

**CHANNEL TUNNEL RAIL LINK  
UNION RAILWAYS (SOUTH) LIMITED**

**Archaeological Excavation at Stone Farm Bridleway  
(ARC SFB 99), nr Saltwood, Kent  
Environmental Statement Route Window 37**

**INTERIM REPORT**

Contract no. URS/400/ARC/0001  
WA Report no. 45999b

Wessex Archaeology

1<sup>st</sup> August 2000

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Volume 1 of 1

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Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	<b>Project Background.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.2	<b>Landscape Setting.....</b>	<b>1</b>
	<i>Site Description.....</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Topography.....</i>	<i>1</i>
	<i>Geology.....</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Hydrography.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<b>2</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF RESULTS.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.2	<b>Periods represented.....</b>	<b>2</b>
	<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>2</i>
	<i>Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic (10,000 - 4000 BC).....</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>Neolithic (4000 - 2400 BC); <b>Figure 3</b>.....</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>Early Bronze Age (2400 - 1500 BC); <b>Figures 3 and 4</b>.....</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100 - 400 BC); <b>Figure 4</b>.....</i>	<i>3</i>
	<i>Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (100 BC - AD 150); <b>Figure 5</b>.....</i>	<i>4</i>
	<i>Early to Mid Saxon (AD 410 - 850); <b>Figure 6</b>.....</i>	<i>5</i>
	<i>Early Medieval (AD 1000 - 1300); <b>Figure 6</b>.....</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Post-medieval remains (AD 1500 onwards).....</i>	<i>6</i>
2.3	<b>Feature Types.....</b>	<b>6</b>
	<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic (10,000 - 4000 BC).....</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Neolithic (4000 - 2400 BC).....</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Early Bronze Age (2400 - 1500 BC).....</i>	<i>6</i>
	<i>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100 - 400 BC).....</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (100 BC - AD 150).....</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Early to Mid Saxon (AD 410 - 850).....</i>	<i>7</i>
	<i>Early Medieval (AD 1000 - 1300).....</i>	<i>8</i>
2.4	<b>Artefactual Reports.....</b>	<b>8</b>
	<i>Introduction.....</i>	<i>8</i>
	<i>Pottery.....</i>	<i>8</i>
	<i>Worked and Burnt Flint.....</i>	<i>9</i>
	<i>Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay.....</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>Vessel Glass.....</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>Amber, Bone, Glass and Rock Crystal Beads.....</i>	<i>10</i>
	<i>Stone.....</i>	<i>11</i>

	<i>Metalwork from Graves</i> .....	11
	<i>Other Metalwork</i> .....	11
	<i>Human Bone</i> .....	11
<b>2.5</b>	<b>Palaeo-environmental and Economic Evidence</b> .....	<b>12</b>
	<i>Introduction</i> .....	12
	<i>Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal</i> .....	12
<b>3</b>	<b>FIELDWORK EVENT AIMS</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Results</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Conclusions</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Appendix 1:</b>	<b>Archive Index</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Appendix 2:</b>	<b>Summary Report</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Appendix 3:</b>	<b>Kent SMR Record Sheet</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Appendix 4:</b>	<b>Archaeological Deposits and Features</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>Appendix 5:</b>	<b>Artefact Quantification</b> .....	<b>33</b>
<b>Appendix 6:</b>	<b>Ecofact Quantification</b> .....	<b>37</b>

- Figure 1:** Site location  
**Figure 2:** Distribution of all features  
**Figure 3:** Neolithic and Early Bronze Age features  
**Figure 4:** Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features  
**Figure 5:** Late Iron Age/Romano-British features (in relation to the Early Bronze Age barrow)  
**Figure 6:** Saxon and medieval features (in relation to the Early Bronze Age barrow and the Late Iron Age/Romano-British hollow-way)

(Figures 2 – 6 contained loose leaf in sleeve at back of report)

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Ltd (URS) to undertake a Strip, Map and Sample excavation on land east of the Stone Farm bridleway, north of the village of Saltwood, Kent, hereafter referred to as the Site. The Site lies immediately over, and to the north and south of, the Saltwood Tunnel stretch of the Ashford to Folkestone railway. It is centred on URL grid point 95950 16950 (NGR grid point TR 15950 36950; **Figure 1**), extending over a total area of *c.* 4.3 hectares. The Site is known as **Stone Farm Bridleway**, under the URS site code **ARC SFB99**.
- 1.1.2 The excavation formed part of a programme of archaeological investigation along the proposed route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL), and has been preceded by an Environmental Assessment (URL 1994). Although site excavation works have yet to be fully finalised, a decision was made to proceed with this interim report as a necessary prelude to post-excavation assessment work. It is not anticipated that further interim reports will be issued prior to assessment.
- 1.1.3 A previous evaluation by the Oxford Archaeological Unit (URL 1997) and area excavation by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (URS 1999b) demonstrated the existence of a substantial Saxon cemetery immediately west of the Stone Farm bridleway. This cemetery re-utilised an Early Bronze Age round-barrow, and contained at least one grave defined as of 'princely' status. No eastern extent for the cemetery was identified. Additionally, features of prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval date were located.
- 1.1.4 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with a written *Agreement for the Provision of Archaeological Services* (URS 1999a), which defined the scope, aims and methods for the CTRL project as a whole, and this specific excavation, designated as a 'Strip, Map and Sample' investigation (*op. cit.*, 46).
- 1.1.5 The fieldwork covered by this interim report was carried out between August 2<sup>nd</sup> 1999 and April 11<sup>th</sup> 2000.

### 1.2 Landscape Setting

#### *Site Description*

- 1.2.1 The excavated areas, excluding zones currently stripped of topsoil but not subsoil, comprise a total area of *c.* 2.2 hectares. The Site boundary is delimited to the north by the edge of the M20 motorway cutting, and to the west and east respectively by Stone Farm bridleway and the eastern portal of the Saltwood Tunnel. The southern limit of the Site represents the edge of the CTRL corridor and does not correspond with any extant landscape feature.

#### *Topography*

- 1.2.2 Topographically, the Site is situated on a low plateau of land overlooking Saltwood village to the south and itself overlooked by the south-facing escarpment for the North Downs (*c.* 1.2 km to the north). The plateau, which exhibits a gentle convex north-east facing slope with a steep southern edge, is part of a wider region of undulating land that represents the Cretaceous Lower Greensand deposits outcropping at the base of the North Down Chalk ridge. The Site occupies a narrow

transect across the plateau, descending from *c.* 95 to *c.* 91.5 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD – Newlyn) west to east and *c.* 93.5 to 92 m aOD south to north.

#### *Geology*

- 1.2.3 As noted above, the underlying solid geology comprises Cretaceous Lower Greensand Folkestone Beds, part of a bedded sequence of strata that incline by approximately 5° from south to north, forming the sloping surface of the plateau on which the Site is situated. Immediately north of the M20 cutting, the geological incline has resulted in the formation of a shallow valley, corresponding to the outcrop of softer Gault Clay that actually overlies the Folkestone Beds. Approximately 1.2 km north of the Site is the south-facing scarp slope of the Lower Chalk, forming the abrupt ridge of the North Downs (Ordnance Survey 1990).

#### *Hydrography*

- 1.2.4 Although there are no extant watercourses within the Site limits, an unnamed stream flows from west to east along the Gault Clay valley immediately to the north of the Site, turning to the south at Summerhouse Hill to flow past Saltwood village and discharge into the English Channel at Hythe.

## **2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 Archaeological features recorded during the excavation survived as cuts into the surface of the natural *in situ* geology or (rarely) as positive layers. Archaeological features were sealed by an homogenous subsoil deposit, which was itself capped by modern agricultural plough soil or by made-ground deposits relating to various aspects of land-use since the 1840s.
- 2.1.2 During the course of the excavation to date, 192 archaeological features and/or deposits have been identified and defined. Each has been allocated an Associated Sub-Group (ASG) number, and an appendix of ASGs indicating their component context numbers is provided in **Appendix 4**.
- 2.1.3 Of the ASG features currently defined, 74 comprise ditches, 54 comprise pits and/or post-holes, 49 are graves or suspected graves, and there is one hollow-way, one ring ditch, one *grubenhau*, and one confirmed and one suspected 'sub-square enclosure'. Of the remaining ten features, the majority comprise modern intrusive features including ditches, pits, post-holes, road construction disturbance etc. that have been investigated and recorded but which will not be discussed further in this report.
- 2.1.4 All references to archaeological features (text and figures) will be made using their ASG numbers, although the ASG prefix will be omitted from figures for ease of reference. The distribution of all features is presented in **Figure 2**, whilst those that have been positively identified by period are presented in **Figures 3 to 6**. ASG references on **Figures 3 to 6** are restricted to the specific period(s) represented on each figure.

### **2.2 Periods represented**

#### *Introduction*

- 2.2.1 Many datable artefacts were recovered, providing sufficient evidence to suggest at least Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Early Iron

Age, Late Iron Age, Romano-British, Saxon and Saxo-Norman activity at the Site (**Figure 2**). At present the Mid-Late Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age periods are not coherently represented in the Site finds assemblage.

- 2.2.2 Furthermore, a significant proportion of feature fills from the Early Bronze Age onward contain numerous residual and/or intrusive finds, hampering confident identification of phases. It is anticipated that detailed stratigraphic analysis, combined with more specialist analysis of retrieved artefact assemblages will resolve some of the phasing ‘gaps’ and ambiguities.

*Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic (10,000 - 4000 BC)*

- 2.2.3 A single heavily patinated burin on a truncation recovered as a residual find from an upper fill of Early Bronze Age ring ditch ASG33 has been provisionally identified as potentially of Late Upper Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic date. Two microliths were also recovered as residual or surface finds. Of these, one is of earlier Mesolithic type, whilst the other, a ‘rod’ type, is more typically later Mesolithic (Lewis pers. comm.).

*Neolithic (4000 - 2400 BC); Figure 3*

- 2.2.4 Firmly dated ceramic evidence attributable to this period has been located in two small pits (ASG136 and 175). Both contained charcoal-rich fills and produced substantial amounts of Early Neolithic (4000 – 2400 BC) pottery, and some probably contemporaneous worked flint (both burnt and unburnt) including some tools. Ceramics and stratified deposits of the Early Neolithic period are rare in Kent, although finds are more common in the eastern part of the county, and consequently these features should be considered to be highly significant when assessing the need for further environmental analysis and radiocarbon dating.

*Early Bronze Age (2400 - 1500 BC); Figures 3 and 4*

- 2.2.5 A circular ring ditch (ASG33) with an outer diameter of *c.* 41 m, represents the truncated remains of an Early Bronze Age round-barrow. No evidence survived for primary or secondary burials, a mound, or any other associated deposits within the circuit of the ditch. All excavated segments demonstrated a single phase of construction, with an unremarkable and consistent infilling sequence recorded within all segments.

- 2.2.6 Excavations elsewhere in the Saltwood Tunnel area have indicated that ASG33 is probably part of a dispersed group of at least three such monuments. These appear to occupy the brow of the convex north-facing plateau slope and hence would have been located on a false horizon when viewed from the Gault Clay valley to the north.

- 2.2.7 A very shallow, truncated pit (ASG81) located adjacent to the bridleway has produced a sherd of grog-tempered Early Bronze Age pottery. In addition, a narrow north to south aligned ditch (ASG142) was cut by a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch (ASG143 - see below). Although ASG142 could not be confidently dated from artefactual evidence, it may therefore be appropriate to include ASG142 as a pre-Late Bronze Age feature on stratigraphic grounds.

*Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100 - 400 BC); Figure 4*

- 2.2.8 Elements of a linear ditched field system have been noted (comprising ditches ASG3, 49, 63, 72, 87, 89, 90, 124, 131, 143, 168, 187 and 188), generally following a west-north-west to east-south-east (or perpendicular) alignment (i.e. approximately following the contours of the plateau slope). A cluster of relatively unabraded pottery fragments, possibly of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date

was recovered from an upper fill of ditch ASG63, whilst an undated probable further element of this field system (ASG35) was observed cutting the upper fills of ring ditch ASG33.

- 2.2.9 A dispersed group of eight graves, grave-like features and associated features (comprising features ASG64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 97, 98 and 105) has been identified overlying, and spreading east from ring ditch ASG33. This grave group was unfurnished, with the exception of ASG69 and 68, possibly representing primary and secondary burials respectively within the same feature. This arrangement produced substantial fragments of two Early Iron Age carinated jars, one of which was found *in-situ* within ASG69, the other apparently re-deposited in ASG68. ASG67 comprised a post-hole immediately to the north of these two graves, and is provisionally interpreted as some form of grave marker.
- 2.2.10 A small sub-square monument (ASG62) was located approximately 6.5 m east of ring ditch ASG33, and aligned axially with field ditch ASG63 passing from east-south-east to west-north-west *c.* 1.8 m to the south. This enclosure measured approximately 7.4 m square, and comprised a continuous closed shallow ditch, truncated on its north - west corner by hollow-way ASG34 (see below). No internal features were identified, although a group of five small, irregular cremation deposits had been inserted into the upper fill of the eastern enclosure arm. ASG62 was also cut by two of the possibly Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age graves (ASG97 and 98 – see above).
- 2.2.11 The south-west corner of ASG62 truncated an earlier undated shallow pit (ASG102) containing a possible cremation deposit. This was observed eroding into the later enclosure ditch fills.
- Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (100 BC - AD 150); Figure 5*
- 2.2.12 Although this period is well represented in terms of the ceramic assemblage, few features can presently be assigned this date with any confidence due to the potential residual and/or intrusive nature of the ceramic assemblage.
- 2.2.13 The dominant archaeological feature is a hollow-way (ASG34) which is generally aligned from south-west to north-east, although it turns towards the east-north-east as it approaches ring ditch ASG33. This may therefore have been aligned towards, but then turning to avoid an extant barrow mound present at the time of the hollow-ways establishment. The primary fills of this feature contained Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British pottery, and no finds of post-Roman date have yet been identified from its later fills.
- 2.2.14 As with ring ditch ASG33, hollow-way ASG34 may well have remained open as an earthwork into the post-Roman period, although deposits from this phase of activity may have been removed by ploughing.
- 2.2.15 Romano-British pottery, principally of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, was recovered frequently from features across the Site, and formed a common residual find component from features otherwise dated to the Saxon and Medieval periods. The often fragmentary and abraded nature of this pottery suggests that no settlement or other focus of Romano-British activity was located within the Site, although the relatively large quantities recovered may suggest that such activity was occurring in the immediate vicinity. Closer analysis may attribute part of the corpus of undated linear features to this period.



- 2.2.16 A soil layer (ASG46) identified in association with a possible erosion-hollow is almost certainly of Romano-British or later date.

*Early to Mid Saxon (AD 410 - 850); Figure 6*

- 2.2.17 Two principle foci of Saxon inhumation burial have been located. Both accompanied and unaccompanied burials have been noted. Where human remains have been observed, bone preservation has generally been poor or negligible. This has hindered the direct interpretation of some grave-like features, several of which have been identified solely on grounds of form, size, alignment and/or association with confirmed graves.
- 2.2.18 A cemetery has been identified at the western end of the Site, possibly representing the eastern limit of the cemetery excavated east of the bridleway (URS 1999c). However, this group appears to respect the alignment of the modern bridleway, beneath which the truncated remains of a large co-aligned possible Saxon ditch were recorded (ditch 1967 – ASG number yet to be defined). The presence of this large ditch indicates a potentially early genesis for this route, and may question the degree of continuity between the two apparently linked burial groups either side of what may be an historic land division.
- 2.2.19 A second cemetery has been identified further to the east, superimposed on the north-east and south-west sides of the Early Bronze Age round-barrow (ASG33). This group has included several well-furnished burials.
- 2.2.20 Both of these inhumation groups comprise graves aligned broadly east - west, and show a degree of internal structuring. However, the eastern group includes a number of undated ‘grave pits’ one of which (ASG59) contained only a partial skull. These pits may belong to an earlier burial phase, perhaps of Iron Age or Romano-British date. The possibility also remains that these features could be earlier prehistoric satellite burials more directly associated with ASG33.
- 2.2.21 Both cemeteries have produced deposited grave goods. The eastern group contains four relatively substantially furnished graves (ASG41, 57, 60 and 104). Finds have included an iron sword (bearing evidence for associated organic preservation), two shield bosses, numerous amber and glass beads, paired and single brooches, buckles, knives, and a single example of a ‘Kempston’ type glass cone beaker. These assemblages will contribute excellent typological and spatial data to the study of Saxon mortuary practice
- 2.2.22 It may prove possible upon further analysis to sub-divide these main foci into discrete, associated burial groups or sub-cemetery units.
- 2.2.23 A single sub-rectangular feature (ASG61) located north-east of the ring ditch has been identified as a sunken floored building (*grubenhaus*). Whilst this feature lacks the end-posts or internal post-settings common to such structures, its overall form, and situation support such an interpretation.
- 2.2.24 Two short broadly parallel linear ditches (ASG44 and 150) noted cutting the south-western arc of the ring ditch (ASG33) might also represent Saxon activity. Both features contained distinctive charcoal and artefact-rich fills, the western ditch (ASG44) cutting along the line of at least three Saxon graves (ASG45, 60 and 123). It may not be a coincidence that these ditches also appear to flank the sides of the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British hollow-way as it passes to the south-east of the ring ditch.

*Early Medieval (AD 1000 - 1300); Figure 6*

- 2.2.25 Small assemblages of early medieval pottery have been recovered from adjacent pits ASG47 and 48. Pit ASG47 also produced articulated fish bones and an articulated dog skeleton, and both features also contained profuse quantities of mussel shell. The entire ecofact and artefact assemblages from these pits are reminiscent of midden deposits. Although not dated on ceramic evidence, the presence of further mussel shell concentrations suggests that pits ASG53 and 66 may also be attributed to an early medieval phase of activity.
- 2.2.26 An homogenous subsoil layer (ASG15) was present across the Site, sealing archaeological deposits. This soil contained frequent residual finds including worked flint and small, abraded pottery fragments. This appears to represent agricultural truncation and re-working of upper archaeological deposits and, although not closely datable, this process is likely to have originated during the medieval period.

*Post-medieval remains (AD 1500 onwards)*

- 2.2.27 All features observed cutting subsoil ASG15 appear to date from or after the construction of the Saltwood Tunnel during the 1840s. Other major phases of intrusion have resulted from subsequent farming and horticultural activity, from use of the Site as Army barracks during the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, and from the construction of the present Stone Farm bridleway surface. At present these modern features have all been grouped as ASG26, although most are recorded individually within the Site archive.

## **2.3 Feature Types**

*Introduction*

- 2.3.1 The feature types identified comprised ditches, pits, post-holes, graves and associated grave structures, cremation-related features, erosional features (e.g. hollow-ways), monument features (e.g. ring ditch, sub square enclosures), soil accumulations, and tree-throws.
- 2.3.2 Many features produced dateable artefacts representing Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic, Early Neolithic, Early and Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Romano-British, Saxon, early medieval and post-medieval/modern periods. However, these assemblages are often small or negligible, and many features contained dateable finds of more than one period, demonstrating substantial residuality and a moderate risk of intrusive finds.
- 2.3.3 The range of feature types present will be discussed below by phase.

*Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic (10,000 - 4000 BC)*

- 2.3.4 The small Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic flint component is either entirely residual in later deposits or unstratified, and no particular conclusions can be derived beyond a basic statement of presence.

*Neolithic (4000 – 2400 BC)*

- 2.3.5 Early Neolithic features comprise two isolated pits that have produced a significant assemblage of finds, particularly given the charcoal-rich high environmental/dating potential of the feature fills.

*Early Bronze Age (2400 – 1500 BC)*

- 2.3.6 As yet, the only confirmed Early Bronze Age feature is the ring ditch, no associated burial features were located, and there is no reliable direct evidence upon which the

presence, absence or nature of mound and banks can be suggested. However, interpretation of the pattern of later features does indirectly suggest that a central mound was constructed. Although there is evidence to suggest that the ditch infilled relatively rapidly, the monument appears to continue to act as an important landscape feature, directly influencing later land-use into the Saxon period.

*Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100 – 400 BC)*

2.3.7 During this period an organised linear-ditched field system was imposed on the landscape, aligned axially with the contours of the Stone Farm plateau (i.e. *c.* west-north-west to east-south-east) and incorporating the possible mound of the ring ditch. These ditches have produced only slight artefact assemblages, but the rarity of Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British or later pottery within their fills lends credence to the suggested phasing.

2.3.8 Continued use of ring ditch and environs as a centre for funerary or ceremonial activity is indicated by the adjacent location of a small sub-square monument (ASG62), possibly oriented with respect to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system. This feature was stratigraphically bracketed by pits containing cremated bone, and was also cut by two members of a dispersed group of graves, believed to be Early Iron Age in date.

*Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (100 BC – AD 150)*

2.3.9 A substantial hollow-way dominates this phase, apparently aligned towards, but then diverting to truncate, the south-eastern arc of the ditch, but avoiding the central area. This further suggests a remnant mound was extant, but that the surrounding ditch was ephemeral or not significant as a landscape feature.

2.3.10 A cluster of currently undated north to south aligned ditches, predominantly stratigraphically later than the west-north-west to east-south-east aligned field system may subsequently prove to belong to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods.

2.3.11 The fills of hollow-way were notably darker in colour than earlier (often partially demineralised) archaeological deposits, possibly suggesting that agriculturally 'enriched' soils were contributing to its infilling. Relatively large amounts of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were recovered from both the primary 'use' and secondary 'use-disuse' fills of the hollow-way, hinting that this was its main period of use.

2.3.12 Although no features of Romano-British date have been firmly identified, Late Iron Age and/or Romano-British pottery has been recovered widely from the Site. This material is dominated by fragmentary and highly abraded sherds, suggesting that the Site was receiving low levels of domestic waste, probably via the process of manuring. The absence of an identifiable Romano-British field system may further suggest that the Site represented 'out-field' land, at an intermediate distance from any settlement focus. Presently, no pottery of Later Roman date has been identified.

*Early to Mid Saxon (AD 410 – 850)*

2.3.13 Although Saxon settlement evidence is suggested by the *Grubenhäuser*, this feature contained no domestic material of Saxon date. Two other similar features have been recorded in the area, one within the CTRL excavation to the west of Stone Farm bridleway (URL 1999b, 5) and one during construction of the M20 motorway (Willson 1985).

- 2.3.14 The Saxon period also saw imposition of flat inhumation cemeteries into the landscape, principally re-utilising the Early Bronze Age barrows. All three of the Saltwood barrows have produced Saxon graves, and this pattern is well attested nationally (Williams, 1997).
- 2.3.15 For all graves where an orientation could be established, burial was E-W aligned. Where either direct or circumstantial evidence for bodies was identified within grave cuts, the head was always to the west. Such an orientation suggests the cemeteries date from the 'Christianising' period of the late 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries, particularly given the many unaccompanied burials present. However, Poulton (1987) suggests that within these cemeteries the accompanied burials may reflect certain wealthy elements of Saxon society who have retained 'conspicuous paganism' whilst fully Christian burial was becoming the predominant rite.
- 2.3.16 Three graves produced assemblages that fall under the definition of Treasure, as defined by the *Treasure Act* (1996). These represent notifiable finds, and have been reported to the Kent County Coroner by RLE, acting as finder.

*Early Medieval (AD 1000 – 1300)*

- 2.3.17 A cluster of features located near the intersection of the ring ditch and hollow-way had produced pottery dating to the early medieval period (11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century). These features comprise small, sometimes elongate pits, often containing charcoal-rich fills and/or mussel shell inclusions (reminiscent of midden deposits). No function or interpretation can, as yet, be positively assigned to this phase of activity.
- 2.3.18 A subsoil layer, present across the entire Site and representing re-working of underlying archaeological deposits through agricultural action is believed to have originated in the medieval period.

## 2.4 Artefactual Reports

by L. Mephram

*Introduction*

- 2.4.1 The finds assemblage recovered from the excavation consists of a range of material types including moderate quantities of pottery. The potential date range of material recovered is early prehistoric to post-medieval, and includes grave goods (mainly metalwork, with some glass, amber and stone) from 22 Saxon graves, as well as two complete pottery vessels from Early Iron Age graves. Finds totals, by material type and by context, are given in **Appendix 5**, with the exception of post-medieval material.

*Pottery*

- 2.4.2 The pottery assemblage (1,187 sherds) consists mainly of material of later prehistoric and Romano-British date, with small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery. There is also a small but significant group of early prehistoric (Early Neolithic) material, but the complete absence of pottery dating to the Saxon period may be noted, despite the excavation of a number of features of this date. Overall the condition of the pottery is fair to poor, with the majority of sherds small and abraded (although two complete vessels were recovered from later prehistoric graves); diagnostic sherds are scarce. This has reduced the degree of confidence in spot-dating sherds in coarseware fabric types which are not chronologically distinctive (e.g. flint-tempered wares), and at this stage 95 sherds remain unattributed to period.

- 2.4.3 A small group of 36 sherds are securely dated to the Early Neolithic period on the basis of vessel form; three open bowls are represented, two in flint-tempered fabrics (ASG136) and one in a shelly fabric (ASG175). By comparison with the fabrics of these diagnostic forms, 11 further sherds from the same two features have been tentatively identified as Early Neolithic (7 flint-tempered and 4 shelly fabrics).
- 2.4.4 One small grog-tempered sherd (ASG81) has been tentatively identified as Early Bronze Age, possibly Beaker. It is possible that other grog-tempered sherds currently undated could also belong to this period.
- 2.4.5 Approximately 25% of the assemblage has been attributed to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (270 sherds). This is mainly on the basis of fabric type – most are in coarse, flint-tempered fabrics, with a smaller proportion in grog-tempered fabrics. This group includes two complete carinated bowls, both in grog-tempered fabrics, both from grave contexts (ASG68 and 69 respectively). Other diagnostic forms are confined to a handful of non-distinctive jar rims; there are no decorated sherds. Both fabrics and forms are characteristic of the post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of the early 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC.
- 2.4.6 A total of 430 sherds are broadly dated to the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. The majority of these are in grog-tempered fabrics, with some sandy wares; these wares belong to a native Iron Age tradition in the area, although continuing in production and use after the Roman conquest. Due to the lack of ‘Romanised’ wares in association it is likely that in this instance the grog-tempered sherds may be pre-conquest, although they are dated more broadly here (1<sup>st</sup> century BC to early 1<sup>st</sup> century AD). Again, diagnostic sherds are extremely scarce, but identifiable forms include jars with everted or beaded rims; a few grog-tempered sherds have scored decoration.
- 2.4.7 The ceramic sequence continues into the Roman period, and the assemblage from this period (320 sherds) consists almost entirely of coarsewares (greywares and oxidised wares), probably largely locally made. Finewares are restricted to one sherd of Spanish Dressel 20 amphora, four sherds of samian, one fine whiteware and one colour-coated ware, probably from Oxfordshire. There are few diagnostic forms, but datable material suggests that there is an emphasis on the early Roman period (later 1<sup>st</sup>/2<sup>nd</sup> century AD); the only positively identifiable late Roman material comprises the single sherd of probable Oxfordshire colour coated ware (subsoil layer; ASG15).
- 2.4.8 A small number of medieval sherds (33 sherds) were recovered, in small quantities from various features. These include a small group of shelly wares, probably of 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> century date, one sherd of imported Normandy Gritty ware (12<sup>th</sup> century), and ten sherds of miscellaneous sandy wares, probably 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century. The remaining eight sherds are of post-medieval date.

*Worked and Burnt Flint*

- 2.4.9 The lithic assemblage is of moderate size, and is technologically and chronologically mixed. Condition ranges from fresh to patinated, and a number of pieces show signs of edge damage. A range of raw material sources has been exploited, including Bullhead flint and a granular, cherty material. Evidence that at least some of this material was worked onsite is indicated by a small group of fresh knapping waste from the ring ditch (ASG33).
- 2.4.10 The bulk of the assemblage consists of flake and core material, and includes bladelikey flakes and a few blade cores/core fragments. Retouched and utilised pieces

include a number of scrapers, five serrated blades, one possible hammerstone, two microliths and a burin on a truncation. While much of the assemblage cannot be more closely dated than within a broad Neolithic-Bronze Age range, the burin, blades/blade cores, and the microliths and serrated blades, indicates the presence of an earlier prehistoric (Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic/early Neolithic) component.

2.4.11 This is particularly apparent within the two features containing Early Neolithic pottery (see above, ASG136, 175), but other pieces have obviously occurred residually in other contexts across the Site. ASG136 and 175 produced a range of blades, three serrated blades and one other possible retouched blade, and several scrapers. Several pieces are burnt, and the raw material includes both Bullhead flint and cherty flint.

2.4.12 Burnt, unworked flint was also recovered in small quantities dispersed in various features across the Site.

*Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*

2.4.13 Small quantities of these material types were recovered. The ceramic building material comprises fragments of roof tile of medieval or later date. More irregular, abraded ceramic fragments have been classified as fired clay. These fragments are of uncertain date and origin, although some at least are likely to be of structural derivation. No objects (e.g. loom-weights, spindle-whorls etc.) were noted.

*Vessel Glass*

2.4.14 The vessel glass comprises a complete (although fragmented) cone beaker of Kempston type, recovered from a Saxon grave (ASG104). The glass, which is pale olive-green in colour, is bubbly but in good condition. The beaker is of the slender type (closely paralleled by an example from the Dover Buckland cemetery; Evison 1987, fig. 14, 22/1) which was mainly produced in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, although still found in graves of 6<sup>th</sup> century date (Stephens pers. comm.).

*Amber, Bone, Glass and Rock Crystal Beads*

2.4.15 Beads were recovered from 11 graves (ASG17, 18, 23, 38, 40, 57, 60, 84, 111, 125, 126), and from three other contexts (ditches 1023, 1566 and as unstratified finds), and comprise one bone, one rock crystal, 81 glass and 206 amber beads/fragment.

2.4.16 The largest groups derived from ASG40, 60 and 84, although an unknown number of small glass beads from ASG57, probably all clear, had completely devitrified (only three complete beads, and a few small fragments, survived). The necklace group from ASG60 consists of one rock crystal, one bone, 39 glass and 164 amber beads. The glass beads from this group are all monochrome, and include blue annular and drawn, clear segmented 'gold-in-glass' and opaque yellow annular beads.

2.4.17 The necklace group from ASG84 (11 glass beads) comprises alternating opaque red and green cylindrical beads, while the group from ASG40 (25 amber and five glass beads) includes two monochrome annular and three segmented 'gold-in-glass' beads. The other beads were found in small quantities (maximum of four per grave), and include two glass melon beads and three polychrome glass beads. The beads from ASG60 and 125 were probably strung on silver wire (see below, Metalwork).

*Stone*

- 2.4.18 Apart from the rock crystal bead (see above), a small quantity of worked/utilised stone was recovered, including one possible saddle quern fragment from a Saxon grave (ASG12), a sandstone fragment used as a pillow stone in a Saxon grave (ASG20), and one piece of possibly utilised mudstone (ASG175).

*Metalwork from Graves*

- 2.4.19 The metalwork recovered from graves includes objects of iron (55), copper alloy (18) and silver (10). All objects have been X-radiographed, with the exception of five iron objects from ASG41 which were block lifted onsite using polyurethane foam (one sword, one knife/dagger and one shield boss group); these have not been further investigated at this stage. The most richly furnished graves were ASG41 (sword, shield, knife/dagger, copper alloy buckle), ASG40 (three copper alloy brooches, copper alloy buckle) and ASG60 (four copper alloy and two silver brooches, copper alloy buckle). The most common metal objects found in graves were knives (from 15 graves).

- 2.4.20 Ironwork includes one sword, two spearheads (both from grave ASG84), two shield bosses (ASG41 and 104), 16 knives, two buckles (ASG77 and 85), three keys or sets of keys (ASG17, 18 and 57), one ?purse mount (ASG18), one pair of shears (ASG84), one loop-headed pin (ASG42), seven bolts and one nail (coffin fittings, ASG22 and 45), and 18 unidentified objects, several of which consist only of corrosion products.

- 2.4.21 Copper alloy objects include seven brooches (three from ASG40 and four from ASG60), four buckles (ASG40, 41, 60 and 83), one possible toilet instrument (ASG60), one Roman coin (ASG60), two fragments of wire (ASG40) and three miscellaneous fragments. Four of the brooches are square-headed (one pair from ASG40 and one pair from ASG60) and the remaining three are disc brooches (one pair set with garnets from ASG60).

- 2.4.22 Silver includes eight fragments of wire (from two bead groups, ASG60 and 125) and two brooches (ASG40), one zoomorphic and one disc, both set with garnets.

*Other Metalwork*

- 2.4.23 Metalwork from other contexts comprises 10 iron, one lead and seven copper alloy objects. The ironwork includes three knives, one nail and six unidentified objects; the copper alloy comprises a Roman coin and six unidentified objects. The lead object is a probable weight.

*Human Bone*

- 2.4.24 Human bone was recovered from 39 features. Five of these are of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date (ASG64, 67, 68, 70 and 97), and comprise four inhumation burials and one post-hole (ASG67), provisionally interpreted as a grave marker, which contained a single tiny fragment of cremated bone.

- 2.4.25 Bone preservation throughout the Saxon cemetery was very poor, and bone survived in only 25 of the graves, often comprising just tooth and/or skull fragments. The largest quantity of bone recovered from a single grave was 765g (ASG57).

- 2.4.26 Very small quantities of burnt bone (maximum 35g per context), identified as human, were recovered from the ring ditch (ASG33), and eight other features (ASG44, 62, 95, 99, 100, 101, 102 and 107), comprising five pits and three ditches.

## 2.5 Palaeo-environmental and Economic Evidence

### *Introduction*

- 2.5.1 A full sampling programme was conducted during excavation for the retrieval of charcoal and charred plant remains to provide information and interpretation of the economic and palaeo-environmental aspects of the Site. The information presented below aids in determining the preservation, character, rarity and significance of the palaeo-environmental data and provides the basis for constructing a targeted and justified analysis programme to help understand and interpret the excavated remains.
- 2.5.2 Two multi-context 'monolith' column samples were recovered, and three soil horizons were sampled for further specialist comment.
- 2.5.3 Additionally a programme of systematic sampling was undertaken from all features identified as graves during excavation. These samples were principally for retrieval of finds and human remains (54 samples) from the basal 0.05 m of grave fills, or for comparative investigation of soil chemistry (106 samples – pH, phosphate, organic content, magnetic susceptibility etc). They are not intended to form part of the overall programme of environmental analysis.
- 2.5.4 Although most of the bulk grave samples have been processed and preliminary sorting has taken place, the residues have not yet been assessed, and the results have yet to be integrated into the archive. This process will almost certainly increase the number of features that contain human remains and grave goods.
- 2.5.5 A representative subset of 21 disturbed bulk samples (representing *c.* 19% of the total bulk samples obtained) was processed. The samples were processed from a range of Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and undated feature types for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoals. Standard processing methods were used, a summary of ecofact quantifications is provided in **Appendix 6**.

### *Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal*

- 2.5.6 The samples generally produced small flots (average flot size for a 10 litre sample is 60 millilitres) with between 5 – 60% rooty material and varying quantities of uncharred weed seeds, which may be indicative of stratigraphic movement.
- 2.5.7 The Neolithic samples, originally considered to be possible cremations, contained virtually no burnt bone (*c.* 2g) and are therefore unlikely to be human cremation-related deposits. However, they did contain high numbers of charred grain fragments and charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments. In addition, a few charred chaff fragments were also recorded in the sample from pit ASG175.
- 2.5.8 The Early Bronze Age samples from the ring ditch ASG33 produced no recorded charred remains, whilst the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age samples generally produced moderate to high numbers of charred grain fragments, low levels of charred weed seeds and small quantities of charred chaff fragments.
- 2.5.9 The Late Iron Age/Romano-British samples contained varying quantities of charred grain fragments and low levels of charred weed seeds, including hazelnut fragments, as well as a few charred chaff fragments from the graves. The samples from Saxon grave deposits all produced charred grain in varying amounts, as well as charred weed seeds. Charred chaff fragments were also recorded in low numbers in most of



the grave samples. The medieval samples both produced medium to high numbers of charred grain and small quantities of charred weed seeds and charred chaff fragments.

- 2.5.10 The provisionally undated samples generally contain low levels of charred grain, charred weed seeds and charred chaff fragments.
- 2.5.11 Charcoal fragments of greater than 5.6 mm were recovered from over 50% of samples. Only the Neolithic sample from pit ASG136 and the sample from Saxon grave ASG123 contained very large quantities of charcoal, comprising mainly large wood fragments. The charcoal recovered from the Neolithic features, in particular, may be used to provide an absolute date for these features, to compare and contrast with the ceramic dating evidence.

### **3 FIELDWORK EVENT AIMS**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 Although this project was not explicitly covered by the Fieldwork Event Aims, as defined in Contract no. URS/400/ARC/0001 (URS 1999, 36), the following generic aims can be applied;

- *Determine the extent, morphology and function of, and interaction between occupation remains and the landscape setting*
- *Examine the prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon evidence for ritual and funerary uses of the landscape.*
- *Recover individual artefacts and artefact assemblages and other indicators, such as faunal and charred plant remains from securely dated sequences to establish the economic basis of agricultural communities.*
- *Determine the local environment of the site through the recovery of palaeo-environmental data.*

#### **3.2 Results**

3.2.1 The excavation has provided sufficient evidence to enable a determination of the extent, morphology and function of the archaeological remains to be made. Although few structural elements exist to allow a confident identification of occupation centres, artefact analysis may indicate the presence or absence of such settlement centres in the general vicinity. Detailed analysis will be augmented by the presence of a complex stratigraphic framework enhanced by examples of secure dating evidence. However, the intensity with which the area has been occupied throughout numerous distinct chronological periods has resulted in considerable quantities of residual and intrusive finds being recovered.

3.2.2 Furthermore, there is a clear interaction evident from the results of these investigations between prehistoric and Saxon funerary/ritualistic activity, with at least two spatially distinct Saxon cemeteries located in juxtaposition with Early Bronze Age ring ditches.

3.2.3 Within a wider landscape context, the remains appear to exhibit a pattern in relation to the topography, with the majority of remains located on the brow of the convex

slope overlooking the Gault Clay valley to the north. These remains focus on the most coherent aspect of this spatial pattern, the Early Bronze Age ring ditches. A significant factor that may have perhaps minimised the anticipated effect of tillage-induced truncation and movement is the construction of the Saltwood Tunnel (and in particular the associated upcast bund forming a central barrier through the Site), during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 3.2.4 Neolithic features have produced charred grain, hazelnuts, chaff and weed seeds, and therefore have the potential to yield information concerning diet, farming economy, crop-processing and potentially the soil types on which the crops were harvested. The relative abundance of wood charcoal (as opposed to small twigs) has the potential to provide information on selection of species for burning, such as specific functions or domestic fires. This may also provide information regarding the nature, species composition and any management (pollarding or coppicing) of the local woods. Conversely, the Early Bronze Age ring ditch was surprisingly entirely devoid of charred remains.
- 3.2.5 Samples from features and graves of Late Iron Age/Romano-British and Saxon date have produced charred remains which are likely to be incidental, particularly within the graves. They are more likely to represent charred remains present within the general area, but may provide some very generalised information on the nature of the cereal economy and woodlands. As the precise taphonomy of this material cannot be ascertained and in view of the Iron Age and Roman activity present, there can be little certainty that this material can be confined and securely belong to Saxon rather than earlier episodes. This material, therefore, can only provide generalised, rather than specific, palaeo-environmental information.
- 3.2.6 The high quantities of charred remains in the medieval period are a testimony to activity and burning in the immediate vicinity. Here there is an opportunity to define the later activities and grain processing (chaff), cereal economy (grain) and harvesting regime and location (weed seeds) and nature of the woodland (charcoal) to compare and contrast with that of earlier periods.
- 3.2.7 Although poorly preserved, it is hoped that the few surviving human remains from both the prehistoric and Saxon periods may provide data relating to sex, stature and age at death, as well as pathological indicators for disease etc. in the individuals. As a wider issue, the Saxon burials in particular, and the interrelationship between the various cemeteries may possibly contribute to a discussion of burial rites (i.e. sex v grave goods), territory etc.

### **3.3 Conclusions**

- 3.3.1 In conclusion, the excavated evidence has combined to indicate a significant multi-period site that should be able to address the archaeological research strategy as outlined in Contract no. URS/400/ARC/0001.
- 3.3.2 Most importantly, the results (incorporating the results from excavations west of Stone Farm bridleway) have indicated the presence of a hitherto unknown Early Bronze Age barrow cemetery. That these remains are apparently located on a false horizon when viewed from the base of the Gault Clay valley to the north indicates, perhaps, the region within which associated settlement remains may be found. A broadly contemporaneous field system appears to develop around these monuments throughout the Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, possibly suggesting either pressure on resources, or even perhaps a gradual changing attitude to ancestral burial places during the Bronze Age.

- 3.3.3 The barrows clearly continue to fulfil a focal role throughout the prehistoric period, with a network of hollow-ways developing into the Late Iron Age that have a definite spatial relationship with the barrows. This includes the present day bridleway, which has been demonstrated to follow the line of a major and potentially long-lived landscape division. The hollow-way network appears to survive throughout the Romano-British period, although excavated evidence indicates relatively little Late Roman activity in the vicinity of the Site. What may be significant is that whilst the barrows appear to relate to the valley floor to the north, the three hollow-ways appear to converge on the area to the south of the Site, perhaps on the ridge overlooking present-day Saltwood village.
- 3.3.4 Perhaps the most significant and unexpected aspects of the archaeological resource at Saltwood Tunnel are the Saxon cemeteries. In effect, four distinct cemeteries have been located along about a 500m length of the CTRL, predominantly focussed on the earlier barrows. Where diagnostic artefacts have been recovered, the burials all appear to be relatively early (i.e. 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> century AD). Although the relationship between the barrows and the Saxon cemeteries is clear, there is also an underlying relationship between the cemeteries and the hollow-ways, again suggesting that associated settlement may be concentrated to the south of the Site during the Saxon period.

#### **4 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL**

- 4.1.1 The Site is located within a transect draped across a gently sloping north-facing plateau overlying a Gault Clay valley at the base of the North Downs escarpment 1.2km to the north. Moreover, prior to the reclamation of Romney Marsh the coast was within 2km of the Site to the south. Within this context the Site is ideally situated to exploit a variety of resources, including downland to the north, free-draining pasture within the immediate vicinity, wetland areas along the Gault Clay valley and coastal resources to the south. It is perhaps therefore no surprise to encounter activity at the Site attributable to many distinct chronological periods.
- 4.1.2 The Site appears to have been occupied throughout a number of the defined broad time periods (URS 1999a, 65), including;
- *Early agriculturalists (4,500 – 2,000 BC),*
  - *Farming communities (2,000 – 100 BC), and*
  - *Towns and their rural landscapes (100 BC – AD 1700).*
- 4.1.3 With the exception of the better known ‘monuments’ within the region, and even the county as a whole, little is known concerning earlier prehistoric settlement in the area (c.f. Leach 1982). As such, it is difficult to place the Early Neolithic evidence from the excavation into a regional framework. However, the charcoal-rich fills that have been sampled from the few features confirmed of this date not only provide the potential to contribute significantly to the palaeo-environmental study of this period, but also may permit the opportunity to obtain absolute radiocarbon determinations to complement the artefactual assemblage.
- 4.1.4 Although the Early Bronze Age barrow and later Bronze Age field system have not yielded as significant a palaeo-environmental assemblage as the earlier pits, the opportunity does exist to compare and contrast the two periods. The possibility

exists, therefore to examine the transitional period between early agriculturalists and the more established later prehistoric farming communities.

- 4.1.5 The transition between established farming communities and the development of towns and their rural landscapes is also a significant area for study at Saltwood Tunnel, with the establishment of a network of routes across the landscape during the Later Iron Age, elements of which appear to still be preserved today. It may be significant that the Iron Age period possibly witnesses a shift in settlement focus away from the low-lying river valleys towards the freer-draining higher ground, particularly to the south of the Site.
- 4.1.6 Although Romano-British remains are poorly represented within the Site limits, sufficient diagnostic material is present to indicate that such remains may be in the immediate vicinity. It is therefore possible, given the apparent continuity in the ceramic assemblage between the two periods, that such activity represents continuity from the Late Iron Age.
- 4.1.7 Perhaps the Saxon period offers the greatest potential for examining not only the establishment of a funerary landscape, but also the manner in which that landscape interacts with the surviving elements of the surrounding earlier remains, and most notably the prehistoric funerary remains and established hollow-ways. Settlement remains have been recorded, although these are few and dispersed, and given the apparent relationship between the Saxon burials and the hollow-ways, it is perhaps valid to suggest that these remains represent the dispersed fringes of settlement(s) again focussed on the higher ground to the south.

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## Appendix 1: Archive Index

Item	No. of Items	No. of Fragments	Condition (No. of items) (W=washed; UW=unwashed; M=marked; P=processed; UP=unprocessed; D=digitised; I=indexed)
Contexts records	1045	-	P, I
A1 plans and sections	25	-	P, I
A3 plans and sections	97	-	P, I
A4 plans and sections	251	-	P, I
Small finds	398	-	W, M, P, I
Films (monochrome) S=slide; PR=print	67	-	50 P, I; 17 UP
Films (colour) S=slide; PR=print	67	-	50 P, I; 17 UP
Pottery (boxes)	3	1416	W, M, P, I
Fired clay (boxes)	1	57	W, M, P, I
CBM (boxes)	1	19	W, M, P, I
Worked Flint (boxes)	3	740	W, M, P, I
Burnt flint (boxes)	1	57	W, M, P, I
Stone (boxes)	1	5	W, M, P, I
Shell (boxes)	-	-	W, M, P, I
Metalwork (boxes)	-	-	UW, P, I – submitted to CAT
Glass (boxes)	1	102	W, M, P, I
Slag (boxes)	-	-	UW, P, I
Human Bone (boxes)	3	1903	-
Animal Bone (boxes)	1	1897	-
Soil Samples	204	-	50 P, I; 154 UP
Soil Samples (Monolith/kubina tin)	4	-	UP

### Key to Box Sizes

10 large (0.029 m<sup>3</sup>) cardboard boxes (2 pottery, 1 pottery, ceramic building material and fired clay, 2 flint, 1 flint, stone and burnt stone, 2 human bone, 1 unsorted artefact sample residues, 1 animal bone, charcoal and clay pipe)  
2 large (0.008 m<sup>3</sup>) plastic 'stewart' box (all beads and unsorted human bone residues)  
1 large (0.009 m<sup>3</sup>) plastic 'stewart' box (glass)

## Appendix 2: Summary Report

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Ltd (URS) to undertake an excavation on land east of the Stone Farm bridleway, north of the village of Saltwood, Kent. The excavation forms part of a programme of archaeological investigation along the proposed route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, and at the Site has been preceded by an Environmental Assessment. The 4.3 hectare site straddles the Saltwood Tunnel stretch of the Ashford to Folkestone railway, is centred on NGR grid point TR 15950 36950, and is known as Stone Farm Bridleway. Other work in the immediate vicinity includes an evaluation conducted by the Oxford Archaeological Unit followed by an area excavation by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, both located immediately to the west of Site.

Archaeological features recorded at the Site survived as cuts into the surface of either the natural geology or an overlying late medieval/post-medieval developed subsoil that was present across the Site. Overall, 192 features were identified, comprising 74 ditches, 54 pits and/or post-holes, 49 graves or suspected graves, one hollow-way, one ring ditch (barrow), one *grubenhaus*, and one confirmed and one suspected 'sub-square enclosure'. Of the remaining ten features, the majority comprise modern intrusive features including ditches, pits, post-holes, road construction disturbance etc. that have been investigated and recorded. Numerous datable artefacts were recovered from these features, indicating the potential presence of Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Romano-British, Saxon and Saxo-Norman activity in the immediate area.

The Early Neolithic evidence is significant for the area, and possibly Kent as a whole, in that it appears to represent a small focus of settlement activity, with a relatively substantial assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts (including crop-processing debris) recovered from two adjacent pits. It may be significant that the Early Bronze Age barrow, part of a larger east to west aligned cemetery of at least three such monuments, was constructed in the immediate vicinity of these earlier pits. The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods witness the development and expansion of an associated field system, focussed on and respecting the barrow(s) where observed, although with no apparent settlement focus identified. In addition, a number of burials of probable Early Iron Age date were also identified, primarily located on the east side of the earlier barrow.

By the Late Iron Age and into the Romano-British period a system of hollow-ways and tracks develop that may suggest an associated settlement centre was located to the south of the Site, perhaps on the higher ground overlooking the present-day village of Saltwood. The hollow-ways appear to align on the Bronze Age barrows as markers, with three such routes bypassing close by each barrow (including the present-day route of Stone Farm bridleway).

Similarly, the Saxon evidence is clearly focussed on the Bronze Age barrows (and hollow-way network) with at least 4 discrete inhumation cemeteries recorded either on or in close proximity to the barrows. The burials total c. 150-200 in number and include many containing grave goods such as jewellery (beads, brooches etc.), weapons (knives, spears and swords), shields and other objects (i.e. chatelaines, glass drinking vessels, votive hanging bowls etc.). Only a single Saxon building (*grubenhaus*) was recorded, with at least two others known from investigations nearby, indicating the likelihood that these represent the dispersed fringes of an associated settlement.

Small assemblages of early medieval pottery, associated with fish bone, an articulated dog skeleton and shellfish (midden deposits?) have been recovered from a small number of pits, again adjacent to the barrow. It is therefore possible that any Saxon settlement continues in the area into the early medieval period, although little evidence was recovered to suggest such settlement persisted throughout the medieval period.

**Appendix 3: Kent SMR Record Sheet**

<b>Site Name:</b> Stone Farm Bridleway (ARC SFB99)			
<b>Summary:</b> CTRL excavation carried out by Wessex Archaeology straddling the east end of the Saltwood Tunnel carrying the Ashford to Folkestone railway, near Saltwood, Kent. Excavation carried out between August 1999 and April 2000, SMR form compiled 17 <sup>th</sup> May 2000.			
<b>District:</b> Shepway		<b>Parish:</b> Saltwood	
<b>Period(s):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Isolated Late Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic stray finds</li> <li>2. Early Neolithic features</li> <li>3. Early Bronze Age ring ditch (barrow)</li> <li>4. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system and burials</li> <li>5. Late Iron Age/Romano-British trackway network</li> <li>6. Early to Mid Saxon burials and dispersed settlement</li> <li>7. Early medieval settlement-related features (midden?)</li> </ol>			
<b>NGR Easting:</b> 615950		<b>NGR Northing:</b> 136950	
<b>Type of Recording:</b> (Delete)	<del>Evaluation</del> Excavation	<del>Watching Brief</del> Geophysical Survey	<del>Field Walking</del> Measured Survey
<b>Date of Recording:</b>	(From) 6/8/99	(To)	11/4/00
<b>Unit undertaking recording:</b> Wessex Archaeology Portway House Old Sarum Park Salisbury Wiltshire SP4 6EB			
<b>Summary of Fieldwork Results:</b>  Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Ltd (URS) to undertake an excavation on land east of the Stone Farm bridleway, north of the village of Saltwood, Kent. The excavation forms part of a programme of archaeological investigation along the proposed route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, and at the site has been preceded by an Environmental Assessment. The 4.3 hectare site straddles the Saltwood Tunnel stretch of the Ashford to Folkestone railway, is centred on NGR grid point TR 15950 36950, and is known as Stone Farm Bridleway. Other work in the immediate vicinity includes an evaluation conducted by the Oxford Archaeological Unit followed by an area excavation by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, both located immediately to the west of site.			



**(Summary of Fieldwork Results Cont.)**

Archaeological features recorded at the site survived as cuts into the surface of either the natural geology or an overlying late medieval/post-medieval developed subsoil that was present across the site. Overall, 192 features were identified, the medieval and earlier features comprising 74 ditches, 54 pits and/or post-holes, 49 graves or suspected graves, one hollow-way, one ring ditch (barrow), one *grubenhause*, and one confirmed and one suspected 'sub-square enclosure'. Numerous datable artefacts were recovered indicating the potential presence of Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Romano-British, Saxon and Saxo-Norman activity in the immediate area.

The Early Neolithic evidence is significant for the area, and possibly Kent as a whole, in that it appears to represent a small focus of settlement activity, with a relatively substantial assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts (including crop-processing debris) recovered from two adjacent pits. It may be significant that the Early Bronze Age barrow, part of a larger east to west aligned cemetery of at least three such monuments, was constructed in the immediate vicinity of these earlier pits. The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods witness the development and expansion of an associated field system, focussed on and respecting the barrow(s) where observed, although with no apparent settlement focus identified. In addition, a number of burials of probable Early Iron Age date were also identified, primarily located on the east side of the earlier barrow.

By the Late Iron Age and into the Romano-British period a system of hollow-ways and tracks develop that may suggest an associated settlement centre was located to the south of the site, perhaps on the higher ground overlooking the present-day village of Saltwood. The hollow-ways appear to align on the Bronze Age barrows as markers, with three such routes bypassing close by each barrow (including the present-day route of Stone Farm bridleway).


Similarly, the Saxon evidence is clearly focussed on the Bronze Age barrows (and hollow-way network) with at least 4 discrete inhumation cemeteries recorded either on or in close proximity to the barrows. The burials total c. 150-200 in number and include many containing grave goods such as jewellery (beads, brooches etc.), weapons (knives, spears and swords), shields and other objects (i.e. chatelaines, glass drinking vessels, votive hanging bowls etc.). Only a single Saxon building (*grubenhause*) was recorded, with at least two others known from investigations nearby, indicating the likelihood that these represent the dispersed fringes of an associated settlement.

Small assemblages of early medieval pottery, associated with fish bone, an articulated dog skeleton and shellfish (midden deposits?) have been recovered from a small number of pits, again adjacent to the barrow. It is therefore possible that any Saxon settlement continues in the area into the early medieval period, although little evidence was recovered to suggest such settlement persisted throughout the medieval period.

**Location of Archive:** Currently at Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB (01722 326867) under site code ARC SFB99. Final venue for deposition to be arranged by URS.

**Bibliography:**

1. Union Railways Limited, 1994, *Channel Tunnel Rail Link: Assessment of Historic and Cultural Effects – Final Report* (4 volumes)
2. -- , 1997, *North of Saltwood Tunnel, Saltwood, Kent (ARC SLT97)*, unpublished archaeological evaluation report
3. Union Railways (South) Limited, 1999a, *North of Saltwood Tunnel, Kent (ARC SLT98)*, unpublished detailed archaeological works interim report
4. -- , 1999b, *North of Saltwood Tunnel, Kent (ARC SLT98C)*, unpublished detailed archaeological works interim report
5. -- , 1999c, *Archaeological Excavation at Stone Farm Bridleway (ARC SFB99), nr Saltwood, Kent*, unpublished client report no. 45999a

**Summary Compiler:**   
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**Date:** 17/5/00

#### Appendix 4: Archaeological Deposits and Features

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
1	Ditch	1009, 1011, 1013, 1082, 1106, 1227, 1241, 1245, 1257, 3019, 3025, 3027		A narrow, linear ditch, WNW – ESE: Turns abruptly c.90° to trend NNE – SSW. Truncated terminus to NNE. Sealed by subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG28. Pottery is LIA/RB and RB, with small LBA component.	
2	Ditch	1027, 1078, 1149, 1184, 1192, 1222		An ephemeral, truncated length of ditch, aligned WNW – ESE, adjacent to (north of) ditch ASG1. Below Grave ASG78, above Natural ASG16.	
3	Ditch	1008, 1016, 1020, 1023, 1038, 1086, 1094, 1157, 1159, 1218, 1224, 1252		A shallow, linear ditch aligned WNW – ESE. Above Ditch ASG4/9, below ASG5, 8, 17, 19, 28	6
4	Ditch	1029, 1035	LBA/EIA?	A linear ditch, aligned WNW – ESE. Turns abruptly through 90° to become ASG9. Below ASG3, above natural ASG16. 3 sherds pottery: LBA, EIA?, RB	
5	Ditch	1004, 1006, 1018, 1104	SAX	Short, slightly curvilinear ditch aligned N-S. 5.66 x 1.20 m Rounded butt-end terminals. Associated with ASG6 (immediately to north) forming part of segmented flanking ditch for inhumation group. Pottery is RB (probably residual).	
6	Ditch	1031, 1088, 1090, 1092	SAX	Short linear ditch, aligned N-S. Rounded butt-end terminals. Associated with ASG5 (immediately to south) forming part of segmented flanking ditch for inhumation group. Some LIA/RB pottery, with large EIA component to assemblage	
7	Grave	1033, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1132, 1135, 1138, 1141, 1144, 1170, 1174, 3013, 3015, 3021, 3034, 3037, 3042, 3045, 3048, 3051, 3054, 3057, 3060, 3063, 3066, 3069 (Ditch) 3031 (Grave)	SAX	Comprises an east – west aligned inhumation grave, located centrally within a narrow, circular penannular enclosure ditch, c. 7.15 m in diameter. A narrow causewayed ‘entrance/exit’ was identified on the eastern side (‘foot end’) of the enclosure. Pottery assemblage is mainly RB with some LBA component. Burial was unaccompanied. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 154, 164, 165, 166, 172
8	Ditch	1040, 1067, 1069, 1102,	SAX	Wide, shallow and irregular curvilinear ditch, N-S, possibly forming part of ‘flanking ditch’ group associated with Saxon cemetery. Above ditch ASG3, below ditch ASG10. Pottery is principally RB, with small EIA? Component.	
9	Ditch	1042, 1065,	LBA/EIA?	A linear ditch, Aligned NNE – SSW. Same as ditch ASG4.	
10	Ditch	1063, 1069, 1211, 1333, 1386,	SAX	A short length of ditch, N-S, rounded butt-end terminals. May form part of complex of ‘flanking ditches’ associated with Saxon cemetery.	
11	Grave	1056	SAX	Slightly irregular sub-oval grave, E-W, 1.75 x 0.75 x 0.20 m. Below subsoil ASG15, above grave ASG27. Slight bone survival. Unaccompanied. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
12	Grave	1074	SAX	Sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided with flat base, E-W, 2.40 x 0.90 x 0.43 m. Possible unidentified secondary burial: partial skull noted in upper grave fill. Primary inhumation located at base of cut. Associated grave goods (Fe, stone). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	1, 5
13	Grave	1071	SAX	A rectangular grave, E-W, 1.16 x 0.53 x 0.39 m. No human remains noted. Unaccompanied. Part of grave-row. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	2, 3
14	Layer	1000, 2000, 3000, 4000	P-MED/ MOD	Modern agricultural ploughsoil and ‘topsoil’ overburden.	
15	Layer	1001, 2001, 3001, 4001	MED/ P-MED	Homogenous subsoil deposit. Seals all archaeological features, cut by ASG26 (‘modern’ intrusions).	

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
16	Natural	1002, 2002, 3002, 4002 also: 1026, 1084, 1180, 1213, 1233, 1235, 1315, 1317, 1484, 1504, 1522, 1544, 1546, 1548, 1550, 1584, 1819, 3029, 3269,	N/A	All natural deposits/features	27
17	Grave	1122	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, E-W, 1.40 x 0.50 x 0.30 m. No human remains noted. Associated grave goods (Fe, glass beads). Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG3.	
18	Grave	1124	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, , E-W, 2.57 x 1.00 x 0.42 m. No human remains noted. Associated grave goods (Fe, glass bead). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	7
19	Grave	1120	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, E-W, 1.84 x 0.89 x 0.42 m. No human remains noted. Unaccompanied. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG3.	17
20	Grave	1118	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, steep – vertically sided, E-W, 1.77, 0.72 x 0.50 m. No human remains noted, pillow-stone at supposed 'head' end. Associated grave goods (Fe). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	9
21	Grave	1116	SAX	An irregular sub-rectangular grave, steep-sided, E-W, 1.70 x 0.70 x 0.40. No human remains noted. Unaccompanied. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	8
22	Grave	1110, 1323	SAX	A rounded sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, E-W, 1.75 x 0.56 x 0.36 m. Human bone present. Two groups of 'clench'-type Fe nails with diamond-shaped washers found in upper area of grave fill.. No other grave goods. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	40, 41, 42, 43, 44,
23	Grave	1112	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, E-W, 1.95 x 0.80 x 0.55 m. Human bone present. Associated grave goods (glass bead). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	36, 37, 38, 39, 48
24	Grave	1114	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, steep – vertically sided, E-W, 1.90 x 0.90 x 0.45 m . No human remains noted. Unaccompanied. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	11, 58
25	Post-Hole	1080	SAX	A single cut/fill post-hole, located immediately east of Grave ASG24. Possibly a marker post? Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16	
26	NA	1021, 1248, 1256, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1439, 1441, 1480, 1496, 1512, 1524, 1656, 3011, 3304, 3312, 3324, 3360, 3362, 3375, 3376,	P-MED/ MOD	All recorded features cutting subsoil ASG15.	269
27	Grave	1238	SAX	A rounded sub-rectangular grave, truncated, concave sides, 1.55 x 0.75 x 0.31 m. Single tooth fragment, probably from this grave. Unaccompanied. Below grave ASG11, above natural ASG16.	32, 33, 34, 35, 45
28	Ditch	1216, 1229, 1230, 1243, 1259, 1418,		A shallow, narrow linear ditch, straight-sided, N-S. Below ditch ASG1, above pit ASG82.	
29	Grave	1126, 1321	SAX	A rounded sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, E-W, 2.74 x 0.39 x 0.48 m. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (Fe). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
30	Tree-throws	1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1215, 1275, 1276, 1452, 1470, 1618, 2034, 3276, 3350, 3518		Group number assigned to all Tree-throws (unless otherwise numbered)	

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
31	Ditch	1640, 1642		A short ditch or elongated pit, NE-SW. No finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
32	Pit	1525		A shallow, sub - circular pit, 0.98 x 0.95 x 0.11 m. No finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
33	Ring Ditch	1353, 1365, 1378, 1399, 1609, 1661, 1668, 1823, 1832, 1866, 1879, 1906, 1907, 1909, , 3584,	EBA	Truncated circular (annular) ring-ditch, c. 41 m (ave.) in diameter. Above Natural ASG16, below ditches ASG35, 50, 55, 108, 150, 152, 153, and graves and pits ASG45, 60, 74, 111, 120, 121, 122, 123.	233, 234, 235, 236,
34	Hollow-way	1311, 1350, 1363, 1510, 1540, 1586, 1644, 1648, 1680, 1716, 1843, 1920, 2012, 2013, 2025, 2026, 3295, 3282, 3340, 3591, 4003	LIA/ERB	Linear 'erosional feature', c 6 – m wide and c 1.00 m deep. Trends NW – SE south of tunnel, turning to trend ENE – WSW. Below <i>grubenhau</i> s ASG61, ditch ASG56, pit ASG47, above ditches ASG49, 55, 143, 146, 147. Finds principally LIA/ERB and ERB with residual earlier prehistoric.	
35	Ditch	1482, 1517, 1530, 1607	LBA/EIA	A linear, straight-sided ditch, WNW – ESE, rounded sub-angular butt-end terminal to ESE. Below ditch ASG36, above ring-ditch ASG33. No finds.	
36	Ditch	1431, 1527, 1615		A linear ditch, NNE – SSW. Ditch is narrow at southern exposure, becoming wider and deeper as it trends northward. Below pit ASG37, above ditch ASG35. No finds.	
37	Pit	1594		A shallow sub-circular pit, 1.00 x 0.20 m. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG36. No finds.	93
38	Grave	1462	SAX	A rectangular grave, vertically sided, NW – SE, 1.62 x 0.60 x 0.37 m. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (Fe, glass beads). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	74, 75, 76, 77, 95
39	Grave	1423	SAX	A small oval grave, steep sided, NW – SE, 0.88 x 0.50 x 0.36 m. No human remains present. Unaccompanied. Possible infant/child burial. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
40	Grave	1425, 1762	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, NW – SE, 2.55 x 0.78 x 0.25 m. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (glass and amber beads, Ar and 'base' Ar brooches including zoomorphic 'bird' type, CuA buckle, Fe knife). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
41	Grave	1427, 1767	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, NW – SE, 2.06 x 0.60 x 0.40 m. No human remains noted. Associated grave goods (Cua buckle, Fe objs, knife, sword, shield-fittings). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	158, 169, 170, 171, 173
42	Grave	1490	SAX	A shallow, truncated, sub-oval grave, shallow sided, NW – SE, 1.07 x 0.93 x 0.12 m. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (Fe). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	159, 160, 161, 162, 163
43	Grave	1491	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, steep/vertically sided, NW – SE, 2.15 x 0.77 x 0.50 m. Human remains and possible coffin stain present. Unaccompanied. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	78, 79, 80, 81, 82
44	Ditch	1313, 1562, 1564, 1566, 1568, 1601, 1603, 1852, 1860, 1903	SAX/MED ?	A slightly sinuous/curvilinear ditch, NNE – SSW, rounded butt-end terminals. Below subsoil ASG15, above graves ASG45, 50, 123. Pottery is principally LIA/ERB and ERB but feature is stratigraphically post 6 <sup>th</sup> C AD.	94
45	Grave	1577, 1857	SAX	A sub-rounded/rectangular grave, vertically sided, E-W, 2.70 x 1.00 x 0.35 m. No human remains noted. Associated coffin-stain and grave goods (Fe). Below ditch ASG44, above natural ASG16.	187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194
46	Layer	1461, 1533, 1612, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1684, 1685, 1690	RB/SAX?	An homogenous grey-brown sandy loam soil horizon situated within a slight hollow. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG36. Produced RB pottery and a CuA coin dated to the early – mid C4th.	97
47	Pit	1309	MED	A shallow, elongated oval pit, NE – SW, 1.80 x 0.80 x 0.18 m. Pottery from this pit included early medieval shelly ware, and semi-articulated fish bones and a partial dog skeleton were also recovered. Below subsoil ASG15, above hollow-way ASG34.	50, 56, 62

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
48	Pit	1403	MED	An oval pit, steep sided, 1.25 x 1.19 x 0.44 m. Pottery from this pit was predominantly early medieval shelly ware. A deposit of degraded mussel shell was also noted. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG50.	104, 105, 106
49	Ditch	1382, 1821,	LBA/EIA?	A short length of linear ditch, WNW – ESE, with a narrow, sub-rounded butt-end terminal to the WNW. Below hollow-way ASG34 and grave ASG105, above natural ASG16. No finds.	
50	Ditch	1497, 3291, 3532		A short, straight-sided linear ditch, N-S, with slightly ‘curving’ butt-end to N. Below pits ASG50, 156, above ring-ditch ASG33. No finds.	
51				Sub Group Number Deleted	
52	Ditch	1405, 1592		A short, narrow, slightly curvilinear ditch or elongate pit, NW – SE. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16. No finds.	
53	Pit	1407	MED	Small oval pit, 0.70 x 0.65 x 0.10 m. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16. No ceramic finds. Contains mussel shell.	61
54	Ditch	1393, 1650, 1658,		A narrow, straight sided linear ditch, NNE – SSW. Below subsoil ASG15, above pit ASG113. No finds.	
55	Ditch	1395, 1508, 1581		A linear, straight sided ditch, ENE – WSW, with a rounded butt-end terminal to the WSW. Below hollow-way ASG34, above ring-ditch ASG33. No finds.	
56	Ditch	1397, 1654, 1755, 1784	LIA/ERB	A narrow, straight-sided linear ditch, ENE-WSW, with tapering truncated terminals. Pottery is all LIA/ERB. Below elongate pit ASG66, above hollow-way ASG34.	
57	Grave	1634	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, SW-NE, 2.75 x 0.76 x 0.70 m. Human remains present, evidence for wooden coffin and associated grave goods (glass beads, Fe).	151, 152, 153, 167, 168
58				Sub Group Number Deleted	
59	Grave	1392	LIA/ERB?	A small, shallow, sub-oval grave, 0.74 x 0.51 x 0.13 m. Human remains present. Unaccompanied. Pottery is RB/UNID. Below subsoil ASG15, above nat deposit ASG114.	59
60	Grave	1453	SAX	A sub-oval grave, concave sided, WNW-ESE, 2.14 x 0.70 x 0.30 m. Human remains present. Associated Grave goods include c. 170 glass and amber beads, 4 paired CuA brooches, as well as other Fe and CuA objects. Residual RB and UNID pottery. Below Ditch ASG44, above Natural ASG16.	69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 206
61	SFB	1521, 1534, 1537, 1719, 1757	SAX	A rounded sub-rectangular feature, NNW-SSE, 3.40 x 3.10 x 0.45 m. Excavated as four individual quadrants. Pottery is predominantly LIA and ERB/UNID, with residual EIA?. Below subsoil ASG15, above hollow-way ASG34.	156, 157
62	Ditch	1443, 1590, 1599, 1686, 1695, 1730, 1952,	LBA/EIA	An irregular sub-square enclosure, 7.40 x 7.00 m, comprising a single uninterrupted shallow ditch, with slightly sub-angular ‘corners’. Enclosure is axially aligned WNW-ESE/NNE-SSW. Ditch width ranges 0.80 – 11.35 m, and depth is c. 0.30 m. ceramic finds are sparse, EIA and LIA/RB/UNID. Below ASG34, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 106, 107. Above ASG30, 102.	98, 99, 107, 108, 124
63	Ditch	1301, 1303, 1753, 3306, 3504, 3506	LBA/EIA	A linear ditch, straight-sided, WNW-ESE. Sub-rounded butt-end terminal to WNW, shallow truncation terminal to ESE. Ceramic material is consistently LBA/EIA. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
64	Grave	1305	EIA?	An irregular, rounded ‘kidney’ shaped feature, probably a grave. Concave sided, NW-SE, 1.85 x 0.70 x 0.50 m. Human remains present. Unfurnished.	51, 52, 53, 54, 55
65	Pit	1307		A rounded sub-rectangular pit, 1.02 x 0.80 x 0.25 m. No ceramic finds. Flint hammerstone found on surface of fill.	
66	Ditch	1466, 1848, 1954	MED	A short ditch, NW-SE, 3.90 x 0.60 x c.0.30 m. Slightly curvilinear with rounded butt-end terminals. Deposits of mussel shell and animal bone noted. Pottery is LIA/ERB, but similarities of fill and contents with ASGs47and48 suggest an Early Medieval date. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG56.	86, 87, 88, 92
67	Pit	1409	EIA	A sub-circular pit, 0.38 x 0.32 x 0.27 m. Possibly indicates a former marker-post for grave ASG69. No ceramic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, “above” grave ASG69.	64
68	Grave	1421	EIA	An irregular sub-oval grave, NNE-SSW, 1.20 x 0.35 m. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (pottery) may be re-deposited from earlier grave ASG69. Below subsoil ASG15, above grave ASG69.	

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
69	Grave	1411	EIA	An irregular sub-oval grave, vertically sided, NNE-SSW, 1.30 x 0.35 m. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (pottery). Below ASG67, 68, above Natural ASG16.	63, 65, 66, 67, 68
70	Grave	1523	EIA?	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, NNE-SSW, 1.50 x 0.57 x 0.50 m. Human remains present. Unfurnished. Below subsoil pit ASG15, above natural ASG16.	89, 90, 91, 96, 102
71	Pit	1361		A rounded sub-square pit, 0.76 x 0.30 m. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	57
72	Ditch	1357, 1369, 1371, 1372		A linear ditch, slightly irregular sided, N-S. Truncation terminals to N and S. Single sherd of LBA pottery. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
73	Ditch	1414, 1416		A short length of poorly defined linear ditch, N-S, rounded butt-end terminal to S, truncated to N. No ceramic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
74	Pit	1336		An oval pit, 1.80 x 1.77 x 0.55 m. Ceramic finds are principally RB, although these could be residual. Below subsoil ASG15, above ring-ditch ASG33.	49
75	Pit	1622	MED	A small circular pit, 0.59 x 0.19 m. Pottery is medieval in date. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	100
76				Sub Group Number Deleted	
77	Grave	1101	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, steep/vertically sided, E-W, 1.96 x 0.82 x 0.43 m. No human remains present. Associated grave goods (Fe). Below pit ASG79, above Grave ASG78.	4
78	Grave	1153	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, E-W, 1.07 x 0.42 x 0.47 m. No human remains present. Unfurnished. Below grave ASG77, above ditch ASG2.	18
79	Pit	1155		An irregular sub-circular pit (posthole?), 0.33 x 0.35 m. No finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above grave ASG77.	
80	Ditch	1286, 1296, 1374		A linear ditch, straight-sided, NNE-SSW. Ceramic finds are undated. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16. Physically truncated by modern road cut [1248] (ASG26).	
81	Pit	1284	LBA?	A shallow, truncated sub-oval pit, ESE-WNW, 1.73 x 0.85 m x 60mm. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
82	Pit	1376		A sub-circular pit, 1.45 x 0.52 m. Ceramic finds undiagnostic LBA?/UNID. Below ditch ASG28, above natural ASG16.	
83	Grave	1291	SAX	An irregular sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, WNW-ESE, 2.76 x 1.28 x 0.37 m. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (Fe, CuA). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	25, 26
84	Grave	1279	SAX	A sub-rectangular/sub-oval grave, steeply sided, WNW-ESE, 2.85 x 1.10 x 0.37 m. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (glass beads, Ar wire, Fe).	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
85	Pit	1388		An oval pit, 1.78 x 1.40 x 0.80 m. No finds. Below ditch ASG10, above natural ASG16.	
86				Sub Group Number Deleted	
87	Ditch	2014, 2029, 2032	LBA/EIA?	A linear, straight sided ditch, WNW-ESE. Truncation terminal to ESE. Co-aligned with ditch ASG89 to east. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
88	Pit	2004, 2019		A shallow sub-circular pit, 1.40 m x 90 mm. No finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
89	Ditch	2008, 2023, 2027	LBA/EIA?	A linear, straight sided ditch, WNW – ESE. Truncation terminal to WNW, rounded butt-end terminal to ESE. Co-aligned with ditch ASG87 to west.	
90	Ditch	2006, 2010, 2015, 2017, 2021	LBA/EIA?	An irregular, sinuous/curvilinear ditch, aligned N-S overall. Truncation terminal to N and S. No finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
91	Ditch	3003	SAX/MED?	A narrow linear ditch, N-S, rounded butt-end terminal to N. No diagnostic finds. Direct alignment with similar ditch ASG28 to N. Below subsoil ASG15, above graves ASG3005, 3007, 3009.	

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
92	Grave	3005	SAX	A possible irregular sub-oval grave, E-W, 2.20 x 0.70 x 0.20 m. No human remains noted. Unfurnished.	131, 132, 133, 134, 139
93	Grave	3007	SAX	A possible irregular sub-oval grave, E-W, 1.80 x 0.70 x 0.23 m. No human remains noted. Unfurnished.	135, 136, 137, 138, 141
94	Grave	3009	SAX	A possible irregular sub-oval grave, E-W, 2.12 x 0.70 x 0.25 m. No human remains noted. Unfurnished.	142, 143, 144, 145, 146
95	Ditch	1572		A shallow elongate pit (short ditch?), E-W, 2.00+ x 0.94 x 0.14 m. No diagnostic finds. Possible this could be a grave? Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
96				Sub-Group Number Deleted	
97	Grave	1732	LIA/ERB?	A sub-rectangular grave, steeply/vertically sided, N-S, 1.70 x 0.56 x 0.55 m. Human remains present. Unaccompanied. Single fragment of LIA/ERB pottery. Below subsoil ASG15, above sub-square enclosure ASG62.	125, 126, 127, 128, 129
98	Grave	1737		An irregular, concave sided, 'kidney' shaped sub-oval grave, E-W, 1.35 x 0.53 x 0.23 m. Hum. remains present. Unaccompanied. Single sherd LIA/ERB pottery. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	130, 208
99	Pit	1703	LIA/ERB?	A small, irregular sub-oval pit or "scoop", containing a single fill rich in charcoal and white calcined bone flecks. Possibly a human cremation deposit? Below subsoil ASG15, above sub-square enclosure ASG62.	118, 119
100	Pit	1726	LIA/ERB?	A small, irregular sub-oval pit or "scoop", containing a single fill rich in charcoal and white calcined bone flecks. Possibly a human cremation deposit? Below subsoil ASG15, above sub-square enclosure ASG62.	120, 121
101	Pit	1728	LIA/ERB?	A small, irregular sub-oval pit or "scoop", containing a single fill rich in charcoal and white calcined bone flecks. Possibly a human cremation deposit? Below subsoil ASG15, above sub-square enclosure ASG62.	122, 123
102	Pit	1474, 1699		A shallow pit, truncated on its western edge, 0.70 x 0.30 x 0.14 m. No ceramic finds. Fill contained charcoal and white calcined bone. Possibly human cremation deposit?. Below enclosure ASG62, above natural ASG16.	109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115
103	Grave	1803	LIA/RB?	A rounded sub-rectangular grave, NW-SE, 1.43 x 0.67 x 0.38 m. Human remains present. Unaccompanied. Pottery is predominantly LIA/ERB. Below grave ASG104, above natural ASG16.	174, 175
104	Grave	1705	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, NE-SW, 2.93 x 1.24 x 0.40 m. Human remains and evidence for coffin present. Associated grave goods (glass vessel, Fe shield boss, Fe objects). Below subsoil ASG15, above grave ASG103.	147, 148, 149, 150, 155
105	Grave	1380		A rounded sub-rectangular feature, vertically sided, possibly a grave, N-S, 1.52 x 0.55 x 0.22 m. No human remains noted. Unaccompanied. Below subsoil, above ditch ASG49.	
106	Pit	1722	LIA/ERB?	A small, irregular sub-oval pit or "scoop", containing a single fill rich in charcoal and white calcined bone flecks. Possibly a human cremation deposit? Lia/ERB pottery. Below subsoil ASG15, above sub-square enclosure ASG62.	116
107	Pit	1724	LIA/ERB?	A small, irregular sub-oval pit or "scoop", containing a single fill rich in charcoal and white calcined bone flecks. Possibly a human cremation deposit? Below subsoil ASG15, above sub-square enclosure ASG62.	117
108	Ditch	1806, 1951, 1964		A narrow, slightly sinuous ditch, NNE-SSW. No finds. Below graves ASG109, 121, above ring ditch ASG33.	

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
109	Grave	1844	SAX	A sub-oval grave, vertically sided, E-W, 1.31 x 1.10 x 0.33 m. No human remains noted. Associated grave goods (Fe knife). Below subsoil ASG15, above ditches ASG36, 108.	182, 183, 184, 185
110	Pit	1808		A shallow sub-oval pit, NNE-SSW, 1.65 x 0.84 x 0.10 m. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above grave ASG111.	
111	Grave	1810	SAX	A shallow truncated sub-rectangular grave, E-W, 1.95 x 0.93 m x 60 mm. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (amber and glass beads). Below pit ASG110, above ring ditch ASG33.	176, 177, 178, 179, 180
112	Pit	1847		A rounded sub-rectangular pit, 1.40 x 1.14 x 1.65. Ceramic material is LIA/RB. Below subsoil ASG15, above graves ASG120, 121.	
113	Pit	1707		Probable shallow, oval pit, N-S, 2.00 x 1.02 x 0.30 m. No diagnostic finds. Below ASG54, above natural layer ASG114.	
114	Layer	1802		A layer of mid-pale yellow-brown clay-silt. Now believed to be localised natural variation. Below ASG nos. 59, 113, 115, 116, 117, 118, 190. Above natural ASG16.	
115	Pit	1691		A very shallow, truncated sub-circular pit, 0.77 x 0.75 m x 30 mm. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above layer ASG114.	
116	Pit	1693		A sub-rectangular pit, E-W, 1.02 x 0.52 x 0.11 m. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above layer ASG114.	
117	Pit	1384	LBA/EIA?	A sub-oval pit, NNE-SSW, 1.13 x 0.59 x 0.10 m. Pottery is LBA/EIA/UNID. Below subsoil ASG15, above layer ASG114.	60
118	Pit	1488		A shallow sub-oval pit, E-W, 0.38 x 0.36 m x 60 mm. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above layer ASG114.	
119				Sub Group Number Deleted	
120	Grave	1895	SAX	A shallow sub-rectangular grave, E-W, concave sided, 2.40 x 0.75 x 0.10 m. Human remains present. Unaccompanied. Below pit ASG112, above ring ditch ASG33.	196, 197, 198, 199, 200
121	Grave	1898	SAX	A shallow, sub-rectangular grave, concave sided, E-W, 1.70 x 1.00 x 0.25 m. No human remains noted. Unaccompanied. Below pit ASG112, above ditch ASG108.	
122	Grave	1464		A small sub-oval grave, sloping sides, WSW-ENE, 0.88 x 0.40 m x 80 mm. Human remains present. Unaccompanied. Below subsoil ASG15, above ring ditch ASG33.	
123				Sub Group Number Deleted	
124	Ditch	3073, 3075, 3175	LBA/EIA?	A substantial curvilinear ditch, N-S, turning sharply to trend E-W (or may butt-end). Depth in excess of 0.90 m. Ceramic material is all LBA? Or UNID. Below ditches ASG129, 130, 133. Possibly above ditch ASG128.	227, 228, 229, 230
125	Grave	3080	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, vertically sided, E-W, 2.50 x 1.55 x 0.44 m. Contains evidence for a double inhumation burial. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (Fe, Cu alloy, Ar, glass beads). Immediately south of grave ASG126. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	209, 210, 211, 212, 213
126	Grave	3083	SAX	A sub-oval grave, steeply sided, E-W, 2.60 x 1.05 x 0.50 m. Human remains present. Associated grave goods (glass beads). Immediately north of grave ASG125. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	223, 224, 225, 226
127	Grave	3086	SAX	A sub-oval truncated grave, shallow concave sided, E-W, 2.25 x 1.00 x 0.32 m. Human remains present. Unaccompanied. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	214, 215, 216, 217, 218
128	Ditch	3091		A narrow, highly truncated straight-sided ditch, NNE – SSW. No diagnostic finds. Below ditch ASG125, above natural ASG16.	231, 232
129	Ditch	3095, 3203		A linear, straight-sided ditch, E-W, terminating to the E in a tapering, rounded butt-end. Below subsoil ASG15, above relationship is presently unconfirmed.	



ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
130	Ditch	3097, 3136, 3138, 3173, 3196, 3216, 3232, 3241, 3267		An irregular, sinuous, curvilinear ditch, trending WNW-ESE overall. Narrow rounded butt-end terminal to W. LBA and LIA ERB pottery recovered. Below ditches ASG132, 134, above Ditch ASG124.	
131	Ditch	3040		A short length of linear ditch, WNW-ESE. Rounded butt-end terminal to WNW, ESE extent unknown. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
132	Ditch	3099, 3115, 3129, 3124, 3214, 3220, 3230, 3239, 3265		A slightly sinuous curvilinear ditch, trending WNW-ESE overall, re-establishing the course of underlying ditch ASG130. Ceramic material is principally LIA/ERB and RB. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG130.	231, 232
133	Ditch	3101, 3163, 3209		A linear, straight-sided ditch, WNW-ESE, with a rounded butt-end terminal to the E. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG124.	
134	Ditch	3103, 3132, 3161, 3194, 3207, 3243, 3245		A narrow, sinuous linear ditch, WNW – ESE, with truncation terminal to ESE. Probably continues to east as ditch (trace) ASG174. Ceramic material is LIA/ERB and UNID.	
135	Pit	3302		A sub-oval pit, NNW-SSE, 0.73 x 0.60 x 0.14. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
136	Pit	3370	ENE0	An oval pit, vertical/steeply sloping concave sides, NE-SW, 1.06 x 0.80 x 0.46 m. Produced exclusively ENEO pottery, including large rim and body sherds, waste flint, burnt and unburnt flint tools and abundant charcoal. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	245
137	Pit	3344		A circular pit, 0.50 x 0.30 m. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG146.	252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257
138	Pit	3336		A sub-circular pit, steeply sided, 0.35 x 0.32 m. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 261
139	Pit	3334		An oval pit, steeply sided, 0.70 x 0.58 x 0.20 m. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG141.	258, 259, 260, 266, 267
140	Ditch	3328, 3413, 3415, 3417		An irregular, shallow ditch, poorly defined, NNW-SSE, turning abruptly to NW-SE. Shallow probable butt-end terminal to south. No diagnostic finds. Below ditch ASG143, above natural ASG16.	
141	Ditch	3332, 3420, 3425		A linear, straight sided ditch, N-S, terminating to S in a slightly bulbous rounded butt-end. Ceramic material is LIA/ERB/UNID. Below pit ASG139, above ditch ASG143.	
142	Ditch	3338, 3429, 3485		A narrow linear ditch, straight sided, NNE-SSW. No diagnostic finds. Below ditch ASG143, above natural ASG16.	
143	Ditch	3330, 3358, 3329, 3427, 3431, 3478		A linear, straight sided ditch, WNW-ESE, with a narrow truncation terminal to E. Small ceramic assemblage is predominantly LIA/ERB and RB. Below ditches ASG34, 140, 141, 160. Above ditch ASG142.	
144	Ditch	3356, 3384, 3421, 3496		A curvilinear ditch, N-S, turning NNW-SSE, sub-angular butt-end terminal to S. No diagnostic pottery. Below ditch ASG147, above natural ASG16.	
145	Ditch	2036, 2044, 3348, 3487		A linear, straight sided ditch, N-S. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above tree-throw ASG30.	
146	Ditch	3352, 3423, 3482, 3494		A linear, slightly sinuous ditch, WNW-ESE, Broad butt-end terminal to E. No diagnostic finds. Below pit ASG137, ditches ASG159, 160, hollow-way ASG34. Above ditch ASG147.	
147	Ditch	3354, 3388, 3419, 3435		A linear, sinuous ditch aligned WNW-ESE, narrow butt-end terminal to E. No diagnostic finds. Below ditches ASG146, 160, pit ASG181, hollow-way ASG34. Above Ditch ASG144.	
148	Ditch	3308, 3508, 3543		A very shallow, highly truncated linear ditch trace, straight-sided and aligned NW-SE. No diagnostic finds. Below ditch ASG149, above natural ASG16.	
149	Ditch	3310, 3512, 3545		A narrow, slightly sinuous ditch, N-S. Ceramic material is all LIA/ERB. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG148.	

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
150	Ditch	3284, 3286, 3538, 3547, 3552	MED	A linear ditch, trending NE-SW, turning at its southern exposure to trend NNE-SSW. Rounded butt-end terminal to N. High charcoal and bone content in upper fill. Ceramic assemblage is MED, with residual LIA/ERB. Below subsoil ASG16, above ring-ditch ASG33.	270, 271, 272
151				Sub-Group Number Deleted	
152	Ditch	3289, 3526, 3555	RB?	A linear, straight sided ditch, N-S. Ceramic material is exclusively RB. Finds include an Fe knife and Fe shears (?). Below pit ASG199, "below" hollow-way ASG34, above ring ditch ASG33.	
153	Ditch	3318, 3541, 3550, 3566, 3576, 3580, 3582		An irregular sub-curved ditch, E-W overall, W end turns abruptly NW-SE. Truncation terminals at both ends. No diagnostic finds. Below ditch ASG155, Tree-throw ASG154, above pit ASG198, ring ditch ASG33.	
154	Pit	3322		An irregular sub-oval tree-throw, E-W, 2.20 x 1.50 x 0.40 m. Particularly charcoal-rich lower fill. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG153.	273
155	Ditch	3320, 3474, 3568, 3572, 3578		A short, narrow length of linear ditch, N-S. Rounded butt-end terminal to N, tapering truncation terminal to south. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG153.	
156	Pit	3293	MED	A sub-oval pit, vertically sided, 1.49 x 1.24 x 1.45 m. Charcoal and animal bone. MED pottery with residual LIA/ERB. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG50.	274, 275, 276
157	Pit	3314		An irregular sub-circular pit, 0.40 x 0.35 x 0.12 m.. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16	
158	Pit	3316		A rounded sub-rectangular pit or posthole, 0.38 x 0.22 x 0.12 m. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
159	Ditch	3346, 3489		A linear, straight sided ditch, NNE-SSW. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG146.	
160	Ditch	3342, 3390, 3433, 3480		A linear, straight sided ditch, NNE-SSW. Small ceramic assemblage is LIA/ERB and RB. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditches ASG143, 146, 147.	
161	Ditch	3364, 3520, 3522		A narrow, linear, straight-sided ditch, WNW-ESE. 1 small sherd LIA/ERB pottery. Below subsoil ASG15, above pit ASG183.	
162	Ditch	3366, 3510, 3514	LIA/ERB	A linear, straight sided ditch, WNW-ESE, LIA/ERB ceramic assemblage. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
163	Post-hole	3259		A circular post-hole, 0.25 x 0.15 m. Single sherd LIA/ERB pottery. Below subsoil ASG15, above posthole ASG164.	
164	Post-hole	3261		An oval post-hole, 0.40 x 0.34 x 0.20. No diagnostic finds. Below post-hole ASG163, above natural ASG16.	
165	Ditch	3144, 3148, 3169	LBA/EIA	A straight-sided linear ditch, NNE – SSW, with an irregular sub-square butt-end terminal to the NNE. Exclusively LBA and LBA/EIA ceramic assemblage. Below shallow 'Erosional interface' ASG170, above natural ASG16.	219, 220
166	Ditch	3180, 3182, 3224		A linear, straight sided ditch, NNE-SSW, rounded butt-end terminal to N. Undiagnostic ceramic assemblage. Below subsoil ASG15, above Tree-throw ASG195.	
167	Ditch	3153, 3155		A short length of linear, straight sided ditch, WNW-ESE, truncation terminal to ESE. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
168	Ditch	3171, 3186, 3188, 3249, 3256	RB?	A narrow, straight-sided linear ditch, WNW – ESE. Small ceramic assemblage of LIA/ERB/RB date. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
169	Ditch	3109, 3205, 3247		A poorly understood curvilinear ditch, possibly part of a penannular grave enclosure? Ceramic material is all LIA/ERB and RB. Below ditch ASG129, above ditch ASG134.	
170	Hollow-way?	3093, 3146, 3167, 3201, 3237		A curvilinear feature, apparently comprising an 'erosional interface' and associated fill deposits. Ceramic assemblage is all LIA/ERB and RB. Possibly this represents a former path or shallow 'hollow-way'. Below ditch ASG132 and possible pit ASG194. Above ditch ASG165.	221, 222
171	Pit	3159		A shallow sub-circular pit, 1.10 x 0.18 m. No diagnostic finds. Below ditch ASG134, above natural ASG16.	

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
172	Ditch	3192, 3228, 3273	LIA/ERB?	A short length of narrow, curvilinear ditch, trending c. NW – SE. 1 sherd RB amphora. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
173	Ditch	3157		A narrow, straight sided linear ditch, NE-SW. No diagnostic finds. Below ditch ASG132, above 'erosional feature' ASG170.	
174	Ditch	3213, 3218		A short length of ephemeral, truncated ditch, WNW – ESE. Probably a continuation of ditch ASG134 immediately to west.	
175	Pit	3277, 3301	ENE0	A small sub-circular pit, 0.46 x 0.21 m. Abundant charcoal and ENE0 pottery (2 fabrics). Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244
176	Pit	3380		An elongate sub-oval pit, NE-SW, 1.74 x 0.72 x 0.32 m. No diagnostic finds. Possibility remains that this could be a grave. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	263
177				Sub Group Number Deleted	
178				Sub Group Number Deleted	
179	Ditch	3368		A linear, straight sided ditch, N-S. No diagnostic finds, but this feature appears to continue the line of ditch ASG90 to the south. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
180	Pit	3382		A small, circular pit, steep-sided, 0.48 x 0.30 m. This feature was charcoal rich, but contained no diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	264, 265
181	Pit	3396		An oval pit, NW-SE, 1.70 x 1.05 x 0.20 m. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above ditch ASG147.	
182	Ditch	3516, 3536		A slightly sinuous, irregular linear ditch, N-S. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
183	Pit	3524		An irregular, sub-oval feature aligned E-W, possibly a pit. No diagnostic finds. Below ditch ASG161, above natural ASG16.	
184	Ditch	3378, 3528, 3530	LIA/ERB?	A linear, slightly irregular sided ditch, NNE-SSW, truncation terminal to NNW. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
185	Grave	1319	SAX	A sub-rectangular grave, steeply/vertically sided, E-W, 2.23 x 0.81 x 0.34 m. Human remains and evidence for coffin present. Associated grave goods (Fe).	28, 29, 30, 31, 47
186	Ditch	1433	EBA	(Not yet excavated) A rounded sub-square enclosure ditch. Relationships uncertain.	
187	Ditch	1437		(Not yet excavated) An irregular truncated linear ditch, WNW-ESE. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
188	Ditch	1435		(Not yet excavated) An irregular truncated linear ditch, WNW-ESE. Relationships uncertain.	
189	Post-Hole	1186, 1220	MOD?	Post-construction pit with associated post-pipe.	
190	Grave	1487	SAX?	A severely truncated, sub-rectangular grave (?), WNW-ESE, 1.85 x 0.80 m x 40 mm. No human remains noted, unaccompanied. Attribution as grave on basis of form and association only. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above layer ASG114..	101
191	Ditch	2037, 2038, 2040, 3437		A short length of linear, straight sided ditch, NW-SE, rounded butt end terminals. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
192	Pit	3373		A small, irregular, sub-oval pit or post-hole, 0.35 x 0.30 x 0.24 m. Charcoal-rich fill, no diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	
193	Ditch	3271		A possibly truncated ephemeral length of linear ditch, WNW-ESE. Truncation terminal to WNW. No diagnostic finds. Below subsoil ASG15, above natural ASG16.	268
194	Pit	3190, 3235		A shallow elongate oval feature, possibly a truncated pit? WNW-ESE aligned, 3.50 x 1.35 x 0.15 m. Single tiny sherd of RB pottery. Below subsoil ASG15, above erosional feature ASG70.	
195	Tree-throw	3222, 3226		An irregular feature interpreted as a tree-throw. Single sherd LIA/ERB pottery. Below ditch ASG166, above natural ASG16.	
196	Ditch	3134		A short, irregular linear ditch, E-W. Part of complex of approx. E-W trending ditches in vicinity. Below ditch ASG134, above natural ASG16.	

ASG no.	Type	Components	Period	Description (including stratigraphic relationships)	Samples
197	Pit	3105		(Not yet excavated) A partial feature of unknown type, mostly obscured by unstripped ground: possibly a pit or grave	
198	Pit	3570		A small rounded sub-oval pit. Below ditch ASG153, above natural ASG16.	
199	Pit	3558	MED?	A small rounded sub-oval pit. Single rim sherd of Medieval pottery. Sealed by subsoil ASG15, above pit ASG200 and ditch ASG152.	
200	Pit	3561		A small, elongate pit, N-S. No diagnostic finds. Below pit ASG199, above natural ASG16.	

## Appendix 5: Artefact Quantification

Neo = Neolithic, BA = Early Bronze Age, LBA = Late Bronze Age, EIA = Early Iron Age, LIA = Late Iron Age, RB = Romano-British, Med. = Medieval, Unid. = Unidentified  
Quantification presented as no./wt (weights in grams), with the exception of amber/glass beads and metalwork which is presented by number only

Note – only those ASGs that have produced finds are listed below.

ASG Number	Animal Bone	Human Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Neo/BA Pottery	LBA/EIA Pottery	LIA/RB Pottery	Med. Pottery	Unid. Pottery	Stone	Glass Vessels	Glass Beads	Amber Beads	Iron	Copper Alloy	Lead	Silver
1					2/7	10/59		15/23	21/57		1/1								
3			2/2			9/214					1/1			3	1				
4						6/47		5/9	1/12										
5						1/20			7/28										
6						3/5		7/28	3/12								1		
7		119/474	1/4		3/9	20/99		14/33	12/47	5/10	1/1								
8					1/5	10/47		1/1	7/26					1					
10						5/45		5/12	2/3		2/2								
11		204/153				1/1			1/1										
12		205/423	1/57			14/51		12/25	13/37			2/1860				2			
13	3/1	3/2				2/8			4/5										
14			1/14	1/17		59/397			1/3		1/2						5	1	
15			14/151	2/45	3/13	214/2162		34/119	82/378	3/21									
16						18/254		1/1	6/18							1			
17						4/23		1/1	1/3					2		1			
18		1/1				2/7		4/13						1		2			
19						5/13													
20		1/2				1/2			4/8			1/7500				1			
22		27/6				2/53		7/8			1/8					7			
23		43/4				7/66		7/19	1/7		3/2			1					
24		3/1				17/98			1/6										
26	11/186		1/11	4/260	1/2	3/34				2/4									
27		1/1																	
28			1/4			5/19		9/22	9/60										
29		13/6			1/1	3/7		7/9											
30						3/54													
31	330/16																		
32	1/1			3/1	1/1	1/2													
33		4/1		1/8	9/4	21/309		1/1	13/48		9/9								
34	9/28				4/12	36/370		16/60	35/154		5/24					1			
35	36/33							1/34			1/1								
36				1/6					1/27										
37									1/4										
38		66/10			1/6	7/52			3/7					1	1				
40	5/3	74/24				8/49			4/9					5	25	3	6		2

ASG Number	Animal Bone	Human Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Neo. Pottery	LBA/EIA Pottery	LIA/RB Pottery	Med. Pottery	Unid. Pottery	Stone	Glass Vessels	Glass Beads	Amber Beads	Iron	Copper Alloy	Lead	Silver
41																8	1		
42		63/14				1/6			1/1							1			
43		122/469				1/1			6/36										
44	158/79	1/1	1/4			1/7		2/10	312/663		2/6				1	1			
45	2/2	283/285				3/21		3/9	167/1068							3			
46	26/43		3/3			27/297			10/80								1		
47	695/644				5/36				5/8	4/47	1/1								
48	12/91				3/4	1/16			3/22	7/160						1			
49									1/6										
54				1/2	3/2														
56						1/3			6/12										
57	4/2	54/765				3/6		2/2	8/12					9		9			
59		82/256							1/3		2/3								
60		41/8				1/19			2/9		1/2	1/4		39	164		2		
61						5/15		1/7	20/53		8/10								
62		2/1				1/2		5/13	5/13		2/2								
63						6/153		28/219											
64		14/1				1/20					2/1								
65						1/339													
66	62/31			1/8	5/25				4/14							4			
67	8/2	1/1																	
68		36/122						24/325											
69								14/533											
70		20/4									1/5								
71				1/5					2/3										
72						2/6		1/6								1			
74	4/10				1/1	1/4			10/46		3/2								
75	4/16									4/27									
77				1/16		2/2			7/56							2			
80			1/1			5/10					2/4								
81							1/3	2/9											
82						3/58		1/2			5/11								
83		76/153				3/20		4/6	6/28		5/11					1	1		
84						4/34		8/13	12/48					11		1	1		4
87						1/4													
91									1/1		1/1								
92								1/14											
93						3/33													

ASG Number	Animal Bone	Human Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Neo. Pottery	LBA/EIA Pottery	LIA/RB Pottery	Med. Pottery	Unid. Pottery	Stone	Glass Vessels	Glass Beads	Amber Beads	Iron	Copper Alloy	Lead	Silver
94								1/6											
95		7/3									1/1								
97		1/5							1/24										
98									1/8										
99		1/11									1/1								
100		1/35																	
101		1/2				1/1					3/7								
102		6/3																	
103		7/6	2/53					2/3	27/119										
104		46/4	3/9		1/1	4/23			2/9				21/123			3			
106									3/5										
107		1/2																	
109		1/1				1/1			1/4							1			
111		47/3												2	1				
112	120/74					1/4			11/42										
113						2/16													
117						4/10		7/37			2/4								
118	7/1																		
120		4/3							1/8										
121									1/9										
122		5/3							19/31										
123		91/19				1/6		1/9			2/12								
124						1/4		3/6			1/1								
125						3/22			1/1		2/8			2		2	1		4
126		29/15				2/39		1/5			8/9			4					
129						1/18													
130						2/14		2/4	1/31										
132			2/49		1/1	8/38		2/6	8/36		2/7								
134						1/2			1/6		2/17								
135						1/3			1/1										
136	4/2		17/170		1/5	28/339	38/361												
137						1/6													
141			1/7			3/25			1/12		4/1								
143	3/1		1/2					1/1	5/6										
144						3/147			1/4										
145						2/1													
146						1/5													
149						2/8			5/14										

ASG Number	Animal Bone	Human Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Neo. Pottery	LBA/EIA Pottery	LIA/RB Pottery	Med. Pottery	Unid. Pottery	Stone	Glass Vessels	Glass Beads	Amber Beads	Iron	Copper Alloy	Lead	Silver
150	27/17				3/16	6/66			2/12	6/61									
152									5/15							2			
153	10/7				3/67														
154	127/52		1/17			1/1													
156	224/116					5/106			6/12	4/7									
160						1/3			2/12										
161				1/13		2/10			1/1										
162	2/114			2/24		3/10			2/13										
163									1/3										
164						1/7													
165						8/81		10/35	2/1										
166						7/84		1/4	1/2										
168									3/6										
169						4/55			4/20										
170	3/1					7/142		1/5	2/9										
172									1/64										
173						3/24													
174						1/5													
175			3/3		3/30	36/223	9/88				2/7	1/308							
185		96/48	1/6		2/4	1/5		2/7		2/2						2			
194									1/1										
195									1/2										
198										1/43									
199						1/6													
Unstrat.						6/72			16/66						13				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1897/1573</b>	<b>1903/3351</b>	<b>57/567</b>	<b>19/405</b>	<b>57/252</b>	<b>740/7275</b>	<b>48/452</b>	<b>277/1714</b>	<b>963/3751</b>	<b>33/372</b>	<b>95/195</b>	<b>5/9672</b>	<b>21/123</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>



## Appendix 6: Ecofact Quantification

Period	Feature	Context	Sample	Size (l)	Flot							Residue
					Flot (ml)	Grain	Chaff	Unburnt	Weed Seeds Burnt	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm
Neo	Pit ASG136	3371	245	20	250 <sup>12.5</sup>	A	-	b	A(h)*	A	-	-
	Pit ASG175	3281	240	4	35 <sup>3.5</sup>	B	C	a	A(h)	B	some burnt bone	-
EBA	Ditch ASG33	1882	233	4	1 <sup>0.5</sup>	-	-	c	-	-	-	-
	Ditch ASG33	1886	234	5	2 <sup>0.5</sup>	-	-	c	-	-	-	-
LBA/EIA	Posthole ASG67	1410	64	10	40 <sup>6</sup>	C	C	a	C	B	-	-
	Ditch ASG165	3152	219	10	10 <sup>1</sup>	A	B	b	C	C	-	-
LIA/ERB	Grave ASG97	1735	129	20	40 <sup>10</sup>	A	C	b	C	C	-	-
	Grave ASG59	1390	59	20	50 <sup>25</sup>	A	C	a	C(h)	C	-	-
RB (Sax?)	Layer ASG46	1612	97	20	40 <sup>20</sup>	C	-	a	C(h)	C	-	-
Sax	Grave ASG7	1177	16	6	5 <sup>1</sup>	C	C	a	C	-	-	-
	Grave ASG18	1124	7	20	15 <sup>7.5</sup>	B	C	a	C	-	-	-
	Grave ASG60	1458	73	20	30 <sup>10</sup>	A	-	a	C	-	-	-
	Grave ASG104	1706	147	20	30 <sup>12</sup>	A	C	a	C	-	-	-
	Grave ASG123	1855	186	20	50 <sup>5</sup>	A	C	a	C	A	-	6
	Grave ASG190	1647	101	10	25 <sup>15</sup>	C	C	a	C	-	-	-
Med	Pit ASG47	1310	50	10	40 <sup>8</sup>	A*	C	a	C	B	-	-
	Ditch ASG66	1598	92	20	50 <sup>25</sup>	B	C	a	C	C	-	-
Undated	Pit ASG102	1700	110	3	25 <sup>5</sup>	C	-	b	-	C	-	-
	Ditch ASG128	3131	232	10	10 <sup>2.5</sup>	C	C	a	C	-	-	-
	Pit ASG139	3410	259	10	20 <sup>10</sup>	C	C	a	C	C	-	-
	Hollow-way ASG170	3234	221	3	2 <sup>1</sup>	C	C	c	-	-	-	-

Neo = Neolithic, EBA = Early Bronze Age, LBA = Late Bronze Age, EIA = Early Iron Age, LIA = Late Iron Age, RB = Romano-British, Sax = Saxon, Med = Medieval  
A\*\* = exceptional, A\* = 30+ items, A = 10-29 items, B = 9-5 items, C = <5 items, (h) = hazelnuts

Quantification of **Unburnt Weed Seeds** in lower case to distinguish from **Burnt Weed Seeds**

**Flot Size** is total, but value in superscript = ml of rooty material within the flot