

LAND AT RESIDENTIAL PHASE II

(SOUTHERN PARCEL)

WATERSTONE PARK

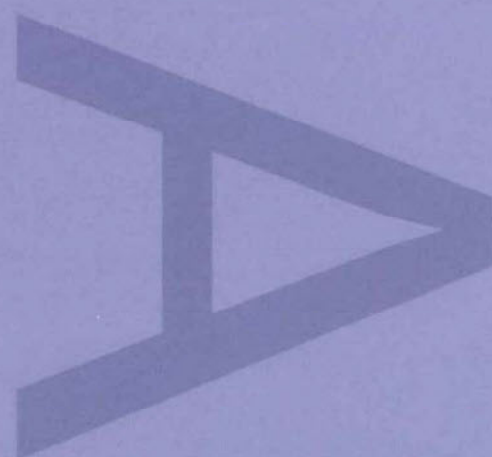
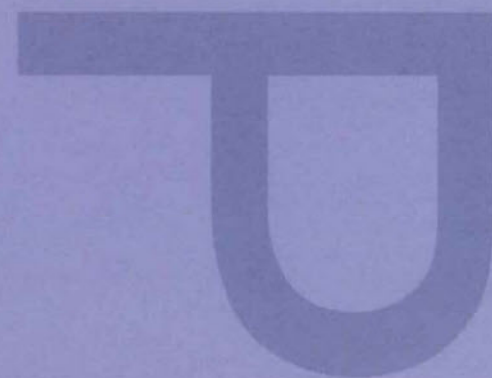
STONE CASTLE

KENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

KCAS 08

MAY 2009



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

LAND AT RESIDENTIAL PHASE II
(SOUTHERN PARCEL)
WATERSTONE PARK
STONE CASTLE
KENT

EXCAVATION

Quality Control

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**An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation on Land at
Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone
Castle, Kent**

Site Code: KCAS 08

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 5833 7398

Written and Researched by Alexis Haslam

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, May 2009

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Following an archaeological evaluation, an archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent. The site was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Countryside Properties. The site is approximately 1km south of Greenhithe, 1.5km south of the Thames and 4km east of Dartford.
- 1.2 An initial excavation area was opened up in the location of the primary evaluation trenches (Trs 1-7) at the eastern end of the southern parcel. A further strip of land was then subsequently stripped to the west of the excavation area in order to provide an access roadway for site vehicles once the eastern excavation area had been cleared of archaeological features. Following the handover of both the roadway and eastern excavation area, two further zones of excavation were opened up to the north and south of the roadway strip. Once these areas had been completed, a further six evaluation trenches (Trs 8-13) were excavated at the extreme western end of the site. The limited amount of archaeological evidence present within these trenches suggested that no further excavation was required, although two smaller areas of excavation were subsequently opened up at the western end of the roadway. The total excavation area encompassed 6365.74m².
- 1.3 Geologically the site was underlain by Seaford Chalk, brickearth and a horizon of natural sandy gravel. These deposits were observed at a lowest point of 32.68m OD in the north-eastern corner of the site and a highest point of 40.49m OD to the west.
- 1.4 The earliest evidence of archaeological activity on the site dated to between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, with the vast majority of the archaeological features revealed during the excavation belonging to this phase of occupation. A large curvilinear enclosure was recorded in the central area of the site and was interpreted as a corral utilised for the purposes of livestock control. The eastern extent of this corral had been truncated, with the previously associated ditch alignments being incorporated into a subsequent enclosure. Contemporary with this corral was a further enclosure located in the western area of the excavation which displayed evidence of a re-cut. This enclosure appears to have eventually been replaced, with two phases of easterly expansion taking place in order to enlarge the interior enclosure area. The precise function of these enclosures was unclear, although the structured deposition of specific materials within the ditch fills suggested

that they were of symbolic importance. Following the closure of the ditches belonging to the final phase of enclosure expansion a field system was introduced. This field was eventually realigned (most probably due to topographical problems) and both a timber granary and animal droveway were constructed. The final phase of activity belonging to this period concerned the introduction of a substantial north-south aligned animal droveway which cut through the earlier field systems. A considerable number of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pits were recorded across the site and included both a dog and foal burial. The majority of these features have however been interpreted as grain storage pits, utilised for the storage of either seed corn or surplus grain. As with the enclosure ditches, the structured deposition of specific materials was recorded in association with these pits and this may well be suggestive of 'ritual' activity.

- 1.5 The early post-medieval period was represented by a series of pits aligned in two parallel north-east south-west aligned rows. These features have been interpreted as tree pits or plant beds which would formerly have bordered an access route to Stone Castle.

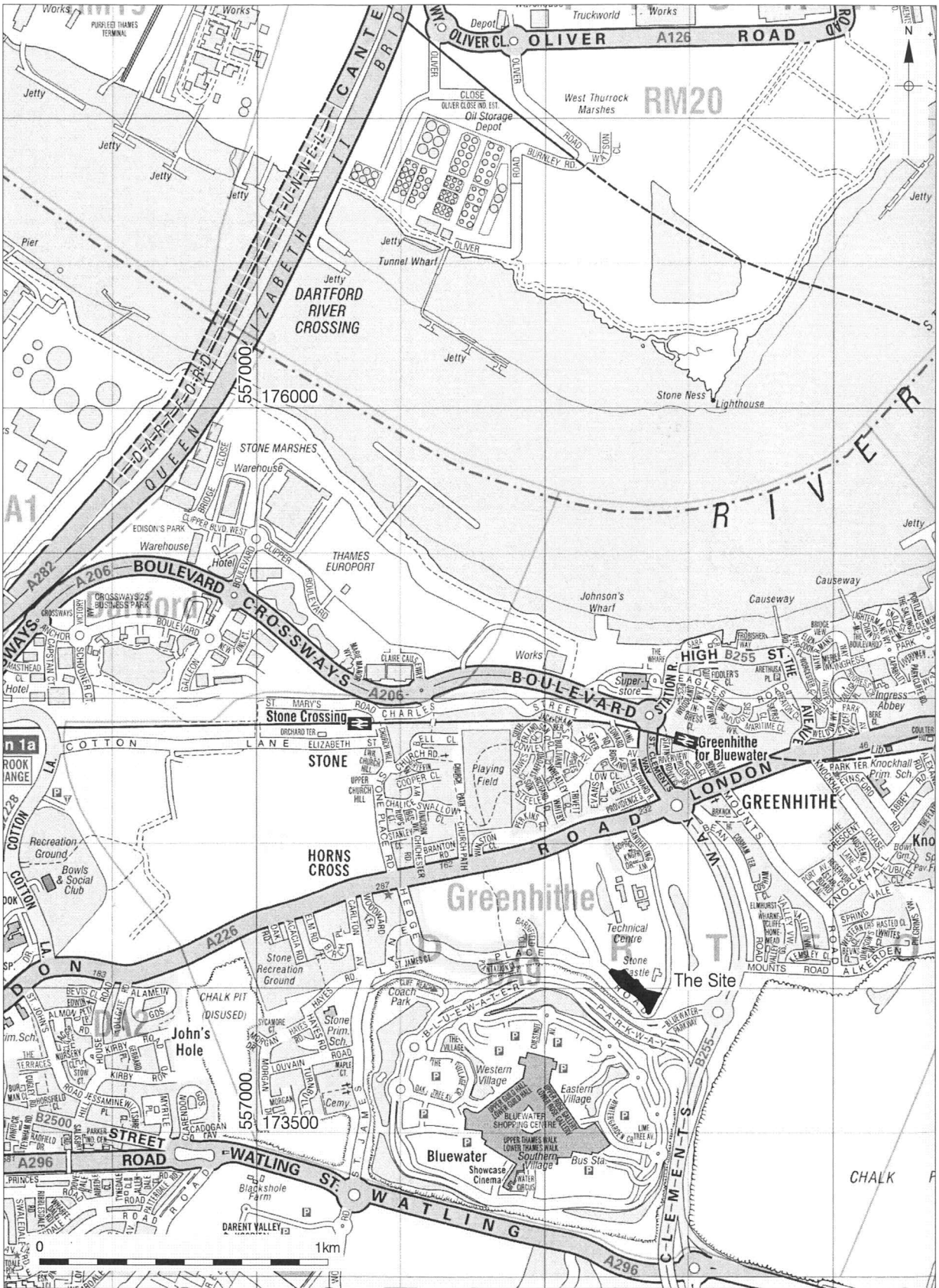
- 1.6 A number of isolated ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were recorded in association with the post-medieval period. In the eastern area of the excavation a field boundary ditch and accompanying fence line were revealed, with the alignment and position of this ditch bearing a considerable similarity with the modern site perimeter. A large pit was also recorded in the eastern area of the excavation and is believed to have been backfilled during the mid to late 18th century with material originating from within Stone Castle itself.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological field excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent, in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site for residential purposes. The site central National Grid Reference is TQ 5833 7398. The field excavation was conducted between the 12th of March and the 1st of September 2008.
- 2.2 The site was located on land at Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent, within the London Borough of Dartford. It was situated to the south of London Road (The A226) and was bounded to the north by the grounds of Stone Castle, to the east and south by Hedge Place Road and to the west by former agricultural land (Fig. 1).
- 2.3 The site is not located within an area of archaeological significance as defined in the Kent and Medway Structure Plan (SPG 3 2006) or in the Dartford Borough Council Local Plan (1995). However, Kent County Council's Archaeological Officer for Dartford drew attention to the site's archaeological potential in 1999. An evaluation was undertaken between the 28th of January and the 1st of February 2008 and was reported in Haslam (2008).
- 2.4 The project was commissioned and monitored by the archaeological consultant Richard Meager, of CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Countryside Properties. The field excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, under the supervision of Alexis Haslam and the project management of Helen Hawkins. The work was additionally monitored for the local planning authority by Wendy Rogers, Kent County Council Archaeological Officer for Dartford.
- 2.5 A Method Statement for an Archaeological Excavation (2008) was prepared by Helen Hawkins (née Clough), prior to the fieldwork commencing.
- 2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with a suitable repository in the local region.
- 2.7 The site was allocated the site code KCAS 08.

2.8 In this report

- Group context numbers have been used for many of the larger features, especially the ditches. These are collective numbers for all of the individual contexts, and have been used where there has been more than one slot excavated in the feature. Individual context numbers were allocated to fills within slots and have been numbered within the context index.
- The pit groups have been numbered as PG1 to PG7
- The posthole groups have been numbered as PHG1 to PHG9



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:20,000 at A4

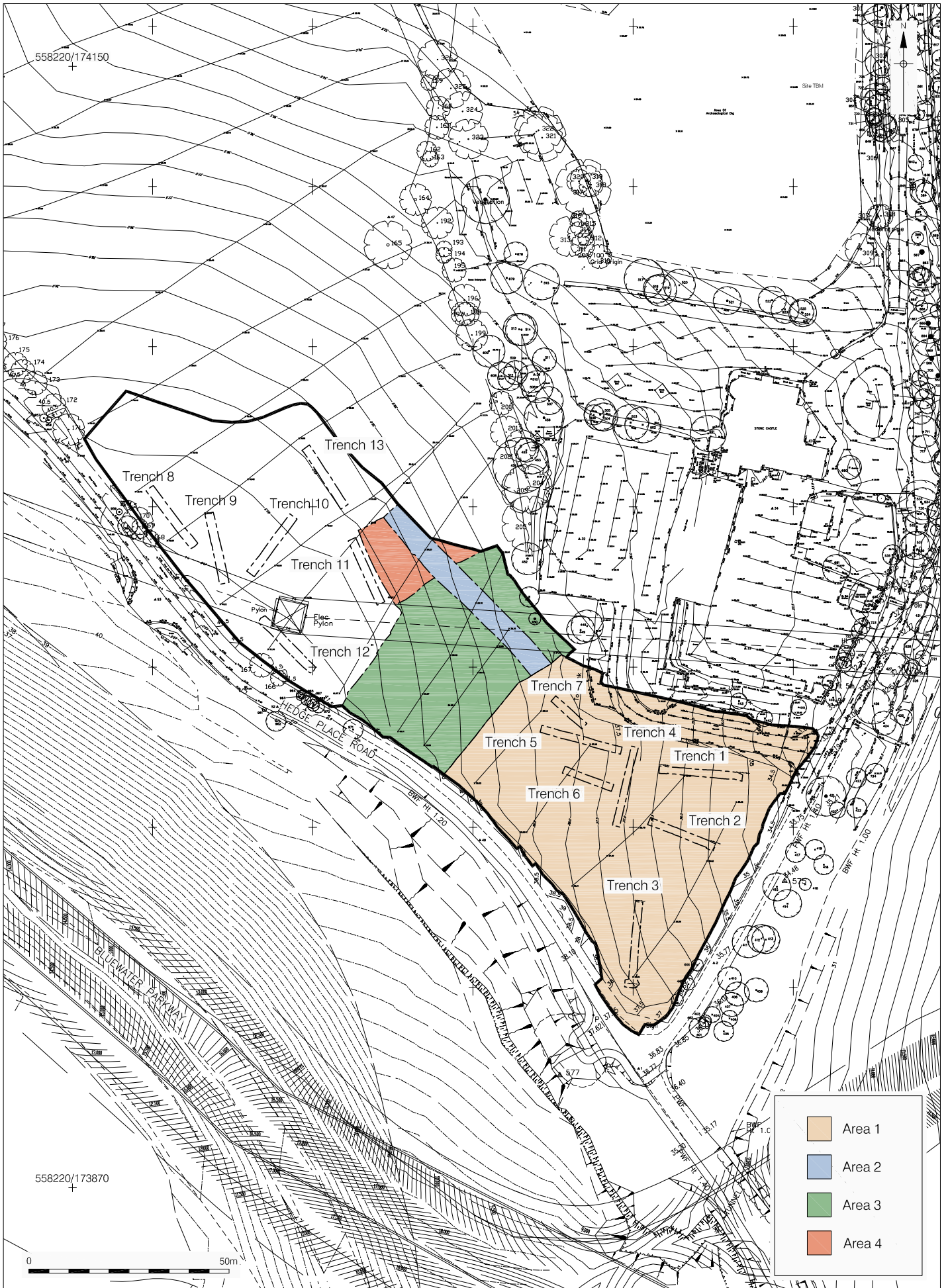


Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,250 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In November 1990 the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG 16) "Archaeology and Planning", providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.
- 3.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by current Structure and Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.
- 3.3 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Kent and Medway Structure Plan adopted in July 2006 and the Dartford Borough Council Local Plan adopted in 1995. The adopted Kent and Medway Structure Plan states:

Policy QL7: Archaeological Sites

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

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

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

- 3.4 The Dartford Borough Local Plan states:

Policy B11

Development proposals that would adversely affect scheduled ancient monuments and other nationally important archaeological sites will not be permitted.

Policy B12

Other sites of archaeological significance will be protected from development where the archaeological interest is of overriding importance. Where the interest is not overriding, development proposals may be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the site can be preserved either in situ (the preferred option) or by making a detailed record of it for future archaeological reference. Appropriate conditions will be attached to any planning permission.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 4.1 The Stone Castle site is located on the south bank of the River Thames on rising ground above the river floodplain. Ground level rises across the site from 32.68m OD in the north-east to 41m OD in the north-west.
- 4.2 The British Geological Survey map 271 (Dartford, solid and drift edition – 1:50,000 series for England and Wales) indicates that the site is underlain by undivided, mainly Seaford Chalk. The site itself is situated in a minor tributary of a dry valley that extends northward from the high ground around Bean to the south bank of the estuarine River Thames at Greenhithe. The tributary falls steeply from south-west to north-east and is little more than a valley side hollow

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The information presented below has been collected and reviewed from the Kent Sites and Monuments Record (KSMR) and concerns an area comprising of 11.5 hectares. The archaeological potential for the site was originally outlined in the Desk Based Assessment (Chadwick and Hawkins 1999, 14-15), although further archaeological, documentary and cartographic sources have been utilised in order to supplement the initial assessment report.

PREHISTORIC

Palaeolithic

- 5.2 Pleistocene deposits of the Boyn Hill / Orsett Formation are preserved as a band from Dartford through Stone to Northfleet along the south banks of the Lower Thames Valley. They can contain significant quantities of artifactual and palaeo-environmental information and are best known for the discovery of Pleistocene hominid remains at Swanscombe during the 1930s and 1950s. A large body of Palaeolithic material was recovered from Globe Pit, Greenhithe between 1900 and 1920 (KE 792, TQ 5885 7462). The material, mainly of Acheulian and Mousterian types, appears to have originated from several palaeo-landsurfaces. Further Palaeolithic finds are recorded from the area of Beechin Wood cottages (KE 847, TQ 5805 7338).
- 5.3 The broken tip of an Acheulian handaxe was discovered in Trench 47 during topsoil removal in the initial Stone Castle evaluation of 2004 (Haslam 2004). This artefact is believed to have originated from the underlying Pleistocene Boyn Hill gravels present on British Geological Survey map 271 to the north-west of the Stone Castle Southern Parcel.

Mesolithic

- 5.4 Sites and finds from before the Neolithic are generally very rare, and no finds of Mesolithic material have been recorded from the immediate vicinity of the study site.

Neolithic

- 5.5 Three Neolithic axes are known from the Greenhithe stretch of the River Thames (KE 762, TQ 5875), but only small quantities of Neolithic pottery and flints are recorded from the many quarries in the vicinity (KE 858, TQ 5974).

- 5.6 During the Stone Castle excavation of 2004 the crouched burial of a male aged between 25 and 35 was discovered in excavation Area A. Interred with a grave good in the form of a polished sandstone rubber or pounder, the skeleton displayed evidence of osteoarthritis in the left wrist and was tentatively ascribed to the Middle Iron Age (Haslam 2005, 32-3). A Neolithic burial date remains a possibility however, and it was recommended in the excavation assessment that the remains should be radiocarbon dated in order to define the precise phasing of the inhumation (Haslam 2005, 106).

Bronze Age

- 5.7 A socketed Bronze Age spearhead is known from Stone Castle (KE 791, TQ 5759 7476) and a large assemblage of Bronze Age Beaker pottery was found north of Beechin Wood cottages (KE 847, TQ 5805 7338).
- 5.8 The Stone Castle excavation of 2004 revealed a ring ditch with an associated pit extending into the eastern limit of excavation in Area A. This ditch was interpreted as representing a ploughed down low barrow (Haslam 2005, 25-6), and pottery recovered from the fill of the pit suggested a mid to late Bronze Age deposition date. Over 16,000g of burnt flint was recovered from a deposit of colluvium recorded in Area B of the same excavation, whilst typologically diagnostic fragments of struck flint retrieved from the same context suggested that this layer of prehistoric hillwash was Bronze Age in origin.

Iron Age

- 5.9 During the excavation of Stone Castle chalk pit immediately to the east of the study site a large Iron Age pit was identified (KE 824, TQ 5796 7400). This was 4m in diameter and 6m deep. The feature was not examined in detail prior to its destruction. In 1960 and 1961 rescue excavations by the then Ministry of Works in Stone Castle chalk pit (Detsicas 1966) identified a hut circle and cattle enclosure of Late Iron Age date; probably representing a farmstead (KE 830, TQ 5818 7335).
- 5.10 Late Iron Age discoveries were also made in 1939 during quarrying operations in the Cotton Lane Pit, which lay about one mile west of the village of Stone. These discoveries were reported in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society (Cotton & Richardson 1941) and included 24 almost complete pots, some of which were described as cremations, odd bones and sherds, 4 bronze brooches, fragments of wood associated with bronze fittings and scrap iron. None of these finds were

witnessed *in situ* but a lack of evidence of settlement resulted in the site being interpreted as a cremation cemetery dated to between AD 24 and AD 45.

HISTORIC

Roman

- 5.11 The Roman Road from London to Rochester passes along the boundary of the study site. The 1960 – 61 excavations at Stone Castle chalk pit revealed the remains of a Romano-British settlement, probably a farmstead, represented by pits, ditches and the flint footings of a small building (KE 830, TQ 5818 7335). Numerous finds were recovered, including several brooches (KE 459 and KE 3896). In 1902 – 1904 topsoil stripping in preparation for the cutting of Stone Castle chalk pit revealed a Romano-British cemetery containing 5 burials, probably associated with the settlement identified in 1961 (KE 782, TQ 5848 7436). The burials included cremations and inhumations, all with significant quantities of grave goods. A number of other finds of Roman date are recorded in the immediate vicinity and include a chalk quarry reused for disposing of three inhumation burials and ritual deposits (KE 796, TQ 5895 7477 also recorded as KE 863, TQ 5974), a small cemetery near Ingress Abbey (KE 832, TQ 5894 7488) and a settlement in the area of Mounts Wood, now destroyed (KE 777, TQ 589 733).
- 5.12 The excavation at the Cotton Lane Pit in 1939 also revealed evidence of continued occupation into the Roman period in the form of two Roman vessels. Three of the brooches discovered, which included a Hod Hill type brooch, were dated to the Claudian period.
- 5.13 The majority of the archaeological evidence revealed during the Stone Castle excavation of 2004 dated to the early Roman period, and included a rectangular field system defined by three linear boundary ditches. A number of gullies and grain storage pits were recorded in association with these ditches, suggesting that the land was being utilised throughout this period for agricultural purposes. Small finds recovered from the various grain storage pits consisted of a Hod Hill type brooch, a Colchester brooch, the tip of a sheath, a bone gouge, fragments of Roman armour and both puddingstone quern and whetstone fragments along with deliberately placed pottery and animal bone deposits.
- 5.14 Further vessels displaying post-firing holes were also recovered from the boundary ditches, suggesting that these features were significant not only as practical but also as symbolic boundaries. The presence of the small finds, pottery and animal bone

within the grain storage pits defined the organisation of specific ritualised activity on the site, with offerings being placed within the pits in order to secure successful harvests. This religious practice has been referred to by Barry Cunliffe as 'the pit belief system' (Cunliffe 2002, 536) and is normally associated with the Iron Age period, particularly in the central southern area of Britain. The final phase of activity relating to the early Roman period involved the introduction of a new east-west aligned boundary ditch, which replaced the earlier rectangular field system. This ditch was eventually re-cut, and was recorded in association with a human cremation located in the eastern portion of excavation Area A.

Saxon and Early Medieval

- 5.15 No findspots of Saxon or early medieval date occur in the vicinity of the study site.
- 5.16 In the Domesday Survey of 1086, Stone is recorded as an agricultural estate, part of the lands of the Bishop of Rochester:

“Stone. Before 1066 it answered for 6 sulungs; now for 4 sulungs. Land for 11 ploughs. In Lordship 2.20 villeins with 12 smallholders have 11 ploughs. A church; 4 slaves; meadow, 72 acres; a mill at 6s 8d; a fishery at 3s 4d; woodland, 60 pigs. Value before 1066 and later £13; now £16; however, it pays £20, an ounce of gold and a porpoise.

Richard of Tonbridge holds as much woodland from this manor as is valued at 15s”

Medieval and Post-Medieval to 1900

- 5.17 Throughout this period the site is likely to have been utilized as open agricultural land and woodland. The majority of the land boundaries present on the site prior to the construction of the Blue Circle Technical Development Centre in the late 20th century and the subsequent Waterstone Park housing development appear to have been established by the nineteenth century.
- 5.18 In 1347, John de Northwood paid the aid for half a knight's fee on the Manor of 'Stone Castle'. Henry de Northwood had held this Manor before him of the Bishop of Rochester. 'Stone Castle' as it exists today is mainly Georgian, having been rebuilt in about 1825. The main building is of two storeys, with a battlemented parapet. The central bay forms a three storey tower. On the west side are two large canted bay

windows, and adjacent to these is a section of crinkle crankle garden wall. The whole main structure is built of random split flints, with yellow brick long and short quoins.

- 5.19 The last vestige of the medieval 'Stone Castle' is a rectangular stone tower of three storeys attached to the south-east corner of the late Georgian building. This structure, of probable late thirteenth century origin, would originally have been attached to a hall (not necessarily of stone), which would have probably lain in the area of the late Georgian building. The 'Castle' was therefore a residence with defensive qualities rather than a fortress.
- 5.20 The current boundaries of the grounds of 'Stone Castle' appear to have been largely in existence by 1869. These were most probably established in c. 1825 when the property was remodelled. The Ordnance Survey map of 1898 shows the site as agricultural land and woodland, although it displays a small 'Old Gravel Pit' on its north-west side in the area later occupied by 'Pit 10'. By 1910 the Stone Castle chalk pit to the east was well established, as is shown in the Ordnance Survey map of that year. In 1910 the site was largely unchanged from 1898, though the 'Old Gravel Pit' shown on the north-west side had been reactivated and was the origin of 'Pit 10'. The Ordnance Survey of 1938-40 shows 'Pit 10' in its final form. By this date both it and the Stone Castle chalk pit to the east were disused. Subsequently, Pit 10 was filled in between 1956 and 1977 with domestic and commercial refuse. This was then covered with locally won material and landscaped. The remainder of the study site was in use as agricultural land at this time, and retained this use up until the time of the first archaeological excavation in 2004.
- 5.21 Post-medieval features recorded during the Stone Castle excavation of 2004 consisted of one east-west aligned ditch, two pits and two postholes. All of these features were revealed in excavation Area A.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The excavation followed an earlier evaluation (Haslam 2008), which had identified the presence of Late Iron Age to early Roman remains in the area of land to the south of Stone Castle. Both a specification (Meager 2008) and a method statement (Clough 2008) were prepared prior to the excavation, with the method statement detailing the methodology required for the excavation of the specified open area (Fig. 2).
- 6.2 Due to spatial limitations, the initial excavation was located in the area of the primary evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-7) at the eastern end of the Southern Parcel. This excavation was conducted between the 12th of March and the 6th of June 2008 (Phase 1 Excavation). A further strip of land was opened up to the west of the excavation area on the 6th of May in order to provide an access route for vehicles following the completion of the archaeological works (Phase 2 Excavation). Once the roadway and the excavation area had been cleared of archaeology the eastern area of the southern parcel was handed over to the developer.
- 6.3 Following an on-site meeting with Wendy Rogers, Archaeological Officer for KCC, on the 3rd of June it was decided to open up further areas of excavation to both the south and north of the roadway due to the presence of archaeological features extending into this portion of the site. A subsequent excavation ensued between the 23rd of June and 18th of July (Phase 3 Excavation). Once both of these areas had been cleared a further six evaluation trenches (Trenches 8-13) were excavated at the extreme western end of the Southern Parcel between the 4th and 11th of August. The limited amount of archaeological evidence present at the base of these trenches suggested that no further excavation was required in this particular location. Following a meeting on the 8th of August however, two smaller areas were opened up at the extreme western end of the roadway as several archaeological features were found to be continuing beyond the western limits of the second excavation. This final phase of archaeological work was conducted between the 26th of August and the 1st of September (Phase 4 Excavation) (Fig. 2).
- 6.4 In accordance with the method statement, the removal of the subsoil overlying both the archaeology and the natural horizons was conducted with the use of two 20 tonne 360° tracked machines fitted with flat grading buckets. Both of these machines were monitored under archaeological supervision at all times. The spoil was transported and piled beyond the limits of excavation with the use of two dumpers which did not cross the freshly opened archaeological areas. No live services were known to exist

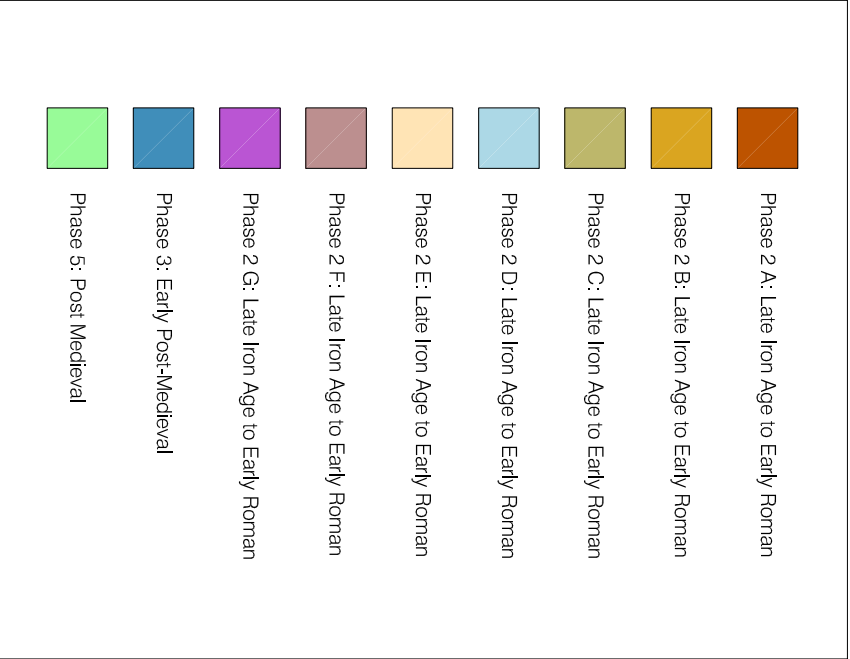
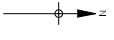
on the site apart from a modern water pipe located in the north-western corner of the excavation area.

- 6.5 All features were marked during the machining. A Total Station was used to plot the limits of excavation, survey in the marked features and to establish a grid which continued across all of the open areas of excavation. Baselines were used during the recording of evaluation Trenches 8-13, and were again surveyed in with the use of a Total Station.
- 6.6 The recording system used was the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.
- 6.7 Three Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established on the site and were taken from a survey point located to the south-east of the Southern Parcel on Hedge Place Road (value 36.77m OD). The TBM used during the first phase of the excavation had a value of 36.13m OD. The TBM used during the second and third phases of excavation had a value of 37.54m OD, whilst the TBM used during the recording of evaluation Trenches 8-13 had a value of 39.96m OD.
- 6.8 Photographs, on colour slide, black and white print film and in digital format were taken of the archaeological features where relevant. A professional archaeological photographer visited the site when required in order to take large format shots of areas or specific features, and a van mounted boom lift was also used in order to achieve area overview shots. Site staff used 35mm and digital cameras on a day to day basis, and the professional archaeological photographer used 35mm, medium format (120mm) and digital cameras.
- 6.9 A total of 183 bulk samples and 2 column samples were taken during the excavation in order to recover environmental information. After processing, these were transferred to Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), University of Reading, for sub sampling and assessment.

6.10 In this report, contexts are shown by square brackets, e.g. [100], and are divided into the following ranges:

- [1] – [39] are from the evaluation (Trenches 1-7)
- [40] – [583] & [603] – [618] are from the excavation
- [584] – [602] are from the second evaluation (Trenches 8-13)

6.11 No unusual health and safety issues were encountered.



0 25m
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Figure 3
Multiphase Plan of Excavation
1:625 at A3

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 PHASE 1 – NATURAL

[8], [33], [596]

7.1.1 The earliest natural deposit encountered on the site consisted of cryoturbated Seaford chalk [8], recorded at a lowest level of 32.68m OD in the north-east corner of the site and at a highest level of 40.49m OD in evaluation Trench 12 at the top of the slope to the west. Existing as a compact, light greyish white deposit, this chalk horizon was locally overlain by [33], a compact mid red brown deposit of brickearth observed at between 34.08m OD and 39.64m OD. As with the Stone Castle excavation of 2004, the cryoturbated nature of the chalk and subsequent deposition of a head deposit in the form of the brickearth had resulted in an impressive tiger striped effect, linearly alternating between the white chalk and the red-brown sandy clay. Whereas the chalk was prevalent at the base of the slope to the east, the brickearth became far more extensive to the west as the natural gradient increased.

7.1.2 At the crest of the slope the chalk was also found to be overlain by [596], a coarse deposit of mid orange to mid yellow sandy gravel observed at between 39.77m OD and 40.46m OD. This layer was only revealed in evaluation Trenches 8, 9, 10 and 12, and no stratigraphic relationship between the gravel and the brickearth was identified.

Tree Throw Hollow [466]

[466] (Fill [465])

7.1.3 Tree throw hollow [466] existed as a sub-circular shaped feature with undulating and irregular sides. Measuring 4.90m from north to south, 1.42m from east to west and up to 0.30m in depth at 34.14m OD, this hollow was filled by [465], a yellow brown deposit of silty sand containing frequent fragments of chalk and medium sized sub angular flints. Truncated by a Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch to the west, it was evident that this feature pre-dated the earliest phase of archaeological activity on the site. With no datable material recovered from [465], [466] has been placed within Phase 1 as an undated natural occurrence.

7.2 PHASE 2 – LATE IRON AGE TO EARLY ROMAN

7.2.1 The Late Iron Age to Early Roman period represents the most intense phase of archaeological activity on the site, with the vast majority of the features revealed belonging to this era of occupation. All of the ceramic material recovered from the various pits, ditches and postholes has been dated to between 50 BC and AD 70, with the pottery sherds dating to between 50 BC - AD 40, 50 BC - AD 70, AD 10-70 and AD 40-70. Despite this apparent distinction in terms of ceramic evidence, many features were found to contain sherds of pottery belonging to all four identified periods, whilst numerous slots excavated across the same ditch often produced pottery sherds of varying date. This suggested that the majority of the features were contemporary and belonged to the first half of the 1st century AD.

7.2.2 As a result of the distinct stratigraphic relationships between the various Late Iron Age to Early Roman features (in particular the ditches), Phase 2 has been divided into 7 separate sub-phases ranging from 2A (the earliest in the sequence) to 2G (the latest in the sequence). Ditches have been assigned group numbers, whilst the slots excavated across them have been attributed with individual cut numbers associated with the various fills excavated from within the slots themselves. Sub-phasing the pits and postholes has proved to be far more problematic, particularly in instances where stratigraphic relationships are absent. For this reason these isolated features have been assigned to the various sub-phases with interpretation based upon geographical location and proximity to, or association with, the stratigraphically phased features.

PHASE 2 A (Fig. 4)

Enclosure Ditch [518] / [618]

Ditch [518] - Slot [482] (Fill [483]), Slot [490] (Fill [473]), Slot [504] (Fill [505]), Slot [555] (Fill [554])

Ditch [618] - Slot [610] (Fill [609]), Slot [612] (Fill [611])

7.2.3 Located in the north-western corner of the open area excavation was a curvilinear ditch [518] recorded with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. Truncated along its northern edge by a later re-cut, and through the centre by a modern water pipe, this feature originally extended into the western limit of the Phase 3 Excavation. Further evidence of the ditch was subsequently revealed during the Phase 4 Excavation, with this freshly exposed portion being assigned group number

[618]. No evidence of the subsequent re-cut was revealed during the Phase 4 excavation, although the ditch itself was found to be greater in width at this point.

7.2.4 Measuring a total of 13.88m from north to south and 16.06m from east to west, [518] / [618] extended into the northern limit of excavation and butt ended to the south. Recorded at highest levels of between 38.16m OD and 37.61m OD a total of six slots were excavated along the length of the ditch, revealing a maximum depth of 0.64m and a maximum width of 1.40m. Forming an 'S' shape, the western extent of [518] / [618] was aligned in a north-south direction, returning at a near right angle towards the east before gradually curving back towards the south-east.

7.2.5 Each of the slots excavated along the length of the ditch contained a singular fill, recorded variably as a firm to friable mid brown grey to mid orange brown deposit of sand silt clay. Inclusions consisted of small sub-rounded flints and pebbles and chalk flecks, along with finds in the form of burnt flint and animal bone. Pottery recovered from fill [505] has been dated to between 50 BC to AD 70, whilst the ceramic evidence from fills [483] and [609] suggests a deposition date of between AD 10 and AD 70. The initial excavation of slots [482] and [490] did not identify the re-cut of [518] / [618], resulting in pottery from both the original and subsequent ditches being bagged together under the context [471] in the case of fill [473], and context [492] in the case of fill [483]. Pottery from both of these contexts has been dated to AD 10-70.

Ephemeral Features

[460] (Fill [459]), [415] Fill ([414])

7.2.6 Located to the south of [518] was a small sub-rectangular ephemeral feature [460]. Truncated to the east by a later gully, [460] measured 0.58m from north to south, 0.80m from east to west and up to 0.28m in depth at 37.73m OD. It was filled by [459], a deposit of mid grey brown silty sand containing frequent small sub-angular flints and occasional flecks of daub, charcoal and chalk. Pottery recovered from [459] has been dated to between AD 10 and AD 70.

7.2.7 To the north-west of [460] was a further ephemeral feature in the form of [415], which was truncated to the east by pit [581]. Measuring 0.98m from north to south, 1.44m from east to west and up to 0.25m in depth at 37.94m OD, [415] was recorded as irregular in shape, with vertical to concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by [414], a deposit of yellow brown silty sand containing frequent flecks of charcoal and daub and frequent sub-angular pebbles. Charcoal fragments present at the base of the cut

suggested that the feature may originally have functioned as a fire pit, yet with so little of [415] remaining in plan a precise interpretation could not be discerned. Finds recovered from the fill included animal bone and daub along with a small number of pottery sherds dating to between AD 10 and AD 70.

Pit Group 1 (PG1)

7.2.8 Five separate pit groups of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date were identified during the Southern Parcel excavations, with two of these groups (PG1 & PG2) being assigned to Phase 2A. A total of nine dispersed pits have been allocated to PG1, with all of these features being geographically located at the north-western end of the excavation area and to the south of curvilinear ditch [518] / [618]. Of the nine pits forming PG1, one has been identified as a fire pit and two represent animal burials. The remaining features have been identified as grain storage pits.

Fire Pit [366]

[366] (Fill [365])

7.2.9 Oval pit [366] was situated to the south-east of ditch [518] / [618] and was recorded with concave sides and a concave base. Measuring 0.82m from north to south, 0.64m from east to west and 0.15m in depth at 37.68m OD it was filled by [365], a soft deposit of dark grey brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal and occasional sub-rounded stones, chalk fragments and flecks of daub. Although no diagnostic material was recovered from [365], over 7kg of burnt flint were retrieved suggesting that it had been used as a fire pit. The small size of [366] indicated that activity associated with the pit was likely to have been domestic in origin, and was most probably associated with cooking activity or small scale industrial processing.

Animal Burials (Fig. 5, Plate 4)

[535] (Fill [534], Skeleton [527])

[560] (Fill [559], Skeleton [580])

7.2.10 Two shallow circular pit cuts were recorded in the western area of the site at between 38.89m OD and 38.93m OD and were filled with dark grey brown deposits of silt, sand, clay and gravel. The southernmost of the two of these features [535] measured between 0.34m and 0.38m in diameter and only 0.17m in depth. Skeletal remains in the form of the vertebrae, ribs and parts of the upper foreleg of a dog measuring c.

60cm in height at the shoulder were present within the cut, although they were incredibly fragmentary and the attitude of the body could not be ascertained during excavation.

- 7.2.11 Grave cut [560], to the north-west of [535] measured 0.87m from east to west, 1.02m from north to south and 0.15m in depth and contained the articulated remains of a very young (probably neonate) foal [580]. Situated at the base of the pit, this burial had been carefully placed on its side within a feature excavated specifically for the purposes of inhumation. The positioning of the skeletal remains, with the head facing towards the west, the lower front legs flexed and also pointing in a westerly direction and the rear legs extending towards the east, suggested that the burial had taken place with a considerable amount of ceremony and that the remains were not merely disposed of within a convenient disused pit. No diagnostic material was recovered from the fills of either [535] or [560], although the location of both burials indicated that they were contemporary in date and associated with PG1.

Grain Storage Pits (Figs. 6 & 7)

[402] / [583] (Fills [400], [401], [403], [429] / [557])

[512] (Fills [511], [526], [530], [532], [558], [538])

[529] (Fills [528], [531], [533], [561], [569], [564], [566], [565])

[547] (Fills [544], [545], [546])

[581] = [405] / [501] (Fills [404], [409] / [499], [500])

[616] (Fill [615])

- 7.2.12 All six of the grain storage pits belonging to PG1 were recorded as either oval or rectangular in shape, with sharply sloping to vertical sides and either flat or convex bases. All of the pits were fully excavated apart from [402] / [583] and [581], which were only partially revealed during the Phase 2 Excavation and extended into the northern limit of the road strip. The northern extents of both of these features were finally revealed during the Phase 4 Excavation, with slots [405] and [501] of the same pit being assigned group number [581]. Slots [402] and [583] also represented sondages within the same feature, yet in this instance no group number was designated.

- 7.2.13 Recorded at between 37.79m OD and 39.36m OD the pits varied in size, measuring from between 0.84m and 4.60m from north to south, between 0.64m and 2.68m from east to west and between 0.13m and 0.99m in depth. Pit [581] represented the

largest of the features and [616] the smallest, and whilst only one fill was recorded within [616], pit [529] was found to contain a total of eight deposits. These fills generally took the form of compact to friable mid grey brown silts, clays and sands containing sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and chalk and charcoal flecks, although red, orange and yellow coloured contexts were also recorded within pits [512], [529], [547] and [402] / [583]. This variation in colour was interpreted as the result of fire damage, and the presence of a burnt chalk deposit [561] in [529] indicated that this particular pit had been burnt either immediately prior to backfilling, or during the backfilling process itself.

7.2.14 Environmental analysis of the various samples taken from these features has produced evidence of wheat (including possible bread wheat) and barley in pits [512] and [529], whilst cereal grains were also recovered from the primary fill of pit [547]. This information suggests that these features were being utilised for the purposes of grain storage, whilst the presence of violet within [512] and [547], and pea and wild grasses within [529] has also provided further information in regards of the natural vegetation on the site during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. Charcoal fragments of oakwood were identified within pits [512], [529] and [547], whilst [529] also contained fragments of sloe/cherry and hawthorn/whitebeam/apple.

7.2.15 Diagnostic material in the form of ceramic evidence was recovered from all six features, with each pit containing pottery dating to between AD 10 and AD 70. A near complete vessel was recovered from fill [528] of pit [529], whilst half a beaker was recovered from fill [544] of pit [547]. The other half of this beaker was discovered within fill [403] of pit [402] / [583], and it has been suggested that the splitting of this vessel and subsequent placement within two separate features may represent an association with either drinking or inhumation practices (Appendix 1). Animal bone retrieved included the vast majority of an adult raven from pit [402], whilst pit [547] was found to contain the remains of at least 2 neonate if not foetal humans.

7.2.16 Small finds recovered from the pits included iron nails within pits [512], [529] and [547] and an iron hook or pin within fill [544] of pit [547]. A stone hone (or whetstone) was recovered from fill [531] of pit [529], whilst fill [530] of pit [512] was found to contain metalworking slag, a loomweight, an Iron Age brick and fragments of saddle quern. The Iron Age or 'Belgic' brick is of particular interest as these artefacts are not common within the archaeological record. Their specific function remains undefined, although it has been suggested that they would have been used as architectural elements (such as kiln furniture) rather than for large-scale building purposes (Bishop & Bagwell 2005, 80).

Posthole [448]

[448] (Fill [447])

7.2.17 An isolated posthole was recorded to the south of curvilinear ditch [518] / [618] and at the northern extremity of PG1. Circular in plan and recorded with concave sides and a flat base, cut [448] measured 0.52m from north to south, 0.56m from east to west and 0.10m in depth at 38.21m OD. It was filled by [447], a yellow brown deposit of silty sand flecked with charcoal, chalk and daub and containing frequent small sub-rounded stones. No diagnostic material was recovered from this feature, and with no associated postholes recorded within the immediate vicinity [448] did not form part of a distinct structure. The proximity of the posthole to ditch [518] / [618] may however suggest an association.

Pit Group 2 (PG2)

[89] (Fill [88])

[93] (Fills [66], [92])

[164] (Fill [163])

[191] (Fill [190])

[303] (Fill [302])

[442] (Fill [441])

7.2.18 A total of six pits formed PG2, with all of these features being located to the east of PG1. Pits [93], [164] and [303] were situated at the northern end of the site, whilst [89], [191] and [442] were positioned in the central area. Recorded at between 37.20m OD and 36.21m OD, all six pits existed as either sub-circular or sub-oval in plan and were described as having sharply sloping to vertical sides with flat to concave bases. Measuring up to a maximum of 2.15m from north to south, 2.24m from east to west and up to 0.81m in depth, five of these features have been interpreted as grain storage pits. Measuring only 0.68m in diameter and 0.04m in depth, the function of pit [164] remains ambiguous, although it is believed to be contemporary in date with the other features belonging to PG2.

7.2.19 Singular fills were recorded within all pits, apart from pit [93] which was found to contain two separate deposits. In general, the pit fills were described as friable to loose brown grey to orange brown sandy silts, with inclusions consisting of charcoal flecks, medium sized sub-angular pebbles and flint nodules. An environmental

sample taken from fill [66] of pit [93] produced charred wheat cereal grains, which indicated that this feature was originally used for storage purposes. Limited diagnostic material was recovered from PG2, although pottery retrieved from pit [93] has been dated at between AD 50 BC – AD 70, whilst a single sherd present in pit [89] has been described as contemporary in date with the Late Iron Age.

Gully [464]

[464] (Fill [463])

7.2.20 Truncated to the north by a later ditch, gully [464] was situated immediately to the east of PG2 pit [191] and measured 3.40m from north to south, 1.82m from east to west and 0.19m in depth at 36.72m OD. Recorded with concave sides and a concave base it was filled by [463], a deposit of red brown silty sand containing large sub-angular flints and occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal. No diagnostic material was recovered from this feature, yet its irregular shape in plan suggested that it was most likely to have been formed naturally, possibly in association with enclosure ditch [122] / [285].

Enclosure Ditches [122] & [285]

Ditch [122] - Slot [98] (Fill [97]), Slot [121] (Fill [120]), Slot [227] (Fill [226]), Slot [250] (Fill [249]), Slot [252] (Fill [251])

Ditch [285] (Fill [284])

7.2.21 Situated in the central area of the site was a long curvilinear ditch [122], which extended in an arc from the north-east and butt-ended to the south-west. Cutting pit [191] and truncated at its eastern end by a later ditch, [122] was recorded at between 36.79m OD and 37.98m OD and measured 17.92m from north to south and 17.01m from east to west. A total of five slots were excavated along the length of the ditch, providing dimensions of between 0.68m and 1.07m in width, and between 0.29m and 0.54m in depth.

7.2.22 Sections across the ditch depict the profile as concave with a rounded base, and a single fill was recorded along the length of the entire feature. This deposit was described as a loose, light brown grey to light yellow grey sandy silt, with inclusions consisting of medium sized sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. Pottery dating to between 50 BC and AD 40 was recovered from

slots [98] and [121], whilst ceramic material retrieved from slot [250] dated to between AD 10 and AD 70.

- 7.2.23 At a distance of 3.8m to the south-east of [122] was a further linear ditch [285] which extended into the southern limit of excavation. Butt-ending to the north-west and aligned in a north-west south-east direction, ditch [285] formed a continuation of [122] indicating that together, both ditches would have originally formed part of a large sub-circular shaped enclosure. The gap between the butt-ends of [122] and [285] provided evidence of an entrance way, but with no further associated curvilinear ditch to the east, the precise dimensions of the enclosure itself could not be ascertained.
- 7.2.24 Only one slot was excavated across [285], with the entire feature measuring 9.54m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.24m in depth as seen at 38.03m OD. Identical in profile to [122], [285] was filled by [284], a mid brown deposit of silty sand containing small sub-angular to sub-rounded flints and pebbles. No diagnostic material was recovered from this feature.

PHASE 2 B (Fig. 8)

Enclosure Ditch [517] (Re-cut of [518] / [618])

Ditch [517] - Slot [484] (Fill [485]), Slot [491] (Fill [481]), Slot [503] (Fills [502], [507]), Slot [553] (Fill [552])

- 7.2.25 Cutting the northern edge of curvilinear ditch [518] / [618], and following precisely the same alignment, was ditch [517], which measured 11.10m from north to south, 13.54m from east to west and up to a maximum depth of 0.55m at between 37.79m OD and 37.54m OD. Interpreted as a re-cut of [518] / [618] and butt-ending to the south-east, a total of four slots were excavated along the length of [517] in precisely the same positions as those excavated along the length of [518]. Truncated through the centre by a modern water pipe, [517] was recorded with gently sloping concave sides and a concave base and measured up to a maximum of 1.36m in width.
- 7.2.26 One fill, described as a friable mid brown to yellow sandy silty clay, was recorded within each individual slot, and inclusions consisted of small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles. A further secondary fill [507], recorded as a grey brown deposit of sand clay silt, was present within slot [503]. Finds recovered from [517] included burnt flint, daub and animal bone, whilst pottery retrieved from slots [484] and [503]

suggested a deposition date of between AD 10 and AD 70.

Gully

Slot [399] (Fill [398])

Slot [582] (Fill [556])

7.2.27 Situated to the immediate south-west of the butt-end of ditch [517] and cutting pit [402] / [583] was a short curvilinear gully, which was aligned in an arc from the north-east to the south-west. Partially revealed during the Phase 2 Excavation, the full extent of this feature was finally exposed during the Phase 3 works. As a result of the gully being revealed during two different operational phases, separate slots ([399] and [582]) were excavated at either end of the feature although no overall group number was assigned. The profile of the gully was recorded as concave, with sharply sloping sides.

7.2.28 As seen, [399] / [582] measured 2.86m from north to south, 1.46m from east to west and up to 0.29m in depth at 37.82m OD. Totalling 0.82m in width, it was filled by a deposit of compact dark grey brown sandy silt with inclusions of both chalk and daub flecks, and pottery recovered from the fill [398] has been dated to between AD 10 and AD 70. The proximity of the butt-ends of [517] and [399] / [582] suggested that the ditch and the gully were related, although the north-east south-west alignment of [399] / [582] contrasted with the south-easterly return of [517].

Enclosure Ditches [573] / [575]

[573] (Fill [572])

[575] (Fill [574])

7.2.29 To the south of [399] / [582] and continuing in a southerly direction was a short, shallow ditch [573], which was truncated to the north and butt-ended to the south. Measuring only 2.18m in length, 0.39m in width and 0.07m in depth at 37.89m OD very little of this feature remained. Recorded with a flat base, it was filled by [572], a compact deposit of mid brown sandy silt containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles.

7.2.30 At a distance of 4.9m to the south of [573] was a further north-west south-east aligned ditch [575], which butt-ended to the north and was truncated to the south by later ditch [200] (Phase 2C). Recorded as concave in profile and measuring 8.4m in

length, 0.50m in width and 0.30m in depth at 37.97m OD, [575] was filled by [574], a deposit identical to [572]. Pottery recovered from this ditch has been dated to between AD 10 and AD 70.

- 7.2.31 The similarity in terms of alignment and fill indicated that both [573] and [575] were associated, with the respective butt-ends of these features forming an apparent entrance into an enclosure. With little of either ditch remaining the dimensions of this enclosure could not be verified, although it is likely that [575] would once have followed the same alignment as later ditch [200]. With gully [399] / [582] forming an apparent association with [573] and ditch [517], all four of these features would appear to have been related, and as such [517] would have formed the northern boundary of the interpreted enclosure.

Ditch [112]

[112] - Slot [111] (Fill [110]), Slot [109] (Fill [96])

- 7.2.32 Cutting into curvilinear ditch [122] and truncated to the north by Evaluation Trench 5 was east-west aligned ditch [112]. Two slots were excavated along the length of this feature, which was recorded with concave sides and a rounded base and measured 6.38m in length, 0.36m in width and 0.24m in depth at between 36.81m OD and 37.05m OD. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brown grey sandy silt containing patches of burnt chalk, with inclusions consisting of burnt flint and charcoal flecks and fragments. Pottery recovered from slot [111] has been dated to between 50 BC and AD 40.
- 7.2.33 The precise function of this ditch was unclear. Cutting directly into the centre of [122] it was quite possible that [112] existed as a re-cut of the Phase 2A curvilinear enclosure, but with no further evidence of [112] to the west this interpretation could not be verified. Truncated to the north, the ditch would have originally continued to the east, and as such would have subsequently been replaced with either ditch [113] or ditch [345].

PHASE 2 C (Fig. 9)

Enclosure Ditches [200] & [242] (Figs. 10, 11 & 12)

Ditch [200] - Slot [130] (Fill [129]), Slot [140] (Fill [139]), Slot [146] (Fill [145]), Slot [379] (Fills [382], [378]), Slot [498] (Fill [496], [497], [506]), Slot [510] (Fills [522], [509], [523]), Slot [516] (Fills [513], [514], [515])

Ditch [242] – Slot [193] (Fill [192]), Slot [218] (Fill [217]), Slot [234] (Fill [233])

7.2.34 Extending into the northern limit of excavation and located to the east of curvilinear ditch [517] was a large north-west south-east aligned ditch [200], which butt-ended to the south. Curving towards the north-east at its northern end, this ditch measured 32.48m from north to south, up to 1.94m in width and a maximum of 1.04m in depth at between 37.19m OD and 37.82m OD. A total of seven slots were excavated along the length of [200], revealing the ditch profile to consist of sharply sloping 'V' shaped sides and a flat to concave base.

7.2.35 Whereas only one fill (in the form of a mid brown grey deposit of silty sand) was found to be present within the three slots excavated at the shallower southern end of [200], the four slots excavated towards the north contained between two and three separate fills. These compact to friable deposits of silty sand varied in colour from grey to orange or yellow brown and contained inclusions of small to medium sized sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles and both chalk and charcoal flecks. Fill [497] of slot [498] and fill [513] of slot [516] were found to be comprised solely of compacted chalk.

7.2.36 The pottery recovered from along the length of the ditch broadly dated to between 50 BC and AD 70, although the presence of ceramic material dating to between AD 10 and AD 70 within slots [140], [379], [498], [510] and [515] suggested that the ditch was filled in during the 1st century AD. A large vessel in the form of a near complete storage jar was retrieved from slot [140], whilst six fragments of a copper alloy object were recovered from fill [378] of slot [379]. A defleshed horse tibia suggested that horse meat was being consumed on site, whilst the presence of charcoal within a column sample taken from slot [140] indicated that anthropogenic activity was taking place within the immediate vicinity of the ditch.

7.2.37 Located at a distance of 3.73m to the south of [200] and aligned in precisely the same direction was a further linear ditch [242]. Butt-ending to both the north and south, with the northern butt-end forming an entranceway with the southern end of [200], [242]

measured 22.60m in length, up to 1.14m in width and 0.46m in depth at between 37.66m OD and 37.83m OD. It was recorded with an identical profile to that of [200] and a single firm, dark brown fill of sand silt matrix was observed within the three individual slots excavated along the length of the ditch. Inclusions consisted of small sub-angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles and flecks of both daub and charcoal.

7.2.38 Pottery recovered from slots [218] and [234] provided deposition dates of between AD 10 and AD 70, with the ceramic material present within slot [218] being of particular interest. A semi-complete butt-beaker was retrieved from fill [217] and has been identified as a native imitation of an imported drinking vessel. These vessels have often been found in associated with structured deposits and have previously been discovered in conjunction with graves and inhumations (Appendix 1).

7.2.39 The similarity in terms of alignment and profile between [200] and [242] indicated that these ditches were associated and contemporary in date, with the southern butt-end of [200] and the northern extent of [242] forming an entranceway into an enclosure. The significant depth of [200], particularly at its northern end, suggested that this ditch would have been substantial in size, although with only one boundary of the interpreted enclosure revealed neither the shape nor the total expanse of the enclosed area could be identified. It was also unclear as to whether [200] and [242] formed the westerly or the easterly enclosure boundary. With the site rising from east to west however, an interpretation of the two ditches as forming the eastern limit of the enclosure and bounding the higher ground to the west seemed the most palpable explanation.

Ditch [377]

Slot [241] (Fill [240]), Slot [370] (Fill [369]), Slot [436] (Fills [434], [435]), Slot [440] (Fills [437], [438], [439])

7.2.40 Cutting through Phase 2A pit [442] to the east of [200] was a north-south aligned ditch [377] which butt-ended to both the north and south. Measuring 36.16m in length, 2.14m in width and 0.60m in depth at between 36.16m OD and 36.60m OD, a total of three slots were excavated along the length of this feature. It was recorded with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base, and a single fill in the form of a friable mid grey brown sand clay silt containing large angular flint nodules, small rounded pebbles and lumps of chalk was observed within slots [241] and [370]. Slot [436] contained two separate fills whilst slot [440] contained three, with these further

contexts being recorded as firm to friable mid brown to yellow grey deposits of sand and silt.

- 7.2.41 Diagnostic material in the form of pottery with a manufacture date of between 50 BC and AD 70 was recovered from fill [435] of slot [436]. Cut by later ditches [113] and [293] the precise function of [377] remains ambiguous, and with no further associated ditches observed to either the north or the south it is unlikely to have existed as a boundary marker. A similarity in terms of alignment with [200] and [242] did however suggest a possible association with these two features, and the positioning of [377] at a distance of 21m and directly to the east of the interpreted enclosure entrance supported this theory.

Pit Group 3 (PG3)

[167] (Fill [166])

[173] (Fill [172])

- 7.2.42 PG3 consisted of only two pits, both of which were located immediately to the west of linear ditch [242]. The northernmost of these features [167] was situated next to the northern butt-end of [242] and, existing as an elongated oval in terms of shape, appeared to align in precisely the same direction as the contemporary enclosure ditch to the east. Measuring 3.80m from north to south, 1.68m from east to west and 0.10m in depth at 37.77m OD, [167] was recorded with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by [166], a firm deposit of mid brown silty sand containing small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. Pottery recovered from this pit has been dated to between AD 10 and AD 70 and included a semi-complete pot very similar to that of the native imitation of a drinking vessel recovered from slot [218] of ditch [242].
- 7.2.43 Sub-rectangular pit [173] was positioned to the south-west of [166], measuring 1.66m from north to south, 1.30m from east to west and 0.30m in depth at 38.21m OD. Recorded with concave sides and a flat base it was filled by [172], a deposit identical to that of [166] although containing occasional charcoal flecks. Pottery retrieved from this fill has been dated to between AD 10 and AD 70. With both of the PG3 existing at such a shallow depth their precise function remains ambiguous. In being proximate to the PG1 pits however, and in displaying similarities in terms of size and shape with the grain storage pits, an equivalent interpretation would appear to be appropriate.

Posthole Group 1 (PHG1)

[128] (Fill [127])

[525] (Fill [524])

[551] (Fill [550])

[571] (Fill [570])

7.2.44 Four postholes formed PHG1, with [128] and [551] being located along the western edge of ditch [200]. Aligned in an east-west direction, postholes [571] and [525] were situated to the west of [551], which in turn existed to the north of [128]. Recorded at between 37.80m OD and 38.23m OD these postholes were all described as either circular or sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping to concave sides and either flat or concave bases. Measuring up to a maximum of 0.75m in diameter and 0.31m in depth they were filled by coarse to friable deposits of dark brown to orange or yellow grey silts, clays and sands with inclusions consisting of sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and both daub and charcoal flecks.

7.2.45 Pottery was only retrieved from fill [550], and the sherds recovered from this posthole have subsequently been dated to between AD 10 and AD 70. With only four postholes recorded within this particular area of the site, no specific structure has emerged during the post-excavation process. The east-west alignment of [571], [525] and [551] may however indicate the presence of a short fence line, with this linear feature returning towards the south along the western boundary of enclosure ditch [200] and immediately to the north of the enclosure entrance.

PHASE 2 D (Fig. 13)

Enclosure Ditches [113] & [362] and Oven [95] (Figs. 13, 16 & 17, Plate2)

Ditch [113] – Slot [5] (Fill [4]), Slot [6] (Fill [2]), Slot [10] (Fill [9]), Slot [52] (Fills [48], [51], [56], [55], [57], [64], [71], [72], [69], [70], [73], [74], [75], [76], [82], [83], [90]), Slot [138] (Fills [137], [165]), Slot [196] (Fills [195], [203], [204]), Slot [230] (Fills [220], [228], [229]), Slot [265] (Fills [264], [286], [318], [307]), Slot [339] (Fills [337], [338]), Slot [376] (Fills [428], [375]), Slot [433] (Fill [432])

[95] (Fill [94])

Ditch [362] – Slot [263] (Fills [262], [289], [301]), Slot [321] (Fills [322], [361]), Slot [330] (Fills [329], [335], [336])

7.2.46 Located to the east of [200] and cutting through ditch [377] and gully [464] was a large ditch [113] which extended into the northern limit of excavation. Covering an area of 29.09m from north to south and 17.46m from east to west and measuring up to a maximum depth of 1.18m in depth, this feature was recorded at between 35.92m OD and 36.71m OD. The northern end of [113] was aligned in a north-south direction and continued along this axis for 19.6m before returning towards the east at a right angle at the southern end of the north-south alignment. Continuing in an easterly direction for 12.14m, [113] then returned towards the south once again for a further 11.42m, at which point the ditch butt-ended.

7.2.47 A total of eleven slots were excavated along the length of [113], although three of these sondages were carried out during the evaluation and were subsequently extended during the excavation. As such, slot [5] equates with [433], slot [6] equates with [339] and slot [10] equates with [138]. The excavation of the slots revealed the profile of [113] to consist of sharply sloping sides and a concave to rounded base forming a 'V' shape when viewed in section. The number of fills within the slots varied from single contexts recorded during the evaluation to a maximum of seventeen different deposits revealed within slot [52]. In general terms however, between two and four fills were recorded along the length of the ditch and were found to comprise of either loose, firm or friable deposits of sand, silt and clay (varying in colour from brown to grey to black) containing inclusions of sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles, burnt flint, and flecks and fragments of chalk, charcoal and daub. The frequent presence of large flint nodules within the fills of slots [52], [196] and [230] at the northern end of [113] indicated that the ditch had not silted in gradually, but had been deliberately backfilled during an episode of re-landscaping.

7.2.48 Pottery recovered from [113] has been broadly dated to between 50 BC and AD 70, although the presence of pottery ranging in date from AD 10-40 and AD 10-70 suggests that the ditch was backfilled during the 1st century AD. Fragments of a near complete pot were recovered from fill [83] of slot [52], and further finds of interest included loomweights in slots [6], [52] and [138], an Iron Age or 'Belgic' brick in slot [196], quern stones in slots [52] and [230] and metalworking slag in slots [52] and [196]. Small finds included possible coins in slots [6], [52] and [230], fragments of a mount in fill [48] of slot [52], and fragments of a copper alloy mount or tube from fill [51], also of slot [52]. Large amounts of animal bone were recovered and comprised of cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig, dog, goose and crow.

7.2.49 Containing seventeen separate fills slot [52] existed as the most stratigraphically complex section of [113], particularly in regards of its relationship with pit [95]. Three

deposits [70], [83] and [90] were recorded at the base of the cut, forming a primary episode of deposition. Context [83] (Sealed by [70]) was found to be of particular interest, containing not only a fragmented pottery vessel but also large quantities of animal bone. Of note, the animal bone recovered from [52] included not only cattle, sheep and pig but also roe deer, hare, cat, mallard, woodcock, crow, small wader, small passer, hedgehog and two wing bones from a cormorant. A fragment of human skull was also retrieved.

7.2.50 Cutting [70] and excavated into the eastern side of the [113] was sub-circular pit [95] which measured 1.16m from north to south, 1.26m from east to west and 0.85m in depth at 36.09m OD. Recorded with a flat base, the edges of [95] were found to be undercut and formed a 'bell' or 'beehive' shape, with the top of the cut measuring only 0.82m from north to south and 1m from east to west.

7.2.51 Cut into the edge of [113], it was unclear whether the top of [95] would have originally reached ground level or whether it would have existed as a subterranean feature accessible only from within the ditch itself. The natural chalk edges of the cut displayed evidence of fire damage and were scorched a pinkish red, whilst fill [94] was found to consist of charcoal rich, black silty sand and burnt flint. A total of 207kg of burnt flint were recovered from the pit itself indicating that this feature had been specifically excavated and utilised for the production of intense heat. In being cut into the side of [113] [95] would have been sheltered from crosswinds, enabling heat to significantly build up within the pit without being dispersed through exposure to the elements.

7.2.52 The precise function of [95] remains ambiguous, although possible uses include the parching of corn, cooking activities (including feasting or ceremonial practices) or industrial activity in the form of wool processing or leather manufacture. The large quantities of both burnt flint and charcoal within the fills of ditch slot [52] suggested that this feature was used on more than one occasion and that it was raked or cleaned out directly into the ditch. Initial analysis of the charcoal from fill [94] has provided evidence of taxa, including holly and Rosaceae species, whilst spelt wheat glumes were also found to be present. Following disuse, [95] was sealed by a significant sequence of deposits associated with the backfilling and closure of ditch [113].

7.2.53 Environmental analysis of samples taken from the fills of slot [52] has also proved to be of interest. The sparse amounts of mollusc fauna indicate that [113] was not regularly or even intermittently exposed to either standing or running water, which

discounts any interpretation regarding drainage or water management. Barley and wheat were recovered from [70], whilst bread wheat was also found to be present in [74] and spelt wheat in [82]. Further vegetation present included knotgrass, bedstraws, sedges, elder and seeds from the rose family, whilst charcoal analysis has recorded taxa including sloe/blackthorn/cherry, hawthorn/whitebeam/apple, deciduous oak, buckhorn, ash and wild privet. The presence of shade loving species such as *discus rotundatus*, *nesovitria*, *aegopinella* and *clausilia bidentata* also indicate that the surrounding area would possibly have been occupied by shaded habitats such as woodland, hedgerows or perhaps an earthen bank.

7.2.54 At a distance of 4.12m to the immediate south of the butt-end of [113] was the northern butt-end of associated ditch [362]. Aligned in a north-south direction, although curving towards the south-west before extending into the southern limit of excavation, this ditch covered an area of 30.44m from north to south and 10.98m from east to west, measuring up to a maximum of 1.60m in width and 0.67m in depth at between 35.97m OD and 36.73m OD.

7.2.55 The three slots excavated along the length of [362] revealed the profile of the ditch to be similar to that of [113], with sharply sloping sides and a concave base forming a rounded 'V' shape. Two fills were recorded within slot [321] whilst three were present within both [263] and [330]. All of these contexts were recorded as either friable to loose deposits of orange or yellow/grey brown clays, silts and sands. Inclusions consisted of small to medium sized sub-angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles, burnt flint and both flecks and fragments of charcoal. The animal bone assemblage comprised of cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig and two bones from a buzzard.

7.2.56 Pottery dating to between 50 BC and AD 40 was recovered from slots [263] and [321], with fill [322] containing the fragmented remains of a storage jar weighing over 8Kg and the majority of the sherds of another similar vessel. A small find in the form of an iron ferrule was recovered from fill [262], whilst charcoal analysis of the fills from slot [263] has produced evidence of both oak and sloe/cherry.

7.2.57 The relationship between ditches [113] and [362] was clear, with both of these features forming part of a substantial enclosure ditch. Aligned in a similar direction to that of [200] / [242], the introduction of [113] and [362] is likely to represent an expansion of the preceding enclosure, with the entranceway between the latter ditches only marginally offset to the south-east to that of the earlier example. The curve towards the south-west displayed by [362] and the two right angle returns along

the length of [113] indicated that the land these features were enclosing was located towards the west, and as such they formed the eastern limit of the encircled area.

Posthole Group 2 (PHG2) (Fig. 14)

[68] (Fill [67])

[246] (Fill [245])

[258] (Fill [257])

[260] (Fill [259])

[279] (Fill [278])

[281] (Fill [280])

7.2.58 A series of six postholes arranged in two separate north-east south-west aligned rows and spaced at a distance of 1.5m apart were recorded to the east of pit [95]. Two postholes formed the northern row and three the southern, with posthole [258] being situated between the linear arrangements at the eastern end of the alignment. The southern row extended to a maximum length of 2.14m. All of the postholes were recorded as circular to sub-circular in shape, varying in size to between 0.25m (in the case of [258]) and 0.72m (in the case of [68]) in diameter and to between 0.16m (in the case of [258]) and 0.42m (in the case of [68]) in depth. All six postholes were observed at between 35.94m OD and 36.08m OD.

7.2.59 Recorded with near vertical sides and flat to concave bases, each individual posthole was found to contain a single fill. These contexts were variously described as grey to yellow brown deposits of silt, clay and sand with inclusions consisting of small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. A number of small flint nodules were present within [260] and may originally have been utilised as packing material. Pottery was only recovered from [260], and this has been dated to between 50 BC and AD 40.

7.2.60 The precise function of PHG2 remains ambiguous. The postholes evidently formed a small square to rectangular structure located on the eastern edge of ditch [113], and the immediate proximity of the group to [95] suggested an association with this pit. As such, the structure represented by PHG2 would have been used during the cooking or industrial processing activities taking place within [95].

Posthole Group 3 (PHG3) (Fig. 14)

[185] (Fill [184])

[311] (Fill [310])

[328] (Fill [327])

[341] (Fill [340])

[360] (Fill [359])

7.2.61 The five postholes constituting PHG3 were located within the confines of the enclosure bounded by ditches [113] and [362], and were situated to the east of ditch [242]. All were described as sub-circular to circular in plan with sharply sloping to vertical sides and flat to concave bases, and posthole [39], which was observed during the evaluation, was subsequently assigned the number [341] during the excavation. Observed at between 36.01m OD ([328]) and 37.34m OD ([185]) the postholes varied in size from between 0.30m and 0.65m in diameter and from between 0.13m and 0.36m in depth. Each cut contained a single fill, with these deposits being recorded as grey/orange brown or black deposits of sand, silt and clay with inclusions of small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and flecks and fragments of both daub and charcoal. Flint packing nodules were recorded in postholes [341] and [360] and pottery recovered from [185] has been dated to between 50 BC and AD 70. The ceramic material retrieved from [328] has provided a deposition date of between 50 BC and AD 40.

7.2.62 Discerning a specific structural pattern within PHG3 has proved to be somewhat problematic. Situated between the butt-ends of [113] and [362] and almost directly within the centre of the entranceway, posthole [328] clearly related to the large enclosure formed by these two ditches. At a distance of 16.4m to the west of [328] was posthole [185], and with [341] being located between these two cuts, an east west aligned fence line extending from the entrance of the enclosure towards the centre of the encircled area would seem a rational explanation. The relationship of this fence line with postholes [360] and [311] is difficult to determine.

7.2.63 Located immediately to the west of ditch [113] and at a distance of 5m to the north of [341], posthole [360] may conceivably have formed part of a further fence line extending along the internal bank of the enclosure ditch. With no further postholes revealed along the western edge of [113] however, this does remain a tentative interpretation. Much the same can be stated of [311], which was closely positioned to the western edge of [362]. At a distance of 21.8m from [341] however, and with no

further contemporary postholes recorded within the immediate vicinity, [311] remained an isolated feature and did not form part of a distinct structural pattern.

Gully [91]

[91] – Slot [47] (Fill [46]). Slot [54] (Fill [53]), Slot [63] (Fill [62])

7.2.64 Gully [91] was situated in the eastern portion of the excavation area and was truncated at its northern end by a later pit. Aligned in a north-north-east to south-south-west direction and butt-ending to the south, [91] ran on an almost parallel axis with enclosure ditch [362]. As seen, it measured 12.32m in length, 0.54m in width and up to a maximum depth of 0.27m at between 34.67m OD and 35.10m OD.

7.2.65 Three slots were excavated along the length of [91], revealing the gully to comprise of gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. One fill was recorded within each of the individual slots and was described as a friable dark yellow brown deposit of gravel, silt and clay containing frequent small sub-angular pebbles and occasional chalk flecks. No diagnostic material was recovered from this feature although two iron nails were retrieved from fill [53], a context which was also found to contain an intrusive post-medieval brick.

7.2.66 With no further ditches or gullies observed in association with [91], the function of this feature remains enigmatic. Its similarity in terms of alignment with [362] did indicate that it was most probably contemporary in date with the enclosure, although it clearly lay outside of the area of encirclement. In being truncated by both a Late Iron Age to Early Roman pit and ditch to the north, it was clear that [91] did belong to Phase 2 and the post-medieval brick is likely to have entered the top of fill [53] during the machining process.

Posthole Group 4 (PHG4) (Fig. 14)

[85] (Fill [84])

[169] (Fill [168])

[171] (Fill [170])

7.2.67 Situated to the north of (and possibly associated with) gully [91] were three postholes forming PHG4. Circular in shape with vertical sides and flat bases, these features measured between 0.31m and 0.46m in diameter and up to 0.19m in depth at

between 34.46m OD and 35.28m OD. Truncated by ditches [292] and [304], all three postholes were filled by deposits of friable, dark brown silty clay with inclusions of small rounded to sub-rounded pebbles and both flecks and fragments of chalk. No diagnostic material was recovered from any of the separate fills.

7.2.68 At a distance of 9.5m apart all three postholes were aligned in an east-west direction, with [85] representing the eastern extent of PHG4 and [169] representing the western extent. The proximity of [171] to [169] was not indicative of uniform spacing between features, yet the linear arrangement of the postholes did suggest that PHG4 would once have formed a fence line. As with gully [91], this fence line would have been located outside of the enclosure area represented by ditches [113] and [362].

Gully [395]

[395] (Fill 394)

7.2.69 At a distance of 20.6m to the north-east of the entranceway associated with enclosure ditches [113] and [362] was a short north-east south-west aligned gully. Measuring 3.83m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.22m in depth at a highest level of 35.70m OD, this feature was recorded with shallow, concave sides and a rounded base. Truncated through the centre by ditch [345] it was filled by [394], a friable deposit of dark grey brown sandy silt containing occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles and fragments of burnt flint. No diagnostic material was recovered from [395], which remained ambiguous in terms of both form and function.

Pit Group 4 (PG4) (Figs. 13 & 18, Plate 3)

[13] (Fills [12], [11])

[61] (Fill [60])

[87] (Fill [86])

[306] (Fill [305])

[508] (Fills [519], [520], [521])

7.2.70 PG4 comprised of five pits, with four of these features being located between enclosure ditches [200] / [242] and [113] / [362]. Pit [61] was located to the east of [362] and was recorded as cutting gully [91]. Varying in shape from circular to oval and recorded at between 34.59m OD and 37.36m OD these pits generally contained single fills, although two deposits were recorded within pit [13], and three were

present within [508]. These contexts were described as either yellow/grey/black brown silts, clays and sands, and contained inclusions consisting of small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles, burnt flint and fragments and flecks of chalk, charcoal and daub. Large flint nodules were present within fill [519] of pit [508] indicating that this feature had been deliberately backfilled.

7.2.71 The pits varied in size, with [508] measuring 1.44m in diameter and 1.20m in depth, and truncated pit [61] measuring only 0.50m from east to west, 1.28m from north to south and 0.11m in depth. All five were all recorded with sharply sloping sides and flat bases, although the edges of pit [508] were found to angle steeply before becoming vertical at a depth of 0.3m from the surface. Pottery recovered from pits [13] and [87] dated to between 50 BC and AD 40, whilst the ceramic material retrieved from [508] suggested a deposition date of between AD 10 and AD 70. A complete saddle quern was also recovered from fill [86] of pit [87].

7.2.72 Displaying a similarity in terms of size and shape with the previous pit groups, the features comprising PG4 have been interpreted as grain storage pits and they have been grouped together based upon their geographical position. The stratigraphic relationship between [61] and later ditch [292] indicated that, although isolated from the rest of PG4, this pit was likely to be contemporary in date with those located to the west of [113] / [362]. The interpretation relating to storage function is well evidenced by pit [13], in which a chalk lining [11] had been used to seal or 'plug' this feature for a period of time. The upper levels of this lining had been damaged in antiquity, presumably when the chalk seal had been broken in order to retrieve the material the pit once contained. Pit [508] was also of particular interest, being perfectly circular in shape and significant in terms of depth. A complete cattle skull with adult dentition was discovered in an inverted position (with the maxillary teeth uppermost) at the base of this feature indicating deliberate placement prior to backfilling. Charcoal analysis of environmental samples taken from the fills of [508] has also produced evidence of sloe/cherry and leguminosae.

Posthole [549]

[549] (Fill [548])

7.2.73 Posthole [549] was situated to the east of [508] at a distance of only 0.08m. The close proximity of these two features suggested a direct association, although the precise function of [549] remains enigmatic due to its isolated state. As seen, the posthole was rectangular in shape, measuring 0.34 from north to south, 0.44m from east to west and 0.18m in depth at 37.11m OD. It was filled by [548], a deposit of friable dark

grey brown clay silt containing small rounded pebbles and both chalk and charcoal flecks. No diagnostic material was recovered from this feature.

PHASE 2 E (Fig. 19)

Field Boundary Ditches [292] & [346] (Figs. 20 & 21)

[292] - Slot [58] (Fill [59]), Slot [160] (Fill [159]), Slot [178] (Fill [179]), Slot [254] (Fill [253]), Slot [347] (Fill [348])

[346] - Slot [271] (Fill [270]), Slot [374] (Fill [373])

7.2.74 In the eastern area of the excavation a field system developed during Phase 2 E of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. The two ditches marking the boundaries of this system were straight and consisted of one long east-west aligned ditch, which extended into the eastern limit of excavation to the east, and a shorter and shallower north-south aligned ditch which ran at a right angle to the north of the east-west ditch.

7.2.75 Truncated by three later ditches and a pit, the east-west aligned ditch [292] measured 30.96m in length as seen and up to 0.54m in width at its widest point. Butt-ending to the west (where it cut [362]) it extended up to a maximum of 0.50m in depth and was recorded at a lowest level of 34.59m OD to the east and at a highest level of 36.28m OD to the west. A total of five slots were excavated along the length of [292], revealing the profile of the ditch to consist of concave sides and a flat to concave base. A single, uniform fill consisting of a loose, grey brown deposit of sand silt clay with inclusions of rounded pebbles, flint nodules and chalk flecks and fragments was present within each of the individual slots. Pottery with a manufacture date of 50 BC – AD 10 was recovered from slot [254].

7.2.76 The north-south aligned ditch [346] was situated to the north of the butt-end of [292] at a distance of 16.8m. Truncated by two later ditches and a modern intrusion, [346] cut into the fill of enclosure ditch [113] and totalled 14.08m in length, up to 0.80m in width and 0.30m in depth at between 35.91m OD and 35.96m OD. Two slots were excavated along the length of [346] revealing a concave profile with a rounded base. Filling both slots was a deposit of friable light brown grey clay sand silt with inclusions consisting of sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles and both chalk and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from either of the slots. Although [346] appeared to butt-end to both the north and south, the shallow nature of the ditch at these particular points suggested that it would once have continued for a greater distance in both directions. Plough damage is likely to have led to a degradation of the archaeological resource in

the north-eastern area of the site, with a number of features being recorded as particularly shallow in this zone of the excavation.

7.2.77 These two ditches have been interpreted as forming part of square or rectangular field system. The fact that no further associated east-west aligned ditches were recorded during the excavation suggests that the northern limit of the bounded field would have been located to the north of the excavation area, with the total area of the enclosed field system encompassing at least 956m².

Posthole [423]

[423] (Fill [422])

7.2.78 Posthole [422] was located to the south of ditch [292] and, although existing as an isolated feature, may have related to the east-west aligned field boundary. Sub-rectangular in shape, [423] measured 0.46m from north to south, 0.68m from east to west and 0.11m in depth at 34.90m OD. With vertical sides and an undulating base it was filled by [422], a loose deposit of mid grey silty sand containing frequent flecks of chalk. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit Group 5 (PG5)

[43] (Fill [42])

[372] (Fill [371])

[381] (Fill [380])

[397] (Fill [396])

7.2.79 Located at the eastern end of the excavation, the features forming PG5 were interpreted as grain storage pits associated with the field system represented by ditch [292]. Three of these pits were observed to the north of the ditch and were recorded as intercutting features. Pit [43] was located to the south of the ditch and therefore would have existed beyond the confines of the field boundary.

7.2.80 Recorded at between 34.33m OD and 34.79m OD and measuring up to a maximum of 0.38m in depth, all of the pits were described as circular to oval in shape. The smallest pit [372] extended 0.70m from north to south and 0.45m from east to west whilst the largest [43] measured 2.20m from north to south and 1.28m from east to west. Each individual pit contained a single fill, with all of these contexts existing as

firm to friable deposits of grey/orange brown clay silts with inclusions of small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. Charcoal flecks were also present in fill [380] of pit [381].

- 7.2.81 Pottery recovered from pit [43] suggested a deposition date of between AD 10 and AD 70, whilst pot retrieved from pit [397] has been dated to between 50 BC and AD 70. A large number of sherds from a single storage jar were also found within pit [381], with these fragments ranging in date from 50 BC to AD 40. Environmental analysis of a bulk sample taken from pit [372] produced the charred plant remains of violet seed and burnt oak, whilst a number of struck flint fragments displaying little evidence of wear or erosion were also recovered from pit [43]. The fresh condition of these flints was of interest and was potentially indicative of a discrete knapping episode.

Pit [216] (Fig. 16)

[216] (Fill [215])

- 7.2.82 Cut into fill [220] of slot [230] at the northern end of [113] was [216], a sub circular pit measuring 0.91m from north to south, 1.32m from east to west and 0.56m in depth at 36.08m OD. Recorded with sharply sloping sides and a concave base it was filled by [215], a firmly compacted deposit of grey brown sandy silt containing sub-angular flints, sub-rounded pebbles and occasional chalk flecks. Pottery dating to between 50 BC and AD 40 was recovered from the fill along with a loomweight. Cutting into the fill of a ditch rather than into the natural chalk, [216] was unlikely to have functioned as a grain storage pit. Isolated from any comparable features and of unclear use it could not be ascribed to a specific pit group, and therefore remains a remote feature.

PHASE 2 F (Fig. 22)

Field Boundary Ditches [293], [345] & [208] (Figs. 23, 24 & 25)

[293] - Slot [25] (Fill [24]), Slot [32] (Fills [30], [31]), Slot [143] (Fill [144]), Slot [188] (Fills [189], [197]), Slot [343] (Fill [342])

[345] - Slot [3] (Fill [1]), Slot [199] (Fill [198]), Slot [269] (Fills [268], [295], [296]), Slot [277] (Fill [276]), Slot [393] (Fill [392])

[208] - Slot [206] (Fills [205], [225]), Slot [413] (Fills [411], [412])

- 7.2.83 Three ditches recorded in the eastern zone of the excavation area were interpreted as representing a realignment and replacement of the field system belonging to Phase 2 E. This new alignment consisted on one long curvilinear ditch, which arced from the north-east to the south-east, and two associated linear ditches which ran from the north-east to the south-west.
- 7.2.84 Cutting through ditches [292], [362] and [377], curvilinear ditch [293] was recorded at between 35.81m OD and 36.44m OD and was truncated at its eastern end by a later feature. Butt-ending to the north, [293] was aligned in a north-east south-west direction at its northern end before sharply returning in a south-easterly direction. Covering an area of 24.10m from north to south and 18.76m from east to west the profile of the ditch was recorded with steep to concave sides and a flat base, measuring up to a maximum of 1.55m in width and 0.60m in depth.
- 7.2.85 A total of five slots were excavated along the length of the ditch, with two of these ([32] and [25]) representing sondages carried out during the evaluation. Both evaluation slots were subsequently extended during the excavation, with [32] being reassigned cut number [343] (slot [25] was not given a new number). All of the slots were recorded with a single fill, apart from [32] and [188] which were found to contain two separate deposits. The fills observed were described as either firm to soft grey or orange brown silt clay sands with inclusions consisting of small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles and flecks and fragments of daub, chalk and charcoal. Both slots [32] and [188] contained pottery dating to between AD 10 and AD 70, whilst the ceramic material recovered from slot [25] has been dated to AD 40-70. A semi complete vessel was found to be present within [188], which also contained two wing bones from a raven.

7.2.86 Ditch [345] was located to the north-east of the butt-end of [293] and, although truncated at its western end by a later ditch, continued in the same direction as the arc at the northern end of the curvilinear feature. Running from the south-west towards the north-eastern corner of the site, [345] butt-ended to the east and measured 30.15m in length, up to 0.98m in width and 0.72m in depth at between 34.33m OD (to the east) and 35.99m OD (to the west). The four slots excavated along the length of the ditch revealed the profile to consist of a concave base and sharply sloping convex edges. Slot [3] was excavated during the evaluation and was equivalent to [269].

7.2.87 Apart from slot [269], each of the individual slots excavated revealed [345] to contain a single fill consisting of a soft to friable mid brown deposit of clay silt sand containing both chalk and charcoal flecks. The three separate fills recorded in [269] varied in colour from dark brown to light brown grey with the primary fill containing frequent fragments of chalk. Pottery dating to between 50 BC and AD 40 was recovered from slots [269], [277] and [393].

7.2.88 Located immediately to the east of [345] and continuing along precisely the same alignment was ditch [208], which extended into the eastern limit of excavation. Butt-ending to the west at a distance of only 0.3m to the eastern butt-end of [345] it was clear that these two ditches were related, and formed the northern boundary of a field system also represented by ditch [293]. As far as could be seen, [208] measured 19.2m in length, 0.75m in width and up to a maximum of 0.67m in depth at between 32.68m OD and 33.89m OD.

7.2.89 The two slots excavated along the length of [208] individually contained two separate fills which were described as mid brown to dark yellow deposits of clay silt. Inclusions consisted of small sub-angular to sub-angular pebbles, burnt flint and flecks and fragments of chalk, whilst the profile of the ditch was found to comprise of steeply sloping to concave sides and a flat base. Pottery was only recovered from fill [412] of slot [413] and has been dated to between 50 BC and AD 70.

Posthole Group 7 (PHG7)

[102] (Fill [101])

[104] (Fill [103])

[106] (Fill [105])

[115] (Fill [114])

[117] (Fill [116])

[124] (Fill [123])

[126] (Fill [125])

7.2.90 A total of seven postholes formed PHG7, which was located immediately to the north-west of ditch [345] and clearly formed an association with the Phase 2 F field system. All of the postholes were recorded as oval to circular in shape, measuring between 0.33m and 0.55m in diameter at between 35.59m OD and 36.06m OD. At various depths of between 0.12m and 0.34m all of the postholes were recorded with single fills of firm, mid brown sand clay silts and were described as having either vertical or concave edges and concave to flat bases. Inclusions within the fills consisted of small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles, burnt flint and flecks and fragments of charcoal. Post packing in the form of flint nodules was present within [115]. Pottery was recovered from postholes [104], [115] and [117] with respective manufacture dates of 50 BC to AD 40, and 50 BC to AD 70 in the cases of fills [114] and [116].

7.2.91 The arrangement of PHG7 formed a clear structural pattern, with [117] (north-west), [102] (north-east), [106] (south-east) and [126] (south-west) arranged in a rectangular formation and aligned with ditch [345]. The distances between the posts were regular, measuring 5.31m between [117] and [102], 2.85m between [102] and [106], 5.15m between [106] and [126] and 2.61m between [126] and [117]. Such rectangular structures are often interpreted as timber granaries which would have been raised above ground level in order to allow the circulation of air beneath and to prevent rodents from eating the stored supplies (Cunliffe 2001, 376). The arrangement of the PHG7 postholes fits this pattern although it does represent a large example, with the average granary measuring between 2.5m and 3m overall (Cunliffe 2001, 376). The location of posts [115] and [104] within the centre of the structure suggests that further supports were required beneath the raised timber base of the granary, and posthole [124] to the west of [117] may also have existed as an additional support to post [117].

Posthole Group 6 (PHG6)

[183] (Fill [182])

[187] (Fill [186])

[232] (Fill [231])

[309] (Fill [308])

[313] (Fill [312])

7.2.92 PHG6 comprised of five postholes arranged in a north-west south-east alignment and situated at the southern end of the site between ditches [122] and [362]. Recorded at a highest level of 37.89m OD to the north-west [282] and a lowest level of 36.70m to the south-east [309], the delineation of the postholes covered a distance of 34.39m. All five features were recorded as circular to sub oval in shape and measured between 0.17m and 0.70m in diameter. They were described as having sharply sloping to vertical sides and flat to concave bases with each posthole containing a single fill. These fills consisted of mid brown to dark grey brown deposits of clays, silts and sands with inclusions of angular to sub-rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.

7.2.93 No diagnostic material was recovered from any of the postholes belonging to PHG6. Their linear arrangement did however indicate that they would have existed as a fence line, and the parallel alignment of PHG6's axis with ditch [293] suggested that this posthole group was contemporary in date with the curvilinear field boundary. With the postholes gradually becoming shallower towards the north-west it was unclear how far they would have originally extended for, although no further associated postholes were observed to the south-east.

Ditch [194]

Slot [156] (Fill [155]), Slot [177] (Fill [176]), Slot [181] (Fill [180]), Slot [214] (Fill [213])

7.2.94 Aligned in a north-east south-west direction, ditch [194] was located in the central area of the site and extended into the northern limit of excavation. Butt-ending to the south-west and cutting through ditch [113] to the north-east it measured 13.30m in length as seen, 1m in width and up to 0.56m in depth at between 36.03m OD and 36.85m OD. The four slots excavated along the length of the ditch revealed a profile consisting of concave sides and a concave base. Each of the individual slots contained a single fill invariably described as a firm, mid brown grey deposit of silty sand containing sub-angular flints and pebbles, burnt flint and flecks of chalk and

daub. Medium sized flint nodules were also found to be present in slots [214] and [156] suggesting that [194] was deliberately backfilled and did not silt in naturally.

7.2.95 Pottery was recovered from all four of the slots, with the material present within slots [156], [177] and [181] dating to between AD 10 and AD 70. The pottery retrieved from slot [214] dated to between 50 BC and AD 40, although some of this material may have been redeposited from ditch [113]. The precise function of [194] remains ambiguous, although it was aligned in approximately the same direction as Phase 2 F field boundaries [345] and [208].

Ditch [541]

Slot [489] (Fill [488]), Slot [540] (Fill [539])

7.2.96 Ditch [541] was located to the north-west of [194] and extended into the northern limit of excavation. Cutting through ditch [200] and gully [399] / [582] it was aligned in an east-north-east west-south-west direction and butt-ended to the west. At the western end of [541], the ditch began to curve towards west-north-west, with the entire feature measuring 11.11m in length, 0.74m in width and up to 0.23m in depth at between 37.16m OD and 37.68m OD. Two slots were excavated along the length of [541], revealing the profile to consist of steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. A single fill was recorded in each slot, with both of these contexts being described as compact, mid grey brown deposits of sandy silt containing sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. The pottery recovered from slots [489] and [540] has been dated to between AD 10 and AD 70.

7.2.97 The function of [541] remains enigmatic. In butt-ending to the west it displayed similarities with [194] and, although marginally offset in terms of alignment, was likely to have been contemporary and associated with the similarly sized ditch to the south-east. No further ditches were recorded in association with [541] or [194], although PHG5 would have been situated directly between these two features.

Posthole Group 5 (PHG5)

[158] (Fill [157])

[162] (Fill [161])

[385] (Fill [384])

[470] (Fill [469])

7.2.98 PHG5 consisted of four circular to sub-oval postholes arranged in a north-south alignment. The southernmost of these features [162] was offset to the south-east of [158], suggesting that this interpreted fence line may originally have been curvilinear in nature. Extending over a distance 15.87m, [162] was situated to north-west of the butt-end of [194], whilst the northernmost posthole [470] was located to the east of [541].

7.2.99 Recorded at between 36.87m OD and 37.23m OD the postholes themselves varied in size from 0.29m to 0.62m in diameter. All contained single fills which were recorded as mid brown grey to mid yellow brown deposits of silt sand with inclusions of small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles and flecks of chalk and charcoal. No diagnostic material was recovered from any of the postholes. The fact that no further features associated with PHG5 were observed to the south of [194] suggested that the ditch and the postholes were related.

Posthole [291]

[291] (Fill [290])

7.2.100 Posthole [291] was cut into the eastern edge of boundary ditch [113] to the north of slot [52]. Recorded as sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base it measured 0.28m in diameter and 0.18m in depth at 36.07m OD. It was filled by [290], a firm deposit of mid brown grey silty sand containing occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. No diagnostic material was recovered from [291], and existing as an isolated feature it could not be assigned to a specific posthole group or structure.

Ditches [452] & [495]

[452] (Fill [451])

[495] (Fill [493])

7.2.101 Two linear ditches were recorded at the western extremity of the excavation area and were interpreted as forming part of the same feature. The westernmost of these cuts [452] was revealed during the Phase 2 Excavation and was aligned in an east-west direction, extending into the northern and southern limits of the roadway. As far as could be seen it measured 9.64m in length, 0.56m in width and 0.14m in depth at 38.33m OD. The 2m slot excavated along the length of the ditch revealed the fill to consist of a firm, mid yellow brown deposit of silty sand containing frequent sub-angular pebbles and flecks of daub and charcoal. No finds were recovered from [452], which was recorded as having concave sides and a flat base.

7.2.102 Unfortunately, no further evidence for the continuation of [452] was discovered during the Phase 3 Excavation. This was most probably due to the shallow nature of the ditch which left no trace to either the north or south of the excavated roadway area. Further to the east however, the remains of another ditch were recorded as cutting into [517]. As seen, [495] was curvilinear in plan, extending from the north-west to the south-east and measuring 4.64m in length, 1m in width and 0.23m in depth at 37.82m OD. Butt-ending to the south-east and truncated to the west by a modern water pipe it was filled by [493], a deposit identical to that of fill [451] in ditch [452]. Pottery dating to between AD 10 and AD 70 was recovered from this ditch, and an environmental sample produced three charcoal fragments of oak and hazel/alder.

7.2.103 As with [452], no further evidence of [495] was found beyond the modern truncation at the western end of the feature. Again, this is most likely to have been due to the shallow nature of the ditch which may not have extended into the natural deposits in this area of the site. When viewed in plan however, it was clear that [452] and [495] were aligned in the same direction and would once have formed part of a single curvilinear ditch. With no further ditches or structures to relate [452] / [495] to, the function of this ditch remains enigmatic, although a boundary ditch would appear to represent the most obvious interpretation.

Ditch [591]

[591] (Fill [590])

7.2.104 Ditch [591] was revealed in Trench 9 during the second phase of the evaluation. Aligned in a north-west south-east direction it butt-ended to the south and extended into the western limit of excavation, measuring 3.40m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.37m in depth as seen at 40.17m OD. It was recorded with sharply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by [590], a loose deposit of mid grey brown silt sand gravel.

No finds were recovered from this feature, and with so little of the ditch exposed no specific interpretation could be attributed to it.

PHASE 2 G (Fig. 26)

Droeway Ditches [287] & [444] (Figs. 27 & 28)

[287] - Slot [23] (Fill [22]), Slot [119] (Fill [118]), Slot [149] (Fill [150]), Slot [275] (Fill [274]), Slot [350] (Fill [349]), Slot [406] (Fills [410], [408], [407])

[444] (Fill [443])

7.2.105 Extending over a distance of 79.08m from north to south, linear ditch [287] was recorded in the central area of the excavation and cut through ditches [345], [292] and [293]. It was observed at a lowest point of 34.86m OD to the north (slot [275]) and a highest point of 36.80m to the south (slot [350]) and extended into the southern limit of excavation. At its northern end, [287] petered out at a distance of just over 5m to the south of the site's boundary. A total of six slots were excavated along the length of the ditch, revealing the profile to consist of sharply sloping sides and a flat to concave base and providing maximum measurements of up to 1.24m in width and 0.57m in depth.

7.2.106 Apart from [406], all of the slots contained a single fill which was invariably described as a compact, mid grey brown deposit of clay silt sand containing small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles, fragments of chalk and flecks of charcoal. Medium sized flint nodules were present within slots [23], [119] and [350] suggesting that the ditch had not silted in naturally but had been deliberately backfilled. The three separate fills recorded within slot [406] were described as orange or yellow brown deposits of friable sandy clay containing sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and chalk fragments. Pottery recovered from slot [406] dated to between AD 10 and AD 70, whilst pottery retrieved from slot [350] provided a deposition date of between AD 40 and AD 70. Slot [350] also contained a small find in the form of an iron nail or pin. The small amount of ceramic material recovered from slot [149] dated to between 50 BC and AD 70.

7.2.107 Ditch [444] was situated in the north-eastern corner of the site and measured 10.48m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.10m in depth at 33.05m OD. Running parallel with and located at a distance of 24.28m to the east of [287], [444] extended into the eastern limit of excavation and petered out to the north where it became shallower. A slot measuring 1.60m in length was excavated along the ditch revealing the profile to

consist of concave sides and a concave base and the fill to comprise of an off grey deposit of silty chalk. No diagnostic material was recovered from [444].

7.2.108 Although little remained of [444], its parallel north-south alignment with [297] indicated that the two ditches were associated. The precise function of these features remains ambiguous, although an interpretation relating to an animal droveway would appear to be the most obvious explanation. In cutting through the Phase 2 F field system, the introduction of [297] and [444] can be seen as particularly important as it represents a transition from arable to pastoral farming in the eastern portion of the site during the latter part of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman phase of occupation

Droveway Ditch [304] (Figs. 27 & 29)

[304] - Slot [21] (Fills [18], [20]), Slot [132] (Fill [131]), Slot [154] (Fill [153]), Slot [298] (Fill [297]), Slot [326] (Fill [325]), Slot [391] (Fill [390])

7.2.109 North-north-east south-south-west aligned ditch [304] was situated to the east of ditch [287], measuring 76.08m in length, 1.48m in width and up to 0.47m in depth. Recorded at between 34.33m OD to the north (slot [298]) and 36.56m OD (slot [326]) to the south it extended into the southern limit of excavation (almost converging with ditch [287]) and cut through ditches [345] and [292]. The northern end of [304] did not continue into the northern excavation boundary but diminished as the ditch became considerably shallower at this point. A total of six slots were excavated along the length of [304], exposing a profile consisting of sharply sloping to convex sides and a flat to concave base.

7.2.110 Apart from [21] all of these slots contained one fill, described as a compact to friable grey/yellow brown deposit of silt clay sand with inclusions of small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and chalk fragments. Medium sized flint nodules were present within slots [154], [326] and [391], suggesting a deliberate backfilling episode comparable with that of [287]. Slot [21] was originally recorded during the evaluation in Trench 1 and a re-cut [19] was identified during this initial phase of works. No further evidence for the re-cut was observed during the excavation, and as such [21] has been reinterpreted as containing two separate fills. The only pottery recovered from [304] came from slot [21] and this has been dated to between 50 BC and AD 70.

7.2.111 The linear nature of [304] suggested that it was likely to have served an identical function to that of ditch [287] located immediately to the west. The absence of a droveway ditch associated with [304] to the east was most probably the result of this

accompanying feature lying beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The difference in angle between [304] and [287] suggested that the direction of the original droveway had been altered at some point in time, with the north-south system replacing the north-north-east south-south-west or vice-versa. Unfortunately, with no direct relationship revealed on the site between [304] and [287], the answer to the question of which droveway came first could not be answered.

Ditch [344] (Figs. 27 & 29)

Slot [267] (Fills [266], [294]), Slot [431] (Fill [430])

7.2.112 East-west aligned ditch [344] was located in the central area of the site and truncated earlier ditches [377], [113], [346] and [345]. Butt-ending to the east and to the west it measured 12.69m in length, 1.66m in width and up to 0.87m in depth at between 36.02m OD and 36.40m OD. The two slots excavated along the length of the ditch revealed the profile to consist of gently sloping concave edges and a concave base. A single fill of light brown grey sandy silt containing small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles was recorded in slot [431]. Slot [267] contained two separate fills, with the secondary fill similar to the deposit in slot [431]. The primary fill of [267] consisted of a firm, dark brown grey clay silt containing sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles and flecks and fragments of both chalk and charcoal. All three slots contained pottery dating to between 50 BC and AD 40 and an environmental sample from fill [294] produced occasional cereal fragments, barley grains and evidence of natural vegetation in the form of clover.

7.2.113 Interpreting the function of [344] has proved problematic. Existing as a short yet wide feature with no associated ditches located to the east it clearly did not form part of a field system or distinct enclosure. Aligned in an east-west direction and at a direct right angle to ditch [287], it is quite possible that [344] was associated with the north-south aligned droveway located to the east. This however remains a most tentative suggestion, and although the pottery recovered from [444] may have been redeposited from the earlier features the ditch was cut into, it does appear to be somewhat earlier in date than that recovered from [287].

Ditches [207] & [476] (Fig. 26)

[207] - Slot [35] (Fill [34]), Slot [202] (Fill [201])

[476] - Slot [468] (Fill [467]), Slot [480] (Fill [479])

7.2.114 North-north-west south-south-east aligned ditch [207] was located in the north-eastern area of the excavation between ditches [304] and [444]. Truncated through the centre and at its northern end by modern intrusions, and to the south by a post-medieval pit it butt-ended to the south-east and measured 16.94m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.35m in depth at 33.97m OD. Although slot [35] was identified in Trench 1 during the evaluation it was not fully excavated. In contrast, slot [202] revealed the profile of the ditch to consist of concave sides and a flat base. Only one fill was recorded and this was a soft mid brown deposit of clay silt sand containing flecks and fragments of chalk and charcoal flecking. No diagnostic material was recovered from this ditch, although horse bone in the form of a tibia was found to be present. This bone displayed evidence of defleshing; indicating that horse meat was being consumed on the site.

7.2.115 Ditch [476] was situated immediately to the south of [207] and cut natural tree throw hollow [466]. Butt-ending to the north and aligned in a north-south direction, (although curving towards the north-west at its northern end) it measured 14.24m in length, 0.92m in width and 0.39m in depth at 34.49m OD. It was truncated along its eastern edge by a post-medieval ditch, but the two slots excavated along the length of [476] revealed the profile to consist of concave edges and a flat base. A single fill was recorded and was described as a grey brown deposit of sandy chalk containing small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. No diagnostic material was recovered from this ditch.

7.2.116 Although [207] and [476] were aligned in similar directions, the curve at the northern end of the latter ditch suggested that the two features were not related. A lack of association with further features meant that neither of these ditches could be accurately interpreted, although in being located directly in between [287] and [444] they may have formed some association with the north-south aligned driveway.

Gullies [134] & [462]

[134] (Fill [133])

[462] (Fill [461])

7.2.117 North-north-east south-south-west aligned gully [134] was recorded in the southern area of the excavation between ditches [287] and [304]. Butt-ending to the north and south and truncated through the centre by a modern pit it measured 14.20m in length, 0.39m in width and 0.29m in depth at 36.22m OD. It was recorded with sharply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by [134], a deposit of firm, grey brown sand silt clay containing small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and flecks and fragments of chalk. Pottery recovered from this fill has been dated to between 50 BC and AD 70.

7.2.118 To the south-east of [134] was north-east south-west aligned gully [462] which cut ditch [304] and was truncated to the south by a palaeoenvironmental test pit excavated during the evaluation. Butt-ending to the north, [462] measured 9.58m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.25m in depth at 36.35m OD. It was recorded with sharply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by [461], a deposit of firm, mid brown grey silt clay sand containing charcoal flecks, sub-angular pebbles and large flint nodules. No diagnostic material was recovered from this gully.

7.2.119 As with ditches [207] and [476], no specific function could be attributed to gullies [134] and [462]. Aligned in different directions they were unlikely to have been associated and as such they remain as isolated features.

Ditch [239]

Slot [174] (Fill [175]), Slot [238] (Fill [237])

7.2.120 Ditch [239] was a re-cut of ditch [194]. Aligned in precisely the same direction as the preceding ditch and cutting [194] along its southern edge it measured 5.66m in length, 0.47m in width and a maximum of 0.51m in depth at between 36.04m OD and 36.18m OD. Butt-ending to the south and extending into the northern limit of excavation it was recorded with steeply sloping sides and a concave base and a single fill was observed in both of the slots excavated along the length of the feature. This deposit was described as a firm, mid brown grey silt sand containing small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. Pottery dated to between AD 10 and AD 70 was recovered from slot [175].

Ditch [487]

[487] (Fill [486])

7.2.121 Ditch [487] cut [541] along its northern edge, and was interpreted as a re-cut of the earlier ditch. Aligned in almost precisely the same direction as [541], [487] also butt-ended to the west and extended into the northern limit of excavation. It was recorded with sharply sloping sides and a flat base and measured 4.04m in length, 0.47m in width and 0.15m in depth at 37.19m OD. It was filled by [486], a firm deposit of mid brown grey sandy silt containing occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. A loomweight was recovered from the fill, whilst an environmental sample taken from the same context produced evidence of barley and wheat grains.

7.2.122 As with [194] and [541], ditches [239] and [487] were likely to have been associated, with these re-cut features and represented alterations to or realignments of their direct predecessors. With such limited lengths of either ditch revealed however, no conclusive interpretation relating to their function could be arrived at and with no further contemporary ditches recorded to the west they were unlikely to have formed part of an enclosure or field boundary.

Pit [223]

[223] (Fills [224], [261])

7.2.123 Oval pit [223] cut ditches [292] and [293]. As seen it measured 1.39m from north to south, 2.24m from east to west and 1.18m in depth at 35.93m OD and was recorded with concave sides and a flat base. The primary fill of the pit [261] consisted of a firm, red brown silty clay containing small sub-angular and sub-rounded pebbles. This deposit was interpreted as natural slumping, suggesting that [223] had been open for a period of time before it was backfilled. The secondary and final fill [224] was recorded as a loose, mid brown grey deposit of sandy silt containing the same inclusions as those observed in [261]. Pottery was recovered from [224] and dated to between 50 BC and AD 40. The precise function of the pit remains uncertain, although it did bear similarities in terms of size and shape with the grain storage pits belonging to the earlier Late Iron Age to Early Roman sub phases.

Gully [81]

Slot [78] (Fill [77])

Slot [80] (Fill [79])

7.2.124 Irregularly shaped gully [81] was located in the centre of the site and extended into the southern limit of excavation. Butt-ending to the north and truncated to the south by a lead pipe it measured 5.94m in length, 1.50m in width and 0.32m in depth at 37.55m OD. The two slots excavated along the length of this north-south aligned feature revealed the profile to consist of concave sides and a concave base. The single fill recorded in both slots was described as a loose, light grey brown sandy silt containing occasional flint nodules and small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. No diagnostic material was recovered from this feature which remained ill defined in terms of both form and function.

Ditch [458]

[458] (Fill [457])

7.2.125 Situated in the north-western corner of the site and revealed during Excavation Phase 2, curvilinear ditch [458] measured 10.42m in length, 0.40m in width and 0.19m in depth at 38.60m OD. Aligned in an east-west direction, although curving towards the north-west at its western end, this ditch extended into the northern limit of excavation and appeared to butt-end towards the west. Truncated by a post-medieval pit and ditch [458] was recorded with concave sides and a concave base and was filled by [457], a deposit of compact light brown grey silty sand containing occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular pebbles. No further evidence of [458] was discovered during Excavation Phase 4 and with no other associated features recorded within the immediate vicinity a specific interpretation could not be attributed to this feature.

Posthole Group 8 (PHG8)

[212] (Fill [211])

[314] (Fill [300])

[316] (Fill [315])

7.2.126 PHG8 was located in the south-eastern corner of the site to the east of slot [326] in ditch [304]. Consisting of only three postholes this group did not form a coherent structural pattern, although an association with [304] cannot be discounted. Irregular

to sub-circular in shape and varying in diameter from 0.31m to 0.36m each posthole contained a single fill individually recorded as firm, mid grey brown deposits of silt sand clay containing small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles with chalk and charcoal flecks. Observed at between 36.16m OD and 36.44m OD, these features varied in depth from 0.08m to a maximum of 0.13m.

A Sequence of Deposits and a Posthole

Deposits – [219], [236], [247], [248], [299], [324]

[210] (Fill [209])

7.2.127 A total of six deposits were recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site and sealed both PHG8 and slot [326] of ditch [304]. Covering an area of 3.66m from north to south and 3.44m from east to west and measuring between 0.02m and 0.30m in thickness at between 36.25m OD and 36.87m OD, these layers were described as firm grey brown horizons of silt sand clay with inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks. Deposit [248] was described as a layer of redeposited chalk, whilst [236] and [299] were exclusively formed of flint nodules. None of these contexts were believed to have related to structural features, with the random assortment of the flint nodule layers suggesting an episode of dumping rather than a deliberate attempt at ground levelling or raising. With no other occupation layers recorded across the site, the precise phasing of these contexts remains problematic. The small amount of pottery present within [219] dated to between 50 BC and AD 70, and for this reason this sequence has been placed within Phase 2. Redeposition does however remain a distinct possibility.

7.2.128 Cutting through layer [219] was sub-circular posthole [210] which measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.15m in depth at 36.38m OD. Recorded with steep sides and a sloping base it was filled by [209], a firm deposit of grey silty clay containing both chalk and charcoal flecks. This posthole did not form part of a structure and as such its function remains enigmatic. Pottery dating to between 50 BC and AD 7-0 was recovered from fill [209].

Ditch [598]

[598] (Fill [597])

7.2.129 Ditch [598] was located immediately to the north of [591] in Evaluation Trench 9 and extended into both the west and east limits of excavation. Recorded with sharply

sloping sides and a flat base it measured 6.40m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.15m in depth at 40.12m OD. It was filled by [597], a deposit of mid grey brown silt sand gravel. No finds were recovered from this ditch which was interpreted as a later parallel replacement for [591].

7.3 PHASE 3 – EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL (Fig. 30)

Pit Group 6 (PG6) (Figs. 31 & 32)

[15] (Fill [14])

[17] (Fill [16])

[27] (Fill [26])

[100] (Fill [99])

[108] (Fill [107])

[136] (Fill [135])

[142] (Fill [141])

[256] (Fill [255])

[273] (Fill [272])

7.3.1 A total of 19 pits formed PG6 and were arranged in two north-east south-west aligned parallel rows spaced at an approximate distance of 6.25m apart. Only nine of these pits were excavated during the archaeological works, with the rest being surveyed in during the initial strip and map exercise. The western row included pits [15], [17], [100] and [273] and measured 56.25m in length, whilst the eastern row included pits [27], [108], [136], [142] and [256] and measured 65m in length. Although unrelated to ditches [287] and [304], the two parallel pit arrangements did appear to follow the Phase 2G ditch alignments.

7.3.2 Recorded at a lowest level of 34.98m to the north (pit [256]) and a highest level of 36.28m OD to the south (pit [17]), all of these features were sub-circular to circular in plan with steeply sloping to vertical sides and flat bases. Pit [273] represented the largest in the group, measuring 2.40m from north to south, 2.26m from east to west and 0.46m in depth, whilst [256] represented the smallest, measuring 1.04m from north to south, 1.02m from east to west and 0.53m in depth. Each pit contained a single fill consisting of a brown grey deposit of sand silt clay containing small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles and flecks and fragments of chalk and charcoal.

Oyster shell was found to be present in pit [108]. Pottery was only recovered from pits [136] and [142], with respective deposition dates of 1450 - 1525/50 and 1575 - 1775.

7.4 PHASE 4 – SUBSOIL

Subsoil [7]

- 7.4.1 Subsoil [7] sealed the archaeological features in the central and eastern areas of the site. It was a firm deposit of mid yellow brown silt sand clay, measuring up to a maximum of 0.45m in thickness and recorded at a highest level of 37.98m OD. Metal detecting of the subsoil during the machining of the site produced a number of small finds belonging to the early modern period including crotal bells, a headdress pin, 17th and 18th century coins, a possible spur buckle, buttons and lead shot. Although existing as 'lost' items, these finds do offer an insight into occupation land use at Stone Castle during the post-medieval period.

7.5 PHASE 5 – POST-MEDIEVAL (Fig. 33)

Boundary Ditch [472] (Figs. 34 & 35)

[472] - Slot [364] (Fill [363]), Slot [475] (Fill [474]), Slot [478] (Fill [477])

- 7.5.1 Ditch [472] was located in the eastern area of the site and cut ditches [476] and [292] as well as PG5. Butt-ending to the north and south it was aligned in a north-east south-west direction and measured 37.60m in length, 1.14m in width and up to 0.57m in depth at between 33.53m OD and 34.53m OD. A total of three slots were excavated along the length of the ditch, revealing a profile consisting of gently sloping sides and a concave base. Each slot contained an individual fill consisting of a friable, mid brown clay silt containing frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. The only find recovered consisted of an incomplete iron nail with a rectangular head from slot [364].

Posthole Group 9 (PHG9)

[45] (Fill [44])

[387] (Fill [386])

[389] (Fill [388])

[417] (Fill [416])

[421] (Fill [420])

[425] (Fill [424])

[427] (Fill [426])

7.5.2 PHG9 was located along the eastern perimeter of the excavation area and consisted of a total of seven postholes. Five of these features were arranged in a north-east south-west aligned direction and ran parallel with and along the eastern edge of ditch [472] for a distance of 35.24m. The northernmost posthole [417] was recorded at a highest level of 33.44m OD, whilst the southernmost [427] was recorded at 34.46m OD. Situated immediately to the south-east of the southern butt-end of [472] was posthole [45], also forming part of the north-east south-west alignment. The remaining two postholes ([421] and [425]) were located to the west of [45], delineating an east-west alignment to the south of [472] which extended for 8.73m at between 34.46m OD [45] and 35.06m OD [421].

7.5.3 All of the postholes were sub-square to sub oval in shape, with the largest [417] measuring 0.92m from north to south and 1.02m from east to west and the smallest [45] measuring 0.38m from north to south and 0.42m from east to west. All were recorded with vertical to sharply sloping sides and flat to undulating bases, and each contained a single fill. These deposits variably consisted of loose to friable mid yellow/grey brown silt clay sands with inclusions of chalk and charcoal flecks and small sub-angular to sub-rounded pebbles. Pottery in the form of tin glazed earthenware (1575-1775) was recovered from [389], whilst unglazed Flemish tile (1450-1800) was recovered from [417].

Gully [352] / [37]

[37] (Fill [36])

[352] (Fill [351])

7.5.4 Gully [352] / [37] was recorded to the west of [472], measuring 7.40m in length, 1m in width and up to 0.39m in depth at 35.18m OD. Aligned in a north-south direction it

was originally identified in Trench 2 during the evaluation and had been assigned the cut number [37]. As seen this feature butt-ended to the north, and no further evidence of the gully was revealed to the south of Trench 2. It was filled by a deposit of soft mid brown silty clay with inclusions of small sub-angular flints and chalk flecks and was recorded with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The precise function of this feature could not be discerned, with no further associated features being observed during the excavation.

Pit [317] (Figs. 34 & 35)

[317] (Fill [288])

7.5.5 Oval pit [317] was located in the eastern area of the site and cut through ditch [207]. As seen it measured 4.40m from north to south, 2.32m from east to west and 1.10m in depth at 33.94m OD and was recorded with sharply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by [288], a loose deposit of mid brown clay silt sand containing frequent small to medium sized sub-angular flints. This pit was half sectioned but the finds recovered proved to be of some interest.

7.5.6 The animal bone retrieved included young calf, indicating the consumption of veal, and rat bones from both the black and brown species. The introduction of the brown rat in c. 1720 led to a decline in the black rat population, with the near extinction of the latter species having been completed in the south-east by the late 18th century. The pottery recovered from [288] indicated a deposition date of between 1750 and 1780, although analysis of the glass has refined the infilling of the pit to between 1750 and 1770. One of the clay tobacco pipes recovered has been dated to 1760-1800, suggesting a concise backfilling date of between 1760 and 1770. The precise function of [317] could not be determined although it had evidently been backfilled with waste material, most probably originating from within Stone Castle. The CBM present within [288] may also suggest that the infilling of the pit was associated with construction or renovation works carried out on the castle during the mid to late 18th century.

Natural Features

[354] (Fill [353])

[356] (Fill [355])

[358] (Fill [357])

- 7.5.7 Three natural features were recorded in the south-eastern corner of the excavation area. All were irregular in shape, measuring up to a maximum of 1.32m from north to south, 1.36m from east to west and 0.39m in depth at between 35.57m OD and 35.90m OD. With irregular sides and bases each feature contained a single fill of soft, mid brown grey deposit of sandy clay containing occasional small round pebbles. The only finds recovered from these features consisted of two iron nails present within the fill of [358]. Both [356] and [358] were interpreted as root disturbances, whilst [354] was recorded as a tree throw.

Isolated Features

[29] (Fill [28])

[334] (Fill [333])

[419] (Fill [418])

- 7.5.8 Three isolated features were recorded in the north-eastern corner of the excavation area and could not be associated with any specific structures or boundaries. The northernmost feature [334] existed as a square pit with vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.64m from north to south, 0.60m from east to west and 0.39m in depth at 34.83m OD. Recorded with rounded corners it was filled by [333], a firm deposit of light brown grey sandy clay with inclusions of chalk fragments and small sub-rounded pebbles. Although not recorded *in situ*, a large amount of dog bone was recovered from [333] suggesting that this pit had been specifically used to bury the remains of a small hunting dog.

- 7.5.9 Posthole [29] was recorded during the evaluation in Trench 1 and a further circular posthole [419] was recorded to the south-west of this feature during the excavation. As seen, [419] measured 0.41m in diameter and 0.19m in depth at 34.31m OD and was recorded with steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by [418], a soft mid brown grey deposit of silty sand containing chalk flecks and small sub-angular pebbles. It was unclear whether [29] and [419] were related, and with no associated postholes observed in the vicinity they did not form part of a clear structural pattern.

Gullies [148] & [152]

[148] (Fill [147])

[152] (Fill [151])

7.5.10 Two north-east south-west aligned gullies were observed to the south-west of ditch [194] in the central area of the excavation. The northernmost of the two [152] was recorded with concave sides and an undulating base and measured 2.40m in length, 0.35m in width and 0.14m in depth at 37.02m OD. At a distance of 4.28m to the south-west of this feature was similarly aligned gully [148] which measured 2.15m in length, 0.55m in width and 0.22m in depth at 37.40m OD and was recorded with an identical profile to that of [152]. Both gullies were filled with a deposit of soft mid yellow/grey brown clay silt sand with inclusions of angular to sub-angular pebbles. The small amount of pottery recovered from fill [151] of gully [152] has been dated to the early 17th century.

7.5.11 Aligned in precisely the same direction and covering an area of 8.49m from north-east to south-west it was clear that these two gullies were related. Although extending to the south-west of Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch [194], the presence of post-medieval pottery within [152] and the irregular nature and undulating bases of these two features suggested that they were not contemporary with the Phase 2 ditch. The precise function of the gullies remains unclear, but their fragmented nature suggested that they may have been formed as a direct result of ploughing activity.

Tree Throw [320]

[320] (Fill [319])

7.5.12 Measuring 4.28m from north to south, 3.34m from east to west and 0.56m in depth at 37.60m OD, oval shaped tree throw [320] cut Phase 2 ditch [200] to the north of slot [379]. Although only half sectioned, this feature was recorded with shallow sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by [319], a soft deposit of mid brown clay silt containing occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles. Pottery recovered from the fill has been dated to between AD 10 and AD 70; although this material is likely to have been redeposited from ditch [200].

Pit [577]

[577] (Fill [576])

7.5.13 Irregularly shaped pit [577] was located in the south-western area of the excavation, immediately to the north of the southern site boundary. It measured 8.80m from north to south, 10.28m from east to west and 0.43m in depth at 39.45m OD. A 1.42m wide sondage was excavated through the centre of this feature and revealed the profile to consist of gently sloping edges and an irregular base. It was filled by [576], a deposit of soft, dark grey brown sandy silt containing occasional flint nodules and fragments of CBM. The irregular nature of [577] suggested that it was naturally formed. Although its origin remains enigmatic, the presence of tile within the fill indicated that the pit had been filled in during the post-medieval period.

Pit Group 7 (PG7)

[454] (Fill [453])

[543] (Fill [542])

[563] (Fill [562])

[579] (Fill [578])

[604] (Fill [603])

[606] (Fill [605])

[608] (Fill [607])

7.5.14 A total of seven pits formed PG7 and all were located in the western area of the excavation. Three of these pits ([543], [563] & [579]) were assembled immediately north of pit [577] at between 39.13m OD and 39.40m OD whilst the remaining features were recorded proximate to the northern limit of excavation at between 38.25m OD and 38.66m OD. The pits themselves varied from sub-circular to oval to sub-square in shape and were recorded with concave or sharply sloping sides and flat to concave bases. Pit [543] represented the largest feature, measuring 1.24m from north to south, 2.02m from east to west and 0.27m in depth, whilst [606] represented the smallest, measuring 0.50m from north to south, 0.61m from east to west and 0.07m in depth.

7.5.15 Each feature contained a single fill consisting of firm to loose deposits of either grey brown silty sand (in the northern cluster) or grey yellow clay gravel (in the southern

grouping). Inclusions consisted of small sub-angular to sub-rounded flints, flecks of chalk, charcoal and CBM, medium sized flint nodules and oyster shell. Finds recovered included an iron nail in [543], unglazed Flemish tile in [579] (1450 - 1800), an 18th century shoe buckle in [604], and an iron staple in [608]. Pottery was recovered from pits [606] and [608] with respective deposition dates of 1800 - 1900 and 1760 - 1830. Pit [454] produced large amounts of metal, which may have related to either a shattered iron object or existed as residue from ironworking.

Posthole [568]

[568] (Fill [567])

7.5.16 Posthole [568] existed as an isolated feature located to the south-east of the southern pit cluster belonging to PG7. Sub-square in shape it measured 0.48m from north to south, 0.40m from east to west and 0.37m in depth at 39.15m OD. It was recorded with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by [567], a firm to coarse deposit of light brown grey silty sand containing occasional small sub-angular pebbles. This singular posthole did not form part of a distinct structural pattern and no diagnostic material was recovered from it.

Postholes [446] & [450]

[446] (Fill [445])

[450] (Fill [449])

7.5.17 Postholes [446] and [449] were situated to the south of PG7 pit [604]. Separated by a distance of 3.17m along a north-west south-east aligned axis both features were recorded as rectangular in shape with vertical sides and flat bases and were observed at between 38.24m OD and 38.26m OD. The northernmost of the two [446] represented the largest of the postholes and measured 0.46m from north to south, 0.48m from east to west and 0.15m in depth. Both features contained single fills of mid grey brown deposits of brown silty sand containing charcoal, chalk and CBM flecks along with clinker. The similarity in terms of size and shape indicated that [446] and [450] were associated, although with no further postholes observed to the north-west or south-east they clearly did not form part of a fence line. As such their original function remains ambiguous, although with only two postholes observed they may well have formed part of a gate or entranceway into a designated area of land.

Ditch [617]

[617] – Slot [456] (Fill [455]), Slot [585] (Fill [584]), Slot [614] (Fill [613])

7.5.18 North-east south-west aligned ditch [617] was located in the north-western corner of the site and extended into the northern limit of excavation. It was variously revealed during Excavation Phases 2 and 4 and also in Trench 11 during the second evaluation where it continued beyond the southern limit of the evaluation trench. As seen, [617] measured 17.5m in length, 0.84m in width and up to 0.28m in depth at between 38.57m OD and 39.58m OD. A total of three slots were excavated along the length of the ditch, revealing the profile to consist of concave sides and a concave base.

7.5.19 A single fill was recorded within each slot and consisted of a compact, brown grey deposit of sand clay silt containing fragments of CBM and flecks and fragments of both charcoal and chalk. Finds recovered included an iron pin or piece of wire from slot [456] which also contained the remains of a small dog skeleton, and pottery dated to between 1675 and 1800 from slot [614]. The presence of clay tobacco pipe dated 1660-80 in slot [614] suggested that the ditch went out of use during the 17th century.

Pits and Tree Throws

[589] (Fill [588])

[593] (Fill [592])

[595] (Fill [594])

[600] (Fill [599])

[602] (Fill [601])

7.5.20 A total of five features were observed during the second evaluation in the western area of the site. Cut [589] was recorded in Trench 13 and extended into the eastern limit of excavation, cuts [593] and [595] were recorded in Trench 8 and extended into the western and eastern limits of excavation respectively and cuts [600] and [602] were recorded in Trench 10 extending into the western and eastern limits of excavation respectively. All four features were recorded at between 39.33m OD [589] and 40.14m OD [593] and were either sub-circular or sub-ovoid in plan.

7.5.21 Features [593], [595] and [602] were interpreted as tree throws due to the irregular

nature of their edges and undulating bases. They were filled by deposits of firm to friable brown grey sand silt clays and contained inclusions of charcoal flecks and flint nodules. Cut [593] represented the largest of the three features, measuring 1.58m from north to south, 0.48m from east to west and 0.23m in depth.

7.5.22 With so little of either [589] or [602] revealed their precise functions could not be identified. Both features were recorded with sharply sloping sides and flat bases and were filled by single deposits of friable mid orange/grey brown sand silt with inclusions of chalk and charcoal flecks. Pit [589] represented the larger of the two, measuring 1.68m from north to south, 0.94m from east to west and 0.14m in depth. No diagnostic material was recovered from any of the four features.

Posthole [587]

[587] (Fill [586])

7.5.23 Sub-rectangular posthole [587] was located in Trench 13 to the north-west of pit [589]. Extending into the western limit of excavation it measured 0.42m from north-west to south-east, 0.32m from north-east to south-west and 0.03m in depth at 39.36m OD. It was recorded with concave sides and a flat base and was filled by [586], a friable deposit of mid yellow brown sand silt containing occasional chalk flecks and small to medium sized sub-rounded gravels. No diagnostic material was recovered from this feature.

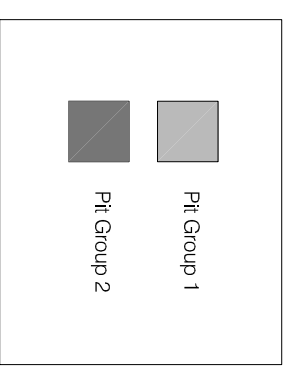
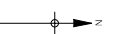


Figure 4
Phase 2 A: Late Iron Age to Early Roman
1:625 at A3

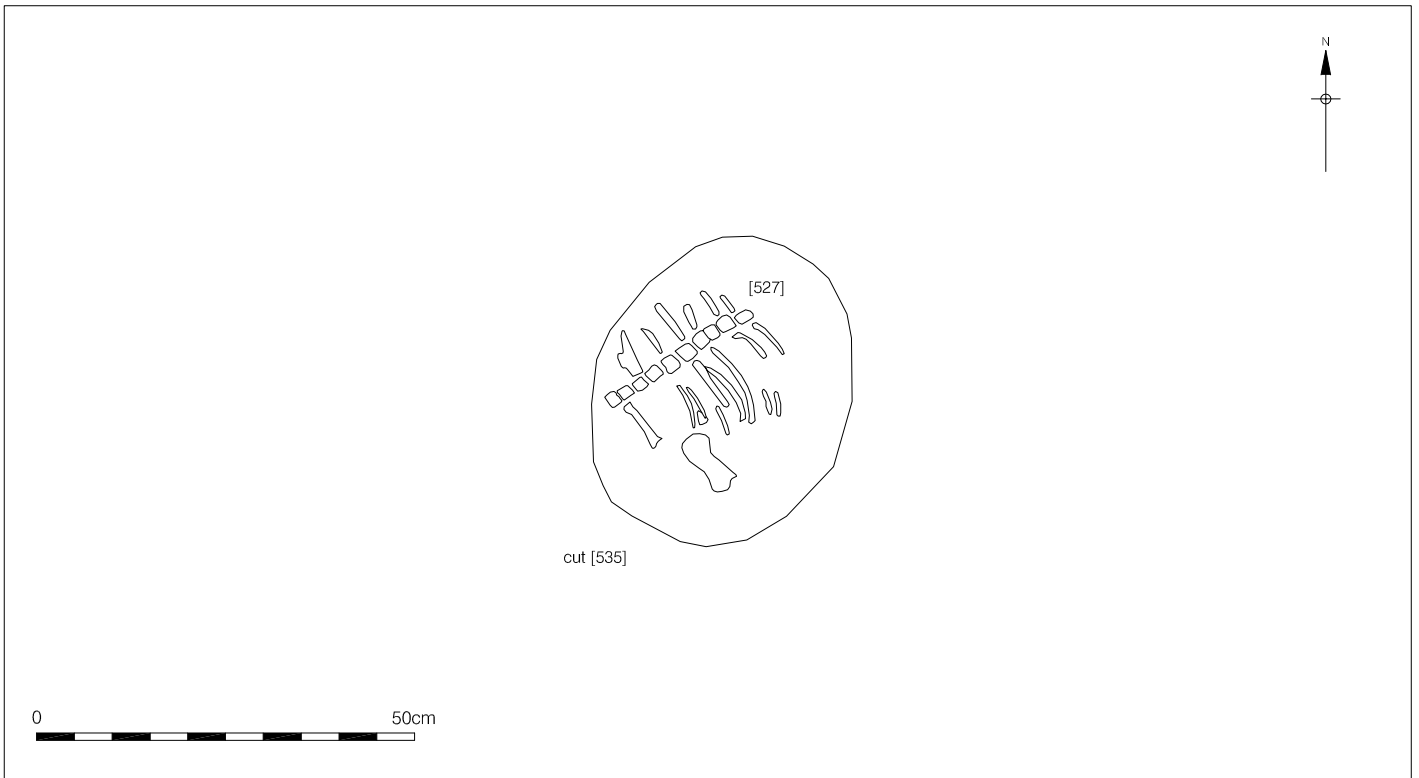
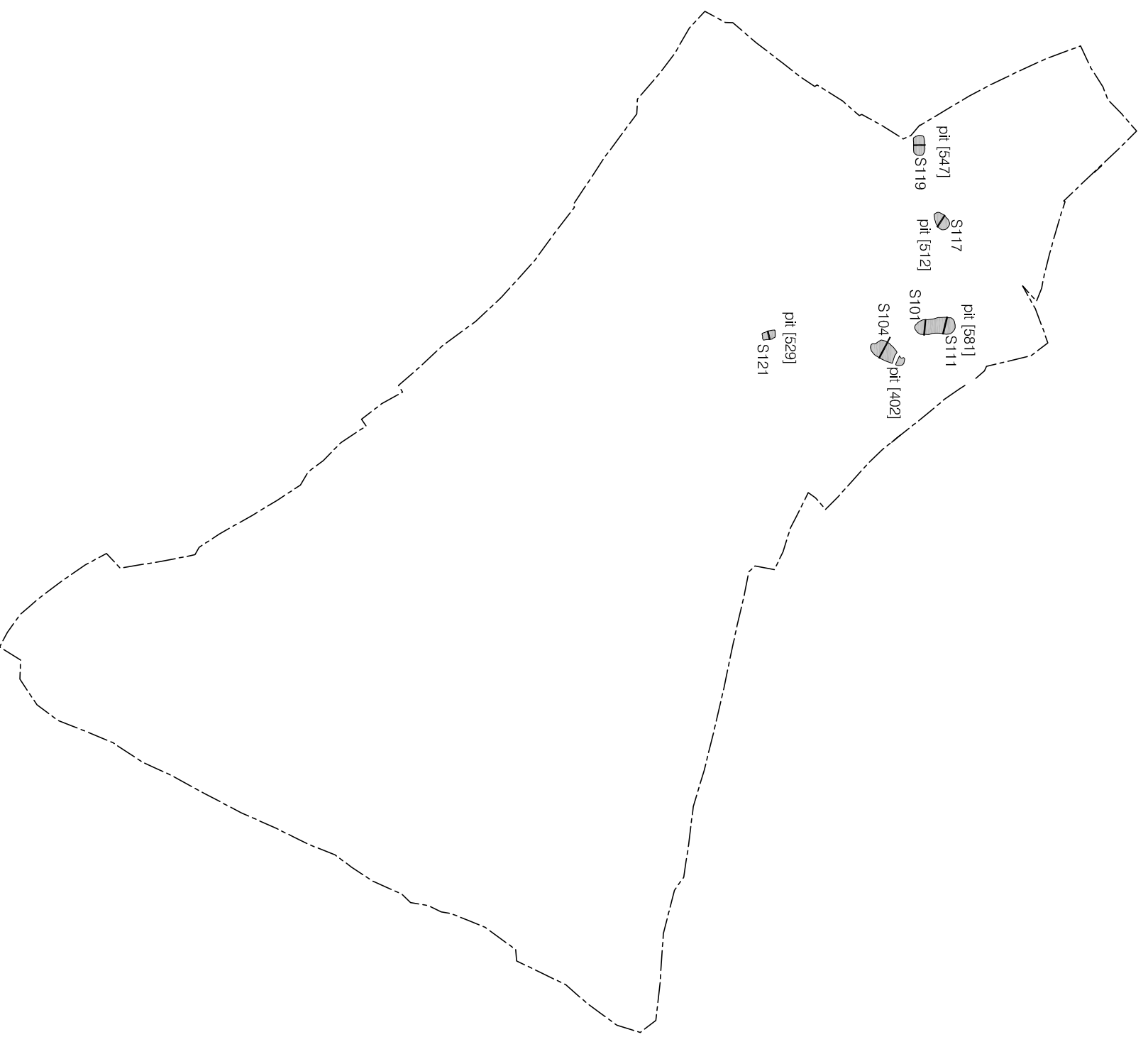


Figure 5
Detail Plan of Animal Burials [527] & [580]
1:10 at A4



0 25m

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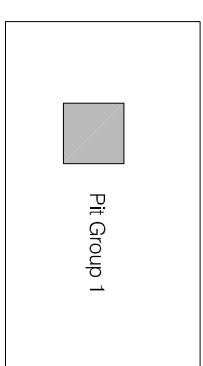
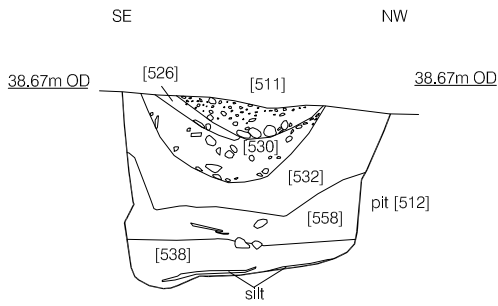
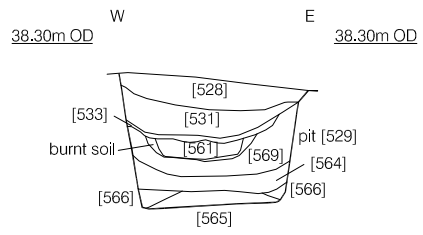


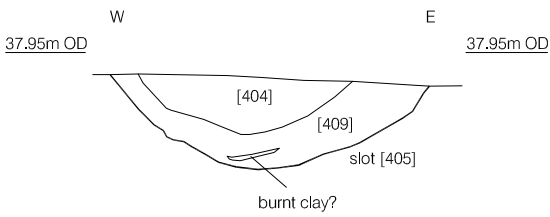
Figure 6
Phase 2 A - Section Location Plan
1:625 at A3



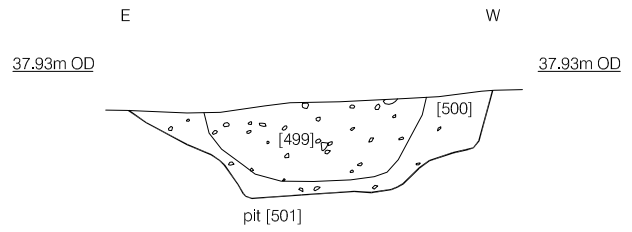
Section 117
Pit [512]
Northeast Facing



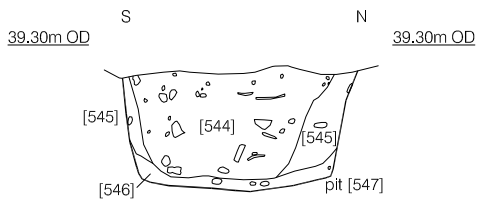
Section 121
Pit [529]
South Facing



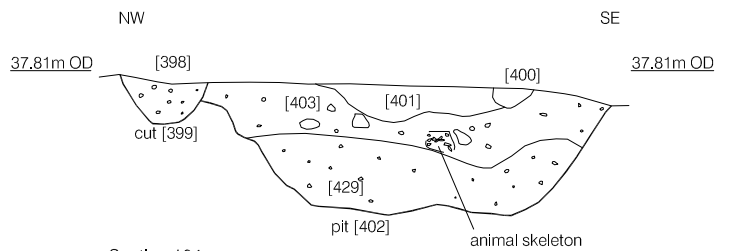
Section 101
Pit Group [518]; Slot [405]
South Facing



Section 111
Pit [501]
North Facing



Section 119
Pit [547]
East Facing

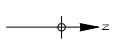
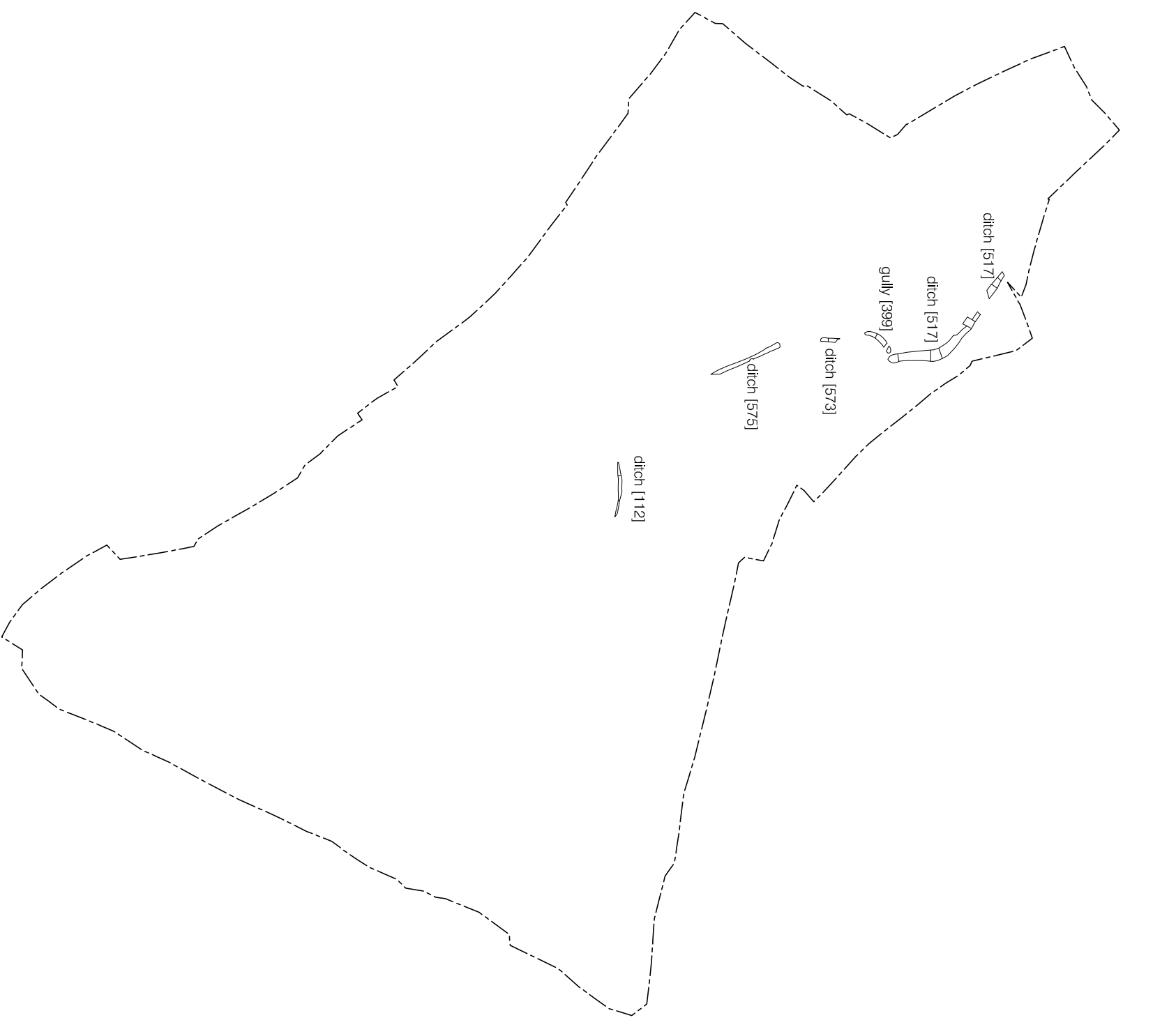


Section 104
Pit [402]
Southwest Facing



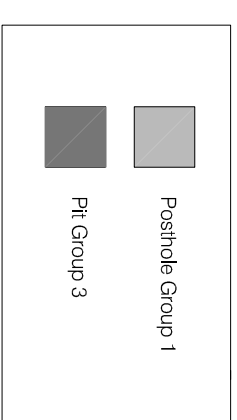
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Figure 7
Sections from pits in Phase 2 A
1:40 at A4



0 25m
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Figure 8
Phase 2 B: Late Iron Age to Early Roman
1:625 at A3

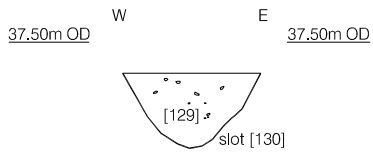


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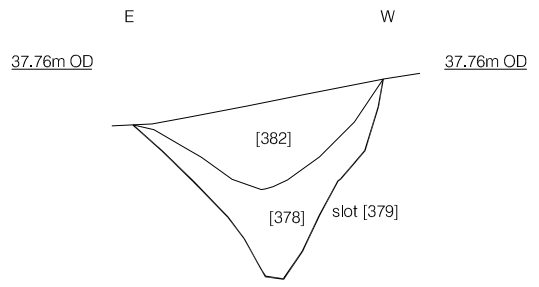
Figure 9
Phase 2 C: Late Iron Age to Early Roman
1:625 at A3



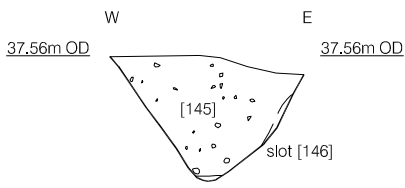
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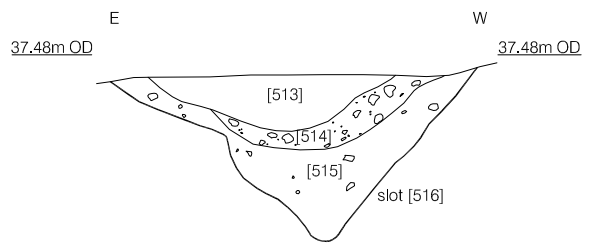
Section 27
Ditch [200]; Slot [130]
South Facing



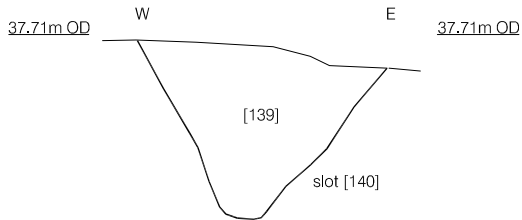
Section 95
Ditch [200]; Slot [379]
North Facing



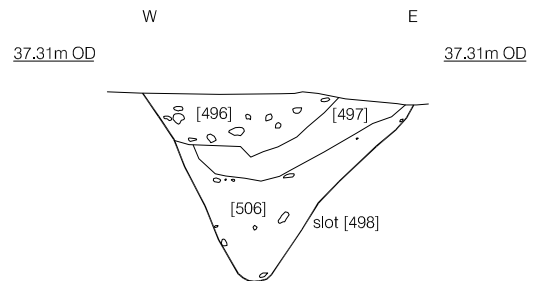
Section 33
Ditch [200]; Slot [146]
South Facing



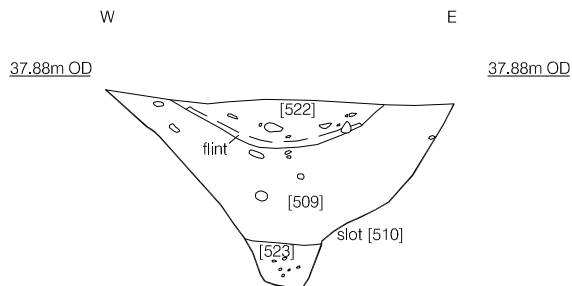
Section 116
Ditch [200]; Slot [516]
North Facing



Section 36
Ditch [200]; Slot [140]
South Facing



Section 113
Ditch [200]; Slot [498]
South Facing



Section 115
Ditch [200]; Slot [510]
South Facing



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Figure 11
Sections from ditch [200] in Phase 2 C
1:40 at A4

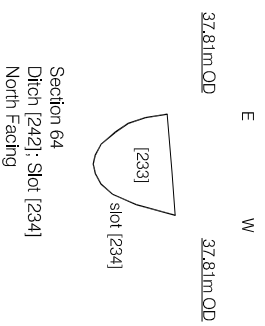
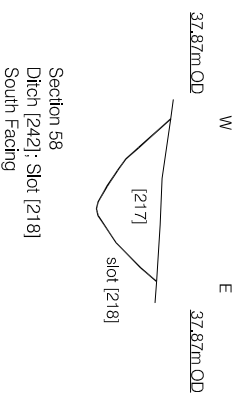
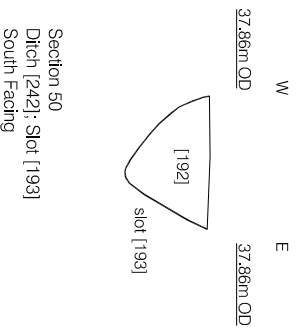
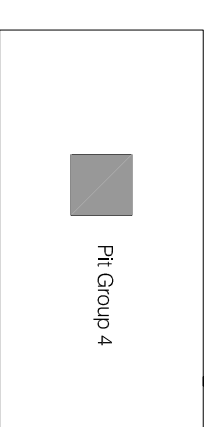
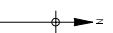


Figure 12
Sections from ditch [242] in Phase 2 C
1:40 at A4



0 25m
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Figure 13
Phase 2 D: Late Iron Age to Early Roman
1:625 at A3

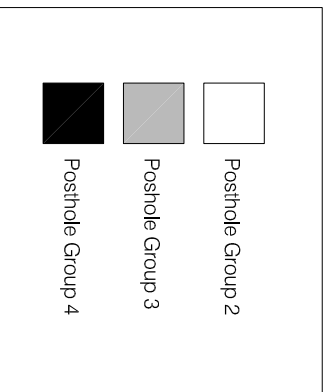


Figure 14
 Detail of Posthole Groups in Phase 2 D
 1:250 at A3



0 25m
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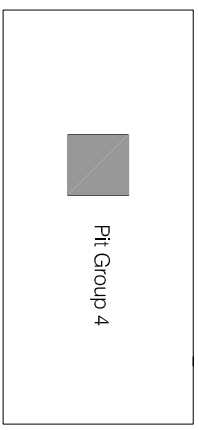
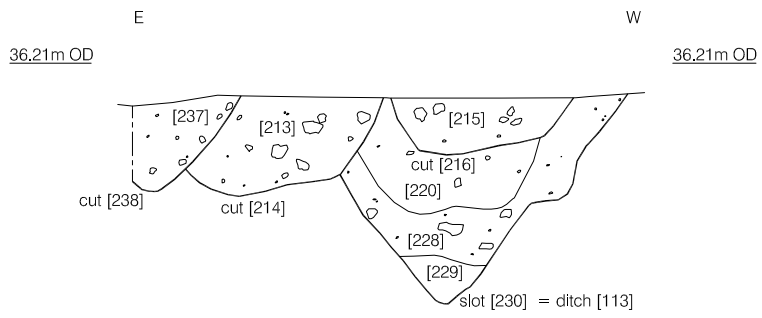
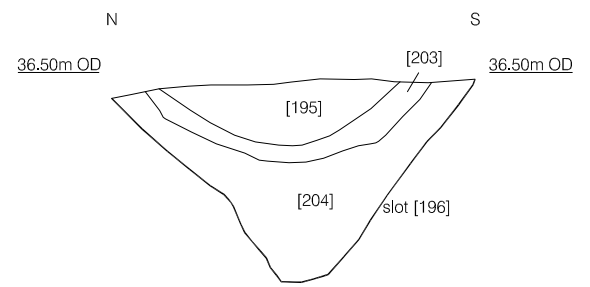


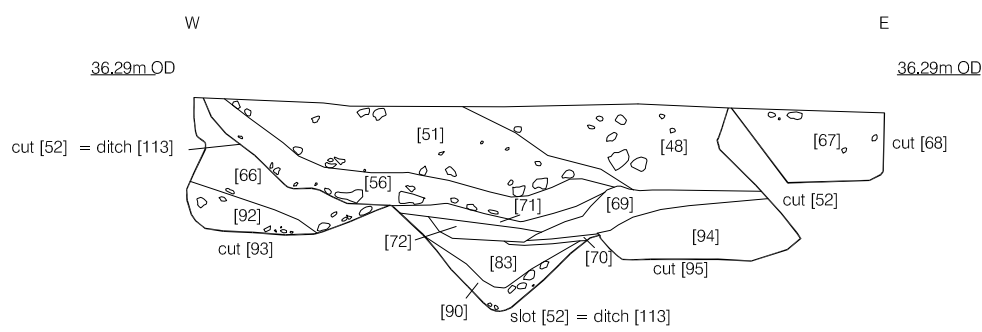
Figure 15
Phase 2 D - Section Location Plan
1:625 at A3



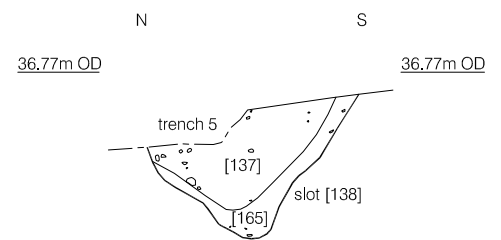
Section 63
Ditch [113]; Slot [230]
North Facing



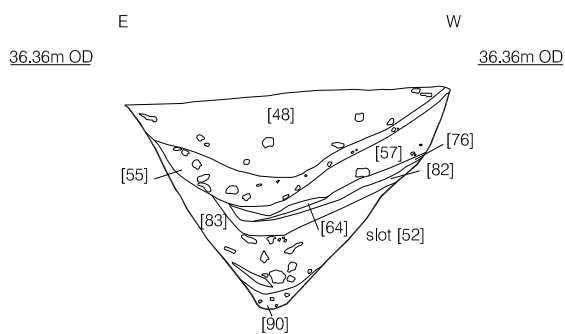
Section 61
Ditch [113]; Slot [196]
North Facing



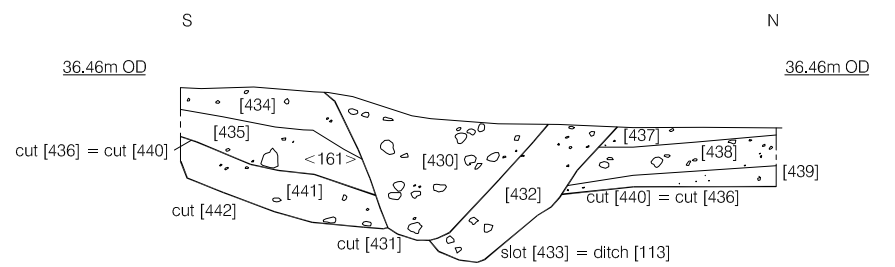
Section 22
Ditch [113]; Slot [52]
South Facing



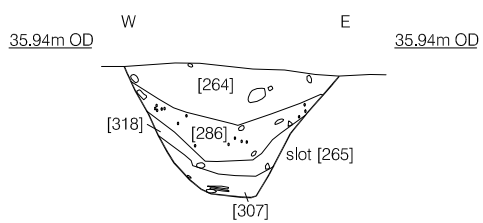
Section 40
Ditch [113]; Slot [138]
West Facing



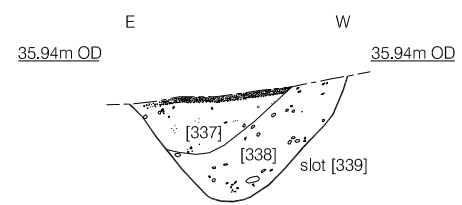
Section 21
Ditch [113]; Slot [52]
North Facing



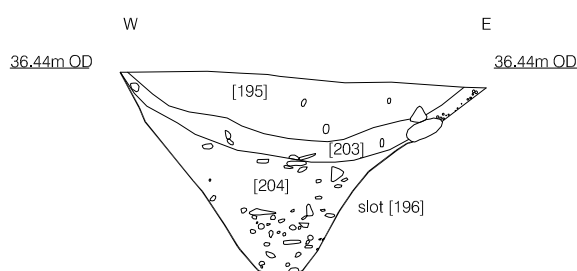
Section 107
Ditch [113]; Slot [433]
East Facing



Section 79
Ditch [113]; Slot [265]
South Facing



Section 94
Ditch [113]; Slot [339]
North Facing

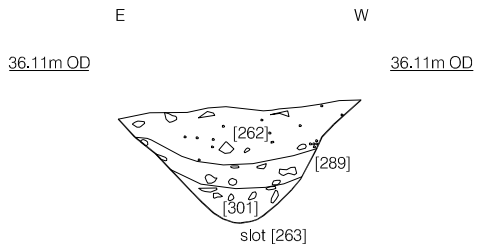


Section 60
Ditch [113]; Slot [196]
South Facing

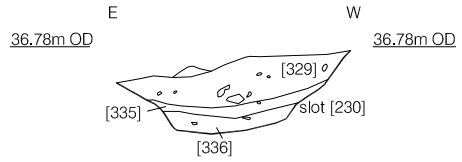


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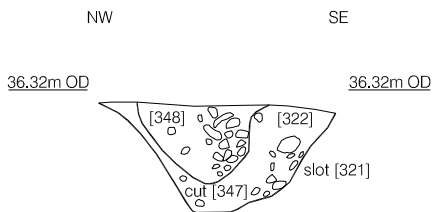
Figure 16
Sections from enclosure ditch [113] in Phase 2 D
1:40 at A3



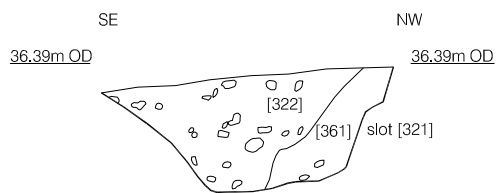
Section 73
Ditch [362]; Slot [263]
North Facing



Section 82
Ditch [362]; Slot [230]
North Facing



Section 84
Ditch [362]; Slot [321]
Southwest Facing

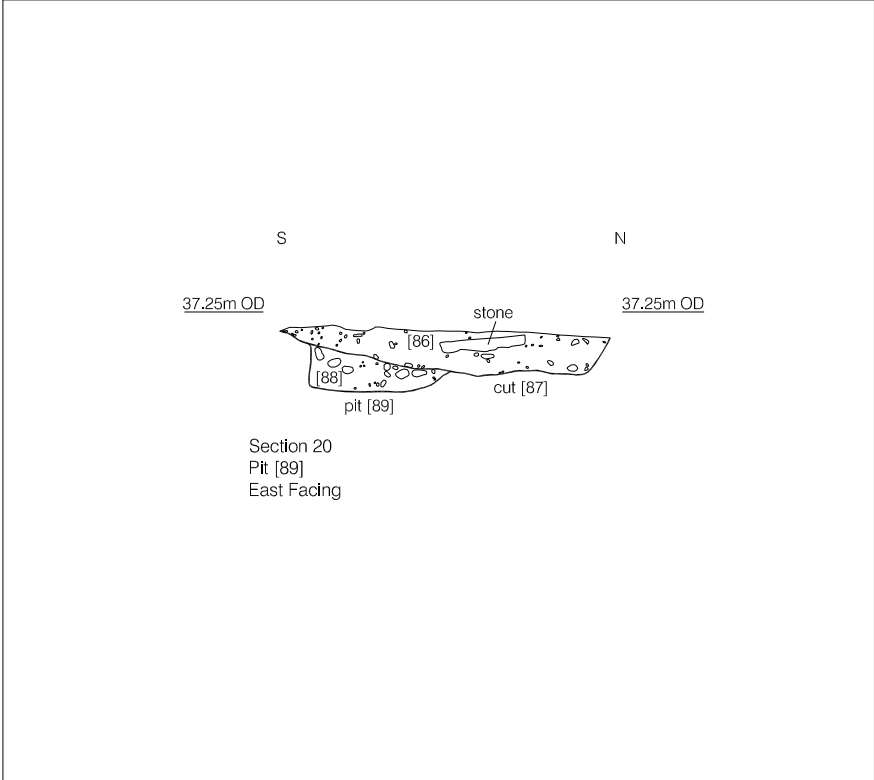
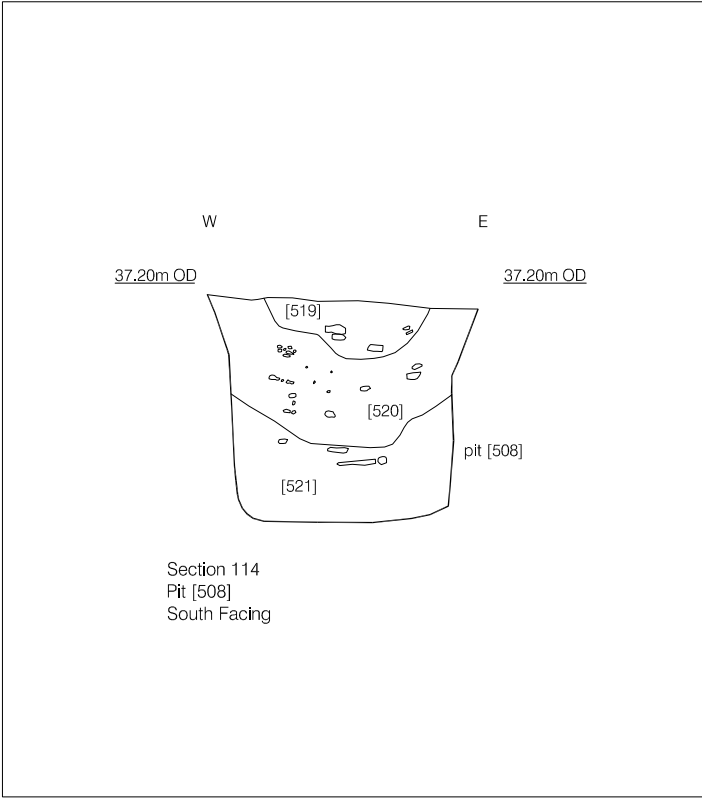
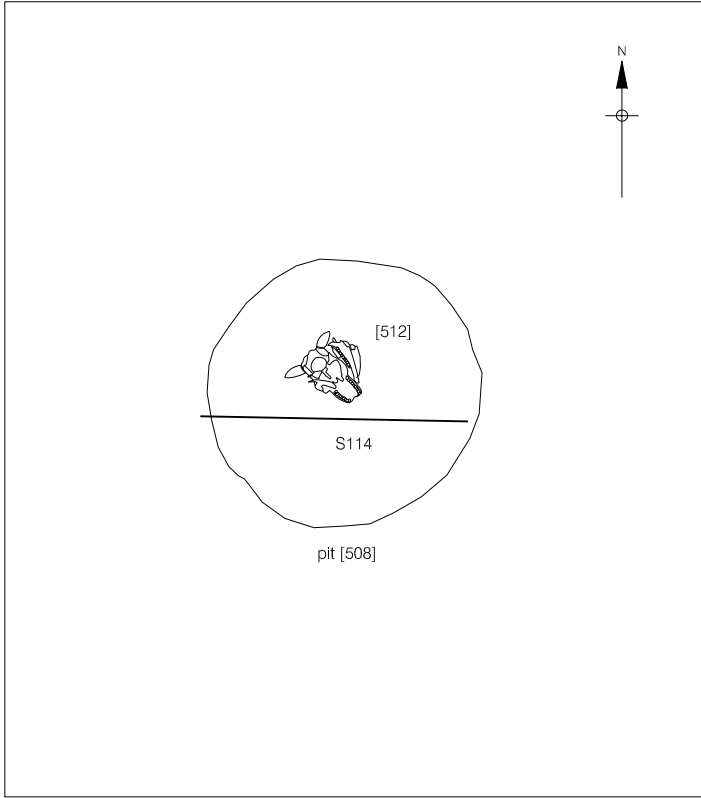


Section 85
Ditch [362]; Slot [321]
Northeast Facing



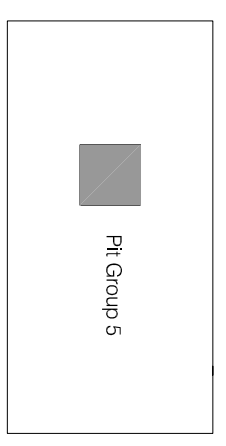
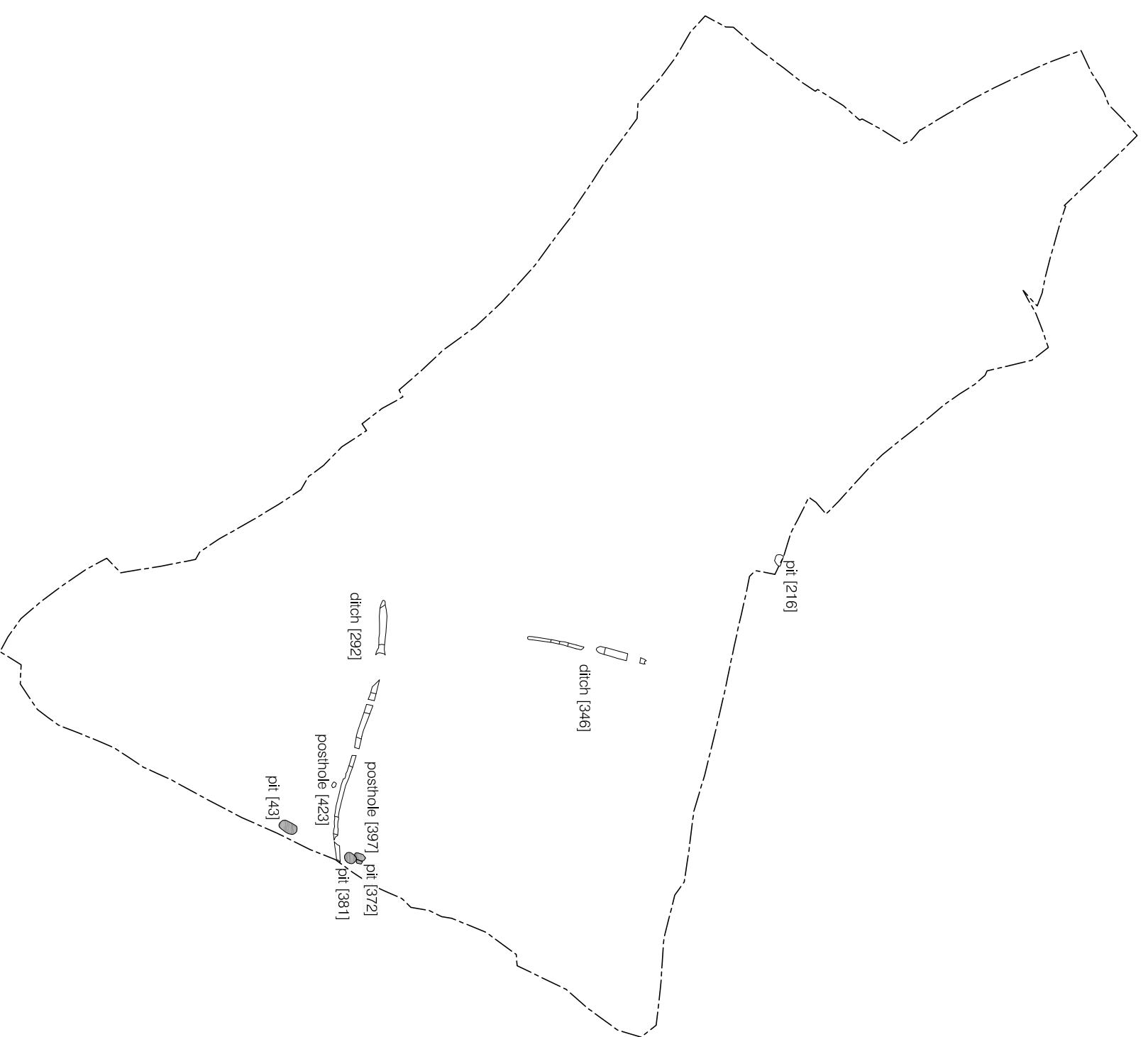
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2008

Figure 17
Sections from ditch [362] in Phase 2 D
1:40 at A4



0  2m
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Figure 18
 Detail of [512] & Section 114 from pit [508] and Section 20 from pit [89] in Phase 2 D
 1:40 at A4



0 25m
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Figure 19
Phase 2 E: Late Iron Age to Early Roman
1:625 at A3

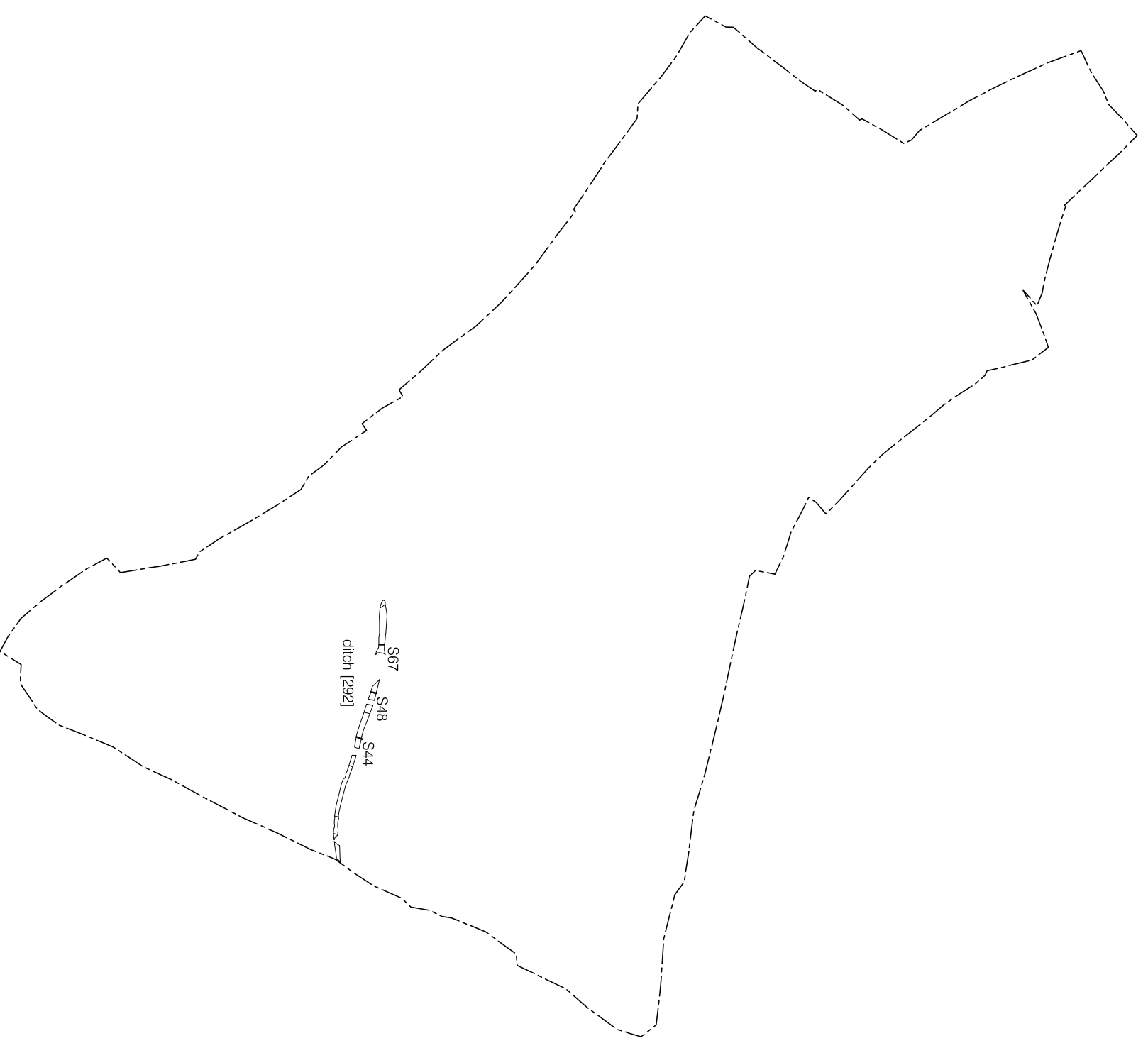
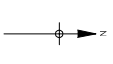


Figure 20
Phase 2 E - Section Location Plan
1:625 at A3

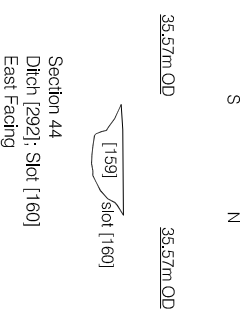
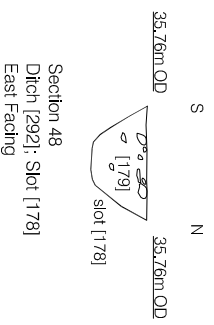
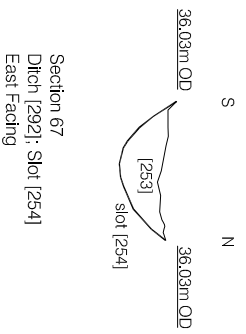


Figure 21
Sections from ditch [292] in Phase 2 E
1:40 at A4

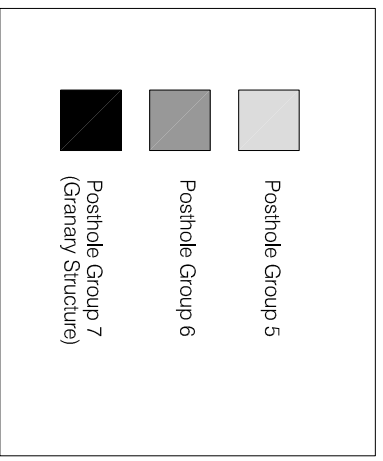
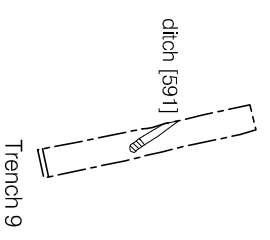
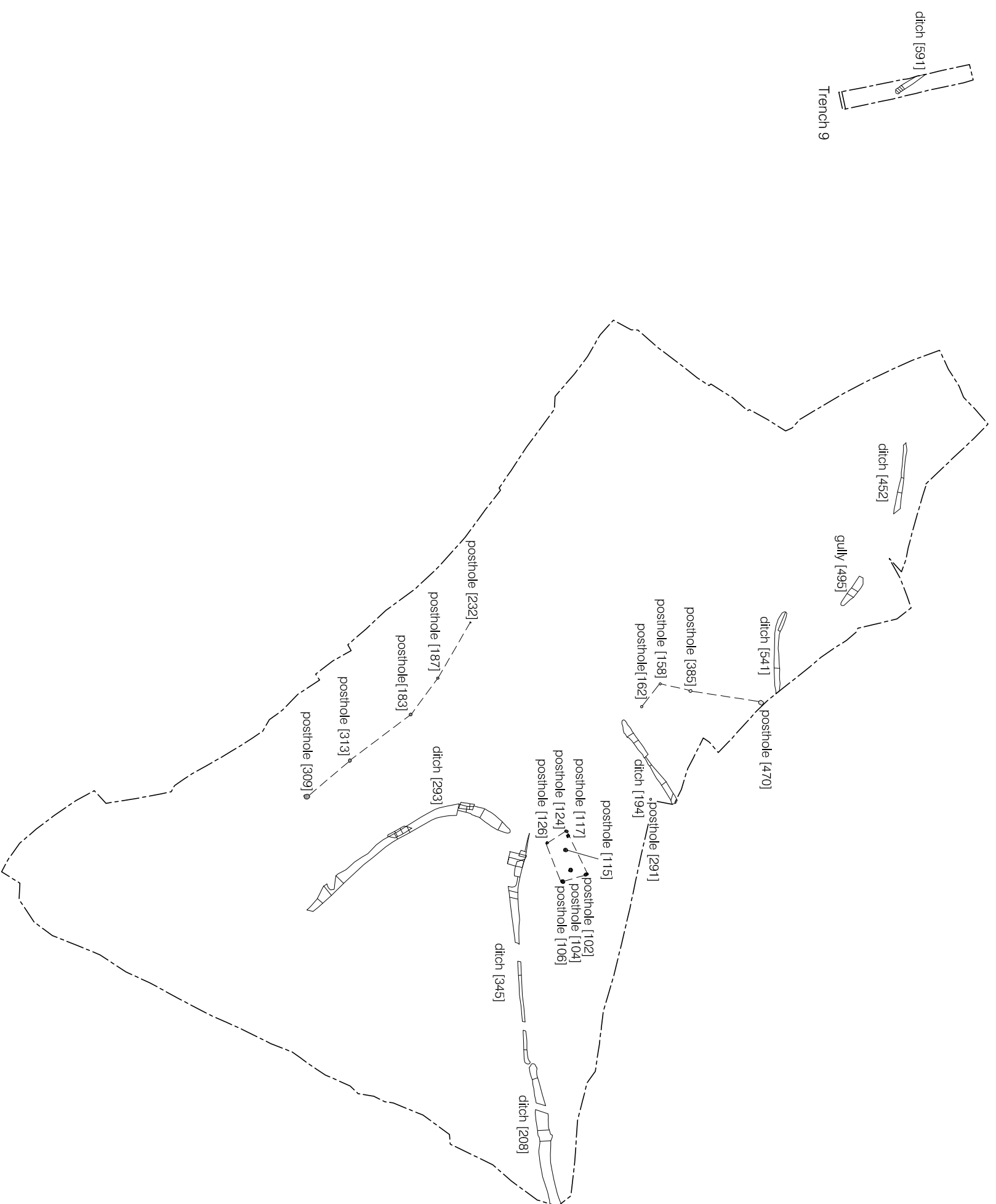
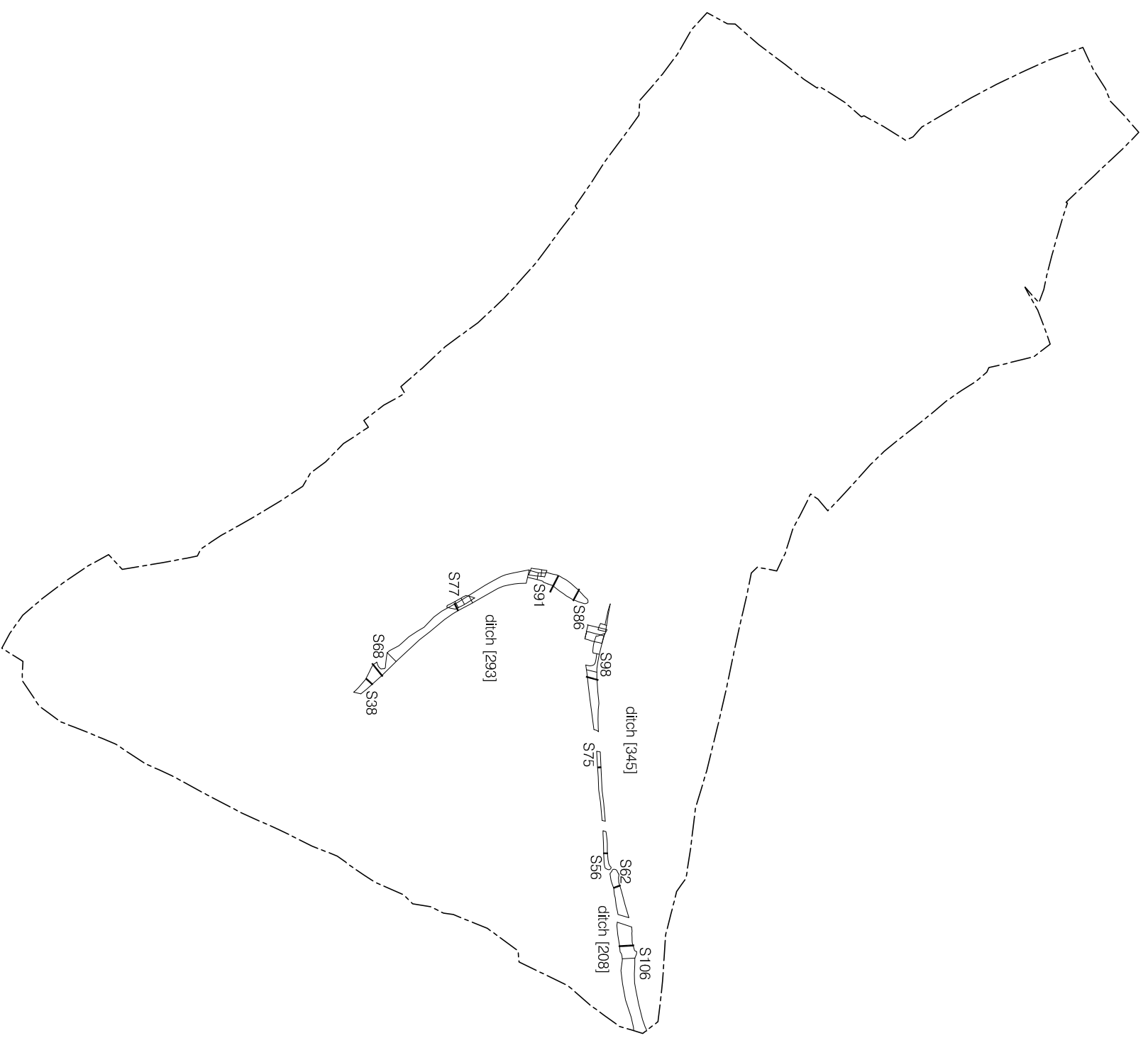
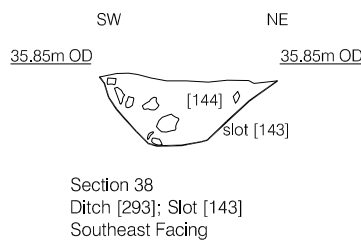
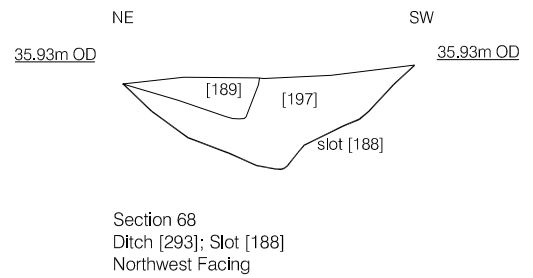
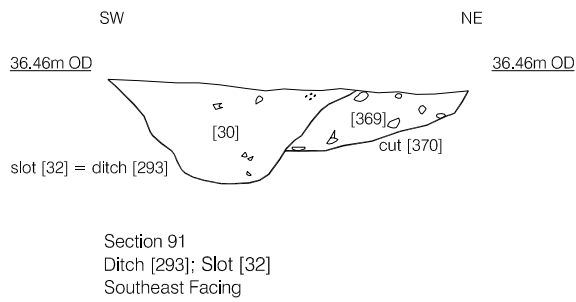
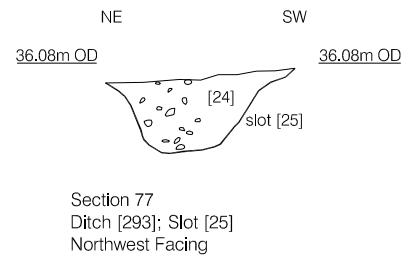
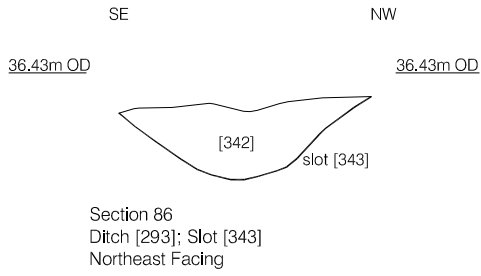


Figure 22
Phase 2 F : Late Iron Age to Early Roman
1:625 at A3



0 25m
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Figure 23
Phase 2 F - Section Location Plan
1:625 at A3



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Figure 24
Sections from ditch [293] in Phase 2 F
1:40 at A4

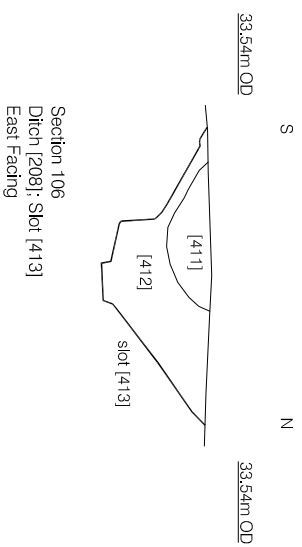
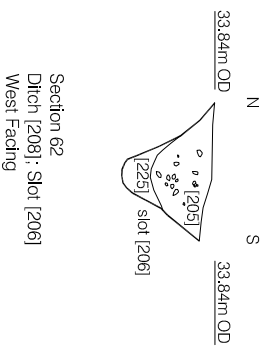
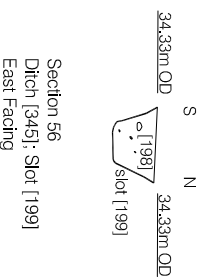
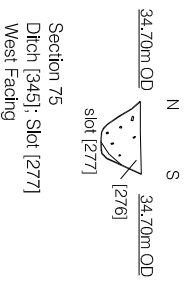
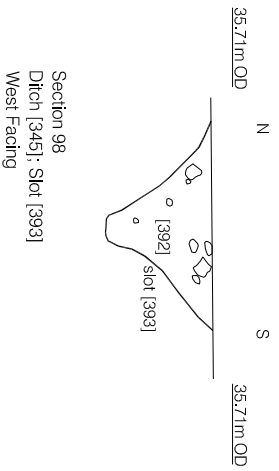


Figure 25
Sections from ditches [345] and [208] in Phase 2 F
1:40 at A4

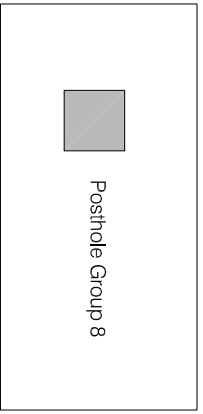
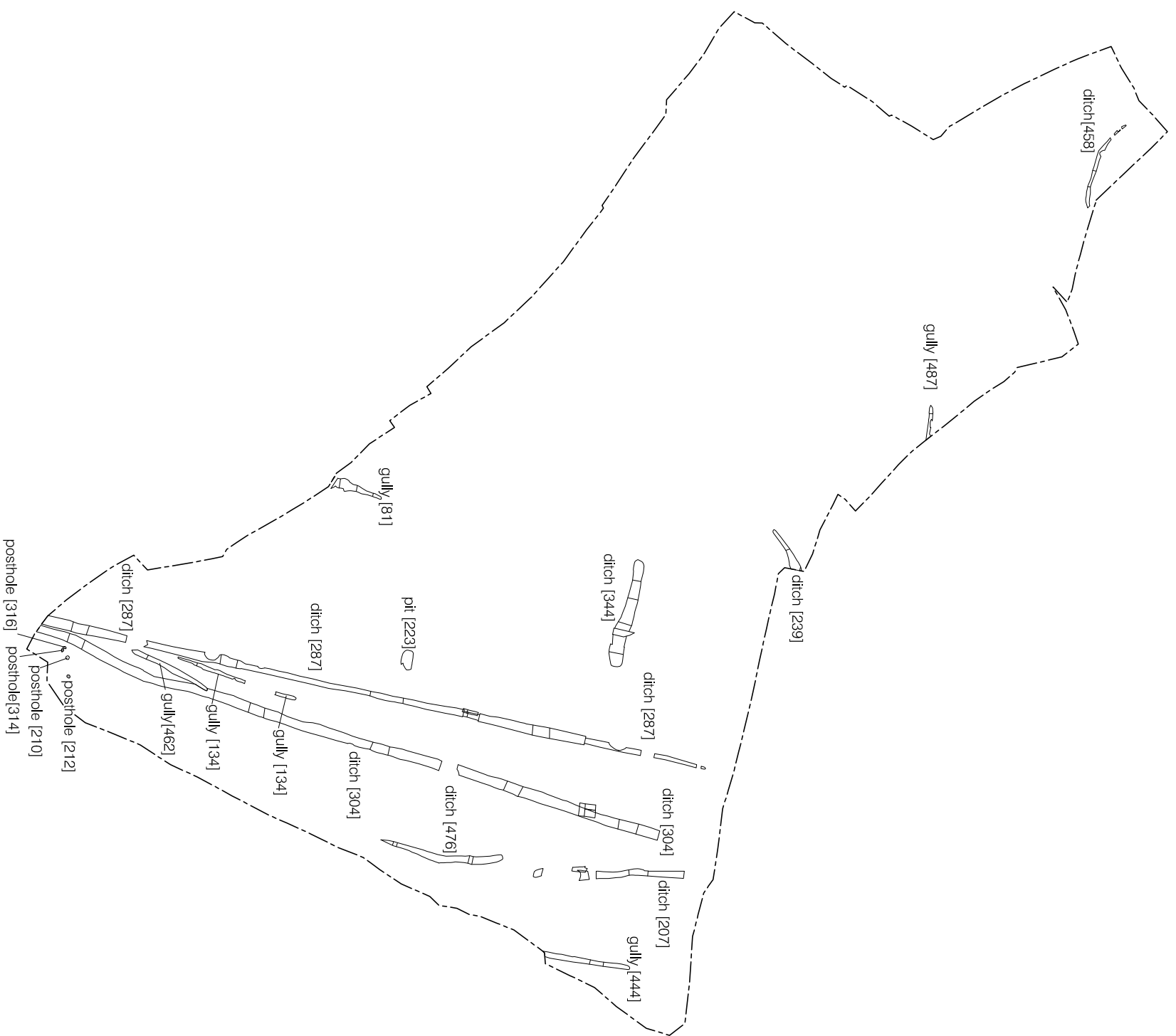
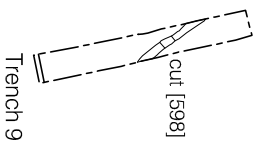
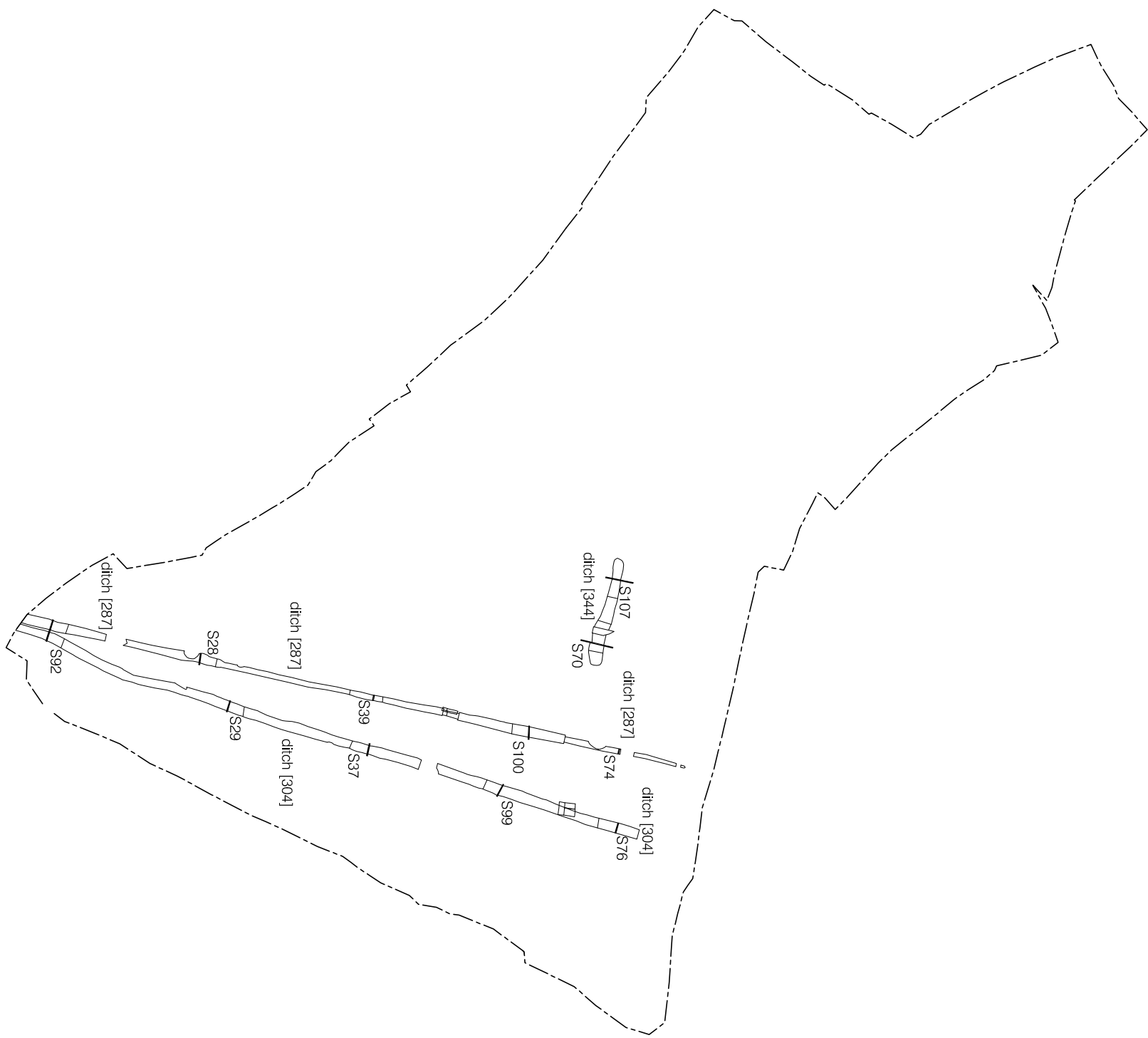
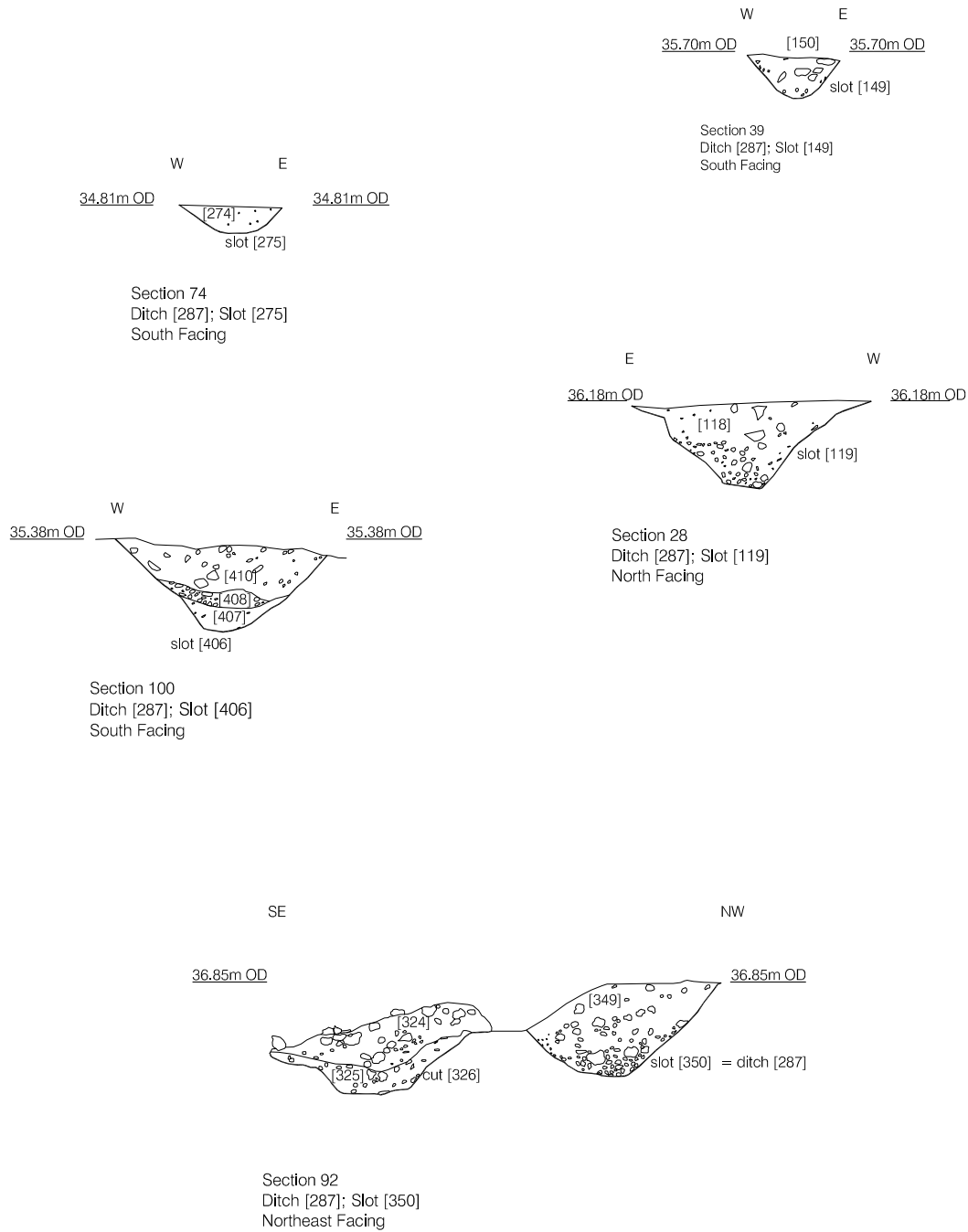


Figure 26
Phase 2 G: Late Iron Age to Early Roman
1:625 at A3



0 25m
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Figure 27
Phase 2 G - Section Location Plan
1:625 at A3



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Figure 28
Sections from ditch [287] in Phase 2 G
1:40 at A4

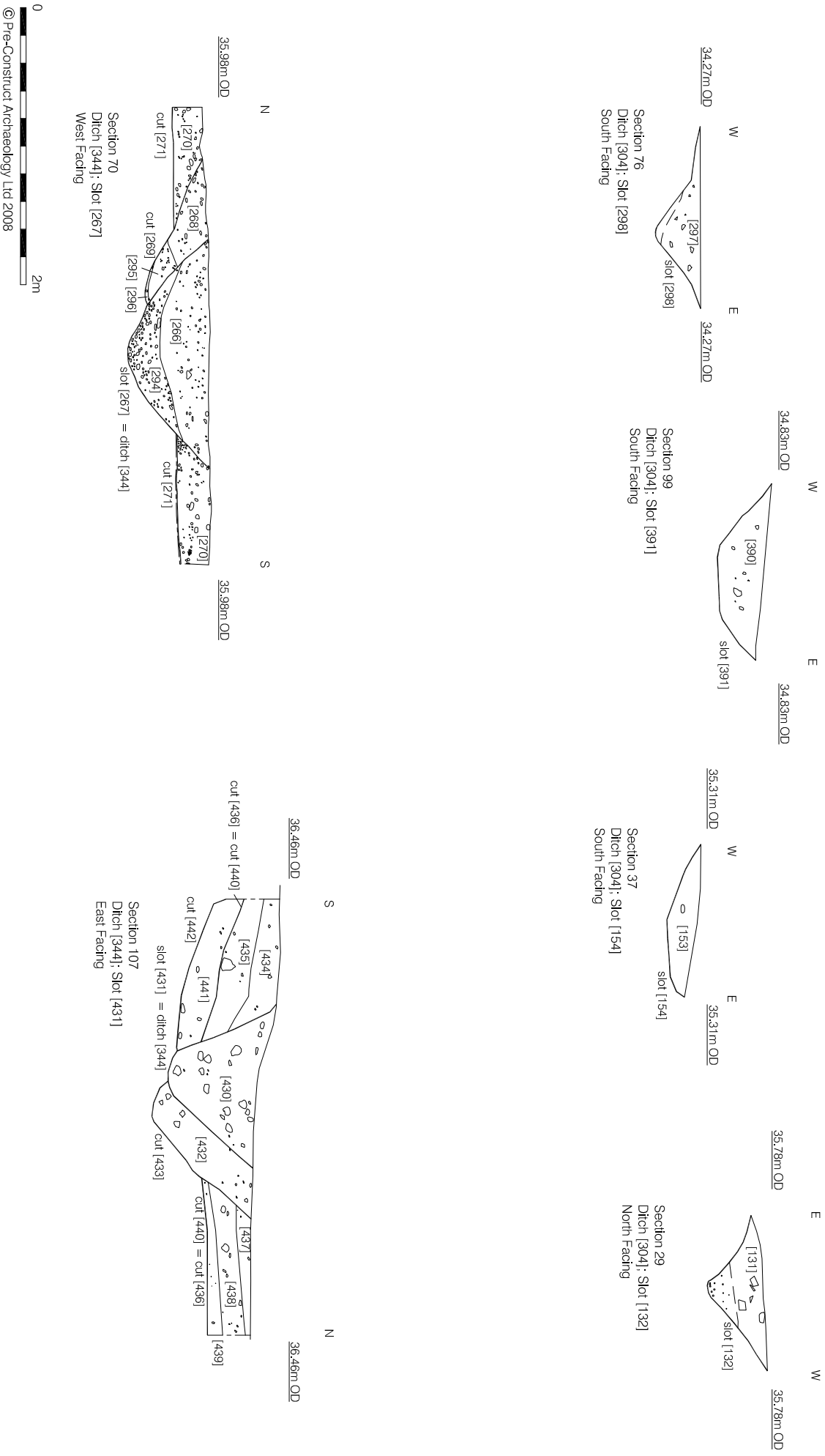
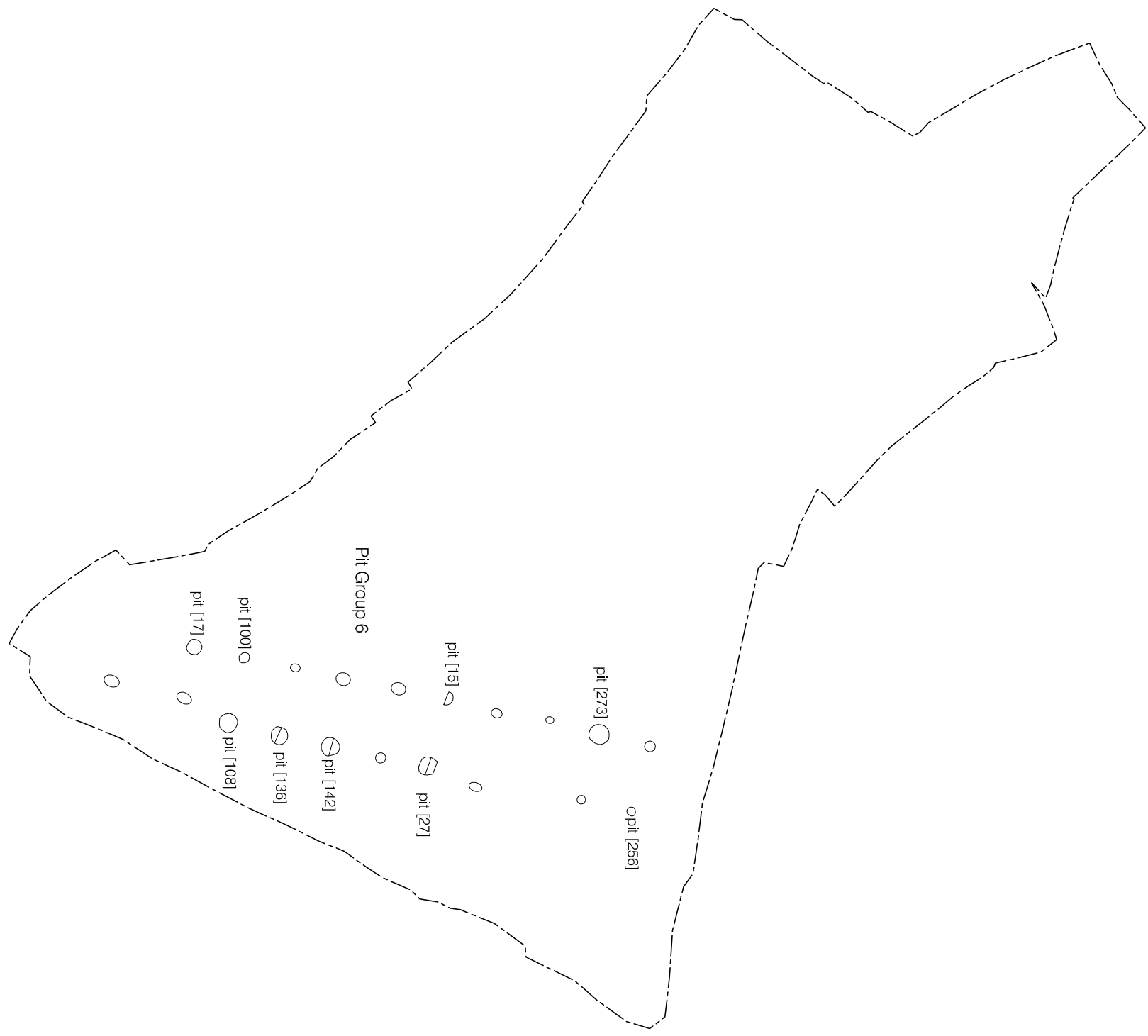
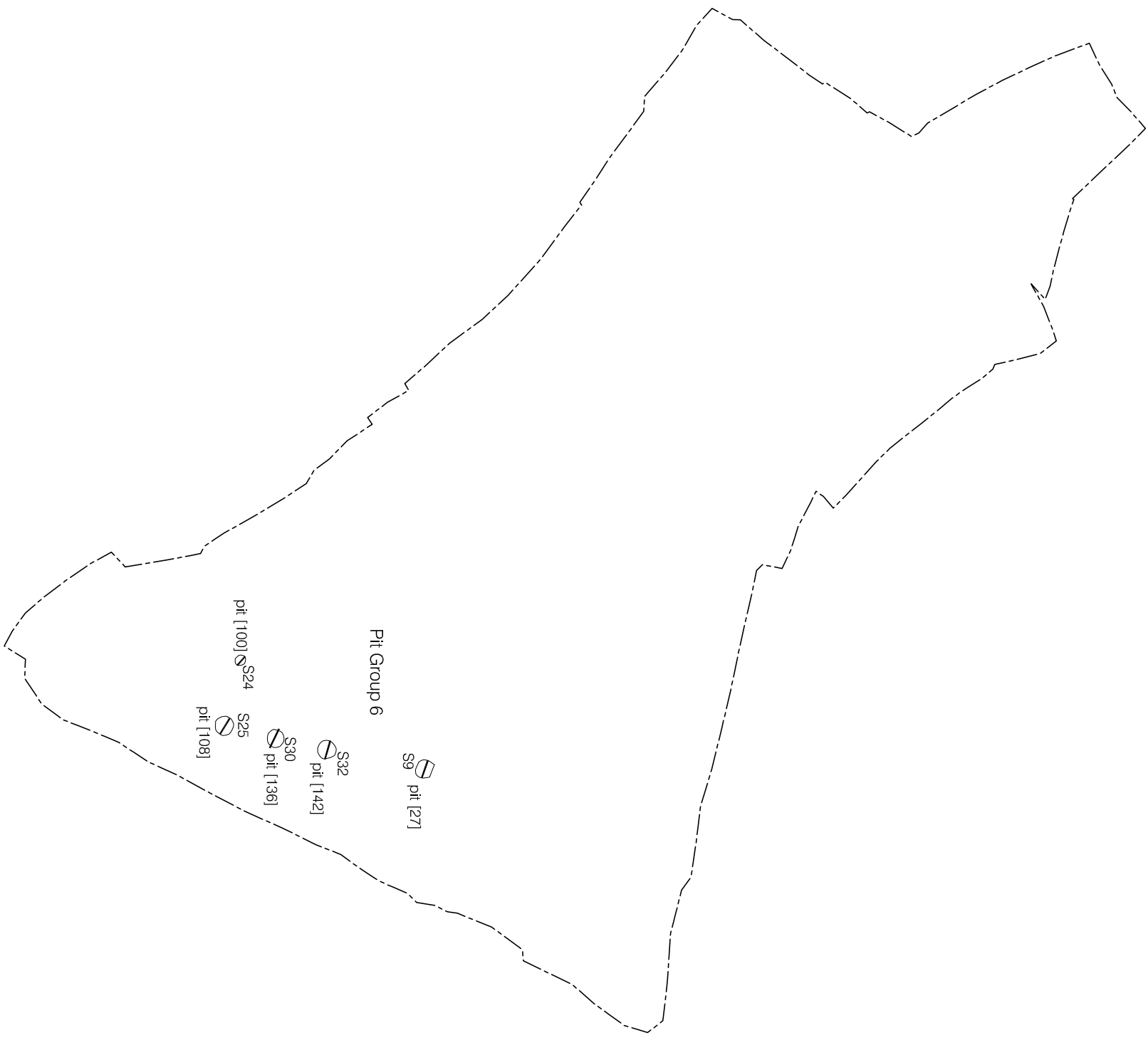


Figure 29
 Sections from ditches [304] and [344] in Phase 2 G
 1:40 at A4



0 25m
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Figure 30
Phase 3: Early Post-Medieval
1:625 at A3



0 25m
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Figure 31
Phase 3 - Section Location Plan
1:625 at A3

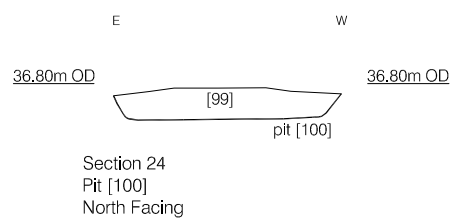
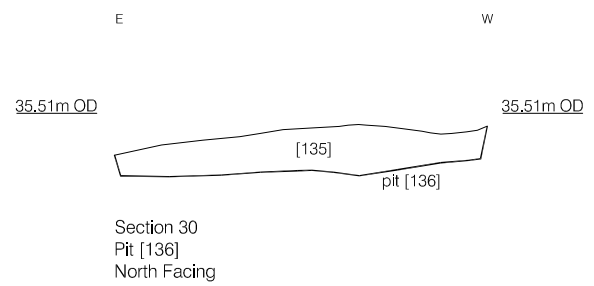
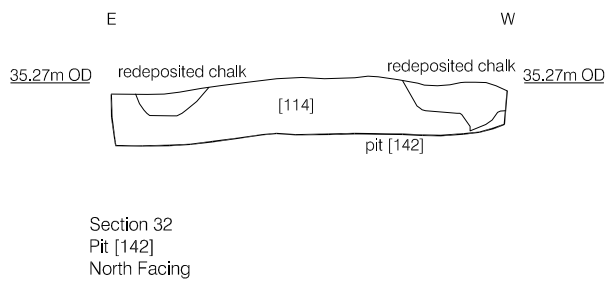
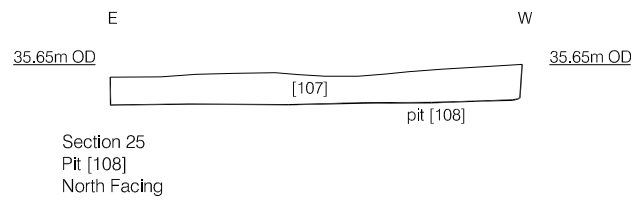
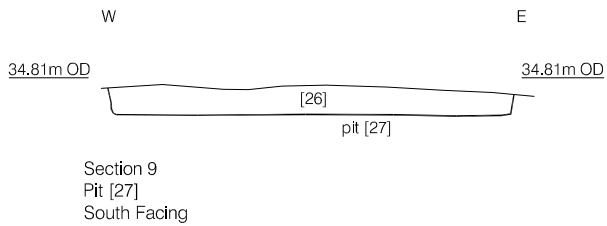


Figure 32
Sample sections from pits in Phase 3
1:40 at A4

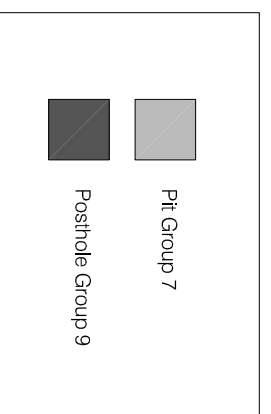
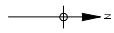
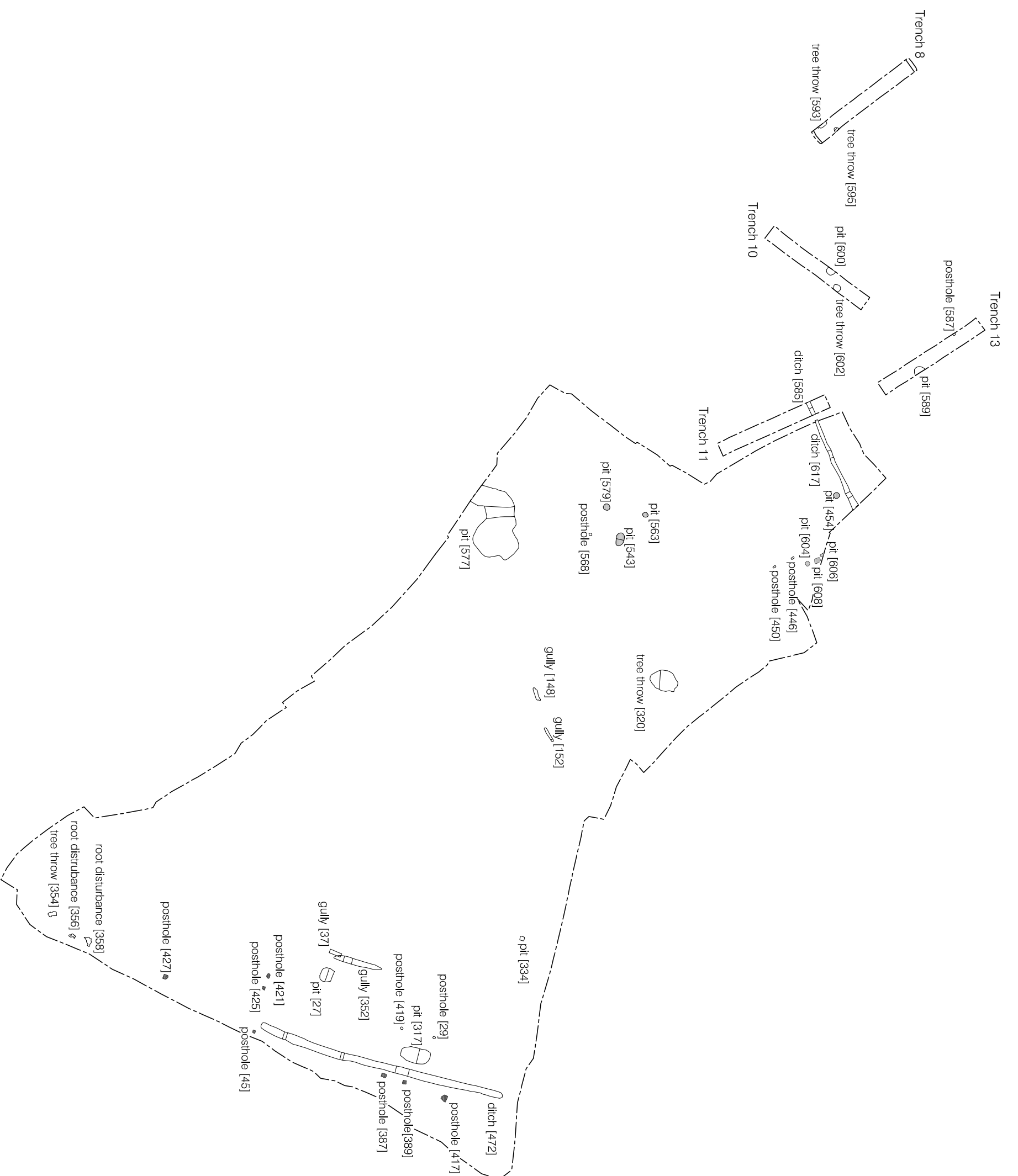


Figure 33
Phase 5: Post-Medieval
1:625 at A3

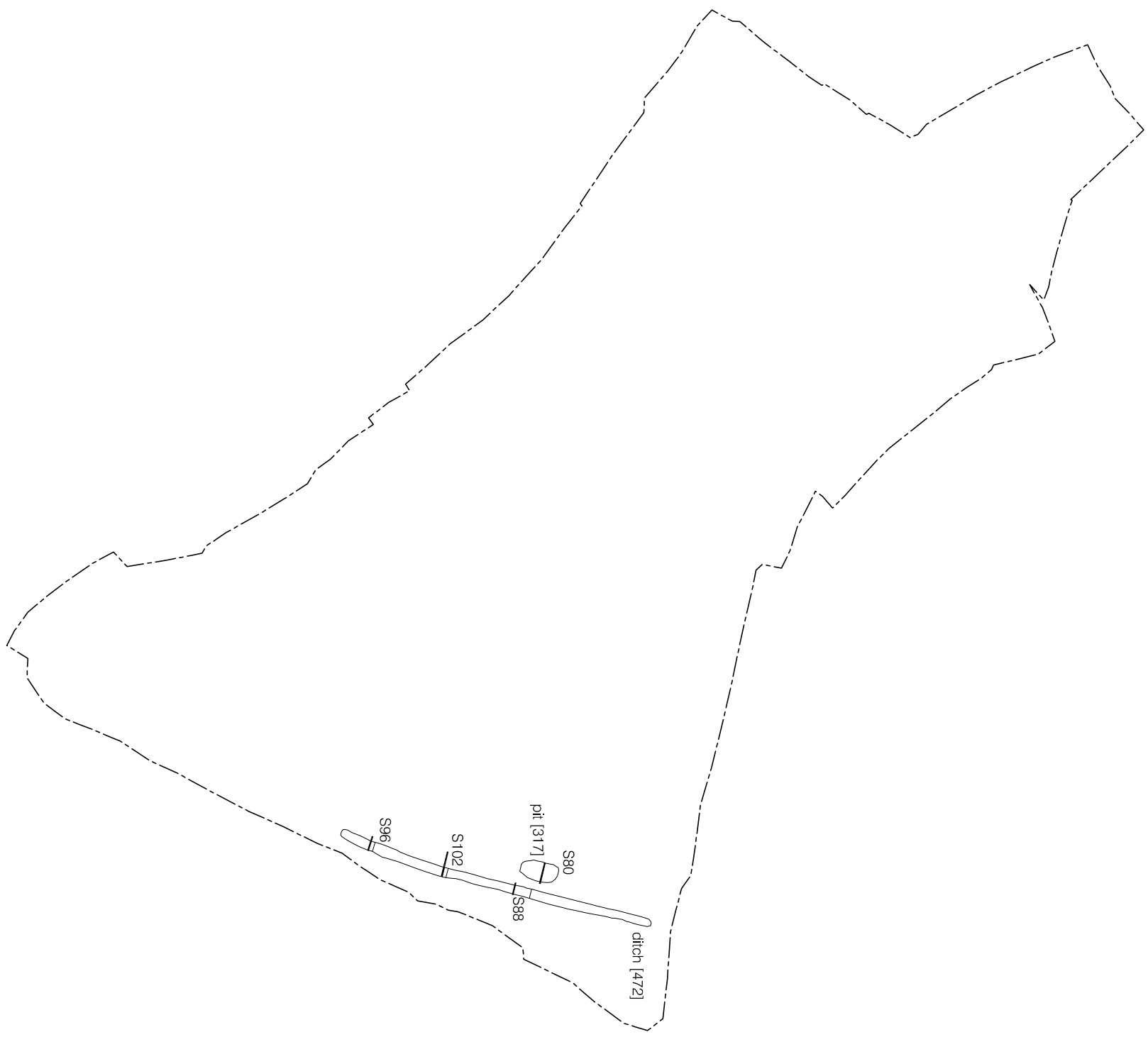
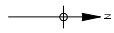


Figure 34
Phase 5 - Section Location Plan
1:625 at A3

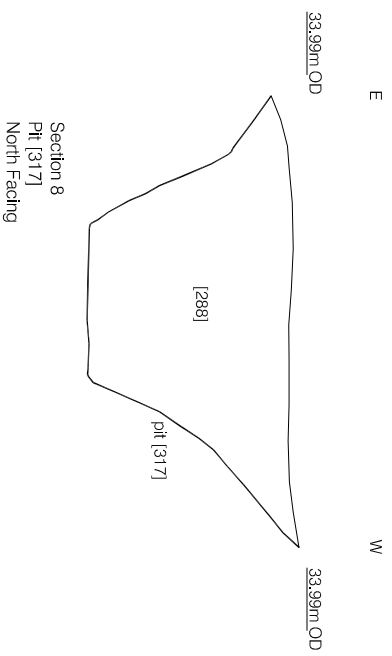
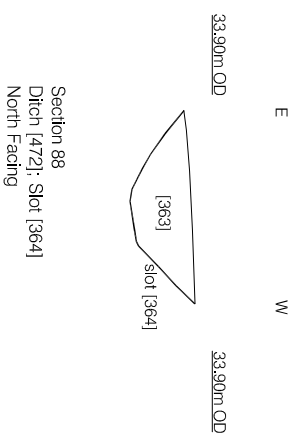
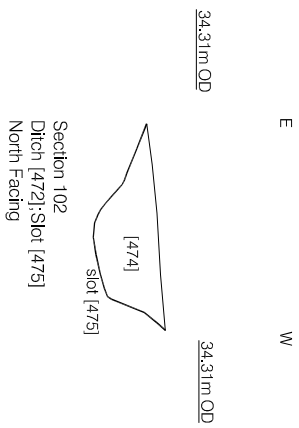
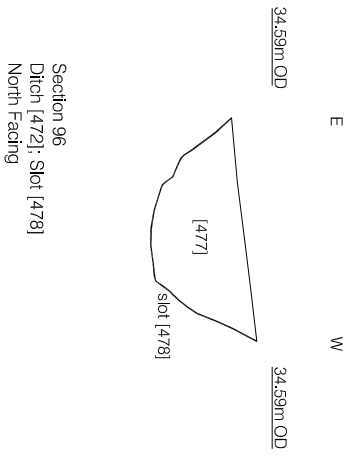


Figure 35
Sections from ditch [472] and pit [317] in Phase 5
1:40 at A4



Plate 1: Aerial view of site



Plate 2: Burnt pit [95] in the side of ditch [113]



Plate 3: Cattle skull within pit [508]



Plate 4: Foal skeleton within pit [560]

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

8.1 Discussion of Phase 1 – Natural

8.1.1 The natural horizons observed during the Stone Castle (Southern Parcel) excavation consisted of Upper Cretaceous Seaford chalk of Santonian age overlain by Quaternary head deposits of both brickearth and gravel. Cryoturbation (or frost churning) had resulted in the upper levels of the chalk becoming eroded and cracked, with these cracks subsequently being filled in during the deposition of the brickearth horizon. This secondary episode had resulted in the tiger striped effect of alternating chalk and brickearth exposed in the central area of the excavation. The natural sequence recorded during the KCAS 08 investigation correlated with the geological sequence revealed during the archaeological excavation of 2004 (KSTC 04).

8.1.2 The absence of diagnostic material within the tree throw hollow recorded along the eastern edge of the site boundary has meant that this feature cannot be securely placed within a specific phase of archaeological activity. Truncated by a Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch along its western edge, it is most likely that the hollow predated the earliest phase of human activity on the site, and would have formed naturally following the collapse of a tree. Human activity in the form of land clearance should not be discounted however, and a number of similar features were observed during the Stone Castle excavation of 2004 (Haslam 2005, 21-22).

8.2 Discussion of Phase 2 – Late Iron Age to Early Roman

8.2.1 The vast majority of the archaeological evidence discovered during the Waterstone Park Southern Parcel excavation has been dated to between 50 BC and AD 70, an archaeological phase which covers the Late Iron Age to Early Roman periods of occupation. This would appear to fit in with the general pattern of Iron Age settlement in the south-east of England, with limited evidence of Iron Age inhabitation in Kent prior to 30/20 BC (Hill 2007, 18). Although stratigraphic relationships were established between the intercutting ditches excavated on site, leading to a sequence of sub-phasing within Phase 2, attributing the various pits and postholes to these sub-phases has proved to be problematic. As such, apart from instances where relationships are clear and distinct, the tentative placing of pit and posthole groups along with isolated features into the Late Iron Age to Early Roman sub-phases has

solely been based upon the geographical position of such features within the excavation area.

- 8.2.2 Although the ceramic material recovered from the site covers the periods of 50 BC – AD 40/70 and AD 10/40 – AD 70, the presence of pottery sherds dating to all four of these periods within individual features suggested that a large percentage of the pits, postholes and ditches recorded during the excavation were backfilled during the first half of the 1st century AD. This diagnostic evidence contrasts with the Stone Castle excavation of 2004, with the majority of the ceramic material recovered from the features to the north of Stone Castle dating to between AD 50 and AD 70/80. This disparity in terms of pottery date will most certainly need to be taken into account during any further publication work in regards of both KSTC 04 and KCAS 08.

Phase 2 A

- 8.2.3 The precise function of curvilinear ditch [518] / [618] remains ambiguous. Butt-ending to the south and appearing to form an 'S' shape in plan, this feature was unlikely to have functioned as a field boundary as no associated ditches were observed to either the east or to the west. With no further accompanying ditches recorded to the south the interpretation of an enclosure also remains speculative, although the shallow nature of the ditch suggested that plough damage or erosion on the higher ground to the south and south-west may have removed any accompanying archaeological features. With evidence of a subsequent re-cut of [518] / [618] present in Phase 2 B along with associated features recorded to the south-east, it was clear that this ditch was of functional significance and that maintenance was both required and carried out during its existence. For this reason, [518] / [618] has been interpreted as forming part of a small enclosure located on the upper slope of the land to the west of Stone Castle. With so little of this ditch revealed however, it was unclear as to whether it was utilised for habitation, the corralling of animals or for some other purpose associated with PG1.
- 8.2.4 Curvilinear ditch [122] and associated linear ditch [285] evidently formed part of a sub-circular enclosure, with the gap between the southern butt-end of [122] and the northern butt-end of [285] forming an entranceway into the western portion of the encircled area. With [285] extending into the southern limit of excavation and [122] truncated to the east by two later Phase 2 ditches, neither the precise dimensions nor the original shape of this enclosure could be accurately identified. It should however be noted that the distinct absence of the eastern section of this enclosure during the excavation works was not only due to subsequent Late Iron Age to Early Roman

truncation, but had also arisen as a direct result of the reuse of the original enclosure ditch during the later phases of occupation. As J. D. Hill states

'Although ditches were often back-filled, their course was probably still visible and acted to define sites in later phases' (Hill 1995, 82),

8.2.5 Despite the fact that only the western section of the enclosure defined by [122] and [285] was exposed, when viewed in plan the sub-circular shape formed by the two ditches suggested that the encircled internal space would have been utilised for the corralling of livestock. This conclusion was arrived at due to limited evidence concerning human settlement or occupation within the centre of the enclosure, and the fact that no other circular or sub-circular ditch systems were observed throughout the excavation.

8.2.6 The herding of both cattle and sheep into confined pens would have been required at various points in time throughout the year for inspection, sorting, milking, shearing and slaughter. It has been suggested that between December and March these corrals and enclosures would have provided cattle with the required protection from the weather, from raiders and additionally from wild animals (Cunliffe 2002, 381). With the animals penned in during this period, the quantities of fodder and water required by the livestock for consumption could also have been supplied and delivered relatively easily.

8.2.7 With J.D. Hill's quote concerning the re-use of ditches in mind, two options relating to the original eastern extent of the enclosure formed by [122] and [285] have arisen. The most obvious of these interpretations concerns Phase 2 D ditch [113] which truncated [122] at its north-eastern end, following an east-west alignment to the east before returning at a right angle to the south and butt-ending. Curvilinear ditch [362] lay to the south of [113], butt-ending to the north and aligned in a north-south direction before curving to the south-west and into the southern limit of excavation. Conceivably, both of these Phase 2 D ditches followed the original eastern extent of the Phase 2 A enclosure and utilised the visible alignment of the earlier ditches in order to create a larger enclosure. If this was the case, then the considerable size of the Phase 2 D ditches would have completely removed all evidence of the earlier Phase 2 A enclosure boundary.

8.2.8 Worthy of consideration is the fact that no further linear alignments were observed between the butt-ends of [113] and [362]. If these two ditches were re-cut along the

eastern extent of the Phase 2 A livestock enclosure, then a further entranceway existed in the eastern portion of the corral, which was shaped like a reversed 'D' and covered an area of 32m from east to west and at least 37m from north to south. The offset nature of the eastern entranceway in the north-eastern corner of the corral may have made it easier to funnel animals out of the pen when required (Pryor 1999, 101), and in being situated in direct alignment with the western entranceway, the eastern entrance may also have made it possible to guide livestock straight through the enclosure without stopping if required.

8.2.9 The second option relating to the original eastern extent of the Phase 2 A livestock enclosure concerned east-west aligned ditch [292] and north-east south-west aligned ditch [395]. Whilst [345] may originally have formed a continuation of [122] (before eventually being converted into the northern extent of the Phase 2 F field system), [292] could conceivably have formed part of the southern boundary of the corral (prior to its re-use in the Phase 2 E field system), connecting to a curvilinear ditch subsequently removed by ditch [362]. Such ditch formations incorporating two parallel linear features forming a causeway to an enclosure pen are usually interpreted as 'Banjo' enclosures (Cunliffe 2002, 388-9). First appearing in the Middle Iron Age in Central Southern Britain, these enclosures were used as stock management systems for the collection, selection and temporary corralling of livestock, with excavated examples including Bramdean, Micheldever Wood and Owlesbury in Hampshire (Cunliffe 2002, 220). Livestock corrals of this type are known to have continued into the Late Iron Age (Cunliffe 2002, 389), and as such Phase 2 E ditch [292] and Phase 2 F ditch [345] may have been excavated along the length of the original causeway ditches belonging to the Phase 2 A enclosure.

8.2.10 The interpretation of ditches [122] and [285] as forming part of a 'Banjo' enclosure does present a number of problems however. The linear arrangement of ditches [345] and [292] appears to encompass far too wide a causeway when compared to the size of the enclosure itself, with ditch [345] almost directly in line with [122] and ditch [292] proximate to the south-western curve of [285]. As such, in order to have made the enclosure effective a substantial gateway would have been required between the causeway ditches, and with no evidence of such a feature revealed during the archaeological excavation the 'Banjo' enclosure interpretation loses gravitas. When viewed in plan the arrangement of ditches [122], [285], [292] and [345] certainly does not correlate with the classic 'Banjo' enclosures at Bramdean, Warren Farm and Woodham Farm (Cunliffe 2002, 221), whilst at Micheldever Wood, the central area of the enclosure appears to have been kept clear of intrusions, with storage pits arranged around the periphery (Cunliffe 2002, 221). This was certainly not the case at

Stone Castle where a small number of pits associated with PG2 were recorded to the south of [122] and internal to the enclosed area.

8.2.11 For these reasons, the initial interpretation of the Phase 2 D ditches [113] and [362] as representing the original eastern extent of the Phase 2 A livestock enclosure seems a far more reasonable explanation than the 'Banjo' enclosure theory. Ditches [292] and [345] also belong to the latter sub-phases of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman sequence, and it seems unlikely that several phases of occupation would have passed before ditches associated with the livestock corral were utilised once again in the form of field boundaries.

8.2.12 The pits associated with PG1 have been sub-divided into three separate categories; a single fire pit, two animal burials and six grain storage pits. The fire pit was located directly to the south-east of the butt-end of [518] / [618] and may well have formed an association with the enclosure ditch. No diagnostic material was recovered from this feature, but the presence of significant amounts of burnt flint within the fill suggested that it had been used either for cooking purposes, or during an episode of small scale industrial processing.

8.2.13 The two animal burials are of particular significance. Although very little remained of the dog skeleton, the young (possibly neonate) foal had clearly been placed within a specific grave cut with a considerable amount of care, attention and ceremony. The cause of death could not be identified in the case of either animal, but it has previously been suggested that the deposition of fully or mainly articulated animal remains within Iron Age pits represents a form of 'Special Animal Deposit' (Hill 1995, 27-8). The burial of foetal or neonatal carcasses was certainly recorded at Winnall Down, although the large number of neonatal dogs present led to an interpretation of litter size control (Hill 1995, 28). It has been suggested by Grant and Wait that the preference for horse and dog within 'ritual' Iron Age deposits was based upon the fact that they provided little traction, food, milk or clothing and as such were no real loss to the community (Hill 1995, 56). J. D. Hill has also stated that along with wild species of animal, dog and horse appear to have been treated in a special way throughout the Iron Age period and were

'favoured for reservation, for deposition as whole/parts of the carcass, rather than for complete consumption' (Hill 1995, 103).

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- 8.2.14 Hill does not however suggest that horse and dog were favoured for sacrifice, and there is certainly no evidence that either the dog or foal burial at Stone Castle followed anything other than a natural death. Despite this fact, the two inhumations do fall into the general pattern of Iron Age preference for these specific animals and therefore their burials may represent some form of gesture (Hill 1995, 61). In the case of the foal burial, the complete animal carcass had been carefully placed within a pit excavated for the sole purpose of inhumation. It should also be noted that the deliberate placement of a horse skull at the base of a pit was recorded during the excavation to the north of Stone Castle during 2004 (Haslam 2005, 47).
- 8.2.15 Pits represent one of the most common feature types present on Pre-Roman Iron Age settlements, and it is now widely accepted that most of these were originally employed as silos for the storage of grain (Hill 1995, 1). Whilst sealed pits would have been utilised for the storage of seed grain between harvest and sowing, granary structures, represented by four, five or six postholes arranged in a square or rectangular pattern, would have been used for above ground grain storage (Cunliffe 2002, 376). This elevated storage method would have facilitated easy access to the grain and would therefore suggest that the cereals accommodated within the granaries were being used for consumption (Cunliffe 2002, 376).
- 8.2.16 In storing grain below ground an airtight seal in the form of a chalk marl, clay plug or daub lining would have been required in order to prevent the seed from spoiling. This would have rendered the grain within the pits unsuitable for consumption purposes, as access would have been required on a regular basis. Although no evidence of an internal lining was recorded within any of the six PG1 pits interpreted as grain storage silos, the natural Seaford chalk and brickearth into which the pits were dug would have provided a suitable airtight seal (Cunliffe 2002, 375). The presence of wheat and barley in pits [512] and [529] along with cereal grain in [547] certainly indicated that the primary purposes of these features was to store grain, and that this grain presumably took the form of seed corn to be used for sowing.
- 8.2.17 Recent studies by van der Veen and Jones dispute this theory however, with ethnographic evidence suggesting that underground grain silos are used for the storage of surplus grain rather than for that of seed corn (van der Veen & Jones 2007, 426). If this interpretation is to be believed then the archaeological evidence suggests that Early to Middle Iron Age

'communities in southern Britain worked to achieve grain surpluses, which were stored in pits and used for occasional feasts' (van der Veen & Jones 2007, 426).

An absence of grain storage pits dating to the Late Iron Age (Cunliffe 2002, 536) has been interpreted as a direct result of grain surpluses no longer being stored or consumed within the region. Instead this excess produce may have been

'exported out of the region in return for items of elite display' (van der Veen & Jones 2007, 427).

8.2.18 The grain storage pits recorded at Stone Castle can therefore be seen as quite unusual. They do not appear to fit in with the general pattern of contemporary cereal production, and represent a means of storage which the archaeological record suggests was antiquated and outdated by the beginning of the Late Iron Age. The continuation of this practice into the Early Roman period as recorded to the north of Stone Castle during the KSTC 04 excavations (Haslam 2005, 83) raises even more questions in regards of agricultural activity on the site, with the use of grain storage pits continuing well into the 1st century AD. It is clear however, that grain was not exported from the site and was being kept in underground silos, either in the form of seed corn or surplus grain. The reasons for continuation of this Early to Middle Iron Age method of storage into the Late Iron Age are unclear, although may perhaps be reflective of a society under stress or pressure. In regards of the size and shape of the various PG1 pits, J. D. Hill has stated that

'A pit's size probably reflected the size of the social group storing food. As such, the differing proportions of different volumes of pits on different sites may have wider social implications' (Hill 1995, 18).

8.2.19 The next question regarding the PG1 grain storage pits concerns the material with which they were backfilled. Much debate has arisen in the last few years over whether the finds recovered from within such features represent either casually discarded / midden waste or structured placement associated with

'a distinct, irregular, social practice involving the deliberate deposition of human and animal remains, pottery, and a specific range of broken small finds combined together according to site specific rules and sequences' (Hill 1995, 75).

With much of the debate concurring with the latter interpretation it has been argued that the use of grain storage pits could be seen as a means of placing seed corn into the realm of the chthonic deities, entrusting the grain to be divinely protected prior to

sowing (Cunliffe 2002, 536). Once the seed had been removed and sown, offerings would be deposited within the empty pits in order to ensure fertility. Cunliffe has referred to such practice as the 'Pit Belief System' whereby

'the very storage of grain in the ground is considered to have been a ritual activity' (Hill 1995, 15).

As such, subterranean ground storage may be interpreted as ritually motivated whilst the elevated timber granary system represents a practical and economic method of containment (Hill 1995, 16).

- 8.2.20 The material recovered from the PG1 grain storage pits most certainly fits in with the general pattern of selective materials typically placed within comparable Iron Age features and included an adult raven, the remains of at least two neonate/foetal humans, a whetstone, loomweights, fragments of saddle quern, metalworking slag, an Iron Age or 'Belgic' Brick, a near complete ceramic vessel in pit [529] and two halves of a beaker split between pits [547] and [402] / [583].
- 8.2.21 The near complete adult raven retrieved from pit [402] / [583] correlates with what Grant has described as an 'animal special deposit', with further examples having been discovered within grain storage pits at Boscombe Down (Hill 1995, 29), Balksbury (Hill 1995, 63) and at Winklebury, whereby a complete raven was deposited spread eagled at the base of a pit (Hill 1995, 63). It seems most unlikely that such large numbers of these birds would have entered the archaeological record as a result of dying naturally on the site or through being brought onto the site by dogs or other animals/birds. As such, the prevalence of partial or complete raven skeletons recovered from grain storage pits within Central Southern Britain suggests that they were deliberately being deposited within these features, and may have been of considerable social / symbolic value (Hill 1995, 64).
- 8.2.22 The presence of the neonates / foetal humans in pit [547] is also of particular interest, with J. D. Hill stating that infants were more commonly deposited in the interior rather than on the periphery of sites (Hill 1995, 12). With no evidence of occupation in the form of ring ditches discovered during the excavation, the precise location of the settlement associated with PG1 could not be determined. The presence of these human remains may however suggest an association between the grain storage pits and enclosure ditch [518] / [618]. In Iron Age contexts, infant remains have generally been interpreted as the disposal of natural deaths (Hill 1995, 12) with excarnation

prior to deposition explaining the disarticulated state of the bones retrieved. This may well have been the case at Stone Castle, with the deposition of neonate or foetal human remains once again fitting into the pattern of selective structured deposition.

8.2.23 The placing of quern stone fragments within pits containing human remains has been well documented, and at both Middle Iron Age Winnall Down and at Gussage All Saints querns were placed within pits which later received infant human remains (Hill 1995, 55). Although this was not the case at Stone Castle, fragments of saddle quern were recovered from pit [512]. This may imply that grain storage pits were used for the disposal of convenient objects, yet

'demonstrable associations with other material argue that this was not just dumping of discarded or broken querns' (Hill 1995, 65).

It has been suggested that a theme of transformation of nature into culture resulted in certain classes of object such as quern, loomweights, whetstones, iron objects and worked bone being marked out for deposition within these grain storage pits (Hill 1995, 108). Such objects were tools used to transform the products of the field and woodland into food, clothing and buildings and were in turn the products of such processes, and there is clear evidence of the deposition of such materials within PG1. Metalworking slag, a loomweight, and an Iron Age or 'Belgic' brick were all recovered from pit [512], whilst a whetstone was retrieved from [529]. Iron nails were found to be present in pits [512] and [529] whilst [547] was found to contain an iron hook or pin.

8.2.24 The deposition of complete or deliberately 'killed' pottery vessels has also been interpreted as part of the structured deposition process, with possible associations including feasting or sacrifice (Hill 1995, 109). Whilst a near complete vessel was recovered from pit [529], the retrieval of the two halves of a deliberately broken butt beaker from pits [547] and [402] / [583] has raised a number of questions. It has been suggested that this form of beaker may have associations with drinking in particular social contexts, and developments in Late Iron Age pottery imply that

'Drinking alcohol appears to have taken on a new social role that required new specialised vessels to serve and drink from... Food and drink were probably key means to creating and sustaining social relations' (Hill 2007, 26-7).

8.2.25 The grain storage pits belonging to PG1 certainly appear to fit in with what Cunliffe has previously described as the 'Pit Belief System'. That is, they seem to have been

utilised for the storage of grain (either in the form of seed corn or surplus material) before being backfilled with certain types of material according to a specific set of rules once the grain had been removed. In this sense the Stone Castle pits correlate with the classic Iron Age pits of South Central Britain, and were incredibly similar to the early Roman pits recorded to the north of the castle during the KSTC 04 excavation. The use of grain storage pits during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods most certainly does not fit in with the general concept of grain production during this time-frame however, with Cunliffe stating that

'the storage pit belief system developed in the period of stress in which the hillforts began to develop but was over by the beginning of the Late Iron Age.' (Cunliffe 2002, 536).

The explicit reasons for the use of grain storage pits at Stone Castle remain obscure although, as stated above, the possible reversion to such a system may have been as a direct result of societal stress.

8.2.26 The final discussion relating to these pits concerns their possible ritualistic connotations. J.D. Hill has stated that rituals are a situation far more discursive than routine daily activities; the less frequent the activity, the more distinctive, alerting and discursive it will be (Hill 1995, 99-100). As the infilling of a pit was not a daily event (with evidence from Danebury suggesting that deposits were made only once or twice a year), the deposition of material in pits cannot be seen as part of daily refuse maintenance strategies. The use of pits as convenient holes for the disposal of 'normal' rubbish would not explain the carefully structured deposition of 'exceptional' deposits (Hill 1995, 100). These facts would appear to suggest that the backfilling of the grain storage pits at Stone Castle is representative of 'ritual' activity.

8.2.27 The concept of 'ritual' activity however only relates to recent interpretations of what the modern mind conceives of as 'irrational' behaviour. As Brück states

'what modern western observers might label 'irrational' ritual activity in fact constitutes a perfectly logical and practical way of dealing with the world given a particular understanding of how the universe works' (Brück 1999, 326).

The Late Iron Age occupants of Stone Castle would have applied an historically specific logic to the world around them, comprising of a set of culturally specific

values, aims and rationales which shaped their practical interaction with the world (Brück 1999, 327). In this way, important points in the annual subsistence cycle may

'have required the deposition of certain objects or materials... these acts would have had quite practical implications' (Brück 334).

As such, the depositional practices carried out in conjunction with the grain storage pits may have been considered special or different, but were most certainly not odd, irrational or impractical. It has therefore been argued by Brück that rather than referring to the structured deposition of specifically selected materials within certain feature types as evidence of 'ritual' activity, they should rather be seen as

'site maintenance practices that ensured the well-being of the settlement and its inhabitants' (Brück 1999, 335).

- 8.2.28 The pits associated with PG2 can be considered in much the same way as the grain storage pits belonging to PG1. Although the PG2 pits were not so productive in terms of material, charred wheat grains were recovered from pit [93] indicating that they were likely to have been utilised as silos. The dispersed nature of the PG2 pits meant that they could not be directly associated with any specific linear features and, as with PG1, their placement within Phase 2 A remains tentative.

Phase 2 B

- 8.2.29 In the north-western corner of the site, ditch [518] / [618] was re-cut during phase 2 B with ditch [517]. This re-cut followed precisely the same alignment as [518] / [618], suggesting that the small enclosure located on the upper slope of the land to the west of Stone Castle may have naturally silted up before being re-excavated during an episode of site maintenance. The re-cut certainly suggested that the enclosure was retained, and associated north-west south-east aligned gully [399] / [582] and ditches [573] and [575] were recorded immediately to the south-east of [517]. Although shallow, these additional features appeared to form an eastern perimeter to the enclosure, with an interpreted entranceway measuring 4.9m in width situated between the butt-ends of [573] and [575]. Ditch [575] was truncated to the west by Phase 2 C ditch [200], and it seems likely that this later ditch replaced the original alignment of the Phase 2 B linear feature.

8.2.30 The precise function of ditch [112] remains ambiguous. It was shallow in nature, butt-ending to the west and truncated to the east by a later ditch, and as such little of this feature remained. Cutting into the fill of Phase 2 A curvilinear ditch [122] and following a similar alignment it was quite possible that [112] existed as a re-cut of the earlier enclosure ditch, but with so little of the Phase 2 B ditch remaining this interpretation could not be verified.

Phase 2 C

8.2.31 Linear ditches [200] and [242] clearly formed part of a large enclosure with an entranceway measuring 3.73m in width situated between the southern butt-end of [200] and the northern butt-end of [242]. Without the enclosure being fully revealed however, and with no direct evidence of human settlement present on either side of either ditch, an accurate determination relating to whether this linear arrangement represented the western or eastern limit of the enclosed space could not be arrived at. A number of factors do however suggest that both [200] and [242] should be interpreted as forming the eastern limit of the encircled area.

8.2.32 In truncating Phase 2 B ditch [575], ditch [200] appears to have superseded an earlier linear feature forming part of the eastern limit of the Phase 2 B enclosure. This suggests that the introduction of [200] and [242] not only represented a replacement of the preceding enclosure, but also an easterly expansion in terms of the size of the enclosed area. The east-west alignment of PHG1 immediately to the north of the Phase 2 C enclosure entranceway also indicated that a fence line existed to the west of [200], with such typical posthole arrangements often extending internally within Iron Age enclosures (Hill 1995, 80). No evidence of an earthen bank was recorded in association with the Phase 2 C ditches, yet if one had existed, the presence of PHG 1 meant that it would have been located to the east, and was presumably external to the enclosed area. To add to this, Iron Age enclosure entrances generally followed a standard 'rule' and were distinguished by

'a quite rigidly prescribed 'correct' facing. The Gussage enclosures, like most in Wessex, followed the easterly orientation of their entrances' (Hill 1995, 81).

8.2.33 With no evidence of ring ditches or inhabitation to the west of [200] or [242] however, the precise function of the enclosure remains unclear. The purpose of such ditches has generally been determined as a means of keeping out wild men and animals, controlling stock, or simply by acting as the required barrier (Hill 1995, 76). It was

evident that the Phase 2 C enclosure did not encircle a settlement, yet the combined length of [200] and [242] also suggested that a corral or pen for animals seemed unlikely. Although the original purpose of this substantial enclosure remains obscure, recent re-interpretation of ditch function suggests that such features may

'have been as much symbolic as practical boundaries' (Hill 1995, 76).

8.2.34 The finds recovered from [200] and [242] would certainly appear to support this theory, with a near complete storage jar being recovered from slot [140] of [200] and the remains of a copper alloy object being retrieved from slot [379]. The sherds of semi-complete butt-beaker were also recovered from slot [218] of ditch [242], with this particular ceramic form representing an imitation of an imported drinking vessel often found in graves or in structured deposits. The presence of such a vessel obviously draws comparisons with the split beaker recovered from PG1 pits [547] and [402] / [583]. Both of the vessels retrieved from [200] and [242] were recovered from the lower fills, and as J.D Hill states

'If ditches were naturally silted, the lower rapidly forming fills would be expected to contain little material' (Hill 1995, 78)

This suggests that that neither [200] nor [242] naturally silted in, and evidence of deliberate backfilling in the form of redeposited, compacted chalk was recorded in the upper fills of slots [498] and [516] of ditch [200]. As with the grain storage pits, structured deposition consisting of the deliberate placement of ceramic material was conducted within both ditches of the Phase 2 C enclosure and therefore, although the function of this enclosure remains ambiguous,

'the importance of the ditch was reinforced by intentional, structured, deposits' (Hill 1995, 82)

8.2.35 One further find recovered from fill [497] of slot [498] in ditch [200] is also worthy of mention. This concerned a cattle astragalus which was deemed to have been too large in size when compared to contemporary Iron Age cattle species. This led to an interpretation of this bone as an intrusive post-medieval find, yet fill [497] was sealed by a subsequent fill [496] and therefore represented a secure context. An immediate increase in cattle size has been recorded following the end of the Iron Age. According to U. Albarella

'Due to their rather sudden size increase it is likely that some cattle were imported from the Continent, although some local improvement may also have occurred' (Albarella 2007, 398).

Although this quote relates to the Early Roman period in Britain, the astragalus from ditch [200] should not be completely dismissed as intrusive and may well be representative of cattle species imported from the Continent during the Late Iron Age. No post-medieval features were recorded in the immediate vicinity of slot [498].

8.2.36 Due to a similarity in terms of alignment, ditch [377] has been associated with the Phase 2 C enclosure yet, as with the enclosure itself, its precise function remains ambiguous. Located to the east of the enclosure entranceway, which was situated between the butt-ends of [200] and [242], the presence of [377] would have resulted in the enclosed area being accessible only from the north and south. This may imply that [377] was excavated for defensive purposes, yet with little evidence to support this theory the function of this ditch remains unclear.

8.2.37 The two pits forming PG3 were situated to the west of ditch [242] and immediately to the south of the entranceway belonging to the Phase 2 C enclosure. Although shallow in nature, the retrieval of a semi-complete pot similar to the vessel recovered from ditch [242] indicated that structured deposition was being carried out within this pit group and that further associations with the consumption of alcohol were revealed on the site. Both features were interpreted as grain storage pits due to their size and shape, yet the shallow depth of both cuts suggested that damage had occurred prior to excavation.

Phase 2 D

8.2.38 The most significant features belonging to Phase 2 D consisted of ditches [113] and [362]. Together, these two large linear cuts formed a further enclosure located to the east of [200] and [242], representing a replacement for the Phase 2 C enclosure and a further expansion to the east in terms of enclosure size. Somewhat strangely shaped, [113] ran from north to south at its northern end before returning to the east at a right angle and then once again to the south at a further right angle at which point the ditch butt-ended. Associated ditch [362] butt-ended to the north, and ran in a north-south direction before curving to the south-west and into the limit of excavation. Ditches formerly associated with the Phase 2 A enclosure may well have been re-used during the excavation of [113] and [362].

8.2.39 As with the Phase 2 C enclosure, the precise function of the Phase 2 D boundary ditches could not be accurately interpreted. The full extent of these features was not exposed and no evidence of settlement was recorded to either the east or west of the enclosure. Much like [200] and [242] however, the location of the 4.12m wide entranceway between the butt-ends of the ditches did appear to suggest that they formed the eastern extent of the interpreted boundary, with PHG 3 surviving as a clear fence line extending into the centre of the enclosed area and possibly continuing along the internal western perimeter of the northern boundary ditch. Similar fence lines were recorded within the enclosure entrance at Winnall Down (Hill 1995, 80). No evidence of an earthen bank was observed in association with either [113] or [362], yet an environmental sample taken from slot [52] of ditch [113] did produce evidence of shade loving species. This may suggest that a bank or hedgerow once stood to the east of the enclosure, presumably beyond both PHG2 and gully [395].

8.2.40 The finds recovered from ditch [113] have proved to be of particular interest and included loomweights in slots [6], [52] and [138], an Iron Age or 'Belgic' brick in slot [196], quern stone in slots [52] and [230], and metalworking slag in slots [52] and [196]. Although loomweights are generally associated with pit deposits as revealed at Swallowcliffe Down, Little Woodbury and Old Down Farm (Hill 1995, 20), their presence within ditch [113] could be interpreted as direct evidence for the location of weaving activities (Hill 1995, 85) and may suggest that the Phase 2 D enclosure was utilised for the corralling of livestock. All of the finds mentioned above have previously been interpreted as items specifically selected for deposition within grain storage pits however, and as such correlate with the interpreted theme regarding the transformation of certain objects from nature into culture. They should therefore be viewed as evidence of structured deposition, with the metalworking waste being of specific interest. To quote J. D. Hill the

'betwixt and between nature of the boundary and threshold, the transformation of space and social categories, may also explain why it was an appropriate position to deposit some of the debris from transforming metal' (Hill 1995, 82).

8.2.41 The function of the Phase 2 D boundary therefore still remains obscure, yet it is clear that specific objects were being deposited in [113] in much the same way as they were being placed within the grain storage pits. Similar evidence was also discovered within ditch [362], with slot [321] containing the fragmented remains of a storage jar and pottery sherds belonging to another similar vessel. Buzzard bone was also

recovered from [362] and may well represent an 'animal special deposit' together with the corvid remains recovered from ditch [113] (Hill 1995, 29).

8.2.42 In terms of significant animal remains, fill [83] of slot [52] in ditch [113] was found to contain a wide array of animal bones including not only cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig, cat and dog, but also wild species such as roe deer, hare, hedgehog, mallard, woodcock, small wader, small passer, crow and two wing bones from a cormorant. The number of animal species represented within this deposit indicated that this material was not simply dumped in a haphazard fashion, and that a significant number of different animals had clearly been brought together prior to deposition, possibly following slaughter. As with the grain storage pits, the deposition of such large quantities of animal bone within a ditch was unlikely to have occurred on a regular basis, and therefore the material present within fill [83] (which also included a near complete pot) cannot be viewed as fortuitously incorporated (Hill 1995, 100).

8.2.43 The large scale presence of wild species is of particular importance as it has been suggested that the exploitation of wild resources played a very minor role in Iron Age diets (Hill 1995, 63). Cormorant bone is rare in the archaeological record of southern Britain, although a comparable example was recovered from Danebury (Hill 1995, 64). It has been suggested that

'Wild animals were probably surrounded by prohibitions, so that their occasional hunting, the use of their feathers and skins, and consumption were probably heavily regulated or proscribed. Perhaps wild animals were only brought onto sites and eaten as part of feasting and sacrifice?' (Hill 1995, 104).

8.2.44 The presence of hedgehog within slot [52] is of particular interest and may compare with the remains of rodents, insectivores and amphibians which often occur in great numbers at or near the base of deep features. Such remains have previously been interpreted as 'pit fall victims', with small animals falling into pits and ditches and perishing due to their inability to escape. This theory offers a logical interpretation for the hedgehog remains recovered from slot [52], yet with such a large number of wild animal bones present within fill [83] it is far more likely that this creature was deliberately selected for deposition.

'Evidence for hedgehog is extremely rare on Iron Age sites, although they would have been common around, if not on, sites, and they are edible' (Hill 1995, 105).

8.2.45 It was unclear why this particular segment of ditch [113] was chosen as a specific point in which to deposit large quantities of animal remains, although the location of 'bell' shaped pit [95] may offer some insight into this episode of selective placement. Deliberately excavated into the eastern side of the boundary ditch and filled with burnt flint it was clear that [95] had been used to create intense heat, presumably for the production of large quantities of heated stones. In being cut into the side of the ditch this pit would have been sheltered from the elements, preventing the heat from dispersing and maintaining an incredibly high temperature. The precise function of [95] remains obscure, yet spelt wheat glumes were recovered from an environmental sample of the fill.

8.2.46 The discovery of charred grain on archaeological sites has led to a belief that corn drying was widely practiced in the Iron Age. Although it is generally assumed that ovens built of cob were constructed for this purpose

'another possibility is that drying may have been carried out on a larger scale on skins spread over pre-heated flint nodules. The indirect heat which the flints would have imparted would have been quite sufficient to dry the ears to the necessary degree, with the added advantage of keeping the grain away from the direct source of heat, thus cutting down the risk of combustion.' (Cunliffe 2002, 374).

The large amount of burnt flint recovered from [95] coupled with the presence of cereal grain suggested that this pit was being used to produce heated stones for use in parching corn. Possibly associated with [95] was PHG2, which was located immediately to the south-east and comprised of six postholes aligned in two parallel rows and spaced at 1.5m apart. PHG2 could conceivably have existed as a structure used to support a stretched animal skin and, in this way, the burnt flint produced in pit [95] may have been used to parch corn which was spread over the skin supported by PHG2. Prior to the parching activity taking place, a primary offering in the form of the animal remains present within fill [83] may have been deposited. In terms of the function of [95] the recovery of metalworking slag from slots [52] and [196] should not be discounted however, and the intense heat created within this pit may have been sufficient for small scale metalworking to take place.

8.2.47 Also recovered from slot [52] was a fragment of bone from the upper jaw of a human skull. Although only limited evidence of human remains were discovered on the site, this particular fragment is clearly noteworthy. The south-east of England has generally been viewed as the 'heartland' of cremation, with this burial rite being introduced to the area in the Later Iron Age (Carr 2007, 444-5). Evidence for

excarnation, a process whereby corpses were exposed until the flesh had decayed or been picked clean by animals has however been recorded in Kent at Dumpton Gap (Broadstairs) and at Crundale Limeworks near Godmersham (Carr 2007, 444). This practice is believed to have been carried out in central southern England until the beginning of the Late Iron Age, although recent evidence at Hayling Island, Copse Farm and North Bersted suggests that it continued into the Roman period (Carr 2007, 446). Cremation was clearly not adopted by all Iron Age communities in south-east England, and the remains found in ditch [113] may provide evidence for the continuation of excarnation. It has also been suggested that

'the occurrence of loose human bone in enclosure ditches implied a concern with place and ancestral claims to it.' (Carr 2007, 449).

8.2.48 Although the precise function of the Phase 2 D enclosure remains obscure, the placement of specific materials along the length of the two boundary ditches (particularly [113]) provided clear evidence of intentional, motivated, discursive practices and should be viewed in the same way as the material recovered from the grain storage pits (Hill 1995, 100). No deposits associated with natural silting episodes were observed along the length of either [113] or [362], and the large flint nodules recorded within the various slot fills suggested that deliberate backfilling took place. The exact period between the excavation and eventual closure of the ditches could not be determined, although it has been argued that the enclosure ditch at Gussage All Saints was

'backfilled soon after excavation, deliberately incorporating a range of 'trinkets', small finds and human bone fragments.' (Hill 1995, 76).

With little evidence to prove that the Phase 2 D existed as a boundary for a settlement or a corral for animals, determining its original use has proved to be particularly problematic. Recent work suggests however that enclosures should be viewed as

'points in the landscape where people repeatedly came together to perform a range of activities. As such, they need not all be perceived as 'settlements', or have been 'settlements' throughout their use.' (Hill 1995, 86)

The term *locale* (a physically bounded area which provides a setting for institutionally embedded social encounters and practices) may perhaps be more fitting for both the

Phase 2 C and Phase 2 D enclosures, with no clear evidence of human inhabitancy recorded within the interior of either feature (Hill 1995, 86).

8.2.49 The five pits forming PG 4 have been interpreted as grain storage pits, with four of these features situated directly between the Phase 2 C and Phase 2 D enclosures. Material recovered from these pits correlated with the selectively placed items observed in PG 1 and included a complete saddle quern in pit [87] and an inverted cattle skull at the base of pit [508]. Evidence from Balksbury suggests that both cattle and horse skulls were deliberately deposited at the base of pits, and as such the skull from [508] provides further evidence of selective placement (Hill 1995, 49-50). Large flint nodules were present within the various fills of [508], indicating that this pit was deliberately backfilled. Pit [13] is also worthy of mention, surviving as the only storage pit on site with evidence of a chalk marl lining.

8.2.50 The remaining features belonging to Phase 2 D consisted of two gullies and a number of postholes, all of which were located outside of the large enclosure. The proximity of gully [91] to PHG 4 indicated a possible association with an interpreted fence line, although the function of this gully and the posthole group could not be determined. Little could be stated about gully [395] which survived to the north-east of the enclosure entrance.

Phase 2 E

8.2.51 Phase 2 E represents a significant alteration in terms of activity on the site, with a rectilinear field system being introduced in the eastern area of the excavation and cutting through the backfilled Phase 2 D enclosure ditches. Bordered to the south by an east-west aligned ditch and to the west by a north-south aligned ditch, the layout of this field matches contemporary examples which have been described as

'usually squarish in shape and bounded by lynchet banks created largely by the process of ploughing' (Cunliffe 2002, 377).

Although no lynchet banks were recorded in association with the Phase 2 E field system, the two ditches present are comparable with the Early Roman field system revealed during the excavations to the north of Stone Castle during 2004. This field system, represented by three ditches, was interpreted as an enclosure used primarily for the production of crops (Haslam 2005, 78) and as such, the field belonging to Phase 2 E can be defined in the same way. The limited dimensions of the western

perimeter ditch [346] represent significant plough damage in this area of the site, which may also have removed the northern perimeter of the Phase 2 E field.

8.2.52 Of the four pits forming PG 5, three were located within the field system to the north of ditch [292] whilst one was situated to the south of the same feature. All four have been interpreted as grain storage pits, with pit [381] providing further evidence of selective deposition in the form a large number of pottery sherds from a single storage jar. Pit [216] was not associated with PG4 and in cutting into ditch [113] was unlikely to have been utilised for the purposes of grain storage. The loomweight within the fill of this pit may also have been redeposited from the earlier fills of the enclosure ditch.

Phase 2 F

8.2.53 The three associated ditches recorded in the eastern area of the excavation represented the most significant features belonging to Phase 2 F and have been interpreted as forming a replacement for the field system belonging to Phase 2 E. The reasons behind this replacement remain ambiguous, although the realignment of the earlier east-west and north-south boundaries with ditches aligned from the north-east to the south-west and from the north-west to the south-east may offer some insight into this episode of re-landscaping.

8.2.54 The rotation of the Phase 2 F field system in an anti-clockwise direction of approximately 50° to that of the Phase 2 E system is most likely to have related to a topographical issue. As the natural slope across the eastern area of the excavation was found to run from south-west to north-east, a field system aligned in a similar direction would have been far easier to maintain than a system running contrary to the landscape gradient. The replacement of the Phase 2 E field system certainly suggested that cultivation within this enclosed area was either failing or problematic, and as such a new field alignment following the natural slope would have been far easier to manage, particularly in terms of ploughing or tilling. It should also be noted that the alignment of the Phase 2 F field system correlates with the Early Roman field system recorded during the excavation to the north of Stone Castle in 2004.

8.2.55 The absence of a southern boundary ditch within the Phase 2 F field system may be seen as somewhat unusual and it seems unlikely that, if such a feature had previously existed, plough damage would have been sufficient to completely remove any surviving evidence. It is quite possible that the eastern extent of Phase 2 E ditch

[292] was partially re-used during Phase 2 F in order to mark the southern extent of the newly aligned field. The recovery of a semi complete ceramic vessel and two raven wing bones from slot [188] of ditch [293] also suggested that selective deposition was taking place within the ditches forming the new field boundary. The fence line formed by PHG 6 and located to the south-west of ditch [293] aligned with the new field layout and as such was most likely to have been associated. The precise function of this linear structural feature could not however be determined.

8.2.56 The seven postholes belonging to PHG 7 and situated to the north-west of field boundary ditch [345] have been interpreted as forming part of a rectangular timber granary. Such structures normally consist of between four and nine posts and average between 2.5m and 3m in overall length (Cunliffe 2002, 376). The floors of this structure would have been raised above ground level and, although the granary represented by PHG 7 appears large when compared with contemporary features (measuring 5.31m in length and 2.85m in width), the two postholes recorded within the centre of the posthole group would have offered additional structural support. Discussion based around the function of these granaries suggests that the easy access they afforded meant that the grain they stored would have been used for consumption purposes (Cunliffe 2002, 376). Such a method of storage contrasts with the use of grain storage pits which would have required an airtight seal. The alignment and position of PHG 7 suggested that the timber granary represented by these postholes was associated with the Phase 2 F field system, and that the cereal produced within this field was being stored within the rectangular structure.

8.2.57 Little could be stated about ditches [194] and [541]. Both features were aligned in a similar direction and butt-ended to the south-west suggesting a possible relationship. The absence of an associated north-west south-east aligned ditch to the south-west of the ditches indicated that they did not form part of a field system, although their parallel alignment implied that they may have belonged to an animal droveway. Situated between the two ditches was PHG 5, a series of four postholes which formed a north-west south-east aligned fence line. If both [194] and [541] are to be interpreted as part of an animal droveway, then the fence line delineated by PHG 5 would have formed part of a stock control system located at the western end of the droveway track.

8.2.58 The precise function of ditch [452] / [495] remains ambiguous, with the shallow nature of the ditch cut resulting in a marked absence of this feature during the Phase 4 Excavation. Butt-ending to the south-east it may have been associated with the

interpreted Phase 2 F droveway, perhaps relating to livestock control in the form of a boundary located to the north-west of ditch [541].

Phase 2 G

8.2.59 Cutting through the Phase 2 F field system was the long north-south aligned linear ditch [287]. Parallel ditch [444] was located at a distance of 24.28m to the east of [287], with the clear association between these two features leading to an interpretation of the ditches as delineating a north-south aligned livestock droveway (Pryor 1999, 89). The introduction of this droveway represented a significant change in land use in the area of the excavation, with no evidence of field systems or grain storage pits / granaries recorded in association with Phase 2 G. Ditch [304] was also interpreted as the western edge of a further droveway, although no associated ditch was recorded to the east. This is most likely to have been due to the fact that the contemporary eastern ditch lay beyond the site's limit of excavation. With no clear evidence of the relationship between [287] and [304] revealed on the site it was unclear which droveway came first, although the slightly differing alignments between these two ditches suggested that the direction of the original droveway was moved from a north-south alignment to a north-east south-west alignment or vice-versa.

8.2.60 In the central area of the excavation the Phase 2 F ditches forming the interpreted north-east south-west aligned droveway were re-cut during Phase 2 G. This suggested that this feature continued in use into the final sub-phase of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period, although it was unclear whether this droveway formed any association with the north-south aligned droveway located to the east.

8.2.61 Little could be stated about the remaining features belonging to Phase 2 G. Ditches [207] and [476] did not appear to form a specific relationship, and gullies [134] and [462] survived as isolated features along with pit [224], gully [81] and ditch [458]. The precise function of ditch [344] remained particularly ambiguous as it clearly did not form part of an enclosure or field boundary. Its east-west alignment at a 90° angle to ditch [287] may however suggest an association with the north-south aligned droveway.

8.3 Discussion of Phase 3 – Early Post-Medieval

8.3.1 The only features belonging to Phase 3 consisted of the 19 pits belonging to PG6. The arrangement of this pit group in two parallel and linear rows suggested that they would have once enclosed a narrow strip of land, most probably in the form of a road or walkway. When viewed in plan, the north-east south-west alignment of these features appeared to be extending in a direct route towards Stone Castle itself, and for this reason the pits forming PG6 have been interpreted as tree or plant beds associated with an access route belonging to this medieval structure.

8.4 Discussion of Phase 4 – Subsoil

8.4.1 Subsoil sealed all of the Phase 2 and Phase 3 features. This horizon was metal detected during the machine stripping and a number of small finds were recovered. These objects provide an insight into land use on the site during the early modern period and included such items as crotal bells, coins, lead shot, coins, buttons and a fragment of a spur.

8.5 Discussion of Phase 5 – Post-Medieval

8.5.1 Located in the eastern area of the excavation, the two posthole alignments forming PHG 9 have been interpreted as fence lines, with the north-east south-west arrangement running approximately parallel with modern Hedge Place Road situated immediately to the east. The association between this fence line and linear ditch [472] was clear, with the ditch evidently forming a field boundary very similar in terms of alignment and position with the modern site perimeter. The cessation of [472] to the south (where it butt-ended) and the presence of an east-west aligned fence line indicated that further sub-division within the site boundary had taken place during the post-medieval period. The absence of a further boundary ditch to the south of the east-west aligned posthole arrangement suggested that differing methods of enclosure were being established within the separate plots of land.

8.5.2 A considerable number of isolated ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were recorded in association with Phase 3 and very little could be stated about these individual features. Worthy of note however were the remains of a small hunting dog recovered from pit [334] and the considerable amount of material retrieved from substantial pit [317]. The finds present within [317] included large amounts of glass along with animal bone including veal and both black and brown rat. The building material

present within the pit suggested that this feature may have been backfilled with material originating from within Stone Castle itself at some point between 1760 and 1770

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

The excavation's aims and objectives, as defined after the evaluation but before the excavation, were as follows (Clough 2008, 5):

- To see how the archaeology noted during the earlier evaluation relates to archaeology noted in earlier phases of the Stone Castle development;
- To carry out environmental sampling to elucidate past planting regimes and change over time;
- To determine any evidence for, and the form of, any human activity at the site prior or subsequent to the Iron Age / Roman periods.

9.2 REVISED RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Questions arising out of the excavation are as follows:

- 9.2.1 What was the function of the Phase 2 A enclosure recorded in the centre of the excavation area? Can the original dimensions of the enclosure be determined and are there any comparable contemporary examples within the local region?

The Phase 2 A enclosure recorded in the central area of the excavation is believed to have been used for the corralling of livestock. The eastern segment of this feature had been removed by later Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditches and the possible extent of the enclosure has been discussed in paragraphs 8.2.7 – 8.2.10.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Comparisons are made with known livestock corrals on contemporary Iron Age sites.
- 2) Sources are consulted in order to establish whether or not any contemporary livestock enclosures have been recorded within the local region.

9.2.2 What is the significance of the two animal burials belonging to PG1 in Phase 2 A? Do they represent 'special animal deposits'?

Two separate pits were recorded in the eastern area of the excavation with one containing the skeletal remains of a dog and the other containing the skeletal remains of a foal. The significance surrounding the burial of such animals during the Iron Age period has been discussed in paragraphs 8.2.13 – 8.2.14.

It is recommended that:

- 1) More research is carried out in regards of the inhumation of both dog and horse during the Iron Age.
- 2) Sources are consulted in order to establish whether contemporary animal burials have been recorded within the local vicinity.
- 3) The usefulness and potential of getting a radiocarbon date from the foal remains is to be investigated.

9.2.3 Were the Late Iron Age to Early Roman grain storage pits used to store seed corn or surplus grain?

The vast majority of the Phase 2 pits recorded during the KCAS 08 excavation have been interpreted as grain storage pits. Differing arguments have however emerged as to whether such features were used to either store seed corn or surplus grain. This debate has been discussed in paragraphs 8.2.16 – 8.2.17.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Further sources are consulted on this issue
- 2) Further environmental analysis of the archaeobotanical material recovered from the various pit fills is undertaken and consulted.

9.2.4 What is the significance of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman grain storage pits recorded at both KCAS 08 and KSTC 04? Were they purely functional, or do they represent evidence of feasting or possibly societal stress? Do they represent a reversion to a means of storage practice more commonly associated with the Early to Middle Iron Age?

An absence of grain storage pits dating to the Late Iron Age has led to the suggestion that the practice of surplus grain storage carried out during the Early to Middle Iron Age had become obsolete by the beginning of the Late Iron Age. This may have been due to the exportation of surplus grain, either within the area of southern Britain or possibly to the Continent (paragraphs 8.2.17 – 8.2.18). This was clearly not the case at Stone Castle, with both the excavations of 2004 and 2008 revealing grain storage pits dating to both the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Further investigation is carried out into the function of Iron Age grain storage pits
- 2) Sources are consulted in an attempt to find further evidence of subterranean grain storage on sites dating to between the Late Iron age and Early Roman periods.
- 3) Comparisons are made between the KSTC 04 / KCAS 08 excavations and contemporary Late Iron Age to Early Roman sites within the local region.

9.2.5 Does the material backfilled within the grain storage pits represent evidence of the deliberate and structured deposition of specific objects? If so, what is the significance of this practice? Is there any further evidence for comparable and contemporary activity within the local vicinity?

The possibility of the material recovered from the fills of the grain storage pits as representing structured deposition has been discussed extensively in paragraphs 8.2.19 – 8.2.27.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Ratios of pottery weight and size within the upper and lower fills of the pits are drawn up. The presence of large sherds from one vessel is believed to represent the deliberate deposition of pottery within non funerary contexts. Larger weight ratios within lower fills are likely to represent offerings.
- 2) Further analysis will take place on the pottery to see whether certain vessel types are more prominent than others and to establish if this is of any significance.
- 3) Further investigation into the distribution of the animal bone assemblages within the pits will take place. The taphonomic characteristics of the faunal assemblage will also be analysed.

-
- 4) Spatial analysis of the different animal bone groups, small finds, pottery assemblages, quern, human remains and metalworking slag takes place.
 - 5) This data is then analysed to see whether any patterns emerge regarding relationships between these finds and whether there is any evidence to suggest that certain types of specific material were being deliberately placed together.
 - 6) Comparisons are made with similar sites displaying evidence of the deliberate placement of specific objects within pit groups.
 - 7) The macroplant remains from pits [512] and [529] should be fully processed and compared with similar assemblages from KSTC 04.
 - 8) Comparisons should be drawn between the cattle skull recorded at the base of pit [508] and the horse skull recorded at the base of a pit during the KSTC 04 excavation.

9.2.6 What is the significance of the neo-natal remains recovered from pit [547]?

Neo-natal remains were recovered from pit [547] and have been discussed in paragraph 8.2.22.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Comparisons are made with other Iron Age sites in relation to the deposition of infant remains within grain storage pits.

9.2.7 What is the significance of the split beaker recovered from pits [547] and [402] / [583] and the two similar vessels retrieved from pit [167] and ditch [242]? Do they represent evidence of alcohol consumption on the site?

The significance of these vessels has been discussed in paragraph 8.2.24.

It is recommended that

- 1) Research is carried out into the social importance of alcohol consumption during the Late Iron Age.

9.2.8 What is the significance of the Iron Age or 'Belgic' bricks recovered from pit [512] and ditch [113]? What were they used for?

Iron Age or 'Belgic' bricks are not common within the archaeological record and their function remains ambiguous. They have been discussed in paragraph 7.2.16.

It is recommended that:

- 1) More research is conducted into the recovery of similar items on contemporary sites.
- 2) The possible use of these items is investigated.
- 3) Further analysis is required.

9.2.9 What were the functions of the enclosure ditches belonging to phases 2 A/B, 2 C and 2 D? Are they representative of the same enclosed area, expanding in an easterly direction over time?

No evidence of human settlement was recorded in association with any of these enclosure ditches. Their possible uses have been discussed in paragraphs 8.2.33 and 8.2.48.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Comparisons are made with similar features on other Iron Age sites.
- 2) Sources are researched in order to establish whether any contemporary and comparable sites have been recorded within the local region.

9.2.10 Does the material backfilled within the various enclosure and field boundary ditches represent the deliberate and structured deposition of specific objects? If so, is the significance of this material comparable with the items deposited within the grain storage pits? Is there any further evidence for such activity within the local region? How does the material recovered from the Phase 2 C and Phase 2 D enclosure ditches compare with the material from the KSTC 04 Early Roman field system?

The possibility of the material recovered from the ditch fills as representing structured deposition has been discussed extensively in paragraph 8.2.34 and paragraphs 8.2.40 – 8.2.48.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Ratios of pottery weight and size within the upper and lower fills of the ditches are drawn up. The presence of large sherds from one vessel is believed to

represent the deliberate deposition of pottery within non funerary contexts. Larger weight ratios within lower fills are likely to represent offerings. The presence of complete / fragmentary fills within the primary fills of ditches represents deliberate infilling as opposed to natural silting.

- 2) Further analysis will take place on the pottery to see whether certain vessel types are more prominent than others and to establish if this is of any significance.
- 3) Further investigation into the distribution of the animal bone assemblages within the ditches will take place. The taphonomic characteristics of the faunal assemblage will also be analysed.
- 4) Spatial analysis of the different animal bone groups, small finds, pottery assemblages, quern, human remains and metalworking slag takes place.
- 5) This data is then analysed to see whether any patterns emerge regarding relationships between these finds and whether there is any evidence to suggest that certain types of specific material were being deliberately placed together.
- 6) Comparisons are made with similar sites displaying evidence of the deliberate placement of specific objects within ditches.
- 7) The macroplant and charcoal remains from ditch [113] should be fully processed and compared with similar assemblages from KSTC 04.

9.2.11 What is the significance of the large cattle astragalus recovered from slot [498] of ditch [200]? Does it represent evidence of the importation of Continental cattle species into south-east Britain during the Late Iron Age?

A cattle astragalus recovered from ditch [200] was found to have been oversized when compared to Iron Age cattle species. For this reason it was described as intrusive, although it is believed to have been recovered from a secure context.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Research is carried out into the possibility that these animal remains are representative of an imported species.

9.2.12 What is the significance of the animal bone recovered from slot [52] of ditch [113]? Does it represent an offering associated with pit [95] or is it representative of feasting activity? What is the significance of the wild animal species?

The significant quantities of animal bone recovered from this slot within ditch [113] coupled with the large scale presence of wild animal species is clearly of interest and has been discussed in paragraphs 8.2.42 – 8.2.44.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The bone is examined in order to ascertain whether it was placed into the ditch in a freshly butchered state or whether it had suffered from gnawing or defleshing. This may offer an insight into the manner in which the bone was deposited.
- 2) Research is conducted into the significance of wild animals in the Iron Age.
- 3) The animal bone is compared with similar assemblages from contemporary sites and sites within the local vicinity.

9.2.13 What was the function of pit [95]?

This pit has been discussed in paragraph 8.2.46 as having a possible association with either corn drying or metalworking.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Research is conducted into the function of similar features recorded on contemporary sites.
- 2) Environmental samples taken from the pit should be processed and sorted in order to establish the function of the feature. The charcoal should also be analysed.

9.2.14 What is the significance of the human bone recovered from slot [52] of ditch [113]? Is it representative of excarnation? Can more work be carried out on the remains to age, sex and date them?

The potential significance of these remains has been discussed in paragraph 8.2.47.

It is recommended that:

- 1) The material will reviewed to establish whether any consideration of age and/or sex can be included in the publication text.
- 2) The usefulness and potential of getting a radiocarbon date from the remains is to be investigated.

- 3) Archival sources are researched in order to establish whether any evidence of excarnation has been recorded in association with the Late Iron Age in the local region.
- 4) These remains are compared with the cremation recorded during the KSTC 04 excavation. This may imply a significant change in burial practice between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods on the site.

9.2.15 Do the Phase 2 E and Phase 2 F field systems represent a significant change in land use on the site? How were they used? How do they compare with other examples? Why was the Phase 2 E field system replaced with the example belonging to Phase 2 F?

The introduction of a field system in Phase 2 E suggested that a significant alteration occurred in terms of land use in the area of the excavation. The possible uses of this field have been discussed in paragraph 8.2.51. A replacement field system was subsequently introduced in Phase 2 F on a slightly different alignment and has been discussed in paragraph 8.2.54.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Comparisons are made with similar contemporary field systems.
- 2) The alignment of the Phase 2 F field system is compared with the alignment of Early Roman field system recorded during the KSTC 04 excavation to see if they correlate.

9.2.16 Do Phase 2 G ditches [287] and [444] represent the closure of the Phase 2 F field system and a significant change in land use on the site in the form of an animal droveway?

As discussed in paragraph 8.2.59, ditches [287] and [444] have been interpreted as forming the linear boundaries of an animal droveway.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Comparisons are made with contemporary livestock droveways recorded in the region.

9.2.17 What do the pits forming PG6 represent?

The features forming PG6 have been interpreted as tree pits enclosing either a road or walkway associated with Stone Castle. These pits have been ascribed to the early post-medieval period, although limited amounts of diagnostic material were retrieved.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Map regression is undertaken in an attempt to identify these features on cartographic records.

9.2.18 What can the objects recovered from the subsoil tell us about land use on the site during the early modern period?

The finds recovered from the subsoil have been discussed in paragraphs 7.4.1 and 8.4.1

It is recommended that:

- 1) Finds from the subsoil should be included in any further work.

9.2.19 What is the significance of post-medieval pit [317]?

A large amount of material was recovered from the backfill of a substantial post-medieval pit recorded in the eastern area of the excavation. The finds recovered from this feature may have originated from within Stone Castle itself and included pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe, building material and animal bone. The animal bone was of interest with both black and brown rat present.

It is recommended that:

- 1) Five ceramic vessels from this pit should be illustrated. The pottery should be studied holistically with the glass and clay tobacco pipe and quantified in the same way.
- 2) The animal bone should be taken into consideration.

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

10.1 The most important periods recorded during the Stone Castle excavation of 2008 are: 1) Late Iron Age to Early Roman, 2) early post-medieval and 3) post-medieval. The remains are important at a local and regional level.

10.2 Late Iron Age to Early Roman

The vast majority of the archaeological features recorded during the KCAS 08 excavation have been dated to between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, with evidence suggesting that a large percentage of the pits, postholes and ditches were backfilled during the first half of the 1st century AD. This information clearly contrasts with the material recovered from the KSTC 04 excavation which has been broadly dated to between AD 50 and AD 70/80.

A number of enclosure ditches were observed across the site, with two such features belonging to Phase 2 A. The curvilinear enclosure recorded in the central area of the excavation has been interpreted as an animal corral, although with the eastern extent of this feature truncated away its original dimensions could not be determined. The ditches forming the eastern boundary of this feature are believed to have been re-cut and incorporated into the Phase 2 D enclosure.

The other enclosure belonging to Phase 2 A was located in the western area of the excavation and was re-cut during Phase 2 B. The introduction of a replacement enclosure belonging to Phase 2 C has been interpreted as an expansion in terms of enclosure size in an easterly direction, with further expansion taking place following the introduction of another replacement enclosure in Phase 2 D. The entrances belonging to all of these enclosures faced east, and correlated with what has been described as the standard Iron Age 'rule' in terms of entrance alignment.

The precise function of these enclosures has not been determined. With no evidence of internal habitation they clearly did not border a settlement and when viewed in plan appeared too large to have operated as livestock corrals. The presence of pits within the enclosure interiors would also have rendered the enclosures impractical for the purposes of livestock management. Recent work suggests that such features represented symbolic as well as practical boundaries, and as such should perhaps be interpreted as locale – bounded areas providing a setting for institutionally embedded

social encounters. Such an interpretation seems apt when applied to the Stone Castle enclosures, which displayed evidence of structured deposition in the form of pottery, small finds, loomweights, quern, metalworking slag and animal remains (particularly in the case of the Phase 2 C and Phase 2 D enclosure ditches). Slot [52] of ditch [113] is of particular importance, containing a large number of wild animal species including hare, cormorant, hedgehog, roe deer, mallard and woodcock. The hunting of wild animals is believed to have been heavily regulated or proscribed throughout the Iron Age, and the positioning of these animal remains next to 'bell' shaped pit [95] is unlikely to have been coincidental. This pit has been interpreted as associated with either corn drying or metalworking and, as such, the animal remains recovered from the base of slot [52] may be indicative of an offering or feasting. Human bone was also recovered from this slot and may provide evidence of excarnation, whilst the large flint nodules present within the various ditch fills suggested that the enclosures were deliberately backfilled and did not naturally silt in.

The introduction of a field system in Phase 2 E evidenced a significant alteration in terms of activity on the site, with the Phase 2 D enclosure going out of use and not being replaced. The presence of this field system draws comparisons with a similar Early Roman system recorded during the KSTC 04 excavation. In Phase 2 F the Phase 2 E field system was replaced, and the alignment of the new field system suggested that topographical issues had necessitated alteration. A timber granary was also constructed during this period along with what has been interpreted as an animal droveway. The final phase of Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity on the site involved a further alteration in terms of land use, with a considerable north-south aligned animal droveway recorded as cutting through the Phase 2 F field system.

Along with the enclosure ditches, the most important features recorded in association with the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period concerned the five pit groups which were observed across the entire excavation area between Phases 2 A and 2 E. These groups have been tentatively placed within the sub-phases based upon their geographical location. They generally survived as isolated features and as such cannot be firmly associated with the various enclosure and field boundaries. The vast majority of these features have been interpreted as grain storage pits, although the burial of a dog and a foal were recorded in the western area of the excavation. These burials are likely to have been of significance, with both dog and horse often being interpreted as 'special animal deposits' within Iron Age contexts.

The features interpreted as grain storage pits would have been used for either the storage of seed corn or for the storage of surplus grain. Such pits are unusual in the

Late Iron Age and as such, those recorded during both the KSTC 04 and KCAS 08 excavations can be seen a particularly interesting. Interpretations suggest that the absence of these features during the Late Iron Age was as a result of surplus grain produce being exported, possibly to the Continent. This was clearly not the case at Stone Castle, with the grain storage pits recorded representing the continuation of a tradition more commonly associated with the Early to Middle Iron Age. The reasons for this continuation in practice are unclear, although a possible association with societal stress has been suggested. Finds recovered from the backfill of these pits were similar to the material recovered from the enclosure ditches and included pottery, human and animal remains, quern, small finds, loomweights and metalworking slag. This is once again suggestive of the selective and structured deposition of specific materials and may fit in with Cunliffe's theory regarding the 'pit belief system' whereby offerings were placed within storage pits following the removal of seed corn in order to ensure fertility.

10.3 Early post-medieval

The only features belonging to Phase 3 consisted of 19 pits arranged in two parallel rows running from north-east to south-west. These pits have been interpreted as marking a narrow strip of land, most probably in the form of a road or walkway. When viewed in plan the pits appeared to be extending towards Stone Castle and as such are likely to have formed tree or plant beds associated with an access route belonging to this medieval structure.

10.4 Post-medieval

A considerable number of isolated ditches, pits, gullies and postholes were recorded in association with Phase 5 and little could be stated about these features. In the eastern area of the excavation a field boundary and associated fence line were recorded running parallel with Hedge Place Road and were very similar in terms of position and alignment with the modern site perimeter. Pit [317] survived as the most interesting feature belonging this period and is believed to have been backfilled with material from within Stone Castle. Finds recovered included pottery, glass, clay tobacco pipe, building materials and animal bone.

10.5 The Stone Castle excavation of 2008 will be published in collaboration with the excavation of 2004. This information will be published as a Pre-Construct

Archaeology Ltd. Monograph. The format the publication will follow is that of a typical publication report:

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Geological and topographical background
- Archaeological background
- Archaeological evidence, by phase
- Specialist Reports
- Discussion

The illustrations will include:

- Location plans
- Phase plans
- Plans of features and groups of features
- Sections
- Photographs
- Finds illustrations

10.6 The multi-period nature of the site suggests that the findings would benefit from being published as one site report rather than divided into separate periods, however as the Late Iron Age to Early Roman remains are the most significant the publication will concentrate on those aspects of the site.

11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The contents of the archive are:

The paper archive:

		Evaluation		Excavation	
		Drawings	Sheets	Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets		-	58	-	545
Plans	1:20	14	48	159	392
	1:10	-	-	5	5
Sections	1:10	17	17	112	115

The photographic archive:

	Evaluation	Excavation
Black and White Negative Film (35mm)	72 Frames	529 Frames
Colour Transparency Film (35mm)	72 Frames	550 Frames
Black and White Medium Format	-	15 Frames
Colour Medium Format	-	15 Frames
Digital Format	44 Frames	277 Frames

The finds archive:

Animal Bone	33 Boxes
Pottery	14 Boxes
Glass	30 Boxes
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1 Box
Lithics	1 Box
CBM / Daub / Stone	8 Boxes
Iron / Metal / Slag / Small Finds	2 Boxes
Human Bone	1 Box
Wood	1 Box

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

The environmental archive:

	Evaluation	Excavation
Bulk Samples	6	180
Column Samples	-	2

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APPENDIX 1: THE LATE IRON AGE/EARLY ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Anna Doherty

Introduction

A Late Iron Age to early Roman assemblage of 2708 sherds weighing 43104g, and amounting to 11.62 EVEs was recovered from this phase of excavation. The date range of the pottery spans the mid 1st century BC to the mid 1st century AD. It was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and EVEs. Fabrics and forms have been recorded using the Southwark typology (Marsh & Tyers 1979). However, as this is essentially a pre-Romanised assemblage, forms have been cross-referenced to Thompson (1982) for Aylesford-Swarling style pottery, and the relevant codes are given in brackets in the text.

The condition of the pottery is generally good with low levels of abrasion and a number of near-complete or semi-complete vessels present. As noted in the assessment of pottery from a previous phase of work, calcareous residues are often present but these are thought to be post-depositional (Rayner 2005). Given the likelihood that the soil is alkaline, it is interesting that leeching out of shell-tempering occurs in some contexts but not others and sometimes occurs differentially on sherds within the same context. A tiny number of sherds are over-fired to the point of vitrification, suggesting some sort of industrial activity and sherds of this type from context [204] may be crucible material.

Late Iron Age assemblages

Unlike in the previous phase of work, two clear, if overlapping, ceramic phases can be distinguished. The earliest contexts contain well-burnished glauconitic and fine sandy wares. The only form associated with these fabrics is a necked jar with a continuous S-shaped profile. This material is clearly consistent with the pottery from the 'Iron Age' phase discussed in the report on previous excavations at Stone Castle (Detsicas 1966, 149-153). Very frequent glauconite tempering is normally associated with Upper Greensand geology, suggesting that these vessels were produced at least 15-20km from the site, so the large proportion of this fabric is of note. If the grog-tempered wares, (which are probably all of a later phase) are removed from the quantification, glauconitic vessels make up nearly a third of EVEs.

Shelly wares are also often found in these groups, and appear to be dominant by any measure of quantification. However, several near-complete storage jars probably distort this picture. These forms are easily distinguishable from later storage jars because they have very crudely formed rims and also tend to have a distinctive contrast between a dark core and reddish-brown surfaces. There is a small quantity of flint-tempered bodysherds which are probably mostly contemporary, although a few coarser fabrics with less sandy matrixes may be residual sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date.

	t		of Wt	
All Flint-tempered	63	2.3	908	2.1
Glaucanitic wares	245	9.0	2184	5.1
All grog-tempered wares	1071	39.5	13156	30.5
All sandy wares	429	15.8	4446	10.3
All shell-tempered wares	1139	42.1	24490	56.8

Table 1: Quantification of main fabric types (with percentages of total assemblages)

A recent reassessment of the S-profile jar form dates it to around 150-100 BC when occurring alongside Middle Iron Age saucepan forms (Hamilton 2007, 83). However, in this assemblage, other Middle Iron Age traits are absent and the S-profile jars occur alongside Late Iron Age shelly wares. There also seems to be a continuous development to the 1st century AD phase and it therefore seems likely that the earliest date for the assemblage as a whole is around the mid 1st century BC. As discussed below, major developments in fabric and form occur around AD 10, so it seems likely that larger groups of this character, such as [322], [83], [137] which lack grog-tempered wares, were deposited before this date, although glaucanitic and fine burnished sandy wares do occur in small quantities in later groups.

A large number of contexts contain sherds with internal carbonised residues which may be suitable for residue analysis.

Pre-Conquest and early Roman assemblages

The later groups in the assemblage have a very different character and are dominated by Aylesford-Swarling style grog-tempered wares in a wider range of forms. The most commonly occurring types are jars with bead rims (C1-1 and C1-2) or plain profiles with an internal thickening at the rim (C3), as well as necked or everted rim jars with rippled shoulders (B2-1) or upright necked jars with one or two cordons at the join of neck and body (B1-1). Plain butt-

beaker imitations (G5-1) are also present and are usually oxidised to an orange colour. Decoration is not very common but combing or furrowing is seen on a small number of sherds.

Shell-tempered fabrics continue to occur in these groups in similar amounts to the earlier phase. Bead rim jars again become the predominant form, particularly a variant with a lid-seated rim (C5-1). Storage jars remain common in shell-tempered fabrics but usually with well-formed bead rims and often with stabbed or impressed decoration along the shoulder. Two sherds resembling the widely-traded North Kent shell-tempered storage jar were found, in contexts [9] and [507], the former being one of the only groups to contain a Romanised sandy sherd (Davies *et al* 1996, 101). A small percentage of the fabrics in these groups also contain a mixture of grog and shell tempering.

Whilst the Aylesford-Swarling tradition is widely seen in high-status grave groups from the mid 1st century BC, grog-tempering in domestic assemblages is a trait more characteristic of the 1st century AD. Many of the forms encountered in this assemblage, including bead rim jars, butt-beaker imitations and plainer cordoned jars are considered no earlier than AD 10 on Essex sites (Joyce Compton *pers comm*). It is less easy to define whether groups of this character are pre- or post-conquest. Some of the grog-tempered wares have very fine sandy matrixes and may be equated with 'Romanising' wares in Essex (Going 1987, 9). However, the transition between grog-tempering and Romanised sandy fabrics appears to have been very gradual, and the presence of small quantities of these fabrics need not necessarily mean a post-conquest date. Only two sherds of Romanised pottery occur in the assemblage, together weighing less than 4g. One is the widely traded white-slipped flagon fabric produced at Hoo, and the other is a non-diagnostic oxidised ware. Although it is not uncommon for individual groups dated to between AD 43-70 to lack Romanised wares their almost total absence from the assemblage as a whole tends to suggest a latest date of c. AD 50-60.

Although the two main ceramic phases are well defined, there are some groups which appear transitional. These include contexts [215], [224] and [509], which are mostly comprised of earlier fabrics and forms but contain very small quantities of grog-tempered wares. Other contexts including [301], [268] and [392], contain only the earlier type fabrics but have some stylistic traits influenced by Aylesford-Swarling pottery. One sherd of this type from [268], a burnished necked jar with a wheel-made groove giving a cordoned effect, is particularly interesting. Whereas most of the shelly wares are tempered with fresh shell, this contains fossil shell, including punctate brachiopods and possible echinoid spines. These are almost certainly not local to the geology of Kent, and in later Roman assemblages are considered diagnostic of shelly wares from the industry around Harrold, Bedfordshire. Further research is needed to locate other potential sources of fossil shell of this type.

The character of the assemblage as a whole suggests affinities with pottery from South Essex sites as much as with West Kent. This is seen in the widespread use of shell-tempering which was obviously readily available around the Thames estuary and in the predominance of forms like Thompson's C3 and C5-1. One sherd, from context [430], has a pre-firing incised criss-cross mark and two sherds from [195] also have unusual curvilinear and diagonal inscribed markings. These may be examples of 'Essex graffiti' of a type found in large quantities at Mucking and identified at a small number of North Kent sites (Pollard 1988, fig 20, 58; Jones 1972).

Structured Deposits

There are a large number of near complete or semi-complete vessels in the assemblage. Almost all are in a fragmentary condition, and none seem to be wholly complete suggesting that they have been deliberately broken probably just prior to deposition. In context [83] such a vessel is associated with a large animal bone assemblage. In some cases, sherds of one vessel were found across two interventions of the same feature, for example in contexts [139] and [145]. Interestingly structured deposition occurs across both ceramic phases and in a wide range of forms including butt-beakers, S-profile jars and even storage jars. Of particular interest is a butt-beaker which has been split in half and deposited in two different pits: fills [403] and [544]. This form may have associations with drinking in particular social contexts and is often found in graves and other special deposits. Further research of parallels for this practice, together with more detailed discussion of structured deposition in relation to the on-site features is recommended at the analysis stage.

Significance and Potential

This is a fairly large assemblage with a number of moderate to large groups which are well-dated and show clear ceramic developments over a relatively short period of time. Evidence of widespread structured deposition and possible evidence of trade/exchange over longer distances also make the assemblage particularly interesting. It is therefore assessed to be of regional importance, especially when analysed in conjunction with a similar sized assemblage from a previous phase of work.

Proposals for Publication

Louise Rayner

The two phases of fieldwork have produced similar sized assemblages KCAS08: 2708 sherds, (43104g) KSTC04 2278 sherds (34870g) and together form an important assemblage with significant potential to contribute to our understanding of ceramic traditions in west Kent and to the study of ritual behaviour and depositional interpretation in the Later Iron Age.

Understanding Developing Ceramic Traditions

The combined assemblages cover a period from c. 50 BC through to the early post-conquest period, c. AD 50-70, with the most recent phase of fieldwork stretching the chronology and providing the earlier component, comparable to the 'Iron Age' phase identified at Stone Castle Quarry. The combined assemblages and the date range now covered, particularly in light of the good condition of the pottery and size of closed groups from individual features, presents an important opportunity to study the development of ceramic fabric and form traditions in this area of west Kent in this important transitional period. This presents a unique opportunity to publish key groups to illustrate the chronological range and development and consider the assemblage within its broader regional context.

Both assemblages also included small quantities of probably prehistoric flint-tempered material of Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date, although few features have been identified of this period. Although the presence of this material is of note, the small size of assemblage reduces the potential and significance of this material; no detailed analysis is proposed on this earlier material.

Understanding deposition and ritual

The chronological importance of this assemblage is further enhanced by the presence of complete and semi-complete vessels, which appear to form part of structured or ritually deposited groups; features which seem to occur across the chronological range represented and with other material categories such as animal bone. Some of these vessels display elements of 'destruction' with the use of holes to put vessels out of use, and splitting and placing parts of vessels across multiple features. These features will enable such practices to be examined and compared to other better studied regions such as central southern Britain.

Tasks for Overall Publication

In order to produce a combined publication report on the assemblages recovered the following tasks are recommended:

1) Integration of both pottery datasets with grouped/sub-grouped stratigraphic sequence from all phases of fieldwork to refine and agree final site phasing:

2 days

2) Final selection of key groups, analysis of quantification and composition. Preparation of catalogues to accompany illustrations: 3 days

3) Comparative analysis with other assemblages from within and beyond region to refine dating, source (fabrics, stamped decoration and marks) and interpretation: 1 day

4) Prepare pottery report outlining range and development of fabrics (including research on source for non-local fabrics) and forms, phasing and regional context: 2 day

5) Prepare text to accompany structured deposits/ritual features, including comparative research: 2 days

6) Extract and check pottery illustrations: 1 day

Total: 11 days

Total number of recommended pottery illustrations: a minimum of 50 vessels to illustrate key groups and fabric/form type series

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Archaeological Excavation

Sitecode	Context	Period	Date Range	Size	Comment
KCAS08	1	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	2	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	4	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	9	R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	12	LIA/R	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	18	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	One small sherd
KCAS08	24	R	AD40-70	S	
KCAS08	30	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	42	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	48	LIA/R	AD10-70	L	V. large group. More likely beginning to middle of this range. Several sherds with residues possibly suitable for C14- possibly suitable for illustration as a group
KCAS08	51	LIA/R	50BC-AD40	S	One sherd with internal carbonised residue possibly suitable for C14
KCAS08	55	LIA/R	AD10-70?	S	
KCAS08	56	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	Small to moderate sized group lacking a lot of traits typical of the 1st C AD so possibly earlier in this range
KCAS08	66	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	72	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	74	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	82	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	One sherd, more likely earlier rather than later
KCAS08	83	LIA	50BC-AD40	L	Includes a near complete but fragmentary vessel- was this deposited in tact or deliberately broken in situ?- lack of several common traits usually seen in 1st C AD groups suggests a date nearer the beginning of this range
KCAS08	86	LIA/R	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	88	PH/LIA	Later prehistoric	S	One tiny flint-tempered sherd, likely contemporary with the LIA pottery, but could be any date from LBA to LIA
KCAS08	90	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	97	LIA/R	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	103	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	110	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	Small to moderate sized group lacking a lot of traits typical of the 1st C AD so possibly earlier in this range
KCAS08	114	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	One sherd with internal carbonised residue possibly suitable for C14
KCAS08	116	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	120	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	133	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	One sherd, probably more likely 1st C AD rather than earlier
KCAS08	135	MED/PM	Late med, earlier post med?	S	
KCAS08	137	LIA	50BC-AD40	M	Moderate sized group lacking a lot of traits typical of the 1st C AD so possibly earlier in this range
KCAS08	139	LIA/R	AD10-70	L	Including sherds of a near complete storage jar- was this deposited in tact or deliberately broken in situ? This is a very large vessel, although probably not totally complete, it weighs over 8kg
KCAS08	145	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	Suspect these are sherds of the same vessel in 139- these are fills of different slots in the same ditch- are they near to

Archaeological Excavation

Sitecode	Context	Period	Date Range	Size	Comment
KCAS08	150	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	151	MED/PM	Late med, earlier post med?	S	
KCAS08	155	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	suspected to be post-conquest but nothing clearly romanised
KCAS08	166	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	Semi-complete vessel- this is a native imitation of an imported drinking vessel often found in graves etc- is there any evidence of this being a placed deposit?
KCAS08	172	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	174	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	176	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	180	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	184	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	One sherd, more likely earlier rather than later
KCAS08	189	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	Includes a semi-complete vessel + one sherd with carbonised residue suitable for C14
KCAS08	195	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	Moderate to large group- probably more likely conquest period than at the start of this range, two sherds with internal carbonised residues suitable for C14
KCAS08	197	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	Including sherds of the semi complete vessel in 189- it's probably been found close to the interface of two fills and has got split between the two in excavation
KCAS08	203	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	204	LIA	AD10-40	M	Mostly fabric found in earlier groups but on sherd suggests a date later than c.AD10, one sherd with an internal carbonised residue suitable for C14
KCAS08	209	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	213	LIA/R	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	215	LIA	50BC-AD40	M	Moderate to large group, although the context consists mostly types found in earlier groups, grog-tempering, which predominates in 1st C AD groups, is present in small amounts, suggesting a date towards the middle or end of this range - one sherd suitable for C14
KCAS08	217	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	Includes a semi-complete butt-beaker (native imitation of an imported drinking vessel often found in graves, structured deposits etc - all sherds are from the lower wall/base area
KCAS08	219	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	220	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	One sherd with internal carbonised residue suitable for C14
KCAS08	224	LIA	50BC-AD40	M	Moderate group- although the context consists mostly types found in earlier groups, grog-tempering, which predominates in 1st C AD groups is present in small amounts, suggesting a date towards the middle or end of this range
KCAS08	229	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	233	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	248	?	?	S	A few atypical sherds, could be LIA but suspect they also might be saxo-norman/early med- need to show them to a specialist of this period

Archaeological Excavation

Sitecode	Context	Period	Date Range	Size	Comment
KCAS08	249	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	254	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	259	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	262	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	264	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	266	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	One sherd with internal carbonised residue suitable for C14
KCAS08	268	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	Although all fabrics more associated with earlier groups one sherd has some stylistic traits influenced by 'Belgic' grog-tempered pot so possibly not right at the start of this range - interestingly the type of fossil shell tempering in sherd suggests it was not made anywhere locally. South-east midlands area is a possible source
KCAS08	286	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	288	PM	18th-20C?	S	
KCAS08	289	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	294	LIA/R	50BC-AD40	S	One sherd, more likely earlier rather than later
KCAS08	295	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	301	LIA	50BC-AD40	M	Although all fabrics more associated with earlier groups one sherd has some stylistic traits influenced by 'Belgic' grog-tempered pot so possibly not right at the start of this range
KCAS08	307	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	One sherd, more likely earlier rather than later
KCAS08	319	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	Suspect this context to be roughly conquest period rather than right at the start or end of this range, one sherd suitable for C14
KCAS08	322	LIA	50BC-AD40	L	Includes a mostly complete but fragmentary storage jar (very large vessel weighing over 8kg) + a large part of a very similar but different vessel - How was this deposited?
KCAS08	327	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	338	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	342	PH/LIA	Later prehistoric	S	One flint-tempered sherd, likely contemporary with the LIA pottery, but could be any date from LBA to LIA
KCAS08	349	R	AD40-70	S	Only contains one romanised sherd weighing <2g
KCAS08	378	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	380	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	Contains a large number of sherds from the base/lower wall of a storage jar
KCAS08	382	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	388	PM	20thC?	S	porcelain, probably fairly modern
KCAS08	392	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	Large sherds of one jar, in a more typically earlier fabric but showing some stylistic traits associated with 'Belgic' style pottery - possibly suggests a date not right at the start of this range
KCAS08	396	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	398	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	400	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	Possibly sherds of the same vessel in 400/401
KCAS08	401	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	Possibly sherds of the same vessel in 400/401

Archaeological Excavation

Sitecode	Context	Period	Date Range	Size	Comment
KCAS08	403	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	Interestingly a very large sherd from a butt-beaker cross-fits with a vessel in 544 suggesting it has been deliberately broken in half and deposited in different places - will try to tack down a reference to this practice particularly in relation to butt-beakers
KCAS08	408	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	410	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	412	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	414	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	429	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	430	LIA/R	50BC-AD40	S	Small to moderate group- contains a possible graffito of a type common in the Thames estuary area in Essex- further research is needed on this
KCAS08	435	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	sherds of one vessel, a cross-fitting piece was also found in 430
KCAS08	455	R?	Roman?	S	One tiny oxidised sandy sherd, could be Roman or post-Roman
KCAS08	459	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	471	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	483	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	One sherd could be described as 'Romanising' but not certainly post-conquest
KCAS08	485	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	488	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	492	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	493	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	496	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	499	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	500	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	505	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	506	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	507	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	likely post-conquest
KCAS08	509	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	Probably near the start of this range, includes sherds of one vessel which is c. 1/5 complete
KCAS08	511	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	Probably roughly conquest period, one sherd with carbonised residue
KCAS08	515	LIA	50BC-AD40	S	
KCAS08	519	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	520	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	526	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	528	LIA/R	AD10-70	L	Includes a semi-complete vessel
KCAS08	530	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	
KCAS08	531	LIA/R	50BC-AD70	S	
KCAS08	532	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	

Archaeological Excavation

Sitecode	Context	Period	Date Range	Size	Comment
KCAS08	532	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	539	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	more likely post-conquest
KCAS08	542	MED/PM	Late med, earlier post med?	S	
KCAS08	544	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	See comments for 403
KCAS08	545	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	546	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	550	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	552	LIA/R	AD10-70	M	Probably roughly conquest period
KCAS08	557	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	558	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	564	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	574	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	607	PM	20thC?	S	Modern porcelain
KCAS08	609	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	
KCAS08	615	LIA/R	AD10-70	S	

APPENDIX 2: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The site provided a series of Late Iron Age features (approximately dated between 50 BC and AD 70) comprising a series of curvilinear ditches and associated pits. These can be interpreted as representing the remains of at least two enclosure ditches as well as a possible driveway, the latter composed of small group of near parallel linear ditches situated within the eastern part of the site. Following a lengthy hiatus, the next datable features do not occur until the post-medieval era, with the majority of a rather small number of pits and post-holes dating to the 18th century. There is complimentary evidence for prehistoric and Roman occupation in this area, including the excavations at Stone Castle Quarry, Greenhithe which provided a selection of Iron Age and Romano-British features (Detsicas 1966) and, more recently and somewhat closer, the Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ring ditch and Early Roman rectangular field system discovered just to the north of Stone Castle (Haslam 2005).

Animal bones were found throughout the prehistoric features and also within the few later pits. The latter bones tended to be better preserved, although the entire assemblage has clearly suffered from slight to moderate root etching. In addition, there is a moderate degree of fragmentation, essentially related to breakage during the excavation procedure(s). The bones discussed in this report were all hand collected, with the exception of 2 fragments, each from a separate sample. Notably, animal bones were recovered from each of the nearby sites described above. However, the Greenhithe bones are described in a brief summary account (King 1966, 190) with no reference to phasing, while the northern Stone castle assemblage is moderately large but almost entirely derived from Roman levels (Armitage and Yeomans 2005).

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion,

state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage by phase

The site stratigraphy has been provisionally divided into 5 phases, as follows: - 1 - natural, 2 – Late Iron Age to Early Roman, 3, 4 and 5 – Post-Medieval. The animal bone assemblage, amounting to 3065 fragments (all hand collected with the exception of 2 fragments) were essentially derived from Phases 2 and 5, with the majority from the earlier phase (see Table 1).

Phase:	Slot [52] in ditch [113]	Ditch [113]	Ditch [362]	Ditches	Pits	All
Species						
Cattle	256	409	59	667	110	779
Equid	5	13	2	35	71	107
Cattle-size	190	333	48	530	64	595
Sheep/Goat	175	258	19	383	105	492
Pig	85	130	9	173	26	205
Sheep-size	176	220	9	271	94	375
Roe deer	2	2		2		2
Dog	3	6		14	49	63
Cat	1	1		1		1
Hare	1	1		1		1
Small mammal	6	6		7		7
Hedgehog	2	2		2		2
Water vole					1	1
Goose		2		3		3

Phase:	Slot [52] in ditch [113]	Ditch [113]	Ditch [362]	Ditches	Pits	All
Mallard	1	1		1		1
Cormorant	2	2		2		2
Buzzard			2	2		2
Woodcock	3	3		3		3
Small wader	1	1		1		1
Small passer	1	1		1		1
Crow	1	11		11		11
Raven				3	26	29
Unidentified bird	2	2		2		2
Grand total	913	1404	148	2115	546	2685

Table 1. Counts of animal bone in phase 2 features

The moderate level of fragmentation, noted above, can be linked to the action of scavengers as well as excavation damage. A notable proportion of the bones from the Iron Age deposits exhibited various degrees of dog gnawing (see Table 2), with pig bones seemingly attracting a greater level of attention from these scavengers. Such damage would suggest that the meat waste was generally left uncovered for some period following its deposition. In sharp contrast, these bones clearly suffered very little fire damage.

Species	% gnawed	% burnt
Cattle	15.7	1.5
Sheep/Goat	14.4	3.2

Pig	25.3	
All	9.8	2.0

Table 2. Percentage abundance of gnawed and burnt bones in phase 2 based on bone counts given in Table 1.

Phase 2 (Late Iron Age)

The occupation features include a series of ditches, which could conform to at least two enclosures, one in the central part of the site and one in the northwest. In addition, a number of pits were found, with a notable concentration alongside or potentially 'within' the northwestern enclosure. The great majority of the animal bones were recovered from the ditches and especially from the 'S' shaped ditch [113] in the central part of the site which, with ditch [362] probably forms the eastern border of the central enclosure. Various slots excavated through [113] provided greater or lesser collections, the largest and clearly the most diverse in terms of species identified arising from slot [52] (see Table 1). This included a large proportion of cattle bones with a notably high proportion of head parts and mandibles in particular. These parts clearly represent a number of individuals, certainly more than would be required for household usage, assuming that this collection represents no more than one or two disposal events. This concentration of processing waste may therefore have derived from a specialist butcher involved in the preparation of carcasses for the local community. Conversely, this bias may reflect a particular disposal pattern. Notably, there does appear to be a lesser proportion of head and feet parts amongst the pits compared to the ditches (Table 3). There is no such anatomical variation shown by either the sheep/goat or pig collections.

Feature	Head	Feet	Head and feet	Head
	N	N	%	%
Ditch [52]	146	12	61.7	57.0
Ditch (all)	327	45	55.8	49.0
Pit (all)	42	13	50.0	38.1

Table 3. Distribution of cattle anatomical parts in phase 2 features, where N is the number of head (skull and mandible) and feet (metapodial and phalanges), and % refers to the proportion of such parts within the relevant collections (see Table 1).

The abundance of cattle bones is a common feature amongst the majority of Iron Age assemblages. However, there does appear to be a greater proportion of sheep/goat within the pit collections (see Figure 1). As well as those pits with a general range of domesticates, of which pit [512] is a good example, there are others with rather distinctive assemblages. The majority of these are in the northwestern part of the site, possibly contained within an enclosure represented by an inward curving ditch just to the north. They include [547] which provided the partial remains of at least 2 neonate if not foetal humans amongst a small collection of general meat waste (see Appendix 12); [560] the articulated remains of a very young horse, probably neonate, which was highly fragmented but probably contains most parts of the skeleton; [535] a partial dog skeleton including some vertebrae and ribs and parts of the upper forelegs (unfortunately truncated) from a fairly large adult individual measuring about 60cm at the shoulder; and then from 2 deposits adjacent to the aforementioned ditch – [402] the major part of an adult raven amongst a small collection of other waste; [508] a complete cattle skull with adult dentition and horncores placed upside down (maxillary teeth uppermost) at the base of this pit.

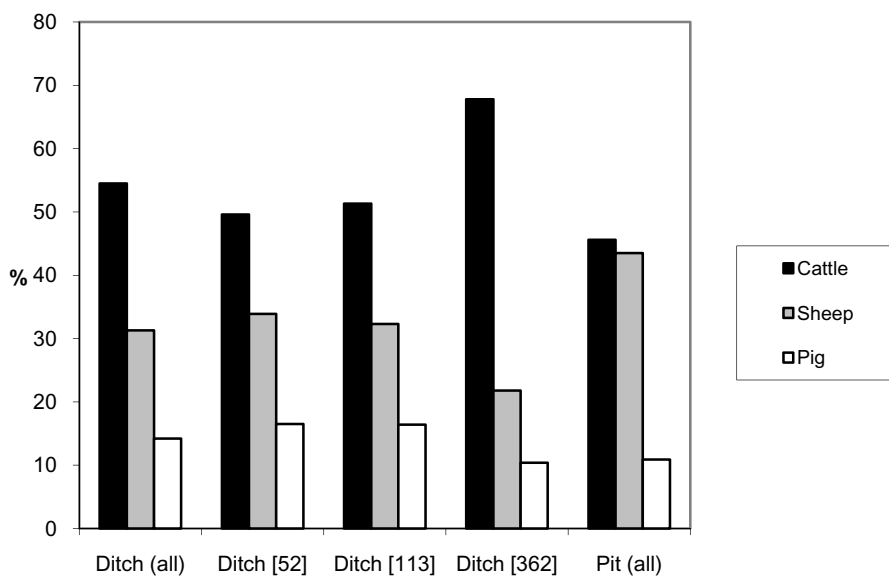


Figure 1. Percentage representation of cattle, sheep and pig within Phase 2 features using information taken from Table 1.

A small number of raven bones were also recovered from two other contexts, from slots [188] and [196] in ditch [113], comprising two wing bones and a leg bone respectively. The good preservation

and perhaps the likelihood of recovery of such large bones, argue against the deposition of entire carcasses in these two cases. Both probably represent the redeposited remains of carcasses which had been buried/dumped elsewhere.

The wide range of species identified includes a range of domestic and wild animals/birds, the great majority of which were undoubtedly exploited for their meat. The poultry, ducks and geese, are within the size range of the wild mallard and greylag goose respectively, which suggests they may have been wildfowl rather than domestic. However, these species do appear to have been domesticated by this period as shown for example by the larger geese and ducks found at Danebury and Gussage all Saints, their greater size indicating bred rather than wild birds (Coy 1984, 529 and 530). There is a notable absence of chicken bones, although this species has been found, albeit poorly represented, at a few Late Iron Age sites (*ibid*, 529). While there is some historical evidence for the keeping rather than the eating of both fowl and geese during this period (Maltby 1981, 161), this seems rather unlikely. The Iron Age taste for horseflesh in southeast England (see Wilson 1978, 138 and Grant 1984, 522) is clearly shown by two bones, a tibia and a femur, from ditches [200] and [207] respectively, both with defleshing marks. Most of the bird species found at this site are waterfowl, no doubt derived from the Thames estuary, situated no great distance to the north. The same source may account for the cormorant, this represented by two wing bones, probably representing the same bird. This is a rather rare find in all periods in southern Britain, which would suggest, as today, that it is not regarded as good eating. Indeed there are few references to food use of this species in Britain, apart from areas where there was a particular reliance on seabirds, as for example at various Iron Age sites in Orkney (Yalden and Albarella 2009, 96). It is to be wondered if the hedgehog, a mandible and a humerus from slot [52], may also represent food waste. It is well known that hedgehogs were eaten by country travellers. However, this is undoubtedly a rare find, regardless of the period of occupation.

The remaining species are either inedible domesticates, as dog and cat, or part of the local fauna, as water vole and buzzard. The array of gnawed bones suggests that dogs were probably more numerous than indicated by their relative contribution to the phase 2 assemblage. The presence of cat is interesting, as it tends to be rarely found on Iron Age sites. This period coincides with the domestication of this species in Britain and it is assumed that the few represented are likely to be domestic (see Grant 1984, 525). The few buzzard bones could represent the remains of culled scavengers or perhaps birds hunted for their feathers. Conversely, considering the 'special' status given to the raven, it could be suggested that this large bird of prey may have been equally important.

Both species have been found, represented by partial skeletons, within various Late Iron features at Danebury (Coy 1984, 530).

Finally, these collections feature a large proportion of domesticated age and size data, which should allow for a detailed analysis of the husbandry methods employed as well as the various types, particularly of cattle, present at this site. Of particular interest is the evidence for stock breeding, as shown by the presence of very young sheep, cattle and horse. The various 'types' of cattle can be ascertained not only by the available measurements but also by a study of their horncores, of which several survive. Here including those found attached to the complete skull at the base of pit [508]. There is also information concerning some rather small and slender sheep from slot [52] and a rather unusual short and stout horse from slot [5] in ditch [113].

Phase 5, Post-Medieval

This late collection, essentially dated to the 18th century, was mainly recovered from a large pit [317], situated at the eastern end of the site (see Table 4). The domesticated bones from this period are clearly from typically large later post-medieval 'types' and the cattle feature a large proportion of young calves (veal), another notable aspect of bone assemblages from this period. Accompanying this pit were a variety of smaller features, two of which provided the remains of dog skeletons. Both animals were about 26-29cm at the shoulder, perhaps representing small hunting dogs. The large pit also provided a concentration of rat bones, including a skull that could be positively identified as black rat. The remaining bones can be assigned to two clear size brackets, perhaps suggesting the presence of both black and brown rat. The latter species was introduced to this country by about 1720 (Yalden 1999, 183) and almost immediately set about ousting its smaller relative, the black rat. The success of this campaign was demonstrated by the near extinction of the black rat in many parts of the southeastern counties by the later 18th century, although they remained relatively abundant in the major urban centres as London (*ibid*). The presence of brown rats within the large pit clearly suggests a deposition date after 1720, while the continued presence and perhaps good representation of the black rat may indicate a date no later than 1750 to 1775.

Phase:	Pit [288]	Pit [334]	Ditch [456]	Other	All
Species					

Phase:	Pit [288]	Pit [334]	Ditch [456]	Other	All
Cattle	93		2		95
Equid	9				9
Cattle-size	32				32
Sheep/Goat	27				27
Pig	6				6
Sheep-size	45				45
Dog		14	50		64
Cat	6				6
Black rat	1				1
Rat	23				23
Chicken	7				7
Goose	1				1
?Turkey				1	1
Amphibian				2	2
Grand total	250	14	52	3	319

Table 4. Counts of hand collected animal bone in phase 5 features.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

The bone assemblage is essentially divided between a large collection dated to the Late Iron Age probably derived from local occupation and a smaller 18th century collection that could conceivably derive from Stone Castle situated just to the north. Both assemblages have points of interest suitable for further study, although it should be emphasised that the Iron Age material offers the greater potential and should be the major priority. The major aspects of this early assemblage include the information available from the mammalian domesticated age and size data which can be used to suggest how these animals were exploited and to gain some understanding of the 'type(s)' of animals employed, although with a particular emphasis on cattle, which provided the greater quantity of such data. In addition, there are the apparent depositional differences between the ditches and the pits, as

shown by the greater quantities of cattle compared to sheep and pig in the former, these also demonstrating a greater concentration of cattle processing waste, and especially of head parts. Finally, there are the 'special' deposits comprising a series of localised pits containing the partial or complete remains of various species and, in one instance, a complete cattle skull.

The prevalence of such Iron Age 'special' deposits involving animal bones has been well documented by Hill (1996) and while there are undoubtedly some interpretative problems (*ibid*; Wilson 1992 and Grant 1984a) their frequency on archaeological sites of this period, generally comprising the same small range of species and often the same parts, usually skulls if not complete, strongly suggests some pervasive ritual behaviour. Comparisons can also be found for the depositional differences, particularly shown by a number of sites in Hampshire (Maltby 1985, 51-2), the similarity perhaps reflecting universal guidelines, at least within this general area, referring to the placement of various types of waste.

The stated good representation of cattle appears to contrast with the typical sheep dominated collections from numerous Thames valley sites (Grant 1984b), although it should be pointed out that the majority of these are hill sites that probably favoured sheep rather than cattle. Sites closer to the Lower Thames may have been more favourable for cattle, essentially low-lying pasture, although the presence of a greater quantity of sheep found at Wilmington Gravel Pit in the Darent Valley near Dartford (Locker 1980), may dispute this interpretation.

Each of the points raised, concerning animal husbandry and the notable effects of 'ritual' behaviour, indicated by the 'special' deposits and possibly by the described intra-site depositional differences, are clearly worthy of further study. These issues should be compared to the data compiled from numerous contemporary and near contemporary site assemblages in the southeast of England, including the Early Roman collections from the Waterstone Park excavation (Armitage and Yeomans 2005).

Finally, some time should be made available for a more detailed analysis of the post-medieval material, particularly if it can be shown to have derived from the occupants of Stone Castle. The identification of the rat bones can also be viewed as important, demonstrating and adding to data concerning the demise of the black rat and the ascendancy of the brown rat.

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APPENDIX 3: ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) in connection with the proposed development of land at Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent (Site Code: KCAS08; National Grid Reference: TQ 5833 7398). During recent archaeological investigations at the site undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, column and bulk samples were obtained for environmental archaeological assessment, and possible future analysis. All the samples came from Phase 2: Late Iron Age-Early Roman (Haslam 2008).

The aims of the environmental archaeological assessment was to evaluate the potential of the samples for reconstructing the past economy and diet, and general environmental context, of the site. In order to achieve this aim, the environmental archaeological assessment consisted of:

1. Recording the lithostratigraphy of the column samples to provide a preliminary reconstruction of the local sedimentary successions
2. Rapid assessment of the preservation and concentration of charred plant remains (seeds and wood), Mollusca and bone from 92 bulk samples
3. Detailed assessment of the preservation and concentration of charred plant macrofossils (seeds and wood), and identification of the main taxa, from 29 selected bulk samples to provide further information regarding the site economy, activities undertaken, natural use of resources and the past vegetation at the site, while also informing the selection of further samples for processing and potential for radiocarbon dating
4. Detailed assessment of the concentration of Mollusca, and identification of the main taxa, from four selected bulk samples to provide an indication of the potential of Mollusca for providing information on the local environment.

GEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

The site is in a minor tributary of a dry valley that extends northward from the high ground around Bean to the south bank of estuarine River Thames at Greenhithe - a distance of c. 3.0km. The minor tributary falls steeply from south-west to north-east and is little more than a valley side hollow c. 0.3km in length on the western side of the dry valley, which at this point cuts through the Boyn Hill Gravel into the underlying Upper Chalk. At a level of c. 32m OD, the site is close to the level of the terrace forming the surface of the Boyn Hill Gravel (the Boyn Hill Terrace). Spreads of Boyn Hill Gravel are mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) (1:50,000 Sheet 271 Dartford 1998) immediately to the west of the site and on the other (eastern) side of the dry valley where they form part of the gravel spread that includes the Swanscombe Palaeolithic and hominid site. The British Geological Survey maps the valley floor of the minor dry valley in which the site is located as 'Head: silt, sand and clay with variable gravel; chalky in places'.

METHODS

Field investigations

During the excavation (Site Code: KCAS08), undertaken from March to September 2008, column samples and bulk samples were recovered by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd from specific archaeological features and contexts all dated to the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period (Haslam 2008). A previous archaeological excavation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, to the north of Stone Castle, between September and November 2004 (Site Code: KSTC04) revealed a significant number of archaeological remains. Evidence of prehistoric activity was present in the form of a ring ditch dating to between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, and a crouched inhumation, tentatively ascribed to the Middle Iron Age, was also discovered. The Early Roman Period was represented by a rectangular field system with several associated gullies and a significant number of contemporary grain storage pits. Evidence for ritual activity was also present, with exceptional deposits in the form of small finds, pottery and animal bone being deliberately and symbolically placed within both the Early Roman ditches and the grain storage pits (Haslam 2005; Vaughan-Williams *et al.* 2005; Poole 2006).

Lithostratigraphic descriptions

The lithostratigraphy of all column samples (Tables 1 to 4) was described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment and peat, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts). The

procedure involved: (1) cleaning the samples with a spatula or scalpel blade and distilled water to remove surface contaminants; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart; (3) recording the composition e.g. gravel, fine sand, silt and clay; (4) recording the degree of peat humification, and (5) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse. The descriptive method follows a modified version of Troels-Smith (1955), and provides a semi-quantitative record of the physical properties and composition of unconsolidated sediment and peat.

Rapid assessment of the bulk samples

Ninety two bulk samples (up to 10 litre sub-samples) were processed by flotation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd using a 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes. The dried flots and residues were sorted 'by eye'. Flots and hand picked seeds were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and an overview of the concentration of charcoal, seeds, Mollusca, bone and artefacts recorded (Table 5).

Detailed assessment of the bulk samples

Charred plant macrofossils

Twenty-nine samples selected from the rapid assessment were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and an overview of the concentration and preservation of remains recorded (Table 6). Charred plant remains and wood charcoal were hand picked from the residues and are quantified in Table 7. Preliminary identifications have been made with reference to modern comparative material at University College London and to reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006). Based on the abundance, diversity and preservation of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal, recommendations for further work have been given on a scale of A to D (A = excellent, D = poor).

Wood charcoal

Specimens collected from the residues of nineteen of twenty-nine samples were included in the detailed charcoal assessment. Fragments were manually fractured along three planes (transverse, tangential longitudinal and radial longitudinal). The fragments were sorted into broad categories based on their wood anatomical structures under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnification before being identified under an incident light microscope at 50, 100 and 200x magnification. In addition to

any oak that is present, ten non-oak wood pieces have been identified (Table 8) from each sample using reference material in Hather (2000), Schweingruber (1990) and modern comparative specimens. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1991).

Mollusca assessment

Mollusca remains from selected flots residues were submitted for assessment. The Mollusca fragments were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. Identification and interpretation was based on reference to Ellis (1969), Davies (2008), Kerney (1999) and Kerney and Cameron (1979). The results are presented in Table 9.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE SEDIMENTARY SEQUENCES REPRESENTED IN THE COLUMN SAMPLES

NW-SE aligned enclosure ditch [35]

The sediments recorded in both column samples from ditch [200] (<52> 1 and 2) are assigned to context [139] described as a brown sandy silt with flint gravel becoming larger down the sequence containing some charcoal fragments. The sediment recorded is likely to be in wash of material derived from nearby Boyn Hill Terrace deposits, possibly with an additional windblown component of Quaternary origin, i.e. brickearth.

The presence of charcoal at all levels in the sequence probably indicates nearby anthropogenic activity throughout its accumulation, but as other material of anthropogenic origin is very scarce or lacking it seems likely to have accumulated fairly naturally without much, or any, anthropogenic disturbance of the process, or intensive human activity in the immediate surroundings of the ditch.

Table 1: Lithostratigraphic descriptions, North facing section (35); Column sample <52> 1 of 2, Stone Castle (Site Code: KCAS08)

Depth (m OD)	Depth (m from top of column)	Phase number	Context number	Description
37.64 to 37.14	0.00 to 0.50	2	[139]	10YR 4/4 Brown Ga2, Ag2, Gg+. Charcoal+; Sand and silt with flint gravel (no larger than 3cm ² , angular

				to subrounded) and charcoal (flecks) inclusions
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Table 2: Lithostratigraphic descriptions, North facing section (35); Column sample <52> 2 of 2, Stone Castle (Site Code: KCAS08)

Depth (m OD)	Depth (m from top of column)	Phase number	Context number	Description
37.21 to 36.71	0.00 to 0.50	2	[139]	10YR 4/4 Brown Ga2, Ag2, Gg+. Charcoal+; Sand and silt with flint gravel (up to 10cm ² , angular to subrounded) and charcoal inclusions

Fill of [52] - slot in enclosure ditch [113]

Two column samples from the fill of [52] (<135> 1 and 2) were recovered from Enclosure Ditch [113]. Calcareous silt with flint gravel and charcoal inclusions (context [90]) was encountered at the base. Sealing this was a sandy clayey deposit containing large angular gravels and large bones (context [83]). Above this, also recorded as (context [83]) was 8cm of brown and very dark grey silt containing shell, bone, charcoal, chalk fragments and a lot of modern rooting. Overlying this (described as contexts [55] [64] [76] [82]) was a very dark grey silty deposit containing gravel, chalk shell, bone and modern rooting. The material contained within this deposit is thought to be burnt material (ash?). Overlying this was context [48] described as brown sandy, gravelly silt containing bone, charcoal, broken Mollusca.

The sediments retained in column sample <135> appear to have experienced a period of active anthropogenic disturbance (between 35.20m and 35.76m OD), possibly in the ditch itself or on immediately adjacent ground. The sharp contacts between units suggest episodic accumulation of material in the ditch. The root traces suggest a period (not necessarily very long) of ground surface stability prior to the accumulation of sediment forming context [48].

On the Chalk, the ditch is likely to have remained dry for most of the time and this is borne out by the sparse mollusc fauna, which was entirely terrestrial. No ditch-loving species were present (see Table 9 below).

Table 3: Lithostratigraphic descriptions, North facing section of ditch slot [52]; Column sample <135> 1 of 2, Stone Castle (Site Code: KCAS08)

Depth (m OD)	Depth (m from top of column)	Phase number	Context number	Description
36.20 to 35.76	0.00 to 0.44	2	[48]	10YR 5/3 Brown Ag2, Ga 1, Gg1, bone+, charcoal+, broken Mollusca+ Silt, fine sand and large, angular to subrounded gravel, with various inclusions; sharp boundary to
35.76 to 35.61	0.44 to 0.59	2	[55]	10YR 3/1 Very dark grey Ag2, Sh2 (burnt), Gg+, Chalk+, shell+, bone+, DI+, Rooting+ The material is very dark in colour, fine grained, and organic – most likely burnt material (ash?), with various inclusions

Table 4: Lithostratigraphic descriptions, North facing section of ditch [52]; Column sample <135> 2 of 2, Stone Castle (Site Code: KCAS08)

Depth (m OD)	Depth (m from top of column)	Phase number	Context Number	Description
35.65 to 35.40	0.00 to 0.17	2	[55] [64] [76] [82]	10YR 3/1 Very dark grey Ag2, Sh2 (burnt), Gg+, Chalk+, shell+, bone+, DI+, Rooting+; The material is very dark in colour, fine grained, and organic – most likely burnt material (ash?), with various inclusions; sharp boundary to
35.48 to 35.40	0.17 to 0.25	2	[83]	10YR 4/3 and 10YR 3/1 Brown and very dark grey; Ag3, Sh1 (burnt), shell+, bone+, charcoal+, chalk+, DI+, rooting+; Transitional unit; diffuse boundary to
35.40 to 35.20	0.24 to 0.45	2	[83]	10YR 5/3 Brown As4, Ga+, Gg+, bones+; Clay with fine sand, with large angular (>10cm ³) gravel, and large bones (4cm by 16cm)

				inclusions; sharp boundary to
35.20 to 35.08	0.45 to 0.47	2	[90]	10YR 5/3 Brown; Ag3, Gg1, Charcoal+; Calcareous silt with flint gravel and charcoal inclusions

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RAPID ASSESSMENT

Ninety-two samples from a range of features including ditches, shallow gullies, a fire pit/oven and pits were rapidly assessed to establish the nature of the environmental archaeological remains present. All of the samples submitted for assessment are grouped within Phase 2: Late Iron Age-Early Roman (Table 5). The samples highlighted in bold were recommended for detailed assessment (Tables 6 to 8).

Table 5: Rapid assessment of bulk samples, Stone Castle (Site Code: KCAS08)

Sample number	Context number	Phase number	Feature	Flots				Residues			
				Charcoal	Seeds	Molluscs	Bone	Charcoal	Molluscs	Bone	Artefacts
7	48	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	1				1		1	
10	52	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	3		1		3			
11	57	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	2		2		1			
15	64	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	3	1			3		1	
17	69	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	1		1		2		1	
18	70	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	2	1	1		3			
19	72	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	2		2		2	1		
20	73	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	1		1		2		1	
21	74	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	1	1	1		3			
22	75	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	1		1		1	1	1	
23	76	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	1		1					

24	82	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	2	1	1		1	1	1	
25	83	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	1	1	1		1	1	1	
51	94	2	Fill of [95] fill of fire pit/oven	4				3			
112	301	2	Primary fill of [263] slot in ditch [362]	1		2		1		1	
102	262	2	Tertiary fill of [263] slot in ditch [362]	1		2		1	1	1	
107	294	2	Fill of [267] slot in ditch [344]	1		2				1	
29	90	2	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [122]	1		1					
31	97	2	Fill of [98] slot in ditch [122]	1		1		1		1	
138	165	2	Primary fill of [138] slot in ditch [113]	1		1		1			
49	137	2	Secondary fill of [138] ditch	1		1					
170	502	2	Primary fill of [503] Ditch [517]								
37	118	2	Fill of [119] slot in ditch [287]			1					
78	195	2	Tertiary fill of ditch [196]	1				1			
83	204	2	Primary fill of ditch [196]	1		1		1			pot

90	233	2	Fill of slot [234] in ditch [242]	1		1					
106	266	2	Fill of [267] slot in ditch [344]			1					
108	268	2	Tertiary fill of [269] slot in ditch [345]			1	1	1	1		
148	392	2	Fill of [393] slot in Ditch [345]		1	1			1		
109	295	2	Secondary fill of [269] slot in ditch [345]	1		1					
110	296	2	Primary fill of [269] slot in ditch [345]	1							
111	270	2	Fill of [271] slot in ditch [346]	1		1					
43	131	2	Fill of [132] slot in ditch [304]			1					
53	139	2	Fill of [140] ditch	1	1	1		1		1	
131	30	2	Fill of [32] curvilinear ditch	1		1		1			
145	322	2	Secondary fill of [321] slot in ditch [362]	1	1	1					pot
133	322	2	Secondary fill of [321] Slot in Ditch [362]	1		1		1			
146	378	2	Primary fill of [379] slot in ditch [200]	1							
165	485	2	Fill of [484] ditch [517]								

181	539	2	Fill of [540] slot in ditch [541]		1						
56	154	2	Slot in ditch [304]?	1		1		1			
50	398	2	Fill of [399] N-S aligned gully	1		1		1			
26	77	2	Fill of [78] slot in gully	1		1					
167	486	2	Fill of [487] NE-SW aligned gully			1					
166	493	2	NW-SE aligned gully [495]					1			
9	53	2	Fill of [54] slot in gully [91]			2	1				
62	166	2	Fill of [167] gully/pit	1		1					
178	531	2	Seventh fill of [529] rectangular pit		1			1			
179	533	2	Sixth fill of [529] rectangular pit	1				1			
173	519	2	Tertiary fill of large circular pit [508]					1			
175	520	2	Secondary fill of [508] large circular pit			1					
140	371	2	Fill of [372] shallow pit	1		2				1	

16	66	2	Fill of [93] sub-circular pit	2	1	1					
4	43	2	Shallow oval pit			1					
28	86	2	Fill of [87] shallow sub-oval pit	1				1			
30	88	2	Fill of [89] sub-oval pit	1		1		2			
64	172	2	Fill of [173] shallow pit			1					
72	190	2	Fill of [191] shallow Pit					1			
86	224	2	Secondary fill of oval pit [223]	1				1		1	
125	305	2	Fill of [306] shallow circular pit	1				1			
141	380	2	Fill of [381] oval pit			1					
149	396	2	Fill of shallow pit [397]			1				1	
152	401	2	Tertiary fill of sub-oval pit [402]	1				1		1	
156	429	2	Primary fill of sub-oval pit [402]	1	1	1		1			
154	405	2	Slot in pit [581]	1		1		1		1	
157	414	2	Fill of pit [415]		1	1					Pot

169	499	2	Secondary fill of [501] pit [581]							
171	511	2	Final fill of [512] large oval pit	1						1
183	530	2	Quaternary fill of [512] large oval pit	1				1		1
184	532	2	Tertiary fill of [512] large oval pit		1			1		1
188	558	2	Secondary fill of [512] large oval pit							
190	538	2	Primary fill of [512] large oval pit					1		
185	544	2	Tertiary fill of [547] oval pit	1				1		
186	545	2	Secondary fill of [547] oval pit							
187	546	2	Primary fill of [547] oval pit							
191	561	2	Fifth fill of [529] rectangular pit							
192	564	2	Tertiary fill of [529] rectangular pit							
119	327	2	Fill of [328] posthole			1		1		
134	340	2	Fill of [341] posthole	2		1		1		1
33	101	2	Fill of [102] posthole			1				

34	103	2	Fill of [104] posthole	1							
38	105	2	Fill of [106] posthole			1					
39	114	2	Fill of [115] posthole	1							
40	116	2	Fill of [117] posthole								
41	123	2	Fill of [124] posthole			1					
55	161	2	Fill of [162] posthole	1				1			
55	127	2	Fill of [128] posthole	1		1					
58	157	2	Fill of [158] posthole	1		1		1			
70	184	2	Fill of [185] posthole	1		1		1			
180	534	2	Fill of [535] shallow grave					1			1
189	559	2	Fill of [560] animal grave cut	1		1					1
8	49	?	?	3		1		4			

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE PLANT MACROFOSSIL ASSESSMENT

Twenty-nine samples (highlighted in Table 5) from the rapid assessment were selected for detailed assessment to establish the nature of the environmental archaeological remains present. The samples were recovered from a range of features including ditches, shallow gullies, a fire pit/oven, pits, and two grave fills. All of the samples submitted for assessment are grouped within Phase 2: Late Iron Age–Early Roman (Tables 6, 7 and 8).

Fill of [52] – slot in enclosure ditch [113]

Eight samples <10>, <15>, <17>, <18>, <19>, <20>, <21>, <24> taken from the fill of slot [52] through ditch [113] contained moderately frequent wood charcoal fragments, frequent crop cereal caryopses, occasional pulses and frequent weed and wild seeds. Cereal crops of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) are particularly common in sample <18>. Possible bread wheat (*T. aestivum*) was noted in sample <21>, [71] and spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) is also indicated by a single spelt wheat glume base in sample <24>, [82]. Vetch/tare (*Vicia* / *Lathyrus* sp.) seeds are present in samples <20> and <21> from [73] and [74], respectively. A broad range of arable weeds such as grasses (Poaceae), knotgrass / docks (*Polygonum* / *Rumex* sp.), bedstraws / woodruff (*Galium* / *Asperula* sp.), are present. Sedges (*Carex* sp.) that indicate damp ground conditions have been recorded. Woody taxa including elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and several seeds from the rose (Rosaceae) family are also evident. The charcoal assemblage provides further evidence for woody taxa and in particular taxa from the Rosaceae family. Charcoal fragments collected from the residues were dominated by sloe/blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.). A range of other taxa such as Maloideae (hawthorn/whitebeam/apple), hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp.), common buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), possible ash (cf. *Fraxinus excelsior*) and wild privet (cf. *Ligustrum vulgare*) and were also identified. Deposits in ditch [113] are generally rich in charred plant remains and display moderate to good preservation of charred macrofossils. Charcoal and macrofossils in several of the samples have the potential to provide detail about the natural vegetation of the area and the nature of the arable agriculture.

Fire pit/oven [95] cut into ditch [113]

The flint from sample <51>, [94] from fire pit/oven feature [95] cut into ditch [113], produced frequent wood charcoal fragments suitable for analysis and a small assemblage of macrofossils. Preliminary analysis of charcoal reveals several Rosaceae species are present as well as holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). Wheat caryopses are infrequent but glume bases including possible spelt wheat glumes were noted. Vetch / tare (*Vicia* / *Lathyrus* sp.) and fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) are present in the more diverse

weed/wild seed assemblage. This sample contains a large quantity of small charred wood fragments and it is envisaged that if fully sorted further fruits and seeds would be retrieved from the small fractions. Further analysis of both the charcoal and macrobotanicals may help interpret the feature and provide further evidence for fuelwood as well as help characterise the natural vegetation.

Slot [263] in Ditch [362]

Samples <112> and <102> from the primary [301] and tertiary [262] fills of ditch [263] have produced limited assemblages of wood charcoal fragments, a single charred seed from the Amaranth (Amaranthaceae) family, some bone fragments and molluscs. Oak and sloe/cherry were recorded in the wood charcoal assemblages. All fragments available from the residues were analysed. With the exception of the molluscs and possibly the charcoal in the flots neither sample contains sufficient macroplant remains for further analysis.

Ditch [344]

Sample <107> which was taken from the fill of a slot in ditch [344] was dominated by a broad diversity of molluscs but it also produced occasional cereal grain fragments, barley grains, weeds such as clover (cf. *Trifolium* sp.) and some indeterminate charred plant remains. The macrobotanical assemblage is small and too poorly preserved to merit further analysis.

Ditch [541]

Sample <181>, from Ditch [541] was richer in macrofossils and these are moderately well preserved. The assemblage contains by barley, occasional wheat grains and weeds such as fat hen (*Chenopodium album*). Charcoal fragments and molluscs are present in small quantities. Crop grains from <181> appear to be dominated by barley, rather than wheat have some potential to contribute to the image of agricultural activities at this site.

NE-SW aligned gulley fill [487]

Sample <167> from gulley [487] produced a very small quantity of moderately preserved barley and wheat grains and charcoal flecks, mostly <2mm in size.

NW-SE aligned gully [495]

Three charcoal fragments collected from sample <166>, [493] from a NW-SE aligned gully [495] were identified as oak and hazel/alder (*Corylus avellana* / *Alnus* sp.). This is interesting because no other hazel or alder fragments were noted during the assessment of the charcoal (Table 8).

Rectangular pit [529]

Samples <178> and <179> taken from series of fills in a rectangular pit feature [529] produced small assemblages containing crops such as barley, wheat and a single possible pea (cf. *Pisum sativum*), and weed/wild grasses (including cf. *Bromus* sp.), sedges, Asteraceae and Amaranthaceae seeds. They also produced some chaff glumes and a spikelet fork and therefore although the macrobotanical assemblages are limited further species identifications and information about the use of this feature could be obtained. Wood charcoal fragments from these samples were identified as deciduous oak, sloe/cherry and hawthorn/whitebeam/apple.

Large circular pit [508]

Secondary [520], <175> and tertiary [519], <173> fills of [508] a large circular pit feature consisted of uncharred botanicals such as large and small roots and uncharred macrofossils. No wood charcoal or charred macrofossils were evident in the flots however some wood charcoal fragments including sloe/cherry and Leguminosae (such as *Cytisus* sp. - broom, or *Ulex* sp. - gorse) were recovered from the residue of sample <173>. This sample presents no further potential to provide information about the site economy or vegetation.

Shallow pit [372]

Shallow pit feature [372], <140> produced a small quantity of poorly preserved charred plant remains including a possible violet (cf. *Viola* sp.) seed and some small wood charcoal fragments. Sample <30>, [88] from sub-oval pit [89], contained small and infrequent wood charcoal fragments and molluscs only. Wood charcoal fragments from the residues were all identified as oak and present no potential for further analysis.

Sub-circular pit [93]

Sample <16>, from sub-circular pit [93], fill [66] contained occasional charred wheat cereal grains, some indeterminate fragments of charred plant remains and small wood charcoal fragments. The wood charcoal fragments from <16> have limited potential for further analysis.

Sub-rectangular to oval pit [547]

The tertiary fill [544], <185> of sub-rectangular to oval pit [547] contains a small quantity of weed/wild seeds such as violet and sedges. A few poorly preserved cereal grains, grain fragments and wood charcoal of mature oakwood specimens and Leguminosae fragments were collected from the residue of sample <187> from the primary fill [546] of this pit. Charred remains including charcoal fragments were poorly preserved in the flots from both samples.

Large oval pit [512]

Samples <171>, <183> and <184> were taken from a series of fills in a large oval pit feature [512]. These samples contain wheat, (including possible bread wheat) and barley a small assemblage of wild/weed seeds including violet (*Viola* sp.), and taxa from the daisy (Asteraceae) family. Preservation of macrobotanicals in sample <171> from the final fill [511] was poor and has provided limited identifications. Charcoal from the primary fill [538] of this pit <190> contained oakwood fragments only. The assemblages in sample <183> and to a lesser extent <184> provide some potential to gain further identifications of crop and weed plants.

Graves [535] and [560]

Samples from the fills of two graves, [535] and [560], contain some animal bone fragments but unfortunately produced otherwise sparse assemblages. The fill of [535], <180> contained a poorly preserved cereal grain fragment and small charcoal fragments while sample <189> from the animal grave [560] contained no charred plant remains. Molluscs were relatively abundant in sample <189>. Macrobotanicals and charcoal from these samples cannot contribute further to our interpretation of the grave features

Unknown

Sample <8>, from context (49) which is labelled 'void' on the context register produced an assemblage rich in wood charcoal. Sloe/cherry and hawthorn/whitebeam/apple were recorded in the preliminary assessment of charcoal from the residues. A single wheat grain and some weed seeds were also noted however these were not frequent.

Table 6: Detailed assessment (flot quantification), Stone Castle (Site Code: KCAS08)

Sample number	Context number	Feature Number	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identification	Preservation	Weed seeds and other charred botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Potential of CPR and charcoal
10	55	113	18	45	5	**	****	****	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	**	Poaceae	++	B/C
15	64	113	16	40	<5	**	****	****	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ / ++	**	Amaranthaceae , <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp. - plus others to id.	++	B/C
17	69	113	2	4	70		*	***							D
18	70	113	10	28	10	**	****	****	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Poaceae to id.	very variable	**	cf. <i>Asperula</i> sp. cf. <i>Malus</i> sp. <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., Amaranthaceae ,	++ / +++	B

													Caryophyllaceae		
19	72	113	12	22	10	**	****	****	*	Occ. Poor pres. cerealia	+	*	Amaranthaceae , & indet seed frags, 1 possible indeterminate bud	+	D
20	73	113	8	11	20	*	***	****	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp. Frags, <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	++	*	(1) cf. <i>Bromus</i> sp.		C
21	74	113	6	18	20		***	****	**	<i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> occ. <i>Hordeum</i> sp. Cf. <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	++	**(*)	cf <i>Asperula</i> sp., <i>Carex</i> sp. Amaranthaceae , Caryophyllaceae , cf. <i>Rosa</i> sp., <i>Sambucus</i> sp.	++/ +++	B
24	82	113	4	9	60	*	**	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., glume base - <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i>	+	**	cf. <i>Asperula</i> sp. & others to id	+	C

51	94	95	38	105	<5	***	****	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. g.b. <i>Triticum</i> sp. Incl. <i>T. cf spelta</i>	++	**	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. & other seeds to id, & thorn	++	C/B
112	301	263	8	15	30	**	***	***							B/C
102	262	263	12	24	50	**	**	***				*	(1) Amaranthaceae ?	+	B/C
107	294	344	4	5	40		**	**	*	Fragr cerealia, <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	variable	*	1 cf. <i>Trifolium</i> type plus some poss. identifiable.	+	C/D
167	486	487	32	125	95		*	**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++				D
181	539	540	2	4	40	*	*	**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (dom), occ. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	cf. <i>Chenopodium</i>	++	C
178	531	529	2	3	10	*	*	**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp. g.b. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	**	cf. <i>Bromus</i> sp., Asteraceae, Amaranthaceae	++	C

179	533	529	2	9	20	**	***	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., cf <i>Pisum sativa</i> spikelet fork, & g.b. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	<i>Carex</i> sp., & Poaceae to id	+	C
175	520	508	2	40	100										D
173	519	508	18	145	100										D
140	371	372	12	48	40		**	***				*	cf <i>Viola</i> sp. & indeterminate CPR	+	D
30	88	89	2	3	30	*	**	***							D
16	66	93	6	9	15	*	***	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. plus cerealia indet.	+ / ++		CPR indeterminate		C
185	544	547	2	3	70	*	**	**				*	cf <i>Viola</i> sp., cf. <i>Carex</i> sp.	+	D
171	511	512	<1	2	10	*	*	**	*	cf. <i>Triticum</i> & cerealia frags	+	*	Indeterminate? & cf. parenchyma	+	D

183	530	512	<1	3	30		*	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	++	*	Asteraceae, cf. <i>Viola</i> sp.	++	C/B
184	532	512	<1	4	80		*	**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> , cerealia frags	++	*	(1) Asteraceae	++	C/D
180	534	535	2	4	60		*	**	*	cerealia frag	+				D
189	559	560	4	10	40										D
8	49	?	8	18	<5	**	***	****	*	(1) <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp., Amaranthaceae	++	B

Key: * = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250

Identifications and preservation + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good

Table 7: Detailed assessment (residue quantification), Stone Castle (Site Code: KCAS08)

Sample number	Context number	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)
10	55	**	**	
15	64	**	*	
17	69	*	*	
18	70	*	**	
19	72	**	*	
20	73	*	*	
21	74	**	*	
24	82	*	*	
51	94	**	*	
112	301	*		
102	262	*	*	
178	531	*	*	* (1) cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.

179	533	**	*	
173	519	**	*	
30	88	*	*	
187	546		*	* (1) cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp., (3) cerealia frags.
183	530	*	*	
184	532	*	*	* (2) Cerealia indet. & (1) cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.
190	538	*	*	
169	499		* (1)	* (1) <i>Triticum</i> sp.
8	49	**	**	
166	493		*	

Key: * = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250

Table 8: Charcoal assessment, Stone Castle (Site Code: KCAS08)

Sample number	Context number	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Leguminosae (cf. <i>Cytisus</i>)	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	cf. <i>Ligustrum vlgare</i>	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Maloideae	cf. <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	cf. <i>Ligustrum vlgare</i>	<i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp.	<i>Acer</i> sp.	Unid	Total fragments analysed
10	55							5		5						10
15	64	1						8		1						10
17	69		3					5								10
18	70							10								10
19	72				6 including round wood	1				2	1	1			1 distorted	12
20	73							4		1						6
21	74							10								10
24	82							2								2
51	94						3	4	1	2						10

112	301				2			2							2 distorted	6
102	262				9											9
178	531				3				2							5
179	533				19			1	9							29
173	519			2				5							1 twig	8
30	88				15											15
187	546			2	8										1 distorted	11
190	538				9											9
8	49							5	5							10
166	493				2								1			3

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE MOLLUSCA ASSESSMENT

Four samples were examined (<10>, <19> and <24> from Ditch [113] and <102> from Ditch [263]), each comprised a small number of identifiable individuals. All the species identified are wholly terrestrial in their habits. It is clear from the Mollusca fauna that standing or running water was not regularly or even intermittently present within the ditches (Table 9).

Discus rotundatus, the species that occurs most commonly (in three of the four samples), is generally regarded as a woodland species, and both *Nesovitria* and *Aegopinella* are also found in woodland or other shaded habitats. *Clausilia bidentata* is also a shade-loving species. *Pomatias elegans* is a burrowing species, restricted to highly calcareous soils and living on loose substrates in woods, copses and hedges. *Trichia* and *Cepaea* are found in a great variety of habitats, but usually in moist ground litter.

Although the numbers of individuals are really too small to draw conclusions about their significance, there is a rather consistent indication that when the infilling of the ditches was taking place, the surrounding area in the immediate vicinity of the ditches was occupied by shaded habitats, most probably woodland, but possibly hedgerows.

Table 9: Mollusca assessment, Stone Castle (Site Code: KCAS08)

Context number	[55]	[72]	[82]	[262]
Feature	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	Fill of [52] slot in ditch [113]	Tertiary fill of [263] slot in ditch [362]
Sample number	<10>	<19>	<24>	<102>
<i>Pomatias elegans</i>	1			
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	3	2		5
<i>Nesovitria hammonis</i>		1	1	
<i>Aegopinella spp</i>				3
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	1			
<i>Trichia hispida</i>				1
? <i>Cepaea</i>				2

Context number	[55]	[72]	[82]	[262]
(fragments)				

SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

The selection of samples processed has confirmed the presence of charred macrobotanical remains and wood charcoal fragments in the majority of contexts. Preservation of these remains is highly variable, however it is apparent that the fills of several features such as ditches [113], [529], [540] and fire pit [94] display consistent and better preservation of charred macroremains than other features. On the whole, preservation also appears to be better in ditch features than in more discrete features such as the pits and graves.

Macrobotanical remains from this site have potential to provide information about arable agricultural practices while also contributing to the interpretation of the past vegetation and providing evidence for fuel use and selection. For reconstructing the vegetation and agriculture, ditch features are of particular interest as they contain crop, weed and wild seeds and will therefore provide a cross section of vegetation habitats. The crop assemblages are relatively limited but the chaff elements that are present should assist in providing wheat species identifications. There does not appear to be any evidence for crop processing but the macrobotanical assemblage, which is dominated by a predominantly arable signature, suggests the area may have been used for crop production. The weed/wild seed assemblage holds the most potential. It is derived from a range of habitats, arable, woodland and wetter ground, and overall it corroborates the range of taxa presented in the KSTC04 assessment (Vaughan-Williams 2005).

Wood charcoal samples also taken from these ditches will contribute to the existing interpretation of the vegetation and provide further evidence for the vegetation habitat. Many of the contexts also provide wood fragments from short-lived species that are suitable for dating. The initial charcoal assessment has identified a similar range of taxa to those found in the KSTC04 analysis (Poole 2006). Interestingly however the assessment has identified some additional taxa, such as *Prunus* sp., that appear commonly throughout the samples. Poole (2006) suggests that the KSTC04 assemblage provides evidence for fuel wood selection and that the vegetation was probably more diverse than the charcoal assemblage indicated. The KCAS assemblage will fill in some of these gaps in the vegetation reconstruction already available while also providing further evidence for wood selection. Sample <51> from fire pit/oven feature is of particular interest with regards both fuel use and domestic or industrial activities. The charcoal assessment shows the assemblage to be similar to those found in the

ditches rather than containing taxa that are considered to have high calorific values and are good fuel woods such as oak. Charcoal dominates this assemblage although small quantities of macrobotanical remains have been noted. It is hoped that further analysis of charcoal and macrobotanicals from this sample will help clarify the function and use of this feature.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Column samples

No further work is recommended.

Plant macrofossil remains (charred seeds)

It is recommended that macroplant remains from ditch feature [113]; (samples <10>, <15>, <18>, <20>, <21>, <24>) and ditch slot [540] (sample <181>), as well as pit features [529]; (samples <178> and <179>) and [512] (<183> and <184>) are fully processed, sorted and quantified prior to publication. The contents of these should be compared with assemblages documented (Vaughan-Williams *et al.* 2005) in similar features to the north of Stone Castle (Site Code: KSTC04) in which symbolically placed remains were recorded. Sample <51> from the fire pit/oven should also be processed, sorted and macrobotanical remains identified and quantified during analysis to help establish the function of the feature.

Charcoal

Many of the samples contain charcoal assemblages suitable for radiocarbon dating. Samples <10>, <15>, <18>, <19> have potential to provide *Prunus* species identifications that will help refine the interpretation of the wooded vegetation. Samples <16> and <8> and charcoal from the flots of samples <112> and <102> have some potential to provide further identifications, evidence for wood and fuel use and perhaps woodland management. Further charcoal from <51> should be analysed to establish whether the range of taxa identified so far is representative of the feature as a whole and to provide evidence for fuel use and wood selection.

Mollusca

Due to the small number of individuals present no further work is recommended.

Samples to process

Two further samples, <176>, from pit feature [529] and <182>, from the large oval pit [512] should be processed prior to publication. Other samples from these features have provided

moderately rich macrobotanical assemblages. Sample <176> is from the upper fill of pit [529] and, in combination with <178> and <179> (noted for further work above), it will provide information about the depositional history of this feature. Sample <182> was described on site as containing 'mainly burnt material' and is likely to contain both charred seeds and charcoal that are associated with the other fills of this feature (samples <183 and 184>). Both samples will assist interpretation of the pit fill deposits, the vegetation environment and agricultural practices associated with the Late Iron Age to Early Roman occupation and land use.

The on site sample register indicates that ninety-six samples remain unprocessed. Some of these are from slots through enclosure ditch [113] and thus may be of interest. There are also postholes and pits that could be of interest especially given the findings made in the nearby locality. It is therefore recommended that some of the unprocessed Early Iron Age to Roman Period samples be processed and included in the analysis phase. These samples should be selected following consultation with: (1) the site plans, (2) the post-excavation interpretation of the features based on the archaeology, and (3) some discussion with the site supervisor.

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APPENDIX 4: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

Introduction

A small assemblage (458 examples) 35.2 kg of building material¹ was retained from excavation from the multi-period (Late Iron Age - Early Roman and post-medieval site of Stone Castle, Kent (KCAS 08). The assemblage was examined at Pre-Construct Archaeology during March 2009 as part of an assessment of the building materials.

Aims

This assessment serves a number of purposes.

- The identification (under binocular microscope) by form and fabric of the main LIA/ERB building materials including daub and fired clay at Stone Castle.
- The identification (under binocular microscope) of the main medieval and post-medieval ceramic fabrics at Stone Castle
- The identification (under binocular microscope) of the types of stone being used at Stone Castle and (where possible) their geological source.
- In each section - identify any interesting or unusual pieces that warrant retention.
- A phase summary relating the fabric and form of the different building materials with the separate phases of LIA/ERB (2) and post-medieval phases of activity (3-5) at the site.
- Ascertain whether the type and form of the building material can tell us something about the function or even status of the site represented by the different occupation phases.
- How typical is the assemblage compared with other transitional LIA/ERB sites in south and south-east England especially with reference to the objects of fired clay.
- Make recommendations for further study and research especially thin-section analysis.
- The compilation of a ceramic building material catalogue (Stonecastle.cat), which accompanies this assessment.

¹ Including daub and objects made from fired clay.

Methodology

The building materials were examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. In turn, clay objects (fired clay) and construction materials (daub) then stone and finally medieval and post-medieval brick and tile are assessed for their fabric and form. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Where possible, comparison was then made with the Pre-Construct Archaeology Building Material reference collection in order to provide a match as well as consultation of the grey and published literature. After analysis the common fabric types were discarded. Any unusual or interesting fabrics were retained.

Condition and Distribution

With an absence of masonry structures at this site all of the LIA/ERB (phase 2) and post-medieval building material (phase 5) had accumulated in the numerous ditches, pits and post-holes that criss-cross the site. The condition of the assemblage is in the main poor² consisting of fragments of post-medieval tile or broken up LIA/ERB worked stone and degraded daub. There is very little admixture between the prehistoric and post-medieval phases of activity, just some residual prehistoric daub in post-medieval pits [599] [607], and a little intrusive early post-medieval peg tile in prehistoric pits [305] [333].

The large quantity of retained building material from phase 2 can be attributed to the many individual degraded fragments of daub rather than any great dumps of material. This is reflected by the very low weight 10.1kg. Conversely, the much lower quantity (87 examples) and weight of material (10.6kg) from phase 5 can be attributed to the retention of whole bricks from the fill, [288], of the very large post-medieval pit [317]. Indeed this single feature accounts for over a third of the entire assemblage (7.4kg). Enclosure ditch [113] (1.4kg) and the oval pit [512] (2.2kg) were the largest accumulations of prehistoric material.

Phase	Sum Of Number	Sum Of Weight
2	370	10100
5	87	10649

Figure 1 quantity of cbm by phase (weight in grammes)
Excluding loomweights

² Other than the occasional whole post-medieval bricks in a large pit [288]

LIA/ Roman Building Material

The assemblage is unusual in that it contains no Roman ceramic tile or brick forms or fabrics and is instead dominated by either degraded fragments of daub and fired clay or quernstone. This would indicate that all the buildings in the vicinity were wooden (probably) roundhouse structures, typical of Early Roman rural sites not yet using Roman construction techniques or materials.

Fabric overview

Daub *Type 1 Stone Castle*

313 examples 4.1kg

Lots of degraded small chunks (each rarely exceeding 100g) are found in LIA/ERB enclosure ditches and pits especially features [113] [200] [512]. 2 fabrics are represented

Type 2 Stone Castle

Type 1 Stone Castle is by far the most common type. This is like the fired clay used in most of the loomweights at this site (see separate report, Appendix 5) and section here on fired clay) but is much softer. This orange daub has a fine brickearth type texture with some black iron oxide and mica. The material is likely to have come from the Quaternary brickearths that are common throughout the London Basin. Wattle fragments are clear.

Type 2 Stone Castle is far less frequent and is equivalent to the type 2 loomweights at this site (see separate report, Appendix 5, and section here on fired clay). It has a pale yellow, medium grained quartz matrix with inclusions of white chalk and flint (5-10mm) and is somewhat comparable with the 18th century brick mortars found throughout London. Concentrates in ditch [113].

Burnt Clay and Iron Age Brick *Type 1 Stone-Castle*

13 examples 578g

Type 2 Stone-Castle

A small quantity of degraded and abraded burnt clay is found throughout the site. Its association with loomweights also made from this material suggests that some of this material is simply degraded loomweight. However, there are at least two examples which have been moulded into small clay Iron Age or Belgic bricks and warrant further analysis.

Type 1 This is identical to the loomweight type 1 fabric being hard, orange and micaceous.

Two fragmentary examples of Iron Age or Belgic brick made from this fabric were identified from the fill of the main enclosure ditch [113] [195] and the large oval pit [530]. These bricks are not common and have rarely been mentioned in the archaeological literature (Greenwood 1997, 159; Brown, 2005, 80). They can be distinguished from Roman and later medieval and post-medieval bricks by being both extremely heavy (due to the dense fired clay), absence of

moulding sand, and their very small size. The example from [195] is only 80mm wide and 32mm depth.

Their function is unknown although it is possible given the proximity of the example from, ditch [113] [195] to the adjoining oven [95] feature that they may have been manufactured to withstand high temperatures possibly as hearth furniture, reflecting current thought on the matter (K. Sabel in Brown 2005, 80).

Stone 3105; 3106; 3116; 3117; 3120
13 Examples 17.9kg

The small stone assemblage recovered from Stone Castle all comes from the LIA/ERB phase 2 levels and is, with the exception of the Kentish ragstone, and associated Hassock stone and ironstone, local to the area.

3105 Kentish ragstone dark grey calcareous sandstone - Lower Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) West Kent/East Surrey – Maidstone area 30km. 1 example. Possible Rotary Quern fragment from fill [229] of enclosure ditch [113].

3106 Hassock stone – medium grained greensand – Lower Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) West Kent/East Surrey – Maidstone area 30km. 3 examples. Rubble [18] complete saddle quern [86] (500mm x 230mm x 90mm) and small saddle quern fragment large oval pit [530].

3116 Chalk - Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) On site. NW Kent 1 example unworked from fill [220] of enclosure ditch [113].

3117 Flint - Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) On site. NW Kent. 10 examples – all small burnt red nodules (pot boilers) from fill [220] of enclosure ditch [113] and fills [511] and [532] of large oval pit [512].

3120 Ferruginous sandstone – source unclear probably Folkestone Beds – Lower Greensand (Maidstone area) two conjoined pieces of saddle quern found in separate contexts from fill [83] of enclosure ditch [113] and adjoining beehive hearth fill ? [94].

The assemblage is characterised by either portable stone objects (saddle and possible rotary querns) [83] [86] [94] [229] [530] or burnt flint pot boilers [220] [511] [532] There is no walling rubble or ashlar merely confirming the observation made above that any nearby LIA/ERB structures were made from timber.

Of interest are the small group of saddle quern fragments found in the large oval pits [86] [530] and large enclosure ditch [113] fills [229] [83] [94]. Two types of stone (Kentish ragstone/Hassock stone) and ferruginous sandstone (possibly Folkestone beds Lower Greensand) were used for the purpose of grinding corn into coarse flour neither of which are usually associated with this function. Grindstones usually have a coarse hard even surface and neither of these materials are really coarse or hard enough for this purpose. Kentish ragstone is too fine grained, whilst the ferruginous sandstones is far too friable.

What is clear, however, is that inferior local materials (20-30km radius) were being exploited for this purpose rather than selected regional materials that were widely in circulation during the late Iron Age/ early Roman period (Lodsworth Greensand; German Lavastone). This supports the other LIA/ERB material evidence from Stone Castle that suggests this site is of low status and rural.

Medieval/Post-Medieval

All this material may be related to the repair/ renovation of nearby Stone Castle which was constructed from the 11th century onwards.

Roofing Tile

Peg Tile 2271; 2276; 2586; 2587; *Local Silty (Stone Castle 4)*
66 examples 3.7kg

Quantities of broken up late medieval and early post-medieval peg-tile have been recovered mainly from the phase 5 pits. Iron oxide fabrics such as 2586 (1180-1800) and 2587 (1240-1450) are particularly common, whilst the early sandy fabric 2271 (1180-1800) is also found in quantity. Although they all have an uneven tile surface and have coarse moulding sand which is indicative of late medieval date only one example was found to be glazed [578] which would indicate that most of this assemblage post dates 1450. One possible source for this dumping is of course the nearby 11th century Stone Castle.

One fabric is particularly silty which would indicate manufacture from the Wealden clays in Kent. This fabric named Stone Castle 4 has large chunks of silt set within a medium grained quartz matrix together with a lot of red iron oxide and black iron oxide [578] [599].

Pan Tile 3090

16 examples 2.1kg

Quantities of pan tile which were manufactured between 1630 and 1850 are nearly all found in pit [288] which means this cannot date to before the mid 17th century. The iron oxide fabric

3090 is rare for London and is comparable to the iron oxide rich 2586 peg tile fabric also found in quantity at this site.

Floor Tile 2318

2 examples 324g

Two examples of unglazed Flemish tile made out of the sandy fabric (with silt inclusions) 2318 (1450-1800) were recovered from a phase 5 post hole [416] and circular pit [578]. The origin of these floor tiles may again have been Stone Castle itself.

Brick 3030; 3032; 3032nr3033; 3033; 3034;

12 examples 6.5kg

Finally a collection of stock (largely unfroged) stock moulded (pre-1850) bricks were recovered mainly from phase 5 pits e.g. [288]. In all five fabrics were identified a surprising variety for such a small assemblage.

Of particular interest is an intrusive brick having the late medieval early post-medieval earthy brown fabric 3030 (1400-1660) from [53]. It is 107mm wide and 50mm thick and may originate from Stone Castle.

The other bricks 3032nr3033 [1664-1725]; 3033 [1450-1700]; 3032; 3034 [1664-1850] are all poorly made and are either narrow and thick with a sunken margin [288] or are very thin [28]. Combined this assemblage is typical of a structure made between the mid 17th and mid 18th century. Furthermore, there is evidence for a very shallow scooped frog in a brick from [288]. This type of frog was only manufactured from the mid 17th to mid 18th century. These bricks may originate from Stone Castle.

Distribution – Key contexts

Context	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material	
48	38	50BC	1660	50BC	1660
94	5	50BC	1660	50BC	1660
288	32	1200	1850	1630	1850

Summary

The building material at Stone Castle can easily be divided up by form and fabric into phase 2 (LIA/ERB) and phase 5 (post-medieval) materials.

The phase 2 building material is nearly all organic which huge amounts of daub that probably derives from wooden timber framed structures in the vicinity. The exceptions are the portable stones (saddle quernstones; pot boilers). Each is a good indicator for food processing in a rural settlement. The local source of the stones (flint; chalk) on site; (Kentish ragstone; Hassock stone; Folkestone sands) West Kent 30km is a further indicator that the site was of low status and did not have an enormous draw on resources.

Two interesting examples of Iron Age or Belgic bricks from the main ditch [113] and sub oval pit [530] may relate to possible hearth activity at the site [95].

By contrast, the post-medieval activity at the site relates to the dumping of late medieval – early post-medieval construction materials (floor, roof and brick). The brick assemblage is typical of mid 17th to mid 18th century constructions, supported by the presence of pan tile (manufactured after 1630) and peg tile and Flemish floor tile. Taken together, it is possible that they represent the waste of renovation/repair projects associated with the nearby building Stone Castle. They do not post-date 1750. One or two examples (glazed peg tile) and an early late medieval/post medieval brick may date from as early as the 14th-15th century.

Recommendations

It is recommended that further analysis is required on a couple of unique objects recovered from the building material assemblage at Stone Castle. The first, two Iron Age or Belgic bricks – some research needs to be done as to where else these objects have been identified in the London and Kent area and comparison made in their fabric and form with examples from LAARC. Analysis of the ferruginous sandstone saddle quern – this is probably from the Folkestone sands but other iron rich sandstones need to be viewed in order to determine whether or not this is a local material. Illustrations of the Iron Age bricks and Saddle Querns, especially the complete example [86] to be made.

Costings

Research on Iron Age bricks and quernstone objects 1-2 days including visit to LAARC.
Writing up for publication 5 days TOTAL 6-7 days

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APPENDIX 5: LOOMWEIGHTS ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

Introduction

A small assemblage (71 fragments) 2.4kg of loomweights and associated fragments were retained from excavation Phase 2 (Late Iron Age- Early Roman) (KCAS 08). The assemblage was examined at Pre-Construct Archaeology during March 2009 as part of an assessment of the building materials.

Aims

This assessment serves a number of purposes.

- The identification (under binocular microscope) by form and fabric of the loomweights represented in LIA/ERB levels from Stone Castle.
- Identify any interesting or unusual pieces that warrant retention.
- Assessing the distribution of the loomweights within phase 2.
- How typical is the assemblage compared with other transitional LIA/ERB sites in south and south-east England especially with reference to the objects of fired clay.
- Make recommendations for further study and research.
- A catalogue of the loomweights is included in the building material assessment (Stonecastle.cat).

Methodology

The loomweights were examined using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Key texts which describe the form of Iron Age/Early Roman loomweights (e.g. Poole 1984) in southern England were consulted in order to provide parallels to the material from Stone Castle. As loomweight material is comparatively rare in the archaeological record all examples were retained.

Condition and Distribution

All of the loomweights were found in a fragmentary condition intermixed with examples of saddle quern, burnt flint and daub from phase 2 contexts. Their poor preservation can in part

be attributed to the relatively friable, clay-baked composition and also their secondary deposition into ditches, enclosure ditches, pits (see Figure 1). Most of the material concentrates within the fill of the main LIA/ERB ditch [113] and associated beehive feature [95] interpreted as a possible oven.

Phase	Feature	Sum Of Number	Sum Of Weight
2	Ditch [6]	12	98
2	Enclosure ditch [113]	29	1399
2	Pit or oven [95]	20	736
2	Subcircular pit [216]	7	167
2	NE-SW Ditch [487]	1	37
2	Large oval pit [512]	2	64

Figure 1 distribution of loomweights at Stone Castle

Overview of Form and Fabric

Loomweights could be separated out from the daub at Stone-castle on the basis of;

1. Their dense burnt clay fabric.
2. The presence of small pipe like features (perforations) used in the angles of the triangular loomweights. These were inserted prior to firing in order to reduce breakage at these weak spots.
3. Triangular or tapered baked clay – representing the tip and edges of triangular loomweights – the common Middle-Late Iron Age – Early Roman form (Greenwood 1997, fig. 6; Poole 1984 fig. 7.47) in southern and eastern England.

In all three fabrics could be distinguished

Type 1 – easily the most common at the site. They are essentially made from the firing of, fine grained, micaceous clays. Their colour (orange; variegated with yellow at times) contained no inclusions – wattle marks are sometimes present This fabric represent dense, highly fired versions of the orange daub that is so ubiquitous at the site. E.g. fill [48] of enclosure ditch [113].

Type 2 – present in loomweight fragments from one context the oven fire pit [94] in enclosure ditch – these are made from a yellower (Wealden ??) clays and contain moderately sized inclusions of flint and chalk (5-10mm) from the underlying Upper Cretaceous.

Type 3 – single example again from the fill [83] of the enclosure ditch [113] this is light cream/grey with shelly inclusions – presumably obtained from the North Kent coast.

Summary

The identification of at least 6 worked triangular loomweight fragments that had been dumped into Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditches such as enclosure ditch [113], fills [48] [55] [83] [137] and other small pits and ditches [2] [215] [486] [530] attests to the presence of a LIA/ERA loom working in the vicinity of the enclosure. The small concentration of loomweights from the “beehive” structure [95] interpreted as a possible oven could indicate that loomweights were being manufactured here and that these fragments merely represent wasters. Alternatively this feature may have provided a suitable place with which to discard used loomweights.

What is clear, however, is their triangular form seen elsewhere in abundance in LIA/ERB sites in London such as Caesar’s Camp, Middlesex (Grimes & Close-Brooks 1993), Darent Valley (Parfitt 1984) and further afield at Danebury (Poole 1984) and Baldock (Foster 1986) are consistent with the other dating evidence from this site.

Recommendations

It is recommended that illustrations of the triangular loomweight tips are made in the publication – and that the fabric is compared with loomweight from sites in the London and Kent areas – I would recommend a visit to LAARC to look at some examples.

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APPENDIX 6: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

Barry Bishop

Introduction

Archaeological Excavations at the above site recovered a total of 234 pieces of struck flint. The lithic material was recovered from a variety of features and soil horizons spread across the site.

This report quantifies the burnt and struck material by context according to a basic technological/typological scheme with cores and retouched implements described in greater detail (see Appendix 1). It assesses the ability of the material to contribute to further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project and recommends any further work required. No statistically-based technological, typological or metrical analyses were attempted and a more detailed examination may alter or amend any of the interpretations offered here.

Quantification

Type	Decorification Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-Like Flakes	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Retouched	Core Tool	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Total
No.	70	5	1	101	7	4	14	1	9	1	6	15	234
%	29.9	2.1	0.4	43.2	3.0	1.7	6.0	0.4	3.8	0.4	2.6	6.4	100

Table 1: Quantification of Struck Flint

Condition

The condition of the struck pieces varied considerably; some pieces were in a variably chipped and abraded condition, consistent with being residually deposited. The bulk of the assemblage, notably including some of the sub-assemblages from many of the Iron Age features, was in a good, often sharp, condition and showed few signs of any extensive or prolonged post-depositional attrition; some pieces may even have been directly discarded into the features from which they were recovered.

Raw Materials

The majority of pieces were manufactured from thermally shattered angular nodules of fine-grained translucent black flint containing varying, but generally high, proportions of 'swirly'

grey or white cherty inclusions. They had a slightly weathered yellow or greyish white thick (c. 1-5mm) chalky cortex and frequent thermal scars, some being heavily recorticated. Also utilised but to a lesser extent were nodules of fine-grained, good knapping quality, "bullhead bed" flint, with its distinctive green glauconitic cortex. Both types are typical of flint originating from the North Downs, the "bullhead" flint being found at the junction of the cretaceous Upper Chalk and overlying Tertiary deposits throughout Kent, Essex and East Anglia (Shepherd 1972). The weathered and thermally shattered nature of the nodules would suggest that the raw materials were procured from superficial mass wastage deposits overlying the parent chalk and from colluvial deposits originating from the same source (Gibbard 1986). Both types of deposits were commonly present at the site.

Characterisation

The struck assemblage consisted of 234 pieces of flint comprising 218 flakes and blades, six cores, eight retouched flakes and one core tool.

Some chronological mixing was evident within the assemblage. A small proportion of the flakes had been competently produced, these tending to be thin with narrow and often finely trimmed striking platforms, and dorsal scars indicating repeated removals from the same platform. Associated with these may be some of the unsystematically produced blades, although many of these appear to have been fortuitously produced as part of a more casual flake-based reduction strategy. Such flakes and the more competently produced blades are not easy to date precisely but, as a whole, they would be most typical of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries. Also present was a blade core, a single systematically produced blade and four blade-like flakes which suggest even earlier activity at the site; these being most typical of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries. No retouched implements or other diagnostic pieces relating to these periods could be positively identified, however, and it is likely that this material relates to low-level exploitation of the wider landscape encompassing occasional visits to the site, rather than any prolonged settlement. The evidence suggested by the worked flint for only ephemeral activity prior to the Iron Age accords well with other findings from the site, as no structural or other artefactual evidence could be dated to before this period.

By far the largest proportion of the assemblage was technologically homogenous and geared towards an *ad hoc* and expedient approach to obtain serviceable edges. It comprised crudely struck flakes, minimally reduced cores and simple, irregularly produced, retouched implements, typical of the flintworking traditions spanning the later second and first millennia BC (eg. Smith 1987; Brown 1991; Herne 1991; Mudd 1994; Seager Thomas 1999; Young and Humphrey 1999; Greatorex 2001; Ballin 2002; Humphrey 2003; 2007)

Flakes were variable in shape and size, although they were mostly short and thick and, in accordance with the minimal nature of the core reduction sequence, nearly all retained at least some cortex. The majority of striking platforms were relative thick and either plain or cortical, with minimal trimming of the core face. The striking platform/ventral angles tended to be very obtuse (cf Martingell 1990), bulbs of percussion were often pronounced and hinging to the distal terminations was frequent. Thermal faults and fracture planes were evident on the ventral and dorsal surfaces of many flakes and stepped distal terminations and 'siret' flakes were also common, testifying to the thermally flawed nature of the raw material. The large number of flakes with multi-directional dorsal scars demonstrated the largely *ad hoc* nature of the reduction sequence, and fully cortical, single or uni-directional scarring testified to the short length of the reduction sequence.

Only six cores were identified and of these two were fragmentary, although many of the conchoidally fractured chunks were also likely to represent disintegrated cores. One of the cores had produced blades and was of probable Early Neolithic date (see above) but the others were rather opportunistically reduced, sometimes quite minimally, and had produced short, thick flakes. There was no evidence for maintaining or maximising the life of platforms, and no true core rejuvenation flakes were present; the single example identified probably only indicating a change in the direction the core was being flaked.

Ten retouched implements were identified. One of these appeared to be a fragment from a acutely edged denticulated core tool, and a similar implement that had been made on a flake was also recorded. The remaining retouched implements consisted of flakes with simple trimmed edges that had probably mostly been used as convex scrapers, and one notched flake also present. All of these were made on thick flakes, comparable to the 'squat' flakes that formed the bulk of the assemblage, with retouch usually rather crudely executed and located on any part of the flakes' margins

Contextual Associations

All but 10 of the struck pieces were recovered from Phase 2 features. The majority of the flintwork from Phase 2 was recovered from ditches; particularly ditch [113] which produced 80 pieces in total. Much of the assemblage was in a condition commensurate with it having been residually deposited. Some contexts, however, such as that from slot [52] in ditch [113] or the material from pit [043], appeared very fresh in condition and, although refitting was not attempted, some pieces may have been removed from the same core. This suggests that the waste from discrete episodes of knapping was discarded directly into some of the features and adds support for the possibility that the assemblage here represents a continuation of flintworking into the latter parts of the Iron Age.

Discussion

A small part of the assemblage was characteristic of flintworking traditions of the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods, indicating occasional low-key and sporadic activity and consistent with occasional visits to the site, with no evidence of sustained occupation noted.

The bulk of the assemblage was more characteristic of the flintworking traditions of the Middle Bronze Age and Iron Age. It has been argued that by this time the products of flintworking had lost many of their prestigious aspects evident during earlier periods, and that flintworking was increasing becoming subsumed within the domestic sphere (Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003). Flintworking is likely to have been undertaken opportunistically and largely within settlements or their associated field systems

The condition and the contexts that this material was recovered from suggest the possibility that it was manufactured during the Iron Age and therefore may represent an interesting and important addition to the corpus of flintworking during this period. The reality and characteristics of flintworking during this time has been much discussed and Iron Age flintworking is now generally accepted and its further investigation even seen as a research priority (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001). Nevertheless, and despite much recent work (eg Humphrey 2007), specific changes in the typological and technological characteristics of struck flint industries through the late second and the first millennia BC are still inadequately documented and remain poorly understood. Furthermore, the nature and significance of its production and use have also been little explored and there has been even less emphasis placed on understanding the social consequences of flintworking during these periods.

Significance and Recommendations

The assemblage indicates that activity at the site had commenced by the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods although few pieces were attributable to these periods and they can only indicate transient and ephemeral activity. The bulk of the assemblage can be dated to the later second or first millennium BC and its main significance lies in its ability to inform on the poorly understood changes in lithic typology and technology, depositional practices and the role and utility of lithic artefacts during the later prehistoric period. Attempts at refitting, if successful, would enhance the possibility that flintworking could be directly associated with the infilling some of the features at the site and this would have the potential to add support for a continuation of flintworking into the Iron Age. A reasonably large assemblage of broadly similar technological attributes was recovered during the 2003-2004 excavations at the same site and indicates that a similar pattern of flintworking was occurring over a wider area than that considered here.

It is therefore recommended that the assemblage should be examined in greater detail and its typological, technological and metrical attributes recorded, a refitting exercise conducted on certain key assemblages, and its contextual associations, both stratigraphic and with regard to other finds categories, established. Following completion of this work, it is recommended that the findings are fully written up and, alongside illustrations of the most relevant pieces, presented in any published account of the fieldwork. It would also greatly enhance the finding from these investigations if the flintwork from the 2003-2004 investigations at the site were to be incorporated in any publication.

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Quantification of Struck Flint by Context

Context	Decortication Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-Like Flakes	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Retouched	Core Tool	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Context Total	Date	Comments
1	3			1		3							7	Mix N-MBA+	
2	4			2			1		1			2	10	MBA+	Edge trimmed – notch?
4	2			2									4	LN-EBA	
7	1						1	1			1	1	5	Mix EN and BA	
12	4						2		2				8	MBA+	
16	2			3	1								6	MBA+	
24	1			2			1		1			1	6	MBA+	Edge trimmed large flake
30	1											1	2	LN-MBA+	
42	5			5								1	11	MBA+	Remnants of an ad hoc knapping session?
48	1			2	1								4	LN-MBA+	
51	1			2									3	MBA+	
55				1									1	LN-MBA+	
56	1			2									3	LN-MBA+	
66	1				1								2	LN-MBA+	
67				1									1	LN-MBA+	
72				1									1	UD	
83	10	2	1	13	2		2					3	33	MBA+	Many flakes appear from same nodule and v. good condition –possibly

Archaeological Excavation

Context	Decorication Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-Like Flakes	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Retouched	Core Tool	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Context Total	Date	Comments
															refitting? CRF is transverse, probably just a change in flaking alignment
86		1					1						2	N-MBA+	
96				1									1	UD	
97	4			6			1						11	LN-MBA+	
110	1			9									10	LN-MBA+	
120	1			4									5	MBA+	
129				1									1	LN-MBA+	
137	7			11								3	21	Mix LN-MBA+	Mostly very crude flakes, a few more competent. Unlike slot 52 this appears a wide mix of raw materials and many rather abraded
139				3									3	?NEBA	All quite narrow, two have narrow trimmed platforms
144	1												1	UD	
145	2			1									3	LN-MBA+	
155	1			2							2		5	LN-MBA+	
184				1									1	N-BA	
190				1									1	N-BA	
197	1			2						1		1	5	MBA+	
209							1						1	N-BA	

Archaeological Excavation

Context	Decorification Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-Like Flakes	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Retouched	Core Tool	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Context Total	Date	Comments
220	1												1	N-BA	
224	2	1		3	2		1						9	LN-MBA+	
226									1				1	MBA+	Edge trimmed and utilized
254				1									1	LN-MBA+	
255											1		1	MBA+	
266	2												2	UD	
295	1			2									3	MBA+	
342				1									1	LN-EBA	
349				1			1						2	N	
355	1			1									2	LN-MBA	
357				1			1						2	N-BA	
410				1									1	UD	
430				3									3	LN-MBA+	
435				1		1							2	N-EBA	
459									1				1	MBA+	Crude scraper
483							1						1	LN-MBA+	
488	1			1					1				3	MBA+	Crude scraper/edge trimmed
496	3			1									4	LN-MBA+	
506		1		2									3	LN-MBA+	

Archaeological Excavation

Context	Decorication Flake	Trimming Flake	Core Rejuvenation	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-Like Flakes	Unsystematic Blade	Systematic Blade	Retouched	Core Tool	Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Context Total	Date	Comments
511	1										1		2	BA	
528												1	1	UD	Core fragment
532											1		1	MBA+	
544	2								1			1	4	MBA+	Edge blunted – scraper?
546				1									1	MBA+	
574	1			2					1				4	MBA+	Edge trimmed
Total	70	5	1	101	7	4	14	1	9	1	6	15	234		
%	29.9	2.1	0.4	43.2	3.0	1.7	6.0	0.4	3.8	0.4	2.6	6.4	100		

Description of Cores

Context	Type	Form	Weight	Description	Suggested Date
007	2 right angle	Blade/narrow flake	120	Nodular cobble with short series of large blades/narrow flakes removed on one side and a series of shorter flakes removed from the other, both using simple flake scars as platforms	EN
511	A2	Flake	53	Angular thermal nodule fragment with many small flakes removed along one edge	MBA+
532	Minimal	Flake	38	Angular chunk, probably a large flake fragment, with a few flakes removed from either side	MBA+
255	Minimal	Flake	23	Angular chunk with a number of short flakes removed from all sides	MBA+
155	Fragment	Flake		Part of thermally disintegrated flake core	UD

Context	Type	Form	Weight	Description	Suggested Date
155	Fragment	Flake		Part of thermally disintegrated flake core	UD

Description of Retouched Implements

Context	Type	Form	Measurements	Description	Suggested Date
002	Edge trimmed	Flake	>54X38X20	Thick flake with a few smaller flakes removed on right dorsal near distal and then finely retouched – notch?	MBA+
012	Denticulate	Flake	38X57X13	Irregular flake with a series of small flakes removed along right dorsal forming an acute denticulated edge	MBA+
012	Scraper	Short end	37X35X9	Transversely snapped cortical 'bullhead' flake with steep straight scalar retouch along break	N-BA
024	Edge trimmed	Flake	62X52X16	Large flake with thermal ventral and short straight stretch of fine scalar retouch along part of distal	UD
197	Core tool	Denticulate	>33X>24X13	Angular fragment with a linear series of small flake removals resulting in an acute denticulated edge	MBA+
226	Edge trimmed	Flake	44X44X17	Squat flake with sporadic edge trimming on left dorsal and evidence of utilization along right margin	MBA+
459	Scraper	Short end	50X48X17	Thick partially cortical flake with crude fine slightly convex steep scalar retouch around distal and more extensive scalar retouch along left dorsal	MBA+
488	Edge trimmed	Flake	43X43X13	Thick squat flake with crude fine slightly convex moderately steep scalar retouch around right and distal dorsal – crude scraper?	MBA+
544	Edge trimmed	Flake	41X38X15	Thick squat flake with short area of extensive steep scalar retouch along right dorsal near bulbar end – side scraper?	MBA+
574	Edge trimmed	Flake	32X25X11	Thick irregular flake with crude straight fine scalar retouch along right and distal dorsal – scraper?	MBA+

APPENDIX 7: BURNT STONE ASSESSMENT

Barry Bishop

Introduction

An assemblage of burnt flint and chert fragments weighing just over 285kg was recovered during the archaeological investigations at the above site. This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance and recommends any further work required for it to achieve its full research potential. It was recovered from a variety of features, all of which have been provisionally dated to Phase 2 - Late Iron Age to Early Roman. A full catalogue detailing its distribution within individual contexts is presented in Appendix 1.

Quantification

A total of 5,479 pieces of otherwise unmodified burnt stone weighing 285,541g was recovered from 78 separate contexts (see Appendix 1). The majority of this, over 207kg or 73% of the total, was recovered from a single feature, pit [95], and notable quantities were also recovered from other pits and ditches at the site.

Description

Although some of the material from individual contexts was variably burnt, as would be consistent with incidental burning arising from hearth use, the bulk of the material was more heavily and uniformly burnt, consistent with it having been deliberately and systematically fired, a suggestion that would be supported by the high quantities present. Analysis of the larger quantities present indicate that the burnt stone consisted in approximately equal measures of: irregularly shaped but often elongated smooth-rounded cobbles of coarse-grained sugary yellow-brown chert, possibly deriving from the Greensand; similar shaped cobbles of chalk flint; and angular, thermally shattered, nodular flint cobbles. The nodular flint would have been present in the superficial mass wastage deposits overlying the chalk and the rounded flint and chert cobbles from within alluvial Quaternary terrace deposits (Gibbard 1986). The burnt material clearly originated from a variety of sources but all were available close to the site.

The material was very fragmentary due to the effects of burning but many large pieces had survived. The rounded flint and chert cobbles mostly comprised very large fragments between 50mm and 100mm in size, but some were complete and survived up to 150mm in diameter. The nodular flint fragments were mostly between 50mm to 200mm in size with individual pieces weighing up to 1,500g.

Amongst the burnt flint were similar pieces that had either not been burnt or had only been burnt to the degree that the burning had not visibly affected the flint. The material recorded here, however, had been intensively burnt. The nodular flint had become heavily fire crazed, attaining a light grey, almost white, colour, whilst the rounded cobbles had become similarly fire-crazed but had become very reddened, particularly on their cortical surfaces, due to the heat oxidizing minerals absorbed by the cobbles.

Distribution

Burnt stone was recovered from numerous features located across the site (see Appendix 1). Many of these contained only small quantities of variably burnt flint and this was likely to represent the incidental incorporation of residual 'background' waste emanating from a variety of activities including casual hearth use, as well as from some of the more intensive activities as outlined below.

A number of the features, however, contained very high quantities of burnt flint, far higher than typically recorded on sites of the period, and which may indicate that specialist activities were occurring. The most notable of these was pit [95], which produced over 207kg. Although much smaller in magnitude, pits [366] and [512] also produced significant quantities, amounting to over 7kg from the former and over 6kg from the latter, nearly all of this from a single fill. Many of the ditches also contained large quantities of burnt flint. Ditch [113] contained the highest, with over 25kg being present in slot [52], and several of the other ditches, such as [112], [122], [200], [230] and [293], also contained significant quantities.

The burnt stone recovered from ditch [113] was almost certainly associated with the far higher quantities recovered from pit [95], which had been cut into the side of the ditch. The burnt stone present within the other ditches, which was visually identical to that from pit [95] and ditch [113], demonstrate that substantial quantities were also distributed more widely across the site, the ditches perhaps being convenient locations for either deliberately discarding the burnt stone or for stray material to accumulate in.

Discussion

It appears that large flint nodules and flint and chert cobbles were gathered in quantity from a variety of sources and deliberately heated, certainly within pit [95] and perhaps in other pits, and subsequently deposited at various locations around the site. The purposes that lie behind both the creation of the burnt stone and its deposition remain enigmatic, although the deliberate heating of often-large quantities of stone is frequently documented at prehistoric sites. In addition to the classic burnt mound sites, which most frequently belong to the Bronze Age and bear few of the characteristics noted here, large quantities of burnt flint are on

occasion recovered from Iron Age settlement sites, often in similar contextual circumstances to those recorded here (eg Cunliffe 1976, 30-34). Quantities of burnt stone have sometimes been associated with parching corn, a means of aiding its preservation (eg Smith 1977, 111, re Cunliffe 1974, 168), although the two are not always found in association and other explanations for its production have been forwarded. Perhaps the most favoured see it as being connected with cooking activities, its scale suggesting communal efforts, perhaps associated with feasting or ceremonial practices. Other explanations regard it as the residues from saunas (Barfield and Hodder 1987) and a variety of industrial processes, such as leather making or wool processing have been put forward to account for its generation (eg Hedges 1975; Barfield and Hodder 1987; Barfield 1991; Jeffery 1991; Dunkin 2001).

Significance and Recommendations

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

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Archaeological Excavation

Context	Burnt Stone (no. >10mm)	Burnt Stone (wt: g)	Ave Fragment Weight	Comments/ Degree of burning
2	11	371	34	Variable but mostly heavily burnt
4	8	262	33	Heavily burnt, two pieces of chert with smooth rounded surface, others nodular flint
9	3	297	99	Variably burnt
12	16	614	38	Variably burnt
16	2	128	64	Both heavily burnt
24	10	348	35	Variably burnt
26	1	85	85	Reddened cobbles
30	9	260	29	Variably burnt
42	5	200	40	Heavily burnt
48	92	4,841	53	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
51	2	112	56	Heavily burnt
55	331	16,100	49	Mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
56	6	1,300	217	Heavily burnt mostly complete cobbles
57	18	615	34	Heavily burnt
66	8	620	78	Heavily burnt
67	1	30	30	Heavily burnt
72	3	53	18	Heavily burnt
73	7	200	29	Heavily burnt
74	25	300	12	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
75	4	300	75	Heavily burnt
82	1	200	200	Single heavily burnt cobble
83	30	1,336	45	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
86	11	400	36	Heavily burnt
88	1	18	18	Heavily burnt
90	1	75	75	Heavily burnt
94	3653	207,200	57	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
96	162	8,400	52	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
97	50	1,421	28	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
101	7	400	57	Heavily burnt
110	5	176	35	Reddened cobbles
120	1	10	10	Heavily burnt
129	3	100	33	Heavily burnt
137	28	1,400	50	Heavily burnt

Archaeological Excavation

Context	Burnt Stone (no. >10mm)	Burnt Stone (wt: g)	Ave Fragment Weight	Comments/ Degree of burning
139	13	740	57	Heavily burnt
144	1	105	105	Heavily burnt
150	3	203	68	Variable but mostly heavily burnt
155	7	500	71	Heavily burnt
180	3	220	73	Heavily burnt
189	175	7,800	45	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
197	61	3,100	51	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
224	25	1,705	68	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
225	1	82	82	Heavily burnt
228	3	312	104	Heavily burnt
229	7	1,300	186	Heavily burnt
233	5	188	38	Heavily burnt
254	1	29	29	Heavily burnt
259	1	73	73	Heavily burnt
266	3	100	33	Heavily burnt
290	1	23	23	Heavily burnt
322	5	232	46	Heavily burnt
365	298	7,185	24	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
382	8	385	48	Mostly consisted of reddened rounded chert cobbles
429	1	10	10	Reddened cobbles
471	8	270	34	Heavily burnt
486	1	81	81	Heavily burnt
488	5	128	26	Variably burnt
493	2	85	43	Both heavily burnt
496	10	288	29	Variable, includes fragments of unworked sandstone cobbles
502	5	144	29	Variably burnt
505	1	18	18	Heavily burnt
506	19	718	38	Mostly reddened cobbles
507	2	34	17	Variably burnt
509	17	1,134	67	Variable mostly heavy
511	8	179	22	Variably burnt
515	4	289	72	Variably burnt
520	8	435	54	Variably burnt
521	11	614	56	Variably burnt
522	50	1,423	28	Mostly consisted of reddened rounded chert cobbles
526	1	56	56	Lightly burnt chert
528	5	173	35	Heavily burnt

Archaeological Excavation

Context	Burnt Stone (no. >10mm)	Burnt Stone (wt: g)	Ave Fragment Weight	Comments/ Degree of burning
530	141	5,941	42	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles. There were also lots of very large thermally fractured angular pieces of unburnt flint in this context.
531	2	7	4	Both heavily burnt
532	7	261	37	Variably burnt
539	7	222	32	Variably burnt
544	5	36	7	Variably burnt
557	14	325	23	Heavily burnt mixed angular nodular flint and rounded flint and chert cobbles
574	5	107	21	Variably burnt
615	4	109	27	Variably burnt
TOTAL	5479	285,541	52	

APPENDIX 8: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Around 100 metal and small finds were retrieved from the excavations; almost half of these consisted of iron nails (Table 1). The material covers all three recorded phases, with the majority of non-ferrous finds from the Phase 3 subsoil layer [7].

Phase 2 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman period settlement)

Some twenty finds came from Phase 2 contexts and relate to the numerous traces of settlement or field systems from this period recorded on site. Besides incomplete iron nails, there are a number of other objects, including at least one copper-alloy coin (sf 1). A thin copper-alloy fragment (sf 21) may represent a second coin, while a two-sided copper-alloy disc may be a third (sf 25). There is a fragment of a copper-alloy mount (sf 27) and two conjoining pieces of copper-alloy sheet that form part of a further mount or small tube (sf 22). Iron objects comprise an iron pin with a looped finial (sf 40) and a small ferrule (sf 44). In addition, there is part of a small stone hone (sf 36) and a handful of pieces of probable metalworking slag.

Phase 4 (post-medieval subsoil)

By far the largest group of non-ferrous finds came from subsoil layer [7], where they were retrieved through metal detecting. The finds comprise numerous lead shots along with objects and fittings that would have been 'lost' in what were largely fields and open ground during the post-medieval period. In terms of date, the earliest find may be a small copper-alloy bar mount (sf 16), likely to be late medieval (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 209-15; cf. Egan and Forsyth 1997, 219-20); the latest find is represented by a so-called 'minnie ball', a type of lead bullet used in British rifles from 1855. The majority of datable finds, however, belong to the early modern period. A complete copper-alloy head-dress pin with decorated head (sf 33) may date from as early as the late 15th or 16th centuries; during this period a range of robust and highly decorated pins form a distinct category of finds (Margeson 1993, 10-11; Egan and Forsyth 1997, 224 and fig. 15.7). There is also a group of cast copper-alloy bells, perhaps most likely from horse harnesses. Three of the bells are complete and their decoration suggest a date in the late 16th or 17th centuries; all three have maker's marks, two of which show a bell-founders hammer (sf 5-7). The finely decorated finial of a copper-alloy spur (sf 11) is likely to date from the early 17th century, while the fragment of a gunmetal shoe or spur buckle (sf 10) may date from the late 17th or 18th centuries. Of a similar date is also the probable hinge of a pair of copper-alloy dividers (sf 15). Three tombac and one brass button

are characteristic 18th-century forms (cf. Bailey 2004, 40). More unusual are three seal discs (sf 20 and 23), possibly part of a ?four-disc seal; they are made of a metal similar to tombac buttons, which may suggest an 18th-century date.

Phase 5 (18th-century pits)

The large group of finds from this phase consisted largely of iron nails, but included some interesting finds in the form of an iron spade sheath (sf 45) and the near-complete iron component of a shoe patten (sf 46). There were also two small iron staples and the fragment of a probably late 18th-century openwork shoe buckle (sf 43).

Recommendations

Metal and small finds form an integral component of the material recovered during excavation and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. At Stone Castle, the finds from Phase 2 are particularly significant as they relate to the numerous features and structures from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period recorded on site. For the purpose of publication of this group, the copper-alloy coin (sf 1) and the copper-alloy coin-like disc (sf 25) both require cleaning and further identification. The possible copper-alloy coin fragment (sf 21), the two copper-alloy mounts (sf 27 and 28) and the copper-alloy fragments (sf 30) will need x-raying and further identification, as will the iron pin (sf 40), the ferrule (sf 44) and the substantial iron nail or pin (sf 29). The material of the stone hone (sf 36) should be further identified.

However, the group of early modern finds from Phase 3, comprising a wide range of objects, also form an important assemblage. Together with the iron spade sheath, shoe patten and openwork shoe buckle from Phase 4, these finds represent otherwise sparse evidence of settlement and activities at Stone Castle during the late 15th and through to the 18th centuries. These finds should, if feasible, also be included in further work. The possible four-disc seal (sf 20 and 23) is a particularly interesting case, as cloth seals from the later post-medieval period are far more unusual finds than those from the early modern period (cf. Egan at www.weymouthdiving.co.uk). The three discs should be cleaned for further study and identification, and could be published as a short note in the journal *Post-Medieval Archaeology*.

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Phase 2				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
2		cut iron nail; complete; L 55mm	50BC-AD40	
2	1	copper-alloy coin; complete but worn and covered in corrosion	50BC-AD40	clean
48		iron nail; incomplete	AD10-70	
48	21	fragment of copper-alloy ?coin	AD10-70	x-ray/clean
48	27	fragment of copper-alloy ?mount	AD10-70	x-ray
51	22	two conjoining fragments of copper-alloy mount or tube; L 30mm +	50BC-AD40	x-ray
53		two iron nails; incomplete	n/a	
83		two pieces of metalworking slag	50BC-AD40	
204		two pieces of metalworking slag	AD10-40	
220	25	?coin or struck copper-alloy two-sided disc; incomplete with discernible decoration on both sides; diam. 20mm+	50BC-AD40	clean
262	44	complete iron ferrule; L 55mm diam.18mm	50BC-AD40	x-ray
349	29	iron nail or pin with substantial head; incomplete	AD40-70	x-ray
378	30	six fragments of copper-alloy ?object	50BC-AD40	x-ray
511	37	iron nail; incomplete	AD10-70	
530	35	several pieces of ?metalworking slag	AD10-70	
531	36	fragment of rectangular-section stone hone	50BC-AD70	stone id
544	40	iron pin or hook with looped finial; complete; L 80mm	AD10-70	x-ray
545	41	iron nail; incomplete	AD10-70	
564	42	iron nail; incomplete	AD10-70	
Phase 3				
141		three iron nails/tack; incomplete	1701-11	
Phase 4				
0	31	copper-alloy halfpenny of George II; complete; date illegible		
0	32	globular lead shot; diam.11mm		
0	33	complete copper-alloy ?head dress pin with robust shank and large head of two slightly flattened hollow-cast hemispheres soldered together; upper hemisphere divided into eight triangular sections with alternate sections filled with incised lines; lower hemisphere with hatching along soldered; pin L 70mm; head diam. 14mm; possibly late 15th/16th-century date		

Archaeological Excavation

7	2	complete lead cartridge two-ring 'minnie ball' bullet; unfired; diam.8mm; 1847+		
7	3	copper-alloy halfpenny of George III, 1773 ; complete		
7	4	copper-alloy halfpenny of William III, 1694-1702 ; complete		
7	5	complete ?gunmetal crotal bell with rectangular lug; upper hemisphere decorated with petals-with-dot design; lower hemisphere decorated with more narrow tongue-shaped petals; marked with bell-founder's hammer in shield; diam.32mm; possibly 16th–17th centuries		
7	6	small copper-alloy crotal bell with rectangular lug; complete but heavily worn; lower hemisphere decorated with sunburst design; marked with bell-founders hammer; diam.25mm; possibly 16th–17th centuries		
7	7	small ?gunmetal crotal bell; near-complete with pointed lug; upper hemisphere decorated with petal design; lower hemisphere decorated with 'feathered' petal design; worn and oval-shaped makers mark; diam.25mm; possibly 16th–17th centuries		
7	8	upper part of a cast copper-alloy clapper bell with rectangular lug; possibly 16th–17th centuries		
7	9	body fragment of a cast copper-alloy crotal bell		
7	10	fragment of a pewter or gunmetal buckle; possibly a two-piece shoe or spur buckle from the 17th–18 th centuries		
7	11	end-fragment of a copper-alloy spur; flat-section arm with decorative terminal with three holes for spur leathers; probably early 17th century		
7	12	plain tombac disc button; complete with raised cone and loop at the back; diam.13mm; 18th century		
7	13	plain tombac disc button; complete with raised cone and loop at the back; diam.14mm; 18th century		
7	14	small domed copper-alloy stud; complete with traces of pin; diam.10mm		
7	15	flat copper-alloy strap with thickened circular terminal with traces of iron rivet; possibly part/reinforcement of the hinge of a pair of dividers; hinge diam.13mm; strap W 7mm L 16mm with one integral copper-alloy rivet; likely to date from the late17th–18th centuries		x-ray and further identify
7	16	copper-alloy bar mount for belt or strap; symmetrical arms either side of decorative centre with four lobes and an oblong hole for fixing; possibly originally with terminal lobes for fixing also; L 25mm W 6mm; most likely late medieval		
7	17	plain brass disc button; complete with loop and double incised circles on the underside; diam.24mm; 18th century		
7	18	large slightly domed plain tombac disc button; complete with loop; diam.30mm; 18th century		
7	19	two globular lead shots; diam.14 and 15mm		

7	20	?tombac two-sided ?seal discs with stumps of connecting strip present; two complete but partly covered in green oxide; one with A•A between horizontal lines; diam.18mm; post-medieval		clean and further identify
7		globular lead shots; nine complete; diam. 11-14mm; some flattened and deformed		
48	23	?tombac two-sided ?seal disc with two stumps of connecting strip present; complete but partly covered in green oxide; cf. sf <20> above; diam.18mm; post-medieval	Phase intrusive	2 clean and further identify
Phase 5				
288		numerous iron nails of varying sizes	1750-80	
288	45	iron spade sheath; one side and much of cutting edge complete with extended mount for fixing to the wood; two nails extant; W 180mm+ ht.170mm+	1750-80	
288	46	near-complete iron shoe patten with wavy sides; L 170mm W 75mm	1750-80	
288	26	two Caple Type C copper-alloy pins; complete; L 29 and 31mm	1750-80	
357		two iron nails; incomplete	n/a	
363	28	iron nail with substantial rectangular head; incomplete	n/a	
426		two iron nails; incomplete	n/a	
449		small iron staple; complete; W 9mm L 25mm	n/a	
453		numerous heavy pieces and fragments of iron; ?shattered iron object or possibly residue from ironworking	n/a	
453		two pieces of iron sheeting or mounts	n/a	
453		incomplete iron ?bolt with domed head	n/a	
455		piece of iron pin/wire	n/a	
542		substantial square-section iron nail; L 170mm	lmed/epmed	
603	43	fragment of copper-alloy shoe buckle; openwork rectangular frame; probably second half of 18th century	n/a	x-ray
607		small iron staple; complete; W 23mm L 38mm	modern	

Table xx: metal and small finds from Stone Castle (KCAS08)

APPENDIX 9: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (2 boxes). The majority of sherds show no evidence for abrasion indicating mostly rapid deposition after breakage. A high number of vessels have complete profiles. All the pottery is post-medieval in date and mostly of an 18th century date, but 16th and 19th century sherds are present. Most individual contexts produced small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds), but one context: [288], has a large sized group of pottery over 100 sherds).

All the pottery (119 sherds, of which none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels, using standard Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes and dating. The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES

Saxon

Organic - tempered with grog (EMS4G), 575-675, one sherd, form: flat topped rim with external beading from a probable jar shaped vessel. The fabric additionally has abundant fine to medium, ill-sorted grey sand.

Medieval

London-type ware (fabric M5), 1080-1350, one sherd, form: jug.

Medway hard silty - sandy ware with chalk (fabric LM34B), 1450 - 1525/50, form: unidentified.

Post-medieval red earthenwares

London area coarse sandy redware (LM19), 1475-1625/50, four sherds, forms: carinated bowl, a bowl or dish with white slip and clear glaze, jug with white slip and green glaze.

London area coarse sandy redware (PM1.9), 1580-1900, 57 sherds, forms: bowl; deep flared, rounded, wide, flower pot, jar; rounded and handled.

Wealden fine pink-buff earthenware (PM2.3), 1525-1750, six sherds, form: bowl; deep.

Wealden or Surrey/Hants fine pink-buff earthenware (PM2.4) 1550-1900, six sherds, form: jar.

Delftware

English tin - glazed earthenware: blue painted on white only (fabric PM9B), 1575 – 1775, one sherd, form: albarello.

English tin-glazed earthenware, plain blue (fabric PM9BT), 1630/1700-1800, 24 sherds, forms: chamber pot, ointment pot, plate (Frank Britton type I).

English tin-glazed earthenware, purple speckled (fabric PM9BT), 1630-1680, four sherds, form: mug; rounded.

English tin-glazed earthenware: polychrome (PM9P), 1575-1775 (probably Lambeth) two sherds; form; unidentified.

Stoneware

London stoneware: bi-toned with an iron slip (fabric PM25), 1670-1950, one sherd, form: ?jug.

Staffordshire-type white stoneware (PM26), 1725-1780., two sherds, form: plate; dinner.

Staffordshire-type white stoneware: carved scalloped rims (PM26C), 1725-1750, one sherd, form: dinner plate.

Staffordshire-type white stoneware: slip-cast, plain., PM26D, 1725-1780., five sherds, form: sauce boat.

Imported pottery

Chinese porcelain, blue and white (fabric PM40A), 1580/1650-1900, eight sherds, form: saucer.

Industrial finewares

Developed Creamware (fabric LPM11A), 1760-1830, one sherd, form: unidentified.

Pearl ware with transfer-printing (fabric LPM12G), 1770-1860, one sherd, form: plate.

Staffordshire "Ironstone"-type white earthenware (fabric LPM14), dated 1800 onwards, one sherd, forms: uncertain.

Staffordshire "Ironstone" with blue transfer-printing (fabric LPM14TRB), 1800 onwards, one sherd, form: uncertain.

DISTRIBUTION

All the pottery was recovered from Phase 4 and Table 1 shows the contexts containing pottery, the phase it occurs in, the number of sherds, the pottery types and a spot date for the group.

Context	Phase	No. of sherds	Date range of pottery types	Latest dated pottery type	Pottery types	Spot date
[135]	3	2	1080-1550	1450 - 1525/50	M5, LM34b	1450 - 1525/50
[141]	3	2	1575-1775	1575-1775	PM9P	1701-1711
[151]	5	2	575-1650	1475-1625/50	1475-1625/50	Early 17 th C.
[288]	5	107	1475-1900	1725-1780	LM19, PM1.9, PM2.3, PM2.4, PM9BT, PM9PS, PM25, PM26, PM26C, PM26D, PM40A, LPM14 (intrusive)	1750-1780
[388]	5	1	1575 - 1775.	1575 - 1775	PM9B	17 th C.
[445]	5	1	1780-1825	1780-1825	LPM12G	1780-1825
[605]	5	1	1800-1900	1800-1900	LPM14	1800-1900
[607]	5	1	1760-1830	1760-1830	LPM11A	1760-1830
[613]	5	1	1675-1800	1675-1800	PM1.9	17th/18th C.

Table 1. KCAS 08, distribution of pottery showing the number of sherds and its deposition spot date for each context.

The single sherd of early Saxon pottery is residual in deposit [151], whilst the medieval sherd of a London-type ware jug is also residual with the transitional period fabric LM34B found in deposit [151].

Only one deposit is notable and worth discussion and this is fill [288] of the large pit [317]. There are residual 16th-century London red earthenwares (LM19) and a mid 17th-century tin-glaze (PM9PS) rounded mug and an intrusive sherd of 'Ironstone' ware (LPM14)

present in this context, but the bulk of the material dates to the late 18th century. The main type of pottery is the London coarse sandy redware (PM1.9) and besides two jars and flower pots, the most notable form in this ware are deep bowls with various profiles and these are traditionally associated with dairying. There is also small amounts of Surrey-Hampshire red border ware (PM2.4), notably in the form of a jar, whilst a deep bowl superficially looks like green-glazed Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares, but is probably a Wealden product (PM2.3). The Delftware in this feature is mostly plain blue (PM9BT) and is in the form of a chamber pot, ointment pot and plate. The Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware (PM26) occurs as two plates, but a probable quality item is a moulded sauce boat, decorated with Greek key style borders and flowers and branches. The only imported pottery is a Chinese porcelain blue and white saucer. If this pit is associated with Stone Castle then the ceramic contents demonstrate a number of functions associated with this house in the 18th century. Horticultural items as the flower pots may indicate formalised gardens, while the deep bowls may point to dairying, either in the kitchen or as part of an agricultural component of the Stone Castle estate. The table wares infer social niceties of the landed gentry, backed up by the quality item of the white stoneware sauceboat.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The pottery assemblage has some significance and the group of ceramics from pit [317] illustrates some aspects of late 18th-century activity probably associated with Stone Castle. The source of the pottery is therefore from activity on or close to the site. A small number of Post-Roman pottery assemblages have been excavated in the nearby towns of Dartford (site code:

Potential

The pottery has the potential to provide dating for the contexts they were found in and provide a sequence. The pottery does require a number of illustrations. Its main potential is to add to the understanding of late 18th-century activity associated with Stone Castle and an holistic approach of studying all the different finds types from pit [317] will give a better comprehension of the activities involved.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Suggested research questions generated from the pottery assemblage are:

- Does the documentary evidence for the land use of the site during in the late 18th century tie in with the ceramic evidence of pit [317]?

- Do the other classes of finds (glass, registered finds, clay tobacco pipes, *etc.*) add to the understanding of activities in pit [317]?

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

It is recommended that a publication report be written on the pottery from pit [317]. Five vessels are recommended for illustration to compliment the report. It is also recommended that the pottery is studied holistically with the glass and both are quantified in the same way.

Bibliography

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APPENDIX 10: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Sarah Carter

Quantity

Total number of boxes -30

Total number of contexts producing glass –1

Methodology

Given the size of the assemblage it was decided that the glass assemblage be sampled for assessment. One bag of diagnostic (either bases or rims and necks in the case of bottles) was examined from each box. The material was quantified by colour, form and date and recorded in an Access database.

Introduction

Of the 163 fragments sampled, 156 are bottle fragments, all from English wine bottles. 5 fragments are from one wine glass whilst 2 fragments are window glass. The glass is well preserved, a few complete vessels remain whilst the remainder is in large fragments.

Bottles

The bases are all sagged and have high kicks indicating a date from 1750-1790. The necks and rims have applied triangular string rims which indicate a date range from 1700-1770. Assuming that the necks and bases are from the same bottles an overlap date range of 1750-1770 is suggested. This, happily, is confirmed by 2 of the 3 complete bottles found. These 2 bottles are almost identical and can be securely dated to 1750-1770 for one and 1755-1780 for the other. The third complete bottle is earlier and appears to date from 1660-1690.

The production of English wine bottles which began in the early years of the seventeenth century was well under way by 1634 (Dumbrell 1992). Bottles were hand-made and free-blown and therefore no two bottles were quite the same shape or of the same dimensions. In 1636 an act forbade the sale of wine in bottles as an attempt to regulate the measure of wine that the customer received. Wine was now sold by the barrel. This led to increase in the use of glass bottles as individuals would have their own bottles filled at the vintner. It also led to the introduction of seals on the shoulder of the bottles, termed “marking”, for the easy identification of one’s own bottles. The seals could identify the bottles of either the owner or

purveyor of the wine. Household accounts of this period refer to orders of glass bottles, sometimes “marked” bottles and certain households were ordering hundreds of bottles per year.

By 1677 the making of bottles was a separate part of the glass industry being manufactured in specialised glass houses. By 1695 over two million bottles were being produced in nearly forty glass houses. From this period until the introduction of mould-blown bottles in the early 19th century the English wine bottle evolved in shape.

The typology and dating of wine bottles has been achieved by the study of the seals or “marks” which are found on some of these bottles. It is therefore possible to date, normally within a few decades, the manufacture of a wine bottle. The most diagnostic parts of the bottle are the base, rim and sometimes the shoulder.

The value of these wine bottles, “marked” or not, is illustrated by their continued use. Examples of bottles manufactured in earlier periods are frequently found in later deposits. Samuel Pepys records watching his five or six dozen newly made sealed bottles filled with wine at the Mitre Tavern by Mr Rawlinson. Three years later he is burying them during the fire of London and retrieving them 10 days later. Wine bottle fragments can therefore be used as a terminus ante quem for a given deposit.

Wine Glass

5 fragments of colourless glass, 3 of which adjoin, are from the bowl of a wine glass. The bowl appears to be tulip-shaped with a fire-rounded rim. A small section of the stem remains and seems to have been spiral ribbed. This wine glass can be dated to 1760-1770.

Window Glass

2 fragments of colourless window glass were recovered from this assemblage. One fragment has evidence of the comes with which the quarries of glass were joined to form windows. This glass is consistent with the 18th century date established for the deposit.

Conclusion

All of the assemblage is from one context, that of the fill of a large pit. With the exception of one earlier bottle, all the other bottles are of the same type and date from a twenty year period between 1750 and 1770. The wine glass fragments confirm this date. The narrow date

range of the deposit along with the large size of the fragments indicates a primary deposit, most likely one made in a very short time period soon after the manufacture and use of the bottles.

Recommendations

No further analysis of the glass is required. A short note of the assemblage should be made if the post-medieval period is to be included in the publication.

References

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Gabriel, R., 1974. *English Drinking Glasses*. Charles Letts & Co.

Noël Hulme, I., 1976. *Artifacts of Colonial America*. New York.

APPENDIX 11: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

The site produced a total of 33 fragments of clay tobacco pipes and are classified according to Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology and prefixed AO, while the 18th-century examples are redefined according to Oswald's (1975) general typology and prefixed OS. The assemblage can be quantified as eight bowls, ranging in date between 1660 and 1800 with an additional 25 stems. The condition of the assemblage is generally fragmentary and although some bowls are intact and others are fragmentary, all can be assigned to a type.

The clay tobacco pipes

The stems can only be broadly dated to between 1580-1900, but some are narrow in circumference and therefore may date more to the late 18th or 19th centuries. All the clay tobacco pipes were recovered from Phase 4 deposits.

17th-century pipe

A single spurred AO15 bowl, dated 1660-80 was recovered from context [613]. This bowl is of a fair finish or quality and has three quarters milling of the rim.

18th-century pipes

The seven other pipe bowls from the site are all 18th-century in date and are derived entirely from deposit [288], fill of pit [317]. A single bowl survives mostly as a heel and stem and can only be assigned to a general AO25 type, dated 1700-70/80. Four heeled bowls have narrow stems and fit into the OS12 type, dated 1730-80 and all are initialled on the heel. One is maker marked I C and another I G, but these master pipe makers are not known locally, however two bowls are marked I H and this probably refers to Jonathan Hill, 1722, Gravesend, but also recorded in the 1761 Maidstone Polls (Oswald 1975, 175). There are two unmarked spurred bowls, but one is so damaged that it can only be given a general AO26 code, dated 1730-80, but a complete bowl is of the OS23 type, dated 1760-1800 and this example shows evidence of slight burning.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipes are of significance at a local level and reflect which 18th-century pipe makers were marketing their products to the area. The types of pipes found on the site follow the pattern found in the southeast. Other clay tobacco pipe assemblages have been excavated near by at Gravesend (Jarrett 2005a; 2005b). The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts they were found in, none merit drawing. Should a publication be required, then the clay tobacco pipes from pit [317] should be written up holistically with the other finds in this group.

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APPENDIX 12: HUMAN BONE ASSESSMENT

Kathelen Leary

Introduction

A small quantity of human bone was recovered during excavation at Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, KCAS 08. The bone came from two Phase 2 features, enclosure ditch [113] and a sub-rectangular / oval pit [547]. The pit contained bones from two neonates.

Results

Context [48] Fill of slot [52] through enclosure ditch [113]

This context contained the right maxilla of an adult or sub-adult. The bone was in moderate condition and the teeth present were the 2nd premolar and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd molars. All other teeth had been lost post-mortem.

Context [544] Tertiary fill of pit [547]

This context contained four bones, all probably belonging to the same individual. The bones present were a right tibia and left tibiae and a right and left humeri. The bones were all from an individual of neonatal age, probably around 36 or 37 weeks old, i.e. less than full term. The bones were in moderate to poor condition.

Context [546] Primary fill of pit [547]

This context contained a single neonatal left tibia. The bone was in moderate condition with the distal end of the bone missing. Based on its size the bone came from a neonate of slightly further advanced development than that contained within context [544], and was probably around full term.

Recommendations for further work

No further work is required on the bone.

APPENDIX 13: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-58675

Project details

Project name	Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation took place on land at Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent between March and September of 2008. These works followed an earlier evaluation which was conducted between January and February of 2008. The excavations revealed a total of three phases of historic activity ranging from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period through to the post-medieval. Of particular significance were a number of Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure ditches and grain storage pits which provided evidence of the deliberate and structured deposition of a specific range of materials.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2008 End: 01-09-2008
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	KCAS08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Site status (other)	Not within an area of archaeological significance - but the site potential was flagged in 1999
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age

Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	POST HOLES Late Iron Age
Monument type	GULLIES Late Iron Age
Monument type	GRAIN STORAGE PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	ENCLOSURES Late Iron Age
Monument type	ANIMAL BURIALS Late Iron Age
Monument type	GRANARY Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLIES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	BONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	QUERN Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHTS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	METAL WORKING DEBRIS Late Iron Age

Significant Finds	NAILS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	FERRULE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	WHETSTONE Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	HOOK Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT DARTFORD STONE Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent
Postcode	DA9
Study area	6365.74 Square metres

Site coordinates	TQ 5833 7398 51.4421290126 0.278464013660 51 26 31 N 000 16 42 E Point
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Height OD / Depth	Min: 32.68m Max: 40.49m
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Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
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Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
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Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
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Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
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Project supervisor	Alexis Haslam
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Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
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Name of sponsor/funding body	Countryside Properties
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Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
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Physical Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Human Bones', 'Metal', 'Worked stone/lithics'
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Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Human Bones', 'Metal', 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Database', 'Spreadsheets', 'Survey', 'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones', 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Glass', 'Human Bones', 'Metal', 'Stratigraphic', 'Survey', 'Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Diary', 'Drawing', 'Map', 'Matrices', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report', 'Section', 'Survey', 'Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation on Land at Residential Phase II (Southern Parcel), Waterstone Park, Stone Castle, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Haslam, A./Butler, J.
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley

Description	Unpublished bound text
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Entered by	Alexis Haslam (ahaslam@pre-construct.com)
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Entered on	27 April 2009
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APPENDIX 14 – CONTEXT INDEX

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
1	Fill	TR4	-	TR4	1	-	2	Fill of [3]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
2	Fill	TR4	2	TR4	1	1	2	Fill of [6]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
3	Cut	TR4	2	TR4	1	-	2	E-W Aligned Ditch	-	-	-	-
4	Fill	TR5	1	TR5	2	-	2	Fill of [5]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
5	Cut	TR5	-	TR5	2	-	2	E-W Aligned Ditch	113	-	-	-
6	Cut	TR4	-	TR4	1	-	2	N-S Aligned Ditch	113	-	-	-
7	Layer	TR1 - TR7	-	-	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11	2-20	3	Subsoil	-	-	-	-
8	Natural	Across Site	-	TR1 - TR7, TR12	5	-	1	Natural Seaford Chalk	-	-	-	-
9	Fill	TR5	-	TR5	3	-	2	Fill of [10]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
10	Cut	TR5	-	TR5	3	-	2	N-S Aligned Ditch	113	-	-	-
11	Deposit	TR4	-	11	-	-	2	Chalk Marl Lining [13]	-	-	-	-
12	Fill	TR4	3	11	-	-	2	Fill of [13]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
13	Cut	TR4	-	TR4, 11	4	-	2	Sub-Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
14	Fill	TR2	-	-	5	-	4	Fill of [15]	-	-	-	-
15	Cut	TR2	-	TR2	5	-	4	Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
16	Fill	TR3, 220/385, 225/385	-	-	6	-	4	Fill of [17]	-	-	-	-
17	Cut	TR3, 220/385, 225/385	-	TR3, 17	6	-	4	Sub-Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
18	Fill	TR1	-	TR1	7	-	2	Fill of [19]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
19	Cut	TR1	-	TR1	7	-	2	Possible Re-Cut of [21]	-	-	-	-
20	Fill	TR1	-	TR1	7	-	2	Fill of [21]	-	-	-	-
21	Cut	TR1	-	TR1	7	-	2	NE-SW Aligned Ditch	304	-	-	-
22	Fill	TR2	-	TR2	5	-	2	Fill of [23]	-	-	-	-
23	Cut	TR2	-	TR2, 287	5	-	2	NE-SW Aligned Ditch	287	-	-	-
24	Fill	TR4, 210/415	-	TR4	8, 77	-	2	Fill of [25]	-	AD 40 - 70	-	-
25	Cut	TR4, 210/415	-	TR4, 293	8, 77	-	2	NW-SE Aligned Ditch	293	-	-	-
26	Fill	TR2	-	TR2	9	-	4	Fill of [27]	-	-	-	-
27	Cut	TR2	-	TR2	9	-	4	Sub-Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
28	Fill	TR1	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [29]	-	-	-	-
29	Cut	TR1	-	TR1	10	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
30	Fill	TR6, 205/420, 205/425	131	TR6	11, 91	-	2	Fill of [32]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
31	Fill	TR6, 205/420, 205/425	-	-	11	-	2	Primary Fill of [32] (Eval Only)	-	-	-	-
32	Cut	TR6, 205/420, 205/425	-	TR6, 293	11, 91	-	2	Curvilinear Ditch	293	-	-	-
33	Natural	Across Site	-	TR1 - TR7,	-	-	1	Natural Brickearth	-	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
				TR11, TR13								
34	Fill	TR1	-	TR1	-	-	2	Fill of [35]	-	-	-	-
35	Cut	TR1	-	TR1	-	-	2	N-S Aligned Ditch	-	-	-	-
36	Fill	TR2	-	TR2	-	-	4	Fill of [37]	-	-	-	-
37	Cut	TR2	-	TR2	-	-	4	NE-SW Aligned Gully	352	-	-	-
38	Fill	TR4	-	TR4	-	-	2	Fill of [39]	340	-	-	-
39	Cut	TR4	-	TR4	-	-	2	Posthole	341	-	-	-
40	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
41	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
42	Fill	240/400	4	-	12	-	2	Fill of [43]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
43	Cut	240/400	-	43	12	-	2	Shallow Oval Pit	-	-	-	-
44	Fill	240/405	5	-	-	-	4	Fill of [45]	-	-	-	-
45	Cut	240/405	-	45	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
46	Fill	235/395	6	-	13	-	2	Fill of [47]	-	-	-	-
47	Cut	235/395	-	91	13	-	2	Slot in Gully [91]	91	-	-	-
48	Fill	195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445	7, 135	-	21, 22	27	2	Fill of [52]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
49	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
50	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
51	Fill	195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445	-	-	22	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
52	Cut	195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445	-	113	21, 22	-	2	Slot in Ditch [113]	113	-	-	-
53	Fill	235/400	9	-	14, 15	-	2	Fill of [54]	-	-	-	-
54	Cut	235/400	-	91	14, 15	-	2	Slot in Gully [91]	91	-	-	-
55	Fill	195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445	10, 135	-	21	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
56	Fill	195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445	-	-	22	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
57	Fill	195/440, 200/440	11, 135	-	21	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	-	-	-
58	Fill	235/405, 240/405	12	-	16	-	2	Fill of [59]	-	-	-	-
59	Cut	235/405, 240/405	-	292	16	-	2	Slot in Ditch [292]	292	-	-	-
60	Fill	240/405	13	61	16	-	2	Fill of [61]	-	-	-	-
61	Cut	240/405	-	61	16	-	2	Pit	-	-	-	-
62	Fill	240/405	14	-	17	-	2	Fill of [63]	-	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
63	Cut	240/405	-	91	17	-	2	Slot in Gully [91]	91	-	-	-
64	Fill	195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445	15, 135	-	21	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	-	-	-
65	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
66	Fill	195/445	16	93	22	-	2	Fill of [93]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
67	Fill	200/445	-	-	22	-	2	Fill of [68]	-	-	-	-
68	Cut	200/445	-	68	22	-	2	Pit / Post Pit	-	-	-	-
69	Fill	195/445, 200/445	17	-	22	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	-	-	-
70	Fill	195/445, 200/445	18	-	22	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	-	-	-
71	Fill	195/445, 200/445	-	-	22	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	-	-	-
72	Fill	195/445, 200/445	19	-	22	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
73	Fill	195/445, 200/445	20	-	-	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	-	-	-
74	Fill	195/445, 200/445	21	-	-	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
75	Fill	195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445	22	-	-	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	-	-	-
76	Fill	195/440, 200/440	23, 135	-	21	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	-	-	-
77	Fill	200/395, 200/400	26	-	18	-	2	Fill of [78]	-	-	-	-
78	Cut	200/395, 200/400	-	81	18	-	2	Slot in Gully [81]	81	-	-	-
79	Fill	200/395	-	-	19	-	2	Fill of [80]	-	-	-	-
80	Cut	200/395	-	81	19	-	2	Slot in Gully [81]	81	-	-	-
81	Cut	200/390, 200/395, 200/400	-	81	18, 19	-	2	Group No. for N-S Aligned Gully	78, 80	-	-	-
82	Fill	195/440, 200/440	24, 135	-	21	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
83	Fill	195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445	25, 135	83	21, 22	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
84	Fill	240/405	27	-	-	-	2	Fill of [85]	-	-	-	-
85	Cut	240/405	-	85	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
86	Fill	200/415, 200/420	28	-	20	-	2	Fill of [87]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
87	Cut	200/415, 200/420	-	87	20	-	2	Shallow Sub-Oval Pit	-	-	-	-
88	Fill	195/415, 200/415	30	-	20	-	2	Fill of [89]	-	PRE / LIA	-	-
89	Cut	195/415,	-	89	20	-	2	Sub-Oval Pit	-	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
		200/415										
90	Fill	195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445	29, 135	-	21, 22	-	2	Fill of [52]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
91	Cut	235/395, 235/400, 240/405	-	91	13, 14, 15, 17	-	2	Group No. for N-S Aligned Gully	47, 54, 63	-	-	-
92	Fill	195/445	-	-	22	-	2	Fill of [93]	-	-	-	-
93	Cut	195/445	-	93	22	-	2	Sub-Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
94	Fill	195/445, 200/445	51	94	22	-	2	Fill of [95]	-	-	-	-
95	Cut	195/445, 200/445	-	95	22	-	2	Fire Pit / Oven	-	-	-	-
96	Fill	190/430	32	-	23	-	2	Fill of [109]	-	-	-	-
97	Fill	190/430	31	-	23	-	2	Fill of [98]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
98	Cut	190/430	-	122	23	-	2	Slot in Ditch [122]	122	-	-	-
99	Fill	220/390, 225/390	35	-	24	-	4	Fill of [100]	-	-	-	-
100	Cut	220/390, 225/390	-	100	24	-	4	Shallow Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
101	Fill	210/440	33	-	-	-	2	Fill of [102]	-	-	-	-
102	Cut	210/440	-	102	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
103	Fill	210/435	34	-	-	-	2	Fill of [104]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
104	Cut	210/435	-	104	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
105	Fill	210/435	38	-	-	-	2	Fill of [106]	-	-	-	-
106	Cut	210/435	-	106	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
107	Fill	230/390	36	-	25	-	4	Fill of [108]	-	-	-	-
108	Cut	230/390	-	108	25	-	4	Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
109	Cut	190/430	-	112	23	-	2	Slot in Ditch [112]	112	-	-	-
110	Fill	195/430	-	-	26	-	2	Fill of [111]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
111	Cut	195/430	-	112	26	-	2	Slot in Ditch [112]	112	-	-	-
112	Cut	190/430, 195/430	-	112	23, 26	-	2	Shallow E-W Aligned Ditch	109, 111	-	-	-
113	Cut	210/420, 215/420, 210/425, 195/430, 200/430, 205/430, 210/430, 195/435, 200/435, 195/440, 200/440, 195/445, 200/445, 195/450	-	113	21, 22, 40, 60, 61, 63, 79, 89, 90, 94, 107	-	2	Group No. for Enclosure Ditch	5, 6, 10, 52, 138, 196, 230, 265, 339, 376, 433	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
114	Fill	205/435	39	-	-	-	2	Fill of [115]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
115	Cut	205/435	-	115	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
116	Fill	205/435	40	-	-	-	2	Fill of [117]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
117	Cut	205/435	-	117	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
118	Fill	225/385	37	-	28	-	2	Fill of [119]	-	-	-	-
119	Cut	225/385	-	287	28	-	2	Slot in Ditch [287]	287	-	-	-
120	Fill	195/430, 200/430	48	-	26	-	2	Fill of [121]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
121	Cut	195/430, 200/430	-	122	26	-	2	Slot in Ditch [122]	122	-	-	-
122	Cut	180/415, 180/420, 185/420, 180/425, 185/425, 190/425, 190/430, 195/430, 200/430	-	122	23, 26, 59, 66, 69	-	2	Group No. for Curvilinear Ditch	98, 121, 227, 250, 252	-	-	-
123	Fill	205/435	41	-	-	-	2	Fill of [124]	-	-	-	-
124	Cut	205/435	-	124	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
125	Fill	205/435	44	-	-	-	2	Fill of [126]	-	-	-	-
126	Cut	205/435	-	126	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
127	Fill	175/440	55	-	-	-	2	Fill of [128]	-	-	-	-
128	Cut	175/440	-	128	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
129	Fill	180/430	42	-	27	-	2	Fill of [130]	-	-	-	-
130	Cut	180/430	-	200	27	-	2	Slot in Ditch [200]	200	-	-	-
131	Fill	230/390	43	-	29	-	2	Fill of [132]	-	-	-	-
132	Cut	230/390	-	304	29	-	2	Slot in Ditch [304]	304	-	-	-
133	Fill	225/380, 225/385, 225/390, 225/395	45	134	31	-	2	Fill of [134]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
134	Cut	225/380, 225/385, 225/390, 225/395	-	134	31	-	2	N-S Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
135	Fill	230/395	46	136	30	-	4	Fill of [136]	-	LM / EPM	-	-
136	Cut	230/395	-	136	30	-	4	Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
137	Fill	200/430	47	-	40	-	2	Secondary Fill of [138]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
138	Cut	195/430, 200/430	-	113	40	-	2	Slot in Ditch [113]	113	-	-	-
139	Fill	180/435, 180/440	52, 53	-	35, 36	-	2	Fill of [140]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
140	Cut	180/435, 180/440	-	200	35, 36	-	2	Slot in Ditch [200]	-	-	-	-
141	Fill	230/400,	50	142	32	-	4	Fill of [142]	-	AD 1701-11	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
		230/405										
142	Cut	230/400, 230/405	-	142	32	-	4	Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
143	Cut	220/405, 225/405	-	293	38	-	2	Slot in Ditch [293]	293	-	-	-
144	Fill	220/405, 225/405	-	-	38	24	2	Fill of [143]	-	-	-	-
145	Fill	180/430, 180/435	-	-	33, 34	-	2	Fill of [146]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
146	Cut	180/430, 180/435	-	200	33, 34	-	2	Slot in Ditch [200]	200	-	-	-
147	Fill	180/435, 185/435	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [148]	-	-	-	-
148	Cut	180/435, 185/435	-	148	-	-	4	NE-SW Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
149	Cut	225/400, 225/405	-	287	39	-	2	Slot in Ditch [287]	287	-	-	-
150	Fill	225/400, 225/405	63	-	39	-	2	Fill of [149]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
151	Fill	185/435, 190/435	-	152	-	-	2	Fill of [152]	-	LM / EPM	-	-
		190/440										
152		185/435, 190/435	-	152	-	-	2	NE-SW Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
		190/440										
153	Fill	230/405	54	-	37	-	2	Fill of [154]	-	-	-	-
154	Cut	230/405	-	304	37	-	2	Slot in Ditch [304]	304	-	-	-
155	Fill	190/440, 190/445	56	-	41, 42	-	2	Fill of [156]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
156	Cut	190/440, 190/445	-	194	41, 42	-	2	Slot in Ditch [194]	194	-	-	-
157	Fill	185/445	58	-	-	-	2	Fill of [158]	-	-	-	-
158	Cut	185/445	-	158	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
159	Fill	230/405	57, 61	-	44	-	2	Fill of [160]	-	-	-	-
160	Cut	230/405	-	292	44	-	2	Slot in Ditch [292]	292	-	-	-
161	Fill	185/440	59	-	-	-	2	Fill of [162]	-	-	-	-
162	Cut	185/440	-	162	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
163	Fill	190/440, 195/440	60	164	42	-	2	Fill of [164]	-	-	-	-
		194/445										
164	Cut	190/440, 195/440	-	164	42	-	2	Shallow Pit	-	-	-	-
		194/445										
165	Fill	200/430	-	-	40	-	2	Primary Fill of [138]	-	-	-	-
166	Fill	180/420, 180/425	62	167	46	-	2	Fill of [167]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
167	Cut	180/420, 180/425	-	167	46	-	2	Gully / Pit	-	-	-	-
168	Fill	230/405	66	-	-	-	2	Fill of [169]	-	-	-	-
169	Cut	230/405	-	169	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
170	Fill	230/405	65	-	-	-	2	Fill of [171]	-	-	-	-
171	Cut	230/405	-	171	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
172	Fill	175/415	64	-	43	-	2	Fill of [173]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
173	Cut	175/415	-	173	43	-	2	Shallow Pit	-	-	-	-
174	Fill	195/445	-	-	45	-	2	Fill of [175]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
175	Cut	195/445	-	239	45	-	2	Slot in Ditch [239]	239	-	-	-
176	Fill	195/445	-	-	45	-	2	Fill of [177]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
177	Cut	195/445	-	194	45	-	2	Slot in Ditch [194]	194	-	-	-
178	Cut	220/405, 225/405	-	292	48	-	2	Slot in Ditch [292]	292	-	-	-
179	Fill	220/405, 225/405	67	-	48	-	2	Fill of [178]	-	-	-	-
180	Fill	190/440	68	-	47	-	2	Fill of [181]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
181	Cut	190/440	-	194	47	-	2	Slot in Ditch [194]	194	-	-	-
182	Fill	195/410	69	-	-	-	2	Fill of [183]	-	-	-	-
183	Cut	195/410	-	183	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
184	Fill	195/415	70	-	-	-	2	Fill of [185]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
185	Cut	195/415	-	185	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
186	Fill	190/415	73	-	-	-	2	Fill of [187]	-	-	-	-
187	Cut	190/415	-	187	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
188	Cut	220/405	-	293	68	-	2	Slot in [293]	293	-	-	-
189	Fill	220/405	71	-	68	-	2	Secondary Fill of [188]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
190	Fill	195/425, 195/430	72	191	49	-	2	Fill of [191]	-	-	-	-
191	Cut	195/425, 195/430	-	191	49	-	2	Shallow Pit	-	-	-	-
192	Fill	185/405, 190/405, 185/410, 190/410	74	-	50, 55	-	2	Fill of [193]	-	-	-	-
193	Cut	185/405, 190/405, 185/410, 190/410	-	242	50, 55	-	2	Slot in Ditch [242]	242	-	-	-
194	Cut	190/440, 190/445, 195/445, 195/450, 200/450	-	194	41, 42, 45, 47, 63	-	2	Group No. for NE-SW Aligned Ditch	156, 177, 181, 214	-	-	-
195	Fill	195/435, 200/435	78	-	60, 61	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [196]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
196	Cut	195/435, 200/435	-	113	60, 61	-	2	Slot in Ditch [113]	113	-	-	-
197	Fill	220/405	75	-	68	-	2	Primary Fill of [188]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
198	Fill	235/435	79	-	56	-	2	Fill of [199]	-	-	-	-
199	Cut	235/435	-	345	56	-	2	Slot in Ditch [345]	345	-	-	-
200	Cut	180/430, 180/435,	-	200	27, 33, 34, 35,	-	2	Group No. for NW-SE Aligned Enclosure Ditch	130, 140, 146,	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
		175/440, 180/440,			36, 95, 113,				379, 498, 510,			
		175/445, 175/450,			115, 116				516			
		175/455, 175/460, 180/460										
201	Fill	235/435, 235/440	76	-	51, 52	-	2	Fill of [202]	-	-	-	-
202	Cut	235/435, 235/440	-	207	51, 52	-	2	Slot in Ditch [207]	207	-	-	-
203	Fill	195/435, 200/435	-	-	60, 61	-	2	Secondary Fill of [196]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
204	Fill	195/435, 200/435	83	-	60, 61	-	2	Primary Fill of [196]	-	AD 10-40	-	-
205	Fill	235/440, 240/440	80	-	62	-	2	Secondary Fill of [206]	-	-	-	-
206	Cut	235/440, 240/440	-	208	62	-	2	Slot in Ditch [208]	208	-	-	-
207	Cut	240/430, 235/435, 240/435, 235/440,	-	207	51, 52	-	2	Group No. for N-S Aligned Ditch	202	-	-	-
		235/445 235/440, 240/440,										
208	Cut	235/445 235/440, 240/440,	-	208	62, 106	-	2	Group No. for NE-SW Aligned Ditch	206, 413	-	-	-
		245/440, 250/440, 245/445, 250/445, 255/445										
209	Fill	225/365, 230/365	81	-	53	-	2	Fill of [210]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
210	Cut	225/365, 230/365	-	210	53	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
211	Fill	230/370	82	-	54	-	2	Fill of [212]	-	-	-	-
212	Cut	230/370	-	212	54	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
213	Fill	195/450, 200/450	-	-	63	-	2	Fill of [214]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
214	Cut	195/450, 200/450	-	194	63	-	2	Slot in Ditch [194]	194	-	-	-
215	Fill	195/450	-	-	63	-	2	Fill of [216]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
216	Cut	195/450	-	216	63	-	2	Sub-Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
217	Fill	185/415	84	-	58	-	2	Fill of [218]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
218	Cut	185/415	-	242	58	-	2	Slot in Ditch [242]	242	-	-	-
219	Layer	225/365, 230/365, 225/370, 230/370	85	219	-	-	2	Dump Layer	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
220	Fill	195/450	-	-	63	25	2	Tertiary Fill of [230]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
221	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
222	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
223	Cut	220/405	-	223	-	-	2	Oval Pit	-	-	-	-
224	Fill	220/405	-	-	-	-	2	Secondary Fill of [223]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
225	Fill	235/440, 240/440	88	-	62	-	2	Primary Fill of [206]	-	-	-	-
226	Fill	180/415	87	-	59	-	2	Fill of [227]	-	-	-	-
227	Cut	180/415	-	122	59	-	2	Slot in Ditch [122]	122	-	-	-
228	Fill	195/450	-	-	63	-	2	Secondary Fill of Ditch [230]	-	-	-	-
229	Fill	195/450	-	-	63	-	2	Primary Fill of Ditch [230]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
230	Cut	195/450	-	113	63	-	2	Slot in Ditch [113]	113	-	-	-
231	Fill	180/415	89	-	-	-	2	Fill of [232]	-	-	-	-
232	Cut	180/415	-	232	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
233	Fill	185/420, 180/425, 185/425	90	-	64	-	2	Fill of [234]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
234	Cut	185/420, 180/425, 185/425	-	242	64	-	2	Slot in Ditch [242]	242	-	-	-
235	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
236	Layer	225/365, 230/365	92	236	-	-	2	Layer of Flint Rubble	-	-	-	-
237	Fill	200/450	-	-	63	-	2	Fill of [238]	-	-	-	-
238	Cut	200/450	-	239	63	-	2	Slot in Ditch [239]	239	-	-	-
239	Cut	195/445, 200/445, 200/450	-	239	45, 63	-	2	Group No. for NE-SW Aligned Ditch	175, 238	-	-	-
240	Fill	205/410, 205/415	93	-	65	-	2	Fill of [241]	-	-	-	-
241	Cut	205/410, 205/415	-	377	65	-	2	Slot in Ditch [377]	377	-	-	-
242	Cut	185/405, 190/405, 185/410, 190/410, 185/415, 185/420, 180/425, 185/425	-	242	50, 55, 58, 64	-	2	Group No. for N-S Aligned Ditch	193, 218, 234	-	-	-
243	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
244	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
245	Fill	200/445	96	-	-	-	2	Fill of [246]	-	-	-	-
246	Cut	200/445	-	246	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
247	Deposit	225/365	98	247	-	-	2	Burnt Deposit	-	-	-	-
248	Deposit	225/365	97	248	-	-	2	Deposit of Chalk and Mortar	-	?	-	-
249	Fill	180/420, 185/420	99	-	66	-	2	Fill of [250]	-	AD 10-70	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
		180/425, 185/425										
250	Cut	180/420, 185/420,	-	122	66	-	2	Slot in Ditch [122]	122	-	-	-
		180/425, 185/425										
251	Fill	185/425	100	-	69	-	2	Fill of [252]	-	-	-	-
252	Cut	185/425	-	122	69	-	2	Slot in Ditch [122]	122	-	-	-
253	Fill	215/405, 220/405	-	-	67	-	2	Fill of [254]	-	-	-	-
254	Cut	215/405, 220/405	-	292	67	-	2	Slot in Ditch [292]	292	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
255	Fill	230/435, 230/440	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [256]	-	-	-	-
256	Cut	230/435, 230/440	-	256	-	-	4	Circular Pit Cut	-	-	-	-
257	Fill	200/445	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [258]	-	-	-	-
258	Cut	200/445	-	258	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
										50 BC - AD 40		
259	Fill	200/440	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [260]	-	-	-	-
260	Cut	200/440	-	260	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
261	Fill	220/405	-	-	-	-	2	Primary Fill of [223]	-	-	-	-
262	Fill	210/415, 215/415	102	-	73	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [263]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
263	Cut	210/415, 215/415	-	362	73	-	2	Slot in Ditch [362]	362	-	-	-
264	Fill	210/420, 215/420	103	-	79	-	2	Final Fill of [265]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
265	Cut	210/420, 215/420	-	113	79	-	2	Slot in Ditch [113]	113	-	-	-
266	Fill	210/430	106	-	70	-	2	Fill of [267]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
267	Cut	210/430	-	344	70	-	2	Slot in Ditch [344]	344	-	-	-
268	Fill	210/430	108	-	70	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [269]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
269	Cut	210/430	-	345	70	-	2	Slot in Ditch [345]	345	-	-	-
270	Fill	210/425, 210/430	111	-	70, 93	-	2	Fill of [271]	-	-	-	-
271	Cut	210/425, 210/430	-	346	70, 93	-	2	Slot in Ditch [346]	346	-	-	-
272	Fill	220/430, 225/430,	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [273]	-	-	-	-
		220/435, 225/435										
273	Cut	220/430, 225/430,	-	273	-	-	4	Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
		220/435, 225/435										
274	Fill	225/430, 225/435	-	-	74	-	2	Fill of [275]	-	-	-	-
275	Cut	225/430, 225/435	-	287	74	-	2	Slot in Ditch [287]	287	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
276	Fill	225/435	-	-	75	-	2	Fill of [277]	-	-	-	-
277	Cut	225/435	-	345	75	-	2	Slot in Ditch [345]	345	-	-	-
278	Fill	200/440	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [279]	-	-	-	-
279	Cut	200/440	-	279	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
280	Fill	200/440	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [281]	-	-	-	-
281	Cut	200/440	-	281	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
282	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
283	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
284	Fill	185/400, 185/405, 180/410, 185/410	105	-	71	-	2	Fill of [285]	-	-	-	-
285	Cut	185/400, 185/405, 180/410, 185/410	-	285	71	-	2	Shallow Ditch. Possibly Associated with [122]	-	-	-	-
286	Fill	210/415, 210/420	104	-	79	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [265]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
287	Cut	225/365, 225/370, 225/375, 225/380, 225/385, 225/390, 225/395, 225/400, 225/405, 225/410, 225/415, 225/420, 225/425, 225/430, 225/435, 225/440	-	287	5, 28, 39, 74, 92, 100	-	2	Group No. for N-S Aligned Ditch	23, 119, 149, 275, 350, 406	-	-	-
288	Fill	240/425, 240/430	-	317	80	26	4	Fill of [317]	-	AD 1750-80	AD 1760 - 80	AD 1750 - 70
289	Fill	210/415, 215/415	-	-	73	-	2	Secondary Fill of [263]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
290	Fill	200/445	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [291]	-	-	-	-
291	Cut	200/445	-	291	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
292	Cut	210/405, 215/405, 220/405, 225/405, 230/405, 235/405, 240/405	-	292	16, 44, 48, 67, 84	-	2	Group No. for E-W Aligned Ditch	59, 160, 178, 254, 347	-	-	-
293	Cut	215/405, 220/405, 225/405, 210/410,	-	293	8, 11, 38, 68, 77, 86, 91	-	2	Group No. for Curvilinear Ditch	25, 32, 143, 188, 343	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
		215/410, 220/410,										
		205/415, 210/415,										
		205/420, 205/425										
294	Fill	210/430	107	-	70	-	2	Fill of [267]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
295	Fill	210/430	109	-	70	-	2	Secondary Fill of [269]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
296	Fill	210/430	110	-	70	-	2	Primary Fill of [269]	-	-	-	-
297	Fill	230/435	-	-	76	-	2	Fill of [298]	-	-	-	-
298	Cut	230/435	-	304	76	-	2	Slot in Ditch [304]	304	-	-	-
299	Layer	225/365	115	299	-	-	2	Layer of Flint Rubble	-	-	-	-
300	Fill	225/365	117	-	-	-	2	Fill of [314]	-	-	-	-
301	Fill	210/415, 215/415	112	-	73	-	2	Primary Fill of [263]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
302	Fill	195/440, 195/445	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [303]	-	-	-	-
303	Cut	195/440, 195/445	-	303	-	-	2	Sub-Oval Pit	-	-	-	-
304	Cut	225/365, 225/370,	-	304	29, 37, 76, 92,	-	2	Group No. for NE-SW Aligned Ditch	21, 132, 154,	-	-	-
		225/375, 230/375,			99				298, 326, 391			
		225/380, 230/380,										
		225/385, 230/385,										
		230/390, 230/395,										
		230/400, 230/405,										
		230/410, 230/415,										
		230/420, 230/425,										
		230/430, 230/435,										
		230/440										
305	Fill	195/420	125	-	83	-	2	Fill of [306]	-	-	-	-
306	Cut	195/420	-	306	83	-	2	Shallow Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
307	Fill	210/420, 215/420	114	-	79	-	2	Primary Fill of [265]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
308	Fill	210/400	116	-	-	-	2	Fill of [309]	-	-	-	-
309	Cut	210/400	-	309	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
310	Fill	205/395	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [311]	-	-	-	-
311	Cut	205/395	-	311	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
312	Fill	200/405	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [313]	-	-	-	-
313	Cut	200/405	-	313	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
314	Cut	225/365	-	314	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
315	Fill	225/365	118	-	-	-	2	Fill of [316]	-	-	-	-
316	Cut	225/365	-	316	-	-	2	Stakehole	-	-	-	-
317	Cut	240/425, 240/430	-	317	80	-	4	Large Post-Medieval Pit	-	-	-	-
318	Fill	210/420, 215/420	-	-	79	-	2	Secondary Fill of [265]	-	-	-	-
319	Fill	175/450, 175/455	-	320	81	-	4	Fill of [320]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
320	Cut	175/450, 175/455	-	320	81	-	4	Tree Throw / Hollow	-	-	-	-
321	Cut	210/405	-	362	84, 85	-	2	Slot in Ditch [362]	362	-	-	-
322	Fill	210/405	133	322	84, 85	-	2	Secondary Fill of [321]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
323	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	-	-
324	Layer	225/365, 225/370	128	324	92	-	2	Rubble Layer	-	-	-	-
325	Fill	225/365, 225/370	129	-	92	-	2	Fill of [326]	-	-	-	-
326	Cut	225/365, 225/370	-	304	92	-	2	Slot in Ditch [304]	304	-	-	-
327	Fill	210/420, 215/420	119	-	-	-	2	Fill of [328]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
328	Cut	210/420, 215/420	-	328	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
329	Fill	210/395	120	-	82	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [330]	-	-	-	-
330	Cut	210/395	-	362	82	-	2	Slot in Ditch [362]	362	-	-	-
331	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	-	-	-
332	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	-	-	-
333	Fill	220/440	122	-	-	-	2	Fill of [334]	-	-	-	-
334	Cut	220/440	-	334	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
335	Fill	210/395	123	-	82	-	4	Secondary Fill of [330]	-	-	-	-
336	Fill	210/395	124	-	82	-	2	Primary Fill of [330]	-	-	-	-
337	Fill	210/430	126	-	94	-	2	Secondary Fill of [339]	-	-	-	-
338	Fill	210/430	127	-	94	-	2	Primary Fill of [339]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
339	Cut	210/430	-	113	94	-	2	Slot in Ditch [113]	113	-	-	-
340	Fill	210/420	134	-	-	-	2	Fill of [341]	38	-	-	-
341	Cut	210/420	-	341	-	-	2	Posthole	29	-	-	-
342	Fill	205/425	130	-	86	-	2	Fill of [343]	-	PH / LIA	-	-
343	Cut	205/425	-	293	86	-	2	Slot in Ditch [293]	293	-	-	-
344	Cut	200/430, 205/430, 210/430, 215/430	-	344	70, 107	-	2	Group No. for E-W Aligned Ditch	267, 431	-	-	-
345	Cut	205/430, 210/430, 215/430, 220/430, 225/435, 230/435	-	345	56, 70, 75, 98	-	2	Group No. for E-W Aligned Ditch	199, 269, 277, 393	-	-	-

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Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
		235/435										
346	Cut	210/420, 210/425, 210/430, 210/435	-	346	70, 89, 90, 93	-	2	Group No. for Shallow N-S Aligned Ditch	271, 374	-	-	-
347	Cut	210/405	-	292	84	-	2	Slot in Ditch [292]	292	-	-	-
348	Fill	210/405	-	347	84	-	2	Fill of [347]	-	-	-	-
349	Fill	225/365, 225/370	132	-	92	29	2	Fill of [350]	-	AD 40 - 70	-	-
350	Cut	225/365, 225/370	-	287	92	-	2	Slot in Ditch [287]	287	-	-	-
351	Fill	225/415, 230/415,	136	-	-	-	4	Fill of [352]	-	-	-	-
		225/420, 230/420										
352	Cut	225/415, 230/415, 225/420, 230/420	-	352	-	-	4	N-S Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
353	Fill	230/370	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [354]	-	-	-	-
354	Cut	230/370	-	354	-	-	4	Tree Throw	-	-	-	-
355	Fill	235/375	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [356]	-	-	-	-
356	Cut	235/375	-	356	-	-	4	Root Disturbance	-	-	-	-
357	Fill	235/375, 235/380	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [358]	-	-	-	-
358	Cut	235/375, 235/380	-	358	-	-	4	Root Disturbance	-	-	-	-
359	Fill	210/425	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [360]	-	-	-	-
360	Cut	210/425	-	360	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
361	Fill	210/405	-	-	85	-	2	Primary Fill of [321]	-	-	-	-
362	Cut	205/390, 210/390, 210/395, 210/400, 210/405, 215/405, 215/410, 210/415, 215/415	-	362	73, 82, 84, 85	-	2	Group No. for Curvilinear Enclosure Ditch	263, 321, 330	-	-	-
363	Fill	240/425, 240/430	137	-	88	28	4	Fill of [364]	-	-	-	-
364	Cut	240/425, 240/430	-	472	88	-	4	Slot Cut in Ditch [472]	472	-	-	-
365	Fill	175/450	138	-	87	-	2	Fill of [366]	-	-	-	-
366	Cut	175/450	-	366	87	-	2	Fire Pit	-	-	-	-
367	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	-	-	-
368	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	-	-	-
369	Fill	205/420, 205/425	139	-	91	-	2	Fill of [370]	-	-	-	-
370	Cut	205/420, 205/425	-	377	91	-	2	Slot in Ditch [377]	377	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
371	Fill	240/410	140	-	-	-	2	Fill of [372]	-	-	-	-
372	Cut	240/410	-	372	-	-	2	Shallow Pit	-	-	-	-
373	Fill	210/425	-	-	89, 90	-	2	Fill of [374]	-	-	-	-
374	Cut	210/425	-	346	89, 90	-	2	Slot in Ditch [346]	346	-	-	-
375	Fill	210/425	-	-	89, 90	-	2	Primary Fill of [376]	-	-	-	-
376	Cut	210/425	-	113	89,90	-	2	Slot in [113]	113	-	-	-
377	Cut	205/410, 205/415, 205/420, 205/425, 205/430, 205/435, 205/440	-	377	65, 91, 107	-	2	Group No. for N-S Aligned Ditch	241, 370, 436, 440	-	-	-
378	Fill	175/445, 175/450	146	-	95	30	2	Primary Fill of [379]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
379	Cut	175/445, 175/450	-	200	95	-	2	Slot in Ditch [200]	200	-	-	-
380	Fill	240/405, 240/410	141	-	-	-	2	Fill of [381]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
381	Cut	240/405, 240/410	-	381	-	-	2	Oval Pit	-	-	-	-
382	Fill	175/445, 175/450	145	-	95	-	2	Secondary Fill of [379]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
383	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
384	Fill	185/445	142	-	-	-	2	Fill of [385]	-	-	-	-
385	Cut	185/445	-	385	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
386	Fill	245/425	143	-	-	-	4	Fill of [387]	-	-	-	-
387	Cut	245/425	-	387	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
388	Fill	245/430	144	-	-	-	4	Fill of [389]	-	PM	-	-
389	Cut	245/430	-	389	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
390	Fill	230/420	147	-	99	-	2	Fill of [391]	-	-	-	-
391	Cut	230/420	-	304	99	-	2	Slot in Ditch [304]	304	-	-	-
392	Fill	215/430	148	-	98	-	2	Fill of [393]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
393	Cut	215/430	-	345	98	-	2	Slot in [345]	345	-	-	-
394	Fill	215/425, 215/430	-	395	97	-	2	Fill of [395]	-	-	-	-
395	Cut	215/425, 215/430	-	395	97	-	2	N-S Aligned Shallow Gully	-	-	-	-
396	Fill	240/410	149	-	-	-	2	Fill of [397]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
397	Cut	240/410	-	397	-	-	2	Shallow Pit	-	-	-	-
398	Fill	170/455	150	-	104	-	2	Fill of [399]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
399	Cut	170/455	-	399	104	-	2	N-S Aligned Gully	582	-	-	-
400	Fill	170/455	151	402	104	-	2	Final Fill of [402]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
401	Fill	170/455	152	402	104	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [402]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
402	Cut	170/455	-	402	104	-	2	Sub-Oval Pit	583	-	-	-
403	Fill	170/455	-	402	104	-	2	Secondary Fill of [402]	-	AD 10-70	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
404	Fill	165/460	154	581	101	-	2	Secondary Fill of [405]	-	-	-	-
405	Cut	165/460	-	581	101	-	2	Slot in Pit [581]	581	-	-	-
406	Cut	225/420, 225/425	-	287	100	-	2	Slot in Ditch [287]	287	-	-	-
407	Fill	225/420, 225/425	-	-	100	-	2	Primary Fill of [406]	-	-	-	-
408	Fill	225/420, 225/425	-	-	100	-	2	Secondary Fill of [406]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
409	Fill	165/460	-	581	101	-	2	Primary Fill of [405]	-	-	-	-
410	Fill	225/420, 225/425	153	-	100	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [406]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
411	Fill	245/440	155	-	106	-	2	Secondary Fill of [413]	-	-	-	-
412	Fill	245/440	-	-	106	-	2	Primary Fill of [413]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
413	Cut	245/440	-	208	106	-	2	Slot in Ditch [208]	208	-	-	-
414	Fill	165/460	157	-	-	-	2	Fill of [415]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
415	Cut	165/460	-	415	-	-	2	Remains of a Pit	-	-	-	-
416	Fill	245/435	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [417]	-	-	-	-
417	Cut	245/435	-	417	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
418	Fill	235/425	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [419]	-	-	-	-
419	Cut	235/425	-	419	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
420	Fill	230/405, 235/405	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [421]	-	-	-	-
421	Cut	235/405	-	421	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
422	Fill	235/405	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [423]	-	-	-	-
423	Cut	235/405	-	423	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
424	Fill	235/405	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [425]	-	-	-	-
425	Cut	235/405	-	425	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
426	Fill	235/390	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [427]	-	-	-	-
427	Cut	235/390	-	427	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
428	Fill	210/425	-	-	89, 90	-	2	Secondary Fill of [376]	-	-	-	-
429	Fill	170/455	156	-	104	-	2	Primary Fill of [402]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
430	Fill	205/430	-	-	107	-	2	Fill of [431]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
431	Cut	205/430	-	344	107	-	2	Slot in [344]	344	-	-	-
432	Fill	205/430	-	113	107	-	2	Fill of [433]	-	-	-	-
433	Cut	205/430	-	113	107	-	2	Slot in Ditch [113]	113	-	-	-
434	Fill	205/430	-	-	107	-	2	Secondary Fill of [436]	-	-	-	-
435	Fill	205/430	161	-	107	-	2	Primary Fill of [436]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
436	Cut	205/430	-	377	107	-	2	Slot in Ditch [377]	377	-	-	-
437	Fill	205/430	-	-	107	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [440]	-	-	-	-
438	Fill	205/430	-	-	107	-	2	Secondary Fill of [440]	-	-	-	-
439	Fill	205/430	-	-	107	-	2	Primary Fill of [440]	-	-	-	-
440	Cut	205/430	-	377	107	-	2	Slot in Ditch [377]	377	-	-	-
441	Fill	205/430	-	442	107	-	2	Fill of [442]	-	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
442	Cut	205/430	-	442	107	-	2	Sub-Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
443	Fill	250/430, 250/435, 245/440, 250/440	-	444	-	-	2	Fill of [444]	-	-	-	-
444	Cut	250/430, 250/435, 245/440, 250/440	-	444	-	-	2	N-S Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
445	Fill	155/465	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [446]	-	AD 1780 - 1825	-	-
446	Cut	155/465	-	446	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
447	Fill	155/465	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [448]	-	-	-	-
448	Cut	155/465	-	448	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
449	Fill	155/465	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [450]	-	-	-	-
450	Cut	155/465	-	450	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
451	Fill	145/465, 145/470, 150/470, 155/470	158	452	-	-	2	Fill of [452]	-	-	-	-
452	Cut	145/465, 145/470, 150/470, 155/470	-	452	-	-	2	E-W Aligned Ditch	-	-	-	-
453	Fill	140/470, 145/470	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [454]	-	-	-	-
454	Cut	140/470, 145/470	-	454	-	-	4	Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
455	Fill	140/470, 145/470, 140/475, 145/475	-	-	105	-	4	Fill of [456]	-	Roman?	-	-
456	Cut	140/470, 145/470, 140/475, 145/475	-	617	105	-	4	Slot in Ditch [617]	617	-	-	-
457	Fill	140/470, 145/470, 150/470	159	458	-	-	2	Fill of [458]	-	-	-	-
458	Cut	140/470, 145/470, 150/470	-	458	-	-	2	Curvilinear Ditch	-	-	-	-
459	Fill	170/455	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [460]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
460	Cut	170/455	-	460	-	-	2	Ephemeral Feature	-	-	-	-
461	Fill	225/375, 225/380, 225/385	-	462	-	-	2	Fill of [462]	-	-	-	-
462	Cut	225/375, 225/380, 225/385	-	462	-	-	2	NE-SW Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
463	Fill	200/425, 200/430	160	464	-	-	2	Fill of [464]	-	-	-	-
464	Cut	200/425, 200/430	-	464	-	-	2	N-S Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
465	Fill	240/415, 240/420	-	466	102	-	2	Fill of [466]	-	-	-	-
466	Cut	240/415, 240/420	-	466	102	-	2	Tree Bowl	-	-	-	-
467	Fill	240/420	-	-	102	-	2	Fill of [468]	-	-	-	-
468	Cut	240/420	-	476	102	-	2	Slot in Ditch [476]	476	-	-	-
469	Fill	180/455	162	-	-	-	2	Fill of [470]	-	-	-	-
470	Cut	180/455	-	470	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
471	Fill	160/465, 160/470	163	-	-	-	2	Finds From [473] and [481] Bagged as [471]	473, 481	AD 10-70	-	-
472	Cut	240/405, 240/410, 240/415, 240/420, 240/425, 240/430, 240/435, 240/440, 240/445	-	472	88, 96, 102	-	4	Group No. for NE-SW Aligned Ditch	364, 475, 478	-	-	-
473	Fill	160/465	-	-	108	-	2	Fill of [490]	-	-	-	-
474	Fill	240/420	-	-	102	-	4	Fill of [475]	-	-	-	-
475	Cut	240/420	-	472	102	-	4	Slot in Ditch [472]	472	-	-	-
476	Cut	240/410, 240/415, 240/420	-	476	96, 102	-	2	Group No. for N-S Aligned Ditch	468, 480	-	-	-
477	Fill	240/410	-	-	96	-	4	Fill of [478]	-	-	-	-
478	Cut	240/410	-	472	96	-	4	Slot in Ditch [472]	472	-	-	-
479	Fill	240/410	-	-	86	-	2	Fill of [480]	-	-	-	-
480	Cut	240/410	-	476	86	-	2	Slot in Ditch [476]	476	-	-	-
481	Fill	160/465, 160/470	-	-	108	-	2	Fill of [491]	-	-	-	-
482	Cut	170/460	-	518	109	-	2	Slot in Ditch [518]	518	-	-	-
483	Fill	170/460	-	-	109	-	2	Fill of [482]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
484	Cut	170/460, 170/465	-	517	109	-	2	Slot in Ditch [517]	517	-	-	-
485	Fill	170/460, 170/465	165	-	109	-	2	Fill of [484]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
486	Fill	175/460, 180/460	167	487	110	-	2	Fill of [487]	-	-	-	-
487	Cut	175/460, 180/460	-	487	110	-	2	NE-SW Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
488	Fill	175/455, 180/455, 175/460, 180/460	-	-	110	-	2	Fill of [489]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
489	Cut	175/455, 180/455,	-	541	110	-	2	Slot in Ditch [541]	541	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
		175/460, 180/460										
490	Cut	160/465	-	518	108	-	2	Slot in Ditch [518]	518	-	-	-
491	Cut	160/465, 160/470	-	517	108	-	2	Slot in Ditch [517]	517	-	-	-
492	Fill	170/460, 170/465	-	-	-	-	2	Finds From [483] and [485] Bagged as [492]	483, 485	AD 10-70	-	-
493	Fill	165/465	166	495	112	-	2	Fill of [495]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
494	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
495	Cut	165/465	-	495	112	-	2	NW-SE Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
496	Fill	175/460, 180/460	-	-	113	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [498]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
497	Fill	175/460, 180/460	-	-	113	-	2	Secondary Fill of [498]	-	-	-	-
498	Cut	175/460, 180/460	-	200	113	-	2	Slot in Ditch [200]	200	AD 10-70	-	-
499	Fill	165/460	169	581	111	-	2	Secondary Fill of [501]	-	-	-	-
500	Fill	165/460	-	581	111	-	2	Primary Fill of [501]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
501	Cut	165/460	-	581	111	-	2	Slot in Pit [581]	581	-	-	-
502	Fill	165/465	170	-	112	-	2	Primary Fill of [503]	-	-	-	-
503	Cut	165/465	-	517	112	-	2	Slot in Ditch [517]	517	-	-	-
504	Cut	165/465	-	518	112	-	2	Slot in Ditch [518]	518	-	-	-
505	Fill	165/465	-	-	112	-	2	Fill of [504]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
506	Fill	175/460, 180/460	-	-	113	-	2	Primary Fill of [498]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
507	Fill	165/465	-	-	112	-	2	Secondary Fill of [503]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
508	Cut	180/455	-	508	114	-	2	Large Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
509	Fill	175/440, 180/440	172	-	115	-	2	Secondary Fill of [510]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
510	Cut	175/440, 180/440	-	200	115	-	2	Slot in Ditch [200]	200	-	-	-
511	Fill	155/455, 155/460	171	-	117	34, 37	2	Final Fill of [512]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
512	Cut	155/455, 155/460	-	512	117	-	2	Large Oval Pit	-	-	-	-
513	Fill	175/455	-	-	116	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [516]	-	-	-	-
514	Fill	175/455	-	-	116	-	2	Secondary Fill of [516]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
515	Fill	175/455	-	-	116	-	2	Primary Fill of [516]	-	50 BC - AD 40	-	-
516	Cut	175/455	-	200	116	-	2	Slot in Ditch [200]	200	-	-	-
517	Cut	170/455, 170/460, 160/465, 165/465, 170/465, 160/470	-	517	108, 109, 112	-	2	Group No. for Curvilinear Ditch	484, 491, 503,	-	-	-
									553			
518	Cut	170/455, 170/460, 160/465,	-	518	108, 109, 112	-	2	Group No. for Curvilinear Ditch	482, 490, 504,	-	-	-
									555			

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
		165/465,										
		170/465										
519	Fill	180/455	173	-	114	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [508]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
520	Fill	180/455	175	-	114	-	2	Secondary Fill of [508]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
521	Fill	180/455	-	-	114	-	2	Primary Fill of [508]	-	-	-	-
522	Fill	175/440, 180/440	-	-	115	-	2	Tertiary Fill of [510]	-	-	-	-
523	Fill	175/440, 180/440	-	-	115	-	2	Primary Fill of [510]	-	-	-	-
524	Fill	175/440	174	-	-	-	2	Fill of [525]	-	-	-	-
525	Cut	175/440	-	525	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
526	Fill	155/455, 155/460	182	-	117	-	2	Fifth Fill of [512]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
527	Skeleton	160/440	-	527	-	-	2	Animal Skeleton in [535]	-	-	-	-
528	Fill	170/440	176	-	121	-	2	Final Fill of [529]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
529	Cut	170/440	-	529	121	-	2	Rectangular Pit	-	-	-	-
530	Fill	155/455, 155/460	183	-	117	35, 38	2	Quaternary Fill of [512]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
531	Fill	170/440	178	-	121	36	2	Seventh Fill of [529]	-	50 BC - AD 70	-	-
532	Fill	155/455, 155/460	184	-	117	39	2	Tertiary Fill of [512]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
533	Fill	170/440	179	-	121	-	2	Sixth Fill of [529]	-	-	-	-
534	Fill	160/440	180	-	-	180	2	Fill of [535]	-	-	-	-
535	Cut	160/440	-	535	-	-	2	Shallow Grave Cut	-	-	-	-
536	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
537	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void	Void
538	Fill	155/455, 155/460	190	-	117	-	2	Primary Fill of [512]	-	-	-	-
539	Fill	170/455	181	-	120	-	2	Fill of [540]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
540	Cut	170/455	-	541	120	-	2	Slot in Ditch [541]	541	-	-	-
541	Cut	170/455, 175/455, 180/455, 175/460,	-	541	110, 120	-	2	NE-SW Aligned Ditch	489, 540	-	-	-
		180/460										
542	Fill	155/440	-	543	118	-	4	Fill of [543]	-	LM / EPM	-	-
543	Cut	155/440	-	543	118	-	4	Oval Pit	-	-	-	-
544	Fill	145/450, 145/455	185	-	119	40	2	Tertiary Fill of [547]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
545	Fill	145/450, 145/455	186	-	119	41	2	Secondary Fill of [547]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
546	Fill	145/450, 145/455	187	-	119	-	2	Primary Fill of [547]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
547	Cut	145/450, 145/455	-	547	119	-	2	Sub-Rectangular / Oval Pit	-	-	-	-
548	Fill	180/455	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [549]	-	-	-	-
549	Cut	180/455	-	549	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
550	Fill	175/440	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [551]	-	AD 10-70	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
551	Cut	175/440	-	551	-	-	2	Posthole	-	-	-	-
552	Fill	170/455, 170/460	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [553]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
553	Cut	170/455, 170/460	-	517	-	-	2	Slot in Ditch [517]	517	-	-	-
554	Fill	170/455, 170/460	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [555]	-	-	-	-
555	Cut	170/455, 170/460	-	518	-	-	2	Slot in Ditch [518]	518	-	-	-
556	Fill	170/455	-	-	120	-	2	Fill of [582]	-	-	-	-
557	Fill	170/455	-	-	120	-	2	Fill of [583]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
558	Fill	155/455, 155/460	188	-	117	-	2	Secondary Fill of [512]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
559	Fill	155/445	189	-	-	-	2	Fill of [560]	-	-	-	-
560	Cut	155/445	-	560	-	-	2	Animal Grave Cut	-	-	-	-
561	Fill	170/440	191	561	121	-	2	Fifth Fill of [529]	-	-	-	-
562	Fill	150/445	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [563]	-	-	-	-
563	Cut	150/445	-	563	-	-	4	Shallow Sub-Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
564	Fill	170/440	192	-	121	42	2	Tertiary Fill of [529]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
565	Fill	170/440	-	-	121	-	2	Primary Fill of [529]	-	-	-	-
566	Fill	170/440	-	-	121	-	2	Secondary Fill of [529]	-	-	-	-
567	Fill	155/435	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [568]	-	-	-	-
568	Cut	155/435	-	568	-	-	4	Posthole	-	-	-	-
569	Fill	170/440	-	-	121	-	2	Quaternary Fill of [529]	-	-	-	-
570	Fill	165/440	-	-	-	-	2	Fill of [571]	-	-	-	-
571	Cut	165/440	-	571	-	-	2	Small Shallow Pit	-	-	-	-
572	Fill	170/450	-	573	122	-	2	Fill of [573]	-	-	-	-
573	Cut	170/450	-	573	122	-	2	NW-SE Aligned Ditch	-	-	-	-
574	Fill	180/435, 175/440,	-	575	123	-	2	Fill of [575]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
575	Cut	175/445, 180/435, 175/440,	-	575	123	-	2	NW-SE Aligned Ditch	-	-	-	-
576	Fill	175/445, 155/420, 160/420,	-	577	-	-	4	Fill of [577]	-	-	-	-
577	Cut	164/420, 155/425, 160/425, 165/425,	-	577	-	-	4	Large Shallow Irregular Pit	-	-	-	-
578	Fill	150/435, 155/435, 150/440,	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [579]	-	-	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
		155/440										
579	Cut	150/435, 155/435, 150/440, 155/440	-	579	-	-	4	Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
580	Skeleton	155/445	-	580	-	-	2	Dog Skeleton	-	-	-	-
581	Cut	165/460	-	581	101, 111	-	2	Group No. for Large Oval Pit	405, 501	-	-	-
582	Cut	170/455	-	399	120	-	2	Butt End of Gully	399	-	-	-
583	Cut	170/455	-	402	120	-	2	Sub-Oval Pit	402	-	-	-
584	Fill	TR11	-	TR11	124	-	4	Fill of [585]	-	-	-	-
585	Cut	TR11	-	TR11	124	-	4	NE-SW Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
586	Fill	TR13	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [587]	-	-	-	-
587	Cut	TR13	-	TR13	-	-	4	Shallow Posthole	-	-	-	-
588	Fill	TR13	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [589]	-	-	-	-
589	Cut	TR13	-	TR13	-	-	4	Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
590	Fill	TR9	193	TR9	129	-	2	Fill of [591]	-	-	-	-
591	Cut	TR9	-	TR9	129	-	2	NW-SE Aligned Ditch	-	-	-	-
592	Fill	TR8	-	-	125	-	4	Fill of [593]	-	-	-	-
593	Cut	TR8	-	TR8	125	-	4	Tree Bowl	-	-	-	-
594	Fill	TR8	-	TR8	-	-	4	Fill of [595]	-	-	-	-
595	Cut	TR8	-	TR8	-	-	4	Tree Bowl / Root Disturbance	-	-	-	-
596	Natural	Various	-	TR8, TR9, TR10, TR12	125, 127	-	1	Natural Gravel	-	-	-	-
597	Fill	TR9	194	TR9	128	-	2	Fill of [598]	-	-	-	-
598	Cut	TR9	-	TR9	128	-	2	NW-SE Aligned Gully	-	-	-	-
599	Fill	TR10	195	-	126	-	4	Fill of [600]	-	-	-	-
600	Cut	TR10	-	TR10	126	-	4	Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
601	Fill	TR10	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [602]	-	-	-	-
602	Cut	TR10	-	TR10	-	-	4	Tree Bowl	-	-	-	-
603	Fill	155/470	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [604]	-	-	-	-
604	Cut	155/470	-	604	-	-	4	Shallow Pit	-	-	-	-
605	Fill	150/470	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [606]	-	AD 1800 - 1900	-	-
606	Cut	150/470	-	606	-	-	4	Sub-Oval Pit	-	-	-	-
607	Fill	155/470	-	-	-	-	4	Fill of [608]	-	Modern	-	-
608	Cut	155/470	-	608	-	-	4	Sub-Square Pit	-	-	-	-
609	Fill	155/465, 155/470	-	-	130	-	2	Fill of [610]	-	AD 10-70	-	-
610	Cut	155/465, 155/470	-	618	130	-	2	Slot In Ditch [618]	618	-	-	-
611	Fill	155/470	-	-	132	-	2	Fill of [612]	-	-	-	-
612	Cut	155/470	-	618	132	-	2	Slot In Ditch [618]	618	-	-	-
613	Fill	135/470	-	-	131	-	4	Fill of [614]	-	17th / 18th C	AD 1660 - 80	-
614	Cut	135/470	-	617	131	-	4	Slot In Ditch [617]	617	-	-	-
615	Fill	145/465	196	-	133	-	2	Fill of [616]	-	AD 10-70	-	-

Archaeological Excavation

Context No.	Type	Location	Sample No.	Plan No.	Section No.	Small Finds	Phase	Description	Same As	Pot Date	CTP	Glass
616	Cut	145/465	-	616	133	-	2	Sub-Circular Pit	-	-	-	-
617	Cut	135/465, 135/470, 140/470, 145/470, 140/475, 145/475	-	617	105, 131	-	4	Group No. for NE-SW Aligned Ditch	456, 614	-	-	-
618	Cut	155/465, 155/470	-	618	130, 132	-	2	Group No. for Curvilinear Ditch	610, 612	-	-	-

P C A

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