CHANNEL TUNNEL RAIL LINK
UNION RAILWAYS (SOUTH) LIMITED

Archaeological Evaluation at Harrietsham East Street (ARC HES98), Harrietsham, Kent
Environmental Statement Route Window 25

FINAL FIELDWORK REPORT

28th June 1999

Contract no. URS/400/ARC/0001
WA Report no. 45991b

Wessex Archaeology

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Volume 1 of 1

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CHANNEL TUNNEL RAIL LINK
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Executive Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Limited (URL) to carry out an archaeological evaluation of a site adjacent to the east-bound carriageway of the M20 motorway, to the south of the village of Harrietsham (centred on URL grid point 66900 32200; NGR grid point TQ 86900 52200). The site is known as Harrietsham East Street (site code ARC HES98; Environmental Statement Route Window 25).

The evaluation revealed a stratigraphic sequence comprising ploughsoil, alluvium and *in situ* natural sands. Eight archaeological features were recorded, predominantly concentrated within the trenches in the south-east half of the site. These include four ditches and a gully, all undated, a post-medieval palaeochannel and a further two undated palaeochannels.

All the features identified appear to be associated with drainage (both natural and artificial), and the almost complete absence of any medieval or earlier artefacts from any deposit may suggest that little or no associated settlement activity has occurred within the immediate area at any time.

FACTUAL STATEMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Limited (URL) to carry out an archaeological evaluation of a site adjacent to the east-bound carriageway of the M20 motorway, to the south of the village of Harrietsham (centred on URL grid point 66900 32200; NGR grid point TQ 86900 52200; **Figure 1**). The site is known as **Harrietsham East Street** (site code ARC HES98; Environmental Statement Route Window 25).

1.1.2 The evaluation forms part of a programme of archaeological investigation along the proposed route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL), and was preceded by an Environmental Assessment (URL 1994) and geophysical survey.

1.1.3 The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with a written *Agreement for the Provision of Archaeological Investigations* (URL 1997), prepared by URL and agreed with the County Archaeologist and English Heritage. The evaluation was commissioned in part on the basis of the results of the geophysical survey, which identified both discrete and linear magnetometer anomalies, broadly coinciding with magnetic susceptibility readings (URL 1996), but also due to the recent identification of multi-period occupation evidence at Harrietsham village itself (H Glass pers. comm.).

1.1.4 The fieldwork was carried out between 6th January and 8th January 1999.

1.2 Site Description, Topography, Geology and Hydrography

1.2.1 The subrectangular site comprised the southern portions of five adjacent fields (Plots 1 – 5; **Figure 2**) covering a total area of *c*. 3.1 hectares to the south of Harrietsham village and accessed via East Street. At the time of the evaluation Plots 1, 2, 3 and 5 were used for sheep grazing, whilst Plot 4 contained the stubble remains of a harvested arable crop.

1.2.2 Topographically, the site is flat at a height of *c*. 83 – 84 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). It is located on the north side of the River Len floodplain. The ground surface of Plot 1 undulated significantly to give the appearance of both linear and discrete earthworks, although detailed survey work to identify landscape features has not been carried out.

1.2.3 The mapped geology for the site is relatively complex, with recent alluvial deposits associated with the course of the River Len indicated to the south (**Figure 2**), and superficial caps of drift 4th Terrace River Gravel to the north of the site. In relation to subsurface solid geology, the site is located at the

interface between Lower Greensand Sandgate Beds and overlying Folkestone Beds (Ordnance Survey 1977).

1.2.4 The site is crossed by a south-flowing drainage ditch between Plots 1 and 2 that feeds into the River Len to the south via a culvert system beneath the M20 motorway.

1.3 Methods

1.3.1 As noted above (paragraph 1.1.3), the fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the *Agreement for the Provision of Archaeological Investigations* (URL 1997), which defined the scope, aims and methods for the evaluation. This methodology will not be repeated in full here, although a brief summary is reiterated below:

- *all trenches were located to a horizontal accuracy of ±0.50 m and elevation accuracy of ±0.02 m (per kilometre traverse) in relation to trench location plans provided and Ordnance Datum (Newlyn);*
- *all trenches were excavated in discrete 0.10-0.20 m spits using a tracked excavator with a 1.80 m wide toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision, to either 1.20 m depth, the surface of in situ geology, or the surface at which archaeological remains could be identified, whichever was encountered first;*
- *all trenches were cleaned manually, with a sufficient sample of all exposed features investigated, and sampled where appropriate, in order to fulfil the aims of the evaluation; and,*
- *all recording conformed to the standards of current best practice, and included a full graphic and photographic record of all stages of the evaluation.*

1.3.2 The evaluation originally comprised seven machine trenches (3532TT – 3538TT), each measuring 30 m by 1.8 m (**Figure 2**), with trench 3534TT shortened by *c*. 2 m during the course of the fieldwork (see **Variations** below).

1.3.3 For ease of reference, the evaluation area was divided into five identifiable fields, or plots (**Figure 2**). Trenches within each plot are tabulated below (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Correlation of plot and trench numbers

Plot number	Trenches
Plot 1	3532TT, 3533TT, 3534TT
Plot 2	3535TT
Plot 3	3536TT
Plot 4	3537TT
Plot 5	3538TT

1.4 Variations

1.4.1 The following agreed variations were actioned during the course of the fieldwork.

- *Due to a discrepancy between Ordnance Survey mapping of the area and features encountered on the ground, trench 3534TT was shortened by c. 3.2 m at its north-west end to avoid trenching into the drainage ditch between Plots 1 and 2.*

- *Trench 3538TT was relocated c. 22.9 m to the north-east (on a bearing of 43.1º) to avoid a buried sewer pipe.*

2 RESULTS

2.1 General

2.1.1 In summary, seven evaluation trenches were excavated within the five defined plots (**Figure 2**), revealing eight archaeological features predominantly concentrated within the trenches in the south-east half of the site. These include four undated ditches (trench 3532TT **353217**; trench 3535TT **353503** and **353507**; trench 3536TT **353605**), an undated gully (trench 3534TT **353409**), a post-medieval palaeochannel (trench 3532TT **353218**) and two undated palaeochannels (trench 3532TT **363210**; trench 3534TT **353415**).

2.1.2 A number of other potential archaeological features were either hand- or machine-investigated during the course of the evaluation. These were demonstrated to be either natural variations in the geology of the area, the results of animal and/or root disturbance or modern land drains. Where relevant these may be mentioned in text, but will not be discussed further here.

2.1.3 A context inventory (by trench) is provided in **Appendix 1**, whilst deposits and features of note are described below.

2.2 Stratigraphy

2.2.1 The stratigraphic sequence identified within the evaluation area can be broadly summarised as:

- *Modern topsoil*

- *Alluvium*

- *In situ solid geology (Sandgate Beds/Folkestone Beds)*

These will be described in order of decreasing age.

Topsoil

2.2.2 On average, topsoil encountered was 0.25 m thick, ranging between 0.18 m and 0.30 m thickness, and consisted of dark brown soft clayey loam with very rare small subangular flint gravel.

Alluvium

2.2.3 This deposit predominantly comprised mottled pale grey and light yellowish brown stiff slightly silty clay, with discrete lenses of dark grey (possibly anaerobic) clay occasionally present, and was recorded in trenches 3534TT and 3535TT, up to a maximum recorded thickness of 0.5 m. The alluvium is likely to be associated with a former course of the River Len; either as channel sedimentation or over-bank deposits. It may have been derived from the Gault Clay exposed to the north at the foot of the chalk escarpment marking the southern edge of the North Downs.

In situ solid geology

2.2.4 Where exposed, the nature of the solid geology varied considerably within the site limits, probably reflecting the nature of the site location, at the interface between Sandgate Beds and the overlying Folkestone Beds. Although generally comprising mixed small to large subangular to subrounded flint gravel in a stiff mid brown silty clay matrix, probably representing the lower Sandgate Beds, trenches 3536TT, 3537TT and 3538TT demonstrated a fine-grained clayey sand with fewer subangular flint inclusions, tending to small to medium in size. The latter is likely to represent the base of the overlying Folkestone Beds, and in relation to trenches 3536TT and 3537TT, coincided with a better-drained drier ground surface.

2.3 Structural Reports

***Trench 3532TT* (Figure 3)**

2.3.1 Palaeochannel **353210** comprised a slightly irregular north to south aligned undated feature measuring 4 m wide and up to 0.3 m deep, with very shallow slightly concave sides and a broad flat base. Although recorded as a 'cut', the west side of this feature was effectively formed by a raised linear bank of natural gravel (353212). The palaeochannel was filled by at least two fills; to the east was a reddish brown silty clay with occasional small subangular flint (fill 353203), whilst to the west was a dark brown clayey loam with very occasional small subangular flint gravel. The relationship between these two fills had been removed by a more recent land drain cut (land drain **353205**), which followed the centre line of the earlier palaeochannel.

2.3.2 Ditch **353217** comprised an approximately south-east to north-west aligned undated feature, passing across the north-west corner of the trench. The ditch was not fully exposed in plan, but was at least 1.1 m wide and 0.2 m deep, with moderate even sides and a broad flat base. Two fills were recorded within this ditch, a primary deposit of black organic clay (fill 353216) with frequent small to medium subangular flint gravel, sealed by a very dark brown slightly silty clay (fill 353215) with moderate to frequent small to medium subangular flint gravel.

2.3.3 Palaeochannel **353218** comprised a very wide shallow north to south aligned post-medieval feature, parallel to palaeochannel **353210** and located to the west of the intervening natural gravel bank 353212. This feature was *c*. 6.5 m wide and 0.2 m deep, with very shallow slightly concave sides and a broad flat base. The feature contained up to six definable fills, with a primary deposit across the base of the feature of dark brown silty clay (fill 353211) with occasional medium subrounded flint nodules. The primary fill was sealed by coarse greyish brown sand (fill 353213) against the east edge of the channel (i.e. against the natural gravel bank) and firm brown clay (fill 353209) with very occasional small subrounded flint gravel against the west edge of the channel. These stratigraphically equivalent secondary fills were sealed in turn by coarse iron-panned greyish yellow sand (fill 353214) and reddish brown slightly silty clay with very occasional small subrounded flint gravel (fill 353208) respectively. The central upper fill comprised brown slightly silty clay (fill 353207) with very occasional small to medium subangular to subrounded flint gravel. Dating evidence recovered from this feature included a sherd of post-medieval creamware from fill 353208, with two fragments of animal bone recovered from upper fill 353207.

Trench 3534TT **(Figure 3)**

2.3.4 Gully **353409** comprised a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned undated linear feature *c*. 0.3 m wide and at least 0.12 m deep, with moderate very slightly concave sides and a narrow rounded base, and filled with greyish brown silty clay (353410). This feature was cut by land drain **353411**.

2.3.5 Palaeochannel **353415** comprised a north-east to south-west aligned undated linear feature *c*. 1.6 m wide and 0.16 m deep, with shallow slightly concave sides and a broad flat base, and filled with light brownish grey silty clay (fill 353416) with occasional to moderate small to medium subangular flint. The proximity of this feature to the adjacent parallel extant watercourse flowing between Plots 1 and 2 suggests that palaeochannel **353415** may represent a former course for this stream.

Trench 3535TT **(Figure 4)**

2.3.6 Ditch **353503** comprised an approximately south to north aligned undated feature, passing across the north-west corner of the trench. The ditch was not fully exposed in plan, but was at least 1.3 m wide and 0.4 m deep, with very steep to vertical convex sides and a broad flat base. Three fills were recorded within this ditch, a primary deposit of black peat (fill 353511), sealed by mid greyish brown silty clay (fill 353510) with profuse small to medium subangular flint gravel, with an upper fill of mid greyish brown organic silty clay (fill 353502). Although recorded as a ditch, the irregular slightly asymmetrical profile of this feature may indicate that this is also a palaeochannel.

2.3.7 Ditch **353507** comprised an approximately south-east to north-west aligned undated feature, 0.68 m wide and 0.37 m deep, with steep even sides and a flat base. This was filled with very dark brown/ black slightly silty peat (fill 353511) with very occasional discrete lenses of fine grey sand. Although

datable artefacts were not attributable to this feature, three fragments of pig skull were recovered.

***Trench 3536TT* (Figure 4)**

2.3.8 Ditch **353604** comprised an approximately east to west aligned undated feature, *c*. 1 m wide and 0.32 m deep, with moderate even sides and a rounded base. This was filled with pale grey brown clay (fill 353605) with rare small subrounded flint gravel.

2.4 Other trenches

Trench 3533TT

2.4.1 The stratigraphic sequence revealed within this trench comprised 0.26 m of mid to dark brown clayey loam topsoil (353302) with rare small subangular flint gravel, overlying an *in situ* mixed gravel (353301). A single south-east to north-west aligned land drain trench (**353303**) was revealed at the south end of this trench, filled with layer 353304.

Trench 3537TT

2.4.2 The stratigraphic sequence revealed within this trench comprised 0.25 m of dark brown silty clay loam topsoil (353702) with rare small subangular flint gravel, overlying an *in situ* light reddish brown sandy clay with rare small subangular flint gravel (353301) and very rare large flint nodules. A series of east-north-east to west-south-west aligned plough marks (group no. **353703**) were revealed at the base of topsoil, co-aligned with modern crop plantation.

Trench 3538TT

2.4.3 The stratigraphic sequence revealed within this trench comprised 0.18 m of greyish brown sandy loam topsoil (353801) with very rare small subrounded flint gravel, overlying a yellowish brown sandy clay with rare small subangular flint gravel (353802). A geotechnic pit excavated at the south end of the trench revealed a sequence below subsoil 353802 comprising 0.38 m of pale yellowish brown sandy clay (layer 353803) with occasional small to medium subangular flint gravel. This overlay a 0.3 m+ thick mixed flint gravel in a yellowish brown clay matrix (layer 353804).

2.5 Artefactual Reports

by Lorraine Mepham

Introduction

2.5.1 A very small quantity of artefactual material, in a limited range of material types, was recovered from two trenches, from topsoil and from stratified contexts. Finds quantification, by material type and by context are given in **Appendix 2**. The date range of the material recovered is predominantly post-medieval, with one residual prehistoric artefact. Post-medieval/modern finds are not described in detail here, but are summarised in section 2.4.3.

Flint

2.5.2 One piece of worked flint was recovered (3532TT fill 353211): a broken blade with a light blueish-grey patination (which continues over the break). This single piece cannot be closely dated, although blades are generally characteristic of early prehistoric (i.e. Mesolithic/Neolithic) assemblages.

Post-medieval and modern finds

2.5.3 These comprise ceramic building material, pottery and iron, and are summarised in **Table 2** below:

Table 2: Post-medieval artefact summary

Category	Description
CBM	Fragments of bricks and roof tiles, not closely datable
Pottery	One sherd creamware (18th century)
Iron	One horseshoe fragment, not closely datable

2.6 Environmental Reports

Plant macrofossils

2.6.1 In the absence of any securely or significantly dated features or deposits, and following a discussion of excavation strategy with the curatorial body, no environmental samples were taken.

2.6.2 It is however of note that several of the undated features contain peat deposits as part of their fill. If further work can determine the period attributable to these features, the potential for these peat deposits to contain significant palaeo-environmental data will be very high.

Animal bone

2.6.3 Five dark brown stained fragments of animal bone were recovered from two contexts (**Appendix 2**). Three fragments of pig skull, probably from the same animal, were recovered from trench 3535TT, ditch **353507** (fill 353506), whilst a horse tooth and fragment of sheep/goat humerus was recovered from trench 3532TT, palaeochannel **353218** (upper fill 353207).

STATEMENT OF IMPORTANCE

3 CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Extent of the Archaeological Remains

3.1.1 The eight archaeological features recorded were predominantly concentrated in the south-eastern half of the site. Five of these were located in Plot 1, the surface of which undulated significantly to give the appearance of both linear and discrete earthworks. One of the linear 'earthworks' passed through trench 3532TT and was identified as a subsurface natural ridge of gravel.

3.1.2 The preliminary geophysical survey (URL 1996) identified potential archaeological remains in the vicinity of trench 3532TT, at the boundaries between Plots 1 and 2 and Plots 3 and 4, and in the vicinity of trenches 3537TT and 3538TT. It is most likely that the linear anomaly located at the boundary between Plots 2 and 3 represents the line of a recent sewer pipe. The majority of the remaining anomalies could not be positively identified as evidence for archaeological remains, perhaps with the exception of the responses recorded in the vicinity of trench 3532TT (i.e. ditch **353217**, land drain **353205**, palaeochannels **353210** and **353218**).

3.2 Nature of the Archaeological Remains

3.2.1 All archaeological features survive as cuts into the upper surface of the *in situ* geology. Generally, features identified as of natural origin (i.e. palaeochannels) were shallow and broad, whilst ditches were steep-sided and flat-bottomed, and often contained peat deposits. Although inter-relationships between features were not observed, some had been cut by more recent land drains. Structural remains were not identified; and artefacts were generally restricted to post-medieval pieces.

3.3 Character of Site

3.3.1 The overall character of the site is of an area consistently used for agricultural practices. The archaeological features all appear to be associated in one form or another with drainage and/or field boundaries, with virtually no artefacts of medieval or earlier date recovered, even from topsoil contexts. The undulating surface in Plot 1 would suggest that this field has rarely, if at all been ploughed.

3.4 Site Chronology

3.4.1 Few secure chronological indicators were recovered to indicate anything other than post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. A single fragment of patinated worked flint may be early prehistoric, but cannot be considered diagnostic.

4 IMPORTANCE OF REMAINS

4.1 Scheduled Monument Criteria

4.1.1 The Secretary of State's criteria for scheduling monuments has been addressed. The remains recorded during this evaluation do not appear to satisfy any of the criteria as defined.

4.2 Period

4.2.1 Only one feature was provisionally dated during the evaluation. The results cannot therefore be considered to characterise a category or period.

4.3 Rarity

4.3.1 The archaeological features recorded during the evaluation are unremarkable, and represent a range of features commonly found on green-field evaluation sites.

4.4 Documentation

4.4.1 Little has been previously documented regarding the archaeological resource of the site or surrounding area. Mesolithic flint assemblages are recorded to the west of Harrietsham, the stray blade recovered from this evaluation may be broadly contemporaneous.

4.5 Group Value

4.5.1 The archaeological features are within an essentially agrarian pastoral landscape. As such, it is unlikely that the results may be placed into a wider landscape that may possess a group value.

4.6 Survival/ Condition

4.6.1 The archaeological features recorded during the evaluation survive as cuts in the surface of *in situ* geology and are sealed by topsoil. Although the surviving undated remains offer little archaeological potential, the waterlogged peat deposits possess significant palaeo-environmental potential should these remains ever be dated.

4.7 Fragility/ Vulnerability

4.7.1 Whilst the general area remains non-arable, the archaeological features are posed little or no threat from agricultural activity in the area. Peat deposits survive within some features due to waterlogged anaerobic conditions; their potential may be compromised if the drainage pattern of the area is significantly altered. The construction of the CTRL will have an impact on the archaeological resource of the area.

4.8 Diversity

4.8.1 The features recorded during the course of the evaluation do not represent a diverse array of features; all are intrinsically associated with drainage.

4.9 Potential

Structural

4.9.1 The archaeological features recorded offer little potential for contributing to the understanding of the nature of settlement and agricultural activity in the area.

Artefactual

4.9.2 The majority of finds are of post-medieval date and have no further archaeological potential; it is recommended that these finds are discarded prior to the final deposition of the archive. The single piece of worked flint can be used only as a possible indicator of early prehistoric activity in the vicinity, and there is no potential for further analysis.

Environmental

4.9.3 Although environmental samples were not retained during the course of the evaluation, the presence of peat deposits demonstrates a significant potential for palaeo-environmental data. However, as these deposits are undated, the potential remains unrealised. The small animal bone assemblage remains essentially undated, and as such offers no potential for further analysis.

4.10 Discussion

4.10.1 The evaluation has revealed a small number of archaeological features predominantly grouped within the south-eastern half of the site. All the features identified appear to be associated with drainage, and are predominantly undated, with the exception of one palaeochannel that produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery.

4.10.2 The almost complete absence of any medieval or earlier artefacts from any deposit may suggest that little or no settlement activity has occurred within the immediate area at any time.

4.10.3 Anomalies identified during an earlier geophysical survey in the vicinity of trench 3532TT may correlate to the archaeological and natural features identified in this trench. It is likely that the other anomalies identified either represent natural variations in the underlying geology or recent service runs.

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Appendix 1: Context Inventory

Context inventories per trench are provided in stratigraphic order where possible
Associations are generally restricted to stratigraphic, rather than physical relationships
CBM = Ceramic Building Material
Pmed = Post-medieval

Trench	Context	Type	Associations	Finds	No.	Date etc.
3532TT	353201	Topsoil	Seals 353204, 353207, 353215	Iron	1	Modern horseshoe
3532TT	353205	Land drain fill	Sealed by 353201 Fill of **353204**	CBM	11	Pmed
3532TT	**353204**	Land drain	Filled with 353205 Cuts 353203, 353206			
3532TT	353203	Palaeochannel fill	Cut by **353204** Equivalent to 353206 Fill of **353210**			
3532TT	353206	Palaeochannel fill	Cut by **353204** Equivalent to 353203 Fill of **353210**			
3532TT	**353210**	**Palaeochannel**	Filled with 353203, 353206 Cuts 353202, 353212			
3532TT	353207	Palaeochannel fill	Sealed by 353201 Seals 353208, 353214 Fill of **353218**	Animal Bone	2	Horse tooth, sheep humerus
3532TT	353208	Palaeochannel fill	Sealed by 353207 Equivalent to 353214 Seals 353209 Fill of **353218**	Pottery	1	Pmed
3532TT	353214	Palaeochannel fill	Sealed by 353207 Equivalent to 353208 Seals 353213 Fill of **353218**			
3532TT	353209	Palaeochannel fill	Sealed by 353208 Equivalent to 353213 Seals 353211 Fill of **353218**			
3532TT	353213	Palaeochannel fill	Sealed by 353214 Equivalent to 353209 Seals 353211 Fill of **353218**			
3532TT	353211	Palaeochannel fill	Sealed by 353209, 353213 Fill of **353218**	Worked flint	1	
3532TT	**353218**	**Palaeochannel**	Filled with 353207, 353208, 353214, 353209, 353213, 353211 Cuts 353202, 353212			
3532TT	353215	Ditch fill	Sealed by 353201 Seals 353216 Fill of **353217**			
3532TT	353216	Ditch fill	Sealed by 353215 Fill of **353217**			
3532TT	**353217**	**Ditch**	Filled with 353215, 353216 Cuts 353202			
3532TT	353212	Raised gravel bank	Cut by **353210**, **353218** Equivalent to 353202			
3532TT	353202	Natural gravel	Cut by **353210**, **353218**, **353217**			
3533TT	353302	Topsoil	Seals 353304			
3533TT	353304	Land drain fill	Sealed by 353302 Fill of **353303**			
3533TT	**353303**	**Land drain**	Filled with 353304 Cuts 353301			
3533TT	353301	Natural gravel	Cut by **353303**			

Trench	Context	Type	Associations	Finds	No.	Date etc.
3534TT	353401	Topsoil	Seals 353404			
3534TT	353404	Alluvium	Sealed by 353401 Seals 353412, 353414, 353416			
3534TT	353412	Land drain fill	Sealed by 353404 Fill of **353411**			
3534TT	**353411**	**Land drain**	Filled with 353412 Cuts 353410			
3534TT	353410	Gully fill	Cut by 353411 Fill of **353409**			
3534TT	**353409**	**Gully**	Filled with 353410 Cuts 353402			
3534TT	353416	Palaeochannel fill	Sealed by 353404 Fill of **353415**			
3534TT	**353415**	**Palaeochannel**	Filled with 353416 Cuts 353403			
3534TT	353406	Natural feature fill	Sealed by 353404 Fill of **353405**			
3534TT	**353405**	**Natural feature**	Filled with 353406 Cuts 353402			
3534TT	353408	Natural feature fill	Sealed by 353404 Fill of **353407**			
3534TT	**353407**	**Natural feature**	Filled with 353408 Cuts 353402			
3534TT	353414	Natural feature fill	Sealed by 353404 Fill of **353413**			
3534TT	**353413**	**Natural feature**	Filled with 353414 Cuts 353403			
3534TT	353402	Natural gravel	Cut by **353407**, **353409** Equivalent to 353403			
3534TT	353403	Natural gravel	Cut by **353405**, **353407**, **353409** Equivalent to 353402			
3535TT	353501	Topsoil	Seals 353502, 353506, 353508			
3535TT	353502	Upper ditch fill	Sealed by 353501 Seals 353510 Fill of **353503**			
3535TT	353510	Secondary ditch fill	Sealed by 353502 Seals 353511 Fill of **353503**			
3535TT	353511	Primary ditch fill	Sealed by 353510 Fill of **353503**			
3535TT	**353503**	**Ditch**	Filled with 353502, 353510, 353511 Cuts 353504			
3535TT	353506	Ditch fill	Sealed by 353501 Fill of **353507**	Animal bone Wood	3 4	Pig skull Waterlogged
3535TT	**353507**	**Ditch**	Filled with 353506 Cuts 353505			
3535TT	353508	Alluvium	Sealed by 353501 Seals 353505			
3535TT	353505	Alluvium	Sealed by 353508 Cut by **353707** Seals 353504, 353509			
3535TT	353504	Natural gravel	Sealed by 353505 Cut by **353503** Equivalent to 353509			
3535TT	353509	Natural gravel	Sealed by 353505 Equivalent to 353504			

Trench	Context	Type	Associations	Finds	No.	Date etc.
3536TT	353601	Topsoil	Seals 353602			
3536TT	353602	Subsoil	Sealed by 353601 Seals 353605			
3536TT	353605	Ditch fill	Sealed by 353602 Fill of **353604**			
3536TT	**353604**	**Ditch**	Filled with 353605 Cuts 353603			
3536TT	353603	Natural gravel	Cut by **353604** Seals 353606			
3536TT	353606	Natural gravel	Sealed by 353603			
3537TT	353702	Topsoil	Seals 353701, 353703			
3537TT	353703	Ploughmarks	Sealed by 353702 Cuts/seals 353701			
3537TT	353701	Natural gravel	Sealed by 353702 Sealed by/cut by 353703			
3538TT	353801	Topsoil	Seals 353802			
3538TT	353802	Subsoil	Sealed by 353801 Seals 353803			
3538TT	353803	Natural gravel	Sealed by 353802 Seals 353804			
3538TT	353804	Natural gravel	Sealed by 353803			

Appendix 2: Artefact Quantification

Quantities are presented by number/weight in grams

Trench	Context	Animal bone	CBM	Flint	Pmed pottery	Iron
3532TT	353201					1/156
3532TT	353205		11/469			
3532TT	353207	2/54				
3532TT	353208				1/3	
3532TT	353211			1/1		
3535TT	353506	3/5				
TOTALS		**5/59**	**11/469**	**1/1**	**1/3**	**1/156**