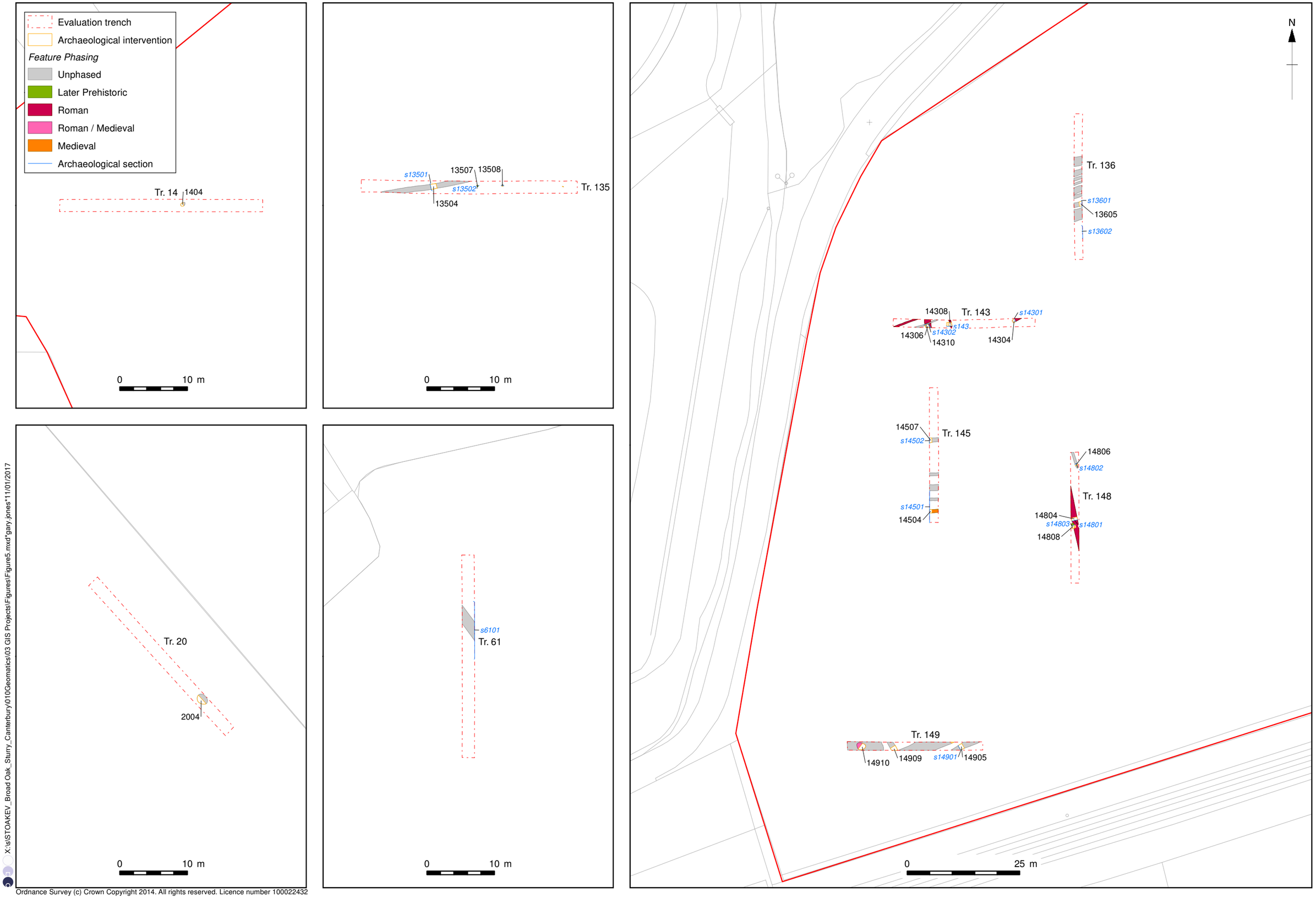

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Figure 5: Detailed trench plans

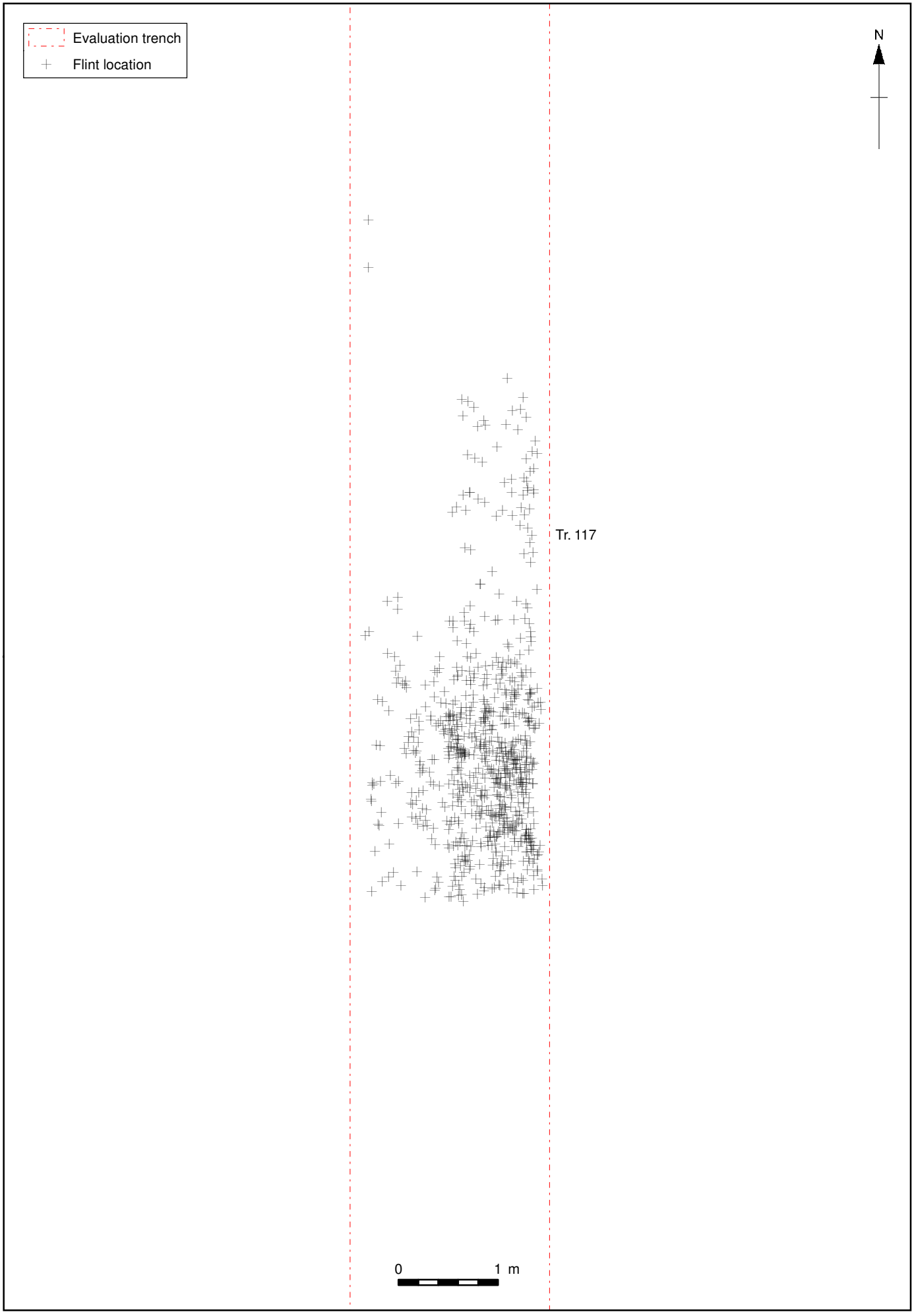

Figure 6: Detail of trench 117 with flint scatter

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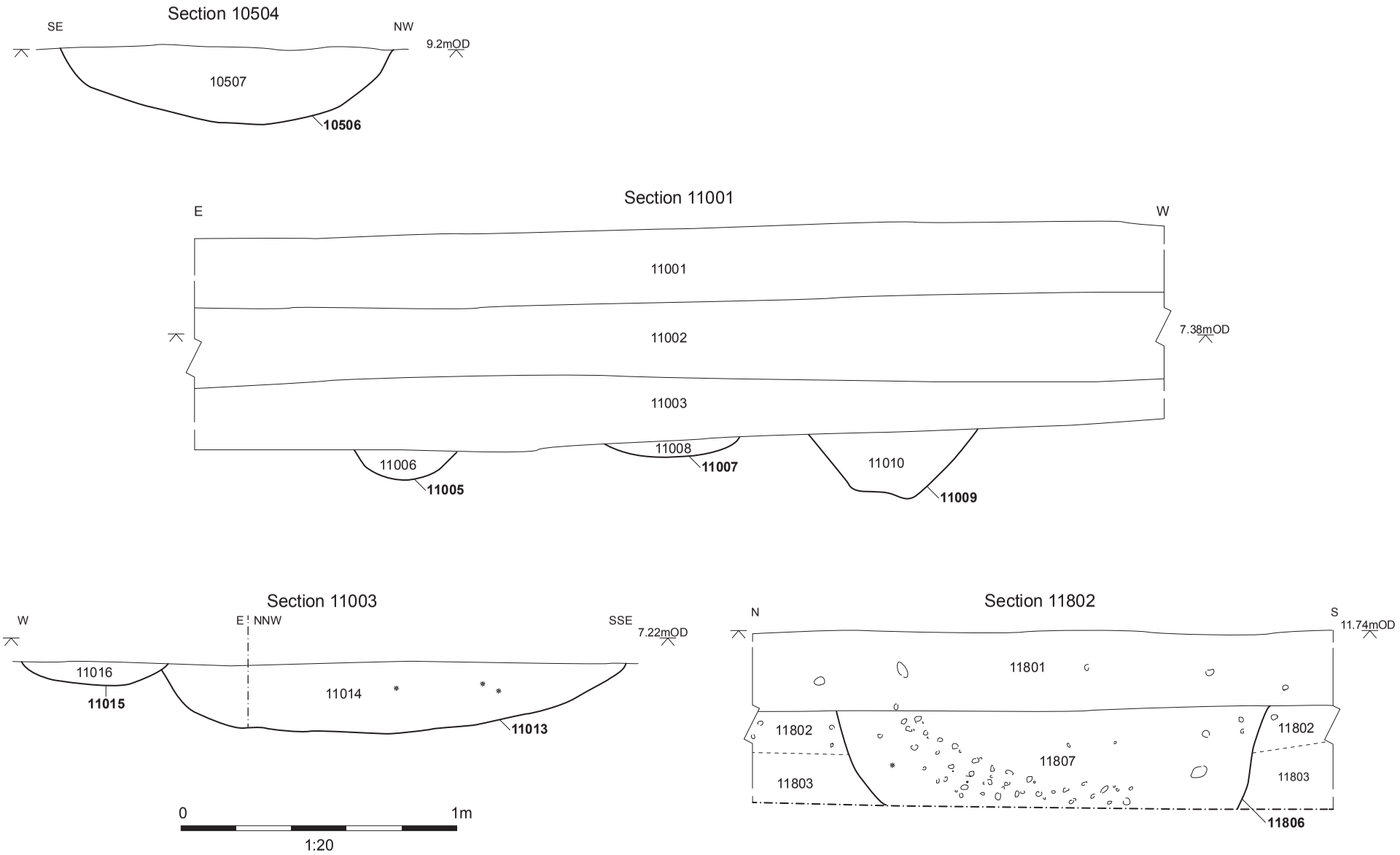

Figure 7: Sections, trenches 105, 110 and 118

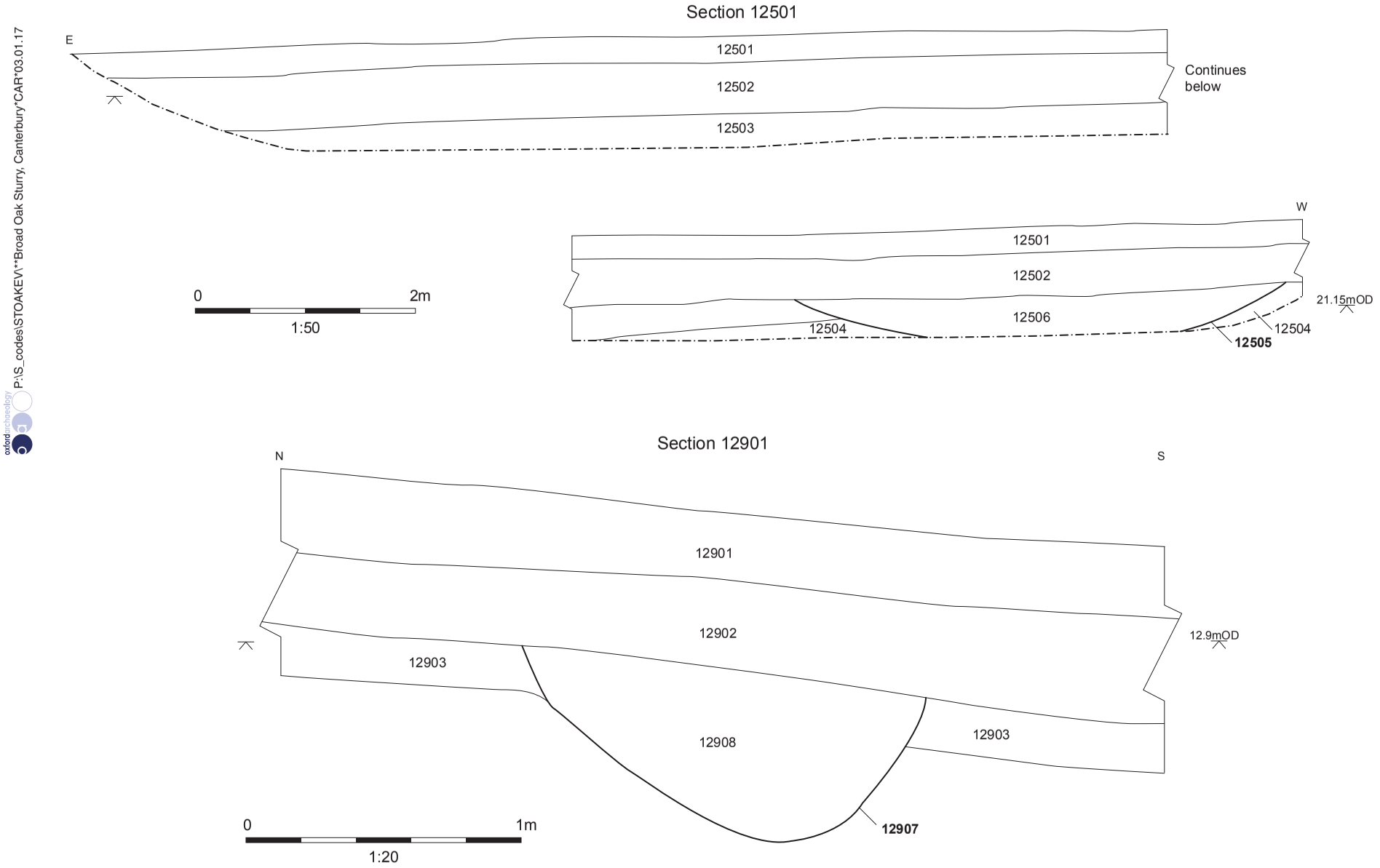

Figure 8: Sections, trenches 125 and 129

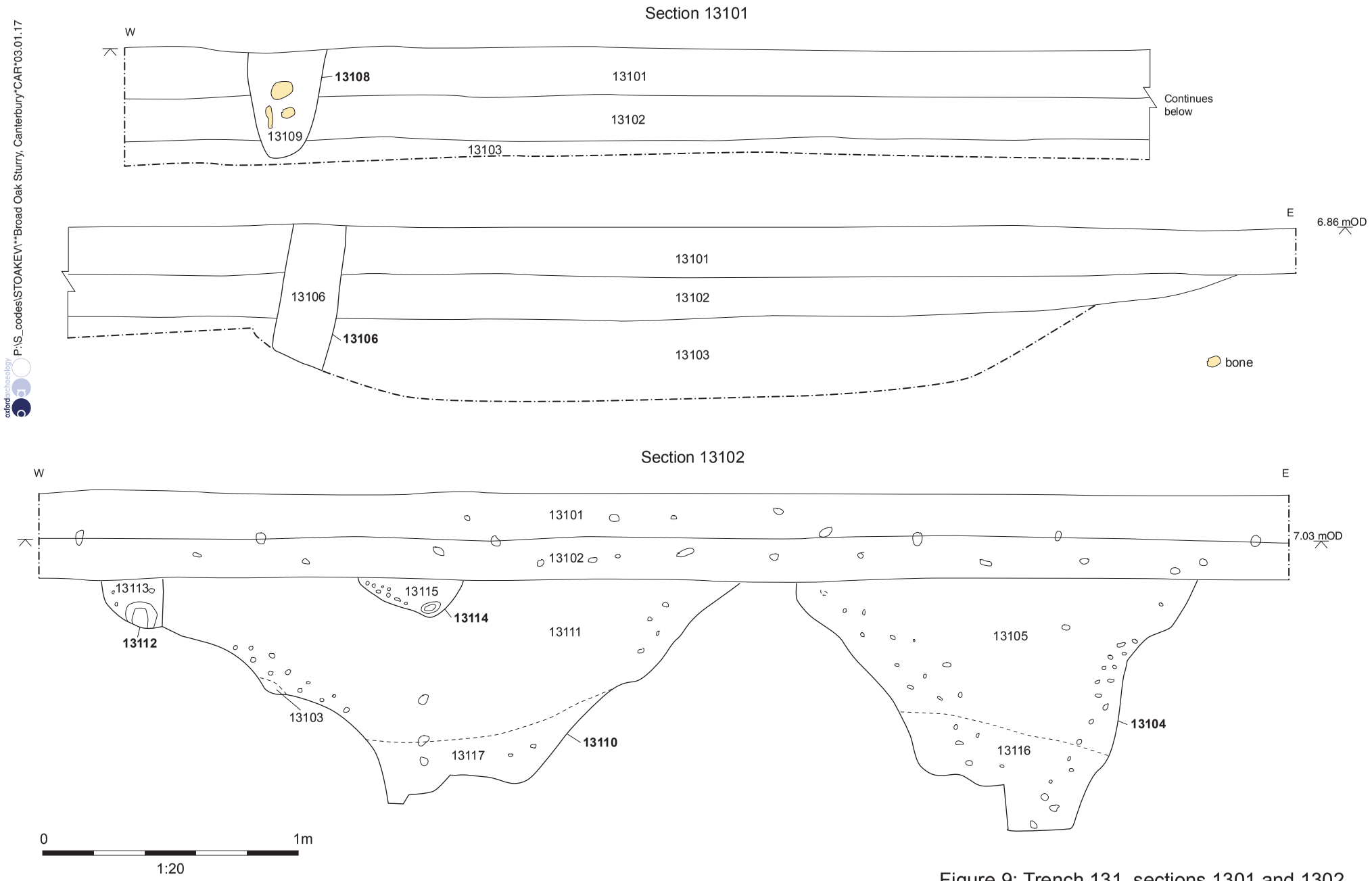

Figure 9: Trench 131, sections 1301 and 1302

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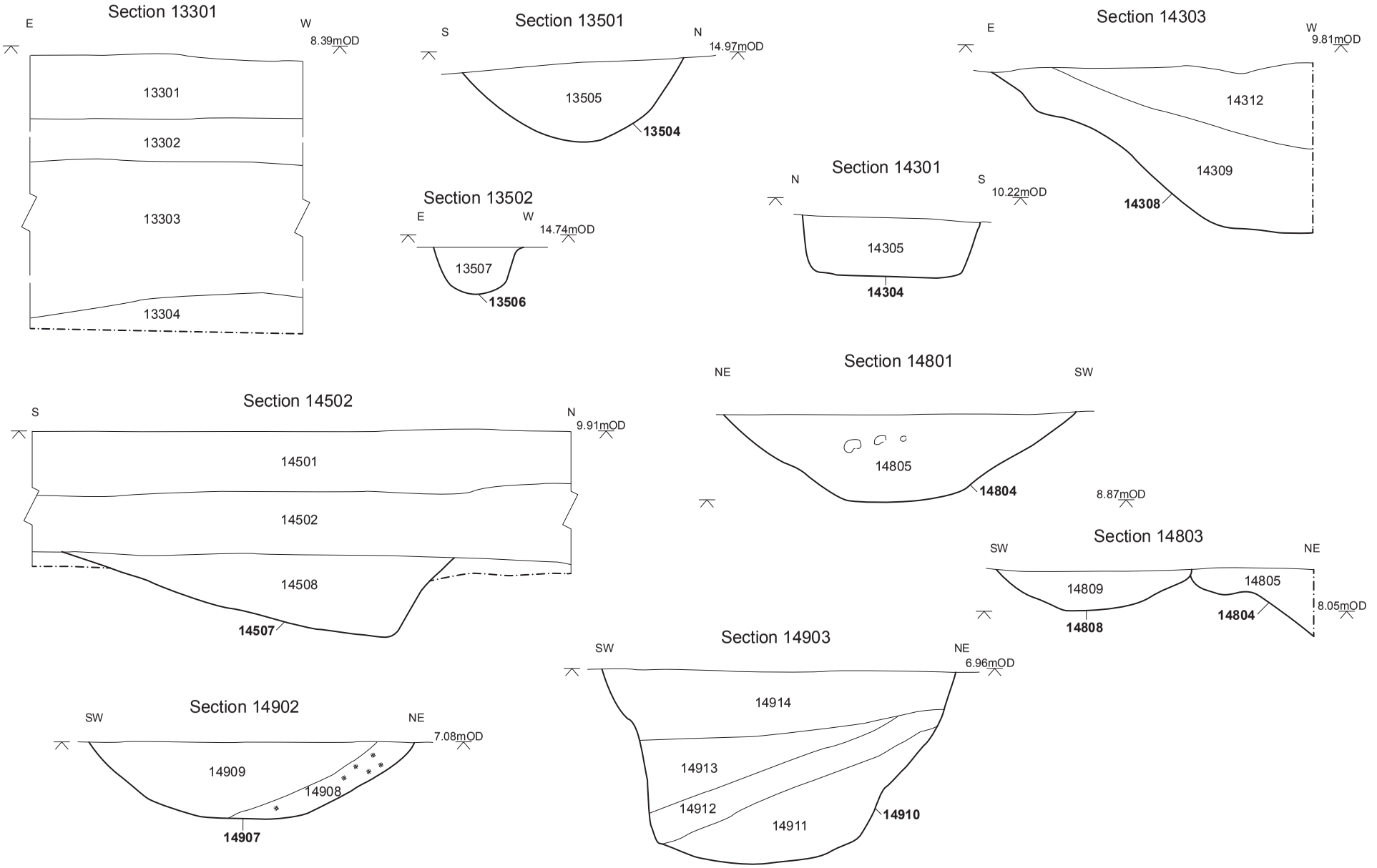

Figure 10: Sections, trenches 133, 135, 143, 145, 148 and 149

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Plate 1: Section 7002, looking north-west

Plate 2: Trench 77, looking north

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Plate 3: Section 8402, looking east

Plate 4: Trench 116, looking north

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Plate 5: Features 11804 and 11806, looking south

Plate 6: Section 13102, looking north

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Plate 7: Trench 134, looking west

Plate 8: Trench 134 features, looking south

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Plate 9: Trench 143, looking east

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