

Channel Tunnel Rail Link
Union Railways (South) Ltd

East of Hockers Lane, Detling, Kent

ARC EHL 99

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Environmental Statement Route Window No.22

Contract No. S/400/SP/0009/P482

Oxford Archaeological Unit

April 1999

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Environmental Statement Route Window No. 22

OS GRID TQ 8240 5520

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FINAL REPORT

Volume 1 of 1

Prepared by: Date:
Checked by: Date:
Approved by: Date:

Oxford Archaeological Unit
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0LS

April 1999

EAST OF HOCKERS LANE, DETLING, KENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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EAST OF HOCKERS LANE, DETLING, KENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

The Oxford Archaeological Unit was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Ltd to conduct a field evaluation of land situated to the east of Hockers Lane, Detling, Kent (NGR TQ 8240 5520). The work was conducted between 29th March and 1st April 1999.

Seven evaluation trenches were excavated in an area of c. 3.8 hectares. Three trenches located in the central area of the site revealed a cluster of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, sealed beneath a buried ploughsoil. A small assemblage of late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery was recovered from the ditches and one of the gullies, along with animal bone and fragments of burnt stone. These features also produced several sherds of redeposited late Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age pottery. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the pits and postholes found in this area. Some of them may be associated with the late Iron Age/ Romano-British activity, though it is uncertain whether all of the features are contemporary.

SECTION 1: FACTUAL STATEMENT

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) carried out a field evaluation on land situated east of Hockers Lane, Detling, Kent (NGR TQ 8240 5520) (Fig.1). The work was conducted on behalf of Union Railways (South) Ltd (URS) between 29th March and 1st April 1999 as part of a programme of archaeological investigation along the line of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. The purpose of the investigation was to assess the impact of the rail link on the cultural heritage of the site. The site lies within Environmental Statement Route Window No. 22, and an environmental assessment has been prepared (URS 1994).
- 1.1.2 The site, which is c 3.8 ha in extent, is situated in between an area evaluated by the Oxford Archaeological Unit, to the West of Sittingbourne Road, in March 1999 (URS 1999) and Thurnham Roman Villa (URS 1994).
- 1.1.3 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by URS and agreed with the County Archaeologist and English Heritage.

1.2 Geology, topography and land-use

- 1.2.1 Detling is one of a line of settlements located at the foot of the North Downs escarpment. The gault clay strip is picked out by a series of large woods, formerly of even greater extent (URS 1994). The evaluation area lay on land to the south of Detling village, immediately east of Hockers Lane (Fig. 1).
- 1.2.2 The site lies at 74 m above Ordnance Datum (OD) at the southern boundary, rising up to 78m at the northern boundary. The solid geology consists of gault clay with gravel. Prior to the evaluation, the site was in use as pasture.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 No archaeological sites or find spots have previously been recorded within the site boundaries. However, a field walking survey to the west of the Hockers Lane recorded a light scatter of worked and burnt flints and Roman pottery (URS 1995). Further to the west, an evaluation of the area to the west of Sittingbourne Road, undertaken by the OAU in March 1999 (URS 1999), uncovered a large medieval ditched enclosure of uncertain function.
- 1.3.2 A series of low earthworks identified within Honeyhills Wood have been subject to earthwork survey and trenching work, but the dating evidence was inconclusive. Although Thurnham Roman Villa lies immediately to the east of the wood, no evidence for Iron Age or Roman occupation was discovered, which supports the identification of the wood as an ancient landscape feature.

2 AIMS

- 2.1 The aims of the evaluation, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation, are as follows:
- 2.1.1 To determine the presence /absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains within the area of the evaluation.
- 2.1.2 To determine the presence and potential of environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits.
- 2.1.3 To establish the local, regional, national and international importance of such remains and the potential for further archaeological fieldwork to fulfil local, regional and national research objectives.

3 METHOD

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 A detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation was prepared by URS and agreed with the County Archaeologist and English Heritage. The following summarises the archaeological aspects of the methodology and notes any deviations from the originally agreed specification.

3.2 Survey

- 3.2.1 The trench locations were surveyed by the OAU using the setting out functions of a total station theodolite, using URS survey control points. The trenches have been plotted from digital information using the AutoCAD graphics programme (Fig. 2).
- 3.2.3 All co-ordinates used in this report relate to the URS local project grid unless otherwise stated. A full list of Ordnance Survey National Grid trench co-ordinates, together with the conversion formula used to calculate them, is included in the site archive. Individual trenches were planned manually in the field at a scale of 1:50. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate.
- 3.2.4 The evaluation area (Fig. 2) falls within URS Environmental Route Window No.22.

3.3 Excavation

- 3.3.1 Seven trenches were excavated to provide a *c* 1% sample of the evaluation area.
- 3.3.2 All trenches were 30 m long and 1.6 m wide. They were excavated using a 16T 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Machine excavation was stopped at the top of the natural clay.

3.3.3 The trenches were hand-cleaned except where archaeological deposits were clearly absent. Sample sections were excavated through all archaeological features and possible features. Artefacts from archaeological features and buried soils were collected by context and submitted for specialist examination.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 Recording followed the standard OAU single context recording system (Wilkinson ed. 1992). All site records were prefaced by the site code ARC EHL 99.

3.4.2 All trenches and archaeological features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Presentation of Results

4.1.1 Detailed trench descriptions are presented in Section 5. A summary of all contexts and finds is presented in the archaeological context inventory (Section 6). A report on the pottery, bone and other finds is contained in Appendices 1, 2 and 3.

4.2 General stratigraphy

4.2.1 The top of the undisturbed geology was located at an average depth of only 0.35 m below the present ground level.

4.2.2 The overburden comprised an uncomplicated sequence comprising a post-medieval ploughsoil, overlain by a recent buried soil horizon and the present topsoil. The buried ploughsoil did not extend into Trench 3677TT at the eastern end of the site, or into the western half of Trench 3672TT. In these areas the gault clay was directly overlain by the recent buried soil horizon.

4.2.3 Archaeological features revealed in Trenches 3674TT, 3675TT and 3676TT were all sealed beneath the buried ploughsoil. A series of postholes which cut through the ploughsoil in Trenches 3671TT and 3672TT were associated with a modern fence line.

4.3 Summary of archaeology

4.3.1 A cluster of archaeological features, comprising ditches, gullies, pits and postholes, were discovered in the central area of the site (Trenches 3674TT, 3675TT and 3677TT). The two ditches and a gully excavated in Trenches 3674TT and 3675TT produced late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery, along with a smaller quantity of redeposited earlier pottery. A group of pits and postholes in Trench 3677TT were undated.

4.4 Site archive

- 4.4.1 The site archive has been compiled in accordance with the specification prepared by URS and agreed with English Heritage and the County Archaeologist. It includes six electronic datasets for the Fieldwork Event, Contexts, Bulk Finds, Environmental, Graphical Output and Site data.

5 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Trenches 3671TT and 3672TT

- 5.1.1 These two trenches were located in the north-west corner of the site. An east – west aligned row of postholes extends through the western half of Trench 3672TT. Two postholes found in trench 3671TT were cut through the buried post-medieval ploughsoil. These features contained fragments of post-medieval tile and were associated with a modern fence line. No archaeological features were discovered beneath the buried ploughsoil.

5.2 Trenches 3674TT, 3675TT and 3676TT (Figs. 3, 4 and 5)

- 5.2.1 In these three trenches, located in the central area of the site, the removal of the topsoil and the buried ploughsoil exposed a number of archaeological features cut into the gault clay. The features in Trench 3674TT were all clustered in the middle section of the trench, and comprised a north-east – south-west aligned ditch (125), two adjacent north – south aligned gullies (134 and 139) and two postholes (141) (143)?, one of which contained stone packing. An irregular disturbance (137) which cut one of the gullies appeared to be a tree-throw hole. The ditch, which measured 2.2 m in width and 0.60 m in depth, contained late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery, animal bone and fragments of burnt stone, the majority of which came from the lower fill (127). The pottery assemblage from this feature, which comprised 67 sherds in total, also included some redeposited late prehistoric material (see Appendix 1) and another sherd of this earlier pottery was retrieved from the overlying ploughsoil. A further 10 sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered from one of the gullies (134) and the tree-throw hole, but no finds were recovered from either of the postholes (141, 143).

In the southern end of Trench 3675TT a single north-west – south-east aligned ditch (162) was revealed. This feature also contained late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery and animal bone, but only a few small fragments of each. This ditch was similar in size to the one found in Trench 3674TT, measuring 2.2 m in width and 0.50 m in depth, but it had a different, more bowl-shaped, profile and contained a single homogeneous fill.

The features exposed in Trench 3676TT comprised two small pits (146 and 149) and two postholes (151, 153). All of these features were shallow, ranging between 0.15 and 0.20 m in depth, and the only finds comprised small fragments of bone and burnt stone from the upper fill of pit 149 (fill 147).

5.3 Trench 3673TT and 3677TT

- 5.3.1 These two trenches were situated in the south-west, and south-east, corners of the site. No archaeological features were located in either of the trenches and no finds were recovered from the layers of overburden.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

Table 1:

Abbreviations:						
LPRE LIA/EROM Post-med		Late prehistoric Late Iron Age/early Roman Post-medieval				
ARC EHL 99: East of Hockers Lane evaluation						
Trench	Context	Description	Association	Finds	Number	Date
3671TT	118	Topsoil	Over 119			
3671TT	119	Recent buried horizon	Under 119, over 122, 124			
3671TT	120	Natural clay	Under 170			
3671TT	121	Posthole	Cuts 170, filled by 122			
3671TT	122	Posthole fill	Fill of 121, under 119			
3671TT	123	Posthole	Cuts 170, filled by 124			
3671TT	124	Posthole fill	Fill of 123, under 119			
3671TT	170	Buried ploughsoil	Under 119, over 120, cut by 121, 123			
3672TT	105	Topsoil	Over 106			
3672TT	106	Recent buried soil	Under 105, over 109, 111, 113, 115, 117			
3672TT	107	Natural clay	Cut by 108, 110, 112, 114, 116			
3672TT	108	Posthole	Cuts 107, filled by 109			
3672TT	109	Posthole fill	Fill of 108, under 106			
3672TT	110	Posthole	Cuts 107, filled by 111			
3672TT	111	Posthole fill	Fill of 110, under 106	Tile	1 frag	Post-med
3672TT	112	Posthole	Cuts 107, filled by 113			
3672TT	113	Posthole fill	Fill of 112, under 106	Fe obj frag	1	Post-med
3672TT	114	Posthole	Cuts 107, filled by 115			
3672TT	115	Posthole fill	Fill of 114, under 106	Tile	1 frag	Post-med
3672TT	116	Posthole	Cuts 107, filled by 117			
3672TT	117	Posthole fill	Fill of 116, under 106			
3673TT	166	Topsoil	Over 167			
3673TT	167	Recent buried soil	Under 166, over 169			
3673TT	168	Natural clay	Under 169			
3673TT	169	Buried ploughsoil	Under 167, over 168			
3674TT	125	NE-SW ditch	Cuts 132, filled by 126, 127, 128, 129			
3674TT	126	Ditch fill	Fill of 125, under 127			
3674TT	127	Ditch fill	Fill of 125, under 128, over 126	Pottery	52 sherds	LIA/EROM
				Pottery	14 sherds	LPRE
				Bone	54 pieces	
				Slag	1 piece	
3674TT	128	Ditch fill	Fill of 125, under 129, over 127			
3674TT	129	Ditch fill	Fill of 125, under 130, over 128	Pottery	1 sherd	LIA/EROM
				Bone	9 pieces	
3674TT	130	Buried ploughsoil	Under 131, over 129, 133, 136, 138, 140, 142	Pottery	1 sherd	LPRE
3674TT	131	Topsoil	Over 130			

Trench	Context	Description	Association	Finds	Number	Date
3674TT	132	Natural clay	Cut by 125, 134, 139, 141, 143			
3674TT	133	Gully fill	Fill of 134, under 130	Pottery	5 sherds	LIA/EROM
3674TT	134	Gully	Cuts 132, filled by 133			
3674TT	136	Treethrow hole fill	Fill of 137, under 130	Pottery	5 sherds	LIA/ROM
				Bone	1 piece	
				Glass	1 frag	Post-med
3674TT	137	Threethrow hole	Cuts 138, filled by 136			
3674TT	138	Gully fill	Fill of 139, under 130			
3674TT	139	Gully	Cuts 132, filled by 138			
3674TT	140	Posthole fill	Fill of 141, under 130			
3674TT	141	Posthole	Cuts 132, filled by 140			
3674TT	142	Posthole fill	Fill of 143, under 130			
3674TT	143	Posthole	Cuts 132, filled by 142			
3675TT	159	Topsoil	Over 160			
3675TT	160	Recent buried soil	Under 159, over 161			
3675TT	161	Buried ploughsoil	Under 160, over 163			
3675TT	162	NW-SE ditch	Cuts 164, filled by 163			
3675TT	163	Ditch fill	Fill of 162, under 161	Pottery	3 sherds	LIA/EROM
				Pottery	1 sherd	LPRE
				Bone	15 pieces	
3675TT	164	Natural clay	Cut by 162			
3675TT	165	Natural clay	Under 161			
3676TT	144	Pit fill	Fill of 146, under 145			
3676TT	145	Pit fill	Fill of 146, under 156, over 144			
3676TT	146	Pit	Cuts 157, filled by 144, 145			
3676TT	147	Pit fill	Fill of 149, under 156, over 148	Bone	2 pieces	
				Burnt stone	2 pieces	
3676TT	148	Pit fill	Fill of 149, under 147			
3676TT	149	Pit	Cuts 157, filled by 147, 148			
3676TT	150	Posthole fill	Fill of 151, under 156			
3676TT	151	Posthole	Cuts 157, filled by 150			
3676TT	152	Posthole fill	Fill of 153, under 156			
3676TT	153	Posthole	Cuts 157, filled by 152			
3676TT	154	Topsoil	Over 155			
3676TT	155	Recent buried soil	Under 154, over 156			
3676TT	156	Buried soil horizon	Under 155, over 145, 147, 150, 152			
3676TT	157	Natural clay	Cut by 146, 149, 151, 153,			
3676TT	158	Natural clay	Under 156			
3677TT	101	Topsoil	Over 102			
3677TT	102	Recent buried soil	Under 101, over 103			
3677TT	103	Natural clay	Under 102			

SECTION 2: STATEMENT OF IMPORTANCE

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Extent of archaeological deposits (Fig. 6)

71.1. Archaeological features, comprising ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were located in Trenches 3674TT, 3675TT and 3676TT. Several of these features contained pottery, animal bone and burnt stone.

7.1.2 A small quantity of redeposited late prehistoric pottery, possibly late Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age in date, was recovered from the later features and an overlying ploughsoil in Trenches 3674TT and 3675TT.

7.1.3 Although a clear concentration of features was located in the central area of the site, in Trenches 3674TT, 3675TT and 3676TT, no archaeological features were discovered in any of the trenches which lay directly to the west (3671TT, 3672TT and 3673TT). It is therefore possible that one or both of the ditches found in Trenches 3674TT and 3675TT could have formed the western boundary if this activity. The eastern extent of the activity is less certain as only one trench was excavated in this area (3677TT), and this contained no archaeological features.

7.2 Date and character of archaeological deposits

7.2.1 The site is characterised by an uncomplicated sequence of discrete features cut into the gault clay and sealed beneath a buried ploughsoil.

7.2.2 Although the pottery was in a poor condition, and the average sherd weight was small (less than 5 g), a sufficient quantity of material was recovered from the features in Trenches 3674TT and 3675TT to suggest that it was not redeposited. At least some of the features discovered therefore appear to be late Iron Age/early Roman in date. The character of the features, and the finds recovered from them, suggest that they were associated with occupation in the near vicinity. However, due to the paucity of dating evidence from the pits and postholes, it is uncertain whether all of the features found in this area form part of a contemporary phase of activity or whether other periods are also represented.

7.3 Environmental evidence

7.3.1 No deposits containing material suitable for palaeo-environmental reconstruction were identified.

8 IMPORTANCE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

8.1 Survival/condition

8.1.1 Although the discrete features have been subjected to some truncation by later ploughing, the survival of postholes, including one containing *in situ* packing stones, suggests that this has not been substantial. The pottery recovered from this site was in poor to average condition and the bone was in very poor condition.

8.2 Rarity and diversity

8.2.1 Evidence for settlement, agriculture and ritual activity of most periods, but particularly the late Iron Age/early Roman period, is common on the chalk and gault clay at the foot of the North Downs escarpment in this area. Although the results of the evaluation provide some further evidence, the site is unlikely to provide significant new information regarding these activities.

8.3 Fragility/vulnerability

8.3.1 The archaeological features within the evaluation trenches were located only 0.35 m beneath the present ground level. These deposits will be vulnerable to damage or destruction during the construction of the rail link.

8.4 Documentation

8.4.1 There is little documentation relating directly to the site prior to the CTRL Assessment of Historic and Cultural Effects (URL 1994).

8.4.2 Reports have been produced on other evaluations in the vicinity, at Thurnham Roman Villa and West of Sittingbourne Road, in 1997 and 1999 (URL 1994, URS 1999).

8.5 Group value

8.5.1 The features and finds discovered in the evaluation provide evidence of late Iron Age/early Roman settlement in the vicinity of the site. The information recovered will add to the increasing knowledge of the scale and character of late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement in this area, and will contribute to the overall study of this part of the CTRL route, which has been the subject of intensive archaeological investigation.

8.5.2 The comparative proximity of the site to Thurnham Roman Villa suggests that the it has some potential for adding to the picture of the villa's wider landscape.

8.6 Potential

8.6.1 There is some limited potential for further archaeological work on the site to establish the full extent and character of the remains located and to refine the

dating of this activity. The survival of postholes, including one containing stone packing, suggests the presence of structural remains and possible occupation. It may be possible to recover the ground plan of structures and to define zones of activity. However, due to the poor condition of the pottery and bone, evidence for the character and economy of this occupation is likely to be limited. It should be noted that only the linear features are securely dated to the late Iron Age/ early Roman period, and that the pits and postholes could be of substantially later date.

- 8.6.2 The recovery of redeposited late Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age pottery from the site suggests that features relating to an earlier phase of occupation might also be found in this area.

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APPENDIX 1

POTTERY

by Kayt Brown, Oxford Archaeological Unit

Introduction

A total of 82 sherds (282 g) was recovered from the evaluation, with a single vessel represented by rim count. Six contexts produced pottery which can be dated to the late Iron Age/ early Roman period. The pottery was recorded by context and broad fabric trends for the purpose of assigning dates. The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight by context. The assemblage was recorded following the standards established by the OAU pottery recording system for prehistoric and Roman pottery. The pottery was in a poor to average condition with an average sherd weight of less than 5 g.

Fabrics and chronology

Two main ceramic traditions were represented within the assemblage. The first comprises hand-made sand and flint material, and can only be assigned a broad prehistoric date. The second tradition comprises grog shell or glauconitic sand tempered sherds, possibly wheel thrown, although the small size of the sherds meant manufacture technique was not easily discernible. This material is characteristically late Iron Age/ early Roman, generally dating from the mid 1st century BC into the mid-late 1st century AD. Only one vessel was represented by rim count in a glauconitic sand tempered fabric, although this was very fragmentary.

Prehistoric

The prehistoric material is restricted to 16 sherds (65 g) in a sand and flint tempered fabric, with no rims or decorated sherds present. These sherds were recovered from ditch fills (context 127, Trench 3674TT and context 163, Trench 3675TT) and from the buried ploughsoil in Trench 3674 (context 130). The material is in a poor condition and the absence of featured sherds means dating is based solely on fabric criteria. Flint tempered pottery can be dated from the late Bronze Age through to the late Iron Age, although the presence of glauconitic sand may indicate an Iron Age date.

Late Iron Age/early Roman

Some 65 sherds (215 g) can be attributed to the late Iron Age/early Roman period, and comprises sand-, shell- and grog-tempered sherds (codes E30, E40 and E80 respectively). One plain, slightly tapered and outsloping rim was represented in fabric E30 (context 127), as was decoration, on a small number of sherds, in the form of cordons and rilling. This material is consistent with the 'Belgic' tradition defined by Thompson (Thompson 1982). The sherds were recovered from ditch fills from both trenches (contexts 127; 129; 163), and the fills of a gully and tree throw hole (contexts 133 and 136). This material could date to either side of the Roman conquest.

Roman

A single Roman sherd, weighing 2 g, was recovered from a ditch fill in Trench 3675 (context 163), identified as north Kent fine reduced ware, datable to the 1st-3rd centuries AD (Davis et al 1994, 152)

Context

The poor condition of the assemblage, and dearth of featured sherds precludes close dating of the features. However a broad date spanning the mid 1st century BC to the mid-late 1st century AD onwards can be suggested for the ditch and gully in Trench 3674TT. However, this date is based largely on negative evidence, such as the general lack of any characteristically Roman material, with the exception of the single sherd of north Kent fineware from the ditch in Trench 3675TT. The prehistoric material would all appear to be redeposited, with no prehistoric features identified and the presence of a prehistoric sherd in the buried ploughsoil sealing the ditch in Trench 3674TT.

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery

Context	No. Sherds	Weight (g)
127	66	180
129	1	3
130	1	17
133	5	39
136	5	30
163	4	13
Total	82	282

APPENDIX 2

ANIMAL BONE

by Bethan Charles, Oxford Archaeological Unit

Introduction and Quantification

A total of 81 fragments of bone were retrieved by hand from the site. From this total only 10 bones were identified to species.

The bones were very badly preserved with a great deal of root damage and chemical etching. The poor condition of the bone will have affected the recording of any of the minor pathological changes that may have occurred along with evidence of butchery and gnaw damage. Fourteen of the bones had signs of fresh breaks

Methodology

A rapid assessment of the bones was conducted through the use of a simple record sheet. This enables a quick calculation of the totals to be made along with a rough estimation of the number of individuals in each context and in total.

Sexing of the animal bones was not possible due to the absence of diagnostic bones.

The ageing was based on epiphyseal fusion alone using Silvers (1969) tables and was only applicable to the horse and pig bones. This is only a rough assessment since it was not possible to compare the data with that from tooth eruption and wear due to the lack of mandibles in the collection.

Only one possible butchery mark was recorded on a pig humerus from context 127. The lack of evidence is probably due to the condition of the bone and the small number of fragments recovered

Results

It can be seen from Table 3 that Cattle, horses, pigs and sheep were found at the site. Due to the poor condition of the soil it is not surprising that the larger animals are better represented since the larger more robust bones have a better chance of survival than the smaller bones of sheep and pig.

Table 3. Number of animal bones by context.

Context	Cattle	Horse	Sheep	Pig	Unidentified
127		3	1	1	49
129				1	8
136					1
147	2				
163	2				13
Total	4	3	1	2	71

The majority of identifiable elements came from context 127 and included a fragmented but complete horse radius with part of the articulating ulna. The

measurements for this bone are included at the end of this appendix. Both epiphysis from the radius were fused indicating an animal over the age of 3.5 years of age (Silver 1969). The distal half of a horse's right metatarsal was also recovered. The epiphysis was fused indicating an animal over the age of 15 – 18 months (Silver 1969). Both the radius and metatarsal may have come from the same individual.

The distal half of a pig's humerus was also found in context 127. The articulation was fused indicating that it came from an animal of one year or older (Silver 1969). Twelve fragments of burnt bone were also found in context 127, all of which was unidentifiable.

It is interesting to note that 20% of the identifiable bone was from pig. Pig bones do not survive as well as those of sheep and cattle, and the fact that elements survived in such harsh environmental conditions indicates the possibility that there were many pigs kept in and around the site.

Discussion

Due to the small number and poor condition of the bones retrieved, no significant conclusions can be drawn regarding animal husbandry on the site.

Measurements for right horse radius from context 127.

GL	301mm
Bp	68mm
Bfp	62mm
Bd	63.5mm
Bfd	56mm
SD	32mm
DD	21.5mm

APPENDIX 3

OTHER FINDS

by Kayt Brown, Oxford Archaeological Unit

A single piece of ferrous slag was recovered, which was undiagnostic of a specific process such as smelting or smithing. Also recovered was an iron drop-handle, datable to the post-medieval period. Other finds comprised two fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), two fragments of burnt stone and a single fragment of glass.

Table 4: Quantification of the finds

Context	Material	No.Fragments	Wt (g)
111	CBM	1	11
113	Fe	2	74
115	CBM	1	21
127	Slag	1	25
136	Glass	1	3
147	Stone	2	10
Total		8	144