

**An Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment
of
Damhead Creek
Kingsnorth Power Station and Associated Works,
Hoo St Werburgh, Kent**

(TQ 810 725)

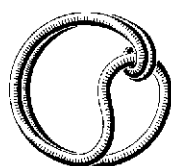
**by
Casper Johnson BA**

**with
contributions by**

**Luke Barber, Malcolm Lyne,
Pat Hinton, Nigel McPherson-Grant**

Project No. (1001)

December 1999



ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH-EAST

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Archaeology South-East

Archaeology South-East is a division of the Field Archaeology Unit, University College London, one of the largest groupings of academic archaeologists in the country. Consequently, Archaeology South-East has access to the conservation, computing and environmental backup of the college, as well as a range of other archaeological services.

The Field Archaeology Unit and South Eastern Archaeological Services (which became Archaeology South-East in 1996) were established in 1974 and 1991 respectively. Although field projects have been conducted world-wide, the Field Archaeology Unit retains a special interest in south-east England with the majority of our contract and consultancy work concentrated in Sussex, Kent, Greater London and Essex.

Based in the local community, the Field Archaeology Unit sees an important part of its work as explaining the results to the broader public. Public lectures, open days, training courses and liaison with local archaeological societies are aspects of its community-based approach.

Drawing on experience of the countryside and towns of the south east of England the Unit can give advice and carry out surveys at an early stage in the planning process. By working closely with developers and planning authorities it is possible to incorporate archaeological work into developments with little inconvenience.

Summary

A programme of archaeological watching-briefs and localised excavations within and to the north of the area of the Kingsnorth Power Station site at Damhead Creek, Hoo, Kent were carried out in late 1998 and 1999 following field evaluation in early summer 1998.

Evidence was uncovered for human activity (primarily of an agricultural and industrial nature) starting in the Bronze Age and continuing right through to the twentieth Century.

Features of Bronze Age date included a possible droveway and cremation. Other Late prehistoric features included field divisions and suggestions of settlement. The Roman period was represented by creeks, some of which had been modified to form ditches or dykes, but most significantly an important pottery production site. Pottery production (including flagons, lagena and amphora) appears to have continued from the Late 1st to Early 4th century. Despite large amounts of kiln furniture no intact kilns were revealed, though a geophysical survey suggested the presence of several kilns in the immediate vicinity. Sporadic evidence of Anglo Saxon activity was revealed, though little of later medieval date, however, important remains of 20th- century Naval Airship buildings were also uncovered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (a division of the University College London Field Archaeology Unit) was commissioned by The Barton Willmore Planning Partnership (Anglia), on behalf of Entergy Power Development Corporation, to undertake a programme of archaeological work at the site of the proposed Kingsnorth (Damhead Creek) Power Station, Hoo St. Werburgh, Kent.
- 1.2** The study area is located on the south side of the Hoo peninsula, on the north side of the Medway estuary, about 2km east of Hoo St Werburgh and immediately to the north of the present Kingsnorth power station, Fig. 1 (TQ 810 725). The site itself is flat and low-lying, about 800m north of the present estuary edge with an average height of 3.0m O.D.. The site is triangular in plan and measures on the western side 525m, on the eastern side 537m and on the southern side 775m. Damhead Creek lies *c.* 100m to the south-east of the site. The Gas Pipeline ran north for *c.*2.5km towards Malmaynes Hall Farm. The typical easement width was 20 metres but 10-15m was more common at the southern end.
- 1.3** According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology is Head Brickearth and Alluvium, though work undertaken by Dr Martin Bates in December 1997 identified a major sediment body across much of the area consisting of fine-grained channel fill deposits which probably date to the last interglacial (Ipswichian). These suggest that deposits identified as Head by the BGS are more likely to represent the upper parts of a fluvial channel sequence. The geoarchaeological assessments carried out by Dr M Bates (Bates, 1997 & 1999) concentrated on the Pleistocene geology of the Medway Valley and this work is separated stratigraphically from the more recent Holocene deposits of archaeological significance on which this report concentrates. Elements of the geoarchaeological work are included only where it is felt that they relate specifically to a fuller understanding of the archaeological features exposed.
- 1.4** The Phase 1 specification document for the watching-brief and archaeological evaluation outlined the following archaeological remains in the area surrounding the site; a Bronze Age hoard *c.*500m to the north, Roman pottery *c.*800m to the south, Roman cremations *c.*1200m to the east and a medieval seal *c.*400m to the north west. No desk-top assessment has been carried out for this site to date (December 1999).
- 1.5** The area of the Hoo Peninsula and the Medway, especially the Thameside area on the north side of the Hoo Peninsula and around Upchurch on the south side of the River Medway are well know for evidence of pottery production sites of Roman date. Blumstein (1956) reported evidence of Roman pottery production from Hoo Island, specifically specialist flagon manufacturing of the Claudio-Neronian period, though the pottery was not

from within stratified contexts. Monaghan, J (1988) in his *Upchurch and Thameside Roman pottery* writes:

'The extensive tract of marshland between Hoo and Grain has been remarkably unproductive of Roman material. The bulk of the marsh has been destroyed in this area and that which remains is virtually inaccessible. An unknown quantity of material was disturbed during excavation of the Damhead Creek, which serves Kingsnorth power station but investigations during 1984 revealed no remaining evidence'. Commenting on the site reported by Blumstein, Monaghan writes 'Nothing now remains of the site, which may have been a secondary deposit and its precise location is in doubt...Hoo is best regarded as part of general Upchurch production as the location of kilns producing later forms in the same fabric is uncertain' (Monaghan, 1988).

1.6 The archaeological work at the site was determined by a specification prepared by Kent County Council (KCC October 1998). The archaeological fieldwork consisted of a geo-archaeological assessments (Bates, 1997 & 1999), followed by **Phase 1**, which comprised an archaeological watching-brief and evaluation and **Phase 2** which comprised an archaeological watching-brief, limited excavation and monitoring of the ground-works at the site during the winter of 1998/9 as well as the monitoring of topsoil stripping for a pipeline running into the site from the north-east. The Phase 2 work required the monitoring of all ground-works which might affect archaeological levels, and the archaeological excavation within the areas of such ground-works where archaeological remains were encountered. This approach was agreed without details of the piling layout and density being available. It was agreed that if areas of dense piling were proposed in archaeologically sensitive locations further archaeological excavation might be needed. (This was to be agreed with the Developer, County Archaeologist and Medway Council). In the event this was not required.

1.7 Phase 1 work

1.7.1 The phase 1 archaeological watching-brief was carried out during the construction of the access road to the site in the early summer of 1998. Due to contamination only limited observations were possible; no archaeological features were encountered but a small number of flint flakes and one sherd of undiagnostic pottery was recovered. In June 1998 a series of nine small archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated at the site (Johnson, 1998, see Fig. 2, T1-T9). The archaeological evaluation covered a very small sample area of the site (c.1.5%) but did highlight archaeological potential (late prehistoric to early historic) around Trench 2 at the centre of the site.

1.8 Phase 2 work

1.8.1 The watching-brief on Area 3 (Receptor Site) was carried out on the 7th, 8th

and 12th October 1998 by Neil Griffin (Assistant Field Officer). The programme of Phase 2 archaeological work, Areas 1-11 was carried out between the 17th November 1998 and the 25th January 1999. The work was undertaken by Casper Johnson (Field Officer) and Neil Griffin (Assistant Field Officer), Peter Scutt (Archaeological Assistant) and Justin Russell (Archaeological Illustrator). The watching-brief on the Kingsnorth Pipeline was carried out over a period of 28 days between the 4th March 1999 and 16th July 1999 and an archaeological evaluation on the offtake of the pipeline (James 1999, ASE 1001(b)) on 24th March 1999. The project was managed by Ian Greig and Luke Barber of Archaeology South-East.

- 1.9 Twelve areas are defined for the Phase 2 work. (Fig. 2)
- 1.9.1 **Area 1** - This defines an area c.30m x 30m which was machine stripped adjacent to the Phase 1 Evaluation Trench 2 where archaeological features had been revealed. Due to the presence of concrete foundations and severe flooding, the stripped area was initially limited to that part immediately east of Trench 2. The archaeological features revealed were mapped and sampled using standard FAU procedures.
- 1.9.2 **Area 2** - This defines the area immediately to the west and south of Area 1. Due to the discovery of significant archaeological features within Area 1 along with the remains of early 20th century concrete foundations, the engineering requirement to remove these early 20th century foundations necessitated the machine stripping and monitoring of the immediate area to be affected. In the event this meant a c. 2.0m wide strip around the concrete structures. All archaeological features revealed were mapped and sampled and included with the results from Area 1.
- 1.9.3 **Area 3** - This defines an area in the south-east of the site where a 'receptor-site' to receive marshland grass from other parts of the site was excavated by machine with a toothed-bucket. A watching-brief was carried out and archaeological features mapped and sampled.
- 1.9.4 **Area 4** - This defines the location for a sedimentation basin with which to drain the whole site. The area was laid out by the site engineers and the topsoil and subsoil machine-stripped using a flat-bladed bucket under archaeological supervision. The area measured 55m x 30m and the exposed archaeological features were mapped and sampled before the remaining substrate was removed to create the basin.
- 1.9.5 **Area 5** - This area defines the 'haul-road' constructed to allow construction traffic access to the site. The construction of the road generally only required the deposition of material above the previously machine-scraped surface from which only topsoil had been removed. At the northern end of Area 5, part of the road required cutting to levels of archaeological potential. These were monitored but no archaeological features were revealed.
-

- 1.9.6 Area 6** - This area defines the entire periphery to the site on the north-west and north-east sides. No machine excavation took place within these areas.
- 1.9.7 Area 7** - This area was lightly scraped to remove topsoil and was checked by the monitoring archaeologist. No archaeological features were revealed. The area was then covered with c.2m of pulverised fuel ash (PFA) before perimeter ditches were dug. The excavation of these ditches was monitored and any archaeological features were recorded. A pipe-trench running west from Area 4 and along the southern margin of Area 7 was also monitored. Due to the depth of the PFA, most of the dig was within the PFA and underlying topsoil, with only a small length at the eastern end cutting as far as the top of the subsoil. No archaeological features were revealed.
- 1.9.8 Area 8** - This area defines the land to the east of the perimeter ditch of Area 9. This area was lightly machine-scraped to remove topsoil. The top of the subsoil was scanned but no archaeological features were revealed. The central part of this area was used for storing topsoil. The dumpers, carrying the soil, caused considerable damage in the southern third of this area.
- 1.9.9 Area 9** - This area defines the land immediately to the east of the haul-road (Area 5). The ground was lightly machine-scraped using a bulldozer and the surface scanned by the archaeologist. No archaeological features were revealed at this level. A perimeter ditch was cut around the eastern side of this area and this too was monitored. Due to excessive winter flooding the water levels remained high in this ditch and it was not possible to see if archaeological features had been exposed.
- 1.9.10 Area 10** - This area defines the entire western part of the site. This area had been occupied by the extensive remains of early 20th century naval airship hangers and associated buildings. The periphery of this area was scraped using the bulldozer. All the foundations were removed by machine and these works were monitored as appropriate. Due to the conditions it cannot be said with any certainty whether archaeological features of early periods were or were not present. Judging by the proximity of surviving archaeological features to the 20th century foundations in Areas 1 & 2, islands of archaeology may have also been present to the west. The degree of machine traffic over this area during the removal of the 20th century foundations is likely to have masked any archaeological features that might have been present.
- 1.9.11 Area 11** - This area defines the cutting of an out-flow pipe-trench east from Area 4 (the sedimentation basin) to the south-east corner of the site and running parallel and c.3m north of the southern boundary of the site. The pipe trench was 600mm wide. All archaeological features were mapped and measured sections drawn. At the eastern end, where significant archaeological deposits associated with a Romano-British pottery production

site were revealed, a wider area was opened and archaeological features were subject to rapid excavation before the pipeline was laid.

1.9.12 Area 12 - This area defines the machine-stripped easement (c.20m wide) for the gas pipe-line from north of Stoke to the Damhead Creek, Power Station Site at Kingsnorth as well as the area of the offtake which was the site of an archaeological evaluation (Fig. 11). A continuous archaeological watching brief was maintained during topsoil stripping along the easement for a proposed gas feeder pipeline to service the new Damhead Creek Power Station. The first part of the watching-brief covered the southern part of the pipeline, from the northern boundary of the power station site to the railway line, a distance of 1.1kms. Although substantial areas of the easement had suffered from modern disturbance (including railway embankments, landscaping and modern boundaries), archaeological features were found to be cut into and be overlain with alluvium. As a consequence, this area was also monitored during the pipe-trench cutting, though no extra features of archaeological interest were observed. The second phase involved the stripping of the remainder of the easement from the railway north to Malmaynes Hall Farm at the northern margin of which the area suffered from extensive flooding. During this second phase the archaeological features were all found as a result of the initial topsoil strip, cut directly into the natural subsoil without any alluvial cover. Monitoring of the pipe-trenching in this area was therefore considered unnecessary. Area 12 was sub-divided into Areas A - K (south to north, see Fig.11 for location of areas with archaeological deposits).

2.0 RESEARCH AIMS

2.1 The broad aims of the programme of archaeological investigation before site work commenced, as defined by KCC, were;

1) to record any archaeological remains at the site which were affected by the groundworks, as a contribution to knowledge of the archaeology of the Hoo Peninsula. To this end the aim is to establish an overall morphology and chronology for the site through a programme of sampling of the exposed features or artefactual scatters, the intensity of the sampling being related to the perceived archaeological potential of the exposed features or artefacts; and

2) to provide additional information regarding the Pleistocene and Holocene geological sequence at the site. This work was undertaken by Dr M. Bates and is briefly discussed in Section 6.

2.2 During the on-site works and in consultation with KCC, more specific research aims were formulated in response to the archaeological features being revealed. The aims of the archaeological work at the Kingsnorth,

Damhead Creek Site and Gas Pipeline, on the basis of the archaeological features and artefacts encountered, were as follows;

- 2.2.1 To define and date areas of industrial activity along the Medway estuary margin. The two principal activities identified were salt-working (including evidence of Bronze Age and Roman date) and pottery production of Romano-British date.
- 2.2.2 To determine the presence and nature of any settlement evidence in relation to the Medway estuary margin. The potential settlement evidence included features of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxon date.
- 2.2.3 To examine the nature of landscape development along the Medway estuary margin from the late prehistoric to the modern day as evidenced by the construction of ditches and modified creeks.
- 2.2.4 To propose a fabric series for the Romano-British pottery production site located in Areas 3/11 and compare this with the known ceramics of Roman date from the Hoo Peninsula and Upchurch area.
- 2.2.5 To consider the implications of the Saxon features and artefacts located in the central western area of the site with the aim of determining whether there is evidence for continuity of land use from the Roman period into the Saxon period.
- 2.2.6 To publish the results in an appropriate journal.

3.0 STRATIGRAPHIC SUMMARY (Factual Statement)

The stratigraphy of the site may be considered under the following period headings:

3.1 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

3.1.1 Evidence of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity was only uncovered during the work on the Kingsnorth Pipeline (Area 12). In this area subdivision E (Fig. 13) produced evidence of features comprising a cremation/pyre deposit (1002) and several extremely ephemeral features (1004, 1006, 1008 & 1010), one of which (1006) was burnt. The cremation deposit contained calcined bone but no artefacts. The rest of the features, however, produced large quantities of rough, flint-gritted, hand-made pottery and several humanly struck flint flakes. More pottery sherds and a flint scraper were picked up from the surface of the alluvium adjacent to the features. These features represent activity of prehistoric date, probably Late Bronze Age (LBA) to Early Iron Age (BC 1400-550). Further similar features may be present elsewhere in the easement, masked by alluvial silts.

3.1.2 Area H (Fig. 14) produced two linear ditch features, possibly forming a trackway/droeway, Contexts (2012, 2017), producing pottery of probable Bronze Age date. A similar large linear feature was observed in Area J although its exact date is uncertain (Fig. 15) (2020), together with shallow gullies, possibly of late prehistoric date (2026, 2027 & 2028) and a scattering of small post-hole features (2030 & 2029) which may be Iron Age in date. Postholes (2034) and (2032) were undated. All of these features ran parallel with modern field boundaries, suggesting interesting continuities between ancient and modern boundary alignments.

3.1.3 Area K (Fig. 16) contained a more varied series of features. The most striking was a large curvilinear ditch (2040) which is provisionally dated to the Iron Age with a series of post-holes running along the inside edge (2048, 2050 & 2052). Ditch (2040) was cut by a later ditch (2055). A scatter of small, shallow ovoid features were noted along the easement, including some that showed evidence of burning. Also present near the road was a large, enigmatic feature (2036) which disappeared beneath the baulk to the east. A tentative interpretation would suggest the terminal of a large prehistoric ditch.

3.1.4 The off-take site (James, 1999) produced a ditch (2007) containing LBA pottery.

3.2 Iron Age

3.2.1 Two linear features containing pottery of late Prehistoric (Late Iron Age) date were recorded in Area H (Fig. 14). Feature (2018) was a ditch running at

right angles into the earlier (Bronze Age) 'droveway' ditch (2017), while (2016) was a narrow gully running parallel to (2018). Its association with (2017) could not be determined.

3.2.2 Area J (Fig. 15) produced Iron Age (Early or Late Iron Age) pottery from a small post-hole feature (2019), with (2020) producing material of Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

3.2.3 Area K (Fig. 16) produced rather more Iron Age material, with Early Iron Age pottery from the large pit/?ditch terminal (2036) (Fig. 17, S14), Early Iron Age/Late Iron Age pottery from oval pit (2038), Early Iron Age (perhaps Late Bronze Age) from curvilinear ditch (2040) (Fig. 17, S15) and perhaps ditch (2044), Early Iron Age from posthole (2052) and a large quantity of Early Iron Age sherds from ditch (2055).

3.3 Late Iron Age

3.3.1 Activity dating to this period appears to be concentrated right at the southern margin of the site in Area 4 (Fig. 5). Here a pair of ditches (319) and (303) may enclose a curving gully and pits (313), (322), (305), (307) of Late Iron Age date (Fig. 6, S7, S8, S10). To the north in Areas 1 & 2 (Fig. 3) there was slight evidence for a ditch of this date (110) (Fig. 4, S4) and in Area 11 two sherds from the base of a channel suggest activity there also. The following artefacts of this date were found; Two sherds of 'prehistoric' pottery came from the fill of ditch (110), the east ditch of a series of three parallel ditches running north-east to south-west in Area 1 & 2. A total of twenty-four sherds of Late Iron Age pottery came from four contexts in Area 4. The fill of a ditch (303/304) running north-west to south-east produced seven sherds, a parallel ditch to the east (319/320) produced ten sherds and to the south-west of these two linear ditches a curving gully (313/314/315) and a pit (307/308) produced six and one sherd respectively. At the eastern end of Area 11 a clay deposit (571) (Fig. 10, S13) within a channel also produced two sherds of Iron Age pottery. A third ditch/dyke, Area 4: Context (311), greater than two metres wide, remains undated (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6, S9). The date and orientation of these ditches, which are also paralleled by post-medieval shell land-drains suggests interesting possibilities of landscape continuity. Ditch (303) (c.1.0m wide) was the more prominent of the two smaller ditches and appeared to have a terminal end at the north. However, variations in the gravel substrate here indicated that the ditch might have continued further to the north-west. In profile the ditch was seen to be asymmetrical with a steeper section on the east and a shallow sloping 'shelf' on the west (Fig. 6, S10). The dateable pottery (Late Iron Age) came from the top fill (304) with the primary fill (309) remaining undated.

3.3.2 Two ditches were exposed in the banks of the newly cut boundary ditches for Area 7 (Fig. 2) running north-east to south-west, Contexts (700) and (702). They remain undated. Both were broadly 'U'-shaped in section with steep

sloping sides. The western ditch (702) was smaller (<700mm wide) with the larger ditch (700) c.2.5m to the east (<1.0m wide). Although no dating evidence was retrieved the relationship of these two ditches, coupled with their different profiles appears to mirror the arrangement seen in Area 4 (ditches (303) and (319)) and it is therefore likely that they are the returns of those two ditches enclosing the Iron Age activity to the south.

3.4 Undated Late Prehistoric - Early Roman

3.4.1 Eight ditches or modified creeks were revealed in the pipe trench which was cut as the outflow from the Sedimentation Basin (Area 4) to the east (Fig. 2, Area 11). Due to the narrow nature of the pipe trench (<600mm) the direction of most of the ditches and creeks could not be determined with any certainty. The stratigraphic sequence for the first c.180m east from the manhole, at the south-east corner of Area 4 (Sedimentation Basin), comprised a turf-topsoil (501) above a c.550mm thick clay brickearth (502) which in turn lay above a clay and gravel substrate (503).

3.4.2 Along this c.180m stretch of pipe-trench eight cut features and one early 20th century track-way were exposed in section. From west to east the cut features (most are assumed to be ditches) included the following; Ditch/creek (504) (<3.5m) wide, containing a single grey-brown clay fill (505), Ditch/creek (506) (<3.0m) wide, containing a single grey-brown silty clay fill (507), Creek (508) (<9.0m) wide and containing a blue-grey alluvial clay (509), Ditch (510) (<1.0m) wide with steep cut sides and containing a single fill of blue-grey clay (511) (this suggests that it was open at the time of marine transgression (525)) and appeared to be running south-west to north-east. Immediately to the east of (510) a modern track-way running in a north-westerly direction had been constructed above (502). To the east of it lay a small (<1.2m) wide round-bottomed feature, (515) containing a single fill comprising a grey-brown silty clay (516). This latter feature appeared to be overlain by (502) and is therefore assumed to be early. Immediately to the east of (510) the pipe-trench sectioned another creek, (517) (<8.5m) wide and containing a grey-brown clay fill (518). Some 20m to the east of creek (517) yet another creek (<7.8m) wide was sectioned, (519) containing a single grey-brown silt-clay fill (520) from which several sherds of pottery were retrieved. Finally the eighth cut feature, (521) was a c.5.0m wide ditch/creek with steep sides and flat base, containing a grey-blue clay fill (522). At the east end of the pipe trench the underlying gravel (503) had been replaced by clay-silt layers (537) and (538).

3.5 Romano-British (RB)

- 3.5.1 Significant deposits and features of 1st- to 4th-century date were located in the very south-east corner of the site, Area 11 (Fig. 7). A watching-brief was carried out on the (<600mm wide) pipe-trench running parallel with the southern boundary of the site (see 3.5.2 above). This revealed a complex series of deposits associated with a pottery production site of Romano-British date. Approximately 20m to the north of Area 11, the machine excavation of a receptor site for marshland vegetation, revealed two large ditches containing Romano-British pottery and associated wooden stakes (Area 3). The discovery of significant concentrations of pottery and features of Romano-British date in these two areas, taken in conjunction with the results of a magnetometer survey carried out between the two areas, indicate the presence of a Romano-British pottery production site at least 120m by 50m in extent. Evidence for similar activity of this date in Area 12 is discussed in 3.5.11 below.
- 3.5.2 The stratigraphic summary of all deposits between 180m and 300m east of Area 4 for Area 11 was as follows (Fig. 9, S12); A thin turf and topsoil layer (501) (<150mm) overlay a brown clay subsoil (524) (<250mm) which in turn lay over a mid grey, fairly compact clay layer (525) containing (c.5%) sherds or RB pottery. The grey clay layer (525) was seen to 'blanket' all the earlier deposits along the entire length of the pipe trench and may be interpreted as resulting from a marine transgression. The date of this transgression must have occurred in or after the 4th century AD.
- 3.5.3 At the western end of the pipe trench the grey clay (525) overlay a brown clay (526)/(538) which lay over (537), all three of which are interpreted as natural silt clay deposits. Two features (527)/(534) and (544) (Fig. 9, S12), both cutting into (526)/(538) and covered by (525), were exposed in section and appeared to be linear with a trend north-west to south-east. How far these features continued beyond the pipe-trench to north and south could not be seen, nor did they register on the geophysical survey, suggesting therefore that they are discrete features (ie clay pits). The western feature (527)/(534) had shallow sloping sides but was of unknown overall shape and contained a complex arrangement of fills (528), (528a), (529), (530), (531), (532), (533), (535), (536), and (556). One of the fills (536) continued above a small cut feature (539), a 'U'- profile ?gully containing a single fill (540). Less than 1.0m to the east was the second major feature (544) a steeply sided linear feature with three fills (543a), (543) and (557). At the time of the deposition of (525) this feature was still a slight negative feature unlike the fills of (527)/(534) which appear to have been truncated by the deposition of (525) and may therefore be the remains of a degraded structure. Between the Romano-British features (527)/(534) and (544) all the stratigraphy was cut by a modern drain (541).

- 3.5.4 To the east of feature (544), below the grey clay (525) and continuing along much of the pipe-trench was a thin sticky dark grey-brown clay layer (545) containing c.50-70% RB pottery sherds. Most of this pottery has been provisionally dated to the late 1st-early 2nd century. Beneath (545) a c.130mm thick deposit of mixed clay and charcoal (546) containing pottery of 2nd and 3rd-century date, also continued east from (544). This layer had a diffuse contact with the underlying clay (538).
- 3.5.5 Seven metres east of (544) two thin (<100mm thick) layers (547) and (548), both less than 1.2m wide were sandwiched between (546) below and (525) above. To the west they were butted by (545) and to the east they appeared to be 'cut' by (549) which at first appeared to have been filled by (550). However, a section collapse showed that (550) was a continuation of (545) which a metre to the east became (553). The two layers (547) and (548) may represent a structural element, perhaps a wall (seen in section) constructed on a surface above (546) and later directly covered by the flood deposit (525). Some 550mm to the east a block of fired clay (552) was exposed in the south facing section sitting above a thin charcoal rich layer (551). This block of clay lying on the same surface as (547)/(548) may represent the remains of kiln-related structure. To the east, this block (552) could be seen to be lying within a slight depression formed by the top surface of (546) rising steeply (<200mm high bank). From this point east the pottery-rich layer (553) (formerly (545)), and also dated to the 2nd century AD, lay above (546), dated AD. 140-250 except for two thin (<30mm) and c.1.6m long lenses of clay (555) above charcoal (554), the latter also containing pottery of 2nd-century date. Excavation stopped c.1.4m to the east of these lenses. A gap of a further 1.4m was left unexcavated due to the installation of the pipe line. This gap was later cut through and the pipe inserted with out being recorded.
- 3.5.6 When excavation resumed 1.4m to the east (Fig. 10), topsoil (501) lay above (524) which lay above (525) which in turn covered a sequence of pottery-rich layers which are assumed to connect through (albeit in truncated form) to a diminishing (553). Beneath (553) the underlying clay (546) could be divided into two distinct layers, (589) above and (588) below. The lower of these two deposits is interpreted as a natural clay, suitable for use as a pottery clay. Both these two layers had been truncated by cut (587). This c.9m wide depression or creek was filled with a series of dumped deposits, mostly clays, some with high charcoal contents and most containing pottery. They are from the lowest in the sequence; (586), (585), (591), (584), (560), (583/570), (561), (592), (593), (582), (577) and (575). The earliest deposit contained pottery of mid-2nd-century to mid-3rd-century date, though there were sherds of pottery of late 1st-2nd-century date (presumably residual) within the fill (566) of a short gully (565) which had been cut into the top of (582).

- 3.5.7 The fills of cut (587) were concentrated at the western margin of a basin or possibly a creek whose centre lay to the north of the pipe-trench. The majority of the pottery-rich layers were concentrated at the western margin suggesting that any kilns lie to the west also. There were a large number of episodes (possibly as many as seven) of dumping and erosion. The broad stratigraphic groups are as follows; Firstly (586) and (585), these were partially eroded and covered by (591). This was covered by (584) and (560), the latter being truncated and covered by (583)/(570). These deposits were themselves truncated *c.f.* interface (580) and covered by (561). This pottery rich deposit was partially covered by a thick deposit of clay and pebbles (592) with very little pottery which in turn was covered by an extensive (*c.*5.5m east-west) deposit of firm grey-brown clay with rare pottery (593). This major deposit of clay (perhaps representing a collapsed structure and/or flooding episode) was overlain by (582), a very thin (<20mm) charcoal-rich layer that was cut by a gully (565). Two further clay deposits (577) and (575) containing abundant pottery and fragments of kiln furniture then covered the whole area. Finally these deposits were covered by the grey clay layer (525).
- 3.5.8 The cut (587) continued beyond the southern baulk of the trench and it is likely that it reappears as cut (590) which swept around to the east and cut into the underling silt clay (569) (see Fig. 10). At the western end of this section of the trench the deposits described above mostly lay to the north of a ridge formed from the predominantly clay deposits (560) and (570). To the south of this ridge similar deposits were recorded within a cut (581) (Fig. 10, plan at level of 575). These pottery-rich fills (which have broadly the same date range as those outlined above) included from the lowest in the sequence; (564), (578) and (562). The latter appeared to be the equivalent to (575) to the north. The middle deposit contained numerous fragments of kiln furniture and pottery which on initial dating spans *c.*AD.70-150, some of the earliest in this series.
- 3.5.9 At the eastern end of (590) the earliest fill (571), contained pottery of Iron Age date and was overlain by a grey-brown clay (568) similar to (575) and (593). Also at the eastern end of the 'basin' formed by cut (590) at least four blocks of hard clay (574) lying within (568) were revealed. Some 2.0m to the east the underlying silt (569) was cut by a broad shallow feature (572) (Fig. 7) which was filled with (568). Over 8.0m further to the east, the clay layer (568) was itself cut by a *c.*2m wide channel (594) containing fill (595), the primary fill of which can be dated to after the early 3rd Century AD. Immediately to the east of this ditch/creek all the deposits were cut by a large petroleum pipe (596) and no archaeological deposits to the east of this pipe line were exposed.
- 3.5.10 In Area 3 (Figs 7 & 8) the following features and deposits were located; Two ditches, Contexts (201) and (214) were revealed, the relationship of one to

the other was not seen, other than they appeared to meet at right angles. The former ran north-west to south-east and the latter north-east to south-west. Both are dated to between the first and fourth centuries AD. The alignment of these ditches indicates an extensive and regular network of large dyke-like ditches of Roman date.

3.5.11 In Area 12 a small number of features of probable Roman date were revealed including in Area A (Fig. 12) a shallow, sub-oval pit aligned east-west across the easement and measuring 5m x 2m, with a depth of 140mm, Context (1001). The fill was a dark, burnt deposit containing large amounts of pottery and pieces of tile and brick (1000). The feature is provisionally dated to the Roman period, and may represent the rake out from a kiln. The feature was covered by a thin layer of alluvium.

3.6 Saxon

3.6.1 Activity of this date was concentrated in the north-central area of the site (Fig. 3, Areas 1 & 2, and Evaluation Trench 2). Most of the ditches in these areas, some of which appear to flank a track-way, remain undated. One ditch, (110) appears to be Late Iron Age or Romano-British in date. The Saxon material was retrieved from a series of pits and small channels both to the west and east of the trackway from features, some of which appeared to cut the earlier ditch system.

3.6.2 The features of this date from Areas 1 & 2 and Evaluation Trench 2 include; pit (3), pit (137), pit (106) and posthole (193) and two gullies (114) and (134).

3.6.3 The great majority of the remaining features in these areas remain undated. They include five parallel ditches, three to the east and two to the west of a probable track-way, Contexts (104), (110), (112) and (178) and (180). Of these, ditch (104) was receiving material in the early Saxon period. This ditch lies to the east of ditches (110) and (112) and is slightly divergent. The pottery was well stratified within the ditch fill and it seems likely that this ditch was open during the Saxon period.

3.6.4 To the east of the trackway a slightly curving ditch running approximately east-west, Context (134) was receiving pottery in the middle Saxon period. This ditch appeared to have been cut by a ditch running north-west to south-east, context (148). This ditch curved away to the north where it petered out before reaching (104). A narrow gully, Context (146) continued on a direct line and appeared to cut across the two easternmost track ditches and terminate at the eastern margin of ditch (111). Diverging south from ditch (146) was an undated and slightly irregular ditch (144), which appeared to link two pits of probable Saxon date. (see (106) below).

3.6.5 Running north-north-east to south-south-west was a further undated ditch,

Context (126) which cut across ditches (148) and (146). Slightly to the east a narrow gully, context (114) ran from the north-east toward the south-west appearing to link with at least two pit-like features, Contexts (116) and (132). This gully appeared to drain into ditch (148) and contained pottery of Saxon date.

- 3.6.6 To the west of the trackway ditch (178) was joined at right angles by a ditch of similar proportions, Context (165). This latter ditch continued toward the north-west but was cut by the westernmost trackway ditch, (180). To the north a parallel but smaller ditch or gully, Context (161) appeared to equate with gully (5) located in evaluation Trench 2. This gully (161) was cut by ditch (159) which ran east-west and is dated to the medieval or post-medieval period. To the south of ditch (165) the terminus of a double ditch, Context (167) was revealed running north-west to south-east.

3.7 Medieval

- 3.7.1 Very little evidence of medieval activity was uncovered on the site. In Area 1 & 2, ditch (159) can be ascribed to this period as can feature (174), though the latter may well contain intrusive material. Ditch (159) runs east-west, announcing a significant departure from the trend of the earlier landscape divisions. From the Gas Pipeline, Area 12 one sherd of unstratified 15th-century pottery was located in area G.

3.8 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.8.1 The most significant features on the site of modern date are the early 20th-century structural remains associated with the use of the site as a Naval aviation centre. Before this date only slight evidence for 19th-century activity was located in the form of three small sherds of pottery from Area 12, Context (2024). The 20th-century features in Areas 1 & 2 were planned and described. The overall layout of the concrete base and associated foundations (the most distinctive of which are associated with the airship hangers) were plotted by the site surveyor (Lee Jasper of Kiers) to enable their removal before site work commenced. The documented history of the site from 1912 has been compiled by Victor Smith and forms a stand alone document (Smith 1999). The work on the early 20th-century site will be briefly summarised within the final published report on the archaeological discoveries with reference back to the full documentary work in archive. The archive report for which no further research is required contains seven pages of text and 32 illustrations.

3.9 Quantification of archive materials Areas 1 - 12 [inc off-take]

Contexts	308
Levels	109
Sections	79
Plans	20
Photos. B+W	150
Photos. Colour trans.	183

Table 1 Quantification of all finds from the Evaluation (KN 98 (905))

Context	Pottery		Burnt Clay		Worked Flint		Bone/Teeth		Other		
	No.	g	No.	g	No.	g	No.	g	Type	No.	g
2 (T1)	1	3							Slag	1	32
4 (T2)	1	4	34	590			6	43			
6 (T2)			2	51							
23 (T2)	1	4	4	116	6	37	49	551	F/C Flint	6	59
									Stone	1	770
									Fe Object	4	161
									Quern Stone	1	1278
25 (T3)					1	8					
26 (T3)			2	86							
31 (T4)					1	48			Tile	1	24
34 (T4)	1	2									
13 (T5)					5	70			F/C Flint	1	41
18 (T5)			10	1546							
37 (T6)					1	6					
45 (T7)					1	40					
46 (T8)					1	14					
22 (T9)									Tegula	1	39
50 (T9)					1	26					
57 (T9)					1	36					
TOTAL	4	13	52	2389	18	285	55	594			

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Table 2 Quantification of all finds from Areas 1 & 2

Context	Pottery		Burnt Clay		Worked Flint		F/C Flint		Bone/Teeth		Other		
	No.	g	No.	g	No.	g	No.	g	No.	g	Type	No.	g
105/107 S3									14	92	Burnt Bone	1	2
											Tile	5	135
											Oyster valves	23	575
											Oyster fragments	31	220
											Cockle	1	19
											Shell	2	1
107/105	2	4	2	2									
105	2	8			3	6							
105 D11			2	15									
105 S1	2	2							3	2			
107	2	18	2	68					4	146			
107 D14			5	34									
107 S2	3	13	3	14			1	54			Shell	4	13
107 S3											Oyster valves	12	192
											Oyster fragments	23	82
											Mussel valves	1	10
111	2	6									Fe object	1	769
115	1	2					1	3					
119											Tile	2	27
127 D18					1	24							
129									21	40	Stone	10	107
133			1	30									
135	2	245			1	43					Stone	1	1
138	14	138			6	34	1	22					
140									17	263			
143											Wood	1	25
149					1	10							
160	2	3							1	1			
166					1	1	1	24					
168			1	22					11	72			
172									2	78			
175	1	12			1	7	1	11					
179					1	8					Shell	1	2
194			3	11					3	8			
195											Brick	3	24
Total	33	451	19	196	15	133	5	114	76	702			

Table 3 Quantification of all finds from Area 3 (Receptor Site)

Context	Pottery		Tile		Worked Flint		F/C Flint		Bone/Teeth		Shell		Other		
	No.	g.	No.	g.	No.	g.	No.	g.	No.	g.	No.	g.	Type	No.	g.
Ditch 201 U/S	239	2547	8	398	1	4	4	50	4	35			Charcoal		8
													?Slag	1	28
U/S near 201	1	107													
203	2	10													
204	2	3													
205	3	13													
210	1	5													
213*													Worked wood	1	29
215*													Worked wood	1	166
216*													Worked wood	1	c.2900
217*													Worked wood	1	c.5000
220	1	32							1	266	11	192	Wood	1	28
226	1	2									2	11			
227			2	83					1	158					
TOTAL	250	2719	10	481	1	4	4	50	6	459	13	203			

- 213 - Tapering point of wooden stake displaying evidence of cut marks (axe). Length = 90mm, maximum diameter = 35mm.
 215 - Tapering point of wooden stake displaying evidence of cut marks (axe). Length = 140mm maximum diameter = 60mm.
 216 - Post with tapering point displaying evidence of cut marks (axe). Length = 850mm, maximum diameter = 90mm.
 217 - Post with tapering point displaying evidence of cut marks (axe). Length = 930mm, maximum diameter = 100mm.

Table 4 Quantification of all finds (*stratified*) from Area 4

Context	Pottery		Burnt Clay		Other		
	No.	g.	No.	g.	Type	No.	g.
304	7	20	1	5	Struck Flint	2	12
					F/C Flint	1	12
					Foreign Stone	1	77
308	1	1					
314	6	28			F/C Flint	1	11
320	10	83					
TOTAL	24	132	1	5			

Table 5 Quantification of all finds (*unstratified*) from Area 5

Context	Pottery		Tile		Other		
	No.	g.	No.	g.	Type	No.	g.
Surface Finds	2	44	1	1641	Struck Flint	1	26
TOTAL	2	44	1	1641			

Table 6 Quantification of all finds (*unstratified*) from Area 11 (TQ 815 727)

Context	Pot Rims		Pot Bases		Pot Feature Sherds		Pot Body Sherds		Kiln furniture		Other		
	No.	g.	No.	g.	No.	g.	No.	g.	No.	g.	Type	No.	g.
U/S	7	133	4	183					3	1455			
8m	1	48	1	27			27	376					
13-17m	58	1670	28	892	31	622	746	10568	15	1750	Tile	1	39
											Fe	1	29
13-16m	4	642	2	39	4	109	49	745	2	73			
17m	16	619	8	863	1	10	77	1154	3	451			
17-21m	7	506	2	55	2	148	60	748					
18m	30	498	16	343	5	111	245	3142	1	361			
20m	40	1517	16	645	13	482	429	7742	23	3890			
28-30m	31	354	27	549	5	49	747	7313	4	328	Tile	2	247
30-32m	23	410	9	363	6	102	298	2440	8	889	Box flue	1	96
32-34m	25	358	15	347	7	93			2	937			
34-36m	72	1113	35	1568	14	232	703	7144	16	834			
TOTAL	314	7868	163	5874	88	1958	3381	41372	77	10978			

Table 7 Quantification of finds (*stratified*) from Area 11

Context	Pottery		Kiln Furniture		Other		
	No.	g.	No.	g.	Type	No.	g.
332 @ 12m			1	166			
522	6	58					
525	84	666	1	5			
528	3	34					
530	23	360					
535	98	1422	12	1037			
538	1	2					
540	58	464			Burnt bone	1	2
543	45	491					
545	8	56					
545 @ 25m	48	332					
545 @ 26m	256	1681					
546 @ 25m	32	237					
551	5	42	1	4			
553	84	1453	5	945			
554	28	220					
561	190	3350	22	965	Tegula	1	245
562	34	561	1	267			
563	118	897	13	986			
566	14	72					
568	7	56	4	33			
570	31	470	2	1534			
571	2	4			Bone	2	5
575	1	36					
577	17	544	5	871			
578	41	387	4	397			
584	3	13					
585	4	461	3	1642			
586	15	268	3	615			
588	1	3					
593	4	253			Quartz	1	1267
595	1	26					
TOTAL	1262	14919	77	9200			

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Table 8 Quantification of all finds from Area 12 (Kingsnorth Pipeline)

Context	Tile	Burnt Stone	F--C--F	Briquetage	Brick	Pottery	Metal and Slag	Burnt Clay	Bone	Burnt Clay /Other
1000	10/2217g					RB58/360 LBA/EIA1/16				
1000 west end surface	4/793g					RB12/62				
1000 east end surface	3/376g	1/29g				RB53/310 LBA/EIA4/39				
1002			2/43g			1/1				
1004			2/235g	72/466g		LBA/EIA 74/700				
1005			6/122g		3/66g	LBA/EIA 67/792				
1007				1/96		LBA/EIA 35/413				
1009						LBA/EIA 8/111				
Area G subsoil surface						MED 1/35g	1 CU alloy frag 18g 1 Fe/Cu alloy 14g 1 Ag coine 1g			
2005			1/21g			EIA 21/78		4/14g		
2007			4/60g			RB1/6 LBA/EIA 36/222			1/2g	2/10g burnt clay
2009						EIA 8/41				
2010						EIA 1/3				
2013						1/1				
2014						RB2/6 ?3/?				1/10g burnt clay
2015						RB 3/12				
2018		2/148				LIA 5/29				1/4g burnt clay
2019						IA 9/97				
2021						IA? 7/20				
2022										3/10g burnt clay, 2/44g shell 1/5g clay pipe
2024						C19 th 3/14g	1 Fe/49g			1/5g clay pipe, 3/3g shell, 1/4g glass

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Context	Tile	Burnt Stone	F--C--F	Briquetage	Brick	Pottery	Metal and Slag	Burnt Clay	Bone	Burnt Clay /Other
2031										15/86g burnt clay
2033						LBA 53/1643				2/37g burnt clay
K 2035						EIA 229/3135			5/3g tooth	
2037						RB1/6 EIA 5/73				
2039						EIA 38/164			7/8g teeth	
2041				73/1664g						
2042										18/192g burnt clay
2045						LBA/EIA 7/15			10/3g	
2052						EIA 4/41				
2054		1/44g				EIA 85/2145				20/482g burnt clay
Unstrat. metal detector find							1Cu alloy fibula 10g 1Cu alloy button 4g 1Cu alloy coin 6g			

Table 8 Quantification of all finds from Area 12 (Kingsnorth Pipeline) Continued

- 4.0 ARTEFACTS SUMMARY (Factual statement)**
- 4.1 Prehistoric Pottery from Area 12 by Nigel MacPherson-Grant**
- 4.1.1** The context-based quantification and dating of the prehistoric assemblage from Area 12 is given in Appendix 2. The overall recovered sherd total and weight was 750 sherds (10.057kg).
- 4.1.2 Summary**
- 4.1.2.1** Other than the very slight possibility of a single sherd of earlier prehistoric Beaker type pottery from Area 12, G (South), five individual archaeological periods appear to be represented, four later prehistoric and one historic:
- 4.1.3 Later Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (c. 1500-1200/1000 BC)**
- 4.1.3.1** Represented by a single fairly large assemblage of coarsely flint-tempered ceramic from Area J, Context (2033), most of which comprises sherds from no more than 2-3 coarseware vessels : 1-2 thick-walled tub/bucket forms, one with a flat-topped rim and a thinner-walled round-shouldered or ?globular vessel with traces of a probable unpierced pinched lug handle.
- 4.1.4 LBA/EIA transition (c.900-600/550 BC)**
- 4.1.4.1** The amount of diagnostic material is relatively small and though there are several fairly good part-profiles from Area 12, E: Contexts (1004) and (1005) the forms available are not classically diagnostic. Though the activity represented by the features allocated to this period may include material that could be placed as early as the ninth-eighth centuries, that recovered suggests a date towards the end of this period and closer to the onset of the Early Iron Age. There is a personal preference for a date between c.750-550 BC but confidence requires a greater body of material. Apart from one profile from Context (1005) most of the material is fairly heavily abraded and coarseware forms and bodysherds predominate.
- 4.1.5 Early Iron Age (c.550-350 BC)**
- 4.1.5.1** This period is best represented by rusticated coarseware sherds from section K3 (2054) and a number of other coarseware cooking vessel rims and part-profiles from Area K1 (2035). Coarseware types predominate with few fineware vessels represented. Rusticated coarsewares are typical of eastern Kent's Early Iron Age and the present site is the first known to this assessor on the western side of the river Medway to have produced this continental-style tradition. To date the distinction is so marked that it is reasonable to see the Medway as a cultural divide - at least in terms of its ceramic styles. As a result, and since the location is close to the river, it is probably wiser to see

this as either a cross-river exchanged stylistic foothold, permissive low key settlement land-take or permitted occupation within some inter-cultural shared activity such as salt-production.

4.1.6 Late Iron Age (c. 150/100 BC-Conquest period AD)

4.1.6.1 Contexts from two separate sections produced material of this broad date: Section H (2015), Section J, ie (2019) and (2021). A 'Belgie'-style grogged sherd from Context (2007) may also belong in this area which could suggest continuous activity from as early as c.75-50 BC. Those from Area J are of broadly similar date though the material is in indigenous flint-tempered wares including one sherd with 'Belgie'-style combed finishing suggesting a date between c.50 BC-50-75 AD.

4.1.6.2 Both contexts (2007) and (2018) (not illustrated) produced scrappy sherds in organic-tempered fabrics containing calcareous inclusions. Those from (2007) come from a context dominated by LBA/EIA sherds but containing the 'Belgie'-style grogged referred to. The sherds from both contexts are visually similar and in the first instance the association with LBA/EIA pottery from (2007) could suggest that this material represents either briquetage or fragments of perforated slab. However their association in (2018) with Late Iron Age pottery coincides with a general trend around the mouth of the Medway for confirmed salt production activity during this period, there is no reason why it shouldn't have started earlier but the dominant evidence to date is for LIA or Roman activity.

4.2 Late Prehistoric to Early Historic Pottery and Kiln Furniture by Malcolm Lyne

4.2.1 The various areas at the site (excluding the prehistoric material from Area 12) produced a total of 5,490 sherds (74,928 g) of pottery between them. The nine evaluation trenches yielded four sherds (13 g), Area 1 had 33 (451 g), Area 2 (The Receptor site) had 250 (2719 g), Area 4 had 23 (131 g) and Area 5 produced two sherds (44 g). Area 11 yielded the largest concentration of pottery: the stratified contexts produced 1,232 sherds (14,498 g) and there are 3,946 unstratified fragments (5,7072 g). The more recent work on the Kingsnorth pipeline (Area 12) yielded 132 Roman sherds (794 g) of pottery.

4.2.2 The material ranges in date from unspecified flint-tempered prehistoric to Middle Saxon; with the overwhelming bulk being from Late First to Early Fourth century pottery production.

4.2.3 Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x8 lens with built-in metric scale and preliminary classification has already taken place. None of the assemblages are suitable for quantification by any other means than number of sherds and

weight per fabric. They are all too small for analysis by Estimated Vessel Equivalents or EVEs based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

4.2.4 Phase 1 Evaluation Trenches.

4.2.4.1 The amounts of pottery from the various evaluation trenches are either very small or totally lacking. However, Context (23) in Trench 2 yielded a rim chip from what appears to be an Early to Middle Saxon vertical-rimmed jar: Context (34) in Trench 4 produced a fragment from a ?Middle Saxon cooking-pot in quartz-sand and flint-tempered fabric.

4.2.5 Area 1 & 2.

4.2.5.1 The majority of the sherds from features in this area are of Early to Middle Saxon date and include three drawable pieces. Two residual calcined-flint tempered prehistoric sherds are also present: from Contexts (111) and (135).

4.2.6 Area 3 (Receptor Site).

4.2.6.1 The overwhelming bulk of the pottery from the Receptor site (239 sherds, 2,547 g) comes from Ditch 201. This material is of particular interest in that it can be dated to the third and early fourth centuries and includes the latest Roman material from the site. The presence of an Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat sherd from a bowl of Young's Type C.71 confirms that material was still being deposited in the ditch after c.AD.300.

4.2.6.2 The locally made pottery includes wasters, indicating that some at least of it was made on site. This oxidised waster material includes a developed beaded-and-flanged bowl fragment and a piece from a cooking pot with flaring everted rim.

4.2.6.3 The few sherds from other contexts on the Receptor site consist almost entirely of non-diagnostic fragments in 'Hoo' oxidised sandfree fabric and more sandy oxidised Thameside ware: this latter material includes the only diagnostic sherd, from a hook-rimmed jar of late third to fourth century date.

4.2.7 Area 4

4.2.7.1 The few sherds from features in this area all seem to be Iron Age in date and mainly calcined-flint-tempered. Context (320) did, however, produce two closed form body sherds in 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware. There is nothing that can be drawn.

4.2.8 Area 11

- 4.2.8.1 The pottery from the various contexts and the unstratified material from this area is mainly second to early-third century in date and consists very largely of single-handled flagons, two handled lagenae, jugs and flat-bottomed amphorae in white-slipped red 'Hoo' fabric with smaller numbers of biconical beakers, copies of Curle 15 platters, cordoned jars and other forms in the reduced 'Upchurch' fabric version. There are blown and discoloured wasters in both fabrics which, together with appreciable amounts of kiln debris, indicate production in the immediate vicinity. Some screw-necked flagon rims and fragments from other vessel types current during the period *c.*AD.70-120 were also present and indicate earlier production as well. Production is unlikely to have commenced before AD 70 as there are very few sherds in the local North Kent Shell-tempered fabric and no grog-tempered ware. The few shell-tempered sherds are, however, all overfired wasters and include fragments from both a small bead-rimmed jar and a large storage vessel.
- 4.2.8.2 Smaller amounts of pottery in very-fine-sanded 'Thameside' type greyware and oxidised wasters in the same fabric include early-to-mid-second century bead rimmed jars, cooking-pots with rolled-over and undercut rims and rough, undecorated BB2 style pie-dishes of the period *c.*AD 130-270. Fragments from Central Gaulish Samian Dr.37 bowls (*c.*AD 120-200) are also present.
- 4.2.8.3 The complete top of an amphora in 'Hoo' fabric has a patch of black, resinous material on its rim, suggesting the possibility that not only were amphorae being made on the site but were also being loaded with produce there too. This vessel may have been broken in an accident after such loading.

4.3 Area 12 (Kingsnorth pipeline)

- 4.3.1 The Roman sherds from the pipeline range in date from the mid-late first to late-third-century and include four drawable rim fragments. The material includes underfired kiln waste of third century date. In addition to this a single sherd of 15th- century pitcher from the subsoil surface in Section G and three sherds of 19th- century pottery (including transfer-glazed and stoneware sherds) from Context (2024).

4.4 The Kiln Furniture (Area 11)

- 4.4.1 The appreciable quantities from Area 11 include fragments from square and rectangular section kiln bars with tapering ends and larger rectangular slabs used for constructing central kiln pedestals and paralleled on sites in the Medway marshes (Swan 1984,60). These fragments indicate the presence of

single-flued updraught kilns constructed in the La Tene III tradition and perhaps similar to examples discovered at Elstow, Bedford (Ibid. Plate 18).

- 4.4.2 A curved flat slab fragment is from a ring estimated to be 40 cm. in diameter and may be from a potters' wheel fly-wheel similar to stone examples from Sibson cum Stibbington (Ibid. Plate 14).
- 4.5 **Briquetage and Burnt Clay (Area 12)**
- 4.5.1 Briquetage was found in Contexts (1004) and (1007) in Area 12, Section E, a group of small, shallow, ephemeral pits and spreads of probable Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. The most significant pieces included 21 fragments of 'cup' form in organic-tempered sandy fabrics from (1004) and four fragments of possible 'pedestal' form from the same context. Context (1007) produced one intact 'cup' form with broken 'pedestal' in the same organic-tempered sandy fabric. Both these features contained pottery of LBA/IA date. Burnt clay was found in a variety of contexts including (2033), (2042), (2054), (1005), (2031), (2022) and (2014). Most of these are crudely flint, organic and ?grog-tempered and without clearly distinguishable forms. Most appear to have been 'shaped' rather than made as specific artefacts and are also likely to be from salt-making activity.
- 4.5.2 A relatively large volume of briquetage or kiln-related material (1.664kg) in a pear-shaped form was recovered from Context (2041) a small feature with evidence for two small stake holes in Area 12, Section K2. This collection included six pieces of ?fired clay with circular curving apertures typically (27-35mm) in diameter, and some with larger diameters (>150mm), all in a brown sandy fabric. One piece has a slight rim around the aperture and may possibly be part of a tuyere. No dating evidence was retrieved from this feature.
- 4.6 **Geological material**
- 4.6.1 Pit (3) in Evaluation Trench 2 produced two fragments of quern stone, one from the lower stone and one for the upper stone. Two different stone types are represented. A total of 11 pieces of stone were recovered from Areas 1 & 2. Context (133), the fill of a small pit of possible Saxon date produced 10 pieces (107g) and Context (135), a curving gully of possible Saxon date produced one very small fragment only. Area 3 produced no stone and Area 4 produced one piece of stone from context (304), the fill of ditch (303), which can be dated to the Late Iron Age. One piece of quartz (1,267g) came from Context (593).
- 4.6.2 Context (2018) from Area 12 produced two fragments of gritty limestone one with evidence of polishing. Context (2054) produced one piece of polished quartz rich ?limestone, sub-rectangular in shape. Contexts (2005) and (2007) produced a number of pieces of ash/cinder-like material.

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4.7 Metalwork by Luke Barber

4.7.1 The evaluation produced two metalwork objects (in four pieces) from fill (23) of Pit (3). One of the metal objects appears to be a projectile point, the other is unidentified. It is likely that the pit is Saxon in date. One unidentified metal object (769g) was retrieved from ditch (110) to the east of the 'trackway' in Area 1. One piece of possible iron slag was found in Ditch (201) in Area 3 and one piece also in the top fill of Pit (3), Context (4) in Evaluation Trench 2.

4.7.2 A range of metal objects were recovered from the Gas Pipeline, Area 12, including; one unidentified iron object from the stratified context, Section J, (2024). The remainder were found using a metal detector. In Area G metal artefacts included a silver coin of ?Edward II, part of a Cu-alloy socketed axe of LBA date and part of an Fe/Cu knife handle. Metal detecting in Section K produced a Roman coin and spring end from a Roman fibula brooch.

4.8 Human and Animal Bone (burnt and unburnt) by Lucy Sibun and Jacqueline McKinley

4.8.1 The evaluation trenches produced a total of 55 fragments of animal bone and teeth (594g). Much of it from Pit (3) (Evaluation Trench 2) which has provisionally been assigned a Saxon date. Six fragments came from the final fill of Pit (3), Context (4) and 49 from the second fill, (23). Due to flooding the primary fill was not excavated. Areas 1 & 2 produced only one fragment of burnt bone from Pit (106) fills (105/107). No bone was found in Area 3 or Area 4, whilst in Area 11 only three fragments of bone were retrieved. Context (540) possibly the base of a small pit, produced one fragment of burnt bone and Context (571) the primary fill of the sub-rectangular basin (590), which is dated to the Late Iron Age produced two fragments.

4.8.2 An extremely small amount of animal bone was recovered from the Gas Pipeline, Area 12. All three contexts lay in Section K, Contexts (2035), (2039) and (2045). The bone, mostly fragments of cattle teeth, are all in a very poor state of preservation.

4.8.3 Cremated human bone was recovered from Context (1002) from the Kingsnorth Pipeline. Feature (1002) contained c.10% cremated bone weighing 221.9g suggesting the remains of an adult, in good condition.

4.9 Shell

4.9.1 No shell was recovered from the Evaluation Trenches. Context (136) the fourth fill of Pit (106) in Area 1 produced a large volume of shell of which c.25% was excavated and kept, mostly oyster (795g), cockle (19g) and

unidentified shell (1g). The secondary fill of (106) also comprised shell, including oyster (274g) and mussel (10g). It is probable that this pit is Saxon in date. One other fragment of shell was retrieved from Context (179) the fill of the ditch to the west of the trackway which may be Late Iron Age in date.

- 4.9.2 Two small fragments of shell (?oyster) were recovered from Contexts (2022) and (2024).

4.10 Worked Wood

- 4.10.1 No wood was recovered from any contexts during the evaluation. One piece of wood of uncertain date was recovered from Context (143) in Area 1.

- 4.10.2 Area 3 (Receptor Site) produced the most significant finds of preserved wood of probable Roman date. These included Context (213) a wooden stake with tapering point and evidence of axe marks (90mm long with a diameter of 35mm), Context (215) a wooden stake with tapering point and evidence of axe marks (140mm long with a diameter of 60mm), Context (216) a post with tapering point and evidence of axe marks (850mm long with a diameter of 90mm) and Context (217) a second post with tapering point and evidence of axe marks (930mm long and with a diameter of 100mm). A fifth piece of wood was recovered from Context (220) the gravel horizon above the ditch fill of (214). Posts (215), (216) and (217) were found in a line across ditch (214) in line with the south-west edge of the perpendicular ditch (201). The fourth stake (213) was on the north-east margin of ditch (214) just south of the junction with ditch (201). No wood was recovered from Area 11.

- 4.10.3 No wood was recovered from the Gas Pipeline

4.11 Miscellaneous building material and other artefacts

- 4.11.1 One piece of tegula tile was recovered from Context (22) in Evaluation Trench 9 (later within Area 3) and one piece of undated tile was recovered from Context (31) in Trench 4.

- 4.11.2 A small amount of building material was recovered from contexts in Area 1 & 2. These included a fragment of tile from Context (136) in Pit (106) and a second fragment of tile from Context (119), one of the ruts in the 'trackway'. One piece of brick was recovered from Context (195) the surface of the trackway, but may well be introduced from the extensive early 20th-century features within the area.

- 4.11.3 Areas 3-5 produced no evidence of building materials.

- 4.11.4 Area 11 produced one fragment of tegula tile (245g) from Context (561),

one of the intermediate tipped deposits within basin (587)/(590) as well as three pieces of tile (286g) and one fragment of box-flue tile (96g) from unstratified contexts.

- 4.11.5 A range of material of Roman date was recovered from Context (1000) in Area 12, Section A at the southern end of the Gas Pipeline. Box flue and floor tiles in orange sandy fabrics with grey reduced interiors and flint inclusions were found at both the east and west ends of this feature. This included two fragments of box flue and two fragments of floor tile from the west end of (1000) and two fragments of floor tile and six fragments of box flue tile, with at least two pieces with comb decoration from the east end of (1000).
- 4.11.6 One very small fragment of plain glass was recovered from Context (2024) which on the available dating evidence is likely to be 19th- century in date. This context also produced one fragment of clay pipe stem, as did Context (2022).

4.12 Conservation

- 4.12.1 The majority of the finds do not require any special conservation treatment.
- 4.12.2 The majority of the waterlogged material will be discarded after recording and thus will not undergo any long-term conservation work to preserve it.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY (Factual statement)

Preliminary assessment of charred plant remains

5.1 Method

- 5.1.2 Thirty-one samples of charred material recovered by flotation from bulk soil samples were examined from Areas 1 to 11. Larger samples were passed through a stack of sieves to facilitate sorting and in two cases Contexts (160) and (208) the smaller fractions (<1mm mesh) were sub-sampled and numbers estimated. Items required for botanical analysis (cereal grains and fragments, cereal chaff, seeds etc.) were extracted and the remaining contents of the samples, mainly charred wood fragments, were returned to the excavators. In the table the charcoal content of the samples is listed as estimated volume but all other items are recorded numerically. For Area 12, the pipeline, six samples of charred material recovered from bulk soil samples were examined. As with the other areas of the site, all samples were searched and items required for botanical analysis extracted. The remaining contents of the samples, almost entirely charred wood fragments, were returned to the excavators.

5.2 Results (Tables 9 and 10)

5.2.1 Area 1

5.2.1.1 Six of the thirteen samples from this part of the site contained little or no charred plant material and so provide no or only very limited glimpses of plant usage. However, four samples Contexts **(105)**, **(140)**, **(160)** and **(168)** (Saxon, undated, medieval and Saxon respectively) included significant amounts of cereals, cereal chaff and wild plant seeds. Context **(160)** also included a number of vetches, some of which may be cultivated species. Three other samples: Contexts **(138)** (Saxon), **(166)** (undated) and **(172)** (undated) with less cereal and weed material are also present.

5.2.2 Area 3

5.2.2.1 One of the two samples Context **(208)** (Roman ditch fill: see section 11) from this area contained only a few cereal grains but a large quantity of chaff fragments of *Triticum* species (wheat) and some weed seeds. This is likely to be waste material from cereal processing and indicates that such activity was probably carried out in the vicinity.

5.2.3 Area 4

5.2.3.1 The four samples produced in each case only a few fragments of cereal grains, one included chaff fragments and two a few weed seeds.

5.2.4 Area 11

5.2.4.1 Of the twelve samples, four Contexts **(530)**, **(535)**, **(543)**, **(554)** (all Roman) included cereals, chaff and weed seeds in sufficient numbers to provide useful evidence of crops and their field conditions.

5.2.5 Area 12 (Pipeline)

5.2.5.1 Two of the samples contained only very doubtful traces of any charred plant material other than charcoal. Three had a few fragmentary cereal grains and possible weed seeds but only one sample (from Context **2035**) (Early Iron Age) included a more useful assemblage of cereal grains, chaff (often essential for identification) and wild plant seeds.

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Table 9 Preliminary assessment of charred plant remains, Areas 1-11

Key: Seeds += <5; ++ = 6-20; +++ = 21 - 50; ++++ = > 50.
 Charcoal: += < 1ml; ++ = c.5 ml; +++ = c.10 ml.; ++++ = >20ml.

Area	Context	Sample volume (litres)	Charcoal	Cereals	Chaff	Other probable cultivars	Seeds
1	105	5	+++	+++	++		+
1	111	6	+	?			
1	113	6	+	?			
1	138	6	++	+			+
1	140	6	+++	++++	+		+
1	149	5					
1	160	6	+++	++++	+	++	++
1	162	5		?			+
1	166	6	+	+	?		+
1	168	6	++	++++			++
1	172	6	+	+	+		+
1	179	5	+	+			
1	181	6	+	+			+
3	208	?	+	+	++++		+
3	227	?	+		?		
4	309	6	+	+	+		+
4	312	5	+	+			+
4	314	6	+	+			
4	315	3	+	+			
11	525	10	+	+	+		
11	528	5					
11	530	6	++	++	++++		+
11	533	1	+	+			
11	535	5	+	+	++		+
11	538	6					
11	543	11	+	++	++		+
11	546	6	+	+	+		+
11	552	5	+	+	+		
11	553	8	?		+		+
11	554	?	+	+	++		+
11	555	6	+	+	+		+

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Table 10 **Preliminary assessment of charred plant remains, Area 12**

Area 12 (Section)	Context	Sample volume (litres)	Charcoal	Cereals	Chaff	Seeds
E	1002	12.5	++(+)	?		
E	1005	1	+++	?		
K	2035	12.5	++	++	+	++
K	2039	5	+	+		?
K	2045	5		+		?
K	2054	5	+	+		?

6.0 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS (statement of potential) AND REPORT PREPARATION

- 6.1 In this section the potential for further work, both for each chronological period and for the artefact types, is considered in relation to addressing the research aims outlined in para. 2.2. The stratigraphic potential is summarised by period, followed by the artefact/ ecofact types. Although a limited amount of integration of the dating evidence provided by the artefact assessments has been included in this report, the greatest potential for future work lies in the close analysis of the specific relationships of artefacts to the stratigraphic relationships of the excavated features. This is especially the case for the features of Roman date revealed in Areas 3 and 11. In many of the other areas the truncated nature of the stratigraphic sequence means that there is only a limited potential for further work of this type. Although in this document the excavated contexts are listed and their principal relationships sketched in, a more targetted and concise descriptive analysis of the stratigraphy will be required for the final report which will include all relevant plans and sections.
- 6.2 At this stage no clearly defined structures have been identified, although a range of cut features, including a possibly ditched droveway, were revealed along the length of the Gas Pipeline. On the main site a double-ditched trackway and associated Saxon activity as well as a significant Romano-British pottery production site in Area 11 have been identified as a result of the watching-brief, combined with limited targeted excavation and geophysical survey. Perhaps the single most important aspect of the recent investigations is not in the individual sites or features themselves but the continued use of this 'marginal' land, for industrial and agricultural activity, through time.
- 6.3 **Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age**
- 6.3.1. The greatest potential for these periods lies in further analysis of the results of the watching-brief for the Kingsnorth Pipeline, Area 12. This will require the integration of the specialist pottery report with a full analysis of the stratigraphic sequence with the aim of dating the excavated features as closely as possible. This will hopefully help produce a picture of the developing landscape of the area between the Medway coastal-fringe and the central part of the Hoo Peninsula. Of particular interest is the potential for dating the early development of salt-working and further consideration of the ditched 'droveway' leading down towards the marsh as each appear to have been key activities in this and later periods. Results will need comparison with other recently discovered sites of this period on the Thames and Medway estuaries.

6.4 Iron Age

6.4.1 The initial assessment of the pottery from features located within Area 12 suggests a continuation and development of the landuse from the preceding period. It is considered that although there is only limited potential for detailed analysis of the stratigraphic results, some further work combining the detailed artefactual study to produce a more refined picture of the landscape development in this area will be needed. Some background research into Iron Age activity in the area, particularly on the marshes, will be needed to set the current findings in their wider context.

6.5 Late Iron Age

6.5.1 Dateable activity of this period is concentrated in Area 4 and it is considered that there is only very limited potential for further interpretation of the archaeological features in this area. The stratigraphic sequences are relatively simple and have been partially described for this report. There is also very little pottery in evidence suggesting no further refinement of dating is likely to be possible. The final report will contain a brief description of the results with the dateable artefacts fully integrated.

6.5.2 It is considered that there is some potential for further analysis of the creek and broad ditch-like features revealed in the southern and south-eastern part of the site. This will require detailed comparison of the forms and fill types along with plotting of the visible 'fossilized' creek forms which are known from aerial photographs and historic maps. There is also some potential for the incorporation of elements of the geo-archaeological work carried out by Dr Martin Bates in constructing a broad history for the development of the Medway estuary and Damhead Creek.

6.6 Romano-British

6.6.1 The greatest potential for further study in this period lies with the integration of the dateable pottery evidence with the stratigraphic sequence exposed. The aim of this would be to determine as far as possible, the probable extent, nature and duration of pottery production at the site, interpret more fully the features exposed and understand more clearly the processes which brought pottery production to a close. The stratigraphic evidence suggests that the site suffered a major marine incursion which sealed the archaeological deposits with a thick blanket of clay. Devoy, (1980) postulated that possible flooding episodes in the 3rd and 4th century AD resulted from increased coastal-fringe use.

6.6.2 The geophysical survey results (Barker, 1999) will be summarised along with the methods employed and integrated with the evidence from the watching-

brief to produce an interpretative plan of the area of pottery production and kilns in Area 11.

6.6.3 The sections of the stake-holes from Area 3 could be drawn along with a schematic section showing the relative heights or depths of the posts. There is some potential that further more detailed study of the posthole features in Area 3 might allow a fuller interpretation of their technology and purpose.

6.6.4 A brief note will need to be prepared on the Roman material from the pipeline (Area 12) due to its possible association with pottery production although no feature plans are considered necessary.

6.7 Saxon

6.7.1 Due to the scarcity of non-funerary archaeological remains of this period it is considered they are worthy of full consideration. However, the potential for detailed further stratigraphic analysis is limited as most relationships are relatively simple and the dateable artefacts come from only a small number of features. The final report will include descriptions of the artefacts and the features in which they were found and attempt to correlate other adjacent undated features based on horizontal stratigraphy and orientation. It is doubtful whether the small amount of available data will allow detailed statements to be made about activity on the site during this period but as it possibly provides rare evidence of continuity of landscape exploitation between the Roman and Saxon periods it is considered to be of particular interest. Again, evidence of Anglo-Saxon land-use will be sought from other archaeological work along the north Kent marshes. The final report will contain a concise description of the important finds and features in Areas 1 & 2, including those associated by horizontal or orientational relationships. Based on parallels sought elsewhere interpretive comments will be included about the nature of the Saxon activity (including a consideration of the artefactual and ecofactual evidence for this period).

6.8 Medieval

6.8.1 There is no potential for further stratigraphic analysis of the archaeological features recorded in respect of this period. The very slight evidence for medieval activity suggests continued land use, probably for pasture given the lack of any pottery scatters of this date from the entire Site. For the final report a short note will be sufficient to define the archaeology for this period simply to complete the picture of continued exploitation in the area.

6.9 Post-Medieval and Modern

6.9.1 There is little or no potential for further study of the archaeological features of this period. The final report will include the summarised results of the

report by Victor Smith (Smith 1999) and the results of the map regression exercise and aerial photographic studies.

6.10 Prehistoric Pottery by Nigel McPherson-Grant

6.10.1 The Early Iron Age (EIA) rusticated pottery from Area K is important for the reason given and this can be stressed in the final report by the provision of a simple distribution map of Kent. The associated pottery itself is not particularly diagnostic and neither are the forms that represent the other periods recorded. For publication purposes it is felt that it would be more economic to publish a simple list of parallels (presented in tabular form on a period basis) from other assemblages and appended to a short synthetic summary of the fabrics and types of vessels and finishes present.

6.10.2 A context-based fabric and form identification and quantification catalogue should be provided to accompany the site archive.

6.11 Romano-British and Later Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

6.11.1 The most important assemblages are those from Area 11: these are kiln groups (even if the *in situ* firing structures have not been found). A fabric series should be drawn up to cover the proven local products and equated, where possible, with those formulated by Monaghan (1987).

6.11.2 The locally-produced flagon, lagena and amphora fragments include a number of forms not mentioned by either Monaghan or Pollard (1988) and, together with the other forms, should be published as a corpus. An estimated 40 forms will need to be drawn, together with four or five fragments of kiln furniture: these will probably add up to between two and three pages of drawings. It should not be necessary to draw any of the pieces from Ditch 201; reference to Monaghan and Pollard types will suffice.

6.11.3 There are a number of inconsistencies in Pollard's and Monaghan's form dates. Monaghan's flagon form with 'compressed' screw neck (1E2.3) for instance is dated *c.*AD.120-190, whereas the not dissimilar Pollard Fig. 43-161 is dated *c.*AD.150-250. Most of the flagons from the site are of this type and the forms with which they are associated in the various assemblages may go some way towards resolving this dating problem.

6.11.4 The small amounts of material from the other areas means that the pottery can generally be described textually in brief, although two Saxon sherds from Area 1, Context 138 and three wasters from the pipeline context 1000 should also be drawn to show continuity of landscape usage and pottery production respectively.

6.12 Fired Clay and Kiln Furniture by Malcolm Lyne

6.12.1 The appreciable quantities from Area 11 include fragments from square and rectangular section kiln bars with tapering ends and larger rectangular slabs used for constructing central kiln pedestals and paralleled on sites in the Medway marshes (Swan 1984,60).

6.12.2 The material offers the potential for further interpretation of the nature of the Roman pottery kilns from this site through a study of the associations and relative positions of the stratified pieces. A concise description of the material, with accompanying illustrations and parallels will be needed for the final report if the pottery industry of the site is to be fully understood based on the current evidence.

6.13 Briquetage (Area 12)

6.13.1 Due to the fragile nature of briquetage it does not often survive as large fragments in the archaeological record. As such this assemblage is considered important, particularly considering its probable early date. The full analysis of this material will offer an insight to the techniques and material culture connected with Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age salt-production of the Medway estuary. All material of interest is from Area 12, particularly from Context 1004. It is suggested a full study be made of the briquetage with several (5-8 pieces) of the larger, more diagnostic pieces being illustrated. Fabric descriptions and parallels of form from other Kent and Essex sites will be included in the final report.

6.14 Geological material

6.14.1 The small number of pieces of foreign stone are not considered to require illustration and show little potential for further study. However, the two quern stone fragments from the Saxon pit in Area 1, Context (3), Evaluation Trench 2. are considered worth producing a short note on as they help characterise the nature of exploitation at this time.

6.15 Metalwork

6.15.1 The limited metalwork from the site has the potential of helping to date features as well as help define the nature and status of activities on the site.

6.15.2 Context (3) in Evaluation Trench 2 produced iron objects of probable Saxon date in association with a broad range of other artefacts. These require analysis and further study and depending on the results of the X-rays, some may require illustration.

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6.15.3 The metal objects from the Gas Pipeline include a part of a socketed axe, part of a Roman brooch and a silver coin of Edward II. All these should be noted in the final report as they demonstrate activity across a wide date range. Although none are considered worthy of illustration parallels will be sought from other sites.

pts needs
Some links
B.P.
1000-1000
from context
1000-1000
1000-1000
1000-1000

6.16 Human and Animal Bone (burnt and unburnt)

6.16.1 Animal bone provides a valuable indicator of economic activity. Bone refuse reflects the animals kept, those hunted and those slaughtered for food. The only surviving human bone was cremated and came from the Kingsnorth Pipeline (1002) (see 6.16.3 below)

6.16.2 The greatest potential lies within the group of animal bones excavated along with other evidence of domestic activity from pit (3) in Trench 2 of the evaluation. This bone is likely to be Saxon in date and due to the waterlogged conditions has survived well. Elsewhere on the site the better-drained brickearth-type soils tend to be acidic and bone preservation is poor. As a result of there being only a very small assemblage it is considered that there is little potential for further analysis of the animal bone from this site.

6.16.3 The negligible amounts of bone from the Gas Pipeline are not considered to be worthy of further study with the exception of the cremated human bone from Context 1002. It is recommended that the last of the 4mm residue is sorted, scanned and subjected to analysis. The analysis will aim to cover several aspects of study including demographic and pathological details of the individual/s as well as details of pyre technology and ritual. A short summary will be produced for the final report.

6.17 Shell

6.17.1 Study of the shell from the site will add to the picture of the exploitation of local resources from this coastal area. However, only a small amount of shell was recovered and it is considered that there is only limited potential for further analysis of this material.

6.17.2 The great majority of the shell found lay in two discrete bands as fills within Pit 106 in Area 1. The pit is thought at this stage to be Saxon in date and along with the evidence from the material within Pit 3 in Trench 2 hints at the presence of Saxon domestic activity. It is considered important to fully analyse this material (by age/ no. of individuals and parasites) if proven to be of Saxon date as it will shed light on the type of marine exploitation undertaken in the estuary at this date and the nature/ composition of the available stocks of oysters. A summary report will be produced for publication on the findings.

6.17.3 The negligible amounts of shell from the Gas Pipeline are not considered to be worthy of further study.

6.18 Worked Wood

6.18.1 The range of identifiable species is thought to be insufficient to allow any picture of land-use and resource exploitation to be reconstructed. The only well preserved pieces are thought to be of Romano-British date and are small in number. The manner in which the wood has been worked can be described and there is thought to some limited potential for more detailed study to explain the purpose that these timbers may have served. This will be undertaken as part of the stratigraphic description and analysis: no further work is proposed for the actual timbers themselves.

6.19 Miscellaneous Building Materials and Other Artefacts

6.19.1 A surprisingly small amount of building material was located on the main site, especially so in Areas 3/11, the area of the Roman pottery production site. None of the pieces require illustration and it is considered that there is no potential for further analysis.

6.19.2 Slightly greater concentrations of Roman building material, including box flue tiles and floor tiles, were recovered from Area 12, Context 1000. These indicate the presence of a Roman building and the presence of them needs to be noted in the site description. With the exception of listing the material for archive no further work on this material is considered necessary.

6.19.3 The small amounts of other artefacts including glass and pottery of 19th century date are not considered to be worthy of further study.

6.20 Conservation

6.20.1 The majority of material does not require any conservation work. However, the metalwork and waterlogged material has required some action. Due to the expense of conservation a rigorous selection has had to be made for priority material. The metalwork is generally in good condition and needs limited cleaning for identification. It is proposed to x-ray the corroded ironwork from pit (3) in order to help in its identification. No active conservation is proposed for the metalwork at present: it is to be subjected to passive measures such as correct packaging with silica gel. The waterlogged wood from Area 3 is not considered worthy of long-term curation and therefore expensive measures to enable long-term dry storage are not needed.

6.21 Plant Remains

- 6.21.1** The following samples from Area 1 are recommended for further analysis; Contexts 105, 138, 160, and 168. (4 samples). These have been chosen as they contain sufficient quantities of carbonised material *and* can be dated with some certainty. As such they will offer the potential to begin to shed light on the agricultural regime conducted at the site in different periods (namely the Saxon and medieval periods).
- 6.21.2** The following sample from Area 3 is recommended for further analysis due to its content and Roman date; Contexts (208). (1 sample)
- 6.21.3** For Area 4 no further analysis is suggested. The few items which have already been extracted can be noted in the final report
- 6.21.4** The following samples from Area 11 are recommended for further analysis as they will go some way to reconstructing the nature of the Roman agricultural regime in addition to the sample from Area 3; Contexts 530, 535, 543, and 554. (4 samples)
- 6.21.5** The following sample from Area 12 is recommended for further analysis; Context 2035. (1 sample) This will enable an insight into late prehistoric farming in the area which is not yet well understood.
- 6.21.6** A total of 10 samples from 5 areas of the site are therefore recommended for more detailed work, which will include more accurate identification and the preparation of a report. The contents of the poorer samples would be recorded more briefly in a final report on the plant remains from the site.
- 6.21.7** Due to the relatively small size of the charcoal assemblage by period the material is not considered to be worthy of further analysis at present. The material should be included with the archive for potential study in the future.

7.0 ARTEFACT AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

On completion of the post-excavation work, the artefacts recovered during the excavation and the site archive will be placed a suitable repository to be agreed with the Landowner, the County Archaeologist for Kent and Kent County Council. At present Rochester Museum is proposed.

8.0 PUBLICATION

8.1 Due to the segmented nature of the archaeological fieldwork the publication report be formed of two interlinked parts. It is considered sensible that the archaeology from the Kingsnorth Pipeline form the first part of the report, whilst that from the main site form the second part. This will reflect the chronological differences of the main findings of each area although some cross-referencing will obviously be needed. The two part article will be submitted to a future volume of *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

8.2 Provisional proposed report structure for publication (including estimated word length for each section) is given below;

Introduction - Including location, geology, planning etc for all areas. (500)

Background - Archaeological background, SMR, Cartographic and Documentary, including the report by V Smith for all areas (500)

Kingsnorth Pipeline: Part 1

Method - Defining the areas monitored and methods used (100)

Stratigraphy - Attention in this section will focus on the principal areas of archaeological interest and consist of concise stratigraphic descriptions will illustrations where needed. Word length for the pipeline is proposed at (1000).

Finds - Attention in this section will focus on the finds from the principal areas of archaeological interest; Prehistoric pottery (600), cremated human bone (200) and briquetage (150) will be the principle finds reports for this part of the article. A report on the The EIA rusticated pottery from *Area K* is important for the reason given above (section 6.1.1) and this can be stressed at publication by the provision of a simple distribution map of Kent. The associated pottery itself is not particularly diagnostic and neither are the forms that represent the other periods recorded. For publication purposes it is felt that it would be more economic to publish a simple list of parallels (presented in tabular form on a period basis) from other assemblages and appended to a short synthetic summary of the fabrics and types of vessels and finishes present.

Main Site: Part 2

Method - Defining the areas monitored and methods used (100)

Stratigraphy - Attention in this section will focus on the principal areas of

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archaeological interest; Areas 1& 2 (500), Areas 3 and 11 (1000) and Areas 4, 5,6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 (500).

Finds - Attention in this section will focus on the finds from the principal areas of archaeological interest; Romano-British and Saxon pottery (2000) as well as the paleobotanical remains (700). The report on the Romano-British pottery production site will include a fabric series of proven local products. Finds of Roman pottery from the Kingsnorth Pipeline will be included under this section in order to keep the evidence of pottery production in one block of text.

Discussion and Conclusions - To include a summary of the interpretation placed on the evidence and consideration of the key themes relating to the Kingsnorth sites; firstly the development of this area of coastal marginal land through later prehistory and into the early historic periods and, secondly the related them of industrial activity (both salt working and pottery production). Parallels will be drawn to other sites in the Thames and Medway estuaries (2000).

Total word length (c. 10,000)

- 8.3 The report on the post-excavation work may initially exceed the proposed word length due to the inclusion of a higher level of basic data than will be submitted for publication. However, efforts will be made to ensure the report which is produced for limited circulation to the clients and Kent County Council will be as close as possible to that which will be published. As such a rigorous division between archive and publication data will be maintained at all times.

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9.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

9.1 Staffing

The project team will be composed as follows:

Team Member	Experience	Task
Luke Barber BSc MIFA	Excavation, Evaluation, Publication, Project Management, Finds Specialist	Project Manager, Briquetage and metalwork analysis and specialist report preparation
Casper Johnson BA	Excavation, Evaluation,(Director level), Publication	Project Supervisor, Prepare report for publication
Lucy Sibun BSc AIFA	Post-Excavation (Director level)	Bone analysis and specialist report preparation
Nigel McPherson-Grant	Specialist in Prehistoric Pottery	Selected analysis & specialist report preparation
Pat Hinton BSc MIFA	Specialist in Carbonised Plant Remains	Selected analysis & specialist report preparation
Malcolm Lyne	Specialist in Romano-British Pottery	Selected analysis & specialist report preparation
Justin Russel	Archaeological Illustration	Illustration
David Dunkin	Archivist, Technician in marine molluscs	Archive Preparation, Shell analysis
Jaqueline McKinley	Specialist in Human Cremation	Selected analysis & specialist report preparation
Sophie Seel	Specialist in Wood and Charcoal	Selected analysis & specialist report preparation

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9.2 Project costs

Task	TeamMember	Time Requirements (days)
Processing of Finds and Environmental Samples	Various site assistants	33
Preparation of main text and illustrations		
SMR and cartographic data	CJ	3
Background Research (secondary archaeological and geoarchaeological data from area)	CJ	7
Report text	CJ	15
Illustrate plans and sections	JR	8
Illustrate artefacts	JRu	8.5
Project management	LB	7
<i>Materials and travel</i>		-
Analysis & preparation of specialist reports		
Prehistoric pottery analysis	N.M-G	fee
Historic pottery analysis	ML	fee
Kiln Furniture analysis	ML	fee
Briquetage analysis	LB	1.5
Geological material analysis	LB	0.5
Metalwork analysis	LB	1
Artefact conservation and X-ray	LB	0.5
Cremated Bone	JMcK	fee
Animal bone analysis	LS	1
Shell analysis	DD	2
Worked wood report	SS	fee
Miscellaneous material listing	LB	1
Plant Remains analysis	PH	fee
Report Production		
Secretarial work	SM	2
Editing, Corrections and proof-reading	CJ, LB	3
Archive Preparation		
Preparation of illustrations for archive	JR	4
Completion and deposition of archive	DD	4
Publication Grant	-	fee
Total (excluding VAT)		

LB-Luke Barber: CJ-Casper Johnson: NM-G - Nigel MacPherson-Grant: ML - Malcolm Lyne: LS-Lucy Sibun: SM-Sheila Maltby: JR - Justin Russell: JRu - Jane Russell: PH - Pat Hinton: SS- Sophie Seel: Jmck Jaqueline McKinley: DD- David Dunkin

Note:

Prices are valid for a three month period from 8th June 2000. After that period, if no works order has been received, they may be subject to review.

10. References

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11.0 Acknowledgements

11.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank Ian Chat (Entergy) and Brian Robb (Raytheon) for their considerable support during the archaeological watching-brief.

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SMR-SUMMARY SHEET

Site Code	KN99					
Identification Name and Address	Damhead Creek, Kingsnorth, Hoo St. Werburgh					
County, District &/or Borough	Rochester District, Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 810 725					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	1001					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. *	Excav.*	Watching Brief *	Standing Structure *	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field *	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other Brown field		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. June 98	Excav. 1989-9	WB. Oct 98 July 99	Other		
Sponsor/Client	The Barton Wilmore Partnership on behalf of Entergy Power Development Corporation					
Project Manager	Luke Barber and Ian Greig					
Project Supervisor	Casper Johnson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA*	IA*	RB*
	AS*	MED*	PM*	Other*		
<p>100 Word Summary. <i>Evidence was uncovered for human activity (primarily of an agricultural and industrial nature) starting in the Bronze Age and continuing right through to the Twentieth Century. Features of Bronze Age date included a possible driveway and cremation. Late prehistoric features included field divisions and suggestions of settlement. The Roman period was represented by creeks some of which had been modified to form ditches or dykes but most significantly an important Roman pottery production site. Pottery production (including flagons, lagena and amphora) appears to have continued from the Late First to Early Fourth century. Despite large amounts of kiln furniture no intact kilns were revealed, though a geophysical survey suggested the presence of several kilns in the immediate vicinity. Sporadic evidence of Anglo Saxon activity was also revealed, very little of medieval date, but important remains of 20th century Naval Airship buildings.</i></p>						

APPENDIX 1

AREA 1-12 Damhead Creek site and Kingsnorth Pipeline

Context-based quantification, dating and assessment of Late Prehistoric and Early Historic assemblages (excluding prehistoric material from Area 12)
by Malcolm Lyne

See separate quantifications of numbers and weights of pottery in Section 4

Phase 1

Evaluation

Tr.2 (23) - ?Early Saxon

Tr 4 (34) ?Middle Saxon

Phase 2

Area 1

(105) ?Early Saxon

(107) ?Early-Middle Saxon

(111) Prehistoric

(135) Middle Saxon

(138) Early to Middle Saxon

(175) ?13th c.

(194) ?Early Saxon

Area 3 Receptor Site

(214) 3rd-Early 4th c.

(201) c.55-300

(203) " "

(204) c.130-300

(205) c.55-300

(210) c.270-370

(220) c.55-300

(226) c.55-300

Area 4

(304) Iron Age

(314) Iron Age

(320) Late Iron Age

Area 11 (unstratified)

8m. 3rd c.

13-16m. Late 1st-early 2nd

13-17m. Late 1st-2nd c.

17m. 2nd-early 3rd c.

18m. Late 1st-2nd c.

17-21m. 2nd c.

20m. Late 1st-Early 2nd c.

28-30m. Late 2nd-Early 3rd c.

30-32m. 2nd-early 3rd c.

32-34m. 2nd c.

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34-36m. 2nd c.

Area 11 (stratified)

- (525) 2nd c.
- (528) 1st-3rd c.
- (530) Late 1st-early 2nd c.
- (535) Late 1st-3rd c.
- (538) Prehistoric
- (540) Late 1st-2nd c.
- (543) 2nd-early 3rd c.
- (545) at 25m 1st-2nd c.
- (545) at 26m 2nd c.
- (546) at 26m c.AD.140-250
- (553) 2nd c.
- (554) 2nd c.
- (561) Late 2nd-early 3rd c.
- (562) Late 2nd c.
- (563) 2nd c.
- (566) Late 1st-2nd c.
- (568) Late 2nd-early 3rd c.
- (570) 2nd c.
- (571) Iron Age
- (575) 2nd c.
- (577) Late 2nd-early 3rd c.
- (578) c.AD.70-150
- (585) c.AD.150-250
- (593) c.AD.150-250
- (595) Late 1st-early 3rd c.

Kingsnorth Pipeline (Area 12): Historic Pottery

1000. East End 3rd c.

1000. West End Late 1st c.

1000 3rd c.

Area D. Surface Late 1st c.

2007 Roman

2014 Roman

2037 Late 1st c.

APPENDIX 2

AREA 12 Kingsnorth Pipeline (KPL.99)

*Context-based quantification, dating and assessment of prehistoric assemblage
by Nigel McPherson-Grant*

1. Overall recovered sherd total and weight : 750 sherds (weight:
10kgs.057gms)
2. Context-based sherd quantities and dating :

CONTEXT : AREA E, surface of alluvium at 75m

Pottery : 10 sherds (weight:36gms)

10 sherds prob LBA/EIA flint-tempered : c. 900-600/550 BC

CONTEXT: AREA E, Surface

Pottery : 1 sherd (weight:37gms)

1 sherd LBA/EIA or EIA flint-tempered : c. 900-600/550-350 BC (slight pref EIA)

CONTEXT: AREA G (SOUTH), Surface of Subsoil

Pottery : 22 sherds (weight:87gms)

21 sherds prob LBA/EIA flint-tempered : c. 900-600/550 BC (most fairly heavily worn)

1 sherd grogged, ?Beaker/contemp/'Belgic'-style : See summary

and :

1 scrap daub (weight:2gms)

CONTEXT: 1000

Pottery : 1 sherd (weight:16gms)

1 sherd prob LBA/EIA flint-tempered : c. 900-600/550 BC

CONTEXT : 1000 (E.end of surface)

Pottery : 4 sherds (weight:39gms)

4 sherds prob LBA/EIA flint-tempered : c. 900-600/550 BC (worn)

CONTEXT: 1002

Pottery : 1 sherd (weight:1gm)

1 scrap later 2nd-1st. mill BC flint-tempered : c. 1400-50 BC

CONTEXT: 1004

Pottery : 74 sherds (weight:700gms)

74 sherds LBA/EIA flint-tempered : c. 900/750-550 BC

CONTEXT: 1005

Pottery : 67 sherds (weight:792gms)

63 sherds LBA/EIA flint-tempered : c. 900/750-550 BC

1 sherd LBA/EIA flint+organic-tempered : c. 900/750-550 BC

CONTEXT: 1007

Pottery : 35 sherds (weight:413gms)

35 sherds prob LBA/EIA flint-tempered : c. 900-600/550 BC

CONTEXT: 1009

Pottery : 8 sherds (weight:111gms)

8 sherds prob LBA/EIA flint-tempered : c. 900/750-550 BC (but could be EIA)

CONTEXT: 2005

Pottery : 21 sherds (weight:78gms)

18 sherds prob EIA flint-tempered : c. 550-350 BC (though might be later phases LBA/EIA)

2 sherds prob EIA flint+organic-tempered : c. 550-350 BC

1 sherd prob EIA flint+organic+calcareous incls : c. 550-350 BC

CONTEXT: 2007

Pottery : 36 sherds (weight:222gms)

35 sherds prob LBA/EIA flint-tempered : c. 900/750-550 BC

1 sherd 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered : c. 75/50 BC-Conquest AD

and :

2 scraps prob LBA/EIA organic+flint or calcareous-tempered ?briquetage/perforated slab (weight:3gms)

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1 rounded scrap ? daub (weight:1gm)
 2 scraps copper dross (2gms)

CONTEXT: 2009

Pottery : 8 sherds (weight:41gms)
 5 sherds prob EIA flint-tempered : c.550-350 BC (but could be later phases LBA/EIA)
 3 sherds prob EIA flint+organic-tempered : c.550-350 BC
 and :
 1 small lump daub with sp.flint-temper (7gms)

CONTEXT: 2010 (Area H)

Pottery : 1 sherd (weight:3gms)
 1 sherd ? LBA/EIA, EIA or LIA flint-tempered : Slight pref LIA (c.150/100-50 BC), but could be earlier

CONTEXT: 2013 (Area H)

Pottery : 1 sherd (weight:1gm)
 1 scrap later 2nd-1st mill BC flint-tempered : c.1400-50 BC (very worn)

CONTEXT: 2014 (Area H)

Pottery : 1 sherd (weight: 1gm)
 1 sherd 1st mill BC or LIA flint-tempered : If LIA dating as 2018
 and :
 2 sherds organic+calcareous-tempered ?briquetage/perforated slab : If contemp.with 2018, then LIA

CONTEXT: 2015 (Area H)

Pottery : 3 sherds (weight:12gms)
 1 scrap later prehistoric flint-tempered : c.1400-50 BC (v. worn)
 2 sherds Roman coarse grey sandy : Broadly C2 AD

CONTEXT: 2018 (Area J)

Pottery : 5 sherds (weight:29gms)
 5 sherds LIA flint-tempered : incl.1 'Belgic'-style combed: c.75/50BC- 25 AD probrange

CONTEXT: 2019 (Area J)

Pottery : 9 sherds (weight:97gms)
 9 sherds EIA or LIA flint-tempered : c. 550-350 or 150-50 BC (No pref, check context assocs)

CONTEXT: 2021 (Area J)

Pottery : 7 sherds (weight:20gms)
 7 sherds LBA/EIA, EIA or LIA flint-tempered : No pref, check context associations

CONTEXT: 2033 (Area J)

Pottery : 53 sherds (weight: 1kg.643gms)
 53 sherds LBA Deverel-Rimbury flint-tempered : c.1500-1200/1000 BC

CONTEXT: 2035 (Area K)

Pottery : 229 sherds (weight: 3kg.135gms)
 205 sherds EIA flint-tempered : c. 550-350 BC
 6 sherds EIA flint+organic-tempered : c. 550-350 BC
 18 sherds EIA flint+organic+shell/calc.incls : c. 550-350 BC
 and :
 5 small lumps daub (1 faced)

CONTEXT: 2037 (Area K)

Pottery : 5 sherds
 (weight:73gms)
 5 sherds EIA or LIA flint-tempered : c.550-350 or 150-50 BC (pref LIA, check context assocs.)

CONTEXT: 2039 (Area K)

Pottery : 38 sherds (weight:164gms)
 38 sherds prob all EIA flint-tempered : c.550-350 (mixed wear; some ?LBA/EIA, check assocs.)
 and:
 1 scrap daub (weight:1gm)

CONTEXT: 2045 (Area K)

Pottery : 7 sherds
 (weight:15gms)
 7 sherds LBA/EIA or EIA sherds : c.900-600/550 or 550-350 BC (check context assocs.)

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CONTEXT: 2052

Pottery : 4 sherds (weight
41gms)

4 sherds prob EIA flint-tempered : c.550-350 BC

CONTEXT: 2054

Pottery : 85 sherds (weight: 2kgs. 145gm s)

71 sherds EIA flint-tempered : c.550-350 BC

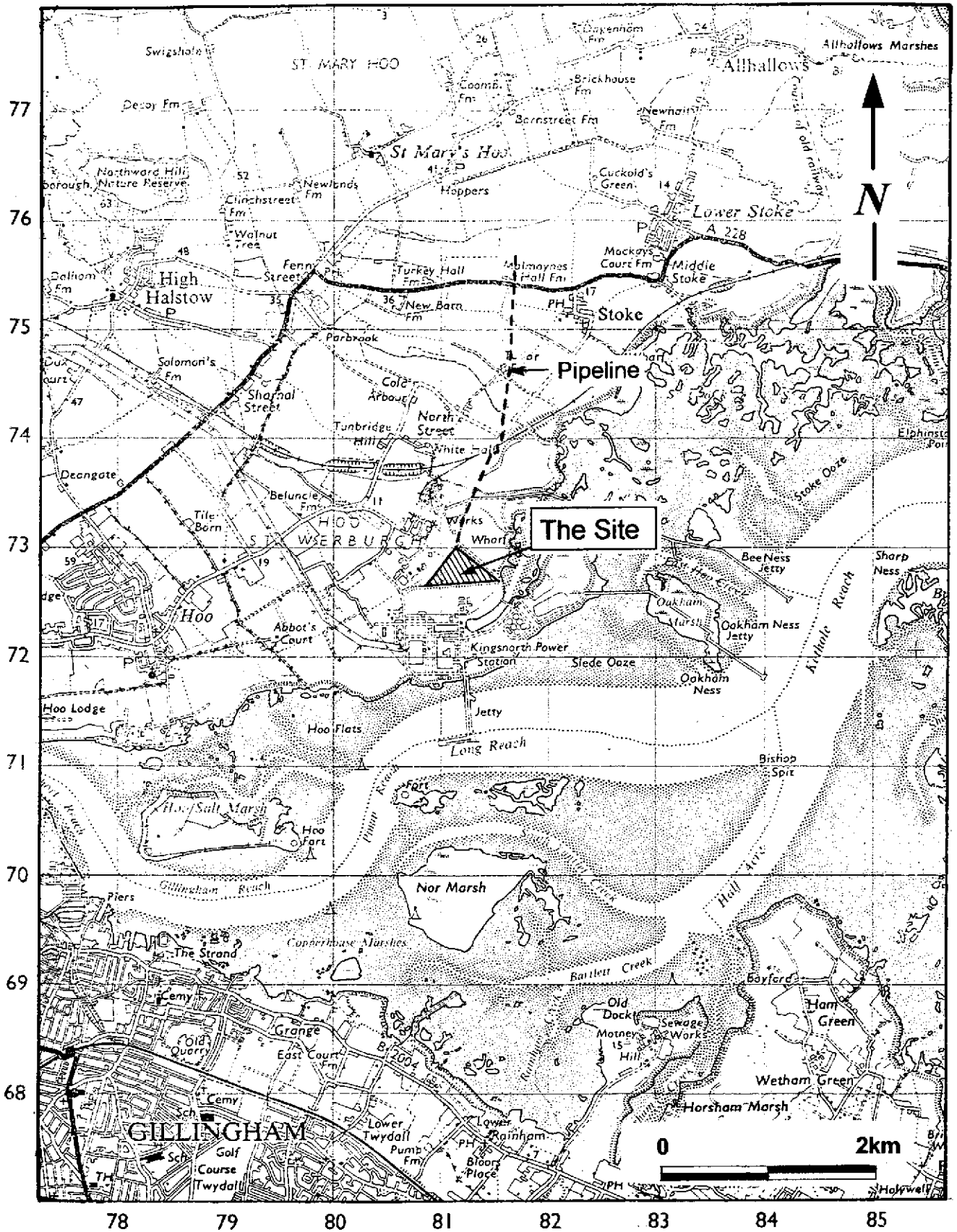
8 sherds EIA organic+? shell/calcareous inclusions : c.550-350 BC

6 sherds EIA flint+calcareous inclusions : c.550-350 BC

and :

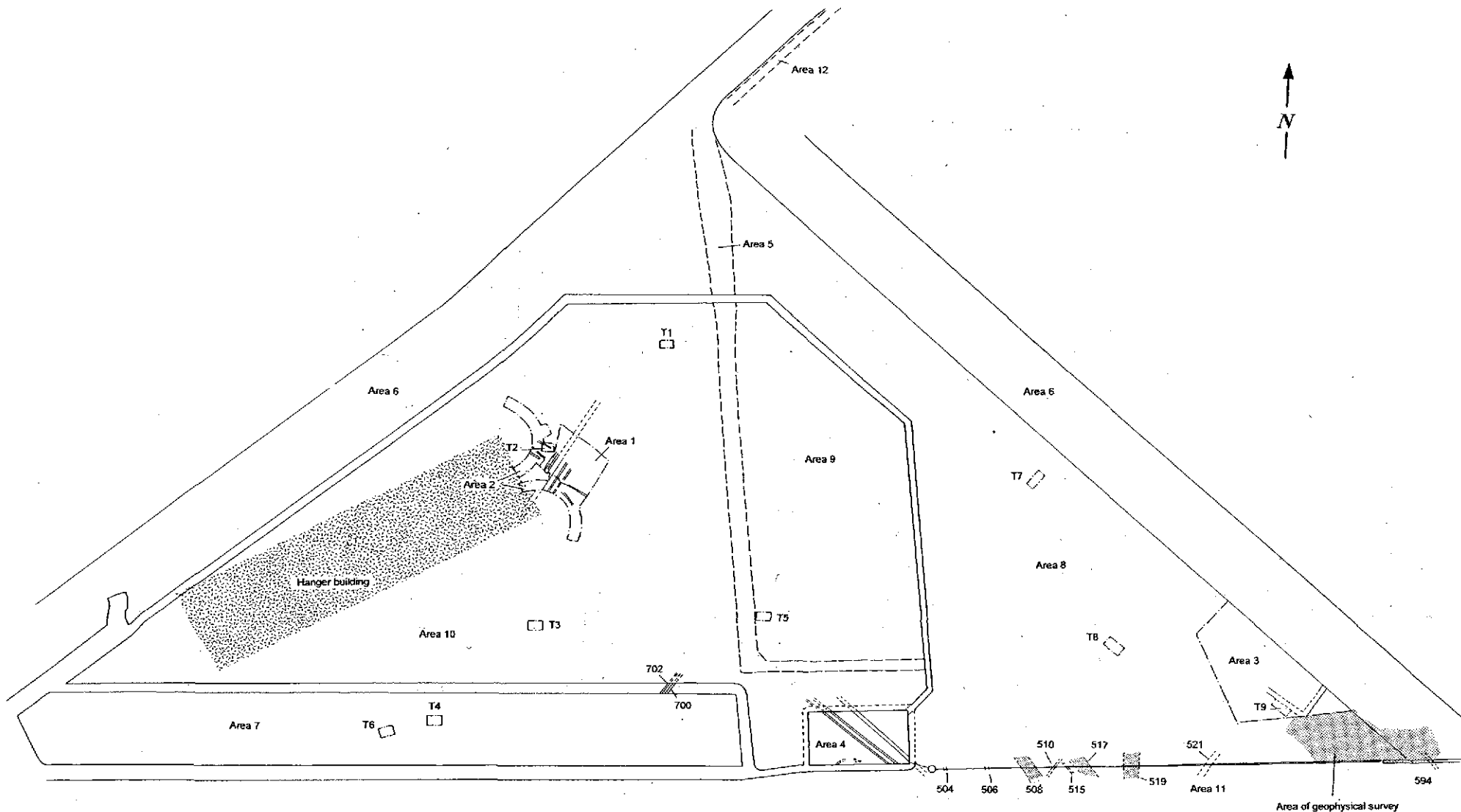
1 fragment fired clay loomweight (weight:54gms) : Dating as above

3 lumps daub (weight:31gms)

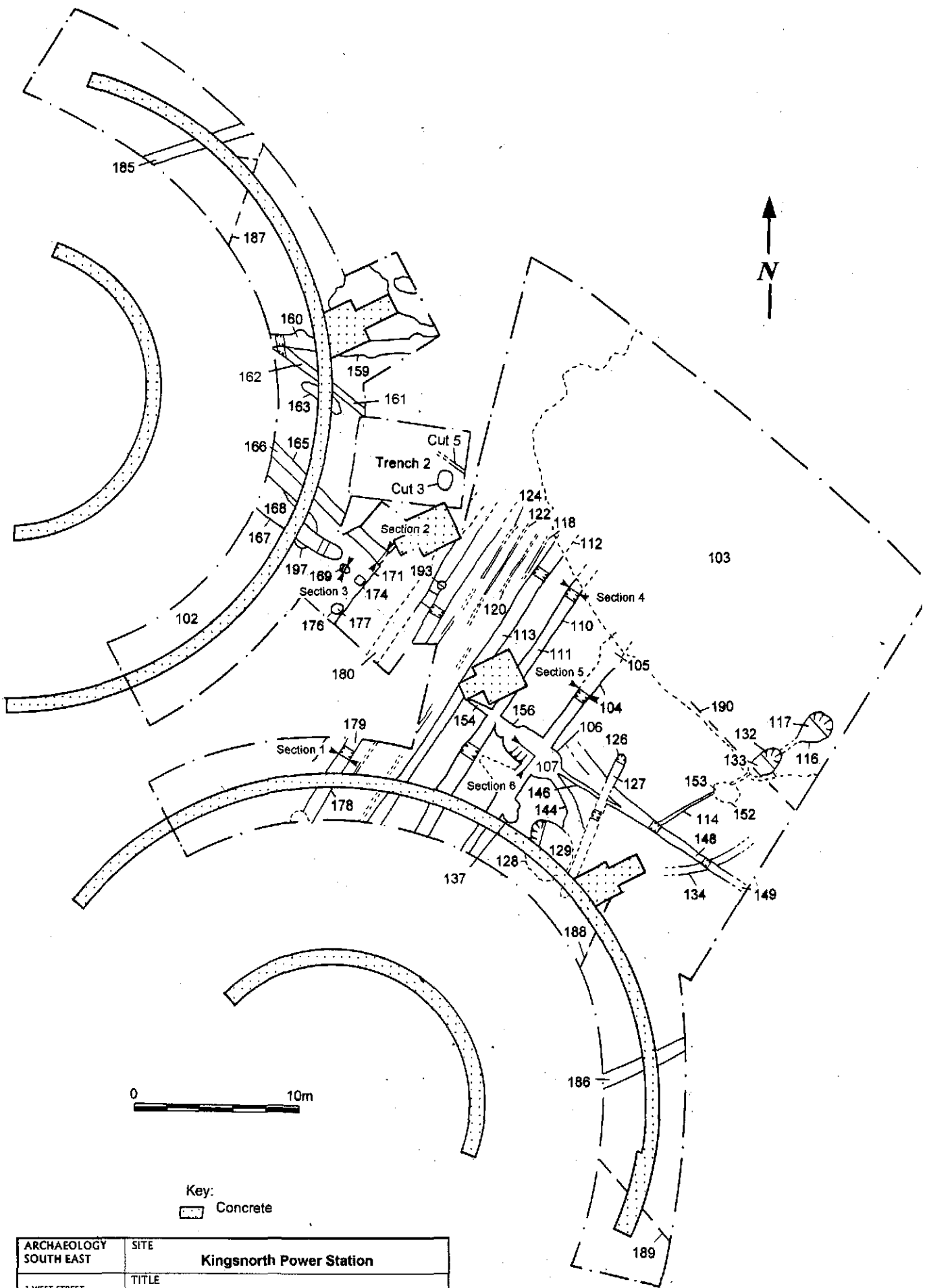



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	TITLE Site Location Plan		
	DATE December 1999	REF. 1001	DRAWING NO. Fig 1

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey's 1:25,000 map of 1997 with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 50310 A



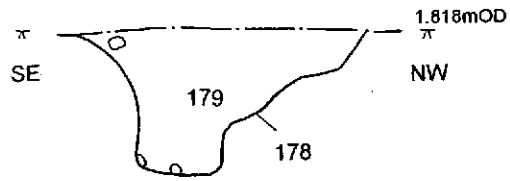
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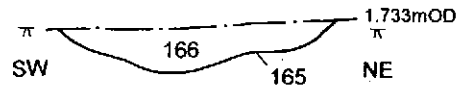
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 Concrete

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Power Station		
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DATE December 1999	REF. 1001	DRAWING NO. Fig 3	

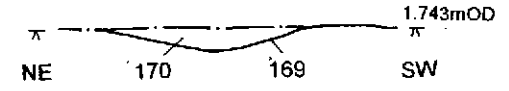
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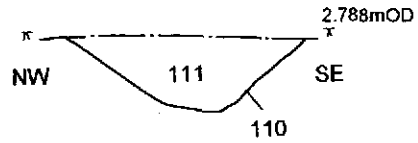
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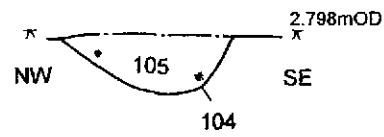
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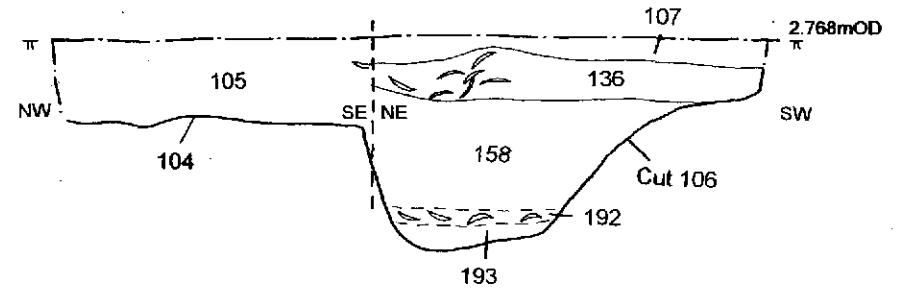
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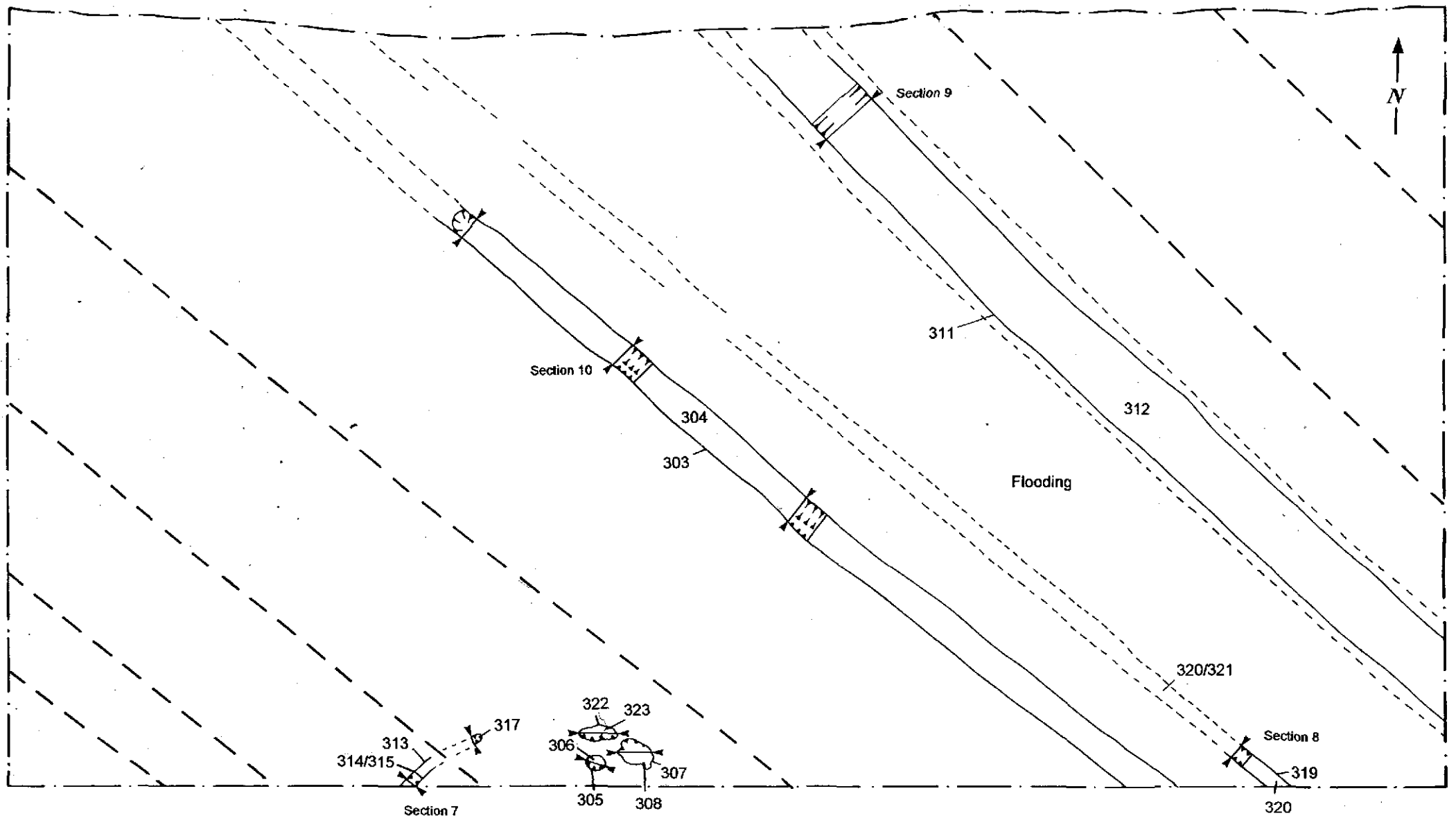
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Section 6

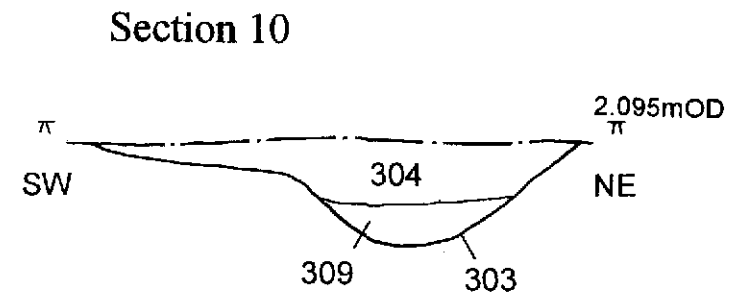
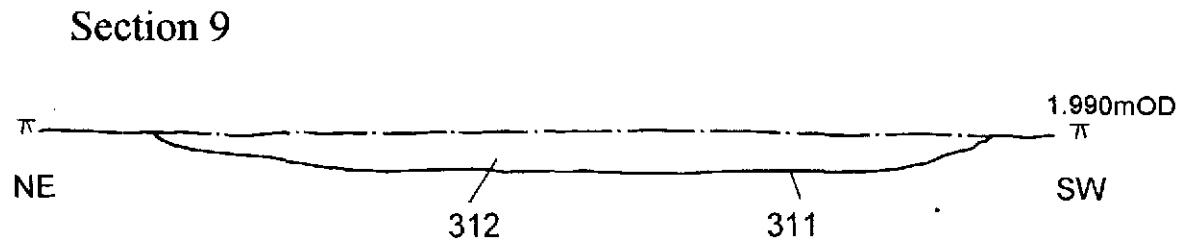
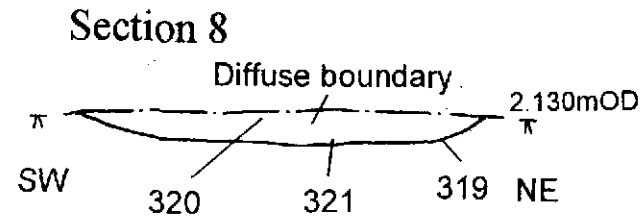
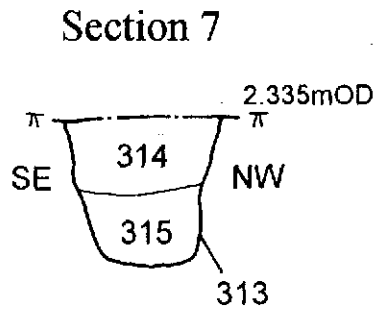


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	DATE December 1999	REF. 1001	DRAWING NO. Fig 4

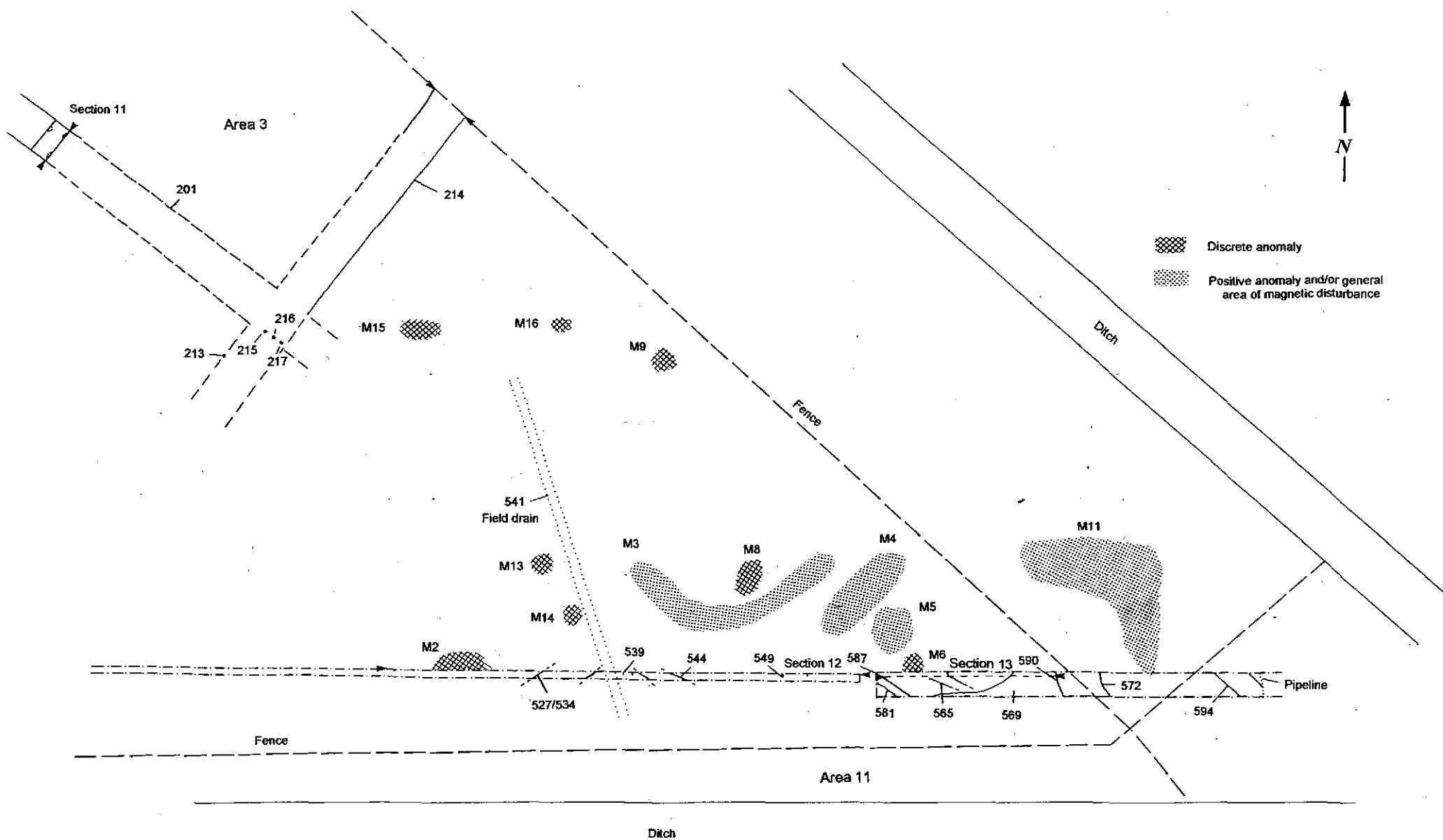




0 10m

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Power Station		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE Area 4 Plan		
	DATE December 1999	REF. 1001	DRAWING NO. Fig 5



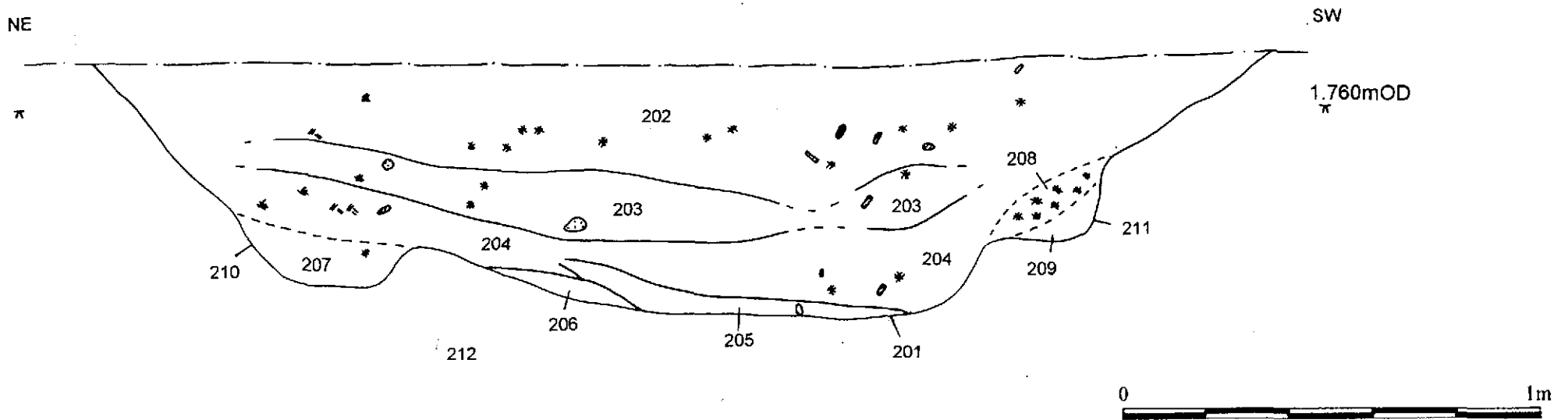
ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Power Station		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING	TITLE Area 4 Sections		
EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	DATE December 1999	REF. 1001	DRAWING NO. Fig 6



 Discrete anomaly
 Positive anomaly and/or general area of magnetic disturbance

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST 1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	SITE Kingsnorth Power Station		
	TITLE Plan of Area 11 and Area 3		
DATE December 1999	REF. 1001	DRAWING NO. Fig 7	

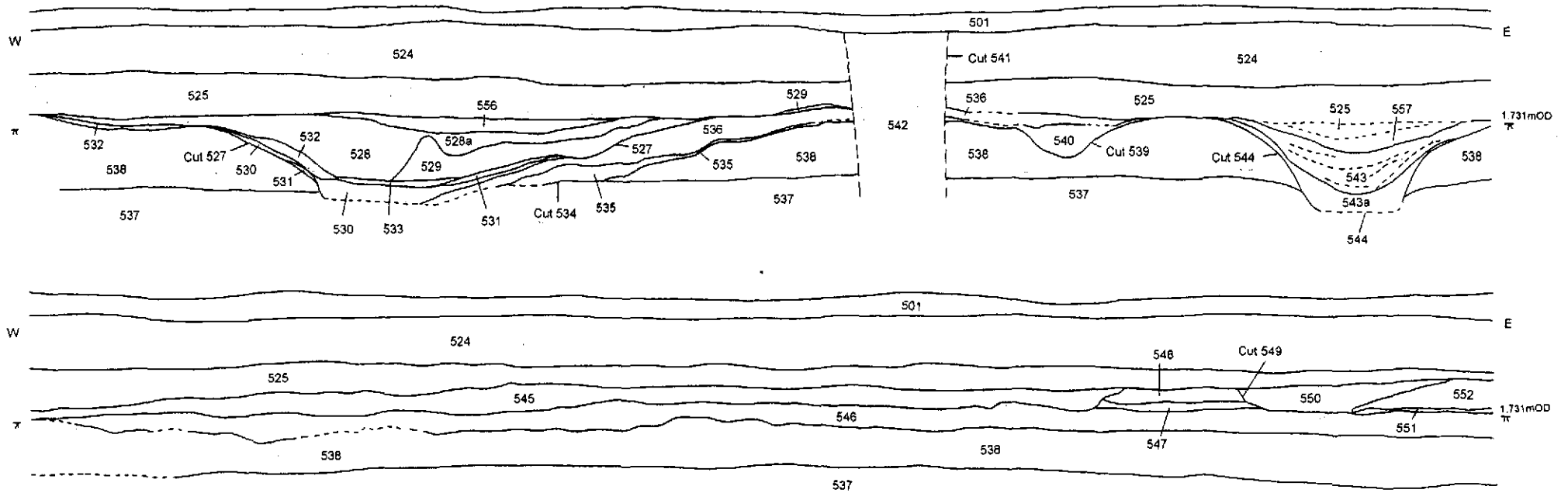
Section 11



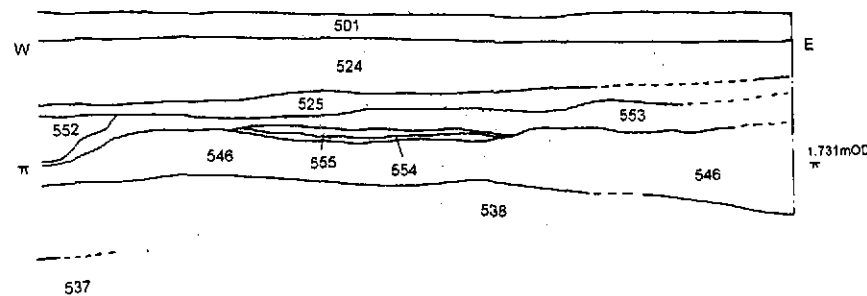
- ⊂ Pottery
- * Charcoal
- ⊙ Sandstone
- ◁ Burnt clay
- Flint

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Power Station		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SÚSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE Area 3 Section 11		
	DATE December 1999	REF. 1001	DRAWING NO. Fig 8

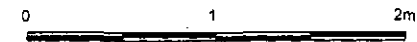
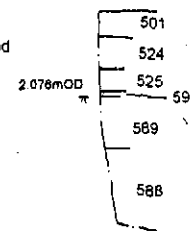
Section 12



Section 13 (See fig. 10)

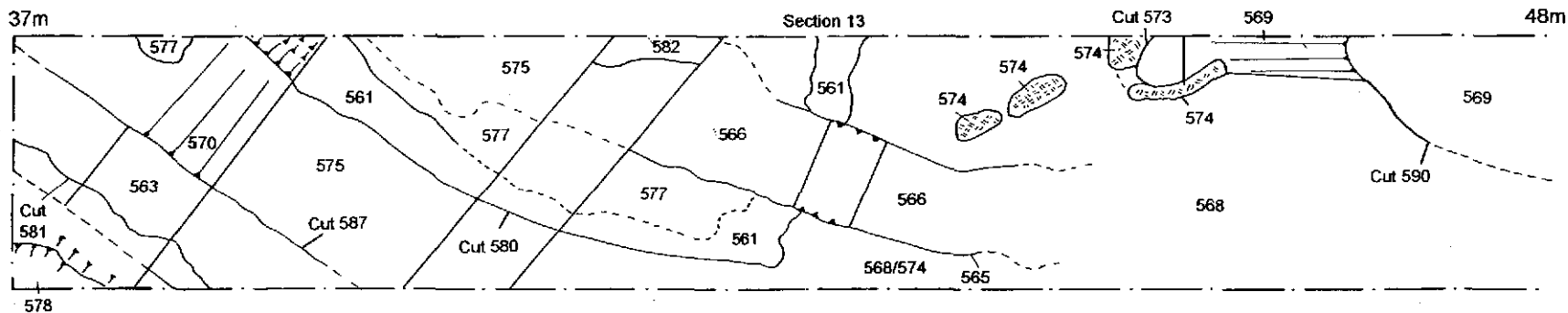


Unexcavated

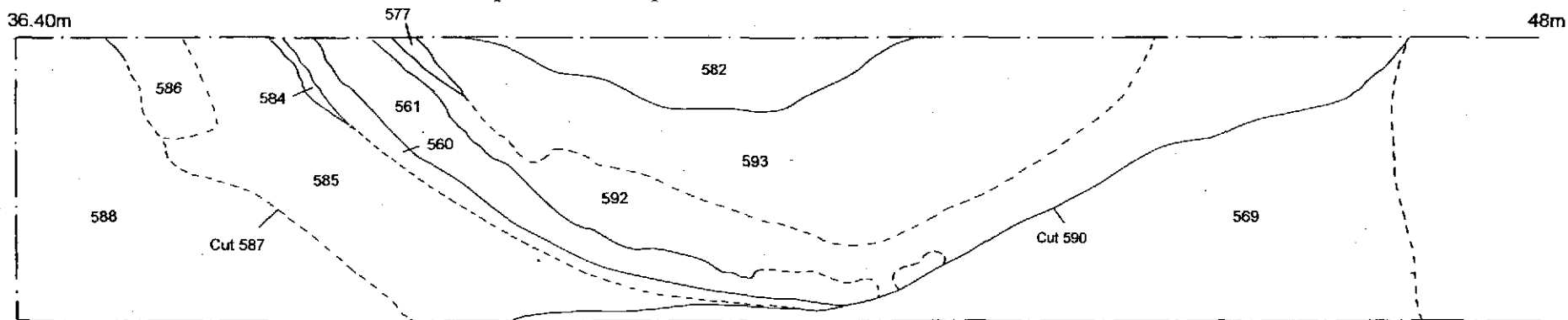


ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Power Station		
	TITLE Area 11 Sections		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	DATE December 1999	REF. 1001	DRAWING NO. Fig 9

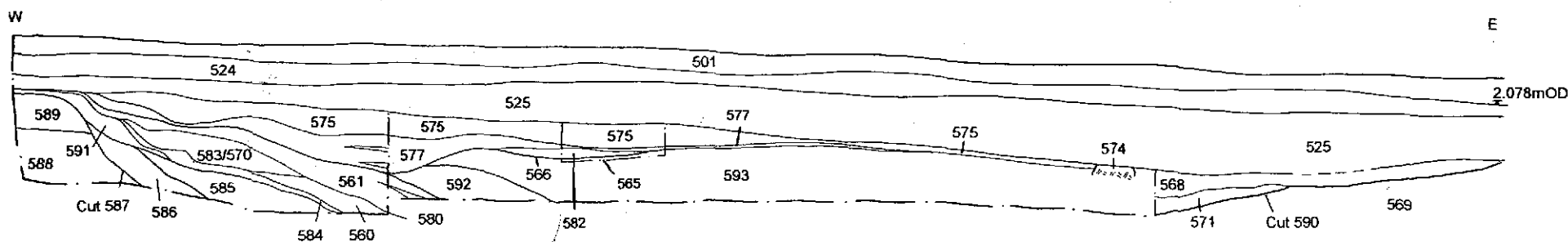
Area 11 37m - 48m, excavation plan at level of context 575



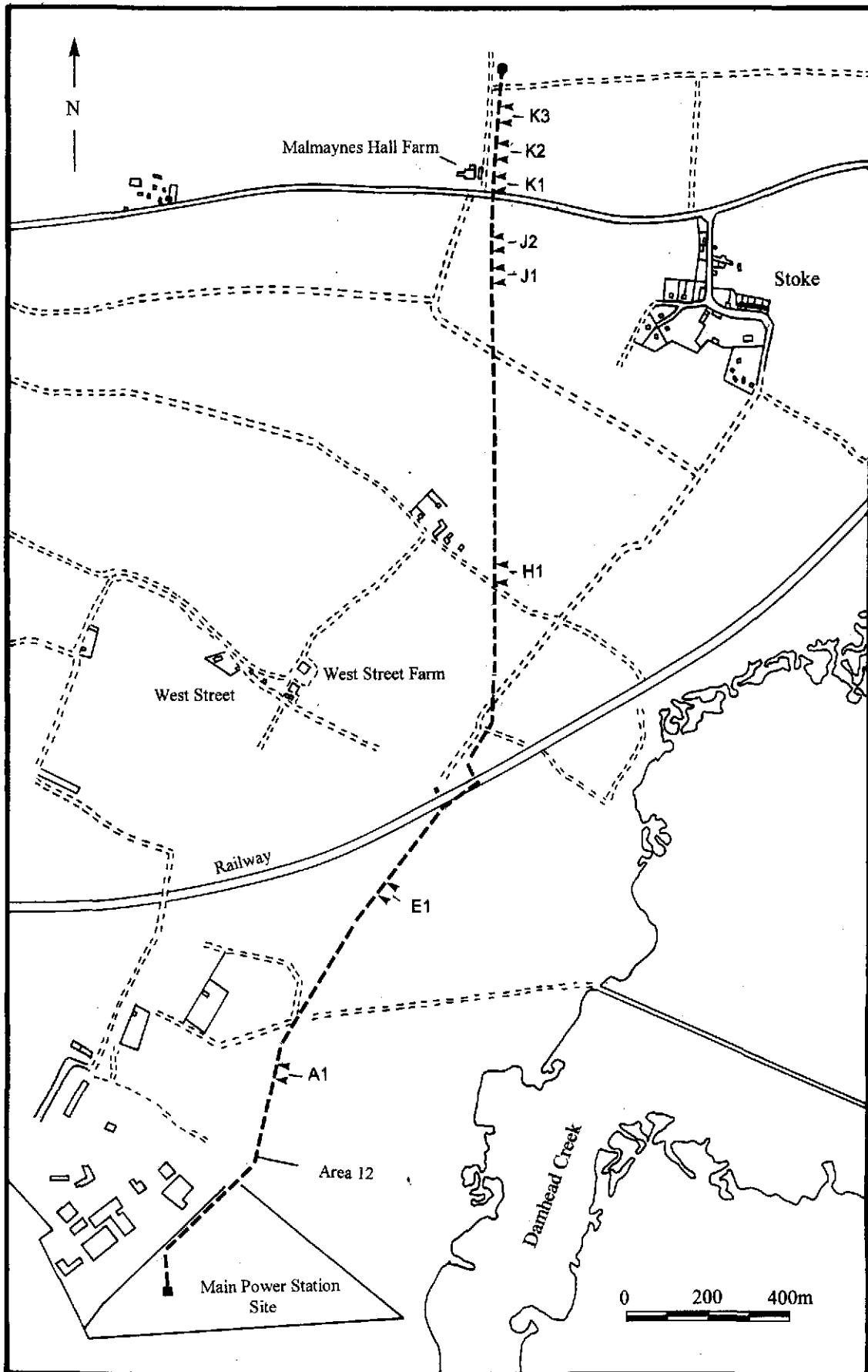
Area 11 36.40m - 48m, excavation plan at max. depth of excavation



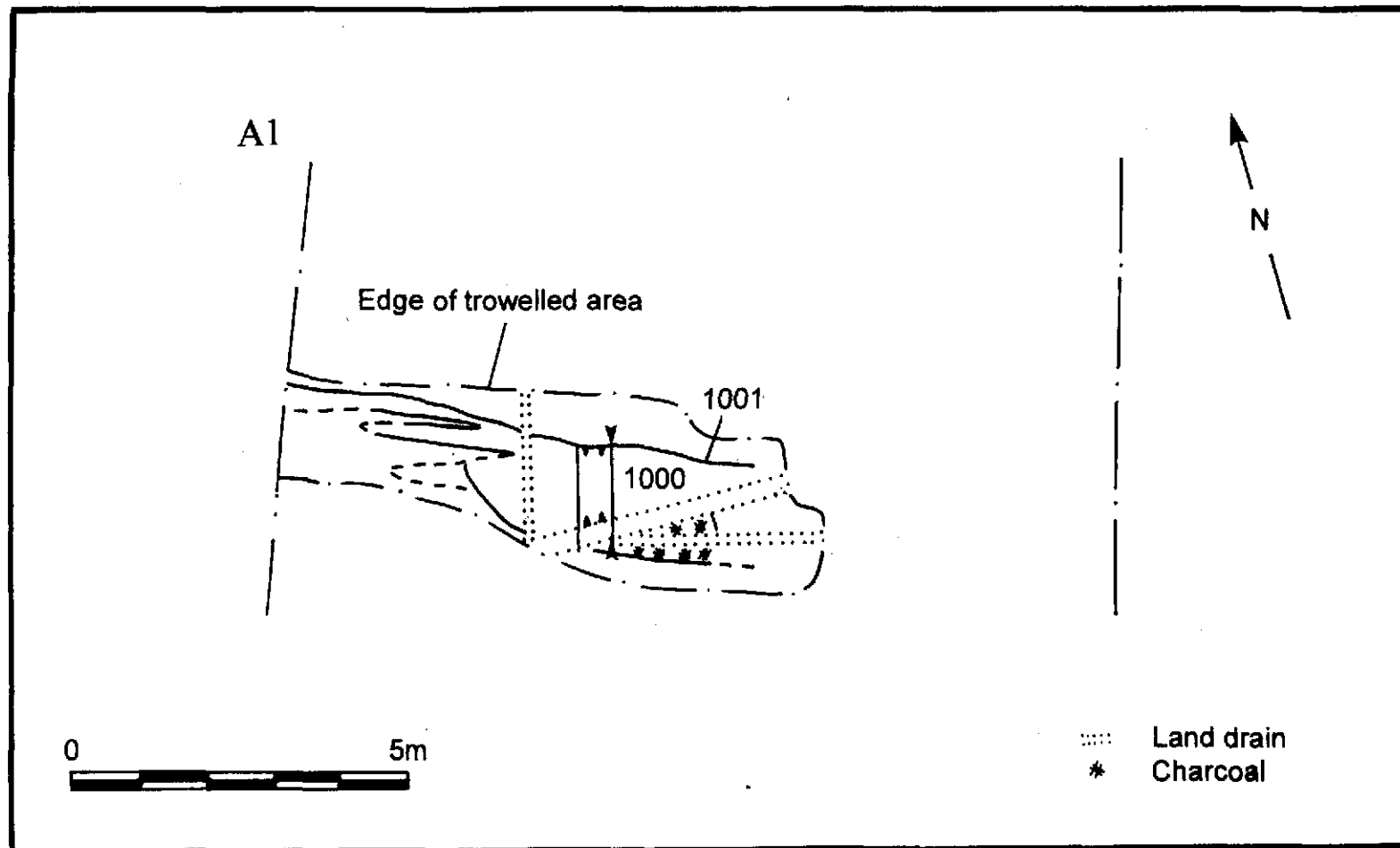
Section 13



ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Power Station		
	TITLE Area 11 Plan and Section 13		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	DATE December 1999	REF. 1001	DRAWING NO. Fig 10

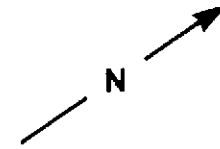


ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Gas Pipeline		
I WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE Plan of Area 12		
	DATE December 1999	REF. 1052	DRAWING NO. Fig 11

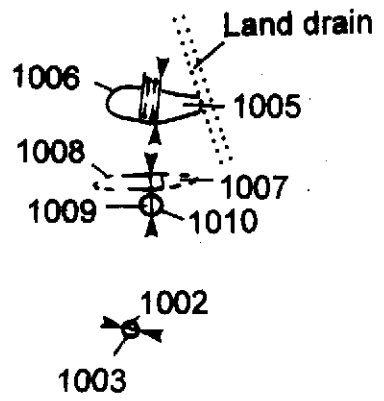


ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Gas Pipeline		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE Area 12 : Plan A1		
	DATE December 1999	REF. 1052	DRAWING NO. Fig 12

E1

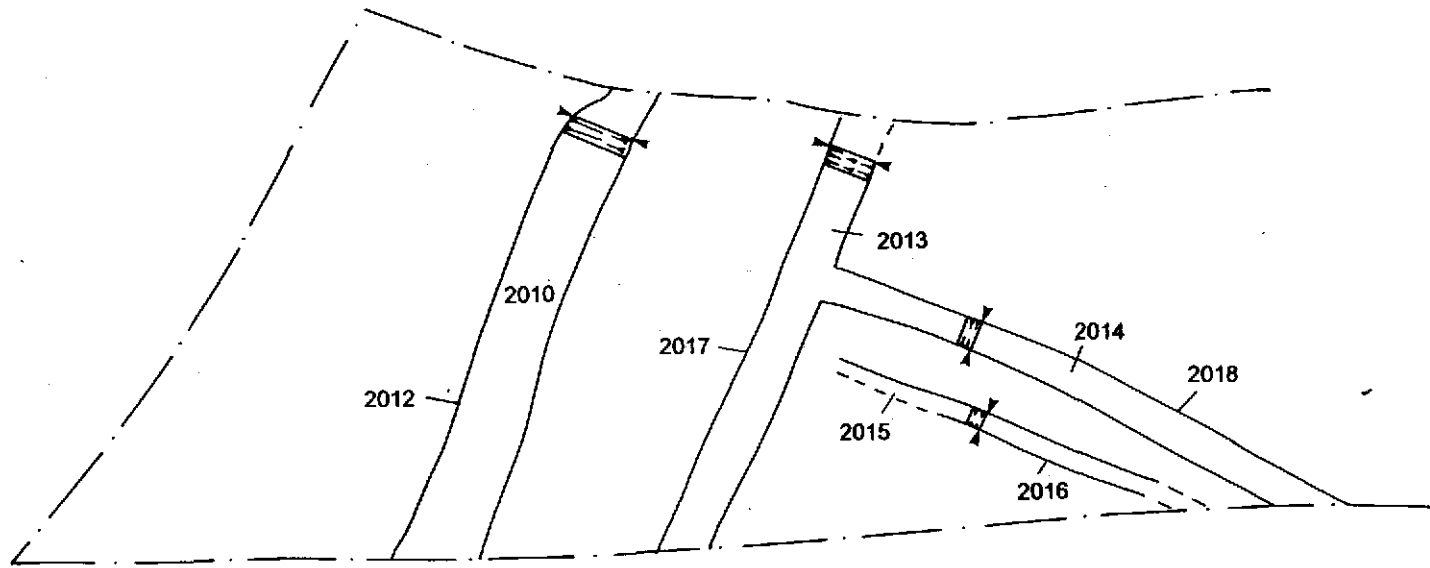


1004



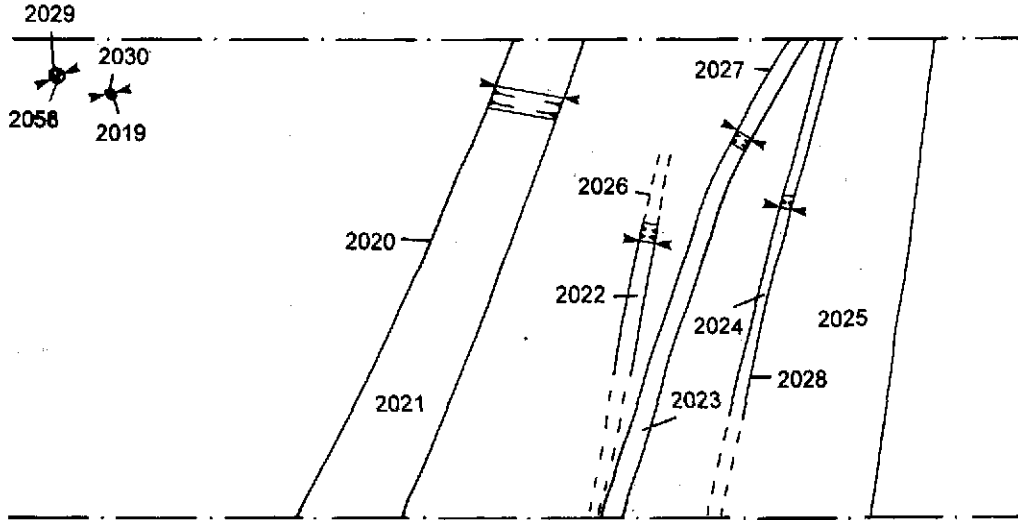
ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Gas Pipeline		
	TITLE Area 12 : Plan E1		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	DATE December 1999	REF. 1052	DRAWING NO. Fig 13

H1

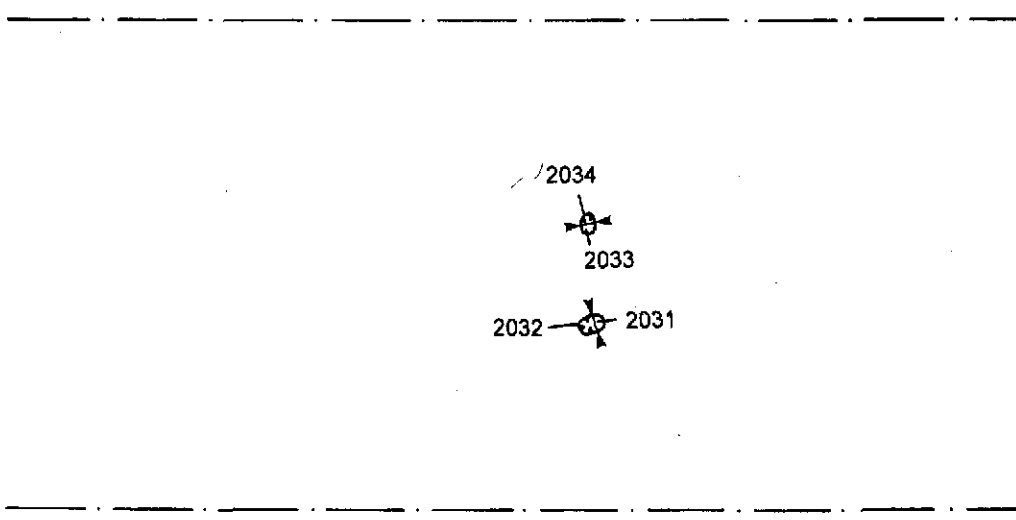


ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Gas Pipeline		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE Area 12 : Plan H1		
	DATE December 1999	REF. 1052	DRAWING NO. Fig 14

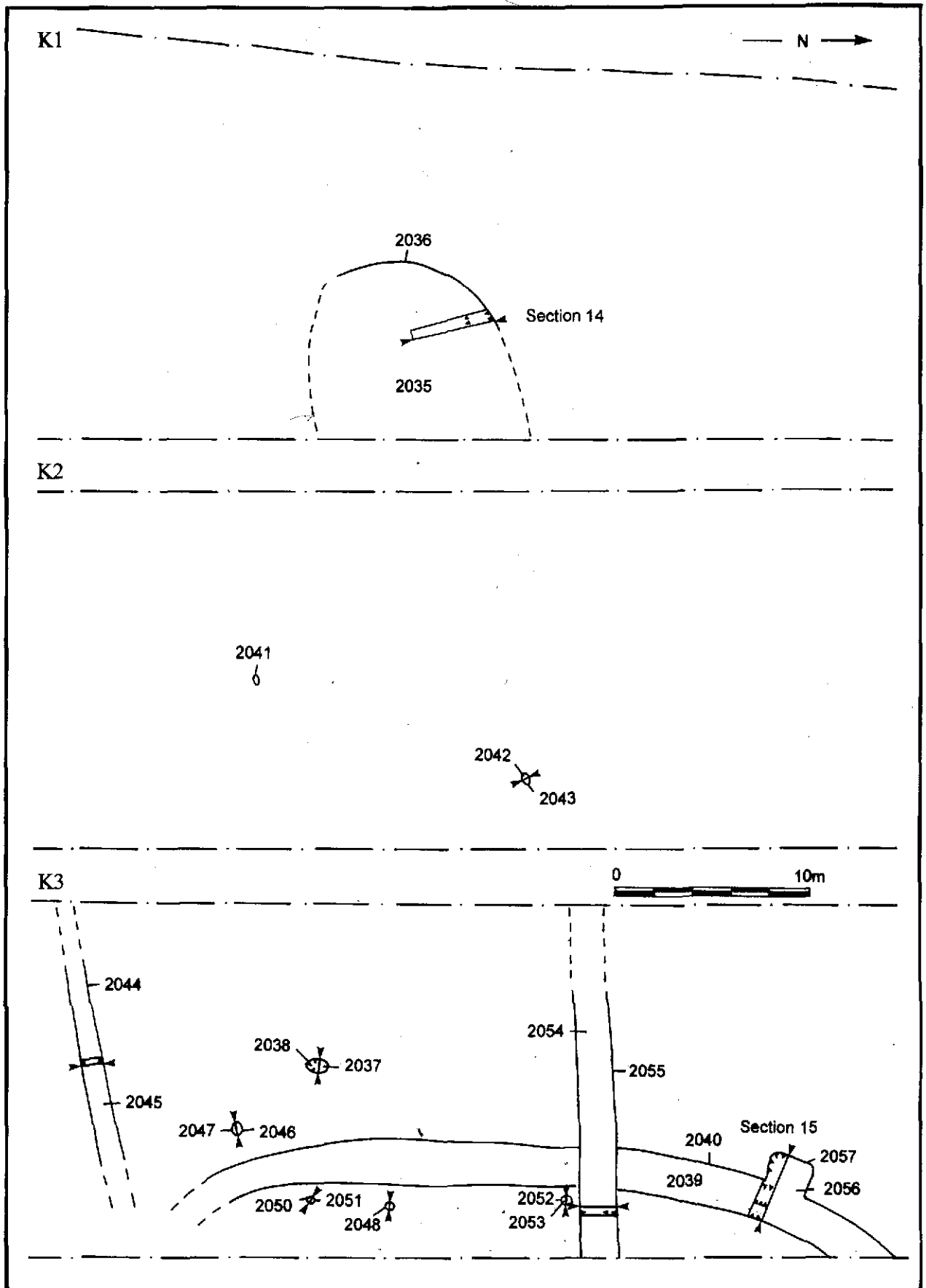
J1



J2

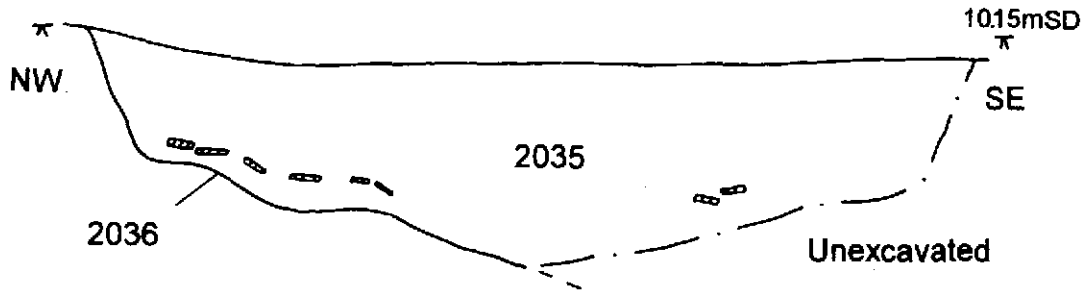


ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Gas Pipeline		
	TITLE Area 12 : Plan J1 & J2		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	DATE December 1999	REF. 1052	DRAWING NO. Fig 15

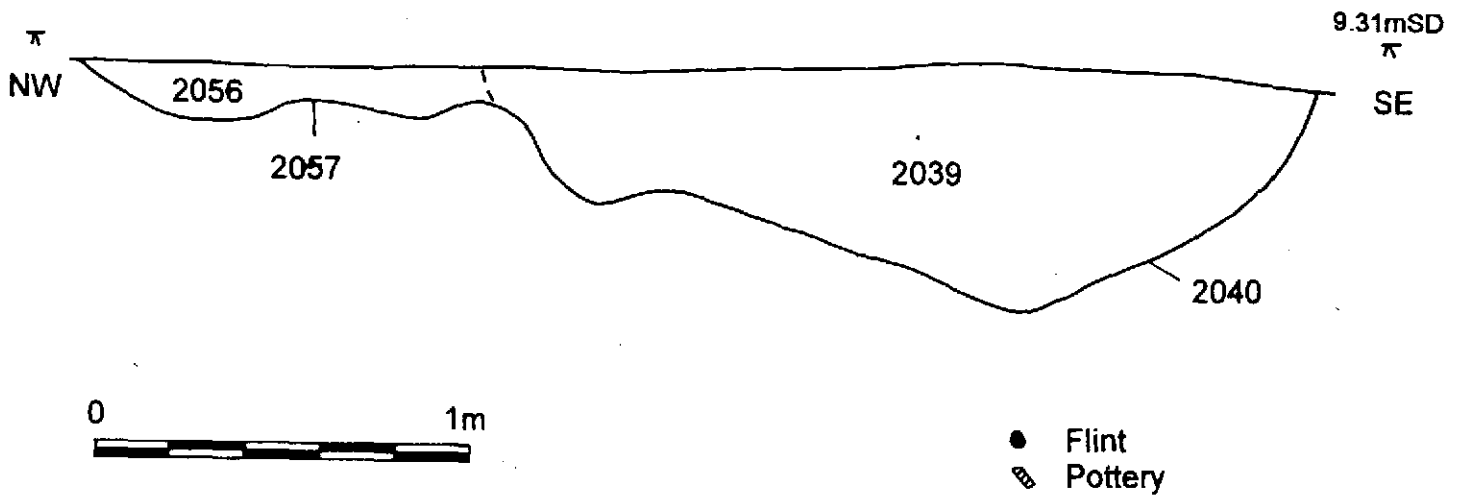


ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Gas Pipeline		
	TITLE Area 12 : Plan K1 - K3		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	DATE December 1999	REF. 1052	DRAWING NO. Fig 16

Section 14



Section 15



- Flint
- ▭ Pottery

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Kingsnorth Gas Pipeline		
	TITLE Area 12 Selected Sections from Pipeline		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	DATE December 1999	REF. 1052	DRAWING NO. Fig 17