

**Archaeological Investigations at  
A2 Activity Park, Gravesend, Kent**

**KENT:Gravesend**

**NGR TQ 66133, 70175 to TQ 62184, 72114**

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT  
AND PROJECT DESIGN FOR PUBLICATION**

**ASE Project No. 4094  
Site Code: AGP09**

**ASE Report No. 2010056  
Oasis id: archaeol6-83549**

**Giles Dawkes BA MIFA**

**with contributions by  
Lucy Allott, Luke Barber, Hugh Lamdin-Whymark,  
Anna Doherty, Sarah Porteus, Elke Raemen and Lucy Sibun**

**October 2010**

**Archaeological Investigations at  
A2 Activity Park, Gravesend, Kent**

**KENT:Gravesend**

**NGR TQ 66133, 70175 to TQ 62184, 72114**

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT  
AND PROJECT DESIGN FOR PUBLICATION**

**ASE Project No. 4094  
Site Code: AGP09**

**ASE Report No. 2010056  
Oasis id: archaeol6-83549**

**Giles Dawkes BA MIFA**

**with contributions by  
Lucy Allott, Luke Barber, Hugh Lamdin-Whymark, Anna Doherty, Sarah  
Porteus, Elke Raemen and Lucy Sibun**

**October 2010**

**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)**

## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0** INTRODUCTION
- 2.0** ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
- 3.0** ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY
- 4.0** ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS
- 5.0** FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT
- 6.0** OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS
- 7.0** REVISED RESEARCH AIMS
- 8.0** METHODOLOGY AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION
- 9.0** PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING PROPOSALS
- 10.0** RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- Appendix 1: Context Register of Excavation
- Appendix 2: Geoarchaeological Test Pit Observations
- Appendix 3: Quantification of Residues
- Appendix 4: Quantification of Flots
- Appendix 5: Charcoal Identification

## **OASIS FORM**

## Figures

- Fig 1: Site Location  
Fig 2: Site Plan  
Fig 3: Period 5 Middle to Late Bronze Age: Field Boundary Ditch (GP2) and Cremations (GP47) and (GP62)  
Fig 4: Period 5 Middle to Late Bronze Age: Ring ditch (GP1) and Cremations (GP50) and (GP75)  
Fig 5: Period 5 Middle to Late Bronze Age: Ring ditch (GP1) and Crouched Burial [405]  
Fig 6: Period 5 Middle to Late Bronze Age: Crouched Burial [172]  
Fig 7: Period 5 Middle to Late Bronze Age: Cremations (GP47)  
Fig 8: Period 6 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age: East Main Area  
Fig 9: Period 6 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age: West Main Area  
Fig 10: Period 6 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age: Central Main Area  
Fig 11: Period 6 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age: Hollow way (GP15)  
Fig 12: Period 7 Middle Iron Age: Western Enclosure (GP16) and (GP17)  
Fig 13: Period 7 Middle Iron Age: Main Area  
Fig 14: Period 7 Middle Iron Age: West Cycleway Area  
Fig 15: Period 8 Early Roman: Inhumation Cemetery  
Fig 16: Period 8 Early Roman: Cremation (GP31)  
Fig 17: Period 8 Early Roman: Cremation (GP43) and Enclosure (GP23) and (GP24)  
Fig 18: Period 9 Post-Medieval and Modern Features

## Tables

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

Table 2: Overall quantification of fabrics

Table 3: Overview of the briquetage assemblage

Table 4: The flint assemblage by feature group and debitage/artefact type

Table 5: Summary results of cremated human bone analysis.

Table 6: Number of identified animal bone specimen

Table 7: Summary of the Registered Finds

Table 8: Samples for C14 Radiocarbon Dating

Table 9: Project Team

Table 10: Resources

## Summary

*This is a post-excavation assessment of geoarchaeological test pits and archaeological strip, map and sample excavation undertaken at the A2 activity park, Gravesend, Kent. The archaeological works were commissioned by Jacobs on behalf of their client, Kent County Council in advance of proposed development.*

*The excavation was approximately 3 hectares in size, undertaken between 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2009 and 12<sup>th</sup> March 2010. Nine periods were identified from the Palaeolithic to post-medieval and some of the major landscape features can be tentatively identified elsewhere in previous excavations in the vicinity.*

*The Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods were represented solely by residual flint flakes. A rare Neolithic/Early Bronze Age polished flint chisel was part of the assemblage.*

*The Middle Bronze Age was the first period identified with evidence for permanent activity in the form of an organised landscape. The main elements include a ring-ditch, seven cremations, and field boundary ditch, suggesting a relatively open pastoral/arable landscape punctuated with burials and burial monuments.*

*The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period was the dominant period of activity represented with a settlement or fringes of a settlement developing on the western hill-crest in the main excavation area. Like the earlier period the landscape is still predominantly agricultural with a droveway and field boundary ditches but studded with numerous waste and grain storage pits, post-built structures/building and a metalled hollow way.*

*The Middle Iron Age saw a reduction of activity on the site with the main features including a circular enclosure in the west and along the southern site boundary grain-storage pits, post-structures and waste pits.*

*No Late Iron Age features or activity was found on this site which considering the amount of LIA archaeology found elsewhere is surprising. Similarly evidence for the early Roman period is only represented by limited evidence with the northern part of an enclosure, cremations and a small inhumation cemetery. Post-medieval activity was mainly restricted to large chalk quarry pits.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Scope of Report**

1.1.1 This post-excavation assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). This document seeks to summarise the results of archaeological work at the site and the potential for future analysis, as well as determining the requirements for publication and archiving of the results.

1.1.2 The aim of the report is to provide a framework for carrying the report through to publication, including the resources required for analysis, publication and archiving. This report outlines the results of the fieldwork and the assessment of the finds and environmental samples. The significance of the results and the potential for further study are discussed in Section 6. Section 7 outlines the revised research aims and Section 8 describes the further work required; following which, a publication synopsis and breakdown of resources is presented.

### **1.2 Site Background**

1.2.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology, UCL was commissioned by Jacobs on behalf of their client Kent County Council to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample on the site of the proposed A2 activity park, Gravesend, Kent, hereafter referred to as 'the site' (centred NGR TQ 66133, 70175 to TQ 62184, 72114) (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The site is sandwiched between the old and new A2 to the west of A227 Wrotham Road. The topography of the site straddles a broad north to south ridge located at the junction of the main area and the east cycle way. The ground falls away gently to the west and more steeply to the east.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) (Sheet No. 271) shows the solid cretaceous geology as Seaford Chalk Formation of the Upper Chalk, here comprising part of the dip slope of the North Downs. Overlying higher areas of the site to the east is a mapped coverage of Tertiary Sands belonging to the Thanet Formation. These formed in shallow seas in the earliest phase of the Tertiary around 59 million years ago. They rest uncomfortably on top of the Chalk, often exhibiting flint beds at the junction between the truncated chalk and the overlying Tertiary deposits. The drift geology comprises patches of clay-with-flints, with pockets of sand and gravels both derived from weathered compeers of the Tertiary and cretaceous geology.

1.2.4. The topography of the site was a broad north to south ridge at 48m OD located at the eastern edge of the main excavation areasloping steeply down to 44m OD in the east and more gradually to 32.5m OD in the west.

1.2.5 The largely free draining, open nature of the Thanet sands has allowed for the substantial percolation of rainwater resulting in considerable, localised solution of the underlying chalk. Both beds of intact Thanet sands and more weathered Clay-with-Flints therefore lie differentially preserved in a series of irregular solution hollows across the higher eastern part of the site.

- 1.2.6 To the west of the site the land falls gently into a dry valley. The BGS map a thin remnant of dry valley fill crossing the site from south to north in this area. The dry valley fill, shown to survive poorly in the field, comprises derived Tertiary material from the valley sides and plateau.

### **1.3 Project Background**

- 1.3.1 Jacobs were commissioned by Kent County Council to produce a *Desk-based Assessment* (2009) and subsequently manage a programme of archaeological works comprising strip, map and sample excavation, in support of a planning application for the A2 Activity Park, Gravesend.
- 1.3.2 A *Specification* for this work was produced by Jacobs (2009) and approved by the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (HCG KCC). A *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* was prepared by ASE (2009) in accordance with this document and this was subsequently approved by Jacobs and HCG KCC.
- 1.3.3 This work was undertaken from 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2009 to 12<sup>th</sup> March 2010 under the site code AGP09 and ASE Project Number 4094.



## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 A full archaeological background can be found in the desk-based assessment (Jacobs 2009). Extracts are reproduced below with due acknowledgements.
- 2.2 In summary the desk-based assessment identified a total of 78 cultural heritage sites within the 1km corridor of the study area. The sites included two Scheduled Monuments that are part of the Roman settlement at Springhead, and four Grade II Listed Buildings. There is also evidence for Palaeolithic activity in the area, along with evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity.
- 2.3 In particular, four archaeological sites of note lie in the immediate vicinity of the A2 activity park site: the Roman road of Watling Street; the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL); Morrison's supermarket; and the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Scheme.
- 2.4 The 'old' route of the A2 forms the northern boundary of the site and follows the approximate route of the Roman road known as Watling Street. Improvements along this road since the 1920s have identified a small number of archaeological sites including a Roman tile-cist and a Roman rubbish pit.
- 2.5 The next major phase of archaeological investigations was as a result of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link in the 1990s. The investigations included excavation of a Roman cemetery at Pepperhill and Waterloo Connection; evidence for Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity at Northumberland Bottom; and a sequence of prehistoric colluvial (hillwash) deposits.
- 2.6 In 1993 an excavation undertaken in advance of the building of a new supermarket directly north of the site identified a Late Bronze Age droveway and evidence of an associated settlement.
- 2.7 The most recent phase of archaeological investigations in the area adjacent to the proposed Outdoor Activity Park was the widening of the A2 between Pepperhill and Cobham in 2006-2008. The scheme involved realignment of the A2 to run directly adjacent to the CTRL for a stretch below Gravesend. Archaeological investigations along the scheme identified a concentration of activity between Springhead Roman town and Tollgate Junction. The activity dated from the Bronze Age to medieval periods.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The aims and methodology of the excavation were outlined in the *Specification* issued by Jacobs (2009a) and are reproduced here with due acknowledgement.
- 3.2 In general the purpose of an archaeological investigation is to determine and understand the nature, function, and character of an archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting. There have been other investigations in the areas around the scheme, which include works along the adjacent section of the A2 between Pepperhill to Cobham and Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL).
- 3.3 The general aim of the archaeological operations is to ensure that archaeological remains are identified and to mitigate the impact of the development on any such remains by making a record of them.
- 3.4 More specific aims and objectives are as follows and these can be classified as original research aims (ORAs):
- ORA1: To identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in the specification
  - ORA2: Establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site
  - ORA3: Provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing
  - ORA4: Investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site
  - ORA5: To disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive at the local museum, the deposition of a detailed report to the HER and publication at a level of detail appropriate to the significance of the results.
- 3.5 The strip, map and sample excavation comprised of a central main area for the BMX and skateboard park, approximately 2.5ha, flanked to east and west by sinuous cycle tracks. A western area for an underpass, approximately 0.4ha, was also excavated between the main area and the west cycle track (Fig. 2).
- 3.6 The site was excavated and recorded according to the methodology set out in the WSI (ASE 2009) and Specification (Jacobs 2009a) and the fieldwork was regularly monitored by members of Jacobs and HCG KCC.

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 All cut numbers are shown in square brackets and group numbers are prefixed GP. Where sub-groups are referred to the shorthand SG is applied. A context register of the excavation is in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 Quantification of Site Archive

Number of Contexts	615
Plans and Section Sheets	15 permatrace sheets (1:10, 1:20, 1: 100)
Bulk Samples	95 samples
Bulk Finds	12 boxes
Registered Finds	3 registered finds
Photographs	4 black and white films, 8 colour slide films, 320 digital images

Table 1:Quantification of Site Archive

## 4.3 Excavation Results

### 4.3.1 Period 1: Geoarchaeological Context (Fig. 2)

The sequence recorded across the site suggested minimal potential for the preservation of archaeology at depth; detailed sedimentary logs for each of the four Geoarchaeological test pits (GTPs) are provided in Appendix 2. The observations were as follows.

GTPs 1- 3 showed virtually identical sequences relating to the preservation of Tertiary Thanet Beds preserved across an Upper Chalk substratum to varying depths. The mains factors controlling the preservation of remnant Tertiary cover appeared to be the degree to which the surface of the underlying chalk had been subjected to solution through percolation of rainwater. This was possible to see on the surface where large parts of the site showed pattern coverage of weathered chalk enclosing irregular sub-circular patches of deeper Tertiary sand cover. Topsoils were relatively thin, very fine grained and comprised almost entirely of weathered products of the underlying Thanet Sands. They are acidic in nature, giving rise to wooded heathland successions and likely to have always been vulnerable to soil run off, desiccation and removal by wind when dry.

In places Head Deposits, comprising weathered Upper Chalk and Thanet sand filled the upper parts of the irregular solution features. In no cases were associated land-surfaces of archaeological features associated with these superficial Head Deposits.

In GTP 1-3 the Topsoil coverage graded downwards into relatively shallow depths (20-30cm) of Head Deposits forming silty-sand subsoil across the eastern part of the site.

Downslope, to the west and observed in GTP4, these Head Deposits thickened to form a variable/unbedded colluvial valley deposit up to 1m in depth. This colluvial head was structure-less, completely decalcified and no artefacts or surviving ecofacts were recovered, either in the field or from samples taken from this deposit. In terms of size, orientation and location, this deposit accorded well with the mapped dry valley deposits on BGS sheet 271.

The Geoarchaeological observations matched well with those made during ground investigations made at the site in September 2009 (Jacobs 2009). These also showed variable coverage of Head and Tertiary Thanet Sands overlying solid chalk at c.1.5m across the site. The relatively thin cover of Holocene sediments, their acidic and highly eroded nature combined to make conditions incompatible with the survival of deeply buried archaeology or palaeoenvironmental records.

**4.3.2 Period 2: Palaeolithic (500,000 – 10,000 BC)**

This period is represented by three residual large heavily-rolled flint flakes, one of which was unstratified and the other two were recovered from later prehistoric features. The extensively rolled condition is common with Palaeolithic flintwork and indicates that these pieces have moved a considerable distance from their original place of deposition. No deposits or features of this period were identified.

**4.3.3 Period 3: Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (10,000 – 4000 BC/4000 – 3000 BC)**

The Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period is also solely represented by residual flintwork in the form of a few regular parallel-sided blades from various contexts across the site. These blades indicate an early presence in the landscape, although the artefacts only form a light background scatter.

**4.3.4 Period 4: Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (4000 – 2000BC/2000 – 1700BC)**

As with periods 1 and 2, the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age is represented solely by residual finds: a polished flint chisel, the butt of a polished flint axe, a flake from a polished implement and a small number of regular flakes and flake tools. No deposits or features of this date were identified.

**4.3.5 Period 5: Middle to Late Bronze Age (1700 – 1150 BC/1150 – 950BC)**

The Middle to Late Bronze Age sees the first occupation which has an archaeological trace in the form of cut features and two forms of land-use are readily apparent: agricultural and funerary. In addition to the features, the vast majority of the flintwork assemblage dates to this period although most was residual recovered from later features. Amongst the tools found were a horned scraper, a concave scraper, a side scraper and two hammerstones.

*Field Boundary Ditch GP2 (Fig. 3)*

North - south orientated field boundary ditch (GP2) was dug for at least 110m and was up to 2m wide and 0.45m deep with steep convex sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with brown sand silts with finds of flintwork including two blade-like artefacts of Neolithic date, a horned scraper and a concave scraper of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. No field entrances could be discerned along its length. This ditch is most likely to be part of a more extensive agricultural field system.

*Funerary Monument and Burials (Figs. 4 - 7)*

Across the broad west-facing slope of the hill brow were a series of funerary features of cremations, crouched burials and a ring-ditch.

Ring-ditch (GP1) was 18m in diameter, with a ditch between 1.2m and 1.6m wide and survived up to a depth of 0.5m (Fig. 4; Fig. 5, Section 5). The sides were steep concave with a concave to flat base. There was no evidence of an internal mound or internal cut features. The ditch was filled with a single fill of brown clay silt with finds of a few sherds of pottery which could not be dated any closer than to the late prehistoric period.

#### *Crouched Burials (GP46)*

Two crouched burials (GP46) were excavated: skeleton [405] had been inserted into the ditch of the ring-ditch when it was an open feature (Figs. 4 & 5) and skeleton [172] was interred some 100m to the east of the ring-ditch in an apparently discrete grave (Fig. 6). The sample from grave fill [606] of skeleton [172] contained a single fragment of copper but otherwise there was no dating evidence from either burial and both are provisionally dated to the Bronze Age on association with the ring-ditch and the crouched burial practice.

Grave [403] of crouched skeleton [405] was cut into the western side of the ring-ditch. The grave cut was not visible in the upper fill of the ring-ditch but seems to have been dug when the ditch was open and only partially filled. The grave clearly cut the ditch although the grave base was approximately at the same level as the bottom of the ditch. The oval grave was 1.05m long, 0.62m wide and at least 0.3m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base.

Skeleton [405] was placed on the left-hand side with the head to the north, the hands by the pelvis and the upper torso turned face down (Fig. 4, Inset B). Grave fill [404] was grey silt clay with no finds.

- 4.3.5.7 Grave [605] was oval 1.6m long, 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep with concave sides and a flat base. Crouched skeleton [172] was placed on the right-hand side with the head to the south-east and the hands were placed by the knees (Fig. 6, Inset B). Grave fill [606] was light yellow brown silt clay with no finds.

#### *Cremations (GP47, 50, 62 & 75)*

- 4.3.5.8 Seven cremations were provisionally dated to this period (Figs. 3 & 4). Apart from urned cremation [555] all were simple pit deposits with no finds. The cremations were spread across the site in three general groups: GP47 to the immediate east of field boundary (GP2), GP62 to the immediate west of the same ditch and GP50 and GP75 by the ring-ditch (GP1). Three other undated cremations were excavated further north, close to the route of the Roman road of Watling Street and nearby to a dated Roman cremation, and on this tentative basis they have been provisionally dated to that later period.

To the east of field boundary ditch (GP2) were two cremations [555] and [596] (GP47; Figs. 3 & 7). Cremation deposit [554] had been placed in a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessel and interred in sub-circular pit [555], 0.38m in diameter and 0.3m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 7). The pottery vessel had the upper part truncated suggesting it had originally been placed upright in the pit and cremated bone also recovered from the pit backfill [553] probably the result of such later disturbance.

A few metres to the south was cremation [596]. Pit [596] was pentagonal with straight near vertical sides, as if dug by five carefully placed spade cuts. The pit was 0.55m by 0.45m and 0.38m deep with an adult, possibly female, cremation [597] placed in the base and backfilled with grey clay silt [598] which contained no other finds (Fig. 7, Section 6). The environmental sample from pit [596] produced charcoal fragments of the possible pyre fuel of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.).

Two more cremations, [259] and [270] (GP62) were located the other side of field boundary ditch (GP2). The northern cremation [259] was interred in a

sub-circular pit 0.63m in diameter and 0.11m deep with shallow concave sides and base. The southern cremation [270] was in a sub-circular pit 0.62m in diameter, 0.15m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. After the cremation was interred the pit was backfilled with grey sand clay [271] with no finds.

Two cremations [468] and [255] (GP 50) were located some 20m west of the ring-ditch and not necessarily sited in relation to it (Fig. 4). The eastern cremation [468] was in a sub-circular pit, 0.61m in diameter and 0.32m deep with near vertical sides and an uneven base. To the west, cremation [255] was interred in sub-circular a pit, 0.3m in diameter and 0.12m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base.

Some 55m north-west of the ring-ditch was a somewhat isolated cremation [132] (GP75). The cremation was interred in sub-circular pit [131], 0.49m in diameter and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a flat base.

#### **4.3.6 Period 6: Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age (1150-800BC/800-600 BC)**

The vast majority of cut features and finds belong to this period and the main excavation area appears to have been located immediately north of a LBA-EIA settlement (Figs. 8-11). A series of postholes, possibly evidence for structures, were identified as well as a droveway and a later metalled hollow way heading north away from the presumed settlement in the south. After this period the site is in use sporadically and the focus of later settlements seem to move further away from the site.

The majority of the features excavated were small shallow pits. About half of the pits contained no finds but those with datable material were mainly assigned to this period. The pits and postholes could be contemporary with any of large landscape features assigned to phases 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 but the lack of chronological resolution for their dating means this is largely a matter of conjecture and most are simply assigned to Period 6.

In the absence of well-dated features the pits have been grouped spatially and by form. Some pit groups are entirely undated but are on balance most likely to date from this period. Some of the pits were clearly dug for rubbish disposal with finds of animal bone and burnt daub but with most the original function is obscure. The pits were filled mostly by single fills of grey brown clay silts.

##### *Pit Groups (Fig. 8)*

About 20m west of the droveway was a scatter of seven shallow sub-circular pits (GP33) which contained finds of fire-cracked flint and EIA/MIA pottery sherds.

Immediately west of the droveway were two intercutting pits (GP71) filled with charcoal and fire-cracked flint. There were no datable finds recovered. Nearby were two pits (GP29) with finds of a late prehistoric pottery sherd, flint flakes and a residual Mesolithic blade.

Along the east side of the droveway were five, mostly shallow, sub-circular pits (GP58) with a find of a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. Immediately west of the droveway was trample layer [544] (GP66) with finds of amorphous fired

clay lumps and EIA/MIA pottery sherds. The trample may have marked a field entrance although it is not clear which one. Nearby were four pits (GP37) of various sizes and finds of fire-cracked flint, LBA/EIA-MIA and EIA/MIA pottery sherds.

In the south of the main area were two small pits (GP59) with charcoal-riched fills and finds of fired clay and LBA/EIA-EIA pottery sherds. On the south edge of the main area to the east of the driveway were three sub-circular pits (GP41). These contained finds of animal bone, fire-cracked flint, 21 fragments of fired clay including briquetage and burnt daub, a flint blade, LBA/EIA-EIA pottery sherds and two triangular ceramic loom weights <RF4> and <RF5>.

North of pits (GP41) were five irregular intercutting pits (GP70) on the eastern edge of the main area. The pit fills contained finds of EIA/MIA and LBA/EIA-MIA pottery sherds. Further west by the south edge of the main area was of four pits or postholes (GP60) with finds of amorphous fired clay lumps, EIA/MIA pottery and a flint flake. These postholes may have related to the nearby field boundary ditch system (GP13).

To the immediate north and also possibly related to field boundary system (GP13) were two small pits/postholes (GP65) with no finds (Fig. 10). Also next to field boundary system was a single sub-circular pit [465] (GP72) with finds of over 1 kg of fired clay including burnt daub and possible briquetage. In the south of the main area were two irregular small pits (GP73) which contained no finds.

In the south of the east cycleway area were four pits (GP69), two of which were 3m in diameter and possibly clay quarries. The finds from the pit fills were LBA/EIA-EIA and EIA-MIA pottery sherds, fire-cracked flint, flint flakes and a blade.

To the north was a single small pit (GP74) with burnt fill and no finds (feature not illustrated). To the west on the edge of the hill-crest and the steeper east side of the hill and some 200m from any contemporary features was small shallow sub-circular pit (GP64) with finds of EIA pottery (feature not illustrated). This was the only feature identified on the eastern hill-crest and none were found on the east hill-slope.

Two small pits (GP39) around ring-ditch GP1 produced no finds (Fig. 9). Further to the west of the ring-ditch, were five shallow pits (GP48) with finds of fired clay and EIA-MIA pottery sherds. To the north of the ring-ditch, were further four pits (GP49) with finds of a single sherd of late prehistoric pottery (Fig. 9, Inset C). A scatter of four pits (GP77) was located immediately south of ring-ditch (GP1) and the fills had finds of LBA/EIA-EIA pottery sherds and fire-cracked flint. Additionally, to the west cycleway area were two sub-circular pits (GP52) with finds of LBA/EIA-earliest MIA pottery sherds (features not illustrated).

#### *Grain storage pits (GP40)*

Two grain storage pits [602] and [121] (GP40) were located towards the southern edge of the main area excavation (Fig. 8). The pits were up to 2.3m in diameter and 1.2m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. The pits were located in natural clay areas and bottomed out when the underlying Thanet sand deposit was reached. Pit [602] contained a primary fill of dumped burnt material with finds of briquetage. The upper fills contained dumped

waste with finds of LBA/EIA-MIA and EIA-earliest MIA pottery sherds, amorphous fired clay lumps and animal bone. Pit [121] was also filled with dumped waste with finds of EIA-earliest MIA and EIA/MIA pottery sherds, animal bones of cattle, sheep and pig, a small amount of unidentifiable burnt bone, burnt daub, possible briquetage, fire-cracked flint and a triangular ceramic loom weight <RF6>. The environmental samples from the pit fills produced only small quantities of charred macrobotanicals including wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and unidentified grains (Cerealia), wild/weed taxa such as ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (*Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.).

#### *Post Structures (GP32) and (GP42)*

Two groups of postholes located across the main excavation area formed approximate square or triangular post-structures with the posts usually spaced between 1m and 2m apart.

To the west of the driveway, four-post structure (GP42) contained finds of amorphous fired clay. Large four-post structure (GP32) was some 4m wide and 7m long with finds consisted of amorphous fired clay lumps from the fills.

#### *Fences (GP37)*

On the eastern edge of the main excavation area aligned north - south for some 35m were 11 postholes (GP37). These postholes may not all have been contemporary rather some may represent later replacements or alterations. One posthole [535] cut the fill of ditch (GP5) of the phase 6.1 east driveway and perhaps the fence lined the east side of the phase 6.3 hollow way. The finds from the postholes were LBA/EIA-MIA pottery sherds, a flint flake, fire-cracked flint and fired clay lumps.

#### *?Post-Built Structure(GP30)*

At the southern edge of the main excavation area to the immediate east of the driveway and hollow way were seven postholes (GP30) in a sub-rectangular plan. These postholes, which may have formed a structure or enclosure, comprised a space some 10m long and 5m wide aligned north-east to south-west. The postholes were between 0.15m and 0.5m in diameter and survived to a depth up to 0.15m. The fills were mostly dark grey brown sandy clays with finds of LBA/EIA-earliest MIA pottery and fired clay including briquetage pedestal fragments.

#### *Phase 6.1: Driveway*

Field boundary ditch (GP2) had silted-up and was replaced by a north - south aligned driveway during this period although the location of the driveway mirrored the field boundary and maintained the former land division.

The driveway terminated in the middle of the site and was at least 50m long and 20m wide, continuing north beyond the site. The eastern ditch of the driveway continued south intermittently as an apparent field boundary.

The western driveway ditch was in two portions, a northern ditch (GP3) and a southern ditch (GP4). The northern ditch (GP3) was up to 2m wide, 0.18m deep with concave side and base. The southern ditch (GP4) was up to 1.6m wide, 0.18m deep with concave sides and a flat base. The fills of both ditches were orange brown silt clays with no finds from ditch (GP4) and finds of one sherd of late prehistoric pottery, a flint blade and a very small amount of cremated bone from ditch (GP3).



The west side of the droveway appeared to have been re-dug and narrowed as ditch (GP22). The ditch was up to 3.2m wide and 0.62m deep with steep convex sides and a flat base. The fills were brown grey silt clays with finds of EIA/MIA pottery sherds and flint flakes as well as residual Neolithic polished flint chisel <SF2> and polished flint axe butt <SF3>. The ditch was re-cut at least once as [276].

The east ditch (GP6) of the droveway was up to 1.8m wide, 0.8m deep with sides that varied between steep tapering to a point and convex sides and a concave base. The ditch fills were orange brown silt clays with finds of two sherds of later prehistoric pottery, an end scraper, flake core, a blade-like tool and the lower stone of a saddle quern <RF7>.

To the south, the east droveway ditch continued intermittently, as field boundary ditches (GP5) and (GP7), forming two field entrances. Ditch (GP5) was up to 3m wide, 0.85m deep with steep irregular sides and a concave to undulating base. The ditch fills were light brown sand clay with finds of LBA/EIA-MIA pottery sherds, flint waste flakes, an end scraper and fragments of a copper-alloy band finger ring <RF1>. Two postholes (GP56) flanked the inside edge of the ditch.

Ditch (GP7) was up to 2.4m wide, 0.3m deep with concave sides and a flat base. The ditch fills were light brown sand clay with chalk lumps and finds of EIA-MIA pottery mostly from one partial vessel.

#### *Phase 6.2: Field boundary ditch system (Figs. 8 – 10)*

A field boundary system was dug across the silted-up droveway and further west across the main excavation area. These field boundary ditch survived as shallow narrow gullies and often only for short lengths. The fields themselves did not appear to be the usual rectilinear layout rather a more irregular pattern.

From the east, ditch (GP13) was aligned north-east to south-west for 70m and was up to 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep with irregular convex sides and a concave base (Fig. 8). The fills were grey brown silt clays with sherds of pottery dating to the LBA/EIA-MIA and flint flakes.

The ditch return to the north-west was 30m long and comprised of two short ditch lengths (GP9) and (GP14) with two parallel lengths (GP11) and (GP25) at the end (Fig. 8). The reason for this arrangement is obscure but may have been related to the management of stock movement. Ditch (GP9) was up to 0.45m wide, 0.3m deep with concave sides and base. The fills were brown clay silts with no finds.

Ditch (GP14) was up to 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep with shallow concave sides and base. The fills were brown clay silts with a find of a flint flake.

Short parallel ditches (GP11) and (GP25) were no more than 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with concave sides and flat bases. The ditch fills were grey brown silt clay with only one sherd of late prehistoric pottery recovered.

Some 30m to the west were north - south aligned ditches (GP10) and (GP26) which may have been the opposite side of the field (Fig. 10). Ditch (GP10) was 28m long, 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep with concave sides and base. The

ditch fills were brown grey clay silts with no finds. Ditch (GP26) was 11m long, 0.36m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow concave sides and base. The ditch fills were brown clay silts with no finds.

Ditch (GP8) was aligned north-east to south-west and was 35m long, 0.2m wide and 0.06m deep with shallow concave sides and base. The fills were grey brown clay silts with finds of fired-cracked flint, a residual Mesolithic blade and flint flakes.

A short length of ditch in the west of the main area may have been part of this field system. Ditch (GP12) was 6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 9, Inset B). The fills were grey brown clay silts with no finds.

#### *Pit (GP63)*

Two small postholes (GP63) cut the driveway fill and may belong to this period; there were no finds.

#### *Phase 6.3: Hollow way (GP15)*

Cutting the silted-up end of ditch (GP13) was the broad shallow cut for north-south orientated hollow way (GP15). The hollow way represents the gradual erosion of the land surface by the passage of traffic, human and animal. This track may well have started out as an informal route but the size suggests it was well-used and not short-lived (Fig. 8; Fig. 11).

Once the hollow way was an established landscape feature the surface in the southernmost half was metalled with compacted gravel (Fig. 11). This was laid in a specially dug construction cut, no doubt to remove the soft clay trample that had accumulated in the bottom of the hollow way and impeded traffic. The metalling of the southern half perhaps identified the end closer to the contemporary settlement. The vast majority of the finds from the fills were also from the southern half.

The hollow way seemed to fork at the northern end splitting into a north-west branch which continued beyond the site boundary and a north-east branch which petered out after less than 20m. Undoubtedly this latter route continued but the rest of the course has left no archaeological trace. Interestingly, the hollow way was located along the land division first defined by field boundary (GP2) in period 5 and continued with the driveway.

The hollow way crossed the site for 110m and at its widest by the fork was 11m and at its narrowest 4.3m at the south end. The hollow way was generally about 0.2m to 0.3m deep with broad shallow concave sides and a flat base. The feature had silted-up gradually and most of the fill was homogenous dark grey sand silt with occasional stones and moderate charcoal flecking. The finds were fire-cracked flint, flint flakes and a core, a side scraper, amorphous fired clay lumps, animal bone, a fragment of iron sheet which may be intrusive, and pottery sherds dating to the LBA-EIA and the EIA-MIA.

Construction cut [257] for the metalling was only apparent in one sondage as a cut 0.08m deep through the bottom of the hollow way. Metalling [85], [249] and [251] was between 0.04m and 0.08m thick and seen throughout the hollow way apart from the northern most 30m (Fig. 11, Sections 10 & 11). The surface was comprised of compacted water-rolled flint gravel between 10mm

and 50mm in diameter and moderately well sorted in a matrix of light brown sand clay.

In places the metallised surface had been worn away to nothing but mostly survived intact as a concreted layer which was exceptionally difficult to excavate.

#### **4.3.7 Period 7: Middle Iron Age (400 – 50 BC)**

This period sees a marked reduction in activity on the site with fewer cut features and finds. Most of the features of this period are towards the southern excavation boundary and contain domestic waste like pottery, burnt daub and briquetage suggesting a contemporary settlement was in the vicinity to the south, although on the basis of the features and finds from the site on a reduced scale by the Middle Iron Age (Figs. 12-14).

##### *Western Enclosure (GP16) and (GP17)*

To the west of the main excavation, in a separate excavation area measuring 40m by 55m was the north-western part of an enclosure with a staggered entrance (Fig. 12).

Western enclosure ditch (GP16) was aligned north - south for 30m before turning north-east and terminating at the entrance. The ditch was up to 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep with steep concave sides and a concave base. The ditch fills were brown gravelly silts with finds of two sherds of Iron Age pottery and a flint flake.

Eastern enclosure ditch (GP17) was aligned north-east to south-west for at least 15m and terminated to the south of GP16 forming a staggered entrance. The ditch was a similar 0.9m wide, 0.3m deep with concave sides and base. The ditch fills were brown gravelly silts with one sherd of late prehistoric pottery.

##### *Enclosure Entrance Ditches (GP18), (GP19), (GP20), (GP21) and (GP27)*

To the north and externally from the enclosure entrance were five short ditch lengths which were parallel to and further complicated the entrance. These entrance ditches were in at least two phases: ditches (GP20) and (GP21) followed by ditches (GP18) and (GP19).

Ditch (GP20) mirrored the curve in enclosure ditch (GP16) and was 22m long, up to 1m wide and 0.32m deep with concave sides and base. The ditch fills were grey silt clays with no finds. To the east and forming the other side of an entrance gap was ditch (GP21), 4m long, 0.55m wide, 0.19m deep with concave sides and base. The ditch fills were grey silt clays with no finds.

Ditch (GP20) was re-cut in a shorten form as ditch (GP27) which was 14m long, 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep with concave sides and a flat base. The ditch fills were grey brown silt clays with no finds.

The entrance ditches were re-cut again as ditches (GP18) and (GP19). Ditch (GP18) was 10m long, 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Ditch (GP19) formed the other side of the entrance and was 4m long, 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The fills of both ditches were grey brown silt clays with no finds. Ditch (GP19) was

cut by one of the three pits (GP28) which contained one sherd of Iron Age pottery.

*?Post-hole Structures (GP34), (GP35) and (GP38)*

Three period 7 post-hole clusters, possibly evidence for structures were located immediately to the east of the driveway (Fig. 13). Four postholes in a roughly square layout (GP34) contained finds of burnt daub, fire-cracked flint, a flint flake and late prehistoric pottery sherds. Moderately frequent charred macroplant remains were observed in sample <91> from posthole [567] (GP34). A fifth posthole represents a possible replacement post. The environmental samples from postholes (GP34) contained charred cereal remains (wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and unidentified grains (Cerealia)).

Structure (GP35) was triangular and had four postholes with the fourth a likely replacement post (Fig. 13). Finds from the fills were fire-cracked flint, a flint flake, 1.3 kg of burnt daub and late prehistoric pottery sherds. The environmental samples from postholes [529], [531] and [533] of (GP35) produced frequent charred macroplant remains including crop grains (wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and unidentified grains (Cerealia)) as well as some chaff remains (unidentified glume bases and spikelet forks). Four post structure (GP38) was to the south and contained finds of Iron Age pottery sherds and flint flakes.

*Grain-Storage Pit (GP53)*

In the western cycleway in the south-western corner of the site was grain-storage pit [445] (GP53). The sub-circular pit was cut into a band of chalk natural and measured 2.6m in diameter and 1.8m deep with steep irregular sides and a flat base (Fig. 14). Around the top of the pit on the north side were four small pits [459], [471], [473] and [475] cut into a slight step. These pits appeared to have been contemporary with the grain-storage pit but their function is unknown.

The fills of the pit were slumped chalk natural and dumps of waste including burnt material. The finds were a large assemblage of MIA pottery sherds, fired clay including a possible briquetage pedestal and burnt daub, animal bone and fire-cracked flint.

*Pits (GP28), (GP51), (GP54), (GP76) and (GP85)*

Adjacent to the enclosure entrance (GP19) was single sub-circular pit (GP28) with finds of fire-cracked flint (Fig. 12). In the south-western corner of the site in the west cycleway area was single pit [512] (GP54) with finds of three partially complete MIA pottery vessels (Fig. 14). A scatter of four small pits (GP51) was located in the west main excavation area (Fig. 13, Inset B). Three of the pits produced no finds but the fourth contained MIA pottery sherds. A single pit [440] (GP76) to the west of ring-ditch (GP1) also had finds of MIA pottery sherds. Pit (GP85) was adjacent to post structure (GP34) and contained finds of MIA pottery sherds (Fig. 13).

#### **4.3.8 Period 8: Early Roman (40 – 100 AD)**

This period sees a renewed use of the site for burials with a small inhumation cemetery in the west and cremations in the east (Figs. 15 -17). The northern portion of an enclosure with an entrance was also identified on the southern excavation boundary (Fig. 17, Inset B). Overall there is comparatively little

other activity during the Roman period and unlike the previous periods the site does not appear to have been in the vicinity of a settlement. The former A2 road and the presumed route of the Roman road of Watling Street forms the northern boundary of the development site and the location immediately south of a major Roman road a few kilometres to the east of the Roman town of Springhead undoubtedly influenced the location of the burials.

*Inhumation cemetery (GP44) and (GP45)*

Five inhumations in two separate burial events were excavated in the small excavation area in the west (Fig. 15). The inhumations were dug through the fill of MIA enclosure ditch (GP20) and (GP27). The burials were intercutting and for some reason tightly-packed into the apparently near empty Roman roadside. This suggests that the location of this small inhumation cemetery was significant perhaps marked by a now undetectable landscape feature such as a shrine, tree or perhaps the silted-up MIA enclosure was still a visible landscape feature.

The cemetery consisted of four north-west to south-east aligned graves (GP44): grave [208] of skeleton [53]; grave [351] of skeleton [55]; grave [355] of skeleton [99] and empty grave [213]. Graves [351] and [355] were side-by-side and graves [208] and [213] were 4m to the south. The grave cuts were sub-rectangular between 1.7 - 2.1m long and 0.4 - 0.6m wide and up to 0.2m deep. The original depth of the graves is unknown but they must have been relatively shallow, perhaps less than a 1m. The grave fills were grey brown silt clays.

Grave [213] was an empty cut and did not contain a skeleton. This may be that it was dug but the grave was not used or the skeleton had completely decayed away. Skeleton [53] in grave [208] was heavily decayed suggesting preservation may be a factor here.

Skeleton [53] was interred supine extended with the head to the north-west, the feet crossed, the left arm flexed across the stomach and the right arm flexed up. Most of the torso bones had decayed away.

Skeleton [55] and [99] in side-by-side graves [351] and [355] respectively both had their heads to the south-east. Skeleton [55] was supine extended with the legs crossed and the arms by the sides. Skeleton [99] was supine extended and the lower legs had been truncated by the later grave of skeleton [56]. The left arm was by the side and the right arm flexed above the head. Grave fill [354] had a find of a single sherd of late prehistoric pottery which maybe residual.

The later burials were two side-by-side north-east to south-west aligned graves (GP45): grave [349] of skeleton [54] and grave [353] of skeleton [56].

Skeleton [54] was supine extended with the head at the south-west, the legs crossed and the arms flexed by the sides. Grave fill [348] contained a single sherd of pottery probably dating to the Roman conquest period although could be slightly earlier.

Skeleton [56] was supine extended with the head at the south-west, the legs together and the arms by the side. This grave cut the lower legs of skeleton [99]. Grave fill [352] contained fragments of a rib bone of an unidentifiable animal and this maybe the remains of a grave offering.

#### *Cremations (GP31)*

In the middle of the main excavation area near to the northern boundary was cremation pit [327], accessory vessel pit [343] and two possible marker postholes [325] and [329] (GP31) (Fig. 16).

The adult cremation [328] was interred in sub-circular pit [327] 0.47m in diameter and 0.17m deep with contemporary slightly smaller sub-circular pit [343] immediately adjacent. In pit [343] was a complete 1<sup>st</sup> century AD early Roman bead-rimmed jar cremation accessory vessel. The vessel was kept up-right with flint cobble packing.

Adjacent to the north of the cremation was posthole [325] measuring 0.22m in diameter and 0.12m deep with no finds. About 2m to the south, was posthole [329] measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.17m deep with finds of amorphous fired clay lumps.

#### *Undated Cremations near Roman Road (GP43)*

Three simple pit cremations [22], [24] and [59] (GP43) containing no other finds were excavated close to the northern boundary of the site (Fig. 17). These have been tentatively assigned to the Roman period on the premise of being closer to the Roman road than the other undated cremations. The dated Roman cremation (GP31) was also close to the route of Roman road but over 100m further to the west. Clearly these cremations could be of any date.

Cremations (GP43) were located on the northern boundary of the main area, immediately south of the route of the Roman road, in a relatively tight cluster suggesting broad contemporaneity. The cremations were interred in small sub-circular pits up to 0.45m in diameter and 0.18m deep. There were no finds.

#### *Enclosure (GP23) and (GP24)*

On the southern boundary of the main excavation area was the northern portion of an enclosure with a 25m wide entrance (Fig. 17).

Western enclosure ditch (GP23) extended into the site by 12m and was up to 0.47m wide, 0.14m deep with shallow concave sides and base. The ditch fills were brown silts with a single find of a Roman *imbrex* roof-tile.

Eastern enclosure ditch (GP24) extended north to south into the site by 8m and was up to 0.72m wide, 0.11m deep with steep sides and a flat base. The ditch fills were brown clay and gravels and contained the base of a late 1<sup>st</sup> century Roman pottery vessel.

To the north of the enclosure was oval pit (GP61) with finds of early Roman pottery sherds.

### **4.3.9 Phase 9: Post-Medieval and Modern (1500AD onwards) (Fig. 18)**

#### *Quarry pits*

Across the site in no particular pattern were four large irregular post-medieval quarry pits (GP55), (GP78; not shown in detail), (GP79) and (GP80). These were presumably excavated to reach the underlying chalk deposits for building stone or for lime for use in mortar and agriculture.

4.3.9.2 Quarry pits (GP55) and (GP79) were in the east cycleway, quarry pit (GP78) was in the small west excavation area (Fig. 2) and quarry pit (GP80) was in the main excavation area (Fig. 18). Only quarry pit (GP80) was seen in its entirety and was 22m long and up to 16m wide and at least 1m deep. The base was not reached. Most of the quarry pit fills had finds of residual prehistoric pottery sherds and some had post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) inclusions.

*Pits*

Three small pits (GP57) contained inclusions of post-medieval or modern CBM. Pit (GP84) cut the period 6.3 hollow way and had no finds.

*Hollow way (GP81)*

A recently backfilled north - south hollow way or sunken farm track (GP81) was exposed along the hill-crest. The hollow way was at least 100m long and up to 15m wide and backfilled with dark brown silts with inclusions of modern plastics and metal. The feature was not excavated.

## 5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT

### 5.1 The Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of 1385 sherds, weighing 11.02kg was recovered from 99 stratified contexts across the site. A fairly broad range of datable material is represented, from the Late Bronze Age to the early Roman period. The majority of diagnostic pottery is either of Early or Middle Iron Age date, although there are relatively few diagnostic feature sherds and only a small number of substantial stratified groups, which makes close dating of the assemblage problematic.

5.1.2 The pottery was examined using an x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel number on pro-forma sheets which are retained for the archive and in an Excel spreadsheet. A site specific prehistoric fabric type-series was devised in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). In the absence of a universal Roman type-series for Kent, Roman fabrics and forms have been recorded using the Museum of London's standard system of codes based on the Southwark typology and refined in the London corpus (Marsh & Tyers 1979; Davies *et al* 1994).

#### Fabric Series

FG1. Sparse flint, mostly of 2-4mm with moderate glauconite of around 0.3mm and rare quartz grains in similar size range to the glauconite (MIA)

FL1. Moderate, moderately- to poorly-sorted flint ranging from 1-4mm. The background matrix is non-sandy although there are rare coarse quartz grains of up to 0.5mm (LBA/EIA)

FL2. Common to abundant, well-sorted flint of 0.5-2mm in a very silty matrix. However, individual quartz grains are not visible at x20 (MIA)

FL3. On a continuum with FL1 and with a similar size range of flint but with a greater concentration of fragments between 0.5-2mm, with only rare larger examples. The matrix may also be slightly siltier than FL1 (LBA/EIA)

FL4. Sparse flint ranging from 0.5-1.5mm in a matrix with moderate fine quartz of c.0.1mm. Rare elongate voids (from organic material) may also be present (EIA-MIA)

FL5. Moderate, moderately- to well-sorted flint of 0.5-2mm in a sandy matrix with moderate quartz of c.0.1mm and rare grains up to 0.2-0.3mm (EIA-MIA)

FL6. Sparse to moderate, coarse flint of 2-4mm in a sandy matrix with moderate quartz of 0.1-0.2mm (EIA-MIA)

FLO1. Moderate, very well-sorted flint of 0.5-1.5mm, in a silty matrix with sparse grains up to 0.1mm, sparse large elongated voids up to 2-8mm from organic material and rare large iron-rich inclusions (MIA)



FLSH1. Moderate, moderately-sorted flint of 0.5-4mm usually in a non-sandy or slightly silty matrix. Plate like voids of 0.5-4mm from leached shell may range from rare to moderate in frequency. (LBA/EIA-MIA)

FLSH2. Sparse fine flint of 0.5-1.5mm, sparse to moderate fine shell voids of 0.5-1.5mm. (LBA/EIA-MIA)

FLSH3. Moderate to common shell of 1-5mm, with rare/sparse flint, usually in a slightly smaller size range (c. 1-3mm). (MIA)

FQG1. Sparse flint of 0.5-2mm, moderate quartz of 0.2-0.3mm, and sparse glauconite of 0.2-0.3mm (MIA)

G1. Common, coarse glauconite of c.0.3mm with few other visible inclusions (MIA)

Q1. Common quartz in the size range 0.1-0.2mm with few other visible inclusions (MIA)

QG1. Moderate quartz and moderate glauconite both in the size range 0.1-0.2mm, rare voids from burnt out organics (MIA)

QGR1. Similar to QO1 but also containing sparse grog inclusions of around 0.5-1.5mm (LIA?)

QO1. Moderate, well-sorted quartz of around 0.1-0.2mm. Rare/sparse elongate voids of 2-5mm from burnt out organics (MIA)

QOF1. Identical to QO1 with rare flint inclusions of variable size (MIA)

SH1. Sparse or moderate shell, usually quite large (c. 3-5mm) in a non-sandy to slightly silty matrix. (EIA-MIA)

SH2. Moderate shell voids of 1-2mm in a non sandy matrix (LIA/early Roman)

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	% Sherds	% Weight	%ENV
FG1	2	16	2	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
FL	12	162	5	0.9%	1.5%	0.6%
FL1	59	298	4	4.3%	2.7%	0.5%
FL2	67	550	32	4.8%	5.0%	3.7%
FL3	81	804	67	5.8%	7.3%	7.7%
FL4	59	280	45	4.3%	2.5%	5.2%
FL5	140	1086	94	10.1%	9.9%	10.8%
FL6	13	538	9	0.9%	4.9%	1.0%
FLG1	2	26	2	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
FLO1	42	192	2	3.0%	1.7%	0.2%
FLSH1	461	2682	381	33.3%	24.3%	43.8%
FLSH2	58	216	42	4.2%	2.0%	4.8%
FLSH3	31	300	29	2.2%	2.7%	3.3%
FQG1	3	4	1	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
G1	1	46	1	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%
HOO	14	128	1	1.0%	1.2%	0.1%

Q1	11	46	11	0.8%	0.4%	1.3%
QG1	4	30	3	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
QGR1	7	24	5	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%
QO1	171	2122	51	12.3%	19.3%	5.9%
QOF1	45	662	38	3.2%	6.0%	4.4%
SAND	58	240	3	4.2%	2.2%	0.3%
SH1	32	530	32	2.3%	4.8%	3.7%
SH2	12	38	9	0.9%	0.3%	1.0%
Total	1385	11020	869	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2: Overall quantification of fabrics

*Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (c.1150-600BC)*

- 5.1.3 The jar containing cremation deposit [554] (SG 246) represents the earliest pottery from the site. The tapering lower profile of the vessel suggests a shouldered or bi-partite form although it has been truncated just above the mid-body. The flint-tempered fabric (FL1) is amongst the coarsest in the assemblage, with frequent inclusions of up to 4mm in size. Although the absence of any rim or shoulder sherds means that this vessel cannot be very closely dated, coarse fabrics of this type are usually found in the earliest 'plain ware' phase of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition (c. 1150-950BC), although atypically coarse fabrics can be encountered in later periods.
- 5.1.4 Only one other significant context assemblage, from pit fill [523] (SG 230), is considered likely to belong to an earlier period than the majority of the pottery discussed below, although it does not certainly pre-date the Early Iron Age. This relatively large group is dominated by the moderately coarse flint-tempered fabric, FL3, which makes up around 60% of the group by sherd count. The only diagnostic form associated with FL3 is a thin-walled but very straight-sided vessel of uncertain orientation for which local parallels should be sought.
- 5.1.5 Although flint-with-shell fabrics are present, they make up only a third of this group. We may gain a better understanding of development of flint-with-shell fabrics in the local area when analysis of pottery from the CTRL project becomes available. More generally in the South-East these fabrics can be found as early as the 'developed plain ware' groups (c.950-800) but tend only to be found in quantity after this period. Interestingly, other contexts from rubbish pits within the group (GP41) are much more heavily dominated by flint-with-shell fabrics, suggesting that the group from [523] may be of significantly earlier date. This is also one of the few contexts to contain sherds of the coarsest flint fabric FL1, in this case associated with the upper profile of a bi-partite (to weakly tri-partite) jar or bowl form. This vessel features a light internal residue which may produce enough carbon for AMS dating. Since this group appears to represent deliberate deposition, albeit perhaps of secondary refuse material, dating the sherd would provide a useful *terminus post quem* for the context as a whole as well as clarifying the chronology of this specific form and fabric. However, it should be noted that this vessel is suspected to be the earliest component of the group. Two different carbonised residues were also present in context [134] (SG 59), part of the associated rubbish pit group 41, which could provide further information on the time span in which these features were in use.

*Early to Middle Iron Age (c.600-300+)*

- 5.1.6 The first fairly intensive period of pottery use on the site dates to the Early to Middle Iron Age. Many contexts are dominated by the coarse flint-with-shell fabric, FLSH1, with smaller quantities of the finer variant, FLSH2. Amongst some of the moderate-sized context groups, e.g. [93] (SG41, GP59), [599] (SG 267, GP40) and [566] (SG 252, GP34), these can constitute between 65-90% by sherd count. They tend to be accompanied smaller quantities of purely flint-tempered wares, particularly FL4 and FL5, which feature sandier matrixes than the probable early fabrics FL1 and FL3. Flint-with-shell fabrics were not very common in the earliest part of the Middle Iron Age at the nearby site to the west of Northumberland Bottom (Bryan unpublished). This suggests that some Early to Middle Iron Age context groups from the current assemblage may pre-date activity on that site. Having said this, context [93] also contained a several small sherds in probable Middle Iron Age fabrics QO1 and FG1.
- 5.1.7 The most diagnostic Early to Middle Iron Age group comes from grain storage pit fill [136] (SG 53, GP40). It features a shouldered jar with very prominent finger-tipping both along the rim and shoulder. The context is also notable for containing a larger number of purely shell-tempered wares, making up around a third of the group and including the shouldered vessel. This form type, together with the use of shell-tempering, was a defining characteristic at Northumberland Bottom (ibid.). This pit fill also contained two non-cross-fitting sherds possibly of the same tri-partite vessel with a sharply carinated shoulder and long flaring rim, in the fine, slightly sandy fabric, FL4, as well the base of an extremely large vessel in the very coarse sandy flint-tempered fabric, FL6.
- 5.1.8 Other diagnostic material from this broad phase includes: a tri-partite bowl in fabric FL4, from context [389] (SG172, GP64), and a jar with an internally bevelled rim, and closely spaced fingernail decoration along the rim, in fabric FLSH1, from context [566]. Context [599] also produced a jar or bowl with an upright neck and strongly carinated shoulder.

*Middle Iron Age (c.300-50BC)*

- 5.1.9 As already outlined, there is probably an element of continuity between the Early and Middle Iron Age periods, which is reflected in the pottery assemblage. For example, flint-tempered fabrics with sandy matrixes, particularly FL5, seen in some of the potentially earlier groups continue in use in the Middle Iron Age proper. However, some substantial context groups also feature very different types of pottery. This phase is characterised by two fabrics with very sandy matrixes, containing sparse burnt out organic material, QO1 and QOF1. Other fairly common fabrics in this period include: FLO1, a non-sandy flint fabric also containing organic inclusions; FL2, which contains very well-sorted and often abundant flint; and FLSH3, containing coarse shell with rare flint. A broad range of other typical Middle Iron Age fabrics also occur occasionally in these groups, including non-local flint with glauconite fabrics G1, FG1, QG1 and FQG1 and sandy fabric Q1. Few diagnostic form sherds were recovered outside of the two largest groups described below. Those that are present are partial profiles from plain jars of both open and neutral profile, including one from [455] (SG 202, GP51) with an applied boss.
- 5.1.10 The most notable group from this phase comes from pit fill [446] (SG 200, GP53). This contains over 2kg of pottery and, although it was difficult to find refitting pieces because a very large number of sherds from perhaps 10 or

more similar vessels are present, it seems likely that some were deposited in a partially-complete state. Around two-thirds of the group is composed of fabrics QO1 and QOF1, with the rest made up by fabrics FLSH3 and FL5. The quartz and organic fabrics are associated with four examples of a very similar form type with an open out-flaring profile, which curves inward slightly toward the rim. The rim itself is very flat and features a slight thickening on the interior, exterior or both (giving a t-shaped profile). It was impossible to measure the diameter of these vessels very accurately but they are all large, probably in the diameter range c.250-350mm. The standardisation amongst these vessels, both in fabric and form suggest that they may originate from a single production source. Two rim sherds in other fabrics are from broadly similar types of plain profile jar but one, in fabric FLSH3, has a more rounded rim profile and the other, in fabric FL6, has a neutral to slightly closed profile, which might be classed as a 'saucepan' style form, although it lacks the fine surface treatment or decoration associated with this tradition.

- 5.1.11 The most striking aspect of the group is that, unusually for prehistoric assemblages, almost all sherds are fully oxidised, some to very distinctive pinkish-orange colour. This firing colour is particularly associated with fabrics QO1 and QOF1 but is also seen on examples of shell-with-flint and flint-tempered fabrics in this context. Although these are well-formed pottery vessels, rather than briquetage containers, the firing colour and its association with fairly organic-rich fabrics, bears some similarity to briquetage. Direct evidence of salt-working was not present in this feature but is fairly well-represented on the site as a whole (see fired clay report below). At Northumberland Bottom it was noted that there was little evidence of salt being produced on site but a significant number of briquetage fragments from containers suggested that salt was being heavily used there (Bryan unpublished). Furthermore, previous work around the A2 has produced not only extensive briquetage assemblages, but pottery vessels encrusted with salt (Oxford Archaeology 2009). Further research is required to determine whether the vessels from [446] have any association with salt-working or consumption on site.
- 5.1.12 One other notable group of Middle Iron Age date was recovered from pit fill [512] (SG 225, GP54). Here three partially-complete vessels appear to have been deliberately deposited. The base and lower wall of the most complete vessel appear to have been deposited in an inverted position. This vessel is very similar to the oxidised QO1 jars recovered from [446], although the rim is more rounded and has a neutral to slightly closed profile. This was accompanied by very large sherds of a highly-burnished straight-sided but slightly flaring saucepan-like form in fabric FL2, and base sherds from a separate vessel in the same fabric.

*Late Iron Age/ Early Roman*

- 5.1.13 There does not appear to be any extensive prehistoric activity post-dating the Middle Iron Age, although a few isolated grog-tempered sherds were found in contexts which were otherwise similar to the rest of the Middle Iron Age assemblage, perhaps suggesting that the main phase of activity extends slightly beyond c.50BC. A distinctive storage jar-like form, recovered across contexts [450] (SG 199, GP53) and [460] (SG 204, GP53) is also suspected to be of Middle to Late Iron Age date. A single shell-tempered bead-rim jar, comparable to London form 2A.16, may be of any date in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD but is more likely to be contemporary with the early Roman material. Roman pottery was confined to few isolated contexts. A truncated grey ware

ovoidbeaker probably of north Kent origin, dated to between AD40-100, accompanied cremation deposit [344] (SG 150, GP31). A partially-complete base of a Hoo Island flagon of a similar date-range was also recovered from ditch fill [66] (SG 29, GP24).

## 5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 5.2.1 A total of eight fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 164g were recovered from two contexts. The fragments were assessed with the use of a X10 binocular microscope and a provisional fabric series drawn up with comparison made to the Museum of London (MoL) fabric type series where appropriate. A single fragment of Roman *imbrex* roofing tile was recovered from context [431]. The fragment was in an orange under fired sandy fabric with sparse rose quartz inclusions. Fragments of CBM recovered from context [494] are all of later post-medieval brick. Two fragments of machine made frogged brick were identified in MoL3038 fabric, a coarse silty fabric of later 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date. A further five fragments of brick were in an unidentified fine red sandy fabric and were also of probable 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

## 5.3 The Fired Clay By Elke Raemen

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of fired clay, consisting of 401 pieces (5761g), was recovered from 44 individually numbered contexts. Most fragments are fairly abraded resulting in a low number retaining any diagnostic features, i.e. 283 fragments are amorphous. A large proportion of finds are from contexts not containing any pottery or other dating evidence (198 fragments). The majority of remaining pieces mainly date to the Middle to Late Iron Age.

### Fabrics

Six different fabrics were noted. Of these, F1A appears most frequently (158 pieces), followed by F3 (129 fragments).

### Fabric Description

F1A Sparse fine sand-tempered with occasional organic temper (elongated).

F1B Sparse fine sand-tempered with moderate organic temper.

F2A Sparse fine sand-tempered with occasional chalk temper to 1mm and occasional organic temper. Some with rare flint pebbles to 5mm.

F2B Sparse fine sand-tempered with moderate to abundant chalk temper to 4mm and occasional organic temper.

F3 Sparse fine sand-temper.

F4 Sparse fine sand-tempered with rare fire-cracked flint to 3mm.

### Daub

- 5.3.2 A total of only 23 fragments retain wattle impressions, sometimes in conjunction with an external, flat surface (e.g. pit [423], fill [424], SG188; pit [121], fill [122], SG53). Imprints vary in diameter between 6 and 30mm and are often abraded. An additional 37 fragments exhibit an external, flat surface only. These, as well as the group of featureless fired clay fragments, represent structural fired clay i.e. daub. No substantial groups of daub were recovered: the largest assemblage consisted of 59 pieces recovered from posthole [529] (fill [528], SG233). Periods represented range from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age.

### *Briquetage*

5.3.3 A total of 45 briquetage fragments was recovered during the excavations from 11 individually numbered contexts (table 3). Contexts represented vary in date (based on the pottery) between Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age. The majority of fragments was found in refuse pits (e.g. pit [15], fill [14], SG6) and posthole fills (e.g. posthole [185], fill [186], SG82). Most pieces are undiagnostic fragments, although all retain a white residue distinguishing them as briquetage. Definite pedestal fragments, representing a minimum of one pedestal, were recovered from posthole [185] (fill [186], SG82). These include three conjoining base fragments (base di. ca. 70mm). The dominating fabric is F2A followed by F1B. Possible briquetage vessel fragments were recovered as well and are discussed in section 5.1.11.

Context	Spotdate (pottery)	Fabric	Form			Total
			Amorphous	One flat surface	Pedestal	
14	LBA/EIA-EIA 800-400	2A	14			14
16	LBA/EIA-EIA 800-400	2A	1			1
18	EIA/MIA 600-50	2A	2			2
93	LBA/EIA-EIA 800-400	2A		5		5
122	EIA/MIA 600-50	3		1		1
134	LBA/EIA-earliest MIA 800-300	1B	6			6
180	later prehistoric 950-40AD	3	1			1
186	later prehistoric 950-40AD	1B			12	12
439	MIA 400-50	1A	1			1
464	no date	1A	1			1
600	LBA/EIA-MIA 800-50	3		1		1
<b>Total</b>			<b>26</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>45</b>

Table 3: Overview of the briquetage assemblage

## 5.4 The Flintwork By Hugo Lamdin-Whymark

5.4.1 In total, 307 pieces of struck flint was recovered from the excavation (Table 4). These artefacts were distributed across the excavation area with 295 flints recovered from 50 archaeological contexts; a further 12 flint were recovered as unstratified artefacts. The majority of contexts yielded only a small number of flints, but eight contexts yielded between ten and forty-four flints [64], [82], [190], [288], [290], [294], [507] and [527].

5.4.2 The assemblage includes small number of artefacts potentially dating from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or early Neolithic and Neolithic to early Bronze Age, but the majority of the assemblage dates from the middle or late Bronze Age. This assessment characterises the assemblage and provides recommendations for further work.

CATEGORY TYPE	Feature Group													Grand Total	
	Other groups	2	3	5	6	8	13	15	16	22	29	38	40		41
Flake	59	2	2	43	18	3	7	37	6	13	7	6	5	24	232
Blade	2		2	2		1				2				2	11
Blade-like	1		2	1	1									1	6
Irregular waste	6			2	2			2	1						13
Flake from ground implement														1	1
Tested nodule/bashed lump	1				5			11		2			1		20
Single platform flake core					3										3
Multiplatform flake core				1				1							2
Core on a flake					1								1		2
End scraper	3			1	1										5
Side scraper								1							1
End and side scraper	2														2
Horned Scraper?		1													1
Concave scraper		1													1
Awl				1											1
Notch													1		1
Rod														1	1
Polished flint axe butt										1					1
Polished flint chisel										1					1
Hammerstone								1					1		2
Grand Total	74	6	4	51	31	4	7	53	7	17	9	6	9	29	307

Table 4: The flint assemblage by feature group and debitage/artefact type

- 5.4.3 The flints were catalogued according to broad artefact/debitage type and retouched pieces were classified following standard morphological descriptions (Bamford 1985; Healy 1988; Bradley 1999; Butler 2005). Additional information was recorded on condition of the artefacts including, burning, breakage, the degree of edge-damage and the degree of cortication. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database and data manipulated in Microsoft Excel.
- 5.4.4 The raw material exploited was flint, in the form of pebbles and cobbles from fluvial gravel sources. The raw material varies in colour from translucent mid brown to opaque mid grey and is of good flaking quality, although many pieces contain thermal flaws. Several pieces of flint from the Bullhead Bed at the base of the Reading Beds are present in the assemblage, but it is likely these pieces were collected from the same fluvial gravel sources as the rest of the flint.
- 5.4.5 The two fragments of polished flint implements and the flake from a polished flint implement are all manufactured from a good quality opaque mid grey flint with greyish-white cherty inclusions. The flint used for the axe (RF<3>) is, however, distinct from the other pieces as it exhibits c 1mm wide reddish-brown bands that snake across the artefact's surface creating an aesthetically pleasing pattern. The former flints are comparable to products from the axe factories on the South Downs, but the flint source for the latter artefact is not known.
- 5.4.6 The condition of the flint assemblage was highly variable. The three possibly Palaeolithic flints were exceptionally rolled, exhibiting rounded and polished surfaces. The majority of the flint was, however, in considerably fresher

condition, although many pieces exhibited slight to moderate edge-damage. This indicates that much of the flint was exposed for a period prior to burial and was subject to trampling or other activities that damage thin edges. The majority of the flints were free from surface cortication, although a small number exhibited a light to moderate bluish white cortication.

- 5.4.7 The excavation yielded few substantial lithic assemblages from discrete contexts. The assemblage will therefore be described chronologically in relation to lithic technology and typology, with reference to archaeological contexts where relevant.

*Palaeolithic?*

- 5.4.8 Three large heavily rolled flint flakes potentially date from the Palaeolithic, although one was unstratified and the other two were recovered from later prehistoric features (hollow way [82], fill [81], and ditch [289], fill [290]). These flakes exhibit clear evidence of percussion, but are not datable on technological grounds. The extensively rolled condition, however, is distinct from the rest of the assemblage and indicates that they are of greater antiquity. Palaeolithic artefacts from fluvial gravels commonly exhibit comparable rolled surfaces and therefore a Palaeolithic date is tentatively suggested. The condition of these pieces indicates that they have moved a considerable distance from their original place of deposition.

*Mesolithic or early Neolithic*

- 5.4.9 The potentially Mesolithic or Early Neolithic component of the assemblage comprises a few regular parallel-sided blades that were identified in various contexts across the site. These flints are the product of a refined blade-orientated industry and are out of place in the assemblages considered below. These blades indicate an early presence in the landscape, although the artefacts only form a light background scatter.

*Neolithic to Early Bronze Age*

- 5.4.10 The Neolithic to early Bronze Age is represented by a polished flint chisel (E/MIA ditch [276], fill [280] RF<2>), the butt of a polished flint axe (E/MIA ditch [294], fill [274] RF<3>), a flake from a polished implement (LBA/EIA Pit [189], fill [190]) and a small number of regular flakes and flake tools.
- 5.4.11 The polished flint chisel is a rare and unusual tool, with only a small number known in southern Britain (Lamdin-Whymark forthcoming). The artefact is broken at both ends, but evidence from cortication indicates the damage has occurred at different times. The main body of the artefact, a distal break and a long blade removal along one side of the artefact exhibit a moderate white cortication. In contrast, the scars of two flake removals at the blade edge are free from surface cortication indicating they are more recent, although an accumulation of calcium carbonate on the surface of these flake scars indicates these removals are still of some antiquity. The re-working of this tool is therefore likely to have occurred at some point in prehistory, possibly upon deposition in the early or middle Iron Age. The deliberate breakage of Neolithic tools has previously been noted on middle to late Bronze Age sites, such as the Framework Archaeology excavations at Stanstead Airport (Kate Cramp pers. comm.), and may indicate this artefact was specially selected for deposition. The surviving portion of the artefact measures 123mm long and has parallel sides measuring 32mm wide by 20mm thick at the proximal end by 32mm+ and 25mm thick at the distal end. The cross-section is lenticular, but shortly before the proximal break the sides begin to converge, presumably



to form a chisel edge. The artefact has been ground over its entire surface, although deep flake scars remain; a higher polish is present towards the blade edge.

- 5.4.12 The polished flint axe butt fragment measures 51mm long, by 56mm wide and 33mm thick. The axe has been finely flaked and fully ground, leaving only the deepest flake scars. The axe butt exhibits clear facets up to 6mm wide towards the break, but these disappear as the axe tapers towards a curved distal end. This form is typical of British Neolithic flint axes and is not closely datable.

*Middle to Late Bronze Age*

- 5.4.13 The vast majority of the assemblage appears to date from the middle to late Bronze Age, although only a small number of artefacts were recovered from contemporary archaeological features. The middle to late Bronze Age assemblage is dominated by large, broad, hard-hammer percussion flakes, irregular flake cores and tested nodules, and a small number of flake tools. The flake cores are very irregular and many show no evidence for preparation or systematic working. Thermal fractures are commonly used as platforms and each core or tested nodule exhibits only limited reduction sequences before abandonment. None of the flakes or cores exhibit platform-edge abrasion. The range of flake tools in the assemblage is limited and scrapers dominate, as is typical for Bronze Age assemblages. A possible horned scraper and a concave scraper were however recovered and these forms are notable as they are chronologically diagnostic and are only found in Sussex and Kent. The majority of examples have been recovered from later Bronze Age sites in the Seaford/Alfriston area of the Sussex Downs (Butler 2001), but recent excavations on the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham widening scheme yielded a concave and a horned scraper on site Pond 'D' North indicating the distribution of these artefacts extends into Kent (Tim Allen pers. comm.). The possible horned scraper was manufactured on a thermally fractured piece of flint by removing a flake to create a 'Y'-shaped tool and applying retouching one of the projections. The concave scraper is manufactured on a hard hammer flake and exhibits a concave area of abrupt retouch measuring 24mm wide by 10mm deep. Both these scrapers were recovered from ditch [250], fill 252 (GP2), which is currently undated.

- 5.4.14 A final notable scraper was recovered from the subsoil [2]. This end and side scraper is well manufactured, comparatively large (70mm long, by 49mm wide and 11mm thick) and exhibits abrupt retouch along the right hand side and distal end. The left hand side of this scrapers has, however, been broken by an intentional blow to the dorsal surface. The intentional breakage of scrapers is a common feature of the Neolithic and Bronze Age and on some occasions artefacts appear to have been deliberately broken before burial. This pattern of breakage may result from efforts to extract a worn scraper from a haft, but equally the act may have been of symbolic significance.

- 5.4.15 In addition to the retouched artefacts, two hammerstones were recovered. The first, from the LBA/EIA hollow way (GP15, [257]), weighs 129g and has been manufactured from a multi-platform core. The second, from E/MIA pit [121], fill [122], is considerably larger, measuring c 81mm in diameter and weighing 595g, and exhibits extensive pecked use-wear across the majority of the surface. The former hammerstone is an ideal size for flint knapping, but the latter is too large for this task and must have been employed in other activities. Hammerstones of comparable size to the larger example are rare,

but notably two Neolithic/Bronze Age examples weighing 544g and 810g respectively were recovered from the Channel Tunnel Rail Link excavations at Springhead. These exhibited additional signs of burnishing or polishing, perhaps suggesting use in hide processing or textile manufacture (author's data).

## **5.5 The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 The archaeological work recovered 33 pieces of stone, weighing 7,512g, from five individually numbered contexts. All the stone types would have been available on, or relatively close to, the site. Although three of the contexts producing stone are not directly dated by ceramics, two are dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Mid Iron Age suggesting most stone relates to this general period.
- 5.5.2 Undated post-hole [499], fill [500] (SG 220) produced the largest single context assemblage. This is composed of 17 pieces of fractured grey patinated downland flint (2,836g) probably used as post-packing and a single (186g) chert pebble with slight signs of having been heated. Pit [445], fill [446], (SG 200), dated to the Middle Iron Age, produced 10 fragments (132g) from a purple fine/medium grained ferruginous sandstone of probable Wealden origin. The site also produced four pieces of siliceous sandstone, probably Sarsens. Three of these were from contexts not dated by ceramics: ditch [129], fill [130] (SG 57) produced two light grey irregular fragments (78g) while ditch [289], fill [290] (SG 124) produced a single grey piece weighing 2,830g. The latter is from the lower stone of a saddle quern of probable Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date and is the only worked piece in the assemblage. The remaining piece of Sarsen-type sandstone consists of a dull orange/red example from ditch [81], fill [82] (SG 36), dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. This deposit also contained a water-worn fragment of Lower Greensand chert.

## **5.6 The Human Bone** by Lucy Sibun

- 5.6.1 The bone from seven inhumation burials was recovered from the excavations and subsequently assessed ([53], [54], [55], [56], [99], [172], [405]). All burials were articulated and ranged from an estimated 20% ([53]) to 90% ([55]) complete. Similarly, the state of preservation was variable and whilst the majority were moderate or poor, skeleton [54] was recorded as good and [53] as decayed. In every case, however, the skeletal material was highly fragmented.
- 5.6.2 Two of the burials [172] and [405] (GP46) have been assigned to the Middle to Late Bronze Age phase. Both skeletons were laid in a crouched position, orientated either north to south or south to north, and one, [405] was buried in the backfill of ring-ditch [171] (GP1).
- 5.6.3 The remaining five skeletons ([53], [55], [99] (GP44) and [54], [56] (GP45) form part of a probable early Roman inhumation cemetery. These skeletons were lying in an extended supine position and with the exception of [54] orientated east to west, all orientated south to north or north to south.

5.6.4 In addition to the seven burials outlined above, a small quantity of disarticulated human skeletal material was recovered from [536], the fill of driveway ditch [537], dated to the Late Bronze-Age to Early Iron Age.

## 5.7 The Cremated Bone By Lucy Sibun

5.7.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from twelve contexts. Of these eight have been dated to the Middle to Late Bronze Age ([256], [469], [597] (G50); [260], [272] (G62); [553], [554], (G47); [132] (G75), and four to the Early Roman period ([23], [25], [60] (G43); [328] (G31)). An additional eleven contexts contained very small quantities of unidentifiable cremated bone [16], [122], [134], [135], [178], [298], [326], [319], [344], [347], [495].

5.7.2 Of the twelve contexts containing positively identified cremated human bone, only one [554] (G47) was associated with a cremation vessel. The cremation had been heavily truncated, with only the base of the vessel surviving intact. It was removed from the field and subjected to careful recording and excavation in spits of approximately 50mm. Bone fragments were collected per spit and accurate plans drawn at each stage of the excavation. The excavated fill underwent flotation and all additional bone fragments recovered have been included in this assessment.

5.7.3 The remaining cremation deposits were collected and processed as environmental samples and sieve fractions of <4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm were presented for assessment.

5.7.4 The assessment of this material was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). The total of weight of each cremation deposit was established. Each assemblage was then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. The presence and weight of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, lower limb) was noted. The potential of each assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

5.7.5 All recognisable finds were removed during the processing stage but the material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone.

5.7.6 Table 5 summarises the results of the analysis. Whilst the table includes only those contexts from which identifiable human was recovered, the fragment size totals include both the identifiable and unidentifiable material from these contexts.

Context	WEIGHT (grams)				Total (g)	AGE	SEX	IDENTIFIABLE			
	Fragment size (mm)							S	A	U	L
	0-4	5-8	9-20	21-30							
<b>M/LBA</b>											
<b>256</b>	168.7	305.4	169.1	35.8	679	A		✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>469</b>	40.3	118.3	115.6	3	277.2	A		✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>597</b>	93.2	157.6	239.4	42.1	532.3	A	F?	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>260</b>		3.2	26	7	36.2			✓		✓	✓
<b>272</b>	100.9	285	404.6	175.6	966.1	A		✓	✓	✓	✓

553	31.7	71.4	30.1		133.2	A		✓	✓	✓	✓
554	166.8	458.4	316.5	25.4	967.1	A		✓	✓	✓	✓
132	52.1	213	100.2	43.6	408.9	J/A		✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>EARLY ROMAN</b>											
23	10.7		1.2		11.9			✓		✓	✓
25	0.3	5			5.3					✓	
60	1.8	29.1	26.4		57.3			✓		✓	✓
328	16.2	105.5	63.5	13.4	198.6	A		✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 5: Summary results of cremated human bone analysis  
(S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb, J=juvenile, A = adult)

- 5.7.7 The largest quantities of cremated bone recovered were from Middle/Late Bronze Age burials [554], which produced 967.1 grams, and [272], which produced 966.1 grams. It should be noted that [553] (containing 133.2g) was recovered as the backfill of the feature containing cremation [554]. It seems probable that [553] represents the disturbed contents of the truncated cremation [554]. Consequently, the results from these contexts may be combined for the purposes of further analysis. The smallest quantity of bone was recovered from Early Roman burial [25] which produced only 5.3 grams.
- 5.7.8 From the initial assessment it would appear that each cremation deposit contained the remains of a single individual, with no repeated elements noted.
- 5.7.9 Due to the high degree of fragmentation, fragments enabling age at death to be confidently established were only present in five Middle/Late Bronze Age contexts ([256], [272], [469], [553]/[554], [597]), early Roman [328], and undated [132]. In four cases ([132], [272], [469] and [597]) age assessment was based on epiphyseal fusion and/or dental development. Fragment size alone was used to provide age estimates for the remaining individuals. With the exception of [597], no sexually diagnostic fragments were identified. This is probably a result of the degree of fragmentation in each case. No evidence of pathology was noted on any fragments.
- 5.7.10 The effectiveness of the cremation process ranged from highly efficient, for example [554] which was 99% calcined, to relatively poor, for example [132] which was only 50% calcined, the remaining 50% being charred. No animal bone or other intrusive material was noted in the assemblages.

## 5.8 The Animal Bone By Gemma Driver

- 5.8.1 The animal bone assemblage contains 171 fragments of bone from 19 contexts. The assemblage was retrieved through hand collection and environmental sampling. The bone derives from pit, ditch and hollow way fills, dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Roman period, and is a poor state of preservation.
- 5.8.2 Wherever possible the hand collected bone fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. The bone was identified using Archaeology South-East's in-house reference collection and Schmidt (1972). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size. The larger fragments are recorded as cattle-sized and the smaller fragments as sheep-sized. The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology. No metrical or tooth wear data has been recorded.
- 5.8.3 The animal bone assemblage contains fragments of bone deriving from cattle (*Bostaurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), pig (*Sus*) and horse (*Equus*). The NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts are shown in table 6.

SPECIES	NISP
CATTLE	62
SHEEP/GOAT	15
PIG	4
HORSE	8

Table 6: Number of identified animal bone specimen

- 5.8.4 The majority of the animal bone was hand-collected with just 5 small pieces of unidentifiable bone recovered from sample <85>, context (513). The assemblage consists of mandible and tooth enamel fragments with a small number of long-bone and pelvis fragments. This does not appear to be indicative of selected butchery practices but more of a reflection of preservation conditions with the more robust elements surviving.

## 5.9 The Slag By Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 The excavations produced a single piece (2g) of black aerated clinker from ditch [124], fill [123] (SG 54). It is likely this represents waste from late post-medieval coal-burning and, considering its size, may well be intrusive in this deposit. The piece has been listed for archive and no further work is proposed.

## 5.10 The Bulk Metalwork By Elke Raemen

- 5.10.1 A single iron sheet fragment (1g) was recovered from hollow way [340] (fill [246]). The same context also contained a later prehistoric pottery sherd. The sheet fragment is therefore intrusive. Although not intrinsically dateable, it is considered to be of probably post-medieval date.

## 5.11 The Shell By Elke Raemen

5.11.1 Six fragments from a single land snail were recovered from pit [482] (fill [487], SG215). Pottery from the same context is of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date.

## 5.12 The Registered Finds By Elke Raemen

5.12.1 A small number of finds was assigned unique Registered Finds numbers (Table 7). These were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were weighed and bagged individually according to IFA guidelines. Each registered find has been recorded individually on pro forma sheets for archive. Further conservation was essential for RF<29>, which was severely mineralised and required consolidation. Conservation work has been undertaken by the Fishbourne Conservation Laboratory. Flintwork has been discussed under section 0.0. The quern can be found in section 0.0.

CONTEXT	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	WT (g)
29	1	FRING	COPP	IA	<2
280	2	TOOL	FLINT	PREH	132
274	3	TOOL	FLINT	PREH	78
135	4	LOOM	CERA	IA	199
135	5	LOOM	CERA	IA	128
122	6	LOOM	CERA	IA	60
290	7	QUER	STON	UNK	2822

Table 7: Summary of the Registered Finds.

### *Dress Accessories*

5.12.2 A finger ring (RF<1>) was recovered from ditch [28] (fill [27], SG13), pottery from which dates to the Early to Middle Iron Age. The ring, which is in poor condition, consists of four copper-alloy plain band fragments, representing ca. 70% of the ring. Breakage clearly occurred through severe mineralization.

### *Textile Production*

5.12.3 Domestic textile production is attested by three triangular loom weights. All are from contexts containing Early to Middle Iron Age pottery. All three are in fabric type 1A of the fired clay (see 5.3.1). Included are three corner fragments, none of which are conjoining. Perforations or partial perforations survive on all three of the examples, with diameters varying between 9.8 and 12mm. A fragment from pit [133] (fill [135], SG59) is pierced twice in one corner (RF<4>). The central perforation (di. 10.8mm) was pierced through first and evidence of wear (i.e. suspension by thread) is apparent. The second piercing is slightly off-centre and does not show any wear.

## 5.13 Environmental Samples: Macro-botanicals and Charcoal By Karine Le Hégarat and Lucy Allott

5.13.1 A total of 106 bulk soil samples were taken during excavation work at the A2 Activity Park site in Gravesend to aid retrieval of palaeo-environmental

remains including charred and mineralised botanical material as well as fauna and mollusca. This report characterises these assemblages by providing an overview of the sample contents and assesses their potential to provide information regarding the nature and levels of activities undertaken at the site such as fuel use and agriculture, the diet of the population, the ceremonial and burial practices as well as the local vegetation environment. The 106 samples representing 71 contexts were taken from a range of features such as ditches, a hollow way, pits, postholes, inhumation graves and cremation burials and cover various phases ranging in date from Middle Late Bronze Age to post medieval.

#### *Methods*

- 5.13.2 Samples were processed in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were sieved through 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 3). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Appendix 4).
- 5.13.3 Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made using modern comparative material and reference texts (Anderberg, A-L. 1994, Berggren, G. 1969, 1981, Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Abundance and preservation of the macrobotanicals have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis.
- 5.13.4 Charcoal fragments were extracted from selected samples for further assessment to establish the range of woody taxa represented, preservation of anatomical features and potential for further analysis. Specimens were fractured along three planes (transverse, tangential and radial longitudinal) following standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000) and viewed using a stereozoom microscope (x7-45) for initial grouping and an incident light microscope at x50, 100, 200 & 400 magnifications for identification. Identifications were made using modern comparative material and reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990; Schochet *et al.* 2004). Identifications have been given to species where possible (Appendix 5) however genera, family or group names are given when inherent anatomical differences between taxa are too small for satisfactory identification such as the Maloideae sub-family which includes hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.), whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.), apple (*Malus* sp.) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.). Where identifications are uncertain due to poor preservation or limited size of charcoal specimens the identification is preceded by cf., denoting 'compares with'.

#### *Results*

- 5.13.5 The size of the samples varied from 0.5L (mostly grave fills from inhumation and cremation burials) to 50L. The flots were generally small with only three samples (<72>, <83> and <92>) producing large flots. Samples are discussed in order of occupation/land use phase. For each occupation period, samples are presented by group, feature type and parent context. The results presented here provide an overview of the samples with emphasis placed on botanical remains and their potential to provide further information regarding the activities (agricultural economy, fuel use etc), the diet of the population, the ceremonial and burial practices as well as the natural vegetation in the region. Marine and non-marine mollusca as well as faunal remains such as

fish, small and large mammals bones and cremated bones are recorded in Appendices 3 and 4 and with the exception of those noted in the flots they have been incorporated into relevant specialist reports.

*Phase 5: Middle to Late Bronze Age*

- 5.13.6 A total of 43 samples were examined from Phase 5. Three were from a ring-ditch, four from inhumation burials and 36 from cremation pits.

*Ring-ditch (GP1)*

- 5.13.7 Three samples <72>, <77> and <79> were taken from three slot trenches [356], [359] and [362] excavated through the ring-ditch circuit. The samples were dominated by uncharred material including modern rootlets and seeds. They produced only a very small quantity of wood charcoal fragments, a single knotweed/ dock (*Polygonum/ Rumex* sp.) wild/weed seed and two indeterminate charred botanical fragments. Bones were present in the residue from sample <77>, [358].

*Crouched burials (GP46)*

- 5.13.8 Skeleton [405] buried within the ditch of the ring-ditch circuit and skeleton [172] interred east of the ring were associated with land use Phase 5. Charred botanical remains from the grave backfills of both crouched burials were infrequent. Samples <95> and <108> from the grave [605] containing skeleton [172] as well as samples <78> and <82> from the grave [403] containing skeleton [405] yielded only a few moderately well preserved wild/weed taxa including knotweed/ dock (*Polygonum/ Rumex* sp.) and ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (*Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.) as well as one indeterminate charred botanical fragment. Sample <108> produced a large amount of land snail shells (LSS) and a small fragment of copper alloy was noted in the residue of sample <95>, [606].

*Cremations (GP47), (GP50), (GP62) and (GP75)*

- 5.13.9 The remains of six cremation burials ([555], [596], GP47; [255], [468], GP50; [270], GP62 and [131], GP75) are grouped within Phase 5. While cremation burial [555] was associated with a vessel, the remaining five cremation burials were unurned. Whereas the fills from cremation pits [468] and [596] were excavated and sampled as bulk deposits, cremation burials [131], [555], [255] and [270] were excavated and investigated in a series of spits. Remnants of the grave backfill immediately around the cracked vessel from burial [555] as well as the backfill of grave [270] were also sampled. Overall, the 36 samples produced a low concentration of charred botanicals. A small amount of crop remains were recorded in samples <30 to 41> from cremation pit [255] including three unidentified cereal grains and a single grass culm fragment. The remaining five cremation burials ([468] <83>; [596], <92>; [555], <89, 90, 109, 110 and 111>; [270], <42 - 52> and [131] <9 - 15>) produced larger quantities of moderately well preserved charred macroplants from wild/weed taxa including knotweed/ dock (*Polygonum/ Rumex* sp.), pale persicaria/redshank (*Polygonum* cf. *lapathifolia/persicaria*), oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and other grasses (Poaceae), ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (*Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), possible violet/crane's bill (cf. *Viola/Geranium* sp.), and seeds from the daisy (Asteraceae) the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family. A possible nutshell fragment as well as some unidentified charred plant remains and two possible mineralised wild/weed seeds of fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.) and wood-sorrels (*Oxalis* sp.) were also noted amongst the assemblages.



- 5.13.10 Cremation burials [468], [555] and [596] produced frequent wood charcoal fragments. The fragments were generally very small although well preserved. They were particularly abundant in the residue from sample <92>, cremation [596] GP47. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.) were identified in each of the samples during assessment. Assessment revealed that much of the smallest fraction in sample <9>, cremation [131] sgp58 consisted of blackened/burnt bone and small charcoal flecks.

*Phase 6: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age*

- 5.13.11 Thirty two samples were taken from deposits deriving from a range of features dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Twelve originated from pits (including refuse pits and possible grain storage pits), twelve from postholes, five from ditches (interpreted as driveway and field boundary features), as well as three from a hollow way feature.

*Pit cluster (GP39) and Refuse pits (GP41), (GP69) and (GP71)*

- 5.13.12 Nine samples (<2, 81, 55> G39, <4, 5, 17, 18> G41, <24> G69 and <54> G71) retrieved from eight pit features representing four distinct clusters have produced small assemblages of charred cereals including wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and unidentified grains (Cerealium) as well as one glume base all poorly to moderately well preserved. Wild/weed seeds of oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (*Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.), knotweed/ dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), wild grasses (Poaceae) and seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family were also present as well as two indeterminate fragments of charred plant remains. Small quantities of wood charcoal fragments were present in all pit deposits while samples <17 and 18> from pit feature [133] and sample <54>, [309] produced larger assemblages. Oak (*Quercus* sp.), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and Maloideae group taxa are evident in these features. Several fragments of vitrified charcoal that may indicate charring at high temperatures were also present in sample <55>, [319] the fill of pit [320].

*Possible grain storage pits (GP40)*

- 5.13.13 Small quantities of charred macrobotanicals were present in sample <3> from pit [121] and samples <93> and <94> from pit [602]. They consisted of crop grains including wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and unidentified grains (Cerealium), wild/weed taxa such as ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (*Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.), wild grasses (Poaceae), seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family as well as one possible tare (cf. *Lathyrus* sp.) and probable orache (cf. *Atriplex* sp.) seeds. Indeterminate charred plant remains and one possible unidentified mineralised plant fragment were also observed in sample <93>. The residue from sample <94>, the primary fill [601] of pit [602] contains a large quantity of wood charcoal fragments many of which are >4mm in size. Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Maloideae group taxa, common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) and blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.) are present in deposits [601] and [600] from this pit feature.

*Postholes (GP30), (GP48) and (GP59)*

- 5.13.14 Samples <19, 20, 21, 22 and 23> taken from the fills of five aligned postholes (GP30) and interpreted as a possible fence line as well as sample <1> from posthole [100], (GP48) and sample <28> from posthole [92], (GP59) contain infrequent wild/weed taxa including ivy-leaved

speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (*Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and one possible vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) seed as well as a possible hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment and two poorly preserved indeterminate charred botanical fragments. The assemblage of charcoal was also poor and therefore no identifications have been provided.

*Posthole Structures(GP32), (GP35) and (GP42)*

- 5.13.15 With the exception of sample <29> from the fill of posthole [97] (GP42) and sample <60> from posthole [331] (GP32), samples <86, 87 and 88> from postholes [529, 531 and 533] (GP35) produced frequent charred macroplant remains. The assemblages included crop grains (wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and unidentified grains (Cerealium)) as well as some chaff remains (unidentified glume bases and spikelet forks). Wild/weed taxa comprised vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), knotweed/ dock (*Polygonum/ Rumex* sp.), oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and other wild grasses (Poaceae) as well as possible pale persicaria/redshank (*Polygonum* cf. *lapathifolia/maculosa*), one possible cabbage (cf. *Brassica* sp.) seed and two unidentified seeds. Charcoal fragments were present in many of the posthole samples. Fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) were particularly common although some hazel (*Corylus avellana*) fragments were also recorded in sample <86>. Distorted wood anatomy was commonly noted in oak fragments from sample <60> suggesting the presence of knot or burr wood.

*Phase 6.1: Drove way(GP3), (GP6) and (GP22)*

- 5.13.16 Four samples taken from the fills of ditches interpreted as drove way features (sample <53> from ditch terminus [299], GP3; sample <25> from ditch terminus [63], sample <65> from ditch [289], GP6 and sample <56> from ditch [241], GP22) produced a small to moderate quantity of charred botanicals. A single wheat grain (*Triticum* sp.) was present in sample <25> and generally low levels of wild/weed taxa were recorded including grass (Poaceae), ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (*Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.), possible oraches (cf. *Atriplex* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) as well as one unidentified seed. An indeterminate charred botanical fragment was also noted.

*Phase 6.2: Field boundary ditch system (GP13)*

- 5.13.17 Charred plant remains in sample <26> taken from the fill [197] of ditch feature [196] were limited to infrequent small wood charcoal fragments.

*Phase 6.3: Hollow way(GP15)*

- 5.13.18 Charred macroplants were generally uncommon in samples <57, 58 and 64> from trackway deposits, although sample <57> taken from the silty upper fill [18] above the metal surface [19] of hollow way [316] contained a limited assemblage including one indeterminate cereal grain, wild/weed taxa such as cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis* sp.), one possible black-bindweed (cf. *Fallopia convolvulus*), seeds of the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family and one possible tuber of false-oat grass (cf. *Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*). A small quantity of blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.) wood charcoal fragments >4mm were recovered from the residue of sample <57>.

*Period 7: Middle Iron Age*

*Grain storage pits(GP53) and Pit clusters (GP51) and(GP54)*

- 5.13.19 Sample <63> taken from the primary fill [486] of grain storage pit [445] (GP53), sample <80> from fill [421] of pit [420] (GP51) and sample <85> from

the fill [512] of pit [513] (GP54) produced only a few small fragments of charcoal and two indeterminate cereal grains (Cerealia). Other environmental remains included a large quantity of land snail shells (LSS) in sample <63> and a small amount of bones in the residues from samples <63> and <85>.

*Postholes Structures (GP34)*

- 5.13.20 Moderately frequent charred macroplant remains were observed in sample <91> from posthole [567] (GP34). The assemblage included charred cereal remains (wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and unidentified grains (Cerealia)) as well as some unidentified glume bases and spikelet forks. Wild/weed taxa contained oat/brome (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and other wild grasses (Poaceae) as well as possible pale persicaria/redshank (*Polygonum* cf. *lapathifolia/maculosa*), possible ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (cf. *Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.), one unidentified seed as well as some indeterminate fragments of charred plant remains. Charcoal fragments were infrequent and predominantly <2mm in size in this deposit. The small assemblage included Maloideae group taxa.

*Phase 8: Early Roman*

- 5.13.21 A total of 25 samples were examined from period 8. Ten were recovered from inhumation burials, thirteen from pits including four from cremation pits, one from a stakehole and a further one from an enclosure ditch.

*Inhumation cemetery (GP44) and (GP45)*

- 5.13.22 A total of 10 samples were taken from the grave back fills of five inhumation burials that have been grouped within land use period 8 and might correspond to an inhumation cemetery. Samples <27> and <102> from grave [208]; <74> and <104> from grave [351]; <106> and <107> from grave [355], (GP44) as well as samples <73> and <103> from grave [349] and samples <75> and <105> from grave [353], (GP45) produced very small assemblages of charcoal and charred plant remains. The overall assemblage consisted of a poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grain, a few wild/weed taxa (one possible ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (cf. *Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.), one knotweed/ dock (*Polygonum/ Rumex* sp.) seed and one unidentified seed) as well as four indeterminate fragments of charred plant remains. Thirteen fly puparia were observed in the flot from sample <75>.

*Cremation (GP31) and Undated Cremations near Roman Road (GP43)*

- 5.13.23 Four unurned cremation burials ([327]<61>, GP31 and [22] <6>, [24] <7>, [59] <8>, GP43) have been dated to the Phase 8 occupation. Unfortunately each of the four samples taken from these graves produced very low densities of charred botanicals including infrequent small fragments of charcoal, a single crop grain of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), one possible cabbage (*Brassica* sp.) seed and one unidentified seed. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and Maloideae group taxa were identified in the limited charcoal assemblage from samples <61> and <8>. Several vitrified fragments for which no species identifications could be obtained were also noted.

- 5.13.24 A further ten samples associated with (GP31) and taken from stakehole [325] as well as pits [329] and [343] contained only a very small concentration of small wood charcoal fragments, a small quantity of bones and non human cremated bones.

*Enclosure (GP24)*

5.13.25 The single sample <16> taken from the fill [66] of ditch terminus [65] was unproductive.

*Phase 9: Post-Medieval Pit(GP57)*

5.13.26A small assemblage of charred botanical remains recovered from sample <84> from the fill [495] of pit [498] includes wild/weed taxa such as vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), possible ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws (cf. *Veronica Hederifolia/Asperula/Galium* sp.), a possible tuber of false-oat grass (cf. *Arrhenatherumelatius* var. *bulbosum*) as well as an indeterminate plant fragment. Moderate quantities of charred wood fragments >4mm, including blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.), possible field maple (cf. *Acer campestre*) and Maloideae group taxa, were also observed in the flot.

## 5.14 C14 Radiocarbon Dating

5.14.1 Ten samples have been identified for potential in the first batch of C14 radiocarbon dating and have been submitted to the laboratory. These samples have been identified from contexts that are stratigraphically informative and contain appropriate material.

C14 Sample No	Context	Material	Provisional Phase	Comments
1	469	Cremated human bone	MBA/LBA	Near ring-ditch GP1
2	554	Cremated human bone	MBA/LBA	Urned in LBA/EIA pot
3	23	Cremated human bone	Early Roman	One of group of three cremations near Roman Road
4	403	Collagen in human bone	MBA/LIA	Crouched inhumation in ring-ditch GP1
5	172	Collagen in human bone	MBA/LIA	Crouched inhumation 100m east of ring-ditch
6	56	Collagen in human bone	Early Roman	Cuts skeleton 99; later phase GP45
7	99	Collagen in human bone	Early Roman	Earlier phase GP44; cut by skeleton 56
8	523	Carbonised residue on pot	LBA/EIA	Rubbish pit GP41
9	134	Carbonised residue on pot	LBA/EIA	Rubbish pit GP41
10	134	Carbonised residue on pot	LBA/EIA	Rubbish pit GP41

Table 8: First batch of samples for C14 Radiocarbon Dating

## **6.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS**

### **6.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence**

6.1.1 Any meaningful discussion of the significance of this excavation has to take account of the extensive surrounding prehistoric to medieval landscape which has been archaeologically identified. Most notable are the excavations within the last twenty years particularly the two large-scale linear archaeological excavations in advance of the CTRL and the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham by-pass (A2PC) to the immediate south of the site, undertaken in the majority by Oxford Archaeology. The sites with direct relevance are Sites B and C of the A2PC with possibilities of a continuation of some of the linear features between the sites. Also of relevance is the excavation in advance of the supermarket building to the north of Watling Street, again by Oxford Archaeology.

#### **6.1.2 Period 2: Palaeolithic (500,000 – 10,000 BC)**

6.1.2.1 The three possible Palaeolithic flint flakes were residual finds having moved a considerable distance from their original place of deposition. The significance of these lies in the scarcity of finds from this remote period and two other Palaeolithic find-spots are known from the general vicinity of a hand-axe and debitage from 0.5km north of the site and a Lower Palaeolithic hand-axe from an evaluation 1km east at Tollgate (CTRL) (Jacobs 2009, 20). Other possible Palaeolithic flakes were found on Site L and A in the A2PC.

6.1.2.2 No deposits dating to the Pleistocene were encountered at the site, either as part of fluvial terrace deposits, developed gelifluction beds or infilled solution features. It is possible that all three may have been represented at the site originally but given the rapid rate of erosion during both the Late Pleistocene and into Holocene periods, none of these deposits have survived. However, consideration of the tools from a geoarchaeological perspective: on the basis of condition, raw material, technology and the context of sites within the immediate regional vicinity could help to make informed statements about their likely origin and depositional history.

#### **6.1.3 Period 3: Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (10000 – 4000 BC/4000 – 3000 BC)**

6.1.3.1 Only residual finds and no features were found from this period and any activity appears to have been only sporadic and temporary. Residual Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint finds including hand-axes were also recovered during the A2PC and CTRL. The only feature of these periods have been identified is a possible Mesolithic curved gully from Site K on the A2PC (Oxford Archaeology 2009, 5).

#### **6.1.4 Period 4: Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (4000 – 2000 BC/2000-1700BC)**

6.1.4.1 Similar to the earlier periods the Neolithic/Early Bronze is only represented by residual finds. Of particular note is the polished flint chisel (RF<2>), a rare tool with few examples from southern Britain. Again there seems to have been no permanent activity on the site. Beyond the site boundary to the south, features

of these periods have been identified with various degrees of confidence. Two pits with beaker pottery were found in Site D of A2PC just north of a double beaker burial found in the CTRL area; a sub-rectangular ditch interpreted as a Neolithic mortuary enclosure and associated four-post structure was excavated during the CTRL evaluation trenching east of the Tollgate Junction, some 300m south-east of the site (Oxford Archaeology 2009, 35-60). A burnt flint deposit and a series of pits and postholes were also identified 1.5km to the west on the outskirts of Springhead (Jacobs 2009, 21).

### **6.1.5 Period 5: Middle/Late Bronze Age (1700 – 1150BC/1150 – 950BC)**

- 6.1.5.1 The first period identified with evidence for permanent activity and for an organised landscape. The main elements, ring-ditch, the seven cremations, and field boundary ditch suggest a relatively open pastoral/arable landscape punctuated with burials and burial monuments. Evidence from the earlier excavations indicates this landscape was probably scattered with small farmsteads with the nearest being to the immediate north and south.
- 6.1.5.2 The findings from the excavations to the south are comparable with a lone un-urned cremation at the east end of Site B and an 'L'-shaped enclosure [5892] with four un-urned cremations and a palisade trench in Site C (Oxford Archaeology 2009, 16-17). Site C is directly south of field boundary ditch (GP2) and it is even feasible that this feature is actually a northern continuation of the 'L'-shaped enclosure.
- 6.1.5.3 There was also a Bronze Age settlement identified in Area G of the A2PC some 2 km to the east with an enclosure with possible oval house structure and a metalled track-way. In this eastern region Bronze Age field boundary ditches were also excavated (Oxford Archaeology 2009, 46-48).
- 6.1.5.4 To the north about 100m in the supermarket excavations by Oxford Archaeology a settlement site was identified mainly consisting of an enclosure associated with a droveway but no domestic structures were identified. Some of the later Bronze Age ditches in this site, particularly the intermittent alignment of ditches [208], [398] and [396], are potential candidates for the northern extension of ditch (GP2) (Mudd 1994, 363-410).

### **6.1.6 Period 6: Late Bronze Age/Earliest Iron Age (1150 – 950BC/950 – 600 BC)**

- 6.1.6.1 This was the dominant period of activity represented on the site with a settlement or fringes of settlement developing on the western hill-crest in the main excavation area. The earlier Bronze Age settlements to the north and south may well have continued into this period and all of the major features identified in this period may relate to these. In this context the droveway and later hollow way can be seen as providing access routes between the two.
- 6.1.6.2 Like the earlier period the landscape is still predominantly agricultural with a droveway and field boundary ditches but studded with numerous waste and grain storage pits, post-built structures/building and a metalled hollow way.
- 6.1.6.3 Near the south boundary was possible post-built structure (GP30). This is unlikely to have been a building rather representing a livestock corral or fenced area.

6.1.6.4 The four-post structures identified here were quite commonly found in the A2PC excavations and have been excavated on many Iron Age sites. They are traditionally interpreted as raised granaries.

6.1.6.5 The majority of the finds from this period and most of the grain-storage and waste pits were located near the south-eastern edge of the main area, immediately north of the small Bronze Age settlement centred on ditch [5892]. The northern settlement in the supermarket excavation was over twice the distance away from the site and correspondingly less activity was seen by the north site boundary.

6.1.6.6 *Phase 6.1: Droveaway*

6.1.6.6.1 The droveaway headed directly north from the potential LBA/EIA settlement and also formed a field boundary division. A similar parallel ditched droveaway was identified to the north in the supermarket excavation by Oxford Archaeology and this is almost certainly one and the same feature. The supermarket droveaway ditches [209] and [210] were C14 radiocarbon dated from charcoal associated with pottery in a secondary ditch fill to 1225-898BC and from charcoal from a primary fill to 1511-1124BC (Mudd 1994, 400).

6.1.6.6.1 The pottery from the droveaway 6.1 was LBA-MIA in date, generally later than the C14 radiocarbon dates for ditches [209] and [210] suggesting these ditches were a southern recut or later extension.

6.1.6.7 *Phase 6.2: Field Boundary System*

6.1.6.7.1 Field boundary system 6.2 was somewhat irregular, poorly dated and survived as shallow, narrow ditches. Presumably these ditches have suffered from ploughing truncation and were originally larger and more extensive and perhaps combined with fences. The ditches appeared to respect ring-ditch GP1 indicating it was still an extant landscape feature.

6.1.6.7.2 No direct contemporary continuations of the ditches could be found to the south in the A2PC. Alignments do exist with later more substantial LIA ditches, such as [7192], in Site B but these appear to be coincidences. Alignments may exist with unphased ditches in A2PC which could only be dated to the late prehistoric period particularly in Site C (Oxford Archaeology 2009, 22-26).

6.1.6.7.3 If this field system was EIA and generally earlier than the most of the main activity in the A2PC then such small ditches could easily be obliterated or lost amongst the mass of later features.

6.1.6.8 *Phase 6.3: Hollow way*

6.1.6.8.1 The metalled hollow way was clearly an important feature, requiring community investment in labour and resources. The metalling involved the sourcing and transport of at least 55m<sup>3</sup> of gravel from a suitable water-course, the digging out of the hollow way soft mud and the laying and ramming of the gravel surface.

6.1.6.8.2 This feature is not alone: some 500m to the west, excavated in Site B was EIA/MIA metalled track-way [7980] up to 8m wide and over 50m long with at

least one phase of repair/re-metalling. No such repair was apparent with hollow way (GP15). No obvious continuation of the hollow way was evident but approximately 50m to the south in Site C was a metalled surface next to 'L'-shaped ditch [5892] (Oxford Archaeology 2009, 17).

### **6.1.7 Period 7: Middle Iron Age (400 – 50 BC)**

- 6.1.7.1 Generally the MIA saw a reduction of activity on the site with the main features of a circular enclosure in the west and along the southern site boundary grain-storage pits, post-structures and waste pits.
- 6.1.7.2 The A2PC and CTRL sites identified a major MIA to LIA settlement in Site B and the west end of Site C, with high-status burials and finds, including decorated metal plates from a drinking horn, associated with multiple circular enclosures. The circular enclosure ditches were full of domestic finds and in the opinion of the excavator the enclosures are likely to have contained roundhouses whose ephemeral remains had been truncated by ploughing (Oxford Archaeology 2009, 10-105).
- 6.1.7.3 Generally between the EIA and MIA the settlement focus seemed to have moved further west approximately 500m and circular enclosure GP16 and GP17 is likely to have been part of the northern periphery of this settlement. Overall the settlement pattern seems to have changed from small dispersed farmsteads of the MBA and LBA-EIA to a single large nucleated settlement dominating the area in the MIA-LIA.
- 6.1.7.4 No LIA features or activity was found on this site which considering the amount of LIA archaeology found elsewhere is surprising.

### **6.1.8 Period 8: Early Roman (40 – 100 AD)**

- 6.1.8.1 The early Roman period is not well represented with the northern part of an enclosure, cremations and a small inhumation cemetery.
- 6.1.8.2 The enclosure formed by ditches (GP23) and (GP24) contained very few finds and its more likely function is of stock control rather than a settlement. The large MIA-LIA settlement was succeeded by two smaller Roman settlements one found west of Downs Road and the other to the east by the Tollgate dry valley, both excavated in advance of the CTRL, and Site D of the A2PC. These were small possibly high-status farmsteads or country houses in the immediate hinterland of the Roman town of Springhead (Oxford Archaeology 2009, 38-43).
- 6.1.8.3 The cremations and inhumation cemetery excavated here form a small part of the culturally rich early Roman burial landscape centred on the small town and religious centre of Springhead some 2 km to the west along the route of Watling Street. The simple cremations and inhumations found are in stark contrast to the exotic burials found on the edge of the settlement at Site D. These included a cremation pit with over a dozen bronze and pottery vessels on a bronze decorated wooden table, a gaming board and half a pig. This was one of the burials in a mixed inhumation and cremation high-status cemetery associated with the large rectilinear settlement at Site D.



6.1.8.4 A second high-status cemetery of 326 inhumations and 235 cremations was found on the outskirts of Springhead at Pepperhill and dated from the late 1st to mid-3rd centuries. In and around the Roman town of Springhead itself several temples are known as well as other cemetery sites (Jacobs 2009, 23-24).

### **6.1.9 Period 9: Post-Medieval/Modern and Undated (1500 AD onwards)**

6.1.9.1 The large pits found across the site are chalk quarries which riddle the north Kentish landscape and are known locally as deneholes. None of the pits on site were bottomed but usually deneholes are more than 5m deep with a bell-shaped profile or even underground galleries. This form would minimise the amount of overburden which would have to be removed to get to the underlying chalk deposits. The 19th century Ordnance survey maps for the area are dotted with 'chalk pit' and 'old chalk pit' although none are shown on the site itself (Jacobs 2009, 67-70). The post-medieval field boundary ditches can be approximately married to field divisions shown on the 19th century Ordnance survey maps (ibid.).

## **6.2 The Pottery by Anna Doherty**

6.2.1 Although the assemblage is of a moderate size, the low number of diagnostic feature sherds in substantial groups limits the potential for further analysis. However, there are a number of groups, mainly composed of bodysherds, which have some potential for increasing our understanding of the development of fabric types in the 1st millennium, especially if reliable C14 dates can be obtained. The Middle Iron Age pit groups from [446] (SG 200, GP53) and [512] (SG 225, GP54) have slightly greater scope for discussing development of forms within the region. It is likely that this understanding will also be improved with the publication of full analysis reports on other sites in the region, which were not available at the time of writing the assessment, most notably the specialist overview of later prehistoric pottery from the CTRL project (CTRL in prep) and the report on the Early and Middle Iron Age pottery from the Pepper Hill to Cobham A2 widening scheme for which only a post-excavation assessment report has so far been completed (Oxford Archaeology 2009).

6.2.2. It is recommended that, in addition to a general overview of the development of fabric and form based on the above text, a few key pit groups which are representative of the main phases of activity should be selected for full quantification and illustration in the report. This could include rubbish pit group 41, grain storage pit (GP40) and the two large Middle Iron Age pit groups. These features also provide a good opportunity to discuss the nature of deposition in pits including the possibility of primary or structured deposition. The assemblages from [446] and [512] also provide possible evidence associated with salt-working or consumption on the site for which further research is required.

## **6.5 The Ceramic Building Material By Sarah Porteus**

6.5.1 The assemblage assists with the dating of the contexts within which it was found. The assemblage is too small to hold any further potential. The assemblage is not of local, regional, national or international importance.

### **6.8 The Fired Clay** By Elke Raemen

6.8.1 The daub was found redistributed in features such as ditches and pits. If any clay represents in situ structural remains, groups are too small to give significant information on these structures. As such, the daub does not merit further analysis.

6.8.2 Briquetage has been attested on various sites in the vicinity, including large quantities from the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Scheme, which also included evidence for Late Bronze Age salt production, though mainly in the form of vessels rather than pedestals (Morris 2009, 64-65). Significant early North Kent assemblages, dating from the Late Bronze Age onwards, have been previously recovered from the CTRL project (CTRL in prep). Further east, sites include a large assemblage from the Isle of Grain (Archaeology South-East 2009) as well as small numbers of Late Bronze Age briquetage from Hoo St Werburgh (Moore 2002).

6.8.3 Given the small size of the current assemblage as well as their presence mainly in refuse pits, there is no indication of on-site salt production. Although the assemblage demonstrates nearby production from the Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age, more significant assemblages, which include a greater variety of forms and types, were recovered from sites in the immediate vicinity. The current assemblage although small has some significance in terms of site function.

### **6.3 The Flintwork** By Hugh Lamdin-Whymark

6.3.1 The flint assemblage provides some evidence for activity in the local landscape that predates the Bronze Age and evidence for activity in middle to late Bronze Age that is broadly contemporary with the barrow. The assemblage of earlier prehistoric flintwork is limited and does not warrant further analytical investigation, but the polished artefacts are of intrinsic interest, particular the chisel due to its rarity. The possibility that the polished flint artefacts were curated and redeposited in the Iron Age also requires consideration as this has potential to inform us about the perception of earlier artefacts in the Iron Age.

6.3.2 The wider pattern of artefact deposition also has potential for further analysis, when detailed phasing has been completed. This will allow securely phased assemblage from the late Bronze Age to be tabulated and will allow description of the reduction strategies in these periods to be enhanced. Moreover, if the ditch (GP2) containing the possible horned scraper and concave scraper can be phased and it dates to the middle or later Bronze Age then this will greatly assist in refining the chronological association and regional distribution of these tools.

6.3.3 The assemblage has no potential for refitting and the context groups are too small to justify metrical or technological analysis.

#### **6.4 The Geological Material** By Luke Barber

- 6.4.1 The stone assemblage from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis due to its small size, limited range of types and general lack of utilised pieces. The material has been fully listed on pro-forma for the archive and, with the exception of the quern fragment, can be discarded.

#### **6.5 The Human Bone** By Lucy Sibun

- 6.5.1 Each of the seven articulated burials was examined in order to assess which types of analysis would be productive.

##### *Age*

- 6.5.2 Whilst it should be possible to estimate age for all seven individuals, in most cases this will be limited to recording them as juvenile or adult based upon epiphyseal fusion. Dental attrition will be scored to try to refine age estimations. This will be possible for four of the individuals ([46], [99], [172], [405]) and may produce young, prime or mature adult estimations. The use of the auricular surface for aging may be possible for two individuals [55], [56].

##### *Sex*

- 6.5.3 An estimate of sex should be possible for all of the individuals, based upon sexually dimorphic traits for the skull and pelvis combined with limited metrical data.

##### *Metrics*

- 6.5.4 Metrical data was severely limited as a result of the fragmentary nature of the skeletal material. However, measureable long-bones were present in [56] and [405] and an estimate of stature will be possible for these individuals. Additional measurements to assist with sex estimation should be possible for skeletons [54], [55], [56], [172] and [405].

##### *Pathology*

- 6.5.5 As a result of poor preservation it is unlikely that surface pathological lesions will be visible in most cases. Some traumatic injuries however, may be identifiable.

##### *Post-metric traits*

- 6.5.6 It is not thought that post-metric traits will be identifiable due to the poor condition of the bone.
- 6.5.7 A complete skeletal and dental inventory has been produced for each skeleton. Age estimates will be attempted based on evidence for epiphyseal fusion (Bass, 1987; Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994) tooth wear analysis (Miles 1963) and an examination of the auricular surface where present (Lovejoy et al 1985). All sexually dimorphic traits present will be combined where possible with additional post-cranial measurements with the aim of achieving sex estimates (Bass, 1987; Buikstra & Ubelaker, 1994). Long-bone measurements from skeletons [56], and [405] will be used to produce stature estimates (Bass, 1987, Trotter and Gleser 1958). All fragments will be examined for signs of pathology and anything of particular note.

##### *Disarticulated skeletal material*

6.5.8 The disarticulated skeletal material will be fully recorded but it is unlikely that any detailed information with regards to age or sex will be obtainable.

## **6.6 The Cremated Bone** By Lucy Sibun

6.6.1 Fragments identifiable as human, and to skeletal area or element were recorded in twelve contexts. Further study of the analysis results will enable the degree of fragmentation to be established. The percentage by weight of the fragments from each skeletal area can also be calculated. It is not thought that further examination of the material will result in more accurate age or sex estimates. As a result of the careful excavation and recording of cremation burial [554], it should be possible to look for any patterns of bone distribution within the vessel.

## **6.7 The Animal Bone** By Gemma Driver

6.7.1 Due to the size and condition of this assemblage no further statistical analysis can be carried out.

## **6.8 The Slag** By Luke Barber

The single piece (2g) of clinker is intrusive and has no significance.

## **6.9 The Bulk Metalwork** By Elke Raemen

The fragment is not deemed to hold any potential for further analysis.

## **6.10 The Shell** By Elke Raemen

As only one land snail was recovered, the assemblage is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

## **6.11 The Registered Finds** By Elke Raemen

Copper-alloy finger rings of Iron Age date are relatively rare finds and as such the ring is of significance, implying status. Triangular weights are common finds on Iron Age and Roman-British sites. Many examples have been recovered in the vicinity including during the CTRL work and during work on the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham widening scheme (Stansbie 2009). It should be noted that there are other interpretations for these triangular weights, however, their function as loom weight is widely accepted (see e.g. Poole 1995). As such, they throw light on some of the domestic activities on site. Therefore, although the assemblage is small, it is of local significance and will contribute to our understanding of the activities of the site occupants.

## **6.12 Environmental Samples: Macro-botanicals and Charcoal** By Karine Le Hégarat and Lucy Allott

6.12.1 This assessment has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including wood charcoal, charred and mineralised macrobotanicals, unburnt mammal and fish bones, cremated bones, fragments of mollusca, land snail shells and fly puparia. Although a broad range of environmental remains are

present many of the assemblages are extremely limited and preservation varies. The overall potential and available evidence from these environmental remains is also therefore variable. Quantities differ considerably with large concentrations of cremated bones retrieved in several samples, significant amounts of charcoal observed within a few features and a low density of macrobotanicals noticed overall. The small number of macrobotanical remains is surprising given the presence of a settlement with refuse and grain storage pits. It could be caused by the taphonomic processes that lead to their deposition as well as post depositional preservation bias.

*Preservation*

- 6.12.2 Botanical remains were predominantly preserved by carbonisation, with some occasional plant remains preserved by mineralisation. Several samples were dominated by uncharred botanicals including varying numbers of seeds such as knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) and nightshades (*Solanum* sp.) as well as modern fine roots. Almost half the samples (43%) contained over 75% of uncharred material. When deposits remain waterlogged until being exposed, uncharred seeds such as these can be preserved in anoxic conditions. However, as there was no evidence for waterlogged deposits at this site, the seeds are probably modern or relatively recent contaminants introduced through root action.
- 6.12.3 Three samples produced some possible mineralised remains. Preservation by mineralisation occurs under moist to wet conditions, when the plant tissues decay anaerobically in the presence of calcium-rich ground water, lime or high concentrations of organic waste (faecal material) or bones. Two Middle Late Bronze Age cremation burials produced mineralised botanical remains. The possible presence of mineralised macroplants in a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age grain storage pit could indicate that the feature had also been used either as a cess pit or a refuse pit or that the mineralised botanicals were introduced from another mineral rich deposit. This might also suggest that more mineralised material is present amongst the assemblage of 'uncharred' seeds. Fly puparia observed in the grave back fill of an Early Roman inhumation burial are interesting as they may be contemporary with the grave. Such remains tend to preserve in waterlogged conditions however the deposit may have been sufficiently well sealed to enable their preservation. Unfortunately no mineralised macroplants were recorded in the sample.

*Agriculture and fuel use: Macrobotanical remains*

- 6.12.4 Sampling provides very limited evidence for Late Bronze Age to the post medieval agricultural activities. A single flot dated to the post medieval period failed to produce any charred cereal remains. They are present in small quantities in only 21 samples taken from features dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Roman periods and the four grain storage pits investigated produced less than ten cereal grains in total. Charred grains observed in Late Bronze Age features consist of three poorly preserved indeterminate cereals. Several features dated to the subsequent periods (Iron Age and Early Roman) produced a very small assemblage of cereals dominated by poorly to moderately preserved and possibly indeterminate cereal grains although some wheat and barley have been identified. Chaff elements occur in six samples with samples <41>, <93>, <81> and <86> yielding only one chaff component each. However, they are more common in samples <87> and <91> from posthole features dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age and include 24 glume bases and six spikelet forks. It has been suggested that hulled wheat was stored in spikelet form as it increased

protection of the grains. These would then be separated from the glumes on a routine basis (Hillman, 1981). Therefore, the presence within the posthole deposits of waste glumes could be highly indicative of domestic activities relating to the last stage of crop processing within the immediate excavated area. Chaff components might assist in identifying the range of glume wheat species (either emmer or spelt wheat). However, as no significant assemblages have been observed the charred crop remains could simply represent general burnt domestic debris scattered over the site, amassing gradually in open features. They could also correspond with disposal of refuse in pits and ditches.

6.12.5 Non cereal crops include vetches/tares, cabbage/mustard and bromes/oat. However it is difficult to differentiate between wild and cultivated species and although the plants could have been grown and used for human consumption, they could also have been introduced to the site as weeds among other crops such as the cereals.

6.12.6 It has been suggested that tubers of false oat-grass were used for tinder (Robinson 1988). The presence of charred tubers could therefore indicate that the plant was gathered for fuel. The plant could also have simply been dug up as it represents a troublesome crop weed.

*Agriculture and fuel use: Charcoal*

6.12.7 The charcoal assemblage is exceptionally limited and provides little evidence for fuel use associated with domestic activities such as crop processing and cooking. Nevertheless rich charcoal assemblages are evident in rubbish pits [133] and [309] dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age occupation. These deposits are likely to contain waste from several sources. Charcoal was particularly abundant in the primary fill of grain storage pit [602]. Storage pits may have been cleaned and prepared for reuse by burning any crops that remained around the base and edges. Although this would result in a deposit rich in wood charcoal, charred and perhaps sprouted grain and chaff would also be common and the lack of significant quantities of charred grain do not support this suggestion.

*Diet: Macrobotanical remains*

6.12.8 Charred crop remains reveal the presence of a range of cereals including wheat and barley as well as some non cereal crops such as cabbage/mustard, bromes/oats and vetches/tares. However their scarcity and overall poor preservation prevent any conclusive interpretation regarding the evolution of the diet of the population. Leaves from plants such as common orache and fat hen could be used as greens and tubers from Asteraceae taxa could be consumed as a soft vegetable, providing a rich supply of starch (Harris & Hillman, 1989). Seeds from the goosefoot and daisy families might therefore provide evidence for wild food remains. Cabbage/mustard, bromes/oats, vetches/tares, common orache, fat hen and Asteraceae taxa could also simply indicate the presence of wild/weed seeds from plants found on disturbed and waste ground. Analysis should aim to refine the identifications of these taxa where possible. Fragments of hazel nut shell may provide evidence for the use of fruits from wild plant species. Hazel occurs as a hedgerow plant and the nuts could have been brought to the site or may have occurred in the site vicinity.

*Ceremonial and burial practices: Macrobotanical remains*

6.12.9 Seven inhumation burials and nine cremation burials were investigated. With the exception of three Early Roman cremation burials, all the graves produced a small amount of macrobotanical remains. The small assemblages include four cereal grains and a wide range of charred and mineralised wild/weed seeds. Overall, the amount of macrobotanical remains within the graves is scarce and their presence might simply indicate that they are actually part of the back fill of the pits although they could be more directly linked with the burials. In the case of cremation burials, the plants could have been used as tinder for the pyres, with the debris being incorporated in the graves at a later stage. Plant tubers are regularly found in Bronze Age cremations and tubers of grasses and the daisy family could have been used for that purpose. Plants such as onion-couch grass could also have been adjacent to the burning site and previously removed to create a fire-break (Stevens, 2008). Or they might represent some offerings.

*Ceremonial and burial practices: Charcoal*

6.12.10 The majority of the samples are from cremation and burial deposits, although charcoal fragments were relatively infrequent in many of these funerary contexts. The assessment provides an initial indication that oak was used repeatedly for cremations. Similar assemblages dominated by oak have been noted at Westhawk Farm (Challinor 2008). The selection of oak may be related to resource availability or it could be an indication of preferential selection related to another perhaps ritual aspect of the burial/cremation processes. Oak wood would not only have provided suitable fuel but may also have been used to construct pyre platforms. There is also evidence to suggest blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.) was repeatedly used and further analysis provides some potential to explore the extent to which this selection was associated with the funerary activities or merely the composition of the local vegetation.

*Local vegetation environment: Macrobotanical remains*

6.12.11 Ivy-leaved speedwell/woodruffs/bedstraws and grass seeds dominate the wild/weed taxa and are present throughout the occupation of the site. Several assemblages include plants found in a range of habitats including woodlands, hedgerows, marshy fields and wet places such as the sedges. However, the majority contain seeds are either associated with crops or found on disturbed ground.

*Local vegetation environment: Charcoal*

6.12.12 The charcoal assemblage provides limited evidence for the woody vegetation environment as the range of taxa recorded is relatively low. There is certainly evidence to suggest access oak woodland while the majority of the smaller taxa could have come from hedgerows or more open scrub. The assessment has not determined any evidence for woodland management through coppicing and the lack of roundwood within the charcoal implies that such resources were not being exploited for the fuel using activities represented here.

## 7.0 REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (ORAs) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRAs) posed as questions below.

(RRA1) Can informed statements be made about the three Palaeolithic flint flakes from a geoarchaeological perspective on the basis of condition, raw material, technology and the context of sites within the immediate regional vicinity about their likely origin and depositional history?

(RRA2) What is the nearest Mesolithic site with evidence of a more permanent settlement? What is the character of the Mesolithic settlement of the north Kent Thames estuary?

(RRA3) Is there any evidence that the polished flint chisel was deliberately broken and deposited in the driveway recut? What are the British parallels for this unusual tool?

(RRA4) How does the polished flint axe butt compare with the other Neolithic axes found in the vicinity?

(RRA5) How do the MBA/LBA flint artefacts and hammerstones compare excavated assemblages in the vicinity and in north Kent in general?

(RRA6) Is the apparent curation of earlier flint artefacts into the later prehistoric periods genuine? Are there any parallels in the vicinity?

(RRA7) Where is the nearest Neolithic and EBA settlement to the site?

(RRA8) How long did the ring-ditch/round barrow (GP1) survive as an exact landscape feature?

(RRA9) According to the South East Research Framework (SERF) well-preserved Bronze Age cremation cemeteries do not appear to exist in Kent. If these cremations are Bronze Age, what is the state of preservation and how do they compare to the cremations from CTRL and A2PC?

(RRA10) Many round barrows in Kent were levelled in later prehistoric periods as land exploitation intensified. Was this barrow genuinely respected by the later prehistoric features or is there any evidence of deliberate backfilling during the later prehistoric period?

(RRA11) Did this ring-ditch/round barrow attract or influence later burial practises for instance in the Roman period?

(RRA12) What date are the crouched skeletons? What does this tell us about the duration and later attitude to the round barrow?

(RRA13) If the crouched burials are MBA/LBA how do they compare if the others Bronze Age inhumations from the previous excavations?



(RRA14) There were comparatively few field boundary ditches identified for such a large excavation area. Is this typical for the surrounding area and what can be inferred about the contemporary agricultural practises?

(RRA15) What was the MBA and LBA settlement pattern in this part of north Kent? Is it more small dispersed farmsteads than larger nucleated enclosures?

(RRA16) Where is the nearby LBA/EIA settlement likely to be? Is there any evidence of a continuation of the earlier Bronze Age settlements into this period?

(RRA17) What is the date of the six unurned cremations provisionally dated to MBA/LBA? Cremations are usually located close to settlements, typically less than 200m (Bradley 2007, 197). Which settlement is the likeliest candidate for these cremations?

(RRA18) Are the isolated finds of cremated human bone in non-funerary features, such as ditches, possibly structural deposits? Or is the cremated bone more likely to be a secondary deposit from a disturbed cremation?

(RRA19) According to the SERF, there is a major hiatus in continuity of settlement and landscapes between the LBA and EIA? Is the continuity postulated here real or only apparent? If this is real, what are the likely factors influencing the continuity of settlement here?

(RRA20) Early Iron Age landscape features especially settlements are sparse in the south-east according to SERF. How significant are these EIA features and why was this site important in that period?

(RRA21) Why is there an apparent absence of prehistoric roundhouse and dwellings on this site and most of the earlier excavations despite the abundance of other features and finds?

(RRA22) Are there any parallels for the Iron Age finger ring?

(RRA23) How does the form and construction of hollow way (GP15) compare to the metalled track-ways found in CTRL and A2PC as well as elsewhere in north Kent?

(RRA24) Are any of the field systems or large landscape features culturally reinforced with structured deposits or special features?

(RRA25) Does post-built building (GP30) have any parallels elsewhere? Is it more likely to have been a fenced stock enclosure rather than a building?

(RRA26) Do the finds or environmental evidence from the raised granary post structures give any indication about the form or use of the structures?

(RRA27) Is the MIA settlement genuinely larger and nucleated compared to the earlier periods? What is the motivation for this and does it have parallels elsewhere in Kent and beyond?

(RRA28) Settlements of MIA date are so rare in the south-east, in the SERF the MIA is labelled a 'missing period'. What special factors are likely to have influenced the siting of this major MIA settlement (identified mostly in the A2PC and CTRL)?

(RRA29) Can the mayor linear features be identified elsewhere in previous excavations? How does this change the dating and interpretation?

(RRA30) What is the date of the group of three cremations (GP43) provisionally dated to the early Roman period?

(RRA31) Is there a difference in status of the Roman individuals interred in the large cemeteries associated with settlements and the more isolated burials along the route of Watling Street? Are there any other spatial patterning factors of high and low status burials?

(RRA32) The inhumation cemetery was poorly dated. Can the dating of the five skeletons be refined? Are there any comparable small inhumation cemeteries elsewhere along Watling Street?

(RRA33) Why are the Roman inhumations so closely buried? What can be inferred from this? Is it likely that this specific location was in some way significant? Was the earlier Iron Age enclosure the cemetery cut through still visible and significant?

(RRA34) Why is there a complete absence of Saxon and medieval activity on the site in comparison to the remains found during the A2PC and CTRL?

## 8.0 METHODOLOGY FOR FURTHER WORK

### 8.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

- 8.1.1 A final report will be prepared following the format outlined below. The report for publication will include all phases of archaeological work carried out on the site including the earlier evaluation. Information supplied by the various specialists will be included within the publication, and appropriate plans and maps will illustrate the text. The major tasks to be completed by the principal stratigraphic author at the next stage of analysis and to complete the publication are summarised in Table 10, resources required for analysis and publication.

### 8.2 The Pottery By Anna Doherty

- 8.2.1 Further reading on assemblages from CTRL and A2 widening projects. Check whether dating can be refined in the light of any new information.

Produce quantification tables for (GP40), (GP41) and pits [446] and [512]

Further research on possible salt-working/containing vessels

Prepare text on the nature of pottery deposition in pits from the site

Finalise selection, and extract sherds for illustration

Total 12 days

The full range of vessel forms and four key groups could be covered by approximately 20 illustrations. 4 days

### 8.3 Ceramic Building Material By Sarah Porteus

- 8.3.1 No further work required.

### 8.4 The Fired Clay By Elke Raemen

- 8.4.1 The fired clay assemblage has been recorded in full on pro-forma sheets for archive. No further analysis is required, however, the presence of briquetage from the Late Bronze Age onwards should be reported in the publication and considered in the light of other evidence in the vicinity. In addition, it is recommended to illustrate the three conjoining pedestal base fragments from posthole [185] (fill [186]).

Total: 4 days

Illustration: 1 day

### 8.5 The Flintwork By Hugh Lamdin-Whymark

- 8.5.1 It is recommended that a report is prepared for publication. Tables of the flint assemblage should be prepared with reference to site phasing, highlighting

middle to late Bronze Age and late Bronze Age/early Iron Age assemblages potentially recovered from contemporary deposits.

- 8.5.2 The chisel, axe butt, three scrapers and the larger hammerstone should be illustrated by photography, with additional annotations, to demonstrate the technology. The photography will also capture the unusual raw material used for the axe butt.
- 8.5.3 The lithic assemblage has been quantified and characterised typologically. During the initial analysis additional information on condition (rolled, abraded, fresh and degree of cortication), and state of the artefact (burnt, broken, or visibly utilised) was also recorded. Retouched pieces were classified according to standard morphological descriptions (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-7; Healy 1988, 48-9; Bradley 1999, 211-277). A publication text will be prepared using these data and additional context information.
- 8.5.4 The struck flints are bagged by context in clear plastic bags that have been sealed with a staple. Each bag has two labels; one stapled is to the bag and the other is sealed within the bag. Details of the site, context and small find number have been written on these labels in permanent marker. These bags are contained within heavy duty cardboard boxes. The flintwork is adequately boxed and bagged for long-term storage and curation.

Text and tables	6 days
Photographic Illustrations	1 day
<i>Total</i>	<i>7 days</i>

**8.6 The Geological Material** By Luke Barber

- 8.6.1 No further work required.

**8.7 The Human Bone** By Lucy Sibun

- 8.7.1 Analysis of results and reporting 3 days

**8.8 The Cremated Bone** By Lucy Sibun

- 8.8.1 The analysis results will be studied in detail in order to calculate the degree of fragmentation and the percentages by weight of fragments from each skeletal area. A report will be produced summarising and tabulating the results. The distribution of bone within burial [554] will be examined to establish any patterns. All results will then be compared to each other and other burials of the same period.

3 days

**8.9 The Animal Bone** By Gemma Driver

- 8.9.1 No further analysis required. Text will be drafted for inclusion in the publication and assemblages refined in the light of any chronological resolution. 2 days

**8.10 The Slag** By Luke Barber

8.10.1 No further work required.

**8.11 The Bulk Metalwork** By Elke Raemen

8.11.1 The piece has been recorded on pro-forma sheets for archive. No further work is required.

**8.12 The Shell** By Elke Raemen

8.12.1 No further work required.

**8.13 The Registered Finds** By Elke Raemen

8.13.1 Finds have all been recorded in full on pro-forma sheets for archive. Further work including parallels for the finger ring is required and a short summary report will be prepared for publication/integration in the site narrative. Up to three pieces are recommended for illustration.

Illustration: 4 days  
1 day

**8.14 The Environmental Samples** By Lucy Allott

8.14.1 Although the assemblage is small and only moderately well preserved, several samples have potential to provide limited evidence regarding the nature of arable activities at the site during the Late Bronze Age/ Middle Iron Age periods as well as the change in burial practices over time and the past vegetation of the area. It is therefore recommended that further work is undertaken on the limited charred macrobotanical remains from samples <87, 91, 83, 9, 92, 83 and 57> and samples from inhumation cemetery (GP44) and (GP45) for comparison. This will include clarification and refining of the existing identifications through comparison with reference material and quantification of the charred remains. Charcoal assemblages from Middle/Late Bronze Age cremation samples <89> and <92>, LBA-EIA rubbish pit samples <17> and <54> and storage pit feature sample <94> have potential for further analysis. Unfortunately the charcoal assemblages from cremations dated to the Early Roman occupations at the site are too limited for further work and comparison with those from earlier funerary activities.

8.14.2 Further work should also compare the charred botanical remains from this site with other assemblages from sites with similar contexts located in the area. The importance of the samples is dependent upon the level of archaeobotanical information already available for the area as recent investigations including archaeological investigations along the Channel Tunnel Rail Link as well as the A2 Pepperhill to Cobham widening project have revealed high status Roman burial sites and prehistoric settlements

while Stone Castle located to the west revealed evidence for Late Iron Age to Early Roman land use.

Time requirements:

*Charred and Mineralised Macrobotanical remains (7 samples)*

Analysis and identification

2 days

Data entry and manipulation

1 day

Report writing / literature consultation

2 days

Total

5 days

*Charcoal*

Analysis and identification

2 days

Data entry and manipulation

1 days

Report writing / literature consultation

3 day

Total

6 days

#### 8.15 **The Geoarchaeology** By Dr Matt Pope

8.15.1 Model the results of the assessment work alongside the previous geotechnical studies to develop site-wide sedimentary cross-section.

8.15.2 To asses on geoarchaeological ground the likely origin and post-depositional history of the Palaeolithic remains.

7 days

## 9.0 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING PROPOSALS

### 9.1 *Publication Synopsis*

- 9.1.1 It is proposed that, as the findings are worthy of publication, an article will be presented in the county archaeological journal, *Archaeologia Cantiana*. The article will present the results from all phases of archaeological investigations with particular reference to integrating the site with the adjacent previously excavated areas and understanding the wider historic landscape.
- 9.1.2 The article will include appropriate maps, plans and illustrations.
- 9.1.3 It is proposed the article will follow the publication synopsis outlined below, resulting in an article of c. 6500-8000 words.

#### **Working Title**

*Excavations at the Gravesend Activity Park, Gravesend*

#### **Introduction**

*Circumstances of fieldwork and background*

#### **Excavation Results**

*Integrated narrative text by period*

#### **Discussion** (suggested topics)

Prehistoric Burial and settlement

Landscape use and development

The archaeology of the wider environs of Gravesend

#### **Specialist Reports**

Flintwork  
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery  
Fired Clay  
Human Bone  
Cremated Bone  
Animal Bone  
Registered finds  
Environmental Evidence

#### **Acknowledgements**

#### **Bibliography**

#### **Figures**

*Plans, selected sections, photographs and artefact illustrations*

### 9.2 *Artefacts and Archive Deposition*

- 9.2.1 Following completion of the post-excavation work the site archives will be offered to a suitable repository to be agreed by the archaeological consultant with the landowner and the County Archaeologist.





## 10.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 10.1 *Staffing*

10.1.1 The project team will be composed as follows, in table 9:

Team Member (TBC)	Initials	Tasks
Giles Dawkes	GD	Site Analysis; Report production; archive collation
Anna Doherty	AD	Prehistoric & Roman pottery
Hugh Lamdin-Whymark	HLW	The Flintwork
Lucy Sibun	LS	Human and Cremated Bone
Lucy Allott and Karine Le Hegarat	LA	Environmental specialist – Macro-botanicals and charcoal
Gemma Ayton	GA	Animal Bone Specialist
Elke Raemen	ER	Finds specialist
Louise Rayner	LR	Post-Excavation Project Manager; editing
Justin Russell	JR	Publication Figures
Fiona Griffin	FG	Publication Figures

Table 9: Project Team

## 10.2 Resources

Task	Team Member	Days
<b>Stratigraphic</b>		
Comparative reading & research	GD	8
Finalise groupings and phasing with C14 dates	GD	2
Prepare publication text & integrate specialist information	GD	12
Post-internal edit & post-journal ref comments	GD	2
<b>Specialist Analysis and Reporting</b>		
Pottery	AD	12
Fired Clay	ER	4
Flintwork	HLW	6
Human bone	LS	6
Animal Bone	GA	2
Registered finds	ER	4
Geoarchaeology	MP	7
<b>C14 Dating programme / Misc. scientific analysis</b>		
Provision for additional or supplementary dates	External Lab	Fee
Final selection of C14 samples, admin and submission	LA	1
Analysis of Reg Finds	External Lab	Fee
<b>Environmental</b>		
Macro-botanicals analysis & report	LA/KLH	6
Charcoal analysis & report	LA	5
<b>Illustration and preparation of report text</b>		
Prepare plans and sections for publication	JR	5
Artefact Illustration:	FG	6
Photography	UCL	1
Project management	LR	5
Report Edit (pre-submission; post-submission & post-journal ref)	LR	4
Publication Grant	Arch Cant	Fee
Preparation & Deposition of archive	NB	3

Table 10: Resources

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anderberg, A L, 1994 *Atlas of Seeds:Part 4*, Swedish Museum of Natural History, Risbergs Tryckeri AB, Uddevalla, Sweden
- Archaeology South-East, 2009A2 *Activity Park Gravesend, Kent Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Written Scheme of Investigation*, unpublished
- Archaeology South-East, 2009a *Archaeological Investigations at Grain, Shorne Pipeline, Isle of Grain, Kent: Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design for Publication*, unpublished
- Bamford, H., 1985 *Briar Hill: excavation 1974-1978*, Northampton Development Corporation, Northampton
- Bass, W, 1987 *Human Osteology; a Laboratory and Field manual* 3<sup>rd</sup>ed, Special Publication No. 2 of the Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia
- Berggren, G, 1969 *Atlas of Seeds: Part 2*, Swedish Museum of Natural History, Berlings, Arlöv, Sweden
- Berggren, G, 1981 *Atlas of Seeds: Part 3*, Swedish Museum of Natural History, Berlings, Arlöv, Sweden
- Bradley, P, 1999 *Worked flint. Excavations at Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire. Volume 1: The Neolithic and Bronze Age monument complex*. A. Barclay & C. Halpin (ed) Oxford Archaeology, Oxford, 211-227
- Bradley, R, 2007 *The Prehistory of Britain and Ireland*, Cambridge University Press
- Bryan, E, Unpublished, *Zone 3, West of Northumberland Bottom Later Prehistoric Pottery*. Unpublished draft report one CTRL sites ARC33098, ARCWNB98 & ARCHRD98
- Buikstra, J E, and Ubelaker, D H, 1994 *Standards for Data Collection from the Human Skeleton*, Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series No 44, Fayetteville, Arkansas
- Butler, C, 2001 *Horned scrapers and other prehistoric flintwork from Alfriston, East Sussex, Sussex Archaeological Collections* 139, 215-223
- Butler, C, 2005 *Prehistoric flintwork*, Tempus, Stroud
- Cappers, R T J, Bekker R M, and Jans, J E A, 2006 *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands, Groningen Archaeological Series 4*, Barkhuis, Netherlands
- Challinor, D, 2008 *Wood charcoal*, in Biddulph, E, and Scott, I, *The Roman Roadside Settlement at Westhawk Farm, Ashford, Kent: excavations 1998-9*, Oxford Archaeology Monograph 2
- CTRL in prep, *Iron Age Specialist Ceramics Research Report*, online at [http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/ctrl/period\\_results.cfm?period=Iron](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/projArch/ctrl/period_results.cfm?period=Iron)
- CTRL in prep, *Small Finds - Scheme Wide Research Report*, online at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/search/fr.cfm?rcn=CTRL09-39>

- Davies, B J, Richardson, B, and Tomber, R S, 1994 *A Dated Corpus of Early Roman Pottery from the City of London*, The Archaeology of Roman London Vol 5, CBA Research Report 98
- English Heritage, 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*
- Gale, R, and Cutler, D, 2000 *Plants in Archaeology*, Otley Westbury, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, London
- Harris, D R, and Hillman, G C, 1989 *Foraging and farming: the evolution of plant exploitation*, Unwin Hyman Ltd, London
- Hather, J G, 2000 *The Identification of the Northern European Woods: A Guide for archaeologists and conservators*, Archetype Publications Ltd, London
- Healy, F, 1988 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham. Part VI: Occupation in the seventh to second millennia BC*, Norfolk Archaeological Unit, Gressenhall
- Hillman, G, 1981 Reconstructing crop husbandry practices from charred remains of crops, in Mercer, R, (eds) *Farming practice in British prehistory*, Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh
- Jacobs, 2009 *A2 Outdoor Activity Park, Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment*, unpublished
- Jacobs, 2009a *A2 Outdoor Activity Park, Specification for Archaeological Investigations*, unpublished
- Jacomet, S, 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*, 2nd ed Archaeobotany laboratory, IPAS, Basel University, unpublished manuscript
- Lamdin-Whymark, H, forthcoming, The flint in Allen, T G A, et al. *The archaeology of a Middle Thames landscape: The Eton rowing course at Dorney and the Maidenhead, Eton and Windsor flood alleviation channel, Volume 1 The early prehistoric landscape*, Oxford Archaeology Thames Valley Landscapes Monograph
- Lovejoy, C O, Meindl, R S, Meindl, R S, and Barton, T J, 1985 Multifactorial Determination of Skeletal Age at Death: A Method and Blind Test of its Accuracy, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 68, 1-14
- NIAB, 2004 *Seed Identification Handbook: Agriculture, Horticulture and Weeds*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed, NIAB, Cambridge
- Marsh, G, and Tyers, P, 1979 *The Roman pottery from Southwark, Southwark Excavations 1972-74*, LAMAS and Surrey Arch reprint
- Miles, A E W, 1963 Assessment of the ages of a population of Anglo-Saxons from their dentitions. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine* 55
- Moore, C, 2002 Late Bronze Age, Romano-British and Early/Middle Saxon Features at Hoo St Werburgh, *Archaeologia Cantiana Vol. 122*, 259-274

- Morris, E, 2009 *Briquetage in A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Scheme, Kent: Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design*, Oxford Archaeology
- Mudd, A, 1994 *The Excavation of a Later Bronze Age Site at Coldharbour Road, Gravesend*, *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol. 114, 363-410
- Oxford Archaeology, 2009 *A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Scheme, Kent: Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design*, unpublished
- PCRG, 1997 *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Occasional Papers 1 and 2
- Poole, C, 1995 *Loomweights versus Oven Bricks in Cunliffe, B, Danebury: an Iron Age Hillfort in Hampshire, Volume 6: A Hillfort Community in Perspective*, CBA Research Report 102, 285-286
- Robinson, M, 1988 *The significance of the tubers of Arrhenatherum elatius (L) Beauv from site 4, Cremation 15/11 in Lambrick, G, (ed), The Rollright Stones; Megaliths, Monuments, and Settlements in the Prehistoric Landscape HBMC Archaeological Report 6*, English Heritage, London, 102
- Schmidt, E, 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones- for pre-historians, archaeologists and quaternary geologists*, Amsterdam, Elsevier Publishing Company
- Schoch, W, Heller, I, Schweingruber, F H, and Kienast, F, 2004 *Wood anatomy of central European Species*, online at [www.woodanatomy.ch](http://www.woodanatomy.ch)
- Schweingruber, F H, 1990 *Anatomy of European woods: an atlas for the identification of European trees, shrubs, and dwarf shrubs*, Bern, Verlag PHaupt
- South East Research Framework online at [www.kent.gov.uk/serf](http://www.kent.gov.uk/serf)
- Stace, C, 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- Stansbie, D, 2009 *Fired Clay in A2 Pepperhill to Cobham Widening Scheme, Kent: Post-Excavation Assessment and Research Design*, Oxford Archaeology
- Stevens, C J, 2008 *Cereal Agriculture and cremation activities in Allen, M J, Leivers, M, and Ellis, C, Neolithic Causewayed Enclosures and Later Prehistoric Farming: Duality, Imposition and the Role of Predecessors at Kingsborough, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, UK, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 74*, 232-322
- Trotter, M, and Gleser, G C, 1958 *A Re-evaluation of Estimation of Stature Based on Measurements of Stature Taken During Life and Long Bones After Death*, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 16, 79-123

### **Acknowledgements**

The co-operation and assistance of Adam Brossler of Jacobs and Wendy Rogers and Theresa Hawtin of Kent County Council is gratefully acknowledged.

## Appendix 1: Context Register of Excavation

CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	PARENT_CON	SUBGROUP	COMMENTS	GROUP	GROUP COMMENT	PERIOD	Broad period
1	L	1	1	Topsoil	68	Topsoil Subsoil	9	Post-Med
2	L	1	1	Subsoil	68	Topsoil Subsoil	9	Post-Med
3	L	3	131	Natural	67	Natural	1	Natural
4	F	5	2	Ditch fill	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
5	C	5	2	Ditch	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
6	F	7	3	Ditch fill	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
7	C	7	3	Ditch	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
8	F	9	4	Ditch fill	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
9	C	9	4	Ditch	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
10	F	11	5	Ditch fill	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
11	C	11	5	Ditch	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
12	F	13	273	Quarry pit fill	55	Quarry pit	9	Post-Med
13	C	13	273	Quarry pit	55	Quarry pit	9	Post-Med
14	F	15	6	Pit fill	41	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
15	C	15	6	Pit	41	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
16	F	17	7	Pit fill	41	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
17	C	17	7	Pit	41	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
18	F	316	8	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
19	F	316	8	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
20	F	21	9	Ditch fill	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
21	C	21	9	Ditch	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
22	C	22	10	Cremation pit	43	Cremation group	8	Roman
23	F	22	10	Cremation	43	Cremation group	8	Roman
24	C	24	11	Cremation pit	43	Cremation group	8	Roman
25	F	24	11	Cremation	43	Cremation group	8	Roman
26	C	26	12	Ditch	9	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
27	F	26	12	Ditch fill	9	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
28	C	28	13	Ditch	7	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
29	F	28	13	Ditch fill	7	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA

30	C	30	14	Ditch	16	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
31	F	30	14	Ditch fill	16	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
32	C	32	15	Ditch	9	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
33	F	32	15	Ditch fill	9	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
34	C	34	16	Ditch	16	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
35	F	34	16	Ditch fill	16	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
36	F	37	17	Pit fill	57	Modern pits	9	Post-Med
37	C	37	17	Pit	57	Modern pits	9	Post-Med
38	F	39	18	Pit fill	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
39	C	39	18	Pit	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
40	F	41	19	Pit fill	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
41	C	41	19	Pit	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
42	F	43	20	Pit fill	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
43	C	43	20	Pit	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
44	F	46	21	Ditch fill	3	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
45	F	46	21	Ditch fill	3	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
46	C	46	21	Ditch	3	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
47	F	48	22	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
48	C	48	22	Ditch	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
49	F	50	23	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
50	C	50	23	Ditch	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
51	F	52	24	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
52	C	52	24	Ditch	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
53	F	208	92	Formerly SK01	44	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
54	F	349	152	Formerly SK02	45	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
55	F	351	153	Formerly SK03	44	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
56	F	353	154	Formerly SK04	45	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
57	C	57	25	Pit	58	Pits by droeway	6	LBA/EIA
58	F	57	25	Pit fill	58	Pits by droeway	6	LBA/EIA
59	C	59	26	Cremation pit	43	Cremation group	8	Roman
60	F	59	26	Cremation	43	Cremation group	8	Roman
61	C	61	27	Ditch	26	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA



62	F	61	27	Ditch fill	26	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
63	C	63	28	Ditch terminus	6	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
64	F	63	28	Ditch fill	6	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
65	C	65	29	Ditch terminus	24	Enclosure Roman	8	Roman
66	F	65	29	Ditch fill	24	Enclosure Roman	8	Roman
67	C	67	30	Ditch	24	Enclosure Roman	8	Roman
68	F	67	30	Ditch fill	24	Enclosure Roman	8	Roman
69	F	70	31	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
70	C	70	31	Ditch	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
71	F	73	32	Ditch fill	3	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
72	F	73	32	Ditch fill	3	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
73	C	73	32	Ditch	3	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
74	F	78	34	Ditch fill	6	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
75	F	78	34	Ditch fill	6	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
76	C	76	33			Void		
77	F	76	33			Void		
78	C	78	34	Ditch	6	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
79	C	79	35	Ditch	6	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
80	F	79	35	Ditch fill	6	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
81	C	81	36	Hollow way	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
82	F	81	36	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
83	C	83	37	Posthole	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
84	F	83	37	Posthole fill	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
85	F	81	36	Hollow way metalling	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
86	C	86	38	Posthole	73	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
87	F	86	38	Posthole fill	73	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
88	C	88	39	Posthole	73	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
89	F	88	39	Posthole fill	73	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
90	C	90	40	Posthole	59	Postholes by droeway	6	LBA/EIA
91	F	90	40	Posthole fill	59	Postholes by droeway	6	LBA/EIA
92	C	92	41	Posthole	59	Postholes by droeway	6	LBA/EIA
93	F	92	41	Posthole fill	59	Postholes by droeway	6	LBA/EIA

94	I	81	36	Finds from hollow way surface	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
95	C	95	42	Posthole	42	four post structure	6	LBA/EIA
96	F	95	42	Posthole fill	42	four post structure	6	LBA/EIA
97	C	97	43	Posthole	42	four post structure	6	LBA/EIA
98	F	97	43	Posthole fill	42	four post structure	6	LBA/EIA
99	F	355	155	Formerly SK05	44	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
100	C	100	44	Posthole	48	cremation markers?	6	LBA/EIA
101	F	100	44	Posthole fill	48	cremation markers?	6	LBA/EIA
102	C	102	45	Pit	77	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
103	F	102	45	Pit fill	77	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
104	C	104	46	Pit	77	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
105	F	104	46	Pit fill	77	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
106	C	106	47	Pit	77	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
107	F	106	47	Pit fill	77	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
108	C	108	48	Pit	77	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
109	F	108	48	Pit fill	77	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
110	C	110	49	Pit	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
111	F	110	49	Pit fill	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
112	F	110	49	Pit fill	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
113	F	110	49	Pit fill	49	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
114	C	114	50	Posthole	60	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
115	F	114	50	Posthole fill	60	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
116	C	116	51	Ditch	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
117	F	116	51	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
118	C	118	52	Ditch	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
119	F	118	52	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
120	F	118	52	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
121	C	121	53	Grain storage pit	40	Grain storage pits	6	LBA/EIA
122	F	121	53	Pit fill	40	Grain storage pits	6	LBA/EIA
123	F	124	54	Ditch fill	17	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
124	C	124	54	Ditch	17	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
125	F	126	55	Ditch fill	17	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA

126	C	126	55	Ditch	17	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
127	C	127	56	Ditch	10	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
128	F	127	56	Ditch fill	10	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
129	C	129	57	Ditch	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
130	F	129	57	Ditch fill	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
131	C	131	58	Cremation pit	75	Cremation	5	MBA/LBA
132	F	131	58	Cremation	75	Cremation	5	MBA/LBA
133	C	133	59	Pit	41	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
134	F	133	59	Pit fill	41	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
135	F	133	59	Pit fill	41	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
136	F	121	53	Pit fill	40	Grain storage pits	6	LBA/EIA
137	F	121	53	Pit fill	40	Grain storage pits	6	LBA/EIA
138	C	138	60	Ditch terminus	26	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
139	F	138	60	Ditch fill	26	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
140	C	140	61	Ditch terminus	26	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
141	F	140	61	Ditch fill	26	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
142	C	142	62	Ditch terminus	10	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
143	F	142	62	Ditch fill	10	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
144	C	144	63	Ditch terminus	10	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
145	F	144	63	Ditch fill	10	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
146	C	146	64	Pit	48	cremation markers?	6	LBA/EIA
147	F	146	64	Pit fill	48	cremation markers?	6	LBA/EIA
148	C	148	65	Pit			MISSING	
149	F	148	65	Pit fill			MISSING	
150	C	150	66	Posthole			MISSING	
151	F	150	66	Posthole fill			MISSING	
152	F	153	67	Ditch fill	18	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
153	C	153	67	Ditch	18	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
154	F	155	68	Ditch fill	20	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
155	C	155	68	Ditch	20	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
156	F	157	69	Ditch fill	18	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
157	C	157	69	Ditch terminus	18	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA

158	F	159	70	Ditch fill	20	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
159	C	159	70	Ditch terminus	20	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
160	F	161	71	Pit fill	21	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
161	C	161	71	Pit	21	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
162	F	164	72	Pit fill	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
163	F	164	72	Pit fill	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
164	C	164	72	Pit	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
165	F	166	73	Ditch fill	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
166	C	166	73	Ditch	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
167	F	168	74	Ditch fill	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
168	C	168	74	Ditch	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
169	F	170	75	Ditch fill	21	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
170	C	170	75	Ditch	21	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
171	C	171	76	Ring-ditch	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
172	F	605	269	Formerly SK07	46	Crouched burial	5	MBA/LBA
173	C	173	77	Ring-ditch	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
174	VOID							
175	F	171	76	Ring-ditch fill	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
176	F	173	77	Ring-ditch fill	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
177	C	177	78	Posthole	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
178	F	177	78	Posthole fill	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
179	C	179	79	Posthole	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
180	F	179	79	Posthole fill	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
181	C	181	80	Posthole	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
182	F	181	80	Posthole fill	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
183	C	183	81	Posthole	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
184	F	183	81	Posthole fill	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
185	C	185	82	Posthole	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
186	F	185	82	Posthole fill	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
187	C	187	83	Posthole	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
188	F	187	83	Posthole fill	30	fence line	6	LBA/EIA
189	C	189	84	Pit	69	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA

190	F	189	84	Pit fill	69	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
191	F	189	84	Pit fill	69	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
192	C	192	85	Hollow way	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
193	F	192	85	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
194	C	194	86	Pit	61	Pit cutting driveway	9	Post-med
195	F	194	86	Pit fill	61	Pit cutting driveway	9	Post-med
196	C	196	87	Ditch	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
197	F	196	87	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
198	C	198	88	Ditch	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
199	F	198	88	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
200	I	192	85	Surface finds from 192	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
201	I	194	86	Surface finds from 194	61	Pit cutting driveway	6.2	LBA/EIA
202	C	202	89	Ring-ditch	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
203	F	202	89	Ring-ditch fill	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
204	F	205	90	Ditch fill	27	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
205	C	205	90	Ditch	27	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
206	F	207	91	Ditch fill	20	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
207	C	207	91	Ditch	20	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
208	C	208	92	Grave of 53	44	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
209	F	208	92	Grave fill of 53	44	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
210	I	196	87	Surface finds from 196	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
211	I	198	88	Surface finds from 198	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
212	F	213	93	Pit fill	44	Empty grave?	8	Roman
213	C	213	93	Pit	44	Empty grave?	8	Roman
214	F	216	94	Pit fill	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
215	F	216	94	Pit fill	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
216	C	216	94	Pit	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
217	F	219	95	Pit fill	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
218	F	219	95	Pit fill	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
219	C	219	95	Pit	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
220	F	221	96	Pit fill	21	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
221	C	221	96	Pit	21	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA

222	F	223	97	Ditch fill	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
223	C	223	97	Ditch terminus	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
224	F	225	98	Ditch fill	21	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
225	C	225	98	Ditch terminus	21	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
226	F	227	99	Ditch fill	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
227	C	227	99	Ditch terminus	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
228	F	229	100	Ditch fill	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
229	C	229	100	Ditch terminus	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
230	F	231	101	Ditch fill	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
231	C	231	101	Ditch terminus	19	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
232	C	232	102	Posthole	42	four post structure	6	LBA/EIA
233	F	232	102	Posthole fill	42	four post structure	6	LBA/EIA
234	C	234	103	Ring-ditch	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
235	F	234	103	Ring-ditch fill	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
236	VOID							
237	C	237	104	Pit	VOID			
238	F	237	104	Pit fill	VOID			
239	C	239	105	Posthole		rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
240	F	239	105	Posthole fill		rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
241	C	241	106	Ditch	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
242	F	241	106	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
243	F	241	106	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
244	C	244	107	Pit	84	Pit later than hollow way	9	Post-med
245	F	244	107	Pit fill	84	Pit later than hollow way	9	Post-med
246	F	340	148	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
247	C	247	108	Hollow way	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
248	F	247	108	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
249	F	257	109	Hollow way metalling	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
250	C	250	110	Ditch	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
251	F	250	110	Ditch fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
252	F	250	110	Ditch fill	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
253	C	253	111	Posthole			MISSING	

254	F	253	111	Posthole fill			MISSING	
255	C	255	112	Cremation pit	50	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MBA/LBA
256	F	255	112	Cremation	50	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MBA/LBA
257	C	257	109	Cut for metalling	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
258	F	250	110	Ditch fill	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
259	C	259	113	Cremation pit	62	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MBA/LBA
260	F	259	113	Cremation	62	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MBA/LBA
261	F	262	114	Pit fill	58	Pits by droveway	6	LBA/EIA
262	C	262	114	Pit	58	Pits by droveway	6	LBA/EIA
263	F	264	115	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
264	C	264	115	Ditch	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
265	F	267	116	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
266	F	267	116	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
267	C	267	116	Hollow way	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
268	F	269	117	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
269	C	269	117	Ditch	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
270	C	270	118	Pit	62	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MBA/LBA
271	F	270	118	Cremation pit	62	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MBA/LBA
272	F	270	118	Cremation	62	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MBA/LBA
273	C	273	119	Ditch	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
274	F	294	126	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
275	F	273	119	Ditch fill	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
276	C	276	120	Ditch Recut	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
277	F	294	126	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
278	F	294	126	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
279	F	276	120	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
280	F	276	120	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
281	C	281	121	Ditch	6	Droveway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
282	F	281	121	Ditch fill	6	Droveway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
283	C	283	122	Pit	58	Pits by droveway	6	LBA/EIA
284	F	283	122	Pit fill	58	Pits by droveway	6	LBA/EIA
285	F	241	106	Ditch fill; gravel	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA

286	C	286	123	Hollow way	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
287	F	286	123	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
288	F	286	123	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
289	C	289	124	Ditch	6	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
290	F	289	124	Ditch fill	6	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
291	VOID							
292	C	292	125	Ditch	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
293	F	292	125	Ditch fill	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MBA/LBA
294	C	294	126	Ditch Recut	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
295	C	295	127	Posthole	58	Pits by droeway	6	LBA/EIA
296	F	295	127	Posthole fill	58	Pits by droeway	6	LBA/EIA
297	F	299	128	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
298	F	299	128	Ditch fill	3	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
299	C	299	128	Ditch terminus	3	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
300	F	301	301	Posthole fill	63	Pits later than droeway	6.2	LBA/EIA
301	C	301	301	Posthole	63	Pits later than droeway	6.2	LBA/EIA
302	F	303	130	Ditch fill	4	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
303	C	303	130	Ditch terminus	4	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
304	L	304	131	Natural	67	Natural	1	Natural
305	F	306	132	Pit fill	71	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
306	C	306	132	Pit	71	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
307	F	309	133	Pit fill	71	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
308	F	309	133	Pit fill	71	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
309	C	309	133	Pit	71	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
310	C	310	311	Pit	32	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
311	F	310	311	Pit fill	32	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
312	C	312	135	Posthole	32	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
313	F	312	135	Posthole fill	32	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
314	C	314	136	Stakehole	32	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
315	F	314	136	Stakehole fill	32	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
316	C	316	8	Hollow way	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
317	F	318	137	Ditch fill	4	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA



318	C	318	137	Ditch terminus	4	Droeway west ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
319	F	320	138	Pit fill	39	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
320	C	320	138	Pit	39	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
321	F	322	139	Posthole fill	42	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
322	C	322	139	Posthole	42	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
323	C	323	140	Ditch	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MIA
324	F	323	140	Ditch fill	2	Field boundary ditch	5	MIA
325	C	325	141	Stakehole	31	Cremation, Roman	8	Roman
326	F	325	141	Stakehole fill	31	Cremation, Roman	8	Roman
327	C	327	142	Cremation pit	31	Cremation, Roman	8	Roman
328	F	327	142	Cremation	31	Cremation, Roman	8	Roman
329	C	329	143	Pit	31	Cremation, Roman	8	Roman
330	F	329	143	Pit fill	31	Cremation, Roman	8	Roman
331	C	331	144	Pit	32	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
332	F	331	144	Pit fill	32	Posthole structure	6	LBA/EIA
333	F	334	145	Ditch fill	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
334	C	334	145	Ditch terminus	13	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
335	F	336	146	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
336	C	336	146	Ditch terminus	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
337	F	336	146	Ditch fill	22	Ditch recut	6.1	LBA/EIA
338	C	338	147	Hollow way; north-east terminus	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
339	F	338	147	Hollow way fill	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
340	C	340	148	Hollow way	15	Hollow way	6.3	LBA/EIA
341	F	342	149	Pit fill	29	Pit	6	LBA/EIA
342	C	342	149	Pit	29	Pit	6	LBA/EIA
343	C	343	150	Pit	31	Roman Cremation accessory vessel	8	Roman
344	F	343	150	Pit fill / ?cremation	31	Roman Cremation accessory vessel	8	Roman
345	F	346	151	Pit fill	29	Pit	6	LBA/EIA
346	C	346	151	Pit	29	Pit	6	LBA/EIA
347	F	343	150	Pit fill	31	Cremation, Roman	8	Roman
348	F	349	152	Grave fill of 54	45	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman

349	C	349	152	Grave of 54	45	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
350	F	351	153	Grave fill of 55	44	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
351	C	351	153	Grave of 55	44	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
352	F	353	154	Grave fill of 56	45	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
353	C	353	154	Grave of 56	45	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
354	F	354	155	Grave fill of 99	44	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
355	C	355	155	Grave of 99	44	Inhumations, ?early Roman	8	Roman
356	C	356	156	Ring-ditch	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
357	F	356	156	Ring-ditch fill	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
358	F	359	157	Ring-ditch fill	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
359	C	359	157	Ring-ditch	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
360	C	360	158	Pit	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
361	F	360	158	Pit fill	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
362	C	362	159	Ring-ditch	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
363	F	362	159	Ring-ditch fill	1	Ring-ditch	5	MBA/LBA
364	C	364	160	Pit	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
365	F	364	160	Pit fill	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
366	F	364	160	Pit fill	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
367	F	368	161	Posthole fill	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
368	C	368	161	Posthole	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
369	F	370	162	Posthole fill	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
370	C	370	162	Posthole	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
371	C	371	163	Ditch	27	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
372	F	371	163	Ditch fill	27	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
373	C	373	164	Ditch	18	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
374	F	373	164	Ditch fill	18	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
375	C	375	165	Ditch	18	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
376	F	375	165	Ditch fill	18	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
377	C	377	166	Ditch	20	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
378	F	377	166	Ditch fill	20	Enclosure entrance IA	7	MIA
379	F	380	167	Posthole fill	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
380	C	380	167	Posthole	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA

381	F	382	168	Pit fill	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
382	C	382	168	Pit	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
383	F	384	169	Pit fill	63	Pits later than driveway	6.2	LBA/EIA
384	C	384	169	Pit	63	Pits later than driveway	6.2	LBA/EIA
385	F	386	170	Pit fill	74	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
386	C	386	170	Pit	74	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
387	F	388	171	Ring-ditch fill	1	Ring-ditch	5	MIA
388	C	388	171	Ring-ditch	1	Ring-ditch	5	MIA
389	F	390	172	Pit fill	64	Pit outlying	6	LBA/EIA
390	C	390	172	Pit	64	Pit outlying	6	LBA/EIA
391	C	391	173	Stakehole	60	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
392	F	391	173	Stakehole fill	60	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
393	C	393	174	Pit	60	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
394	F	393	174	Pit fill	60	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
395	F	396	175	Pit fill; poss Mesolithic	VOID			
396	C	396	175	Pit	VOID			
397	F	398	176	Pit fill	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
398	C	398	176	Pit	33	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
399	F	400	177	Ring-ditch fill	1	Ring-ditch	5	MIA
400	C	400	177	Ring-ditch	1	Ring-ditch	5	MIA
401	C	401	178	Pit	69	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
402	F	401	178	Pit fill	69	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
403	C	403	179	Grave for 405 in ring-ditch	46	Crouched burial	5	MIA
404	F	403	179	Grave fill of 405	46	Crouched burial	5	MIA
405	F	403	179	Skeleton (formerly SK06)	46	Crouched burial	5	MIA
406	C	406	180	Pit	58	Pits by driveway	6	LBA/EIA
407	F	406	180	Pit fill	58	Pits by driveway	6	LBA/EIA
408	F	409	181	Ditch fill	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
409	C	409	181	Ditch	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
410	F	411	182	Pit fill	65	Undated isolated pits	6.2	LBA/EIA
411	C	411	182	Pit	65	Undated isolated pits	6.2	LBA/EIA
412	C	412	183	Pit	69	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA

413	F	412	183	Pit fill	69	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
414	C	414	184	Pit	69	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
415	F	414	184	Pit fill	69	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
416	C	416	185	Pit	48	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
417	F	416	185	Pit fill	48	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
418	C	418	186	Stakehole	48	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
419	F	418	186	Stakehole fill	48	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
420	C	420	187	Pit	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
421	F	420	187	Pit fill	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
422	F	420	187	Pit fill	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
423	C	423	188	Pit	39	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
424	F	423	188	Pit fill	39	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
425	C	425	189	Pit	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
426	F	425	189	Pit fill	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
427	F	428	190	Pit fill	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
428	C	428	190	Pit	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
429	F	430	191	Ditch fill	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
430	C	430	191	Ditch	8	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
431	F	432	192	Ditch fill	23	Enclosure Roman	8	Roman
432	C	432	192	Ditch	23	Enclosure Roman	8	Roman
433	F	434	193	Ditch fill	16	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
434	C	434	193	Ditch	16	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
435	F	436	194	Ditch fill	16	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
436	C	436	194	Ditch	16	Enclosure Iron Age	7	MIA
437	C	437	195	Pit	79	Post Med Quarry Pit	9	Post-med
438	F	437	195	Pit fill	79	Post Med Quarry Pit	9	Post-med
439	F	440	196	Posthole fill	76	pit	7	MIA
440	C	440	196	Posthole	76	pit	7	MIA
441	C	441	197	Gully	48	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
442	F	441	197	Gully fill	48	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
443	C	443	198	Gully	12	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
444	F	443	198	Gully fill	12	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA

445	C	445	199	Grain storage pit	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
446	F	445	200	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
447	F	445	199	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
448	F	445	199	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
449	F	445	199	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
450	F	445	199	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
451	F	445	199	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
452	F	445	199	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
453	C	453	201	Pit	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
454	F	453	201	Pit fill	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
455	F	456	202	Pit fill	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
456	C	456	202	Pit	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
457	F	458	203	Gully fill	12	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
458	C	458	203	Gully	12	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
459	C	459	204	Pit	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
460	F	459	204	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
461	F	456	202	Pit fill	51	pit cluster	7	MIA
462	F	463	205	Ditch fill	23	Enclosure Roman	8	Roman
463	C	463	205	Ditch	23	Enclosure Roman	8	Roman
464	F	465	206	Pit fill	72	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
465	C	465	206	Pit	72	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
466	C	466	207	Pit	61	Pit cutting driveway	8	Roman
467	F	466	207	Pit fill	61	Pit cutting driveway	8	Roman
468	C	468	208	Cremation pit	50	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MBA/LBA
469	F	468	208	Cremation	50	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MBA/LBA
470	F	471	209	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
471	C	471	209	Pit; next to grain storage pit	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
472	F	473	210	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
473	C	473	210	Pit; next to grain storage pit	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
474	F	475	211	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
475	C	475	211	Pit; next to grain storage pit	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
476	F	477	212	Pit fill	52	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA

477	C	477	212	Pit	52	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
478	F	479	213	Pit fill	52	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
479	C	479	213	Pit	52	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
480	C	480	214	Posthole	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
481	F	480	214	Posthole fill	28	pit cluster	7	MIA
482	C	482	215	Quarry pit	78	Quarry pit	9	Post-med
483	F	445	199	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
484	F	445	199	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
485	F	445	199	Pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
486	F	445	199	Primary pit fill	53	Grain storage pit	7	MIA
487	F	482	215	Pit fill	78	Quarry pit	9	Post-med
488	F	482	215	Pit fill	78	Quarry pit	9	Post-med
489	F	482	215	Pit fill	78	Quarry pit	9	Post-med
490	F	482	215	Pit fill	78	Quarry pit	9	Post-med
491	C	491	216	Ditch terminus	7	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
492	F	491	216	Ditch fill	7	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
493	C	493	217	Pit	57	Modern pits	9	Post-med
494	F	493	217	Pit fill	57	Modern pits	9	Post-med
495	F	498	218	Pit fill / ?cremation	57	Modern pits	9	Post-med
496	C	496	219	Ditch	5	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
497	F	496	219	Ditch fill	5	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
498	C	498	218	Pit	57	Modern pits	9	Post-med
499	C	499	220	Posthole	56	Postholes flanking ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
500	F	499	220	Posthole fill	56	Postholes flanking ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
501	C	501	221	Posthole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
502	F	501	221	Posthole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
503	C	503	222	Posthole	56	Postholes flanking ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
504	F	503	222	Posthole fill	56	Postholes flanking ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
505	F	501	221	Pit fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
506	F	508	223	Ditch fill	5	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
507	F	508	223	Ditch fill	5	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
508	C	508	223	Ditch	5	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA

509	C	509	224	Stakehole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
510	F	509	224	Stakehole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
511	F	513	225	Pit fill	54	pit	7	MIA
512	F	513	225	Pit fill	54	pit	7	MIA
513	C	513	225	Pit	54	pit	7	MIA
514	C	514	226	Ditch terminus	9	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
515	F	514	226	Ditch fill	9	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
516	C	516	227	Pit	60	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
517	F	516	227	Pit fill	60	pit cluster	6	LBA/EIA
518	C	518	228	Ditch terminus	14	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
519	F	518	228	Ditch fill	14	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
520	C	520	229	Ditch	14	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
521	F	520	229	Ditch fill	14	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
522	C	522	230	Pit	41	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
523	F	522	230	Pit fill	41	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
524	C	524	231	Pit	65	Undated isolated pits	6.2	LBA/EIA
525	F	524	231	Pit fill	65	Undated isolated pits	6.2	LBA/EIA
526	C	526	232	Pit	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
527	F	526	232	Pit fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
528	F	529	233	Posthole fill / ?cremation	35	post structure	6	LBA/EIA
529	C	529	233	Posthole	35	post structure	6	LBA/EIA
530	F	531	234	Posthole fill	35	post structure	6	LBA/EIA
531	C	531	234	Posthole	35	post structure	6	LBA/EIA
532	F	533	235	Posthole fill	35	post structure	6	LBA/EIA
533	C	533	235	Posthole	35	post structure	6	LBA/EIA
534	F	535	236	Posthole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
535	C	535	236	Posthole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
536	F	537	237	Ditch fill	5	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
537	C	537	237	Ditch	5	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
538	C	538	238	Pit	38	four post structure	7	MIA
539	F	538	238	Pit fill	38	four post structure	7	MIA
540	C	540	239	Pit	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA

541	F	540	239	Pit fill	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
542	C	542	240	Pit	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
543	F	542	240	Pit fill	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
544	L	544	241	Trample layer	66	Trample layer; entrance?	6	LBA/EIA
545	F	546	242	Ditch fill	25	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
546	C	546	242	Ditch	25	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
547	F	548	243	Ditch fill	25	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
548	C	548	243	Ditch	25	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
549	F	550	244	Ditch fill	11	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
550	C	550	244	Ditch	11	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
551	F	552	245	Ditch fill	11	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
552	C	552	245	Ditch	11	Field boundary ditch	6.2	LBA/EIA
553	F	555	246	Backfill of cremation	47	Cremation	5	MBA/LBA
554	F	555	246	Cremation	47	Cremation	5	MBA/LBA
555	C	555	246	Cremation pit	47	Cremation	5	MBA/LBA
556	C	556	247	Pit	38	four post structure	7	MIA
557	F	556	247	Pit fill	38	four post structure	7	MIA
558	C	558	248	Posthole	38	four post structure	7	MIA
559	F	558	248	Posthole fill	38	four post structure	7	MIA
560	C	560	249	Pit	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
561	F	560	249	Pit fill	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
562	F	563	250	Ditch fill	5	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
563	C	563	250	Ditch terminus	5	Droeway east ditch	6.1	LBA/EIA
564	F	565	251	Pit fill	34	four post structure	7	MIA
565	C	565	251	Pit	34	four post structure	7	MIA
566	F	567	252	Posthole fill	34	four post structure	7	MIA
567	C	567	252	Posthole	34	four post structure	7	MIA
568	F	569	253	Posthole fill	34	four post structure	7	MIA
569	C	569	253	Posthole	34	four post structure	7	MIA
570	F	571	254	Posthole fill	34	four post structure	7	MIA
571	C	571	254	Posthole	34	four post structure	7	MIA
572	F	573	255	Posthole fill	34	four post structure	7	MIA



573	C	573	255	Posthole	34	four post structure	7	MIA
574	F	575	256	Posthole fill	34	four post structure	7	MIA
575	C	575	256	Posthole	34	four post structure	7	MIA
576	C	576	257	Pit	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
577	F	576	257	Pit fill	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
578	C	578	258	Posthole	38	four post structure	7	MIA
579	F	578	258	Posthole fill	38	four post structure	7	MIA
580	F	578	258	Posthole fill	38	four post structure	7	MIA
581	F	582	259	Stakehole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
582	C	582	259	Stakehole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
583	C	583	260	Posthole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
584	F	583	260	Posthole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
585	C	585	261	Posthole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
586	F	585	261	Posthole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
587	F	585	261	Posthole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
588	F	589	262	Posthole fill	35	post structure	6	LBA/EIA
589	C	589	262	Posthole	35	post structure	6	LBA/EIA
590	F	591	263	Stakehole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
591	C	591	263	Stakehole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
592	F	593	264	Stakehole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
593	C	593	264	Stakehole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
594	F	595	265	Stakehole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
595	C	595	265	Stakehole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
596	C	596	266	Pit	47	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MIA
597	F	596	266	Cremation	47	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MIA
598	F	596	266	Backfill of cremation	50	?LBA/MIA cremation	5	MIA
599	F	602	267	Pit fill	40	Grain storage pits	6	LBA/EIA
600	F	602	267	Pit fill	40	Grain storage pits	6	LBA/EIA
601	F	602	267	Pit fill	40	Grain storage pits	6	LBA/EIA
602	C	602	267	Grain storage pit	40	Grain storage pits	6	LBA/EIA
603	C	603	268	Pit	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA
604	F	603	268	Pit fill	70	rubbish pits	6	LBA/EIA

605	C	605	269	Grave of 172	46	Crouched burial	5	MBA/LBA
606	F	605	269	Grave fill of 172	46	Crouched burial	5	MBA/LBA
607	C	607	270	Posthole	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
608	F	607	270	Posthole fill	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
609	F	607	270	Postpipe	37	fence line/ post alignment	6	LBA/EIA
610	C	610	271	Quarry pit	80	Quarry pit	9	Post-med
611	F	610	271	Quarry pit fill	80	Quarry pit	9	Post-med
612	F	614	272	Pit fill	80	Quarry pit	9	Post-med
613	F	614	272	Pit fill	80	Quarry pit	9	Post-med
614	C	614	272	Quarry Pit	80	Quarry pit	9	Post-med

## Appendix 2: Geoarchaeological Test Pit Observations

GTP1						
Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Topsoil	Silt with sand	Brown	10% rounded to sub-angular flint gravel 10-30mm	-	-
0.2	Head Deposits	Silt Sand	Brown	30% rounded to sub-angular flint gravel 10-30mm	-	Structureless, loose
0.45	Thanet Sands	Silty Clay	Grey-Brown with green and orange mottles	10% very rounded flint gravels 10-25mm	-	Relatively compact
1.55	Weathered Chalk	Silt	Whitish Yellow	30% rounded to sub angular flint gravels 10-25mm	-	Mixed basal lag at contact with chalk
1.6 - 2.5	Upper Chalk	Silt	Whitish Yellow	5% nodular flint occurring in beds.	-	Solid Upper Chalk
GTP2						
Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Topsoil	Silt with sand	Brown	5% rounded to sub-angular flint gravel 10-30mm	-	-
0.3	Head Deposits	Silt Sand	Brown	25% rounded to sub-angular flint gravel 10-30mm	-	Structureless, loose
0.5	Thanet Sands	Silty Clay	Grey-Brown with green and orange mottles	10% very rounded flint gravels 10-25mm	-	Compact
1.25	Weathered Chalk	Silt	Whitish Yellow	40% rounded to sub angular flint gravels 10-25mm	-	Mixed basal lag at contact with chalk
1.5 - 2.5	Upper Chalk	Silt	Whitish Yellow	5% nodular flint occurring in beds.	-	Solid Upper Chalk. Compact.

GTP3						
Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Topsoil	Silt with sand	Brown	10% rounded to sub-angular flint gravel 10-30mm	-	-
0.25	Head Deposits	Silt Sand	Brown	20% rounded to sub-angular flint gravel 10-30mm	-	Decalcified.
0.45	Thanet Sands	Silty Clay	Grey-Brown with green and orange mottles	10% very rounded flint gravels 10-25mm		Relatively compact
1.55	Weathered Chalk	Silt	Whitish Yellow	10% rounded to sub angular flint gravels 10-25mm		
1.6 - 2.5	Upper Chalk	Silt	Whitish Yellow	5% nodular flint occurring in beds.		Solid Upper Chalk
GTP4						
Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Topsoil	Silt with sand	Brown	10% rounded to sub-angular flint gravel 10-30mm	-	-
0.2	Head Deposits Colluvium	Silt Sand	Brown	30% rounded to sub-angular flint gravel 10-30mm	Yes	Decalcified. Valley Bottom accumulation.
1.10	Thanet Sands	Silty Clay	Grey-Brown with green and orange mottles	10% very rounded flint gravels 10-25mm		Relatively compact
1.55	Weathered Chalk	Silt	Whitish Yellow	5% rounded to sub angular flint gravels 10-25mm		Mixed basal lag at contact with chalk
1.6 - 2.5	Upper Chalk	Silt	Whitish Yellow	5% nodular flint occurring in beds.		Solid Upper Chalk

Appendix 3: Residues quantification (\* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51 – 250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights (in grams

PERIOD	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)
5	1	156	72	357	356	Ring-ditch fill		40	40		*	<2															*	^	FCF**/164	
5	1	157	77	358	359	Ring-ditch fill		40	40		*	<2			*	18														
5	1	159	79	363	362	Ring-ditch fill		40	40		*	<2																		
5	46	179	78	404	403	Grave fill of 403		60	40		*	<2			**	10														
5	46	179	82	405	403	Skeleton (formerly SK06): soil from under the skeleton		10	10						**	46														
5	46	269	95	606	605	Grave fill of 605		40	40		*	<2			**	36														Cu*/1
5	46	269	108	172	605	Skeleton (formerly SK07): soil from around the skull		3	3		*	<2			**	20								*	<2					
5	47	246	89	553	555	Backfill of cremation		20	20	*	<2	**	4				**	32	**	72	**	32								POT**/?180
5	47	246	90	554	555	Cremation deposit	1	0.5	0.5	**	<2	**	12				**	110	**	122	**	48								POT*/2
5	47	246	109	554	555	Cremation deposit	2	3	3	**	6	**	12				**	104	**	136	**	72								
5	47	246	110	554	555	Cremation deposit	3	3	3	**	6	**	8				**	118	**	138	**	26								POT*/4 CBM*/4
5	47	246	111	554	555	Cremation/surrounding vessel		5	5	**	<2	**	4				**	38	**	34	**	24								POT**/198

PERIOD	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)	
5	50	112	30	256	255	Cremation deposit	1	0.5	0.5	*	<2	**	<2					**	10	*	**	*	28	*	12						FCF*/6
5	50	112	31	256	255	Cremation deposit	2	0.5	0.5	*	<2	**	<2					**	24	**	*	**	*	14							
5	50	112	32	256	255	Cremation deposit	3	0.5	0.5									**	44	**	**	**	27	0							
5	50	112	33	256	255	Cremation deposit	4	0.5	0.5			**	<2					**	24	*	**	**	32	**	14						
5	50	112	34	256	255	Cremation deposit	5	0.5	0.5			*	<2					**	42	**	*	**	*	20							
5	50	112	35	256	255	Cremation deposit	6	0.5	0.5					**	4			**	32	*	**	**	*	36							
5	50	112	36	256	255	Cremation deposit	7	0.5	0.5			**	<2					**	12	*	**	**	*	20							
5	50	112	37	256	255	Cremation deposit	8	0.5	0.5			**	<2					**	22	*	**	**	*	16							
5	50	112	38	256	255	Cremation deposit	9	0.5	0.5			*	<2					**	18	*	**	**	*	10							
5	50	112	39	256	255	Cremation deposit	10	0.5	0.5			**	<2					*	14	*	**	**	*	12							
5	50	112	40	256	255	Cremation deposit	11	0.5	0.5			*	<2					**	40	**	**	**	**	16							
5	50	112	41	256	255	Cremation deposit	12	1	1			**	<2					*	2	**	**	*	**	8							
5	50	208	83	469	468	Cremation deposit		40	40	*	2	**	6					**	174	**	**	**	**	60		*	<2			FCF**/90	
5	47	266	92	597	596	Cremation deposit		40	40	****	188	**	104					**	450	**	**	**	**	98						BURNT CLAY**/18	
5	62	118	42	271	270	Cremation backfill																									

PERIOD	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)
5	62	118	43	272	270	Cremation deposit	2	2	2		*	<2			**	6	**	36	**	10	**	<2								
5	62	118	44	272	270	Cremation deposit	3	2									*	12	**	6	**	<2								
5	62	118	45	272	270	Cremation deposit	4	2		*	<2	**	<2				*	6	**	10	**	4								
5	62	118	46	272	270	Cremation deposit	5	2	2			**	<2					**	22	*	12	*	6							
5	62	118	47	272	270	Cremation deposit	6	4	4			**	<2					**	100	*	40	*	16							
5	62	118	48	272	270	Cremation deposit	7	4	4			**	2					**	48	*	48	*	14							
5	62	118	49	272	270	Cremation deposit	8	4	4	*	<2	**	<2					**	120	*	52	*	16						BURNT CLAY*/1	
5	62	118	50	272	270	Cremation deposit	9	4	4			**	2	*	<2			**	90	*	50	**	22							
5	62	118	51	272	270	Cremation deposit	10	4	4	*	<2	**	<2					**	67	*	52	*	12						POT*/1	
5	62	118	52	272	270	Cremation deposit	11	4	4			**	<2	*	<2			**	50	*	34	*	16							
5	75	58	9	132	131	Cremation deposit	1	6	6	*	1	**	2									**	14							
5	75	58	10	132	131	Cremation deposit	2	6	6			*	<2					**	44	*	40	**	8							
5	75	58	11	132	131	Cremation deposit	3	6	6			*	<2					**	96	**	192	*	8							
5	75	58	12	132	131	Cremation deposit	4	6	6			*	<2					**	40	**	56	**	18						FCF*/14	
5	75	58	13	132	131	Cremation deposit	5	6	6									**	14	*	12	*	6						FCF*/22	

PERIOD	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)
5	75	58	14	132	131	Cremation deposit	6	6	6		**	2									**	6								
5	75	58	15	132	131	Cremation deposit	7	6	6		*	<2							**	7										
6	39	45	2	103	102	Pit fill - Pit cluster		10	10	*	<2	**	<2																	
6	39	188	81	424	423	Pit fill - Pit cluster		15	15	*	<2	**	<2		*	<2														CBM***/81
6	39	138	55	319	320	Pit fill - Pit cluster		10	10	**	<2	**	8							*	<2									
6	41	6	4	14	15	Pit fill - Rubbish pit		40	40	*	<2	**	<2																	FCF*/116
6	41	7	5	16	17	Pit fill - Rubbish pit		40	40			*	2		**	2			*	<2	*	<2								BURNT CLAY/CB M?***/74 POT***/38
6	41	59	17	134	133	Pit fill - Rubbish pit		30	30	***	22	**	12		**	2														BURNT CLAY**/40 FCF****/30 92 POT*/36 CBM**?88
6	41	59	18	135	133	Pit fill - Rubbish pit		40	40	***	4	**	3		**	5	*	6												POT*/1 FCF****/31 98 BURNT CLAY*/26
6	69	84	24	190	189	Pit fill - Rubbish pit		40	40	*	<2	*	<2	*	<2															POT*/12 FCF**/154
6	71	133	54	308	309	Pit fill - Rubbish pit		40	40	****	36	**	26																	FCF**/326



PERIOD	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)
6	40	53	3	122	121	Pit fill - Grain storage pits		40	40			**	<2			*	<2													POT*/16 CBM*/10 FCF**/40 4
6	40	267	93	600	602	Pit fill - Grain storage pits		40	40	**	<2	*	<2																	FCF**/554 POT**/70 CBM*/4 FLINT*/32 BURNT CLAY**/8
6	40	267	94	601	602	Pit fill - Grain storage pits - Primary fill		20	20	****	14	**	10			*	2													FCF**/242 POT**/42
6	30	78	19	178	177	Posthole fill - Fence line		10	10							*	<2													POT*/4 BURNT CLAY*/1
6	30	79	20	180	179	Posthole fill - Fence line		10	10			*	<2																	BURNT CLAY*/4 FLINT*/25 8
6	30	80	21	182	181	Posthole fill - Fence line		10	10	*	<2	*	<2																	FCF**/46
6	30	82	22	186	185	Posthole fill - Fence line		10	10			*	<2																	POT**/8 SLAG*/1 FCF*/12
6	30	83	23	188	187	Posthole fill - Fence line		10	10			*	<2																	FCF*/30
6	59	41	28	93	92	Posthole fill - Postholes by driveway		10	10					*	<2															

PERIOD	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)
6	48	44	1	101	100	Posthole fill - Cremation markers?		40	40			*	<2																	CBM*/10 POT*/6
6	32	144	60	332	331	Pit fill - Posthole structure		10	10	***	8	**	4																	
6	42	43	29	98	97	Posthole fill - Four post structure		5	5																					BURNT CLAY*/1
6	35	233	86	528	529	Posthole fill / ?cremation - Posthole structure		20	20	**	4	**	4		*	<2	**	2	**	4										BURNT CLAY**/16 8 FCF**/132
6	35	234	87	530	531	Posthole fill - Posthole structure		10	10	**	2	**	2																	
6	35	235	88	532	533	Posthole fill - Posthole structure		10	10	*	4	*	<2																	
6.1	3	128	53	298	299	Ditch fill		40	40	**	<2	**	4		**	7						**	<2							FLINT*/10 POT**/140 CBM*/22
6.1	6	28	25	64	63	Ditch fill		40	40	*	<2	**	2																	
6.1	6	124	65	290	289	Ditch fill		40	40			*	<2																	
6.1	22	106	56	285	241	Ditch fill; gravel		40	40			*	<2																	
6.2	13	87	26	197	196	Ditch fill		40	40	*	<2	*	<2																	POT*/20

PERIOD	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)
6.3	15	8	57	18	316	Hollow way fill		10	10	**	6	**	4																	CBM**/14 POT**/60
6.3	15	8	58	19	316	Hollow way fill		40	40	*	<2	**	2		*	<2														CBM*/1
6.3	15	123	64	288	286	Hollow way fill		40	40	*	<2	*	<2																	FCF**/158 POT*/10
7	53	199	63	486	445	Primary pit fill - Grain storage pit		40	40	*	<2	**	<2		*	4								*	<2	*	<	**	6	FCF**/140 POT*/1
7	51	187	80	421	420	Pit fill		20	20																					
7	54	225	85	512	513	Pit fill		0.5	0.5						**	5														POT***/18 6
7	34	252	91	566	567	Posthole fill - four post structure		40	40	*	<2	**	3	*	<	**	16													POT**/110 FCF*/1192 FLINT*/14 2
8	44	92	27	209	208	Grave fill of 53		50	50			*	<2		**	6														
8	44	92	102	53	208	Skeleton (formerly SK01) Soil from around the skull		6	6			*	<2		**	8														
8	44	153	74	350	351	Grave fill of 55		20	20						**	98														
8	44	153	104	55	351	Skeleton (formerly SK03) Soil from around the skull		3	3						**	82														
8	44	155	106	99	355	Skeleton (formerly SK05) Soil from around the torso		3	3						**	14														

PERIOD	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)
8	44	155	107	99	355	Skeleton (formerly SK05) Soil from around the skull		3	3							** *	50													
8	45	152	73	348	349	Grave fill of 54		20	20							** **	98 0													
8	45	152	103	54	349	Skeleton (formerly SK02) Soil from around the skull		3	3							** *	44													
8	45	154	75	352	353	Grave fill of 56 (formerly SK04)		40	40	*	<2	*	<2			** **	10 98							*	<2					
8	45	154	105	56	353	Skeleton (formerly SK04) Soil from around the skull		3	3							** *	24							*	<2					
8	31	141	59	326	325	Stakehole fill		5	5	*	<2	**	<2							*	<2									FCF**/34
8	31	142	61	328	327	Cremation		30	30	*	4	**	4									** *	20 4							BURNT CLAY*/1 FCF**/646 POT*/20
8	31	143	62	330	329	Pit fill																								
8	31	150	66	344	343	Pit fill / ?cremation		10	10	*	<2	**	<2																	FCF**/422
8	31	150	67	347	343	Pit fill	1	2	2	*	<2	**	<2			** *	28			*	<2									POT*/4
8	31	150	68	347	343	Pit fill	2	2	2			*	<2																	POT*/1
8	31	150	69	347	343	Pit fill	3	2	2	*	<2	**	<2									*	<2							

PERIOD	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Spit (if relevant eg. cremation)	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (egind, pot, cbm)
8	31	150	70	347	343	Pit fill	4	2	2			**	<2																	
8	31	150	71	347	343	Pit fill	5	2	2	*	<2	**	<2																	
8	31	150	100	344	343	Pit fill / ?cremation		1	1	*	<2	*	<2		**	6														POT*/4
8	31	150	101	344	343	Pit fill / ?cremation		1	1	*	<2	*	<2						*	<2	*	<2								POT*/8
8	43	10	6	23	22	Cremation		5	5	*	<2	*	<2					*	<2	**	6	**	6							
8	43	11	7	25	24	Cremation		20	20			*	<2						*	<2	*	<2								FCF*/12
8	43	26	8	60	59	Cremation		20	20	**	<2	*	4				**	12	**	*	26	**	24							
8	24	29	16	66	65	Ditch fill		40	40																					POT*/6
9	57	218	84	495	498	Pit fill / ?cremation		10	10	**	<2	**	<2					*	2	**	4	*	4							

Appendix 4: Flots quantification (\* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51 – 250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

GROUP	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
1	5	72	357	20	214	92	2	* <i>Polygonum/ Rumex</i> sp.	*	*	*							*	indet. CPR frag.	+								** 4%	
1	5	77	358	10	71	92	2	* Chenopodia ceaeindet.	*	*	*																** 2%		
1	5	79	363	14	126	92	2	* Chenopodia ceaeindet.		*	**				*	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	++	*	indet. CPR frags.	+								** 3%	
46	5	78	404	8	95	91	1		*	*	**													*			** 4%		
46	5	82	405	4	43	83	1	* Chenopodia ceaeindet.	*	*																	*** 15%		
46	5	95	606	10	194	79	1			*	*			*	<i>cf. Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/ Galium</i> sp.	++								*	5 %	*	*** 10%		
46	5	108	172	2	38	50	2				*															*	*** 47%		
47	5	89	553	18	39	9	2	* <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Solanum</i> sp.	**	*	**			*	<i>cf. Viola</i> sp. or <i>Geranium</i> sp., cf. Poaceae	+	to	++								**		* 2%	
47	5	90	554	2	7	23	2	* Chenopodia ceaeindet.	*	**	*			*	<i>cf. Viola</i> sp. or <i>Geranium</i> sp., cf. Poaceae	+	to	++	*	indet. CPR (cf. Poaceae but no furrows)	++					*?	* 3%	*?	

GROU P	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
47	5	109	554	<2	4	20	2		*	*	**				*	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., cf. <i>Viola</i> sp. or <i>Geranium</i> sp, Poaceae	+ to ++									*		** 2%	
47	5	110	554	2	6	14	2		*	**	**			*		<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., cf. <i>Viola</i> sp. or <i>Geranium</i> sp, Chenopodiaceae inde t.	+ to ++	*	cf. nutshell, indet CPR frags.	+					*		** 4%		
47	5	111	554	2	3	14	5		*	**	**			*		<i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., cf. <i>Viola</i> sp. or <i>Geranium</i> sp, Poaceae	+ to ++							*		* 1%			
50	5	30	256	<2	<2	10	2		*	*	**																** 3%		
50	5	31	256	2	<2	9	2			*	**																* 1%		
50	5	32	256	<2	2	8	2			*	**																** 2%		
50	5	33	256	4	3	7	3		*	**	**	*	Cereal	+													* 2%		
50	5	34	256	2	4	10	1		*	*	**																** 3%		
50	5	35	256	2	<2	10	1			*	**	*	cf. Cereal	+													* 2%		
50	5	36	256	<2	3	9	2		*	**	**																* 2%		

GROUP	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
50	5	37	256	4	3	8	1		*	**	**																		* 2%
50	5	38	256	2	5	8	2		*	**	**																		* 2%
50	5	39	256	4	4	7	2		*	**	**	*	Cerealia	+	+														* 1%
50	5	40	256	4	2	15	3		*	**	**														*			** 2%	
50	5	41	256	2	5	16	4		*	**	**							*	Indet. stem/cul m	++									** 3%
50	5	83	469	70	291	15	1		**	**	**				*	Asteraceae, Poaceae	++	*	indet. CPR frags.	+						**			*** 5%
47	5	92	597	30	203	20	2	* Chenopodiaceae indet.	**	*	**				*	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., cf. Lamiaceae, cf. <i>Pulmonariamontana</i> , cf. <i>Carex</i> sp.	++				*	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>	+	+		*** 9%		** 4%	
62	5	42	271	10	15	16	38			**	**														*			** 8%	
62	5	43	272	<2	4	51	10			*	*																		** 3%
62	5	44	272	<2	2	23	4				**																		* 2%



GROU P	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale	
62	5	45	272	<2	2	24	4			**	**																		* 2%	
62	5	46	272	<2	2	50	2			**	*																		* 2%	
62	5	47	272	8	10	20	3		*	**	**																		** 3%	
62	5	48	272	6	15	16	2			**	**			*		cf. <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> / <i>Asperula Galium</i> sp.	++												** 2%	
62	5	49	272	6	3	14	3			*	**																	** 2%		
62	5	50	272	14	14	14	2			*	**														*			** 2%		
62	5	51	272	12	13	15	3		*	**	**			*		cf. <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> / <i>Asperula Galium</i> sp., <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> indet.	+									*			** 3%	
62	5	52	272	12	18	16	4			**	**																	** 2%		
75	5	9	132	14	40	20	4	* <i>Polygonum</i> / <i>Rumex</i> sp.		**	**										*	cf. <i>Oxalis</i> sp.	+			** 3 %		** 4%		
75	5	10	132	<2	6	73	2				**			*		<i>Polygonum</i> / <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> indet.	++									*				

GROUP	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
75	5	11	132	20	41	5	9	* <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	*	**	**														*		** 4%		
75	5	12	132	16	32	13	2			**	**														**		** 2%		
75	5	13	132	2	8	25	5				**														*		** 5%		
75	5	14	132	2	7	78	2				**																** 5%		
75	5	15	132	4	8	70	15				**																** 5%		
39	6	2	103	14	62	87	1	* <i>Solanum</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet.	*	**	**																***	3%	
39	6	81	424	4	47	92	4	* <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.		*	*			*	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.	++	*	indet. CPR frag., indet. t. glume base		+								** 2%	
39	6	55	319	2	25	84	1	* Caryophyllaceae indet., Chenopodiaceae indet.	*	*	**																***	10%	

GROU P	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
41	6	4	14	4	48	91	2	* Chenopodia ceaeindet.		**	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealial	+ t o + +														** 2%	*
41	6	5	16	4	90	93	3	* Chenopodia ceaeindet.		*	**	*					*	indet CPR		+								* 2%	
41	6	17	134	40	105	8	2		**	**	**	*	Cerealial , <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeu</i> m sp.	+ t o + +													* 1%		
41	6	18	135	8	141	90	1		*	**	*	*	Cerealial	+ t o + +	*	cf. <i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., Poaceae, Chenopodiaceaeinde t.			+ to ++								*** 4%		
69	6	24	190	16	98	90	2			*	**	*	Cerealial ?	+													** 4%		
71	6	54	308	10	128	79	1		*	*	**	*			*	cf. <i>Veronica</i> <i>hederifolia/Asperula/</i> <i>Galium</i> sp.	++										*** 12%		

GROUP	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale	
40	6	3	122	4	65	91	2			*	**	*	Cerealia , <i>Hordeum</i> sp., cf. <i>Lathyrus</i> sp.	+ t o + +	*	seed to id	++											** 3%		
40	6	93	600	32	69	45	8	* <i>Solanum</i> sp.	**	*	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp. Cerealia	+ t o + +	*	cf. <i>Veronica</i> <i>hederifolia</i> / <i>Asperula</i> <i>Galium</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae inde t., cf. <i>Atriplex</i> sp., Poaceae	+ to ++		indet. stem frag., indet. CPR frag.	+	*	min. bot. frag. to id	+						*** 10%	
40	6	94	601	24	56	5	3	* <i>Polygonum</i> / <i>Rumex</i> sp.	**	*	**																		* 2%	
30	6	19	178	<2	20	95	1				*																		** 3%	
30	6	20	180	<2	24	93	2				*																		* 2%	
30	6	21	182	2	11	83	2		*	*	** *																			
30	6	22	186	<2	4	91	4				**				*	cf. <i>Veronica</i> <i>hederifolia</i> / <i>Asperula</i> <i>Galium</i> sp.	++											*	12%	
30	6	23	188	<2	2	92	4				**																			

GROU P	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
59	6	28	93	2	16	92	2		*		**							*	Indet CPR?	+								** 3%	
48	6	1	101	14	128	86	2	** Chenopodia ceaeindet., Polygonum/ Rumex sp.	*	**	*	*	cf. Vicial/Lat hyrus sp.	+	*	Carex sp.	++	*	indet CPR	+								** 4%	
32	6	60	332	38	166	15	2	* Chenopodia ceaeindet.	** *	** *	** **							*	indet. CPR	++							* 1%		
42	6	29	98	2	2	66	30		*		**																	* 2%	
35	6	86	528	30	79	10	3		**	**	**	*	cf. Triticum sp.	+	*	Poaceae, cf. Polygonumlapathifoli um/maculosa, cf. Polygonum/Rumex sp., indet. seed	+	glume base	++								* 2%	**?	
35	6	87	530	10	19	8	1		*	**	**	**	Cerealia , Triticum sp., Vicial/Lat hyrus sp.	+	to ++	Poaceae, cf. Polygonumlapathifoli a/maculosa, Polygonum/Rumex sp., Avena/Bromus sp., indet. seed (cf. Boraginaceae)	+	indet spikelet forks, indet. glume bases	+	to ++						* 1%			
35	6	88	532	2	2	85	2			**	*				*	cf. Brassica sp.	+										* 2%		
3	6.1	53	298	14	122	84	1	* Solanum sp., Chenopodia ceaeindet.		*	*				*	cf. Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/ Galiumsp., cf. Atriplex sp., cf. Carex sp.	++											*** 12%	

GROU P	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale	
6	6.1	25	64	6	41	67	2	<i>Solanum</i> sp.		*	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	+	*	cf. <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> / <i>Asperula Galium</i> sp., cf. <i>Poaceae</i>	++	*	indet. CPR	+									*** 23%	
6	6.1	65	290	4	18	73	7		*	*	**				*	unident. seed	+													
22	6.1	56	285	4	36	90	1	* <i>Solanum</i> sp.			*																	*** 8%		
13	6.2	26	197	8	120	91	2			*	*																	** 4%		
15	6.3	57	18	10	150	84	2				**	*	Cerealia	+	*	cf. <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> , <i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp., <i>Chenopodiaceae</i> indet.,	+ to ++	*	cf. <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (tuber)	++								*** 10%		
15	6.3	58	19	10	70	88	4	* Caryophylla ceaeindet.		*	*																	*** 7%		
15	6.3	64	288	18	81	97	1	* Chenopodia ceaeindet., <i>Solanum</i> sp.		*	*	*	Cerealia	+														* 1%		
53	7	63	486	16	67	12	3		*	**	**	*	Cerealia	+														*** 75%		
51	7	80	421	6	56	84	2	* <i>Polygonum/ Rumex</i> sp., <i>Solanum</i> sp., Chenopodia ceaeindet.	*	*	**																	** 4%		

GROU P	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale		
51	7	85	512	2	7	79	1			*	*		cf. Cerealia	+													*	*** 19%			
34	7	91	566	22	66	45	15		**	**	**	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp. Cerealia	+ to + +	*	cf. <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> / <i>Asperula Galium</i> sp., cf. <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp., unident. seed	+ to ++	*	indet. CPR frag., indet. glume bases	+	to ++									** 8%	
44	8	27	209	10	92	87	2			*	**	*	Cerealia ?	+														*** 8%			
44	8	102	53	<2	6	50	2				*							*	indet. CPR	+								** 47%			
44	8	74	350	8	65	89	5	* Chenopodiaceae indet.			*				*	cf. <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> / <i>Asperula Galium</i> sp.	++	*	indet. CPR frag?	+							*	** 5%			
44	8	104	55	<2	5	60	1																				** 39%				
44	8	106	99	<2	12	91	1			*																	*** 6%				
44	8	107	99	<2	6	51	2	* Chenopodiaceae indet.			*				*	indet. seed	++											*** 46%			
45	8	73	348	8	38	93	2			*	*							*	indet. CPR frag?	+								** 3%			

GROU P	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
45	8	103	54	<2	4	90	1	* <i>Polygonum/ Rumex sp., Fumariaoffici lanis</i>			*							*	indet. CPR	++								** 8%	
45	8	75	352	12	61	79	9	* <i>Fumariaoffici lanis, Chenopiaceaeindet.</i>		*				*		<i>Polygonum/ Rumex sp.</i>	++							* Fly pu p.	*			*** 9%	
45	8	105	56	<2	<2	10	1				*																*** 88%		
31	8	59	326	<2	3	87	1			*	*																*	1%	
31	8	61	328	4	39	75	1		*	**	*																*	2%	
31	8	62	330	14	45	42	1	* <i>Chenopodiaceaeindet.</i>		**	**																**	2%	
31	8	66	344	<2	5	86	4	* <i>Chenopodiaceaeindet.</i>			**	*		*		<i>Chenopodiaceaeindet.</i>	++												
31	8	67	347	<2	3	15	10			*	**																		
31	8	68	347	<2	<2	58	2				*																		
31	8	69	347	<2	2	12	8			*	**																		



GROU P	PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Min botanicals	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc min	large mammal bone	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small	LSS	Ind debris hammerscale
31	8	70	347	<2	<2	18	4				**																		
31	8	71	347	<2	2	22	2				**																		
31	8	100	344	<2	<2	97	1				*																		
31	8	101	344	<2	<2			Empty																					
43	8	6	23	<2	<2	96	2				**																		
43	8	7	25	2	40	97	2				*	*	<i>Hordeu m sp.</i>	+ + +	*	cf. Brassica sp.	+												
43	8	8	60	6	65	90	2	* Chenopodia ceaeindet.			** *				*	seed to id	+												
24	8	16	66	6	140	91	1				*																		** 5%
57	9	84	495	32	76	7	2		** *	** *	** **	*	<i>Vicial/Lat hyrus sp.</i>	+ +	*	cf. <i>Veronica hederifolia/Asperula/ Galium sp.</i>	++	*	cf. <i>Arrhenath erumelati us(tuber),</i> indet CPR	++						**			



## APPENDIX 5: Charcoal Assessment

Sample Number	PERIOD	Description	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Charcoal Identifications
89	5	M/LBA	47	246	553	555	<b>Backfill of cremation</b>	Quercus sp. (10)
90	5	M/LBA	47	246	554	555	<b>Cremation deposit</b>	Quercus sp. (9), Prunus sp. (1)
109	5	M/LBA	47	246	554	555	<b>Cremation deposit</b>	Quercus sp. (8), Prunus sp. (2),
110	5	M/LBA	47	246	554	555	<b>Cremation deposit</b>	Quercus sp. (10), some vitrified specimens
111	5	M/LBA	47	246	554	555	<b>Cremation/surrounding vessel</b>	Quercus sp. (9), Prunus sp. (1)
92	5	M/LBA	47	266	597	596	<b>Cremation deposit</b>	Quercus sp. (5) &cf. Maloideae (5)
55	6	LBA-EIA	39	138	319	320	<b>Pit fill - Pit cluster</b>	Quercus sp. (9), vitriindet. (1)
17	6	LBA-EIA	41	59	134	133	<b>Pit fill - Rubbish pit</b>	cf. Corylusavellana (1), Quercus sp. (8), Prunus sp. (1)
18	6	LBA-EIA	41	59	135	133	<b>Pit fill - Rubbish pit</b>	Quercus sp. (10)
54	6	LBA-EIA	71	133	308	309	<b>Pit fill - Rubbish pit</b>	Quercus sp. (4), cf. Maloideae/Prunus sp. (6)
93	6	LBA-EIA	40	267	600	602	<b>Pit fill - Grain storage pits</b>	Maloideae (5)

Sample Number	PERIOD	Description	GROUP	SUBGROUP	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Charcoal Identifications
94	6	LBA-EIA	40	267	601	602	<b>Pit fill - Grain storage pits - Primary fill</b>	cf. Fagussylvatica (1), Maloideae (5), Ligustrum (1), Prunus sp. (3)
60	6	LBA-EIA	32	144	332	331	<b>Pit fill - Posthole structure</b>	Quercus sp. (10) mostly with tyloses, often quite distorted anatomy.
86	6	LBA-EIA	35	233	528	529	<b>Posthole fill / ?cremation - Posthole structure</b>	Quercus sp. (5), Corylusavellana (5).
87	6	LBA-EIA	35	234	530	531	<b>Posthole fill - Posthole structure</b>	Quercus sp. (10) incl some vitrified.
57	6.3	LBA-EIA hollow way	15	8	18	316	<b>Hollow way fill</b>	cf. Prunus sp. (8)
91	7	MIA	34	252	566	567	<b>Posthole fill - four post structure</b>	Maloideae (2)
61	8	Early Roman	31	142	328	327	<b>Cremation</b>	indet. vitrified (4), vitri cf. Quercus sp. (5), Maloideae (1)
8	8	Early Roman	43	26	60	59	<b>Cremation</b>	Quercus sp. (6), cf. Maloideae (1)
84	9	Post Med	57	218	495	498	<b>Pit fill / ?cremation</b>	Prunus sp. (8), cf. Acer (1), cf. Maloideae (1)



## OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: archaeol6-83549

### Project details

Project name A2 Activity Park, Gravesend

Short description of the project A geoarchaeological test pits and archaeological strip, map and sample undertaken at the A2 activity park, Gravesend, Kent. Nine periods were identified from Palaeolithic to post-medieval and some of the major landscape features can be tentatively identified elsewhere in previous excavations in the vicinity. The Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods were represented by solely by residual flint flakes. A rare Neolithic/Early Bronze Age polished flint chisel was part of the assemblage. The Middle Bronze Age was the first period identified with evidence for permanent activity and for an organised landscape. The main elements, ring-ditch, the seven cremations, and field boundary ditch suggest a relatively open pastoral/arable landscape punctuated with burials and burial monuments. The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period was the dominant period of activity represented on the site with a settlement or the fringes of settlement developing on the western hill-crest in the main excavation area. Like the earlier period the landscape is still predominantly agricultural with a droveway and field boundary ditches but studded with numerous waste and grain storage pits, post-built structures/building and a metalled hollow way. The Middle Iron Age saw a reduction of activity on the site with the main features of a circular enclosure in the west and along the southern site boundary grain-storage pits, post-structures and waste pits. No Late Iron Age features or activity was found on this site which considering the amount of LIA archaeology found elsewhere is surprising. Similarly the early Roman period is not well represented with the northern part of an enclosure, cremations and a small inhumation cemetery. Post-medieval activity was mainly large chalk quarry pits.

Project dates Start: 23-11-2009 End: 11-03-2010

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes APG09 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes 4094 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

Monument type ROUND BARROW Middle Bronze Age

Monument type FIELD SYSTEM Late Bronze Age

Monument type DITCHED ENCLOSURE Late Bronze Age

Monument type HOLLOW WAY Late Bronze Age

Monument type CREMATION CEMETERY Late Bronze Age

Monument type CREMATION CEMETERY Roman

Monument type INHUMATION CEMETERY Roman

Significant WORKED FLINT Palaeolithic

Finds	
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	CHISEL Neolithic
Significant Finds	POLISHED AXE Neolithic
Significant Finds	RING Iron Age
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation','Test-Pit Survey'
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT GRAVESHAM GRAVESEND A2 Activity Park
Postcode	DA11 0
Study area	3.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 66133 70175 51.4057000848 0.388867322663 51 24 20 N 000 23 19 E Point
Site coordinates	TQ 62184 72114 51.4242690124 0.333021958453 51 25 27 N 000 19 58 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32.00m Max: 48.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Jacobs UK Limited
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Kent County Council
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	MAIDSTONE MUSEUM
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','HumanBones','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'

Digital Archive recipient MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

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

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

Paper Archive recipient MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

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

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Archaeological Investigations at A2 Activity Park, Gravesend, Kent: Post-excavation assessment and project design for publication

Author(s)/Editor(s) Giles Dawkes

Other bibliographic details ASE Report No. 2010056

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

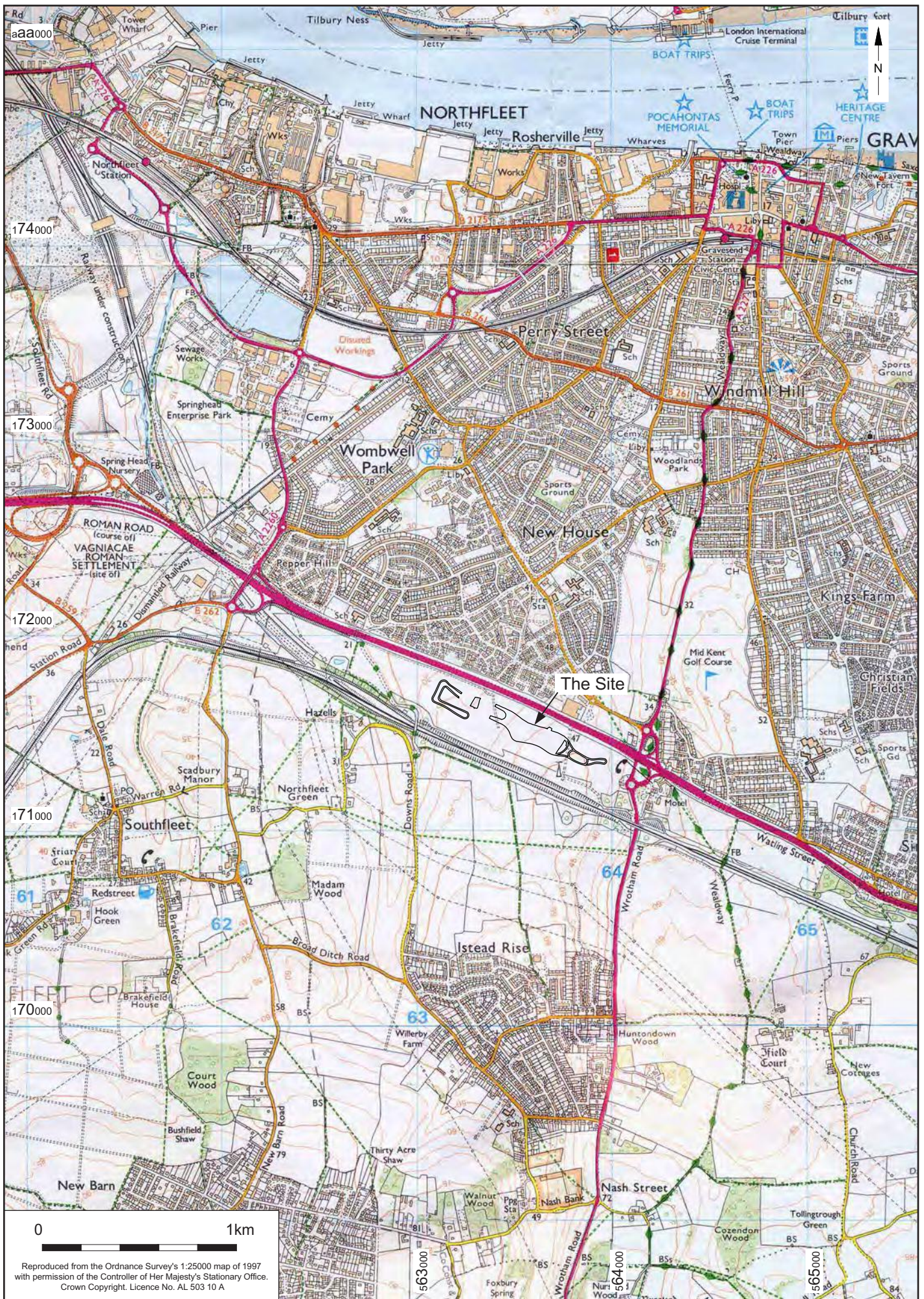
Place of issue or publication Portslade

Description Grey report

Entered by Giles Dawkes (giles.dawkes@ucl.ac.uk)

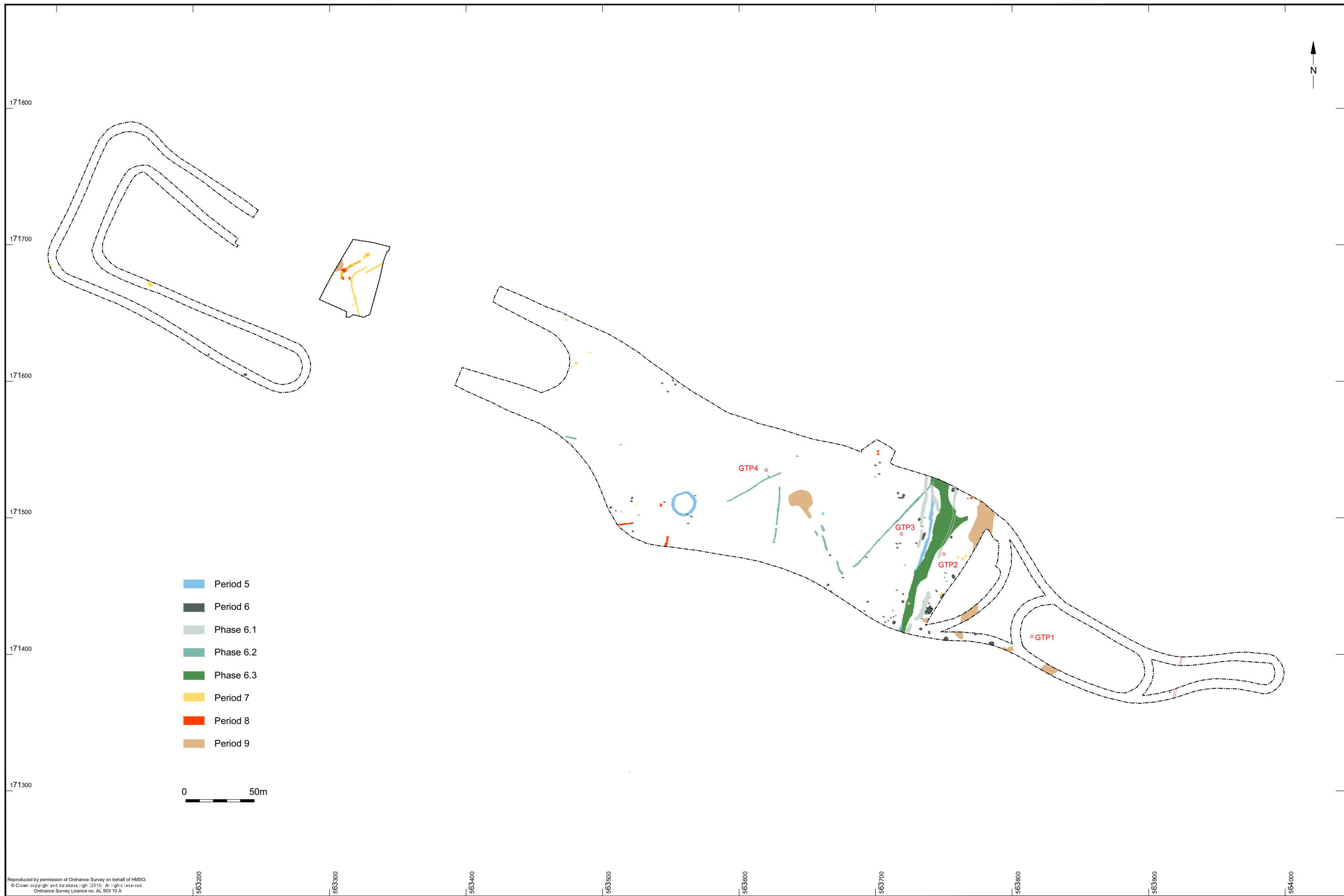
Entered on 30 September 2010





© Archaeology South-East		A2 Gravesend Activity Park		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4094	April 2010	Site location		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR			





© Archaeology South-East		A2 Gravesend Activity Park	
Project Ref: 4094	Oct 2010	Site plan	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RC/JR		

Fig. 2

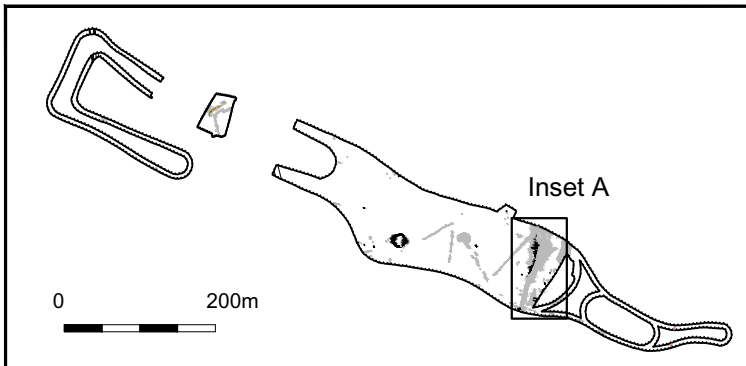


Photo showing section 5 simple pit cremation [259] GP62

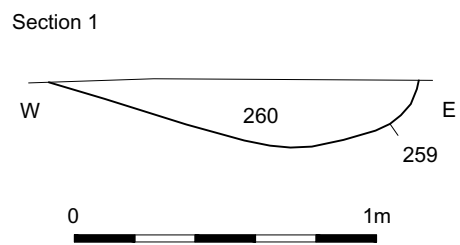
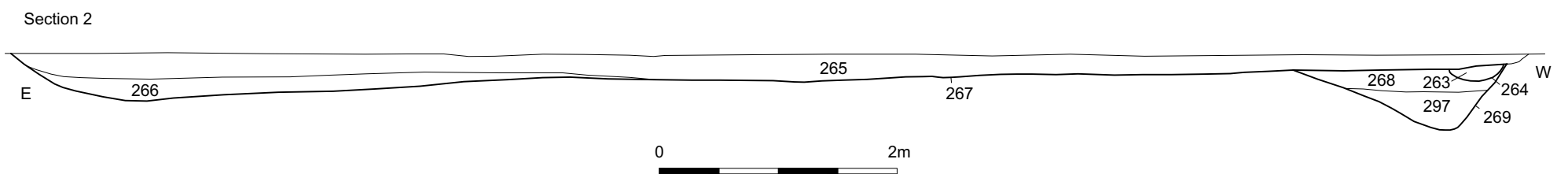
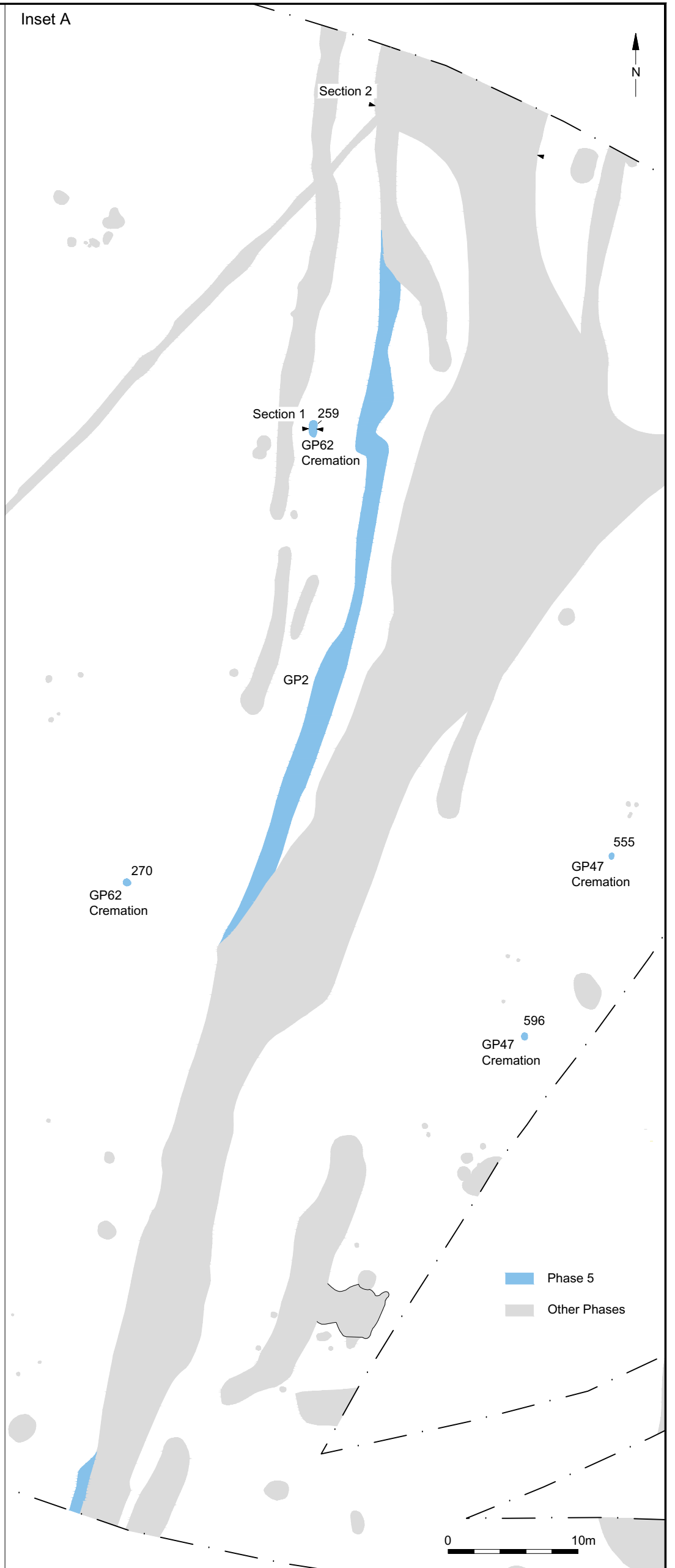


Photo showing western end of section 6 ditch [269] facing south GP2



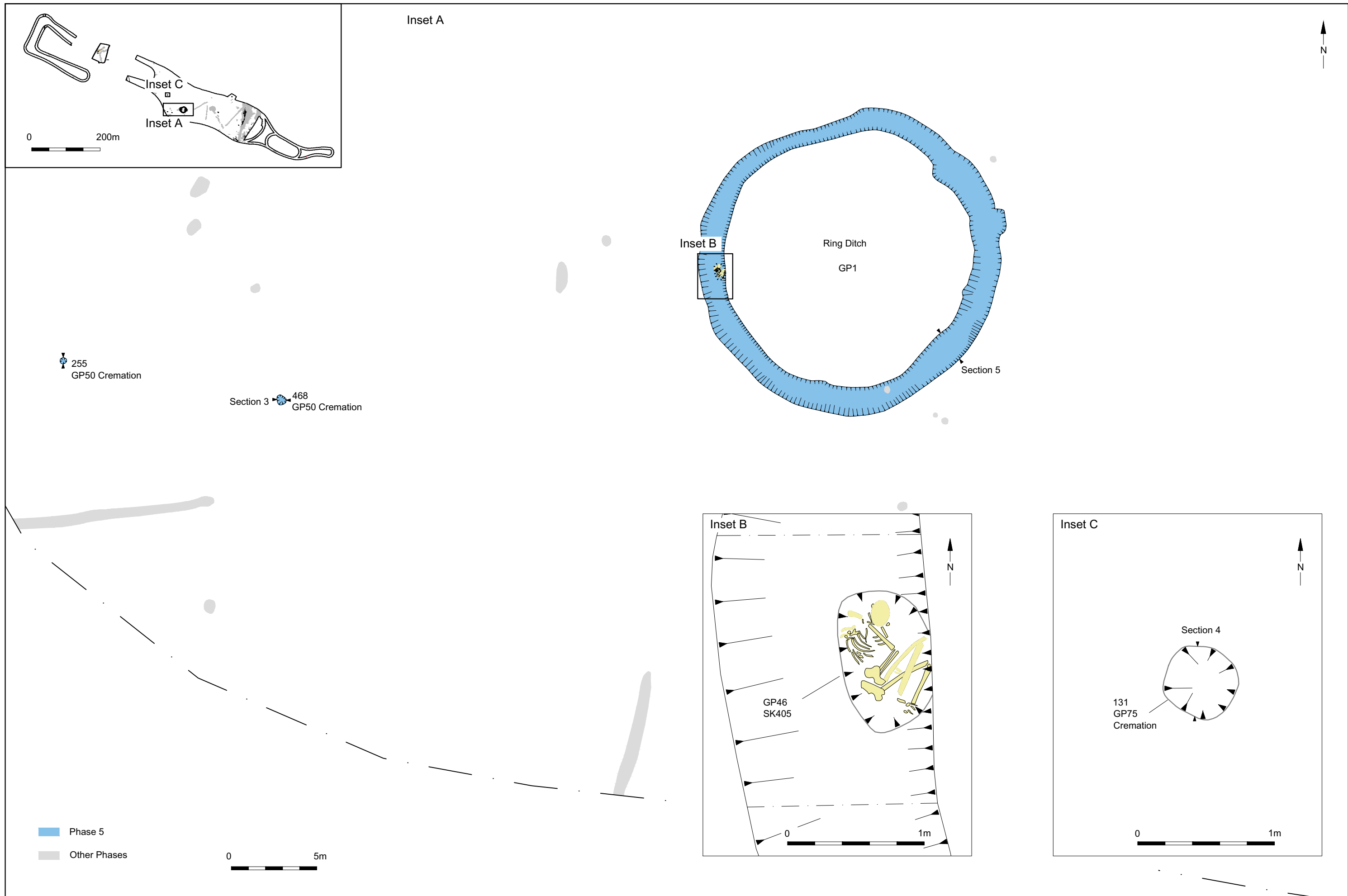




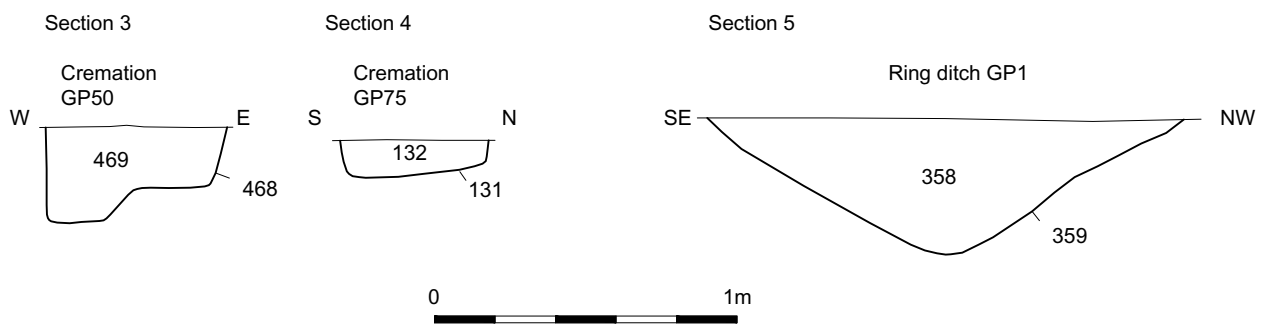
Photo showing ring ditch GP1 facing west



Photo showing skeleton [405] cut into the west of ring ditch GP1



Photo showing Skeleton [405] looking north



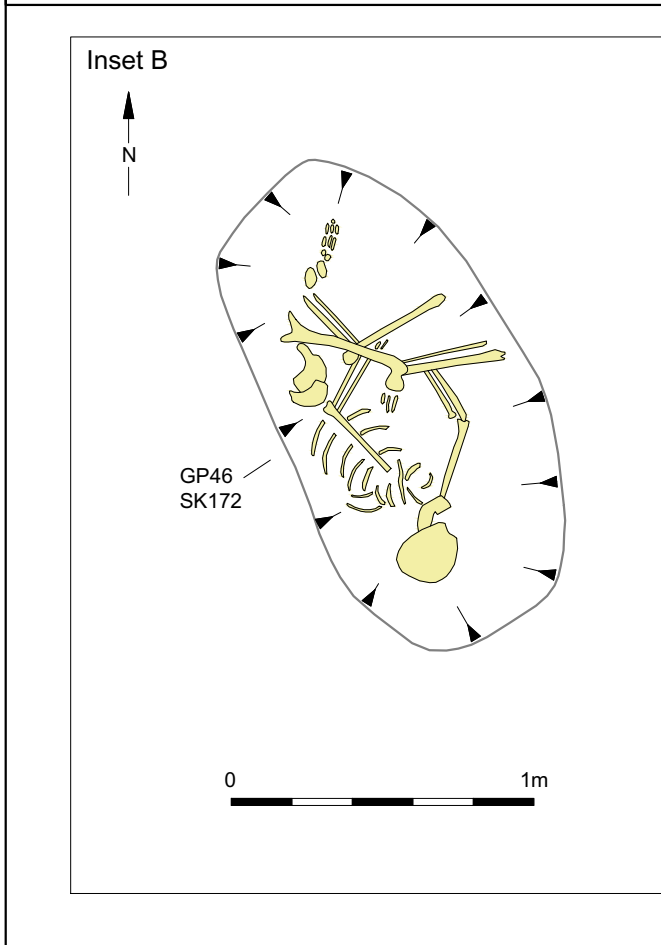
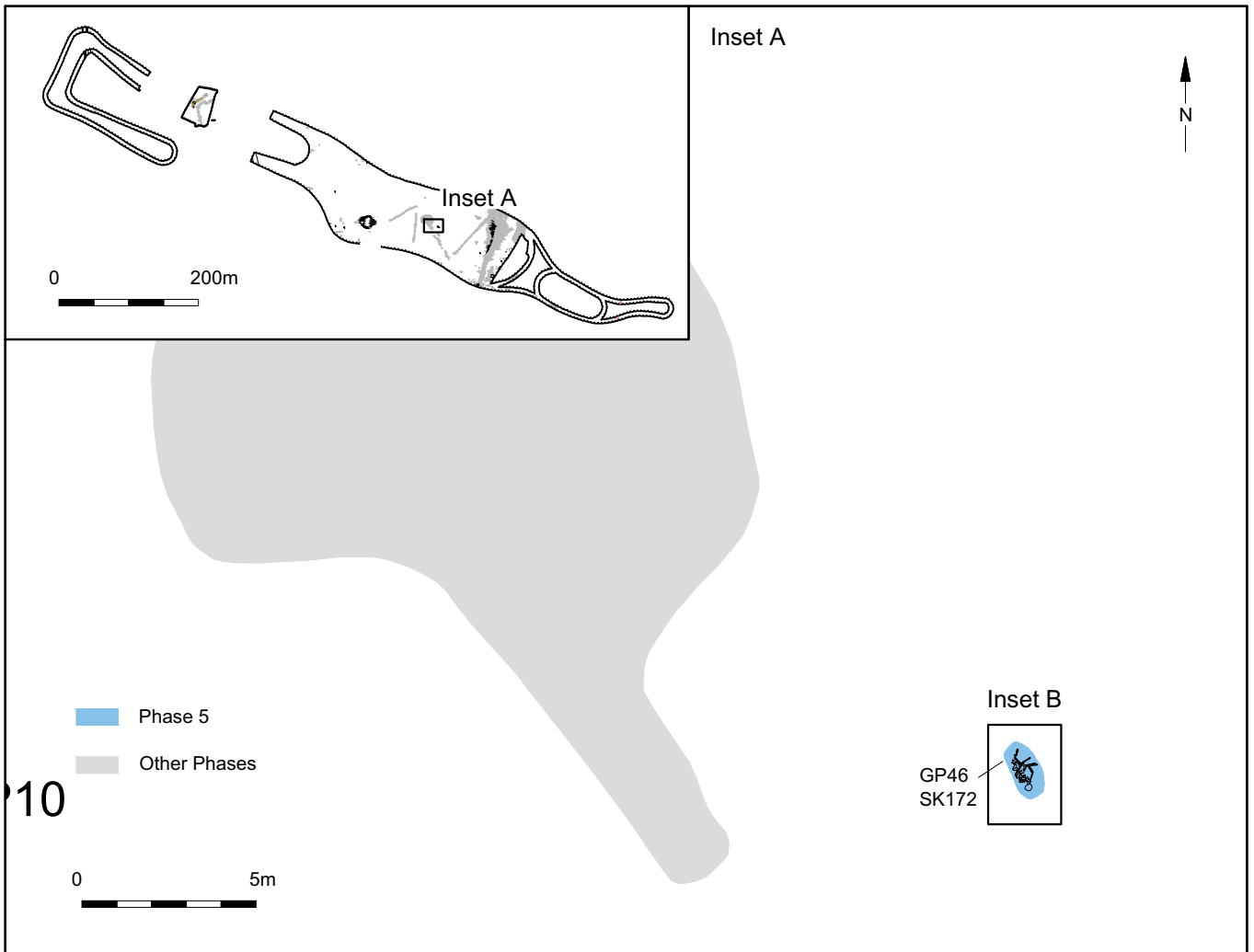
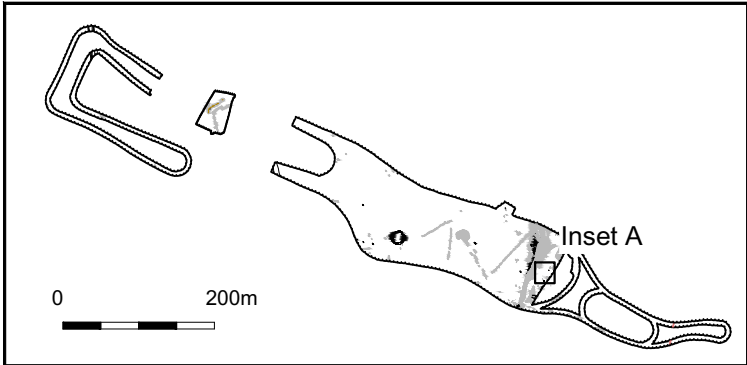


Photo showing GP46 SK 172 looking north

© Archaeology South-East		A2 Gravesend Activity Park	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 4094	Oct 2010	Period 5	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RC/JR		





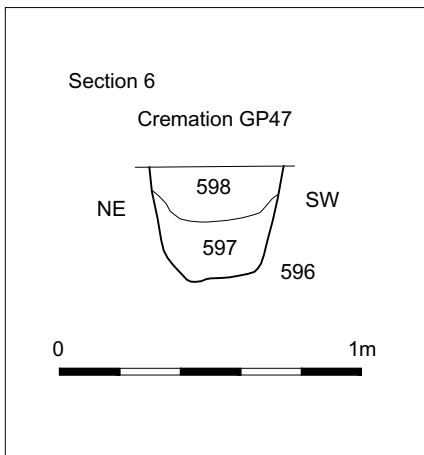
Inset A



Photo showing excavation of urned cremation 555

555

GP47 Cremation



Section 6  
596  
GP47 Cremation



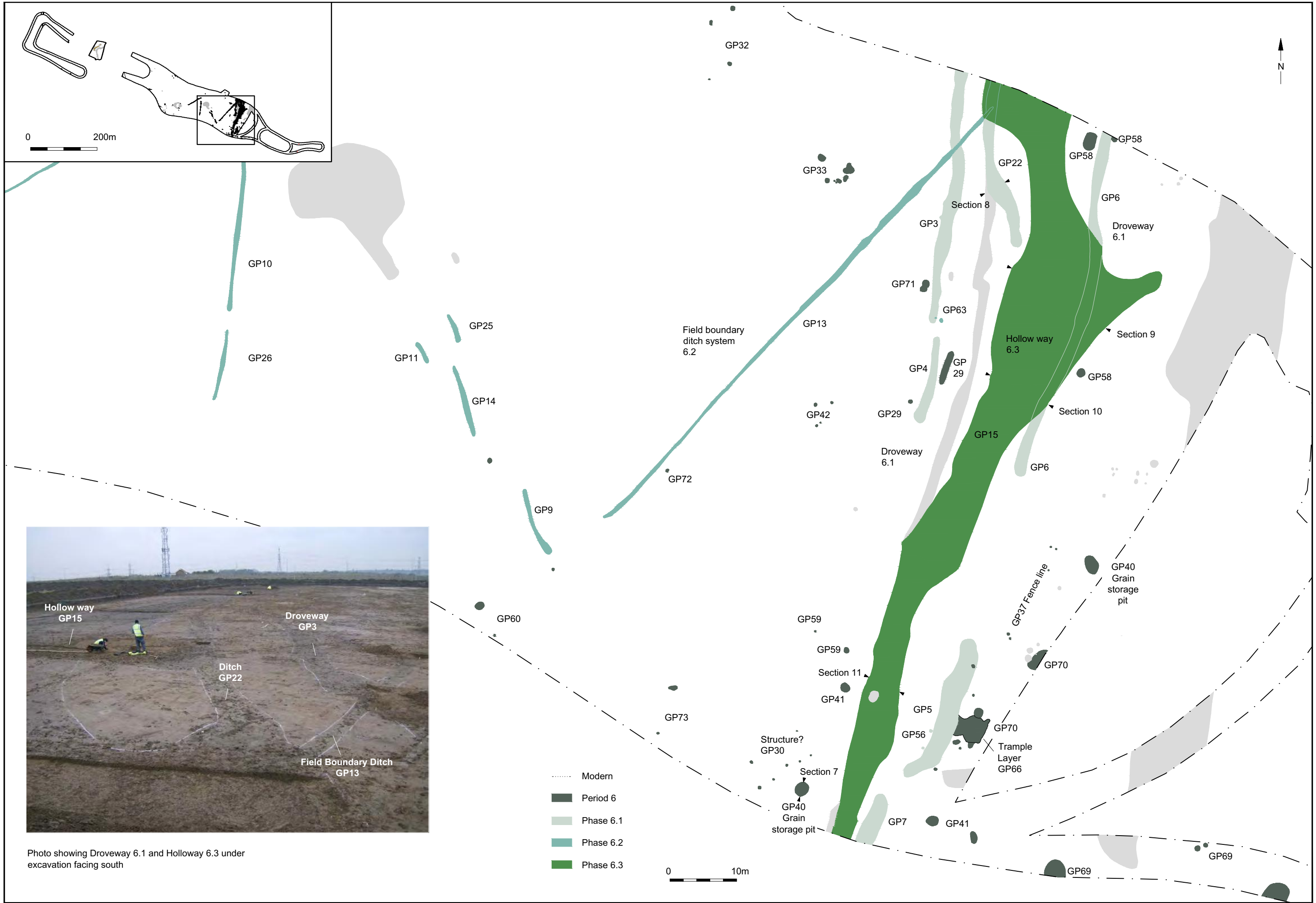
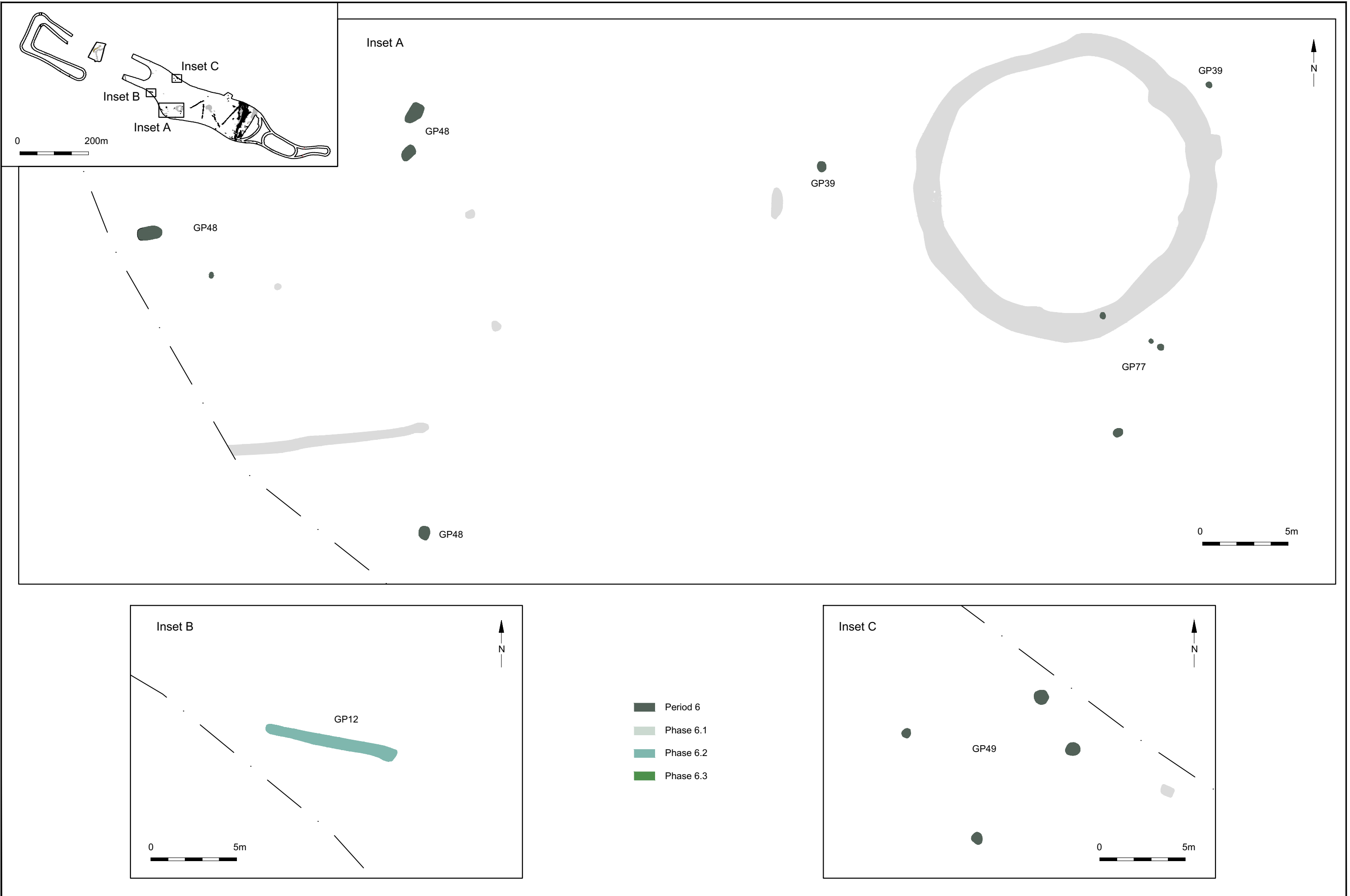
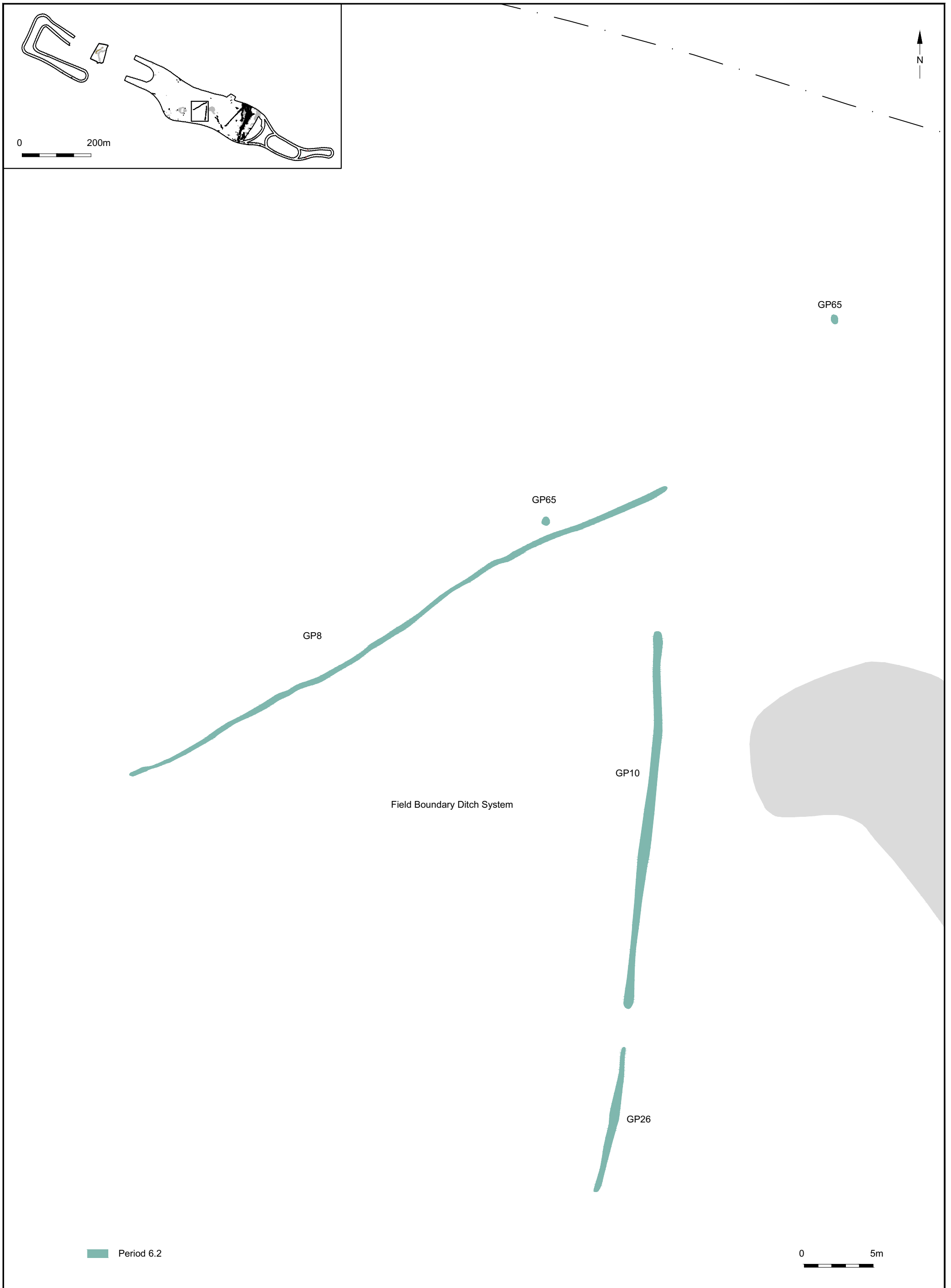


Photo showing Droveaway 6.1 and Holloway 6.3 under excavation facing south







© Archaeology South-East		A2 Gravesend Activity Park	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 4094	Oct 2010	Period 6	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RC/JR		

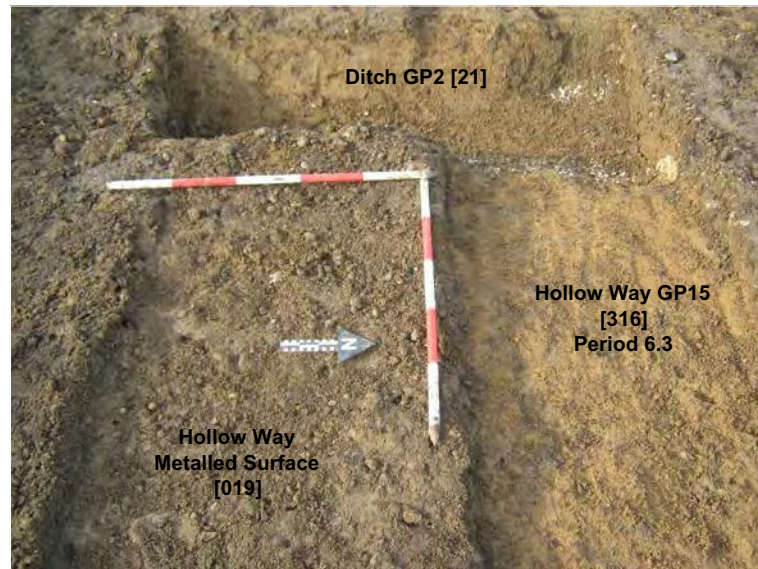
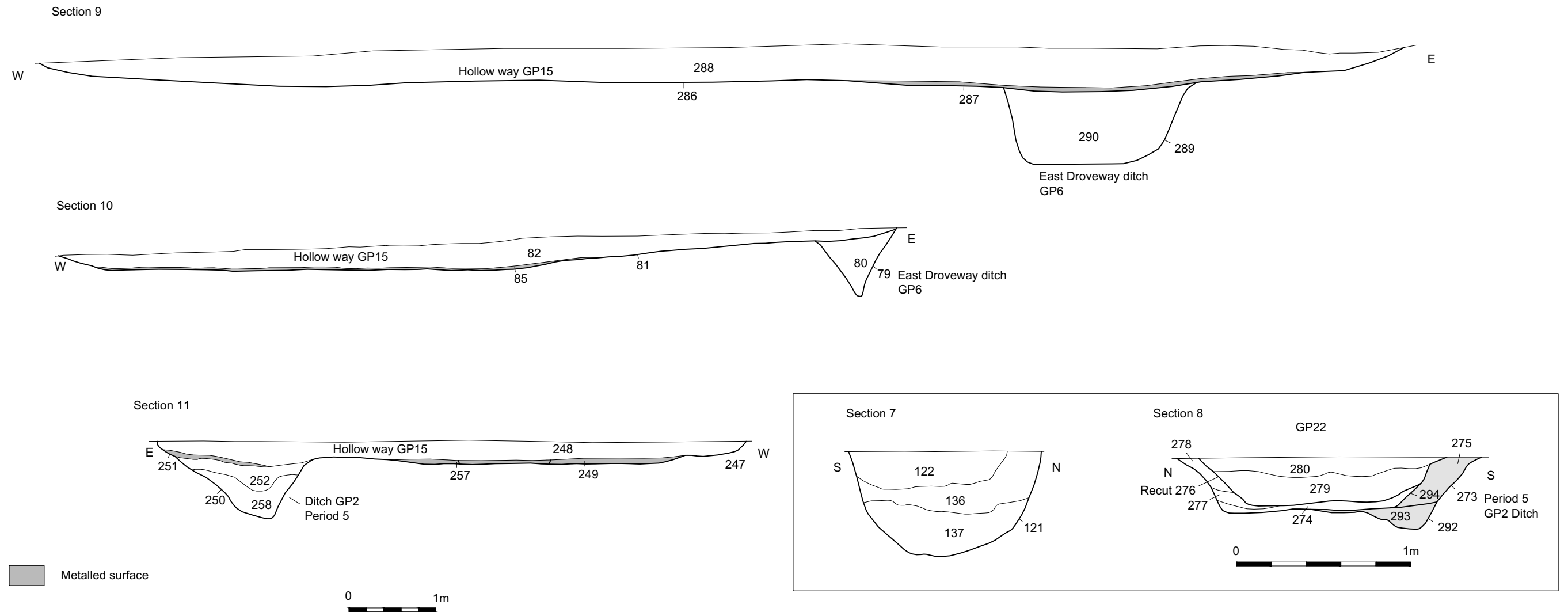
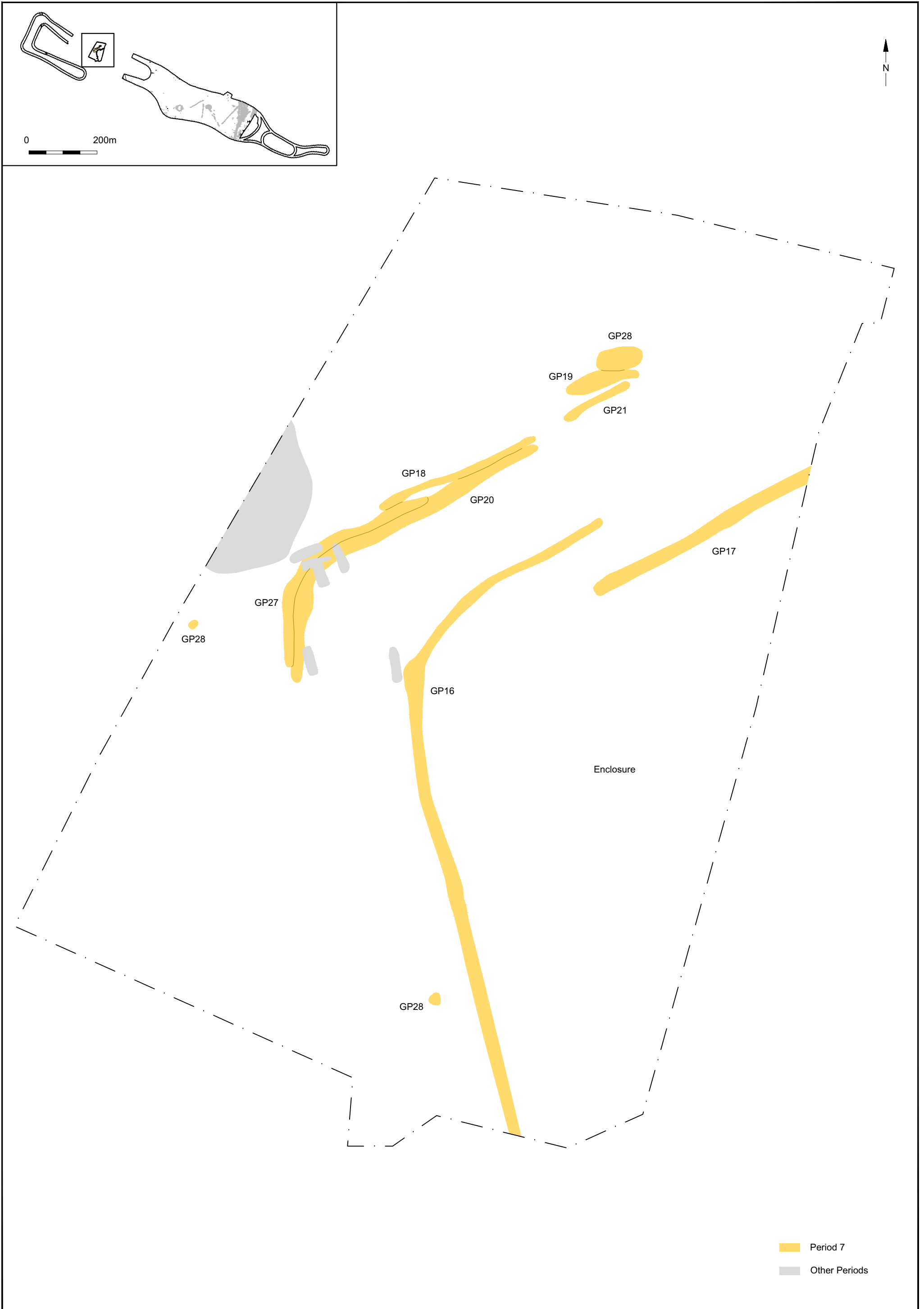


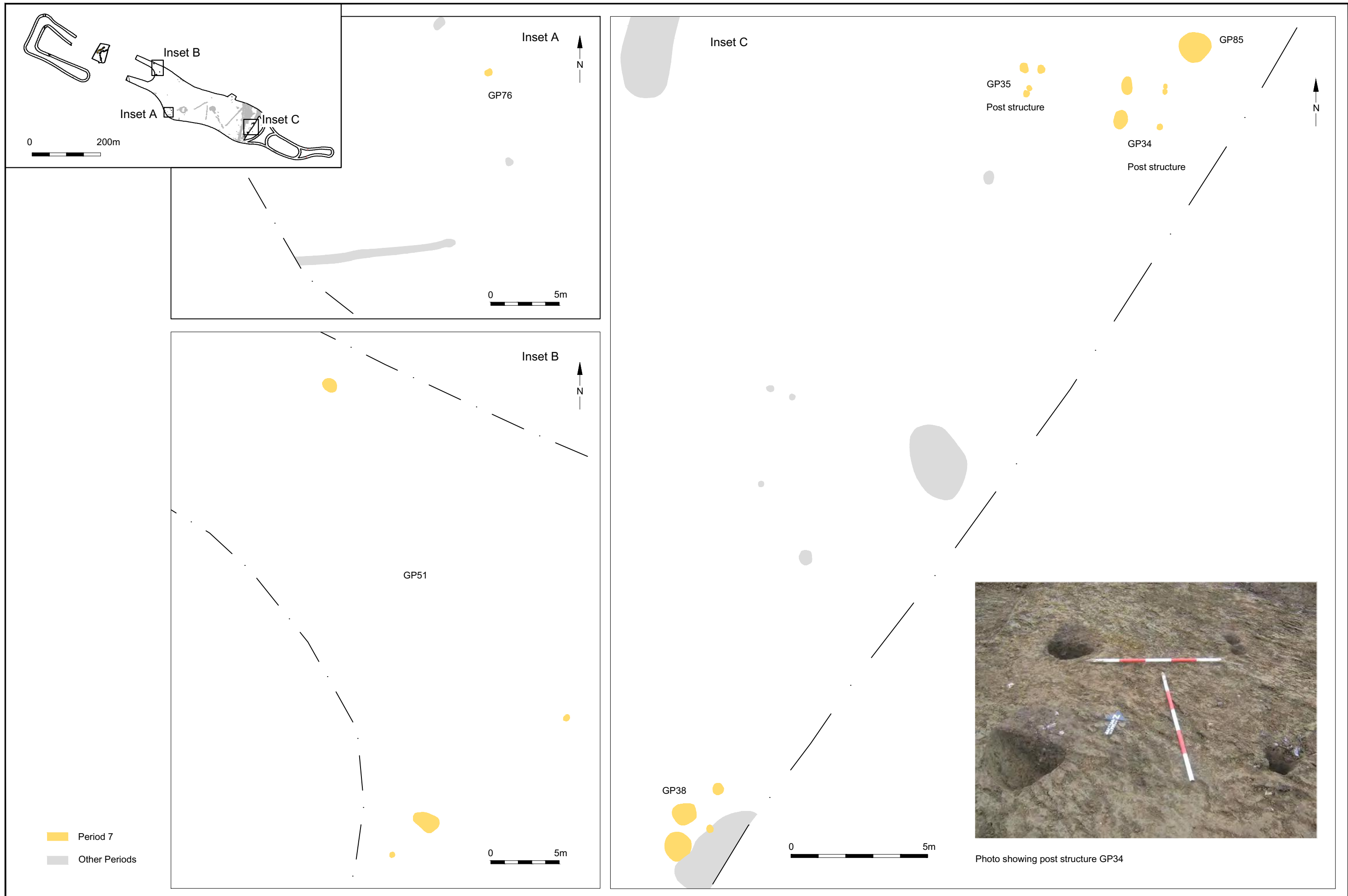
Photo showing Hollow way GP15 Period 6.3 Metalled Surface



Photo showing East Drove way [281] GP6 Period 6.1









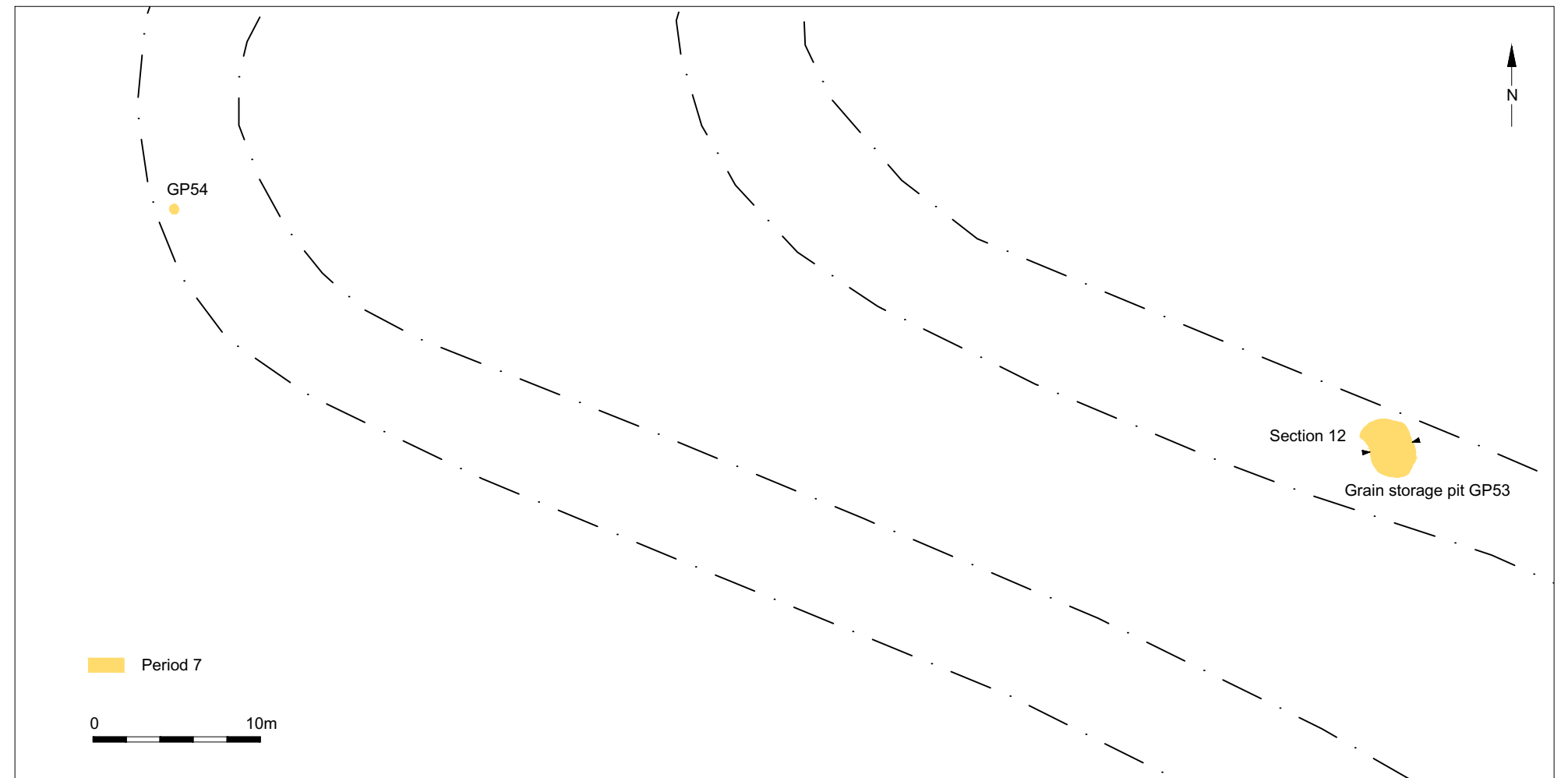
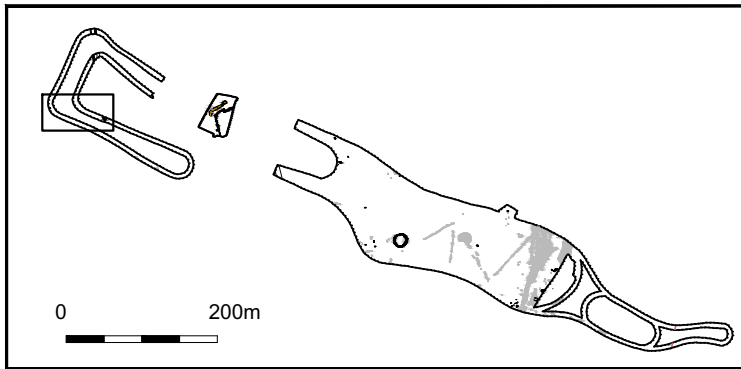


Photo showing excavation of MIA pit [513] GP54

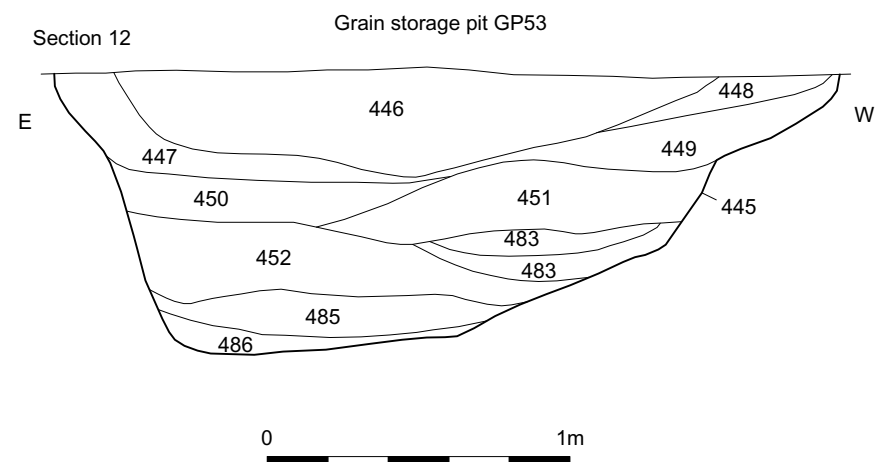
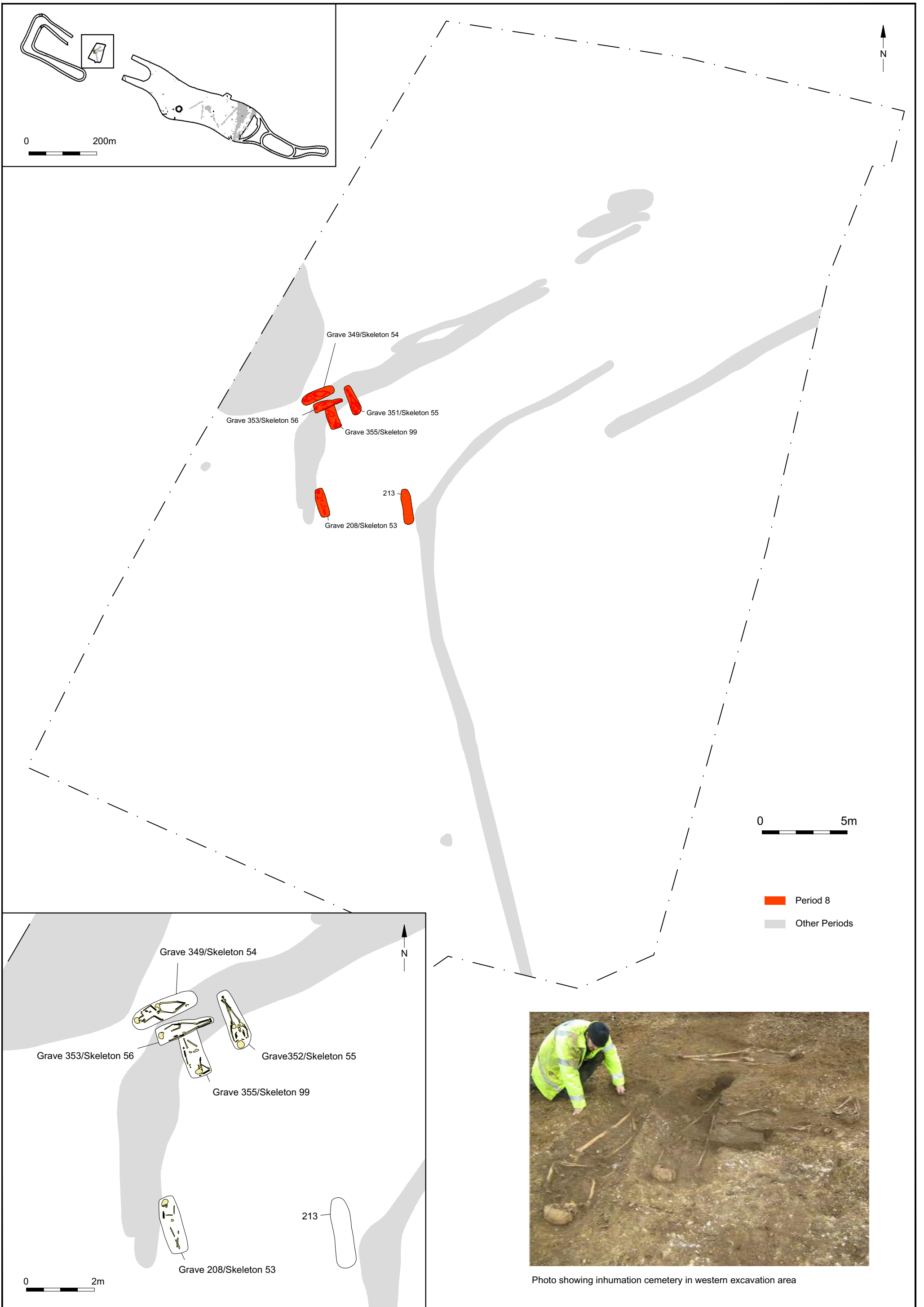


Photo showing section 12 grain storage pit [445] GP53



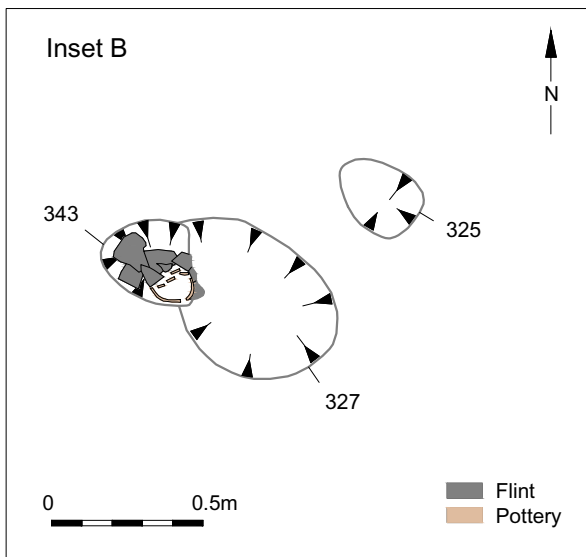
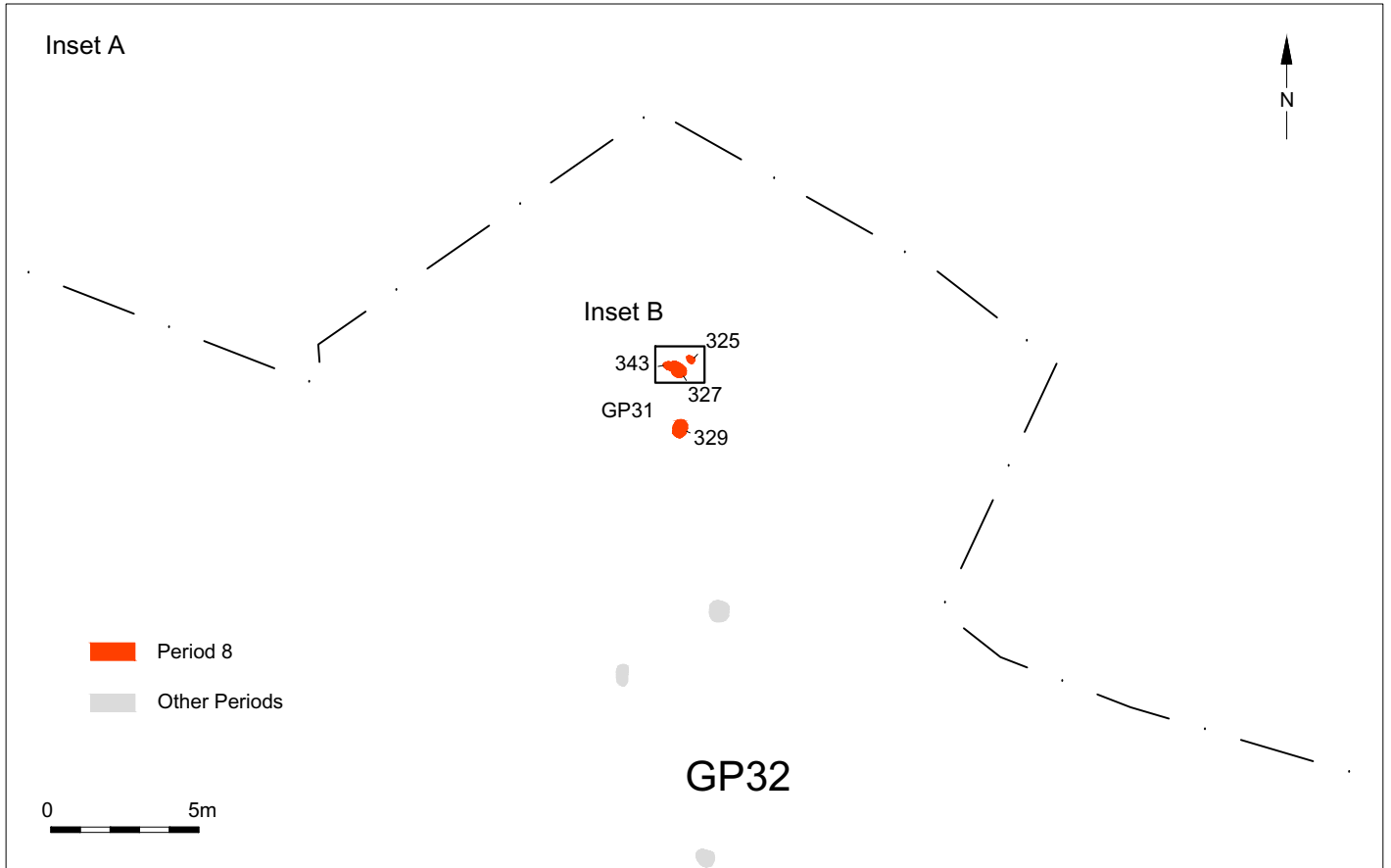
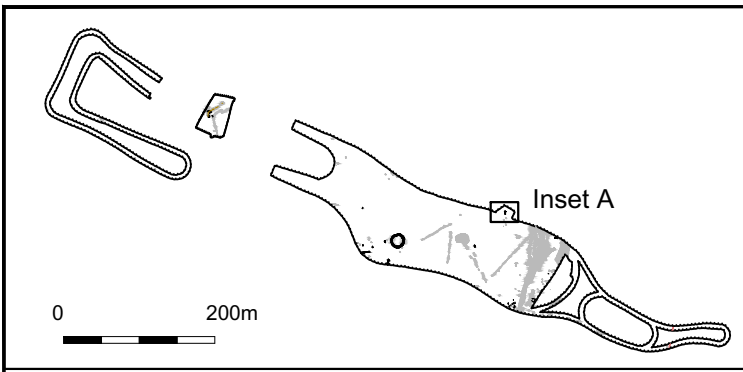


Photo showing Pit [343] with 1st century Roman jar cremation accessory vessel adjacent to cremation [328]



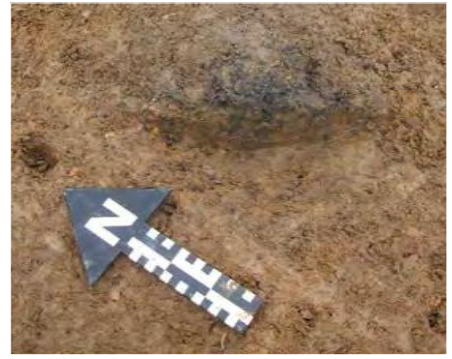
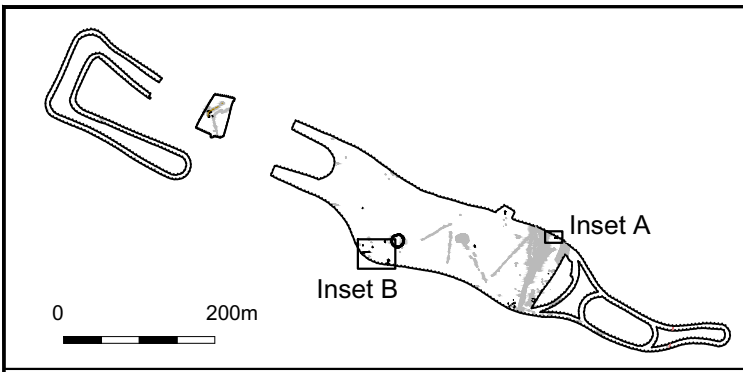
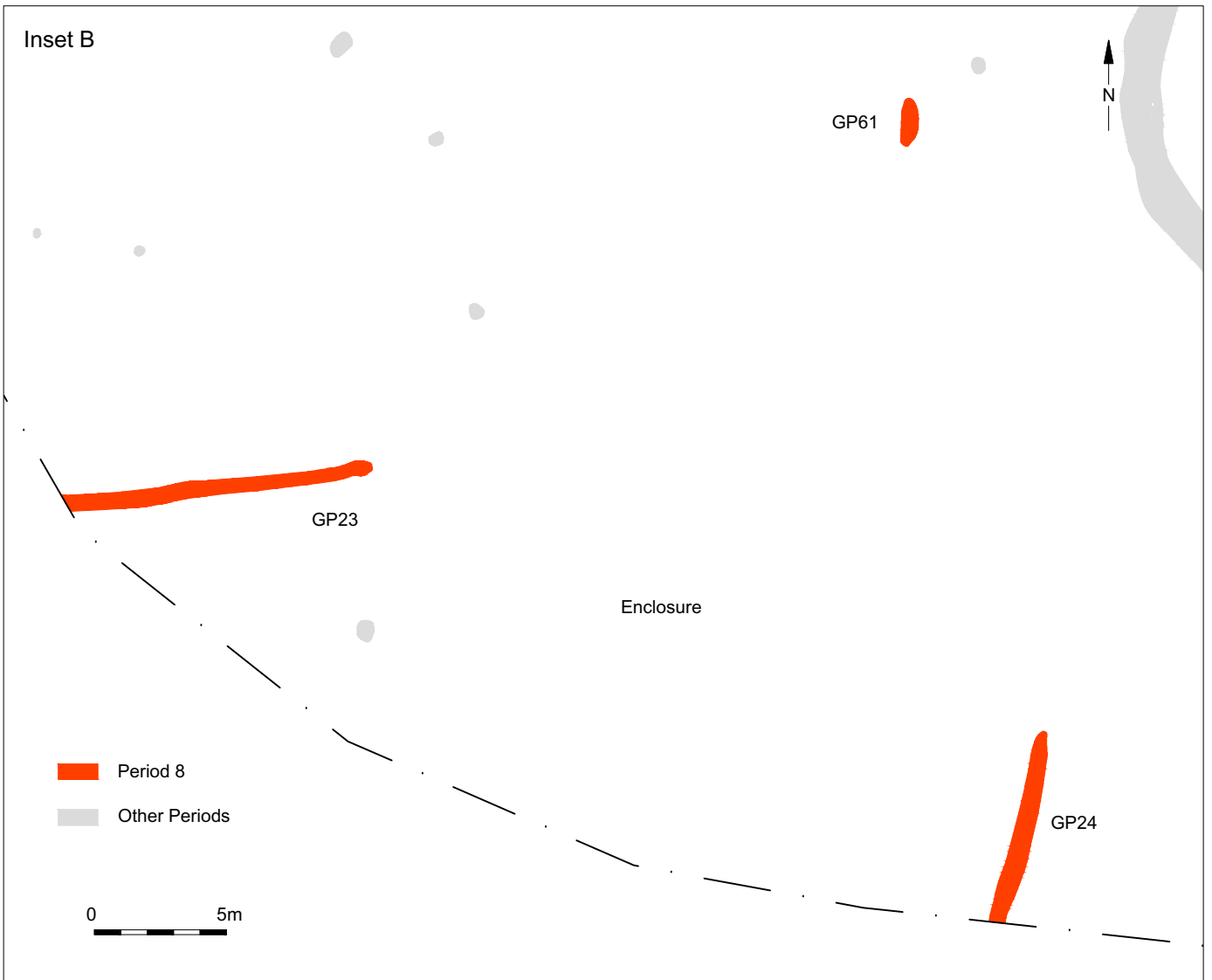
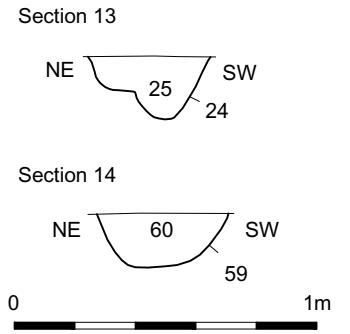
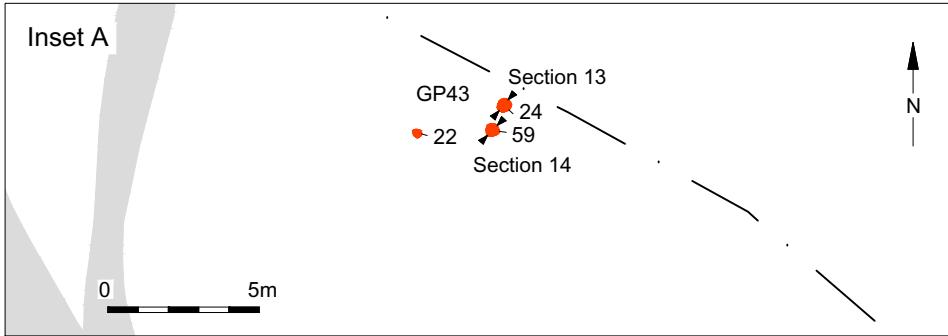


Photo showing simple pit cremation [22]



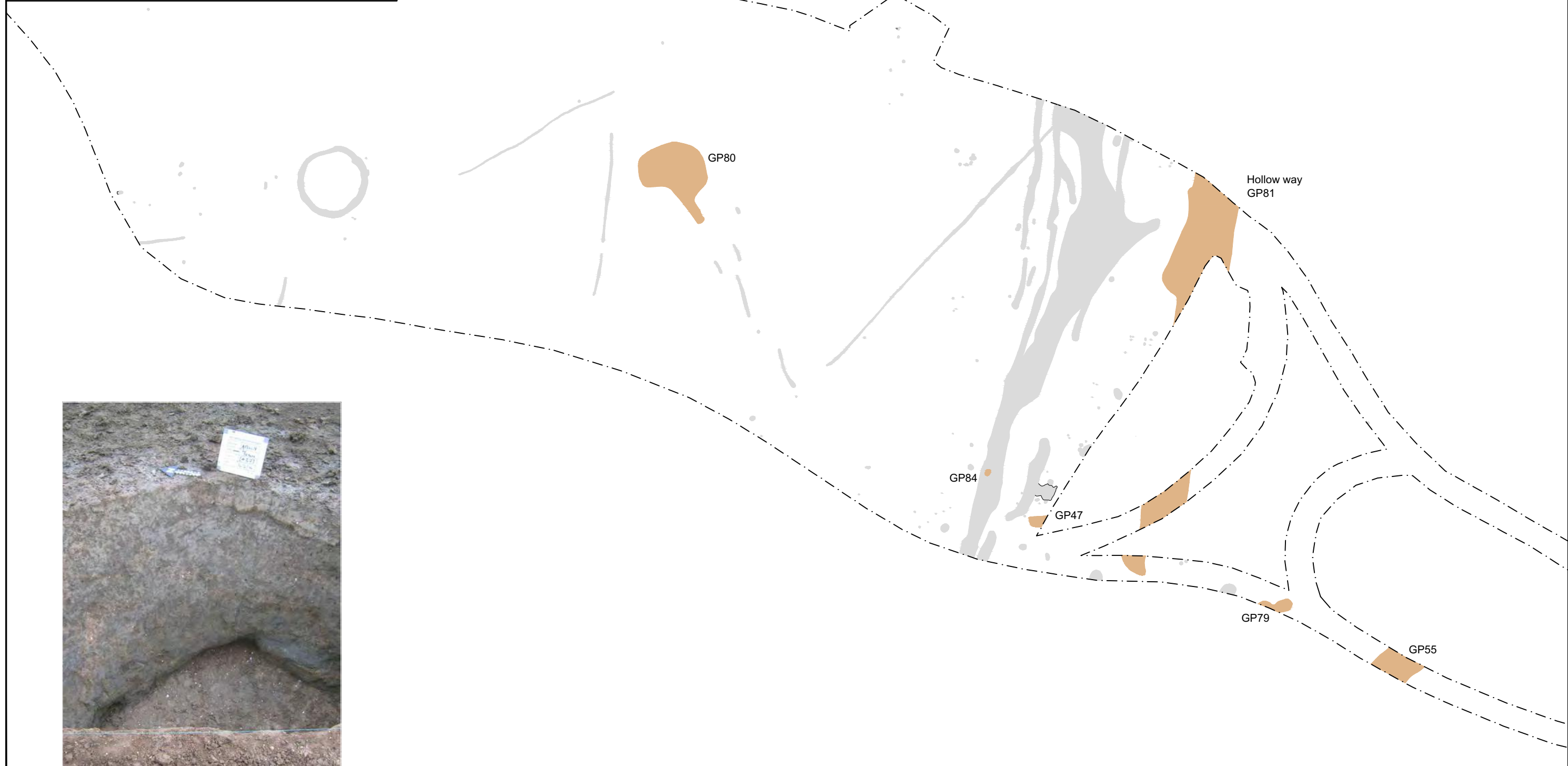
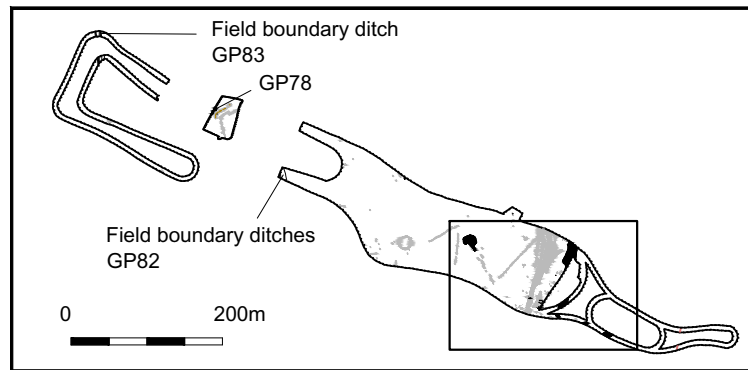


Photo showing Post-medieval Quarry Pit GP79

Period 9  
Other Periods



© Archaeology South-East		A2 Gravesend Activity Park		Fig. 18
Project Ref: 4094	Oct 2010	Period 9		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RC/JR			

Head Office  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax: +44(0)1273 420866  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)



London Office  
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
Institute of Archaeology  
University College London  
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY  
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
Fax: +44(0)20 7383 2572  
Web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

The contracts division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London 

©Archaeology South-East