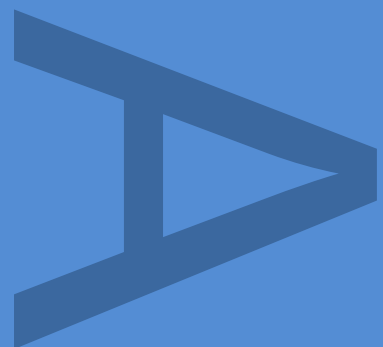


**An Assessment of an
Archaeological Evaluation,
Excavation and Watching
Brief at the Manor Farm
Public House, High Street,
Rainham, Gillingham,
Kent, ME8 7JE**

KMAN 10

January 2012



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name: Manor Farm Public House, High Street, Rainham, Gillingham,
Kent, ME8 7JE

Type of project: Evaluation, Excavation & WB

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code			
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Sarah Barrowman,		23/01/2012
Text Checked:	Dr F.M.Meddens		23/01/2012
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		23/01/2012
Graphics Checked by:	J.Brown		23/01/2012
Project Manager Sign-off:	Peter Moore		23/01/2012

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
:1	24/10/2011		23/01/2012

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

**An Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation
and Watching Brief at the Manor Farm Public House, High
Street, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent, ME8 7JE**

Site Code: KMAN 10

Planning Application Number: MC2008/1984

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 81400 65900

Written and Researched by Sarah Barrowman

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, January 2012

Project Managers: Peter Moore

**Commissioning Client: Walsingham Planning, on behalf of Whitbread Group
PLC**

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London
SE4 2PD**

Tel: 020 7732 3925

Fax: 020 7639 9588

Email: pmoore@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

January 2012

The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	3
2	INTRODUCTION	4
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	7
4	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	10
5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	11
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY	14
7	PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE	18
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION	64
9	RESEARCH QUESTIONS	69
10	IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION PROPOSALS	71
11	CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE	73
12	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	74
13	BIBLIOGRAPHY	75
	Appendix 1: IRON AGE POTTERY	76
	Appendix 2: ROMAN POTTERY	90
	Appendix 3: POTTERY TABLE	91
	Appendix 4: PLANT MACROFOSSIL AND CHARCOAL ASSESSMENT	102
	Appendix 5 ASSESSMENT OF ANIMAL BONE	118
	Appendix 6: THE LITHIC ASSESSMENT	122
	Appendix 7: THE BURNT STONE ASSESSMENT	126
	Appendix 8: CONTEXT INDEX	128
	Appendix 9: OASIS FORM	151
Figure 1	Site location	5
Figure 2	Trench location	6
Figure 3a	All features	16
Figure 3b	Rectified photographic image with principal context outlines superimposed for the area of trench 7	17
Figure 4	Phase 2 Late Bronze Age or earlier	20
Figure 5	Phase 3 Late Bronze Age	22
Figure 6	Phase 4.1 Early Iron Age	24
Figure 7	Phase 4.3 Late Iron Age	43
Figure 8	Phase 6 Post Medieval	46
Figure 9a	Plan World War II air raid shelter	50
Figure 9b	Section 1 north west facing / air raid shelter	51
Figure 9c	Section 2 north east facing / air raid shelter	51
Figure 10	Phase 7.1-2 Modern features	52

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on the site of the car park of the Manor Farm Public House, High Street, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent (Fig 1). The work was conducted in advance of, and concurrent with, the construction of a hotel within the car park area. The central National Grid Reference for this site is TQ 81400 65900. The investigations were undertaken in several stages between the 1st of March and the 19th of October 2010. The commissioning client was Walsingham Planning, on behalf of Whitbread Group PLC.
- 1.2 The archaeological programme consisted of five initial evaluation trenches across the site (Trenches 1-5) and aimed to locate, evaluate, date and record any archaeological remains so as to be able to inform an archaeological mitigation strategy (Moore 2010b). Following the results of the evaluation, which uncovered archaeological evidence in all five trenches, Ben Found, Kent County Council Archaeological Officer, required a mitigation strategy to be developed to preserve the archaeological remains "by record". Therefore, additional trenches were excavated to target areas of construction impacts (Trenches 6 and 10), including an open area excavation under the footprint of the proposed hotel (Trench 7), and a watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of all service trenches upon the site (Trenches 8, 9, and 11 to 24) (Fig 2).
- 1.3 The work was monitored on behalf of the Kent County Council by Ben Found.
- 1.4 Geologically the site was underlain by Palaeogene Thanet sands near the interface with chalk formations of Cretaceous origin. It was located some 40 meters up-slope overlooking the floodplain of the Medway near its confluence with the Thames.
- 1.5 The archaeological remains uncovered comprised a few features of likely Bronze Age date followed by significant remains from the Early Iron Age comprising ditches, pits, post and stakeholes. The pits included ones which had performed a crop storage role as well as ones used to lodge posts. A few had been used to accommodate special placed deposit serving a ritual purpose. The ditches appear to have delimited boundaries including one which may have had a defensive use. The early Iron Age activity was concentrated and of some duration. No obvious structures could be identified and the occupation represented may have been of some seasonal nature or at the margin of settlement. A regionally important Iron Age pottery assemblage was revealed with partial parallels of aspects of the material identified in pottery groups found in France and the Low Countries, a few sites in east Kent and assemblages from Barham Downs and Highstead in West Sussex. Activity reduced significantly during the middle / later Iron Age and similarly only a few features of Roman date were identified. Following the Roman period the site appears to have been used as farmland until the early 20th century when a gas showroom was built. During the 2nd world war an air raid shelter was added and subsequently the showroom was converted into a public house.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological field evaluation, excavation and watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd at the site of the Manor Farm Public House, in advance of a the construction of a multi-storey hotel and associated services in the car park of the public house. The site's central National Grid Reference is TQ 81400 65900. The fieldwork was conducted in phases between the 1st of February and the 19th of October 2010.
- 1.2 The site was located on land used for the car park of the Manor Farm Public House, High Street Rainham, Kent. It was situated to the south of the High Street (the A2) at its junction with Maidstone Road to the west, private properties fronting Maidstone Road lay to the south, whilst properties fronting the High Street lay to the east (Fig. 2).
- 2.3 The site is not located within an Area of Archaeological Potential as defined in the Medway Local Plan, Policy BNE21 (2003). However, Kent County Council required the initial evaluation at the site because of the scale of the project and its location alongside Watling Street, now the A2, the main route from Roman London to Canterbury.
- 2.4 The project was commissioned by Walsingham Planning, on behalf of Whitbread Group PLC. The field excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, under the supervision of Sarah Barrowman and the project management of Peter Moore with assistance of Helen Hawkins. The work was monitored for the local planning authority by Ben Found, a Kent County Council Archaeological Officer.
- 2.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation (2010) and a Specification for an Archaeological Excavation (2010) were prepared by Peter Moore and approved by Kent County Council, prior to the phases of fieldwork commencing.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with a suitable repository in the local region if accessible and available.
- 2.7 The site was allocated the site code KMAN 10.
- 2.8 In this report context numbers have been issued to individual archaeological 'events'. A series of unexcavated stake holes have been assigned a group context number. These are collective numbers for all of the individual contexts within specified groups.
- 2.8.1 Linear features have been issued group references such as Ditch 1 to Ditch 5.
- 2.8.2 The structural masonry remains have also been allocated group references such as Structure 1 and Structure 2.





Figure 2
Trench Location
1:400 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5), which provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPS5, by current local planning policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Kent and Medway Structure Plan adopted in July 2006 and the Medway Local Plan adopted in 2003. The adopted Kent and Medway Structure Plan states:

Archaeological sites

- 5.12 *Kent has a wealth of archaeological sites, ancient monuments and historic landscapes. These provide valuable information about the past and make an important contribution to education, leisure and tourism. Because of its location close to mainland Europe, Kent was historically well placed for trade and for receiving new ideas, but at the same time vulnerable to invasion. This is reflected in the county's archaeology. From earliest times Kent supported prosperous, as well as socially and politically advanced, communities. Along the coastline are the remains of defensive works dating from the Roman period through to the Second World War. It is strategic policy to preserve, record and promote this rich archaeological heritage.*
- 5.13 *The emphasis should be on preserving archaeological sites 'in situ' (i.e. in their original position). If this is not appropriate or possible, then an archaeological investigation for the purposes of 'preservation by record' will be required before the site is developed. This is likely to involve a full archaeological excavation and recording of the site, conservation of any finds and publication of the results. Provision should be made for the long-term storage of the site archive and finds for future generations. Displays, both temporary and permanent, can help people to appreciate the value of archaeology and can provide a sense of history for new and existing communities.*
- 5.14 *The Kent Extensive Urban Archaeology Survey provides an overview of the archaeological resources of Kent's historic towns and sets out a framework for taking this into account in assessing development proposals. This guidance supports Policy QL7 and has been adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG3) to the Structure Plan.*

Policy QL7: Archaeological Sites

The archaeological and historic integrity of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other important archaeological sites, together with their settings, will be protected and, where possible, enhanced. Development which would adversely affect them will not be permitted.

Where important or potentially important archaeological remains may exist, developers will be required to arrange for archaeological assessment and/or field evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning applications.

Where the case for development affecting an archaeological site is accepted, the archaeological remains should be preserved in situ. Where preservation in situ is not possible or justified, appropriate provision for preservation by record will be required.

3.4 The Medway Local Plan states:

Archaeology

3.4.55 *The lower reaches of the Thames and Medway estuaries have played a strategic role in the development of Kent from prehistoric times onwards and sites of all periods from the Palaeolithic to the modern are represented. The local plan needs to address this legacy which is represented by Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other important archaeological sites.*

Nationally Important Archaeological Sites

3.4.56 *The planning system must protect nationally important archaeological remains, some of which enjoy special protection as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. National policy, as set out in PPG16, makes a presumption in favour of the physical preservation, in situ, of nationally important remains and their settings. In view of their intrinsic worth as historic sites and buildings, it is essential that the monuments themselves are protected and that unsympathetic or damaging development is not allowed in their immediate vicinity. In addition to planning controls, separate Scheduled Ancient Monument consent from the First Secretary of State is required before specified works are carried out which would affect an Ancient Monument. The sites which were scheduled in May 1999 are set out in Appendix 1 and their general locations are identified on the proposals map. The policy will also apply to monuments which are subsequently scheduled.*

POLICY BNE20 SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS

Scheduled Ancient Monuments are defined on the proposals map. Development affecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments or other nationally important sites will not be permitted if it would:

(i) damage or destroy such sites; or

(ii) be detrimental to their setting.

Other Important Archaeological Sites

3.4.57 *On the basis of information from the Kent Archaeological Sites and Monuments Record, Areas of Archaeological Potential have been identified. These cover broad areas of land which might contain archaeological remains, although there is no indication of their relative importance. It is not the intention of Medway Council to prevent development in such areas, but to provide an opportunity for their importance to be assessed at the earliest possible stage and for development to be designed to minimise destruction as a first preference. Where this approach is not warranted, arrangements for excavation and recording of details should be*

made, and any important artefacts removed for curating, usually in a museum.

3.4.58 Development within Areas of Archaeological Potential which involves disturbance of below ground deposits could damage or destroy archaeological remains. For this reason, planning applications for development within these sites and others where archaeological remains are believed to be present will be the subject of consultation with the archaeological officer in order to assess the potential archaeological importance of the site. The council will seek to protect important archaeological remains in situ, and to avoid or minimise damage to these deposits. However, where damage is unavoidable, appropriate archaeological investigation will be required in advance of development. In some cases this may take the form of initial evaluation work followed by more formal excavation.

POLICY BNE21 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Development affecting potentially important archaeological sites will not be permitted, unless:

- (i) the developer, after consultation with the archaeological officer, has arranged for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out by an approved archaeological body before any decision on the planning application is made; and***
- (ii) it would not lead to the damage or destruction of important archaeological remains. There will be a preference for the preservation of important archaeological remains in situ.***
- (iii) where development would be damaging to archaeological remains, sufficient time and resources are made available for an appropriate archaeological investigation undertaken by an approved archaeological body. Such investigations should be in advance of development and in accordance with a specification and programme of work approved by the council. Resources should also be made available for the publication of the results of the investigation.***

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The Manor Farm Public House site is located 1.7km to the southwest of the Medway, on rising ground circa 40m above the river floodplain.
- 4.2 The British Geological Survey classifies the underlying bedrock as Thanet sand formation (sand, silt and clay) (Palaeogene), although it is at this location near the interface with the Lewes nodular chalk formation, Seaford chalk formation and Newham chalk formation (undifferentiated) (Cretaceous).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The information presented below has been collected and reviewed from a search of the Kent Historic Environment Record (KHER) within a 1.0 km search radius of the site. A Desk Based Assessment (DBA) was not undertaken for the site itself; however reports from other locations in the vicinity have added further information on the historical and archaeological background of the region. Further archaeological, documentary and cartographic sources have also been consulted.

5.2 Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

5.2.1 There is widespread evidence for Palaeolithic activity within the general area of Rainham (Rendall-Wooldridge 2002). The search of the KHER revealed only a single findspot of evidence dating to the Palaeolithic period, with a hand axe and two pieces of debitage having been found (KHER Ref TQ 86 NW 203 - MWX20830).

Mesolithic

5.2.2 There is little evidence for Mesolithic activity from the broad area of Rainham (Rendall-Wooldridge 2002). The only site recorded in the KHER was that of Berengrave Nursery, to the north of the study site, where test pits recovered a large quantity of struck flints including a few blades of possible Mesolithic date (KHER Ref TQ 86 NW 177 - MKE15937).

Neolithic

5.2.3 There are a number of Neolithic sites in the Rainham area and its vicinity (Rendall-Wooldridge 2002). At the earlier mentioned Berengrave Nursery site late Neolithic to early Bronze Age flints were also uncovered (KHER Ref TQ 86 NW 177 - MKE15937). Further evidence for this period comprises a polished flint axe head dated to the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, which was found along Maidstone Rd in Gillingham in the excavations associated with the construction of an electricity substation (KHER Ref TQ 86 NW 179 - MKE15949).

Bronze Age

5.2.4 Although little evidence is known to exist for Bronze Age activity, it is likely that at this period the study site would have lain within a highly developed agricultural landscape. Once again there are known finds spots of residual struck or worked flint (Rendall-Wooldridge 2002), from the Berengrave Nursery site (KHER Ref TQ 86 NW 177 - MKE15937 & TQ 86 NW 179 - MKE15949). A bronze palstave of uncertain provenance is thought to have come from the general area (TQ 86 NW 23) as is a Bronze Age worker's hoard (TQ 86 NW 206).

Iron Age

5.2.5 A gold stater of Eppillus was found during excavation works associated with railway construction between Chatham and Rainham in c.1859 (TQ 86 NW 41). There is also the reported find of a sherd of early Iron Age pottery from a one handled flagon of Whiteware although this description is more suggestive of Roman pottery, The same

reference notes the find of a La Tene bronze brooch. Both objects are of uncertain provenance and so is their present location (TQ 86 NW 40).

5.3 Roman

5.3.1 High Street Rainham is thought to broadly follow the line of Watling Street, the Roman road from London to Canterbury. The modern road is thought to deviate from the alignment of the Roman road in this area and the possibility exists that evidence for the Roman road and its northern boundary ditch may lie within the study area.

5.3.2 The site lies relatively close to Otterham Creek, a natural inlet on the Medway, some 2 km to the northeast, where a Roman pottery kiln was observed and large quantities of Roman pottery have been found (TQ 86 NW 55). A group of Roman building material was located near this same spot (TQ 86 NW 1016). The site of a further Roman kiln was reported for "lower Rainham" although no other information on this sighting is available (TQ 86 NW 56). A Romano-British cremation cemetery was located at the head of Otterham Creek, a few hundred yards to the east of Lower Rainham from which Samian and Upchurch wares have been reported. It was found during brickearth extraction (TQ 86 NW 7). Another probable Roman cemetery was discovered around 1910 most likely also during brickearth extraction, in East Rainham. The finds predominantly seem to date to the 1st century AD (TQ 86 NW 33). Further Roman pottery, including Samian ware was found near the Chalk pit at lower Rainham and may have been associated with a cremation burial (TQ 86 NW 3). Slightly further afield at the Grange in Gillingham and at Hartlip in Swale more extensive remains including structures and sarcophagi have been uncovered (TQ 86 SW 1). Both these sites may represent former Roman villas..

5.3.3 A gold aureus of Claudius and Agrippina was recorded in a garden at Rainham in 1968 (TQ 86 NW 38).

5.4 Saxon

5.4.1 Rainham is recorded as a Royal Estate in a charter of 811AD. It is possible that the Anglo- Saxon estate lay close to the Roman road, perhaps close to the present location of St Margaret's Church (Rendall-Wooldridge 2002). The latter may have late Saxon antecedents (TQ 86 NW 1164). A Merovingian gold tremissis, dated between AD 600-675 has also been reported from Rainham

5.4.2 Also during this period a number of estates were formed between the Downs and the coast with the estate centres lying close to the route of the road and cemeteries lying mostly to the north (Moore 2010 b).

5.5 Medieval

5.5.1 Recent archaeological investigations close by the site have produced evidence of medieval backland activity (Rendall-Wooldridge 2002).

5.5.2 A number of sites in the vicinity have evidence dating to the medieval period. The remains of a medieval house have been recorded on the High Street (KHER TQ 86 NW 197 - Mke20323; TQ 86 NW 95 - MKE8894), whilst St Margaret's Church to the east also has medieval origins or modifications (KHER TQ 86 NW 16 - MKE3056). Additionally late medieval to post-medieval evidence of demolition activity and a rubbish pit has been identified on the High Street to the east (KHER TQ 86 NW 198 - Mke20432). Durland House at 160 the High St is thought to have medieval antecedents (TQ 86 NW 1166), and a further medieval house, originally an

open hall of two bays with storeyed ends, now demolished, is understood to have existed at 94-96 the High St (TQ 86 NW 95). A West Kent Grey Ware jug in the Guildhall Museum of Rochester is thought to have originated from the Rainham area (TQ 86 NW 53).

5.6 Post-Medieval

- 5.6.1 Maidstone Road to the immediate west of the site has connected Rainham with Maidstone since at least the late 18th century (Moore 2010 b).
- 5.6.2 Whilst much of the area was wooded all maps since that of Hasted in 1789 show the site to have lain within open agricultural land. It is unclear if the woodland, which by the 19th century lay immediately to the southwest, extended onto the site at an earlier date (Moore 2010 b).
- 5.6.3 The site had a number of very small cottages along its northern boundary since at least the 1840s, though this sector appears to have been surrendered to later road widening (Moore 2010 b).
- 5.6.4 The earliest part of the current building was constructed in 1926 to be used as a gas show room (Moore 2010 b).
- 5.6.5 Archaeological work has also uncovered an assortment of evidence from the post-medieval period. Remains of what is believed to have been parts of early versions of the Vicarage of St Margaret's Church have been uncovered during two investigations (KHER TQ 86 NW 195 - Mke20321; TQ 86 NW 196 - Mke20322). Also on the High Street an archaeological evaluation uncovered pits, ditches, and gullies dating from the 17th to 20th century (KHER TQ 86 NW 199 - Mke20433).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological investigations at the site were undertaken in several phases during 2010, all of which are detailed in this report.
- 6.2 An initial evaluation was conducted at the site in March 2010. A Written Scheme of Investigation (Moore 2010 b) was prepared prior to the evaluation, and outlined the methodology required for the archaeological evaluation to be undertaken. The evaluation aimed to sample 5% of the area that would be impacted by construction or landscaping so as to determine the presence or absence of any surviving archaeology and how the proposed works would or would not affect those remains. The original evaluation proposal involved 6 trenches measuring 11m by 1.80m at base. The constraints due to the site being a working car park meant that the first 5 trenches were undertaken in two phases over a 2 week period so as to allow continuous client parking access. The presence of a manmade hillock at the time of the evaluation barred access to the location of the proposed 6th trench in the northeast of the site at this time. This was resolved by an agreement that it would be excavated during the phase of construction works should archaeology be found within the initial 5 trenches and should landscaping works be deemed a threat to the archaeological resource.
- 6.3 The initial 5 evaluation trenches all encountered archaeological remains. As the nature of the proposed construction of the hotel and the associated services would truncate the archaeological resource and the underlying natural deposits an on-site meeting with Ben Found, Archaeological Officer for KCC, concluded that the site warranted further mitigation work designed to preserve the archaeological remains "by record".
- 6.4 A Specification (Moore 2010) was prepared prior to the next phase of works, detailing the methodology required for the archaeological investigations to be undertaken. It entailed an archaeological excavation covering the footprint of the hotel and its immediate service connections, and a triangular area where the site access was to be widened. Additionally the grassed area to the northwest of the public house, which had been the proposed location of the 6th evaluation trench, was now planned to be converted to car parking, would therefore be subject to a watching brief, as would all additional service trenches.
- 6.5 The excavation of the area covering the footprint of the hotel and immediate service connections was undertaken during May and June, with the watching brief for the widening of the access onto the site also being done at this time. The excavation work covering the footprint of the largest of the aqua cells was undertaken in late July to early August. The additional watching briefs during the excavation of service runs and the new car parking area also took place during May with further work in September-October.
- 6.6 A watching brief of the ground reduction works for car parking in the east of the site resulted in a building recording exercise being conducted on a previously unidentified World War II air raid shelter.
- 6.7 In accordance with the Method Statement and Specification the removal of the overburden sealing the archaeology and natural horizons was carried out using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket with a flat blade. The machining was monitored under archaeological supervision at all times. The spoil was piled beyond the limits of excavation. Evaluation trenches were backfilled upon completion. Services were scanned using a CAT and Genny by suitably qualified personnel with service locations discovered being avoided.

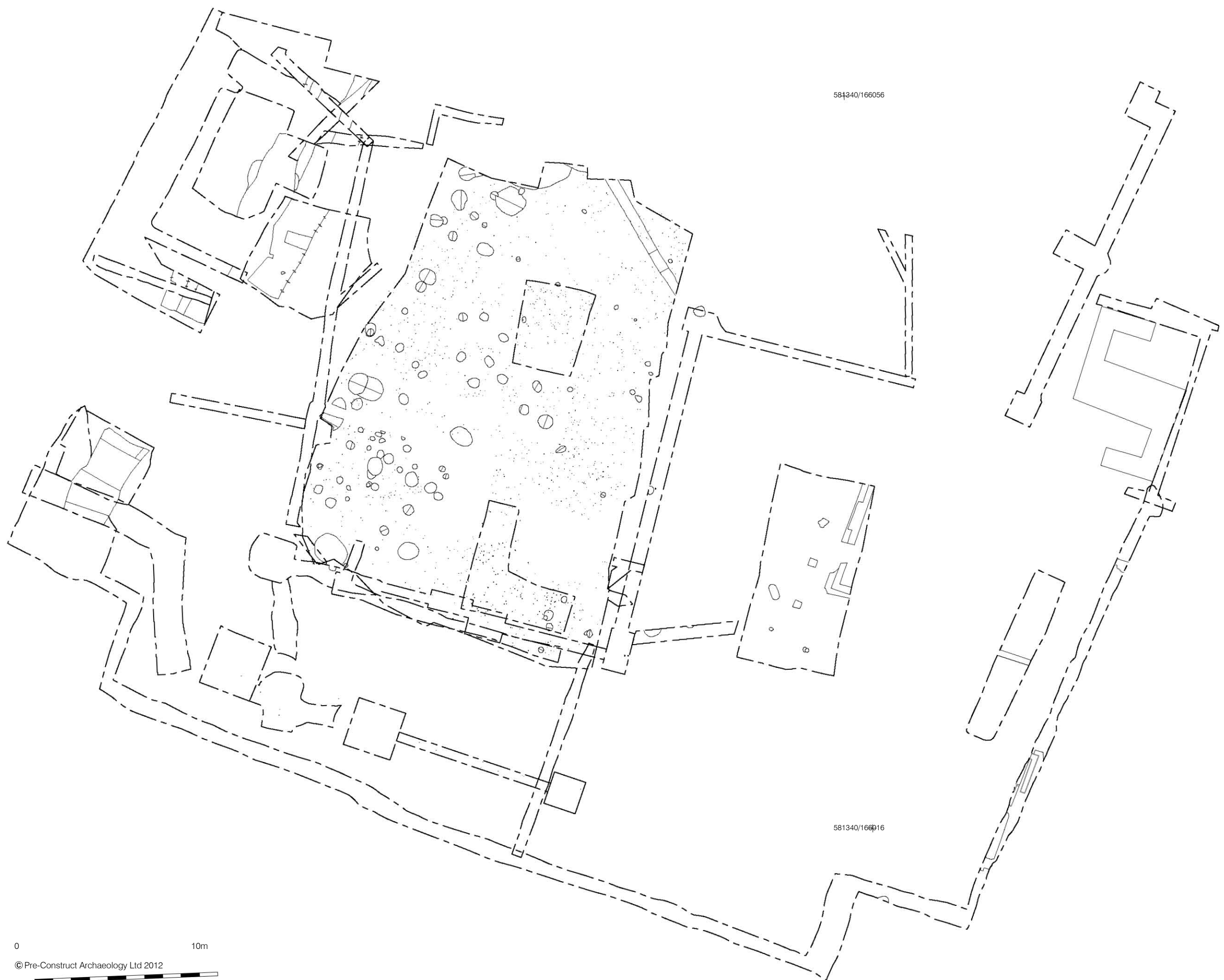
- 6.8 All features were marked during the initial machining and cleaning of the investigation areas (Fig. 3). A combination of Total Station and GPS were used to plot the limits of excavation, locations of sections, and to establish the grid for the area of the main excavation, as well as to locate the baselines used for the evaluation and watching brief phases.
- 6.9 A single context recording system was used, with individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features being entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.
- 6.10 Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on the site. A TBM of 48.55m OD was set up during the evaluation, and TBMs of 47.91m OD, 48.00m OD, 48.17m OD, 48.43m OD, 48.52m OD, 48.63m OD and 49.00m OD were additionally used during the later phases of the investigation.
- 6.11 Photographs, in colour slide, black and white print and digital formats were taken of the archaeological features where relevant. A professional archaeological photographer visited the site when required in order to take large format shots of areas or specific features, and a photographic tower was used in order to achieve area shots. Site staff used 35mm and digital cameras on a day to day basis, and the professional archaeological photographer used 35mm, medium format (120mm) and digital cameras.
- 6.12 A total of 151 bulk samples were taken during the excavation in order to recover environmental information. After review and processing, these were transferred to Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), University of Reading, for assessment.
- 6.13 In this report, contexts are shown by square brackets, e.g. [100], and are divided into the following ranges:
- [1] – [153] are from the evaluation (Trenches 1-5)
 - [154]-[169] & [172]-[175] are from the watching brief on the access widening and the first phase of service trenching (Trenches 6 & 8)
 - [170]-[171] & [176]-[177] are from the main excavation area (Trench 7)
 - [673]-[691] are from phase 2 of the service trench watching brief (Trench 9)
 - [692]-[760] are from the excavation work on the large aqua cell location (Trench 10)
 - [761]-[933] are from the final phase of the watching brief upon the service trenches and smaller aqua cell (Trenches 11-24)

N



581340/166056

581340/166016



0 10m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012



Figure 3a
All Features
1:200 at A3

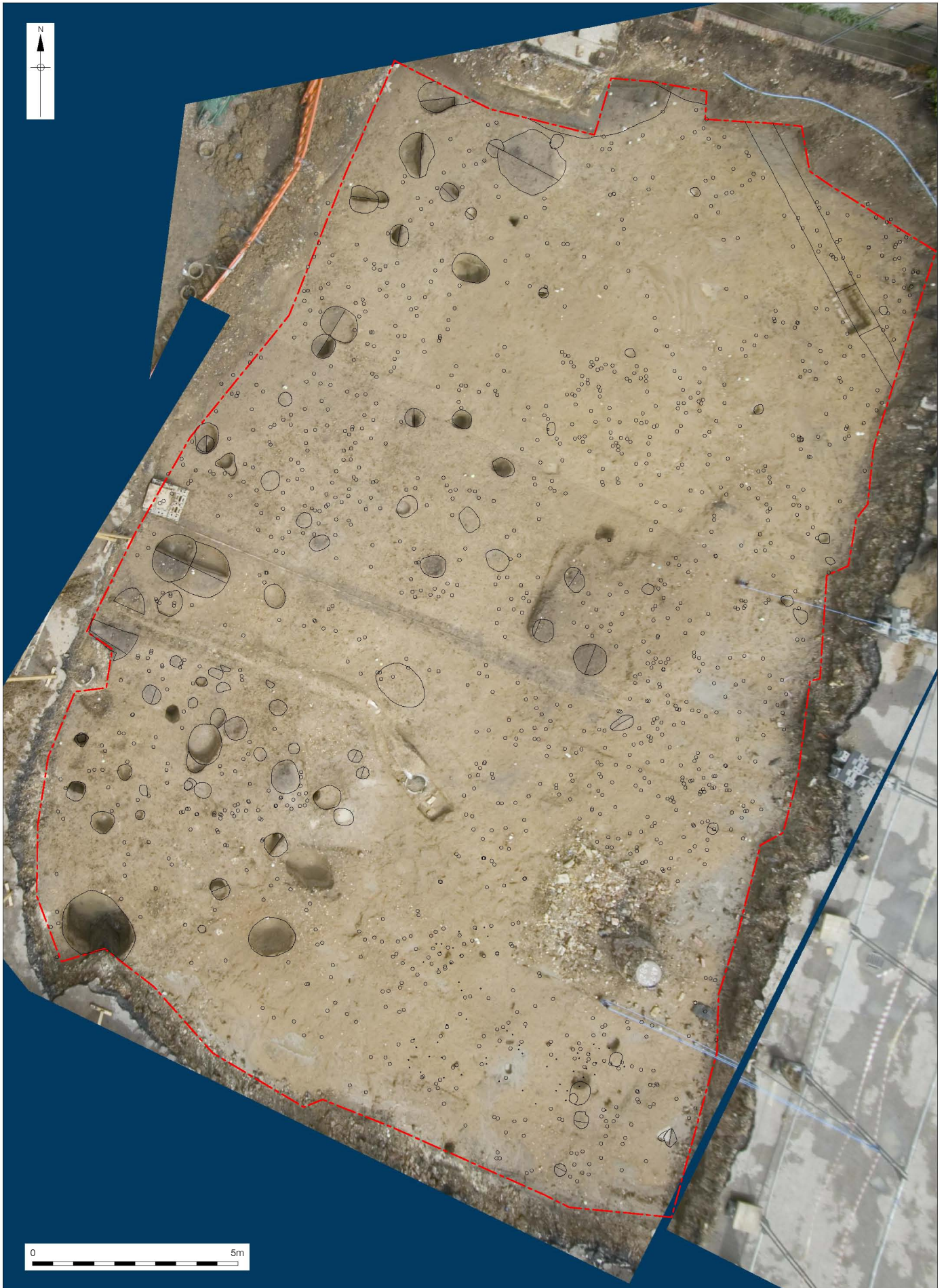


Figure 3b
Trench 7 overlaid onto a Rectified Photograph
1:125 at A4

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 PHASE 1 – NATURAL

Early Brickearth

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposits encountered on the site were found in Trench 2, in the western corner of the site. A layer of brickearth [152] composed of moderately compacted mid orangey-yellow to mid yellowish-orange silty-clay with occasional gravels, was encountered at 47.76m OD.

Chalk

- 7.1.2 The earliest deposit observed in Trenches 6, 11, 13, 14 (which were all located along the southeastern edge of the site) was a layer of chalk [27], [166], [767], [784], which in Trench 2 was observed to be overlying brickearth [152]. This horizon was seen to be light greyish-white, moderately to firmly compacted, and was observed between 47.39m OD in the east, falling to 46.28m OD at the eastern limit.

Brickearth

- 7.1.3 Sealing the chalk was a horizon of brickearth [15]. [46], [72], [76], [151], [165], [175], [215], [676], [719], [766], [771], [776], [783], [803], [816], [832], [846], [876], [896], [911], which formed the earliest deposit exposed across the majority of the site, and the most common form of natural. This was soft to moderately compacted and varied between mid orangey-brown, mid brownish-orange, mid brownish-yellow, mid yellowish-orange, mid-light orangey-grey, mid-light orangey-yellow, and light yellowish-brown or brownish-yellow in colour and was composed of silty-clay with occasional flint in some areas. Levels across the site ranged from 48.77m OD in the south to 46.70m OD in the north.

Sandy-Silt

- 7.1.4 One of the earliest deposits in Trench 21, in the northwest area, was composed of friable mid brownish-orange sandy-silt [879], which was encountered between 47.14m OD and 47.09m OD.

Weathered Sandy-Clay [911]

- 7.1.5 Also in Trench 21 was another early deposit, a weathered horizon of compact-friable dark reddish-brown fine sandy-clay with angular to sub-angular flint pieces and iron panning [911]. This also had occasional inclusions of sandstone gravels, and was at levels ranging from 46.57m OD to 46.54m OD.

Sands [908], [910]

- 7.1.6 In Trenches 20 and 21 a layer of compact, hard, or friable yellowish-brown to brownish-green fine sand [908] was encountered. This was observed from 47.04m OD in both locations, falling to 46.65m OD in Trench 21 and 46.08 in Trench 20.

Tree Throw Hollow [933] & Fill [932]

- 7.1.7 In Trench 16A was a tree throw [933] which cut through [771]. It was irregular in plan, with uneven sides which had a gradual slope, and irregular base. This had dimensions of 0.53m in length, 0.20m width, and 0.25m in depth, as exposed and was encountered at a level of 47.60m OD. This contained a singular fill [932], which was composed of friable mid brownish-yellow silty-clay with occasional flint gravel.

Subsoil [14]

- 7.1.8 A layer of sub-soil [14] was observed in Trench 3 overlying brickearth [15]. This was composed of soft light brownish-grey clayey-silt, with visible dimensions of 8.98m north-south by 1.90m east-west, extending beyond the limits of the trench. This layer was 0.10m thick and was encountered from 48.21m OD.

Disturbed Natural [909]

- 7.1.9 Overlying the sand [910] in Trench 21 was a layer of disturbed natural [909], which was composed of compact-friable dappled brownish-green to yellowish-brown sand. The observable dimensions of this deposit measured 1.72m east-west by 3.72m north-south, with a thickness of 0.52m. This layer was present from 47.19m OD.

7.2 PHASE 2 – UNCERTAIN DATE – LATE BRONZE AGE OR EARLIER (Fig 4)

Relict Soil [686]

- 7.2.1 Overlying the brickearth [676] in Trench 9 was a relict soil horizon [686], which was composed of moderately compacted light yellowish-brown silty-clay with occasional small flint pieces. This was observed to have dimensions of 2.70m north-south by 1.50m east-west, a thickness of 0.18m and was encountered between 48.04m OD and 47.97m OD.

Sub-Soil [677]

- 7.2.2 A layer of sub-soil [677] was observed overlying brickearth [676] in another area of Trench 9. This was composed of moderately compacted mid greyish-brown clayey-silt with occasional chalk flecks and small pieces of flint. This was recorded from the section, with a length of 5.00m north-south, and a thickness of 0.15m.

Pit [681] – fill [680]

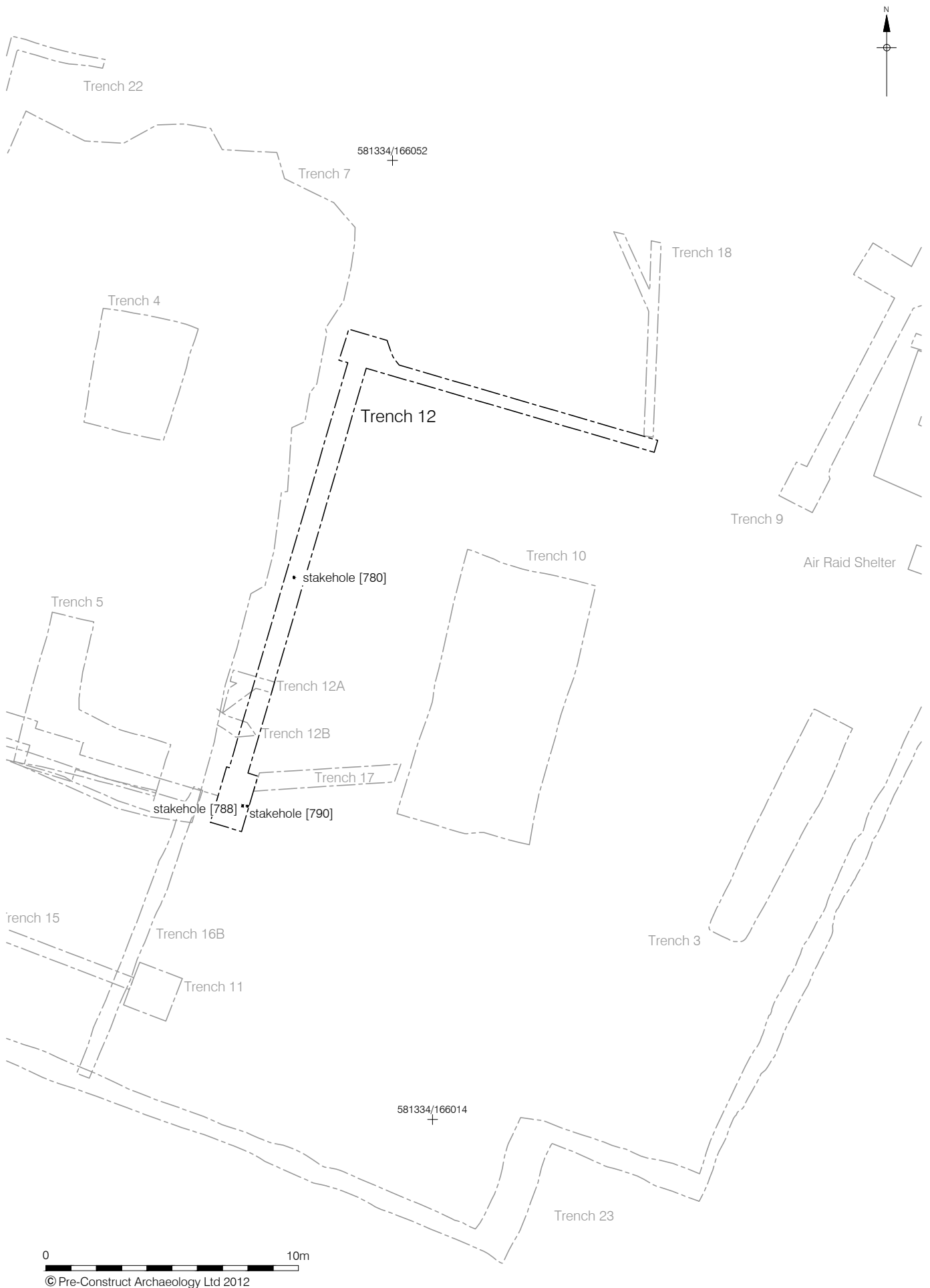


Figure 4
Phase 2: Late Bronze Age or Earlier
1:200 at A4

7.2.3 The sub-soil [677] in Trench 9 was seen in section to have been cut by a pit [681], had vertical sides, a flat base, and dimensions of 0.85m in width by 0.33m in depth. This was filled by a single deposit [680] composed of moderately compacted mid brownish-grey clayey-silt, with patches that were light yellowish-brown, and it contained occasional flecks of charcoal and small flints.

Stake Holes

7.2.4 A series of stake holes cut the brickearth within Trench 12, though they may have been cut from higher up the profile. None of these contained any datable material:

Cut Details

Cut	Fill	Shape In Plan	Orientation	Sides	Base	Dimensions (mm)	Depth (mm)	Top Height m OD
[780]	[779]	Circular	Vertical	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	40mm	
[788]	[787]	Circular	Vertical	Vertical	Rounded	60mm Diameter	140mm	
[790]	[789]	Circular	Vertical	Vertical	Rounded	60mm Diameter	100mm	

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[779]	Friable	Mid Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Silt	-
[787]	Friable	Mid Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Clayey-Silt	-
[789]	Friable	Mid-Dark Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Clayey-Silt	-

Sub-Soil

7.2.5 A layer of sub-soil [770] overlay [779], [787], [789], the fills of stake holes, though it is possible that their cuts came through this horizon but were not seen from higher up the profile. This sub-soil was composed of friable mid brown to mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt with occasional small pebbles. Observed in section, it had a north-south length of 0.50m, a thickness of 0.13m, and was at a level of 47.88m OD.

7.3 PHASE 3 – LATE BRONZE AGE (Fig 5)

Post Holes

7.3.1 Several post holes attributed to this phase were observed across the site:

Cut Details



Figure 5
Phase 3: Late Bronze Age
1:200 at A4

Cut	Fill	Tr.	Shape In Plan	Sides	Base	Dimensions (M)	Depth (M)	Highest Level M OD	Lowest Level M OD
[259]	[258]	7	Sub-Circular	Near Vertical, Straight	Flat, Moderate Break	0.47m X 0.43m	0.46m	47.13	46.65
[712]	[711]	10	Circular	Vertical	Flat, Moderate Break	0.19m X 0.17m	0.12m	47.81	47.69
[714]	[713]	10	Sub-Circular	Steep Slope	Tapered, Moderate Break	0.23m X 0.15m	0.11m	47.79	47.71

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[258]	Soft	mid yellowish-brown	Silty-Clay	Pottery, Pieces Of Struck Flint'
[711]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Pottery, Burnt Flint, And Charcoal
[713]	Soft	mid yellowish-brown	Silty-Clay	-

Pit or Post Hole

7.3.2 A single pit or possible post hole of late Bronze Age date was recorded in Trench 17:

Cut Details

Cut	Fill	Trench	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level m OD	Lowest Level m OD
[815]	[814]	17	Semi-Circular	Vertical	Flat	0.42m x 0.12m	0.26m	47.86	47.59

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[814]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery, Gravels, Burnt Flint, Burnt Clay/Daub

7.4 PHASE 4 – IRON AGE

7.5 PHASE 4.1 – EARLY IRON AGE (Fig 6)

Subsoil/Colluvium [33]

7.5.1 Sealing the brickearth [151] in Trench 1 was a layer of subsoil or colluvium [33]. This was composed of soft mid brownish-yellow clayey-silt with occasional pottery fragments. It was seen across the entire trench, with a thickness of 0.53m, and was encountered from 47.20m OD.



Figure 6
Phase 4.1 Early Iron Age
1:200 at A3

North-South Ditches

- 7.5.2 A series of ditches were recorded in various trenches across the site, the largest of these are believed to be early Iron Age in date.

Ditch 1

- 7.5.3 Ditch 1 was observed in several trenches in the western area of the site, being aligned north-south. The feature was assigned a series of context numbers ([44], [901]/[918]/[927], and [924]) during the on-site recording work, these together can be referred to as Ditch 1. The ditch continued beyond the limits of excavation. No terminals were exposed. Ditch 1 cut through the subsoil / colluvial layer or natural deposits in Trenches 1, 20, and 24. It was observed to have gradually to steeply sloping concave sides, with its likely base being gradually sloping, but part of the feature is likely to have been beyond the limits of excavation. The visible width measured 1.42m, and the maximum depth was at least 1.18m. Across the site Ditch 1 was encountered at 46.37m OD to 46.89m OD. The slots excavated across the feature revealed a range of differing fills. The excavated section across Trench 1 contained two fills. The primary one [43] was composed of soft mid yellowish-brown clayey-silt. This ranged from 0.23m to 0.47m in thickness, and was found between 46.68m OD and 47.32m OD. The secondary fill [42] was a soft mid yellowish-brown or mid greyish-brown clayey-silt which was 0.18m to 0.37m thick, and present at a level of 46.85m to 47.39m OD. This secondary fill contained Late Bronze Age / Middle Iron Age pottery, Early Iron Age pottery, burnt and struck flint, bone, and possible burnt clay. Three slots were excavated across Ditch 1 in Trench 20. Two of these contained single fills: [900] a compact to friable mid greyish-brown fine sandy-clayey-silt that contained pottery, burnt flint, struck flint, along with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, and [917] a friable mid greyish-brown sandy-clayey-silt which contained inclusions of flint and chalk flecks. The third slot held two fills. The primary one [926] was a friable mid brown sandy-silt with flint pebbles which was 0.35m thick, and the secondary [925] was 0.33m thick with a friable mid to dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with flints and chalk flecks. In Trench 21 Ditch 1 contained fill [905] which was a friable mid brown sandy-silt with pebbles. A further single fill [923] was observed in the section of the ditch in Trench 24, and this was composed of a friable mid greyish-brown sandy-clayey-silt that contained pottery, charcoal flecks, and flint pieces.

Ditch 2

- 7.5.4 A second large early Iron Age ditch was identified – Ditch 2. This was also aligned north-south in the western area of the site, positioned directly adjacent to the west of Ditch 1. Stratigraphic relationships revealed within Trench 20 illustrated that Ditch 2 post dates Ditch 1. The ditch and the associated fill were assigned individual context numbers in each trench in which it was exposed.
- 7.5.5 Ditch 2 cut through the natural or earlier features, [890]/[892], in Trenches 2, 6, 20, and 21, with the cut recorded as [24], [167], [884]/[922], and [906] respectively. Where exposed it was seen to have moderate to steeply sloping sides which broke gradually to sharply into a flat base, which was seen in sections have an ankle-breaker as a feature. The full width was observed in section, measuring 2.43m to 2.90m in width, with a

depth of up to 1.13m. The ditch was from 46.00m OD to 47.41m OD. In all instances the length of Ditch 2 extended beyond the limits of excavation, with no terminals exposed.

- 7.5.6 The fills of the slots through Ditch 2 varied in composition and stratigraphic arrangement across the site. In Trench 2 this ditch contained two fills. The primary [23] was composed of soft mid yellowish-brown clayey-silt. This was 0.47m thick, and found at 47.32m OD. Pottery from [23] was dated to the early Iron Age, with this fill also held pieces of burnt flint, and chalk flecks. The secondary fill [22] was a soft mid greyish-brown clayey-silt which was 0.37m thick, and seen from 47.39m OD. This secondary fill included Late Bronze Age or Middle Iron Age pottery, Early Iron Age pottery, burnt and struck flint, bone, and possible burnt clay.
- 7.5.7 In Trench 6 the ditch was observed to contain five fills. A moderate-firmly compacted mid yellowish-brownish-grey silty-clay with chalk and flint [156] filled the ankle breaker, from 46.71 to 46.64m OD. Against the sides of the ditch were deposits of loose very light grey to white chalk [168] and [169], which were interpreted as being eroded from the chalk through which the ditch was cut. These followed the slopes of the ditch sides and were seen from 47.07 to 46.66m OD and 47.18 to 46.64m OD respectively. These deposits were overlain by the first of the two fills, a moderate to firmly compacted mid greyish-brown silty-clay [155], with chalk and charcoal flecks, early Iron Age pottery, burnt flint, daub, bone, and flint, which was seen from 47.36m OD. This was overlain by a moderate to firmly compacted mid brownish-grey to yellowish-brown silty-clay [154], with pottery, burnt flint, daub, bone, charcoal flecks, and flint, which was the final deposit of the ditch from 47.36m OD.
- 7.5.8 Two deposits filled one of the slots through the ditch in Trench 20. The primary [883] was a firm to compact dark greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay with pottery, gravel, chalk, and charcoal flecks which was 0.26m thick. The secondary fill [882] was 0.89m thick firm to compact friable greyish-brown sandy-silty-clay with sand lenses and inclusions of flint cobbles and gravel, charcoal, ceramic flecks, degraded bone, and chalk flecks. The second slot contained three fills. The primary [921] was a compact to firm dappled greenish-brown to light brown sandy-clayey-silt with occasional charcoal, pottery, and gravel and was 0.20m thick. The secondary fill [920] was a hard light brown sandy-clayey-silt with charcoal flecks which was at least 0.20m thick. The tertiary fill [919] was a compact dark greyish-brown sandy-clayey-silt of uncertain thickness containing flint gravels, pottery, and chalk and charcoal flecks.
- 7.5.9 A single fill [907] of Ditch 2 as present in Trench 21, was composed of a friable mid brown sandy-silt with pebble inclusions.
- 7.5.10 Animal bones recovered from this ditch were of interest, as these included the sole example of butchery, with defleshing marks observed upon the humerus of a sheep or goat, and also an example of remains of an equid of at least 19 years of age.

Large Pits with Multiple Fills

- 7.5.11 A large pit [199] was located in the southwest corner of Trench 7, extending beyond the limits of excavation. This was sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and it was undercut on the northeast side. The side broke sharply to the flat base. The observable dimensions were 1.54m north-south by 1.90m east-west, with a depth of 0.92m, and a maximum level of 47.46m OD and a basal one of 46.55m OD.
- 7.5.12 This pit contained a series of fills. The earliest one was a lens of loose black clayey-silt charcoal [198], which was between 0.01m and 0.04m thick, and present at 46.81m OD. This was overlain by a loose to moderately

compacted layer of burnt brickearth mixed with possible ash [197], plus charcoal and flint, which was a varied colour of light brownish-reddish-pink to a light white-grey, and 0.04 - 0.20m thick. A 0.27m thick lens of moderately compacted mid-dark greyish-brown clayey-silt [187] was the next fill, with inclusions of pottery, daub, bone, charcoal and burnt flint. Next was a deposit of firm mid greyish-brown clayey-silt with yellow patches [186], which contained early Iron Age pottery, charcoal flecks, burnt clay, and flint which, was 0.50m thick. This was overlain by a moderate to firmly compacted mid brownish-grey clayey-silt [185], with early Iron Age pottery, burnt flint, struck flint, charcoal flecks, burnt clay flecks, and flint pieces. This was recorded from 47.41m OD and was 0.50m thick. Next in the sequence was a moderate to firmly compacted mid to dark brownish-grey clayey-silt [184], which was 1.55m thick, contained early Iron Age pottery, burnt and struck flint, burnt clay and charcoal flecks, plus flint. The second to last layer in the fill sequence [183] was a moderate to firmly compacted layer of mixed pale brownish-yellowish-grey and mid brownish-grey silty-clay brickearth and clayey-silt. This contained early Iron Age pottery, burnt flint, and charcoal and burnt clay flecks, was 0.40m thick and encountered from 47.51m OD. The final fill of the pit [178] was a 0.35m thick, firm to friable deposit of dark brownish-grey clayey-silt, with pottery, burnt and struck flint, daub, charcoal and chalk flecks, and flint.

7.5.13 Analysis of the environmental samples collected from the fills of this feature yielded slightly above site average quantities of charred crop remains, of wheat, barley and several indeterminate cereal grains.

7.5.14 Pit [304] truncated post holes [386] and [388]. It was irregular in plan and had uneven sides, that stepped to a flat base. The pit measured 1.68m by 1.44m, with a depth of 0.57m, and it was found at 46.85m OD.

7.5.15 This pit contained a sequence of varying fills. The primary of these [377] was 0.15m thick and composed of a friable mid greenish-brown fine sandy-silt with pebbles, which was probably naturally deposited. This was overlain by a 0.08m thick mix of dark greyish-brown and dark reddish-brown, friable sandy-silt [376], containing pottery, struck flint, daub, and charcoal. Following this was a 0.15m thick layer of friable, compact dark greyish-brown mixed with mid greenish-yellow sandy-silt [359], which contained struck flint and charcoal flecks. This was overlain by a layer of friable mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt [353] with burnt flint, daub, and charcoal, which was 0.12m thick. This was followed by a 0.11m thick layer of friable dark greyish-brown sandy-silt [352] which contained struck and burnt flint, daub, charcoal, and pebbles. Above this was a loose layer of burnt flint and sandy-silt [326], which was light grey and dark greyish-black in colour, 0.05m thick, and contained pottery and daub. Next was a friable deposit of mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt [327], which was 0.13m thick, and included daub, struck flint, and pebbles. This was sealed by a lens of dark brownish-grey and light yellowish-brown sandy-silt [307] which was 0.09m thick. It contained pottery, burnt and struck flint, daub, charcoal, and pebbles. In turn this was followed by a layer of friable mid brownish-yellow and mid greyish-brown sandy-silt [306], with pottery, burnt and struck flint, and pebbles, which was 0.11m thick. The final fill [305] was a 0.06m thick deposit of friable dark greyish-brown sandy-silt with pottery and pebbles.

Pit or Ditch Termini

7.5.16 One of the features observed in the northwest corner of the site was recorded as being either a ditch terminus or an elongated pit [289], extending beyond the limits of excavation. The observable dimensions of this feature were 1.16m (to the limit of the excavation) by 0.75m. Its top level was at 46.85m OD, and it was 0.50m in depth. The primary fill [289] was a 0.46m thick friable mid greyish-brown and mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt

with inclusions of pottery, struck flint, charcoal, daub, and pebbles. The secondary fill [291] comprised a 0.11m thick friable dark greyish-brown to mid yellowish-brown sandy-silt, that contained pieces of pottery, struck flint, daub, and pebbles.

7.5.17 In Trench 20 a further north-south aligned ditch terminus or pit [890]/[892] was observed cutting the natural sand [908]. Its shape was uncertain due to heavy truncation by a later ditch [894], nor was the base exposed. It had concave sides with a shallow slope. The feature had observable measurements of 0.84m by 1.76m, a depth of 0.14m, from 46.47m OD. It contained a single fill [889]/[891] of a firm to compact mid greyish-brown sandy-clayey-silt with flint pebbles and gravels.

Clay Lined Pits

7.5.24 Three pits with remnants of a clay lining were uncovered in the excavation of Trench 7.

7.5.25 Shallow clay lined pit [209] was sub-circular, with near vertical sides which had a moderate break to a flat base, and measured 0.94m by 0.72m, being 0.08m deep. Its top level was at 46.99m OD. The clay lining [208] was 0.06m thick, soft and mid pinkish-brown. The pit was further filled with a 0.05m thick deposit of friable mid greyish-brown clayey-silt [207], which contained pottery, burnt flint, and daub.

7.5.26 Pit [277] truncated pit [278]/[279] and post hole [308]. It was circular in shape with near vertical sides which broke sharply to more gradually to a flat base. It measured 0.95m north-south by 0.80m east-west, and was 0.35m deep. It was found at 47.37m OD, and was lined with a stiff mid grey silty-clay [276], which contained occasional flint, and was 0.05m thick. A single 0.30m thick deposit [275] further filled the pit from 47.37m OD, and this was a firmly compacted light greyish-brown silty-clay with Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, burnt and struck flint, burnt clay, and charcoal flecks.

7.5.27 The third clay lined pit [374] was located centrally in Trench 7. It was sub-circular in shape, with steep regular sides and a slightly concave base, measured 0.82m by 0.76m, and was 0.16m deep. The pit was lined with a stiff layer of light reddish-grey clay [373] that was 0.02m thick. Above this was the 0.06m thick primary fill [372], a friable-soft greyish-bluish-yellow silty-brickearth, with pieces of burnt clay. The final deposit [371] in the pit was composed of soft dark reddish-greyish-brown silty clay with pottery, burnt flint, burnt clay, and charcoal.

Possible Hearths

7.5.28 Two features with evidence of burning were interpreted as possibly having had a hearth function and were observed in Trench 7.

7.5.29 Pit [279] was circular with shallow concave sides that broke gradually to a concave base. Its dimensions were 0.45m north-south by 0.40m east-west, with a depth of 0.10m, at a top level of 47.32m OD, and a lowest one of 47.22m OD. The fill [278] was a compact mid-light greyish-brown silty-clay with burnt flint (which made up

approximately 50% of the deposit). It also contained pieces of pottery, and a minor amount of charred grains comprising spelt wheat.

7.5.30 The second possible hearth [325] was sub-circular in plan, with steep but irregular sides and a concave base. It measured 0.31m by 0.24m with a depth of 0.24, with a top level at 47.38m OD. Two fills were present, the primary [324] one was a 0.14m thick layer of friable dark yellowish-reddish-brown clay mixed with brickearth and ash that contained pebbles, and appeared to have been burned *in-situ*. The secondary fill [323] was 0.10m, thick and comprised a soft dark brownish-grey silty-clay and ash, with fragments of burnt clay, bone, and pottery.

Stakehole

7.5.31 In Trench 4 a stake hole was present in the base of post hole [65]:

Cut	Fill	Orientation	Sides	Base	Dimensions (mm)	Depth (mm)	Highest Level m OD
[102]	[101]	Vertical	Vertical	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	110mm	47.24

7.5.32 The fill was composed of soft mid greyish-brown clayey-silt. The feature may have been cut from higher up but it was not seen as distinct from the fill of the post-hole, and only became visible following the excavation of the post-hole fill.

Post Holes

7.5.33 A series of post holes which are of likely early Iron Age Date were encountered across the site.

Cut Details:

Cut	Fill	Trench	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level m OD	Lowest Level m OD
[41]	[40]	1	Sub-Ovoid	Steep Slope - Near Vertical	Flat	0.21 x 0.12	0.12	47.07	46.95
[65]	[64]	4	Oval	Gradual	Tapered Rounded Point	0.32 x 0.20	0.08	47.26	47.18
[69]	[68]	4	Oval	Straight, near vertical	Flat	0.48 x 0.34	0.33	47.30	46.97
[67]	[66]	5	Sub-Circular	Steep; Concave	Flat; Round Break	0.36m x 0.20m	0.20m	47.73	47.53
[71]	[70]	5	Circular	Vertical	Flat; Sharp	0.25m x 0.22m	0.38m	47.77	47.39

					Break				
[171]	[170]	7	Circular	Steep	Flat; Gradual Break	0.20 x 0.20m	0.07 m	47.42	47.32
[177]	[176]	7	Circular	Steep	Concave; Mod Break	0.20m x 0.18m	0.07 m	47.48	47.33
[196]	[195]	7	Sub- Circular	Vertical to Near Vertical	Flat	0.22m x 0.17m	0.28 m	47.75	47.49
[219]	[218] - Post Packi ng [217] - Post Pipe [216] - Fill of Post Pipe	7	Sub- Rectang ular	Vertical; Straight	Flat	0.30m x 0.28m	0.33 m	47.37	46.97
[226]	[225]	7	Sub- Circular	Steep; Irregular	Concave; Irregular	0.23m x 0.22m	0.11 m	47.12	47.01
[233]	[232]	7	Sub- Circular	Steep; Irregular	Flat; Slightly Concave	0.26m x 0.20m	0.06 m	47.92	47.86
[239]	[238]	7	Circular	Vertical; Undercut ting; Sharp Break	Flat	0.42m x 0.26m	0.44 m	46.88	46.43
[241]	[240]	7	Oval	Vertical	Flat; Round Break	0.48m x 0.42m	0.35 m	47.72	47.07
[243]	[242]	7	Sub- Circular	Concave	Irregular ; Slightly Concave	0.28m x 0.21m	0.05 m	47.04	46.44
[247]	[246]	7	Sub- Circular	Very Steep, Near Vertical	Flat; Slight Slope S to N	0.29m x 0.23m	0.14 m	47.17	47.03
[249]	[248] , [252] , [257]	7	Sub- Rounde d	Steep Slope	Flat; Gradual Break	0.53m x 0.46m	0.28 m	47.40	47.02
[254]	[253]	7	Sub- Circular	Very Steep, Near Vertical	Flat	0.14m x 0.12m	0.11 m	47.23	47.12
[260]	[261] , [262] ,	7	Oval	Irregular, mod to vertical slope	Flat	0.88m x 0.47m	0.47 m	46.91	46.43

	packing [274]								
[269]	[268]	7	Circular	Straight, near vertical	Flat; Mod Break	0.22m x 0.22m	0.25 m	46.95	46.70
[270]	[263] , [266]	7	Sub- Rounde d	Steep	Flat	0.40m x 0.32m	0.16 m	47.37	47.21
[272]	[271]	7	Sub- Ovoid	Steep to near Vertical	Flat	0.29m x 0.29m	0.23 m	47.37	47.11
[281]	[280] , [267] , [273]	7	Oval	Steep	Flat; Curved Break	0.52m x 0.43m	0.23 m	47.44	47.19
[282]	[283]	7	Circular	Concave	Concav e	0.28m x 0.26m	0.14 m	46.84	46.73
[285]	[284]	7	Sub- Circular	Very Steep; Regular, Tapered	Tapered Point	0.26m x 0.17m	0.20 m	47.32	47.12
[292]	[288] , [320]	7	Sub- Rounde d	Steep	Stepped ; Gradual Break	0.60m x 0.60m	0.40 m	47.46	47.06
[296]	[295]	7	Sub- Circular	Steep; Gradual Break	Concav e Base	0.20m x 0.20m	0.10 m	47.48	47.37
[299]	[300]	7	Oval	Vertical, Straight	Flat, sharp break	0.36m x 0.30m	0.34 m	46.90	46.56
[310]	[302] , [303]	7	Sub- Circular	Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.68 x 0.60m	0.38 m	47.72	47.04
[312]	[311]	7	Sub- Circular	Steep; Near Vertical	Flat; Mod- Sharp Break	0.40m x 0.36m	0.31 m	47.15	46.84
[317]	[315] , [316]	7	Circular	Mod- Steep Slope	Flat; Sharp Break	0.49m x 0.47m	0.45 m	46.98	46.50
[319]	[318]	7	Sub- Circular	Very Steep to Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.55m x 0.50m	0.31 m	47.11	46.80
[331]	[330]	7	Circular	Steep	Flat; Gradual Break	0.20m x 0.16m	0.08 m	47.33	47.25
[333]	[332]	7	Circular	Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.26m x 0.26m	0.08 m	47.27	47.19
[339]	[337] , [338]	7	Oval	Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.30m x 0.21m	0.25 m	47.34	47.09
[342]	[341]	7	Sub- Semi- Circular	Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.30m x 0.20m	0.37 m	47.38	47.01
[344]	[343]	7	Sub- Circular	Vertical	Flat, slightly	0.54m x 0.47m	0.60 m	47.29	46.69

					concave ; Mod shape break				
[347]	[345] , [346]	7	Sub-Circular	Steep	Flat; Sharp Break	0.61m x 0.55m	0.61 m	47.30	46.69
[349]	[348]	7	Sub-Oval	Very Steep, Near Vertical	Concav e	0.37m x 0.33m	0.37 m	47.39	47.02
[355]	[354]	7	Circular	Very Steep	Concav e; Gradual Break	0.27m x 0.27m	0.09 m	47.30	47.21
[361]	[350] , [351] , [358] , [360]	7	Sub-Circular	Steep to Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.80m x 0.67m	0.32 m	47.48	47.16
[366]	[365] , [369]	7	Circular	Steep	Tapered Point	0.31m x 0.28m	0.26 m	47.40	47.13
[368]	[367]	7	Sub-Circular	Vertical	Near Flat; Sharp Break	0.60m x 0.49m	0.70 m	47.28	46.58
[379]	[378]	7	Sub-Rectangular	Steep, Concave	Flat; Gradual Break	0.38m x 0.20m	0.03 m	47.28	47.25
[381]	[380]	7	Oval	Steep, Concave	Concav e; Gradual Break	0.35m x 0.30m	0.04 m	47.28	47.24
[383]	[382]	7	Semi-Circular	Steep, Concave	Concav e	0.25m x 0.10m	0.09 m	47.27	47.18
[385]	[384]	7	Circular	Steep	Concav e; Slope not Percepti ble	0.30m x 0.30m	0.29 m	47.41	47.12
[386]	[387] , [425]	7	Circular	Steep, vertical	Flat, sharp break	0.54m x 0.37m	0.54 m	46.85	46.29
[388]	[389]	7	Circular	Vertical	Flat	0.24m x 0.22m	0.19 m	46.76	46.57
[391]	[390]	7	Circular	Steep	Flat; Gradual Break	0.28m x 0.28m	0.10 m	47.80	47.64
[393]	[392]	7	Circular	Steep	Flat; Gradual Break	0.36m x 0.36m	0.11 m	47.71	47.57
[395]	[394]	7	Sub-Circular	Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.55m x 0.24m	0.52 m	47.21	46.69
[397]	[396]	7	Semi-Circular	Near Vertical, Concave	Flat; Gradual Break	0.20m x 0.16m	0.23 m	47.29	47.06

[399]	[398]	7	Circular	Steep, Concave	Concave; Gradual Break	0.30m x 0.30m	0.09 m	47.38	47.29
[404]	[403] fill; [402] Post Pipe; [401] /[402] Fill of Post Pipe	7	Sub- Circular	Very Steep, Near Vertical; Steep to S, Sloped to N	Very Slight Concave	0.52m x 0.50m	0.57 m	47.43	46.85
[406]	[405]	7	Sub- Circular	Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.34m x 0.32m	0.27 m	47.10	46.83
[408]	[407]	7	Circular	Steep	Flat; Gradual Break	0.30m x 0.27m	0.20 m	47.56	47.38
[410]	[409]	7	Sub- Circular	Steep	Flat; Sharp Break	0.51m x 0.46m	0.32 m	47.10	46.78
[412]	[411]	7	Oval	Steep	Flat, with step at SW; Gradual Break	0.60m x 0.33m	0.16 m	47.41	47.27
[414]	[413]	7	Circular	Straight, near vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.40m x 0.40m	0.37 m	47.34	46.97
[416]	[415]	7	Circular	Straight, near vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.30m x 0.30m	0.17 m	47.32	47.20
[418]	[417]	7	Circular	Straight, near vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.40m x 0.40m	0.33 m	47.33	47.00
[428]	[426] , [427]	7	Sub- Circular	Very Steep to Vertical	Flat	0.58m x 0.54m	0.67 m	47.48	46.87
[430]	[429]	7	Circular	Steep, Straight	Flat, sharp break	0.27m x 0.25m	0.12 m	47.38	47.26
[432]	[431]	7	Sub- Circular	Steep	Flat; Sharp Break	0.44m x 0.41m	0.48 m	47.15	46.67
[706]	[705]	10	Ovoid	Steep to near vertical	Near flat	0.87m x 0.40m	0.28 m	47.84	47.55
[778]	[777]	12	Circular	Steep to vertical	Flat	0.44m x 0.28m	0.30 m	47.76	47.46
[825]	[824] Prim ary [823] Seco ndar y	16	Semi- Circular	Near Vertical	Flat	0.38m x 0.26m	0.26 m	47.46	47.25
[847]	[849]	19	Not	Vertical	Sloped	0.50m	0.40	48.06	47.66

	Prim ary [848] Seco ndar y		Seen, In Section only		down to north	wide	m		
[898]	[897]	23	Sub- Circular	Moderate	Concav e, sloped to west	0.63m x 0.24m (to LOE)	0.10 m	48.32	48.23

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[40]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Burnt Clay Burnt Flint
[64]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery
[68]	Soft	Light-Mid Brownish-Yellow	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint
[66]	Soft	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Small Pebbles Pot Burnt Flint
[70]	Soft	Light Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silt	-
[170]	Firm	Light-Mid Yellowish-Brown- Grey	Clayey-Silt	Struck Flint; Chalk Flecks; Flint Pieces
[176]	Friable	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Charcoal
[195]	Friable	Light Yellowish-Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery
[218]	Firm	Light Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Flint Pieces
[225]	Friable	Dark Yellowish-Grey	Silty-Clay	-
[232]	Friable	Dark Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	-
[238]	Firm	Mottled Light Yellowish-Grey and Light Brownish-Yellow	Sandy-Silt	Struck Flint; Charcoal Flecks; Flint Pieces
[240]	Firm	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Daub; Struck Flint; Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[242]	Friable-Soft	Dark Yellowish-Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silty-Clay	Flecks of Pottery; Flecks of Burnt Clay
[246]	Friable-Soft	Dark Yellowish-Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Burnt Flint
[252]	Moderate	Mid Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay & Clayey-Silt	Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[257]	Firm	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[248]	Moderate to Firm	Mid-Dark Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Daub; Charcoal; Chalk; Flint Pieces
[253]	Friable	Dark Yellowish-Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Burnt Flint
[261]	Firm	Light Brownish-Yellow	Sandy-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint;

				Struck Flint; Chalk Flecks; Charcoal Flecks
[262]	Friable	Dark Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Struck Flint
[274]	Firm	Mixed - Mid Greyish-Brown & Mid Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Clay	Pebbles
[268]	Friable	Mid Yellowish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Flint Pieces
[263]	Loose	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Flint Pieces
[266]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Chalk; Flint Pieces
[271]	Soft	Dark Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silty-Clay	Burnt Clay; Charcoal Flint Pieces
[268]	Friable	Mid Yellowish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Flint Pieces
[273]	Moderate	Mid-Dark Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Daub; Charcoal
[280]	Moderate	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Flint Pieces
[283]	Friable	Dark Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silt	Pottery; Pebbles
[284]	Soft	Dark Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Pottery; Burnt Flint
[320]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Chalk; Flint Pieces
[288]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Chalk; Flint Pieces
[295]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Chalk; Flint Pieces
[300]	Friable	Dark Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Silt	Struck Flint; Flint Pieces
[302]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Burnt Stone Chalk; Burnt Clay; Flint Pieces
[303]	Moderate to Firm	Light to Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Charcoal; Chalk; Flint Pieces
[311]	Firm	Dark Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Daub; Flint Pieces
[316]	Soft	Light Yellowish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Pottery; Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[315]	Soft	Mid Yellowish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Daub; Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[318]	Compact	Dark Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Burnt Flint; Daub; Stones
[330]	Loose	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Flint Pieces
[332]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Charcoal
[338]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey & Light	Clayey-Silt	Charcoal;

		Yellowish-Grey		Flint Pieces
[337]	Moderate	Dark Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[341]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Charcoal Flecks; Flint Pieces
[343]	Compact	Light-Mid Greyish Brown & Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Charcoal; Burnt Flint; Stones
[346]	Firm	Light-Mid Yellowish-Brown	Clayey-Sandy- Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Struck Flint; Charcoal Flecks
[345]	Firm	Dark Grey	Sandy-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Charcoal
[348]	Soft	Dark Yellowish-Grey	Silty-Clay	Pottery; Struck Flint; Burnt Clay; Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[354]	Firm	Mid Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	Burnt Clay; Flint Pieces
[350]	Moderate	Dark Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Struck Flint; Burnt Clay; Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[351]	Moderate	Mid-Dark Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Burnt Flint; Daub; Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[358]	Moderate	Light to Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Charcoal Flecks; Burnt Clay; Flint Pieces
[360]	Moderate	Light to Mid Yellowish- Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Charcoal; Flint Pieces; Burnt Clay
[365]	Moderate	Light to Mid Yellowish- Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Charcoal; Flint Pieces; Burnt Clay
[369]	Moderate	Light to Mid Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	Flint Pieces
[367]	Firm	Light to Mid Brown	Sandy-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Flint Pieces; Charcoal
[378]	Firm	Light Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery
[380]	Firm	Light Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Struck Flint
[382]	Firm	Light Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	-
[384]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Burnt Flint
[387]	Friable	Mid Greyish-Brown & Mid Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silt	Pebbles
[425]	Friable	Light Yellowish-Brown	Flint and Sandy- Silt	-

[389]	Friable	Mid Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Silt	Pottery; Pebbles
[390]	Moderate	Dark Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[392]	Moderate	Dark Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Struck Flint; Charcoal Flint Pieces
[394]	Firm	Light to Mid Brown	Sandy-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Struck Flint; Charcoal Flecks; Flint Pieces
[396]	Firm	Light Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Charcoal
[398]	Firm	Light Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Burnt Clay; Flint Pieces; Burnt Flint
[403]	Friable	Light to Mid Yellowish-Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Brickearth	Struck Flint; Flint Pieces
[405]	Firm	Light Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silt	Pottery; Flint Pieces
[407]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Charcoal; Flint Pieces
[409]	Firm	Light to Mid Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Silt	Struck Flint; Flint Pieces; Charcoal
[411]	Moderate	Light to Mid Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Flint Pieces; Charcoal
[413]	Firm	Light Grey	Silty-Clay	-
[415]	Firm	Dark Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	Charcoal; Burnt Clay; Flint Pieces
[417]	Firm	Dark Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	Flint Pieces; Burnt Clay; Charcoal
[426]	Soft	Dark Reddish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Charcoal; Struck Flint
[427]	Friable	Light Yellowish-Grey	Silty-Brickearth	Pottery
[429]	Soft-Firm	Mid Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	Struck Flint; Flint Pieces
[431]	Compact	Mid Brownish-Grey to Light Yellowish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Pottery; Burnt Flint; Struck Flint; Daub; Charcoal; Stones
[705]	Soft	Mid Orangey-Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Pottery; Burnt Flint
[777]	Friable-Moderate	Mid Greyish-brown	Sandy-Clayey-Silt	Pebbles
[824]	Moderate to Firm	Light to Mid Brownish-Grey	Silty-Sand	Pebbles; Chalk Flecks
[823]	Friable	Dark Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Clayey-Silt	Pebbles; Chalk Flecks
[849]	Very Compact	Light to Mid Grey	Sandy-Silty-Clay	Stones; Charcoal; Daub; Chalk Flecks

[848]	Moderate	Mid to Dark Brown	Sandy-Clayey-Silt	Charcoal flecks; Daub flecks' Pebbles Chalk flecks
[897]	Firm to Friable	Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Clayey-Silt	Flint Gravels; Charcoal flecks; Sandstone; Chalk Fragments

7.5.34 Several of the post holes had post-packing and post pipes evident. In post hole [219], a packing [218] was observed, being composed of firmly compacted light greyish-brown silty-clay with frequent flint pieces. The pipe [217] was sub-rectangular with steep straight sides which broke gradually to a flat base, with dimensions of 0.22m by 0.20m and a depth of 0.33m. This was filled by firm light greyish-brown silty-clay, which contained early Iron Age pottery, burnt daub/clay fragments, and flint pieces.

7.5.35 Post hole [404] also had a possible post-pipe [402] evident. This was sub-circular in shape, with steep to vertical sides, a base that was not able to be defined, had dimensions of 0.08m by 0.06, and was approximately 0.35m deep, and encountered from 47.43m OD.

Pit or Post Hole

7.5.36 A number of the features that were observed across the site were of uncertain function, and could have been either post-holes or small pits:

Cut Details

Cut	Fill	Tr.	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level m OD	Lowest Level m OD
[309]	[308]	7	Circular	Moderately steep, concave	Concave	0.35m x 0.45m	0.17m	47.36	47.19

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[308]	Firm	Light Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	Charcoal Flecks; Flint Cobbles

7.5.37 In Trench 7 several such features were observed. Context [336] was circular in shape with vertical sides which broke sharply to a flat base. This had dimensions of 0.48m by 0.44m, a depth of 0.18m, and was present from 47.28m OD. It contained two fills. The primary one [335] was a soft light-mid brownish-yellow silty-clay, with pottery, charcoal, and flint, that was 0.14m thick and found at a level of 47.27m OD. The secondary fill [334] was a soft mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, with pottery, burnt flint, burnt clay, and charcoal flecks, which was 0.05m thick and observed from 47.28m OD.

7.5.38 A small pit or possible post hole [206] was identified cutting clay lined pit [209]. It was circular with sides that were near vertical, but with a step on the southern side, and a base that tapered down towards the north. Its measurements were 0.60m by 0.58m, with 0.48m in depth, and was present from 47.09m OD. Three fills were contained within this feature. The primary [204] was a soft mid yellowish-brown clayey-silt with daub that was

0.19m thick. The secondary [203] was 0.27m thick and composed of soft mid to dark greyish-brown clayey-silt with inclusions of pottery, burnt flint, daub, and charcoal. The final fill [205] was soft mid brownish-yellow silty-clay with flecks of daub that was 0.24m thick.

7.5.39 One cut [227] was observed to truncate post hole [239]. This was of an irregular ovoid shape, with steep concave sides, that broke gradually to a flat base. Its dimensions were 0.69m by 0.62m. It had two fills, the primary one [228] being a firmly compacted sandy-silt that varied from a light brownish-grey to light brownish-yellow, with inclusions of pottery, burnt and struck flint, charcoal flecks, and pebbles. The secondary fill [229] was a firmly compacted sandy-silt, which was mid brownish-grey to light brownish-yellow and contained pieces of burnt and struck flint, daub, and pebbles.

7.5.40 A further small circular pit or post hole [237], with near vertical sides, the northern being stepped, breaking moderately to a flat base, was encountered at 47.12m OD and measured 0.46m by 0.43m, with a depth of 0.57m. Three fills were contained within – the primary [236] was a 0.43m thick layer of soft mid yellowish-brown clayey-silt with pottery, daub, flint, and charcoal; the secondary [235] was a 0.13m thick soft light-mid brownish-yellow sandy-silt with charcoal; and the tertiary [234] a friable mid reddish-brown clayey-silt with daub, burnt flint, and charcoal, which was 0.11m thick.

7.5.41 Pit or post hole [244] was circular with steep and irregular sides with a concave base. It measured 0.44m by 0.43m, being 0.30m deep, and was present at 46.95m OD. The fill [245] was a friable dark brownish-grey sandy-silt with pottery, daub and charcoal fragments.

7.5.42 Pit [314] may have had a packing for post hole [312] which may have been associated with a replacement post. It was sub-ovoid in plan with near vertical sides that were concave towards the base and broke moderately into a near flat base. It contained a fill [313] composed of a firm mid greyish-brown sandy-silt with pottery, burnt and struck flint, with the feature having dimensions of 0.74m by 0.57m, being 0.37m deep, and present at a level of 47.15m OD.

7.5.43 Two features were thought of as representing possible cremations in Trench 7. The first [221] had the appearance of a post hole, being sub-circular in plan with near vertical sides that broke sharply into a flat base. This contained a single fill [220] of firmly compacted mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with charcoal flecks, burnt and other flint and stones. It also contained a probable base of a pottery vessel, which lead to the notion that the feature may have been used for a cremation burial. The second feature [294] was sub-circular with steep, slightly irregular sides, and a slightly concave base sloping down to the north. This measured 0.45m by 0.44m, was 0.45m deep, and was present from 47.17m OD. It had two fills, of which the first [298] was a 0.45m thick soft light to mid yellowish-greyish-brown silty-clay containing burnt, struck and unmodified flint, whilst the second [293] was 0.25m thick and composed of soft dark reddish-brownish-grey silty-clay with ash, charcoal and bone. This fill also contained a notable quantity of pottery, representing numerous vessels. It was the presence of this pottery and possibly burnt bone which indicated the possibility of this being a cremation burial. Assessment of the bone from these features did not confirm this interpretation.

Pits

7.5.44 A series of early Iron Age pits were identified across the site.

- 7.5.45 Truncating post hole [70]/[71] was a sub-circular pit [55], with steep concave sides and a flat base with a rounded break of slope from the sides. It measured 0.60m by 0.46m, with a depth of 0.25m, at a top level of 47.77m OD. This contained a single fill [54] of soft light brownish-grey clayey-silt, with sherds of early Iron Age pottery, flecks of daub, and small pebbles.
- 7.5.46 A number of pits were observed in Trench 7. Pit [180] was sub-circular, with steep concave sides that broke imperceptibly to its rounded base. This had dimensions of 1.10m by 1.04m, and a depth of 0.49m, at a level of 47.51m OD. A single fill [179] was present, composed of moderately firm mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, which contained sherds of pottery, burnt and struck flints, daub, charcoal flecks, and pebbles.
- 7.5.47 Pit [194] truncated post hole [196]. This was sub-circular to oval in shape, with very steep near vertical sides, a slightly concave base, measuring 0.42m by 0.29m, with a depth of 0.27m. This was found at 47.76m OD. It contained two fills, with the primary one [193] being 0.27m thick with a soft light bluish-greyish-brown with pottery, and the secondary [200] was a soft dark greyish-brown silty-clay, which was 0.07m thick and contained pottery.
- 7.5.48 Pit [202] was sub-circular, with steep sides that broke moderately into a flat base. It was identified at 47.21m OD, and had dimensions of 0.34m by 0.29m, with a depth of 0.10m. It contained a single fill [201] of firmly compacted light grey sandy-silt, with pottery, burnt flint, daub, charcoal flecks, stones, and flint.
- 7.5.49 Pit [224] was sub-oval, with steep concave sides and a near flat though slightly concave base. This measured 1.25m by 1.23m, had a depth of 0.36m, and was recorded from 47.15m OD, and contained three fills. The primary one [231] was a 0.20m thick and comprised moderately compacted mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, with pottery, charcoal flecks and pebbles. The secondary fill [223] was a re-deposited natural composed of compact mid brownish-yellow silty-clay containing pottery, burnt flint, charcoal, and stones, and was 0.25m thick. The tertiary fill [222] was a 0.15m thick layer of compact light brownish-grey clayey-silt, with pottery, burnt and struck flint, daub, charcoal, and stones.
- 7.5.50 Truncating pit [224] was a sub-circular feature [192], with steep sides that were concave towards the near-flat base. This was found at 47.13m OD, with a depth of 0.52m, and dimensions of 1.21m by 0.95m. It had three fills, firstly a loose to firm deposit of dark greenish-grey sandy-silt [210], with pottery, burnt flint, and charcoal. The second [191] was a 0.25m thick loose to firmly compacted dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, with pottery, charcoal flecks, plus flints and stones. The final deposit [190] was a firmly compacted light brownish-grey clayey-silt, which was 0.33m thick, and contained pottery, burnt and struck flint, daub, charcoal flecks, flints and stones.
- 7.5.51 Pit [256] was sub-circular, had dimensions of 0.57m by 0.56m, and was 0.14m deep, with concave sides that broke imperceptibly into a rounded base. This was seen from 47.22m OD, and contained a single fill [255] of compact dark greyish-brown sandy-silt with pottery, burnt and struck flint.
- 7.5.52 Pit [287] was sub-ovoid in shape with near vertical slightly concave sides that was stepped on the eastern side. The side broke sharply into the flat base, with the pit having dimensions of 0.90m by 0.70m, with a depth of 0.56m, and was encountered at 46.95m OD. The fill was [286] which was composed of friable light-mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, with pottery (including a painted fragment), daub, charcoal, and flint.

- 7.5.53 Pit [301] was circular with shallow sides and a concave base, measuring 0.52m by 0.42m with a depth of 0.09m. It was seen from 47.44m OD, and contained a single fill [297] which was composed of moderately compacted lens of brownish-reds, black, and light yellowish-brownish-grey clayey-silts, with inclusions of pottery, struck flint, and charcoal.
- 7.5.54 Pit [322] extended beyond the limit of excavation for Trench 7. The excavated section was irregular to sub-circular in shape, had regular near vertical sides with a sharp basal break of slope and a flat base. The pit was 1.24m deep, was encountered from 46.93m OD, and had dimensions of 2.90m by 1.50m. Three fills were identified. The primary [364] was a moderately compacted mid greyish-brown sandy-clayey-silt with pottery, burnt and struck flint, daub, charcoal, and pebbles, and was 0.68m thick. A deposit of firm dark grey-black sandy-silty-clay [340] was the secondary fill of the pit, being 0.22m deep, with inclusions of pottery, burnt and struck flint, daub, charcoal, and pebbles. The final fill [321] was 0.30m thick and composed of moderately compacted mid-dark brownish-grey sandy-silty-clay. It contained pottery, metal, burnt and struck flint, daub, charcoal, and pebbles.
- 7.5.55 Pit [322] was truncated by a further pit [363], the majority of which also lay outside of the limits of excavation. What was visible of this feature was sub-triangular in shape, with gradually sloping sides that had a gradual break of slope into a flat base. The measurable dimensions were 1.40m by 0.35m and 0.14m deep, with the cut having been encountered from 46.88m OD. A deposit of moderately compacted mid-dark silty-clay [362] filled the pit, with inclusions of struck and burnt flint, and stone.
- 7.5.56 Pit [329] was circular, with near vertical straight sides that broke sharply into a flat base. Its single fill [328] was a firm light brownish-yellow silty-clay with pottery, burnt and struck flint, burnt clay, charcoal, and flint pieces as inclusions. This pit had a diameter of 0.60m, a depth of 0.32m, and was encountered from 47.33m OD.
- 7.5.57 Pit [357] was irregular in shape, having been truncated by a cut for modern concrete. It had near vertical straight sides that broke sharply into a flat base. The surviving dimensions measured 0.80m by 1.20m, with it being 0.61m deep at a top level of 47.28m OD. Two fills were present, the primary [370] was 0.15m thick and composed of firm light greenish-grey silty-clay with iron pan inclusions. The secondary fill was a 0.46m thick firm dark brownish-grey silty-clay with inclusions of pottery, burnt flint, clay, charcoal, and flint.
- 7.5.58 Several pits of early Iron Age date were observed in Trench 9. Pit [675] was identified in section cutting brickearth [676]. It had steep sides, a flat base, a width of 0.73m and was 0.31m deep. The feature contained a single fill [674] that was a moderately compacted dark brownish-grey clayey-silt, with inclusions of charcoal.
- 7.5.59 Pit [679] was only made out in section, cutting through subsoil [677], with sides that varied between very steep to moderately sloped and a concave base. It contained a single fill [678] of moderately compacted mid-dark brownish-grey clayey-silt. This pit measured 0.62m in width, 0.21m in depth.
- 7.5.60 The third early Iron Age pit [688] in Trench 9 was seen in section and cut soil horizon [686]. It had steep sides and a base which sloped down northwards, with a width of 0.45m and a depth of 0.25m. It contained a single fill [687] composed of a moderately compacted mix of mid-dark greyish-brown and light yellowish-brown clayey-silt and silty-clay.

7.5.61 Trench 12 revealed one pit [773] of early Iron Age date which cut the sub-soil [770]. This was oval in shape with moderately sloped concave sides and a concave base. This pit measured 0.60m by 0.66m, was 0.29m deep and was observed from 47.57m OD. A single fill [772] was contained, being composed of friable dark greyish-brown sandy-silt which also contained pieces of burnt flint.

7.5.62 In Trench 17 a single pit [811] was the only feature that dated to the early Iron Age. This was semi-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides, and a flat base, Its measurements were 0.90m by 0.38m, with a depth of 0.63m. It contained a single fill [810] of friable light yellowish-brown silty-clay and included pottery, burnt flint, and flint.

7.6 PHASE 4.2 – MIDDLE IRON AGE (not illustrated)

7.6.1 The evidence for middle Iron Age activity at the site comprised fragments of pottery in one of the fills [919] within a slot [922] excavated through Ditch 2. As this feature is likely to be of early Iron Age date it is concluded that this material is intrusive, though indicative of activity into the middle Iron Age period in the vicinity.

7.7 PHASE 4.3 – LATE IRON AGE (Fig 7)

Post Holes

7.7.1 A post hole [420] and a pit or post hole [182] are the only features that yielded late Iron Age dating material, both of which were in Trench 7:

Cut Details

Cut	Fill	Trench	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level m OD	Lowest Level m OD
[182]	[181]	7	Oval	Steep	Concave. Possible Post Impression	1.35m x 0.90m	0.50m	47.55	47.02
[420]	[419]	7	Sub-Circular	Vertical	Flat	0.35m x 0.34m	0.22m	47.14	46.92

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[181]	Firm	Mid Greyish-Brown	Silty-Clay	Pottery, Burnt Flint, Struck Flint, Flint Pieces, Charcoal.
[419]	Firm	Mid-Dark Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silt	Pottery And Burnt Flint.



Figure 7
 Phase 4.3: Late Iron Age
 1:200 at A4

7.8 PHASE 5 – ROMAN (not illustrated)

Ditch 3

- 7.8.1 A narrow north-south linear ditch [26] was observed cutting the brickearth [152] running parallel with the eastern side of Ditch 2. This had moderately sloped sides that broke gradually to a flat base, with a width of 0.83m, and a depth of 0.31m, at a level of 47.32m OD. Its single fill [25] was composed of soft mid grey-brown clayey-silt, with Roman pot sherds and burnt flint.

Post Hole

- 7.8.2 A single post hole on the site yielded Roman material:

Cut Details

Cut	Fill	Trench	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level m OD	Lowest Level m OD
[868]	[867]	19	Sub-Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	0.31m x 0.23m	0.22m	47.56	47.34

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[867]	Friable	Mid Brownish-Orange	Silty-Clay	Pottery, Burnt Flint

Tree Throw

- 7.8.3 A tree throw [698] containing Roman material was uncovered in Trench 10. This was irregular in shape, with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, and it measured 2.06m by 1.70m, with a depth of 0.28m. Two deposits filled the feature, a 0.10m thick soft light brownish-yellow to mid brownish-grey sandy-silt-clay [697] forming the primary deposit, and a 0.18m thick mixed deposit of dark greyish-brown and mid greyish-brown clayey-silt and silty-clay [692] being the secondary fill.

7.9 PHASE 6 – POST-MEDIEVAL (Fig 8)

Land Drain Trench

- 7.9.1 A land drain trench [213] cut brickearth [215] in Trench 7. This was found at 47.14m OD, with a basal depth of 47.00m OD. It was linear with vertical sides, and was aligned northwest to southeast, with a width of 0.61m. A slot of 1.20m was excavated through the ditch and two fills were contained within. The primary [212] was a

friable dark greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt at 47.01m OD, whilst the secondary [211] was a soft light bluish-brown silty-sandy-clay that contained iron nails at 47.14m OD.

Square Cuts

7.9.2 Two square features, [694] and [704], were observed in Trench 10 cutting through brickearth [719]. Both had vertical or near vertical sides with rounded corners, and flat bases. Feature [694] measured 0.39m by 0.39m by 0.08m deep, and was present from 47.83m OD, whilst [704] measured 0.44m by 0.44m, by 0.07m deep, and was found at 47.86m OD. Due to the similarities between the two and their positioning it is presumed that they were linked in some way.

Pit

7.9.3 A small post-medieval pit [929] was observed in the section of Trench 10, cut through sub-soil layer [718]. This had steep sides and a concave base, with a width of 0.22m, a depth of 0.19m, and it was found at 47.83m OD. A single fill [928] was associated, being composed of loose dark greyish-brown clayey-silt, with fragments of ceramic building material and flint.

Sub-soil

7.9.4 A horizon of sub-soil [718] sealed the features within Trench 10, though it is possible that some of these originally cut this horizon. This material comprised 0.13m thick mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, at 47.89m OD.

7.9.5 A sub-soil layer [878] was seen in Trench 21, overlying a number of the earlier features. This was 0.23m thick, composed of a friable mid brown sandy-silt with pebble inclusions, and was encountered from 47.36m OD.

Stake Holes

7.9.6 Two post-medieval stake holes were observed cutting the sub-soil [718] within Trench 10:

Cut	Fill	Tr.	Orientation	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Dimensions (mm)	Depth (mm)	Highest Level m OD
[726]	[725]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Unseen	50mm x 80mm	0.17m	47.91
[931]	[930]	10	Vertical	Unseen (Section Only)	Vertical	Flat	50mm x Unseen	0.19m	47.86

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[725]	Loose	Dark Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Small Flint Pieces
[930]	Loose	Dark Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Chalk Flecks

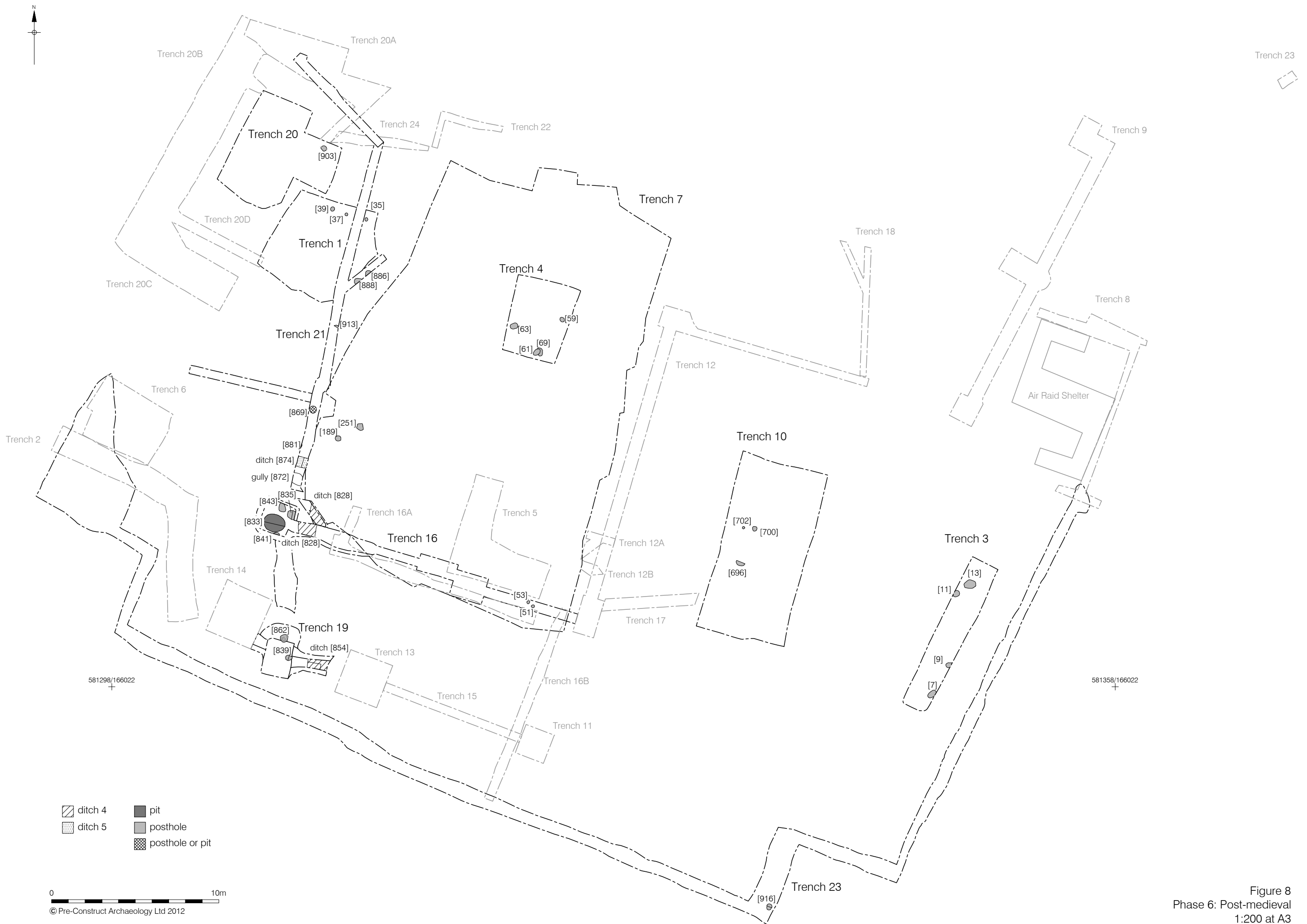


Figure 8
Phase 6: Post-medieval
1:200 at A3

Re-Deposited Chalk

- 7.9.7 A layer of re-deposited chalk [845] in Trench 19 sealed all of the archaeological horizons. It was of moderate compaction, containing small fragments of ceramic building material and charcoal flecks, it was 0.30m thick and seen from 48.25m OD.

Structural Remains

A series of concrete and masonry remains were encountered in several trenches, in the eastern sector of the site, and appear to be the remains of two structures of early 20th century date.

Structure 1

- 7.9.8 Structure 1 in Trenches 3, 10, and 23 was on an east-west alignment, with a north-south return in Trench 10. The remains were in the form of the footings of a yellow and red stock brick wall [3] / [720] / [914], with associated concrete footing [4] / [722], and construction cut [5] / [721]. Structure 1 was present between 47.73m OD and 48.50m OD.

Structure 2

- 7.9.9 The southern end of the masonry remains in Trench 23 [899] comprised the only exposed evidence of Structure 2. It represented footings of a concrete and yellow brick construction aligned north-south with part of an east-west return located west of the southern corner, from between 48.74m OD to 48.41m OD.

Air raid shelter (Fig 9a-c) by Guy Thompson

- 7.9.10 An air raid shelter of Second World War date was located on the eastern boundary of the site. The shelter was located below ground and was 'S' shaped in plan. It had two entrances/exits at the northeast and southwest ends respectively. From the northeast entrance/exit a flight of eight steps descended towards a southwest-northeast aligned corridor which measured 3.4m in length and 0.7m in width and was set at a right-angle to the steps. Access to the corridor was gained via a doorway set in a gently sloping buttress. The doorway held a timber frame, which may have been associated with a door and/or a gas curtain. A drain was located at the northernmost angle of the corridor. A single step down was located at the southwest end of the corridor, where the remains of a second timber frame was set in a doorway in an angled buttress. This entrance led into the rectangular main chamber (measuring 1.82m x 5.35m by 2.1 – 3.3m high). 0.3m long iron brackets were set into the sides of the two long walls at a level of 0.42m above the floor surface, while small wooden supports survived on the northwest and northeast inner wall, set up against the entrance buttress and corner of the chamber respectively. The brackets and supports presumably supported bunks or a combination of benches and bunks. The walls were constructed of shuttered concrete, with the roof being made of reinforced concrete slabs. The roof of the corridor was flat, while that of the main chamber was pitched northwest to southeast with embedded metal rafters for additional structural strength. A drain for a WC was located inside the main chamber near the northern entrance/exit door. The presence of electrical cable

ducting and a light fitting set high on the northwest wall indicated that the shelter had originally been lit by electricity.

- 7.9.11 It was not possible to gain access to the southeast entrance corridor of the shelter, which had been backfilled with rubble.
- 7.9.12 The angled external and internal entrances, together with the pitched roof on the main compartment appear to have been designed to provide additional blast protection for those seeking shelter. The provision of entrance/exits at either end of the shelter enabled occupants to escape safely should one or the other end have been obstructed or blocked.
- 7.9.13 The shelter is likely to have been built by the Rochester, Chatham and Gillingham Gas Company for the protection of its employees during air raids. Although public utility undertakings were exempted from the provisions of the Air Raid Precautions (ARP) Act of 1937, the Civil Defence Act 1939 compelled all employers to provide air raid shelters in the workplace and authorised utility providers to claim grants against expenditure incurred by the construction of air raid shelters completed before the end of September 1939, or on those that were under construction by that date (Civil Defence Act 1939: 38 (1a); Meisel, 1994: 307).
- 7.9.14 The shelter was built to a design either devised by or on behalf of the gas company itself, or more likely, to a proprietary pattern designed, manufactured and marketed by a civilian supplier in the years immediately preceding the Second World War. Such shelters often contained features such as electric lighting and sanitary provision not supplied by public shelters erected by local authorities. A interesting comparable example of a shelter provided by a public utility undertaking for its employees was archaeologically recorded at the former Waverley Road Waterworks in Plumstead, London SE18 (Thompson & Gould, 2011).

7.10 PHASE 7.1 – MODERN (Fig 10)

Relict Road Features

- 7.10.1 A former tarmac road surface [29], with associated levelling layer [30] which included concrete kerb stones [31]/[74] and construction cut [45]/[153], was superimposed on soil horizon [45] in Trenches 1 and 4. The tarmac was found at 47.56m OD, the levelling deposits at 47.56m OD, the kerb stones at 47.30m OD to 47.89m OD, and the construction cuts from 47.30m OD to 47.75m OD.

Modern Walls

- 7.10.2 In the area of Trench 6 an existing wall was associated with the former car park [159], with its construction cut [161] and backfill [160]. These cut the underlying horizon [162] from depths of between 47.45m OD to 48.01m OD.

Re-Deposited Natural

Chalk

7.10.3 A patch of re-deposited chalk [18] was observed in section in Trench 2 overlying part of sub-soil [20]. It was 0.20m thick, 0.20m wide, and found at 48.07m OD.

7.10.4 A further layer of redeposited chalk [782] was observed in Trench 14 overlying stake hole [786]/[785], being 0.18m thick and seen from 48.01m OD.

7.10.5 In Trench 16 re-deposited chalk was uncovered, measuring 0.30m thick from 47.81m OD. This overlay all of the archaeological features, plus the redeposited silt within the trench. The same was revealed in Trench 18, where the chalk deposit [830] was 0.23m thick and seen from 47.98m OD. It contained fragments of ceramic building material and charcoal.

Brickearth

7.10.6 A horizon of re-deposited brickearth [158] was seen in Trench 6, comprising soft light brownish-yellow silty-clay with occasional chalk flecks. This was 0.17m thick and found at 48.23m OD.

Silt

7.10.7 A layer of re-deposited silt [860] in Trench 16 overlay the ditch [828], pit [833], and postholes [835], [841], and [843] within Trench 16. This was 0.08cm thick, and was composed of a friable dark greyish-brown clayey-silt, and present at 47.61m OD.

Truncation

7.10.8 A sub-ovoid modern truncation cut [265] in Trench 7 cut brickearth [215]. It measured 0.39m by 0.68m, was 0.08m in depth, and was observed from 47.35m OD. It contained a single fill [264], a soft mid bluish-greyish-brown silty-clay.

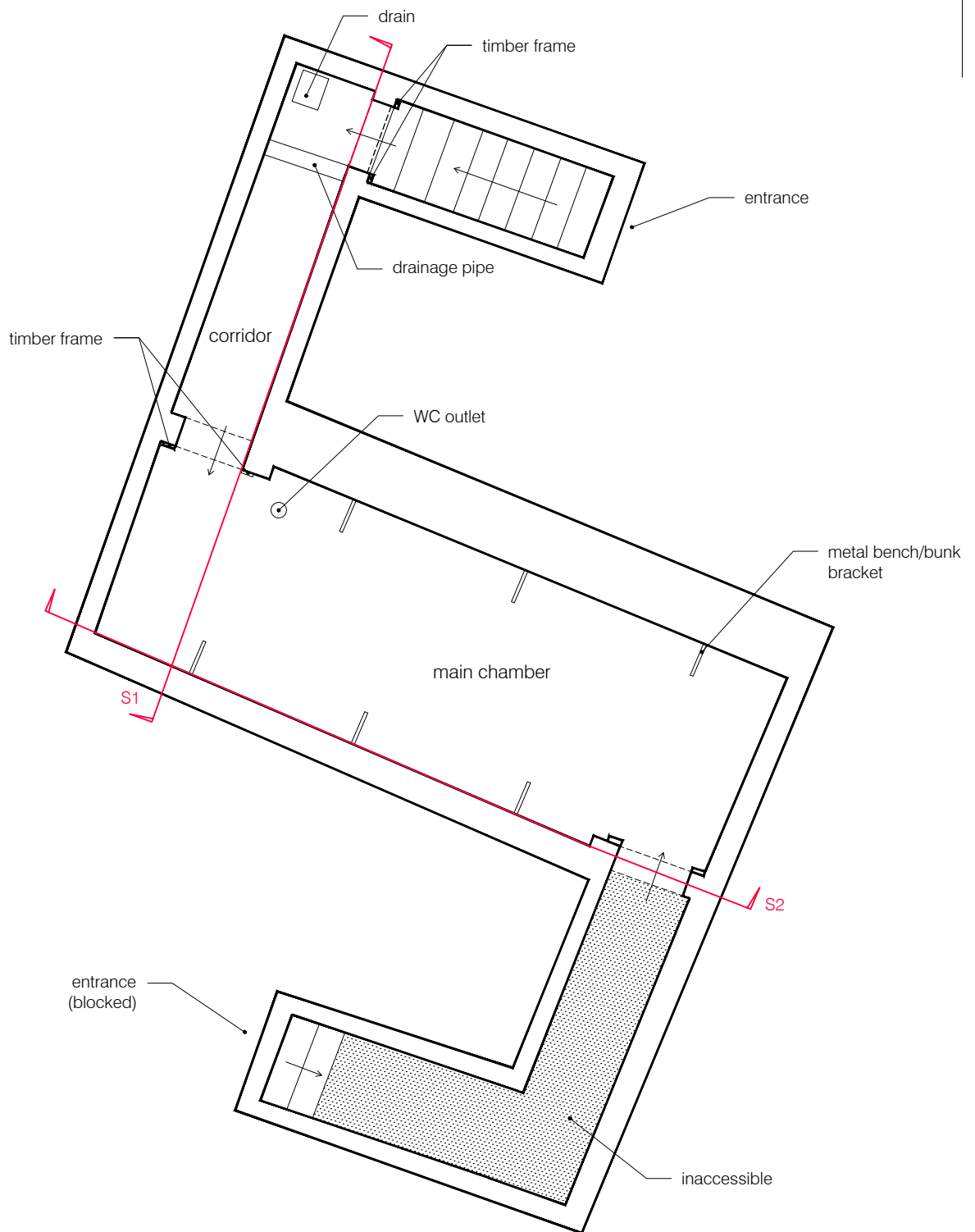
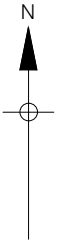
Made Ground, Tarmac & Levelling Layers

7.10.9 A layer of made ground [56] sealed the former road features in Trench 4. It was 0.40m thick and at a top level of 47.97m OD.

7.10.10 The post-medieval features in Trench 10 were sealed by 0.25m thick layer of modern made ground [717] between 48.17m OD and 48.06m OD. This in turn was overlain by a 0.06m thick tarmac surface [724], followed by further made ground [723], and the area was sealed by the tarmac of the contemporary car park [1].

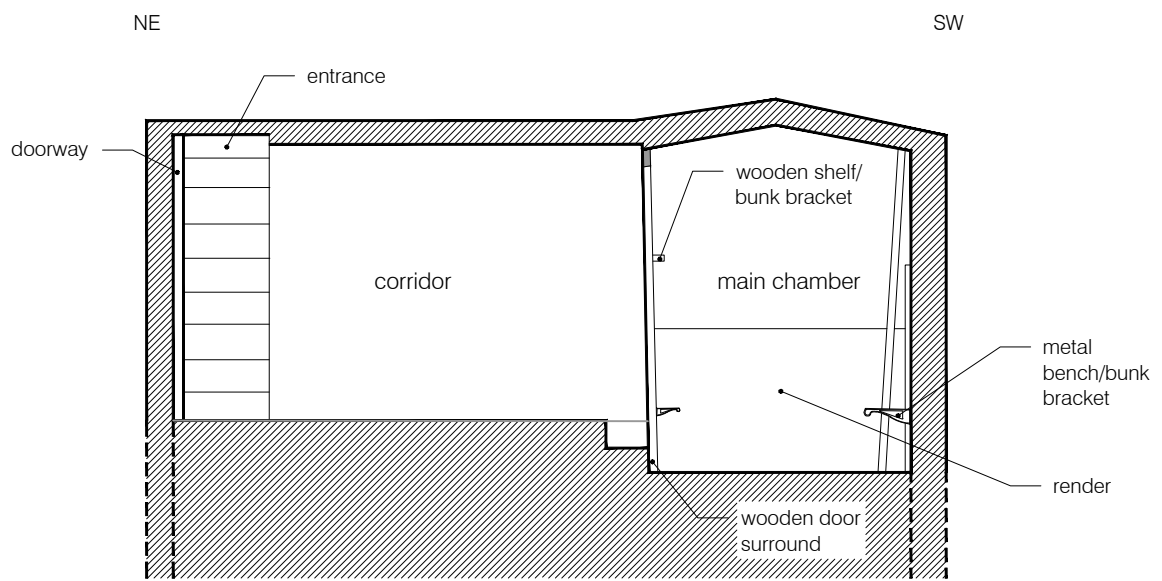
7.10.11 Made ground make-up layers sealed the majority of the site 2 / [19] / [28] / [47] / [48] / [73]/[230] / [762] / [768] / [774] / [781] / [791] / [809] / [829] / [844] / [865] / [877] / [893], along with areas of re-deposited chalk [17]. This ranged in thickness from 0.10m to 0.51m, and was seen between 47.00m OD and 48.47m OD. Much of this type of material lay directly underneath the tarmac [1] / [761] / [864] of the existent car park that sealed the majority of the site. The levelling layers were recorded between 48.40m OD and 47.00m OD

Topsoils



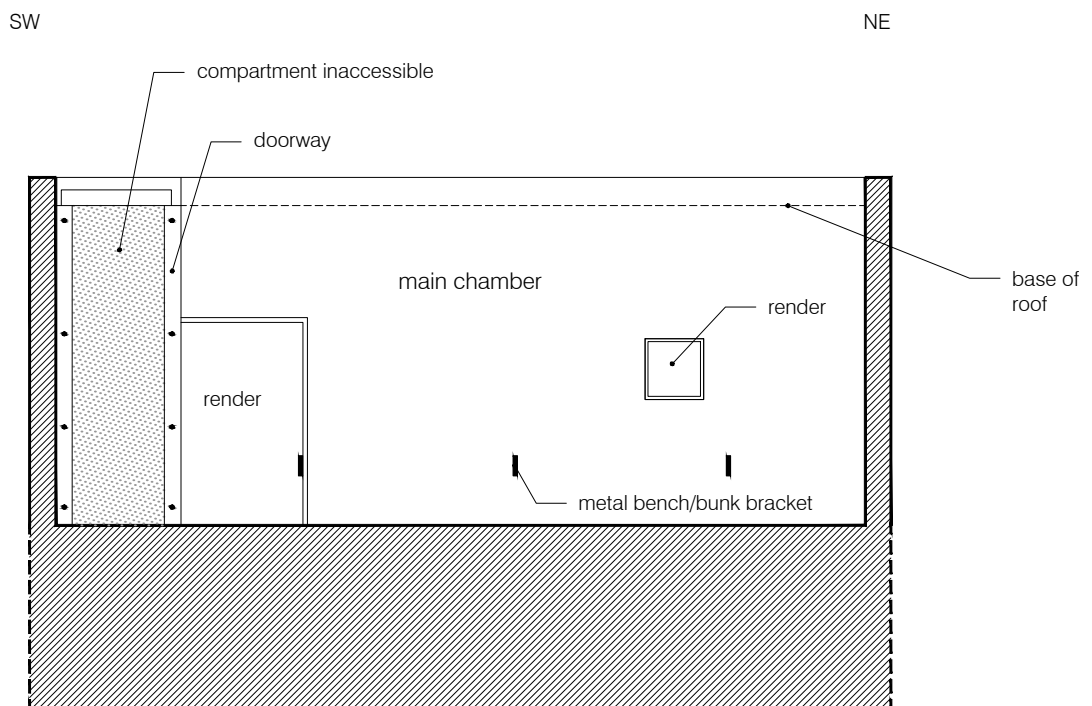
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012

Figure 9a
Plan of Air Raid Shelter
1:50 at A4



S1
Northwest Facing

Figure 9b



S2
Northeast Facing

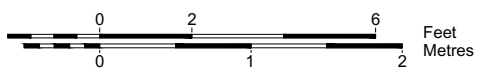


Figure 9c



Trench 23



- structure 1
- structure 2
- stakehole (Phase 7.2)

0 10m
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2012

Figure 10
 Phases 7.1 & 7.2: Modern
 1:200 at A3

7.10.12 Areas of topsoil and associated turf sealed parts of the site, identified with context numbers [16], [157], [173], [682], [863], and [894] in Trenches 2, 6, 8, 20, 23, 24. This material was found at between 48.27m OD and 46.88m OD. In Trench 9 the topsoil [682] sealed the subsoil [673], though was overlain by made ground.

Made Ground

7.10.13 The topsoil [682] of Trench 9 overlay a deposit of modern made ground [691].

Re-Deposited Brickearth

7.10.14 In Trench 8 topsoil [173] overlay a layer of re-deposited brickearth [172] which was at a level of 48.76m OD.

7.11 PHASE 7.2 – Modern / recent features of uncertain date (Fig 10)

Ditch 4

7.11.1 A series of features were uncovered for which the fills did not provide dating evidence or for which the stratigraphic relationships were inconclusive as to their precise position in the sequence. On balance these features as a group are more likely to be relatively recent in date although as will be clear from the following discussion of the contexts allocated to phase 7.2 it may be that individual features will, following further analysis, need re-phasing.

7.10.2 In Trenches 16 and 19 a north-south aligned ditch, Ditch 4, [828]/[854] was revealed cutting the brickearth. This was 1.10m to 1.20m wide, up to 0.58m deep, and it was present at 47.55m OD to 47.97m OD. It extended beyond the limits of excavation for both trenches, and no terminals were exposed. Three fills were observed within it.

7.10.3 Two fills were in the slot excavated in Trench 16. The primary one [858] was 0.35m thick, and comprised of a deposit of moderate to firmly compacted sandy-silty-clay with pebbles and chalk flecks. The secondary fill [827] was a moderate to firmly compacted sandy-silty-clay that was 0.25m thick. The third [826] was a firm to moderately compacted light yellowish-brown sandy-silty-clay with pebbles and chalk, which was 0.30m thick. A single deposit [855] was contained within the ditch in Trench 19, which was composed of compact light yellowish-brown sandy-silt with pebbles and chalk flecks.

Ditch 5

7.10.4 In Trench 21 an east-west ditch [874] cut brickearth [879], from 47.50m OD. It was 0.60m wide, with 0.60m in length exposed in the trench, and it was 0.14m deep. A deposit of friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt [873] with flints and chalk flecks made up its only fill. This is the only location in which the feature was observed, suggesting either that the excavated slot was close to the terminal or, as it was seen to be quite shallow, the feature may have 'faded' out to the east.

Gully

7.10.5 An east-west aligned gully [872] cut through the brickearth [879] in Trench 21. This feature was 0.68m wide and 0.60m long, and present at a level of 47.47m OD. The sides had a gradual slope and the base was flat. Its fill [871] comprised a friable mid greyish-brown sandy-silt with flint and flecks of chalk.

Pits

7.10.6 One pit [685] was exposed in section in Trench 9. This had steep sides and a concave base, with a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.35m. It held two fills, the primary one [684] being a moderately compacted mix of mid brownish-grey and light yellowish-brown clayey-silt and silty-clay which was 0.35m thick. The secondary fill [683] was a deposit of moderately compacted mid-dark brownish-grey clayey-silt with flecks of charcoal and burnt clay which was 0.32m thick.

7.10.7 Trench 16 had an ovoid pit cut [833] with near vertical to steep sides and a flat base, this was present from 47.41m OD. Its single fill [834] was composed of a friable light brownish-yellow sandy-silt with pebbles and charcoal flecks.

Pit or Post Hole

7.10.8 A posthole or possible small pit was recorded within Trench 21:

Cut Details

Cut	Fill	Trench	Shape in Plan	Sides	Base	Dimensions (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level m OD	Lowest Level m OD
[869]	[870]	21	Circular	Steep; Vertical	Slightly Concave	0.42m x 0.40m	0.30m	47.38	47.07

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[870]	Friable	Mid Brownish-Grey	Silty-Sand	Flint Pebbles

Post Holes & Fills

7.10.9 A number of post holes of uncertain date, due to lack of dating material or stratigraphic relationships, were recorded across the site:

Cut Details

Cut	Fill	Tr	Shape In Plan	Sides	Base	Dimension (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level m OD	Lowest Level m OD
[7]	[6]	2	Oval	Steep	Flat; Moderate	0.58m X 0.34m	0.15m	48.08	47.93

					Break				
[9]	[8]	2	Sub-Oval	Steep; Gradual Break	Flat; Moderate Break	0.40m X 0.30m	0.13m	48.05	47.92
[11]	[10]	2	Sub-Circular	Moderate	Tapered	0.42m X 0.34m	0.20m	48.05	47.85
[13]	[12]	2	Sub-Oval	Moderate	Tapered	0.72m X 0.50m	0.09m	48.05	47.96
[35]	[34]	1	Circular	Varied: Gradual To Vertical	Flat; Gradual Break	0.22m X 0.18m	0.08m	46.88	46.80
[37]	[36]	1	Circular	Steep	Flat; Moderate Break	0.17m X 0.16m	0.13m	46.86	46.73
[39]	[38]	1	Circular	Steep	Flat	0.28m X 0.24m	0.15m	46.89	46.74
[51]	[50]	5	Sub-Circular	Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.20m X 0.18m	0.14m	47.74	47.60
[53]	[52]	5	Sub-Circular	Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.18m X 0.14m	0.14m	47.76	47.64
[59]	[58]	4	Circular	Moderate Slope	Tapered	0.28 X 0.26	0.07	47.26	47.19
[61]	[60]	4	Oval	Steep, Near Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.50m X 0.32	0.32	47.30	46.98
[63]	[62]	4	Oval	Steep, Near Vertical	Flat; Sharp Break	0.46 X 0.32	0.15	47.29	47.14
[189]	[188]	7	Circular	Moderate; Concave	Concave; Not Perceptible Break	0.32m X 0.34m	0.13,	47.34	47.21
[251]	[250]	7	Irregular	Vertical; Straight	Flat; Slightly Concave; Gradual Break	0.42m X 0.40m	0.50m	47.29	47.79
[422]	[421]	7	Sub-Rounded	Vertical To Gradual	Tapered; Not Perceptible Break	0.20 X 0.13	0.08	47.46	47.34
[696]	[695]	10	Semi-Circular	Near Vertical	Flat	0.52m X 0.23m	0.25m	47.84	47.59
[700]	[699]	10	Circular	Steep	Irregular	0.26m X 0.28m	0.20m	47.80	47.66
[702]	[701]	10	Circular	Steep	Concave	0.17m X 0.14m	0.10m	47.76	47.69
[708]	[707]	10	Sub-Circular	Moderate Slope	Flat	0.20m X 0.18m	0.05m	47.78	47.73
[710]	[709]	10	Irregular	Steep	Irregular	0.42m X 0.54m	0.22m	47.69	47.45
[835]	[836] Primary [837] Secondary	16	Circular	Steep- Vertical	Concave	0.44m X 0.40m	0.21m	47.42	47.21

[839]	[838]	19	Circular	Vertical	Concave	0.40m X 0.30m	0.80m	48.03	47.23
[862]	[861]	19	Oval	Stepped	Irregular Concave	0.55m X 0.46m	0.32m	47.86	47.52
[881]	[880]	21	Uncertain	Steep; Straight	Unseen	0.20m X 0.06m	0.02m	47.42	47.40
[886]	[885]	21	Sub- Circular	Steep	Unseen	0.40m Diameter	0.17m	46.94	46.77
[888]	[887]	21	Sub- Circular	Irregular, Steep To Moderate	Irregular, Slight Steep	0.46m Diameter	0.17m	46.93	46.76
[903]	[902]	20	Sub- Circular	Vertical	Concave	0.25m X 0.33m	0.25m	46.48	46.25
[913]	[912]	21	Sub- Circular	Steep To Vertical	Flat	0.40m X 0.58m	0.35m	47.16	46.81
[916]	[915]	23	Sub- Circular	Steep	Concave	0.40m X 0.35m	0.08m	48.74	47.39

Fill Details

Fill	Compaction	Colour	Composition	Inclusions
[6]	Soft	Light Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Small Stones
[8]	Soft	Light Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Small Stones
[10]	Soft	Light Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Large Flint Pieces
[12]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Daub Flecks; Small Stones
[34]	Soft	Light Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	-
[36]	Soft	Light Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	-
[38]	Soft	Light Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	-
[50]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Daub Flecks; Small Pebbles
[52]	Soft	Light Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Small Pebbles
[58]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Burnt Flint
[60]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Burnt Flint
[62]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	-
[188]	Firm	Light Greyish-Brown With Black Flecks	Silty-Clay	Charcoal Flecks; Struck Flint; Flint Pieces
[250]	Firm	Light-Mid Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	Pottery; Burnt Clay Flecks; Charcoal Flecks; Flint Pieces
[421]	Loose To Moderate	Dark Brownish-Grey	Clayey-Silt	Small Flint Pieces; Chalk Flecks
[695]	Soft	Mid Brownish-Yellow	Silty-Clay	Gravels
[699]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	Small Flints
[701]	Moderate	Mid Greyish-Yellowish-Brown	Silty-Clay	-
[707]	Soft	Mid Greyish-Brown	Clayey-Silt	Flint Pieces
[709]	Moderate	Mid Brownish-Grey	Silty-Clay	-
[836]	Friable	Light Yellowish-Brown	Sandy-Silt	Pebbles
[837]	Friable	Mid Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Silt	Struck Flint; Stones

[838]	Compact	Light Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silty-Clay	Stones; Charcoal Flecks
[885]	Firm/Friable	Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Clayey-Silt	Flint Gravels
[861]	Firm	Mid Yellowish-Brown	Sandy-Silt With Flint Nodules	Charcoal Flecks
[880]	Friable	Mid Brownish-Grey	Sandy-Silt	-
[887]	Firm-Friable	Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Clayey-Silt	Flint Pieces
[902]	Compact To Friable	Mid Yellowish-Brown	Sandy-Silt	Flint Pebbles
[915]	Compact To Friable	Dark Greyish-Brown	Sandy-Clayey-Silt	Flint Gravels; Charcoal Flecks

Stake Holes & Fills

7.10.10 A large number of stake holes were present across the site. A selection of these were investigated in detail and assigned individual numbers, whilst the remainder were located and assigned a group number [119]/[148].

7.11.10 A number (13) of these stakeholes cut the fills of a modern service trench [213] in the northeast corner of trench 7, while one other cut a remnant of a modern make-up dump [58] and 4 others cut the fills of modern service trenches in trench 10. A total of 13 cut the fills of early Iron Age features, and 5 of late Iron Age features. The configuration of these stakeholes does not suggest that they were part of any coherent structural entities. A few look like they may be associated with the edges of pits, although there are substantially more pits which have no stakeholes along their edges. The distribution of the stakeholes across the site is relatively even. It may be that they resulted from horticultural activities when the plot was part of Manor Farm, perhaps the consequence of repeated staking out of crop plants. There is nothing to indicate any link with the Gas Showroom built in 1926 or the later Manor Farm Public House situated to the immediate north-northwest of trench 7. The evenness of their distribution pattern suggests some level of contemporaneity for these contexts, this and the fact that a number cut modern fills supports a recent date for them as a group.

Cut Details

7.10.11 The fills of these stake holes were composed of soft clayey-silts which ranged in colour from light to mid to dark greyish-brown to brownish-grey. Exceptions were [764], a mid grey sandy-silt of moderate compaction, and [817], [819], and [821] all of which were friable dark brownish-grey sandy-clayey-silt. No finds were contained within the fills.

Soil Horizons

7.10.12 A layer of sub-soil or agricultural soil [21] / [32] / [49] / [57] / [164] / [174] / [673] / [763] / [769] / [775] / [792] / [809] / [831] / [866] / [875] / [895] sealed the archaeological features across much of the site. This was encountered between 46.02m OD and 48.15m OD, being 0.18m to 0.57m thick. The composition was a clayey-silt, though [769] and [775] were sandy-silt, and [831] and [866] were sandy-silty-clays, with occasional

pottery [49], [57], [164], burnt flint [49], and charcoal flecks [164]. The colours ranged from light or mid brownish-grey to mid greyish-brown to mid yellowish-brown.

7.10.13 In part of Trench 7 this sub-soil [214] was a firmly compacted sandy-silt, which was 0.19m thick, light-mid brown with pottery, stones and struck flint.

7.10.14 A second soil layer [20]/[163] was also observed in a number of locations (Trenches 2, 4, 6) to be overlying primary soil deposit. This was composed of friable to soft mid to dark greyish-brown clayey-silt, which was between 0.10m and 0.31m thick and encountered from 48.03m OD to 47.75m OD.

Re-Deposited Chalk

7.10.15 In Trench 6 a layer of re-deposited chalk [162] overlay the soil horizon [163]. This was composed of moderately compacted chalk mixed with mid greyish-brown clayey-silt, which was 0.12m thick and encountered from 48.07m OD.

Cut	Fill	Tr.	Orientation	Shape In Plan	Sides	Base	Dimensions (mm)	Depth (mm)	Highest Level m OD
[78]	[77]	4	Top N Of Base		Slightly Tapered	Tapered Point	60mm Diameter	90mm	47.3
[80]	[79]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	50 x 40mm	40mm	47.27
[82]	[81]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered	60 x 40mm	50mm	47.27
[84]	[83]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered	60 x 30mm	30mm	47.3
[86]	[85]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered Point	50mm Diameter	120mm	47.3
[88]	[87]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered Point	30mm Diameter	30mm	47.3
[90]	[89]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered	30mm Diameter	40mm	47.3
[92]	[91]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered	50 x 40mm	90mm	47.3
[94]	[93]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered	60 x 40mm	100mm	47.31
[96]	[95]	4	Top NE Of Base		Vertical	Flat	100 x 80mm	30mm	47.31
[98]	[97]	4	Top E Of Base		Near Vertical	Tapered	80mm Diameter	70mm	47.29
[100]	[99]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered Point	50mm Diameter	70mm	47.27
[104]	[103]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered	60 x 40mm	40mm	47.26
[106]	[105]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	80mm	47.26
[108]	[107]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Flat	120 x 80mm	80mm	47.26
[110]	[109]	4	Vertical		Slightly Tapered	Tapered	60 x 40mm	100mm	47.2
[112]	[111]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	50mm	47.2
[114]	[113]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered Point	60 x 40mm	40mm	47.23
[116]	[115]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered	50mm Diameter	40mm	47.26
[118]	[117]	4	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered	50 x 40mm	30mm	47.26
[121]	[120]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	60 x 50mm	70mm	47.69
[123]	[122]	5	Vertical		Vertical	Tapered Point	60mm Diameter	160mm	47.69
[125]	[124]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	70 x 50mm	100mm	47.69

[127]	[126]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	60 x 40mm	100mm	47.68
[129]	[128]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	80 x 60mm	200mm	47.68
[131]	[130]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	20mm Diameter	50mm	47.68
[133]	[132]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	30mm Diameter	Unknown	47.68
[135]	[134]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	30mm Diameter	Unknown	47.68
[137]	[136]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	60mm	47.71
[139]	[138]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	50mm Diameter	60mm	47.71
[141]	[140]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	Unknown	50mm	47.71
[143]	[142]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	Unknown	40mm	47.71
[145]	[144]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	Unknown	110mm	47.73
[147]	[146]	5	Vertical		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	Unknown	0.08m	47.77
[148]	-	5	Group Number For Unexcavated Stake Holes						
[150]	[149]	5	Sub-Circular		Near Vertical	Tapered Point	Unknown	0.13m	47.74
[434]	[433]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Slightly Tapered	Tapered Rounded Point	30 by 60mm	50mm	
[436]	[435]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Slightly Tapered	Tapered Rounded Point	35 by 60mm	70mm	
[438]	[437]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	60 x 30mm	70mm	
[440]	[439]	7	Vertical	Circular	Slightly Tapered	Rounded	40mm Diameter	40mm	
[442]	[441]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	30 by 50mm	80mm	
[444]	[443]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	30 by 70mm	70mm	
[446]	[445]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	40 by 50mm	90mm	
[448]	[447]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	40 by 50mm	40mm	
[450]	[449]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	420mm	
[452]	[451]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	35mm Diameter	30mm	
[454]	[453]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Point	60mm Diameter	60mm	
[456]	[455]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	30 by 60mm	50mm	
[458]	[457]	7	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Rounded Point	40mm Diameter	70mm	
[460]	[459]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	35 by 50mm	190mm	
[462]	[461]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	45mm Diameter	65mm	
[464]	[463]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	30 by 50mm	70mm	
[466]	[465]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	30 by 50mm	110mm	
[468]	[467]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	35 by 50mm	180mm	
[470]	[469]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	35 by 55mm	50mm	
[472]	[471]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	35mm	
[474]	[473]	7	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	105mm	
[476]	[475]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	30mm	
[478]	[477]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	30 by 40mm	100mm	
[480]	[479]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	50mm Diameter	30mm	
[482]	[481]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	85mm	
[484]	[483]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	50mm Diameter	75mm	

[486]	[485]	7	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	110mm	
[488]	[487]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	40mm Diameter	45mm	
[490]	[489]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	30mm Diameter	65mm	
[492]	[491]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	40 by 50mm	50mm	
[494]	[493]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	50mm Diameter	320mm	
[496]	[495]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	50mm Diameter	90mm	
[498]	[497]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	30 by 50mm	50mm	
[500]	[499]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	290mm	
[502]	[501]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	50mm Diameter	70mm	
[504]	[503]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	130mm	
[506]	[505]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	50mm Diameter	40mm	
[508]	[507]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	40mm	
[510]	[509]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	40mm Diameter	140mm	
[512]	[511]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	50mm	
[514]	[513]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	50mm	
[516]	[515]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	100mm	
[518]	[517]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	260mm	
[520]	[519]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	40mm Diameter	220mm	
[522]	[521]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	130mm	
[524]	[523]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	30 by 50mm	60mm	
[526]	[525]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	40 by 60mm	80mm	
[528]	[527]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	60mm	
[530]	[529]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	30 by 50mm	23mm	
[532]	[531]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	30 by 40mm	60mm	
[534]	[533]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Point	30 by 40mm	200mm	
[536]	[535]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Point	40 by 50mm	130mm	
[538]	[537]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Point	30 by 50mm	210mm	
[540]	[539]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	30 by 40mm	90mm	
[542]	[541]	7	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	70mm	
[544]	[543]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	30mm Diameter	80mm	
[546]	[545]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	50mm Diameter	150mm	
[548]	[547]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	60mm Diameter	60mm	
[550]	[549]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	50mm Diameter	100mm	
[552]	[551]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	20mm	
[554]	[553]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	30 by 40mm	90mm	
[556]	[555]	7	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	50mm Diameter	130mm	
[558]	[557]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	190mm	
[560]	[559]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Point	40 by 55mm	160mm	

[562]	[561]	7	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	50mm Diameter	100mm	
[564]	[563]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	55mm Diameter	300mm	
[566]	[565]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	40 by 60mm	210mm	
[568]	[567]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	50mm Diameter	100mm	
[570]	[569]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	30 by 40mm	210mm	
[572]	[571]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	25 by 50mm	90mm	
[574]	[573]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	120mm	
[576]	[575]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	90mm	
[578]	[577]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	90mm	
[580]	[579]	7	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	50mm Diameter	100mm	
[582]	[581]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	60mm Diameter	140mm	
[584]	[583]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	30 by 50mm	160mm	
[586]	[585]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	40 by 50mm	150mm	
[588]	[587]	7	Top W Of Base	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	30mm Diameter	270mm	
[590]	[589]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	40mm Diameter	110mm	
[592]	[591]	7	Top SE Of Base	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	40 by 60mm	130mm	
[594]	[593]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	40 by 60mm	94mm	
[596]	[595]	7	Top NNE Of Base	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	40 by 50mm	160mm	
[598]	[597]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Point	30 by 40mm	80mm	
[600]	[599]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	130mm	
[602]	[601]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	35 by 50mm	185mm	
[604]	[603]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	37mm Diameter	10mm	
[606]	[605]	7	Top SW Of Base	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	37 by 52mm	90mm	
[608]	[607]	7	Top N Of Base	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Point	30 by 40mm	120mm	
[610]	[609]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	35mm Diameter	210mm	
[612]	[611]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	55mm	
[614]	[613]	7	Top E Of Base	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	41 by 62mm	110mm	
[616]	[615]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	110mm	
[618]	[617]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	80mm	
[620]	[619]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	55mm	
[622]	[621]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	40 by 50mm	115mm	
[624]	[623]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	35mm Diameter	40mm	
[626]	[625]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	30 by 45mm	80mm	
[628]	[627]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	30mm Diameter	30mm	
[630]	[629]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	50 by 80mm	35mm	
[632]	[631]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Rounded Point	40mm Diameter	70mm	
[634]	[633]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	30 by 50mm	30mm	
[636]	[635]	7	Top SW Of Base	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	30 by 50mm	70mm	

[638]	[637]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	35 by 50mm	95mm	
[640]	[639]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Tapered Point	40 by 50mm	200mm	
[642]	[641]	7	Top E Of Base	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	40 by 50mm	60mm	
[644]	[643]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	40 by 55mm	65mm	
[646]	[645]	7	Top SE Of Base	Circular	Vertical	Flat	45mm Diameter	130mm	
[648]	[647]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	35 by 60mm	60mm	
[650]	[649]	7	Vertical	Circular	Slightly Tapered	Tapered Rounded Point	45mm Diameter	140mm	
[652]	[651]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	50mm	
[654]	[653]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	40 by 50mm	100mm	
[656]	[655]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	35 by 65mm	95mm	
[658]	[657]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded	40mm Diameter	30mm	
[660]	[659]	7	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	30mm Diameter	40mm	
[664]	[663]	7	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	30mm Diameter	30mm	
[666]	[665]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	45 by 60mm	60mm	
[668]	[667]	7	Top W Of Base	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	250mm	
[670]	[669]	7	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	30mm Diameter	100mm	
[672]	[671]	7	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Rounded	40 by 60mm	80mm	
[690]	[689]	9	Vertical	Circular	Steep	Point	70mm Diameter	27mm	
[716]	[715]	10	Vertical	Circular	Steep	Concave	0.19m x 0.18m	0.12m	47.73
[728]	[727]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded Point	40mm Diameter	100mm	
[730]	[729]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	150mm	
[732]	[731]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	90mm	
[734]	[733]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded Point	40mm Diameter	50mm	
[736]	[735]	10	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	290mm	
[738]	[737]	10	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	80mm	
[740]	[739]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded Point	40mm Diameter	260mm	
[742]	[741]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Rounded Point	50mm Diameter	180mm	
[744]	[743]	10	Near Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	50mm x 40mm	250mm	
[746]	[745]	10	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Tapered Point	70mm x 90mm	110mm	
[748]	[747]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	50mm Diameter	60mm	
[750]	[749]	10	Top NE Of Base	Circular	Straight	Flat	50mm Diameter	140mm	
[752]	[751]	10	Vertical	Ovoid	Straight	Flat	70mm x 80mm	40mm	
[754]	[753]	10	Vertical	Ovoid	Tapered	Rounded Point	60mm x 70mm	100mm	
[756]	[755]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm diameter	80mm	
[758]	[757]	10	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Flat	40mm Diameter	50mm	
[760]	[759]	10	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	50mm	130mm	
[765]	[764]	11	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	150mm	
[786]	[785]	14	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm	70mm	47.87

							Diameter		
[794]	[793]	15	Top NE Of Base	Circular	Straight	Rounded Point	40mm diameter	140mm	48.01
[796]	[795]	15	Vertical	Circular	Straight	Flat	30mm diameter	40mm	48.01
[798]	[797]	15	Vertical	Circular	Straight	Rounded Point	50mm diameter	120mm	47.95
[800]	[799]	15	Vertical	Circular	Straight	Flat	50mm diameter	30mm	47.95
[802]	[801]	15	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm diameter	55mm	47.95
[805]	[804]	15	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	20mm	47.9
[807]	[806]	15	Vertical	Ovoid	Vertical	Flat	60mm x 40mm	20mm	47.9
[813]	[812]	17	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	75mm	47.89
[818]	[817]	16	Vertical	Circular	Vertical	Flat	40mm Diameter	40mm	
[820]	[819]	16	Vertical	Circular	Near Vertical	Flat	60mm Diameter	50mm	
[822]	[821]	16	Vertical	Circular	Near Vertical	Flat	50mm Diameter	70mm	
[851]	[850]	19	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	60mm	47.9
[853]	[852]	19	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	40mm Diameter	60mm	47.86
[856]	[857]	19	Vertical	Circular	Tapered	Tapered Point	50mm x 60mm	50mm	47.92

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Discussion of Phase 1 – Natural

- 8.1.1 The natural at Manor Farm was of a variable composition across the site. In the majority of areas deposits of brickearth dominated, some of which contained varying proportions of gravel.
- 8.1.2 In the southeastern area of the site chalk was observed to be the earliest deposit, sealed by the horizons of brickearth. Chalk in Trench 2 overlaying the brickearth may have been the result of later disturbance.
- 8.1.3 In the western area of the site sand, sandy-silt, and sandy clay with iron panning were evident.
- 8.1.4 The absence of diagnostic material from within the tree throw hollow recorded in the south of the site has meant that this feature cannot be accurately dated. Whilst human activity such as land clearance cannot be ruled out there is a relatively low number of similar features across the site, and it is most likely that the feature formed naturally.

8.2 Discussion of Phase 2 – Early Iron Age or Earlier

- 8.2.1 A number of the features were only datable on stratigraphic grounds which were phased to the early Iron Age or earlier.
- 8.2.2 The only significant feature which falls into this phase is a wide shallow pit observed in the section of Trench 9. No datable evidence was able to be recovered from this feature, thus its age is uncertain.
- 8.2.3 A number of stake holes pertain to to this phase, though it is just possible that they originated during a later phase. Based on the characteristics of the cuts from the stakes it is possible that [788] and [790] were contemporary, having matching dimensions and profiles.
- 8.2.4 Several layers were also attributed to this phase.

8.3 Discussion of Phase 3 – Late Bronze Age

- 8.3.1 A small number of features across the site have been attributed to the late Bronze Age, based on the presence of Bronze Age pottery within their fills. Three post holes of varied shapes and dimensions were identified across Trenches 7 and 10, whilst a possible post hole or pit was observed in Trench 17. Due to the wide spacing` of these features and the notable variations in their appearance it is unlikely that they were associated.

8.4 Phase 4.1 – Early Iron Age

- 8.4.1 The early Iron Age activity is the commonest at the site, with a variety of feature types evident.

Ditches

- 8.4.2 Two north-south aligned linear ditches attributed to the early Iron Age were observed on the west side of the site. Due to their size, form, and the presence of an ankle breaker in the latter of the two it is likely that they formed a defensive boundary. This function is supported by the fact that all of other features observed during the investigation were found to be concentrated to the east of these ditches (though only limited areas to the west were exposed during the project).
- 8.4.3 Ditch 1, aligned north-south was of notable width and depth. It is likely that, given its location relative to the other features, that the ditch formed a boundary, perhaps with a defensive nature, to the west of the area of main activity. Pottery was recovered from three slots excavated through this ditch almost exclusively dated to the early Iron Age, though a single sherd of what was interpreted as likely late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered and is considered residual.
- 8.4.4 Ditch 2 was parallel to and on the west side of Ditch 1. Where this feature was excavated to the base an ankle breaker element was seen to be present. It is likely to have had a defensive boundary function. Pottery from its fills was dated from the early and middle Iron Ages and the Roman period, with the early Iron Age being the most common. This suggests that an early Iron Age date is most likely date for this feature, with the single sherd of Roman pottery likely to be intrusive, and the early Iron Age pottery being residual. The assemblage suggests the feature was long-lived and remained open for a long time.
- 8.4.5 Stratigraphic relationships observed in Trench 20 illustrate that Ditch 2 post-dates Ditch 1, and as such it is also unlikely that the two features were in use at the same time..

Pit Activity

- 8.4.6 Two large pits with multiple fills were present at opposite ends of the main excavation area. Within both the fills were of distinct composition, suggesting of individual incidents of deliberate deposition not a gradual natural infilling of a features. Both contained notable quantities of deliberately and systematically burnt flint, and one of the pits also showed signs of burning *in situ*. A small articulated group of Cattle-size vertebrae were present in one of these pits. The environmental samples taken revealed an assemblage of charred crop remains that was slightly above average in the quantities and variety represented for the samples across the whole site, with wheat, barley, and indeterminate cereal grains identified. Fly puparia and a hazel nut were also present in this pit. The nature of the deposits, with lensing throughout suggests that they may be representative of intentional “structured deposition” of selected artefacts and charred material, a recurring practice now commonly associated with the Iron Age period (Hills, 1995).
- 8.4.7 Three pits had clay linings. This suggests that these were used for crop storage. All contained inclusions of burnt clay / daub, burnt flint, as well as pottery. Environmental evidence revealed fruit stone fragments and uncharred seeds in one of these.
- 8.4.8 Some of the pits contained suspected evidence of *in-situ* burning as well as burnt flint. However, the processed environmental samples demonstrated that this *in situ* burning could not be confirmed. In the examples where a notable amount of burnt flint was identified it is likely that this material derives from burning elsewhere possibly associated with food preparation or feasting or the heating of water for saunas, albeit

probably in relatively close proximity, with the pits being used to contain the deposits of the material following such activity.

- 8.4.9 A notable number of other less distinctive pits was observed dating to the early Iron Age. The function of these pits is not obvious, and they could have fulfilled a variety of roles, such as storage or curated waste deposition. The effort expended in excavating them would seem excessive for ordinary waste disposal only particularly as there are easy alternatives for this such as deposition in middens or discarding to domestic animals such as pig or dogs.

Pits or Ditch Terminals

- 8.4.10 A pair of other features has been interpreted as representing either pits or ditch terminals, though truncation made it impossible to determine their nature with certainty.

Post Holes

- 8.4.11 A series of post holes dating to the early Iron Age have been identified. No definite structural patterns were evident at the time of excavation. Further consideration of these features as part of the assessment has demonstrated that the highest concentration of postholes and post pits was found across trench 7. There appears to be a tendency of north northwest by south southeast linear alignments in the northern half of this trench, perhaps indicating shifting fence lines or similar linear features. In addition there is a high concentration of posts in the south southwest corner of this same trench. Though it has thus far been impossible to identify any specific structural configuration, it is likely that if a structural sequence or elements of a structure survived that it is to be identified in this part of the excavation area.

Pits or Post Holes

- 8.4.12 A number of the features found were interpreted as being either small pits or large post holes. Whilst evidence from the time of their excavation did not confirm which category they should fall into, the assessment of the burnt flint from one of these [182] suggest that it is a pit, with over 1kg of such material being recovered from its fill. Further analysis of other such features and possible associations may help to redefine their function.

Stake Holes

- 8.4.13 Only a single stake hole is attributed to this phase with some confidence. It was found in the base of an early Iron Age post hole.

8.5 Discussion of Phase 4.2 – Middle Iron Age

- 8.5.1 The middle Iron Age was represented by a small group of fragmentary middle Iron Age pottery recovered from the upper fills of Ditch 2. As the great majority of the finds from this feature is of early Iron Age Date it is considered likely that this pottery is either intrusive or associated with the final fill and end use of the ditch.

8.6 Discussion of Phase 4.3 – Late Iron Age

8.6.1 Two post holes (though one could be a pit) were the only features of late Iron Age date. There was not enough late Iron Age material recovered, nor enough features, suggestive of a minimal level of activity in the wider area at this time.

8.7 Discussion of Phase 5 – Roman

8.7.1 Ditch 3 was identified in the southwest corner of the site parallel and to the east of Ditch 1, with only a small distance separating the two features. It may be that this minor feature indicates the continued presence of a boundary in the sector of the site.

8.7.2 A single post hole was the only other context containing Roman material in the form of two pottery sherds. Its fill also contained two sherds of early Iron Age date, which were residual.

8.7.3 Roman pottery was also recovered from the fills of a tree throw. The small number of such features is most likely indicative of isolated incidents of tree felling or natural wind falls, as opposed to land clearance.

8.7.4 The evidence is indicative of small scale activity in Roman times at or in the vicinity of the site.

8.8 Discussion of Phase 6 – Post-Medieval

8.8.1 Structures 1 and 2 are most likely associated with the buildings that existed prior to the construction of the contemporary car park that occupied the site at the time of excavation, as shown on the historic maps from the 1930s onwards. Details as to the use of these buildings remain uncertain at present.

8.8.2 A subterranean air raid shelter of World War II vintage was located along the eastern boundary of the site. It was 'S' shaped in plan, with two entry and egress points at the terminals of the 'S' form, accessible by sets of steps. The main chamber was rectangular, with metal brackets for benches for seating protruding from the walls. This shape provided added protection from blast damage and the multiple entrances were presumably a further safety feature. Its roof comprised reinforced concrete slabs in a pitched / gable construction set in metal rafter beams for additional structural strength. Its walls were built of shuttered concrete.

8.9 Discussion of Phase 7.1 – Modern

8.9.1 A series of modern features, such as the remains of a road surface, and make up layers associated with surfaces, along with landscaping features are of negligible archaeological value.

8.10 Discussion of Phase 7.2 – Modern - Uncertain Date

8.10.1 A number of linear features which lacked firm dating evidence were attributed to this phase. Ditch 4 was revealed in two trenches in the southern area of the site, whilst Ditch 5 was only seen in one small section, also in the south. These features were much smaller and shallower than either Ditches 1 or 2 and they may represent the remains of land drains, as could a further east-west aligned gully observed adjacent to Ditch 5. A considerable number of stakeholes was found distributed relatively evenly across the site, with their

presence being most notable in trench 7. A small number of these cut the fills of Iron Age contexts and a slightly larger quantity cut the fills associated with modern service trenches and make-up deposits. The evenness in their distribution and the lack of structural patterning among them suggests they derive from a common related activity and the recent stratigraphic relationship of a number of them has resulted in them being phased here as a group.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

9.1.1 The investigation's aims and objectives, as defined before the evaluation were as follows (Moore 2010 b):

- Is there evidence for any prehistoric settlement or activity in the area of the study site; is there evidence for change over time?

Considerable numbers of features of prehistoric date, principally early Iron Age remains associated with an important assemblage of contemporary pottery were identified. The nature of the pursuits which it derives from remains to be further analysed. A seasonally recurring activity, including possible settlement in close proximity to the site appears likely.

- What evidence is there for any land use or settlement during the Roman period? Is there evidence for change over time?

A very limited number of Roman features and finds were identified, probably associated with restricted activity marginal to the adjoining Roman road.

- Are there any activities in the Roman period relating to Watling Street to the north?

The limited Roman material probably derives from irregular activity along the Roman Rd.

- What evidence is there for Saxon/Early Medieval occupation, estate activity or burials at the subject site?

No Saxon or early Medieval activity was identified.

- Is there any evidence for medieval activity at the site and if so how does it fit into the known local settlement pattern?

No Medieval activity was identified.

- What evidence is there for a transition between the Medieval and early Post-Medieval periods?

There was no evidence pertinent to the Medieval early Post-Medieval transition.

- What can environmental evidence tell us about the inhabitants, their diet and environment?

Some partial evidence relevant to Iron Age cereal crop use and its deployment in placed deposits was uncovered.

- To what extent had the site landscaping preserved or truncated any evidence of previous activities?

Sufficient data remains to facilitate reconstruction of the Iron Age site within its contemporary topographic setting.

9.1.2 Following on from the preliminary results of the evaluation the following specific aims were put forth in the specification for the excavation:

- To understand the character, form, function and date of the archaeological activities present on the site including but not limited to the remains found in the evaluation.

Early Iron Age activity of some intensity and duration was identified up slope from the contemporary valley floor, overlooking the bank of the Medway..

- To enhance our understanding of the Early to Middle Iron Age activity at the site and how this will develop our understanding of contemporary regional settlement, economy and landscape.

The site, located some 40 meters up-slope and 1.5 – 1.7 km from the bank of the Medway may have been seasonally used by the local Iron Age community. Their activities involved use of significant quantities of specific types of pottery categories, as well as resulting in the deposition of burnt flint and limited cereal crop waste

- To develop our understanding of the Roman activities on the site.

The character and impact of activity of Roman date on the site was extremely limited and of little significance.

9.2 REVISED RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.2.1 Questions arising out of the excavation are as follows:

- What can the pottery assemblage, particularly the early Iron Age material, add to the knowledge base of material from both the local and greater area? Can the timeline for the pottery assemblage be further refined?
- Can a comparison of the forms of the numerous stake holes and postholes reveal any patterns which may be indicative of structures upon the site?
- Based on the result of the environmental samples does the basal fill [198] of pit [199] provide any further information regarding the function of feature and others of a comparable type?
- How do the results of the environmental samples compare with those from other sites in the vicinity in terms of crop production and distribution?
- How do the animal bones recovered compare with those recovered from other Iron Age sites in Kent?
- Can further analysis of the struck flint from the site be used to advance knowledge of the typological, technological changes, and social consequences of early Iron Age flint working in Kent?
- What can the distribution of burnt flint across the site and its contextual and artefactual associations reveal? How does this compare with other early Iron Age sites?
- Can the location and spatial analysis of the site within its associated landscape topography contribute to our understanding of the nature of its use.
- Can a further review of the archaeological pit assemblages lead to a better understanding of the activities that generated them.
- What resource base supported the early Iron Age activity identified at the site.
- The characteristics of the pottery assemblage are of considerable importance. The assemblage requires detailed description, analysis and contextualisation. Its publication will significantly assist future studies of contemporary material culture.

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

- 10.1.1 The most significant and frequent remains and finds assemblages encountered at the Manor Farm site were early Iron Age in date. The group of early Iron Age pottery is particularly notable. The remains are important at a local and regional level, especially so as the ceramic assemblage has both features limited to this group of material and shares characteristics with material from a small group of other Iron Age sites within this particular region.
- 10.1.2 Two north-south aligned linear ditches of early Iron Age date may have been part of a defensive barrier and boundary. These features may help in the interpretation of the site as it functioned within its contemporary landscape.
- 10.1.3 Along with the ditches, the most obvious features recorded dated to the early Iron Age where assorted pits and postholes observed across the area, though concentrated in the south western sector of the excavation area of Trench 7. Their concentration here suggests structural activity, perhaps characterised by a succession of short lasting structural elements.
- 10.1.4 The two large pits with their unusual fills may be indicative of purposefully placed deposits, as suggested by the small group of articulated cattle-size vertebrae, charred plant material, and fire cracked flint and distinctive lensing present. This type of deposition has been recognised as not being uncommon in the early Iron Age. These pits were found at opposite sides of the excavation area and as such have no direct physical relationship with each other, nor could any spatial patterning be discerned between them, given the fact that there were only two such features across the excavation area nor between these two and any of the other contemporary cuts or deposits identified. Some of the remaining pits may have served a storage function, particularly in the case of the clay lined examples. Two of the pits were originally suggested to have been hearths, although further analysis failed to confirm this interpretation and it may be that they served for the safe disposal of materials originating from a hearth or fire deposit. These more distinctive pits are of interest in terms of what they can suggest about the types of activities that were occurring upon the site, and this in turn could help to refine the knowledge of early Iron Age practices.
- 10.1.5 A notable assemblage of pottery was recovered, with that from the early Iron Age being of considerable importance in terms of both the quantities recovered and uncommonness of some of the forms. Aspect of some of the groups of pottery present are unique to the site. A further more detailed study of this pottery will be of substantial regional significance.
- 10.1.6 A large amount of burnt flint (over 54kgs) was recovered from numerous features across the site. This material, following further analysis of its spatial distribution, may contribute to a better understanding of the site's use. Much of it had been systematically and deliberately fired, a practice often seen on prehistoric sites, including in north Kent. The practice is not well understood with interpretations ranging from communal cooking, feasting, saunas, parching cereals, activities associated with leather making or wool processing or ritual practices.

- 10.1.7 Struck flints were also recovered. This was representative of small-scale, low key and transient pursuits or as evidence of opportunistic activity, as opposed to conduct particularly associated with site use and function.
- 10.1.8 The animal bone found at the site resulted in a small and rather poorly preserved collection, though this may be due to the conditions at the site being less than ideal for the preservation of bone. Most dated to the early Iron Age. Only one example of butchery markings was evident, and the presence of a horse of advanced age is of interest for it shows a level of care towards this animal.
- 10.1.9 The lack of settlement-type features suggests that the remains uncovered in the excavation area did not derive from settlement activity, although it may have been marginal to such..
- 10.1.10 Environmental evidence collected from across the site suggests that the low level of charred plants material may have been associated with consumption rather than preparation or processing.
- 10.2 The stake holes that were encountered in large numbers across the site were of uncertain, but likely recent date. The site is likely to have been part of, or marginal to agricultural land from Roman times until relatively recently suggests the stakeholes may have been associated with related activities..
- 10.3 The Manor Farm archaeological investigations will be published as an article in the appropriate county journal (Archaeologia Cantiana). The publication will include relevant illustrations and the format will be as follows:

Abstract

Introduction

Geological and topographical background

Archaeological background

The archaeological evidence, the pottery assemblage with a summary of the lithics, animal bone and environmental remains.

Conclusions and interpretations

Bibliography

11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The contents of the archive are:

The paper archive:

		Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets		-	933
Plans	1:20	138	231
Sections	1:10	59	67

The photographic archive:

Black and White Negative Film (35mm)	290 exp
Colour Transparency Film (35mm)	326 exp
Digital Format	154 exp

The finds archive:

Animal Bone	3 boxes
Pottery	10 boxes
Lithics	10 boxes
CBM / Daub / Stone	1 box
Small Finds	1 box

(Box – standard archive box = 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

The environmental archive:

Bulk Samples	70
--------------	----

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Walsingham Planning for commissioning the report on behalf of Whitbread Group PLC, who funded the archaeological investigations. Thanks also to Ben Founds, Kent County Council's Archaeological Officer, for monitoring the site on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.
- 12.2 The author would like to thank Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Strep Duckering for the photography, Nathalie Barrett for the surveying, Peter Moore and Helen Hawkins for the project management, Frank Meddens for the post-excavation management and editing of this report, and Lisa Lonsdale and Sophie White for technical and logistical support.
- 12.3 The author thanks the field staff for all of their hard work and effort, in particular Richard Archer, James Draycott, Ireneo Grosso, Jim Heathcote, Paul McGarrity John Payne, Guy Seddon and Aiden Turner. The author also wishes to thank Mark Tackery of Walsingham Planning for introducing PCA and commissioning the work, project manager Brian Eccles of Jones Lang La Salle for his guidance and support, the staff at the Manor Farm public house for their assistance and enthusiasm especially Andy Mayot and Sonia Ablett, and Vale Building Services, especially Nigel Simpson and Paul Street for their help and co-operation.

13 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937. [1 & 2 Geo. 6. Ch.6]

Civil Defence Act, 1939. [3 Geo. 6. Ch.31]

Cunliffe, B. 2010. *Iron Age Communities in Britain*. Abingdon: Routledge.

Haselgrove, C., I. Armit, T. Champion, J. Creighton, A. Gwilt, J. D. Hill, F. Hunter, & A. Woodward. 2001.

Understanding the British Iron Age: An Agenda for Action. Salisbury: Trust for Wessex Archaeology Ltd.

Haselgrove, C. & R. Pope. 2007. *The Earlier Iron Age in Britain and the Near Continent*. Oxford: Oxbow Books.

Haslam, A. 2005. *An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation on Land at Residential Phase II, Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent*. Unpublished Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Hill, J.D., 1995. "Ritual and Rubbish in the Iron Age of Wessex. A study on the formation of a specific archaeological record". *BAR British Series*, 242. Tempvs Reparatum.

Meisel, J.S. 1994. 'Air Raid Shelter Policy and its Critics in Britain before the Second World War', in *Twentieth Century British History*, Volume 5, No. 3, pp.300-319

Moore, P. 2010 a. *Manor Farm Public House, High Street, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent: A Site Risk Assessment – Health and Safety Plan*. Unpublished Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Moore, P. 2010 b. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at the Manor Farm Public House, High Street Rainham, Gillingham, Kent, ME8 7JE*. Unpublished Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Moore, P. 2010 c. *Specification for an Archaeological Excavation at the Manor Farm Public House, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent ME8 7JE*. Unpublished Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Rendall-Wooldridge, H. 2002. *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at 117 High Street, Rainham, Kent*. Unpublished Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

Thompson, G. & Gould, M. 2011. Historic Building Recording of a World War II Air Raid Shelter at the Former Thames Water Site, Waverley Road, Plumstead, London Borough of Greenwich. SE18 7SU. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd: unpublished report

Online Resources

Medway Council. *Medway Local Plan, Adopted May 2003 – Schedule of Policies*.

http://www.medway.gov.uk/apps/wwwlocalplan/schedule_policies.htm

Medway Council. *Medway Local Plan, Adopted May 2003 – Proposals and Inset Maps*.

http://www.medway.gov.uk/apps/wwwlocalplan/map_index.htm

APPENDIX 1: IRON AGE POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Mike Seager Thomas

The Prehistoric pottery assemblage from Manor Farm, Rainham, comprises 2000-odd sherds weighing approximately 26 kilograms (Appendix 3). The bulk of it is characterized by a suite of mostly flint- and (decalcified) shell-tempered fabrics recurrently associated with two chronologically diagnostic pottery finishes — rustication, which involves deeply fingering the body of a pot or the application of a rough surface finish, and painting. In addition there are several chronologically diagnostic forms, including the ‘onion-shaped jar’, with a rounded shoulder and a flared neck, the pedestal base and the open mouthed convex-sided jar, which belongs to a poorly understood and currently unnamed pottery tradition that falls between post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR), dated at its latest to the very beginning of the Iron Age (c. 700BC — the LBA/EIA), and the saucepan pot continuum, dated at its earliest to the beginning of the Middle Iron Age (MIA — c. 400BC), i.e. to the Early Iron Age (EIA). (Although extra Kent associations show the forms comprising it to fall between PDR proper and saucepan pottery. Owing to the coincidence of this period in Britain and on the near continent with the radiocarbon calibration plateau, close calendar dating of it is impossible, and the chronological nomenclature applied to it in Kent has and continues to vary. Champion (2007, 297), for example, calls it EIA and Macpherson-Grant (1991, 42–3), EIA/MIA). In addition, a small number of sherds, mostly from EIA-dated contexts, are attributable to the PDR (LBA or LBA/EIA) tradition (less than 100 sherds), and another eight to the Middle (two only) and Late Iron Ages.

This report focuses on the EIA material. Discussed first is the structure of the assemblage. There are indications from it of localized ‘middening’ on site, which has produced a series of pottery groups that are closed and yet incomplete. Next it considers the composition of the assemblage in terms of the forms and fabrics comprising it. This part of Kent lacks *published* EIA pottery groups and the 45+ pots from Manor Farm go some way towards filling this gap. Thirdly, and perhaps most importantly, there are issues of chronology to be considered. Owing to the absence from large parts of the county of identifiable MIA pottery there has been a tendency locally to push EIA pottery traditions forward in time, to treat them as a ‘missing link’ as it were. But this assemblage is *demonstrably not* a missing link. Finally of interest are the regional relationships of the assemblage, which though including Sussex, Essex and the near continent, are shown to be narrower than those of the preceding, PDR pottery tradition, but significantly wider than those of later, saucepan pot traditions. The range of possible uses to which the assemblage might have been put is not discussed but can be inferred by the reader from details of pot type, size and relationship present throughout the text and illustrations.

Assemblage deposition/ assemblage integrity

The accuracy of any pottery assessment will depend in large part on the integrity of the assemblage, whether it is closed or incorporates pottery of many different periods, whether it is representative of the context or site from which it comes as a whole or comprises an unrepresentative sample only. In these respects Manor Farm is certainly promising. Where paralleled, the bulk of the assemblage belongs to a single — if poorly understood — pottery tradition, and there is no reason to believe it has been much disturbed since the EIA, and while there are more, possibly earlier sherds, no contexts can be reliably dated to this period. Moreover, for a site of Manor Farm’s modest size, it incorporates both a lot of sherds and a wide range of forms and fabrics. But accurate assessment also requires

that we understand something of the way an assemblage was deposited in the first place and in this respect the record from Manor Farm is more ambiguous.

Table A, quantifies the fabrics comprising several of the larger context assemblages, shows quite different suites of fabrics to have come from different features. Pit [199] for example yielded a more restricted range of fabrics than pit [192] or posthole [428], while pit [192] and posthole [428] yielded a similar range of fabrics but in very different proportions. This is what one would expect of a functionally and/ or chronologically determined distribution — the implication being that individual fabrics, which on site were utilized for different vessel types (table B, below), had either different roles or are of different dates. On the other hand, the assemblage as a whole displays characteristics that elsewhere (e.g. Davey & Macpherson Grant 1996, 67; Seager Thomas 2008, 46; 2010, 22) have been taken as signs of redeposition, such as the presence of sherds from the same pot in different features (pit [294] and postholes [347] and [428]), the frequent burning of pots (including sherds from a minimum of 31 of the 45 reconstructable pots), their mixing with finds of other categories and the small numbers of sherds by which individual pot are represented — despite the 100% sampling of surviving feature fills. It is also notable that the ratio of fine to coarse fabrics is lower than that of distinguishable fine to coarse ware pots, a likely consequence of the disturbance of fragile fine wares.

So, what are we to make of it? While there is good evidence for the deposition of disused pottery prior to its burial in the features from which it was recovered, it remains this specialist's view that this was not centralized, that there was no single homogenizing deposit, and that therefore individual context assemblages might well reflect functionally and/ or chronologically discrete episodes of activity. The implications of this for our understanding of the assemblage are two-fold. On the one hand, we can probably assume a close functional and/ or chronological relationship between the sherds comprising any single context assemblage — even, for example, where large sherds belonging to apparently different pottery traditions are found together (as in pits [294] and [322]), we have to assume they were in use at least more or less concurrently. On the other, we cannot know what has escaped redeposition, and it is probably safest therefore to assume that these same context assemblages are only *incompletely* representative of pottery and pottery using activity on site.

Typology

Form

Owing to the variable quality of the site's coarse wares (roughly finished, coarsely tempered, mostly thick-bodied pots) and the poor preservation and incompleteness of some context assemblages, it is not possible to reconstruct every pot form represented in the assemblage with complete confidence. For the most part, however, enough of each pot survives both to distinguish it as an individual pot and to place it within a broad typological grouping, parallelable elsewhere (table B), and thereby to situate the assemblage as a whole. Significantly for our understanding of Kent first millennium BC pottery, the present assemblage may be a first for this part of Kent.¹ In terms of clearly distinguishable pots, the ratio of coarse to fine wares (burnished, finely tempered, mostly thin bodied pots) is about 4:1. Out of 45-odd reconstructable pots, however, coarse and fine wares alike, three only are bowls.

¹ 'Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age' or 'Early Iron Age' pottery has been reported from nearby White Horse Stone (Champion 2007, 297; Glass 2000, 453), but like so much contemporary Kent pottery remains unpublished

Most representative of the assemblage is a coarse ware form shaped something like a wonky flowerpot, individual examples of which have, or appear to have, straight (pots 4 & 27), convex (pots 1, 19 & 21), or straight *and* convex sides (e.g. pots 3 & 5), and are either open or closed, the latter profile occasionally with a pronounced hooked rim (pots 1 & 3). This form has mostly very roughly executed rounded (pots 4 & 21), bead (pot 44), plain-squared (pots 9 & 25), cabled (pots 3 & 5) and fingertip-impressed rims (pot 6). Rim diameters range in size from about 15 (pot 19) to 32cm (pot 21).

Possibly also belonging to a 'flower pot' is a tiny sherd that best reconstructs as a *bord festonné* or festooned rim (from pit [224] — not illustrated), a rare form in Britain, in which the lip of the rim, which is wavy or cog-like, hangs down in front of the pot.

Otherwise coarse wares on site are represented by three essentially different but nonetheless *overlapping* shouldered jar variants (once again exact morphological characterization is impossible). These range from more or less tripartite, with an upright (pots 24 & 28) or out-turned neck (pots 15 & 35), through strongly bipartite, with a long (pot 30) or a very short shoulder (pots 16, 20 & 32) (lying between this and the previous form is a chronologically important variant with a short upright/ vestigial neck — pots 10 & 13), to what are really variants of the convex-sided jar with a weakly-moulded shoulder/ neck, which are either open (pots 1, 29 & 40) or closed (pot 34). The tripartite have plain squared (pots 15 & 24), cabled (pots 28) and cabled, internally and externally expanded 'hammerhead' rims (pot 35) (pot 28 is also notable for its markedly angular shoulder), the long shouldered bi-partite, 'hammerhead' rims (pots 30 &, probably, 8), the short necked bi-partite, slightly expanded, rounded (pot 32) and/ or internally bevelled rims (pots 16 & 20), and the weakly shouldered, internally bevelled (pots 1 & 29), slightly externally expanded (pot 34 & 43) and simple rounded rims (pot 40). Another very 'wonky' pot, which the writer reckons bi-partite (note the slight out-turn at the bottom of the reconstruction drawing), but which at least one colleague prefers to reconstruct as upright (pot 22) (S. Hamilton pers. comm.), has an internally bevelled rim.

With the exception of pot 34, a weakly shouldered jar, the smallest of these, perhaps predictably, are the complicated tri-partite forms, with rim diameters ranging from 14 (pot 28) to 24cm (pot 15), the largest the bi-partite and weakly shouldered, with rim diameters ranging from 22 (pot 20) to over 30 and most probably in excess of 40cm (pots 38 & 43). This size distribution obviously contrasts with that of the simplest form on site, the 'flower pot'.

Amongst the reconstructable fine ware forms, finally, there are five jars, three bases — one certainly from a jar — and three bowls. Of the former, two recall coarse wares from the site — pot 37, a tri-partite jar with an out-turned neck and rounded rim, and pot 11, a long shouldered bi-partite jar with a 'hammerhead' rim. Both have rim diameters of about 22cm. Two are smaller (18cm diameter) so-called onion-shaped jars. These comprise a bulbous body sherd with painted decoration (pot 26 — see below), which would very likely have had pedestal base like that represented by pot 41, and a rounded shoulder with a pronounced flared neck (pot 45). (The other fine ware bases, pot 36 and an unillustrated footring found with pots 28–30 cannot be reconstructed but the forms represented by them are to be expected of a fine ware assemblage of this sort). The last jar, by contrast, cannot easily be placed. Consisting of a massively expanded rim, an upright neck, and a rounded body (which does not join the neck) (pot 39), it is currently without parallel in Britain or on the near continent and, accordingly, it is impossible to be confident when suggesting a reconstruction.

The bowls — all of quite large size (20–22cm diameter) — are round shouldered with an upright or slightly flared rim (pot 14), bi-partite with an upright shoulder/ neck and, unusually for a bowl, an internally expanded rim (pot 17), and,

probably, tri-partite with a sharply angular shoulder (the pot is represented by a single tiny sherd with neither rim nor neck but the upper part of the shoulder bends out slightly — pot 31).

Finish

Three or four coarse ware finishes are distinguishable in the Manor Farm assemblage — rough burnish (RB) (pots 16 & 30), simple fingering (F) (pots 4, 15 & 43), and deliberate roughening (known locally as rustication — R), using either the fingers (pots 2 & 27), some kind of coarse wipe or a comb (C) (Pot 42), and/ or applied clay slurry (AR) (Pot 38). (On the reconstruction drawings, where incidental fingering cannot be distinguished with certainty from deliberate fingering, it is marked RF — e.g. pot 21). Typically on 'flower pots' roughening/ rustication extends to the rim (pot 19), while on shouldered pots it extends to the shoulder angle, the shoulder itself being roughly burnished (pots 20 &, possibly, 16).

The fine wares here are by definition burnished, sometimes highly. Pot 14 for example has a very high burnish both inside and outside, while both pots 11 and 17 retain a high burnish on the outside. In addition pot 26 was painted with three wide horizontal bands of red, probably hæmatitic paint, and in the gaps between these, which remained unoxidized, marginal lines, zigzags and multiple chevrons, probably in white but now orange paint. Two other unillustrated sherds in a rare sandy fabric (*RFFQ*), one associated with pots 9–13 (pot 12) also have maroon hæmatite coats, while pots 11 and 39, which incorporate visible siderite nodules may have been intended to oxidize a similar vivid red.

Fabrics

Initially full fabric analysis of the assemblage seemed a good idea, the apparent integrity of the assemblage holding out the rare promise of an unambiguous fabric *series* for the period against which pottery from the more usual, chronologically mixed assemblages could be usefully compared. Indeed most of the bigger context groups are divisible into eight and ten, mostly clearly divisible fabrics, with an overall ratio of coarse to fine wares of about 11:2 (tables A & C), noticeably different from that of distinguishable coarse to fine ware pots. By the time the analysis was finished however most of these had resolved themselves into the usual continuum of fine to coarse, mostly flint-tempered fabrics typical of the earlier first millennium BC locally, with its interpretatively troubling overlaps with — from the perspective of the EIA koine² — both earlier, LBA post Deverel-Rimbury and much later Iron Age traditions (table A). Accordingly, for the assemblage as a whole, details of this analysis have been reserved for the archive (Appendix 3). It's worth mentioning a handful of features of it, however, which are apparently diagnostic of Early Iron Age traditions locally, and, in some cases, further afield.

Overall the assemblage is dominated by sherds whose surfaces are oxidized red, often vividly so. In large part this is attributable to secondary firing, in many cases the red colouration continuing across the broken edges of sherds, which have dark grey unoxidized cores. This vividness of colour, which is most striking, would only have been possible had the clay comprising them been iron-rich, a view confirmed for the fabrics of some pots by the visible presence in them of small siderite concretions (pots 11, 35 & 39). In addition, in fabrics whose natural clay matrices

² Common archaeological terminology..

are distinguishable from the inclusions deliberately added to them, these are sandy, a feature, which though a function of clay source(s), is nonetheless recurrent in *late* post Deverel-Rimbury and EIA pottery from southeast England as a whole (e.g. O'Connor 1986, 61–2; Seager Thomas 2001, 36; 2008, 41). Sherds give a false impression of friability, while original surfaces that are unburnished and free of deliberately added inclusions have a texture similar to that of fine grade sandpaper. Finally, two of the better defined fabric types stand out, *FCF*, tempered with fine *and* coarse burnt flint (as opposed to fine *to* coarse burnt flint), and *DSF*, a coarse decalcified shell fabric with widely varying quantities of fine *and/ or* coarse burnt flint, used only in 'flowerpots' (pots 4 & 5). When found together, these features, which reoccur through the assemblage, can probably be taken as characteristic of Early Iron Age pottery *locally*.

Dating the Assemblage

Unusually in southeast England, the dating of much of Kent's earlier first millennium BC pottery remains open, due in large part to the absence from the county of significant assemblages belonging to two key 'marker' traditions, very late post Deverel-Rimbury, characterized in particular by angular, often highly decorated pots, associated with the very beginning of the Iron Age, c. 700 BC (Needham 1996, 134–7), and the saucepan pot continuum, characterized in particular by the saucepan pot, which dates at its earliest from the beginning of the MIA, c. 400 cal BC (Orton & Cunliffe 1984, fig. 5). Instead, what we have — at least in the east of the county — is France and the Low Countries' 'Marnian' or early La Tène pottery (e.g. Hawkes 1940; Macpherson-Grant 1989), which on the continent emerges out of its equivalent angular, decorated horizon, but whose end point cannot yet be closely correlated with any clearly established British Iron Age pottery tradition. In the absence of precise radiocarbon dating (which is not possible for the period owing to its coincidence with the earlier first millennium BC radiocarbon plateau — Pearson & Stuiver 1986, fig 1a), the placing and dating of middle and west Kent assemblages, such as this one, which are neither strictly Marnian/ La Tène or any other currently defined tradition, rests on analogy with a range of very different, and sometimes themselves imprecisely dated assemblages.

In Kent the assemblage as a whole is best paralleled by groups from Barham Downs and Highstead, and in 'Marnian'/ early La Tène assemblages from the east of the county (table B), and it can be assumed therefore to belong to a related tradition. Of the forms — and fabrics — comprising it, however, a handful are of some longevity, complicating the chronological attribution of the assemblage. In Sussex, for example, rustication, one of the present tradition's principal diagnostic traits, is associated with its latest PDR (Seager Thomas 2008, 41), while at Holland's Oss Ussen, it first appeared, albeit in small quantities, in its earliest (LBA/ EIA) phases growing in significance through Britain's Early and Early to Middle Iron Age (the Dutch MIA — Van den Broeke 1987, table 5). Likewise it is occasionally present in later French PDR-like assemblages, although it is also widely associated with immediately succeeding traditions (e.g. at Coquelles and Frethun outside Calais — Blancquaert 1989, figs 5 & 12). Similarly the hooked rim convex-sided jar is associated in particular with early PDR traditions (e.g. Bradley & Ellison 1975) and 'flowerpots' generally and forms similar to some of the site's tripartite shouldered jar variants, with PDR and later saucepan pottery (e.g. at Norton in East Sussex and Ashford Prison in Surrey — Seager Thomas 2005, figs 25 & 16; 2006). Indeed examples of the latter (pots 28 & 37), tend — at least by some specialists — exclusively to be associated with later PDR traditions. (It should be noted here that while much PDR pottery is thick-bodied, one of the tradition's principal defining characteristics is its thin-bodied coarse wares. Though the Manor Farm assemblage incorporates some PDR traits, it is *not* a PDR assemblage).

To exactly what period then does this assemblage belong? While we cannot categorically exclude the possibility that it incorporates pottery belonging to the LBA, the EIA and the MIA (in view of the invisibility in the Kent record of the MIA, a late date for some of it would be particularly appealing), there is strong evidence that it does not, but rather that it falls between the two extremes.

Firstly, while there are overlaps with other pottery traditions, the tradition represented by the assemblage *as a whole* has occasionally been found by itself — notably at sites like Barham Downs and Highstead (table B), at the latter of which — significantly — it was stratified *above* an earlier PDR assemblage (Couldrey 2007, figs 56–62). If there are, as there appear to be, late PDR sherds in it, and my inferences above regarding pottery deposition on site are correct, this suggests continuity between the two traditions and a date within the EIA *soon after the demise of PDR proper*. Secondly, it incorporates a number of features — such as the bi-partite shouldered jar (pot 17), deliberated roughening/ rustication (pot 28), the angular bowl (pot 31) and the ‘hammerhead’ rim (pot 33), which, in surrounding regions where MIA pottery is distinguishable, are present in earlier Iron Age but *not* MIA assemblages (sites where *both* occur include, for example, Hawk’s Hill, in Surrey, and Carne’s Seat, Park Brow and Slonk Hill in Sussex — Cunliffe 1965; Hamilton 1986; Hartridge 1978; Wolseley & Smith 1924; Wolseley *et al.* 1927). Finally, Kent forms and fabrics, which *are* associated with the MIA such as the S-shaped jar and glauconitic wares (Champion 2007, 297; Couldrey 1984, 38–40 & fig. 15; Seager Thomas 2010, 6 & 15) are conspicuous for their sparsity. (Two sherds only fall into this group, one from context [42] and one from [919], neither of which was central to the main assemblage).

The Assemblage’s Place in the World

Looking through table B with its references to typological parallels from sites in West Sussex, the other side of the Thames estuary and in France and the Low Countries, the reader would be forgiven for thinking the assemblage from Manor Farm belonged to far-ranging cultural continuum. Up to a point of course, this is true. There are good *individual* parallels; but there are very few *group* parallels (none at all beyond Kent), while key fine ware types present at Manor Farm are more or less unknown off-site and *visa versa*. Pot 39 is a good case in point, and the same is true of the site’s fabrics. The present writer is unable to comment on the wider distribution of fabric *FCF*, but the other Manor Farm fabric to stand out, *DSF*, though paralleled locally (on the Isle of Grain)³ and on the Essex coast (Wymer & Brown 1995, 83), is untypical of Kent sites further east, while grog-tempering, present to the east of the county (e.g. at Castle Hill, Folkestone,⁴ Hawkinge and Highstead)⁵ and common across the channel (e.g. Bailleul and Ham — Barbet & Buchet 2005, 34; Hurtrelle 1989), and glauconitic fabrics, common in East Sussex through both the Early and Middle Iron Ages (Seager Thomas 2005, table 2; 2008, 41), are represented at Manor Farm by a handful of sherds only, most of them arguably belonging to later traditions. Although not a ceramic island, therefore, the assemblage and the tradition to which it belongs stand out regionally. This should be contrasted, on the one hand, with preceding PDR traditions, which were present more completely over a wide area including much of southern Britain and the near continent (e.g. Burgess 1987, fig. 4), and, on the other, with the MIA saucepan pot continuum, which although

³ Kingsnorth Power Station — unpublished assemblage studied by the writer

⁴ Unpublished assemblage studied by Peter Couldrey to whom the writer extends his thanks

⁵ Unpublished assemblages studied by the writer and Sue Hamilton (the *published* material from Highstead did not incorporate grog — Couldrey 2007)

interconnected regionally (Morris 1994, figs 3 & 4; Seager Thomas 2010, 21), is largely absent from Kent (Champion 2007, 297) and completely absent from the rest of Europe.

Table A. Manor Farm — fabric quantification/ associations

Cut	Fill	Fabrics (weight in grams)										Associations
		<i>FF</i>	<i>FMF</i>	<i>FMFS</i>	<i>MF</i>	<i>SMCF</i>	<i>FCF</i>	<i>MCF</i>	<i>CF</i>	<i>DSF</i>	Other	
Pit 192	190		149		254	271	577	841	86	799	81	
	191	15	14		169		72	27		341		
Pit 199	183	75			19			51				
	184	17			37			123	48			
	185	30			32			112	91		42	
	186	6						48				
	187	71	36					275	768		3	
	197	72	7					110				
Pit 256	255							635	51			
Pit 277	275	555	274			3684	2185				214	
Pit 294	293	3	282		25		375	151				
Pit 301	297	2	52		10		111	320				
Pit 322	321		14		354			129			11	
	340							296				
	364	30	44		7		185	136			9	
Posthole 428	426	1	736	145		54	383	29		38		
	427			29								

Table B. The regional context of the Manor Farm EIA pottery — approximate parallels

Pottery form	Kent	SE England	France/ Low Countries
<i>'Flower pots' — open mouthed</i> 4, 19, 21 & 44	Barham Downs 5 Canterbury Road 119 Castle Hill 37 Hawkinge Aerodrome 19, 78, 155 & 166 Highstead 335	Eastbourne 8 & 10 Bishopstone 8 & 28	Bailleul 1 Neuville-sur-Escout 2
<i>Flower pots —closed mouthed</i> <i>(hook rim)</i> 1, 3, 6, 9 & 25	Canterbury Road 120 Hawkinge Aerodrome 93 Highstead 365, 406 etc Kingsnorth 22 & 26	Eastbourne 12 & 13 Bishopstone 1, 6	Houplin-Ancoisne 20.6 Kooigem 9 Neuville-sur-Escout 17
<i>Festooned rim</i>	Canterbury Road 74		Bailleul 4 Ham 381.1 Kooigem 20
<i>Tri-partite shouldered jar — upright</i> <i>or flared neck</i> 15, 24, 28 & 37	Hawkinge Aerodrome 104 Highstead 300 & 495 Kingsnorth 25	Slonk Hill (?)179	Kooigem 16
<i>Tri-partite shouldered jar — cabled</i> <i>(or fingertip impressed)</i> <i>'hammerhead' rim</i> 35	Castle Hill Hawkinge Aerodrome 101 Iwade 21 Kingsnorth 14 & 23	Hawk's Hill 8.31	
<i>Bi-partite shouldered jar — short/</i> <i>vestigial neck</i> 10 & 13	Canterbury Road 143 Hawkinge Aerodrome 164 & 177 Worth 3–5		Bailleul 10 Frethun 52bis.10 & (?)38.1 Kooigem (?)10
<i>Bipartite (short) shouldered jar —</i> <i>plain or bevelled rim</i> 16, 20 & 32	Castle Hill 38 & 59 Deal 37 & 41 Hawkinge Aerodrome 32 & 47 Highstead 474	Bishopstone 31 North Shoebury 97 & 123 Slonk Hill 57	Bailleul 9 Frethun 32bis.4
<i>Bipartite (short or long) shouldered</i> <i>jar — 'hammerhead' rim</i>	Barham Downs 10 Castle Hill	Bishopstone 11 North Shoebury 121 & 124	Frethun (?)38.1 & 52bis.19 Houplin-Ancoisne 18.2

8, 11, 18, 30 & 33	Deal 39 Hawkinge Aerodrome 1 Highstead 373, 429 & (?)451 Iwade 11		Kooigem 18
<i>Weakly shouldered jar — open</i> 1, 29, 40 & 43	Canterbury Road 2 & 20 Highstead 372 & 502 Hawkinge Aerodrome 2 Kingsnorth 13	Park Brow 12	Houplin-Ancoisne (?)21.3 Neuville-sur-Escaut 6 & 9
<i>Weakly shouldered jar — closed</i> 34	Canterbury Road 132 Highstead 400	North Shoebury 94	Kooigem 4
<i>Rustication — clay spatter</i> 38	Canterbury Road 126 Castle Hill 59 Deal 37 & 41 Dolland's Moor Hawkinge Aerodrome 32 & 51 Highstead 388, 454 & 456 Kingsnorth 19	Angmering	Frethun Houplin-Ancoisne Oss Ussen
<i>Rustication — finger gooved</i> 20, 27	Canterbury Road 2 Castle Hill 37 Highstead 365		
<i>Rustication — combed</i> 42	Dollands Moor Hawkinge Aerodrome 29 & 47 Worth 5	Patcham-Fawcett	Bailleul 11 Frethun 10.17 Houplin-Ancoisne 22.8–10 Neuville-sur-Escaut 2 Oss Ussen
<i>'Onion shaped' jar</i> 26 & 45	Barham Downs 8 Canterbury Road 153 Hawkinge Aerodrome 176	Eastbourne 1 & 5 Ford 47 & 52 Slonk Hill 2	
<i>Bi-partite bowl — upright neck/ flat, internally expanded rim</i> 17	Cliffe 91		Ham 381.11
<i>Round shouldered bowl — upright neck/ simple rim</i>	Highstead 461	North Shoebury 87	Genainville

14			
(?) <i>Angular bi- or tri-partite bowl</i> 31	Dolland's Moor	Hawk's Hill 12, 50 & 51 North Shoebury 82, 99 & 104	Frethun 10.1 Houplin-Ancoisne 13.1
<i>Pedestal/ footing base</i> 41	Barham Downs 8 & 13 Hawkinge Aerodrome 176 Highstead 380 & 446 Worth 6	Bishopstone 17, 22 etc. Ford 58 North Shoebury 81, 92, 98 etc. Park Brow 8	
<i>Painted decoration</i> 26	Barham Downs 8 Castle Hill Dolland's Moor Highstead 368	Eastbourne 1	
<p>References: Angmering (Seager Thomas 2008, 41), Bailleul (Hurtrelle <i>et al.</i> 1989), Barham Downs (Macpherson-Grant 1980), Bishopstone (Hamilton 1977), Canterbury Road, Hawkinge (Hamilton & Seager Thomas unpub.), Castle Hill, Folkstone (Couldrey unpub.), Cliffe (Kinnes <i>et al.</i> 1998), Deal (Parfitt 1985), Dolland's Moor (Macpherson-Grant 1989), Green Lane, Eastbourne (Hodson 1962), Ford (Hamilton 2004), Frethun (Blancquaert 1998), Genainville (Lardy 1983), Ham (Barbet & Buchez 2005), Hawkinge Aerodrome (Seager Thomas & Hamilton unpub.), Hawk's Hill (Cunliffe 1965), Highstead (Couldrey 2007), Houplin-Ancoisne (Bourgeoise <i>et al.</i> 2003), Iwade (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2005), Kingsnorth, Isle of Grain (Seager Thomas unpub.), Kooigem (Van Doorselaer 1989), Neuville-sur-Escaut (Hurtrelle <i>et al.</i> 1989), North Shoebury (Wymer & Brown 1995), Oss Ussen (Van den Broeke 1987), Park Brow (Wolseley & Smith 1924), Patcham-Fawcett (Seager Thomas 2008, 41), Worth (Hawkes 1940).</p>			

Table C. Manor Farm — principal EIA pottery fabrics

Fabric code	Description	Comments	Illustrated pots
<i>FF</i>	A typical earlier first millennium BC flint-tempered fine ware. 5–7% burnt flint of <1mm with a very few larger fragments. Unquantifiable c. 1mm+ siderite nodules.		11, 14, 17, 26, 31, 36, 41 & 45
<i>RFFQ</i>	A densely sandy fabric with less than 1% very fine (usually <0.5mm) burnt flint.	Hæmatite coated. Individual sherds from 2 contexts only — [185] & [207].	
<i>FMF</i>	Another typical earlier first millennium BC flint-tempered fine ware. 5–7% burnt flint of between <1 and 1.5 or even 2mm with a few larger fragments.	Similar to <i>FF</i> , occasionally grading up into <i>FCF</i> (e.g in pot 27). Burnished and roughly finished.	18, (?)27 & 37
<i>FMFS</i>	A densely sandy fabric (up to medium-sized quartz sand) with patchy, 5–10% burnt flint of between <1 and 2mm. Some much larger water-rolled stone (?chert).	Combed	42
<i>MF</i>	A typical earlier first millennium BC flint-tempered medium ware. c. 5% (occasionally as low as 2 and as high as 10%) burnt flint of between <0.5 and 2.5–3mm. Some sherds also incorporate probably rare but unquantifiable c. 1mm+ siderite nodules	Two sherds in this size grade — from [222] & [240] — incorporate abundant glauconite. Grades into <i>MCF</i> .	1, 8, 13, 28, & (?)34 & 35
<i>SMCF</i>	A typical earlier first millennium BC flint-tempered coarse ware. c. 3% burnt flint of between <0.5% and 4 (and occasionally more) mm.		16, 22, 23, 25 & 44
<i>FCF</i>	An unusual mix of 7–10% burnt flint of <0.5–1.5 and >3mm and frequently much larger size (slivers and flakes up to 10mm).	Usually very roughly finished. Occasionally grading down into <i>FMF</i> .	2, 3, 19, 20, 21, (?)27, 29, 32 & 43
<i>MCF</i>	Another typical earlier first millennium BC flint-tempered coarse ware. c. 5–7% burnt flint of between <0.5% and c. 4mm.		6, 9, 10, 15, 24, 30, (?)34 & 35, 38 & 40
<i>CF</i>	As <i>MCF</i> but with burnt flint up to 5mm.		
<i>DSF</i>	Probably several related fabrics. c. 3–10% platy voids (decalcified shell) with a very variable burnt flint fraction ranging from c. 3% at <0.5–2mm to <1% at >5mm.	Restricted to 'flowerpots'.	4, 5 & 7

References

- Barbet, P & Buchez, N 2005. 'Les habitats protohistoriques de Ham "Le Bois à Cailloux,"' *Revue Archéologique de Picardie*, 1/2, 25–50
- Blancquaert, G 1998. 'L'âge du fer à Coquelles et Fréthun (Pas-de-Calais),' *Revue du Nord*, 328, 109-37

- Bourgeois, I, Leman-Delèrive, G & Révillion, S 2003. 'Houplin-Ancoisne: un aménagement d'accès à la rivière pendant l'époque gauloise?' *Revue du Nord*, 85, 51–88
- Bradley, R & Ellison, A 1975. *Rams Hill: a Bronze Age Defended Enclosure and its Landscape*, 99–118. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports.
- Broeke, P van den 1987a. 'De dateringsmiddelen voor de ijzertijd van Zuid-Nederland,' in W van der Sanden & P van den Broeke (eds), *Getekendzand. Tien Jarr Archaeologisch Onderzoek in Oss-Ussen, Waalre*, 22–43. Bijdragen tot de Studie van het Brabantse heem, 31
- Burgess, C 1987. 'Les rapports entre la France et La Grande-Bretagne pendant l'Âge du Bronze: problèmes de poterie et d'habitats,' in J-C. Blanchet (ed.), *Les Relations entre le Continent et Les Iles Britanniques a l'Âge du Bronze*, 307–18. Actes du Colloque de Bronze de Lille. Amiens: Revue Archéologique de Picardie.
- Champion, T 2007. 'Settlement in Kent from 1500 to 300 BC,' in C Haselgrove & R Pope (eds), *The Earlier Iron Age in Britain and the Near Continent*, 239–305. Oxford: Oxbow
- Couldrey, P 1984. 'The Iron Age pottery,' in B Philp, *Excavations in the Darent Valley, Kent*, Dover, 30–70. Dover: Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit
- Couldrey, P 2007. 'The Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery,' in P Bennett, P Couldrey, & N Macpherson-Grant, *Highstead, near Chislet, Kent: Excavations 1975–1977*, 101–175. Canterbury: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.
- Cunliffe, B 1965. 'The Pottery,' in F Hastings, 'Excavation of an Iron Age farmstead at Hawk's Hill, Leatherhead,' *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 62, 13–39
- Cunliffe, B & Orton, C 1984. 'Radiocarbon age assessment,' in B Cunliffe, *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. Volume 1. The excavations, 1969–1978: the excavations*, 190–80. CBA Research Report, 52. London: Council for British Archaeology
- Davey, M & Macpherson-Grant, N 1996. 'The ceramics from the Whitfield-Eastray Bypass, Site 2,' *Canterbury's Archaeology 1995-96*, 67–9
- Doorselaer, A van 1989. 'Un site fortifié de l'âge du Fer avec enclos cultuel à Kooigem, commune de Courtrai (Flandre Occidentale),' in M Otte & M Ulrix-Closset (eds), *La Civilisation de Hallstatt*, 357–66. Rencontre Internationale Liege
- Hamilton, S 1977. 'The Iron Age pottery,' in M Bell, 'Excavations at Bishopstone,' *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 115, 83–117
- Hamilton, S 1986. 'Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery,' in R Holgate, 'Excavations at the late prehistoric and Romano-British enclosure complex at Carne's Seat, Goodwood, West Sussex, 1984,' *Sussex Archaeological*

Collections, 124, 43–4

Hamilton, S 2004. 'Early first millennium pottery of the West Sussex Coastal Plain,' in C Place, *Excavations at Ford Airfield, Yapton, West Sussex, 1999*, 18–38. Kings Lynn: Heritage

Hamilton, S & Seager Thomas, M 2005. 'The nature and importance of the Iwade earlier prehistoric pottery', in B Bishop & B Baggins, *Iwade: the Occupation of a North Kent Village from the Mesolithic to the Medieval Period*, 20–38. Pre-Construct Archaeology Monograph, 3. London: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Hawkes, C 1940. 'The Marnian pottery and La Tène 1 brooch from Worth, Kent,' *Antiquaries Journal*, 20, 117–21

Hodson, F 1962. 'Some pottery from Eastbourne, the "Marnians" and the pre-Roman Iron Age in southern England', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 7, 140–55

Hartridge, R 1978. 'Excavations at the prehistoric and Romano-British site on Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 116, 69–141

Hurtelle, J, Monchy, E, Roger, S, Rossignol, P & Villes, A 1989. *Les débuts du second âge du fer dans le Nord de la France*. Les Dossiers de Gauheria, 1

Kinnes, I, Cameron, F, Trow, S & Thomson, D 1998. *Excavations at Cliffe, Kent*. British Museum Occasional Paper, 69. London: British Museum

Lardy, J-M 1983. 'Les Gauloise du Val d'Oise,' *Les Dossiers Histoire et Archaeologie*, 76, 34–45

Macpherson-Grant, N 1980. 'Archaeological work along the A2: 1966–1974,' *Archaeologia Cantiana*, 96, 133–83

Macpherson Grant, N 1989. 'The pottery from the 1987–1989 Channel Tunnel excavations,' *Canterbury's Archaeology 1988–89*, 60–3

Macpherson-Grant, N 1991. 'A re-appraisal of prehistoric pottery from Canterbury,' *Canterbury's Archaeology 1990–91*, 38–48

Morris, E 1994. 'Production and distribution of pottery and salt in Iron Age Britain: a review,' *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 60, 371–93

Needham, S 1996. 'Chronology and periodisation in the British Bronze Age,' *Acta Archaeologica*, 67, 121–40

O'Connell, M 1986. *Pettors Sports Field, Egham. Excavations of a Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age Site*. Research Volume of the Surrey Archaeological Society, 10. Guildford: Surrey Archaeological Society

Parfitt, K 1985. 'Some Iron Age sites in the Deal area,' *Kent Archaeological Review*, 79, 206–19

Pearson, G & Stuiver, M 1986. 'High-precision calibration of the radiocarbon time scale, 500–2500 BC,' *Radiocarbon*,

28 (2B), 839–62

Seager Thomas, M 2001. 'Two early first millennium BC wells at Selsey, West Sussex and their wider significance', *Antiquaries Journal*, 81, 15–51

Seager Thomas, M 2005. Understanding Iron Age Norton. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 143, 83–117

Seager Thomas, M 2006. 'The Iron Age pottery,' in T Carew, B Bishop, F Meddens & V Ridgeway, *Unlocking the Landscape: Archaeological Excavations at Ashford Prison, Middlesex*, 56–68. Pre-Construct Archaeology monograph, 5. London: Pre-Construct Archaeology

Seager Thomas, M 2008. 'From potsherds, to people. Sussex prehistoric pottery: Collared Urns to post Deverel-Rimbury,' *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, 146, 19–51.

Seager Thomas, M 2010. 'A re-contextualization of the prehistoric pottery from the Surrey hillforts of Hascombe, Holmbury and Anstiebury,' *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, 95, 1–33.

Wolesley G & Smith R 1924. 'Discoveries near Cissbury,' *Antiquaries Journal*, 4, 347–59

Wolseley, G, Smith, R & Hawley, W 1927. 'Prehistoric and Roman remains on Park Brow,' *Archaeologia*, 76, 1–40

Wymer, J & Brown, N 1995. *Excavations at North Shoebury: Settlement and Economy in South-East Essex, 1500BC–AD1500*. East Anglian Archaeology, 75. Colchester: Essex County Council

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF THE ROMAN POTTERY

Mike Seager Thomas

Four contexts yielded late first century/early second century Roman-British pottery (50 sherds @ 237 grams) (Appendix 3, highlighted). These include a grog-tempered fabric, possibly Patchgrove Ware, and sherds from two different cordoned jars in unknown fabrics (cf. Pollard 1988, fig. 29). Owing to its small size the assemblage has no intrinsic research potential and no further work on it is recommended. Its importance lies in the possible impact of the activity it reflects on parts of the earlier assemblage.

Pollard, R. 1988. *The Roman Pottery of Kent*, Maidstone: Kent Archaeological Society

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY DATA TABLE

Context	Fabric	Number of sherds	Weight in grams	Diagnostic features	Comments
22	FMF & DSF	13	58	rustication	
23	FF & FMF	7	85	possible rustication	
25	unidentified RB fabrics	7	61	cordoned jar	abraded; RB
33	FMF & MF	16	77	possible rustication	abraded
40	FMF	1	3		abraded
42	glaucconitic (B)	4	6		abraded; LBA or MIA
	FMF	2	13	rustication	abraded
49	FF, FMF & DSF	12	73		
54	FF (B)	30	140		(?) 2 pots
	FCF	11	203	rustication	
	misc F	90	193		very abraded
57	MF	2	22		
64	MF	1	1		abraded
66	FMF	2	7		
68	DSF	4	18	rustication	burnt sherds; flint seems to be in the rustication
155	FMF	4	72	rustication	burnt sherds
	MF	5	21		abraded
	MCF	1	51	rustication	
	Shell	1	8		Undecalcified, flint-free variant of DSF — incorporates actual shell, not just shell voids; abraded
157	FF (B)	2	10		
	FMF	4	67		some abraded sherds
	(rare) MF	2	13	rustication	
	MF	5	50		

	MCF	6	132	rustication	
	CF	1	6	heavily gritted base	abraded
	quartz sand (B)	1	1		
163	Unknown	2	2		ND
164	(?) rare flint with grog	2	8	combed	(?) LIA
176	FMF	1	7		abraded
178	FF	1	7		heavily burnt
	FMF	11	135	rustication	
	MF	8	96	rustication	
	MCF	12	145	rustication	burnt sherds
	CF	3	54	rustication (spatter); possible heavily gritted base	
179	FF (B)	1	1		
	MF	1	16	rusticated	
	MCF	1	2		abraded
181	(sparse) MF	1	46	rusticated; expanded (hammerhead) rim of (?) bipartite shouldered jar	burnt
	MF	4	32		
	MCF	8	101	rustication	abraded and burnt sherds
	Grog	1	1		abraded; LIA
183	FF (B) & not (B)	3	75	haematite coating (B)	
	MF (B) & not (B)	3	19	pot 8	
	MCF	3	51	pot 9	
184	sparse FF (B)	1	3		
	FF	2	14		
	MF	3	37		burnt
	MCF	13	123	pot 10	burnt sherds
	CF	1	48		burnt
185	SFFQ (B)	1	4	pot 12	

	FF (B)	2	26	pot 11 (1/2)	freshly broken sherd joins with sherds in 186 & 187; burnt
	FMF with grog	1	4		heavily abraded
	sparse MF (B)	1	24	pot 13	burnt
	MF	1	8	rusticated	
	MCF	5	112	rustication	burnt sherds
	CF	5	91		burnt sherds
	untempered	1	38		burnt
186	FF (B)	1	6	pot 11 (2/3)	freshly broken sherd joins with sherds in 185 & 187; burnt
	MCF	4	48		burnt
187	FF (B)	1	71	pot 11 (3/3)	freshly broken sherd joins with sherds in 185 & 186; burnt
	FMF-MF (B)	1	36	rounded shoulder of shouldered jar	PDR type
	MCF	12	275	rustication	2 pots
	Shell	4	3		very abraded
	CF	10	768	rustication	2 pots; one very big sherd
190	FMF	13	149		some abraded sherds; possibly includes fine variant of FCF
	FCF	24	577	pots 2 & 3	incorporates very large flint; coarsely finished but not exactly rusticated; burnt sherds
	MF	18	254	rustication; pot 1	
	SMCF	16	271	rustication	burnt sherds
	MCF with grog	3	81	expanded rim	1 pot
	MCF	44	841		something of a catch-all for this context; burnt sherds
	CF	1	86		
	DSF	67	131	pots 4 & 5	3-6 pots; burnt sherds

	DSF (unusually flinty)	24	668	rustication; thick bodied, hooked rim, convex-sided jar	2 pots
191	FF (B)	2	15		2 pots
	FMF	3	14		
	MF	15	169	rustication	
	FCF	5	72		
	MCF	1	27	pot 6	burnt
	DSF	59	341	pot 7	burnt sherds
193	FMF	2	23	rustication	
195	DSF	1	1		
197	FF (B)	4	72	pot 14	burnt
	FMF	1	7		
	MCF	1	110	pot 15	burnt
201	DSF	4	7		burnt
	FMF (B)	1	1		
	MCF	1	10		
203	FF (B)	1	4	painted lines	
	MCF	1	2		abraded
	DSF	1	1		abraded
207	SFFQ (B)	2	32	haematite coated	
	rare FF	1	11		
	MCF	3	13		
210	MF	1	18		
214	FMF	2	5		
	SMF	1	5		abraded
216	FMF	1	1		
220	FMF	15	179		
222	FCF	1	11		
	MF with glauconite	3	38	rustication	
	Shell	3	14		

	MCF	1	13	rustication	
223	DSF	1	1		abraded
	MF	2	22		one abraded
	MCF	1	1		abraded
231	FCF	3	22		abraded
	MCF	2	26	(?)festoon rim	abraded
236	FMF	3	22	rim of shouldered jar	abraded
	SMCF	1	3		abraded
240	FCF	1	1		abraded
	MF with glauconite	1	4		
	SMCF	1	5		
245	SMCF & MCF	9	65		heavily abraded
248	SMCF	1	14	(?)rustication	abraded
250	untempered	1	2		abraded; ND
255	MCF	13	635	pot 16	1 pot; burnt
	CF	5	51		1 pot
258	FF & MF	7	25	rim of shouldered jar with fingertipping immediately below rim	abraded
261	FMF	5	2		very small sherds
	FCF	1	1		
262	Unknown	1	1		abraded; ND
267	MCF	14	223	rustication	
	Unknown	1	2		
273	MCF	1	4		abraded
275	sparse FF	2	4		
	FF (B)	42	551	pot 17	1 pot; possibly burnt
	FCF	98	2185	pots 19–21	4 pots; burnt sherds
	SFMF	13	253		
	FMF	1	21	pot 18	
	MF	15	135		1 pot; looks LBA

	SMCF	118	3505	rustication; pots 22–5	4 pots; burnt sherds
	SMCF (B)	11	179	round shouldered (?) bipartite jar with squared rim and pinched out base	1 pot; burnt sherds
	Chaff	5	85	triangular loomweight	
	Vitrified	4	129		
278	fine DSF	1	5	squared externally expanded rim of closed mouthed convex sided jar	
	Shell	1	3		
283	FMF	2	6		looks similar to EIA assemblage
285	FMF	1	6		
286	FF (B), FCF etc.	39	155	possible painted line on sherd in FF (B)	abraded
	FF (B)	1	49	pot 26	burnt
290	FCF	1	26		
	MF	1	8	rusticated	
	Unknown	1	15		cordons-like projection
291	Unknown	2	9		
293	SFFQ (B)	2	3		1 pot
	FMF (B) & not (B)	27	282	pot 27 (1/3); foot ring base	fabric of 27 overlaps with/ similar feel to FCF; sherds from 27 also present in 345 & 426; burnt sherds
	FCF (B) & not (B)	25	375	pot 29	2 pots; finer burnished variant overlaps with/ has similar feel to FMF; burnt sherds
	MF	2	25	pot 28	2 pots
	MCF	3	151	pot 30	1 pot; burnt
297	FF (B)	1	2	pot 31	burnt
	FMF	6	52		
	FCF	7	111	pot 32	incorporates small pebble-sized flint flakes; burnt
	MF	1	10		

	MCF	30	320	rustication	
302	misc F	8	34		abraded
303	FMF	2	5		
	quartz sand	1	4		abraded
305	MF	1	3		abraded
	MCF	1	6		abraded
	DSF	2	16		abraded sherds
306	FMF	3	20		abraded
	MCF	4	92		burnt sherds
	DSF	1	8		
307	FMF	3	24		
	FCF	1	15		
	MF	8	88		burnt sherds; overlaps with MCF
	MCF	2	28		overlaps with MF
	DSF	8	42		abraded
311	RFFQ (B)	1	10		
313	FMF	3	47		
315	misc F	4	19		abraded
316	MCF	1	1		abraded
321	FMF	1	14		
	SMF	11	354		includes whole base @ 207 grams
	MCF	12	129	rustication	abraded
	quartz sand with (?)	1	11	pot 33	
323	FMF	1	2		abraded
326	FMF	1	6		abraded
328	FMF	1	9		
	sparse MF	1	11		burnt
	FCF	37	253		1 pot; coarsely finished but not exactly rusticated

334	rare CF (B)	11	163	pot 39	burnt — rim vitrified
335	F & DSF	3	10		abraded; ND
340	M-MCF	11	296	pots 34 & 35	burnt sherds
343	F	3	45		abraded; ND
345	FF	1	2		abraded
	sparse FMF-FMF	367	2729	pot 27 (2/3)	sherd belonging to pot 27 joins with sherd from 426; sherds from pot 27 also present in 294; burnt sherds
	MF	1	19	squared/ slightly externally epanded rim of closed mouthed convex sided jar with burnished interior surface	
	C	1	24		abraded
346	sparse FMF	1	16		
	FMF	1	48	rusticated	base
	FCF	1	3		
	SQ	3	11		
348	FMF	1	4		
350	FCF	1	2		abraded
	SFF	1	1		abraded
356	FMF	2	12	rustication	
	FCF	3	56		burnt sherds
	MCF	2	12	rustication	
358	FMF	3	28	rustication	abraded
359	FMF	1	2		
360	FMF	1	1		abraded
	MCF	1	1		abraded
364	FF	2	30	pot 36	
	SFMF	2	7		
	FMF (B)	1	37	pot 37	
	FCF	2	185	rustication	

	MF	1	7		fragment of flat profile spindle whorl; abraded
	MCF	8	136	pot 38	burnt
	Unknown	1	9		abraded
365	FMF	5	23		
367	FMF	2	4	one rusticated, one burnished sherd	rusticated sherd burnt; both abraded
	FCF	1	9	rusticated	
	DSF	1	14	rusticated lower body of shoulder jar	
371	SFMF	1	3		abraded
	FMF	1	5		
	SMF	2	35		
	SMF	8	46	rustication	
	FCF	2	58	pot 40	2 pots; burnt sherd
	MF	1	6		
	SMCF	4	60	rustication	
	MCF	1	11	rusticated	abraded
376	rare FMF	1	33		ND
378	sparse MF	2	39		
380	MF	1	1		abraded
389	FCF	2	49	possible rustication	
392	MCF	1	2		
394	FMF with glauconite	1	7	rusticated	abraded
	FMF	2	8		one sherd incorporates more flint than usual; abraded
	Unknown	1	4		abraded
400	FF (B)	6	110		2 pots (one large)
	FMF	17	110		
	FCF	2	25		
	DSF	4	24		
405	FMF	1	4	rusticated	

419	FMF	3	16		abraded
	rare MF	4	34	bead rim closed mouth jar	abraded; later IA
426	FF (B)	1	1		
	FF-FMF (B)	16	213	pot 41	2 pots; burnt sherds
	FMF	56	449	rustication	(?) variant of FCF
	FMF with more quartz sand	2	76	rustication	denser flint than FMF
	FMFS	18	145	pot 42 (1/2)	burnt
	FCF	25	383	pots 27 (3/3) & 43	variant of FMF; sherd belonging to pot 27 joins with one from 345; sherds from pot 27 also present in 294; burnt sherds
	SMCF	1	54	pot 44	burnt
	MCF	3	29		abraded
	DSF	4	38		
427	FMFS	1	29	pot 42 (2/2)	
674	FMF	1	2		burnt and abraded
678	FMF	3	7		abraded
687	FMF	1	20		burnt and abraded
692	FF, FMF, MCF, DSF & unidentified RB fabric	6	25		abraded; RB
693	FMF	1	5		abraded; ND
699	FMF & unknown	2	1		abraded; ND
703	MF	2	1		abraded
705	FMF	1	1		abraded
711	MF	1	2		abraded; looks LBA
718	FMF & shell	2	5		abraded
772	FMF, sparse MF & shell	5	22		abraded
777	FF (B)	4	36	pot 45	burnt
793	FCF	1	2		abraded

810	FF, FMF & sparse FMF	5	24	foot ring base	abraded
814	FF	1	10	foot ring base	
	MF	1	5	abundant flint	looks LBA
	FCF	8	48		
	DSF	12	149	rustication; cabled rim	
	CF	6	83		
823	MF	2	16		abraded
848	SMF	1	8		abraded
866	rare FF & MF	5	27		abraded
867	MF & FCF	2	20		
	unidentified RB fabric	2	54		RB
882	FF & FMF	2	1		abraded
883	unidentified RB fabric		97		RB
897	FMF	1	3		
900	FF (B)	1	1	fingertip impressed rim	
	FMF	1	29	abundant flint	looks LBA
	FMF	3	17		
	MF	2	9		
	MCF	9	153		
919	sparse FMF, FCF & quartz sand*	8	34	*rim of MIA S-shaped jar	MIA
923	MF & FCF	2	15		

APPENDIX 4: THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSIL AND WOOD CHARCOAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

By K. Le Hégarat

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment undertaken.

Bulk samples were taken as part of the archaeological work at The Manor Farm Public House, Kent to establish the presence of environmental indicators such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca that could contribute to our understanding of the prehistoric activities in the area. Flots (from 30 samples) as well as charred plant remains from the residues (of 18 samples) were submitted for assessment. This assessment aims to provide an overview of the sample contents and assesses their potential to provide information relating to the functions of the features sampled, the activities carried out at the site as well as the local vegetation environment.

METHODS

Samples were processed using flotation. Charcoal fragments and charred macrobotanical remains extracted from the residues were weighed and an overview of the sample contents recorded in Table 1. The light fractions (flots) were also measured and weighed before being scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification (Table 2). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made using modern comparative material held in reference texts and identifications manuals (Cappers *et al.*, 2006; Jacomet, 2006; NIAB, 2004). Abundance and preservation of the macrobotanical remains have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

RESULTS

Overall, the submitted flots were very small, with 21 flots measuring less than 5ml and only a single flot measuring more than 50ml. Charred wood fragments occurred only sporadically and with the exception of specific fills within pit [199], the majority of the sampled deposits produced a very limited quantity of macrobotanical remains. Results have been divided into different phases of occupation through reference to available provisional dating from the artefact assemblage.

PHASE 3: Late Bronze Age

The flot from sample <19> taken from the fill [258] of posthole [259] contained infrequent small, very fragmented pieces of charred wood measuring <2mm in size. No other charred plant remains were present in the flot.

PHASE 4.1: Iron Age

The majority of the samples collected during the archaeological work were taken from features provisionally dated to the Iron Age. Of a total of 29 samples, one sample (<56>) is currently labelled Phase 3 (in PCA context table) and the remaining 28 samples were taken from deposits dated to Phase 4.1, the Early Iron Age. Three of the samples originated from ditches, 21 from pits and five from postholes.

Ditches

Charred plant remains were uncommon in samples <56> (ditch [901] fill [900]), <1> (defensive ditch [167] fill [155]) and <24> (long ditch terminus or pit [289] fill [291]). The samples produced a small quantity of charcoal consisting principally of small-sized fragments (<4mm and often <2mm in size). Infrequent charred macrobotanical remains included three possible grains of barley (cf. *Hordeum* sp.), poorly preserved indeterminate cereal caryopses and wild/weed seeds of nettle (*Urtica* sp.) and grass (Poaceae). Land snail shells were recorded in context [155] (the fill of defensive ditch [167]).

Pits

A total of 21 samples were collected from ten pits grouped within land use Phase 4.1. Seven samples (<2>, <4>, <5>, <6>, <7>, <8> and <11>) came from various fills within pit [199], three samples (<9>, <10> and <13>) originated from pit [192], sample <12> from pit [209], samples <15 and 16> from pit [224], <31 and 37> from pit [322], <20> from clay lined pit [277], <21> from [279], <22> from pit [287], sample <44> from pit [357] and two samples <27> and a flot with no sample number from pit [304]. Flots and residues produced small concentrations of wood charcoal fragments which were mainly small-sized (<4mm), with only occasional fragments >4mm. While the majority of the samples produced small assemblages of charred macroplants, these were more abundant in samples <5, 8 and 11> from the fills [184], [187] and [197] of pit [199], respectively. Charred crop remains consisted of charred chaff elements and charred grains including caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) as well as some indeterminate cereal grains. The chaff components comprised one unidentified wheat glume base (*Triticum* sp.), one glume of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), two wheat spikelet forks (one of which was characteristic of spelt) and some unidentified stem fragments. Charred wild/weed seeds were scarce in these deposits. They included seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family, possible rye grass (cf. *Lolium* sp.) and other grasses (Poaceae). A single small eroded hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*), infrequent indeterminate fruit stone fragments as well as some indeterminate charred plant remains (CPR) were also present. Overall, the preservation of the charred botanical remains was moderate to poor with several pitted and fragmented caryopses. Two fly puparia were observed in pit fill context [184] (pit [199]) and a mouse size vertebra (G. Ayton pers. comm.) was recorded in [187] (another fill within large pit [199]).

Structural features (postholes)

There was a limited amount of environmental remains in these five samples (<30>, <38>, <39>, <40> and <47>) taken from four posthole features ([314], [347], [349] and [368]). Wood charcoal fragments observed in these deposits comprised only two fragments >4mm in size. The remaining small amount of charcoal consisted of fragments principally <2mm in size. Charred macrobotanical remains were also infrequent. The assemblage of charred crop

remains was confined to two grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and three grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.). A single charred seed of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), a single grass (Poaceae) caryopsis and an indeterminate CPR were also recorded.

Table 1: Residue quantification, The Manor Farm Public House, Rainham, Kent (Site Code: KMAN10)

Provisional date	Phase	Trench	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)
Late Bronze Age	3	7	19	258	Fill of posthole [259]	60	40						
Iron Age	3	20	56	900	Fill of ditch [901]	40	40			* (1)	<2	Cerealia (1)	<2
Iron Age	4.1	6	1	155	Fill of N-S aligned defensive ditch [167]	60	40	* (2)	<2	*	<2		
Iron Age	4.1	7	24	291	Fill of long ditch terminus or pit [289]	40	40						
Iron Age	4.1	7	2	178	Fill of pit [199] Pit with <i>in-situ</i> burning & animal bones	60	40	*	<2	**	<2	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	<2
Iron Age	4.1	7	4	183	Fill of pit [199]	60	40						
Iron Age	4.1	7	5	184	Fill of pit [199] Pit with animal bones	60	40						
Iron Age	4.1	7	6	185	Fill of pit [199]	60	40	*	<2	*	<2	Cerealia (1)	<2
Iron Age	4.1	7	7	186	Fill of pit [199]	60	30	* (2)	<2				
Iron Age	4.1	7	8	187	Fill of pit [199]	60	40	* (1)	<2				

Provisional date	Phase	Trench	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)
Iron Age	4.1	7	11	197	Fill of pit [199]	60	40	*	<2	*	<2	<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell frag. (1), spikelet fork (cf. <i>Triticum spelta</i>) (1), grains: <i>Triticum</i> sp. (9), <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (8), Cerealia (2)	2
Iron Age	4.1	7	9	190	Fill of pit [192]	60	30	**	<2	**	<2	cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	<2
Iron Age	4.1	7	10	191	Fill of pit [192]	54	40	**	2	**	<2		
Iron Age	4.1	7	13	210	Basal fill of [192]	40	40	*	<2				
Iron Age	4.1	7	12	207	Fill of shallow pit [209]	26	26	*	<2				
Iron Age	4.1	7	15	222	Tertiary fill of pit [224]	40	30	**	<2	**	<2	Cerealia (1), cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	<2
Iron Age	4.1	7	16	223	Secondary fill of pit [224]	60	40						
Iron Age	4.1	7	20	275	Fill of clay lined pit [277]	60	30	*(1)	<2			<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	<2
Iron Age	4.1	7	21	278	Fill of small pit [279] possible hearth	20	20	*(3)	<2	*(1)	<2		
Iron Age	4.1	7	22	286	Fill of pit [287]	60	30						
Iron Age	4.1	7	27	306	Fill of large pit [304]	60	40						
Iron Age	4.1	7	-	307	Fill of large pit [304]	60	40						
Iron Age	4.1	7	31	321	Upper fill of large pit [322]	60	40						

Provisional date	Phase	Trench	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)
Iron Age	4.1	7	37	340	Partial fill of large pit [322]	60	30	*	<2	*	<2		
Iron Age	4.1	7	44	356	Partial fill of pit [357]	60	40	**	<2	*	<2		
Iron Age	4.1	7	30	316	Fill of posthole [317]	28	20						
Iron Age	4.1	7	38	345	Fill of posthole [347]	30	30						
Iron Age	4.1	7	39	346	Fill of posthole [347]	60	30						
Iron Age	4.1	7	40	348	Fill of posthole [349]	25	25			* (1)	<2	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	<2
Iron Age	4.1	7	47	367	Fill of posthole [368]	60	30	* (2)	<2	**	<2		

Key:

- = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250 and weights in grams

Table 2: Flot quantification, The Manor Farm Public House, Rainham, Kent (Site Code: KMAN10)

Phase	Sample number	Context number	Context / deposit type	weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	carbon seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Identifications	Preservation
3	19	258	Fill of posthole [259]	6	2	2	86	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (1)			*								
3	56	900	Fill of ditch [901]	4	10	91	8	Chenopodiaceae (1)		* (1)	*				*	Poaceae (1)	+		
4.1	1	155	Fill of N-S aligned defensive ditch [167]	2	2	10	7			* (2)	***								
4.1	24	291	Fill of pit or long ditch terminus [289]	2	2	86	4	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (2)			**	*	Cerealia (*), cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (2)	+ to ++	*	<i>Urtica</i> sp. (2), unid. seeds (4)	+ to ++		
4.1	2	178	Fill of pit [199] Pit with in-situ burning & animal bones	4	7	25	10	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (1), <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> (2)		* (2)	****	*	cf. Cerealia (1)	+	*	Chenopodiaceae (1)	++		

Phase	Sample number	Context number	Context / deposit type	weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	carbon seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Identifications	Preservation
4.1	4	183	Fill of pit [199]	48	57	4	53	*	*	**	****	*	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1), Cerealia (1)	+				unid. CPR (1)	+
4.1	5	184	Fill of pit [199] Pit with animal bones	<2	<2	2	23	Chenopodiaceae (1), <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (2), <i>Picris echioides</i> (1)	*(2)	**	***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (7), <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia (10)	+ to ++	*	Chenopodiaceae (3)	+ to ++	unid. CPR (4 frags)	+
4.1	6	185	Fill of pit [199]	<2	<2	3	20	Chenopodiaceae (1), <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (1)		*	****								
4.1	7	186	Fill of pit [199]	<2	<2	2	70			*	**				*	Chenopodiaceae (1)	++	unid. CPR (1)	+

Phase	Sample number	Context number	Context / deposit type	weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	carbon seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Identifications	Preservation
4.1	8	187	Fill of pit [199]	2	2	3	12		*	**	**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (**), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (**)	+ to +++	*	Poaceae (5), cf. <i>Lolium</i> sp. (2), Chenopodiaceae (3)	+ to ++	glume bases (<i>Triticum</i> sp.) (1), spikelet fork (<i>Triticum spelta</i>) (1), rachis interno de (1)	+ to +
4.1	11	197	Fill of pit [199]	20	38	2	55		*	*	**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (**), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (***), <i>Cerealia</i> (***)	+ to ++	*	Poaceae	+ to ++	indet. stems	+ to +
4.1	9	190	Fill of pit [192]	<2	5	20	75	Chenopodiaceae (2), <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (1), <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> (1)			*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (3), <i>Cerealia</i> (1)	+ to ++					

Phase	Sample number	Context number	Context / deposit type	weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	carbon seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Identifications	Preservation
4.1	10	191	Fill of pit [192]	10	12	6	84	Chenopodiaceae (2)	* (1)	* (1)	**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (2), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (4), <i>Cerealia</i> (2)	+to ++					
4.1	13	210	Basal fill of [192]	6	11	10	85			* (1)	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1)	++					
4.1	12	207	Fill of shallow pit [209]	2	6	4	56	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (1)		*	**	*	<i>Cerealia</i> (2)	+	*	Chenopodiaceae	++	indet. fruit stone frags	+
4.1	15	222	Tertiary fill of pit [224]	10	10	10	15	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp. (3), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (*)		* (3)	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (8), <i>Cerealia</i> (2)	+ to ++				CPR (indet.)	+
4.1	16	223	Secondary fill of pit [224]	<2	<2	85	5	Chenopodiaceae (2), <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (2)		*	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (3)	++					
4.1	20	275	Fill of clay lined pit [277]	<2	<2	2	93				**				*	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (1), <i>Lamiaceae</i> (2), <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> (1)	+to ++		

Phase	Sample number	Context number	Context / deposit type	weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	carbon seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Identifications	Preservation	
4.1	21	278	Fill of small pit [279] possible hearth	<2	2	10	15	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (*)	*	**	***	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1), <i>Triticum</i> sp. (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (3)	+ to ++	*	Chenopodiaceae (3), unid. seeds (2)	+ to ++	glume base (<i>Triticum spelta</i>)	+ +	
4.1	22	286	Fill of pit [287]	6	4		94				*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1), <i>Cerealia</i> (2)	+	*	Chenopodiaceae (2)	++	CPR (indet.)	+	
4.1	27	306	Fill of large pit [304]	<2	<2	20	65				**				*	Chenopodiaceae (2)	++			
4.1	-	307	Fill of large pit [304]	<2	2	60	25		*	*	**	*	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	+	*	Chenopodiaceae (3)	+ to ++			
4.1	31	321	Upper fill of large pit [322]	<2	<2	60	2				**							CPR (indet.) (1)	+ +	
4.1	37	340	Partial fill of large pit [322]	<2	<2	35	30				**									
4.1	44	356	Partial fill of pit [357]	<2	<2	38	37				**				*	Chenopodiaceae (1)	++			

Phase	Sample number	Context number	Context / deposit type	weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	cron seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Identifications	Preservation
4.1	30	316	Fill of posthole [317]	<2	<2	35	35				**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (1), cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (2)	+ to ++					
4.1	38	345	Fill of posthole [347]	<2	2	-	96				**							CPR (indet.) (1)	+
4.1	39	346	Fill of posthole [347]	<2	<2	4	78				**								
4.1	40	348	Fill of posthole [349]	<2	<2	1	89	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> (1)		*	*	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1)	++	*	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (1), Poaceae (1)	++		
4.1	47	367	Fill of posthole [368]	<2	<2	95	5	Chenopodiaceae (4)			*								

Key:

* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250 and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

DISCUSSION

This assessment has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including wood charcoal fragments, charred macrobotanical remains as well as fly puparia, a small mammal bone and land snail shells. Charred wood fragments were poorly represented in all samples from Late Bronze Age and Iron Age features. No taxonomic identifications have been undertaken as data would be limited and provide insignificant information regarding fuel use, structural supporting posts or the past woody vegetation. The charred macrobotanical assemblage provides some interesting points for discussion, however, taken as a whole, the remains recovered from the Manor Farm Public House in Rainham were limited in quantity and diversity and therefore their significance and potential are also restricted.

Charred plant macrofossil remains

The charred macrobotanical remains assemblage consisted primarily of charred cereals with infrequent seeds of wild taxa and a single hazelnut shell fragment. Charred cereal remains were represented in 12 of the 18 archaeological features, all of which dated to the Iron Age. Overall the quantity of charred cereal remains in each deposit was low; however deposits [184], [187] and [197] in pit [199] contained slightly higher quantities of crop remains. The assemblage consisted of caryopses of wheat, barley and several indeterminate cereal grains. Although a large proportion of the grains were poorly preserved (highly pitted and fragmentary), preventing any identifications beyond the genus level, a glume base (from [187] in pit [199]) and spikelet fork (fill [278] of pit [279]) were characteristic of spelt wheat.

Low concentrations of charred plant remains were observed and there was no conclusive evidence for *in-situ* burning of plant material in any of the features. In most cases, the small quantity of charred plant remains probably represents scattered detritus, which could be remnants of food or grains accidentally burnt during processing or cooking activities as well as remnants from a kiln or a hearth. The presence of charred crop-processing residues is indicative of domestic activities relating to crop processing, suggesting a nearby settlement. Wild/weed taxa are commonly associated with cultivated or otherwise disturbed ground. They could have been introduced to the site with the harvested crops or they could have been growing around the site. The presence of hazel nut shell suggests that food was also gathered from the wild, although the single fragment present in pit fill context [197] is insufficient to provide more interpretation.

Some of the charred waste material might have been re-deposited across the site, accumulating gradually in open features. Some features could have also been used for the deliberate disposal of charred debris along with other material and the slight increase in charred plant remains in consecutive pit fills [197 and 187] in pit [199] could correspond to such deliberate disposals. Several interpretations of this feature are possible. This pit also contained fly puparia which are often considered indicative of the presence of cess or possible faecal matter. Although pit [199] produced no conclusive evidence for mineralised botanical remains, the presence of fly puparia is still interesting as it could suggest that waste from cess pits was redeposited in this feature. Nonetheless, pit [199] contained a number of distinct fills yielding pottery and animal bones; and instead of representing a random rubbish pit, the feature might have been used for deliberate “structured deposition” of selected artefacts and charred material, a recurring practice now commonly associated with the Iron Age period (Hills, 1995). The concurrency of animal bones, pottery and charred plant remains in Iron Age pits has also been identified at Eyhorne Street, Hollingbourne (Davies, 2006; Kitch,

2006). Such pits may have also have been dug to function as below-ground grain storage facilities. Fresh grains almost entirely processed could have been buried in well-sealed pits over long periods of time (Reynolds, 1974). The presence of charred grains in the basal layers of grain storage pits could reflect deliberate burning of the remaining caryopses to sterilise the feature before re-use (Monk and Fasham, 1980) although as noted above in situ burning is not conclusively evidence and grains in pit fills [197] and [187] displayed no suggestion for sprouting or rotting, which is often noticed on charred grains from storage pits. The basal fill [198] of this feature (if sampled) may provide further information, such as evidence for sprouted grain or more extensive charring for example and help establish whether the feature was used as a grain storage pit before being re-used for rubbish disposal (either standard rubbish or “curated” rubbish).

Hulled wheat species and six-row hulled barley were the dominant cereal crops cultivated during the Iron Age in Southern England (Greig, 1991) and, although small, the assemblages of charred cereal remains in Iron Age deposits from this site correspond well with this observation. The assemblage is also consistent with others recovered from sites of similar date in the area. Numerous recent investigations undertaken in North Kent have contributed to the growing body of evidence for macrobotanical remains associated with the Iron Age agricultural economy in this region including sites such as those excavated along the line of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link Project (CTRL) (Giorgi, 2006), sites C, J and L (Smith, 2008) investigated along the A2 Pepper Hill to Cobham widening scheme as well as the West Malling and Leybourne bypass (Stevens, 2009). The small assemblage of Iron Age remains from Manor Farm Public House in Rainham is unlikely to contribute significantly to this evidence and although assemblages from sites with Late Bronze Age features are less well represented in this area the results of this assessment reveal very few charcoal fragments and no charred macrobotanicals and are therefore too limited for further investigation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Charcoal

Due to the small and fragmentary nature of the charred wood fragments recovered, no further work is recommended.

Charred macrobotanical remains

Although the assemblages are relatively small, depending on the basal fill [198], the analysis of the charred macroplants within subsequent pit fills [197] (sample <11>) and [187] (sample <8>) might reveal information regarding the function of the feature (pit [199]). It should be noted that the level of archaeobotanical information available for the area regarding Iron Age arable activities and development has considerably increased recently and the assemblages present within pit fills [197] and [187] will only provide a small amount of evidence regarding localised arable activities.

REFERENCES

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. & Jans J.E.A. (2006) *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen Archaeological Series 4. Barkhuis, Netherlands.

Davies, A. (2006) The charred plant remains from Eyhorne Street, Hollingbourne, Kent, CTRL specialist report series, CTRL specialist report series, ADS 2006. Available online at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

Jacomet, S. (2006) Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. 2nd ed. *Archaeobotany laboratory, IPAS, Basel University*, Unpublished manuscript.

Giorgi, J. (2006) The plant remains from White Horse Stone, Pilgrim's Way and Boarley Farm Aylesford and Boxley, Kent, CTRL specialist report series, CTRL specialist report series, ADS 2006. Available online at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

Greig, J. R. A. (1991) The British Isles. In van Zeist, W., Wasylikowa, K., and Behre, K.-E., editors, *Progress in Old World Palaeoethnobotany: A Retrospective View on the Occassion of 20 Years of the International Work Group for Palaeoethnobotany*, pages 299-334. A. A. Balkema.

Hills, J. D. (1995) *Ritual and Rubbish in the Iron Age of Wessex: a study on the formation of a specific archaeological record*, British Archaeological Report (British Series), **242**, Oxford. Archaeopress.

NIAB. (2004) *Seed Identification Handbook: Agricultural, Horticulture and Weeds*. 2nd ed. NIAB, Cambridge.

Kitch, J. (2006) Animal bone from Eyhorne Street, Hollingbourne, Kent, CTRL specialist report series, CTRL specialist report series, ADS 2006. Available online at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>

Monk, M.A. and Fasham, P.J. (1980) Carbonised plant remains from two Iron Age sites in Central Hampshire, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*. **46**, 321–44.

Reynolds, P.J. (1974) Experimental Iron Age storage pits: an interim report, *Proceeding of the Prehistoric Society*. **40**. 118-131.

Smith, W. (2008) Assessment of charred plant macrofossils and charcoal, in *A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Scheme* Oxford Archaeology Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Unpublished report.

Stace, C. (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Stevens, C.J. (2009) Charred Plant Remains. In Phil Andrews, Kirsten Egging Dinwiddy, Chris Ellis, Andrew Hutcheson, Christopher Phillpotts, Andrew B. Powell and Jörn Schuster (ed.) *Kentish Sites and Sites of Kent, A miscellany of four archaeological excavations*. Wessex Archaeology. Wessex Archaeology Report **24**, pp. 41-47.

APPENDIX 5 Assessment of animal bone

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

A series of trenches excavated during the evaluation, excavation and watching brief stages of this project, provided evidence for Late Bronze Age through to early Roman activity, followed by late post-medieval development, as indicated by the remains of a mid 20th century building. The major occupation period appears to date to the Early Iron Age featuring a north-south aligned ditch and a series of relatively large pits. Later Iron Age and Roman occupation is limited to further north-south aligned ditches. In addition there are a number of insecurely dated, probably relatively recent features, including a large number of stakeholes.

Most of the animal bones were recovered from the Early Iron Age phase, although there was also some later Iron Age and Roman material.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

A large proportion of the site features were sampled. Approximately 25% out of a total of 151 samples taken were processed, following a selection procedure based on the level of residuality and contamination of the relevant contexts. Processing was undertaken using a modified Siraf tank and the resultant residues were hand sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

There are 50 hand-collected bones, these derived from just 12 deposits and from 5 out of the 23 excavated trenches. The phases with bones include the Early Iron Age (Phase 4.1), Late Iron Age (4.3), general Iron Age (4) and Roman (5) (see Table 1). The bone fragments have clearly been modified by the burial conditions, with most bones showing some surface damage. Preservation is generally moderate to poor. The level of fragmentation is probably quite high. Some groups comprised a large number of fragments which can be reformed into a small number of bones. Others are dominated by teeth, suggesting perhaps a similar level of fragmentation without the survival of the associated mandible or skull pieces. It should be noted that the totals given in Table 1 refer to the rejoined rather than the actual total of bones recovered. Collections recovered from the sample residues were disappointingly small, with very minor quantities of bone retrieved from just 5 samples.

Phase	4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	5
Trench	20	1	6	7	7	5
Species						
Cattle	1	1	6	1	2	
Cattle-size	2		1	7(3)		2
Equid	1		1	1		
Sheep/Goat			2(1)	12(1)		
Pig		1	3	1		
Sheep-size			5	(4)		
Grand Total	4	2	18(1)	22(8)	2	2

Table 1: Counts of animal bone in each occupation phase with sieved totals in brackets.

Phase 4: Iron Age

Most of this small group came from Early Iron Age features, namely ditch [167] in Trench 6 and pit [199] in Trench 7, these forming the entirety of the bones from these trenches/phase; and from the secondary fill [42] of pit [44] in Trench 1. The other Iron Age bones were taken from features either generally dated to the Iron Age period, including the fills of ditches [884], [901] and [902], with 2, 1 and 1 fragments respectively, all from Trench 20, or those from the Late Iron Age pit [322] in trench 7, with 2 fragments.

Each of the 4 species identified are principally represented by head parts (see Table 2), with an abundance of loose teeth, which is undoubtedly an indication of the level of fragmentation. The apparent dominance of sheep within the early Iron Age levels is largely related to the 11 loose teeth, all found in pit [199] which probably represent the remains of the maxillary and mandibular rows of at least 2 adult animals. There is a preponderance of adult individuals within the assemblage and this may also be a result of the noted preservation and fragmentation, the soil conditions acting against the survival of younger and more fragile bones and teeth. The two equid fragments include a fragment of premaxilla with a complete set of incisors, from [167] and a loose maxillary second adult premolar from [882]. The former individual can be aged to 3 to 4 years while the latter is clearly in excess of 19 years, using the ageing methods described in Goody (2000, 100-103) and Levine (1982) respectively.

Phase	Feature	Description of the bones
4.1	ditch [167]	C horncore, 2 skull, maxilla, scapula and pelvis ;E skull(anterior); S/G humerus and tibia; P 2 mandible and a loose tooth; CSZ vertebra; SSZ 5 ribs
	pit [199]	C loose tooth ;S/G 11 loose teeth and a tibia; P humerus; 5 vertebrae and 2 ribs
	pit [44]	C mandible; P mandible
4.3	pit [322]	C mandible
4	ditch [884]	E loose tooth; CSZ rib
	ditch [901]	CSZ fragment
	ditch [922]	C loose tooth

Table 2. Description of the bones from each Iron Age feature using C cattle, CSZ cattle-size, SSZ sheep-size, E equid, S/G sheep/goat and P pig

There is just one bone with butchery marks, a sheep/goat humerus from pit [167] with knife cuts near the distal end. These can be interpreted as defleshing cuts.

Mention was made in the Interim Summary report (Barrowman 2010) of a large pit which included 'placed semi-articulated animal bones'. The cattle-size vertebrae from pit [199], all from the lumbar region of the spine, may well represent a single individual.

Phase 5: Roman

This assemblage is limited to just two cattle-size indeterminate fragments from the fill [26] of the Iron Age ditch [25].

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

The bone assemblage recovered from the site is rather small and is notably less than well preserved and heavily fragmented. This is shown in the predominance of head parts and especially teeth. Certain smaller species, as birds and fish, as well as the more fragile bones from younger cattle, sheep/goat and pig may well be underrepresented. In essence, these few bones clearly suggest that adult cattle, sheep/goat, pig and equid were used during the Iron Age occupation of this site, but it cannot be assumed that other age groups as well as other species were absent. There

are some interesting features, in particular the great age of the equid from ditch [884], clearly showing a notable level of care, as well as the possible associated group, composed of cattle-size vertebrae, from pit [199]. Partial or full articulations or particular parts, as heads, are very commonly found on Iron Age sites in southern England (Hill 1996). Cattle associated groups are not infrequent and, following an in-depth study of such groups from Iron Age sites in Wessex, inevitably contain elements of the axial skeleton, mainly the vertebral column (Morris 2008, 85). This all appears to relate to some pervasive and geographically widespread ritual behaviour.

Various aspects of this assemblage are clearly worthy of further analysis/discussion and it would be of interest to compare the Rainham Iron Age bones with those from contemporary sites in Northern Kent, in particular with Iwade, just to the east (Armitage 2005) and with Stone Castle near Dartford (Rielly in prep).

References

Armitage, P, L, 2005 Mammal and bird bones, in B, Bishop and M, Bagwell, *Iwade: Occupation of a North Kent village from the Mesolithic to the medieval period*, PCA Monogr 3, London, 111-118

Barrowman, S, 2010 An interim summary report of an archaeological evaluation, excavation and watching brief at The Manor Farm Public House, Rainham, Kent, ME8 7JE, unpub PCA report

Hill, J, D, 1996 The identification of ritual deposits of animals. A general perspective from a specific study of "special animal deposits" from the Southern English Iron Age, in S, Anderson and K, Boyle (eds.), *Ritual Treatment of Human and Animal Remains*, Oxford: Oxbow Books, 17-32.

Morris, J, 2008 Associated bone groups; One archaeologist's rubbish is another's ritual deposition. In. O. Davis, N. Sharples & K.Waddington (Eds.). *Changing perspectives on the first millennium BC*. Oxford, Oxbow. 83-93

Rielly, K, in prep The animal bones in A, Haslam, Excavations at Stone Castle

APPENDIX 6 The Lithic Assessment

BY Barry Bishop

Introduction

Archaeological investigations at the site resulted in the recovery of 105 pieces of struck flint. This report quantifies this material, assesses its ability to contribute to understanding the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project and recommends any further work required for it to achieve its full research potential. Statistically based technological, typological or metrical analyses have not yet been conducted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend the interpretations offered here.

Methodology

Each piece of struck flint was examined by eye and X10 magnification and catalogued by context according to a basic typological/technological scheme (Appendix 1). All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification

	Decortication Flake	Core rejuvenation Flake	Chip	Flake	Flake Fragment	Non-prismatic Blade	Prismatic Blade	Retouched	Conchoidal Chunk	Core
No.	16	1	3	60	9	5	1	1	4	5
%	15.2	1.0	2.9	57.1	8.6	4.8	1.0	1.0	3.8	4.8

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material

A total of 105 pieces of struck flint were recovered (Table 1; Appendix 1). They were all from contexts provisionally dated to the Iron Age with the majority coming from features containing early Iron Age pottery. Most contexts produced only single or a few struck pieces with the largest quantities coming from pit [304], which produced twelve pieces, and pit [199], which produced ten.

Raw Materials

The majority of pieces were manufactured from thermally shattered angular nodules of fine-grained translucent black flint containing varying, but generally high, proportions of 'swirly' grey or white cherty inclusions. They had a slightly weathered yellow or greyish white thick (c. 1-5mm) chalky cortex and frequent thermal scars, some being heavily recorticated. Also used but to a lesser extent were nodules of fine-grained, good knapping quality, "bullhead bed" flint,

with its distinctive green glauconitic cortex. Both types are typical of flint originating from the North Downs, the “bullhead” flint being found at the junction of the cretaceous Upper Chalk and overlying Tertiary deposits throughout Kent, Essex and East Anglia (Shepherd 1972). The weathered and thermally shattered nature of the nodules would suggest that the raw materials were procured from superficial deposits lying close to the parent chalk (Gibbard 1986) and present in the locality.

Condition

The condition of the material varies considerably; a few pieces are extensively abraded while most are in a good sharp condition. This variation reflects the degree of post-depositional disturbance that individual pieces have experienced, indicating that a small proportion of the material is residual whilst the bulk of the assemblage is likely to have been deposited not long after manufacture. Recortication is rare but present on a small proportion of the assemblage and is likely to have a chronological significance.

Description

No typologically diagnostic pieces are present but the technological attributes of the assemblage suggest that although the bulk of it belongs to the later prehistoric period, a few pieces may be of an earlier date. Potentially earlier material includes the small number of blades. The prismatic blade, along with the core rejuvenation flake, is typical of those from Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries, whilst the non-prismatic blades may have been manufactured over a longer period, from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age. A similar date range may be attributed to the narrow flake core from context [184], as well as to a small number of thin and often narrow flakes that have complex striking platforms. The single retouched piece present consists of a narrow flake with light and sporadic retouch along both lateral margins and its distal end. This is not closely dateable but is perhaps more likely to belong with ‘early’ industries rather than the later prehistoric material as described below. Interestingly, many of these ‘early’ pieces have become recorticated, differentiating them from the remainder of the assemblage.

By far the largest proportion of the assemblage is technologically homogenous and geared towards an *ad hoc* and expedient approach to obtain serviceable edges. It comprises crudely struck flakes and minimally reduced cores typical of the flintworking traditions spanning the later second and first millennia BC (eg. Herne 1991; Mudd 1994; Seager Thomas 1999; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; 2007). The flakes are variable in shape and size, although they are mostly short and thick and, in accordance with the minimal nature of the core reduction sequence, nearly all retain at least some cortex. Striking platforms also tend to be thick and are either plain or cortical, with minimal trimming of the core face. They frequently have very obtuse striking platforms / ventrals (cf Martingell 1990), pronounced bulbs of percussion and hinged distal terminations. Thermal faults and fracture planes are evident on the ventral and dorsal surfaces of many flakes and stepped distal terminations and ‘siret’ flakes are also common, testifying to the thermally flawed nature of the raw material. The large number of flakes with multi-directional dorsal scars demonstrates the mostly *ad hoc* nature of the reduction sequence, and fully cortical, single or uni-directional scarring testifies to the short length of the reduction sequence. With the exception of the narrow flake example from context [182] (see above), the remaining cores are all irregular in shape and minimally reduced. No retouched pieces that can be associated with this phase of flintworking were identified, although many flakes do show possible evidence for light utilization.

Discussion

A small component of the assemblage is suggestive of small-scale activity at the site occurring between the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age periods, the size of this assemblage and the lack of diagnostic implements suggesting little more than low-key and transient activity.

By far the largest proportion of the assemblage is technologically homogenous and geared towards an *ad hoc* and expedient approach to obtain serviceable edges. The bulk of the assemblage consists of a crude and opportunistically produced flake and core industry that can be confidently dated to the later second or first millennium BC, and which is likely to be contemporary with the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity recorded at the site. Later prehistoric flintworking is usually considered to be opportunistically undertaken, with readily available raw materials casually struck and sharp edges procured, as and when a task required it. There is generally little evidence for preparing or curating worked flint and, once the task was completed, the material appears to have been disposed of informally. Consequently, the struck flint from these periods is usually found in small quantities and scattered amongst contemporary settlements and field-systems.

Significance

Although not a particularly large assemblage the bulk of it can be dated to the later prehistoric period and it is from secure contexts that are likely to provide reliable Early Iron Age dating information. Although some advances have been made, the definition of the specific typological and technological changes in struck flint industries through the late second and the first millennia BC is still poorly documented and understood. Furthermore, the nature and significance of struck flint production and use have been little explored and there has been even less emphasis placed on understanding the social consequences of flintworking during these periods.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the assemblage be examined in greater detail, employing metrical, technological and typological analyses, and that it is published alongside the account of the excavations. Analysis should include considerations of the technological strategies used, the uses for which the assemblage may have been intended, and the material's distribution across the site, both spatially and stratigraphically, in order to elucidate the temporality of production, use and discard.

Bibliography

- Gibbard, P.L. 1986 Flint Gravels in the Quaternary of Southeast England. In: G. De C. Sieveking and M.B. Hart (Eds) *The Scientific Study of Flint and Chert*, 141-149. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.
- Herne, A. 1991 The Flint Assemblage. In: I. Longworth, A. Herne, G. Varndell and S. Needham, *Excavations at Grimes Graves Norfolk 1972 - 1976. Fascicule 3. Shaft X: Bronze Age flint, chalk and metal working*, 21 - 93. British Museum Press. Dorchester.

- Humphrey, J. 2003 The Utilization and Technology of Flint in the British Iron Age. In: J. Humphrey (Ed.), *Re-Searching the Iron Age*, 17 - 23. Leicester Archaeology Monograph 11.
- Humphrey, J. 2007 Simple Tools for Tough Tasks or Tough Tools for Simple tasks? Analysis and Experiment in Iron Age Flint Utilisation. In: C. Haselgrove and R. Pope (Eds.) *The earlier Iron Age in Britain and the near Continent*, 144-159. Oxbow Books. Oxford.
- Martingell, H. 1990 The East Anglian Peculiar? The 'Squat' Flake. *Lithics* 11, 40-43.
- Mudd, A. 1994 The Excavation of a Later Bronze Age Site at Coldharbour Road, Gravesend. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 114, 363 - 410.
- Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. *Lithics* 1, 16-20.
- Seager Thomas, M. 1999 Stone Finds in Context: a contribution to the study of later prehistoric artefact assemblages. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 137, 39-48.
- Shepherd, W. 1972 *Flint. Its Origins, Properties and Uses*. Faber and Faber. London.
- Young, R. and Humphrey, J. 1999 Flint Use in England after the Bronze Age: time for a re-evaluation? *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 65, 231-242.

APPENDIX 7 The Burnt Stone Assessment

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

Excavations at the site resulted in the recovery of just over 54kg of burnt flint. This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance and recommends any further work required for it to achieve its full research potential. It was recovered from a variety of features, virtually of which have been provisionally dated the early Iron Age. A full catalogue detailing its distribution within individual contexts is presented tabulated below.

Quantification

A total of 903 pieces of otherwise unmodified burnt flint weighing 54,338g was recovered from 82 separate contexts representing 60 different features (see below). The majority of this, constituting over 42kg or 80% of the total, was recovered from ten individual features which all produced over 1kg each. These represented pits [182], [192], [199], [277], [304], [322], [357], [773] and ditches [167] and [901]. Most notable were pits [322] and [199], which produced over 14kg and 10kg respectively. Many other features also contained notable quantities.

Description

Although some of the smaller groups of material from individual contexts was variably burnt, as would be consistent with incidental burning arising from hearth use, the bulk of the material had been heavily and uniformly heated to a greyish-white colour and had become very 'fire-crazed'. This would be consistent with it having been deliberately and systematically fired, a suggestion that would be supported by the high quantities present. Where identifiable, virtually all consisted of thermally fractured nodular-shaped cobbles with a few pieces of Bullhead Bed and smaller rounded alluvial pebble flint also present. The nodular flint would have been found in the superficial mass wastage deposits overlying the chalk and the rounded flint pebbles from within alluvial Quaternary terrace deposits (Gibbard 1986). The material was very fragmentary due to the effects of burning but many large pieces, up to 120mm in size, still survived.

Discussion

Undoubtedly large quantities of flint nodules had been gathered and deliberately burnt, probably predominantly during the Early Iron Age.

The deliberate heating, often involving large quantities, of stone is frequently documented at prehistoric sites, although the purposes that lie behind both its creation and deposition often remain enigmatic. In addition to the renowned, predominantly Bronze Age, burnt mound sites, large quantities of burnt flint are frequently recovered from Iron Age sites (eg Cunliffe 1976, 30-34; Smith 1977, 46-47), including at a number of comparable Iron Age settlement sites in north Kent (eg Bishop 2008). A number of explanations for the creation of substantial quantities of burnt stone have

been forwarded, perhaps the most favoured it being connected with cooking activities, its scale suggesting communal efforts, perhaps associated with feasting or ceremonial practices. Other explanations include it being the residues from saunas, a means of parching corn, as waste emanating from a variety of industrial processes, such as leather making or wool processing, or it being created as part of ceremonial practices (eg Hedges 1975; Smith 1977; Barfield and Hodder 1987; Barfield 1991; Jeffery 1991; Dunkin 2001).

Significance and Recommendations

The sheer quantity of burnt flint recorded indicates that, whatever lies behind its creation, it represents a significant activity at the site. It is therefore recommended that through consideration of the burnt flint's distribution and contextual associations, both stratigraphic and with other finds categories, and following detailed research on comparable sites and assemblages, a description and account of its possible function and significance is compiled and included in any published account of the excavations.

Barfield, L. and Hodder, M. 1987 Burnt Mounds as Saunas, and the Prehistory of Bathing. *Antiquity* 61 (233), 370-379.

Barfield, L. H. 1991 Hot Stones: hot food or hot baths? In M. A. Hodder and L. H. Barfield, (Eds.) *Burnt Mounds and Hot Stone Technology: papers from the 2nd International Burnt Mound Conference, Sandwell, 12-14 October 1990*, 59 – 67. Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. Sandwell.

Bishop, B.J. 2008 Archaeological Excavations on Land at Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent: Burnt Flint Assessment. Unpublished PCA Manuscript.

Cunliffe, B. 1976 *Iron Age Sites in Central Southern England*. Council For British Archaeology Research Report 16.

Dunkin, D.J. 2001 Metalwork, Burnt Mounds and settlement on the West Sussex Coastal Plain: a contextual study. *Antiquity* 75, 261-262.

Gibbard, P.L. 1986 Flint Gravels in the Quaternary of Southeast England. In: G. De C. Sieveking and M.B. Hart (Eds) *The Scientific Study of Flint and Chert*, 141-149. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge.

Hedges, J. 1975 Excavation of Two Orcadian Burnt Mounds at Liddle and Beaquoy. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquarians of Scotland* 106, 38-98.

Jeffery, S. 1991 Burnt Mounds, Fulling and Early Textiles. In M. A. Hodder and L. H. Barfield, (Eds.) *Burnt Mounds and Hot Stone Technology: papers from the 2nd International Burnt Mound Conference, Sandwell, 12-14 October 1990*, 97-108. Sandwell Metropolitan Borough Council. Sandwell.

Smith, K. 1977 The Excavation of Winklebury Camp, Basingstoke, Hampshire. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 43, 31-129.

APPENDIX 8 CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Trench No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Provisional Date	Pottery Dates	Same As	Phase
1	3	N/A	1 2 3 5	Deposit	Tarmac Surface	Modern			7.1
2	3	N/A	1	Deposit	Levelling layer for [1]	Modern			7.1
3	3	Tr 3	N/A	Masonry	Yellow brick wall	Modern			7.2
4	3	Tr 3	N/A	Fill	Concrete Foundation for [3]	Modern			7.2
5	3	Tr 3	N/A	Cut	Construction cut for [4]	Modern			7.2
6	3	Tr 3	N/A	Fill	Fill of [7]	Unknown			6
7	3	Tr 3	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
8	3	Tr 3	1	Fill	Fill of [9]	Unknown			6
9	3	Tr 3	1	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
10	3	Tr 3	N/A	Fill	Fill of [11]	Unknown			6
11	3	Tr 3	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
12	3	Tr 3	N/A	Fill	Fill of [13]	Unknown			6
13	3	Tr 3	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
14	3	N/A	1	Deposit	Subsoil	Unknown			1
15	3	Tr 3	1	Deposit	Natural - Brickearth	Unknown			1
16	2	N/A	2	Deposit	Topsoil	Modern			7.1
17	2	N/A	2	Deposit	Re-deposited chalk	Modern			7.1
18	2	N/A	2	Deposit	Re-deposited chalk	Modern			7.1
19	2	N/A	2	Deposit	Make-up ground for [1]	Modern			7.1
20	2	N/A	2	Deposit	Subsoil	Unknown			6
21	2	N/A	2	Deposit	Possible agricultural horizon	Unknown			6
22	2	Tr 2	2	Fill	Secondary fill of [24]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
23	2	N/A	2	Fill	Primary Fill of [24]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
24	2	Tr 2	2	Cut	North-south ditch	Iron Age			4.1
25	2	Tr 2	2	Fill	Singular fill of [26]	Roman	Roman		5
26	2	Tr 2	2	Cut	North-south ditch	Roman	-		5
27	2	Tr 2	2	Deposit	Natural - Chalk Lens	Unknown			1
28	1	Tr 1	3	Deposit	Make-up ground for [1]	Modern			7.1
29	1	N/A	3	Deposit	Buried tarmac road surface	Modern			7.1
30	1	N/A	3	Deposit	Make-up for [29]	Modern			7.1
31	1	Tr 1	3	Masonry	Concrete kerb for [29]	Modern			7.1
32	1	Tr 1	3	Deposit	Soil horizon	Unknown			6
33	1	Tr 1 Tr 3	3	Deposit	Subsoil/colluvium	Unknown	Early Iron Age		4.1
34	1	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular fill of [35]	Unknown			6

35	1	Tr 3	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
36	1	Tr 1	N/A	Fill	Singular fill of [37]	Unknown			6
37	1	Tr 1	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
38	1	Tr 1	N/A	Fill	Singular fill of [39]	Unknown			6
39	1	Tr 1	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
40	1	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [41]	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
41	1	Tr 1	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Early Iron Age			4.1
42	1	Tr 1	4	Fill	Secondary Fill of [44]	Early Iron Age	Late Bronze Age or Middle Iron Age plus Early Iron Age		4.1
43	1	N/A	4	Fill	Primary Fill of [44]	Iron Age			4.1
44	1	Tr 1	4	Cut	North-south ditch	Iron Age			4.1
45	1	N/A	3	Cut	Constuction cut for [31]	Modern			7.1
46	2	N/A	2	Deposit	Natural Brickearth	Unknown			1
47	5	N/A	5	Deposit	Sand Levelling Layer	Modern			7.1
48	5	N/A	5	Deposit	Made Ground	Modern			7.1
49	5	N/A	5	Deposit	Subsoil	Unknown	Early Iron Age		6
50	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [51]				6
51	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Post Hole				6
52	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [53]				6
53	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Post Hole				6
54	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [55]		Early Iron Age		4.1
55	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Small Pit				4.1
56	4	N/A	6	Deposit	Made Ground	Modern			7.1
57	4	N/A	6	Deposit	Subsoil		Early Iron Age		6
58	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [59]				6
59	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Post Hole				6
60	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [61]				6
61	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Post Hole				6
62	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [63]				6
63	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Post Hole				6
64	4	Tr 4	N/A	Fill	Fill of [65]	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
65	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Early Iron Age			4.1
66	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [67]	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
67	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Small Pit or Post Hole	Early Iron Age			4.1
68	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [69]		Early Iron Age		6
69	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Post Hole				6
70	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [71]				4.1
71	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Post Hole in Base of [55]				4.1
72	5	Tr 5	N/A	Deposit	Natural Brickearth				4.1
73	4	N/A	6	Deposit	Make Up/Bedding for [1]				7.1

74	4	N/A	6	Masonry	Concrete Kerb Stone				7.1
75	4	N/A	6	Deposit	Soil Horizon - Agricultural?				6
76	4	Tr 4	6	Deposit	Natural Brickearth				1
77	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [78]				6
78	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
79	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [80]				6
80	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
81	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [82]				6
82	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
83	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [84]				6
84	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
85	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [86]				6
86	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
87	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [88]				6
88	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
89	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [90]				6
90	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
91	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [92]				6
92	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
93	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [94]				6
94	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
95	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [96]				6
96	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Small Posthole or Stakehole				6
97	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [98]				6
98	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
99	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [100]				6
100	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
101	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [102]				4.1
102	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				4.1
103	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [104]				6
104	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
105	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [106]				6
106	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
107	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [108]				6
108	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
109	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [110]				6
110	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
111	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [112]				6
112	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
113	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [114]				6
114	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
115	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [116]				6
116	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
117	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [118]				6
118	4	Tr 4	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
119	4	N/A	N/A	Group	Group No. of Unexcavated Stakeholes				6
120	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [121]				6
121	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
122	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [123]				6

123	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
124	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [125]				6
125	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
126	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [127]				6
127	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
128	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [129]				6
129	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
130	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [131]				6
131	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
132	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [133]				6
133	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
134	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [135]				6
135	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
136	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [137]				6
137	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
138	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [139]				6
139	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
140	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [141]				6
141	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
142	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [143]				6
143	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
144	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [145]				6
145	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
146	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [147]				6
147	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
148	5	N/A	N/A	Group	Group No. of Unexcavated Stakeholes				6
149	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [150]				6
150	5	Tr 5	N/A	Cut	Stakehole				6
151	1	Tr 1	3	Deposit	Natural Brickearth				1
152	2	Tr 2	2	Deposit	Natural Brickearth				1
153	4	N/A	6	Cut	Construction Cut for [74]				7.1
154	6		10	Fill	Fill of [167]				4.1
155	6		10	Fill	Fill of [167]		Early Iron Age		4.1
156	6		10	Fill	Fill of [167]				4.1
157	6	N/A	9	Deposit	Existent Topsoil	Modern	Early Iron Age		7.1
158	6	N/A	9	Deposit	Re-deposited brickearth				7.1
159	6	Tr 6	9	Masonry	Boundry Wall of Carpark	Modern			7.1
160	6	Tr 6	9	Fill	Backfill of [161]	Modern			7.1
161	6	Tr 6	9	Cut	Construction Cut for [159]	Modern			7.1
162	6	N/A	9	Deposit	Re-deposited chalk				6
163	6	N/A	9	Deposit	Relict Agricultral Layer		Unknown		6
164	6	Tr 6	9	Deposit	Colluvial type subsoil		Late Iron Age?		6
165	6	Tr 6	9	Deposit	Natural Brickearth				1
166	6	Tr 6	N/A	Deposit	Natural Chalk				1

167	6	Tr 6	10	Cut	N-S aligned defensive ditch	Early Iron Age		4.1
168	6		10	Fill	Fill of [167]	Iron Age		4.1
169	6		10	Fill	Fill of [167]	Iron Age		4.1
170	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [171]			4.1
171	7	171	N/A	Cut	Post Hole			4.1
172	8	N/A	8	Deposit	Re-deposited brickearth			7.1
173	8	N/A	7 8	Deposit	Existent Topsoil	Modern		7.1
174	8	N/A	7 8	Deposit	Sub-soil horizon			6
175	8	Tr 8	7 8	Deposit	Natural Brickearth			1
176	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [177]	Early Iron Age	early Iron Age	4.1
177	7	177	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Early Iron Age		4.1
178	7	N/A	13	Fill	Fill of [199]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
179	7	N/A	11	Fill	Fill of [180]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
180	7	180	11	Cut	Sub-circular pit	Iron Age		4.1
181	7	N/A	23	Fill	Fill of [182]	Late Iron Age	Late Iron Age + Early Iron Age	4.3
182	7	182	23	Cut	Pit or large post hole	Iron Age		4.3
183	7	-	13	Fill	Fill of [199]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
184	7	184	13	Fill	Fill of [199] - with animal bones	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
185	7	185	13	Fill	Fill of [199]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
186	7	N/A	13	Fill	Fill of [199]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
187	7	N/A	13	Fill	Fill of [199]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
188	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [189]	Unknown		6
189	7	189	N/A	Cut	Small post hole	Unknown		6
190	7	N/A	14	Fill	Fill of [192]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
191	7	N/A	14	Fill	Fill of [192]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
192	7	192	14	Cut	Pit	Iron Age		4.1
193	7	194	N/A	Fill	Primary Fill of [194]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
194	7	194	N/A	Cut	Pit	Iron Age		4.1
195	7	196	N/A	Fill	Primary Fill of [196]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
196	7	196	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age		4.1
197	7	N/A	13	Fill	Fill in [199]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
198	7	N/A	13	Fill	Primary Fill in [199]	Iron Age	-	4.1
199	7	199	13	Cut	Pit with in-situ burning & animal bones	Iron Age	-	4.1
200	7	194	N/A	Fill	Secondary Fill of [194]	Iron Age	-	4.1

201	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [202]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
202	7	202	N/A	Cut	Pit	Iron Age			4.1
203	7	206	12	Fill	Secondary Fill of [206]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
204	7	N/A	12	Fill	Primary Fill of [206]	Iron Age			4.1
205	7	206	12	Fill	Tertiary Fill of [206]	Iron Age			4.1
206	7	206	12	Cut	Small Pit or Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
207	7	209	12	Fill	Fill of [209]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
208	7	209	12	Fill	Clay lining of [209]	Iron Age	-		4.1
209	7	209	12	Cut	Shallow pit	Iron Age			4.1
210	7	N/A	14	Fill	Basal fill of [192]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
211	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [213]	post-medieval			7.2
212	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [213]	post-medieval			7.2
213	7	213	N/A	Cut	Trench for Land Drain	Post-Medieval			7.2
214	7	N/A	31 33	Deposit	Sub Soil Horizon	Pre-Iron Age to Post-Medieval	Early Iron Age		6
215	7	N/A	31	Deposit	Natural Brickearth	Geological			1
216	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [217]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
217	7	217	N/A	Cut	Post Pipe	Iron Age			4.1
218	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Post Packing in [219]	Iron Age			4.1
219	7	219	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
220	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [221] - Possible cremation	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
221	7	221	N/A	Cut	Post Hole with possible cremation	Iron Age			4.1
222	7	N/A	14	Fill	Tertiary Fill of [224]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
223	7	N/A	14	Fill	Secondary Fill of [224]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
224	7	224	14	Cut	Pit	Iron Age	-		4.1
225	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [226]	Iron Age	-		4.1
226	7	226	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
227	7	227	17	Cut	Pit/Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
228	7	N/A	17	Fill	Primary Fill of [227]	Iron Age			4.1
229	7	227	17	Fill	Secondary Fill of [229]	Iron Age			4.1
230	7	N/A	N/A	Deposit	Made Ground	Post-Medieval			7.1
231	7	N/A	14	Fill	Fill of [224]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
232	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Primary fill of [233]	Iron Age			4.1
233	7	233	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
234	7	237	16	Fill	Tertiary Fill of [237]	Iron Age			4.1
235	7	N/A	16	Fill	Secondary Fill of [237]	Iron Age			4.1

236	7	N/A	16	Fill	Primary Fill of [237]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
237	7	237	16	Cut	Small Pit or Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
238	7	239	17	Fill	Singular Fill of [239]	Iron Age			4.1
239	7	239	17	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
240	7	241	15	Fill	Fill of [241]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
241	7	241	15	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
242	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [242]	Iron Age			4.1
243	7	243	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
244	7	244	18	Cut	Pit or Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
245	7	244	18	Fill	Single fill of [244]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
246	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [247]	Iron Age			4.1
247	7	247	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
248	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [249]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
249	7	249	N/A	Cut	Post hole	Iron Age			4.1
250	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [251]	?	Unknown		6
251	7	251	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	?			6
252	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Primary Fill of [249]	Unknown			4.1
253	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [254]	Unknown			4.1
254	7	254	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
255	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [256]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
256	7	256	N/A	Cut	Shallow pit	Iron Age			4.1
257	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [249]	Iron Age			4.1
258	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular fill of [259]	Late Bronze Age	Late Bronze Age		3
259	7	259	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			3
260	7	260 274	19	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
261	7	N/A	19	Fill	Fill of [260] - from post pipe?	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
262	7	260 274	19	Fill	Upper fill of [260]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
263	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [270]	Iron Age			4.1
264	7	265	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [265]	Iron Age			7.1
265	7	265	N/A	Cut	Truncation	Post-Medieval			7.1
266	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [270]	Iron Age			4.1
267	7	281	20	Fill	Upper fill of [281]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
268	7	269	N/A	Fill	Singular fill of [269]	Iron Age			4.1
269	7	269	N/A	Cut	Post hole	Iron Age			4.1
270	7	270	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
271	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [272]	Iron Age			4.1
272	7	272	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
273	7	N/A	20	Fill	Fill of [281]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1

274	7	274	19	Fill	Primary fill of [260] - possible post packing	Iron Age		4.1
275	7	275	21	Fill	Fill of [277]	Iron Age	Late Bronze Age + Early Iron Age	4.1
276	7	N/A	21	Fill	Clay Lining of [277]	Iron Age		4.1
277	7	277	21	Cut	Clay Lined Pit	Iron Age		4.1
278	7	N/A	21	Fill	Fill of [279]	Iron Age	Late Bronze Age? + Early Iron Age	4.1
279	7	279	21	Cut	Small Pit - possible hearth?	Iron Age		4.1
280	7	N/A	20	Fill	Fill of [281] - post packing	Iron Age		4.1
281	7	281	20	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age		4.1
282	7	282	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age		4.1
283	7	282	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [282]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
284	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [285]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
285	7	285	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age		4.1
286	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [287]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
287	7	287	N/A	Cut	Pit	Iron Age		4.1
288	7	292	27	Fill	Fill of [292]	Iron Age		4.1
289	7	289	22	Cut	Long pit or poss ditch terminus	Iron Age		4.1
290	7	289	22	Fill	Fill of [289]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
291	7	289	22	Fill	Fill of [289]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
292	7	292	27	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age		4.1
293	7	-	-	Fill	Fill of [294] - Possible cremation	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
294	7	294	-	Cut	Large Pit	Iron Age		4.1
295	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [296]	Iron Age		4.1
296	7	296	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age		4.1
297	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [301]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
298	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Primary Fill of [294]	Iron Age		4.1
299	7	299	N/A	Fill	Post Hole	Iron Age		4.1
300	7	299	N/A	Fill	Single fill of [299]	Iron Age		4.1
301	7	301	N/A	Cut	Remains of pit?	Iron Age		4.1
302	7	N/A	24	Fill	Upper Fill of [310]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
303	7	N/A	24	Fill	Primary Fill of [310]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
304	7	304	29	Cut	Large Pit	Iron Age		4.1
305	7	304 306	29	Fill	Upper Fill of [304]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1

306	7	306	29	Fill	Fill of [304]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
307	7	307	29	Fill	Fill of [304]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
308	7	N/A	21	Fill	Fill of [309]	Iron Age			4.1
309	7	309	21	Cut	Small Pit or Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
310	7	310	24	Cut	Post Pit	Iron Age			4.1
311	7	312	26	Fill	Fill of [312]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
312	7	312	26	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
313	7	314	26	Fill	Fill of [314]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
314	7	314	26	Cut	Pit - or possibly packing cut for [312], though less likely	Iron Age			4.1
315	7	317	25	Fill	Secondary Fill of [317]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
316	7	317	25	Fill	Primary Fill of [317]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
317	7	317	25	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
318	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [319]	Iron Age			4.1
319	7	319	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
320	7	292	27	Fill	Partial Fill of [292]	Iron Age			4.1
321	7	322	33	Fill	Upper Fill of [322]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
322	7	322	33	Cut	Large Pit	Iron Age			4.1
323	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [324]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
324	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Burnt Lining of [325]	Iron Age			4.1
325	7	325	N/A	Cut	Possible Fire Pit	Iron Age			4.1
326	7	N/A	29	Fill	Fill of [304]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
327	7	327	29	Fill	Fill of [304]	Iron Age			4.1
328	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [329]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
329	7	329	N/A	Cut	Pit	Iron Age			4.1
330	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [331]	Iron Age			4.1
331	7	331	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
332	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular fill of [333]	Iron Age			4.1
333	7	333	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
334	7	336	N/A	Fill	Secondary Fill of [336]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
335	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Primary Fill of [336]	Iron Age	Unknown		4.1
336	7	336	N/A	Cut	Post Hole (or small pit)	Iron Age			4.1
337	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of Post Hole [339]	Iron Age			4.1
338	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Partial Fill of [339]	Iron Age			4.1
339	7	339	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
340	7	N/A	35	Fill	Partial Fill of [322]	Iron Age	Late Bronze Age		4.1
341	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [342]	Iron Age			4.1
342	7	342	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1

343	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [344]	Iron Age	Unknown		4.1
344	7	344	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
345	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [347]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
346	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [347]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
347	7	347	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
348	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [349]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
349	7	349	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
350	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Partial Fill of [361]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
351	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Partial Fill of [361]	Iron Age			4.1
352	7	352	29	Fill	Partial Fill of [304]	Iron Age			4.1
353	7	N/A	29	Fill	Partial Fill of [304]	Iron Age			4.1
354	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [355]	Iron Age			4.1
355	7	355	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
356	7	356	N/A	Fill	Partial Fill of [357]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
357	7	357	N/A	Cut	Pit	Iron Age			4.1
358	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Partial Fill of [361]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
359	7	N/A	29	Fill	Partial Fill of [304]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
360	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Partial Fill of [361]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
361	7	361	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
362	7	N/A	33	Fill	Fill of [363]	Iron Age			4.1
363	7	322 363	33	Cut	Shallow pit	Iron Age			4.1
364	7	322	33	Fill	Primary Fill of [322]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
365	7	366	N/A	Fill	Upper Fill of [366]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
366	7	366	N/A	Cut	Post Hole				4.1
367	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [368]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
368	7	368	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
369	7	366	N/A	Fill	Primary Fill of [366]	Iron Age			4.1
370	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Primary Fill of [357]	Iron Age			4.1
371	7	374	28	Fill	Partial Fill of [374]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
372	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Partial Fill of [374]	Iron Age			4.1
373	7	N/A	28	Fill	Clay Lining in [374]	Iron Age			4.1
374	7	374	28	Cut	Clay Lined Pit	Iron Age			4.1
375				-	VOID				-
376	7	N/A	29	Fill	Partial Fill of [304]	Iron Age	Unknown		4.1
377	7	N/A	29	Fill	Primary Fill of [304]	Iron Age			4.1
378	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [379]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
379	7	379	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
380	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [381]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
381	7	381	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1

382	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [383]	Iron Age			4.1
383	7	383	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
384	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [385]	Iron Age			4.1
385	7	385	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
386	7	304	29	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
387	7	N/A	29	Fill	Fill of [386]	Iron Age			4.1
388	7			Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
389	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [388]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
390	7	391	N/A	Fill	Fill of [391]	Iron Age			4.1
391	7	391	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
392	7	391	N/A	Fill	Fill of [393]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
393	7	391	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
394	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [395]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
395	7	395	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
396	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [397]	Iron Age			4.1
397	7	397	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
398	7	399	N/A	Fill	Fill of [399]	Iron Age			4.1
399	7	399	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
400	7	404	30	Fill	Secondary Fill of [402]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
401	7	N/A	30	Fill	Primary Fill of [402]	Iron Age			4.1
402	7	N/A	30	Cut	Post Pipe	Iron Age			4.1
403	7	N/A	30	Fill	Primary (Packing) Fill of [404]	Iron Age			4.1
404	7	404	30	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
405	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [406]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
406	7	406	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
407	7	408	N/A	Fill	Fill of [408]	Iron Age			4.1
408	7	408	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
409	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [410]	Iron Age			4.1
410	7	410	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
411	7	412	N/A	Fill	Fill of [412]	Iron Age			4.1
412	7	412	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
413	7	414	N/A	Fill	Fill of [414]	Iron Age			4.1
414	7	414	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
415	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular fill of [416]	Iron Age			4.1
416	7	416	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
417	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular fill of [418]	Iron Age			4.1
418	7	418	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
419	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [420]	Iron Age	Late Iron Age + Early Iron Age		4.3
420	7	420	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.3
421	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [422]	Iron Age			6
422	7	422	N/A	Cut	Post Hole?	Iron Age			6
423	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID				-
424	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	VOID				-

425	7	N/A	29	Fill	Primary fill of [386] - post pad	Iron Age			4.1
426	7	428	31	Fill	Secondary fill of [428]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
427	7	N/A	31	Fill	Primary Fill of [428]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
428	7	428	31	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
429	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [430]	Iron Age			4.1
430	7	430	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
431	7	N/A	N/A	Fill	Singular Fill of [432]	Iron Age			4.1
432	7	432	N/A	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
433	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [434]	Unknown			6
434	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
435	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [436]	Unknown			6
436	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
437	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [438]	Unknown			6
438	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
439	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [440]	Unknown			6
440	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
441	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [442]	Unknown			6
442	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
443	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [444]	Unknown			6
444	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
445	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [446]	Unknown			6
446	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
447	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [448]	Unknown			6
448	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
449	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [450]	Unknown			6
450	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
451	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [452]	Unknown			6
452	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
453	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [454]	Unknown			6
454	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
455	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [455]	Unknown			6
456	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
457	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [457]	Unknown			6
458	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
459	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [460]	Unknown			6
460	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
461	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [462]	Unknown			6
462	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
463	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [464]	Unknown			6
464	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
465	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [465]	Unknown			6
466	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
467	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [468]	Unknown			6
468	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
469	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [470]	Unknown			6
470	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
471	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [472]	Unknown			6
472	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
473	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [474]	Unknown			6
474	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6

475	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [476]	Unknown		6
476	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
477	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [478]	Unknown		6
478	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
479	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [480]	Unknown		6
480	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
481	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [482]	Unknown		6
482	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
483	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [484]	Unknown		6
484	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
485	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [486]	Unknown		6
486	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
487	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [488]	Unknown		6
488	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
489	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [490]	Unknown		6
490	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
491	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [492]	Unknown		6
492	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
493	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [494]	Unknown		6
494	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
495	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [496]	Unknown		6
496	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
497	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [498]	Unknown		6
498	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
499	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [500]	Unknown		6
500	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
501	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [502]	Unknown		6
502	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
503	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [504]	Unknown		6
504	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
505	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [506]	Unknown		6
506	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
507	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [508]	Unknown		6
508	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
509	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [510]	Unknown		6
510	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
511	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [512]	Unknown		6
512	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
513	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [514]	Unknown		6
514	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
515	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [516]	Unknown		6
516	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
517	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [518]	Unknown		6
518	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
519	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [520]	Unknown		6
520	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
521	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [522]	Unknown		6
522	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
523	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [524]	Unknown		6
524	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
525	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [526]	Unknown		6
526	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
527	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [528]	Unknown		6

528	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
529	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [530]	Unknown		6
530	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
531	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [532]	Unknown		6
532	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
533	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [534]	Unknown		6
534	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
535	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [536]	Unknown		6
536	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
537	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [538]	Unknown		6
538	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
539	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [540]	Unknown		6
540	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
541	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [542]	Unknown		6
542	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
543	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [544]	Unknown		6
544	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
545	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [546]	Unknown		6
546	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
547	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [548]	Unknown		6
548	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
549	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [550]	Unknown		6
550	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
551	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [552]	Unknown		6
552	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
553	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [554]	Unknown		6
554	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
555	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [556]	Unknown		6
556	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
557	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [558]	Unknown		6
558	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
559	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [560]	Unknown		6
560	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
561	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [562]	Unknown		6
562	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
563	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [564]	Unknown		6
564	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
565	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [566]	Unknown		6
566	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
567	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [568]	Unknown		6
568	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
569	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [570]	Unknown		6
570	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
571	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [572]	Unknown		6
572	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
573	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [574]	Unknown		6
574	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
575	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [576]	Unknown		6
576	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
577	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [578]	Unknown		6
578	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
579	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [580]	Unknown		6
580	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6

581	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [582]	Unknown		6
582	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
583	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [584]	Unknown		6
584	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
585	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [586]	Unknown		6
586	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
587	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [588]	Unknown		6
588	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
589	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [590]	Unknown		6
590	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
591	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [592]	Unknown		6
592	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
593	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [594]	Unknown		6
594	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
595	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [596]	Unknown		6
596	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
597	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [598]	Unknown		6
598	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
599	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [600]	Unknown		6
600	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
601	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [602]	Unknown		6
602	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
603	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [604]	Unknown		6
604	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
605	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [606]	Unknown		6
606	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
607	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [608]	Unknown		6
608	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
609	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [610]	Unknown		6
610	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
611	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [612]	Unknown		6
612	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
613	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [614]	Unknown		6
614	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
615	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [616]	Unknown		6
616	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
617	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [618]	Unknown		6
618	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
619	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [620]	Unknown		6
620	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
621	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [622]	Unknown		6
622	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
623	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [624]	Unknown		6
624	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
625	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [626]	Unknown		6
626	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
627	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [628]	Unknown		6
628	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
629	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [630]	Unknown		6
630	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
631	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [632]	Unknown		6
632	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
633	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [634]	Unknown		6

634	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
635	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [636]	Unknown			6
636	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
637	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [638]	Unknown			6
638	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
639	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [640]	Unknown			6
640	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
641	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [642]	Unknown			6
642	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
643	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [644]	Unknown			6
644	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
645	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [646]	Unknown			6
646	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
647	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [648]	Unknown			6
648	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
649	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [650]	Unknown			6
650	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
651	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [652]	Unknown			6
652	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
653	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [654]	Unknown			6
654	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
655	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [656]	Unknown			6
656	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
657	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [658]	Unknown			6
658	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
659	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [660]	Unknown			6
660	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
661					VOID				
662					VOID				
663	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [664]	Unknown			6
664	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
665	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [666]	Unknown			6
666	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
667	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [668]	Unknown			6
668	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
669	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [670]	Unknown			6
670	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
671	7	Survey	N/A	Fill	Fill of [672]	Unknown			6
672	7	Survey	N/A	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
673	9	-		Layer	Sub Soil Horizon				6
674	9	-	34	Fill	Fill of [675]		Early Iron Age		4.1
675	9	-	34	Cut	Small Pit				4.1
676	9	Tr 9	34 35 36 37	Natural	Brickearth				1
677	9	-	35	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon				2
678	9	-	35	Fill	Fill of [679]		Early Iron Age		4.1
679	9	-	35	Cut	Small Pit				4.1
680	9	-	35	Fill	Fill of [681]				6
681	9	-	35	Cut	Pit				6

682	9	-	35 36 37	Layer	Topsoil				7.1
683	9	-	36	Fill	Fill of [685]				6
684	9	-	36	Fill	Primary Fill of [685]				6
685	9	-	36	Cut	Small Pit				6
686	9	-	36 37	Layer	Relict Soil Horizon				2
687	9	-	36	Fill	Fill of [688]		Early Iron Age		4.1
688	9	-	36	Cut	Small Pit				4.1
689	9	-	37	Fill	Fill of [690]				6
690	9	-	37	Cut	Stake Hole				6
691	9	-	36 37	Layer	Made Ground	Modern			7.1
692	10	Tr 10	-	Fill	Fill of [698]	Roman	Roman		5
693	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [694]	Post-Medieval	Unknown		7.2
694	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Square Cut	Post-Medieval			7.2
695	10	-	-	Fill	Single Fill of [696]	Unknown			6
696	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
697	10	-	-	Fill	Basal Fill of [698]	Iron Age			5
698	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Tree Thrown	Roman			5
699	10			Fill	Fill of [700]		Unknown		6
700	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Post Hole				6
701	10		-	Fill	Fill of [702]	Unknown			6
702	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
703	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [704]	Post-Medieval	Early Iron Age		7.2
704	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Square Cut - same as [694]?	Post-Medieval			7.2
705	10	-	-	Fill	Single Fill of [706]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
706	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
707	10	-	-	Fill	Single Fill of [708]	Unknown			4.1
708	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			4.1
709	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of Post Hole	Unknown			4.1
710	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			4.1
711	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [712]	Iron Age	Late Bronze Age		3
712	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			3
713	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [714]	Unknown			3
714	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			3
715	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [716]	Unknown			6
716	10		-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
717	10	-		Layer	Made Ground	Modern			7.1
718	10	-		Layer	Sub Soil Horizon		Early Iron Age		7.2
719	10	Tr 10		Natural	Brickearth				1
720	10	Tr 10	38	Masonry	Brick Wall	Post-Medieval			7.2
721	10	Tr 10	38	Cut	Construction cut for [722]	Post-Medieval			7.2
722	10	Tr 10	38	Masonry	Concrete Footing for [722]	Post-Medieval			7.2

723	10	-		Layer	Made Ground	Modern		7.1
724	10	-		Surface	Relict Tarmac Surface	Modern		7.1
725	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [726]	Unknown		7.2
726	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		7.2
727	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [728]	Unknown		6
728	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
729	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [730]	Unknown		6
730	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
731	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [732]	Unknown		6
732	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
733	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [734]	Unknown		6
734	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
735	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [736]	Unknown		6
736	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
737	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [738]	Unknown		6
738	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
739	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [740]	Unknown		6
740	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
741	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [742]	Unknown		6
742	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
743	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [744]	Unknown		6
744	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
745	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [746]	Unknown		6
746	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
747	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [748]	Unknown		6
748	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
749	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [750]	Unknown		6
750	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
751	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [752]	Unknown		6
752	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
753	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [754]	Unknown		6
754	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
755	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [756]	Unknown		6
756	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
757	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [758]	Unknown		6
758	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
759	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of [760]	Unknown		6
760	10	Tr 10	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
761	11	-	39 40 42 41 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 54 51	Surface	Tarmac of Existent Carpark	Modern		7.1
762	11	-	39	Layer	Made Ground	Modern		7.1
763	11	-	39	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon			6
764	11	-	39	Fill	Fill of [765]	Unknown		6

765	11	Tr 11	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
766	11	Tr 11	39	Natural	Brickearth			1
767	11 13	-	39 42	Natural	Chalk Deposit			1
768	12	-	40 41 44 51	Layer	Made Ground	Modern		7.1
769	12	-	40 41 44	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon			6
770	12	-	40 41 44	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon			2
771	12 16	Tr 12 Tr 12A Tr 12B Tr 16 Tr 16B	40 41 51 44	Natural	Brickearth			1
772	12	773	41	Fill	Single Fill of [773]		Early Iron Age	4.1
773	12	Tr 12 773	41	Cut	Oval Shaped Pit			4.1
774	13	-	42	Layer	Made Ground	Modern		7.1
775	13	-	42	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon			6
776	13	Tr 13	42	Natural	Brickearth			1
777	12	-	-	Fill	Fill of [778]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age	4.1
778	12	Tr 12 778	-	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age		4.1
779	12	-	-	Fill	Fill of [780]	Unknown		2
780	12	Tr 12	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		2
781	14	-	43	Layer	Made Ground	Modern		7.1
782	14	-	43	Layer	Redeposited Chalk	Unknown		7.1
783	14	Tr 14	43	Natural	Brickearth			1
784	14	-	43	Natural	Chalk Deposit			1
785	14	14	-	Fill	Fill of [786]	Unknown		6
786	14	14	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
787	12	Tr 12	-	Fill	Fill of [788]	Unknown		2
788	12	Tr 12	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		2
789	12	Tr 12	-	Fill	Fill of [790]	Unknown		2
790	12	Tr 12	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		2
791	15	-	45	Layer	Made Ground	Modern		7.1
792	15	-	45	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon			6
793	15	Tr 15	-	Fill	Fill of [794]	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age	6
794	15	Tr 15	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Early Iron Age		6
795	15	Tr 15	-	Fill	Fill of [796]	Unknown		6
796	15	Tr 15	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
797	15	Tr 15	-	Fill	Fill of [798]	Unknown		6
798	15	Tr 15	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
799	15	Tr 15	-	Fill	Fill of [800]	Unknown		6
800	15	Tr 15	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
801	15	Tr 15	-	Fill	Fill of [802]	Unknown		6
802	15	Tr 15	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown		6
803	15	Tr 15	45	Natural	Brickearth			1

804	15	Tr 15	-	Fill	Fill of [805]	Unknown			6
805	15	Tr 15	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
806	15	Tr 15	-	Fill	Fill of [807]	Unknown			6
807	15	Tr 15	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
808	17	-	46	Layer	Made Ground	Modern			7.1
809	17	-	46	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon				6
810	17	-	46	Fill	Single Fill of [811]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
811	17	Tr 17	46	Cut	Pit	Iron Age			4.1
812	17	Tr 17	-	Fill	Fill of [813]	Unknown			6
813	17	Tr 17	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
814	17	-	-	Fill	Fill of [815]	Iron Age	Late Bronze Age + Early Iron Age		3
815	17	Tr 17	-	Cut	Small Pit/Post Hole	Iron Age			3
816	17	Tr 17	-	Natural	Brickearth				1
817	16	Tr 16	-	Fill	Fill of [818]	Unknown			6
818	16	Tr 16	-	Cut	Stakehole	Unknown			6
819	16	-	-	Fill	Fill of [820]	Unknown			6
820	16	Tr 16	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
821	16	-	-	Fill	Fill of [822]	Unknown			6
822	16	Tr 16	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
823	16	-	-	Fill	Upper Fill of [825]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
824	16	-	-	Fill	Primary Fill of [825]	Unknown			4.1
825	16	Tr 16	-	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
826	16	-	51	Fill	Fill of [828] re-cut	Unknown			6
827	16 21	Tr 21	51	Fill	Part Fill of [828]	Unknown			6
828	16 21	Tr 16 Tr 21	51	Cut	Ditch with re-cut	Unknown			6
829	18	Tr 18	47	Layer	Made Ground	Modern		844	7.1
830	18	Tr 18	47	Layer	Re-deposited chalk	Prob Post-Medieval		845	7.1
831	18	Tr 18	47	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon				6
832	18	Tr 18	47	Natural	Brickearth				1
833	16	Tr 16	-	Cut	Shallow Pit	Unknown			6
834	16	-	-	Fill	Fill of [833]	Unknown			6
835	16	Tr 16	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
836	16	Tr 16	-	Fill	Fill of [835]	Unknown			6
837	16	Tr 16	-	Fill	Fill of [835]				6
838	19	Tr 19	48	Fill	Fill of [839]	Unknown			6
839	19	Tr 19	48	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
840	16	-	-	Fill	Fill of [841]	Unknown			6
841	16	Tr 16	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
842	16	-	-	Fill	Fill of [843]	Unknown			6
843	16	Tr 16	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
844	19	-	48 49 50	Layer	Made Ground	Modern		829	7.1
845	19	-	48 49 50	Layer	Re-deposited chalk	Unknown		830	7.2

846	19	Tr 19	48 49 50	Natural	Brickearth				1
847	19	-	49	Cut	Post Hole	Pre-Historic			4.1
848	19	-	49	Fill	Fill of [847]	Pre-Historic	Early Iron Age		4.1
849	19	-	49	Fill	Fill of [847] - postpacking	Pre-Historic			4.1
850	19	Tr 19	-	Fill	Fill of [851]	Unknown			6
851	19	Tr 19	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
852	19	Tr 19	-	Fill	Fill of [853]	Unknown			6
853	19	Tr 19	-	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			6
854	19	Tr 19	50	Cut	N-S Aligned Ditch	Unknown		828?	6
855	19	Tr 19	50	Fill	Single Fill of [854]	Unknown			6
856	19	Tr 19	-	Cut	Possible Post Hole	Unknown			6
857	19	Tr 19	-	Fill	Fill of [857]	Unknown			6
858	16	-	51	Fill	Primary Fill of [828]	Unknown			6
859	16	-	51	Layer	Re-deposited chalk	Unknown			7.1
860	16	-	51	Layer	Re-Deposited Silt	Unknown			7.1
861	19	861	52	Fill	Single Fill of [862]	Unknown			6
862	19	861 862	52	Cut	Possible Post Hole	Unknown			6
863	20 21	Tr 21	-	Layer	Topsoil	Modern			7.1
864	20	-	-	Surface	Relict Tarmac Surface	Modern			7.1
865	20	-	55	Layer	Made Ground	Modern			7.1
866	20 24	-	55	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon		Early Iron Age		6
867	19	-	-	Fill	Single Fill of [868]		Roman + Early Iron Age		5
868	19	Tr 19	-	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			5
869	21	Tr 21	53	Cut	Small Pit or Post Hole	Iron Age			6
870	21	-	53	Fill	Fill of [869]	Unknown			6
871	21	-	-	Fill	Fill of [872]	Unknown			6
872	21	Tr 21	-	Cut	Possible small gully	Unknown			6
873	21	Tr 21	-	Fill	Fill of [874]	Unknown			6
874	21	Tr 21	-	Cut	E-W aligned Ditch	Unknown			6
875	22	-	-	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon				6
876	22	Tr 22	-	Natural	Brickearth				1
877	21	-	54	Layer	Made Ground	Modern			7.1
878	21	-	54	Layer	Sub Soil Horizon				7.2
879	21	Tr 21	54	Natural	Brickearth				1
880	21	-	-	Fill	Fill of [881]	Unknown			6
881	21	Tr 21	-	Cut	Possible Post Hole	Unknown			6
882	20	884	55	Fill	Secondary fill of [884]	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
883	20	884	55	Fill	Primary Fill of [884]		Roman		4.1
884	20	884	55	Cut	Ditch - Defensive?	Early Iron Age			4.1
885	21	-	-	Fill	Fill of [886]	Unknown			6

886	21	Tr 21	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
887	21	-	-	Fill	Fill of [888]	Unknown			6
888	21	Tr 21	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
889	20	890	55	Fill	Single fill of [890]	Pre-Historic			4.1
890	20	890	55	Cut	Ditch Terminus or sub-circular pit - same as [892]	Pre-Historic			4.1
891	20	892	55	Fill	Fill of [892]	Pre-Historic			4.1
892	20	892	55	Cut	Ditch Terminus or sub-circular pit - same as [890]	Pre-Historic			4.1
893	23	Tr 23		Layer	Made Ground	Modern			7.1
894	23	-		Layer	Topsoil	Modern			7.1
895	23	Tr 23		Layer	Sub Soil Horizon	Unknown			6
896	23	Tr 23		Natural	Brickearth				1
897	23	Tr 23	-	Fill	Fill of [898]	Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1
898	23	Tr 23	-	Cut	Post Hole	Iron Age			4.1
899	23	Tr 23	-	Masonry	Wall Footings	Post-Medieval			7.2
900	20	901	55	Fill	Fill of [901]	Early Iron Age	Late Bronze Age + Early Iron Age		4.1
901	20	901	55	Cut	Ditch	Early Iron Age	-		4.1
902	20	903	-	Fill	Fill of [903]	Unknown			6
903	20	903	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
904	21	Tr 21	-	Cut	N-S aligned ditch	Early Iron Age	-	901?	4.1
905	21	Tr 21	-	Fill	Fill of [904]	Early Iron Age	-		4.1
906	21	Tr 21	-	Cut	N-S aligned Ditch	Early Iron Age	-	884	4.1
907	21	Tr 21	-	Fill	Fill of [906]	Early Iron Age	-		4.1
908	20	-	-	Natural	Sands				1
909	21	Tr 21	56	Layer	Disturbed Natural	Unknown			1
910	21	Tr 21	56	Natural	Sands				1
911	21	Tr 21	-	Natural	Weathered Brickearth				1
912	21	-	-	Fill	Fill of [913]	Unknown			6
913	21	Tr 21	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
914	23	Tr 23	-	Masonry	Wall Footings & Foudation/Surface	Post-Medieval			7.2
915	23	Tr 23	-	Fill	Fill of [916]	Unknown			6
916	23	Tr 23	-	Cut	Post Hole	Unknown			6
917	20A	Tr 20A	57	Fill	Fill of [918]	Early Iron Age			4.1
918	20A	Tr 20A	57	Cut	N-S aligned ditch	Early Iron Age			4.1
919	20B	Tr 20B	-	Fill	Upper Fill of [922]	Iron Age	Middle Iron Age		4.1
920	20C	Tr 20B	-	Fill	Secondary fill of [922]	Early Iron Age		900?	4.1
921	20C	Tr 20B	-	Fill	Primary Fill of [922]	Early Iron Age		900?	4.1
922	20C	Tr 20B	-	Cut	N-S Aligned Ditch	Early Iron Age		900?	4.1
923	24	Tr 24	58	Fill	Fill of [924]	Early Iron Age	Early Iron Age		4.1

924	24	Tr 24	58	Cut	N-S aligned ditch	Early Iron Age	-		4.1
925	20D	-	59	Fill	Fill of [927]	Early Iron Age			4.1
926	20D	-	59	Fill	Fill of [927]	Early Iron Age			4.1
927	20D	Tr 20D	59	Cut	N-S aligned ditch	Early Iron Age			4.1
928	10	-	38	Fill	Fill of [928]	Post-Medieval			7.2
929	10	-	38	Cut	Small Pit	Post-Medieval			7.2
930	10	-	38	Fill	Fill of [931]	Unknown			7.2
931	10	-	38	Cut	Stake Hole	Unknown			7.2
932	16A	Tr 16A	-	Fill	Fill of [933]	Unknown			1
933	16A	Tr 16A	-	Cut	Tree Throw	Unknown			1

APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-116531

Project details

Project name Manor Farm Public House, High Street, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent, ME8 7JE

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation and excavation took place in advance of the construction of a hotel upon the site, alongside the route of the main Roman London to Canterbury road of Watling Street. The archaeological works revealed natural deposits that were cut by features predominately datable to the early Iron Age based on the pottery analysis, features comprising mostly linear ditch cuts including one which may have played a defensive role, pits, post and stakeholes and their fills were found. An important assemblage of Iron Age pottery and burnt flints derived from some of these features. The fills of two of the pits suggest the presence of a sequence of placed deposits and others by their clay linings indicate having fulfilled a storage function, probably for cereals. A small number of features dating from the Middle Iron Age through the Roman Period were identified. A very large number of stake holes was recorded for which no clear dating evidence was identified. The secure stratigraphic phasing of a small group has led to them being dated to a very recent period of site use. A group of post-medieval period wall remnants of yellow brick and concrete are likely to relate to building activity of between 1938 and 1961-62. In addition the substantial remains of a World War II air raid shelter of uncommon design were recorded.

Project dates Start: 01-03-2010 End: 19-10-2010

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes KMAN10 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	LITHICS Iron Age
Investigation type	'Full excavation','Open-area excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MEDWAY GILLINGHAM Manor Farm Public House, High Street, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent
Postcode	ME8 7JE
Study area	2400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 81400 65900 51.3626024292 0.605978019468 51 21 45 N 000 36 21 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 46.08m Max: 47.76m

Project creators

Name	of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Organisation	
Project	brief Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group

originator

Project design Peter Moore
originator

Project Peter Moore
director/manager

Project supervisor Sarah Barrowman

Type of Whitbread Group PLC
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Whitbread Group PLC
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive None
recipient

Physical Archive ID KMAN10

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive n/a
recipient

Digital Archive ID KMAN10

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Media 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Images
available vector','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive PCA
recipient

Paper Archive ID KMAN10

Paper Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media 'Context sheet','Matrices','Miscellaneous
available Material','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Assessment of an Archaeological Evaluation, Excavation and Watching Brief at the Manor Farm Public House, High Street, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent, ME8 7JE

Author(s)/Editor(s) Sarah Barrowman

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher PCA

Place of issue or London
publication

Description Assessment report

Entered by Frank Meddens (fmeddens@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 3 January 2012

PCA

PCA SOUTHERN
UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTHERN
UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL
7 GRANTA TERRACE
STAPLEFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: mhinman@pre-construct.com

