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Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Shottendane Road, Margate, Kent

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on the site of a proposed development to the north and south of Shottendane Road, Margate, Kent, between December 2019 and January 2020. The fieldwork was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd in advance of the submission of a planning application.

A preceding geophysical survey undertaken in September 2019 detected a small number of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin suggestive of a ring ditch and an enclosure/field system. The geophysical survey results also reflect numerous variations in the natural geology and post-medieval agricultural land use activities, including clay extraction.

A total of 48 trenches were investigated across the *c* 18.6ha proposed development site, the majority of which were targeted upon geophysical anomalies. Of these, 25 trenches were found to contain archaeological remains generally comprising ditches, pits and postholes, as well as natural features. A moderately good correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was demonstrated.

A small number of pits in the north of the site and a more substantial pit in the south provide evidence of early/middle Neolithic activity. No evidence of related structures or fireplaces/hearths was identified; however, the assemblage of worked flint recovered from one of the pits is suggestive of a deliberately placed deposit.

Two ring ditches in the south-west are likely to represent the remains of barrows and may have been of early Bronze Age construction. Evidence suggest at least one may have continued to occupy the landscape into the early Iron Age. An inhumation burial within the ring ditch was recorded but left *in situ* unexcavated and it is therefore not known if it was related to the use/reuse of the barrow.

Evidence of more intensive prehistoric land use activity is dated to the early Iron Age (though some may be late Bronze Age in date), with a concentration of features noted in the north-east and southern half of the site. The remains of perpendicular ditches were recorded, providing evidence of two areas of enclosure/field systems. The pottery, flint, animal bone and charred plant remains are suggestive of a small-scale agricultural site and perhaps a nearby associated settlement site.

Limited medieval/post-medieval to modern remains are demonstrative of continued agricultural use of the landscape during these periods. In addition to plough scars and furrows, evidence of clay extraction and possible brick clamps in the north of the site is indicative of activity related to the 19th-century brickworks known to have existed on site as depicted on historic mapping.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by John Boothroyd. The fieldwork was directed by Ben Slader, who was supported by Alastair Cooper, Jessica Domiczew, Tamsin Jones, Tomasz Neyman and Sam Oxley. Survey and digitising was carried out by Ben Slader and Conan Parsons. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Gladman Developments Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed development to the north and south of Shottendane Road, Margate, Kent. A total of 48 trenches (Trenches 10-57) were excavated in December 2019 and January 2020 across the proposed development site, targeted upon anomalies and areas suspected to be devoid of archaeological remains as identified by a preceding geophysical survey (MS 2019).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of submission of a Planning Application. Although the Local Planning Authority had not set a brief for the work, discussions between Rosey Meara of CSA Environmental and Simon Mason, Principal Archaeological Office for Kent County Council (KCC), established the scope of work required. A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by OA and approved by Simon Mason (29th November 2019 by email). The WSI outlined how OA would implement the specified requirements (OA 2019a).

1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the south-west of Margate, Kent (NGR: TR 34746 69386; Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of *c* 18.6ha, split across two arable fields, located to the north and south of Shottendane Road. The site is bounded to the north by playing fields, to the west by agricultural land, and to the east by Margate Cemetery and residential properties.

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey, to the north of Shottendane Road the geology is mapped as Seaford Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 84 to 90 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. This is overlain by deposits of clay and silt Head, formed 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, which form a central band through the area. To the south, the underlying geology is mapped as Margate Chalk Member, a sedimentary bedrock formed 72 to 86 million years ago in the Cretaceous period (BGS 2019).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following archaeological and historical background has been drawn from the WSI (OA 2019a) and desk-based assessment (DBA) prepared for the site (CSA 2019), based on evidence held in the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER) and other readily available sources.

1.3.2 Cropmarks within the site are indicative of prehistoric round barrows, as well as a rectangular enclosure of uncertain origin.

1.3.3 Evidence of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age round barrows, a possible flint mine, late Bronze Age settlement or stock management activity, an enclosed Iron Age

settlement, a Roman trackway and possible medieval activity was identified during a trial trench evaluation undertaken immediately to the west of the site (Perkins 1996). The alignment of the Roman trackway suggests it is likely to continue into the site. Roman artefacts, thought to be associated with a cremation cemetery, were recovered in the 1850s immediately to the south of the site.

1.3.4 Roadworks along Manston Road, to the south of the site, during the 19th and early 20th centuries exposed the remains of over 30 burials dating to the Anglo-Saxon period. Given their location, it has been considered that further remains may also be present within the southern portion of the site. Discrete cropmarks indicate that further burials may be present around the ring ditch in the southern area of the site.

1.3.5 The Head deposits recorded to the north of Shottendane Road were exploited in the 19th century for the production of bricks (Fig. 3). Therefore, this activity likely removed the potential for archaeological remains within the central part of the site; however, the area beyond is still considered to hold significant archaeological potential.

Geophysical survey

1.3.6 A geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in September 2019 (MS 2019). Anomalies indicative of archaeological activity including a possible round barrow and field systems were recorded in the southern half of the site, along with anomalies identified as relating to geological processes (Fig. 2). In the northern half of the site, anomalies believed to be associated with historic clay extraction and agricultural practices were recorded.

1.3.7 A trial area of ground penetrating radar survey was also undertaken and covered an area of c 0.3ha within the south-east corner of the site (MS 2019). The survey was carried out to identify possible burials associated with the known remains to the south-east. No evidence of burials was recorded, but the accuracy of the survey is suspected to have been affected due to saturation of the topsoil.

Archaeological watching brief

1.3.8 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by OA in November 2019, which monitored the excavation of nine geotechnical test-pits (Test-Pits 1-9) measuring approximately 2.5m by 0.6m (OA 2019b). No archaeological deposits were identified and artefactual evidence was limited to a single, broadly late prehistoric, flint core recovered from the topsoil in Test-Pit 7. Natural geology was recorded at between 0.2m and 0.65m below ground level (BGL) and comprised chalk. A mid reddish brown subsoil was recorded in four of the nine test-pits, with topsoil directly overlying the chalk in the other five (OA 2019b).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general and more site-specific aims and objectives of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (OA 2019a), were as follows:

i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.
ii. To ground truth the results of the geophysics.
iii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.
iv. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means.
v. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.
vi. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy.
vii. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape.
viii. To determine the potential of the site to provide paleoenvironmental and/or economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive.
ix. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to the economy, status, utility and social activity of or at the site.
x. To determine or confirm the likely range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present.
xi. To disseminate the results of the evaluation through the production of a fieldwork report.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of 48 trenches in total (Trenches 10-57), 36 trenches measuring 50m by 1.8m and 12 trenches measuring 25m by 1.8m, equating to a 2% sample of the proposed development area. The trenches were positioned in order to ground-truth the results of the geophysical survey, enabling the investigation of anomalies and confirm the absence of remains in area suggest to be devoid of archaeological features (Fig. 2). A concentration of 25m-long trenches was positioned in the south of the site to aid in the identification of human remains that may be present within this area (see 1.3.4).

2.2.2 The trenches were located in accordance with the WSI (OA 2019a) and laid out using a GPS with sub-15mm accuracy. The trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision. Spoil was stored adjacent to, but at a safe distance from, the trench edges. Machining continued in even spits down to the top of the undisturbed natural geological deposits or the first archaeological horizon, whichever was encountered first.

2.2.3 The exposed surfaces were sufficiently cleaned to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. As outlined in the WSI (OA 2019a), a sample of each feature

or deposit type, for example pits, postholes and ditches, were excavated and recorded to resolve the principal aims of the evaluation.

2.2.4 All features and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and context recording was completed in accordance with established best practice and the OA Field Manual. Small finds and samples were allocated unique numbers. Finds, where present, were retrieved and collated by context.

2.2.5 The area in the south of the site considered to have potential to contain human remains was scanned with a metal detector to identify possible burial locations. Spoil produced from machine excavation, the surface or archaeological features and spoil from hand excavation was scanned by a metal detector to enhance finds retrieval.

2.2.6 Bulk soil samples were collected from deposits judged in the field to have potential for the recovery of environmental remains (e.g. carbonised or waterlogged plant macrofossils) and/or small artefacts and faunal remains.

2.2.7 A full photographic record comprising digital photos was taken and all archaeological features, deposits and trenches were photographed. In addition, a number of photographs representative of the general work on site were taken.

2.2.8 Sections of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1m-wide sample sections of stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:10. All section drawings were located on the plan.

2.2.9 Upon completion of the works and in agreement with the Local Planning Archaeologist, the trenches were backfilled with the arising in reverse order of excavation.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. In the majority of trenches natural geology of silt, clay, chalk and flint was overlain by a mid greyish brown to dark brown silty clay/sand topsoil, *c* 0.25-0.5m thick. A mid orangish/greyish brown clayey silt/sand subsoil, *c* 0.1-0.23m thick, was identified in a number of trenches underlying the topsoil and overlying the natural. A band of colluvium comprising mid-dark reddish brown clayey silt was encountered crossing the centre of the site and was noted in Trenches 21, 24 and 27 underlying the topsoil and measuring *c* 0.2-1.5m thick (Plate 1).

3.2.2 Natural dolines/sinkholes were noted on site, particularly in Trenches 13 and 16. In addition, evidence of activities associated with 19th-century brickworks and agricultural activities, notably plough scars and furrows, were observed. In a number of trenches, sondages were also excavated to confirm changes in the natural deposits.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in 25 of the 48 excavated evaluation trenches (Fig. 2). The features present comprised two ring ditches, other linear ditches, pits, postholes and natural features, such as tree-throw holes. A relatively low density and inter-cut complexity of features was encountered. There was a slight concentration of features in the north-east and southern half of the site.

3.4 Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

3.4.1 Trench 10 was roughly aligned E-W and located in the north-east of the site to investigate four linear geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of either undetermined or natural origin. Two ditches (one possibly natural in origin), two postholes and one pit were revealed within the trench. A lead shot of late post-medieval/modern date was recovered from topsoil 1000.

3.4.2 Located in the west of the trench was a possible ditch (1006), aligned N-S, which measured 2.1m wide and 0.12m deep, continuing beyond the trench limits. It had shallow sides and an uneven base (Fig. 20, section 1002). Its single fill of mid brown sandy silt (1007) contained one pottery sherd of early Iron Age date, one of late Iron Age/early Roman date and two of medieval (*c* 1175-1300) date, as well as two pieces of broadly prehistoric worked flint and a small quantity of animal bone. Adjacent to

this ditch was sub-oval pit 1008, which was 1.05m wide and 0.29m deep, extending beyond the southern trench limit. It had moderately steep sides and an uneven, slightly concave base (Fig. 20, section 1002), and contained a fill of mid brown sandy silt (1009) from which small quantities of animal bone, prehistoric worked flint and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery were recovered. Given the nature of these two features and the mixed finds retrieved from their fills, it is possible that they may have been natural in origin. They roughly correlated with anomalies in the west of the trench.

3.4.3 To the east of these features was a NE-SW aligned ditch (1003), 1.25m wide and 0.32m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base, and was filled with a mid orange-brown silty sand (1002), which contained no finds. This ditch did not appear to continue into Trench 11 to the south-west. It broadly, though not directly, correlates with the plotted position of a geophysical anomaly of undetermined origin.

3.4.4 Situated in the east of the trench were two sub-circular postholes (1004 and 1010) spaced *c* 5m apart. Both had near vertical sides and flat bases (Fig. 20, section 1003; Plate 2). Posthole 1004 measured 0.4m wide and 0.45m deep, and had a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (1005), which contained late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery and undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint. Posthole 1010 was 0.32m wide and 0.17m deep, and its fill of mid brown sandy silt (1011) contained no finds.

3.5 Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

3.5.1 This trench was positioned on a NW-SE alignment in the north-east of the site to investigate a geophysical anomaly of undetermined origin. Six ditches and a pit were encountered within the trench.

3.5.2 Ditch 1110 crossed the north-west of the trench on a NNE-SSW alignment and was 1.06m wide and 0.34m deep with a V-shaped profile of moderately sloping sides and concave base (Fig. 20, section 1104). A single sherd of early Iron Age pottery was recovered from its light brown clayey silt fill (1111).

3.5.3 Crossing the south-east half of the trench were three narrow ditches (1102, 1106 and 1108) on WNW-ESE alignments. They measured 0.41-0.55m wide and up to 0.25m deep, and generally had moderately steep sides and slightly concave bases (Fig. 20, section 1103). They all contained single fills of mid brownish grey silty clay (1103, 1107 and 1109 respectively). Only ditch 1106 contained finds comprising a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Ditch 1102 roughly correlated with the anomaly targeted by the trench.

3.5.4 Also crossing the south-east of the trench were perpendicular, NNE-SSW aligned ditch terminals 1112 and 1114 (Plate 3). Spaced *c* 1.4m apart and with rounded ends, they measured up to 0.3m wide and no more than 0.11m deep. They exhibited near vertical sides and flats bases, and contained fills of mid brown clayey silt (1113 and 1115 respectively). Both were devoid of finds.

3.5.5 Adjacent to ditch 1106 was sub-oval pit 1104, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 4). It was filled with a dark brown-grey clayey silt from which 20 sherds of early Iron Age pottery were retrieved.

3.5.6 None of the features was detected by the geophysical survey and none of the ditches was found to continue into nearby trenches.

3.6 Trench 12 (Fig. 5)

3.6.1 Aligned roughly N-S, Trench 12 targeted two previously identified linear geophysical anomalies of undetermined and agricultural origin in the north-east of the site. One possible posthole and one ditch were recorded within the trench.

3.6.2 Ditch 1206 crossed the centre of the trench on an E-W alignment and continued beyond the trench limits, though its continuations were not seen in nearby trenches. It was 3.55m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately steep sides and an uneven, concave base (Fig. 20, section 1201). It contained a lower fill of light yellowish brown silty sand (1205) and an upper fill of mid greyish brown silty clay, which contained a flint flake of possibly natural origin. This ditch corresponded with the position of the anomaly of undetermined origin.

3.6.3 To the north was a possible posthole (1203), measuring 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep. Sub-circular in plan shape, it had steep sides and an uneven base. No finds were retrieved from its mid greyish brown silty sand fill (1202).

3.7 Trench 13 (Fig. 6)

3.7.1 Located in the north-east of the site, Trench 13 was aligned NW-SE and targeted three anomalies interpreted to be of undetermined origin or associated with agricultural and clay extraction activities. A variation in the natural in the south-east of the trench coincided with an anomaly interpreted to be suggestive of clay extraction; however, given the sterile natural of the material, it is considered to be indicative of a natural doline rather than being associated with clay extraction. One archaeological feature was recorded within the trench, which was not detected by the geophysical survey. Ditch 1302 was NE-SW aligned and measured 0.84m wide and 0.24m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven, concave base, and contained a fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (1303). This feature contained the largest assemblage of pottery recovered during the evaluation comprising 220 sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date. Small quantities of animal bone, unworked burnt and worked flint of late prehistoric date, burnt stone and shell were also retrieved. A sherd of post-medieval pottery and roof tile fragment were intrusive within the feature. The ditch did not correlate with a geophysical anomaly and was not seen to continue into nearby trenches.

3.8 Trench 18 (Fig. 7)

3.8.1 This trench was positioned in the north of the site on an N-S orientation, targeting several geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of undetermined or natural origin. A variation in the natural in the north of the trench coincided with an anomaly. Adjacent to this was a NE-SW aligned ditch (1803). Measuring 0.55m wide and 0.39m deep, it had a V-shaped profile and contained a fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt, which was devoid of finds (Plate 5). It did not correspond with an anomaly and was not found to continue into nearby Trench 19. No belowground evidence of the undetermined anomaly was encountered in the south of the trench.

3.9 Trench 19 (Fig. 7)

3.9.1 Aligned NW-SE, Trench 19 also targeted linear and discrete anomalies of undetermined or natural origin in the north of the site. Three pits were encountered within the trench, two of which may have been natural in origin. A variation in the natural towards the centre of the trench correlated with an anomaly.

3.9.2 In the north-west of the trench was a sub-oval pit (1903), which extended beyond the trench limits. Its exposed extent measured 0.58m wide and 0.44m deep, and exhibited moderately sloping sides and a slightly flat base (Fig. 20, section 1900). It had a lower fill of dark yellowish brown clayey silt (1905) and an upper fill of light greyish brown clayey silt (1904), neither of which contained any finds. This pit broadly corresponded with the position of a discrete anomaly.

3.9.3 Towards the south-east were two small pits (1906 and 1908) that were 0.35-0.42m wide and no more than 0.07m deep. They had gently sloping sides and flat bases, and both contained fills of mid greyish brown silty sand (1907 and 1909 respectively) from which no finds were retrieved. The shallowness of these two features and the nature of their fills (being similar to the subsoil) suggests that they may have been natural in origin.

3.10 Trench 22 (Fig. 8)

3.10.1 Trench 22 was aligned NW-SE and positioned in the north of the site over three geophysical anomalies interpreted to be of agricultural origin. No belowground remains corresponding with these anomalies were identified, though three pits not detected by the geophysical survey were revealed within the trench.

3.10.2 All three pits were sub-oval in plan. The largest (2203) measured 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep, and had moderately steep sides and an uneven, slightly flat base (Fig. 20, section 2200). No finds were recovered from its mid brown clayey silt fill (2204). The other two pits (2205 and 2207) measured 0.58-0.62m wide and 0.28-0.4m deep (Plate 6). They both had moderately steep sides and concave bases, though the base of pit 2205 was stepped/slightly deeper to its west. They contained fills of mid-dark brown/brownish grey clayey silt (2206 and 2208) from which possible early/middle Neolithic (or late Bronze Age/early Iron Age) pottery and broadly prehistoric worked flint were recovered. Two sherds of post-medieval pottery collected from pit 2205 are considered intrusive within the feature.

3.11 Trench 23 (Fig. 9)

3.11.1 In the north-west of the site, Trench 23 was aligned NE-SW and its south-west end coincided with an anomaly of undetermined origin. No correlating archaeological remains were observed, though four postholes and a modern feature were recorded within the trench.

3.11.2 Towards the centre of the trench was feature 2302, aligned N-S, which appeared to have been machine cut and had gently sloping and vertical sides and a flat base. Its dark brown sandy silt fill (2303) contained pottery, metalwork and ceramic building material (CBM) of 19th-/20th-century date, none of which was retained given their recent date.

3.11.3 To the east of this modern feature were four sub-circular postholes (2304, 2306, 2308 and 2310) of similar size and profile, measuring 0.26-0.38m wide and 0.06-0.14m deep with generally moderately sloping sides and slight concave bases (Fig. 20, section 2303). They all contained fills of reddish brown clayey silt (2305, 2307, 2309 and 2311), none of which produced any finds.

3.12 Trenches 24-27 (Fig. 10)

3.12.1 Located towards the centre of the site, Trenches 24-27 were positioned on NE-SW or NW-SE alignments in order to investigate geophysical anomalies interpreted to be indicative of geological variations, agricultural activities and clay extraction. Sondages were excavated in all four trenches to confirm changes in the natural geology.

3.12.2 In Trenches 26 and 27, evidence of 19th-century clay extraction was observed, which directly corresponded with the plotted positions of the geophysical anomalies. The remains of two possible brick clamps were recorded. In Trench 26, possible brick clamp 2602 was observed crossing the south-west half of the trench for 10.2m (Plate 7). It was partially excavated and three deposits were identified: a mottled mid brown and brownish orange clayey silt with brick fragments (2603) and a possible floor surface of mottled light orange/brown burnt clay (2604), both of which overlay a heat-affected deposit of orange silty sand (2605). In Trench 27, possible brick clamp 2703 extended across the trench for 12.82m and observed as a deposit of dark red burnt clay with frequent brick fragments (Plate 8); its full extent is unknown.

3.12.3 In Trench 24, no evidence of 19th-century activity was identified, while a plough furrow (2503) was recorded crossing Trench 25 on a NW-SE alignment. It measured 0.17m wide and 0.11m deep, and had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. No finds were recovered from its mid brown sandy silt fill.

3.13 Trench 28 (Fig. 11)

3.13.1 Trench 28 was positioned on a NW-SW alignment with its south-east end coinciding with a geophysical anomaly interpreted to be indicative of clay extraction. A large pit/ditch (2803) was recorded correlating with this anomaly. This feature was only partially excavated, as its fill of mid brown silty sand (2804) contained 19th-/20th-century pottery, metalwork and CBM. None of this material was retained, except for a copper-alloy, arrow-like badge. It was recorded to be at least 1.6m wide with steep sides; its base was not reached.

3.14 Trench 29 (Fig. 12)

3.14.1 This trench was aligned NE-SW and positioned in the west of the site and targeted an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey to be of undetermined origin. Directly corresponding with the position of this anomaly were two inter-cutting ditches (2903 and 2905) that crossed the trench on roughly NW-SE alignments. Ditch 2903 was 1.65m wide and 0.78m deep with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 20, section 2900). It was filled with a mid brown clayey silt (2904), which contained a small quantity of animal bone and shell, and an iron spike. This ditch cut ditch 2905, the exposed extents of which measured 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a stepped north-eastern side and

flat base. No finds were retrieved from its mottled light-mid brown clayey silt fill (2906). No continuations of these ditches were observed in nearby trenches.

3.15 Trench 32 (Fig. 13)

3.15.1 Trench 32 was located towards the east of the site and positioned on a NE-SE orientation to investigate a discrete anomaly of probable archaeological origin, as well as linear anomalies indicative of geological variations or agricultural activities. In the south-west end of the trench, variations were observed in the exposed natural deposits, roughly correlating with geophysical anomalies.

3.15.2 A sub-circular pit (3202) located towards the centre of the trench corresponded with the anomaly identified to be of probable archaeological origin. It was 1.88m wide and in excess of 0.9m deep with steep, stepped sides; its base was not reached given the depth of the feature exceeded safety regulations (Fig. 21, section 3200; Plate 9). Its exposed extent revealed a sequence of six fills of light yellowish grey/white chalk/silt, light-mid greyish/reddish brown clayey silt and chalk (3203-3208) indicative of natural infilling. Four of these fills contained small quantities of animal bone, broadly prehistoric unworked burnt and worked flint, and pottery of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date. Bulk soil sample <5>, collected from fill 3204, produced further fragments of animal bone and worked flint, as well as shell, charcoal and charred remains of wheat and possible oat.

3.16 Trench 35 (Fig. 13)

3.16.1 Towards the east of the site, Trench 35 was positioned on a NW-SE orientation targeting multiple geophysical anomalies suggestive of variations in the underlying natural geology and a linear anomaly of probable archaeological origin. Corresponding changes in the natural were observed in the base of the trench. A single ditch (3504) was recorded crossing the north-west of the trench on a NE-SW alignment. It was 1.15m wide and 0.4m deep with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 21, section 3500). It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty sand (3503) from which five sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery were recovered alongside a small amount of undiagnostic, unworked burnt flint. No continuations of this ditch were observed in nearby evaluation trenches, though it clearly correlated with the identified anomaly.

3.17 Trench 36 (Fig. 14)

3.17.1 Trench 36 was aligned NW-SE and positioned towards the centre of the site to investigate several anomalies of probable/possible archaeological origin. Two ditches and two postholes, all of which were inter-cutting, correlated with the position of one of the anomalies targeted by the trench. No other belowground archaeological remains were encountered, though variations in the natural observed within the trench may account for the other anomalies.

3.17.2 Crossing the south-east of the trench was ditch 3602, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.96m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and contained two fills of light-mid brown sandy silt (3603 and 3604) (Fig. 21, section 3601; Plate 10). Small quantities of early Iron Age pottery and broadly prehistoric worked flint were recovered. This ditch cut a feature that was initially interpreted in the field as a ditch;

however, upon further analysis, it has been reinterpreted as a pit. Perhaps bell-shaped in form, the exposed extent of pit 3607 measured 0.94m wide and 0.6m deep. It had near vertical, slightly convex sides and a flat base, and contained five fills indicative of both deliberate and natural infilling (Fig. 21, section 3601). Its basal fill comprised a light brown/white chalk (3612), which was overlain by a light brown silty sand (3611). Overlying this was a charcoal-rich fill of brownish black silty sand (3610) and then a light brown silty sand (3609). This was overlain by a light brown/white chalk fill (3608). A small quantity of early Iron Age pottery and broadly prehistoric worked flint were recovered from fills 3608 and 3610. Bulk soil sample <4>, collected from fill 3610, yielded charcoal and charred plant remains of wheat/spelt and oat.

3.17.3 Ditch 3602 cut postholes 3605 and 3613, which in turn cut pit 3607. The postholes were 0.12-0.18m wide and 0.29-0.31m deep with vertical sides and concave bases (Fig. 21, section 3601). No finds were recovered from their light brown silty sand fills (3606 and 3614 respectively).

3.17.4 The ditches did not continue to the south-west into Trench 37 as suggested by the geophysical survey results.

3.18 Trench 38 (Fig. 15)

3.18.1 Positioned in the centre of the site on a NE-SW alignment, Trench 38 targeted a geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin and two of agricultural origin. A single ditch (3802) was revealed within the trench, correlating with and confirming the archaeological origin of one of the geophysical anomalies. It crossed the centre of the trench on a NW-SE alignment and was 1m wide and 0.45m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained four fills of greyish white to mid greyish brown silty clay (3803-3806) (Plate 11). Small quantities of possibly earlier prehistoric worked flint and shell were recovered from upper fills 3804 and 3805, together with a piece of coal and three sherds of 18th- to 20th-century pottery. The ditch was not seen to continue into nearby trenches.

3.19 Trench 39 (Fig. 16)

3.19.1 Trench 39 was aligned roughly E-W and positioned in the west of the site to investigate four linear anomalies, two interpreted to be of natural origin, one of possible archaeological origin and one of undetermined origin. Four possible ditches were revealed within the trench, only one of which broadly, though not directly, corresponded with the plotted position of the anomaly of possible archaeological origin. No other belowground archaeological remains were encountered, though variations in the natural observed within the trench may account for the other anomalies.

3.19.2 The four ditches were all located in the west half of the trench and were on a similar N-S alignment. Three of these features (3904, 3906 and 3908) were similar in form measuring 0.8-1.4m wide and 0.06-0.15m deep with shallow, gently sloping sides and flat bases. They all contained similar fills of mid greyish brown silty sand (3902, 3905 and 3907 respectively), none of which produced any finds. Given the nature of these three ditches, it is possible that they constitute plough scars from agricultural activity. In contrast, ditch 3910 was 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately sloping sides

and a concave base (Plate 12). Its fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (3909) contained three sherds of pottery, one of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date and two of medieval date (*c* 1225-1525). It is unclear if some or all this pottery is residual within the ditch or if the later pottery is intrusive.

3.20 Trench 42 (Fig. 17)

3.20.1 This trench was positioned on a NW-SE alignment in the south-west of the site to investigate a geophysical anomaly of probable archaeological origin and interpreted to represent a round barrow. Directly corresponding with this anomaly was ring ditch 4201, which was aligned roughly NE-SW and measured 3.72m wide and 0.83m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and contained three fills (Fig. 21, section 4200; Plate 13). Upper fill 4202 was a mid brown sandy silt with animal bone, early Bronze Age worked flint and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. This overlay a fill of mid brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions (4203), which in turn overlay a basal fill of light brown sandy silt (4204), neither of which contained finds. Bulk soil sample <3>, collected from upper fill 4202, contained further fragments of animal bone, worked flint of possible early Bronze Age date, pottery, together with shell and charred plant remains.

3.20.2 Adjacent to the ditch was a sub-rectangular inhumation burial (4206) measuring 1.5m long by 0.6m wide (Plate 14). The burial was not excavated and preserved *in situ* at this time but was recorded as containing a fill of mid brown sandy silt (4207) within which human remains could be seen. The dating of this feature is unknown, though it is possible that it was associated with the ring ditch, situated within the barrow as suggested by the geophysical survey results. Alternatively, the broadly NW-SE alignment of the burial may indicate its associated with known early medieval burials located to the east of the site and which are recorded as being on comparable alignments.

3.21 Trench 45 (Fig. 17)

3.21.1 This trench was NE-SW aligned and its position in the south of the site coincided with geophysical anomalies of natural or agricultural origin. A probable natural feature (4502) excavated towards the centre of the trench roughly corresponded with an anomaly. No other features were identified within the trench. Probable tree-throw hole 4502 was irregular in plan, measuring 3.44m wide and up to 0.24m deep, and had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. One sherd of possible early/middle Neolithic (though possibly late Bronze Age/early Iron Age) pottery and a small quantity of broadly prehistoric worked flint were retrieved from its mid reddish brown clayey silt fill (4503).

3.22 Trench 47 (Fig. 18)

3.22.1 In the south of the site, Trench 47 was NE-SW aligned and targeted several linear anomalies of natural or agricultural origin. A ditch and two probable plough furrows were revealed within the trench, with only the furrows corresponding with the geophysical survey results. Changes in the natural observed in the base of the trench correlated with some of the anomalies.

3.22.2 Crossing the south-west end of the trench was a possible ditch (4702) that was 1m wide and 0.26m deep with shallow, near vertical sides and an uneven base (Plate 15). It contained a fill of light brownish grey clayey silt (4703) from which four pieces of broadly prehistoric worked flint were recovered. The ditch did not appear to continue into nearby evaluation trenches and did not correlate with an anomaly. However, it is likely to relate to a previously identified cropmark interpreted as the remains of a barrow.

3.22.3 Further to the north-west were the remains of two adjacent possible plough furrows (4704 and 4706), which were 1m wide and no more than 0.5m deep. Both had moderately steep sides and slightly flat bases, and contained fills of mid greyish brown silty clay (4705 and 4707 respectively). A piece of late 19th-/early 20th-century glass was recovered from the former and a fragment of animal bone from the latter.

3.23 Trench 48 (Fig. 18)

3.23.1 This trench was NE-SW aligned and targeted linear anomalies of natural or agricultural origin, none of which was were corroborated by belowground archaeological remains, though observed variations in the natural may account for the anomalies. A probable tree-throw hole (4802) was investigated in the south-west end of the trench. Extending beyond the trench limits, it was 0.82m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and an irregular base (Plate 16). Its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (4803) contained two sherds of medieval (*c* 1225-1525) pottery.

3.24 Trench 51 (Fig. 18)

3.24.1 Trench 51 was NW-SE aligned and located in the south of the site to investigate anomalies of geological or agricultural origin. A variation in the natural geology in the south-east correlated with one of the anomalies targeted by the trench. A single feature was recorded in the north-west, which only roughly correlated with an anomaly. Interpreted to be a probable tree-throw hole (5102), it was irregular in plan shape and profile, measuring more than 3.30m long, 1.8m wide and 0.52m deep, and extended beyond the trench limits. It contained a mid reddish brown clayey silt (5103), which was devoid of finds.

3.25 Trench 52 (Fig. 19)

3.25.1 This trench was located in the south of the site and positioned on a NE-SW alignment, which coincided with a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted to be of agricultural origin. No corresponding archaeological remains were identified, though two probable tree-throw holes (5202 and 5204) were recorded in the north-east of the trench. Both were sub-circular and slightly irregular in plan shape with moderately sloping sides and irregular bases. No finds were retrieved from their mid grey-brown/brown clayey silt fills (5203 and 5205 respectively).

3.26 Trench 54 (Fig. 19)

3.26.1 Situated in the south of the site, Trench 54 was aligned NW-SE and positioned over two linear anomalies of agricultural origin and discrete areas of magnetic disturbance. Variations in the natural geology exposed by the trench appeared to correlate with the

anomalies. Undetected by the geophysical survey, a single pit (5402) was recorded in the centre of the trench. Sub-circular in plan shape, measuring 0.84m wide and 0.32m deep, it had steep sides and a slightly uneven, concave base (Fig. 21, section 5400; Plate 17). Its lower fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (5403) contained 12 sherds of early/middle Neolithic (though possibly late Bronze Age/early Iron Age) pottery, as well as animal bone, fired clay possibly from an oven/hearth lining, middle Neolithic worked flint and stone. Its upper fill of mottled mid reddish brown clayey silt (5404) contained 64 sherds of middle Neolithic pottery, animal bone, middle Neolithic worked flint and possibly worked stone. The worked flint recovered from this pit may have been deliberately placed. Bulk soil sample <1>, collected from upper fill 5404, produced charcoal, fragments of charred hazelnut and shell, together with further pieces of animal bone, worked flint and pottery. Sample <2>, collected from lower fill 5403, also contained charcoal and charred hazelnut fragments, shell, animal bone, unworked burnt and worked flint, and pottery.

3.27 Finds summary

3.27.1 A relatively large assemblage of pottery was recovered during the evaluation, with the majority dating to the early Iron Age, though a late Bronze Age date for some of this material cannot be ruled out. Other phases of activity were also represented by the pottery assemblage dating to the early/middle Neolithic, late Iron Age/early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

3.27.2 A relatively large quantity of worked flint was also recovered. Although much of the material could only be broadly dated to the prehistoric period, small quantities were of more specific middle Neolithic and early Bronze Age date. The assemblage contained evidence suggestive of industrial knapping, domestic activities and a potentially structured deposition.

3.27.3 The animal bone and charred plant assemblages recovered on site was of small to modest sizes and exhibited a small variety of taxa, with potential differences in the exploitation of resources during the various phases of land use on site.

3.27.4 The remaining finds retrieved during the evaluation comprised small quantities of fired clay, shell, stone, glass and metalwork, providing limited additional evidence for the nature of land use activities during the Neolithic, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval periods.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The trenches provided a good coverage of the site area and were located to maximise the potential for exposing archaeological remains. The ground and site conditions were generally good throughout the course of the evaluation and the machining was generally carried out cleanly providing good visibility of features and deposits in the evaluation trenches.

4.1.2 The evaluation demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains associated with Neolithic, Iron Age, medieval and post-medieval activity on site. Therefore, the results of the evaluation are considered to be a true reflection of the archaeological potential of the site highlighted by the DBA (CSA 2019).

4.1.3 The evaluation generally confirmed the reliability of the geophysical survey results and established the archaeological, post-medieval or natural origins of the targeted geophysical anomalies.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The trial-trench evaluation is considered to have achieved its general and site-specific aims (2.1.1). The evaluation established and recorded the presence and extent of archaeological features and deposits in 25 of the 48 trenches investigated. A low density and low complexity of features were recorded comprising two ring ditches, linear ditches, pits, postholes and natural features, such as tree-throw holes, with slight concentrations of features observed in the north-east and southern half of the site. The artefacts recovered from the site comprised relatively large assemblages of pottery, flint and animal bone, with other finds assemblages limited in both number and type. A number of archaeological features uncovered remained undated. Nevertheless, the pottery and flint assemblages in particular are suggestive of two main phases of land use activities dating to the early/middle Neolithic and early Iron Age, with limited activity dating to the late Bronze Age, late Iron Age/early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods also represented.

4.2.2 The evaluation also established the reliability of the geophysical survey results (Fig. 2). The majority of evaluation trenches were positioned to investigate and verify the results of the preceding geophysical survey that had identified a small number of curvilinear, linear and discrete anomalies of probable and possible archaeological origin, which were interpreted to indicate the ring ditch of a barrow, enclosure/field boundary ditches and pits. Anomalies suggestive of variations in the underlying natural geology and post-medieval activities including clay extraction and agriculture were also detected by the geophysical survey. The geophysical survey results had a moderately good correlation with the archaeological remains recorded with the evaluation trenches.

4.2.3 The curvilinear anomaly in the south of the site, interpreted as a possible prehistoric round barrow, was encountered as belowground archaeological remains within Trench 42 with recovered pottery and flint suggesting an early Iron Age, though possibly late Bronze Age, date for the feature. Targeted by Trenches 32, 35, 36 and 38 in the

southern half of the site, several linear and discrete anomalies interpreted to be the remains of a possible enclosure or field system also proved to be archaeological in origin and of early Iron Age date. In addition, several anomalies of undetermined origin identified in Trenches 10, 11 and 12, were demonstrated to be archaeological in nature and related to early Iron Age activity.

4.2.4 A small number of features, notably pits and postholes but also a few ditches, were present on site that were not identified as geophysical anomalies. This is possibly due to the shallow nature of several features and the depth of overburden deposits in parts of the site.

4.2.5 Many of the anomalies detected by the geophysical survey were the product of natural variations in the underlying geology; this was particularly evident in trenches in the southern half of the site. Anomalies interpreted to be indicative of 19th-century clay extraction were identified in the centre and west of the site, and evidence of this was revealed in Trenches 25, 26, 27 and 28 in the form of possible brick clamps.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 Archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation comprised a low density and low complexity of ditches, pits and postholes, as well as natural features. Where possible, the recorded archaeological features have been dated on the basis of the associated diagnostic artefacts and are discussed below by broad period.

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

4.3.2 While predominately dating to the later prehistoric period, the assemblage of worked flint recovered from Ditch 1303 in Trench 12 included clear examples of late Upper Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic date. No other evidence of activity from there periods was identified within the site.

Neolithic

4.3.3 The recovery of worked flint of broadly early prehistoric (Mesolithic to early Neolithic) date provides evidence of a limited and perhaps transitory presence in the wider landscape during the earlier prehistoric period. Nevertheless, clear evidence for early/middle Neolithic activity, albeit limited, was encountered on site. A possible cluster of three pits was excavated in Trench 22 in the north of the site. They contained a small quantity of pottery and undiagnostic worked flint of broadly prehistoric date. A more substantial pit of middle Neolithic date was identified in Trench 54 in the south. It contained a greater quantity of pottery and diagnostic worked flint of early to late Neolithic date. The nature of the flint assemblage is suggestive of a deliberately placed deposit, while the animal bone (notably pig), marine shell and charred plant remains (hazelnut fragments) provides evidence for the exploitation of natural resources.

4.3.4 No evident remains of structures were encountered on site and so the occupation of this site during the Neolithic might be considered occasional/seasonal. This lack of structural remains does not preclude the possibility that impermanent dwellings, which would have left little or no traces in the archaeological record, occupied the site or its immediate surroundings.

Bronze Age

4.3.5 The ring ditch recorded in Trench 42 in the south-west of the site is likely to represent the remains of a barrow. Two sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the upper fill of the ring ditch, though it is probable that the barrow was of earlier date, perhaps early Bronze Age as suggested by the recovered worked flint. The pottery may suggest that the monument was a relict feature in the landscape during the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age period. An inhumation burial located within the area defined by the ring ditch was revealed though not excavated due to this area of the site being preserved *in situ*. Therefore, it can only be tentatively suggested that the burial was related to the use/reuse of the barrow, and maybe early medieval given the previously identified burials of this date to the east of this location.

4.3.6 The ditch recorded in Trench 47 is likely to represent the remains of a second barrow. Unfortunately, artefactual evidence from the feature was limited to four worked flint which are not closely datable. Although not associated with a geophysical anomaly, the feature dose correlate with a crop-mark identified through aerial photography and interpreted as a barrow.

Early Iron Age

4.3.7 Evidence of more intensive prehistoric activity at the site is dated to the early Iron Age, though a late Bronze Age date for some of this activity cannot be ruled out. As suggested by the geophysical survey results, the evaluation revealed corresponding archaeological remains suggestive of two areas of activity on site. In the north-east, in Trenches 10-13, several ditches on perpendicular NE-SW and NW-SE alignments are suggestive of a rectilinear enclosure/sub-enclosure. The remains of a larger enclosure/field system, as suggested by the geophysical survey results, were encountered in the southern half of the site in Trenches 32, 35, 36 and 38. One of the ditches cut a large pit that was perhaps originally used for storage and subsequently waste disposal. Given the limited extent of the evaluation trenches, little can be inferred about these features. It is possible, however, that the ditches formed part of a series of boundaries/enclosures defining areas of activity that were perhaps agricultural in nature. The pottery, animal bone (particularly cattle, sheep/goat and horse) and charred plant remains (notably wheat and oat) recovered on site provides further evidence of agricultural activity and domestic occupation waste.

Late Iron Age - Roman

4.3.8 Evidence from this period was limited with only a single sherd of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery being recovered.

Early Medieval

4.3.9 Despite the presence of known early medieval remains to the east of the site, no evidence of activity from this period was identified within the site.

4.3.10 Although undated, the unexcavated grave cut identified in Trench 42 could be of early medieval data. Burials recorded to the east of the site have been dated to this period

and were recorded on WNW-ESE and NW-SE alignments, comparable to that of the grave cut within Trench 42.

Medieval and Post-Medieval

4.3.11 A few sherds of medieval (*c* 1175-1300 and *c* 1225-1525) pottery provide limited evidence of some form of land use between the early Iron Age and post-medieval periods.

4.3.12 Analysis of the 1840 Tithe Map and subsequent Ordnance Survey (OS) maps demonstrates the agricultural nature of land use activities that took place on site, including those related to brickworks. Detected by the preceding geophysical survey, the remains of possible brick clamps were encountered within Trenches 26 and 27, and evidence of clay extraction in Trench 28. These remains provide evidence of activity related to the 19th-century brickworks known to have taken place on site as depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877 (Fig. 3).

4.3.13 Together with the recovery of a small quantity of later post-medieval/modern pottery from topsoil deposits and as intrusive finds in earlier features, evidence of plough scars in the base of a number of trenches and the remains of several plough furrows also demonstrate the agricultural use of the landscape during the post-medieval and modern periods.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evaluation has identified archaeological remains indicative of several areas of activity on site. The pottery and flint assemblages collected during the evaluation provide evidence of a multi-period site with activity dating in particular to the early/middle Neolithic and early Iron Age, as well as the late Bronze Age, late Iron Age/early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

4.4.2 The early/middle Neolithic pit and its associated pottery and flint assemblages are of local significance. It expands upon the Neolithic remains excavated to the west of the site (Perkins 1996), demonstrating that activity of this period extended eastwards. The flint assemblage also provides evidence of a possible structured deposit.

4.4.3 The ring ditches, potentially funerary in character, provides evidence of prehistoric activity, expanding upon known sites within the vicinity, including the remains of late Neolithic/early Bronze Age barrows recorded to the west of the site (Perkins 1996) and possible ring ditches identified by cropmarks and aerial photography. Together, these archaeological remains provide evidence for prehistoric, perhaps funerary, occupation of the wider landscape.

4.4.4 The early Iron Age remains recorded in the north and southern half of the site provide evidence of enclosure/field systems that were likely to have been related to agricultural activities and perhaps a nearby associated settlement site. Although limited in extent, they add to the known evidence of Iron Age activity within the vicinity, with the remains of an early-middle Iron Age occupation site previously recorded immediately to the west (Perkins 1996).

4.4.5 The evidence of medieval/post-medieval to modern agricultural activities, including those associated with brickworks, on site is of limited local significance. The remains of possible brick clamps, ridge and furrow, and evidence of clay extraction demonstrate the continued agricultural use of the landscape during this time, supporting the historic mapping of the area.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 10							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained two post-holes, a ditch and a potential hedgeline at the western end. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
1001	Layer				Natural		
1002	Fill	1003	1.25	0.32	Primary Fill		
1003	Cut		1.25	0.32	Ditch		
1004	Cut		0.4	0.45	Posthole		
1005	Fill	1004		0.45	Primary Fill	Pottery, flint.	
1006	Cut		2.1	0.12	Ditch		
1007	Fill	1006		0.12	Primary Fill	Pottery, bone, flint.	
1008	Cut		1.05	0.29	Pit		
1009	Fill	1008		0.29	Primary Fill	Pottery, bone.	
1010	Cut		0.32	0.17	Posthole		
1011	Fill	1010		0.17	Primary Fill		
Trench 11							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained three small linears, two termini and three larger linears, which may be the hedgeline encountered in Trench 10. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
1102	Cut		0.55	0.11	Ditch		
1103	Fill	1102		0.11	Secondary Fill		
1104	Cut		0.85	0.18	Pit		
1105	Fill	1104		0.18	Secondary Fill	Pottery	
1106	Cut		0.46	0.25	Ditch		
1107	Fill	1106		0.25	Secondary Fill	Pottery, flint, burnt stone	

1108	Cut		0.41	0.15	Ditch		
1109	Fill	1108		0.15	Secondary Fill		
1110	Cut		1.06	0.34	Ditch	Pottery	
1111	Fill	1110		0.34	Secondary Fill		
1112	Cut		0.3	0.11	Ditch		
1113	Fill	1112		0.11	Secondary Fill		
1114	Cut		0.28	0.09	Ditch		
1115	Fill	1114		0.09	Secondary Fill		

Trench 12

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench contained a post-hole and a ditch. Towards the southern end, it ran into what may have been a palaeochannel. A sondage was cut into this. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.5	Topsoil		
1201	Layer				Natural		
1202	Fill	1203		0.16	Primary Fill		
1203	Cut		0.48	0.16	Posthole		
1204	Fill	1206		0.4	Secondary Fill	Flint.	
1205	Fill	1206		0.08	Primary Fill		
1206	Cut		3.55	0.4	Ditch		

Trench 13

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained a possible posthole towards the western end and a linear in the centre. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m))	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
1301	Layer				Natural		
1302	Cut		0.84	0.24	Ditch		
1303	Fill	1302		0.24	Secondary Fill	Pottery, bone, flint, burnt stone.	

Trench 14							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
1401	Layer				Natural		
Trench 15							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural light yellow-brown clay geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.5	Topsoil		
1501	Layer				Natural		
Trench 16							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a sinkhole or doline towards the NW end. No archaeological features were present. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.5	Topsoil		
1601	Layer				Topsoil		
Trench 17							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained devoid of archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1700	Layer			0.5	Topsoil		

1701	Layer				Natural		
Trench 18							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trenched contained a single ditch at its northern end. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1800	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
1801	Layer				Natural		
1802	Fill	1803		0.39	Secondary Fill		
1803	Cut		0.55	0.39	Ditch		
Trench 19							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained two pits, one towards the SE end and one at the NW end. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1900	Layer			0.25	Topsoil		
1901	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
1902	Layer				Natural		
1903	Cut		0.58	0.44	Pit		
1904	Fill	1903		0.3	Secondary Fill		
1905	Fill	1903		0.27	Primary Fill		
1906	Cut		0.35	0.07	Pit		
1907	Fill	1906		0.07	Secondary Fill		
1908	Cut		0.42	0.04	Pit		
1909	Fill	1908		0.04	Secondary Fill		
Trench 20							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained a modern feature at its NW end, likely related to clay extraction. Two sondages were dug into it to establish the depth of the colluvium. Consisted of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	1.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2000	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
2001	Layer			1.5	Colluvial Layer		
2002	Layer				Natural		

Trench 21

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained no archaeology. Two sondages were dug into the trench to establish the depth of the colluvium. Consisted of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	1.8

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2100	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
2101	Layer			1.5	Colluvial Layer		
2102	Layer				Natural		

Trench 22

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three small pits. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2200	Layer			0.27	Topsoil		
2201	Layer			0.23	Subsoil		
2202	Layer				Natural		
2203	Cut		0.9	0.36	Pit		
2204	Fill	2203		0.36	Primary Fill		
2205	Cut		0.58	0.4	Pit		
2206	Fill	2205		0.4	Primary Fill	Pottery, flint.	
2207	Cut		0.62	0.28	Pit		
2208	Fill	2207		0.28	Primary Fill	Pottery.	

Trench 23

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2

Trench contained four small post-holes towards the north-eastern end and a possible modern feature. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2300	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
2301	Layer				Natural		
2302	Cut		1.4	0.24	Modern		
2303	Fill	2302		0.24	Secondary Fill	Pottery, flint, metal, CBM.	
2304	Cut		0.29	0.06	Posthole		
2305	Fill	2304		0.06	Secondary Fill		
2306	Cut		0.26	0.06	Posthole		
2307	Fill	2306		0.06	Secondary Fill		
2308	Cut		0.26	0.14	Posthole		
2309	Fill	2308		0.14	Secondary Fill		
2310	Cut		0.38	0.07	Posthole		
2311	Fill	2310		0.07	Secondary Fill		

Trench 24							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained two modern features, potentially relating to clay extraction for the brickworks. Two sondages were dug into trench to establish the depth of the colluvium. Consisted of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2400	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
2401	Layer			1.1	Colluvial Layer		
2402	Layer				Natural		

Trench 25							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW.
Trench contained a single feature, possibly a modern feature. Consisted of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2500	Layer			0.25	Topsoil		

2501	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
2502	Layer				Natural		
2503	Cut		0.17	0.11	Plough Furrow		
2504	Fill	2503		0.11	Primary Fill		

Trench 26

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained the remains of a brick clamp. Consisted of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2600	Layer			0.45	Topsoil		
2601	Layer				Natural		
2602	Structure		10.2		Kiln	CBM.	
2603	Layer		0.3	0.14	Other Layer		
2604	Layer		1.7	0.05	Floor Surface		
2605	Layer		2		Other Layer		

Trench 27

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained the remains of a brick clamp, as well as two modern features towards the north-western end. Consisted of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.9
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2700	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
2701	Layer			0.6	Colluvial Layer		
2702	Layer				Natural		
2703	Structure		12.82		Kiln	Flint.	

Trench 28

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained a modern feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2800	Layer			0.27	Topsoil		
2801	Layer			0.23	Subsoil		
2802	Layer				Natural		
2803	Cut		1.6		Modern		
2804	Fill	2803			Secondary Fill	Pottery, metal, CBM.	

Trench 29

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch and a modern feature. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
2900	Layer			0.2	Topsoil		
2901	Layer			0.15	Subsoil		
2902	Layer				Natural		
2903	Cut		1.65	0.78	Ditch		
2904	Fill	2903		0.78	Primary Fill	Bone, metal.	
2905	Cut		0.6	0.22	Ditch		
2906	Fill	2905		0.22	Primary Fill		

Trench 30

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil and colluvium overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3000	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
3001	Layer			0.2	Colluvial Layer		
3002	Layer				Natural		

Trench 31

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3100	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
3101	Layer				Natural		
Trench 32							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single pit. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.44
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3200	Layer			0.44	Topsoil		
3201	Layer				Natural		
3202	Cut		1.88	0.9	Pit		
3203	Fill	3202		0.34	Primary Fill	Bone.	
3204	Fill	3202		0.34	Secondary Fill	Pottery, bone, flint.	
3205	Fill	3202		0.42	Tertiary Fill		
3206	Fill	3202		0.36	Other Fill	Bone, flint.	
3207	Fill	3202		0.22	Other Fill		
3208	Fill	3202		0.5	Other Fill	Pottery, bone, flint.	
Trench 33							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3300	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
3301	Layer				Natural		
Trench 34							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3400	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
3401	Layer				Natural		

Trench 35

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3501	Layer			0.28	Topsoil		
3502	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
3503	Fill	3504		0.4	Primary Fill	Pottery.	
3504	Cut		1.15	0.4	Ditch		

Trench 36

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained two ditches and two postholes. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3600	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
3601	Layer				Natural		
3602	Cut		1.6	0.96	Ditch		
3603	Fill	3602		0.41	Secondary Fill		
3604	Fill	3602		0.1	Primary Fill		
3605	Cut		0.12	0.29	Posthole		
3606	Fill	3605		0.29	Primary Fill		
3607	Cut		0.94	0.6	Ditch		
3608	Fill	3607		0.26	Secondary Fill	Pottery, flint.	
3609	Fill	3607		0.05	Secondary Fill		
3610	Fill	3607		0.03	Secondary Fill	Pottery, flint.	

3611	Fill	3607		0.19	Secondary Fill		
3612	Fill	3607		0.1	Primary Fill		
3613	Cut		0.18	0.31	Posthole		
3614	Fill	3613		0.31	Primary Fill		

Trench 37

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3700	Layer				Natural		
3701	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		

Trench 38

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.3

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3800	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
3801	Layer				Natural		
3802	Cut		1	0.45	Ditch		
3803	Fill	3802		0.42	Primary Fill		
3804	Fill	3802		0.38	Secondary Fill	Flint.	
3805	Fill	3802		0.28	Secondary Fill	Flint.	
3806	Fill	3802		0.11	Secondary Fill		

Trench 39

General description	Orientation	E-W
Trench contained four potential ditches, which may relate to a trackway. Chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
3900	Layer				Natural		
3901	Layer		2	0.3	Topsoil		
3902	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		
3903	Fill	3904		0.06	Secondary Fill		
3904	Cut		1.1	0.06	Ditch		
3905	Fill	3906		0.15	Primary Fill		
3906	Cut		1.4	0.15	Ditch		
3907	Fill	3908		0.06	Primary Fill		
3908	Cut		0.8	0.06	Ditch		
3909	Fill	3910		0.4	Primary Fill		
3910	Cut		1.5	0.4	Ditch		
3911	Layer			0.1	Subsoil		

Trench 40

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4000	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
4001	Layer				Natural		

Trench 41

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4100	Layer			0.45	Topsoil		
4101	Layer				Natural		

Trench 42

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained the ring ditch of a barrow and an inumation. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	50
	Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.27
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4200	Layer			0.27	Topsoil		
4201	Cut		3.72	0.83	Ring Ditch		
4202	Fill	4201		0.53	Secondary Fill	Pottery, bone.	
4203	Fill	4201		0.24	Secondary Fill		
4204	Fill	4201		0.17	Primary Fill		
4205	Layer				Natural		
4206	Cut		0.6		Inhumation Cut		
4207	Fill	4206			Deliberate Backfill	Bone.	
Trench 43							
General description						Orientation	E-W
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4300	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
4301	Layer				Natural		
Trench 44							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4400	Layer				Natural		
4401	Layer			0.4	Topsoil		
Trench 45							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a single feature which was interpreted as being of natural origins. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.46

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4500	Layer		1.8	0.46	Topsoil		
4501	Layer				Natural		
4502	Cut		3.44	0.24	Natural Feature		
4503	Fill	4502		0.24	Primary Fill	Pottery, flint.	

Trench 46

General description	Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.35

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4600	Layer			0.35	Topsoil		
4601	Layer				Natural		

Trench 47

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a ring ditch to the south-west and two natural features indicative of geological variations. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.25

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4700	Layer			0.25	Topsoil		
4701	Layer				Natural		
4702	Cut		1	0.26	Ring Ditch		
4703	Fill	4702		0.26	Primary Fill	Flint.	
4704	Cut		1	0.38	Natural Feature		
4705	Fill	4704		0.38	Primary Fill	Glass.	
4706	Cut		1	0.5	Natural Feature		
4707	Fill	4706		0.5	Primary Fill	Bone.	

Trench 48

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained a tree throw. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.	Length (m)	25
	Width (m)	2

						Avg. depth (m)	0.23
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4800	Layer		1.8	0.23	Topsoil		
4801	Layer				Natural		
4802	Cut		0.82	0.18	Tree Throw		
4803	Fill	4802		0.18	Primary Fill	Pottery.	
Trench 49							
General description						Orientation	N-S
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
4900	Layer			0.35	Topsoil		
4901	Layer				Natural		
Trench 50							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5000	Layer			0.3	Topsoil		
5001	Layer				Natural		
Trench 51							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained a single feature of geological origin. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.42
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5100	Layer			0.42	Topsoil		
5101	Layer				Natural		
5102	Cut		1.8	0.52	Natural Feature		
5103	Fill	5102	1.8	0.52	Primary Fill		

Trench 52

General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two features interpreted as tree-throws. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5200	Layer			0.43	Topsoil		
5201	Layer				Natural		
5202	Cut		0.63	0.19	Tree Throw		
5203	Fill	5202		0.19	Primary Fill		
5204	Cut		0.97	0.17	Tree Throw		
5205	Fill	5204		0.17	Primary Fill		

Trench 53

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5300	Layer			0.35	Topsoil		
5301	Layer				Natural		

Trench 54

General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained one small pit. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5400	Layer			0.43	Topsoil		
5401	Layer				Natural		
5402	Cut		0.84	0.32	Pit		
5403	Fill	5402	0.7	0.12	Primary Fill	Pottery, bone, flint.	
5404	Fill	5402	0.84	0.2	Secondary Fill	Pottery, bone, flint.	

Trench 55							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	25
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5500	Layer			0.35	Topsoil		
5501	Layer				Natural		
Trench 56							
General description						Orientation	SE-NW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5600	Layer	-	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
5601	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 57							
General description						Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained no archaeology. Consisted of topsoil overlying natural chalk geology.						Length (m)	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Description	Finds	Date
5700	Layer	-	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
5701	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Alex Davies

Introduction

B.1.1 The evaluation recovered a reasonably large and well-preserved assemblage of pottery comprising 379 sherds (5587g) from 22 contexts in 14 trenches. The assemblage is summarised in Table 1. The middle Neolithic, early Iron Age, late Iron Age/Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were certainly represented; sherds dating to the early Neolithic and late Bronze Age might have been present, although these were difficult to separate from the better dated material with certainty.

B.1.2 Almost all of the prehistoric pottery was tempered with flint in varying grades. This was usually well-sorted, indicating a later prehistoric date, but was occasionally poorly-sorted, indicating an early or middle Neolithic date. Accurately spot-dating contexts comprising a few undecorated body sherds was therefore difficult.

Neolithic

B.1.3 The only context certainly producing Neolithic material was context 5404. This comprised a middle Neolithic Peterborough (Impressed) Ware assemblage of reasonable size (64 sherds; 482g). Probably four vessels were represented, two with upper bodies surviving and one of these had a rim. These are best attributable to the Mortlake sub-style. One vessel is decorated with fingernail impressions below the rim and fingertip impressions in the cavetto zone. There are two lines of fingernail impressions above this and lines of twisted cord on the body (Fig. 20, top). This has a rim diameter of *c* 300mm. The second vessel has impressed chevron lines on the rim and upper part of the vessel, and cross-hatching on the upper, inner inside. There are further probable whipped cord impressions on the body (Fig. 20, bottom). A third vessel (not illustrated) has profuse whipped cord decoration on the body and the fourth (not illustrated) has impressions made with an unknown tool. All of the material in this context is tempered with poorly sorted medium-coarse flint.

B.1.4 Peterborough Ware is estimated to have begun in England and Wales between 3555-3540 cal BC (68% probability) and ended 2910-2790 cal BC (68% probability; Marshall and Cook 2010, 70).

B.1.5 Four contexts produced undecorated body sherds in poorly-sorted flint fabric. These were 2206, 2208, 4503 and 5403. An early or middle Neolithic date is most likely for these contexts, although a later Bronze Age or early Iron Age date is possible.

Early Iron Age

B.1.6 The majority of the assemblage formed a single, reasonably consistent group. This comprised 290 sherds (5028g) from 14 contexts. All of the diagnostic sherds belonging to this group dated to the early Iron Age (from five contexts; *c* 800-350 cal BC). Pottery from the preceding late Bronze Age, however, shares many similarities with the early Iron Age and the presence of a late Bronze Age element within this group should not be dismissed.

B.1.7 The following contexts produced diagnostic early Iron Age sherds: 1105, 1111, 3603, 3608 and 3610. These included a biconical bowl and a burnished tripartite bowl, and other angular vessels of probable biconical or tripartite form. One vessel had red-coating, probably hematite, and three contexts contained vessels in sandy fabrics without the addition of flint. Of the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age assemblage at Highstead, 14km to the west of the site, sandy flint-free fabrics were confined to the early Iron Age (Couldrey 2007, 102). The rest of the early Iron Age material from Shotterdane Road was tempered with fine or medium-grade flint.

B.1.8 Two contexts produced vessels that had decoration/rustication. Vertical scratches were present on two vessels in context 1303 and context 3610 produced a vessel with at least three horizontal lines of fingertip impressions.

B.1.9 Forms that were present that could belong to either the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age included vessels with straight sides or slack shoulders, some of these with lightly expanded rims, as well as more clearly shouldered vessels.

B.1.10 External carbonised residue in quantities appropriate for radiocarbon dating was noted on a slack-shouldered jar in context 1303.

Late Iron Age/Roman

B.1.11 A single 1g grog-tempered sherd dating to the late Iron Age or Roman period was found in context 1007. This is probably residual, as the context also produced early Iron Age and medieval pottery.

Medieval (identified by John Cotter)

B.1.12 Three contexts produced five sherds (19g) of medieval pottery falling into two overlapping chronological groups. A London-type ware jug dating *c* 1175-1300 was found in context 1007, and contexts 3909 and 4803 produced Tyler Hill ware dating *c* 1225-1525. A single early Iron Age sherd was also found in context 3909 and further contextual information is required to judge which of the sherds most likely dates the feature.

Post-medieval (identified by John Cotter)

B.1.13 Six sherds (38g) dating between the 18th-20th centuries were found between contexts 1303, 3100 and 3804. Context 1303 also produced much early Iron Age material and the post-medieval sherds are no doubt intrusive.

Recommendations

B.1.14 The early Iron Age pottery includes some quite large groups and should be reassessed with any additional material should further archaeological work take place.

B.1.15 All of the pottery has future research potential and should be retained.

Context	Sherds	Weight	Spot-date	Comment
1005	2	7	EIA (LBA?)	
1007	4	19	Medieval (1175-1300); Roman; EIA	Medieval - London-type war, possibly from jug decorated in Rouen-style (London fabric LOND; Kent fabric M5); 1x (1g) grog-tempered LIA/Roman sherd; 1x (5g) EIA
1009	3	4	EIA (LBA?)	
1105	20	482	EIA	Includes some fired clay
1111	1	3	EIA	Red coated
1303	220	3593	EIA (LBA?); 2x intrusive post-medieval	External residue on slack shouldered jar. Intrusive sherds (1x each) earthenware 1750-1900, and roof tile 19-20th century
2206	1	6	E/M Neolithic?	Could be LBA/EIA
2208	1	15	E/M Neolithic?	Could be LBA/EIA
3100	2	16	Post-medieval	1x rooftile, 18-19th century; 1x flowerpot, 19-20th century.
3204	2	5	EIA (LBA?)	
3208	10	8	EIA (LBA?)	
3503	5	178	EIA (LBA?)	
3603	7	228	EIA	
3608	9	215	EIA	
3610	5	258	EIA	
3804	3	3	Post-medieval	Flowerpot, 18-20th century
3909	3	18	EIA (LBA?); Medieval (1225-1525)	2x (4g) Canterbury Tyler Hill Ware (Kent fabric M1)
4202	2	24	EIA (LBA?)	
4503	1	3	E/M Neolithic?	Could be LBA/EIA
4803	2	3	Medieval (1225-1525)	Tyler Hill Ware (Kent fabric M1)
5403	12	17	E/M Neolithic?	Could be LBA/EIA
5404	64	482	Middle Neolithic	Probably four vessels

Table 1: Summary of the pottery

B.2 Flint

By Michael Donnelly

Introduction

B.2.1 This evaluation brought to light a relatively large flint assemblage of 255 pieces of struck flint and 63 burnt unworked fragments weighing 3725g from 48 trenches (Table

2). This included several quite large assemblages from a range of feature types including a barrow ring ditch, other ditches and pits. These assemblages were of varied age with mid Neolithic material from pit 5402, fills 5403-4, while the ring ditch assemblage from 4201, fill 4202 dated to the early Bronze Age and the ditch assemblage 1302, fill 1303 was likely to be later prehistoric in date. These various assemblages had mixed totals for tools and cores with some debitage heavy collections alongside pit assemblages rich in tools. These large assemblages found in very fresh condition from a range of periods and features strongly indicate that a very large and important lithic assemblage would be recovered from this site should further work commence.

Methodology

B.2.2 The artefacts were catalogued according to OA's standard system of broad artefact/debitage type (Anderson-Whymark 2013; Bradley 1999), general condition noted and dating 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 (eg 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.

Provenance

B.2.3 The flints were recovered from a restricted range of contexts (20) with 12 containing four or less flints (25 total) and the remaining eight having 229 pieces (Table 3). One pit contained 102 flints from its two fills (5403 with 25 flints and 5404 with 77), while one ring ditch fill had 69 pieces (4202). In total, pits accounted for nearly half the assemblage followed by ring ditches (29.02%) and other ditches (18.04%) with very minimal amounts from other features. The two ring ditch slots that yielded flint averaged 37 pieces while pits averaged 21 and standard ditches averaged 5.75 slightly less than the six recovered from one natural feature.

B.2.4 Burnt unworked material was recovered from 10 contexts with a mix of very small quantities alongside larger assemblages that indicate the use of flint for cooking or heating. These included 39 pieces weighing 2515g from ditch 1302, fill 1303. It is interesting to note the lack of burnt unworked flint in middle Neolithic pit 5402.

CATEGORY TYPE	Total
Flake	154
Blade	19
Bladelet	12
Blade index	16.76% (31/185)
Irregular waste	31
Burin spall	1
Sieved chip 10-2mm	6

CATEGORY TYPE	Total
Core rejuvenation flake	2
Core tablet	1
Core multiplatform flakes	2
Core levallois non-discoidal flakes	2
Core fragment flakes	2
Scraper end	3
Arrowhead petit tranchet derivative	1
Awl	1
Piercer	1
End truncation	2
Microdenticulate	6
Notch	2
Knife backed	2
Burin	2
Backed blade	1
Retouch other	2
Total	*255*
Burnt un-worked	63/3725g
No. burnt (%)	4.31% 11/255
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	32.13% 80/249
No cores/related debitage (%) (not inc waste)	3.61% 9/249
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	9.24% 23/249

Table 2: Flint assemblage

CATEGORY TYPE	Total	Percentage	Flints per fill
Pits	126	49.41	21
Ring ditches	74	29.02	37
Ditches	46	18.04	5.75
Natural features	6	2.35	6
Topsoil	1	0.39	N/A
Postholes	1	0.39	1
Indeterminate fills	1	0.39	1
Total	*255*	*[100]*	

Table 3: Flint assemblage by context type

Raw material and condition

B.2.5 Cortex was present on 142 of 249 significant pieces (57.03%) and included numerous different types including 17 examples of Bullhead Beds (11.97%) material that outcrops close to the site (Dewey and Bromehead 1915). A thin, weathered/abraded cortex typical of North Downs flint was most common (58/142, 40.95%), followed closely by more typical thick chalk cortex (46/142, 32.39%), some of which was heavily weathered (2.11%). Smaller quantities of thermal surfaces (15/142, 10.56%) common in later prehistoric knapping, rolled (3/142, 2.11%) and indeterminate (3/142, 2.11%) completed the list.

B.2.6 The vast majority of the flint was either fresh (122/236, 51.69%) or lightly edge damaged (102/236, 43.22%) with seven pieces displaying moderate (11.11%) levels of

edge damage (2.97%) and four that were heavily rolled (1.69%). Cortication was largely heavy, with very heavy (86/236, 36.44%), heavy (51/236, 21.61%) and moderate (52/236, 22.03%) being most common followed by light (41/236, 17.37%) and just minimal amounts of uncorticated material (6/236, 2.54%). Condition did vary between the major assemblages and the background material with the latter and ring ditch assemblage 4202 being in slightly poorer condition than that from groups 5402, ditch 1302 and pit 3202. Similarly, cortication levels varied with features with most of pit 5402 being either moderately or heavily corticated, while almost all of the material from ring ditch 4202 was very heavily corticated and ditch group 1303 was lightly corticated. Overall, the condition of the material suggests an assemblage that includes lightly disturbed pieces alongside numerous *in situ* material with the key feature groups most likely being contemporary assemblages within the features they originated from.

Discussion

B.2.7 The four main assemblage groups (Table 4) appeared to belong to several distinct periods with middle Neolithic material from pit 5402; ring ditch assemblage 4201 could belong to either the early Bronze age or represent the use of upcast of this date as a source of knapping material in the later Bronze Age. Ditch group 1302 was clearly later prehistoric in date, while pit 3202 lacked diagnostic material and could date from the later Neolithic through to the late Bronze age or even into the Iron Age. The blade percentages in these assemblages show a drop from a high of 24% in pit 5402 through to 11.54% from ring ditch 4201 and down to 5.56% from ditch 1302. Pit 3202's total of 9.09% suggests a later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date (Ford 1987), but the assemblage was small (11 blanks) and a change of one up or down would massively alter the likely date.

B.2.8 Pit 5402 contained 102 flints from its two fills (5403 with 25 flints and 5404 with 77) and had a very high tool percentage (17.82%) with very few cores (1.98%) and low levels of burning (3.92%) and breakage (21.78%). The pit had a high blade percentage of 24% and the flints were in very good condition. The sole diagnostic piece was a very fine example of a petite tranchet derivative arrowhead usually seen to be of middle Neolithic date. Such a date is also suggested by a wide range of other factors such as a mix of platform faceting (often seen as being a late Neolithic feature) associated with levallois cores, of which one was present, alongside numerous blade tools such as microdenticulates and a heavy piercer on a blade. Additionally, there were two very good examples of probable burins, as well as a burin spall and these tools become extremely rare after the early Neolithic, but there was also two fine backed knives on regular flakes of probable later Neolithic currency. Overall, the condition of these flints and the absence of fine knapping waste and cores taken with the very high incidence of fine and unbroken tools suggests a placed deposit, perhaps even a structured deposit and is of high importance.

B.2.9 Ring ditch 4202 contained 69 flints from one intervention; however, just one piece was recovered by hand with the remaining 68 pieces being recovered from a single 40L soil sample (<3>). This would imply that the ring ditch contained a very large flint assemblage. The majority of these pieces shared technological characteristics and

degrees of edge damage and cortication that suggested the majority probably belonged to a single industry. The assemblage had a moderate blade assemblage of 11.54%, but at least one of the blade forms was likely to be residual. Tools were absent and fine knapping waste was also lacking, but it is possible that the finer fraction from the sample has not been processed. The flakes and blade forms lacked complex platforms, such as faceted examples, and it is very likely that this assemblage is either early Bronze Age in date and related to the presumed formation of the barrow, or more likely relates to the re-use of this monument to scavenge flint nodules for knapping purposes in the later prehistoric period, something that is very common in this part of Kent, such as at East Kent Access Road excavations (Andrews *et al*. 2015a, b). Any further work here may help to date this assemblage as would the contextual relationship between fill 4202 and any other fills in this ditch.

B.2.10 Pit 3202 also had an assemblage largely derived from a sample, but this time the 20 flints included two notches. Unfortunately, these are not really that diagnostic being quite common in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages, but some of the characteristics of the assemblage, such as the frequent occurrence of thermal platforms, does suggest a later prehistoric date is more likely.

B.2.11 Ditch 1303 contained 20 flints all of which were hand recovered. This assemblage included several tools and a flake core, as well as numerous pieces of typically later prehistoric debitage but also comprised clear early residual material including a very heavy backed fragment of possible late Upper Palaeolithic or early Mesolithic date. The assemblage was actually quite fresh and had the lightest cortication of any group so is probably largely cohesive and later prehistoric in date.

B.2.12 Several smaller assemblages were of note. Ditch fill 3802 contained eight struck flints and five pieces of burnt unworked flint weighing 99g. The struck flint included three probable early prehistoric pieces, two of which were blades, but the likelihood is that these are residual in a later prehistoric feature. Tree-throw hole 4502 contained six struck flints and a single piece of burnt unworked material weighing 23g. The struck flints included a core rejuvenation flake, but the flints were otherwise undiagnostic. Ring ditch fill 4703 contained five flints comprising four flakes and a levallois flake core. This suggests at least a part of the assemblage dates to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age, but these pieces could easily have eroded out of any mound associated with the ring ditch.

CATEGORY TYPE	Pit 5402	Ring ditch 4201	Pit 3202	Ditch 1302	Remainder
Flake	57	46	10	17	24
Blade	12	3		1	3
Bladelet	6	3	1		2
Blade index	24% (18/75)	11.54% (6/52)	9.09% (1/11)	5.56% (1/18)	17.24% (5/29)
Irregular waste	5	14	4	4	4
Burin spall	1				
Sieved chip 10-2mm	1	2	3		
Core rejuvenation flake	1				1

CATEGORY TYPE	Pit 5402	Ring ditch 4201	Pit 3202	Ditch 1302	Remainder
Core tablet					1
Core multiplatform flakes		1		1	
Core levallois non-discoidal flakes	1				1
Core fragment flakes					2
Scraper end	2			1	
Arrowhead petit tranchet derivative	1				
Awl				1	
Piercer	1				
End truncation	2				
Microdenticulate	6				
Notch			2		
Knife backed	2				
Burin	2				
Backed blade				1	
Retouch other	2				
Total	*102*	*70*	*20*	*26*	*38*
Average condition	1.48	1.8	1.47	1.4	1.74
Burnt un-worked	0/0g	5/22g	2/145g	39/2515g	17/1043g
No. burnt (%)	3.92% 4/102	1.92% 1/70	0% 0/20	3.85% 1/26	13.16% 5/38
No. broken (%) (not including waste)	21.78% 22/101	44.12% 30/68	41.18% 7/17	34.62% 9/26	32.13% 12/38
No cores/related debitage (%) (not inc waste)	1.98% 2/101	1.47% 1/68	0% 0/17	3.85% 1/26	3.61% 5/38
No. retouched (%) (not including waste)	17.82% 18/101	0% 0/68	11.76% 2/17	11.54% 3/26	0% 0/38

Table 4: Flint assemblage by context

B.2.13 The remaining 19 flints included a core tablet from ditch fill 1007 of early prehistoric date, a multiplatform flake core from pit fill 2206 and a fine bladelet from context 2704 of early prehistoric date. The remainder also included 11 fragments of burnt unworked material weighing 921g

B.2.14 This flint assemblage from this evaluation represents a very interesting and important body of material given the relatively small size of the project. The flints cover various periods spanning much of later prehistory as well as the end of the Neolithic period. Moreover, limited early residual pieces suggest that more periods could be represented should further works be conducted here.

B.2.15 Many of the features investigated have yielded assemblages large enough for more detailed study and this is would almost certainly be increased many times over should further work be undertaken. The assemblages also represent different stages in the production of flint with evidence of a largely industrial knapping event from ring ditch 4202 alongside more typically domestic assemblages from pit 3202 and perhaps more structured assemblages from middle Neolithic pit 5402.

B.2.16 It is likely that any further work in this evaluation area would bring to light a very large flint assemblage spanning a number of periods. Such further work should implement a comprehensive recovery and sampling strategy geared towards the retrieval of intact lithic assemblages and the potential for structured or placed deposits associated with Neolithic pit deposits and ring ditches should also be examined.

B.3 Glass

By Ian R. Scott

B.3.1 There is a single sherd of bottle glass from context 4705 (Table 5). It probably later 19th- or early 20th-century in date.

Context	No.	Description
4705	1	Small sherd, quite thick, from the body of small cylindrical bottle. Pale green glass. Probably from late 19th-century or early 20th century mineral or soda water bottle.

B.3.2 Table 5: Glass assemblage

B.4 Metalwork

By Ian R. Scott

B.4.1 There are three metal finds, comprising one iron object, one copper-alloy object and one lead musket or pistol ball (Table 6).

B.4.2 The musket of pistol ball was recovered from context 1000. It weighs 23 g (or *c* 0.8 oz), which equates to 20 shot to the pound weight. Musket shot are usually larger and heavier (approximately 12 shot to the pound) and pistol balls smaller and lighter (48 shot to the pound). It is late post medieval or later date.

B.4.3 The copper-alloy object appears to be a badge comprising a barbed arrow-shaped object attached to what appears to be a representation of a chain. The arrow part appears to have been bent back on itself and the 'chain' to have been wrapped around the arrow. The object looks very much like it has been modelled on a harpoon. It is probably of 19th-century or early 20th-century date. Its purpose or use is unclear, though it possibly constitutes some form of badge or decoration.

B.4.4 The iron object appears to a small iron spike or holdfast. Not closely datable.

Context	No.	Description
1000	1	Lead shot. Moulded lead shot with slight damage to the surface, but certainly not used. Weight 23 g = 0.81oz. D: 15.2mm.
2804	2	Object comprising an arrow-like object with large barbed head, attached at its tail end to a chain-like strip. The object is now bent and distorted. 55mm x 33mm. Originally the arrow portion was at least 150mm long. Cu alloy
2904	3	Tapered small spike of iron, rectangular cross section, bent over slightly at the wide end. L:59mm

Table 6: Metalwork assemblage

B.5 Fired clay

By Cynthia Poole

B.5.1 Fired clay was recovered from a single context 5403, fill of pit 5402, which produced one fragment together with a dozen scraps that have probably broken off the main piece, weighing 78g. This piece forms a flat slab 25mm thick with a rough flat very slightly dished moulded surface, which has been fired to a light yellowish brown grading at a depth of 10mm to a light red-pink colour. The back surface is rough and irregular, and probably represents the interface to further unfired structure or the surface of the cut surface of a feature.

B.5.2 It is made in a silty marly clay mixed with a high density of chalk grit up to 10mm in size. The fabric is typical of those found on sites situated on the chalk using local clay deposits.

B.5.3 The form, finish and degree of firing suggests this is the wall lining from an oven for domestic or crop processing activities. Such material cannot be dated and such material may be found throughout the later prehistoric (Neolithic-Iron Age) and Roman periods. It was associated with prehistoric pottery, with which it may be contemporary.

B.6 Stone

By Ruth Shaffrey

B.6.1 A total of five pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined with a x10 magnification hand lens for signs of use. The stone includes one fragment of burnt (blackened) sandstone from context 1303 (193g) and two unworked and unused pebbles (203g). A small quartzite cobble measuring 127mm x 59 x 35mm (399g) was recovered from context 5404. This is unshaped but has traces of polish to the surfaces, which could result from use as a polisher. A single flint sphere (13g) was recovered from context 5403. This is unworked and naturally formed but may have been used as a marble or similar.

B.6.2 The cobble (5404) and the sphere (5403) should be retained, as they have the potential for future use-wear analysis. The rest of the stone can be discarded.

B.7 Coal

By Geraldine Crann

B.7.1 A single piece of coal, weighing 9g, was recovered from context 3805.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Five bulk samples were collected as part of the evaluation at Shottendane Road, Margate, Kent, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of charred plant remains (CPR) and the recovery of bones and artefacts.

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at OA using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and heavy residues in a 500µm mesh and dried. The residue fractions were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet, while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

Results

C.1.3 The assessment of the charred material is presented in Table 7. All samples contained the burrowing mollusc *Cecilioides acicula*, which has not been quantified.

Trench 32

C.1.4 Sample <5> is from fill 3204 of pit 3202 and is late Bronze Age/early Iron Age in date. Some charred material was present including damaged wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) and a possible oat (*Arvensis* sp.). The mollusc assemblage was terrestrial and the more numerous component of the flot. Some flint was recovered from the residue.

Trench 36

C.1.5 Sample <4> is from fill 3610 of ditch 3607 and is early Iron Age in date. A diverse CPR assemblage was recovered, but a lot of the material was damaged. Recovered chaff included glume bases characteristic of spelt suggesting recovered wheat is spelt (*Triticum spelta*). The other grains in the assemblage are oat (*Arvensis* sp.), though no floret bases were recovered, so it is uncertain as to whether this is wild or domestic. No finds were recovered from the residue.

Trench 42

C.1.6 Sample <3> is from fill 4202 of ring ditch 4201 and is late Bronze Age/early Iron Age in date. Little charred material was recovered from the flot. The assemblage is dominated by molluscs and this sample is suggested for specialist assessment in the event of further work. Bone, pottery, flint and marine shell were recovered from the residue.

Trench 54

C.1.7 Sample <1> is from fill 5404 of pit 5402, which is dated to the middle Neolithic. Charcoal in good condition was recovered. Other charred material consisted of a few fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). A selection of terrestrial molluscs was also recovered. Bone, marine shell, flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.

C.1.8 Sample <2> is from fill 5403 of pit 5402, which is potentially early/middle Neolithic in date. Charcoal in good condition was recovered along with hazelnut fragments (*Corylus avellana*). The mollusc assemblage is terrestrial and includes *Vallonia* sp. and *Discus rotundatus*. Bone, marine shell, flint and pottery were recovered from the residue.

Discussion

C.1.9 The samples indicate good potential for the recovery of charred material on site, though there is potential for variable preservation. Identification of most of the grain was possible despite the damaged condition of many specimens. The damage to the grain did not appear to represent on-site preservation conditions, as glume bases recovered from the same sample were in fair to good condition allowing identification to species based on glume characteristics.

C.1.10 Molluscs are also present on site and were recovered in good quantities. Molluscs are a useful tool for reconstructing environmental histories and further work could consider sampling specifically for molluscs from suitable features.

C.1.11 Interpretation of the charred assemblages from the two main phases of sampled activity suggest different subsistence strategies. The middle Neolithic phase is dominated by wild resources and domesticated cultivars are lacking from the assemblage. The early Iron Age assemblage contains domesticated crops and a possible decrease in the exploitation of wild resources.

C.1.12 As only single features from each period produced material, to aid this interpretation further work on site will hopefully produce further evidence to allow a more complete interpretation of activity and subsistence through the prehistoric period.

Recommendations

C.1.13 In general, if further excavation is carried out, it is recommended that sampling should take place ideally from a range of features across the site. This sampling should be carried out in accordance with the most recent sampling guidelines (Historic England 2011).

C.1.14 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete, but further work is not expected to be required at this time.

C.1.15 In the event of further work, the mollusc assemblage from sample <3> could undergo specialist assessment.

C.1.16 Further work on site should consider a sampling strategy for the recovery of molluscs from suitable features.

Sample no.	Context no.	Trench	Feature/Deposit	Date	Sample vol. (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Other	Notes
1	5404	54	5402	MNeo	20	50	+++				++	++	10YR 4/2 sandy silt loam. Frequent modern roots.
2	5403	54	5402	E/MNeo	20	75	+++			+	+++	++	10YR 5/6 sandy silt loam. Frequent modern roots.
3	4202	42	4201	EIA	40	50				+	++++		10YR 5/6 sandy silt loam. Frequent modern roots.
4	3610	36	3607	EIA	3	25	++	+++	+++	+	++		10YR 5/3 sandy silt loam. Some modern roots.
5	3204	32	3202	EIA	40	50	++	+			+++		10YR 4/3 sandy silt loam. Frequent modern roots.

Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+).

Table 7: Assessment of CPR flots

C.2 Animal bone

By Lee G. Broderick

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 283 animal bone specimens were recovered from the site (Table 8), most of which were collected by hand. Environmental samples were also collected from contexts and were sieved at 10mm, 4mm, 2mm and 0.5mm fractions. Features on site were dated on the basis of associated ceramic finds (seriation), mostly to the early Iron Age period.

C.2.2 The hand-collected material was recorded in full, with the aid of the OA skeletal reference collection and standard identification guides, using a diagnostic zone system (Serjeantson 1996). Material recovered from environmental samples was only recorded when it could be identified, following the same criteria.

Description

C.2.3 Preservation on the site was very poor (Graph 1), likely due to acidic soils. Root-etching was also extensive suggesting considerable time being buried close to the surface. No doubt this affected the size of the recovered assemblage and also the proportion that could be identified. What could be identified consisted of domestic mammals, with the exception of some small rodent bones that were in noticeably better condition than the rest of the assemblage and are, therefore, probably intrusive.

C.2.4 Among the domestic mammal specimens identified, domestic cattle (*Bos taurus taurus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*) are the most common in the early Iron Age (Table 8). Caprine (sheep [*Ovis aries*] and/or goat [*Capra hircus*]) and pig (*Sus domesticus*) are also present at this time, with the latter being the most common species, by NISP, in the Neolithic phases. It is important to note, however, that all of these Neolithic specimens come from just two contexts – 5403 (early/middle Neolithic) and 5404 (middle Neolithic) – and it is possible that all of the specimens represent a single individual. All of the long bone specimens from these contexts are unfused and a mandible from the early/middle Neolithic context suggests a sub-adult individual (Wright *et al*. 2014).

C.2.5 Other ageing and sexing data, as well as taphonomic information, is absent from the assemblage. This may in part be due to the poor preservation.

Conclusions

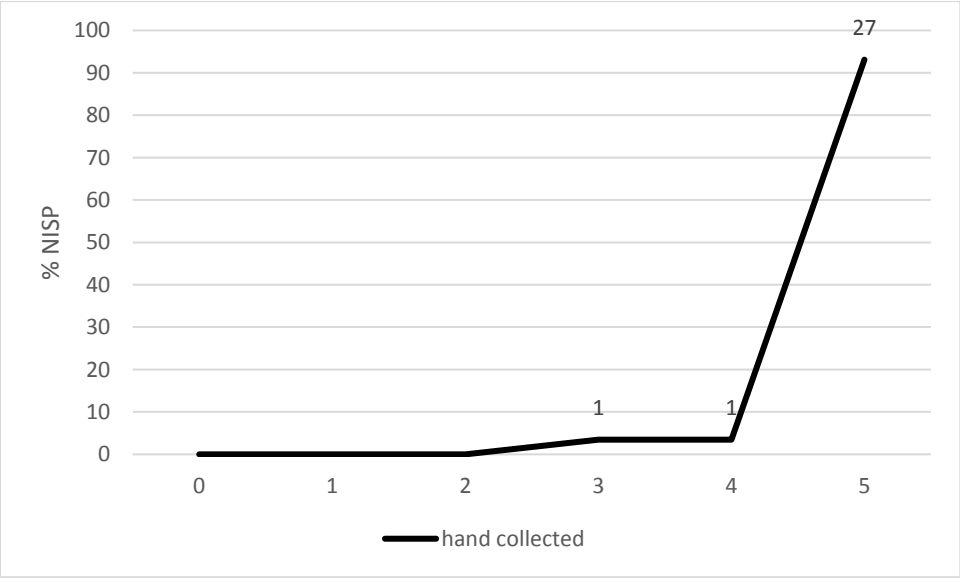
C.2.6 Little can be read into such a small assemblage. The larger proportion of large mammal specimens in the early Iron Age phase, in particular, may owe much to preservation bias. The concentration of pig specimens from one context in the Neolithic has been noted as a reason for caution in the interpretation of that phase, but the high number of pig specimens from some Neolithic ritual sites (such as Durrington Walls, Wright *et al*. 2014) should also be noted.

Recommendations regarding the conservation, discard and retention of material

C.2.7 The assemblage should be considered a priority for retention and written up together with any material recovered from subsequent phases of excavation at the site.

	E/M NEO	M NEO	LBA/EIA	MED		E/M NEO sieved	M NEO sieved
Domestic cattle		1	10	1			
Domestic cattle?			1				
Caprine			3				
Pig	8	2	1			1	1
Pig?						3	
Horse			10				
Bank vole/field vole/common vole						2	1
Medium mammal			2				
Large mammal			128	1			
Total NISP	*8*	*3*	*155*	*2*		*6*	*2*
Total NSP	*83*	*34*	*156*	*2*		*6*	*2*

Table 8: Total NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) and NSP (Number of SPecimens) figures per period from hand-collected material from the site



Graph 1: Condition of hand-collected identified specimens, expressed as a percentage of hand-collected NISP (following Behrensmeyer 1978), numbers above line are NSP

C.3 Marine shell

By Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

C.3.1 Marine shell weighing 129g was recovered from six contexts, mostly from the residues of sieved soil samples from the fills of 5402 in Trench 54, contexts 5403 and 5404 (Table 9). The shell is mostly in good condition, although the small mussels from the soil samples are fragmentary and eroded.

C.3.2 The hand collected shell includes oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), limpet (*Patella* cf. *vulgata*) and whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), while the sieved residues included small and degraded mussels (probably also *Mytilus edulis*), both adult and juvenile periwinkles (*Littorina littorea* and *Littorina saxatilis*), smooth periwinkle (*Littorina obtusata*), adult and juvenile cockle (*Cerastoderma* cf *edule*) and Baltic clam (*Macoma balthica*), as well as a single example of sting winkle *Ocenebra erinaceus* and three small gastropods, two of which may juvenile whelks and one that may be a juvenile red whelk (*Neptunea antiqua*).

C.3.3 The flat periwinkle from context 4202 came from the secondary fill of ring ditch 4201 and may, therefore, be contemporary with the infilling of the barrow ditch. The whelk in ditch fill 1303 may be early Iron Age or possibly late Bronze Age in date. The similarity in shell types between those from sample <1> (5404), which includes medieval pottery, and sample <2> (5403), which includes pottery that is probably middle Neolithic, suggests that these two fills are of similar derivation and date.

C.3.4 All these shellfish would have been available on the beaches and coastal waters around Margate, but only the oysters, mussels, cockles, adult whelks, rough periwinkles and possibly the limpet are likely to have been eaten. Whelks are likely have been fished using baited traps or pots since they occur mainly on soft bottoms in the sublittoral zone. Mussels, limpets and periwinkles would have been collected from rocks in the intertidal zone. The poor condition of the oyster shells makes it impossible to determine whether these are from wild or cultivated beds.

C.3.5 The smaller and juvenile shellfish are unlikely to have been deliberately harvested. *Macoma balthica* is typically found living buried in mud or silt and could have been accidentally harvested with cockles. The smaller and juvenile periwinkles and mussels may have been collected along with seaweed.

Recommendations

C.3.6 Any shells from contexts that are likely to be prehistoric are significant and should be reassessed with any additional shells recovered should further archaeological work take place. Shellfish recovered by sieving from prehistoric deposits are of regional and potentially wider significance and should be retained in the archive. Other shells can be dispersed.

Context	Sample	Weight of shell (g)	Oyster valves	Mussel valves	Limpets	Rough Periwinkles	Other
1303	N/A	26	1 left				1 whelk
2904	N/A	10	1 right	2	1		
3805	N/A	7	1 frag				
4202	3	14				3	1 flat periwinkle
5403	2	30		21		4	1 whelk, 3 *Macoma balthica*, 1 tiny *Buccinum* sp., 1 *Littorina* cf. *saxatilis*
5404	1	42		25		8	2 cockle, 1 whelk, 2 tiny gastropods cf.*Buccinum* sp., 1 tiny *cf Neptunea antiqua*, 1 *Ocenebra erinaceus*, 7 *Littorina littorea/saxatilis, 1 small bivalve indet*

Table 9: Marine shell assemblage

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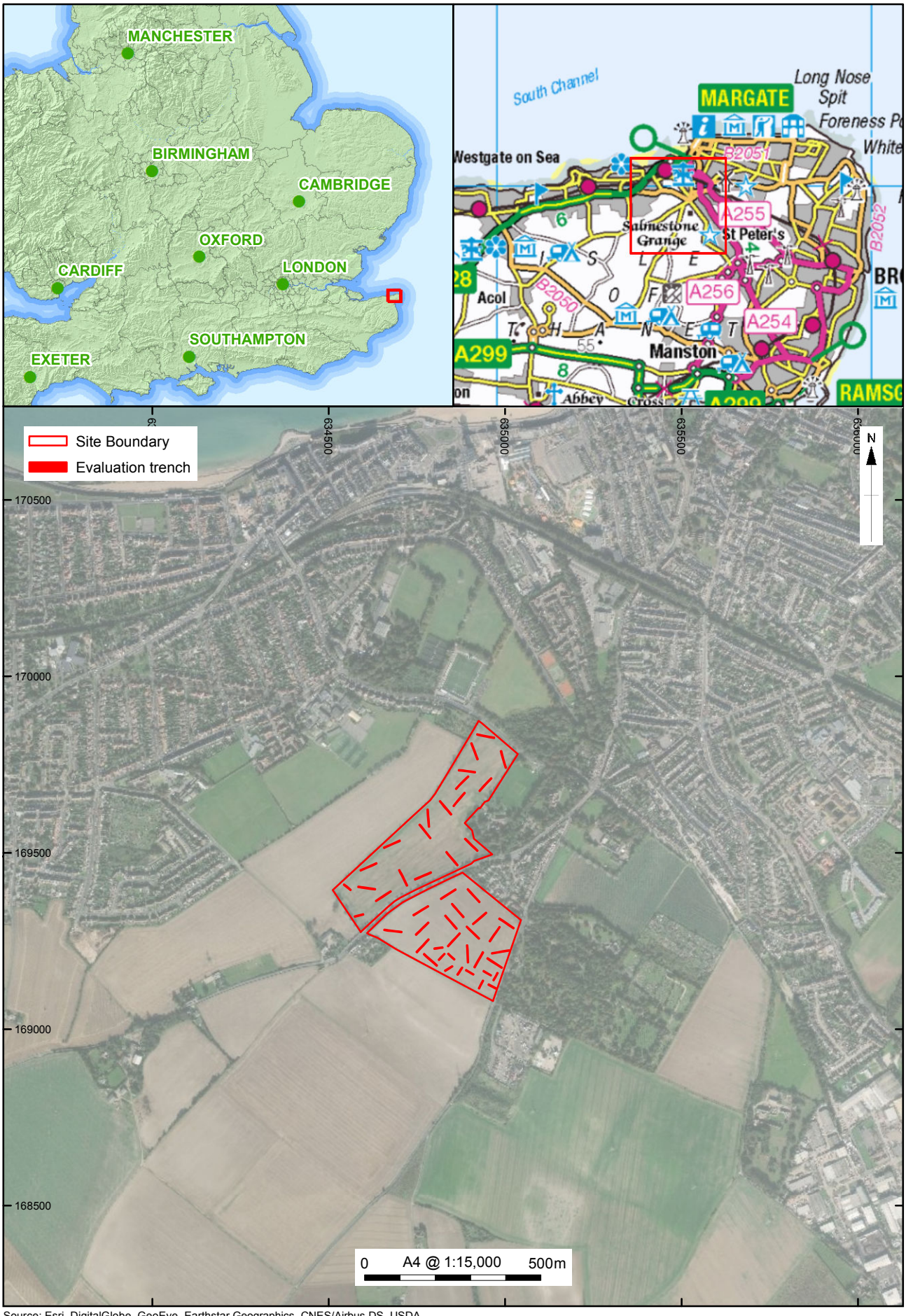
APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Shottendane Road, Margate, Kent
Site code:	MARSHR19
Grid Reference	TR 34746 69386
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	December 2019-January 2020
Area of Site	*c* 18.6ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will remain there until a receiving museum becomes available.
Summary of Results:	Preceding geophysical survey of the proposed development site, in 2019, detected a small number of anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin, as well as those indicative of geological variations and post-medieval agricultural land use, including clay extraction. A total of 48 trenches were investigated across the *c* 18.6ha site, of which 25 trenches were found to contain archaeological remains generally comprising ditches, pits and postholes. A moderately good correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation was demonstrated. A small number of pits in the north of the site and a more substantial pit in the south provide evidence of early/middle Neolithic activity. The assemblage of worked flint recovered from one of the pits is suggestive of a deliberately placed deposit. In the south-west, two ring ditches suggestive of barrows which may have been of early Bronze Age construction and perhaps continued to occupy the landscape into the early Iron Age. It is unknown if an unexcavated inhumation burial within the ring ditch was related to the use/reuse of the barrow. Evidence of more intensive prehistoric activity is dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. Perpendicular ditches were recorded providing evidence of two areas of enclosure/field systems in the north-east and southern half of the site. The pottery, flint, animal bone and charred plant remains are suggestive of a small-scale agricultural site and perhaps a nearby associated settlement. Limited medieval/post-medieval to modern remains are demonstrative of continued agricultural use of the landscape, including evidence of activity related to the 19th-century brickworks known to have taken place on site as depicted on historic mapping.



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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Figure 1: Site location

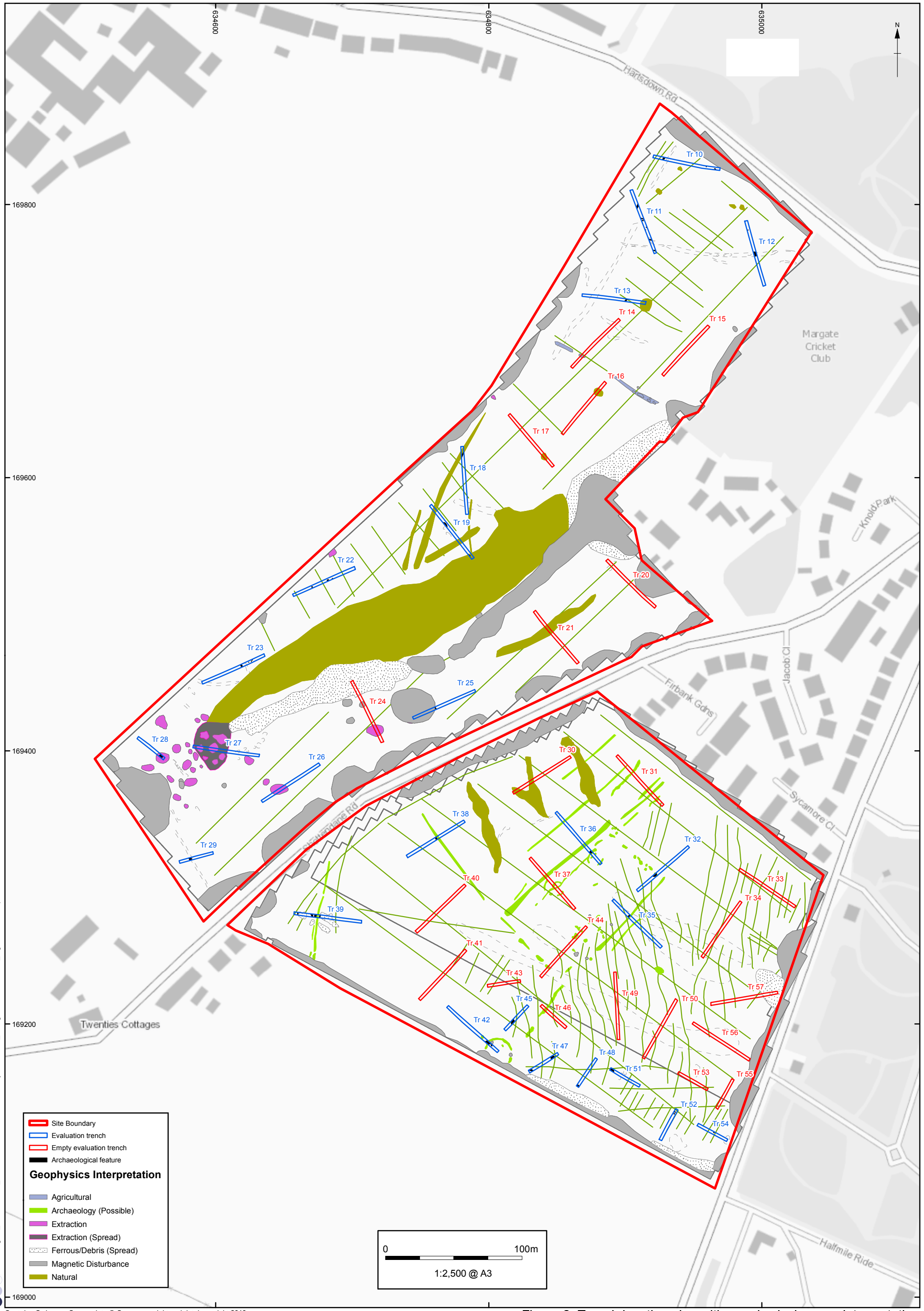

Figure 2: Trench location plan with geophysical survey interpretation

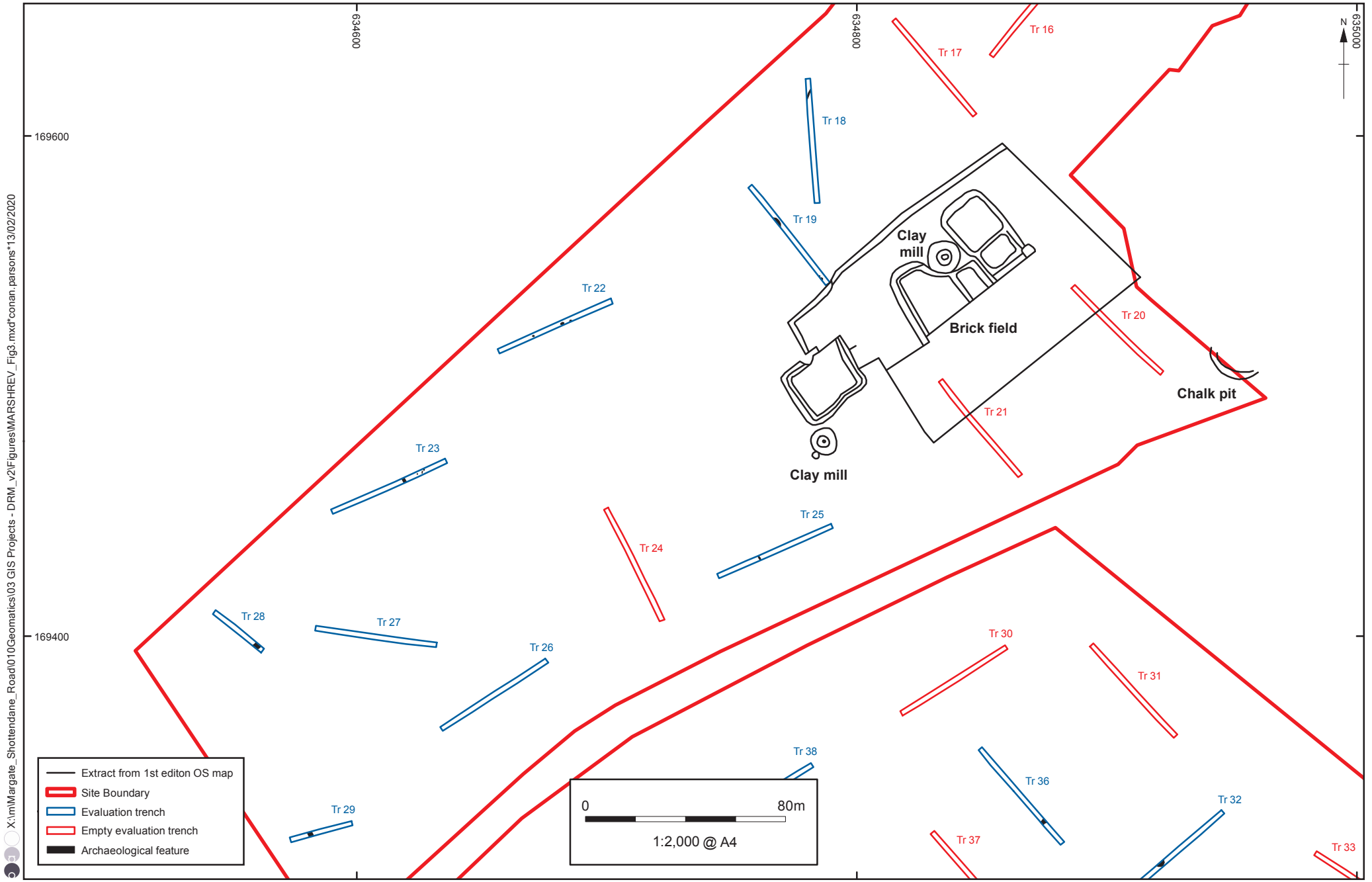

Figure 3: Trench location plan with extracts based on first edition OS map of 1877

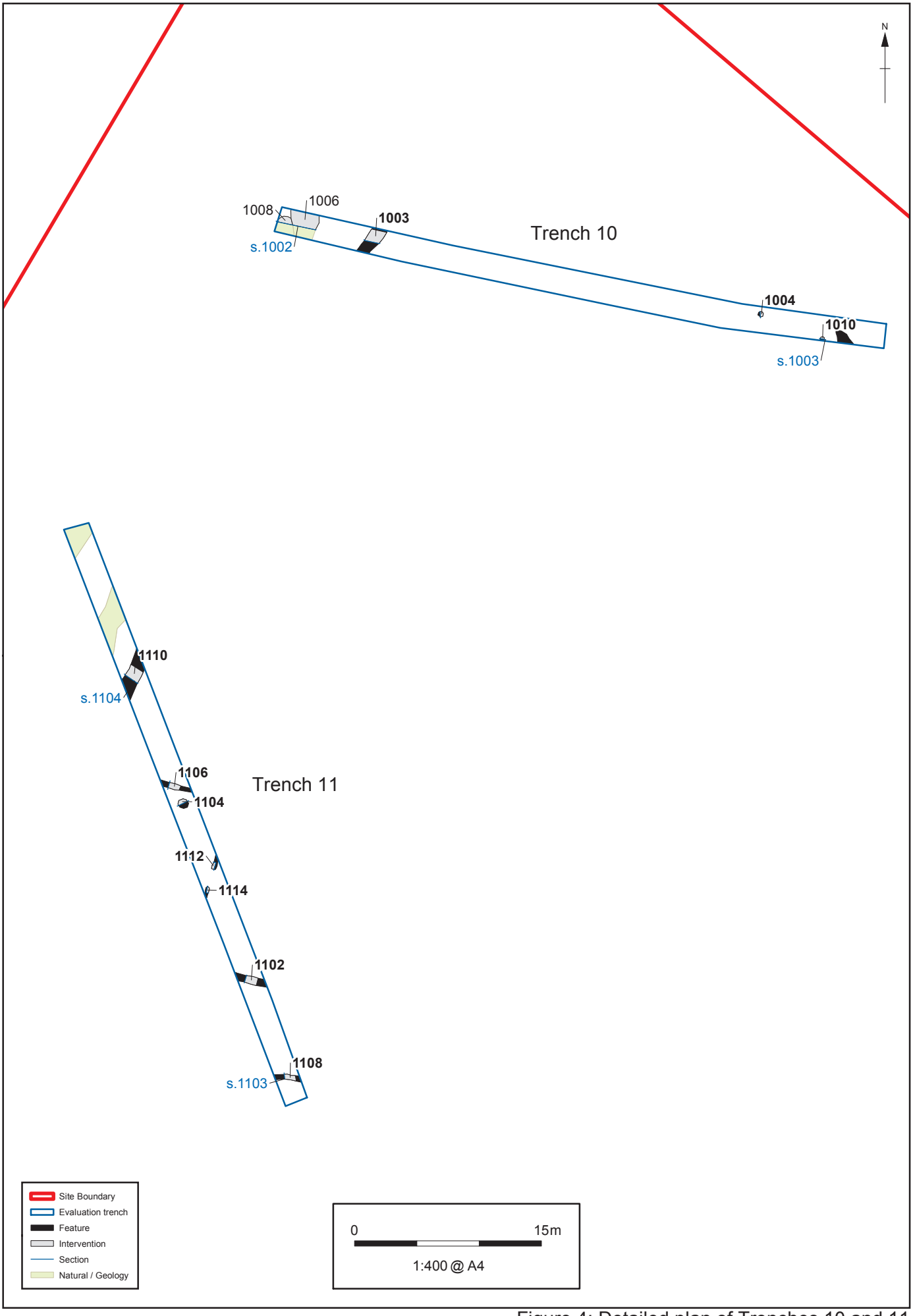

Figure 4: Detailed plan of Trenches 10 and 11

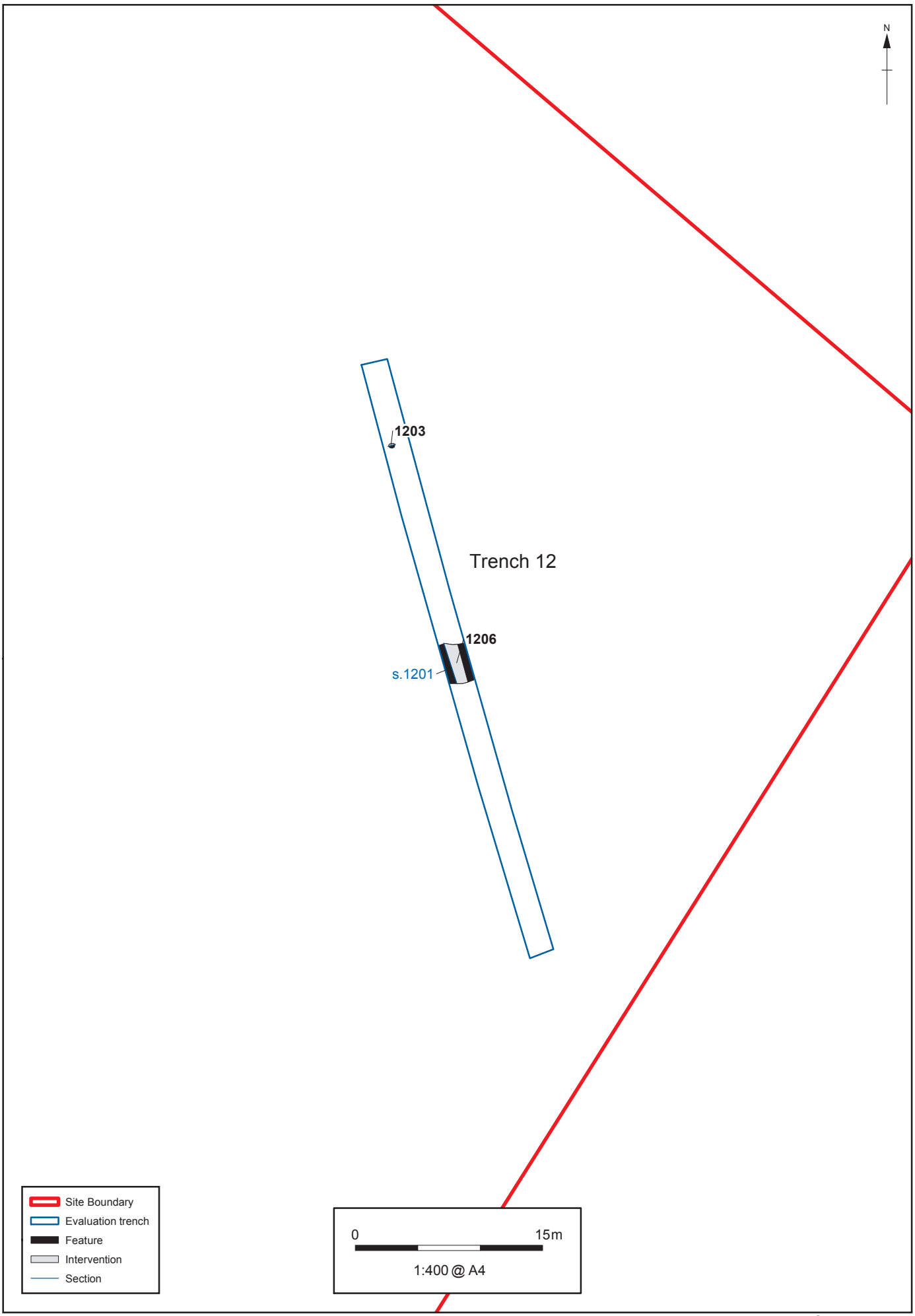

Figure 5: Detailed plan of Trench 12

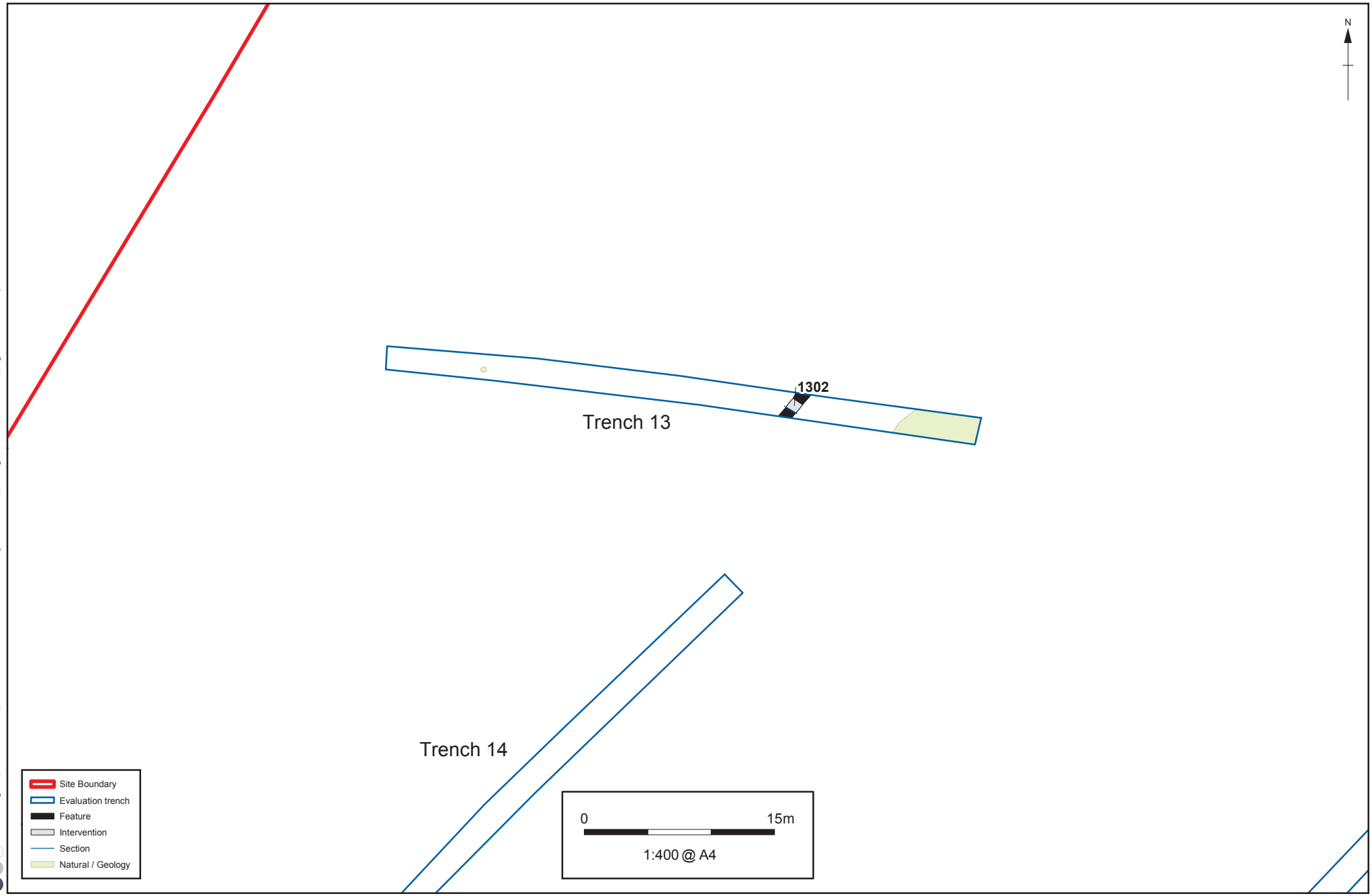

Figure 6: Detailed plan of Trench 13

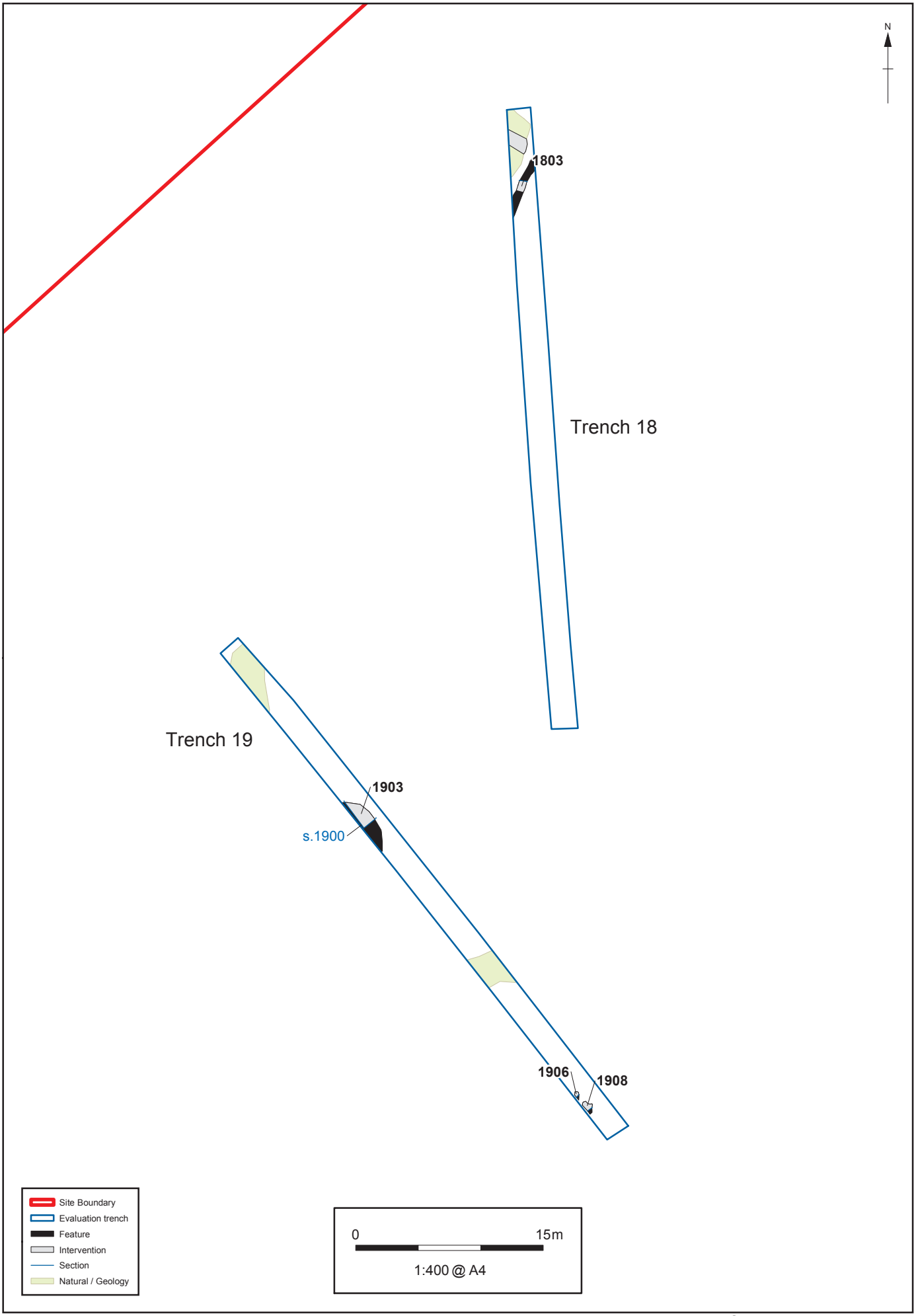

Figure 7: Detailed plan of Trenches 18 and 19

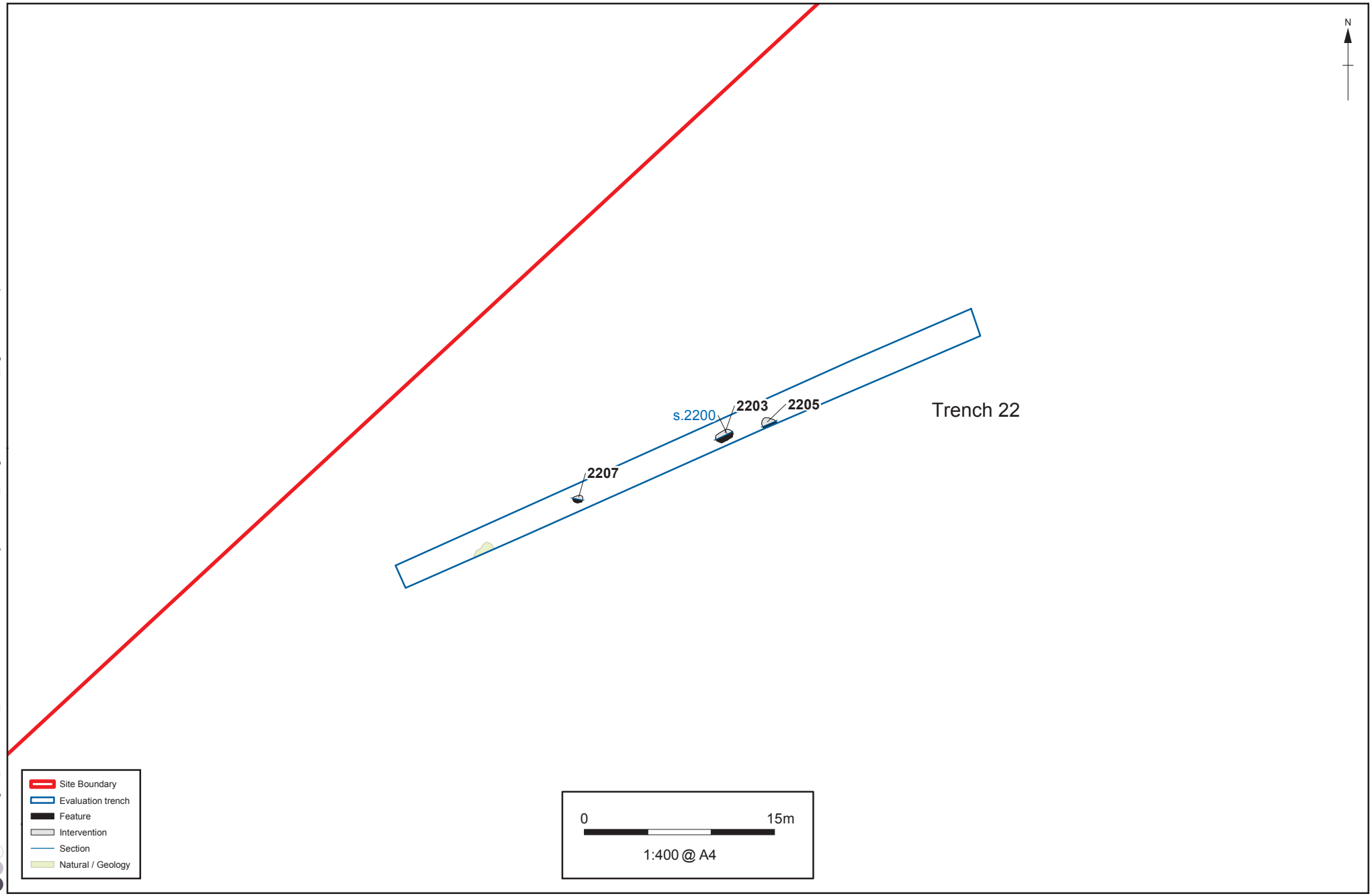

Figure 8: Detailed plan of Trench 22

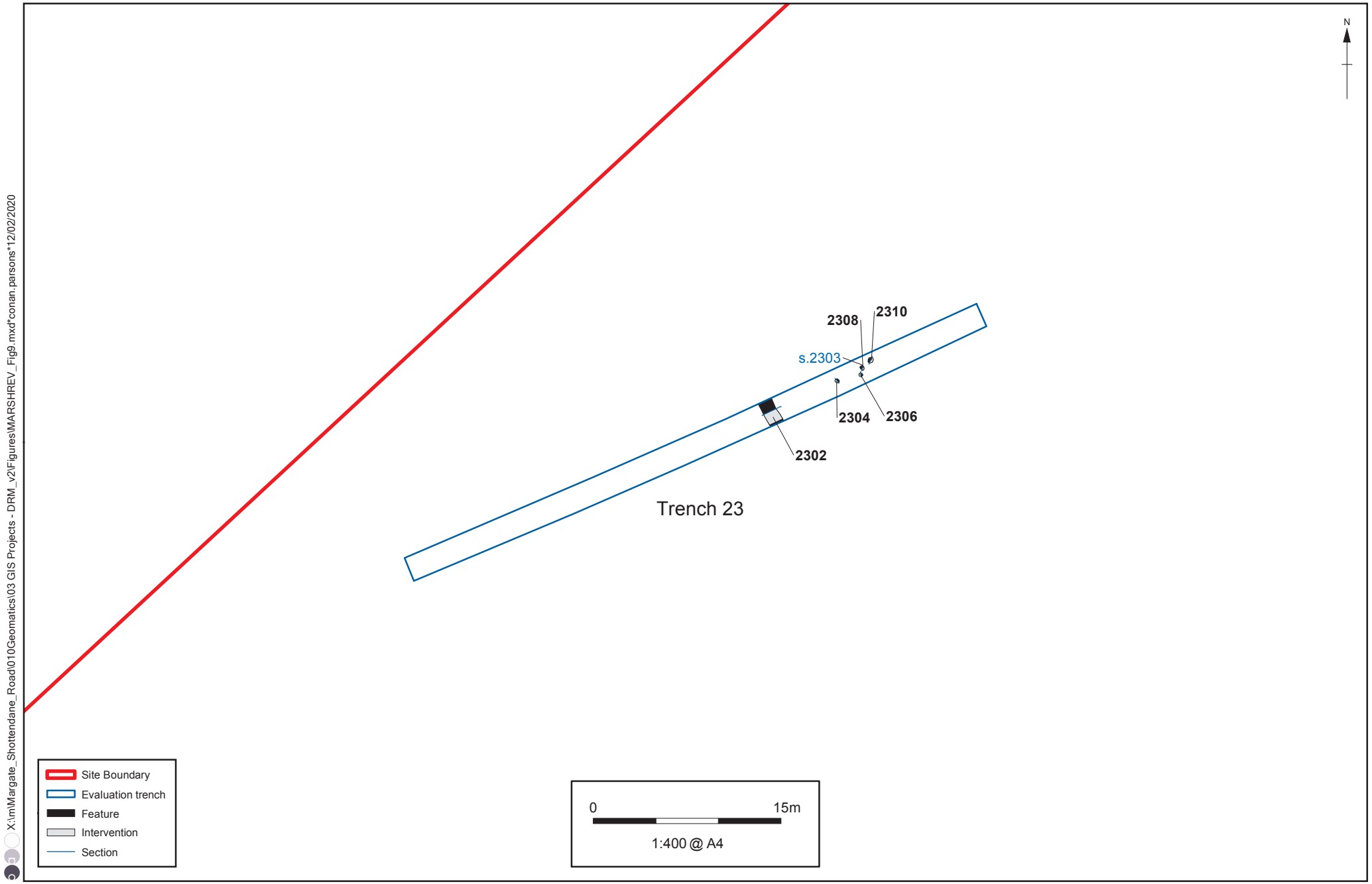

Figure 9: Detailed plan of Trench 23

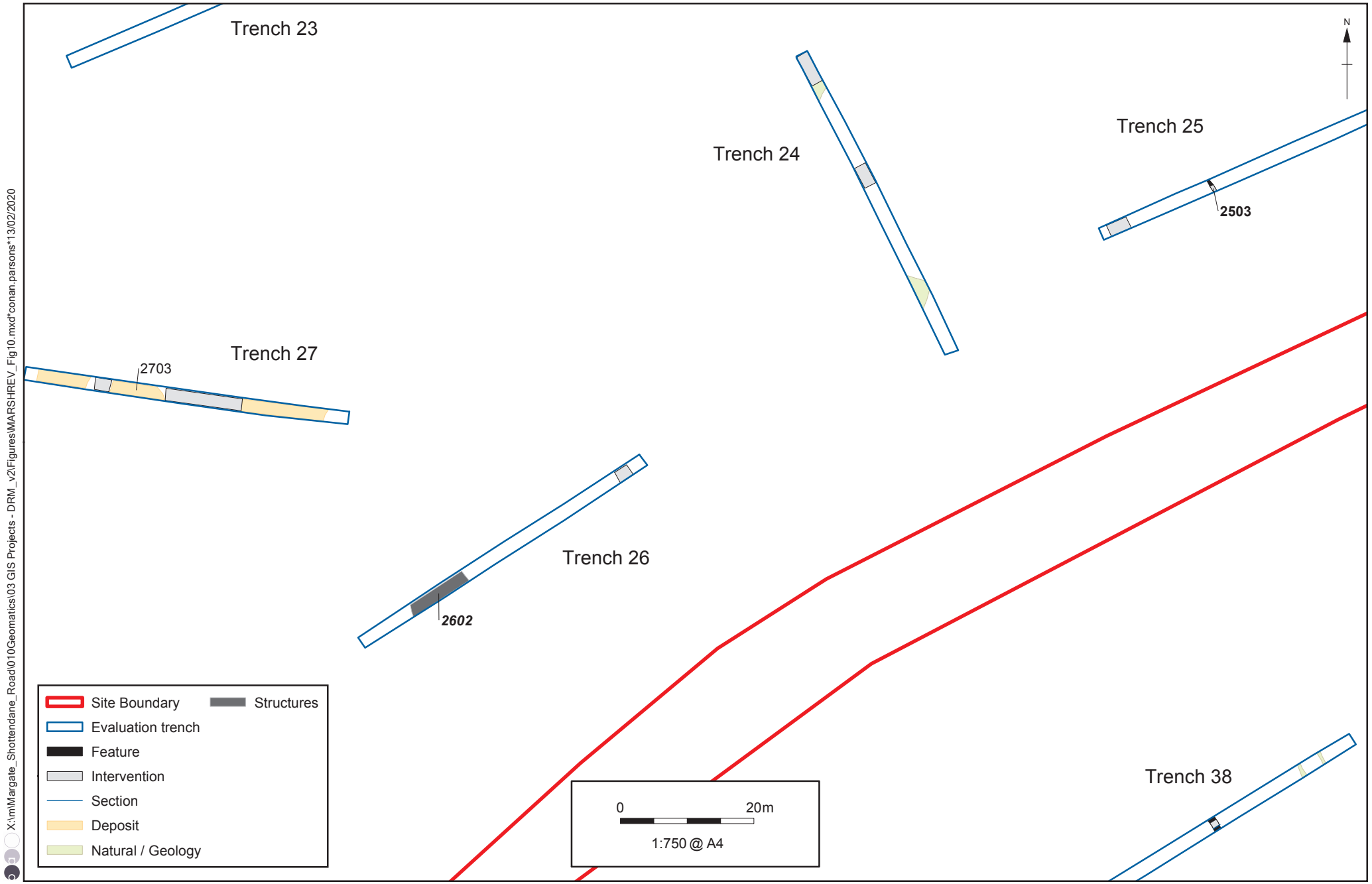

Figure 10: Detailed plan of Trenches 24, 25, 26 and 27

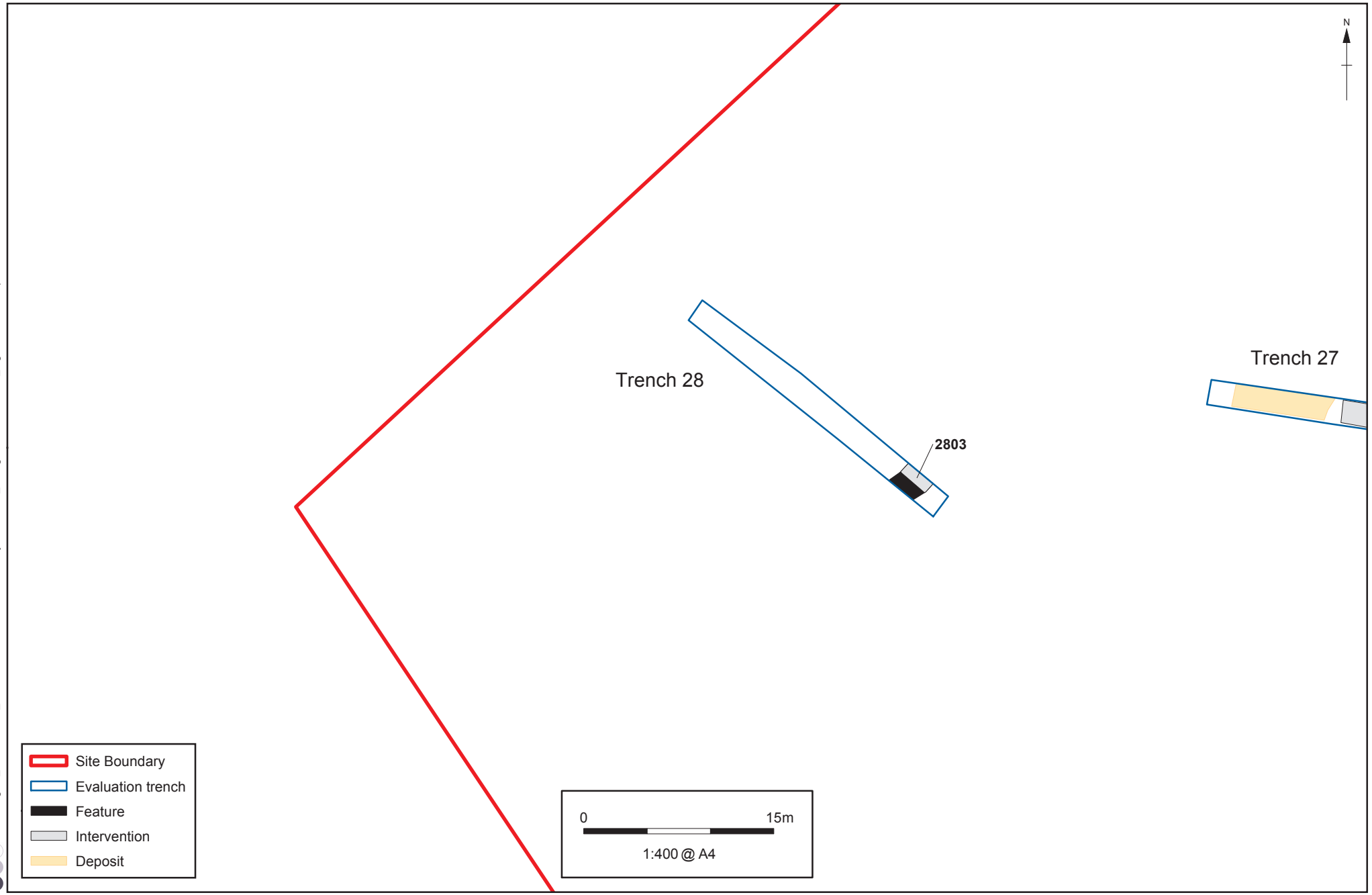

Figure 11: Detailed plan of Trench 28

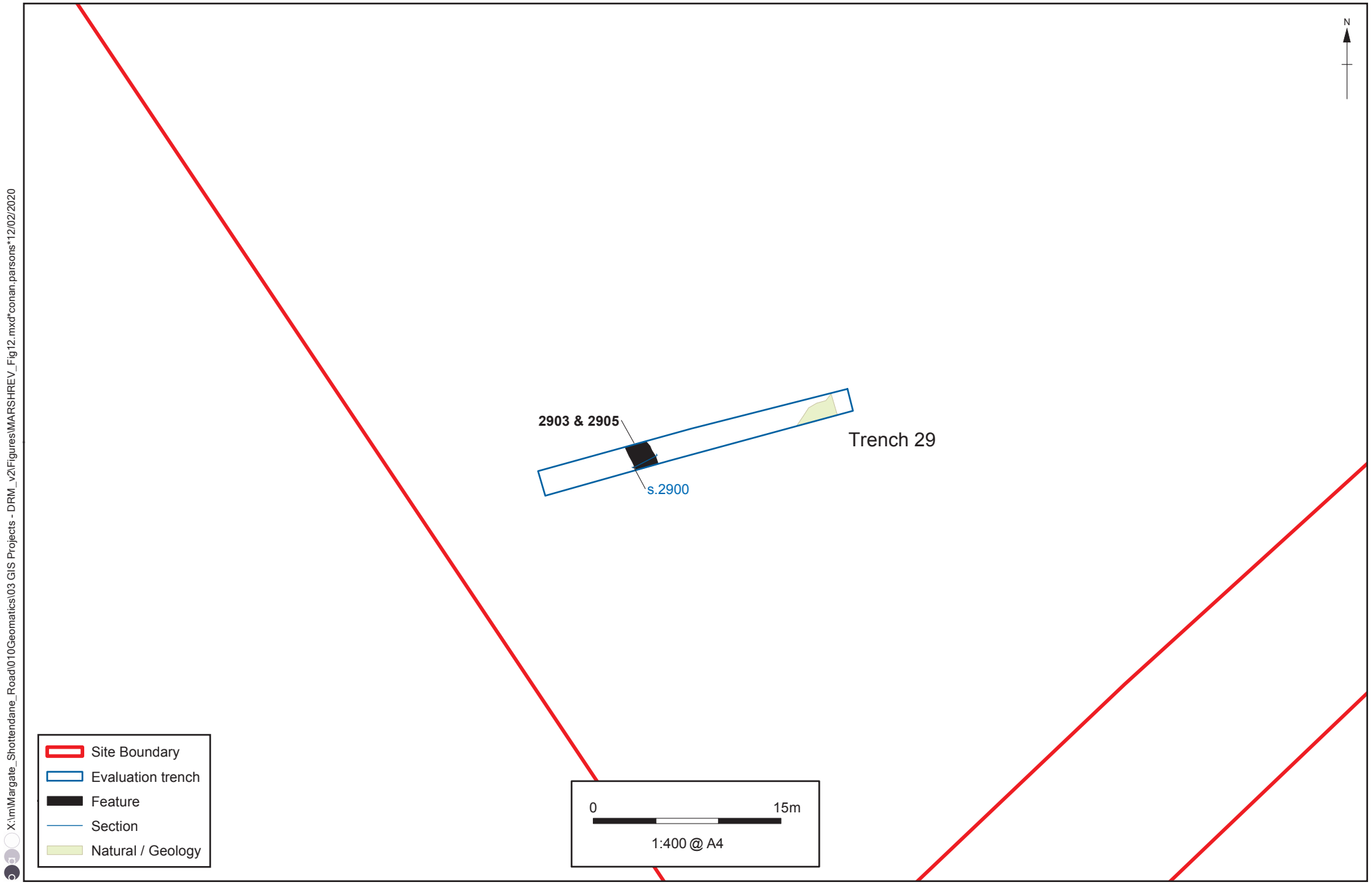

Figure 12: Detailed plan of Trench 29

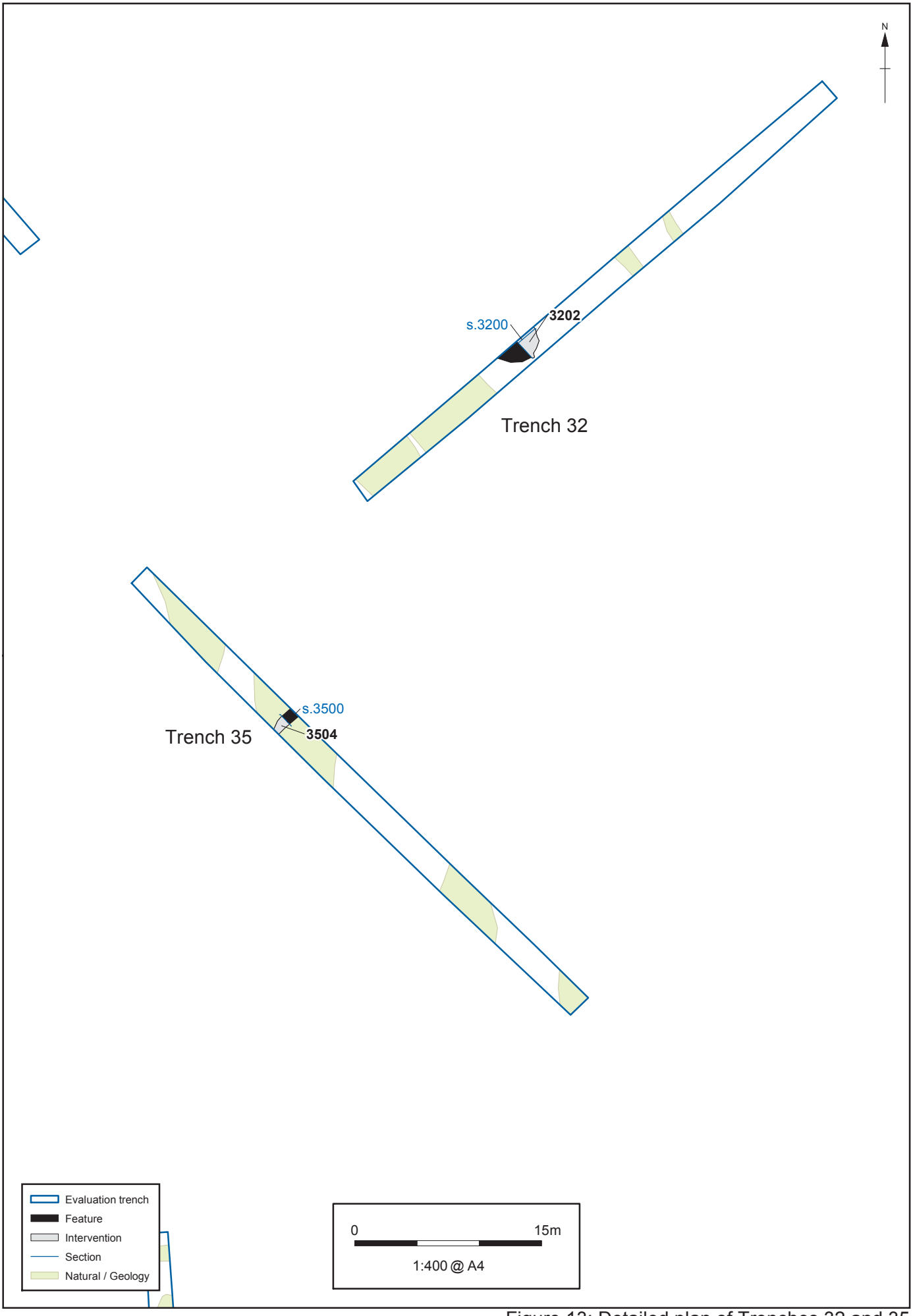

Figure 13: Detailed plan of Trenches 32 and 35

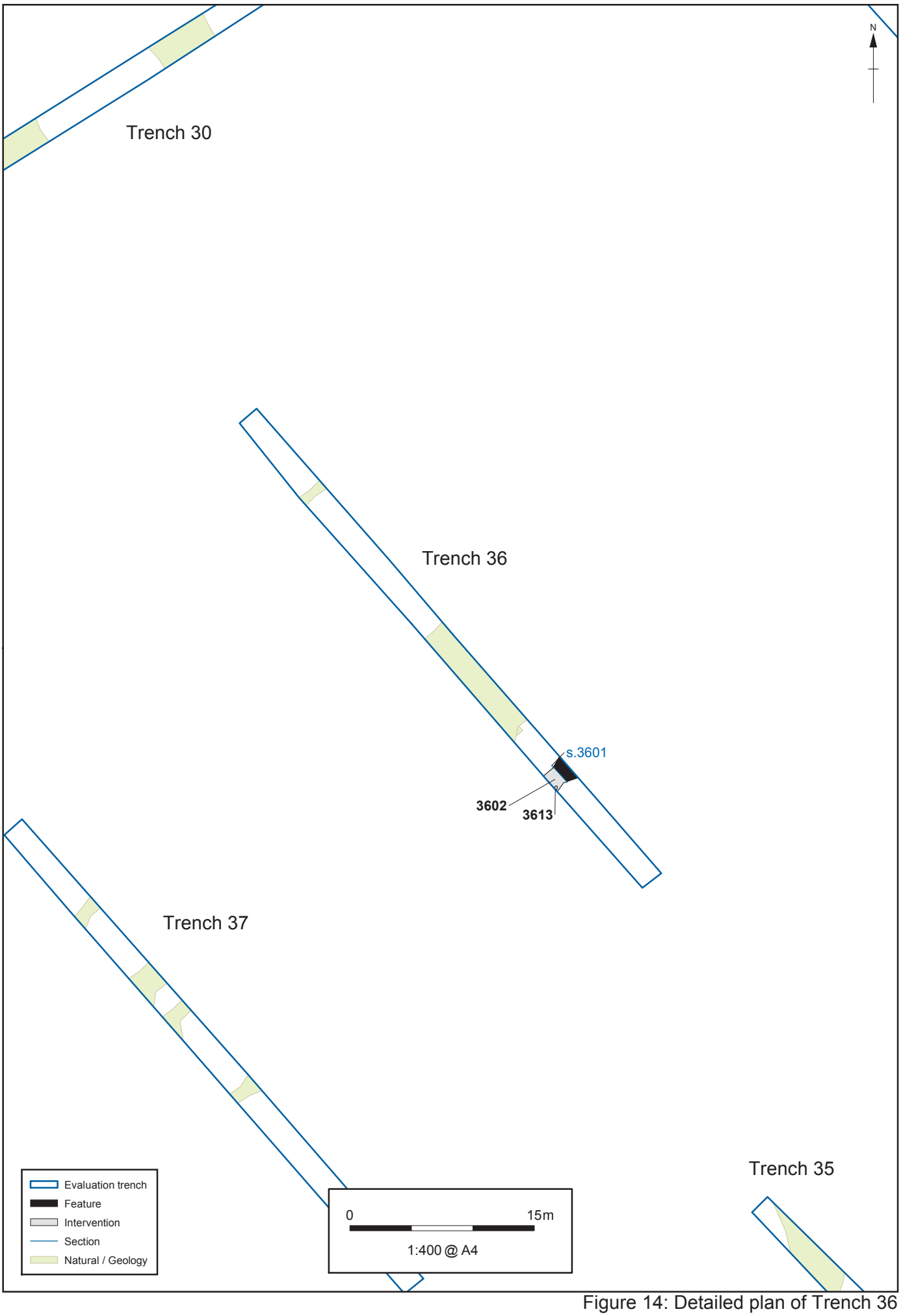

Figure 14: Detailed plan of Trench 36

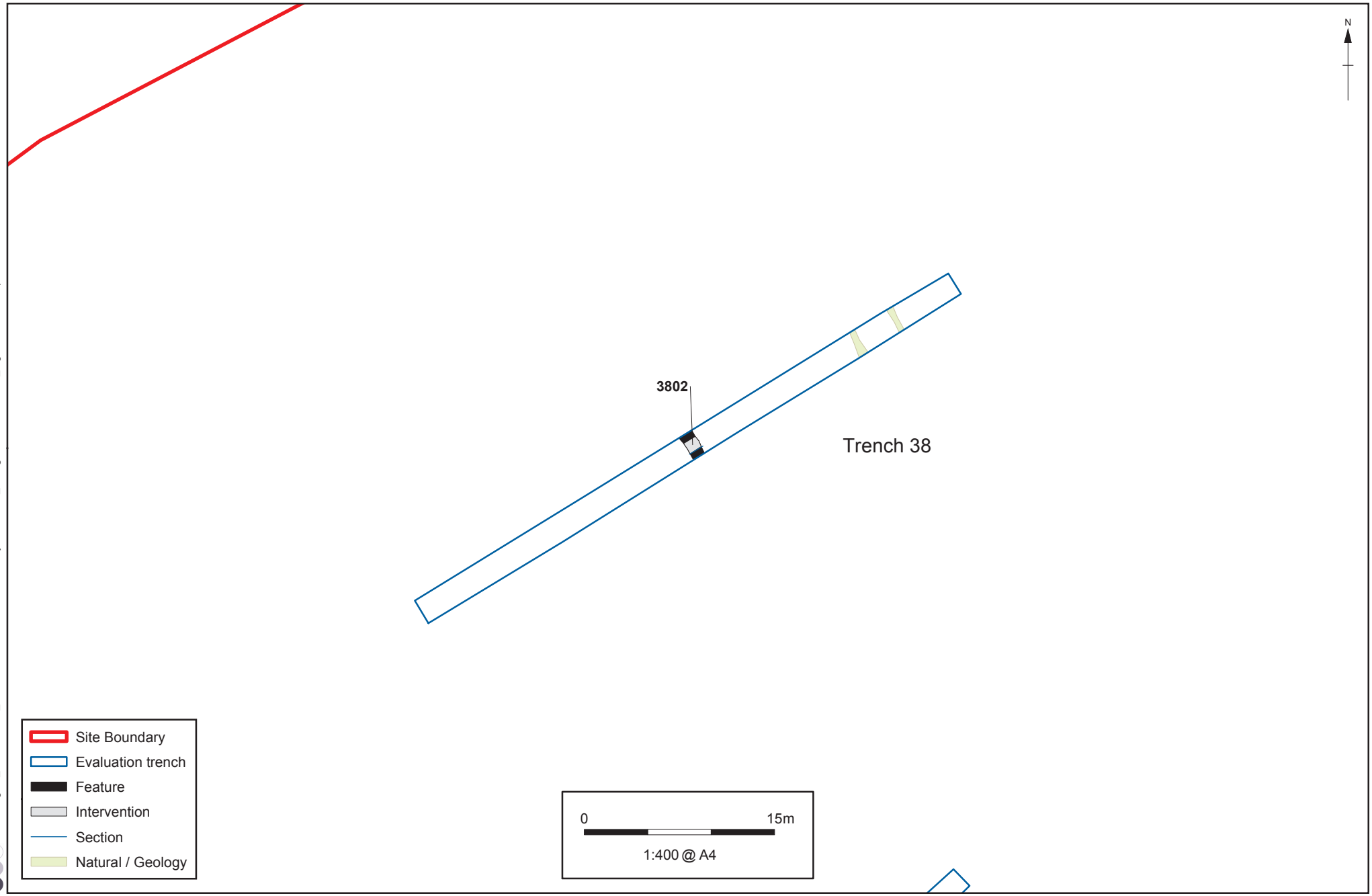

Figure 15: Detailed plan of Trench 38

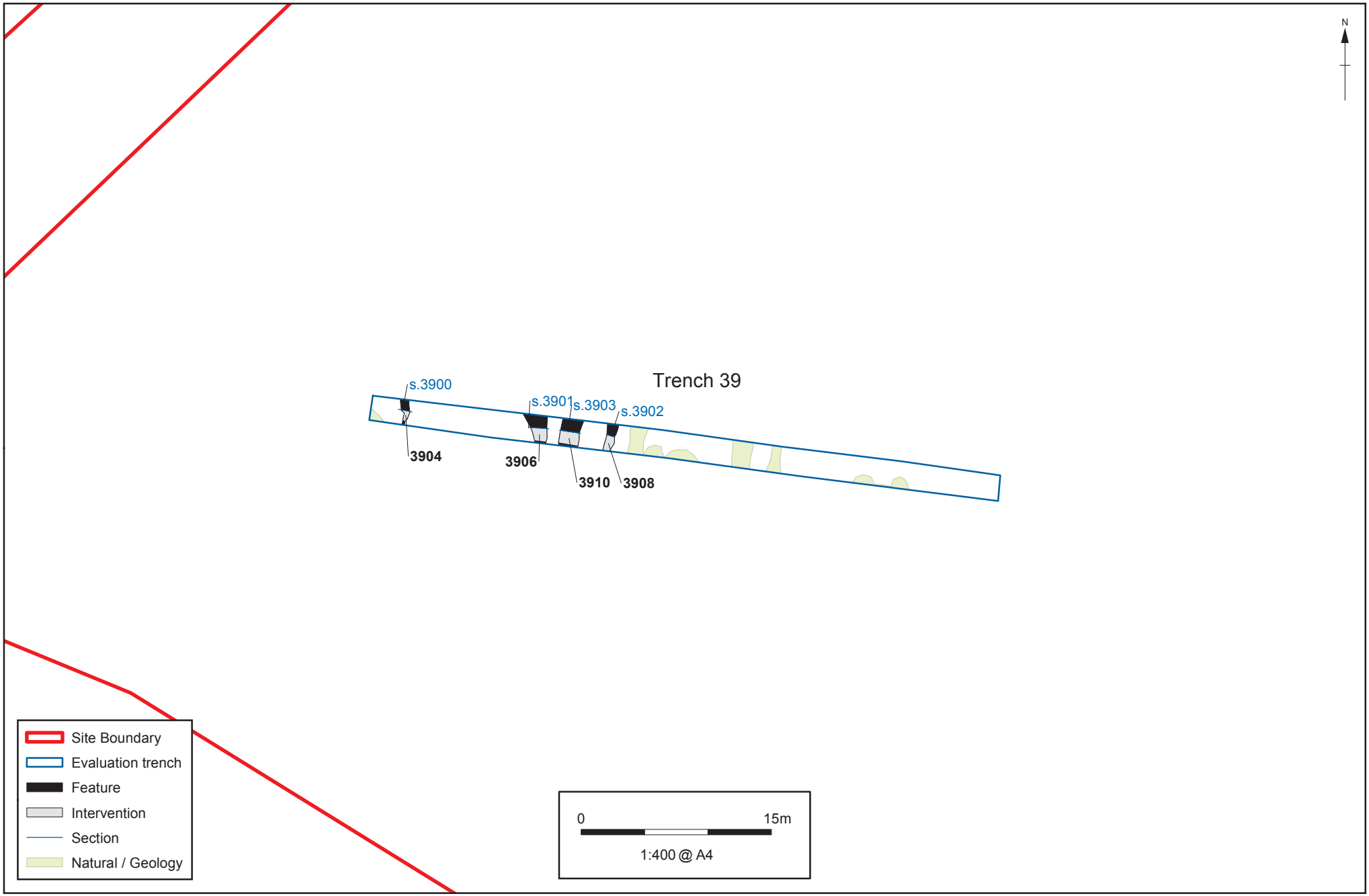

Figure 16: Detailed plan of Trench 39

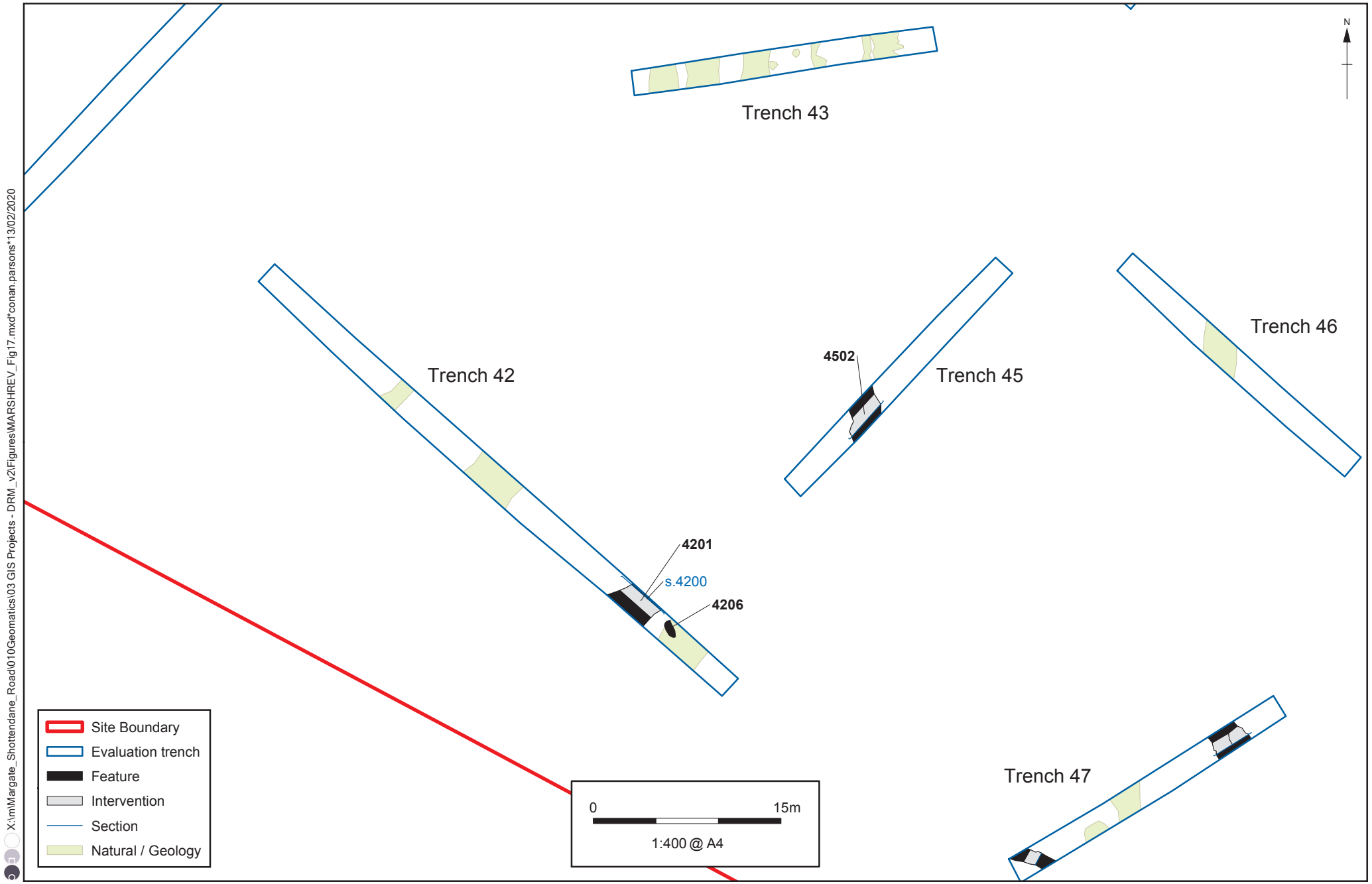

Figure 17: Detailed plan of Trenches 42 and 45

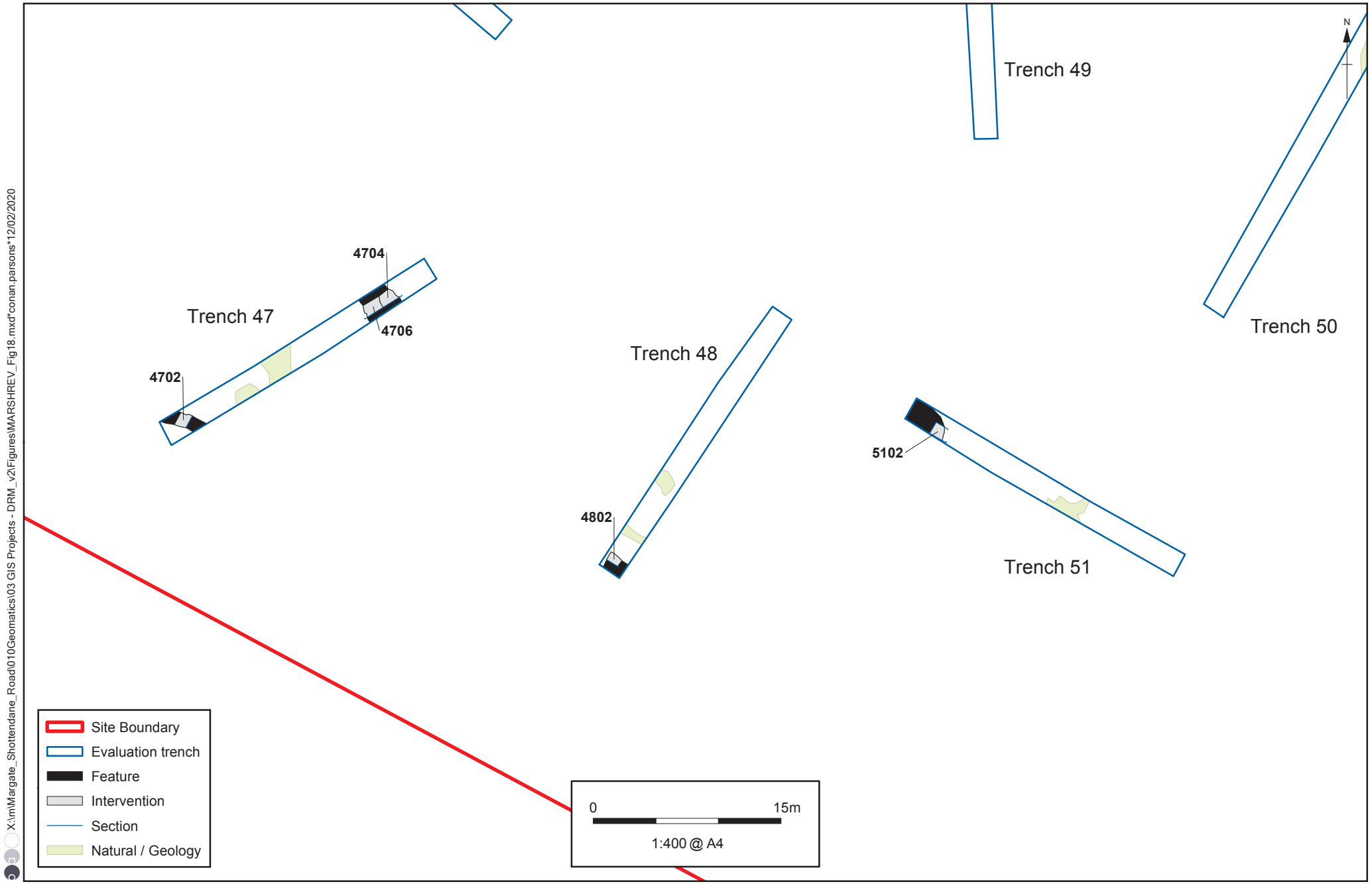

Figure 18: Detailed plan of Trenches 47, 48 and 51

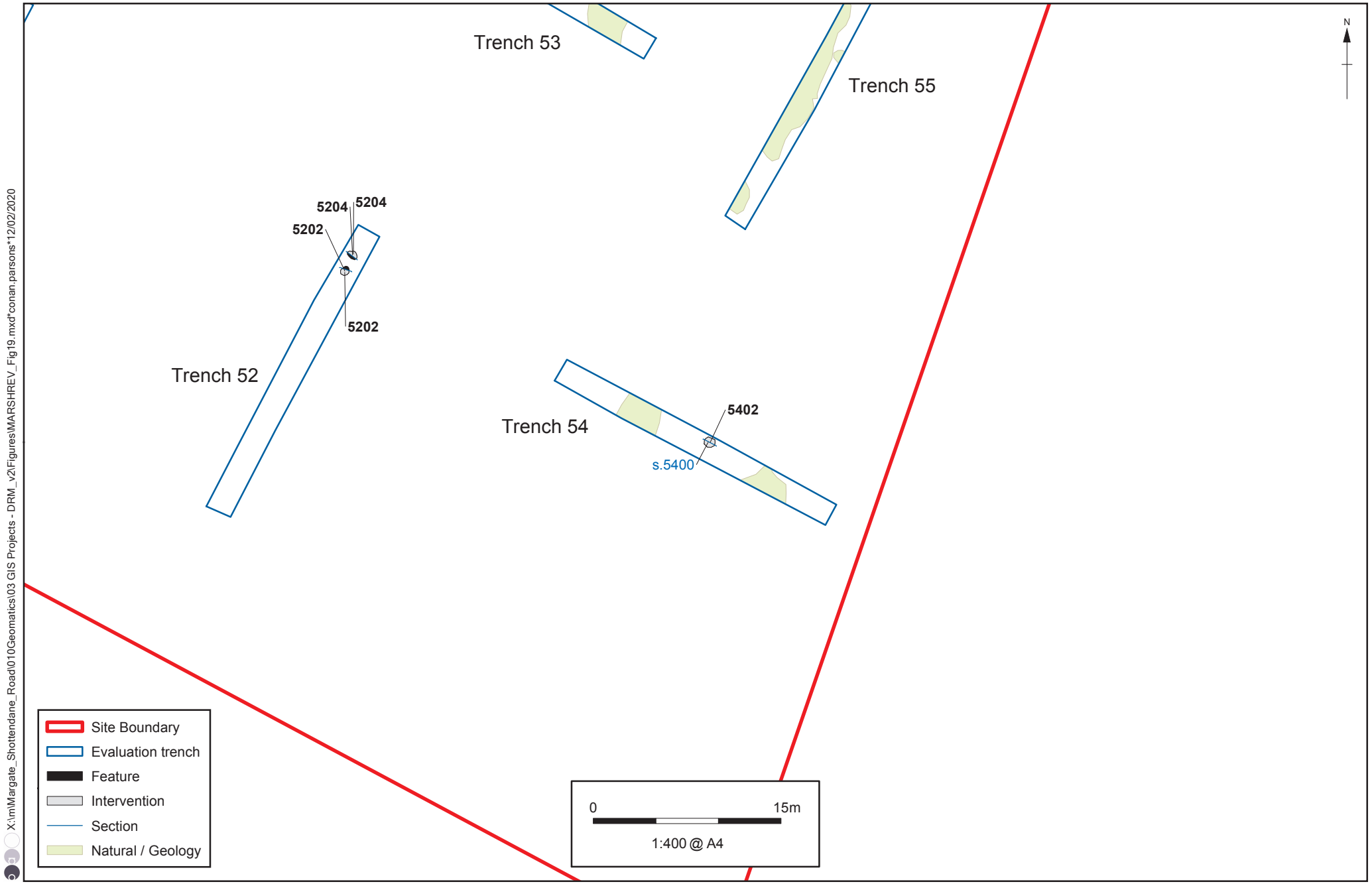

Figure 19: Detailed plan of Trenches 52 and 54

Plate 1: Trench 21 – Sondage through topsoil 2100 and colluvium 2101, looking south-west

Plate 2: Trench 10 – Posthole 1004, looking west

Plate 3: Trench 11 – Ditch terminal 1112, looking south-east

Plate 4: Trench 11 – Pit 1104, looking south-east

Plate 5: Trench 18 – Ditch 1803, looking north-east

Plate 6: Trench 22 – Pit 2207, looking south-west

Plate 7: Trench 26 – possible brick clamp 2602, looking north-east

Plate 8: Trench 27 – Deposit 2703, looking south-west

Plate 9: Trench 32 – Pit 3202, looking north-west

Plate 10: Ditch 3602, posthole 3605 and pit 3607, looking north-east

Plate 11: Trench 38 – Ditch 3802, looking south-east

Plate 12: Trench 39 – Ditch 3910, looking north

Plate 13: Trench 42 – Ditch 4201, looking north-east

Plate 14: Trench 42 – Burial 4206, looking north-east

Plate 15: Trench 47 – Ditch 4702, looking south-east

Plate 16: Trench 48 – Tree-throw hole 4802, looking south-west

Plate 17: Trench 54 – Pit 5402, looking north-east

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