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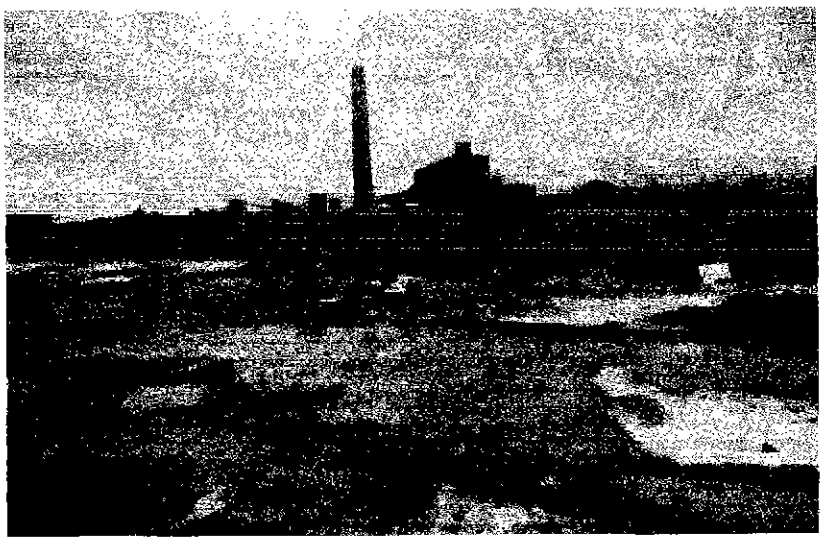
A POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE DAMHEAD CREEK POWER STATION EXCLUSION AREA

(TQ 812 729)

Project No. 1129

December 2002



by Neil Griffin BSc AIFA

with major contributions by

Luke Barber, Chris Butler, Pat Hinton, Malcolm Lyne, Chris Pine, Mike Seager Thomas and Lucy Sibun

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 Archaeology South-East were established in 1974 and 1991 respectively. Although field projects have been conducted world-wide, FAU/ Archaeology South-East retain 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.

Archaeology South East, as part of the Field Archaeology Unit, is a registered organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists and as such is required to meet IFA standards.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document should be read in conjunction with the Post-Excavation Assessment relating to earlier phases (Phase 1 and Phase 2, Areas 1-12) of archaeological investigation carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE) at the Damhead Creek Power Station (and associated works), Hoo St. Werburgh, Kent (Johnson 1999) (see also Fig. 1). This earlier document also includes within its introduction (Section **1.0**) all relevant background information relating to the development site. This information is not repeated below.

1.2 Two additional and separate areas of investigation are covered by this document and are as follows: **Area 13** (watching brief undertaken during the excavation of reed beds within the North-Eastern Exclusion Area) and **Area 14** (topsoil strip under archaeological supervision, map and sample excavation during the creation of two balancing ponds within the Habitat Exclusion Area). **Area 14** had already been subjected to an archaeological evaluation (James 2001) prior to the formation of these ponds. Results of this earlier phase of work will be included within this document where relevant. The location of Areas 13 and 14 are shown on Fig. 1.

1.3 The aims of these archaeological investigations, as defined by Kent County Council (KCC), were:

> *To record any archaeological remains at the site that were affected by the groundworks, as a contribution to the 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.*

1.4 During on-site works, and in consultation with KCC, more specific research aims were formulated in response to the archaeological features revealed. The aims of the archaeological work at the Exclusion Area (Area 14) were as follows:

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. 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 and Romano-British date.

3. To examine the nature of landscape development along the Medway Estuary margin from the late prehistoric to the modern day as evidenced by construction of ditches and modified creeks.

4 To identify further evidence relating to the Romano-British pottery production site located in Area 3/11 (see Fig. 1) and compare this with the known ceramics of Roman date from the Hoo peninsula and Upchurch area.

5 To publish the results of all archaeological investigations relating to the development at the Damhead Creek Power Station in an appropriate journal.

1.5 This report seeks to provisionally summarise the results of all aspects of archaeological monitoring and excavation undertaken during the course of groundworks at the North-Eastern Exclusion Area (TQ 817 734, Fig. 1) and during the construction of balancing ponds within the Habitat Exclusion Area (TQ 813 728, Figs 1 and 2) at the development site and to establish the potential of the data to address the aims of the project. Additionally, this report will outline the scope of post-excavation analysis work needed to complete the project, as well as determining future requirements for publication and archiving.

1.6 The ultimate aim of the present report is to provide a framework for carrying the final report through to publication, including an assessment of the resource allocation of post-excavation analysis, publication and archiving. The final report will collate all information collected by ASE during all phases of archaeological monitoring and excavation at the development site.

1.7 Fieldwork relating to **Area 13** was undertaken between 21st August 2000 and 15th August 2001 by the following ASE staff: Casper Johnson, Richard James and Neil Griffin. Fieldwork relating to **Area 14** was undertaken between August 2001 and January 2002 by the following ASE staff: Simon Stevens, Richard James, Neil Griffin, Greg Priestley-Bell, Fiona Griffin, Gary Bishop, Pauline Phillips, Sarah Leppard, Anna Doherty, Mike Pritchard, André Markewitz and Hannah Steyne.

2.0 RESULTS: THE SITE (Factual Statement)

2.1 Area 13

2.1.1 An intermittent watching brief was maintained during the excavation of reed beds within the North-Eastern Exclusion Area. Only modern made ground and layers of alluvium extending to depths up to 2.5m was encountered in this area. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were encountered.

2.2 Area 14 - Stratigraphic Summary

2.2.1 Due to the size of the site, the location of features are either identified by their grid co-ordinates (to the nearest 0.5m) based on the arbitrary site grid, or in relation to features already mentioned. The stratigraphy of the site may be considered under the following period headings:

2.3 Neolithic

2.3.1 A single small sherd, possibly of this period was recovered from context 1535 (fill of posthole 1534, Fig. 8: 167.5E/541.5N), a flake from a polished flint axe from context 2186 (fill of Pit 2185, Fig. 3: 82E/638N) and a fragment from a (probably) leaf-shaped arrowhead from context 2016 (fill of Ditch 2015, Fig. 4: 94E/627.5N). Such artefacts may be residual, but indicate that there may have been Neolithic activity within the area.

2.4 Early Bronze Age

2.4.1 Few finds of this date were recovered and most was residual material within the fills of later features (e.g. posthole 1846 (fill 1847, Fig. 9: 180E/508N), linear pit 2160 (fill 2161, Fig. 3: 58E/64.5N) and ditch 2267 (fill 2268, Fig. 4: 108E/618N)). A single small sherd of Beaker tradition pottery was recovered from posthole 2152 (fill 2153), 3m south-east of pit 2160, although on its own cannot be used to securely date this feature.

2.5 Middle Bronze Age

2.5.1 Pottery of this date was largely found within discrete features such as pits and postholes and also predominantly within the north-western half of the excavation area. A large number of features contained sherds with a date range extending to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and such features will be discussed under the latest period represented.

2.5.2 Pit 2087 (fill 2088, Fig. 3: 86.5E/630.5N) contained the largest assemblage of pottery (see below) with pit 2089 (fill 2090) 4m to the south-east and pits 2138, 2142 and 2144 (fills 2139, 2143 and 2145 respectively) and posthole 2201 (fill 2202) *c.*21m to the north-west containing smaller amounts. Four pits (2230, 2236, 2243 and 2263, Fig. 4: centred 104.5E/604.5N) and ditch 2271 at the northern edge of the site 18m north of these features in addition to spread 3102 (Fig. 6, centred 140E/580N) also contained only Middle Bronze Age material.

2.6 Late Bronze Age

2.6.1 The majority of dated prehistoric features fell within this date range and were present across the whole site. A number of pits were found (e.g. 3190 (Fig. 6: 139.5E/561.5N)) and 3188 2m to the south-east, 3151 (Fig. 7: 142.5E/551.5N) and 1733 21m to the east, 1107 (Fig. 8: 167.5E/530N and Fig. 11, Section 13), 1381 11m to the north-east and 1719 (Fig. 11, Section 23) a further 9m in this direction, lobate pit 1019 (Fig. 9: 185.5E/515.5N), 1474, 6m to the southwest and 1400, 17m to the north-east. A number of postholes were also found (e.g. 2140 (Fig. 3: 65E/636.5N), 2029 (Fig. 4: 91.5E/619N) and 2009, 7m to the south-east, 1919 (Fig. 5: 114.5E/582N), 3108 (Fig. 6: 135E/568.5N), 3155, 3182 and 3184 (Fig. 7 grouped around 141E/553N) and 1713 20m to the east, 1083 (Fig. 8 and Fig. 11, Section 17), 1280, 1201, 1510 and 1059 centred around 171E/526.5N (Fig. 8), 1143, 1171 and 1573 centred around 172E/542N (Fig. 8), 1031 (Fig. 9: 181E/516.5N) and 1229, 17m to the north-east). A small number of ditches/ gullies are also thought to be of this date (e.g. 2326 (Fig. 3: 89E/637N and Fig. 10, Section 6), 1203 (Fig. 6: 146E/565N), 1225 (Fig. 7: 160E/540N), 1051 (Fig. 8: 176E/526.5N) and 1458, 10m to the south-west (Fig. 10, Section 3)).

2.6.2 Features with a Mid to Late Bronze Age date include pits 2216 (Fig. 3: 65.5E/637N) and 2121 11m to the south-east, pit 2037 (Fig. 4: 86.5E/626.5N) and possible pit 2273 19m to the east, pit 1812, which contained an articulated calf skeleton (Fig. 5: 111E/598N and Fig. 11, Plan 1) and adjacent posthole 1814, ditch 3104 (Fig. 6: 134E/579N and Fig. 10, Section 8), intercutting pit and ditch 3112 (Fig. 7 and Fig. 10, Section 10) and 3132 (Fig. 7: 143.5E/554N), posthole 1703 (Fig. 8: 166E/544N), pits/postholes 1125 and 3264 (Fig. 8: 173.5E/531.5N and 177E/534N respectively) and posthole 1191 (Fig. 9: 183.5E/521.5N).

2.7 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

2.7.1 Only one feature fell within this range from provisional dating: posthole 2320 (Fig. 4: 87E/614.5N and Fig. 11, Section 15). However, a number of features are presently less closely dated as "Late Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age" as follows: pit 2124 (Fig. 4: 79.5E/625.5N) and posthole 2313 26m to the south-east, pit 3147 (Fig. 7: 140.5E/553.5N and Fig. 10, Section 12) and adjacent posthole 3145, posthole 1175 (Fig. 7: 160E/545N) and pit 1751 10m to the north and posthole 1151 10m to the south-east, pit 1133 (Fig. 8: 176E/538.5N), pit 1647 11m to the north-west, posthole 1348 2m to the west, posthole 1284 23m to the south-west, possible pit 1375 1.5m to the south, postholes 3255, 3249 and 3241 4m, 7m and 10m to the south-east respectively, pit 1013 (Fig. 8: 191E/595N and Fig. 10, Section 9) and posthole 1047 15m to the north-west.

2.7.2 A small number of features are presently less closely dated as "Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age" as follows: pits 2130 and 2128 (Fig. 3: 71E/635), pit 3098 (Fig. 6: 146E/584N), deposit 1385 (Fig. 8: 166.5E/525N), curving gully 1655 (Fig. 8: 175E/534N and Fig. 11, Section 16), and posthole 1406 (Fig. 9: 199E/523N).

2.8 Late Iron Age

2.8.1 All features of this date were located within the southern half of the site and are as follows: linear ditch 1315 (Fig. 6: 125E/573N and Fig. 10 Section 4), postholes 1109, 1113 and 1157 (Fig. 7: clustered around 162.3E/529.5N), curvilinear gullies 1089 (Fig. 11, Sections 20 and 22) and 1123 terminating within 2m of each other (Fig. 8: 173.5E/530N), a number of pits and postholes centred around and within 7m of pit 1615 (Fig. 8: 177.5E/540.5N) including contexts, 1601 (Fig. 11, Section 21), 3122 (Fig. 11, Sections 18 and 21), 1639, 1617, 1595, 1585, 1785, 1674, 1141, 1139 and 3140; posthole 1506 (Fig. 8: 171.5E/524N) and pit/postholes 1494, 1077 and 1087 lying within 6m to the south, north and north-west respectively; gully 1041 (Fig. 8/9: 179E/517N) and pit 1015 10m to the east; parallel linear ditches 1003 and 1005 (Fig. 9), pit 1007 and gully 1011 lying to their north.

2.8.2 Two further features could only be provisionally dated between Early Bronze Age and Late Iron Age as follows: lobate pit 2160 (Fig. 3: 58E/645.5N) and linear ditch 2267 (Fig. 4: 106E/620N).

2.9 Roman

2.9.1 The majority of Roman features were located towards the southern end of the site and largely comprised of pits and ditches. The majority of pottery sherds from these features fall within the date range *c.*AD 50-250. More refined phasing of the site plan has not been attempted at present.

2.9.2 Within the northern half of the site, only ditch 2241 (Fig. 3: 86E/636N and Fig. 10 Section 6), posthole 1832 (Fig. 5) and pits 1317 (Fig. 5: 129E/586N and Fig. 10, Section 2) and 2146 (Fig. 3 and Fig. 10, Section 11) were located. Further south, intercutting ditch 1183 and shallow pit 1185 and gully 1759 were found (Fig. 6 and E: 155E/555N). All other Roman features fall within the extreme south of the site (as covered by plans 8 and 9) which is dominated by ditches 1029, 1057, 1043 (Fig. 10, Section 7) 1053, 1394 and 1480 (Fig. 10, Section 5) and large pit/pond 1472 (Fig. 9 and Fig. 10, Section 1). This latter feature was found to contain waterlogged organic remains, including the fragmentary remains of a possible wattle structure (Fig. 9, articles A to K). A number of features were found to intercut with those previously mentioned, including gullies 1193 and 1524, and pits 1045 and 1195. A further large pit (Context 1518, Fig. 10, Section 3) was located (Fig. 8: 178E/523N) with small pit and postholes (Contexts 1105, 1363 and 1288 respectively) located *c.*7m to the north and a lobate pit (Context 1486) 4m to the south-east. Two elongated features of similar size (Contexts 1197 and 1571) were found between 11-20m north of pit 1518. Four postholes (Contexts 1209, 1223, 1670 and 1653) and narrow gully 3045 were found within *c.*3m of the northern most of these features. A shallow spread (Context 1577, Fig. 8: 184E/540N) was cut by stakehole 3083 and lay adjacent to pits 1579 and 3047. Two further postholes (Contexts 1424 and 1476) were located within 5m of each other, but in isolation of any other features of Roman date (Fig. 9: 99E/527N).

2.9.3 Rectilinear ditch 1867 (Fig. 5:129E/593N) was found to contain one small Roman sherd, but three ?Late Bronze Age sherds. Physical relationships with other features suggest that although the prehistoric sherds were fresh, the later date is more likely.

2.10 Undated

2.10.1 A large number of features across the whole site (including pits, postholes, gullies and ditches) could not be spot-dated mainly due to lack of artefacts. A number of these features have stratigraphic relationships with datable features allowing a *terminus post/ante quem* to be postulated in each case. Dates may also be inferred through spatial associations with other features (e.g. posthole groupings).

2.11 Geological

2.11.1 A large, broad curvilinear feature was located at the southern end of the excavation area (Context 3117, Fig. 9), which was thought to be possibly man made. A geoarchaeological section was excavated through this feature in order to confirm whether it was anthropic in origin or formed as a result of natural depositional and/or erosive processes. The latter proved to be the case (see Appendix 2). This feature was stratigraphically later than Roman ditch 1005 (although the ditch was still visible in plan it had been heavily truncated by 3117), which has been provisionally dated to the late 1st century AD.

2.12 Quantification Of Archive Materials - Area 14

Contexts	1666
Levels	653
Co-ordinate readings	952
Sections	606
Plans	381
Photos. B&W	934
Photos. Colour transparency	947
Bulk Sample Record Sheets	340

3.0 RESULTS: THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL (Factual Statement)

3.1 Earlier Prehistoric Pottery (by Mike Seager Thomas)

Summary

3.1.1 The 'earlier' prehistoric assemblage from Area 14 at Damhead Creek Pond, comprises 706 sherds weighing approximately 6 kilograms. Because many individual context assemblages from the site are small and lack feature sherds, pottery dating rests heavily upon the different fabrics represented. For this reason a detailed fabric analysis will be necessary before the assemblage as a whole, and the features that yielded it, can be dated

properly. However, analysis of those feature sherds which are present and comparison of the fabrics comprising them, feature sherds recovered during excavations on Kingsnorth pipeline (KPL 99), and other dated Kent and south east England fabrics has enabled a provisional assessment to be made. Five periods are represented: Neolithic (single sherd from Posthole 1534), Early Bronze Age (*hereafter* EBA), Middle Bronze Age (*hereafter* MBA), Late Bronze Age (*hereafter* LBA), and transitional Late Bronze/Early Iron Age (*hereafter* LBA/EIA). Broadly these compare to those represented by the pottery assemblage from the Area 12 excavations.[1] Of interest is the character of the different parts of the assemblage, their on site feature relationships, and the relationship of these to coeval, regionally proximate assemblages.

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

3.1.2 A single possible sherd of Neolithic A single sherd body from context 2153 belongs to the Beaker tradition. It is in a grog and flint tempered fabric, thin bodied, and decorated with a rectangular cross-hatched panel comprising twisted cord impressions. Owing to its incompleteness is not possible to assign it to a particular class of Beaker. All Beakers, however, are currently dated (by radiocarbon dated association) to a single period between *c.*2600 and 1800 cal BC (Kinnes et al 1991, 39). Sherds in similar grog and flint tempered or wholly grog tempered fabrics come from three other contexts: 1316, which is dated to the LIA, 1846 and 2161. All of these could be as early as EIA, but, owing to the longevity of such fabrics and their late dated associations in context 1316, it is safer to leave their dating open. No *features* at Damhead Creek Pond have EBA dates.

Middle Bronze Age

3.1.3 The MBA pottery belongs to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, which, on radiocarbon dated evidence from outside the county, belongs to a period between 1700 and 1150 cal BC (Needham 1996, 132-134). The principal Area 14 feature assemblages comprising MBA pottery come from contexts 2088, 2143, 2217, 2243 and 2289. That from 2088 comprises sherds from a bucket urn of Deverel-Rimbury type. It is in a very coarse flint tempered fabric and has a simple, non-applied, finger-tip impressed cordon. A few medium flint tempered sherds are also present. Those from 2143, 2217, 2243 and 2289 comprise sherds in medium to coarse, coarse and very coarse flint tempered fabrics and include two finger-tipped rim sherds of Deverel-Rimbury type. A similar range of fabrics occurs in the Deverel-Rimbury assemblage from the earlier Area 12 excavations. Although broadly distinguishable these fabrics overlap with, or are associated with, the fabrics which comprise the LBA assemblages. This may relate to the way in which the site was formed. On the other hand it may indicate continuity in pottery use through the MBA/LBA transition. This latter view is recommended by the presence in the Area 12 assemblage of a bossed jar, a type which cemetery studies on sites outside the county indicated belong to a late phase of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition (e.g. Dacre and Ellison 1981, 190). A further sixteen contexts with MBA *termini post quem*, which, with the

[1] The 'age system' terminology used here differs from that used in the assessment of the pottery from the Kingsnorth Pipeline excavations (Area 12). MBA is its Later Bronze Age, LBA its LBA/EIA, and LBA/EIA its EIA. The periods represented are the same.

foregoing, were concentrated towards the north west end of the excavations, indicate a significant occupation of this part of the site during this period.

Late Bronze Age

3.1.4 The remainder of the 'earlier' prehistoric pottery belongs to the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition. It incorporates feature sherds from two bowls, one hemispherical and one bi-partite, a convex jar, and several shouldered jars. The form of these vessels, together with their lack of decoration, indicates that they belong to a plainware phase of this tradition, which, on radiocarbon dated evidence from outside the county, belongs to a period between 1150 and 950 cal BC (Needham 1996, 134). Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery from the site occurs in a wide range of fine, medium, medium to coarse and coarse flint tempered fabrics. A similar range of fabrics occurs in the earlier post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage from the pipeline excavations. Over seventy Area 14 features have LBA *termini post quem*. Owing to the small numbers of sherds recovered from them, only a handful can be reliably dated to the LBA (e.g. contexts 1813, 2129 and 3105), but, collectively, they too indicate a significant occupation of the site during the period. The early dating of the assemblage within the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition is consistent with the suggestion made above that there was continuity in pottery use through the MBA/LBA transition.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

3.1.5 Exactly when the 'earlier' prehistoric occupation of the site ceased is uncertain. A single abraded sherd from the topsoil (context 1001) belongs to a later, decorated phase of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition, and confirms the presence of contemporary LBA/EIA activity in the vicinity, but, although the fabrics comprising the assemblage include some which could be of this date, no other sherd is certainly of this date.

Spot Dating

3.1.6 Owing to the small numbers of sherds comprising most context assemblages exact dating of features is problematic. At best a *terminus post quem* is all that is possible. Additionally the absolute date range for the sherds upon which a *terminus post quem* is based is sometimes broad. In these cases, as with more precisely dated material, the earliest date at which the context could have been deposited is given. Detailed fabric analysis and fabric contextualization will be required before the exact dating of these is resolved. For the present, however, the author *feels* that material described as EBA-LIA is late (probably first millennium BC), and that the bulk of the material described as MBA-LBA and LBA-LBA/EIA is LBA. Individually few of these can be relied upon as guides either to the date of the assemblages or the features that yielded them, but, collectively, they give a fair indication of the chronology of activity in different areas of the site.

3.2 The Late Iron Age And Roman Pottery (by Malcolm Lyne)

Introduction

3.2.1 The Area 14 excavation yielded 959 sherds (c.10kg) of LIA and Roman pottery from 121 contexts (including 6 evaluation contexts), of which 132 sherds (984 gm.) of pottery are datable to the earlier part of the Late Iron Age (*c.*150-50 BC). The rest of the material (827 sherds, 7752 gm.) is of Roman date and is almost entirely datable to the period *c.*AD.50-250: a few later Roman sherds are also present however.

3.2.2 The evaluation trenches yielded a further 51 sherds (565 gm.) of similarly-dated pottery from 11 contexts.

Methodology

3.2.3 All of the pottery assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. Fabrics were classified using a x 8 magnification lens with built-in metric scale for determining the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added mineral and other inclusions. A x30 magnification pocket microscope with artificial illumination source was used for the identification of the finer fabrics.

3.2.4 Fabrics were classified using the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's codings for Roman fabrics (Macpherson-Grant et al 1995): a numbered series with the prefix IA was set up for the Late Iron Age range of wares. Most of the assemblages are very small and unsuitable for any meaningful form of quantification. The large Roman assemblage from Pit 1518 may be just large enough for quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds (Orton 1975).

Fabrics

3.2.5 These are as in the earlier Kingsnorth report with following additions:

Late Iron Age 1

LIA.1. Handmade soot-soaked fabric with silt-sized quartz and surface polish.
LIA.2. Handmade soot-soaked fabric with 0.10 to 0.50 mm. quartz filler.
LIA.3A. Handmade soot-soaked fabric with profuse glauconitic sand and sparse calcined flint filler
LIA.3B. Handmade soot-soaked fabric with profuse glauconitic sand and surface polish
LIA.3C. Handmade soot-soaked fabric with profuse mixed glauconitic and quartz sand filler
LIA.4. Handmade grog-tempered ware with sparse calcined flint
LIA.5. Handmade soot-soaked fabric with profuse quartz and sparse calcined flint
LIA.6. Crude handmade fabric with chaff, flint and grog inclusions. ?Briquetage

Roman

R13. Patchgrove Ware variant

R14. Miscellaneous grog-tempered wares
R15. East Gaulish Samian
R16. Native Coarse Ware
R17. Canterbury sandy greyware.

The Assemblages

Late Iron Age

3.2.6 The main problems with identifying features of this date are firstly that calcined-flint-tempered fabrics were indigenous to North Central Kent throughout the Iron Age and up until *c.*AD.60. Many of the flint-tempered 'Prehistoric' sherds may well be of Late Iron Age date but a dearth of rim and other diagnostic sherds from the site makes such identification next to impossible. The second problem lies in the absence of large assemblages of any description: this gives the impression that Late Iron Age occupation was very short-lived and that the absence of Late Iron Age sherds from features with one or two 'Prehistoric' flint tempered sherds could be purely fortuitous.

3.2.7 The presence of sherds in more diagnostic, mainly glauconitic sand-tempered, fabrics from some features does, however, indicate that the circular arrangements of postholes in the south-west corner of the enclosure represented by ditches 1147 and 1492 is of this date Fig. 7). The postholes for this possible hut (PHs 1081, 1093, 1111, 1113, 1119, 1151, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1171, 1173 1211, 1280, 1284, 1294 (Fig. 11, Section 14) and 3225) produced very little pottery but the presence of glauconitic fragments in the fills of Postholes 1157, 1113 and 1109 suggests that this possible structure belongs to the earlier part of the Late Iron Age (*c.*150-50 BC) although occupation may have commenced earlier. Gully 1123 appears to relate to the putative hut and produced 18 further sherds of pottery dated to the earlier part of the Late Iron Age.

3.2.8 The circular hut sequence to the north-east of the above-mentioned structure, represented by ring-ditches 1655/1711 (Fig. 8 and Fig. 11, Sections 18, 19, 21 and 23) and 1135 and a confusing pattern of postholes would appear to pre-date the Late Iron Age and was cut into by a series of Late Iron Age pits (Pits 1129, 1139, 1141, 1579, 1585, 1615, 1617 and 1674), all of which produced small pottery assemblages of Late Iron Age 1 date.

3.2.9 The enclosure-ditches 1147/1195 and 1492 themselves were lacking in pottery; further suggesting that the occupation on the site was either short-lived or of a seasonal nature and not very intense. Ditch 1003 (Fig. 9: 195E/206N) may represent the south-east of this enclosure and produced four sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

3.2.10 There is no pottery from the site that can be attributed with any certainty to the period *c.*50 BC - AD.50.

c.AD.50-150

3.2.11 There seems to have been a complete change in the function of the site during this period. Nearly all of the small amounts of early Roman pottery come from drainage ditches 1006 (Fig. 9: 200E/202N), 1043 (Fig. 8: 185E/525N) and 1057 (Fig. 8:

179.5E/530N): these features produced nine sherds (61 gm.), 5 sherds (44 gm.) and 18 sherds (95 gm.) of *c.*AD.50-150 dated pottery respectively. The slight nature of the occupation during this period suggests that the main focus of activity lay outside the excavated area.

c.AD.150-300

3.2.12 Much of the pottery of this period comes from two features:

The fills of the massive sub-circular feature 1472 (Fig. 9) (Contexts 1473, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1779 and 1780 (Fig. 10 Section 1)) yielded 170 sherds (1680 gm.) of pottery, most of which dates to the period *c.*AD.150-270. Fill 1780 did, however, yield six sherds datable to *c.*AD.70-150 as well as two fresh Late Iron Age fragments. This all suggests that the feature may have remained open for a considerable length of time. The pottery is nearly all of local manufacture and includes a large number of flagon sherds in Hoo fabric R17 and some BB2 pie-dish fragments. Some of the sherds are misfired and may include kiln wasters.

3.2.13 The fills of Pit 1518 (Fig. 8)(Contexts 1519, 3227, 3228, 3257, 3258, 3261, 3273, 3277, 3279 and 3283 (Fig. 10: Section 3)) produced 156 sherds (2303 gm.) of similarly-dated pottery; although the presence of a developed beaded-and-flanged bowl in Thameside greyware suggests that the back-filling of this feature took place slightly later than that of Feature 1472. Imports from both of these pits include East and Central Gaulish Samian.

3.2.14 The fills of Ditch 1480 (Fig. 8) running along the south-west side of the excavated area produced a further 75 sherds (504 gm.) of third-century pottery; including a flagon in oxidised Hoo fabric and BB2 'pie-dishes' and straight-sided dishes.

3.2.15 Other features with smaller *c.*AD.150-270 dated pottery assemblages include Gullies 1029 (15 sherds,71 gm.),1057 (20 sherds,117 gm.) and 1123 (20 sherds,128 gm.),and Ditches 1043 (18 sherds, 104 gm.) and 1183 (23 sherds,148 gm.). An eggcup shaped vessel from Context 107 in the evaluation appears to be unparalleled and contains residues looking very much like egg!

3.2.16 All of these assemblages are too small for the detection of specialised activities from abnormalities in form percentages. We know, however, from previous work on the site and wasters in some of the assemblages referred to above, that pottery manufacture took place during the Roman period and that some of its wares were used to package local produce (Lyne 2000).

3.3 Tile (by Luke Barber)

3.3.1 The excavations produced a small quantity of tile consisting of some 8.7kg from 24 different contexts. Where discernable, all material is of Romano-British date though most fragments are small and are not diagnostic of tile type. No large pieces (i.e. in excess of 200mm) are present. Most fragments are in a soft fabric and as such many are quite badly abraded. The two largest groups are from Contexts 1472 and 1518 with assemblages

weighing approximately 2.6 and 2kg respectively. Both date to the late 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

3.4 Burnt Clay (by Luke Barber)

3.4.1 The excavations produced approximately 8.5kg of burnt clay from some 170 different contexts. The material comes from both prehistoric and Romano-British deposits. The vast majority of the assemblage simply consists of undiagnostic amorphous lumps, usually no larger than 20mm across. However, some larger pieces of interest are present. These include three examples with wattle impressions (Contexts 1235, 3105 and 1578), which demonstrate the presence of daub in the assemblage. No briquetage was noted during the initial rapid assessment.

3.5 Worked Flint (by Chris Butler)

3.5.1 A total of 289 pieces of worked flint was recovered, and is summarised in Table 1. Each piece in the assemblage was identified, and inspected for retouch and manufacturing characteristics, by eye and with the aid of a magnifying glass where necessary.

3.5.2 The raw material comprises four types:

1. Grey to olive brown well patinated flint with numerous white inclusions and frequent flaws.
2. Black flint, unpatinated, with cream to off-white cortex.
3. Orange to ochre, heavily patinated gravel/pebble flint.
4. Grey cherty flint with white cortex.

3.5.3 Over 94% of the assemblage is debitage, comprising 12 cores and 260 other pieces of debitage. The majority of the debitage is hard hammer-struck, with large numbers of fragments, shattered pieces and chips also present. Most of the flakes are quite small (<20mm), which could be a result of the small size of the raw material available, rather than the knapping technology employed.

3.5.4 A small number of the, mostly hard hammer struck, orange and ochre heavily patinated flakes and a single platform flake core could be Palaeolithic. They appear to have come from a gravel source, and any subsequent flaking or retouch can be distinguished from the original flaking.

3.5.5 There are some 20 soft hammer-struck flakes, blades and bladelets, together with one core and a single core rejuvenation flake that exhibit platform preparation, and are therefore likely to be Mesolithic. All of these have been recovered from residual later prehistoric and Roman contexts.

3.5.6 Neolithic activity is evidenced by a single flake from a polished axe from the fill of Pit 2185, which also contained two hard hammer struck flakes and a single small sherd of

undated ?prehistoric pottery. A fragment from an arrowhead (probably leaf-shaped) came from the fill of Gully 2015, but the other three pieces of worked flint from this context were not diagnostic, and there was no other dating evidence available.

3.5.7 The majority of the flintwork is comprised of fairly crude hard hammer-struck flakes, with large platforms and bulbs of percussion; they also have frequent breaks and hinge fractures. The cores have no evidence of platform preparation, are frequently of small size, and in two cases have subsequently been reused as hammerstones. The large numbers of flake fragments, shattered pieces and chips, together with the number of cores, indicates that flint knapping was taking place at the site, although there is no concentration of material that might indicate the location of an industrial area. End scrapers, with just two side scrapers and a single notched flake also being found, dominate the small collection of implements. A few of the scrapers have been carefully retouched, especially one unstratified from the southern half of the Area 14 excavation, but the majority have been quite crudely retouched.

3.5.8 This latter material is likely to date from the Later Bronze Age, due to the crudeness of its manufacture, and the simple and narrow range of implements present. The flintwork is widely distributed across the site, with only a few pieces coming from each separate context. However some of the flintwork has come from Middle and Late Bronze Age features (dated by pottery:- Seager Thomas – this report). Many of these features also contain residual Mesolithic pieces, so the flintwork may have simply been lying around on the ground surface and then incorporated into the features when they were filled in. The remaining pieces are found residually in Roman and Iron Age contexts.

3.5.9 The only context to have produced a reasonable assemblage of flintwork is Cut 1919. A total of 28 flakes (19 hard hammer and 9 soft hammer) four cores (including one with platform preparation) two end scrapers and two side scrapers, together with six shattered pieces and three fragments. The scrapers are carefully retouched and have little cortex remaining, whilst some of the soft hammer flakes have platform preparation and have blade-like proportions. This small assemblage from Cut 1919 would not be out of place in a Neolithic or early Bronze Age context. Unfortunately, the four prehistoric pottery sherds recovered from this context have not yet closely dated.

Table 1. The Flintwork.

Hard hammer-struck flakes	130
Soft hammer-struck flakes	25
Soft hammer-struck blades	3
Soft hammer-struck bladelets	2
Polished axe flake	1
Fragments	34
Shattered pieces	29
Chips	33
Chunks	2
Core rejuvenation flake	1
Single platform flake cores	5

Two platform flake cores	5
Three platform flake core	1
Discoidal core	1
End scrapers	11
Side scrapers	2
Notched flake	1
Cores reused as a hammerstone	2
Arrowhead fragment	1
Total	**289**

3.6 Burnt Flint

3.6.1 A total of 773 pieces of burnt flint weighing *c.*14.6kg from 177 contexts was recovered from across the site. Such artefacts are generally associated with prehistoric activity and are thought to have been used to boil water for cooking etc. by dropping stones heated in a fire into vessels containing water. Notable quantities were found within contexts 1268 (28 pieces weighing 600g), 1289 (43 pieces weighing 460g), 1578 (16 pieces weighing 505g), 1602 (10 pieces weighing 550g), and 3091 (25 pieces weighing 790g). These five contexts were located within close proximity of the two notable posthole concentrations and associated ring gullies at the southern end of the site (Fig. 9: 169E/527N and 176E/543N).

3.7 Geological Material (by Luke Barber)

3.7.1 The excavations yielded approximately 17.5kg of foreign stone from 64 different contexts. The material includes flint, fine sandstones, greensand, quartzites and lava. The material is present in both prehistoric and Romano-British contexts, though is more prominent in the latter period. Most of the pieces of stone do not exhibit any signs of having been worked. The only worked pieces noted during this initial assessment were several quernstone fragments. These include a quartzite(?) grain rubber from Context 2341, part of a greensand rotary quern from Context 3258 and part of an upper stone from a Romano-British rotary quern in German lava (SF 4, Context 1472). Lava fragments from Contexts 1427 and 3258 are also almost certainly from querns.

3.8 Metalwork (by Luke Barber)

3.8.1 The site produced a very small assemblage of metalwork. This is almost certainly the result of acidic ground conditions at the site. Copper alloy objects consist of parts of a badly fragmented and crushed sheet ?bucket (SF 5, Context 1472), an unidentifiable scrap piece (Context 1472) and a 1st- or 2nd- century coin (Context 1197). All are in poor condition. Ironwork consists of a small assemblage from eight different contexts. All is heavily corroded and form is impossible to gauge without x-ray. The largest group consists of three fragments of a cylindrical object from Context 1519.

3.9 Metallurgical Remains (by Luke Barber)

3.9.1 The site produced less than 100g of slag from five different contexts. All of the material appears to relate to general high temperature processes (fuel ash slag) rather than relating specifically to metalworking.

3.10 Human and Animal Bone (by Lucy Sibun)

3.10.1 The excavations produced a total of 211 fragments of animal bone weighing 2,046g. This was recovered from 35 contexts. Twenty-two of these were dated to either the 'earlier' prehistoric (contexts 1401, 1570, 1720, 1813 (burial of a calf), 2080), Late Iron Age (contexts 1124, 1316, 1565, 3141), Early Romano British (contexts 1002, 1006, 1318, 1563, 3273) or Late Romano-British periods (contexts 1472, 1480, 1518, 1562, 1572, 1578, 3228, 3261). These dated contexts include fills of post-holes, pits, ditches and gullies.

3.10.2 The bone is generally in very poor condition. A large percentage of the assemblage consists of small fragments of teeth and in some cases it was not possible to separate the bone from the soil matrix. The notable exception to this was Late Romano-British context 1518 which contained two complete long bones.

3.10.3 Two contexts contained burnt/cremated material (undated context 1130 and Late Romano-British context 3258). These contexts contained 1 and 4 fragments weighing 2 grams and 3 grams respectively).

3.11 Organic Remains

3.11.1 Several features were found to contain waterlogged wood that had been preserved by the anaerobic conditions. The most productive of these was pit 1472 (specifically fills 1472, 1473, 1562, 1566, 1783, 1795, 1796, 1779 and 1797), which contained a number of wooden remains, including a possible fragmentary section of a wattle structure and a radially split stake. Further productive features include pits 1518, 3274 and 3277, ditch 1235 and post-hole 1415. Small samples of each of the constituent parts of the possible wattle structure were taken on site. The remaining items were retained in their entirety and are generally small fragments with the exception of the stake, which is *c.*0.9m long.

3.12 Plant Remains (by Pat Hinton)

3.12.1 The bulk soil samples were processed ASE by bucket flotation with flots saved on 0.5mm.mesh. The dried flots and several waterlogged samples from 72 contexts were scanned with low power microscope to estimate the presence of plant remains.

3.12.2 34 of the flots contained no obvious plant remains such as cereals or other seeds and of the remaining 38 most included relatively small amounts of cereals, chaff (important for identification) or wild plant seeds.

3.12.3 Almost all of the 72 samples included a certain amount of charcoal of poor to moderate quality, but often only as small fragments generally <*c.*10mm in size and commonly <5mm. Tables 2 and 3 below illustrate the contexts that contained relatively moderate and 'large' amounts of charcoal respectively.

Table 2: Samples with moderate quantities of charcoal

Context Number	Period
1130, 1090	Prehistoric-LIA
1401	Prehistoric
1616	LIA
1752	Prehistoric
3261	AD150-200

Table 3: Samples with 'large' quantities of charcoal

Context Number	Period
3114, 3169	Prehistoric
3173	Undated
3228	AD150-270
3257	AD170-270
1570	Prehistoric
1813	Prehistoric

3.12.4 The wet samples may include more charcoal, but probably not outstanding.

3.13 Conservation

3.13.1 The finds from the site are generally stable and do not require any work beyond passive conservation measures. Exceptions to this include the metalwork and waterlogged wood.

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

4.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

4.1.2 The complexity of the site is clearly illustrated by the overall site plan. Provisional dating of artefacts has enabled a broad phasing of the site's development, but further work is required before a more cohesive history of development can be achieved. This can be achieved by using stratigraphic relationships, closer dating of the artefacts and spatial association between dated and undated features (such as post-hole groupings, etc.).

4.1.3 Each feature needs to be assessed in order to establish which artefacts are either residual or intrusive and thereby provide a tighter date range. This will, in turn, enable phased plans to be produced for the Area 14 excavation, which can then be fully discussed for each period. This will enable a clearer picture of the morphology and chronology of settlement and land-use at the site to be obtained in accordance with the aims of the archaeological investigations as defined by KCC (see Sections 1.3 and 1.4).

4.2 Earlier Prehistoric Pottery (by Mike Seager Thomas)

Early Bronze Age

4.2.1 Owing to its small size and lack of meaningful feature associations, the EBA assemblage lacks potential for further detailed research. Bar illustration and fabric description, no further work is recommended. However, the detailed fabric analysis of the pottery from Damhead Creek Pond as a whole may refine the dating of the non-feature sherds in fabrics FG and G and so facilitate research that at this stage of the analysis cannot be foreseen.

Middle Bronze Age

4.2.2 Of interest is the nature of the assemblage itself, its on site feature relationships, and the relationship of these to Kent and other regionally proximate assemblages. The first of these is needed in order to facilitate the identification of pottery of similar date elsewhere in the region (few Kent MBA assemblages have been published in detail). The second is necessary in order to establish the range of pottery use on site during the MBA and its place within known MBA traditions. The last is needed in order re-establish Kent Deverel-Rimbury pottery, which been dislocated from mainstream research into the MBA, within a broader regional tradition.

Late Bronze Age

4.2.3 The same themes apply to the study of the LBA assemblage. Additionally it is important to consider its relationship to its predecessor in terms of chronology, the vessel types present and their feature relationships.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

4.2.4 The full fabric analysis of the pottery from Damhead Creek Pond may throw-up further sherds of this date, but, otherwise, no work in addition to that already scheduled for the Area 12 assemblage is recommended.

4.3 The Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery (by Malcolm Lyne)

4.3.1 All of the Late Iron Age 1 pottery assemblages are relatively small but are nevertheless very significant as they are the first from the site. As such, they should be fully written up for publication with drawings of five sherds.

4.3.2 The *c.* AD.70-150 dated material can be written up in note form without recourse to illustration.

4.3.3 The *c.* AD.150-270 dated pottery assemblages referred to above should be written up in detail with approximately 17 illustrations supplemented by references to Monaghan's (1987) and Pollard's (1988) corpora. This will allow a full sequence of pottery at the site to be established and help interpret the changing economy of the Romano-British landscape.

4.4 Tile

4.4.1 The tile from the site is not considered to hold much potential for further analysis. It sheds some light on the broad dating of certain contexts and the importation and utilisation of re-used tile at the site, presumably taken from a building of some standing elsewhere. It is suggested that the material be fully listed and quantified on Roman Tile Record Forms for the archive with the majority of material being discarded at this point. A representative sample of the different fabrics will be retained. A short summary note is all that is required for publication outlining the general size, date and composition of the assemblage.

4.5 Burnt Clay

4.5.1 The burnt clay from the site is not considered to hold much potential for further analysis. It is suggested that the material be fully listed and quantified on Burnt Clay Record Forms with the majority of material being discarded at this point. Diagnostic fragments of daub and briquetage will be sought during this recording. A representative selection of such pieces will be retained for the archive. A short summary note is all that is required for publication.

4.6 Worked Flint

4.6.1 The assemblage appears to be largely later Bronze Age, with elements of earlier Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic activity also present.

4.6.2 As the assemblage is small, with few pieces coming from each context, and seemingly largely residual, it would not be appropriate to undertake further work on the flintwork. The only exception being the small group of material that came from Context 1920 (fill of Cut 1919) as this appears to be directly related to sealed prehistoric deposits. The four scrapers from this context, together with the arrowhead fragment should be illustrated.

4.7 Burnt Flint

4.7.1 The burnt flint from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis. As such it will be listed for archive and discarded. Features containing burnt flint will be described in the results. Any notable concentrations within features or spatial distributions across the Area 14 excavation, which may help to indicate certain activity areas, will discussed as a short note in the publication.

4.8 Geological Material

4.8.1 The stone from the site is considered to hold limited potential for studying the exploitation of natural resources. This is of particular interest on the current site considering the lack of naturally occurring stone in the immediate vicinity and special attention will be needed to identify which stones may have been collected from the foreshore. It is suggested that all the foreign stone be identified and fully quantified on Geological Record Forms for the archive. At this point unworked material will be discarded with the exception of reference pieces of each stone type, which will be retained for the archive. Following this, a short report will be produced for publication outlining the different types of stone present and any chronological patterning that is apparent in their use. The quernstones will be fully described though only the Roman rotary lava quern is considered worthy of illustration.

4.9 Metalwork

4.9.1 The metalwork from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis. The coin will be identified after cleaning to help with dating and the ironwork will be x-rayed. A short note will be produced for publication. No material is currently suggested for illustration.

4.10.1 Metallurgical Remains

4.10.1 It is proposed that the slag simply be listed for archive and discarded. A brief note will be produced for publication.

4.11 The Human and Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

4.11.1 The poorly preserved assemblage is small and contains no large groups. The one contexts which is of note is 1813, an animal burial. Unfortunately, whilst it was possible to identify this burial as cattle, the bone itself was not recoverable. However, the site plan (Fig. 11: Plan 1) and photographic record would suggest that most of the skeleton was present.

4.11.2 Due to the small size and general poor condition of the animal bone assemblage it is not thought worthy of further study. A short note will be produced for publication.

4.12 Organic Remains

4.12.1 All samples will be sent for specialist analysis with a view to obtaining species identifications, which will be of assistance in identifying the palaeoecology of the area. The stake will be more closely analysed to identify possible tool marks or methods of working. All samples may be made available for radiocarbon dating if this is seen to be helpful (i.e. other dating evidence is unreliable or not present). The waterlogged wood does not warrant long-term preservation and as such once studied will be discarded.

4.13 Plant Remains

4.13.1 16 dry flots (Table 4) have been selected for more detailed analysis of charred remains and 7 wet samples (Table 5) to search for evidence of wild plants preserved by

waterlogged conditions. The selected samples date from prehistoric to Roman phases of occupation. More detailed analyses of charred remains of cereals and weed seeds will provide information about agricultural activity while the waterlogged samples, which appear to include abundant seeds, will illustrate local conditions. The study of charcoal will be useful in helping to determine the wood species that were available and exploited during the respective periods and whether any selective processes may have been present for different functions (e.g. wood species specifically selected for fuel, construction, etc.). The data should be a useful addition to that obtained from earlier excavations at the site and all will be incorporated into one report.

Table 4: Dry flots from contexts selected for more detailed analysis

Context Number	Period
1172, 1610, 1813, 2143, 2217, 3133, 3103,	Prehistoric
1012, 1130, 3091	Prehistoric – Late Iron Age
1016, 1784	Late Iron Age
1297	Early Roman
3261	AD150-200
3257	AD170-270
3228	AD150-270

Table 5: Waterlogged Remains from contexts selected for more detailed analysis

Context Number	Period
1671	Early Roman
1779	AD70-150
1780	AD120-260
1561	AD150-250
1562	AD150-270
1556, 1796	No date

4.14 Conservation

4.14.1 It is proposed to x-ray all the ironwork to aid its identification. Following this a decision will be made as to whether the ironwork assemblage warrants retention. The copper alloy objects will be cleaned to aid identification and then repackaged with silica gel.

5.0 ARTEFACT AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

5.1 On completion of the post excavation work the retained artefacts recovered during all phases and areas of archaeological monitoring and excavation and the paper archive will be placed in a suitable repository to be agreed with the landowner and Kent County Council. At present Rochester Museum is proposed.

6.0 REPORT AND PUBLICATION

6.1 It is intended that Areas 13 and 14 will be included within Part 2 (Part 1 remaining largely unchanged) of the proposed publication as outlined in Section **8.0** of earlier post-excavation assessment (Johnson 1999) though some modification will be needed. Due to the complex and extensive nature of the archaeological remains found within Area 14 and the need to consider these in relation to other areas of archaeological monitoring at the site, the content and size of this document will need to be revised. As such, it is proposed that the final report be submitted to the forthcoming *South-East Regional Series*. The following alterations/additions are suggested:

Stratigraphy – The Area 14 excavations will be described by period using phased plans and will be linked in to similar period features from other Areas of the site (4-5,000 words).

Finds – Earlier finds reports from Areas 1-12 will be upgraded according to the Area 13 and 14 results.

Prehistoric pottery – additional 1,500 words
Iron Age/Roman pottery – additional 1,500 words
Burnt clay – additional 300 words
Worked Flint – additional 300 words
Burnt Flint – additional 100 words
Geological Material - additional 500 words
Metalwork - additional 100 words
Metallurgical Remains - additional 100 words
Human and Animal Bone - additional 100 words
Organic Remains - additional 1000 words

Discussion and Conclusions - Inclusion of section on Bronze Age settlement/land-use at the site and inclusion of additional Roman information (additional 2500 words).

6.2 The final structure of the proposed publication will be as follows:

Overall introduction
Site description by *area* and *period*
Overall finds report
Overall discussion *by period*

7.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Staffing

7.1.1 The project team will be composed as follows:

Team Member	Experience	Task
Luke Barber BSc MIFA	Excavation, Evaluation Publication Project Management Finds Analysis	Project Manager Finds Reports (pottery, tile, metalwork, slag, stone)
Neil Griffin BSc AIFA	Excavation, Evaluation (Director Level)	Site Analysis Report Production
Mike Seager Thomas BSc	Prehistoric pottery specialist	Prehistoric pottery report
Malcolm Lyne PhD	Pottery specialist	Pottery report
David Rudling MA BSc FSA MIFA	Coin specialist	Coin report
James Hales	Conservator	Conservation
Lucy Sibun BSc PGDipAIFA	Bone Specialist	Analysis of animal and human bone
Rowena Gale	Charcoal and wood Specialist	Charcoal and wood Report
Pat Hinton BSc	Specialist in Carbonised Plant Remains	Selected analysis and specialist report preparation
Chris Butler MIFA	Worked flint Specialist	Flintwork Report
David Dunkin MA BA AIFA	Archives Officer Finds Analysis	Shell Report Archive Production
Fiona Griffin BA PIFA	Archaeological Illustration	Illustration
Justin Russell MAAIS	Archaeological Illustration	Illustration
Helen Dixey	Secretary	Secretarial work

7.2 Project Programming

7.2.1 The resource allocations for the post-excavation work needed to complete the project are given below. It should be noted these costs are **in addition** to those quoted in the earlier post-excavation assessment document for the main site (Johnson 1999). NB. Tasks in italics have already been completed.

Task	Team Member	Time Requirements (days)	Cost
Processing of palaeoenvironmental soil samples and processing/cleaning of archaeological artefacts	*Various*	*52*	*£4,004*
Post-excavation Assessment and production of post-excavation project design	*Various (inc. external specialists)*	-	*£4,500*
Analysis & preparation of specialist reports			
Early Prehistoric Pottery analysis and report	M ST	fee	£930
Late Prehistoric and Roman Pottery analysis and report	ML	fee	£990
Ceramic Building Material report	LB	1.5	£256
Burnt clay report	LB	1.5	£256
Worked flint analysis and report	CB	fee	£250
Metalwork report	LB	1	£171
Slag report	LB	0.25	£43
Coin report	DR	0.25	£52
Conservation	JH	fee	£500
Geological Material report	LB	2.5	£427
Bone analysis and report	LS	2	£234
Palaeobotanical analysis and report	PH	fee	£675
Charcoal analysis and report	RG	fee	£650
Waterlogged wood analysis and report	RG	fee	£200
Illustration and preparation of report text			
Illustrate plans and sections	JR	12	£1,188
Illustrate artefacts	FG	9	£891
Stratigraphic analysis	NG	10	£1,170
Report text	NG	25	£2,925
Project management	LB	7	£1,368
Materials and travel	-	-	£510
Secretarial work	HD	3	£270
Corrections and proof reading	NG	3	£351
Archive Preparation			
Preparation of illustrations for archive	JR	5	£495
Completion and deposition of archive	DD	5	£450
Publication Grant (top-up)	-	-	£300
Total (exc. VAT)			**£24,056**

LB - Luke Barber; NG - Neil Griffin; MST – Mike Seager Thomas; ML – Malcolm Lyne; DR – David Rudling; JH – James Hales; PH - Pat Hinton; LS - Lucy Sibun; JR - Justin Russell; FG – Fiona Griffin; DD - David Dunkin; RG – Rowena Gale; CB - Chris Butler; HD – Helen Dixey

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9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1

Provisional spot dating catalogue - Area 14 Excavation

(N.B. - 'Prehistoric' refers to Bronze Age material)

Context	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No of sherds	Weight in gm.	Comments
u/s						
	R6C			8	58	
			R1B			4 26
	R1C			5	18	
	Total			17	102	gm.
Very orange gravel at edge. u/s						
	R10	Bead-rim	43-80	1	34	oxidised
POND 1						
	R6C	Closed		1	4	gm.
QUAD B [D]						
	R1B	Jar		1	6	
	R6C	Flagons	43-250	4	46	
		Ev.rim	43-100	1	6	
	R13	Closed		1	4	
	Total			7	62	gm.
	Tile		Roman	1	3	gm.
1001. Topsoil						
	Prehistoric			6	28	
	R1A		120-350	1	1	
	R1C	Bead-rim	40-150			
		Pie dish	170-230	16	112	5C4.4
	R6A	Closed		3	6	
	R6C	Flagon	150-250	10	36	Pollard 167
	R11	Dr.37	120-200	2	12	
	Total			38	195	gm.
	fired clay			8	48	gm.
Date. c.AD.150-250						
1002. Alluvial deposit						
	Prehistoric			1	6	abraded
	R1C	Bead-rim	43-100	5	32	
	R6A	Beaker		1	2	
	R6C			3	12	
	Total			10	52	gm.
	Fired clay			1	6	gm.
Date. Late 1st c.						
1004. Fill of Ditch 1003						
	Prehistoric			3	8	
	LIA.3B	Jar	150-50 BC	3	20	
	LIA.4	Jar	L.I.A.	1	22	
	Total			7	50	gm.
	fired clay			3	16	gm.
Date. c.150-50BC						
1006. Fill of Ditch 1005						
	Prehistoric			3	17	
	LIA.3B	Closed	150-50 BC	2	30	
	R1B	Bead-rim	40-150	3	10	
	R6C	Closed		1	4	
	Total			9	61	gm.
Date. Late 1st c.						
1008. Fill of oval PH 1007						
	fired clay			1	6	gm.

Feature next to 1011 pot

Prehistoric			1	20	gm.

1012. Fill of curving gully 1011

Prehistoric			4	16	
LIA.1		Late Iron Age	1	14	
Total			5	30	gm.

1014. Fill of Pit 1013

Prehistoric			3	30	gm.

1016. Fill of Pit 1015

LIA.1	Closed	Late Iron Age	1	6	gm.

1020. Fill of linear feature cut 1019

Prehistoric			2	6	gm.

1024. Fill of amorphous feature 1023

Prehistoric			3	26	
R1A	Open form	120-350	1	4	
R1B			1	8	
R1C			16	60	
R6A			6	16	
R6C	Flagons	43-250	27	114	
R11		120-200	2	26	
R14	Closed		2	16	
Total			58	362	gm.
Fired clay			1	8	gm.
tile	imbrex		1	20	gm.

Date.*c*.AD.120-200

1030. Fill of Gully 1029

Prehistoric			1	8	
LIA.1		Late Iron Age	2	10	
LIA.2		Late Iron Age	1	1	
R1C			2	8	
	Jar	150-230	1	10	
R6C	Flagon	43-250	2	8	
	Closed		4	12	
R14	Store-jar		2	14	oxidised
Total			15	71	gm.
Tile			2	24	gm.

Date.*c*.AD.150-250

1032. Fill of PH.1031

Prehistoric			2	8	gm.

1037. Fill of Gully 1029 above 1030

R1B	Closed		1	2	
R6C	Closed		1	1	
Total			2	3	gm.

Date. Early Roman

1040. Fill of PH/Pit 1039

Prehistoric			1	1	gm.

1042. Fill of linear gully 1041

Fired clay			1	6	gm. abraded

1044. Fill of Ditch 1043 above 1390

Prehistoric			2	4	
R1A		120-350	1	4	
R1C	Jar	180-250	2	12	3H7.7
R6C	Flagon	150-250	7	26	
Total			12	46	gm.
Tile	imbrex		1	18	gm.

Date. *c*.AD.180-250

1044/1395

Prehistoric			1	6	
R1A	Dog-dish	130-260	1	8	
R1B	Necked-jar	180-250	2	8	3H7.7

R1C	Necked-jars	180-250	11	66	3H7.7
R6C			1	2	
Total			16	90	gm.
Fired clay			3	26	gm.

Date. *c*.AD.180-250

1046. Fill of Pit 1045 above 1368

R1C			1	4	gm.
Kiln lining			14	30	gm.

1048. Fill of PH.1047

Prehistoric			4	14	gm. abraded

1050. Not used

Prehistoric			1	6	abraded
R1B	Jars	50-100	6	76	
R6C	Closed		2	6	
Total			9	88	gm.

1052. Fill of Gully 1051 above 1367

Prehistoric			1	4	gm.

1054. Fill of Gully 1053 in Eval Tr.1

Prehistoric			3	4	gm.

1058. Fill of linear gully 1057

Prehistoric		L.B.A	2	22	urn
LIA.2		150-50 BC	1	1	
R1B	Jar		4	42	oxidised
R6C	Bead-rim beakers	50-100	11	46	x2
R14		L.I.A.-70	2	6	
Total			20	117	gm.
fired clay			3	22	gm.

Date.*c*.AD.50-100

1060. Fill of PH.1059

Prehistoric			1	4	gm. abraded

1062. Fill of PH.1061

Prehistoric			2	10	gm.

1076. Fill of PH.1075

Prehistoric			1	1	gm.

1078. Fill of PH.1077

LIA.2		Late Iron Age	1	8	gm.

1084. Fill of PH.1083

Prehistoric			1	18	gm.

1086. Fill of Ditch 1085

Prehistoric			3	14	gm. abraded

1088. Fill of PH.1087

R10		L.I.A-80	1	4	gm. oxidised

1090. Fill of Gully 1089

Prehistoric		?L.I.A.	7	25	
LIA.3A		150-50 BC	1	6	
LIA.3B		150-50 BC	2	8	
Total			10	39	gm.

Date.*c*.150-50 BC

1096. Fill of PH/Pit 1095

fired clay			3	4	gm.

1106. Fill of PH.1105

R1B			1	4	gm. abraded

Roman

1108. Fill of Pit 1107

	Prehistoric		2	4 gm.	
	fired clay		1	4 gm.	
1110.	Fill of PH/Pit 1109				
	LIA.2 Jar	150-50 BC	1	4 gm.	
	fired clay		2	8 gm.	
1114.	Fill of PH.1113				
	LIA.3B Jar	150-50 BC	4	24 gm.	fresh
1124.	Fill of Gully 1123 above 3006				
	Prehistoric		4	16	abraded
		1500-1000BC	1	30	abraded urn
	LIA.2	150-50 BC	3	6	
	LIA.3B	150-50 BC	4	14	
	LIA.3C Jar	150-50 BC	6	60	
	R6A		2	2	
	Total		20	128 gm.	
	tile		1	4 gm.	
	fired clay		3	16 gm.	
Date.	c.150-50 BC. ?2 Roman chips intrusive				
1126.	Fill of PH.1125				
	Prehistoric	1500-1000BC	1	8 gm.	urn
1130.	Fill of PH.1129				
	Prehistoric		3	18	
		1500-1000BC	1	22	urn
	LIA.3B Ev.rim jar	150-50 BC	2	12	
	R1B? closed		1	4	
	Total		6	34 gm.	
	fired clay		4	16 gm.	
1134.	Fill of Pit 1133 with green slag				
	Prehistoric		1	6	abraded
		1500-1000BC	8	68	fresh urn
	Total		9	74 gm.	
1136.	Fill of Gully 1135				
	Prehistoric		3	18 gm.	
1140.	Fill of Pit 1139				
	Prehistoric	?L.I.A.	4	20	
	LIA.3B Jar	150-50 BC	3	42	fresh
	Total		7	62 gm.	
Date.	c.150-50 BC				
1142.	Fill of PH.1141				
	LIA.3B Jar	150-50 BC	1	8 gm.	
1144.	Fill of PH.1143				
	Prehistoric		3	8 gm.	
1148.	Fill of Ditch/ditch 1147				
	kiln lining		1	42 gm.	
1148/1698					
	Prehistoric		2	6 gm.	
1152.	Fill of PH.1151				
	Prehistoric		1	10 gm.	
1158.	Fill of PH.1157				
	LIA.1 Jar	L.I.A	1	6 gm.	
1168.	Fill of PH.1167				
	fired clay		3	6 gm.	
1172.	Fill of PH.1171				
	Prehistoric		1	2 gm.	
	fired clay		1	4 gm.	

1175. Pit/PH					
Prehistoric			1	6	gm.
1183. Linear ditch					
R1C	Jar	170-230	2	26	gm.3H8.1
1184. Fill of linear ditch 1183 above 3178					
Prehistoric			1	10	
R1A	Jar	190-260	5	42	fresh
R1B			2	8	
R1C	Dog-dish	130-230			
	flagon	3rd c.	11	72	frilled rim
R6C		43-250	2	4	
Total			21	136	gm.
Date. c.AD.200-250					
1191. PH					
Prehistoric		1500-1000BC	15	86	gm. urn
1192. Fill of PH.1191					
Prehistoric			1	8	gm.
1194. Fill of Gully 1193					
R6C		43-250	1	2	gm.
fired clay			1	1	gm.
1196. Fill of Gully 1195					
Prehistoric			1	8	
R1A	Jar	70-150	1	4	rilled shldr
R1B	Closed		1	2	
R1C			1	1	
Total			4	15	gm.
Date. c.AD.70-150					
1197. Amorphous depression					
Prehistoric			4	8	
LIA.3B	Closed	150-50 BC	1	2	
LIA.5		L.I.A	5	20	
R1B	Jar		3	8	
R1C			5	6	
R6C	Closed		2	18	
R14	Jar		1	4	
Total			21	66	gm.
tile	tegula		6	410	gm.
Date. Early Roman					
1198. Fill of 1197					
Prehistoric			1	4	
R1B	Ev.rim	70-150	1	8	
R1C	Jar		1	10	
Total			3	22	gm.
ceramic water pipe		Roman	3	136	gm. as Fishbourne Palace
Date. c.AD.70-150					
1202. Fill of PH.1201					
Prehistoric			4	8	gm.
1210. Fill of Pit 1209					
Prehistoric			1	10	
R1B	Jar	150-250	4	26	fresh
Total			5	36	gm.
1224. Fill of PH.1223					
R1C	Closed		1	2	gm.
1225. Ditch					
Prehistoric			3	10	gm.
1230. Fill of PH.1229					
Prehistoric			1	4	gm.

1233. Fill of Ditch recut 1232					
Prehistoric		1500-1000BC	1	18 gm.	abraded
1238. Fill of Ditch 1005 below 1234					
Prehistoric			2	10 gm.	
1244. Fill of PH.1243					
Prehistoric			3	6 gm.	
1268. Fill of Gully 1267					
Prehistoric			6	40 gm.	
1279. Fill of PH.1278					
LIA.2			4	4 gm.	
1280. Stakehole					
Prehistoric			1	2 gm.	abraded
1284. Pit					
fired clay			2	8 gm.	
1289. Fill of PH.1288					
R1O	Jar	50-140	1	296 gm.	complete base
1295. Fill of PH.1294					
Prehistoric			2	2 gm.	
1316. Fill of Ditch 1315 above 1942					
Prehistoric		L.I.A.	30	166 gm.	fresh
R6C	Closed		1	6	
Total			31	172 gm.	
Date. Late Iron Age - AD.70					
1318. Fill of Pit 1317					
R1O	Bead-rim	50-140	5	30 gm.	one pot
1320/1322. Fill of Gully 1319/amorphous feature 1321					
fired-clay			2	6 gm.	
1333. Fill of PH.1332					
Prehistoric			4	12 gm.	
1364. Fill of PH.1363					
R1B	Jar		3	8 gm.	
1370. Fill of PH.1369					
Prehistoric			2	8 gm.	
1376. Fill of shallow feature 1375					
Prehistoric			3	8 gm.	
1382. Fill of PH.1381					
Prehistoric			1	2 gm.	abraded
1385. Spread					
Prehistoric			1	4 gm.	abraded
1389. Fill of linear gully 1388					
Prehistoric		?L.I.A.1	1	2	
LIA.4	Store-jar	Late Iron Age	1	14	
Total			2	16 gm.	
1390. Fill of Ditch 1043 below 1044 and above 1391					
Prehistoric			1	14	
LIA.2	Closed	L.I.A.	3	4	
R6C	Closed		1	14	
R14	Store-jar	50-150	1	26	abraded, oxid
Total			6	58 gm.	
Date. Early Roman					
1397. not used					
LIA.2	Closed	L.I.A.	2	6	
R1C	Pie-dish	170-250	4	22	
R6C	Flagon	43-250	6	20	
Total			12	48 gm.	
Fired clay			3	24 gm.	

Date. c.AD.170-250

1401. Fill of huge Pit 1400

	Prehistoric		3	10	gm.
	fired clay		2	24	gm.

1407. Fill of PH.1406

	Prehistoric		2	24	gm.

1415. Fill of PH.1414

	Prehistoric		1	2	gm.

1417. Fill of Pit 1416

	fired clay		9	52	gm.

1421. Fill of PH.1420

	kiln lining		4	8	gm.

1425. Fill of PH.1424

	Prehistoric		1	1	
R6C	Flagon	43-250	1	12	
	Total		2	13	gm.

Date. Early Roman

1433. Fill of Ditch 1432

	fired clay		3	6	gm.

1454. Ditch/gully

R1C	Jar		1	12	gm. abraded

1459. Fill of Gully 1458

	Prehistoric		2	8	gm.

1465. Fill of PH.1464

	fired clay		1	6	gm.

1472. u/s machine slot. Deep circular feature

R1C	Jar		2	18	
R3	Jar	180-300	2	50	
R6C	Closed		5	27	
	Closed	3rd c.	1	4	streak-burnished
R10	Store-jar	50-170	1	20	abraded
	Total		11	119	gm.

Date. c.AD.200-300

1472

R1A	Ev.rim jar	170-230	1	10	
R1C	Beaker base	3rd c.	2	92	fresh
	Dog-dish	160-260	1	14	
R6C	Flagons	180-250			1A5.1 X2
	Flagon				1A5.1
	Flagon	180-250	20	264	cupped fresh
R15	Dr.31	150-260	1	22	
	Total		25	402	gm.

Date. c.AD.180-270

1473. surface finds from pit 1472

R1B	Jar base		2	52	
R1C	Closed		1	6	
R6A	Closed		1	18	micaceous, abraded
R6C	Closed		4	10	
R6F	Closed	43-60	1	4	abraded
R11	Dr.37	120-200	3	48	
	Total		12	138	gm.
	tile		1	90	gm. abraded

Date. c.AD.120-200

1474. Pit

	Prehistoric		1	4	gm.

1477. Fill of PH.1476

R1A	Open form	120-200	1	2	gm.

1480. Ditch

Prehistoric			4	20	
R1A	Dog-dish	160-300			
	Jar		16	156	
R1B			5	42	
R1C	Pie-dish	180-250	4	22	Pollard 183
R6A	Closed		5	14	
R6C	Flagon	150-250	4	16	Pollard 157
R9		270-370	1	8	
Total			39	278 gm.	
tile			6	210 gm.	

Date. *c*.AD.150-300

1480/1043

R6C	Closed	8	50 gm.	

1487.surface finds. Fill of Depression 1486

LIA 2		L.I.A	2	10	
R6C	Closed		3	8	
Total			5	18 gm.	
fired clay			1	16 gm.	

Date. Early Roman

1487. Fill of Depression 1486

Prehistoric			1	4	
R1C			1	2	
	Pie-dish	180-250	1	4	Pollard 183
R6A			1	4	Abraded
R6C	Closed		8	51	
R15	Dr.37	150-260	2	22	
Total			12	73 gm.	

Date. *c*.AD.180-270

1489 surface finds. Fill of Ditch 1488

R1C	Bead-rim	70-150			
	ev.rims	3rd c.	10	58	
R6C			6	76	
R14			1	4	Oxidised
R16		170-250	1	4	
Total			18	142 gm.	
Fired clay			1	46 gm.	

1489. Fill of Ditch 1488

R1C	Jar	170-250			Monaghan 3H6
	Pie-dish	150-240			5C1.4
	Ev.rim		5	40	
R6A	Closed		2	6	
R6C	Flagon		11	38	
Total			18	84 gm.	

Date. *c*.AD.170-250

1495. Fill of Pit 1494

LIA.2		L.I.A	1	2 gm.
fired-clay			1	1 gm.

1507. Fill of Pit/PH.1506

LIA.3B	Jar	150-50 BC	1	10 gm.

1509. Fill of PH.1508

fired clay		1	4 gm.

1511. Fill of PH.1510

Prehistoric		1	4 gm. abraded

1518. Pit

Prehistoric			1	46	abraded
DR.20	Amphora		1	68	refired
R1C	Jar	170-230	2	20	
R2	Jar base	270-370	1	234	
R11	Dr.31	150-200	3	30	
R13	Jar		3	54	fresh

R14			1	4	Oxidised
Total			12	456 gm.	

Date. c.AD.170-300

1519 Quad B. Fill of Pit 1518

Prehistoric			1	18	
LIA.2 w/t	Jar	50-70	10	82	x2. fresh
LIA.3B	Closed	150-50 BC	1	2	
R6C	Flagon		4	16	
Total			16	118 gm.	

Date. c.AD.50-70

1525. Fill of Gully 1524

R1C	Jar		1	4	
R6A	Beaker	70-160	1	4	Pollard 144
Total			2	8 gm.	

1532. PH

Prehistoric			1	2 gm. abraded	

1535. Fill of Stakehole 1534

Prehistoric			1	14 gm.	

1539. Fill of Pit 1538

fired-clay			1	4 gm.	

1558. Ditch

fired-clay			1	2 gm.	

1560. Fill of deep circular feature 1472 above 1004,1563

R1B	Open form		1	2	
R1C	Closed		3	6	
R6A	Ev.rim	150-250	1	2	
R6C			11	26	
Total			16	36 gm.	

1561. Fill of deep circular feature 1472 above 1562

R1B	Jar	170-250	1	2	
R6A	Beaker		1	1	
R6C	Flagons		6	30	
R10	Store-jar	50-170	6	48	
Total			14	81 gm.	
fired-clay			1	30 gm.	

Date. c.AD.150-250

1562. Fill of deep circular feature 1472 below 1561 above 1780

Prehistoric			3	38	Abraded
LIA.3B	Jar	150-50 BC	1	18	Fresh
LIA.3C	Closed	150-50 BC	1	12	
R1B	Pie-dish	150-250	5	18	fresh
R1C	Pie-dish	150-250	11	82	
	Jar	170-230	1	18	
R3	Jar	180-300	10	76	fresh
R6A			2	12	abraded
R6C	Flagon	150-250	1	6	Pollard 161
	Flagon	50-130			
	Flagon	150-250	16	34	abraded
	Flagon neck		1	44	overfired
	lid-seated jar		2	36	frilled rim fresh
			6	58	
R9		270+	2	34	
R10			1	8	Abraded
R11		120-200	2	14	
R13	Store-jar		2	54	overfired
R15	Dr.31	150-260	1	8	
Total			72	582 gm.	
tile			1	20 gm.	
fired clay			4	16 gm.	

Date. c.AD.150-270+

1563. Fill of linear feature cut within 1472 below 1560

Prehistoric			3	4	
R1A	Dog-dish	160-300+	2	4	

R1C	Closed		1	2	
R6C			2	2	
Total			8	12	gm.

1564. Fill of deep circular feature 1472 above 1565

Prehistoric			3	6	abraded
R4			1	6	Abraded
R6A	Jar base		3	34	
R6C			3	36	fresh micaceous
Total			10	82	gm.

Date. Early Roman

1565. Fill of deep circular feature 1472 below 1564 above 1566

LIA.1		L.I.A.	1	2	gm.

1570. Fill of huge Pit 1400 above 1569 below 1692

Prehistoric			2	6	gm. abraded

1572. Fill of Depression 1571

Prehistoric			2	4	
R1A	Ev.rim	120-200	1	2	
R1B	Jar	170-230	7	106	Monaghan 3H8
R1C			3	14	Abraded
	Jar		5	36	
	Lid-seated jar	70-200			
	Ev.rim jars	150-300	9	132	
R3	Jar	180-300	1	4	
R6A	Closed		1	4	
R6C	Flagon		8	122	
	Flagon	180-250	6	78	
R11	Dr.38	140-200	3	26	
R14	Jar		1	18	oxid., abraded
	Jar	3rd c.	1	16	
	Jar		2	24	pink/mauve salt colouration
Total			50	586	gm.
fired clay			1	10	gm.

Date. c.AD.150-250

1574. Fill of PH.1573

Prehistoric			1	6	gm.

1578. QUAD B. Fill of Depression 1577 above 3070

R1B			1	2	
R1C	Closed		5	32	
R6C			1	16	Abraded
Total			7	50	gm.

Date. Early Roman

1578.

Prehistoric			1	40	
		L.I.A	1	10	pink-purple salt container
LIA.2		L.I.A	2	6	
LIA.3B	Jar	150-50 BC	3	40	fresh
R1C	Dog-dish	160-300+			
	Ev.rim		19	90	
R6C			2	12	
R11		120-200	1	12	Abraded
R14	Store-jar		6	48	oxidised
Total			35	258	gm.
Fired clay			8	74	gm.

Date. c.AD.150-250

1579. Pit

R1B	Closed		2	6	
R4	Closed	270+	1	6	
R6C	Closed		2	2	
R11		120-200	2	10	
R13	Store-jar		1	12	
Total			8	36	gm.

1585. Pit

LIA.3B	Jar	150-50 BC	1	6 gm.	
kiln lining			13	62 gm.	

1586. Fill of Pit 1585

kiln lining			8	44 gm.	

1590. Fill of Gully 1589 above 3175

Prehistoric			2	16 gm.	

1596. Fill of PH.1595

LIA.3B		150-50 BC	1	2 gm.	

1602. Fill of short linear feature 1601

LIA.3B	Jar	150-50 BC	6	42 gm.	

1610. Fill of Pit 1609 above 1944

Prehistoric			1	8 gm.	

1612. Fill of PH.1611

Prehistoric			1	2 gm.	

1616. Fill of Pit 1615

LIA.2		L.I.A	2	4	
LIA.3B		150-50 BC	3	12	
LIA.6		L.I.A	1	8	thick-walled briquetage
Total			6	24 gm.	
fired clay			7	30 gm.	

1618. Fill of Pit 1617 below 1941

Prehistoric		?L.I.A.1	4	20	
LIA.3B	Jar	150-50 BC	5	21	
Total			9	49 gm.	

1624. Fill of PH.1623

fired clay			2	2 gm.	

1639. PH

Prehistoric			1	4	
LIA.3B	Jar	150-50 BC	1	4	
Total			2	8 gm.	
Fired clay			3	12 gm.	

1648. Fill of Pit 1647

Prehistoric			1	48 gm.	
fired clay			1	4 gm.	

1654. Fill of Pit/PH.1653

R1A			1	2	
R1B	Jar base		1	92	
R1C	Closed		2	62	abraded
R6C	Flagon		2	56	fresh
R16		170-250	1	12	
Total			7	224 gm.	

1656. Fill of curvilinear gully 1655

Prehistoric			17	100 gm.	

1671. Fill of PH 1670 Above 3005

Prehistoric			1	4	abraded
R1A	Jar		2	8	
Total			3	12 gm.	

Date. Early Roman

1675. Fill of Pit/PH 1674

LIA.3B	Closed	150-50 BC	1	6 gm.	

1698. Fill of linear ditch 1697 = 1148

Prehistoric			1	1 gm.	

1704. Fill of stakehole 1703

Prehistoric			5	42 gm.	

1712. Fill of curvilinear Gully 1711

	Prehistoric		4	22 gm.	

1713. PH.

	Prehistoric		1	4 gm.	

1720. Fill of curvilinear gully 1719

	Prehistoric		1	16 gm.	

1733. Pit

	Prehistoric		7	20 gm.	

1752. Fill of Pit 1751 above 3046

	Prehistoric		1	4 gm.	abraded

1760. Fill of Pit/Ditch terminal 1759

	R6C		1	4 gm.	

1760/1184

	Prehistoric		1	12	
	R1A	Pie-dish 120-200	1	4	
	R1C		1	1	
	R10	Jar	1	8	
	Total		4	25 gm.	

Date. c.AD.120-200

1779. Fill of deep circular feature 1472 below 1780

	Prehistoric				
		Jar base L.I.A	1	82	fresh
	R1B	Jar base	1	22	micaceous
	R1C	Jar 70-150	1	8	
	R10	Store-jar 50-150	4	150	
	Total		7	262 gm.	

Date. c.AD.70-150

1780. black clay fill of deep circular feature 1472 below 1562

	R1A	Pie-dish 120-200	3	84	fresh
	R1B	Closed 120-200	1	14	
	R6C		2	4	
	Total		6	102 gm.	

Date. c.AD.120-200

1784. Fill of Pit 1579

	LIA.3B	Jar 150-50 BC	9	100 gm.	fresh
	fired-clay		1	18 gm.	

1786. Fill of PH.1785

	Prehistoric		2	2	
	LIA.1	Closed L.I.A.	7	56	
	Total		9	58 gm.	

1799. Fill of Cremation? 1798

	Prehistoric	L.B.A	c.100	576 gm.	crem. urn

1813. Fill of animal burial Pit 1812

	Prehistoric		19	182 gm.	fresh

1815. Fill of PH.1814

	Prehistoric		1	18 gm.	

1833. Fill of Pit/PH.1832

	GAUL	Amphora 43-250	1	6 gm.	
	fired-clay		1	4 gm.	

1847. Fill of PH.1846

	Prehistoric		2	10 gm.	

1867. Ditch

	R1C	Jar	1	8 gm.	

1868. Fill of Ditch 1867

	Prehistoric		2	30 gm.	fresh

1870. Fill of PH.1869

	Prehistoric		1	1 gm.	

1920. Fill of PH. 1919					
Prehistoric			4	80 gm.	
1944. Fill of Pit 1609 below 1610					
LIA.3B	Jar	150-50 BC	3	20 gm.	
2010. Fill of PH.2009					
Prehistoric			3	10 gm.	
2024. Fill of PH.2023					
Prehistoric		1500-1000BC	1	1 gm.	
2036. Fill of Pit 2035					
Prehistoric			2	4 gm.	
2038. Fill of amorphous Pit 2037					
Prehistoric			11	70	
	Bucket urn	1500-1000BC	1	22	Grog filler
Total			12	92 gm.	
2066. Fill of PH.2065					
fired-clay			1	4 gm.	
2080. Fill of Pit 2079					
Prehistoric					
	Urn	1500-1000BC	1	6 gm.	
2088. Fill of Pit 2087					
Prehistoric					
	Bucket urn	1500-1000BC	77	1876	fresh
LIA.3B		150-50 BC	1	6	
Total			68	1668 gm.	
?LIA 3B sherd intrusive					
2090. Fill of Pit 2089					
Prehistoric			3	10 gm.	
2121. Fill of Gully 2120					
Prehistoric			6	20 gm.	
2125. Fill of PH.2124					
Prehistoric			1	12 gm.	
2129. Fill of Oven 2128					
Prehistoric					
	Urn	1500-1000BC	22	118 gm.	
2131. Fill of Donut 2130					
Prehistoric			4	16 gm.	abraded
2139. Fill of Pit 2138					
Prehistoric					
	Urn	1500-1000BC	3	48 gm.	
2141. Fill of PH.2140					
Prehistoric			6	6 gm.	
2142. Pit					
Prehistoric					
	Urn	1500-1000BC	26	76 gm.	
2143. Fill of Pit 2142					
Prehistoric					
	Urn	1500-1000BC	29	276 gm.	
2145. Fill of linear 2144					
Prehistoric			1	4 gm.	
2147. Fill of Pit 2146					
fired clay			22	70 gm.	
2153. Fill of PH.2152					
Prehistoric					
	Beaker	E.B.A	1	6 gm.	
2161. Fill of Linear 2160					
Prehistoric		2000-1500BC	1	8 gm.	

2182. Fill of Pit 2181					
	LIA.3C	Jar	150-50 BC	1	1 gm.
	?tile			1	1 gm.
2186. Fill of Pit 2185					
	Prehistoric			1	1 gm.
2202. Fill of PH.2201					
	Prehistoric			4	12 gm.
2210. Fill of Pit 2209					
	Prehistoric			5	44 gm.
2212. Fill of Donut 2130 above 2131					
	Prehistoric			1	8 gm. abraded
2214. Fill of Pit 2126 below 2127					
	Prehistoric			14	36 gm.
2217. Fill of PH.2216					
	Prehistoric			1	10
		Urn	1500-1000BC	40	294
	Total			41	304 gm.
2223. Fill of PH.2222					
	Prehistoric			1	1 gm. abraded
2231. Fill of PH.2230					
	Prehistoric				
		Urn	1500-1000BC	1	18 gm.
2237. Fill of PH.2236					
	Prehistoric			1	6 gm.
2242. Fill of Ditch 2241 above 2308					
	Prehistoric			2	12 abraded
	R1B	Base		1	4
	R1C			1	2
	R6C	Closed		1	2
	Total			5	20 gm.
Date. Early Roman					
2243. PH.					
	Prehistoric				
		Urn	1500-1000BC	6	114 gm.
2268. Fill of Gully 2267					
	Prehistoric			2	8 gm. grog filler
2272. Fill of Ditch 2271					
	Prehistoric				
		Urn	1500-1000BC	2	30 gm.
2276. Fill of Ditch 2273 above 2275					
	Prehistoric			1	16 gm.
2289. Fill of PH.2263 below 2264					
	Prehistoric				
		Urn	1500-1000BC	20	178 gm.
2314. Fill of PH.2313					
	Prehistoric			1	28 gm.
2321. Fill of PH.2320					
	Prehistoric				
		Urn	1500-1000BC	4	90 gm.
2327. Fill of Ditch 2326					
	Prehistoric			5	6 gm.
2342. Fill of Pit 2146 below 2341 above 2343					
	kiln lining			c.200	1646 gm.
3007. Fill of Gully 1123					
	Prehistoric				
		Urn	1500-1000BC	2	30 gm.

3023. Fill of linear gully 3022 above 3028,3026						
	Prehistoric			1	4 gm.	
3046. Fill of Gully 3045 above 3163						
	R10	Jar		4	40 gm.	
3047. PH.						
	R1C			1	4 gm.	
	Salt container			1	1 gm.	
3084. Fill of Stakehole 3083 above 3090						
	R1A	Open form	120-350	2	18	fresh
3091. Fill of depression 1577 below 3070						
	Prehistoric			3	20	
	LIA.3C	Jar	150-50 BC	6	46	
	LIA.4	Jar	L.I.A.	4	100	Fresh
	R10			1	2	
	R14	Closed	L.I.A.	1	6	
	R17	Closed	70-175	1	6	
	Total			16	192 gm.	
	Fired clay			1	10 gm.	
Date. Late Iron Age - AD.70+						
3097. Fill of linear spread cut 3096						
	R1B	Jar		2	4	
	R2	Jar		2	16	
	R6A	Jar	170-230	5	34	3H8
	R14	Closed		1	18	oxidised
	Total			10	72 gm.	
	fired clay			3	12 gm.	
3100. Fill of Pit 3098						
	Prehistoric			2	12 gm.	
3102. Fill of spread cut 3101						
	Prehistoric			1	20 gm.	
3103. Fill of Ditch 3104 below 3105						
	Prehistoric			5	22 gm.	
u/s in area of 3104						
	Prehistoric			1	60 gm.	
3105. Fill of Ditch 3104 above 3103						
	Prehistoric			22	166 gm.	
3109. Fill of PH.3108						
	Prehistoric			4	14 gm.	
3114. Fill of Pit 3112 below 3113 and above 3115						
	Prehistoric			1	24 gm.	
3116. Fill of Pit 3112 below 3115						
	Prehistoric			1	20 gm.	fresh
3123. Fill of linear feature 3122						
	LIA.3C	Jar	150-50 BC	1	12 gm.	fresh
3133. Fill of linear feature 3132						
	Prehistoric			5	14 gm.	
3141. Fill of Pit 3140 above 3144						
	LIA.2	Jar	L.I.A	2	12 gm.	
3143. Fill of Pit 3142						
	Prehistoric			2	6 gm.	
3146. Fill of PH.3145						
	Prehistoric			1	14 gm.	
3152. Fill of PH.3151						
	Prehistoric			2	18 gm.	

3156. Fill of PH.3155					
Prehistoric			1	14 gm.	
3169. Fill of Pit 3147 above 3172					
Prehistoric			1	50 gm.	large fresh
3178. Fill of Ditch 1183 above 3208 below 1184					
R1C			1	8	
R3	Jar	180-300	1	4	
Total			2	12 gm.	
fired clay			1	2 gm.	
3183. Fill of PH.3182					
Prehistoric			1	4 gm.	abraded
3185. Fill of PH.3184					
Prehistoric			1	4 gm.	
3189. Fill of Pit 3188					
Prehistoric			2	6 gm.	
3191. Fill of Pit 3190 below 3200					
Prehistoric			1	4 gm.	
3208. Fill of Ditch 1183 below 3178					
R1C	Jar		9	18 gm.	fresh
3227. Fill of Pit 1518 below 1519					
R1B	Jars	170-270	13	82	
R1C			2	12	
R6C			1	1	
R15	Dr.31	150-260	3	22	
Total			19	117 gm.	
fired clay			3	12 gm	
Date. c.AD.150-270					
3228. Fill of Pit 1518 below 3260					
R1B	Beaker	3rd c.	2	50	
R1C	Jar		2	8	
	Jar	170-230			
	Pie-dish	150-250	34	308	
R2	Jar	270+	2	22	
R6C	Necked bowl	110-200	2	14	
	Flagon		1	26	
R16	Jar	170-250	12	150	mauve
Total			55	578 gm.	
Date.150-270+					
3242. Fill of Pit 3241					
Prehistoric			1	1 gm.	
3249. PH					
Prehistoric			1	4 gm.	
3250. Fill of PH.3249					
Prehistoric			1	4 gm.	abraded
3256. Fill of PH.3255					
Prehistoric			1	16 gm.	
3257. Fill of Pit 1518 above 3258 below 3227					
R1B	Jar	150-250	2	16	
R1C	Jar	150-300+	1	18	3H5.2
	Jar	170-300	2	12	3H7
R2	Ev.rim jar	270-370	4	54	
R3	Jar	180-300+	2	12	
R6C			2	14	
R14	Jar		1	8	
Total			14	134 gm.	
tile			1	16 gm.	
Date. c.AD.170-270+					
3258. Fill of Pit 1518 above 3286 below 3257					

R1B	Closed		1	4	
R1C			2	20	Mauve from salt
R6A	Closed		1	10	
R6C	Flagon	180-270	2	6	
Total			6	40	gm.

3261. Fill of Pit 1518 below 3228

R1B	Dev. b+fl bowl	240-350	1	12	
	Closed		4	28	
R1C			5	46	
R6C	Flagon		2	4	
	Flagon		6	102	
R10	Storage-jar	50-170	3	20	
R11	Dr.38	140-200	1	2	
R13	Storage-jar		2	146	
GAUL	Amphora		2	10	
Total			26	432	gm.

Date. *c*.AD.150-300

3265. Fill of PH.3264

Prehistoric			1	10	gm.

3270. Fill of Ditch 1480 below 1487

R1A	Cooking-pot	120-190	11	100	gm. one jar 3J1.3

3273. Fill of Pit 1518 above 3274 below 3283

R1B	Jar	2nd c.	2	60	fresh
R13	Jar		2	22	
Total			4	82	gm.

3277. Fill of Pit 1518 below 3275,3276

R1A	Cordoned-jar	110-200	1	32	gm. fresh 4A2

3279 Quad A. Fill of Pit 1518 below 3261

MISC	Store-jar		2	240	gm. fresh

3283. Fill of Pit 1518 above 3273

R13	Store-jar		1	76	
R14	Jar		1	14	
Total			2	90	gm.

Date. Early Roman

3283 Quad B

R1B	Jar	70-120	1	74	gm. fresh, micaceous

Provisional spot dating catalogue - Area 14 Evaluation

(N.B. – 'Prehistoric' refers to Bronze Age material)

U/S

R6C	Jar base		1	56	gm.

101

Prehistoric			1	8	
R1B	Closed		1	2	
Total			2	10	gm.

Date. Early Roman

105

R1C	Pie-dish	150-250	2	4	
R6C	Flagon		3	6	
Total			5	10	gm.
tile			3	66	gm.

106

Prehistoric			2	10	
R1C	Pie-dish	150-250	2	8	
R6C			4	4	
Total			8	22	gm.

107

R1B	Jar		3	52	
R1C			5	22	

	R3	Jar	180-300	1	10	
	R6A	Beaker base		1	100	
	R6C			9	20	
		'Egg cup'	3rd c	5	46	most of
	Total			24	250	gm.

Date. 3rd c.

110						
	R1B	Jar	3rd-4th c.	1	88	
	R6C	Closed		1	2	
	R10	Store-jar		1	6	abraded
	Total			3	96	gm.
	fired-clay			1	4	gm.
203						
	Prehistoric			1	22	gm.
307						
	Prehistoric			1	4	gm.abraded
504						
	Prehistoric			1	4	gm.
512						
	Prehistoric			1	1	gm.
802						
	R12	Bowl base	240-400	4	60	gm.

Note.

The slack-profiled jars in glauconitic Fabric IA3 variants are closely-paralleled at Beechbrook Wood, Ashford in a large assemblage from concentric ring ditches, where accompanied by similar forms in calcined flint tempered, grog-tempered and other fabrics as well as grog-tempered saucepan-pots. A transitional Middle Iron Age-Late Iron Age 1 date of c.150-50BC was indicated there (Lyne Forthcoming). It is probable that many of the 'Prehistoric' sherds in calcined flint tempered wares also belong to the same period; although some fragments are Early Iron Age in date.

Appendix 2

SUMMARY NOTES ON GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION RECORDING AT DAMHEAD CREEK POWER STATION, ROCHESTER UPON MEDWAY.

By Chris Pine

Background and Introduction.

This summary report forms a component part of ongoing archaeological excavation at the site being undertaken by Archaeology South East.

Site: Damhead Creek Power Station – Area 14. [Archaeology South East Site Code; KNP 01].

Site Location: Approximately NGR **TQ 812 729.**
Approximate Site Elevation: +3.00-+5.00 metres OD.

Date: Site survey undertaken Wednesday 7th November 2001

Background.

Geoarchaeological investigation/recording was to form a component part of an archaeological scheme of investigation by full excavation that was on going at the site.

C.A. Pine undertook the Geoarchaeological survey fieldwork on Wednesday 7th November 2001. On arrival at the site Mr. C.A. Pine liased with Fiona Griffin, Archaeology South East's site director.

It was understood that a channel feature exposed at the eastern margin of the stripped area undergoing excavation (Fig. 9) was considered possibly to be a man made channel.

The purpose of the Geoarchaeological investigation at the site was to assess whether the channel feature was anthropic in origin or was formed as a result of natural depositional and/or erosive processes.

Summary of regional topography and palaeogeography

The site lies on the eastern side of the Hoo Peninsular on low lying ground predominantly less than +5.00m above ordnance datum on the western side of the Medway Estuary. To the east of the site Damhead Creek flows into the Medway estuary. Present landscapes, littoral to the Medway, are dominated by salt marsh and

tidal flats e.g. Nor Marsh, Oakham Marsh and Hoo Salt Marsh which are prone to erosion. [Kirby, 1990].

Bedrock in the immediate site area is London Clay [Eocene, 52-57 million years]. Overlying drift deposits that comprise of predominantly Pleistocene gravels are variably overlain with Holocene silts interdigitated with variable organic silts and organic rich silts and 'peat units'.

The complex nature of intertidal sub surface stratigraphic architectures has been noted in the Severn Estuary by Allen and Rae [1987] and in the Thames by Bates and Barham [1995]

Methodology

The section (for location see Fig. 9) was drawn from a prepared trowelled and cleaned section face. Sample monoliths 1 and 2 were taken from centre of the recorded section for subsequent laboratory based description.

The section and laboratory recorded samples were described using standard sedimentalogical terminology and colours were recorded using Munsell colour chart.

4 small sondage/ test pits were excavated at selected locations within the stripped site area to test for presence of underlying sand unit exposed at the base of the recorded section.

In addition to section drawing/field description and laboratory based monolith descriptions a colour slide record of prepared section, monolith locations and selected site context shots were taken. It is recommended that the slides indexed below [Table 2] should form part of the site / excavation archive.

Table 2

Slide No.	Detail
05	Sample face to Section (ASE archive drawing R1). Prepared prior to recording and sampling
06	As 05
07	As 05 though showing channel cut trending to south-southwest.
08	As 07.
09	Stripped excavation area to the south of section through Channel continuation running to south-south-west.
10	Monoliths 1 and 2. (ASE archive drawing R1).
11	As 10.

Presentation of results

Table 1

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SECTION LOG FOR INVESTIGATED SECTION

Depths from top of section [ASE contexts [3024 etc.].	**Combined Field Description / Lab Based Description**
Top of Monolith 1 at 6 cms below top of section 0.00-0.22m Section Datum Line +3.12m O.D. [1000]	10YR 5/3 brown to 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt. matrix supports frequent sub angular to occasionally well-rounded flint clasts predominantly <2cms. diameter. The unit is moderately well rooted [modern] with pockets of fine ash and clinker in the upper 5cms [modern]. The matrix is predominantly firm and compact with occasional discrete areas that are soft and not cohesive. In the extreme north west of the section there is slight contamination. [probably hydrocarbon / diesel fuel oil] No visible structure. 0.22 Moderately sharp Horizontal Contact
0.22- 0.42. [1001]	10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silt with slight fine sand content. The matrix supports occasional sub angular to sub rounded flint clasts to 3.5 cms. diameter with slight sub angular to angular flint gravel clasts <0.5cms. in discrete pockets. Matrix is predominately firm and compact. The unit is sparsely rooted [modern] with vertically orientated rooting from overlying unit. The matrix supports occasional flecks of 10YR 2/1 black [charcoal]. No visible structure. 0.42 Diffuse undulating contact
0.42- 0.70 [3024]	10YR 4/2 very dark greyish brown to 10YR 4/3 brown silt with slight sand fraction. Sand content increases from 0.42 to 0.62 then reduces rapidly to base of the unit. There are infrequent sub angular to sub rounded flint clasts supported within the matrix. The matrix supports discrete pockets of 7.5YR 5/4 brown to 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown granular silt that have diffuse contacts to surrounding matrix. There are sparse root traces throughout the unit No visible structure. 0.70 Diffuse gently undulating contact
0.70-0.94 [3025]	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay silt with 10YR 5/1 dark grey to 10YR 5/2 dark greyish brown silty clay. The matrix has a very slight fine sand content and supports infrequent/sparse well rounded to sub rounded flint clasts predominately< 2 cms diameter though towards the channel edges there are occasional sub rounded clasts to 9 cms diameter that appear to dip at approximately 30^0 from horizontal about their long axis. The unit is firm and compact. No visible structure. 0.94 Moderately sharp horizontal contact
0.94-1.10 ['Natural']	10YR 5/6 yellowish brown very fine sandy silt with 10YR 6/2 light brownish yellow sandy clayey silt. Matrix supports occasional well rounded to sub rounded flint clasts < 2cms. diameter. The unit is very weakly laminated. [more pronounced laminations within this unit are seen at the margins of the channel cut. The unit is predominately moderately firm and compact though with pockets that are loosely compacted. Base of recorded section

Discussion and Conclusions

The upper context [1000] shows slight evidence of modern disturbance and some contamination as indicted by ash/clinker pockets and 'fuel oil' traces. Contamination and disturbance is commensurate with low levels of episodic land use in the recent past. The general characteristics of this unit suggest that moderately good drainage characteristics have allowed for relatively rapid growth of grass cover. The relatively sharp contact between [1000] and [1001] may indicate the upper unit has become dry recently possible as a result of localised drainage or rife construction in the recent past.

Units [1001] to [3025] comprise of homogeneous fine silts with slight sand content. The lack of defined transitions between units suggests that units above [3025] were deposited in a possibly rapid predominantly uniform depositional event. The slight variation between contexts may be attributable to post-depositional modification of sediments. Within unit [3024] there is slight evidence of reverse grading suggesting a discrete episode of relatively higher energy influx of sands and coarser silts filling the channel.

The slight charcoal flecks within unit [1001] may be derived from archaeological contexts/activity areas. Their significance should be considered as a possible indicator of anthropic activity in the area.

From observations made in the spaced sondage pits across the site it appears that sands underlie the majority of the site and the sand unit has a gently undulating surface. A detailed topographic survey overlain against recorded archaeology would need to be carried out to confirm the hypothesis that activity/occupation areas appear to be concentrated on areas where sand 'highs' are recorded.

If as in hypothesised relatively high sand highs form the focus of occupation/activity areas then man made drainage channelling or 'ditching' should not be discounted as a method of modifying and optimising the use of specific site areas. However the lack of clearly defined anthropic cuts or canalling within this section or at other site locations make it unlikely that such intervention had been undertaken at this site.

The general sediment characteristics within the channel fill do not differ markedly from observed sequences overlying fine sands [natural] at other exposed sections over the site. Whilst this recorded section does define a 'channel' it is suggested that this 'feature' should be considered typical of low elevation littoral flood plain topographies and is interpreted as a 'natural' feature.

The general profile of the section and in particular the extent and form of the channel [as shown in archive plate 09] strongly indicate that this anomaly is a 'natural' tidally fluxed channel.

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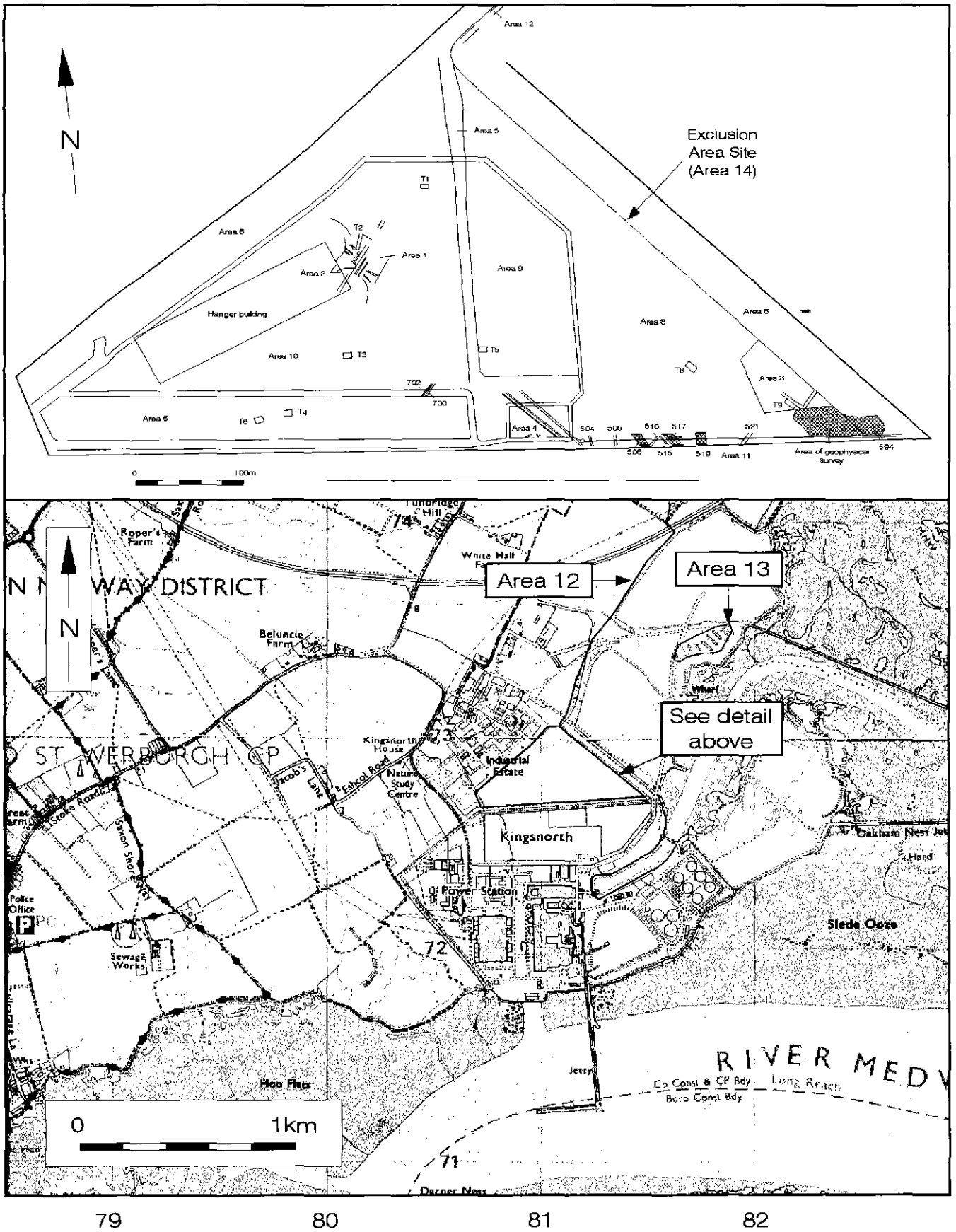

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE	Kingsnorth	
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE	Site Location Plan	
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 1

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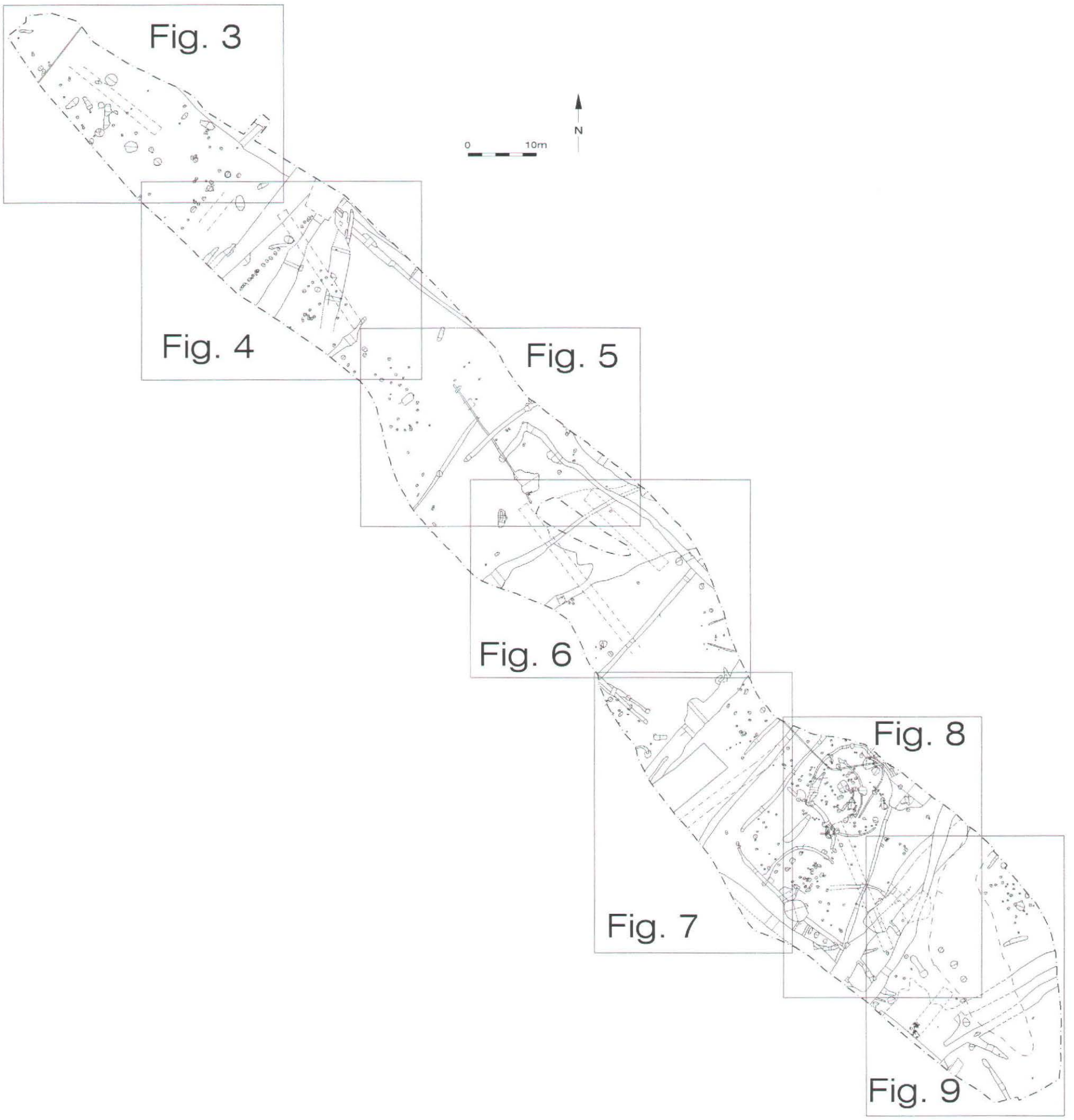
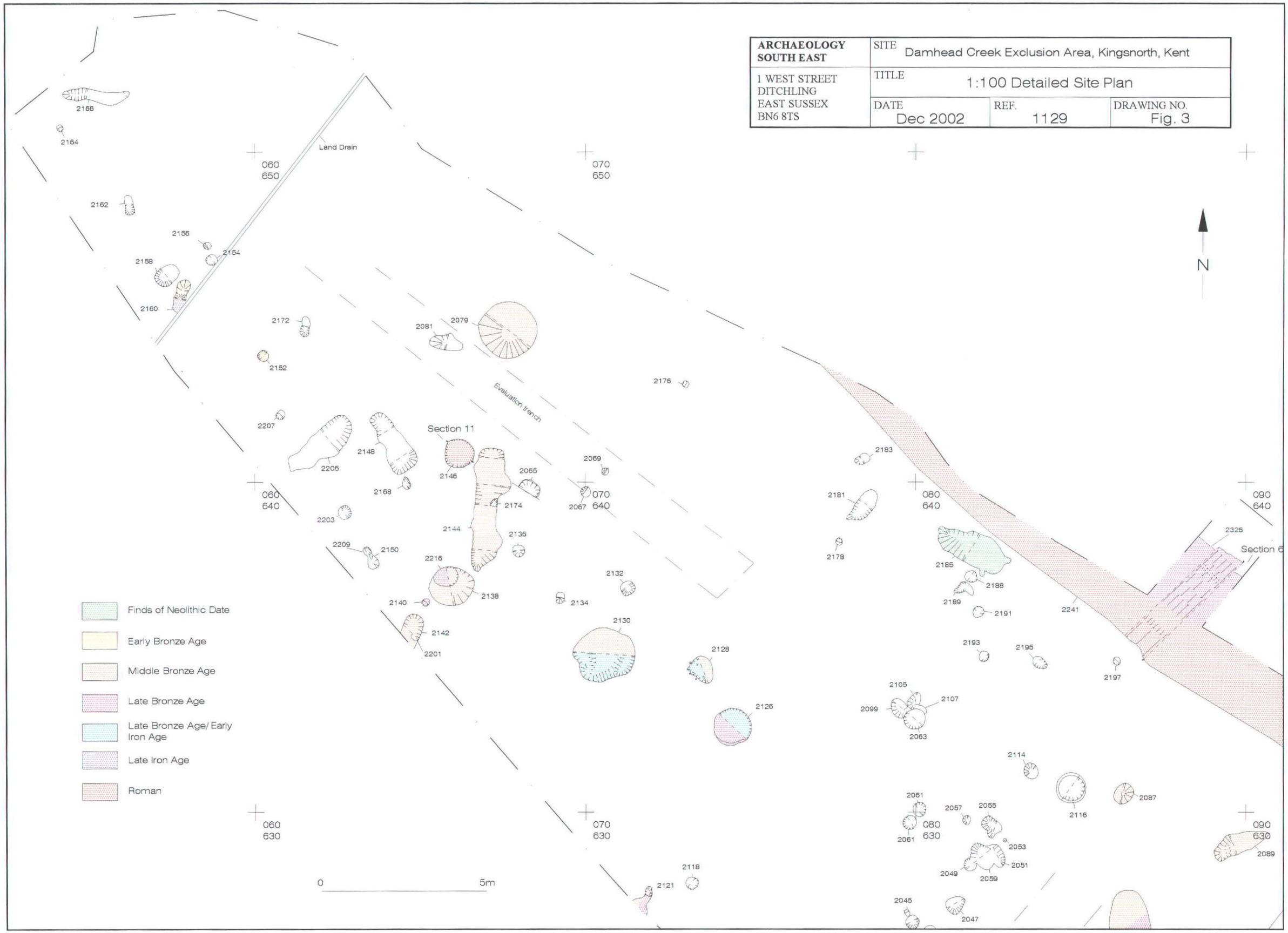
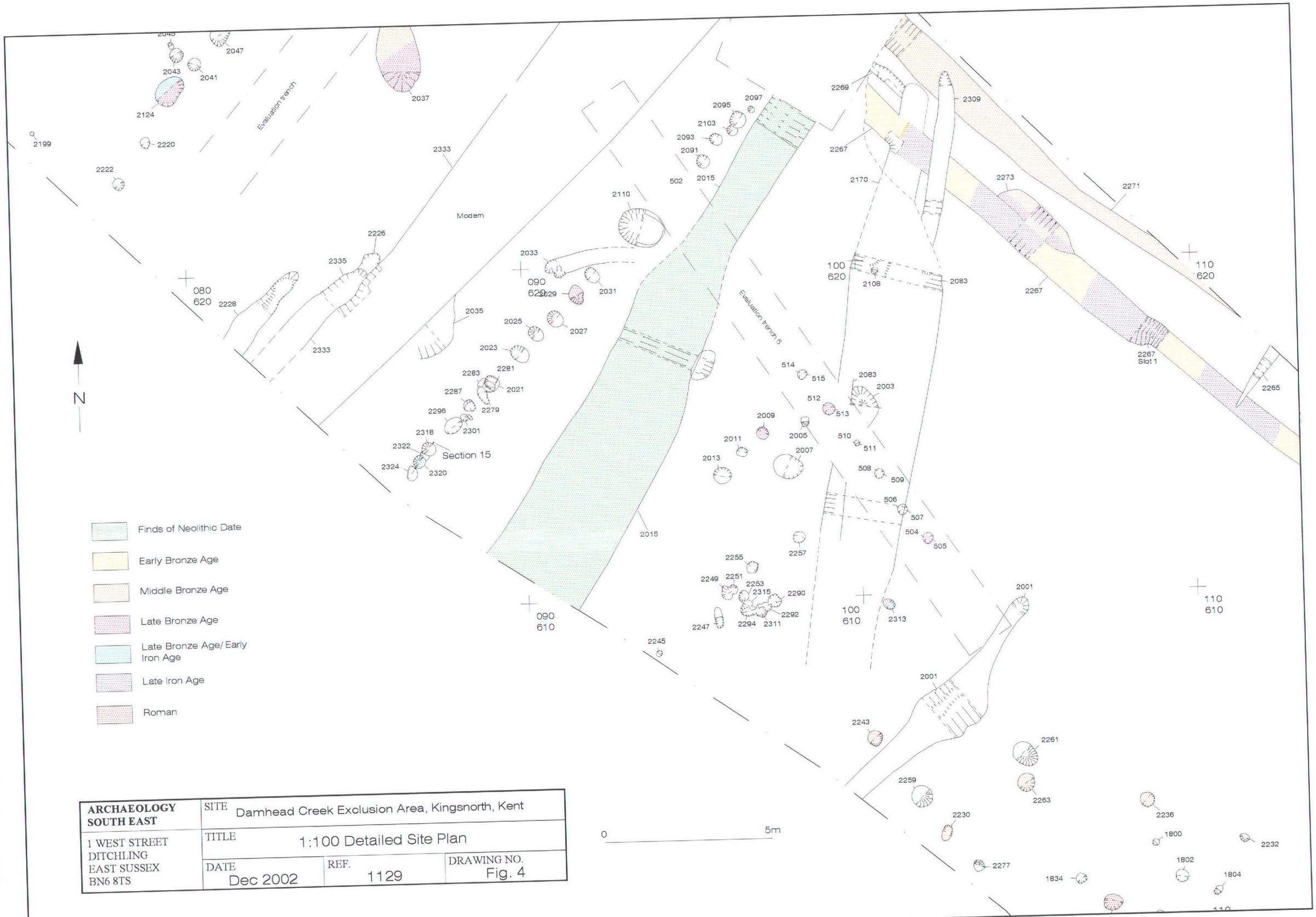


Have asked (24/6/03) for this to be resubmitted with original. LW

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST 1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	SITE Damhead Creek Exclusion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent		
	TITLE Overall Site Plan Showing Location of 1:100 Detailed Site Plans (Figs. 3 to 9)		
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 2

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Damhead Creek Exclusion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE 1:100 Detailed Site Plan		
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 3





ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Damhead Creek Exclusion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE 1:100 Detailed Site Plan		
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 4

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Damhead Creek Exclusion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE 1:100 Detailed Site Plan		
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 5

0 5m

Finds of Neolithic Date

Early Bronze Age

Middle Bronze Age

Late Bronze Age

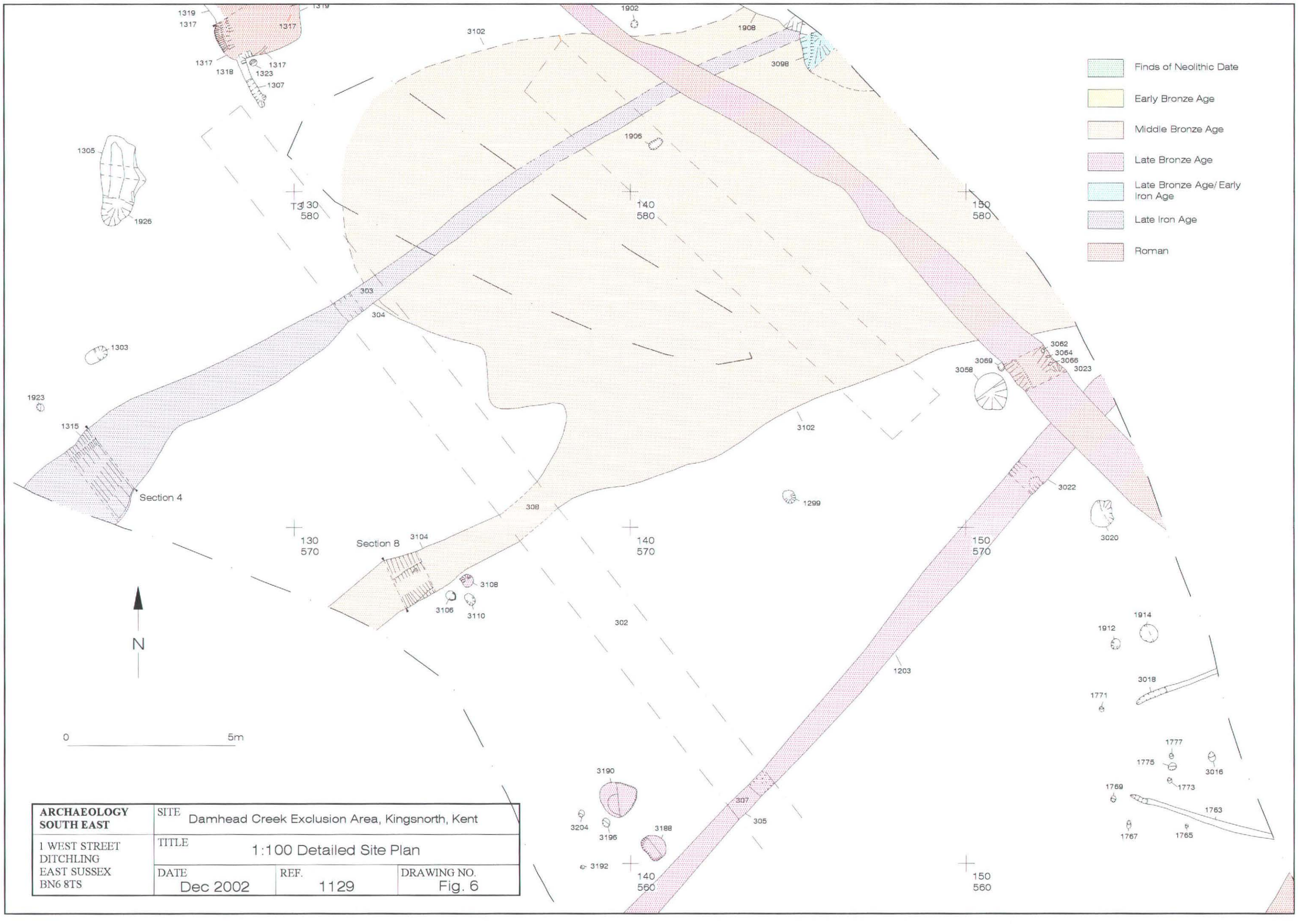
Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

Late Iron Age

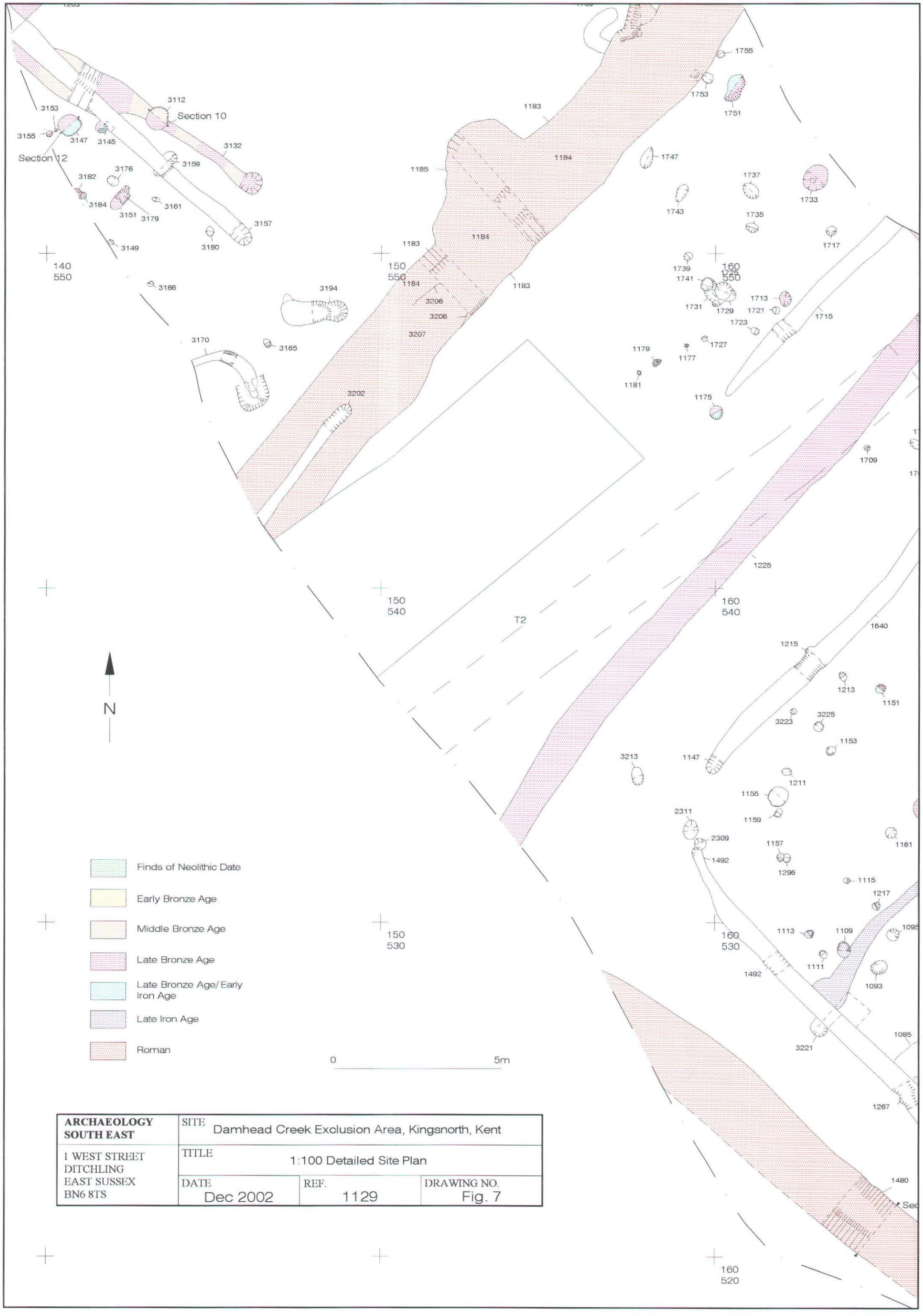
Roman

N

2238 2261 2263 2236 1800 2232 2277 1802 1834 1804 1832 1836 110 600 1806 1808 1830 1812 1810 1852 Plan 1 1814 1816 1818 1820 1850 1828 1826 1824 1848 1822 1799 110 590 2234 2234 1838 1844 1840 120 600 1842 T4 1311 120 590 1862/1309 1860 1854 1856 1917 1311 1921 1919 130 600 1858 1864 1862 1869 1884 1882 1867 1309 1840 1886 1867 1904 130 590 1894 1896 1898 1890 1892 1900 1908 Slot 1 140 590 1888 1317 1321 1318 Section 2 1319 1319 1317 1317 1317 1318 1323 1317 1307 1902 3102 1906



ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Damhead Creek Exclusion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE 1:100 Detailed Site Plan		
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 6



ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Damhead Creek Exclusion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE 1:100 Detailed Site Plan		
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 7

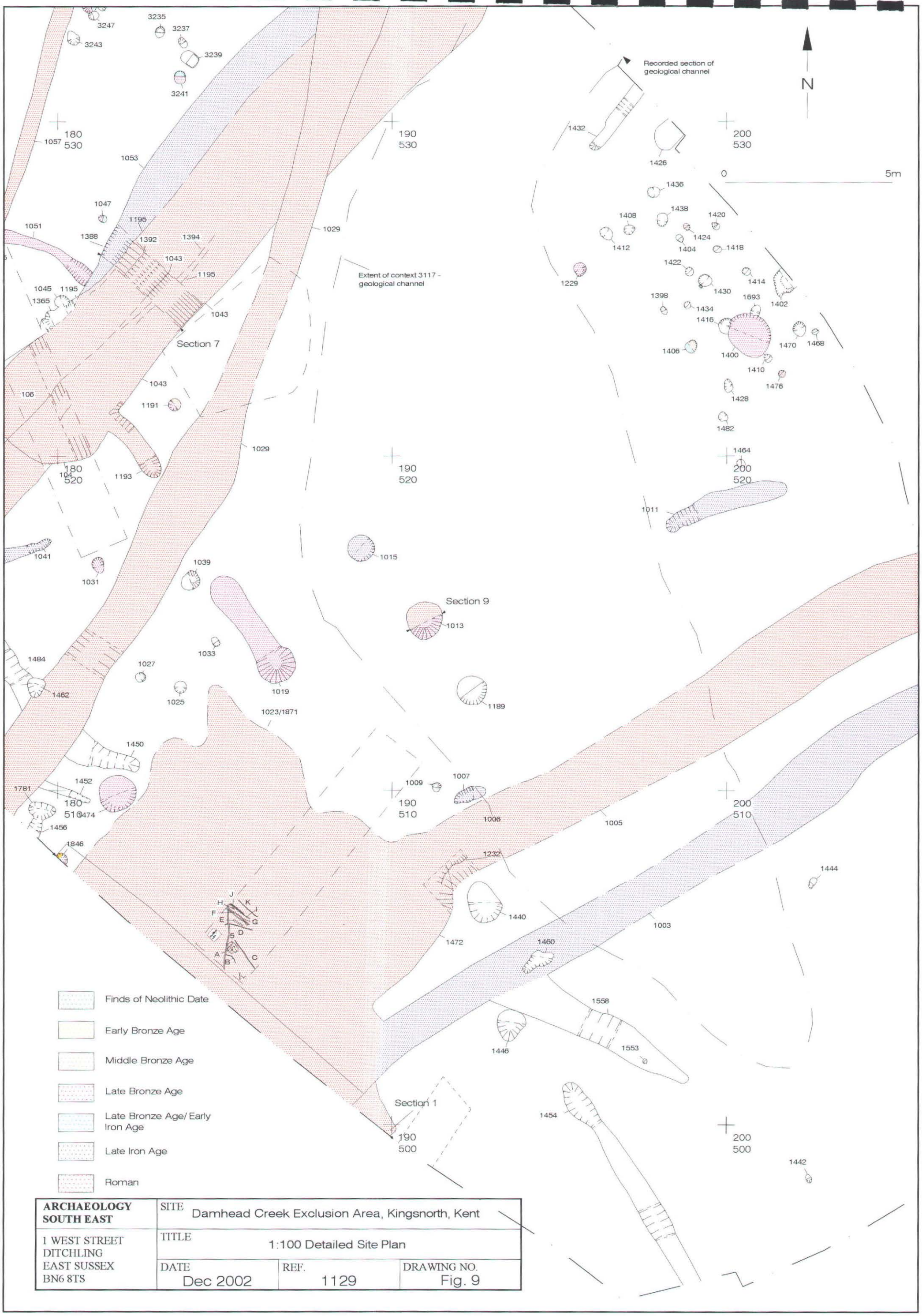
ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE	Damhead Creek Exclusion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent	
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE	1:100 Detailed Site Plan	
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 8

Finds of Neolithic Date
Early Bronze Age
Middle Bronze Age
Late Bronze Age
Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
Late Iron Age
Roman

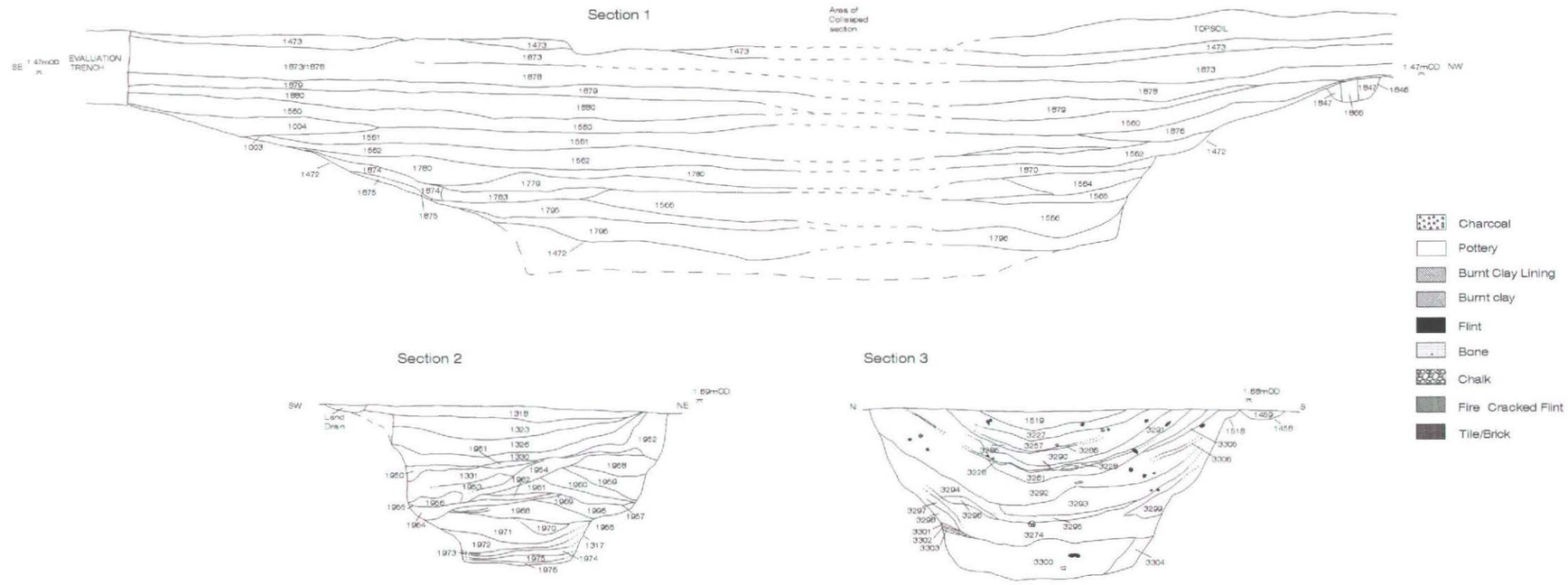
N

0 5m

Extent of context 3117 - geological channel

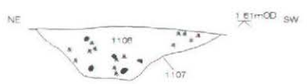


ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Damhead Creek Exclusion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE 1:100 Detailed Site Plan		
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 9

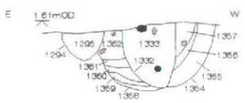


ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST	SITE Damhead Creek Exculsion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent		
1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	TITLE Selected Sections		
	DATE Dec 2002	REF. 1129	DRAWING NO. Fig. 10

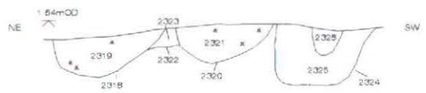
Section 13



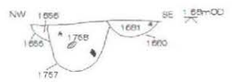
Section 14



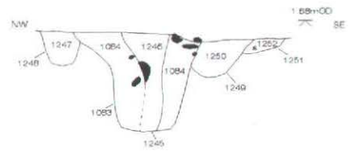
Section 15



Section 16



Section 17



Section 18

Section 19

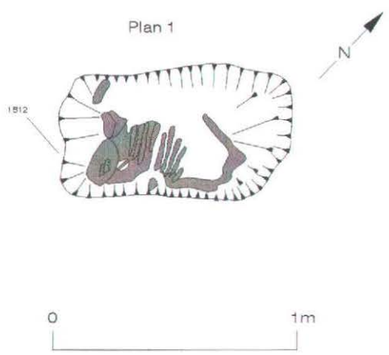
Section 20

Section 21

Section 22

Section 23

Plan 1



Charcoal
Pottery
Burnt clay
Flint
Cattle Skeleton

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST 1 WEST STREET DITCHLING EAST SUSSEX BN6 8TS	SITE: Damhead Creek Exculsion Area, Kingsnorth, Kent		
	TITLE: Selected sections and plan		
	DATE: Dec 2002	REF.: 1129	DRAWING NO.: Fig. 11