

CHANNEL TUNNEL RAIL LINK
UNION RAILWAYS LIMITED

Archaeological Evaluation at Upper Nashenden Farm
(ARC NFM97), Stony Lane, Rochester, Kent
Environmental Statement Route Window 18

FINAL FIELDWORK REPORT

17th October 1997

Contract no. 194/870
WA Report no. 43503e

Wessex Archaeology

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Volume 1 of 1

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

**Wessex Archaeology,
Portway House,
Old Sarum Park,
Salisbury,
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB**

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Archaeological Evaluation at Upper Nashenden Farm (ARC NFM97), Stony Lane, Rochester, Kent Environmental Statement Route Window 18

Executive Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Union Railways Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation on a site to the south-east of Upper Nashenden Farm, Stony Lane, near Rochester (centred on URL grid point 54050 44200; NGR grid point TQ 73500 64000), known as Upper Nashenden Farm. The potential for archaeological remains within the evaluation area was identified as part of the Environmental Assessment of the CTRL (URL 1994) which included geophysical survey (URL 1996). This potential was defined as the possibility of subsoil features or deposits of archaeological interest that may be associated with, or in close proximity to, recorded geophysical anomalies.

The evaluation revealed a small number of archaeological features, including an undated lynchet, a ditch of probable prehistoric date, two modern building platforms and a number of natural periglacial features. The geophysical anomalies were identified as geological in origin, indicating the break of slope marking the edge of colluvial and coombe deposits banked against the north-east side of the chalk valley.

A sequence of up to three colluvial deposits was identified within the valley floor, the primary horizon producing a single sherd of 13th-century pottery. In addition, a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic flint pick was recovered as a stray topsoil find.

FACTUAL STATEMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned Union Railways Limited (URL) to carry out an archaeological evaluation on a site to the south-east of Nashenden Farm, Stony Lane, near Rochester (centred on URL grid point 54050 44200; NGR grid point TQ 73500 64000; **Figure 1**), known as **Upper Nashenden Farm** (site code ARC NFM97; Environmental Statement Route Window 18).

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 (URL 1996).

1.1.3 The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with a written *Specification for Archaeological Investigations* (URL 1997), which defined the scope, aims and methods for the project. In addition to general aims applicable to all works within the CTRL programme, the specification identified the following site-specific aims:

- *determine the presence/absence etc. of any subsoil features or deposits of archaeological interest which may be associated with, or in close proximity to, anomalies recorded during geophysical prospecting.*

1.1.3 The fieldwork, including preliminary survey work, was carried out between 28th May 1997 and 30th May 1997.

1.2 Site Description, Topography, Geology and Hydrography

1.2.1 The site comprised a south-east to north-west aligned subrectangular strip of land towards the head of Nashenden Valley, parallel to, and south-west of, the M2 motorway, and covered an area of *c.* 3.2 hectares. The evaluation comprised nine machine trenches (1923TT - 1931TT), each measuring 30 m by 1.8 m (**Figure 2**).

1.2.2 At the time of the evaluation two distinct plots (Plots 1 and 2) were identified within the site limits, comprising arable crop (maize) and grass for silage respectively.

- 1.2.3 The evaluation area was located at the base of Nashenden Valley (known as Nashenden Bottom), the base height descending from *c.* 77 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the south-east to *c.* 70 m aOD to the north-west.
- 1.2.4 Underlying drift geology for the area is recorded as Pleistocene Head deposits located along the base of the valley, and associated with a relict channel formerly feeding the River Medway to the north-west. Solid geology is recorded as comprising Cretaceous Upper Chalk, with overlying superficial caps of Pleistocene Clay-with-Flints forming the higher ground to the south and south-west (Ordnance Survey 1977).
- 1.2.5 There are no extant watercourses either within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the site. However, the Pleistocene Head deposits located at the base of the Nashenden Valley are indicative of a former south-east to north-west flowing river. This ultimately would have fed into the River Medway situated *c.* 2.5 km to the north-west.

1.3 Methodology

1.3.1 As noted above, the fieldwork was conducted in accordance with a written *Specification for Archaeological Investigations* (URL 1997), which contains a detailed methodology for all aspects of the evaluation fieldwork. 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 ± 0.5 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 0.1-0.2 m spits using a tracked excavator with a 1.8 m wide toothless ditching bucket under close archaeological supervision, to either 1.2 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 includes a full graphic and photographic record of all stages of the evaluation.*

1.3.2 For ease of reference, the evaluation area was divided into two 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	1923TT, 1925TT, 1927TT
Plot 2	1924TT, 1926TT, 1928TT, 1929TT, 1930TT, 1931TT

2 RESULTS

2.1 General

2.1.1 In summary, nine evaluation trenches were excavated within the two defined plots (**Figure 2**), revealing eight archaeological or potentially archaeological features, all of which were investigated. These features include three periglacial features (trenches 1925TT **35** and **37** and trench 1927TT **5**), and one tree throw (trench 1929TT **46**). The features listed above will not be discussed further here.

2.1.2 Of the remaining features, two were identified as modern building platforms (trench 1924TT **68** and **70**), one as an undated possible lynchet (trench 1925TT **39**) and one as a probable prehistoric ditch (trench 1926TT **73**). Artefacts recovered from these features comprise a comprehensive assemblage of post-medieval and modern finds from the building platforms, and a single broken flint flake from the ditch.

2.1.3 In addition, colluvial layers were also recorded within the valley, comprising up to three horizons. A single sherd of 13th-century medieval pottery was recovered from the primary colluvium in 1930TT (layer 16).

2.1.4 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 (**Figure 5, section 1**) can be broadly summarised as:

- Soliflucted Upper Chalk forming the base and sides of the valley,
- Head deposit in the base of the valley,
- Coombe rock deposits sealing the Chalk at the footslopes on the north-east side of the valley,
- Colluvial deposits in the valley base sealing the Coombe rock and Head deposits,
- Intermittent developed subsoil beneath modern topsoil, and

- Modern topsoil.

Upper Chalk

- 2.2.2 The Cretaceous Upper Chalk was exposed in six trenches (1923TT, 1925TT - 1928TT and 1931TT). Predominantly, this was recorded as soliflucted chalk with moderate to frequent medium to large subrounded flint nodules.

Head deposit

- 2.2.3 These clayey gravels were recorded within two trenches (1926TT and 1931TT) located on the valley floor. In both incidences they were sealed by colluvium, and comprise poorly sorted small to large subrounded flint gravel in a coarse silty clay matrix.

Coombe Rock

- 2.2.4 These deposits were recorded in four trenches (1925TT and 1928TT - 1930TT) predominantly located at the base of the valley sides. They comprise calcareous chalk melt water deposits of periglacial origin.

Colluvium

- 2.2.5 Colluvial deposits were recorded in six trenches (1924TT, 1926TT and 1928TT - 1931TT), all located along the valley floor, and comprising up to three horizons. They were predominately only weakly calcareous, characterised by a silty texture, lack of chalk pieces, and flinty content, and are a consequence of human activity in the valley catchment. The primary horizon produced a single sherd of 13th-century pottery. In addition, an undated thin intermittent layer of mottled black and dark yellowish brown clayey silt (layer 64) with very occasional chalk flecks was recorded towards the eastern end of trench 1924TT. This was sealed by the upper colluvial horizon and sealed the secondary colluvium, and may represent a relict land surface associated with an earlier phase of the adjacent Upper Nashenden Farm.

Developed subsoil

- 2.2.6 A thin developed subsoil was recorded directly beneath modern topsoil in three trenches (1925TT, 1927TT and 1930TT). This deposit was of a variable nature, ranging from reddish brown to dark greyish brown clayey silt, containing variable quantities of small to medium subangular flint gravel.

Topsoil

- 2.2.7 In general, topsoil encountered throughout the evaluation area comprised *c.* 0.25 - 0.35 m thickness of dark brown clayey loam with moderate amounts of small to medium subrounded flint gravel, and occasional to moderate amounts of small chalk flecks. A modern buried topsoil (layer 62) was recorded towards the east end of trench 1924TT. This probably represents topsoil associated with the building remains identified in this trench (see below).

2.3 Structural Report

Trench 1924TT (Figure 3)

2.3.1 Building platform **68** was located at the west end of the trench, comprising a large subrectangular (?) depression, with shallow slightly concave sides and a broad flat base, and was cut from the surface of upper colluvium and sealed by topsoil. It was at least 6 m long (west to east) and 1.8 m wide (north to south). It was filled with very dark greyish brown humic friable loam (fill 67) containing frequent post-medieval and modern artefacts, as well as common small to large subangular flint gravel, nodules and chalk fragments and blocks.

2.3.2 Building platform **70** was located in the central portion of the trench, comprising a large subrectangular (?) depression, with shallow slightly concave sides and a broad flat base, and was cut from the surface of buried topsoil and upper colluvium and sealed by topsoil. The feature was at least 6.5 m long (west to east) and 1.8 m wide (north to south). It was filled with light grey silt (fill 69) containing profuse chalk flecks and fragments and occasional small to medium subangular flint gravel, overlying a primary fill of very dark greyish brown humic friable clayey loam containing moderate small to large subangular flint gravel, nodules and chalk fragments and blocks.

Trench 1925TT (Figure 4)

2.3.3 A north to south aligned possible lynchet (**39**) was located within the northern portion of the trench, approximately parallel to, and overlooking, the break of slope into the deeper central section of the valley. It was cut from the surface of Upper Chalk (33) and sealed by developed subsoil (32). It was 1.3 m wide and 0.08 m deep, with a shallow sloping east side and flat base, and was filled with reddish brown clayey silt containing occasional small subangular flint gravel and chalk flecks (38).

Trench 1926TT (Figure 5)

2.3.4 A south to north aligned ditch (**73**) was located within the southern portion of the trench, cut from the surface of Head deposit (78) and sealed by primary colluvium (77). It was 0.8 m wide and 0.42 m deep, with uneven moderate sloping sides and an uneven slightly rounded base, and was filled with light yellowish brown slightly clayey silt containing occasional small subangular flint gravel (72). An undiagnostic piece of prehistoric worked flint was recovered from this feature.

2.4 Artefactual Report by Lorraine Mepham

2.4.1 Small quantities of artefactual material, in a limited range of material types, were recovered from six trenches, mainly from topsoil contexts but also from colluvium and from a few archaeological features. Finds totals, by material type and by context, are given in **Appendix 2**. The date range of much of the material recovered is post-medieval or modern, although some earlier material, in the form of worked and burnt flint and pottery, was present. Post-medieval/modern finds are not described in detail here, but are summarised in **section 2.4.7**. Other finds are briefly described by material type below.

Worked and Burnt Flint

by W A Boismier

2.4.2 The worked flint assemblage consists mostly of flakes and broken flakes, including both heavily patinated and lightly patinated pieces; one flake is on a reused, heavily patinated core. There is one scraper, which is not chronologically diagnostic. Raw material is likely to be locally derived. The flint exhibits the edge damage characteristic of a redeposited ploughsoil assemblage.

2.4.3 The most interesting piece in this small assemblage is a rather crudely made, or possibly unfinished axe, recovered from topsoil (trench TT1925 **31**). This piece is made on a long, thin nodule whose shape is reminiscent of the Mesolithic 'Thames pick', but this piece lacks the characteristic tranchet edge of the Mesolithic form and is possibly of Early Neolithic date.

2.4.4 On a technological basis, the remainder of the flint assemblage is likely to be broadly of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age date; the absence of chronologically diagnostic forms precludes closer dating within this range.

2.4.5 Two pieces of burnt, unworked flint were also recovered. This material type is intrinsically undatable, and its origin is uncertain, but frequent association with prehistoric material has led to its use as an indicator of prehistoric activity.

Pottery

by L Mepham

2.4.6 The post-medieval and modern pottery is summarised below. Earlier pottery comprised one medieval sherd, in a coarse, sand/flint-tempered fabric, probably of 13th century date, recovered from primary colluvium (trench 1930TT **16**).

Post-medieval and modern finds

by L Mepham

2.4.7 These comprise ceramic building material, glass, pottery, shell, stone, worked bone and metal, 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
Glass:	fragments of bottles, jars and other vessels; probably all 19th/20th century
Pottery:	glazed and unglazed redwares; stoneware; 19th/20th century
Shell:	one oyster shell (left valve); not closely datable
Stone:	one fragment of roofing slate; not closely datable
Worked Bone:	one crochet hook; 19th/20th century
Iron:	one iron nail; one iron strip; one copper alloy spoon bowl; one ?aluminium disc; all probably 19th/20th century

2.5 Environmental Reports

- 2.5.1 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.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTANCE

3 CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Extent of Archaeological Remains

3.1.1 Features considered of archaeological significance comprise modern settlement remains adjacent to the existing farm buildings, an undated probable lynchet along the north-east side of the valley, and a probable prehistoric ditch located beneath colluvial layers on the valley floor.

3.1.2 The preliminary geophysical survey identified a broad area of both weaker and stronger magnetic activity, located along the higher ground to the north-east of the farm track that crosses the evaluation area. The evaluation has identified this zone as the north-eastern edge of colluvial layers and coombe rock, laid against the north-east side of the chalk valley side. It is therefore likely that the geophysical anomalies correspond to these geological changes and do not represent the presence of archaeological features.

3.1.3 Colluvium, comprising up to three definable horizons, was recorded in all trenches within the valley floor. Dating evidence comprises a single sherd of 13th-century medieval pottery from the primary colluvium, although this find is almost certainly not *in situ*.

3.2 Nature of Archaeological Remains

3.2.1 All archaeological features survived as cuts, either sealed by modern topsoil, developed subsoil or colluvial layers. Inter-relationships between features were not observed. It is likely that these features represent a range of chronological periods, including modern and prehistoric.

3.2.2 Other remains include colluvium, probably resulting from agricultural activity. A single sherd of 13th-century medieval pottery recovered from the primary colluvium would suggest that the colluvial layers are relatively recent soil horizons. This would therefore imply that little if any prehistoric or Roman activity occurred in the vicinity.

3.3 Character of Site

3.3.1 Post-medieval and modern settlement activity has been identified within the area, predominantly associated with the extant Upper Nashenden Farm buildings to the north-west. Earlier activity is less certain, although the colluvial layers, indicative of agricultural processes, are likely to be of medieval date or later. Prior to the medieval period it is likely that very little settlement activity occurred in the area, the provisional prehistoric linear ditch located along the valley floor perhaps merely representing a land division.

3.4 Site Chronology

- 3.4.1 The evaluation has produced Neolithic, medieval, post-medieval and modern artefacts within the site, in addition to a few undiagnostic pieces of prehistoric worked flint. The provenance of these finds include two securely dated modern building platforms and a probable prehistoric ditch.

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 Secure chronological indicators from the evaluation include Neolithic, medieval, post-medieval and modern finds, as well as undiagnostic prehistoric flintwork. Datable settlement activity was restricted to the modern building platforms adjacent to the existing Upper Nashenden Farm buildings.

4.3 Rarity

- 4.3.1 Generally, the archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation are unremarkable, and represent a range of feature and artefact types frequently recorded on 'green-field' evaluation sites. The Mesolithic / Early Neolithic flint pick is an artefact of note, but its provenance from a topsoil context precludes assigning any significance to its discovery.

4.4 Documentation

- 4.4.1 Little has been previously documented about the evaluation area. Upper Nashenden Farm (formerly Bridgewood Cottages) originated as a pair of cottages in the 19th-century (URL 1994).

4.5 Group Value

- 4.5.1 There appears to be little group value that can be attributed to the results of this evaluation, although the provisionally dated medieval colluvial sequence may be considered of wider importance than merely site-specific research.

4.6 Survival/Condition

- 4.6.1 Archaeological remains whose upper limits are close to the base of modern topsoil are probably truncated. The probable prehistoric ditch is sealed by medieval and later colluvium, and may therefore be relatively undisturbed.

The colluvial deposits themselves survive as *in situ* deposits, although colluvial material is by nature a derived deposit.

4.7 Fragility/Vulnerability

4.7.1 Archaeological remains whose upper limits are close to the base of modern topsoil are potentially under threat from present day normal agricultural processes. The upper horizons of the colluvial deposits are also potentially under threat from present day normal agricultural processes. The probable prehistoric ditch is sealed by medieval and later colluvium, and is therefore well protected from similar impact. However, the construction of the CTRL would have an impact on these remains.

4.7.2 Similarly, the basal colluvial deposits that contain artefacts within the valley floor are protected from normal agricultural activity by the overlying subsequent layers of colluvium. This should not discount the significance of these later deposits, particularly in relation to a study of the entire sequence.

4.8 Diversity

4.8.1 A range of geological and archaeological deposits are recorded within the evaluation area, comprising Chalk, Head deposits, coombe rock, colluvium, relict land surfaces, developed subsoils, feature fills, buried topsoils and topsoils. Archaeological remains comprise modern settlement remains, a probable prehistoric field boundary and undated agricultural features. However, it is unlikely that such diversification, when considered in conjunction with dating evidence, represents a significant feature of the evaluation area.

4.9 Potential

Structural

4.9.1 The archaeological features recorded offer little potential for contributing to the understanding of post-medieval or earlier settlement and agricultural activity in the area. On the basis of the available evidence, it is likely that only the modern house platform features represent settlement features. The colluvial deposits appear to be medieval and later horizons, suggesting little if any earlier activity in the area.

Artefactual

4.9.2 The majority of finds are of post-medieval or modern 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 medieval sherd acts as an indication of activity at this period, but otherwise has no significance, and there is no potential for further analysis. Although worked flint was recovered in larger quantities, the characterisation of this assemblage as redeposited and probably of mixed chronology leaves little potential for further analysis.

4.10 Discussion

- 4.10.1 The potential for archaeological remains within the evaluation area had been identified by an earlier Environmental Statement (URL 1994) and geophysical survey (URL 1996). This potential was defined as the possibility of discovering features and remains associated with geophysical anomalies. This potential has not been fully realised.
- 4.10.2 A small number of archaeological features were found throughout the evaluation area. Many were identified as either modern, undated or natural, with only a single probable prehistoric ditch sealed by colluvium.
- 4.10.3 Although colluvial deposits are identified within the valley floor, the primary horizon dated as medieval, no settlement evidence was recorded to associate with the colluvial development. It is possible that this material is derived from disturbed settlement features affected by more recent ploughing on the valley sides beyond the evaluation area (i.e. upslope).

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Union Railways Limited [URL], 1997, *Agreement for the Provision of Archaeological Investigations*. Contract No. 194/870.

Appendix 1: Context Inventory

Context inventories per trench are provided in stratigraphic order where possible
Artefact quantification represents count only, see **Appendix 2** for full quantification
CBM= ceramic building material

Trench	Context	Type	Associations	Finds	No.	Date	
1923TT	1	Topsoil	seals 2	CBM Worked flint Pottery	1 1 3	Modern Post-medieval	
	2	Chalk	sealed by 1				
1924TT	61	Topsoil	seals 67, 62 and 63	Worked flint Pottery Stone Iron	2 1 1 1	Modern Slate Nail	
	67	Building platform fill	sealed by 61 fill of 68	Worked bone CBM Worked flint Glass Pottery Shell Iron	1 2 1 1 1 1 2	Crochet hook Post-medieval Modern Post-medieval Oyster 1 strip, 1 nail	
	68	Building platform	filled with 67 cuts 63				
	69	Upper building platform fill	sealed by 61 seals 71 fill of 70				
	71	Building platform fill	sealed by 69 fill of 70	Pottery	2	Modern	
	70	Building platform	filled with 69 and 71 cuts 62 and 63				
	62	Buried topsoil	sealed by 61 cut by 70 seals 63	Aluminium	1	Modern	
	63	Upper colluvium	sealed by 62 and 61 cut by 68 and 70 seals 64 and 66				
	64	Relict land surface ?	sealed by 63 seals 65				
	65	Secondary colluvium ?	sealed by 64 equivalent to 66 ?				
	66	Secondary colluvium ?	sealed by 63 equivalent to 65 ?				
	1925TT	31	Topsoil	seals 32	Worked flint	1	ENeo ? (flint pick)
		32	Developed subsoil	sealed by 31 seals 34, 36, 38 and 33			
		34	Periglacial stripe fill	sealed by 32 fill of 35			
35		E/W aligned periglacial stripe	filled with 34 cuts 33				
36		Periglacial stripe fill	sealed by 32 fill of 37				
37		E/W aligned periglacial stripe	filled with 36 cuts 33				
38		Lynchet (?) fill	sealed by 32 fill of 39				
39		N/S aligned lynchet (?)	filled with 38 cuts 33				
52		Coombe rock	sealed by 31 seals 33				
33		Chalk	sealed by 31, 32 and 52 cut by 35, 37 and 39				

Trench	Context	Type	Associations	Finds	No.	Date
1926TT	74	Topsoil	seals 75	Burnt flint Worked flint	1 4	1 scraper
	75	Upper colluvium	sealed by 74 seals 76			
	76	Secondary colluvium	sealed by 75 seals 77			
	77	Primary colluvium	sealed by 76 seals 72 and 78			
	72	Ditch fill	sealed by 77 fill of 73	Worked flint	1	
	73	SE/NW aligned ditch	filled with 72 cuts 78			
	78	Head deposit	sealed by 77 cut by 73 seals 79			
	79	Soliflucted chalk	sealed by 78			
1927TT	3	Topsoil	seals 4	CBM Worked flint Glass Cu alloy	2 2 1 1	Post-medieval ? Post-medieval Spoon bowl (PMed)
	4	Developed subsoil	sealed by 3 seals 6 and 7			
	6	Solution hollow fill	sealed by 4 fill of 5			
	5	Solution hollow	filled with 6 cuts 7			
	7	Chalk				
1928TT	8	Topsoil	seals 9			
	9	Upper colluvium	sealed by 8 seals 10			
	10	Secondary colluvium	sealed by 9 seals 11			
	11	Primary colluvium	sealed by 10 seals 12 and 13			
	12	Coombe rock	sealed by 11			
	13	Chalk	sealed by 11			
1929TT	40	Topsoil	seals 41			
	41	Upper colluvium	sealed by 40 seals 42			
	42	Secondary colluvium	sealed by 41 seals 43			
	43 (47 and 50)	Primary colluvium	sealed by 42 same as 47 and 50 seals 49 and 44 (51)			
	49	Tree throw fill	sealed by 43 contains lens 48 seals 45 fill of 46			
	48	Tree throw fill lens	within 49 fill of 46			
	45	Tree throw fill	sealed by 49 fill of 46			
	46	Tree throw	filled with 49, 48 and 45 cuts 44			
	44 (51)	Coombe rock	sealed by 43 (47 and 50) cut by 46 same as 51			

Trench	Context	Type	Associations	Finds	No.	Date
1930TT	12	Topsoil	sealed by 13	Burnt flint Worked flint Glass	1 1 1	Modern
	13	Developed subsoil	sealed by 12 sealed 14			
	14	Upper colluvium	sealed by 13 sealed 15			
	15	Secondary colluvium	sealed by 14 sealed 16			
	16	Primary colluvium	sealed by 15 sealed 17	Pottery	1	Medieval (13th C)
	17	Coombe rock	sealed by 16			
1931TT	91	Topsoil	sealed 92			
	92	Upper/ secondary colluvium	sealed by 91 sealed 93			
	93	Primary colluvium	sealed by 92 sealed 94			
	94	Head deposit	sealed by 93 sealed 95			
	95	Soliflucted chalk	sealed by 94			

Appendix 2: Artefact Quantification

NB. Quantities are presented by number/weight in grammes.

CBM = ceramic building material; Fe = iron; Cu = copper alloy; Al = aluminium

Trench	Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Flint	Glass	Med. pot	P-med. pot	Shell	Stone	Metal
1923TT	1			1/20	1/72			3/16			
1924TT	61				2/32			1/12		1/16	1 Fe
"	62										1 Al
"	67	1/4		2/36	1/2	1/18		1/58	1/24		2 Fe
"	71							2/52			
1925TT	31				1/520						
1926TT	72				1/20						
"	74		1/12		4/80						
1927TT	3			2/34	2/19	1/28					1 Cu
1930TT	12		1/20		1/24	1/82					
"	16						1/8				
TOTAL		1/4	2/32	5/90	13/769	3/128	1/8	7/138	1/24	1/16	5