

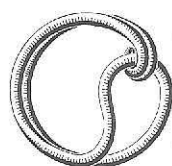
**An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) at
The 'Terlingham III' Development, Hawkinge Aerodrome,
Hawkinge, Kent**

TR 2100 3940

Project No. 1908

**by
Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

September 2004



ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH-EAST

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Summary

A total of 99 trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 2458m, providing a c.4% sample of the southern end of the former aerodrome. Pits, post-holes, gullies and ditches were encountered in the trenches in the eastern part of the site. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and later Romano-British remains were uncovered, with limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity. A group of undated features were also uncovered in one trench in the western part of the site. A background scatter of struck flint was recovered from the site.

Archaeology South-East

Archaeology South-East is a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit. The Institute of Archaeology at UCL is 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.

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

Drawing on experience of the countryside and towns of the south east of England, Archaeology South East 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 UCL 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 Archaeology South-East (a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit) was commissioned by Pentland Homes to evaluate the proposed site of the 'Terlingham III' development, Hawkinge Aerodrome, Hawkinge, Kent (centred NGR TQ 2100 3940)
- 1.2 The site lies in the south-eastern part of the former aerodrome (Fig. 1). It is bounded to the south and west by Gibraltar Lane, to the north-west by a paddock, to the north by recently constructed properties and to the south-east by the rear of properties fronting onto the lane leading to Terlingham Manor Farm. According to the British Geological Survey 1: 50 000 map of the area (Sheet 305/6 *Folkestone and Dover*) the underlying geology is Clay-with-Flints.
- 1.3 Pentland Homes have sought planning permission from Shepway District Council for a residential development at the site ('Terlingham III'). Owing to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area, and in line with procedures adopted for the remainder of the aerodrome, a programme of archaeological work was required, commencing with trial trenching at the site.
- 1.4 A Specification for this initial phase of work was produced by Ian Greig of Archaeology South-East. The document was based on typical Kent County Council Heritage Conservation Group practice and outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the site. The stated objective of the evaluation was to :
- 'establish whether there are any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed development. If significant remains are revealed by the evaluation appropriate mitigation measures can be agreed. The evaluation is thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, nature, date, importance and quality of any archaeological remains on the site.'*
- 1.5 The on-site work was undertaken by a team comprised of Simon Stevens (Senior Field Officer), Jim Stephenson (Field Officer), Paul Riccoboni (Assistant Field Officer), Alice Thorne, Liz Chambers, Robert Beck, Mark Landymore, Mike Pritchard, Sid Jeffrey and Clive Meaton (Archaeological Assistants) during late August and early September 2004. The project was managed by Ian Greig (Projects Manager) and by Luke Barber (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site lies within an area rich in archaeological remains from a range of periods. An Archaeological Field Survey carried out on the proposed line of the Hawkinge-Densole Bypass in 1991 identified prehistoric activity in the general area with barrows to the north at Reinden Wood and flint implements in the vicinity of the site.¹
- 2.2 A large-scale archaeological evaluation of majority of the aerodrome was carried out in 1993. Over 400 machine-cut trenches were excavated and recorded. There was evidence of Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval utilisation of the site, as well as flintwork suggesting Neolithic activity. Two main foci of archaeological interest were identified, consisting of a northern area of Romano-British activity and a southern area in which a concentration of Early Iron Age features was discovered.²
- 2.3 In 1998 a watching brief in the south-western part of the aerodrome located a row of Bronze Age cremation burials during topsoil stripping. Later that year, an excavation was undertaken in the southern part of the aerodrome close to where Early Iron Age features had been discovered during the 1993 evaluation. An area of c.1.6ha was excavated and recorded revealing features which fell into two distinct date ranges: Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age.
- 2.4 A watching brief and subsequent small-scale excavation carried out in 1999 during the construction of the southern section of the bypass and associated road links revealed further prehistoric and Roman activity.³ Since then further watching briefs have been maintained at the former aerodrome during development works. These have located further evidence of Roman activity including cremation burials. A detailed report on all of completed phases of work has recently been produced.⁴
- 2.5 Further discoveries of Early and Late Iron Age date, together with Romano-British material, have also been discovered to the east of Canterbury Road during residential development.⁵

¹R. Cross *A260 Hawkinge to Denton Bypass Initial Archaeological Field Survey*. Unpub. Canterbury Archaeological Trust Report (December 1991)

²L. Barber *An Archaeological Evaluation at Hawkinge Aerodrome, Hawkinge, Kent (Phase 1)*. South Eastern Archaeological Services Report No. 1992/49 (February 1993)

³G. Priestley-Bell. *Archaeological Investigations along the Southerly Section of the Hawkinge - Denton Bypass and Haven Drive extension, Hawkinge Aerodrome: Interim Statement*. Unpub. Archaeology South-East Document No. 1125. (November 1999)

⁴S. Stevens. *Archaeological Investigations at Hawkinge Aerodrome, Hawkinge, Kent*. Unpub. Archaeology South-East document No. 677 (February 2003)

⁵G. Priestley-Bell. *Post-excavation Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at Land at Canterbury Road, Hawkinge, Kent*. Archaeology South-East Document 1091. (June 2000).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 A pattern of 112 trenches, each 25m in length, was produced by Ian Greig of Archaeology South-East. This pattern of trenching provided an initial c.4% sample of the site and was agreed with the Heritage Conservation Group before the commencement of work at the site (Fig. 2). A number of trenches could not be excavated owing to the presence of on-site obstacles and others were moved for this reason (see below and Fig. 2).
- 3.2 The location of all of the trenches was checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services. The trenches were then excavated by a 360° slew excavator fitted with a six-foot (1.80m) wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3 The excavation was taken down to the top of the 'natural' geological deposits or any significant archaeological deposit, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts.
- 3.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.5 The features were levelled to the Ordnance Datum by reference to Temporary Bench Marks set up at the site from a site survey provided by Pentland Homes. Three Temporary Bench Marks were established and used (values 168.37mOD, 160.15mOD and 166.39mOD)
- 3.6 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Ditchling and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course (Folkestone is provisionally suggested).
- 3.7 In the following sections of this report the results have been divided into the following groupings:
- Trenches 1 – 33 (Section 4 below). The south eastern part of the site, in which most of the trenches contained archaeological features.
 - Trenches 34 – 78 (Section 5 below). No archaeological features were recorded in these trenches.
 - Trench 79 (section 6 below). This trench was the only one in the northern part of the site in which archaeological features were recorded.

- Trenches 80 – 112 (section 7 below). No archaeological features were recorded in these trenches.

3.8 In addition to the features recorded in the excavated trenches, a small wooden cross was noted in the vicinity of Trench T112 (see Fig. 2 for location of this trench). It bears the legend 'Ad Astra' and dates '16.12.20' and '25.09.40'. Research suggests that it is a private memorial placed on the former site of a Pickett-Hamilton Fort. However there is some confusion over the dates and research is ongoing.⁶ The memorial has been left *in situ*.

4.0 **RESULTS : Trenches T1 to T33** (Figs. 2 and 11; detailed figs. as given below)

4.1 Trenches T19, T20, T31 and T32 could not be excavated owing to the presence of a works compound, spoil heap and associated haul road. However the remaining evaluation trenches excavated and recorded at the eastern end of the site contained a range of archaeological features.

4.2 Trench T1 was excavated to a depth of 700mm (157.74mOD) at the northern end and to 430mm (157.76mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The 'natural' (Clay-with-Flints) was an orangey clay with occasional pockets of sand, sandstone and flint (Context 3).

4.3 The overburden consisted of a humic mid-brown loam ploughsoil (Context 1). A context number was also assigned to the mixed, <10mm thick interface between this deposit and the underlying geology (Context 2). These layers of overburden were remarkably similar across the entire evaluated area, as was the character of the 'natural' (Fig 3, S3).

4.4 Three features were identified and recorded (Fig. 3). Two were pits. Cut 114 was 1.21m in diameter and 330mm in depth (Fig. 3, S1) and Cut 116 was larger and deeper with a diameter of 1.68m and depth of 570mm (Fig. 3, S2). Both of the orangey grey clayey silt fills (Contexts 115 and 117 respectively) contained small assemblages of Belgic/Early Romano-British material.

4.5 The other feature was of uncertain extent and depth. Cut 118 was 6.8m wide and ran under both the western and eastern edges of the trench (Fig. 3). A sondage was manually excavated in an attempt to ascertain the depth of the feature. It was abandoned at 0.5m owing to lack of time, however Belgic/Early Romano-British material was recovered from the orangey grey fill (Context 119). It has the appearance of a ditch.

⁶ Roy Humphreys, Chairman, Kent Aviation Historical Research Society. *pers. comm.*

- 4.6 Trench T2 was excavated to a depth of 320mm (158.01mOD) at the northern end and to 540mm (157.87mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. One archaeological feature was positively identified at the extreme southern end of the trench (Fig. 3).
- 4.7 Cut 134 was a 300mm deep pit ditch running east to west that lay partially under the southern edge of the trench. It had been originally cut to the depth at which the Chalk underlying the Clay-with-Flints was found and subsequently backfilled (Fig. 3, S3). A small assemblage of Romano-British material was recovered from the dark greyish brown fill (Context 135).
- 4.8 The other potential feature encountered in the trench was a linear arrangement of flint and chalk nodules in a mid-orangey brown silty clay matrix (contexted as Cut 150, filled by Context 151). It is likely that the feature is geological in origin given the proximity of the 'natural' Chalk to the surface of the Clay-with-Flints in the vicinity. However further investigation as part of any further work would be prudent.
- 4.9 Trench T3 was excavated to a depth of 400mm (160.00mOD) at the western end and to 230mm (159.38mOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. One archaeological feature was encountered at the extreme western end of the trench (Fig 3). Cut 106 was a 680mm wide, 180mm deep gully running north to south across the trench (Fig 3, S4). The single orangey grey fill (Context 107) contained a single sherd of Belgic/Early Romano-British pottery.
- 4.10 Trench T4 was excavated to a depth of 310mm (159.14mOD) at the northern end and to 390mm (159.28mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. One substantial archaeological feature was encountered (Fig. 4).
- 4.11 Cut 126 was a large pit that lay partially under the eastern edge of the trench (Fig 3). It had a diameter of 5.5m and a depth of 510mm (Fig. 4, S1). There were two distinct fills. The uppermost was Context 128, a 320mm thick deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay from which Romano-British pottery and ironwork was recovered. A sample was taken for analysis of environmental potential, and contained limited quantities of charcoal, charred seeds, small bones and other artefacts. The lower fill was a mid-greyish brown silty clay (Context 127) from which Belgic/Early Romano-British pottery was recovered.
- 4.12 The concrete remains of the base of a recently demolished WWII pill-box were also encountered at the northern end of the trench (not illustrated).

- 4.13 Trench T5 was excavated to a depth of 310mm (159.74mOD) at the northern end and to 430mm (159.94mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. One archaeological feature was identified and recorded (Fig. 4). Cut 131 was a small post-hole with a diameter of 260mm and a depth of 110mm. (Fig. 4, S2). No datable artefacts were recovered from the single dark greyish brown fill (Context 132).
- 4.14 Trench T6 was excavated to a depth of 470mm (159.17mOD) at the western end and to 640mm (158.61mOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Four archaeological features were identified of which three were excavated and recorded (Fig. 4).
- 4.15 A small pit, Cut 136 was encountered at the western end of the trench. It had a diameter of 1.95m and a depth of 450mm (Fig. 4, S3). The fill was a dark brown silty clay (Context 137) from which Early Iron Age pottery was recovered. A sample was taken for analysis of environmental potential, but provided only limited results. An adjacent stretch of ditch (contexted as Cut 158 filled by Context 159) appeared to be the continuation of one of the east to west ditches investigated in Trench T11 (Cuts 144 and 146) and was not examined.
- 4.16 A small post-hole was encountered towards the middle of the trench (Fig 4). Cut 138 had a diameter of 390mm and a depth of 150mm (Fig. 4, S4). No datable artefacts were recovered from the single dark brown fill (Context 139). The other feature was a 1.20m wide, 350mm deep ditch, Cut 140 (Fig. 4, S5). Two very small fragments of pottery, one of Anglo-Saxon date, was recovered from the greyish brown silty clay fill (Context 141); this dating should be treated with caution as such a small single sherd could easily be intrusive.
- 4.17 Trench T7 was excavated to a depth of 340mm (158.35mOD) at the northern end and to 860mm (158.05mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No clear archaeological features were recorded in this trench, however an area of discolouration (Context 133) with no obvious edges probably represents an archaeological deposit with the potential to 'weather out' in time (not illustrated). A small assemblage of Late Iron Age/Belgic pottery was recovered from the surface of the ill-defined deposit.
- 4.18 Trench T8 was excavated to a depth of 340mm (158.11mOD) at the northern end and to 340mm (158.77mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. A group of archaeological features were identified (Fig. 5). A struck flint was recovered from the overburden.

- 4.19 A shallow gully (Cut 96) ran broadly east to west across the northern end of the trench. It was 220mm wide and 60mm deep (Fig. 5, S1). A single sherd of probable Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the dark-orangey grey clayey silt fill (Context 97). A nearby post-hole (contexted as Cut 100 filled by Context 101) was not excavated at this stage.
- 4.20 The other features in the trench appeared to be three separate pits. Given the apparent complexity of the group only one of the features (Cut 65) was examined. It was 300mm in diameter in depth and 100mm in depth (Fig. 5, S2) and was found to contain the remains of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessel within the orangey grey clayey silt fill (Context 67). The fill contained foreign stone. A sample of this fill taken for analysis of environmental potential showed the presence of charcoal and some seeds. The entire fill of the pot (Context 66) was also retained for analysis of environmental potential, but proved unproductive
- 4.21 The position of Trench T9 was moved to the south to avoid part of a fenced compound (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 670mm (158.73mOD) at the western end and to 310mm (158.32mOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The trench contained two archaeological features (Fig. 5). A struck flint and a small sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery were recovered from the overburden
- 4.22 Cut 41 was a 780mm wide, 290mm deep ditch/gully running north to south across the trench (Fig 5, S3). The blackish brown silty clay fill (Context 42) contained a significant assemblage of Romano-British material, dating from the second century AD. A sample was taken for analysis of environmental potential, and was found to contain limited quantities of charcoal and charred seeds. The other feature was a small post-hole (Cut 104). It was 300mm wide and 280mm deep (Fig 5, S4) with a single light-greyish brown silty clay fill (Context 105) from which a struck flint was recovered.
- 4.23 Trench T10 was excavated to a depth of 370mm (159.12mOD) at the northern end and to 410mm (159.10mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. A small pit was identified and excavated at the northern end (Fig. 5). Cut 62 was 1.01m in diameter and 560mm in depth (Fig. 5, S5).
- 4.24 The upper fill (Context 63) was a dark-greyish brown silty clay, and may represent a re-cut of the feature. It contained an assemblage of Belgic/Early Romano-British material. The lower fill was an orangey brown silty clay (Context 64). It contained a mixture of Early and Late Iron Age pottery
- 4.25 Trench T11 was excavated to a depth of 380mm (159.80mOD) at the northern end and to 700mm (159.88mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. An assemblage

of Romano-British material was recovered from the surface of the 'natural' (Context 2). The trench contained a group of ditches. No attempt was made to ascertain the physical relationships of the ditches at this stage, but stretches of each of the features were excavated and recorded (Fig. 6).

- 4.26 Cut 156 ran from north to south across the trench. It was 1.0m wide and 250mm deep (Fig. 6, S1). The orangey brown silty clay fill (Context 157) contained Late Iron Age/Belgic material including a large fragment of ?quernstone. Two ditches met this feature at right-angles. Cut 144 was 1.25m wide and 570mm deep. No datable artefacts were recovered from the dark brown clayey silt fill (Context 145). The other feature was a less regularly shaped ditch. Cut 146 was a 1.56m wide and 520mm deep (Fig. 6, S3). An assemblage of Belgic pottery was recovered from the orangey brown clayey silt fill (Context 147).
- 4.27 Trench T12 was excavated to a depth of 220mm (161.06mOD) at the northern end and to 330mm (160.86mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. A linear feature (Cut 46) was encountered at the extreme southern end of the trench, partially under the southern edge. It was more than 2m in width but only 120mm in depth (Fig. 6, S4). The dark-greyish brown fill (Context 47) contained a significant assemblage of Romano-British material.
- 4.28 Trench T13 was excavated to a depth of 370mm (161.39mOD) at the western end and to 280 mm (160.99mOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 4.29 Trench T14 was excavated to a depth of 360mm (159.94mOD) at the northern end and to 420mm (160.55mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. At least two ditches with a total width of 3.95m were excavated and recorded (Fig 6). There were problems with defining the edges of the separate features, but the most northerly was Cut 152, a 920mm wide, 210mm deep ditch (Fig. 6, S5). A small assemblage of Late Iron Age/Belgic pottery was recovered from the mid-greyish brown silty clay fill (Context 153). It appeared to truncate a wider ditch that was contexted as Cut 154, but probably represents more than one ditch (Fig. 6, S5). Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery was recovered from the mid-greyish brown silty clay fill (Context 155). The ditches were reinvestigated in Trench T15.
- 4.30 Trench T15 was excavated to a depth of 590mm (160.12mOD) at the northern end and to 410mm (161.05mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Four ditches were identified each running east to west across the trench (Fig. 7). Struck flint and Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British material was recovered from the overburden.

- 4.31 The northernmost ditch was Cut 70, which was 900mm wide and 230mm deep (Fig. 7, S1). No datable artefacts were recovered from the yellowish brown sandy clay fill (Context 71). Further to the south there were two apparently intercutting ditches, Cuts 129 and 124. The physical relationship (and hence exact widths) of the two features was unclear, but Cut 129 was c.600mm wide and 130mm deep while Cut 124 was c.1.4m wide and 290mm deep (Fig. 7, S2).
- 4.32 The fill of Cut 129 (Context 130) was a yellowish brown clay which contained no datable artefacts. The fill of Cut 124 (Context 125) was a reddish brown silty clay which contained Early Iron Age pottery. A sample was taken for analysis of environmental potential, but proved unproductive. The other encountered ditch was Cut 68, which was 1.95m wide and 650mm deep with clear evidence of slumping (Fig. 7, S3). A piece of foreign stone was recovered from the yellowish brown silty clay fill (Context 69)
- 4.33 Trench T16 was excavated to a depth of 590mm (159.41mOD) at the western end and to 340mm (159.46mOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Five archaeological features were identified of which two were excavated and recorded. The unexcavated features were two small post-holes, Cuts 110 and 112 and a large post-hole/small pit, Cut 108. No datable artefacts were recovered from the surface of any of the three fills (Context 111, 113 and 109 respectively).
- 4.34 Cut 98 was a flat-bottomed pit that lay partially under the northern edge of the trench. It was 2.0m in diameter and 230mm in depth (Fig. 7, S4). A mixture of Early and Late Iron Age material was recovered from the orangey grey silty clay fill (Context 99). The other excavated feature was a large post-hole/small pit (Cut 102). It was 670mm in diameter and 200mm in depth (Fig. 7, S5) and contained a dark brown silty clay fill (Context 103), from which Late Iron Age/Belgic material was recovered. A sample was taken for analysis of environmental potential, from which a small quantity of charcoal and seeds was recovered.
- 4.35 Trench T17 was excavated to a depth of 440mm (159.31mOD) at the northern end and to 380mm (159.49mOD). Six archaeological features were identified of which one was excavated and recorded. The wide ditch, Cut 84 was not excavated in this trench, but a similar, probably the same, feature was investigated elsewhere (as Cut 34 in Trench T28), and Cuts 54, 58 and 60 were either post-holes or small pits. No artefacts were recovered from the surface of the fills (Context 85, 55, 59 and 61 respectively). However a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of the other unexcavated post-hole, Cut 56 (Context 57).
- 4.36 The excavated feature was a post-hole (Cut 51). It was 530mm in diameter and 240mm in depth with two separate discernible fills (Fig. 7, S6). The main

fill was an orangey grey silty clay (Context 52) from which Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British pottery was recovered. The other fill was a more orangey coloured silty clay (Context 53) from which a sherd of pottery of a similar date was recovered.

- 4.37 Trench **T18** was excavated to a depth of 350mm (159.19mOD) at the northern end and to 400mm (159.33mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Struck flint and prehistoric and Early Romano-British pottery were recovered from the overburden. Four archaeological features were identified of which three were excavated and recorded (Fig. 8). The other feature was a ditch, Cut 92, which again was not excavated in this trench, but a similar, probably the same, feature was investigated elsewhere (as Cut 34 in Trench **T28**). Late Iron Age/Belgic pottery was recovered from the surface of the feature (Context 93).
- 4.38 Cut 49 was a pit that lay partially under the western edge of the trench. It was 3.2m in diameter and 200mm in depth (Fig. 8, S1). Belgic/Early Romano-British material was recovered from the orangey brown silty clay fill (Context 50). A ?linear feature of uncertain width (Cut 90) ran north to south down part of the length of the trench. It truncated a small pit (Cut 88), which was 930mm in diameter with a surviving depth of 50mm (Fig. 8, S2). The mid brown clayey silt fill (Context 89) contained Belgic/Early Romano-British pottery.
- 4.39 Further to the north, Cut 90 appeared to be truncated by the east to west ditch, Cut 92 (Fig. 8, S2). A section through Cut 90 showed that it had a depth of 130mm (Fig. 8, S3). Belgic/Early Romano-British pottery was recovered from the orangey brown silty clay fill (Context 91).
- 4.40 The position of Trench **T19** was moved from to avoid a substantial spoilheap (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 350mm (159.37mOD) at the western end and to 350mm (159.24mOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Struck flint was recovered from the overburden. A single post-hole (Cut 44) was identified and excavated. It was 610mm in diameter and 180mm in depth (Fig 8, S4). No datable artefacts were recovered from the orangey brown clayey silt fill (Context 45).
- 4.41 Trench **T22** was excavated to a depth of 480mm (159.61mOD) at the northern end and to 600mm (160.03) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Two ditches both running north to south were identified and excavated (Fig 8).
- 4.42 Cut 39 was 580mm wide and 90mm deep (Fig. 8, S5). The yellowish brown sandy silt fill (Context 43) contained Belgic/Early Romano-British material. The other ditch (Cut 40) was of uncertain width as it lay partially under the

western edge of the trench. It was 610mm deep, with a 'stepped' profile (Fig. 8, S6). The mid brown silty sand fill (Context 48) contained pottery of a similar date.

- 4.43 The position of Trench T23 was moved to avoid the postulated line of a buried BT cable. It was excavated to a depth of 350mm (161.71mOD) at the northern end and to 300mm (162.11mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 4.44 The position of T24 was moved to avoid the postulated line of the same buried BT cable. The 'natural' was clearly disturbed in the area suggesting the presence of the buried service. It was thought prudent to abandon excavation of the trench after 8m owing to the danger of damaging the cable. It was excavated to a depth of 360mm (162.73mOD) at the western end and to 240mm (162.81mOD) at the eastern end. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 4.45 Trench T25 was excavated to a depth of 560mm (160.65mOD) at the northern end and to 300mm (161.76mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Two ditches were identified and recorded (Fig. 9). Cut 120 ran north to south and lay partially under the western edge of the trench. It was 350mm deep (Fig. 9, S1). The greyish brown silty clay fill (Context 121) contained Early Iron Age pottery. The other ditch (Cut 122) ran east to west across the trench (Fig. 9). It was 1.24m wide and 370mm deep (Fig. 9, S2). Iron Age material was recovered from the greyish brown silty clay fill (Context 123).
- 4.46 Trench T26 was excavated to a depth of 290mm (161.50mOD) at the northern end and to 670mm (162.02mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 4.47 The planned position of Trench T27 was moved to avoid the postulated line of the buried BT cable. It was excavated to a depth of 490mm (160.65mOD) at the western end and to 330mm (160.50mOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. One ditch (Cut 86) ran north to south across the trench. It was 2.0m wide and 450mm deep (Fig. 9, S3). Struck flint was recovered from the greyish brown silty clay fill (Context 87).
- 4.48 Trench T28 was excavated to a depth of 330mm (159.42mOD) at the western end and to 610mm (159.86mOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Struck flint (including a scraper) and tile were recovered from the overburden. Two features were identified and excavated (Fig. 9). Cut 34 was a broad ditch running east to

west across the trench, and probably observed but not excavated in Trenches T17 and T18 and possibly excavated at the north end of T8 as Cut 96.

- 4.49 Cut 34 was 3.7m wide and 600mm deep (Fig. 9, S4). There were two distinct fills. The uppermost was Context 35, an orangey brown silty clay from which probable Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material was recovered. The lower fill was Context 36, a slightly lighter more clay-rich deposit from which Early Iron Age material was recovered. The other feature was Cut 21, the exact form of which was unclear: the excavated portion appears to represent a ditch terminal (Fig. 9). It was 690mm wide and 220mm deep (Fig. 9, S5). The orangey brown clayey silt fill (Context 22) contained Late Iron Age/Belgic pottery.
- 4.50 Trench T29 was excavated to a depth of 290mm (159.57mOD) at the northern end and to 450mm (160.05mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and excavation ceased. Struck flint was recovered from the overburden. Ten archaeological features were identified, of which four were excavated and recorded (Fig. 10). The unexcavated features included post-holes, Cuts 72, and 80. The other feature was a 3.2m ditch that ran east to west across the trench (Cut 78). No artefacts were recovered from the surface of the fills of the features (Contexts 73, 81 and 79 respectively). However, pottery of probable Early Iron Age date was recovered from the surface of two other unexcavated post-holes, Cuts 74 and 76 (Contexts 75 and 77 respectively). In addition, Late Iron Age/Belgic pottery was recovered from the surface of the other feature, a post-hole, Cut 82 (Context 83).
- 4.51 The excavated features were a group of four post-holes with orangey brown fills located at the northern end of the trench (Fig. 10). Cut 26 was 110mm in diameter and 200mm in depth (Fig. 10, S1). Pottery of probable Early Iron Age date was recovered from the fill (Context 27). Cut 28 was 180mm in diameter and 120mm in depth (Fig. 10, S2). A single piece of struck flint was recovered from the fill (Context 29). Cut 30 was the largest of the group, with a diameter of 260mm and a depth of 300mm (Fig. 10, S3). No datable finds were recovered from the fill (Context 31). The last in the group was Cut 32, which had a diameter of 160mm and a depth of 90mm (Fig. 10, S4). A piece of struck flint was recovered from the fill (Context 33).
- 4.52 The position of Trench T30 was moved to avoid a substantial spoilheap (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 350mm (159.25mOD) at the western end and to 390mm (159.24mOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but struck flint, tile and glass were recovered from the overburden.
- 4.53 The position of Trench T33 was also moved to avoid the spoilheap (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 220mm (159.16mOD) at the northern end and to 430mm (159.57mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was

encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. A 2.8m wide ditch (Cut 23) was encountered in the trench running from east to west (Fig 10). As well as the main yellowish brown clayey silt fill (Context 25), there were also intermittent deposits of almost pure charcoal (Context 24) from which struck flint, slag and foreign stone were recovered (Fig. 10, S5). A sample was taken for analysis of environmental potential, and proved to have a high charcoal content, but remains undated.

5.0 RESULTS : Trenches T34 to T78 (Fig. 2)

- 5.1 Trenches T43, T44, T45, T56, T57, T58, T59, T72 and T73 could not be excavated owing to the presence of a works compound, spoil heaps and associated haul road. Given the absence of features in this part of the site, Ordnance Survey heights have not been included.
- 5.2 Trench T34 was excavated to a depth of 290mm at the northern end and to 320mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.3 The position of Trench T35 was moved to avoid the postulated line of the buried BT cable (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 310mm at the northern end and to 340mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.4 The position of Trench T36 was also moved to avoid the postulated line of the buried BT cable (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth 280mm at the western end and to 720mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.5 Trench T37 was excavated to a depth of 310mm at the northern end and to 400mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although two modern ceramic drains crossed the trench from east to west. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.6 Trench T38 was excavated to a depth of 620mm at the northern end and to 540mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although two modern ceramic drains crossed the trench from east to west. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.7 Trench T39 was excavated to a depth of 390mm at the western end and to 390mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and

- mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.8 Trench T40 was excavated to a depth of 310mm at the northern end and to 470mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but a struck flint was recovered from the overburden.
- 5.9 Trench T41 was excavated to a depth of 640mm at the northern end and to 530mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.10 The position of Trench T42 was moved to avoid a fenced spoilheap (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 530mm at the western end and to 450mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but struck flint was recovered from the overburden.
- 5.11 The position of Trench T46 was moved to avoid part of the same fenced spoilheap (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 450mm at the northern end and to 540mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.12 Trench T47 was excavated to a depth of 410mm at the northern end and to 380mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.13 The position of Trench T48 was moved to avoid the postulated line of the buried BT cable (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 240mm at the northern end and to 310mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although a modern ceramic drain ran across the trench from east to west. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.14 Trench T49 was excavated to a depth of 250mm at the western end and to 220mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.15 Trench T50 was excavated to a depth of 300mm at the northern end and to 380mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed although two modern ceramic drains crossed the trench from east to west. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

- 5.16 Trench T51 was excavated to a depth of 250mm at the northern end and to 350mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although two modern ceramic drains crossed the trench from east to west. A struck flint and a sherd of 19th century pottery were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.17 Trench T52 was excavated to a depth of 460mm at the western end and to 400mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.18 Trench T53 was excavated to a depth of 330mm at the northern end and to 460mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but struck flint (including a possible borer), glass and tile were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.19 Trench T54 was excavated to a depth of 360mm at the northern end and to 490mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.20 The position of T55 was moved to avoid part of a fenced compound (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 330mm at the western end and to 400mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but struck flint was recovered from the overburden.
- 5.21 The position of Trench T60 was also moved to avoid the compound (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 500mm at the northern end and to 580mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but two small sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a tiny fragment of foreign stone were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.22 Trench T61 was excavated to a depth of 370mm at the northern end and to 460mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but struck flint, glass and foreign stone were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.23 Trench T62 was excavated to a depth of 310mm at the northern end and to 710mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but a fragment of foreign stone was recovered from the overburden.

- 5.24 Trench T63 was excavated to a depth of 660mm at the northern end and to 250mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. There was some modern disturbance to the 'natural' with patches of brick rubble at the northern end of the trench. No archaeological features were observed, but struck flint and 19th century pottery were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.25 Trench T64 was excavated to a depth of 240mm at the northern end and to 470mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although two modern ceramic drains crossed the trench from east to west. Struck flint and glass were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.26 Trench T65 was excavated to a depth of 190mm at the northern end and to 410mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although a modern ceramic drain crossed the trench from east to west. Struck flint was recovered from the overburden.
- 5.27 Trench T66 was excavated to a depth of 230mm at the western end and to 260mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but struck flint was recovered from the overburden.
- 5.28 Trench T67 was excavated to a depth of 370mm at the northern end and to 520mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.29 Trench T68 was excavated to a depth of 560mm at the northern end and to 320mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.30 Trench T69 was excavated to a depth of 500mm at the western end and to 520mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, but a retouched struck flint was recovered from the overburden.
- 5.31 Trench T70 was excavated to a depth of 400mm at the northern end and to 470mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.32 Trench T71 was excavated to a depth of 380mm at the northern end and to 490mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and

mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

- 5.33 The position of Trench T74 was moved to avoid part of the works compound (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 500mm at the north-eastern end and to 730mm at the south-western end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.34 Trench T75 was excavated to a depth of 490mm at the northern end and to 610mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.35 Trench T76 was excavated to a depth of 380mm at the northern end and to 430mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.36 Trench T77 was excavated to a depth of 340mm at the northern end and to 340mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 5.37 Trench T78 was excavated to a depth of 340mm at the northern end and to 320mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although a modern brisk drain crossed the trench from east to west. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

6.0 RESULTS - Trench T79 (Figs. 2 and 10)

- 6.1 Trench T79 was excavated to a depth of 240mm (165.77mOD) at the northern end and to 660mm (167.14mOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. Four archaeological features were identified and recorded, involving the extension of the trench to the east (Fig 10). Unfortunately, no dating evidence was recovered from any of the features, although struck flint, lead, glass and 19th century pottery was recovered from the overburden.
- 6.2 Cut 8 was a post-hole with a diameter of 430mm and a depth of 180mm (Fig. 10, S6). The fill was dark purple in colour and appeared to be entirely made up of crushed ferruginous sandstone (Context 9). Cuts 10 and 12 were small pits (Fig. 10). The earlier of the two intercutting features was Cut 10, which had a surviving diameter of 1.0m and a depth of 280mm. It was truncated by

Cut 12, which had a diameter of 560mm and a depth of 240mm (Fig. 10, S7). Both of the fills (Contexts 11 and 13 respectively) were similar to Context 9.

- 6.3 Cut 14 was a large post-hole with a diameter of 730mm and a depth of 280mm (Fig. 10, S8). It had two distinct fills. The uppermost was Context 15, a mid-greyish brown silty clay, which overlay Context 20, an orangey brown silty clay. The other feature was Cut 16, which was 560mm wide and 300mm deep (Fig. 10, S9). The fill (Context 17) was similar to Context 9. A sample was taken for analysis of environmental potential, but proved unproductive.

7.0 RESULTS – Trenches T80 to T112 (Fig. 2)

- 7.1 All of the planned trenches in this part of the site were excavated. Again, given the absence of features in this part of the site, Ordnance Survey heights have not been included.
- 7.2 Trench T80 was excavated to a depth of 270mm at the northern end and to 370mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although there was modern disturbance to the 'natural' at the northern end containing brick and concrete rubble. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.3 Trench T81 was excavated to a depth of 320mm at the western end and to 370mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.4 Trench T82 was excavated to a depth of 310mm at the northern end and to 430mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.5 Trench T83 was excavated to a depth of 400mm at the northern end and to 460mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.6 Trench T84 was excavated to a depth of 490mm at the western end and to 440mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.7 Trench T85 was excavated to a depth of 400mm at the northern end and to 630mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and

- mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.8 Trench T86 was excavated to a depth of 280mm at the northern end and to 470mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.9 Trench T87 was excavated to a depth of 610mm at the western end and to 320mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.10 Trench T88 was excavated to a depth of 510mm at the northern end and to 210mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.11 Trench T89 was excavated to a depth of 500mm at the northern end and to 380mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.12 Trench T90 was excavated to a depth of 440mm at the northern end and to 360mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.13 Trench T91 was excavated to a depth of 330mm at the northern end and to 510mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.14 Trench T92 was excavated to a depth of 300mm at the northern end and to 510mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.15 Trench T93 was excavated to a depth of 530mm at the northern end and to 350mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.16 Trench T94 was excavated to a depth of 280mm at the northern end and to 300mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

- 7.17 Trench T95 was excavated to a depth of 390mm at the northern end and to 280mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although a modern pipe trench crossed the trench from east to west at the southern end. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.18 Trench T96 was excavated to a depth of 540mm at the western end and to 270mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although there was considerable modern disturbance from a modern ceramic drain that ran across the trench from east to west. A fragment of ironwork was recovered from the overburden.
- 7.19 Trench T97 was excavated to a depth of 510mm at the northern end and to 380mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.20 Trench T98 was excavated to a depth of 450mm at the northern end and to 590mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.21 Trench T99 was excavated to a depth of 340mm at the western end and to 400mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.22 Trench T100 was excavated to a depth of 390mm at the northern end and to 380mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.23 Trench T101 was excavated to a depth of 490mm at the northern end and to 490mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.24 Trench T102 was excavated to a depth of 330mm at the western end and to 520mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.25 Trench T103 was excavated to a depth of 470mm at the northern end and to 380mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and

- mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.26 Trench **T104** was excavated to a depth of 160mm at the northern end and to 330mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although a modern ceramic rain ran across the trench from south-west to north-east. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.27 Trench **T105** was excavated to a depth of 400mm at the northern end and to 650mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although a modern ceramic drain ran across the trench from south-west to north-east. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.28 Trench **T106** was excavated to a depth of 420mm at the northern end and to 550mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.29 Trench **T107** was excavated to a depth of 450mm at the northern end and to 330mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although a modern ceramic drain ran across the trench from east to west at the northern end of the trench. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.30 The position of Trench **T108** was moved to avoid earthworks associated with a WWII pill-box (Fig. 2). It was excavated to a depth of 250mm at the western end and to 310mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.31 Trench **T109** was excavated to a depth of 240mm at the northern end and to 490mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although there was modern disturbance in the centre of the trench (Cut 4), backfilled with loose mid-brown silty clay (Context 5) containing struck flint and pieces of concrete (not illustrated). A fragment of metalwork was recovered from the overburden.
- 7.32 Trench **T110** was excavated to a depth of 590mm at the northern end and to 440mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although there was another area of modern disturbance (Cut 6) backfilled with loose mid-brown silty clay containing brick rubble (Context 7). No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

- 7.33 Trench T111 was excavated to a length of 400mm at the western end and to 530mm at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed, although a modern ceramic drain ran across the trench from south-east to north-west towards the centre of the trench. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.
- 7.34 Trench T112 was excavated to a depth of 530mm at the northern end and to 350mm at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. No archaeological features were observed although a modern ceramic drain ran across the trench from north to south. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

8.0 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Luke Barber

8.1 The evaluation produced a moderate sized assemblage of finds. These are tabulated below.

Context	Trench	Pot No/g	Flint No/g	Bone No/g	F. Clay No/g	Other	Provisional Spot Date
U/S	T8		1/4				-
U/S	T9	1/24	1/22				LIA – ER-B
U/S	T15	16/130	8/126		2/9		LIA – ER-B
U/S	T18	5/34	1/12				EIA – ER-B
U/S	T21		2/290				-
U/S	T28		5/254			Tile 1/22g	-
U/S	T29		1/58				-
U/S	T30		3/22			Glass 1/6g Tile 2/20g	-
U/S	T40		1/18				-
U/S	T42		2/48				-
U/S	T51	1/1	1/38				C19th
U/S	T53		2/18			Glass 1/6g Tile 1/24g	-
U/S	T55		4/24				-
U/S	T60	2/6				Stone 1/1g	LIA – ER-B
U/S	T61		2/74			Glass 4/64g Stone 2/10g	-
U/S	T62					Stone 1/8g	-
U/S	T63	1/36	1/4				C19th
U/S	T64		2/12			Glass 1/30g	-
U/S	T65		1/144				-
U/S	T66		4/108				-
U/S	T69		1/14				-
U/S	T79	2/30	1/88			Pb 1/30g Glass 1/6g	C19th
U/S	T96					Fe 1/50g	-
U/S	T109					Fe 1/106	-
2	T11	17/358	4/28			Slag 1/42g	Late C1st – C2nd
5	T109		6/38			WWII Green Mortar 2/28g	-
22	T28	31/98	5/66		2/12		LIA – Belgic

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Context	Trench	Pot No/g	Flint No/g	Bone No/g	F. Clay No/g	Other	Provisional Spot Date
24	T33		1/4			Slag 1/16g Stone 1/36g	-
27	T29	3/22					EIA?
29	T29		1/4				-
33	T29		1/8				-
35	T28	18/142	22/308		4/42	Slag 2/14g Fcf 1/10g	LBA-EIA?
36	T28	12/116	5/234		1/12		EIA
42		166/770	1/6	16/14	3/6		C2nd (R-B)
43	T22	1/78	2/20				Belgic – ER-B
47	T12	191/1362	5/108				mid C1st – early C2nd (R-B)
48	T22	46/414	10/386		40/104		Belgic – ER-B
50	T19	11/44				Stone 1/12g	Belgic – ER-B
52	T17	3/16					LIA – ER-B
53	T17	1/6					LIA – ER-B
57	T17	1/16					EIA
63	T10	12/130	1/4	4/4	11/38		Belgic – 70AD
64	T10	4/36					EIA – LIA ? mix
66	T8	60/234					LBA/EIA
67	T8					Stone 7/3388g	EIA? (pot from residue)
69	T15					Stone 1/1190g	-
75	T29	1/16					EIA – LIA?
77	T29	1/6					EIA – LIA?
83	T29	7/32		1/2			LIA – Belgic
87	T27		4/52				-
89	T18	15/86	1/22				Belgic – ER-B
91	T18	19/56	4/138		1/6		Belgic – ER-B
93	T18	6/36	3/10		1/4		LIA – Belgic
97	T8	1/8					EIA?
99	T16	17/212	8/244	1/1		Tile 1/30g	EIA – LIA? mix
103	T16	6/24	3/14				LIA – Belgic
105	T9		1/10				-
107	T3	1/4					Belgic – ER-B
Context	Trench	Pot	Flint	Bone	F. Clay	Other	Provisional

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		No/g	No/g	No/g	No/g		Spot Date
115	T1	10/18	2/10		5/12	Tile 1/16g	Belgic – ER-B
117	T1	10/90	2/294	8/6	2/6		Belgic – ER-B
119	T1	8/40			3/6		Belgic – 70AD
121	T25	6/24	4/52				EIA
123	T25	2/6	7/168		1/4	FCF 2/60g	EIA – LIA?
125	T15	54/532	4/136				EIA
127	T4	4/34	1/22			FCF 3/528g	Belgic – ER-B
128	T4	49/408			4/14	Fe 2/38g Stone 1/38g	C1st – C2nd AD
133	T7	28/344	2/24			Tile 1/10g Stone 1/28g	LIA – Belgic (intru. slate)
135	T2	18/460	4/28	2/34	1/8		C1st AD
137	T6	9/82	9/362			FCF 2/50g	EIA
141	T6	2/1	3/80		1/4		A-S? C6th-7 th AD
147	T11	11/68	7/58		8/34		Belgic
153	T14	27/106	1/1				LIA – Belgic
155	T14	80/370	5/82	20/50	7/42	Stone 1/20	LIA – ER-B
157	T11	8/34				Stone 1/3106g	LIA – Belgic

Table 1: Finds Quantification. (Key: LBA – Late Bronze Age/ EIA – Early Iron Age/ LIA – Late Iron Age/ ER-B – Early Romano-British (to c. 70/80AD)/ A-S – Anglo-Saxon)

- 8.2 The evaluation produced a moderate sized assemblage of pottery. Generally the sherds range from small to medium (up to 50mm) though a few larger sherds are also present. Most sherds are quite fresh and do not exhibit excessive signs of abrasion suggesting they have not repeatedly been redeposited.
- 8.3 The earliest material consists of a few quite crude coarse flint tempered vessels of Late Bronze Age, or more likely, Early Iron Age date. Very few diagnostic sherds are present and some of this material could relate to Late Iron Age coarsewares. However, the presence of some jars with slurried/rusticated surfaces (Context 99) suggests an Early Iron Age date for at least some of the material.

- 8.4 The majority of the pottery is of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. Within this range the majority is of probable Belgic origin. Fabrics include flint, flint and grog, grog and abundant sand tempered wares. The presence in some contexts of a higher proportion of sand tempered wares, together with Roman Upchurch ware and some South Gaulish Samian demonstrates occupation continued through until the later C1st AD.
- 8.5 A few contexts appear to be of slightly later Roman date, spanning the later 1st to 2nd century AD. Most of this activity appears to be around Trench 2 where large quantities of unabraded sand tempered wares, Upchurch and ?Central Gaulish Samian was recovered.
- 8.6 Very little later pottery was recovered. The few sherds include a chip of Anglo-Saxon flint tempered pottery from Context 141 (Trench 11) and a sparse scatter of unstratified 19th- century material from the ploughsoil.
- 8.7 The evaluation produced quite a large assemblage of worked flint. By far the majority of this was either from unstratified deposits or appeared to be residual in later contexts. However, the crude nature of much of the material suggests at least some could be contemporary with a few of the features. The raw material is usually a black downland flint with white cortex, however, grey, orange and reddish flint has also been worked.
- 8.8 The vast majority of the worked flint consists of hard hammer waste flakes and shattered pieces. Although three crude cores are present (u/s Trenches 21 and 66 and Context 123) very few tools were noted. These consist of a possible borer (u/s Tr. 53), a hard hammer flake with retouch down one lateral edge (u/s Tr. 69) and a small end scraper (u/s Tr. 28). Although there are a few soft hammer waste flakes that may be of Mesolithic origin, the vast majority of the assemblage would not be out of place in a Late Bronze Age (Early Iron Age) context.
- 8.9 A very small assemblage of tile was recovered. Where discernable all pieces appear to be from medieval or early post-medieval peg tiles. The material probably derived at the site during manuring and subsequent cultivation. This would also explain why some of the pieces are intrusive into earlier features. A small selection of burnt clay was also recovered. Virtually all consists of amorphous lumps. There is only one piece, from Context 91, which shows any sign of having been smoothed/shaped.
- 8.10 The metalwork from the evaluation consists of two Roman nails from Context 128 with the remainder of the assemblage consisting of two modern off-cuts from lead piping and part of an iron ?bicycle bell. The small assemblage of glass from the site consists of unstratified pieces of 19th- to 20th- century date.

- 8.11** Notably little slag was recovered during the evaluation. This consisted of one piece of undiagnostic iron slag from Context 2 and a piece of hearth/furnace lining (with adhering slag) from Context 35. The lack of slag from the evaluation suggests no large-scale metal-working was occurring near the excavated trenches.
- 8.12** A small assemblage of foreign stone was recovered from the site. Most relates to 19th- century Welsh slate and coal either from unstratified contexts or intruded into earlier features. Other stone includes a large water-worn ovoid cobble/boulder in Folkestone stone (glauconitic greensand) from Context 157. This could have been used as a grinding stone but appears too friable. Context 67 produced a number of pieces of purple ferruginous tabular medium-grained sandstone, probably of Tertiary origin and thus relatively local to the site. The density of this stone suggests it may hold enough iron to be worth smelting but none of the pieces showed definite signs of heating/roasting.
- 8.13** The bone assemblage from the site is small, fragmentary and in poor condition. This is certainly the result of the acidic ground conditions – the best preserved pieces tend to be tooth enamel (cattle noted) and burnt bone.
- 8.14** Nine environmental samples were taken during the evaluation. These are listed below in Table 2.

Sample No.	Context No.	Sample Size (litres)	Sub-Sample Size
1	24	56	56
2	42	56	28
3	17	14	7
4	66	7	7
5	67	7	7
6	103	28	14
7	128	56	56
8	125	56	28
9	137	56	28

Table 2: Environmental Samples

- 8.15** The samples were subjected to a sub-sampling policy for the purpose of assessment. A 50% sub-sample was processed for the samples with a view to processing the remainder of the sample if the results from the sub-sample merited it. In the event only two of the samples merited full processing. All small samples were processed in full. All samples were processed using bucket flotation. The flot from each sample/ sub-sample was caught on a 500 micron sieve with the residue being retained on a 1mm mesh. Once the residues were dry they were sorted by eye to extract material of archaeological/environmental interest with the remaining stones etc being discarded. The results of this sorting are given in Table 3 below.

- 8.16 The dried flots were also scanned by eye, and with the help of a microscope (x20 magnification) where necessary, to assess the presence/absence and quality of archaeobotanical remains (seeds) and charcoal (Table 3) and thus the potential of the current data for addressing important environmental and economic issues regarding the site.
- 8.17 The flots from the samples (Table 3) contain relatively small amounts of charcoal (with the notable exception of Context 24). That which is present is generally of a small to medium size and in moderate condition. The flots appear to contain low concentrations of seeds. These consist of charred cereal remains in poor/fair condition and a number of wild seeds. Some of the latter are uncharred and may well be of recent date. Modern contamination on site from roots etc appears to be low to moderate.

Context/ date	Modern Roots	Charcoal	Seeds	Residue
24 (no date)	*	**** to 8mm	* (wild/cereal?)	-
42 (C2nd AD)	*	** to 6mm	** (wild/cereal)	Pot 11/5g B. clay 1/2g
17 (no date)	-	-	-	-
66 (EIA?)	-	-	-	-
67 (EIA?)	**/**	* to 4mm	* (wild/modern?)	Pot 4/10g B. clay 1/2g
103 (LIA/Belgic)	*	* to 3mm	* (wild/modern?)	Pot 2/10g FCF 1/2g
128 (C1st-2 nd AD resid. LIA/Belgic)	*/**	** to 6mm	** (wild/cereal)	Pot 21/50g B. clay 2/1g W. flint 2/10g FCF 4/120g Iron 1/1g Bone 7/6g
125 (EIA)	-	-	-	Pot 6/10g W. flint 1/2g
137 (EIA)	***	* to 5mm	* (cereals)	Pot 18/25g B. clay 7/40g FCF 2/2g Modern shell 1/1g

Key : - : None * : Very Low ** : Low *** : Moderate **** : High
(frequency), (Wild - non-cultivated plants)

Table 3 : Results of Environmental Samples : Flots and Residues

- 8.18 The residues do not contain much material of interest. However, two produced pottery from contexts which were previously undated and a few small pieces of mammal bone were present in Context 128. The condition of the material suggests that the site conditions are not conducive to good preservation of bone and shell material.
- 8.19 The current assemblage of finds and environmental material from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further study on its own. If more

material is recovered from the site during any Stage 2 mitigation works then the current assemblage should be studied in combination with it.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches was shown to be appropriate, and proved that a range of archaeological remains survive at the site. There was a clear concentration of features in the eastern part of the evaluated area (Fig. 11), with a group of undated features in the western part of the site in Trench T79. The evaluation also revealed a background scatter of struck flints across much of the site
- 9.2 As in previous investigations at the site,⁷ there was little evidence of the use of the area as an airfield. The remains of a demolished pill-box at the northern end of Trench T87, the memorial cross near to Trench T112, occasional ground disturbance at the western end of the site and the ceramic pipes (apparently marking the alignment of the former, removed perimeter road), providing the only indications of recent activity.
- 9.3 However, there was extensive evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Romano-British activity in the form of ditches, pits and post-holes. There was also limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity, but only in the form of a single very small pottery sherd, possibly intrusive, from one ditch. Firm conclusions would be unwise given the size of the sample of the site so far investigated (c.4%), but what can be said is there appear to be stark differences between the current site and that investigated in 1998.⁸
- 9.4 Firstly the majority of excavated features at the current site date from the Late Iron Age to the Early Romano-British period, with a scatter of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features, the exact reverse of the 1998 results.⁹ This shift of emphasis in the three main represented periods might explain the greater efforts at land division encountered in this corner of the former aerodrome, a phenomenon seen in other parts of the aerodrome in during the 1993 evaluation,¹⁰ but not seen in 1998.¹¹
- 9.5 The later Romano-British deposits encountered during the current project were also seen in 1993, but again not in the detailed excavation of 1998. The deposition of apparently freshly broken pottery in pits and ditches suggests the presence of domestic activity in the immediate vicinity. The quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British material also points to this, with evidence of ?domestic enclosure(s), with a surrounding field system. Clusters of Late

⁷ Stevens *op. cit.*

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ *ibid.*

¹⁰ Barber *op. cit.*

¹¹ Stevens *op. cit.*

Bronze Age/Early Iron Age post-holes are also a clear indication of domestic activity. It is possible that the remains of structures from all three of the periods may survive within the boundaries of the site.

- 9.6 Unfortunately the potential for the recovery of environmental evidence from each of the periods was shown to be limited. Acidic soil conditions have led to the lose of much of such material, although some charcoal and charred seed was present in some of the samples, and limited quantities of small mammal bones were also recovered.
- 9.7 It should be also noted that, given the nature of the geology, it is possible that further archaeological features not detected in the trenches during the evaluation might have 'weathered out' in time. Hence it must be accepted that, despite the fact that all of the trenches were left open for at least 72 hours, it is possible that the trenches contained further undetected features.
- 9.8 The evidence from the evaluation trenches shows that extensive remains of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, and later Romano-British (with the possibility of Anglo-Saxon) activity survive in the south-eastern corner of the former aerodrome. The character of the features points to the presence of extensive further archaeological remains within the current site.

10.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank Wendy Rogers of Kent County Council's Heritage Management Group for her input. Thanks are also due to Roy Humphreys of the Kent Aviation Historical Research Society for providing information on the memorial cross.

SMR Summary Sheet

Site Code	TER 04					
Identification Name and Address	The 'Terlingham III' Development, Hawkinge Aerodrome					
County, District &/or Borough	Shepway District, Kent					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference.	TQ 2100 3940					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	1908					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. 3	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field 3	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. August – Sept. 2004	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Pentland Homes					
Project Manager	Ian Greig/Luke Barber					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA *	IA *	RB *
	AS ?	MED	PM *	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>A total of 99 trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 2458m, providing a c.4% sample of the southern end of the former aerodrome. Pits, post-holes, gullies and ditches were encountered in the trenches in the eastern part of the site. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and later Romano-British remains were uncovered, with limited evidence (a single very small pottery sherd) of Anglo-Saxon activity. A group of undated features was also uncovered in one trench in the western part of the site. A background scatter of struck flint was recovered from across the site.</p>						

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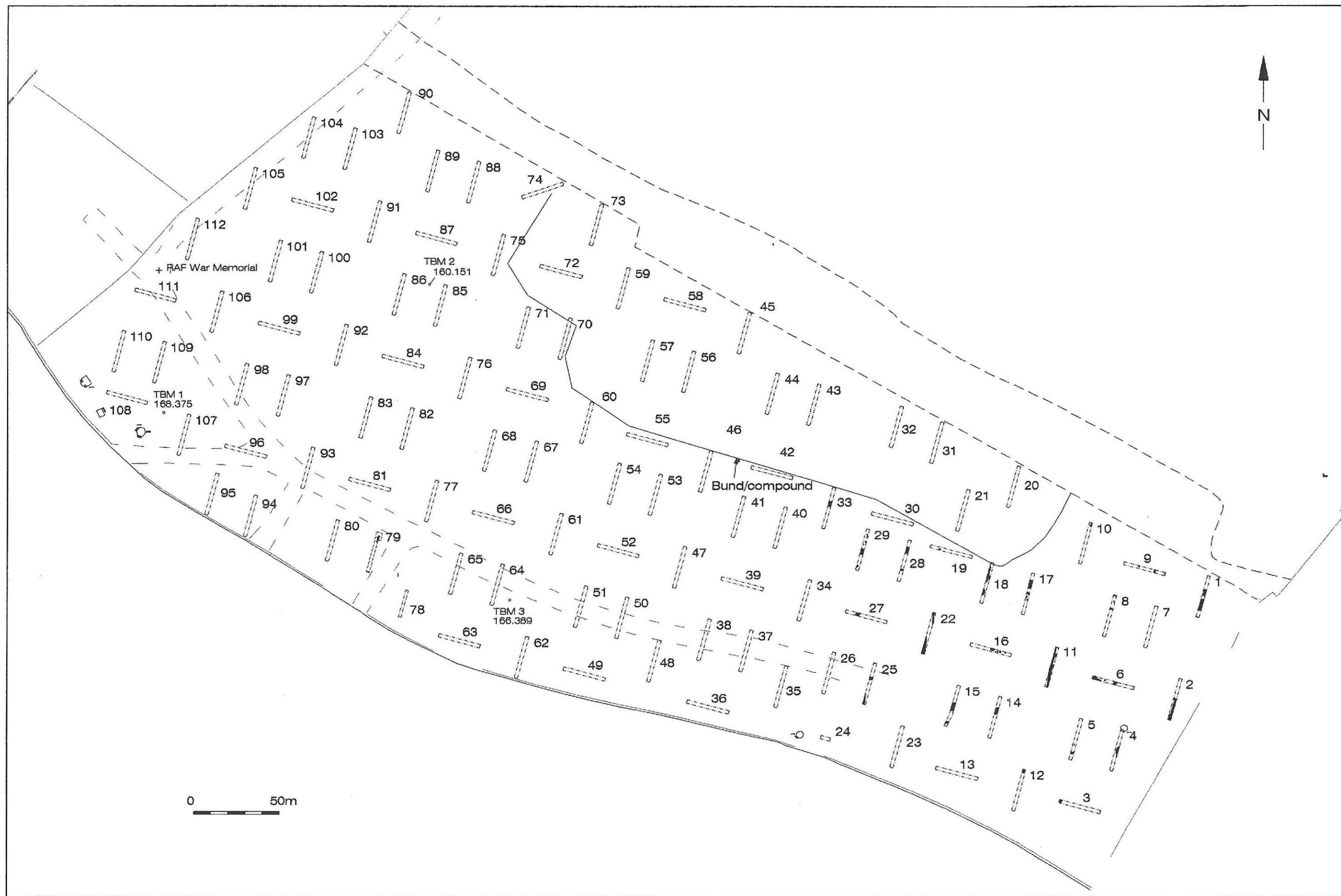
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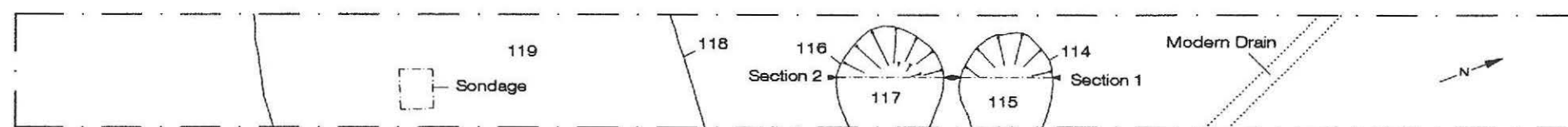
© ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST		Terlingham III, Hawkinge Aerodrome	Fig. 1
Ref: 1908	Sept 2004	Site Location Plan	

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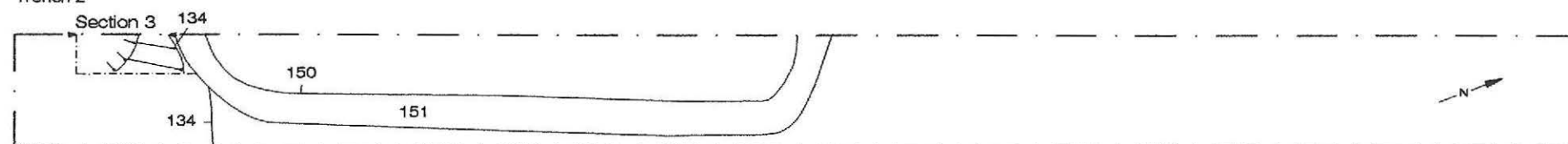


© ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST		Terlingham III, Hawkinge Aerodrome		Fig. 2
Ref: 1908	Sept 2004	Trench Location Plan		

Trench 1



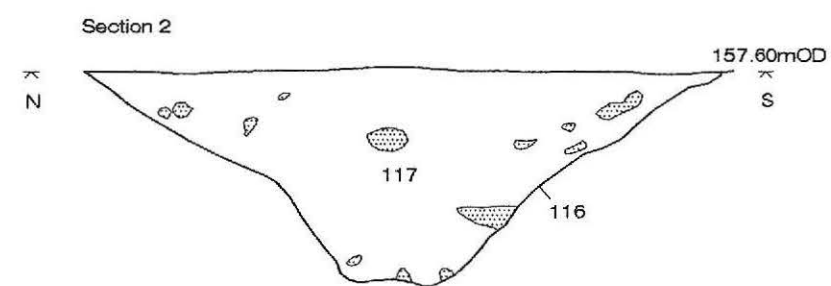
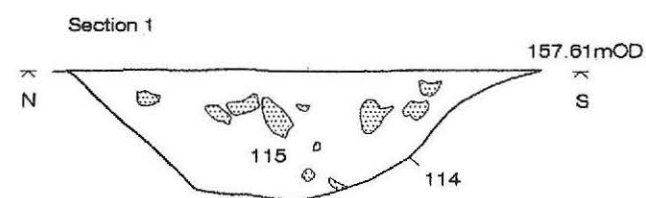
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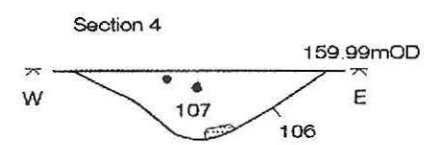
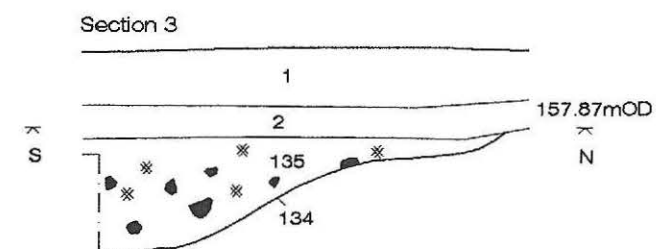
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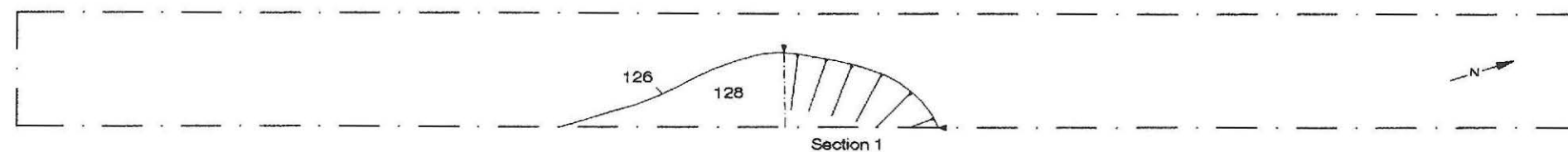


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 Flint
 Charcoal
 Ironstone

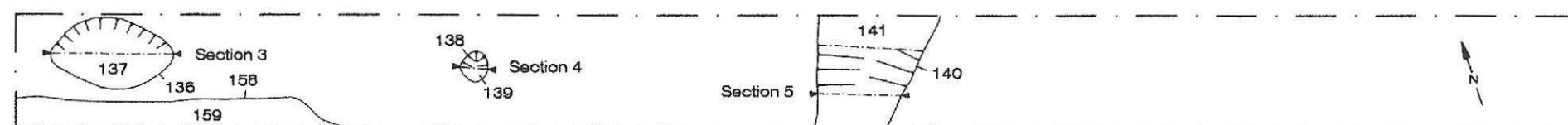
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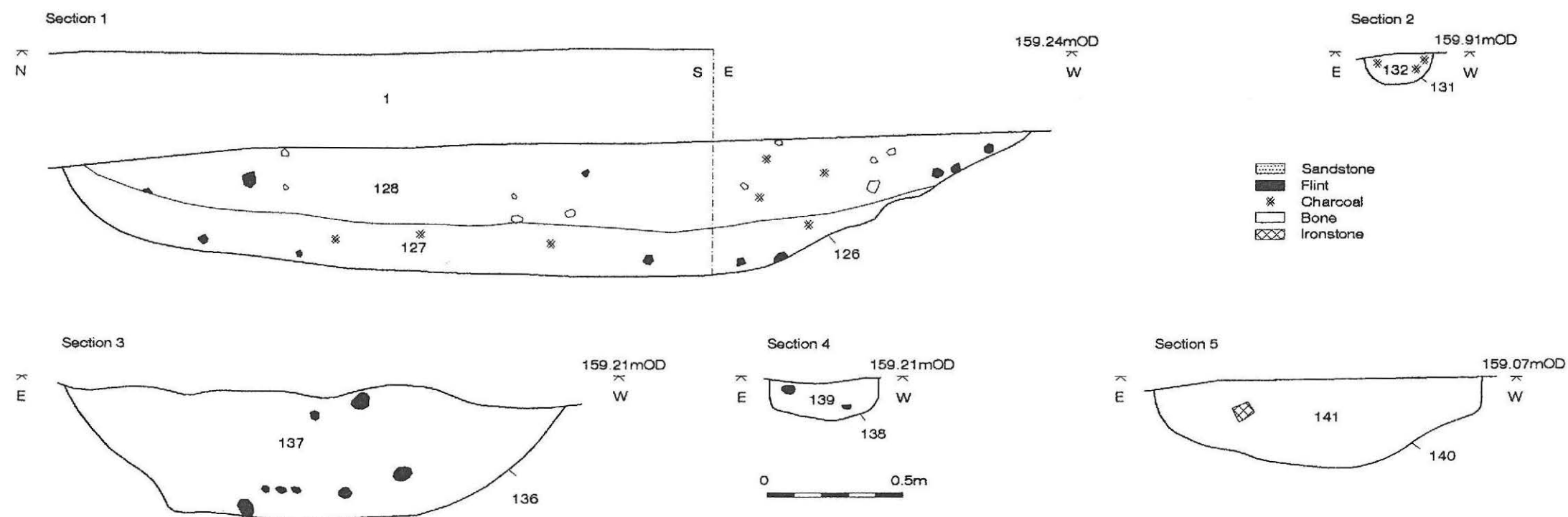
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Trench 6



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Trench 8



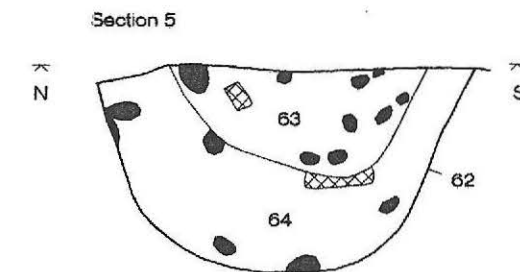
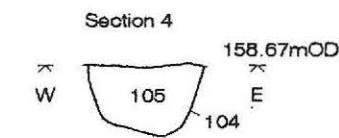
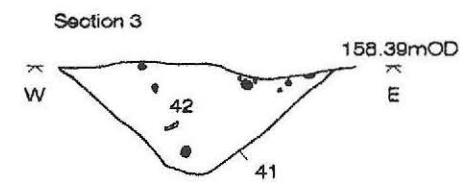
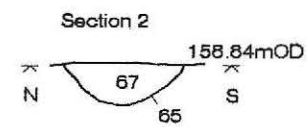
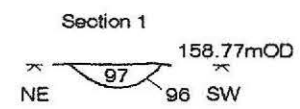
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Trench 10



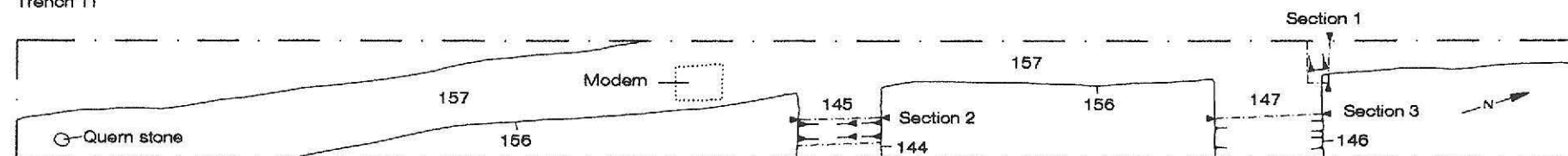
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 Flint
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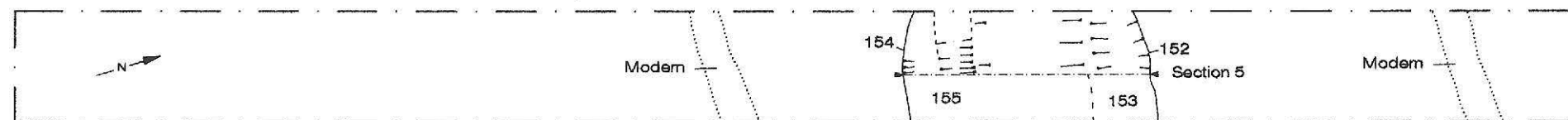
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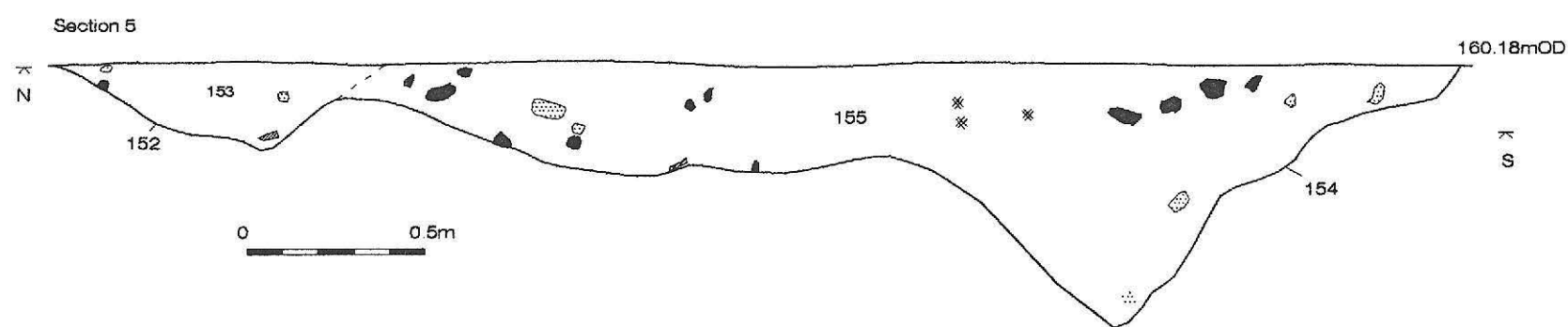
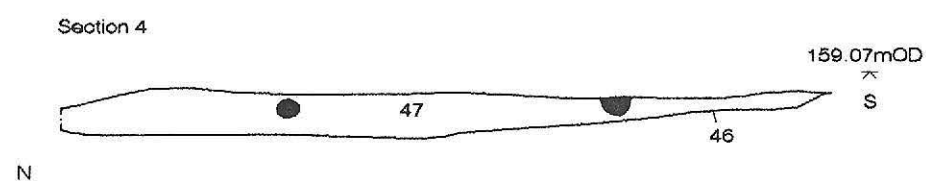
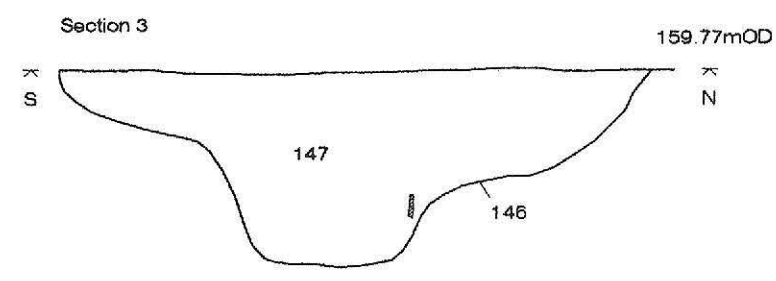
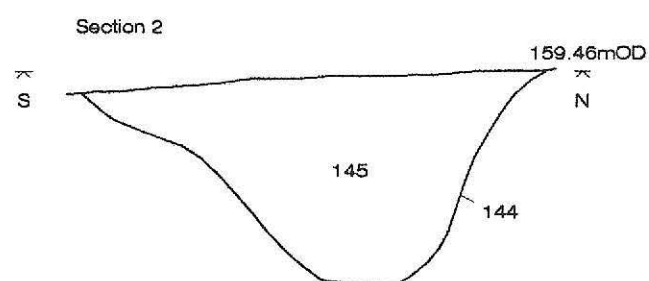
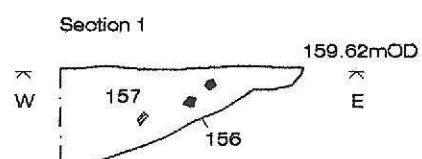
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Trench 14

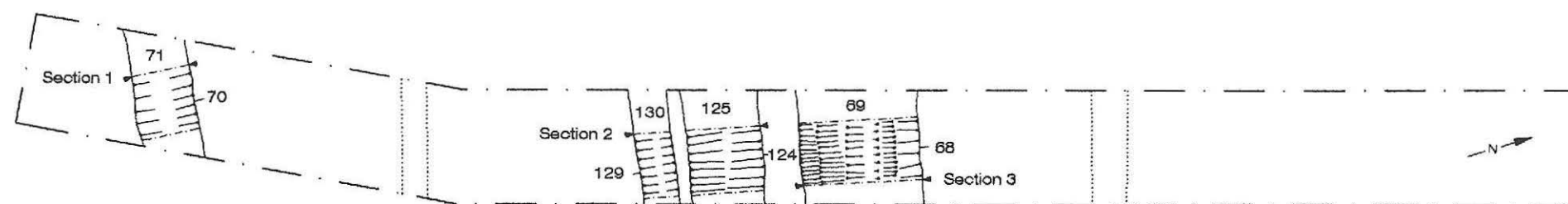


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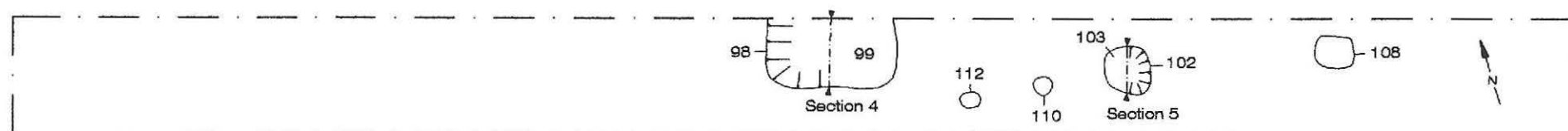


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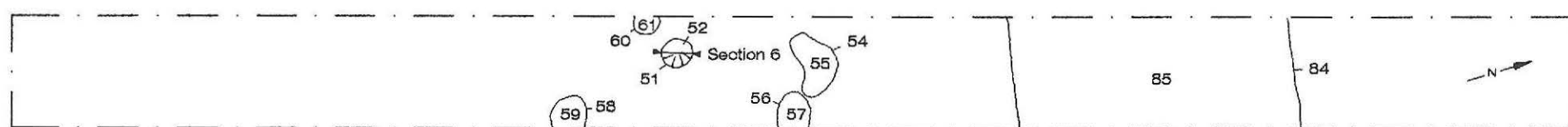
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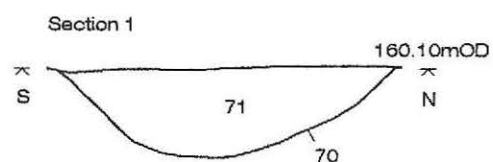
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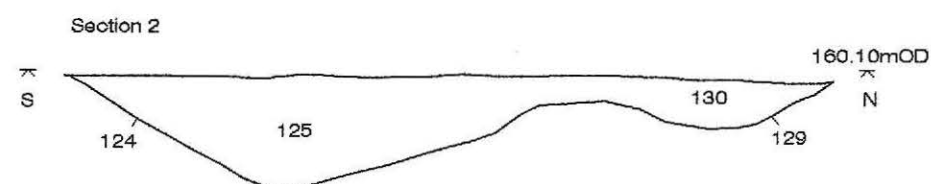
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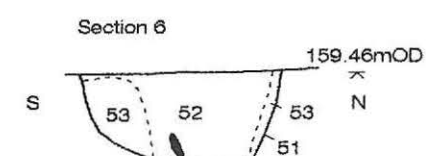
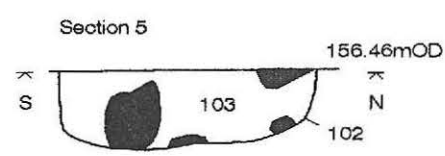
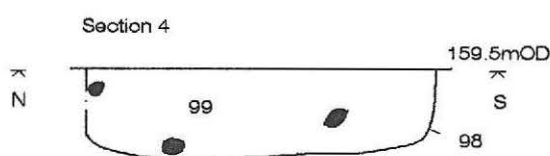
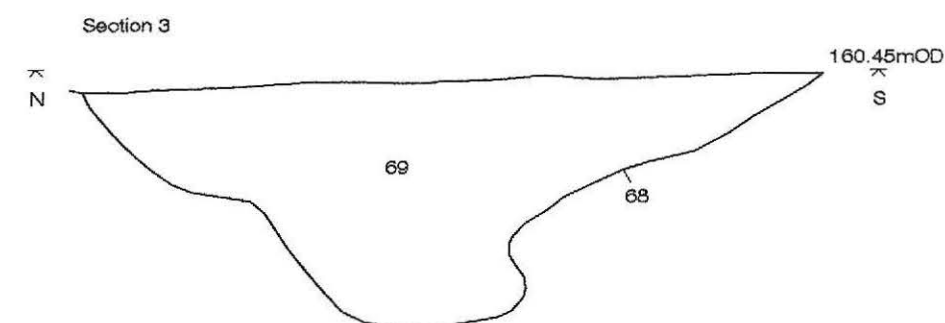
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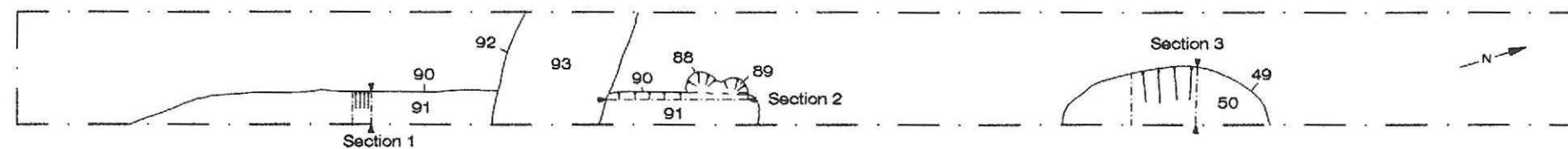
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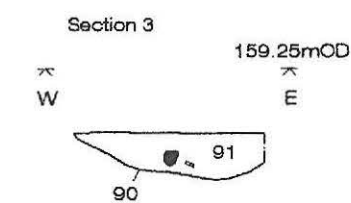
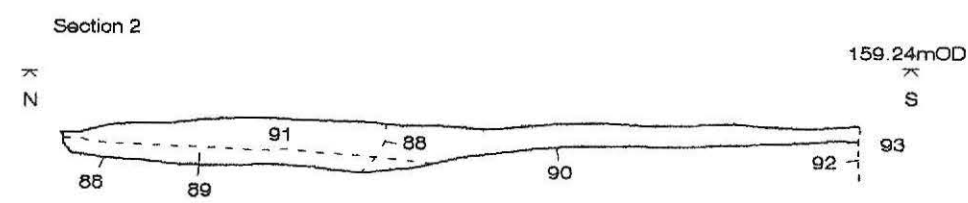
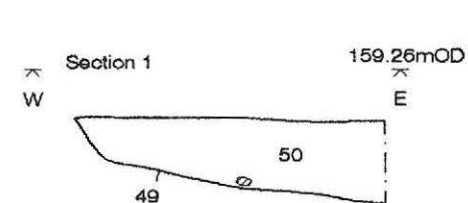
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Trench 22

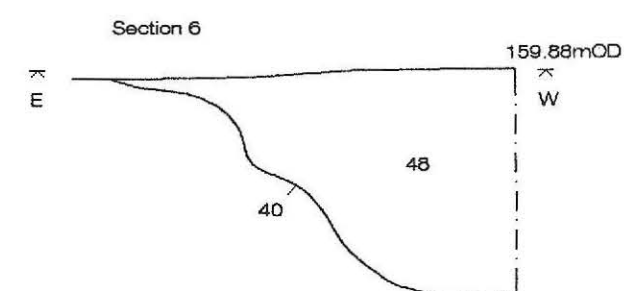
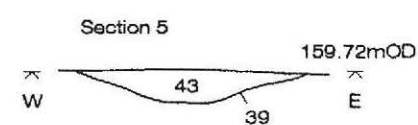
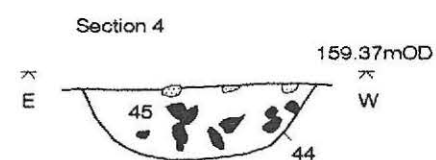


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Sandstone
 Flint
 Pottery

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Trench 25



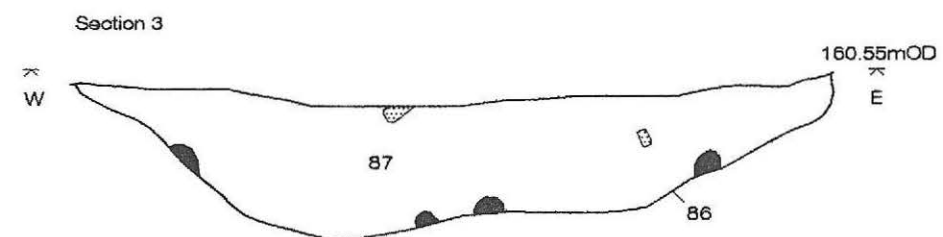
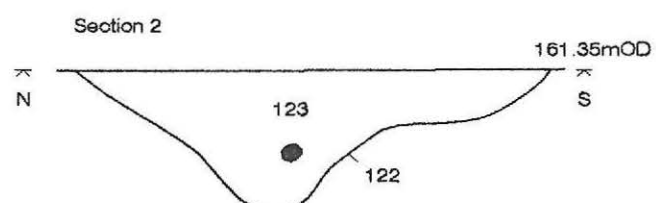
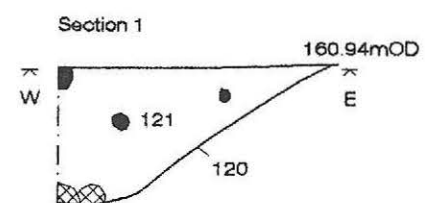
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Trench 28

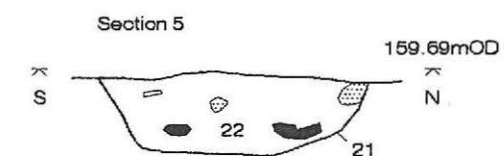
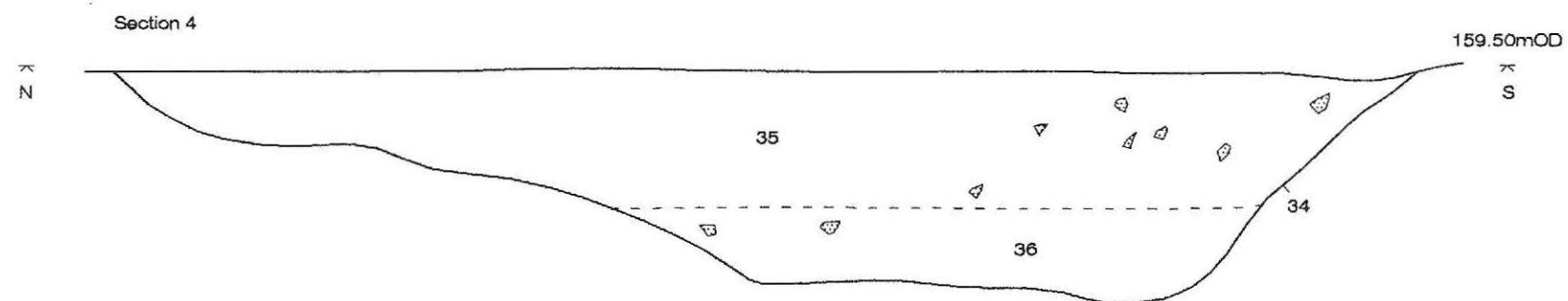


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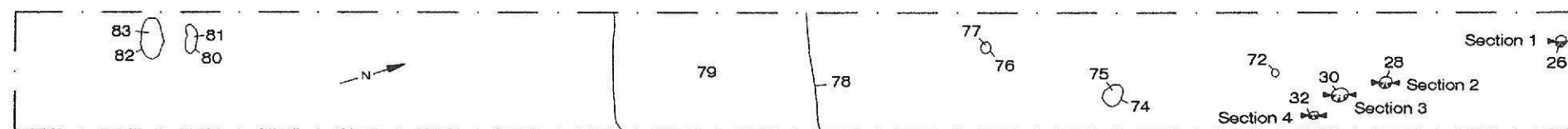


Sandstone
 Flint
 Ironstone

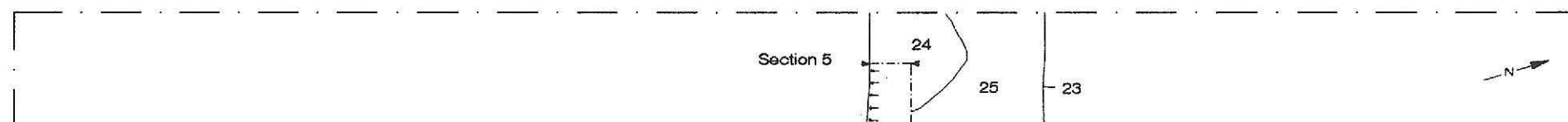
0 0.5m



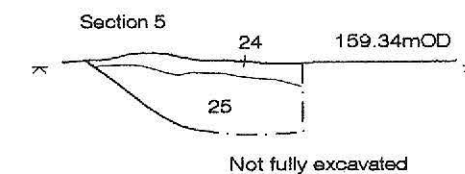
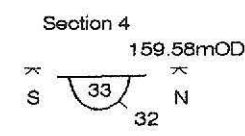
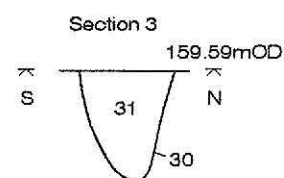
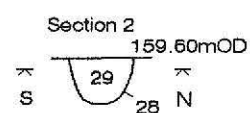
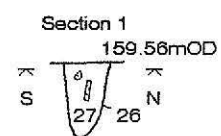
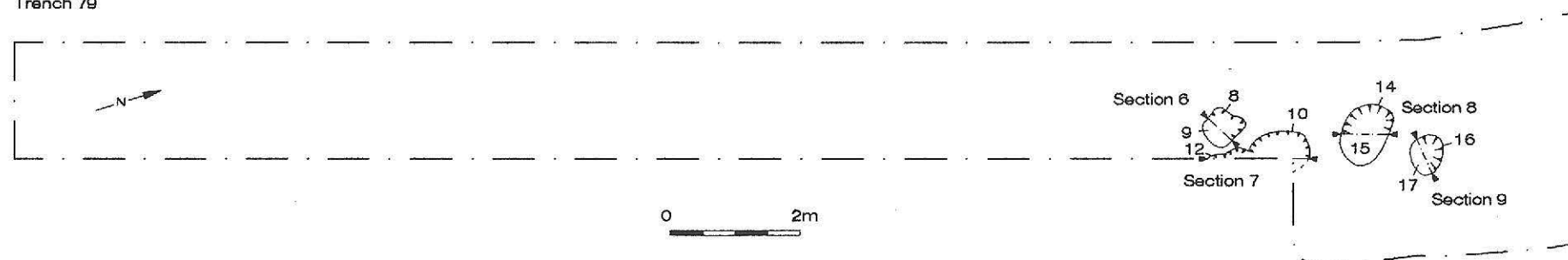
Trench 29



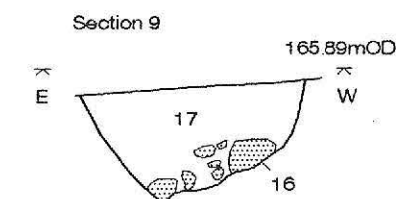
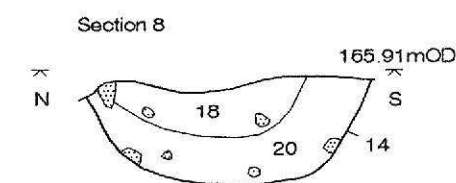
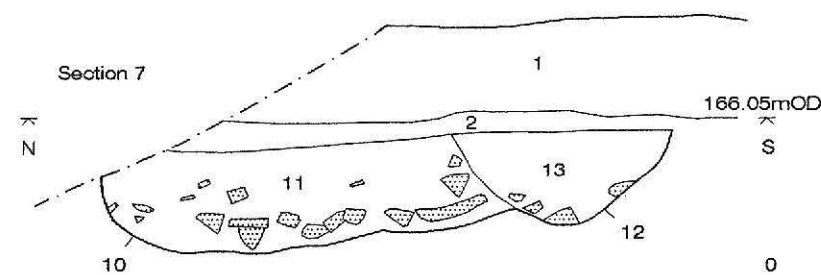
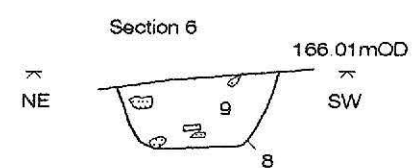
Trench 33



Trench 79



 Sandstone



0 0.5m



© ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST		Terlingham III, Hawkinge Aerodrome	Fig. 1
Ref: 1908	Sept 2004	Plan of Eastern End of Site	