

**Channel Tunnel Rail Link  
London and Continental Railways  
Oxford Wessex Archaeology Joint Venture**

**The prehistoric settlement at Little Stock Farm,  
Mersham, Kent**

by Kevin Ritchie  
edited by Andrew Fitzpatrick

**CTRL Integrated Site Report Series  
2006**

**©London and Continental Railways**

All rights including translation, reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior written permission of London and Continental Railways.

**LIST OF CONTENTS**

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	1
1.2	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY .....	1
1.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
<b>2</b>	<b>AIMS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	PHASE SUMMARY .....	4
4.2	EARLY AGRICULTURISTS- MIDDLE NEOLITHIC TO LATE PRE-ROMAN IRON AGE (c 3000 – c 125 BC) 5	
4.2.1	<i>Middle Neolithic (3000 – 3400 BC).....</i>	<i>5</i>
4.2.2	<i>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (800-600 BC).....</i>	<i>5</i>
4.2.3	<i>Early-Middle Iron Age (700-100 BC).....</i>	<i>6</i>
4.3	THE LATER PRE-ROMAN IRON AGE AND ROMANO-BRITISH LANDSCAPES I (c 100 BC – AD 410) 9	
4.3.1	<i>Late Iron Age (125 BC – AD 43).....</i>	<i>9</i>
4.3.2	<i>Romano-British (AD43 - 410).....</i>	<i>13</i>
4.4	THE POST-ROMAN AND ANGLO-SAXON LANDSCAPE (c 410 - 1066) .....	14
4.4.1	<i>Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066).....</i>	<i>14</i>
4.5	THE MEDIEVAL AND RECENT LANDSCAPE – c 1066 TO THE MODERN DAY .....	14
4.5.1	<i>Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500) .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<b>5</b>	<b>GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVE .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED FINDS.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>21</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: Location of Little Stock Farm showing geology and topography
- Figure 2: Little Stock Farm, all archaeological features and selected trial trenches
- Figure 3: Little Stock Farm, Neolithic and late Bronze Age/early Iron phase plan with selected sections and finds
- Figure 4: Little Stock Farm, plan and section of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age posthole 2304 and associated pottery
- Figure 5: Little Stock Farm, early/middle Iron Age phase plan and selected sections
- Figure 6: Little Stock Farm, late Iron Age phase plan and selected sections
- Figure 7: Little Stock Farm, early/middle and late Iron Age pottery
- Figure 8: Little Stock Farm, Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and medieval phase plan

## LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Fieldwork events
- Table 2: Digital archive
- Table 3: Fieldwork and research paper archive

## ABSTRACT

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Limited (a subsidiary of London and Continental Railways) to undertake a 'Strip, Map and Sample' excavation at Little Stock Farm (OS NGR 606646 138531) and evaluation at Park Wood Cottage, located either side of the bridging point for Station Road across the Ashford to Folkestone railway, near the village of Mersham. This work formed part of an extensive programme of archaeological investigation carried out in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) which included environmental assessment, geophysical survey, fieldwalking and two field evaluations using trial trenching.

The earliest activity was represented by isolated pits of middle Neolithic date and two pits of late Bronze Age-early Iron Age date were also found, one containing several pots in a placed deposit.

Most of the evidence was of Iron Age date; enclosures, droveways and a small enclosure containing a possible roundhouse were found, as well as two burials. With the exception of a later Iron Age four-post structure, other post-built buildings were difficult to identify from the array of post-holes. The enclosures were re-worked several times and it seems likely that ditches found in the evaluation of Park Wood Cottage immediately to the east represent further enclosures.

Activity seems to have continued at Park Wood Cottage into the early Roman period but an apparently isolated cremation burial of Romano-British date may be associated with the settlement at Bower Road 400 m to the west. A single probable Sunken Featured Building of Anglo-Saxon date was found, as was a medieval quarry and ditches.

The results from Little Stock Farm can be considered a significant discovery for the prehistoric archaeology of eastern Kent as prehistoric settlement remains are comparatively rare in the county.

## RÉSUMÉ

Wessex Archaeology fut chargé par Union Railways (South) Limited (une filiale de London and Continental Railways) d'entreprendre des fouilles à Little Stock Farm (coordonnées géographiques OS NGR 606646 138531) et une opération de diagnostic à Park Wood Cottage, situées des deux côtés du pont de chemin de fer de Ashford à Folkestone vers Station Road, près du village de Mersham. Ces travaux font partis d'un programme de recherches archéologiques de grande envergure, mené en avance de la construction de la ligne ferroviaire du tunnel sous la Manche (CTRL), y compris une étude environnementale, des relevés

géophysiques, des prospections et deux opérations de diagnostic à l'aide de tranchées d'évaluation.

L'activité la plus précoce était représentée par des fosses isolées datées au milieu du néolithique et deux fosses datées à la fin de l'âge du Bronze ou au début de l'âge du Fer, dont une contenait plusieurs céramiques déposées délibérément.

La plupart des preuves découvertes datait de l'âge du Fer : des enceintes, des voies de circulation et une petite enceinte qui contenait peut-être une maison circulaire, ainsi que deux tombes. A l'exception des structures sur quatre poteaux de l'âge du Fer tardif, les autres bâtiments en bois étaient difficiles à identifier à partir de la collection de trous de poteaux. Les enceintes furent retouchées à plusieurs reprises et il semble probable que les fossés découverts lors du diagnostic de Park Wood Cottage, immédiatement à l'est, représentent d'autres enceintes.

Une occupation semble avoir continuée à Park Wood Cottage vers le début de la période romaine, mais une tombe à incinération apparemment isolée, de date romaine, pourrait avoir été associée avec le site d'occupation à Bower Road, situé 400 m à l'ouest. Un seul bâtiment anglo-saxon de type « grubenhauser » fut trouvé, ainsi qu'une carrière et des fossés d'époque médiévale.

Les résultats mis en évidence à Little Stock Farm peuvent être considérés comme une découverte significative pour l'archéologie de la préhistoire de l'est du Kent étant donné que les vestiges de sites d'occupation préhistoriques sont comparativement rares dans le département.

## ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Wessex Archaeology wurde von Union Railways (South) Limited (einer Tochtergesellschaft von London and Continental Railways) mit einer Notgrabung nach der »Strip, Map and Sample«-Methode bei Little Stock Farm (OS NGR 606646 138531) und einer Evaluierung bei Park Wood Cottage beidseitig der Bahnüberführung zur Station Road bei Mersham an der Bahnlinie Ashford–Folkestone beauftragt. Die Arbeiten im Rahmen der umfangreichen archäologischen Untersuchungen im Vorfeld des Baus der Bahnstrecke durch den Kanaltunnel (Channel Tunnel Rail Link) umfassten eine Umweltbewertung, eine geophysikalische Prospektion, eine Feldbegehung und die Anlage von zwei Suchschnitten.

Als frühester Befund sind einige isoliert auftretende Gruben aus dem Mittelneolithikum zu nennen. Zusätzlich wurden zwei Gruben aus der späten Bronzezeit / frühen Eisenzeit gefunden, von denen eine mehrere intentionell deponierte Gefäße aufwies.

Die meisten Funde stammten aus der Eisenzeit: Einhegungen, Viehwege, eine kleine Einhegung um ein mögliches Rundhaus sowie zwei Gräber. Mit Ausnahme eines

Vierpfostenbaus aus der späteren Eisenzeit war es aufgrund der Anordnung der Pfostenlöcher schwierig, andere Pfostenhäuser zu identifizieren. Die Einhegungen wurden mehrfach nachgearbeitet, und es scheint wahrscheinlich, dass die bei der Evaluierung von Park Wood Cottage gefundenen Gräben direkt östlich weitere Einhegungen darstellten.

Die Aktivitäten bei Park Wood Cottage hielten wohl bis in die frühromische Zeit hinein an. Ein offenbar isoliert auftretendes Brandgrab romano-britischen Datums dürfte allerdings mit der Siedlung an der Bower Road 400 m westlich in Verbindung stehen. Zu den weiteren Funden zählten ein einzelnes mutmaßliches Grubenhaus aus angelsächsischer Zeit sowie ein Steinbruch und Gräben aus dem Mittelalter.

Die Befunde an der Little Stock Farm stellen eine bedeutende Entdeckung für die prähistorische Archäologie in Ost-Kent dar, da prähistorische Siedlungsreste in der Grafschaft eher selten sind.

## RESUMEN

Union Railways (South) Limited (parte de London and Continental Railways) comisionó a Wessex Archaeology para realizar un “muestreo y plano arqueológico” tras la remoción del suelo vegetal en Little Stock Farm (OS NGR 606646 138531) y una evaluación arqueológica en Park Wood Cottage situada a ambos lados del puente propuesto para Station Road sobre la vía ferroviaria entre Ashford a Folkestone cerca del pueblo de Mersham. Este trabajo formó parte del extenso programa de investigación arqueológica realizada con anterioridad a la construcción del Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) en la que se incluían una valoración ambiental, una prospección geofísica, una prospección de campo y dos evaluaciones de campo de sondeos arqueológicos.

La actividad más temprana queda representada por hoyos esporádicos con fecha del Neolítico Medio así como dos hoyos del Final de la Edad del Bronce y comienzos de la Edad del Hierro, uno de ellos conteniendo varias vasijas depositadas intencionalmente.

La mayor parte del registro arqueológico corresponde a la Edad del Hierro; se localizaron recintos, vías pecuarias y un pequeño recinto rodeando una posible casa circular, al igual que dos enterramientos. De la serie de agujeros de poste que se localizaron fue difícil identificar edificios, con la excepción de una estructura de cuatro postes de finales de la Edad del Hierro. Los recintos fueron re-trabajados varias veces y es posible que las zanjas encontradas en el Este durante la evaluación de Park Wood Cottage representen otros recintos.

La actividad parece haber continuado en Park Wood Cottage hasta inicios del período Romano pero un enterramiento de cremación con datación Británico-romano podría estar asociado con el asentamiento en Coger Road a 400m al Oeste. Se localizó un posible

*grubenhaus* (Edificio Excavado) del período Anglo-Sajón, al igual que una cantera medieval y zanjas.

Los resultados de Little Stock Farm se pueden considerar como un descubrimiento significativo para la Prehistoria del Este de Kent ya que restos prehistóricos son comparativamente escasos en el condado.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The investigations at Little Stock Farm were undertaken principally by staff from Wessex Archaeology (WA), with support and overall management framework during the post-excavation phase provided by the Oxford Wessex Archaeology Joint Venture (OWA). The work was supervised by an archaeological team from Rail Link Engineering (RLE), on behalf of the Employer, London and Continental Railways.

The fieldwork and post-excavation assessment were directed by Andrew Crockett, assisted by Mark Dunkley. The full field team and specialist contributors to the assessment report are credited in the main project acknowledgements in the digital archive (ADS 2006).

The following specialists contributed to this report: Elizabeth Bryan (later prehistoric pottery) and Emily Edwards (earlier prehistoric pottery), Jennifer Kitch (animal bones), Chris Stevens (charred plant remains), Jacqueline I McKinley (human remains), Rebecca Devaney (flint) and A.P. Fitzpatrick (Iron Age coins). All illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller (report figures) and Liz James (late prehistoric pottery). The abstract was by Mercedes Planas (Spanish), Gerlinde Krug (German) and Valerie Diez (French).

This report was edited by Andrew Fitzpatrick (later prehistoric team leader). The project senior editor was Julie Gardiner.

The author is grateful to those who contributed to management of the CTRL post-excavation project: Leigh Allen (finds manager), Niall Donald (data manager), Liz Stafford (environmental manager), Rob Goller and Anne Stewardson (senior illustrators) and Michael J Allen (radiocarbon dating manager). Andrew Crockett managed the WA report programme. OWA senior project managers were Stuart Foreman and Valerie Diez.

Thanks are also extended to Helen Glass, Steve Haynes, Jay Carver and Mark Turner of RLE, to John Williams and Simon Mason of Kent County Council, and to Peter Kendall and Dominique de Moulins of English Heritage.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project background

The site at Little Stock Farm, Kent (OS NGR 606646 138531) is situated near the village of Mersham *c* 4.5 km to the south-east of Ashford. Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Limited (URS) to undertake a ‘Strip, Map and Sample’ excavation at Little Stock Farm that at this site was the final phase of an extensive programme of archaeological investigations carried out in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL). CTRL was built by London & Continental Railways Limited in association with Railtrack Group plc. The project was authorised by Parliament with the passage of the CTRL Act, 1996. The high-speed line runs for 109 km (68 miles) between St Pancras station in London and the Channel Tunnel and was built in two sections. Section 1 lies entirely within Kent and runs from Fawkham Junction (Gravesham) to Folkestone. The work was project managed by Rail Link Engineering (RLE).

The location of the site is shown on Figure 1 and the details of the archaeological works are given in Table 1.

*Table 1: Fieldwork events*

Fieldwork Event Name	Type	Fieldwork Event Code	Contractor
Little Stock Farm	Evaluation	ARC LSF98	WA
Park Wood Cottage	Evaluation	ARC PWC99	WA
Little Stock Farm	Excavation	ARC LSF99	WA

The excavation area was *c* 1.05 hectares and the overall site zone that incorporated all the fieldwork events summarised in Table 1 covered an area of *c* 8.17 hectares. The fieldwork at Little Stock Farm was undertaken over a five-year period between 1994 and 1999.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

The Little Stock Farm site lies within an area where the underlying geology comprises the southernmost fringes of Cretaceous Lower Greensand Hythe Beds, overlying Atherfield Clay of the same geological period.

The site is situated on the brow of a south-east facing spur overlooking the East Stour River floodplain. The western end of the site is located towards a break-of-slope above a south facing coombe that is truncated by the adjacent railway cutting.

There are no extant watercourses within the site limits, although the coombe passing the western end of the site may have previously supported a winterbourne. To the south of the

site the drainage pattern is dominated by the west flowing East Stour River, which converges with the Great Stour River at Ashford.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical Background

The environmental assessment (URL 1994) identified a number of archaeological and other remains within the area, including the fieldwalking results discussed below (*op. cit.* OAU ref. no. 1355), and the 19<sup>th</sup> century South-Eastern Railway bridges at Station Road (*op. cit.* OAU ref. no. 577) and Little Stock Farm (*op. cit.* OAU ref. no. 576).

The fieldwalking, which was carried out in 1990 and 1993, examined an area to the north-west of the excavation area, and identified a diffuse scatter of worked and burnt flint, including an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead. Other finds recovered included small quantities of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery (URL 1995, 29 and figs. 17a-f).

The geophysical survey noted zones of increased response towards the western end of the area examined, as well as within the coombe at the western end of the site. The report concluded that the geophysical anomalies could have been caused by pedological variations (URL 1996, 5 and fig. 72).

The subsequent evaluation at Little Stock Farm comprised 17 trial trenches that revealed a stratigraphic sequence of ploughsoil and colluvium (concentrated in the central coombe) overlying the Hythe Beds and, where exposed, Atherfield Clay. Twenty-seven archaeological features were recorded, including ditches, pits, post- and stake-holes, predominantly dated as late Bronze Age to late Iron Age, although a significant number of medieval features were found. The features were concentrated within the south-east corner of the evaluation area and in trench 3627TT in particular, although features were also recorded along the southern edge of the evaluation in trenches 3551TT, 3552TT and 3627TT amongst others (URS 1999b; Figure 2).

The evaluation at Park Wood Cottage, consisting of a series of eight trial trenches, revealed a stratigraphic sequence comprising ploughsoil and colluvium, which was thickest towards the lower eastern portion of the site, overlying the Hythe Beds, and, where exposed, the underlying Atherfield Clay. Seventeen archaeological features were recorded including ditches and pits, predominantly dated to the late Iron Age/early Romano-British and medieval periods, but including a significant quantity of modern remains, particularly within the south-west corner of the evaluation area in trench 3697TT. Apart from these modern remains in trench 3697TT, there were no apparent concentrations of archaeological features within the evaluation area. Perhaps more significantly, the concentration of smaller features such as post-holes on the opposite side of Station Road at Little Stock Farm did not appear to continue into the Park Wood Cottage evaluation area (URS 1999c, Figure 2).

## 2 AIMS

The aim of this report is to present synthesised data at an interpretative level that can be easily assimilated into complementary studies. This synthetic report is supported by the fieldwork and research archive, which is available as a web-based digital archive.

In support of the CTRL Project Monograph (Botth *et al.* 2007), the Little Stock Farm report integrates key assemblages and stratigraphic data into a site sequence secured on key dating evidence from artefact groups. The report includes a discursive narrative describing the sequence of activity and reasoning evidence (URS 2003, 15-16).

The updated research aims specific to Little Stock Farm focused on the morphology and function of, and interaction between occupation remains and the landscape setting (URS 1999a, 37). Other aims included refining the chronology and the understanding of the site's structures and economic base, but also characterising the status of its inhabitants and considering the evidence for ritual and ceremonial use of the landscape (URS 2001, 28-29).

## 3 METHODS

The archaeological potential of the site was first identified by the desk-based assessment (URL 1994). Subsequent fieldwalking survey (URL 1995), geophysical survey (URL 1996) and evaluation (URS 1999b) defined an area for detailed excavation. The excavation comprised a sub-rectangular slightly L-shaped area aligned approximately east to west, measuring up to *c* 230 m by 62 m at its widest point adjacent to Station Road, although the main body of the excavation area was only 42 m wide. The excavation area, including the wider section adjacent to Station Road, covered an area of *c* 1.05 ha. All fieldwork, from site stripping to recording and sampling, was conducted by Wessex Archaeology (WA) in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (URS 1999a) prepared by the Project Manager, Rail Link Engineering (RLE).

The MAP2 assessment report was produced by OA in accordance with the specification produced by RLE (URS 2000). All method statements followed national guidelines and were agreed in consultation with English Heritage and Kent County Council (KCC) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.

The post-excavation analysis and report were carried out by Oxford Wessex Archaeology Joint Venture (OWAJV) following the methodology set out by the Updated Project design for archaeological analysis and publication (URS 2003). All project design documents are available in the digital archive (ADS, 2006).

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Phase summary

The overall site plan is shown on Figure 2 and individual phases in Figures 3, 5-6 and 8. The sequenced phases on the site are based on the stratigraphic evidence and their dating is based almost entirely on the ceramic evidence. The fills of all archaeological features for both the excavation at Little Stock Farm and the evaluation at Park Wood Cottage were mainly single fills of silty clays that rarely assisted in the phasing of the sites and so they are only discussed where necessary. The following phases were recorded at both Little Stock Farm and Park Wood Cottage:

- Middle Neolithic (3000 - 3400 BC): The evidence for activity during this phase was limited, consisting of one irregular pit and a small pit or post-hole.
- Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age (800-600 BC): This phase was represented by two post-holes, one of which contained a placed deposit of pottery. Pottery of this date also occurred alongside later pottery in a number of post-holes in which it has been interpreted as being residual.
- Early/middle Iron Age (700 - 100 BC): Most of the evidence is of this date and includes a stock enclosure, with two possible water holes at the western end of the excavation area. A droveway ran between it and a small settlement enclosure in the east of the excavation area. Many of the post-holes and small pits within the settlement enclosure and immediately to the east of it are undated, making it difficult to identify buildings. However, it has been possible to suggest that a round house may have stood within the enclosure. To the east of this enclosure were two droveways. Two burials were found in pits.
- Late Iron Age (125 BC - AD 43): A rectilinear enclosure was created to the east of the small settlement enclosure. This new enclosure was subdivided and its ditches were re-cut on at least one occasion before the southern part was cut across by a larger enclosure. The enclosures did not contain many features, which may suggest that they were for livestock. In turn this enclosure was cut across by a reworking of the early/middle Iron Age droveway. Few buildings could be identified; a four-post structure was built on the site of the small settlement enclosure and while other buildings may well have stood, they could not be identified confidently amongst the poorly or undated post-holes. To the east of Little Stock Farm at Park Wood Cottage a number of ditches, probably either of enclosures or fields, were also identified.

- Romano-British (AD 43 - 410): An unurned cremation burial was found at Little Stock Farm and several ditches were identified at Park Wood Cottage.
- Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 - 1066): A single probable Sunken Featured Building was found at the west of the Little Stock Farm excavation but no associated features were identified.
- Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500): The principle medieval feature was a large quarry pit in the south-east of the excavation with a hearth close by. A ditch in the west of the excavation was dated to this period as were some ditches at Park Wood Cottage.

## **4.2 Early Agriculturists- Middle Neolithic to Late pre-Roman Iron Age (c 3000 – c 125 BC)**

### **4.2.1 Middle Neolithic (3000 – 3400 BC)**

The Middle Neolithic period is represented by two shallow pits, 2507 (Fig. 3) and 2214, both within the area occupied subsequently by the Iron Age enclosure (5007) near the south-eastern corner of the excavation area. Both pits contained Peterborough Ware (Fig. 3, 31, 33), while 2507 also produced a small, fresh, unabraded flint assemblage. Pit 2214 was a large, shallow, 'kidney shaped' feature that produced a small quantity of pottery and two pieces of struck flint, one of which is an end scraper.

In addition to the Peterborough Ware in pit 2507 there were 10 pieces of struck flint; six flakes, two blade like flakes, one flint chip and one transverse arrowhead (Fig. 3). A hazelnut yielded a radiocarbon date of 3350–3030 cal BC (NZA-19918; 4482±35BP).

Cereal grains, though scarce, were found in both pits, with barley and hulled and free threshing wheats being represented. A high number of hazelnuts were also found and this is characteristic of many British sites of Neolithic date where they are found in association with isolated or small groups of pits (Moffet *et al.* 1989; Robinson 2000). The significance of such finds in relation to the importance of cereal agriculture has been much debated (e.g. Robinson 2000; Jones 2000) but the frequency with which hazelnuts are found in the Neolithic as opposed to later periods indicates a greater importance of wild foods during this period.

The occurrence of seemingly isolated pits containing finds that could derive from settlement is typical of the middle Neolithic across much of southern England. A similar find from CTRL comes from Pilgrim's Way (Hayden 2006), but they remain comparatively rare finds in Kent.

### **4.2.2 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (800-600 BC)**

Only two features, a small pit or post-hole 2104 and post-hole 2304 can be securely dated to the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age. They were on the brow of the hill.

Small pit or post-hole 2104 (Fig. 3) contained the remains of a placed vessel (Fig. 3, 23), while post-hole 2304 (Fig. 4) contained portions of at least eight, sometimes largely complete, late Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age vessels (Fig. 4, 7-14) as well as sherds of briquetage and a fragment of copper alloy strip with incised decorated one side. The fragment can be compared with bracelets, for example from the Iron Age site of All Cannings Cross in Wiltshire (Cunnington 1923, 119, pl 18, 5), but it is possible that it is later in date and intrusive in the feature. At least one of the pots, a bowl (Fig. 4, 11), appears to have been broken at the time of, or shortly after, deposition. An undated post-hole (2105) immediately adjacent to 2104 appeared on stratigraphic grounds to be contemporary (Fig. 3) and it is possible that there was a similar feature next to 2304 (Fig. 4). The placed deposit of a group of pots is an unusual find at this date and it may be that the feature was dug next to a post or some other marker, or subsequently marked in this way.

#### ***4.2.3 Early-Middle Iron Age (700-100 BC)***

There are two discrete areas of activity in this phase (Fig.5). Most of the features at the east of the excavation represent a settlement with which two droveways appear to be associated. The features to the west may all be associated with stock control and comprise a square enclosure (group 45010), a possible droveway, and large pits that may represent waterholes. The dating of many of the Iron Age features is not precise as they generally contained small quantities of pottery whose dating spans several centuries.

##### *Settlement Area*

Enclosure 5007 (group 45007) at the eastern end of the excavation was a shallow, sub-circular enclosure *c* 15m in diameter, with a *c* 3m wide east-facing entrance (Fig. 5). Much of the southern side of the enclosure had been destroyed by later Iron Age ditches and a medieval quarry (2522).

##### *Possible roundhouse 5002*

Within the undisturbed areas of enclosure 5007 were a number of post-holes that may belong to a circular post-built building, pits, and a short length of curvilinear gully, 5002. The dating evidence for many of the other features is slight, and many are undated. However, two possible rings of post-holes were identified (Fig. 5).

The inner arc of post-hole comprises the dated example 2505, undated 5037 and also two unexcavated post-holes, and had a diameter of *c* 4.5m and may represent an inner ring of posts. Feature 2507 which also lies on this projected arc is Neolithic in date (see above, Fig. 3). The outer circle of post-holes is 8.4 m in diameter and comprises 2318, which contained a

single later middle Iron Age sherd, the excavated but undated features 2314 (a pit), 2536, and 2540, and three unexcavated post-holes.

A group of pits just inside the entrance in the east of enclosure 5007 might be associated with the entrance to this possible roundhouse. Pit 2531 contained early-middle Iron Age pottery and lay just outside the outer ring of post-holes/ pits. Pit 2314 lay to the south and may be associated with the southern side of the entrance. Although having the appearance of pits, the features might represent the larger postholes for a porch, the timbers of which had been replaced giving the appearance of pits. The nearby pit 2529 is late Iron Age.

The pottery from the features within enclosure 5007 derives from at least eleven vessels. Forms include two flat topped upright medium to large early-middle Iron Age jars of the R10 type, one from post-hole 2505, which also contained several sherds of 'classic' early/middle Iron Age flint tempered vessels. Dating such small groups of pottery as this and other examples 2316, 2318 and 2503 is difficult, but the evidence suggests that activity may have started towards the beginning of the middle Iron Age. The range of pottery forms suggests domestic occupation. Some of the fired clay that was found alongside the pottery had wattle and daub impressions.

Gully 5002, just north of pits 2529 and 2531, contained pottery dated to late in the middle Iron Age or early in the late Iron Age. The western end of the gully terminated between the inner and outer arcs of post-holes (Fig. 5) but the eastern end of the gully was poorly defined, possibly due to truncation, but it seems more likely that it originally petered out at this point. It is possible that the gully channelled water away from the entrance of the building and the entrance to enclosure 5007.

Other features attributed to this phase were in the north-south aligned droveway 45009 that lay immediately to the east of enclosure 5007 amongst undated but also unexcavated examples. It seems unlikely that these features were contemporary with the droveway and but this cannot be demonstrated. Features that could be dated include post-holes 2216 2218 (Fig. 5), and 2510 and pit 362708 (recorded during the evaluation). There were also two hearths, one of which, 2013, was dated and a smaller example, 362727, which was not. Partly because of the scant dating evidence, it has not been possible to confidently identify structures in this area, though they may well have existed

#### Droeways 45009 and 45006

North-south ditches 5012 and 5008 forming droveway 45009 were to the east of enclosure 5007. The ditches were not parallel, with the droveway narrowing to the south towards the floodplain. If droveway 45009 is slightly later than the settlement enclosure 5007, it may represent the earliest phase of the enclosures that were later created to the east.

Ditch 5008, the eastern ditch of droveway 45009, cut across the ditches of the east-west droveway 45006. Droveway 45006 was *c.* 12m wide, and appeared to terminate within droveway 45009. Running eastwards beyond Park Wood Cottages, droveway 45006 leads an area where there are at least two natural springs, which might hint at the use of the area for pasture.

#### Pit 2031

Towards the north-east of the excavation area, and on the highest point in it (on the 68 m aOD contour), was pit 2031 which contained the fragmented remains of a 20-30 year old woman. The pit had been disturbed by a late Iron Age pit (2037), and more of the body was found in this feature, including fragments of the skull that joined with those in 2031. However, not all the skeleton was recovered and it is uncertain whether all of it was originally placed in pit 2031 prior to its disturbance. A single bone from a second adult, the left radius, was also found in pit 2031 as was a single deer bone.

The bones of the young woman were heavily fragmented. The skull (in 2037) showed damage to back of the head (the left disto-superior parietal bone) that had been caused by a blunt weapon. The blow was made to green bone with no signs of subsequent healing and is likely to have been the cause of death of the woman. The type of instrument used to inflict the wound would be something akin to a small round-headed hammer; it is unlikely that such trauma was accidental, rather the result of a deliberate blow to the head.

Only one of the 34 sherds from pit 2031 could be dated to the early-middle Iron Age but the bones of the young woman yielded a radiocarbon date of 770-400 cal BC (NZA-19915: 2447±35BP), while the left radius from the second individual yielded a younger radiocarbon date of 380-170 cal BC (NZA-19987; 2203±35 BP). The radiocarbon dates do not overlap but it remains possible that the two individuals were contemporary, and of middle Iron Age date.

#### *Enclosure 45010*

Near to the centre of the excavation area was a rectilinear ditched enclosure and another droveway. Features in the northern part of the excavation area had been truncated so the complete plan of the enclosure was not recovered. However, parts of the eastern, western and perhaps also the southern sides of the enclosure were identified. There was no trace of a northern side. It is possible that the enclosure was *c.* 30 m square. There was an entrance in the eastern side of the enclosure but few internal features were found.

The eastern side of the enclosure was represented by ditches 5019 and 5021 which lay either side of an entrance that was marked by two pits. The western side of the enclosure was represented by a short length of ditch 5023 and by the north-south arm of a T-shaped ditch,



5017. The east-west element of 5017 appeared to replace the length of an earlier east-west ditch, 5016 that lay within the enclosure. At the south of the excavation area there was an east-west oriented ditch, 355116. Not all of this ditch lay within the excavation area so it is not known if it represents part of the southern side of the enclosure or was another internal division. In the northern part of the enclosure a short length of north-south oriented ditch 5022 may represent an internal division. To the east of enclosure the east- ditch 5020 continued the line of 5017. To the west of the enclosure ditch 5028, which has been tentatively assigned a medieval date (Fig. 8), could also belong to this group of features.

The entrance in the eastern side of the enclosure was marked by two large pits. Pit, 2441, was cut into the northern terminal of ditch 5019 while another pit cut into the southern end of 5021. These pits flanked a *c* 3.2m wide entrance and may have supported a superstructure or gateway. Pit 2441 contained fragments of human skull; three non-joining vault fragments with old breaks. However, the fragments were not more abraded than the other human bone from the site which suggests that these bones had not been repeatedly exposed or reburied. The skull fragments produced a radiocarbon date of 800-510 cal. BC (NZA-19916: 2522±35BP).

There were few features within the enclosure. Ditches 5022 and part of 5017 appear to represent internal subdivisions and two relatively large, shallow pits, 5029 and 355118, towards the south of the enclosure may have been watering holes. The lack of internal features could be due to truncation but they may indicate that the enclosure was part of a field system or a kraal or paddock for livestock.

Ditch 5020 to the east of the enclosure may be associated with droveways 45006 and 45009 in the eastern part of the excavation area. Ditch 5016, which is on the same alignment to the west, was cut by enclosure 45010 and may represent an earlier element of a system of droveways.

#### **4.3 The Later pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British Landscapes I (*c* 100 BC – AD 410)**

##### ***4.3.1 Late Iron Age (125 BC – AD 43)***

This phase, which is distinguished by the appearance of distinctive late Iron age pottery forms, saw the creation and reworking of two larger rectilinear enclosures to the east of settlement enclosure 5007 and the building of a four-post structure outside them (Fig. 6). No buildings can be identified within the two enclosures but the range of pottery from them suggests that settlement continued nearby. In view of the slight dating evidence for many of the smaller features ascribed to the preceding phase, it is possible that some of them could be contemporary with the features that can be dated more confidently to this phase.

*Enclosures*

Only the north-west parts of the two rectilinear enclosures were revealed, the remainder either lying outside the excavation area or having been destroyed by medieval quarrying. The northern most enclosure had three phases, represented by enclosures 5024, 5025 and 5026.

The earliest enclosure was 5024 which cut across the north-south oriented driveway 45009. North-south ditch 5003 formed the west side and the northern side appeared to be represented by the rather irregular ditch 5011, which was oriented ESE-WNW. The full extent of this and the subsequent enclosures was not revealed as its southern extent had been truncated by the medieval quarry 2522, and the eastern extent lay outside the excavation. No obvious evidence for the continuation of this enclosure was recorded to the east in the Park Wood Cottage evaluation on the opposite side of Station Road. It is likely, therefore, that the eastern side of the enclosure lay under Station Road.

In the north-west of enclosure 5024, the right angled ditch 5004 and broadly east-west ditch 5014 formed enclosure 5025 and appears to represent a localised re-cutting of the north-western part of enclosure 5024.

Enclosure 5024 was comprehensively re-cut as enclosure 5026, represented by the right angled ditch 5005 whose western length lay lightly inside the edge of the earlier enclosure. Enclosure 5026 was also subdivided by an east-west ditch 5001 which lay further to the south than the subdivision of the earlier enclosure. Ditch 5005 contained sherds of middle Iron Age saucepan style vessels and later forms, and also vessels in grog tempered fabrics more typical of the late Iron Age.

There were few features inside the enclosures. A relatively large shallow pit, 2118, may have been a watering hole, though there was also a hearth (2006) to south which was later cut by a shallow pit (2008). It is possible that these features are earlier and were associated with settlement enclosure 5007 to the west.

The northern enclosure (enclosures 5024-6) was then cut across by a larger, enclosure, 45002. Only the north-western corner of this enclosure was exposed but its northern ditch cut across the southern part of enclosures 5024-6 and the early-middle Iron Age settlement enclosure 5007. A large area within enclosure 45002 had been destroyed by medieval quarrying.

*Post-built structure 5015 and pit 2037*

To the west of enclosures 5024-6 and to the north of enclosure 45002, a four-post structure, 5015, cut through the earlier settlement enclosure 5007. The pits were spaced (centre to centre) approximately 2.6 m apart (north to south and east to west). The north-western post, 2127, was replaced at some point by 2124 which contained fragments of a bowl with an R5

possible proto-beaded rim but no grog tempered pottery so these finds may be residual (Fig. 6). The undated charcoal-rich deposit forming the upper fill of pit 2314 might represent a hearth (45008).

To the south-east of the four-post structure a small post-hole (2405) cut the infilled Late Iron Age pit 2529. Pit 2536, lying less than a metre to the north, contained fragments of two potin coins, both appear to be of the same Class I type, perhaps Allen type L, and date to the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century.

Further to the north, pit 2037 was excavated, cutting through pit 2031 and disturbing the burial of the young woman placed in it. Pit 2037 contained a large group of pottery (Fig. 7, 1-6), including a pot decorated with red slip and combing that has strong continental European parallels of 1<sup>st</sup> century BC date (Fig. 7, 1). Fired clay from the pit had possible wattle and daub impressions on it suggesting that it derived from a building. Three other discrete features west of enclosures 5024-6 can also be assigned to this phase; post-holes 2542, 2108 and the undated pit 2330, which was very similar in shape to the dated pit 2188 inside enclosure 45000 to the east.

#### *Droeway*

The last phase of Iron Age activity is represented east-west aligned droeway 45013 that ran across much of the southern extent of the site, cutting the southernmost enclosure 45002. The droeway was marked by the parallel ditches 5010 and 5027 and had an average width of 3m. The northern ditch 5010 certainly continued beyond the southern and eastern limits of the excavation, whereas ditch 5027 was destroyed by medieval quarry (2522).

#### *Park Wood Cottage*

To the east of the excavation area at Park Wood Cottage, the evaluation revealed a spread or subsoil, and a number of linear features, some of which were dated to the Iron Age and which seem likely to have been associated with the late Iron Age enclosures and droeways seen in the excavation area at Little Stock Farm (Fig. 6). Most ditches were broadly aligned east-west; ditch 369104 (trench 3691TT) and the parallel ditches 369501 (dated) and 369503 (undated) in trench 3695TT. The latter ditch was also recorded as 369413 in trench 3694TT to the east. In trench 3696TT the presence of a north-south ditch 369604 suggests that the ditches formed a rectilinear arrangement. In addition, a thin poorly defined spread of subsoil (layer 369203) containing a few sherds of late Iron Age/ early Romano-British pottery was identified within trench 3692TT.

*Discussion*

The Iron Age evidence from Little Stock Farm; enclosures, droveways, a possible roundhouse, a four-post structure and burials within a settlement area, are, while rare in Kent, all well known elements of the Iron Age of southern England. Unfortunately the limited dating evidence means that it is not possible be confident how many of these elements were contemporary.

The relationship of the two late Bronze Age/early Iron Age features, one of which, 2304, had an unusual deposit of pots in it, to this later activity is also not known. The deposit of pots has analogies with the hoarding of metalwork and the deliberate deposition of complete pots in late Bronze Age middens, often alongside debris from feasting. The group from 2304, which also included some briquetage, could be considered as the burial of material from a feast. The two placed deposits lay on the brow of the hill and may have been marked in some way.

The placed deposits are earlier than the bulk of evidence from the excavations. The settlement enclosure, 45007, possible livestock enclosure 45010 to the west and associated droveways 45006, 45009 and perhaps 5020 can be broadly dated to the early-middle Iron Age. While it may be tempting to see them as representing elements of a single landscape, with the droveways leading to the river and to nearby springs, the dating evidence does not allow this.

Although it is not possible to be precise about the size of the possible round house 5002, it would be along with the other possible examples found along CTRL at White Horse Stone (Hayden 2006) and Cuxton (Mackinder 2006), one of the very few examples known from Kent. Previously Farningham Hill in the Darenth Valley (Philp 1984, 7-71) has been the only Iron Age settlement published in full.

There are no pits of the type commonly used to store grain but the presence of four-post structure 5015, presumably a granary, suggests that grain was stored at Little Stock Farm in the late Iron Age.

Charred plant remains from the settlement included barley and hulled wheats, both of which were well represented. The poor condition of much of the material meant that identification of either emmer or spelt was not always possible though both appeared to be present throughout the Iron Age, with spelt appearing more common. Barley was also present throughout but was represented mainly by grains rather than chaff and it was most common within the late Iron Age samples. The poor preservation of the remains make it uncertain how much emphasis should be placed on the rarity of crop processing remains. It need not suggest that grain was brought to the site after processing, it may simply be that the focus of settlement had shifted beyond the excavated area.

The small assemblage of animal bone from Little Stock Farm shows that sheep or goat (40%), cattle (30%) and pig (10%) were all consumed and some of the bones had butcher marks. Dog, horse, bird and deer were also all represented in small quantities.

The rarity of finds other than pottery, apparently all locally produced, means that little can be said about other activities. One possible spindle whorl hints at textile production and the potin coins show some involvement in exchange. The continental European parallels of one of the late Iron Age pots reflect the strong cross-Channel contacts seen in Kent in the first century BC, but of which there is little evidence at Little Stock Farm.

In contrast the discovery of inhumation burials in pits in which not all of the body was present is typical of the Iron Age of southern England. However, such finds have been rare in Kent, where formal inhumation burial in graves was also practised in the middle Iron Age (Parfitt 1995). Relatively few Iron Age burials have been published from Kent so far (Mays and Anderson 1995) and the woman found at Little Stock Farm is the first amongst them to have a skull trauma. Violent trauma to the skull – resulting either from conflict, punishment or ritual activity – has, though, been recorded from several Iron Age sites (e.g. Dent 1983, 120-8; Anderson 1995, 121-2; Boylston 2000).

#### **4.3.2 Romano-British (AD43 - 410)**

Only one feature of Romano-British date was found (Fig. 8), an unurned cremation burial, 2408, which lay within the site of the early-Middle Iron Age settlement enclosure 5007. The cremated bone was not observed during excavation so only half of the feature was excavated and sampled. As well as charcoal, a number of nails were recovered.

The cremated bone is from a single (unsexed) adult and was universally white in colour indicating a high level of oxidation of the bone (Holden *et al* 1995a; 1995b). The iron nails from the grave may derive from timbers reused for the pyre and the charcoal, which is also thought to derive from the pyre, yielded a radiocarbon date of AD 80-330 (NZA-19917; 1828±40 BP). Cremation burials are much more frequent in the first and second centuries AD but a later Roman date for the burial at Little Sock Farm cannot be excluded.

Only nine sherds of Roman pottery were found in the excavation and all were intrusive in earlier features. Slightly more pottery was found in the Park Wood Cottage evaluation to the east and it can be broadly dated to the late Iron Age to early Roman period. The material was restricted to ditches in trenches 3691TT, 32692TT, 3694TT, 3695TT and 3696TT and a tree-throw in trench 3695TT, suggesting that here the late Iron Age ditch system remained in use into the Roman period. Most of the pottery was in a grog tempered fabric ware belonging to the Iron Age tradition that continued in production and use after the Roman conquest and on occasions it was accompanied by fully 'romanised' oxidised grey

wares, and in one case mid-late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD South Gaulish samian (from tree-throw 369058 in 3695TT).

This low level of activity suggests that settlement moved away from the excavation area. The Romano-British settlement at Bower Road, which was established in the second century, lies just 400 m to the west of Little Stock Farm.

#### **4.4 The post-Roman and Anglo-Saxon landscape (c 410 - 1066)**

##### ***4.4.1 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)***

A single sub-rectangular feature, 2437, was attributable to this period (Fig. 8). This lay at the western edge of the excavation area, and was cut by medieval ditch 2439. The feature was c 2.7 by 1.5 m and with a depth of up to 0.5 m, relatively shallow, with a flat base. It produced a single decorated sherd of early Anglo-Saxon pottery. The size and shape may suggest that the feature represents a sunken floored building, although no evidence for post-holes or other associated features was found. From what is known of Anglo-Saxon settlements it is unlikely that the building at Little Stock Farm stood alone. As no other evidence of Anglo-Saxon date was found it may be that the building lay at the edge of a settlement, the heart of which lay beyond the excavation area.

#### **4.5 The medieval and recent landscape – c 1066 to the modern day**

##### ***4.5.1 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1500)***

Few features can be attributed to the medieval period and they are at the eastern and the western extents of the excavation area (Fig. 8) and in the Park Wood Cottage evaluation to the east.

Principal amongst them was a large quarry (2522) in the south-eastern corner. It was at least 32m long and 12.5m wide, and in places was over c. 1.5m deep. A single post-hole (2110) lay to the north, but the pottery could be intrusive in an Iron Age feature.

To the west of the quarry was a moderately large slightly irregular shallow hearth (2421) with a short length of gully, perhaps a flue or stoke-hole, (2430) protruding from the western side. Grains of free-threshing wheat dominated the charred plant remains from the hearth, though barley and rye were also identified.

Feature 355111 was found in evaluation trench 3551TT and was recorded as a large L-shaped foundation trench with steep sides. The loose fill, which contained pottery, was interpreted as post-robbing backfill but it may represent possibly a localised natural geological fault. The feature could not be identified in the excavation.

Ditch 2439 at the western end of the excavation was aligned north south and cut the Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building 2437. The nearby length of undated ditch, 5028, shared the same alignment as ditch 2439 and has been attributed to the medieval period here though the possibility that it is Iron Age cannot be discounted.

To the east in the Park Wood Cottage evaluation, a series of ditches that may represent a field system were found, though as they did not share a consistent alignment some may be parts of droveways or enclosures. Ditch 369606, ran SSE-NNW (3696TT) and 369804 (3698TT) was aligned roughly north to south. A shallow pit 369408, was cut by a ditch (369406) aligned SSW-NNE and possibly continuing into trench 3693TT to the north as 369306. A second undated ditch (369412) may have been associated with 369406 and was also recorded within trench 3694TT some 12m to the NNW, and possibly in trench 3693TT to the north, where it was recorded as 369304.

The pottery assemblage from Little Stock Farm and Park Wood Cottage is small and is broadly comparable with the assemblage from Bower Road (Mephram 2006). The date range is quite wide, from the mid-11<sup>th</sup> to the mid-16<sup>th</sup> centuries, but the small quantity of pottery suggests that activity on the site was at best sporadic, with the greatest emphasis on the early medieval period (mid-11<sup>th</sup> to mid-13<sup>th</sup> centuries).

## 5 GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVE

The site has been analysed and published as part of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link Section 1 Post-excavation Project. This Integrated Site Report is one of 20 publication level site reports available to download from the Archaeology Data Service website:

**<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/ctrl/>**.

These present synthesised data from key site sequences at an interpretative scale that can be assimilated into complementary studies. The ADS site also includes five schemewide specialist reports, which provide synthetic overviews of the specialist data from CTRL Section 1 in its regional context. Underpinning the site reports and overviews, is a comprehensive archive of individual specialist reports and databases, which are also available to download. The CTRL reports and data can be accessed through the 'Project Archives' section of the ADS website.

Hard copy publication of the CTRL Section 1 results comprises a single volume synthetic overview of the excavated results in their regional context, which includes a complete site gazetteer and guide to the archive (Booth et al 2007).

Table 2 below details all available digital data for the Little Stock Farm site. The Post-excavation assessment report is included in the digital archive, but assessment databases have only been included for categories of material which were not subsequently subject to full analysis. All reports and accompanying figures are presented as downloadable, print-ready Adobe Acrobat files (.pdf). ADS also maintain archivally stable versions of report image pages (.tiff), sometimes available at higher resolution than the pdf versions. Report texts and databases are also available as text files (.rtf and .csv respectively). The digitised site plan is available as an Arcview shapefile (.shp) and in drawing exchange format (.dxf).

The following table gives the detail of the archive components.



Table 2: Digital archive components

Description	Filename root	Principal authors and organisation
<b>Integrated site report</b>		
Integrated site report	LSF_ISR	Ritchie K (OWA JV)
Integrated site report figures	LSF_ISR	Ritchie K (OWA JV)
<b>Site research database</b>		
Site database	LSF	Ritchie K (OWA JV)
<b>CAD/ GIS drawings</b>		
CAD drawing	LSF_CAD	
ESRI ArcMAP GIS project	LSF_GIS	
GIS limit of excavation shapefile	LSF_GIS	
GIS feature plan	LSF_GIS	
<b>Specialist research reports</b>		
Ceramics (early prehistoric)	CER_EPR_LSF	Edwards E (OWA JV)
Ceramics (later prehistoric)	CER_LPR_LSF	Bryan E
Ceramics (late Iron Age and Roman)	CER_ROM_LSF	Every R
Ceramics (post-Roman)	CER_MED_LSF	Mephram L (OWA JV)
Lithics	FLI_LSF	Devaney R (OWA JV)
Small finds	SFS_LSF	Fitzpatrick A (OWA JV)
Faunal remains	ENV_Fauna_LSF	Kitch J (OWA JV)
Charred plant remains	ENV_Charredplants_LSF	Stevens C (OWA JV)
Radiocarbon dating	DAT_LSF	Allen MJ (OWA JV) and Ritchie K (OWA JV)
<b>Specialist datasets</b>		
Ceramics (early prehistoric)	CER_EPR_LSF	Edwards E (OWA JV)
Ceramics (later prehistoric)	CER_LPR_LSF	Bryan E
Ceramics (late Iron Age and Roman)	CER_ROM_LSF	Every R
Ceramics (post-Roman)	CER_MED_LSF	Mephram L (OWA JV)
Lithics	FLI_LSF	Devaney R (OWA JV)
Faunal remains	ENV_Fauna_LSF	Kitch J (OWA JV)
Charred plant remains	ENV_Charredplants_LSF	Stevens C (OWA JV)
Human remains	HUM_LSF	Mckinley J (OWA JV)
<b>Post-excavation assessment</b>		
Post-excavation Assessment	LSF_PXA	OWA JV

Table 3: Artefactual and environmental archive index

Item	Number of fragments	Weight (g) if appropriate	Number of boxes
<b>Flint (total)</b>	133	3956	2 size 1 1 size 1 2 size 3 1 size 4
Worked Flint	118	3820	
Burnt Flint	15	136	
<b>Pottery (total)</b>	2594	18481	
Early prehistoric pottery	18	49	
Late prehistoric pottery	2456	17376	
Roman pottery	9	47	
Post-medieval pottery	111	1009	
<b>Ceramic Building material (total)</b>	60	2265	
<b>Metalwork Small Finds (total)</b>	16	373	
<b>Glass Small Finds (total)</b>	3	21	
<b>Fired Clay (total)</b>	78	134	
<b>Shell (total)</b>	1	12	
<b>Stone (total)</b>	3	588	
<b>Faunal Remains</b>	426	4265	
<b>Human Bone (total)</b>	-	187.2	Re-buried

Cardboard boxes

Size 1 = Large cardboard 0.058 m3

Size 2 = Small cardboard 0.007 m3

Plastic boxes

Size 3 = Small plastic 0.004 m3

Size 4 = Small plastic 0.00075 m3

*Table 4: Fieldwork and research paper archive*

Item	Number of items
<b>Final report</b>	
<b>Site Diary</b>	
Daily journal	16 sheets
<b>Primary Context records</b>	
Context checklists	20 sheets
Context record sheets	358 sheets
<b>Catalogue of drawings</b>	
List of A1 plans	12 sheets
List of sections	included with list of A1 plans
<b>Primary drawings</b>	
Plans	132 A4 sheets 6 A3 sheets 1 A1 sheet
Sections	included with Plans
<b>Primary finds data</b>	
Small finds record sheets	14 sheets
Finds context checklist	252 sheets
<b>Finds Box and bag lists</b>	
Finds compendium	1 sheet
<b>Catalogue of photographs</b>	
Black & white photo record sheets	26 sheets
Colour photo record sheets	26 sheets
<b>Primary environmental records</b>	
Sample collecting sheets	83 sheets

## 6 CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED FINDS

### Figure 3

Small Find 4007 Petit tranchet arrowhead, AH-565, Mesolithic. Pit 2507.  
23 Shouldered jar (R7), fabric F6, PRNs 2001-4. Pit/posthole 2104.  
31 High-shouldered, bead rim bowl (R3), fabric G5, PRN 1034. Gully 2010.  
33 Probable bowl (R5), fabric C2, PRN 1097. Ditch 2020.

### Figure 4

7 Upright rim, necked jar (R19), fabric QI4, PRN 2053. Posthole 2304.  
8 Shouldered jar (R7), fabric QI6, PRNs 2020-2030. Posthole 2304.  
9 Carinated, upright long-necked bowl (R8), fabric QI4, PRNs 2024-7. Posthole 2304.  
10 Carinated jar (R7), fabric F3, PRN 2028. Posthole 2304.  
11 Bipartite, carinated, long-necked bowl (R8), fabric F7, PRNs 2030-3. Posthole 2304.  
12 Shouldered jar (R23), fabric F3, PRN 2035. Posthole 2304.  
13 Tripartite bowl (R24), fabric QI4, PRNs 2038-41. Posthole 2304.  
14 Flat rim jar (R10), fabric Q1, PRN 2046. Posthole 2304.

### Figure 7

1 Beaker (R13), fabric Q, PRNs 1201-1204. Pit 2037.  
2 Barrel-shaped jar (R2), fabric G5, PRN 1208. Pit 2037.  
3 Necked jar (R15), fabric G5, PRN 1209. Pit 2037.  
4 Flat rim, necked jar (R10), fabric QI1, PRN 1223. Pit 2037.  
5 Shouldered bowl with beaded rim (R14), fabric G5, PRNs 1205-7. Pit 2037.  
6 Barrel-shaped jar (R2), fabric G1, PRN 1228. Pit 2037.  
15 Globular bowl (R20), fabric G5, PRN 1460. Posthole 2405.  
16 Jar (R99), fabric FI1, PRN 1461. Posthole 2405.  
17 Ovoid bowl (R6), fabric G1, PRN 1464. Posthole 2405.  
18 Upright rim, necked jar (R21), fabric GI1, PRN 1466. Posthole 2405.  
19 Beaded rim, round-bodied jar (R25), fabric GI2, PRN 1628. Ditch 5005.  
20 Weelthrown cordoned bowl (R18), fabric G1, PRN 1640. Ditch 5005.  
21 Weelthrown cordoned bowl (R18), fabric G6, PRN 1643. Ditch 5005.  
22 Necked jar (R16), fabric GI2, PRN 1646. Ditch 5005.

## 7 REFERENCES

- ADS, 2006 CTRL Digital Archive, Archaeology Data Service  
[<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/ctrl/index.cfm>]
- Anderson, T, 1995 The human skeletons, in K. Parfitt *Iron Age Burials from Mill Hill, Deal*, London (British Museum Press), 114-15
- Booth, P (ed) 2006 Ceramics from Section 1 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Kent, *CTRL Scheme-wide Specialist Report Series*, ADS 2006
- Booth, P, Champion, T, Glass H, Garwood, P, Munby, J, and Reynolds, A, 2007 *On Track: The archaeology of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link in Kent* (ed Gardiner, J), Oxford Wessex Archaeology Joint Venture, Oxbow Books
- Boylston, A, 2000 Evidence for weapon trauma in British archaeological examples, in *Human Osteology* (eds M. Cox. and S. Mays), London (Greenwich Medical Media), 357-80
- Bryan, E, 2006 Little Stock Farm, in Booth, P (ed) ADS 2006
- Cunnington, M E, 1923 *The Early Iron Age Inhabited Site at All Cannings Cross Farm Wiltshire*, Devizes (Simpson)
- Dent, J S, 1983 Weapons, wounds and war in the Iron Age, *Archaeological Journal* **140**, 120-8
- Devaney, R, 2006 Little Stock Farm, in Harding, P (ed) ADS 2006
- Edwards, E, 2006 Little Stock Farm, in Booth, P (ed) ADS 2006
- Every, R, 2006 Little Stock Farm, in Booth, P (ed) ADS 2006
- Fitzpatrick, A, 2006 Small finds from Little Stock Farm, *CTRL specialist report series*, ADS 2006
- Giorgi, J and Stafford, E (eds) 2006 Palaeoenvironmental evidence from Section 1 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Kent, *CTRL scheme-wide specialist report series*, ADS 2006
- Harding, P (ed) 2006 Prehistoric worked flint from Section 1 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Kent, *CTRL scheme-wide specialist report series*, ADS 2006
- Hayden, C, 2006 The prehistoric landscape at White Horse Stone, Boxley, Kent, *CTRL integrated site report series*, ADS 2006
- Holden, J L, Phakley, P P and Clement, J G, 1995a Scanning electron microscope observations of incinerated human femoral bone: a case study, *Forensic Science International* **74**, 17-28
- Holden, J L, Phakley, P P and Clement, J G, 1995b Scanning electron microscope observations of heat-treated human bone, *Forensic Science International* **74**, 29-45
- Jones, G, 2000 Evaluating the importance of cultivation and collecting in Neolithic Britain, in *Plants in Neolithic Britain and beyond* (ed A.S. Fairbairn) Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Paper **5**, 79-84, Oxford

- Kitch, J, 2006 Animal bone from Little Stock Farm, in Giorgi, J, and Stafford, E (eds) ADS 2006
- Mackinder, T, 2006 The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Cuxton, Kent, *CTRL integrated site report series*, ADS 2006
- Mackinley, J, 2006 Little Stock Farm, in Human Remains from Section 1 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Kent, *CTRL Scheme-wide specialist report series* (ed J Mackinley), ADS 2006
- Mays, S A and Anderson, T, 1995 Archaeological research priorities for human remains from south-east England (Kent, East and West Sussex and Surrey), *Archaeologia Cantiana* **115**, 355-88
- Mephram, L, 2006 Bower Road, in Booth, P (ed) ADS 2006
- Moffett, L, Robinson, M and Straker, V, 1989 Cereals Fruit and Nuts: charred plant remains from Neolithic Sites in England and Wales and the Neolithic Economy, in *The Beginnings of Agriculture* (eds A Milles, D Williams and N Gardner), Oxford, BAR (International Series) **496**, 243-61, Oxford
- Parfitt, K, 1995 *Iron Age Burials from Mill Hill, Deal*, London (British Museum Press)
- Philp, B, 1984 *Excavations in the Darent Valley, Kent*, Fourth Research Report in the Kent Monograph Series, Dover
- Robinson M. A. 2000. Further considerations of Neolithic charred cereals, fruit and nuts, in *Plants in Neolithic Britain and beyond* (ed) A S Fairbairn, Neolithic Studies Group Seminar Paper **5**, 85-90, Oxford
- Stevens, C, 2006 Little Stock Farm, in Giorgi, J and Stafford, E (eds) ADS 2006
- URL, 1994 CTRL: Assessment of historic and cultural effects, final report, unpubl. report prepared by OAU for Union Railways Limited, Vols 1-4, CTRL Environmental Statement, ADS 2006
- URL, 1995 CTRL: Assessment of historic and cultural effects, supplementary fieldwork report (fieldwalking), unpubl. report prepared by OAU for Union Railways Limited, CTRL Environmental Statement, ADS 2006
- URL, 1996 CTRL: Geophysical surveys, final report, unpubl. report prepared by A Bartlett Associates for Union Railways Limited, ADS 2006
- URS, 1999a Agreement for the Provision of Archaeological Service (contract no. URS/400/ARC/0001), unpubl. report prepared by RLE for Union Railways (South) Limited
- URS, 1999b Archaeological Evaluation at Little Stock Farm, Mersham, Kent (ARC LSF98), unpubl. report prepared by WA for Union Railways (South) Limited, ADS 2006
- URS, 1999c Archaeological Evaluation at Park Wood Cottage Farm, Mersham, Kent (ARC PWC 99), unpubl. report prepared by WA for Union Railways (South) Limited, ADS 2006
- URS, 2000 CTRL Section 1 Archaeology Post-Excavation Assessment Instruction, unpubl. report prepared by RLE for Union Railways (South) Limited, ADS 2006

URS, 2001 Little Stock Farm, Mersham, Kent (ARC LSF99): Detailed archaeological works assessment report, unpubl. report prepared by WA for Union Railways (South) Limited, ADS 2006

URS, 2003 CTRL Section 1: Updated project design for archaeological analysis and publication, volume 1, unpubl. report prepared by RLE for Union Railways (South) Limited, ADS 2006