

Principal Site	Event Name	Major landscape groups	General landscape zone/landscape context	Event Code	Event type	Start date	Finish date	Grid (NGR)	Project	County	District	Parish	SMR	Site type	Period	Method	Phasing	Environmental	Finds	Geology	Context Num.	Threat	Sample	Summary	Archive	Acc. Num.		
Red highlighted text	Principal Site - Integrated Site Report available																											
Standard test	Subsidiary excavations/watching brief - Results incorporated within relevant Integrated Site Report																											
Black bold text	Excavations/watching brief with some archaeology of formal significance - Assessment and some specialist reports available, but no Integrated Site Report																											
Standard test	Watching briefs with very little significant archaeology - Watching brief interim report only																											
02 - Pepper Hill	Pepper Hill	1	Boundary of North Downs North Kent Flints, Hertsford of Springhead in the Ebbsfleet Valley, A2, Watling Street corridor	ARC PH1/97	Excavation	01/11/1997	15/01/1999	547906	172060; TRL 130	Kent	Shefford	Northfleet	NT	IA, BO	In the Autumn/Winter of 1997 Oxford Archaeological Ltd was commissioned by Powell Construction Company Ltd to undertake a detailed watching brief on topsoil stripping operations during cable route works for SE Board, to the south of the A2 (Watling Street) near Pepper Hill, Kent. Approximately unexcavated Roman	No phasing completed as yet	Substantial quantities of charcoal were recovered from many of the cremation burials. The analysis of the charcoal has the potential to illuminate our understanding of pyre technology as well as providing an indication of the woodland cover in the vicinity of the cemetery during the period of the use of the cemetery.	Approximately 626 pottery vessels, the majority of which were either complete or substantially so, were recovered. Observed the bulk of the artefactual material comprised nails and other coffin fittings. Other finds include 14 coins, traces of Roman alloy fibulae and one large iron object, possibly a sickle head. One unexcavated cremation part of a rimmed copper alloy mirror. A total of 81 beads were recovered from seven burials.	The geology of the area comprises sands and gravel overlying chalk. The site slopes gently down from north to south, towards Watling Street and the Roman Forum, and dips away sharply to the west of the cemetery. The site is located in a field used for arable agriculture.	1406	Development, CTRL			The first phase of fieldwork revealed the southern part, the second phase the northern part of a previously unknown Roman cemetery dating between the late 1st and the mid 3rd century AD. The later prehistoric period was represented by a small number of pits of possible Iron Age date and a linear ditch which contained a large quantity of burnt flint. The cemetery comprised 126 inhumations and 235 cremations and was bounded by the south-east by a hollow way and by the north-west by a ditch/fence. The cremations included a variety of forms, including a small	DAU	None		
02 - Pepper Hill	Watling Connection	1	As above	ARC NBE88	Excavation	01/11/1997	15/01/1999	547906	172060; TRL 130	Kent	Shefford	Northfleet	NT	IA, BO	In the Autumn/Winter of 1997 Oxford Archaeological Ltd was commissioned by Powell Construction Company Ltd to undertake a detailed watching brief on topsoil stripping operations during cable route works for SE Board, to the south of the A2 (Watling Street) near Pepper Hill, Kent. Approximately unexcavated Roman	No phasing completed as yet	Substantial quantities of charcoal were recovered from many of the cremation burials. The analysis of the charcoal has the potential to illuminate our understanding of pyre technology as well as providing an indication of the woodland cover in the vicinity of the cemetery during the period of the use of the cemetery.	Approximately 626 pottery vessels, the majority of which were either complete or substantially so, were recovered. Observed the bulk of the artefactual material comprised nails and other coffin fittings. Other finds include 14 coins, traces of Roman alloy fibulae and one large iron object, possibly a sickle head. One unexcavated cremation part of a rimmed copper alloy mirror. A total of 81 beads were recovered from seven burials.	The geology of the area comprises sands and gravel overlying chalk. The site slopes gently down from north to south, towards Watling Street and the Roman Forum, and dips away sharply to the west of the cemetery. The site is located in a field used for arable agriculture.	2230	Development, CTRL			The geology of the area comprises sands and gravel overlying chalk. The site slopes gently down from north to south, towards Watling Street and the Roman Forum, and dips away sharply to the west of the cemetery. The site is located in a field used for arable agriculture.	DAU	None		
03 - 330 Zone 1 & 2	Package 330/30 Change Zone 1, Whitehill Road	1	Boundary of North Downs North Kent Flints, Hertsford of Springhead in the Ebbsfleet Valley, A2, Watling Street corridor	ARC WBR 99	Excavation	20/05/1999	16/07/1999	558965	104274; TRL 130 / 150	Kent	Shefford and Gravesham	Longfield and Hook Green		BA, PM	Excavation	A Bronze Age round barrow consisting of the truncated remains of a double ring ditch was found at Whitehill Road. Cutting through the inner ditch was a burial in a flexed position. The burial has been provisionally dated to the Middle Bronze Age, c. 1400 BC. based on parallel sites where similar artefacts have been found. Whitehill Road Bridge required	No phasing completed as yet	The samples from the ditch fills of the Whitehill barrow were taken from two lengths across the circumference of the ditch. A column sample was taken through the sediments from the deepest surviving part of the barrow for pollen analysis. The human bone from the Whitehill barrow was very poorly preserved with much of it disintegrating on excavation.	The amber bead necklace from the Whitehill barrow was provisionally dated to the Early Bronze Age.	Upper Chalk overlain by Pleistocene drift deposits of alluvium and gravel	87	Development, CTRL			A Bronze Age round barrow consisting of a double ring ditch, four pits in central area, the inner ditch cut by an inhumation burial in a flexed position. Around the area of the neck was the remains of an amber necklace. No other grave goods were found and no artefacts were found within the ditch fills. The burial has been provisionally dated to the Middle Bronze Age, c. 1400 BC, based on parallel sites where similar artefacts have been found. Whitehill Road Bridge required	MeLAS	None	
03 - 330 Zone 1 & 2	Package 330/30 Change Zone 2, South of Station Road	1	As above	ARC SSR 99	Excavation	07/06/1999	09/06/1999	562284	171800; TRL 130 / 150	Kent	Gravesham	Southfleet		IA, BO	Excavation	Environmental analysis of the soil samples from the oven at Station Road may indicate its use for either domestic or industrial purposes.			Upper Chalk overlain by Pleistocene drift deposits of alluvium and gravel	64	Development, CTRL			Pottery from the Late Iron Age was found in features associated with the Early Roman period, possibly representing the location of a small settlement spanning the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. A post-medieval ditch was also recorded. The earliest feature found on the site from the watching brief was a pit, probably Iron Age in date in the central part of the site. Later features were dated to the Roman period and consisted of ditches, one of which formed the core of an enclosure. Cutting through the backfill of the enclosure ditch was an inhumation activity, possibly representing the burial of a child. The site was excavated by the Late Roman period.	MeLAS	None		
03 - 330 Zone 1 & 2	Package 330/30 Change Zone 2, Springfield Temple	1	As above	ARC STP 99	Excavation	12/01/1999	02/08/1999	562284	171800; TRL 130 / 150	Kent	Gravesham	Southfleet		ME, PE, MD, UM	Excavation	Prehistoric activity, possibly beginning at the Mesolithic period was located by the presence of a relict stream bed, pits and hearths. Later prehistoric activity in the form of pits, ditches and hearths were also located in the upper colluvial deposits, suggesting that this area was occupied by a human population on a seasonal basis. It is considered that the site was occupied by a human population on a seasonal basis.	Two mesolithic column samples were taken through the sediments. Report states that the only traces of archaeological potential were located by the presence of a relict stream bed, pits and hearths. Later prehistoric activity in the form of pits, ditches and hearths were also located in the upper colluvial deposits, suggesting that this area was occupied by a human population on a seasonal basis. It is considered that the site was occupied by a human population on a seasonal basis.	Struck flint blades from the identified. Confirmation of date and analysis of the flint blades from the site is still awaited.	Upper Chalk overlain by Pleistocene deposits of alluvium and gravel	91	Development, CTRL			Prehistoric activity, possibly beginning at the Mesolithic period was located by the presence of a relict stream bed, pits and hearths. Later prehistoric activity in the form of pits, ditches and hearths were also located in the upper colluvial deposits, suggesting that this area was occupied by a human population on a seasonal basis. It is considered that the site was occupied by a human population on a seasonal basis.	MeLAS	None		
04 - Northumberland Bottom	Northumberland Bottom	1	Boundary of North Downs North Kent Flints, Hertsford of Springhead in the Ebbsfleet Valley, A2, Watling Street corridor	ARC WNB 98	Part excavation	21/07/1998	25/09/1998	562956	171650; TRL 130 / 150	Kent	Gravesham	Southfleet		IA, BO, MA, IA, ME, IA, IA, LK, RO, MD, PM	Mechanical removal of topsoil, record all features, hand excavation and recording of selected features	A linear depression running along the corner of the dry valley is interpreted as a crannog feature, perhaps a prehistoric bank. The only dating evidence for this feature is a single sherd of Roman pottery in an ill. A late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age double inhumation was found. Excavation for the Bronze Age Roman agricultural activity - S&P boundary ditches, pits, a trackway, a chalk built malling oven and a brick building were located. Medieval activity - a series of field boundary ditches and two malling ovens. The trackway was found in the Roman period continued by the medieval period.	Iron Age Roman agricultural activity - S&P boundary ditches, pits, a trackway, a chalk built malling oven and a brick building were located. Medieval activity - a series of field boundary ditches and two malling ovens. The trackway was found in the Roman period continued by the medieval period.	Brick built malling oven and a brick building were located. Medieval activity - a series of field boundary ditches and two malling ovens. The trackway was found in the Roman period continued by the medieval period.	Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery, iron objects	Chalk overlain locally by drift deposits of sandy silts and gravels, subsoil, topsoil	1332	Development, CTRL			Early Bronze Age double inhumation with Bronze vessels. Middle Late Bronze Age double inhumation with Bronze vessels, pits, pits. Late Iron Age Roman activity - ditches, pits, kilns, tiles, human burials, bone burial, medieval timber structures, ditches, limited post-medieval activity and a number of modified features.	MeLAS	None	
04 - Northumberland Bottom	Package 330/30 Change Zone 3, Harolds Road	1	As above	ARC HRD 99	Excavation	28/03/1999	26/04/1999	562554	171781; TRL 130 / 150	Kent	Gravesham	Southfleet		IA, RO, MD, PM, ME	Excavation	Environmental analysis of the soil samples from the oven at Harolds Road may indicate its use for either domestic or industrial purposes.			Upper Chalk overlain by Pleistocene drift deposits of alluvium and gravel	229	Development, CTRL			A series of late Roman agricultural activity was found on the Harolds Road site and to the north of Harolds Farm. Field boundary ditches, pits, a trackway, a chalk built malling oven and a brick building were located. Medieval activity was evidenced by a series of field boundary ditches and two malling ovens at the Harolds Road site. The trackway was found in the Roman period continued by the medieval period. up until the 14th/15th century. Worked flint and residual pottery from the site also suggests prehistoric activity in the site.	MeLAS	None		
05 - Tolgate	Tolgate	1	Boundary of North Downs North Kent Flints, Hertsford of Springhead in the Ebbsfleet Valley, A2, Watling Street corridor	ARC TLG 98	Part survey	01/09/1998	30/09/1998	564100	173000; TRL 130	Kent	Gravesham	Cobham CP		PR, UN	Natural features, field system	Mechanical removal of topsoil and excavation of trench, section recorded	Natural geological strata, cultivation	Brick and mortared samples collected	Upper Chalk overlain by Pleistocene drift deposits of alluvium and gravel	25	Development, CTRL			Cultural deposits, without direct evidence of human activity, possibly later agricultural deposits?	MeLAS	None		
05 - Tolgate	West of Church Road, Singlewell	1	As above	ARC CKS 98	Part excavation	09/09/1998	18/09/1998	562520	170225; TRL 130	Kent	Gravesham	Cobham CP		PR, MD, PM, LN	Mechanical removal of topsoil and subsoil; record all features, hand excavation of selected features	Field ditches, pits and chalk (mortar) pits of prehistoric, medieval, or uncertain date, post-medieval pits and ditches	No samples taken	Some pottery identified provisionally as medieval	Upper Chalk (North Downs) overlain by deep subsoil, subsoil, topsoil	28	Development, CTRL			The excavation found several small pits or postholes, and ditches. One pit and one ditch contained burnt worked flint and possibly medieval pottery. The ditches and two possible mortars suggest that the land was cultivated and enclosed, presumably at any date from the prehistoric onwards, although specific dating was lacking.	MeLAS	None		
06 - Cobham Golf Course	Cobham Golf Course	2	North Downs, Medway Valley, Hertsford of Springhead in the Ebbsfleet Valley, A2, Watling Street corridor	ARC CGC 98	Part excavation	17/08/1998	23/10/1998	569000	169500; TRL 130	Kent	Gravesham	Cobham CP		MA, IA, IA, IA, PR, MD, LN	Mechanical removal of topsoil and subsoil; further mechanical removal of subsoil in selected areas; recording of all features; excavation of selected features	Prehistoric to later activity. Middle and Late Bronze Age ditch, pits, possible postholes and hearths. Bronze Age ring ditch. Some features containing late prehistoric pottery.	Soil samples from selected features	Early and Late Bronze Age pottery, ceramic loam weights, contemporary chalk flint	Chalk overlain by clay-with-flint, local pockets of subsoil silt, subsoil, topsoil	152	Development, CTRL			Middle and Late Bronze Age ditch, pits, possible postholes and hearths. Bronze Age ring ditch, secondary first ditch containing Late Iron Age Roman pottery.	MeLAS	None		
06 - Cobham Golf Course	Brewer's Gate	2	As above	ARC BR 98	Part excavation	21/09/1998	28/09/1998	568540	169500; TRL 130	Kent	Gravesham	Cobham CP		PM	Mechanical removal of topsoil and subsoil; record all features, hand excavation of selected features	At least two phases of construction identified	None	Post-medieval pottery	Upper Chalk (North Downs) overlain by clay-with-flint and colluvium, topsoil	15	Development, CTRL			Post-medieval foundations of brick gate lodge, adjoining gate and carriage drive into Cobham Park.	MeLAS	None		
06 - Cobham Golf Course	Watling Street	2	As above	ARC WS 98	Part excavation	21/09/1998	09/10/1998	568600	169600; TRL 130	Kent	Gravesham	Cobham CP		PM	Mechanical removal of topsoil and subsoil in five widely separated trenches across Watling Street; then sufficient hand excavation and sampling of features to identify them	A post-medieval hollow and associated features, possible earlier features or medieval	None	None	Upper Chalk (North Downs) overlain by clay-with-flint and localised colluvium and gravel, subsoil, topsoil	66	Development, CTRL			A 'hollow' and post-medieval hollow way and road, bordered by a post-medieval bank or park pale and ditch, kennels or isolated service buildings for Cobham Park, no direct evidence for a Roman road	MeLAS	None		
07 - Cuxton	Cuxton Anglo-Saxon Cemetery	2	North Downs, Medway Valley, Hertsford of Springhead in the Ebbsfleet Valley, A2, Watling Street corridor	ARC CXT 98	Excavation	27/07/1998	25/09/1998	57260	167350; TRL 130	Kent	Rochester	Upen Medway		PR, IA, BO, MA, ME	Mechanical removal of topsoil, recording all features; hand excavation of burials and other features	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Roman activity, early medieval activity - Anglo-Saxon burials (16 inhumations in ditched enclosures, 2 cremations) and some medieval, post-medieval activity.	Animal bone found in Iron Age pit	Prehistoric and Roman pottery, Anglo-Saxon burial goods, cremation vessels	Chalk, subsoil, topsoil	282	Development, CTRL			Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Roman activity, early medieval activity in the form of a cemetery with 16 inhumations (16 inhumations in ditched enclosures, 2 cremations) and some medieval, post-medieval activity.	MeLAS	None		
07 - Cuxton	TRL 330 Watching Brief	2	As above	ARC 330 50-006-21-000 98	Watching Brief	1999	1999	56350	173500; TRL 130	Kent	Rochester	Upen Medway		NONE	NONE	All groundworks in areas with potential to contain archaeological remains were monitored by an archaeological team in accordance with the WSI. Works included the removal of topsoil, subsoil, made ground and superficial geological deposits such as alluvium and colluvium. The translocation of sensitive woodland soil was also monitored. When appropriate, a watching brief was maintained on the site.	NONE	None	None	The geology comprises chalk overlain by deep alluvial clay deposits in the River Valley.	3	Development, CTRL			No significant archaeology has been discovered to date within this area.	DAU	None	
08 - Nashenden Valley	Nashenden Valley	3	North Downs (east side of the Medway Gap)	ARC NSN98	Excavation	07/09/1998	21/09/1998	571974	165511; TRL 440	Kent	Rochester	Bostal	BT	U	Excavation	Excavation of a ditch 1.5m x 0.3m deep. Machine excavated through Holocene colluvium and Pleistocene deposits. Area 1m x 5m hand excavated through Holocene colluvium and dry sieved to recover artefacts.	No archaeological deposits present	One kg samples were taken at 0.1m gridlines through the Holocene colluvium for pollen (13 samples) and mollusc shells were clearly visible in some of the layers, suggesting some potential for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction. However, the potential is limited by the lack of secure stratigraphic dating evidence or organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating.	Five finds recovered only two struck flint recovered from dry sieving	Pleistocene head deposits along the base of the valley and Holocene colluvium overlying Cretaceous Upper Chalk	14	Development, CTRL			A stepped trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.50m at the location of an evaluation trench in which a possible Alland was identified. FARC NSM 07 Trench 07711 was identified as a Holocene colluvial sequence and Pleistocene Combe rock deposits which were of some geological interest but produced no significant archaeological results. The possible Alland had been recorded in the evaluation but not identified. Median and	DAU	None	
08 - Nashenden Valley	TRL 410 Watching Brief	3	As above	ARC 410 51-006-27-500 98	Watching Brief	01/03/1999	01/01/1999	57350	164000; TRL 410	Kent	Rochester	Upen Medway		NONE	NONE	All groundworks in areas with potential to contain archaeological remains were monitored by an archaeological team in accordance with the WSI. Works included the removal of topsoil, subsoil, made ground and superficial geological deposits such as alluvium and colluvium. The translocation of sensitive woodland soil was also monitored. When appropriate, a watching brief was maintained on the site.	NONE	Sample 1 from context 14 contained glass, wheel, chert and charcoal. All soil sample taken.	BA pit, RO pit, 16 and 17BA, pit on pit 16 fill of ditches.	Cretaceous Upper Chalk overlain by Pleistocene clay-with-flint and some colluvial deposits.	58	Development, CTRL			Prehistoric distribution of features and deposits, ranging from the Prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. BA pits and ditch, RO pits and ditches suggesting occupation in the area.	MeLAS	None	
09 - White Horse Stone	White Horse Stone	3	North Downs, Dry Valley on the northern margin of the Downs, on the east side of the Medway Gap, between Pilgrims Way and Fawcetter to Hastings Roman Road, Hertsford of Springhead in the Ebbsfleet Valley, A2, Watling Street corridor	ARC WHS98	Excavation	10/08/1999	05/10/1999	57520	160300; TRL 410	Kent	Maidstone	Aylesford, Bosley		SE, IA, IA, RO, MD	Excavation	Machine stripping, then hand excavation	None as yet	Environmental sampling was intensive, involving sampling a percentage of features for evidence of animal bones, artefacts and charcoal remains, with emphasis on selective representative spatial distribution. Bulk soil sampling on a grid pattern was also employed in some areas, and particular emphasis paid to long sequences of deposits at lower end of valley. Results indicated extensive later prehistoric buried soil with very high content of palaeoenvironmental reconstruction. Burial soil	Worked flint, 1200 pieces recovered, mainly debris, some retouched forms, no strong flint flintstone. Flint important where in association with earlier Neolithic/Longbow pottery. RBD shreds from 490 contexts, mainly IBA-IA. Also a small quantity of Neolithic pottery in contexts and associations of considerable importance. Most IBA and IA material from discrete features such as pits and postholes. Preservation and condition is excellent, with several some complete vessels. MA	Solid geology a middle chalk.	2765	Development, CTRL			Major discoveries include the clearly defined traces of a longhouse, found near the bottom of the dry valley, apparently underlain by a later prehistoric palaeosol. It is thought to date from the early Neolithic (c. 7500 BC), although mid-late Neolithic pottery (Grooved Ware and Peterborough Ware) was also recovered from features in the immediate vicinity, suggesting activity on the site over a long period of time. The structure was defined by a substantial array of postholes, building trenches, pits and hearths. Associated activity areas in the form of pits and ditches were also identified in the south and east of the building.	DAU	None	
09 - White Horse Stone	White Horse Stone watching brief	3	As above	ARC 57-500-27-000 with 57-050-28-000	Watching Brief	1999	1999	57520	160300; TRL 410	Kent	Maidstone	Aylesford, Bosley		NONE	NONE	All groundworks in areas with potential to contain archaeological remains were monitored by an archaeological team in accordance with the WSI. Works included the removal of topsoil, subsoil, made ground and superficial geological deposits such as alluvium and colluvium. The translocation of sensitive woodland soil was also monitored. When appropriate, a watching brief was maintained on the site.	NONE	None	None	None	3	Development, CTRL			No significant archaeology has been discovered to date within this area.	DAU	None	
09 - White Horse Stone	Pilgrims Way	3	As above	ARC PL 98	Excavation	10/08/1999	05/10/1999	57530	160100; TRL 410	Kent	Maidstone	Aylesford, Bosley		NE, MA, IA, BA, IA, RO, MD	Excavation	A total area of 6.5ha (White Horse Stone, West of Bosley Farm and Pilgrims Way combined) was stripped by machine and features were dug by hand.	No phasing completed as yet	Three fine samples from Neolithic, Bronze Age and medieval contexts were analysed from the excavated settlement and a small quantity of Neolithic pottery was found. This included some middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware in the form of a large bowl sherd and some possible Middle Bronze Age flinted IBA found in association with a post-hole structure. Other finds included several iron objects, mostly nails, glass, stone, CRM, shell, human and animal bone and a burnt pit.	Large quantities of burnt and worked flint giving a broad date range of Neolithic, Bronze Age and medieval contexts were analysed from the excavated settlement and a small quantity of Neolithic pottery was found. This included some middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware in the form of a large bowl sherd and some possible Middle Bronze Age flinted IBA found in association with a post-hole structure. Other finds included several iron objects, mostly nails, glass, stone, CRM, shell, human and animal bone and a burnt pit.	Large quantities of burnt and worked flint giving a broad date range of Neolithic, Bronze Age and medieval contexts were analysed from the excavated settlement and a small quantity of Neolithic pottery was found. This included some middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware in the form of a large bowl sherd and some possible Middle Bronze Age flinted IBA found in association with a post-hole structure. Other finds included several iron objects, mostly nails, glass, stone, CRM, shell, human and animal bone and a burnt pit.	The site lies within the undulating landscape at the foot of the North Downs. The solid geology is chalk. A Head deposit, generally consisting of silty clay with flint has been deposited over this landscape by siltation. Subsequent erosion has often removed the head deposit and the weathered chalk, but in the vicinity of Bosley Farm a large area of the Head remains in situ.	406	Development, CTRL			Major discoveries include the clearly defined traces of a longhouse, found near the bottom of the dry valley, apparently underlain by a later prehistoric palaeosol. It is thought to date from the early Neolithic (c. 7500 BC), although mid-late Neolithic pottery (Grooved Ware and Peterborough Ware) was also recovered from features in the immediate vicinity, suggesting activity on the site over a long period of time. The structure was defined by a substantial array of postholes, building trenches, pits and hearths. Associated activity areas in the form of pits and ditches were also identified in the south and east of the building.	DAU	None
09 - White Horse Stone	Bosley Farm	3	As above	ARC 420 58-206-29-500 99	Watching Brief	1999	1999	57550	199800; TRL 420	Kent	Maidstone	Bosley		IA, IA, MD, PM	Land stripped by machine and recorded/excavated by hand where necessary.	IA, IA, MD, PM	None as yet	None	Middle Chalk	63	Development, CTRL			Prehistoric distribution of features and deposits, ranging from the Prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. BA pits and ditch, RO pits and ditches suggesting occupation in the area.	MeLAS	None		
09 - White Horse Stone	East of Bosley Farm	3	As above	ARC BE 99	Excavation	03/01/1999	22/01/1999	57600	199400; TRL 420	Kent	Maidstone	Bosley	CL	IA, BO	Excavation	A 20x50m area was excavated by machine, with features being dug by hand, located immediately to the south of an off-site Iron Age/early Roman British activity, designated for preservation in situ.	No phasing completed as yet	A series of bulk samples, incremental samples and intact molluscs were taken from the colluvial sequence at the north-western edge of the site. Samples were taken for mollusc analysis, recovery of charred plant remains, artefacts and animal bone, palaeoenvironmental reconstruction, pollen, OSL, dating, pedology, particle size analysis and soil chemistry.	A small collection of finds was recovered, mainly comprising pottery and worked flint. The pottery assemblage comprised c. 40 sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman-British material, recovered from colluvial layers in a large inhumation gully and a ditch trench.	The site lies within the undulating landscape at the foot of the North Downs. The solid geology is chalk. A Head deposit, generally consisting of silty clay with flint has been deposited over this landscape by siltation. Subsequent erosion has often removed the head deposit and the weathered chalk, but in the vicinity of Bosley Farm a large area of the Head remains in situ.	398	Development, CTRL			An area of late Iron Age/early Romano-British activity, identified to the east of Bosley Farm during an evaluation of the CTRL corridor, has been designated for preservation in situ. The present trench, which was specified as a detailed excavation, was located immediately to the south, within the trace of the link building. The area is 11m x 10m (29 x 31m).	DAU	None	
09 - White Horse Stone	West of Bosley Farm	3	As above	ARC BW 98	Excavation	22/11/1998	18/12/1998	57550	199800; TRL 420	Kent	Maidstone	Aylesford, Bosley		IA, BO	Strip, map and sample on a c. 10m Machine stripped, features dug by hand.	No phasing completed as yet	Iron, shell, charcoal. Environmental sampling was intensive throughout the programme of excavation (including White Horse Stone and Pilgrims Way). A series of bulk samples, incremental samples and intact molluscs were taken, to look for prehistoric environmental indicators and for analysis of the deposits themselves. Samples were taken for mollusc analysis, recovery of charred plant remains, artefacts and animal bone, palaeoenvironmental reconstruction, pollen, OSL, dating, pedology, particle size analysis and soil chemistry.	1200 pieces of worked and burnt flint, a large pottery assemblage of late Iron Age/early Roman-British material, recovered from colluvial layers in a large inhumation gully and a ditch trench.	The area lies at the foot of the escarpment of the North Downs, on the east side of the Medway Gap. The excavation area included two dry valleys, the second being smaller than the first. Iron further to the east was investigated at the West of Bosley Farm site. The solid geology is Middle Chalk with a Holocene soil sequence from topsoil to overlying bedrock of middle chalk.	The area lies at the foot of the escarpment of the North Downs, on the east side of the Medway Gap. The excavation area included two dry valleys, the second being smaller than the first. Iron further to the east was investigated at the West of Bosley Farm site. The solid geology is Middle Chalk with a Holocene soil sequence from topsoil to overlying bedrock of middle chalk.	176	Development, CTRL			The Bosley Farm excavations produced three possible ritual deposits, including the remains of a stone and a horse of probable late Iron Age or early Romano-British date. Structures include a poorly defined series of dispersed post-hole groups and alignments, which could represent ritual structures by the late Iron Age or early Romano-British period. There is no clear evidence for a settlement of this date, but several dispersed posthole structures and alignments, structures, pits and animal burials have been found at the Pilgrims Way and	DAU	None	

Project	Location	Grid	Notes	Reference	Excavation	Start	End	Area	Grid	Notes	Reference	Excavation	Start	End	Area	Notes	Reference	Excavation	Start	End	Area	Notes			
30 - Saltwood Tunnel	Stone Farm Bradley	8	North edge of Warden Greenland landscape area - south of the bridge structure - Canal zone, St. Peter and Folkstone	ARC 52B99	Excavation	Aug-99	Aug-00	61570	13694, TRL 440	Kent	Shepway	Saltwood	Itinerary landscape, settlement, field system	NE, BA, IA, RO, IM, MD	Mechanical removal of overburden, hand excavation and recording of archaeological features	Multi-phase landscape with good evidence for all periods with a strong emphasis on the Anglo-Saxon	410 litres of soil samples taken	Finds assemblage comprises 1112 sherds of pottery, 317 small finds, 123 worked flint, 103 metalwork and 7 pieces of CMB	The underlying solid geology comprises Cretaceous Lower Cretaceous Folkestone Beds, a distinct formation of Lower Cretaceous sandstones that outcrop from the base of the North Downs chalk escarpment, and across which a significant proportion of the CTRL passes in Kent	1099	Development, CTRL	410 litres	Investigation of the site followed excavations to the east (SLT 90) and west (SLT 9A) (see also SLT 9B), which had revealed a multi-phase settlement and Anglo-Saxon cemetery on a Bronze Age ring ditch respectively. SLT 99 must therefore be interpreted within this wider context. Excavation has provided evidence of activity spanning the Late Iron Age (c. 100BC-AD43), Roman (c. AD43-410) and Medieval periods; no physical evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity has been identified, the only Middle Saxon pottery sherd recovered as an unstratified surface find. No further archaeological features have been identified as Proboscis, although possible	None	
30 - Saltwood Tunnel	North of Saltwood Tunnel	8	As above	ARC SLT 98	Excavation	08/12/98	08/3/99	61540	13694, TRL 440	Kent	Shepway	Saltwood	Unstratified settlement, Goshelton, Holford way(s), a single inhumation and cremations	SLA, LIA, RO, IM, MD	The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine the site thereafter being hand-cleaned. Most pits were 50% excavated, and ditches were sectioned by 10% sample. An Archaeological Watching Brief was later carried out during May and June 2000, on an area immediately to the west	The earliest phase comprised limited activity in the Early/Middle Iron Age, possibly 6th - middle 4th century BC. The second phase dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period (late 1st century BC - late 1st century AD), this phase containing into the 4th century AD phase of Early Anglo-Saxon	The major environmental data was derived from charred seeds, mostly from cereal crops, and a small series of animal bone. Soil monoliths were taken which will be assessed for pollen	The artefactual remains fall into two broad groups, the bulk consists of Late Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval date, and the small finds recovered from Roman deposits. The bulk consists of pottery sherds (1277), flint (628 fragments) and stone (7), of which 50 is burnt flint. The ceramic building material (19) recovered comprises Roman brick (4) and tile (24). Medieval roof tile (1), and Post-Medieval roof tile (1) and brick (5). Smaller quantities of worked flint (39), glass and slag were also retrieved. The small finds which generally date to the Roman period include copper alloy coins, brooches, a	The soil is a sandy brown loess. Ploughed with marked panning, which may have originated with soil changes in the Bronze Age and later periods. The soils have now been transformed into a homogeneous brown soil by plough action. The underlying geology is sandy Folkestone Bed with overlying lenses of brick earth	941	Development, CTRL	20	The investigation produced evidence for a complex and long lived site commencing in the Late Iron Age and continuing through to the Early or Middle Roman period, double finds spanning the first century BC to the sixth or seventh century AD. A discrete area of Early Medieval occupation succeeded this in the central zone. In addition, finds of struck and burnt flint and a few tools indicate some activity on the site during the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The main Roman and Early Post-Roman features consisted of two sunken and partly metalled roads which crossed the site diagonally to meet at a junction in the southern part of the	CAT	None
30 - Saltwood Tunnel	North of Saltwood Tunnel	8	As above	ARC SLT 98C	Excavation	08/5/99	08/08/99	61546	13694, TRL 440	Kent	Shepway	Saltwood	Round barrow, inhumation cemetery (extended inhumations), and cremations	BA, IA, RO, IM, MD	The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine inhumations were 100% excavated by hand. Linear and curvi-linear features were excavated 100%-100% by hand, and postholes and pits excavated 60%-100% by hand. An Archaeological Watching Brief was also undertaken between May and September 2000 on an area immediately to the south of the main excavation	Not determined	Little environmental data was recovered. The Late Bronze Age pit contained much unstratified cereal grains and chaff, peas, beans and burnt bone. The burials contained little other than grave goods.	The artefactual remains fall into two groups, the Proboscis ceramics and flint, and the objects recovered from the cemetery of the Early Anglo-Saxon period. The bulk consists of pottery sherds (1052) and struck flint (361), with smaller quantities of clay (24), stone (10), of which 30 were burnt flint and glass fragments (42). Ceramic building material is relatively sparse (49) comprising Roman tile (2), Medieval roof tile (1), Post-Medieval roof tile (4) and Post-Medieval brick. Small quantities of Proboscis ceramics from the fill of the ring ditch, above the features in the Bronze Age, most of the sherd being small and being 13 fragments, pottery 30 fragments, small flint, 3 or objects, 1 amber bead	Typical Agricola Brown Earth soils (Field 2 soil series) above sandy Hume-Ford Podzols (Shirell Heath 2 soil series) developed on sandy Folkestone Bed. Recent agriculture has transformed the upper horizons into a brown secondary ditch. Ceramics and flint recovered from the fill of the ring ditch suggest that the monument is of Bronze Age date. The flint suggests that Neolithic and domestic activity took place within the general area of the ring ditch. An Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was located over and beyond the ring	1551	Development, CTRL	20	Excavations to the North of Saltwood Tunnel, east of the settlement of Stone Farm and Roman date, produced evidence for an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, which lay over a proboscis ring ditch. The ring ditch was penannular in form, with an entrance at the north-east. In a later phase its causeway had been blocked by a narrow secondary ditch. Ceramics and flint recovered from the fill of the ring ditch suggest that the monument is of Bronze Age date. The flint suggests that Neolithic and domestic activity took place within the general area of the ring ditch. An Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was located over and beyond the ring	CAT	None
30 - Saltwood Tunnel	North of Saltwood Tunnel	8	As above	ARC SLT 99	Excavation	21/07/1999	31/01/2000	61550	13695, TRL 440	Kent	Shepway	Saltwood	Round barrow, inhumation cemetery (extended inhumations), cremations, drainage system, Goshelton, Holford way	BA, IA, RO, IM, ME, PM	The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine. Linear and curvi-linear features were 100% excavated by hand. Pits and post holes were excavated by 50-100% and cremations 100% hand excavated. Layers and deposits were excavated by 5% sample. An Archaeological Watching Brief was also undertaken between May and September 2000.	The earliest activity was represented by a possible BA barrow ditch in the SW corner of the site. Proboscis cremations were in diffuse scatter, and a Roman inhumation also present. Early Roman Belgic pits or quarrying were found in the SW corner. Ditches had field boundaries, some date to the	Little environmental data was recovered	Typical Agricola Brown Earth soils (Field 2 soil series) above sandy Hume-Ford Podzols (Shirell Heath 2 soil series) developed on sandy Folkestone Bed. Recent agriculture has transformed the upper horizons into a brown secondary ditch. These soils are well-drained and prone to water erosion. The upper soils have slightly alkaline values (pH 7) while the underlying Shirell Heath podzols have very acidic values (pH 3).	1106	Development, CTRL	20	Investigation of the site followed excavations to the east (SLT 90) and west (SLT 9A), which had revealed a multi-phase settlement and Anglo-Saxon cemetery on a Bronze Age ring ditch respectively. SLT 99 must therefore be interpreted within this wider context. Excavation has provided evidence of activity spanning the Late Iron Age (c. 100BC-AD43), Roman (c. AD43-410) and Medieval periods; no physical evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity has been identified, the only Middle Saxon pottery sherd recovered as an unstratified surface find. No further archaeological features have been identified as Proboscis, although possible	CAT	None	