

Union Railways Limited
Channel Tunnel Rail Link

**LAND SOUTH OF SNARKHURST WOOD, EYHORNE STREET,
HOLLINGBOURNE, KENT (SNK 95)**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

TIS No. 192/84 - 10413

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

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Checked by: Date:
Approved by: Date:

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

As part of a larger programme of archaeological investigation along the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Union Railways Ltd commissioned the Oxford Archaeological Unit to undertake a field evaluation of approximately 4 ha of land south of Snarkhurst Wood and parallel to the north side of the M20 at Hollingbourne, Kent in November 1995. The evaluation area is adjacent to a 11 ha site, recently granted permission for a Motorway Service Area (MSA), which has been evaluated and excavated by the Oxford Archaeological Unit in the summer and autumn of 1995 on behalf of Esso Petroleum Ltd.

Earlier prehistoric activity is evident on the site from a thin general scatter of worked flints, and one pit containing a moderate sized group of worked flint probably of mesolithic or earlier neolithic date, which was found towards the western end of the area.

There was less evidence of late Bronze Age settlement within the CTRL corridor than had been found on the adjacent MSA site, but redeposited pottery of this character was found in later features and was also recovered from colluvial ploughwash deposits in two small dry valleys.

The main archaeological features identified by the CTRL evaluation are a group of late Iron Age or early Roman ditches and a pit, situated on an area of sloping ground within the CTRL corridor, about half way along the section of route under investigation, corresponding to a pottery scatter identified by the surface collection survey as potentially significant. The quantity and quality of the late Iron Age pottery from the largest of the ditches, along with slag and charred plant remains may be taken to indicate settlement activity in close proximity to the CTRL corridor. The late Iron Age activity is concentrated in a limited area directly north of a late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement site containing evidence of burial urns, which was uncovered during the construction of the Maidstone Bypass in the 1950s. It is likely the features on the CTRL route are the northern limits of this activity.

The absence of later Roman pottery reinforces the evidence from the MSA evaluation that there was no significant occupation of the site after the early Roman period. A small number of medieval sherds were recovered from the site, but in general there was no significant level of medieval activity.

A rectilinear pattern of small gullies in the central part of the area studied continues a pattern identified in the MSA evaluation. The dating of these gullies, which produced only a few small sherds of late prehistoric pottery and the isolated piece of worked flint, remains problematic.

Subject to confirmation of geotechnical studies and the requirements for construction there may be some scope for in situ preservation at the west end of the site where the earlier prehistoric pit and one later prehistoric ditch were found. This would not be possible for the area of late Iron Age and Roman activity, which is considered to be of County importance, or the rectilinear pattern of gullies, which are of lesser importance. The impact of the CTRL in these areas could be mitigated by prior archaeological excavation.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation, between the 6th and 17th November 1995 inclusive, on behalf of Union Railways Ltd (URL) on land south of Snarkhurst Wood and north of the M20 at Hollingbourne, Kent (Fig. 1). The evaluation forms part of a programme of archaeological investigation along the line of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, the aim of which is to make an appraisal of the impact of the construction of the new railway upon the cultural heritage.
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), detailing the scope and method of the evaluation. The site is adjacent to an area recently granted planning permission for a Motorway Service Area (MSA) at Junction 8 of the M20.
- 1.1.3 Planning permission for the MSA has been granted by Maidstone Borough Council subject to an archaeological condition. The application was supported by an environmental statement which included an assessment of the archaeological implications of the development. This was based on a desk study and the results of a previous surface collection survey carried out on the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (URL 1994b).
- 1.1.4 Following the granting of planning permission an archaeological evaluation has been undertaken as the first phase of an archaeological mitigation strategy. The results of that were reported to the planning authority and Kent County Council (OAU 1995b), and on that basis a programme of further open area excavation, coupled with provision for some preservation *in situ* was agreed.
- 1.1.5 The MSA evaluation and excavations produced evidence of late Bronze Age occupation and traces of earlier prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity.

1.2 Acknowledgement

- 1.2.1 The assistance of Esso Petroleum Ltd in allowing access for the evaluation of the CTRL corridor to be concurrent with the end of the archaeological excavations for the MSA site is gratefully acknowledged.

1.3 Reason for the Project

- 1.3.1 HM Government has determined that a new railway should be built to connect London mainline railway stations and the Channel Tunnel. The project involves extensive construction work, including cuttings, tunnels and embankments.
- 1.3.2 The results from the evaluation of the Motorway Service Area site reinforce the likelihood, recognised in the Channel Tunnel Rail Link Environmental Assessment and in the Final Historic and Cultural Specialist Report (URL 1994a) that the CTRL may have a significant effect on the archaeological deposits alongside the Motorway Service Area.

1.4 Construction Work at Hollingbourne

- 1.4.1 The detailed design for the CTRL has not been undertaken and thus for the evaluation it has been assumed that construction activity would involve stripping topsoil from the entire evaluation area and creating an embankment across the western half. Deep disturbance for the cutting to the east would destroy the types of archaeological deposits likely to be encountered. Significant damage to any archaeological deposits that might exist close to the surface could also result from stripping of topsoil (and any non-load bearing underlying deposits) for emplacement of the embankment at the western end of the site.
- 1.4.2 An area at the western tip of the site is to be used as a construction site for the CTRL to facilitate building a bridge over the existing railway. This is thereafter to be reserved for possible future expansion of vehicle parking for the Motorway Service Station and has already been evaluated (OAU 1995b).

1.5 Geology, Landscape and Land use

- 1.5.1 The site lies at the scarp foot of the Downs, between the villages of Hollingbourne, Eyhorne Street and Bearsted. The geology is mainly Gault Clay immediately north of the CTRL corridor with Folkestone Sand Beds surfacing approximately along the line of the corridor. Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), Solid and Drift, Sheet 288 (1976).
- 1.5.2 The site occupies a field which had previously been under arable cultivation. The site boundaries are defined by the M20 motorway and junction 8 immediately to the south and by the Maidstone to Ashford railway and Snarkhurst Wood to the north. In the western half of the site a substantial balancing pond occupies a significant width of the proposed CTRL corridor.
- 1.5.3 Two dry valleys cross the site, one towards the western half of the site and one towards the eastern end of the site. On the south side of the M20 the landscape opens out into a wide valley. Silty sediments containing or overlying prehistoric material have accumulated in the base of both dry valleys (Trenches 1261 (Fig 8, section 2) & 1271 (Fig 11, section 1)).
- 1.5.4 The land rises from about 57 m OD in the bottom of the western dry valley up to a fairly level spur, mid way along the site, at about 63 m. To the east it then descends to the bottom of the western dry valley at 60 m OD, which then rises up to 68 m in the far eastern end of the site.

1.6 Archaeological Background

- 1.6.1 The National Archaeological Record and Kent Sites and Monuments Record identifies a number of archaeological sites and finds in the general area. Most of these are located in the sandy area to the south of the motorway and include the findspot of Mesolithic flints (NAR No. 85 SW 6) to the southwest (Fig. 1:2), and nearby the site of two late Bronze Age Barrows with secondary early Saxon cremations (NAR No. TQ 85 SW 5) (Fig. 1:3). To the west of the CTRL site a Romano-British burial group was uncovered in 1926 at Crismill Farm (NAR No. TQ 85 NW 6) (Fig. 1:1) and to south a large Roman coin hoard (NAR No. TQ 85 SW 13) was found in 1959 (Fig. 1:5). Further south the possible site of a Saxon Inhumation cemetery has been identified (Fig 1:6).

- 1.6.2 In the 1950s' the construction of the section of the Maidstone Bypass (now the M20); immediately adjacent to and south of the CTRL corridor (area centred around TQ 8227 5500) (Fig. 1:4), uncovered the probable site of an Iron Age and/or Roman settlement and pottery dated to the 1st and 2nd century AD (OAU No. 1964¹). A ditch containing late Iron Age pottery and a series of Iron Age burial urns were uncovered to the north of the road, and therefore conceivably the site could extend into the CTRL corridor, although the exact location of the Iron Age and Romano-British site is unclear. To the south of the bypass excavations revealed the foundations of a small ragstone building, accompanied by 1st and early 2nd century Roman Pottery, as well as a late Iron Age kiln.
- 1.6.3 Recent work on the route on behalf of Union Railways Ltd, included, in 1990, a surface collection survey on the present evaluation site. This covered the CTRL corridor and much of the Motorway Service Area site to the north (BRB 1991; URL 1994a; 1994b). Prehistoric worked flint included a flint knife (OAU No. 1345), from within the area of the proposed MSA development. A flint scatter including a polished axe fragment was recovered in the field located at the intersection of the Motorway and Railway (OAU No. 1342, URL 1994b, Map 10a). A late prehistoric pottery scatter, although small, occurred mainly in a well defined area within the line of the CTRL close to the M20 balancing pond, with another group close to a field pond and other scattered pieces (OAU No 1343, BRB 1991, URL 1994a, 1994b, Map 10c). Within the CTRL corridor this survey produced a scatter of 1st century BC to 1st century AD late Iron Age to early Roman pottery (OAU No 1343; URL 1994b, Map 10d), which coincides with the prehistoric scatter by the balancing pond. In the light of the MSA evaluation and the results set out below, it is now clear that the prehistoric pottery distribution probably represents two periods, of which the scatter by the balancing pond is probably late Iron Age and associated with the late Iron Age / Roman material.
- 1.6.4 There are no major medieval sites in the immediate area, although the surface collection for the CTRL produced a moderate scatter of pottery, but not considered sufficiently marked to be recognised as a significant concentration. In both Eyhorne Street and Hollingbourne there are medieval buildings. All Saints, Hollingbourne is 14th-century in date and Hollingbourne Manor contains 13th-century elements. Eyhorne Street has two, possibly three, hall houses of 15th-century date. Approximately 1.5 km to the north of the development area, close to Howe Court Farm, lie the remains of a medieval moated site, possibly a Manor House, at Ripple Manor.
- 1.6.5 The evaluation of the Motorway Service Area site recovered evidence of a probable settlement of late Bronze Age date concentrated on the top of a flat spur (Fig 2). Traces of earlier prehistoric activity were found in the form of unstratified flintwork scattered widely across the MSA evaluation site; a very limited amount of Roman material was also recovered. Some positive but limited evidence for medieval occupation, in the form of linear features and pits, was found on the southern edge of the Motorway Service Area. Subsequent excavation of 0.86 ha of the MSA site, mostly away from the CTRL corridor, did not add substantially to the picture recovered during the MSA evaluation.

¹OAU Nos refer to the unique sequence of numbers given to archaeological sites as reported in the Channel Tunnel Rail Link Assessment of Historical and Cultural Effects Final Report (URL 1994a; 1994b):
Vol 1, Route Window 23, p 134-6.
Vol 2, Route Window 23, Drawings OELK/900-1804/3030 and OELK/900-1804/3031.
Vol 3 Gazetteer.

2 AIMS

2.1.1 The following were the aims of the evaluation of the CTRL route:

- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area: the area had already been subject to a desktop assessment and has been covered by the surface collection undertaken for CTRL. The adjacent Motorway Service Area has been subject to evaluation.
- To determine the location, and extent within the area of the CTRL, of the area of late Bronze Age activity identified in the Motor Service Area evaluation.
- To determine the date, character and condition of any archaeological remains and the sedimentary accumulation and state of preservation within the dry valleys.
- To determine the environmental potential of any archaeological features or deposits.
- To relate archaeological features and deposits to discoveries in the locality.
- To contribute towards proposals for mitigation of impact on such archaeological deposits as are revealed and/or can be predicted from the evaluation evidence.
- To communicate the results of the evaluation to the client (and through them to the statutory consultees) in the form of a suitably illustrated report, which shall be lodged with the County Sites and Monuments Record.

3 METHODS

3.1 Excavation

- 3.1.1 The extent of the site as shown in Fig. 2 covers approximately 4 ha. The evaluation took the form of an array of nineteen 30 m long trenches, totalling 1050 m in length. The trenches were excavated using a 360 degree mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.82 m ditching/grading bucket. This forms a 2.5% sample of the development area. The trenches were spaced evenly throughout the site, except for Trench 1276 which was positioned to target the area of Bronze Age activity identified in the evaluation for the proposed Motorway Service Area.
- 3.1.2 In the dry valleys the trenches were generally excavated to a depth not exceeding 1.2 m, although deeper *sondages* were made to a depth of *c.* 1.8 m in trenches 1261 and 1270, which were widened and stepped for safety reasons. The deeper *sondages* were excavated to retrieve any finds and obtain a sediment profile.
- 3.1.3 Features were sampled by hand excavation. Pits and postholes were subject to a 50% sample by volume and linear features were sectioned as appropriate, to investigate their character and retrieve finds.

3.2 Environmental Samples

- 3.2.1 After consultation with the Client and KCC on site, it was agreed that a detailed examination of the sediments revealed in the dry valleys was not necessary.
- 3.2.2 Bulk samples were taken from Ditch 1264/14 for the recovery of charred remains, totalling 90 litres. A bulk sample of 30 litre was also taken from pit 1260/6. A list of the samples taken and an assessment of the charred plant evidence is contained in Appendix 3.
- 3.2.3 Mollusca were absent from the bulk samples. Bone fragments were recovered from 1264/8, but generally bone on the site was rare and badly preserved and only occurred in Trenches 1264 & 1265.

3.3 Survey

- 3.3.1 The trench locations were surveyed by URL's Survey Contractor. The trenches have been plotted (Fig. 2) using the FastCAD graphics program. Detailed trench plans were drawn in the field at 1:100 or 1:50. The plans were subsequently digitised (Figs 3-6). The survey control points were used as temporary benchmarks.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 Recording followed the standard OAU single context recording system (Wilkinson 1992), amended in respect of soil/sediment descriptions to conform with Museum of London Field Handbook 1994 edition, in accordance with the WSI and task instruction. Each trench was given an individual sequence of context numbers starting with 1, the contexts across the site therefore being distinguished by the CTRL trench number prefix (1258/..., 1259/... etc.). All context records, finds and samples are prefaced by the site code SNK95. On the drawings trench numbers are further prefixed with the URL distinguishing code ARC which differentiates archaeological from geotechnical ground investigations.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Distribution of archaeological deposits

- 4.1.1 Features and deposits of interest were found in Trenches 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1273, 1274, 1275 and 1276. Trenches 1262, 1267, 1268, 1272 contained no archaeological features at all. Except for an earlier ploughsoil in Trench 1272; the remaining three blank trenches had the modern ploughsoil directly overlying the natural sand.

4.2 Presentation of Results

- 4.2.1 A summary of all the archaeological contexts and associated finds appear in the Archaeological Context Inventory, Appendix 5. Detailed reports on the flint, pottery and environmental remains are contained in Appendices 1, 2 and 3.

- 4.2.2 The site archive and finds (subject to the necessary consents) may be deposited with a museum approved for the purpose by the Museums and Galleries Commission and the County Archaeological Officer. Pending confirmation of the museum, the site archive and finds will be transferred to URL.

5 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Trenches 1258, 1259, 1260 & 1261

- 5.1.1 These trenches lay at the north-west end of the site to the north of the dry valley.

Trench 1258 (Figs 3 & 7)

- 5.1.2 The modern ploughsoil overlay an earlier ploughsoil. The earlier plough-disturbed horizon was cut by four sub-circular pits. None of these pits was fully exposed in the trench. The fills were similar in composition, but varied from mid to light brown with a pinkish hue. Three of these pits were hand excavated, but no finds were recovered. Since they all cut an earlier ploughsoil it is probable that they are medieval to post-medieval in date. A similar feature, also undated was excavated in Trench 1274 at the far eastern end of the site.

Trench 1259

- 5.1.3 Trench 1259 revealed a geological deposit of very loose sand, which was heavily disturbed by animal burrows. A number of these features were hand excavated and worked flints were recovered (1259/6 1259/15).
- 5.1.4 The only well defined feature was a possible N-S ditch, 1259/13, which measured 3.00 m wide and 0.70 m in depth. This feature produced a small amount of pottery in date range of ?late Iron Age to Roman, although as it cut a secondary ploughsoil 1259/2, it could possibly be of more recent date with redeposited pottery.

Trench 1260 (Figs 3 & 7)

Pit? 1260/6 (Fills 4, 5)

- 5.1.5 Trench 1260, although also exposing very loose sand, did not exhibit the heavy animal disturbance seen in Trench 1259. A large well defined pit 1260/6 was sealed by the earliest ploughsoil (Fig. 7, section 4). The feature was not fully exposed in the trench but it appeared to be oval in shape, measuring 1.90 m in width and 0.40 m in depth. The main fills (1260/4,5) produced six pieces of burnt flint and an assemblage of 23 pieces of worked flint. Although the worked flint lacks any diagnostic retouching or debitage; the technological attributes may suggest a Neolithic date or earlier (Appendix 1). The earliest fill (1260/5) contained charcoal patches, patches of clay and iron panning at the bottom of the feature. A 30 litre environmental sample was taken from this deposit (Appendix 3).

Trench 1261 (Figs 3 & 8)

- 5.1.6 The trench was positioned with the eastern end sloping into the dry valley to sample accumulated sediments. A *sondage* at the east end provided a section through the hillwash deposits to the top of the geological silty clay deposits. At the east end of the Trench the depth from the ground surface to the top of the geological deposits was 1.44 m.
- 5.1.7 A possible posthole/pit 1261/9 was excavated although the character of the fill suggest it is an isolated area of hillwash which occupies undulations in the top of the geological deposits.
- 5.1.8 Pottery, worked flint and burnt flint were recovered from the hillwash deposits, particularly the earliest hillwash 1261/6 which produced 15 pieces of worked flint and pottery no later than late Bronze Age/Iron Age.
- 5.1.9 The spoil from the trench also produced significant amounts of flint and pottery.
- 5.1.10 The results are presented in table form:

Description	Context	Thickness (mm)	Interpretation	Comments
mid brown silty sand	1261/2	100-320	earlier ploughsoil	
well sorted greenish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	1261/3	320	colluvium	result of ploughing?
mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	1261/4	150-200	colluvium	result of ploughing?
mid grey-brown silty sand (90% sand)	1261/5	300	colluvium	
mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	1261/6	500	colluvium	

Table 1: Dry valley sediments in Trench 1261 (modern ploughsoil omitted) (See Fig 8)

5.2 Trenches 1262, 1263, 1264 & 1265

- 5.2.1 These trenches lay on the south side of the dry valley, on a north facing slope. Trench 1262 was devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 1263 (Figs 4 & 9)

- 5.2.2 Trench 1263 was positioned just east of the balancing pond and adjacent to the M20.

- 5.2.3 The modern ploughsoil overlay an earlier ploughsoil 1263/2, which contained a fragment of clay pipe, the earlier ploughsoil was restricted to a thin layer in the western half of the trench.
- 5.2.4 Two slightly sinuous linear features 1263/5 and 1263/7 were located, both orientated NW-SE. These were examined by hand excavation. Linear feature 1263/7 had a shallow U-shaped profile, which was 0.74 m wide and 0.07 m in depth and it produced a fragment of red tile.
- 5.2.5 The other linear feature 1263/5 had a well defined profile and measured 0.65 m wide and 0.24 m in depth. The fill (1263/3) produced pottery indicating a late Iron Age to Roman date.

Trench 1264 (Figs 4 & 9)

Ditch 1264/14 (Fills 3 - 13)

- 5.2.5 Trench 1264 located a ditch 1264/14 at the northern end of the trench. The ditch was 2.55 m wide at the top with a broad U-shaped profile (Fig. 9, section 4). The ditch was hand excavated and measured 1.03 m in depth.
- 5.2.6 The sequence of deposits within the ditch (Fig. 9, section 4) from the top down is described in Table 2.
- 5.2.7 The fills mainly consisted of interleaved silty sand. Layers 1264/3 and 1264/4 were substantial deposits which were similar in character suggesting rapid final infilling of the ditch. Layer 1254/6, 1264/8 and 1264/10 differed from the other fills due to their clay content and charcoal flecks. These clay deposits were restricted to the southern side of the ditch.
- 5.2.8 A well defined deposit of large sherds of pottery occurred in 1264/8 and 1264/7, (1264/9) (Appendix 2). The sherds mainly lay at a steep angle in 1264/8 at the interface with 1264/7 and 1264/10. The deposit of pottery was recorded *in situ* on a 1:20 plan and photographed. The sherds from 1264/9 were all from a large globular/ovoid jar with combed decoration which dates from the middle Iron Age to late Iron Age. A large sherd of the same date also occurred in 1264/4 and two large late Iron Age to early Roman sherds were also recovered from one of the earlier fills 1264/11.
- 5.2.9 Soil samples, each 30 litres in volume, were taken for charred remains from Layers 1264/3, 1264/6 and 1264/8 (Appendix 3). Fragments of poorly preserved animal bone came from 1264/8.
- 5.2.10 The ditch sediments 1264/5 - 13, indicate a gradual infilling of the ditch. The substantial amount of pottery from 1264/3 - 6, 8, 9 & 11 (Appendix 2), dates the ditch within the date range of middle to late Iron Age and on the evidence of material from 1264/11 a late Iron Age date is more likely. Fills 1264/6, 8 & 10 were noticeably clayey with large concentrations of charcoal (Appendix 3), suggesting activity nearby. These clayey, charcoal rich deposits were mainly confined to the southern side of the ditch. The pottery 1264/9 was associated with these charcoal rich deposits, especially 1264/8. The pottery 1264/9 represents one large globular/ovoid jar broken prior to or/and when deposited in the ditch. The pottery could be a deliberate 'ritual' deposit, however its association with the charcoal material and position interleaved in more than one deposit, would suggest it was discarded domestic material.

Description	Context	Thickness (mm)	Interpretation	Comments
friable mid greenish brown silty sand	1264/2	170	ploughsoil	layer sealing ditch fills
Compact dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal and burnt red clay	1264/3	300	upper ditch fill	clear boundary with 1264/4
Compact mid greenish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks	1264/4	360	upper ditch fill	clear boundary with 1264/5
Compact mid greenish brown sandy silt with rare occurrence of charcoal flecks	1264/5	120	ditch fill	sharp boundary with 1264/6
Compact mid grey silty sand with 10% clay and moderate charcoal flecks	1264/6	180	ditch fill	
Compact mid brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks	1264/7	200	ditch fill	
Compact mid grey clay silt with 10% fine sand and frequent charcoal flecks	1264/8	100	ditch fill	
Pottery deposit	1264/9	n/a	deposit	within layers 1264/7 and 1264/8
Soft mid grey clay silt with 10%-30% sand and moderate charcoal flecks. Clay matrix increases towards the bottom of the ditch profile	1264/10	80	ditch fill	
Compact mid greenish brown silty sand with 10% clay and occasional charcoal flecks	1264/11	160	ditch fill	
Compact mid greenish brown silty sand	1264/12	100	ditch fill	
Compact mid greenish brown silty sand	1264/13	90	ditch fill	

Table 2: Fills of Ditch 1264/14 in Trench 1264 (modern ploughsoil omitted) (See Fig 9, section 4)

- 5.2.11 The carbonized remains from the ditch were dominated by charred wood with cereal grains and chaff most plentiful in the latest fill 1264/3. Weed seeds were absent or rare (Appendix 3).
- 5.2.12 There was no sign of an external bank to the ditch, although the 'clean' nature of 1264/7 may represent slump material from a bank on the north side of the ditch.
- 5.2.13 The latest fills 1264/3, /4 were substantial and similar to the geological deposit except for inclusions of charcoal and burnt clay. Both of these fills probably indicate deliberate backfilling of the ditch.
- 5.2.14 At the southern end of the trench there were two features, a sub-rectangular feature, probably a pit 1264/18 and a linear feature 1264/19. Neither of these features was well defined in plan and it is possible they may form a more complicated arrangement than appears in plan within the confines of the evaluation trench. The pottery recovered from the hand dug section of 1264/18 and from the surface of 1264/19 indicate a late Iron Age to early Roman date.

Trench 1265 (Figs 4 & 10)

- 5.2.15 The modern ploughsoil overlay an earlier ploughsoil which sealed the features in the trench. The trench revealed three linear features, a possible ditch 1265/12 and two NW-SE ditches 1265/6 and 1265/7.

?Ditch 1265/12 (Fills 8 - 10, 13)

- 5.2.16 At the east end of the trench was a slightly curvilinear feature 1265/12, possibly a ditch, which was orientated NNE-SSW (Fig. 10, section 1). This feature measured 0.86 m in width and 0.52 m in depth. The eastern edge was not well defined in plan and the fill on the eastern edge appeared to spread beyond the edge of the feature. The fills were variable from a dark grey clay (1265/11) to a yellowish brown silty clay (1265/9). None of these deposits indicate a gradual accumulation of fills within the feature. A large rim sherd from the latest fill 1265/8 came from a storage jar was dated to the late Iron Age to early Roman period.

Gullies 1265/6 (Fills 3, 15) and 1265/7 (Fills 4, 16)

- 5.2.17 The two NW-SE gullies 1265/6 and 1265/7, were well defined with similar dimensions and it appeared that 1265/6 (fills 1265/3, 15, 5) cut 1265/7 (fills 1265/4, 16) (Fig. 10, section 2). Nonetheless, the position of the two features running side by side suggest they are near contemporary in date. Gully 1265/6 (fill 1265/3) produced 19 sherds of pottery which can be ascribed to a date range of ?middle Iron Age to late Iron Age. Gully 1265/7 produced only two pottery sherds, the latest in the date range of late Iron Age to early Roman. It maybe that the material in the fill of 1265/6 is residual.

5.3 Trenches 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269 & 1276

- 5.3.1 These trenches were positioned on higher ground forming a spur, where concentrations of late Bronze Age pottery was located during the MSA evaluation (OAU 1995b) (Fig 2). Trench 1276 was added to the array of trenches to further identify the area of late Bronze Age activity. Trenches 1267 and 1268 contained no archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 1266 (Figs 5 & 10)

Ditch 1266/4 (fills 2, 3)

- 5.3.2 The only feature revealed in trench 1266 was a possible linear ditch, orientated NW-SE (Fig.10, section 3). It measured 1.00 m in width and 0.28 m in depth. The two fills 1266/2 and 1266/3 were a light brown clay sand, both the fills contained a single sherd of late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery.

Trench 1269 (Figs 5 & 10)

- 5.3.3 Trench 1269 lay on the southern slope of the spur overlooking the dry valley. The trench revealed a circular area of scorched sand 1269/5, and two intersecting gullies; 1269/9 and 1269/12.

Scorched area 1269/5 (Fills 1269/7, 4)

- 5.3.4 A circular area of scorched sand measured 1.24 m in diameter and 0.11m deep (Fig. 10, section 6). The scorched sand indicated *in situ* burning and scorching of the undisturbed subsoil. The scorched area contained three sherds of medieval pottery. The feature was truncated by ploughsoil 1269/2. The earlier ploughsoil 1269/2 produced four sherds from a medieval cooking pot (three from the same vessel).

Gully 1269/9 (Fill 1269/8) & Gully 1269/12 (Fills 1269/10, 11)

- 5.3.5 Gully 1269/9 measured 0.63 m wide and 0.24 m in depth and it ran NE-SW across the trench (Fig. 10, section 4). Gully 1269/12 was slightly wider at 0.85 m and 0.23 deep and it ran NW-SE (Fig. 10, section 5). The fills of these features were not significantly different from the geological deposit consequently, neither of these two gullies was very clear in plan. A hand excavated at the intersection produced no finds but the stratigraphy demonstrated 1269/9 to be the later gully. All the features in Trench 1269 were sealed by an earlier ploughsoil 1269/2 which produced a few relatively unabraded sherds of medieval pottery, including three pieces probably from the same cooking pot which were recovered just east of the two gullies.

Trench 1276 (Figs. 6 & 12)

- 5.3.6 Four, possibly five, linear features (1276/13, 1276/6 (Fig. 12, section 4), 1276/8 (Fig. 12, section 5) and 1276/10 and /12 (Fig. 12, section 6)) aligned NW-SE were recorded in Trench 1276. They were typically 0.90 m wide and a maximum of 0.30 m in depth and five to six metres apart. None of these features produced pottery although the fills of two of them (1276/7 (1276/8) & 1276/11 (1276/12)) produced flint.

5.4 Trenches 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274 & 1275

- 5.4.1 These trenches lay at the south-east end of the site. Trench 1270 lay in the bottom of a dry valley which contained colluvial deposits similar to those recorded in Trench 1261, again the pottery indicates a date range ?late Bronze Age to Iron Age. Trench 1272 contained no

archaeological deposits.

Trench 1270 (Fig. 11, section 2)

5.4.2 The trench produced no features and the results of a sequence through the dry valley deposits are presented in table form:

Description	Context	Thickness (mm)	Interpretation	Comments
light grey silty sand	1270/2	200	colluvium (hillwash)	result of ploughing?
light grey silty sand	1270/3	200	colluvium	result of ploughing?
mid grey silty clay with patches of charcoal	1270/4	200	clay deposit	clay deposit within top of colluvium 1270/5
light grey silty sand	1270/5	250-300	colluvium	
light grey silty sand	1270/6	300	colluvium	
light grey clay silt	1270/7	400	colluvium?	
orange-brown/light grey clay silt	1270/8	230+	Holocene? colluvium	

Table 3 : Dry valley sediments in Trench 1270 (modern ploughsoil omitted) (Fig 11, section 2)

Trench 1271 (Fig. 11, section 1)

5.4.3 The results of the sequence through the dry valley sediments are presented in table form:

Description	Context	Thickness (mm)	Interpretation	Comments
mid reddish brown silty sand	1271/2	400-850	colluvium	result of ploughing?
mid brown/light grey clay sand	1271/4	360+	colluvium	

Table 4 : Dry valley sediments in Trench 1271 (modern ploughsoil omitted) (Fig 11, section 1)

Ditch 1271/6

- 5.4.4 This gully (Fig. 10, section 7) was sealed by a ploughsoil/hillwash 1271/2. It ran NE-SW and measured 0.90 m in width and 0.26 m in depth, late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill. The relationship between the fill of the ditch and a colluvial layer 1271/4 was unclear and the colluvium and ditch fill were virtually indistinguishable.

Trench 1273 (Figs 6 & 12)

- 5.4.5 Three gullies were hand excavated in Trench 1273; 1273/4 and 1273/8, a further gully 1273/10 was left unexcavated.

Gully 1273/4 (Fill 1273/3)

- 5.4.6 Gully 1273/4 measured 0.49 m in width and 0.33 m deep and it ran NE-SW across the trench (Fig. 12, section 1). The pottery from Gully 1273/4 was abraded and undiagnostic although probably medieval in date.

Gully 1273/8 (Fill 1273/7)

- 5.4.7 Gully 1273/8 was 0.97 m wide and 0.40 m deep and it ran NW-SE (Fig. 12, section 2). It was similar in character to Gully 1273/4, although the fill produced no finds.

Trench 1274 (Figs 6 & 12)

- 5.4.8 Trench 1274 contained a single undated pit 1274/3 which cut an earlier ploughsoil. The pit is probably circular although it was not fully exposed in the trench. It measured 1.20 m across and 0.49 m deep (Fig. 12, section 3).

Trench 1275 (Figs 6 & 12)

- 5.4.9 Trench 1275 contained a possible gully 1275/3 and a modern feature, most probably a furrow, 1275/5.

'Gully' 1275/3 (Fill 1275/2)

- 5.4.10 Gully 1275/3 measured 0.68 m wide and 0.15 m deep and was orientated NE-SW (Fig. 12, section 7). No finds were recovered from the fill. The character of the feature was similar to the gullies in Trench 1273.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Earlier Prehistoric

- 6.1.1 Worked flint was recovered throughout the site, the majority within the dry valley sediments. The only feature which contained worked flint in any quantity was pit 1260/6 in Trench 1260. The predominance of fresh, soft hammer struck flint in this feature might suggest a mesolithic

or earlier neolithic date, were it not that the assemblage is small and lacks diagnostic retouched pieces. The pit does not coincide with the highest density of flints from the surface, which was in the west corner of the field in the angle formed by the railway and M20. It is therefore not possible to define precisely the area of interest. The adjacent area of the MSA site, which is to be used as a CTRL construction site for the bridge over the railway, also produced some flintwork, though no definite contemporary features.

- 6.1.2 Bearing in mind the cluster of flintwork identified from the surface collection survey at the extreme west end of the site, and the general rarity with which subsoil features potentially associated with such scatters are located, this material indicates a site of *county or regional importance*, though its limits remain unclear.

6.2 Late Bronze Age and Iron Age

- 6.2.1 Pottery similar in character to that recovered from the adjacent area of probable late Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement on the MSA site (Fig 2) was found, but no definite evidence of *in situ* occupation was located (though see below, 'Shallow Linear features'). The density of pottery is less than in the adjacent areas of the MSA site, though some was found in hillwash deposits and redeposited in later contexts. Tentatively it can be suggested that the main concentration of activity of this period was centred on the top of the flat spur, largely within the MSA site and outside the CTRL corridor.
- 6.2.2 The remains of this period within the CTRL route are thus ill-defined, and their significance is limited. They would seem to represent the periphery of a site of county or regional importance, and possibly something of the adjacent landuse. However, area excavations on the MSA site, showed that in the absence of features with good dating evidence and good environmental remains it is very difficult to extract much information about how this probable settlement related to its immediate environment.

6.3 Middle or Late Iron Age to Early Roman

- 6.3.1 Contexts producing pottery of this character were Ditch 1259/13, Gully 1263/5, Ditch 1264/14, Pit 1264/18, Deposit 1264/19, Ditch 1265/6, Ditch 1265/7 and Ditch 1265/12. The concentration of material in the adjacent Trenches 1263, 1264 and 1265 is particularly notable given the absence of either stratified or unstratified material of this character in the other trenches, and suggests the presence a distinct area of activity, which could be taken to indicate the likelihood of a nearby occupation site or settlement. Two sherds came from a feature (1259/13) in Trench 1259, which is perhaps best regarded as an outlying feature.
- 6.3.2 The surface collection survey (BRB 1991; URL 1994b) produced only a few sherds of prehistoric pottery both in the Motorway Service Area and the CTRL. Significantly a slightly higher concentration of prehistoric pottery was centred on Trench 1264 and a slightly smaller concentration just to the north-west, adjacent to the present balancing pond near to Trench 1262.
- 6.3.3 A ditch containing late Iron Age pottery and Iron Age burial urns were uncovered in the 1950s (see above *Archaeological Background*, Section 1.6.2) (Fig 1:4). The precise location of these discoveries is not known, but was probably in the area now covered by the London bound slip

road of junction 8 to the south of Trench 1264. No evidence for cremations was recovered from the CTRL evaluation. It is possible that the ditches and pit in Trenches 1263-5 represent the northern edge of the settlement located in the 1950s.

- 6.3.5 It is likely that much of the settlement was lost during the construction of the M20, and the remains within the CTRL corridor may be all that now survives. It is thus likely that it is only a partial remnant of a larger site, but the records of the previous work appear to show that only very limited information was recovered. The evaluation has shown that sufficient survives to provide good potential for recovering artifact assemblages and information about crafts and some aspects of the settlement's economy through carbonised plant remains, and possibly animal bones if any deposits with better preservation than those located were to be found. In view of this remaining potential, and because the limited area of occupation may be all that survives of this settlement, it should be regarded as being of county importance.

6.4 Roman

- 6.4.1 In general the absence of standard Roman greywares or other later Roman pottery reinforces the evidence of the MSA evaluation that there was no significant occupation of the site after the early Roman period. The surface collection survey (BRB 1991; URL 1994b) produced a small scatter of late Iron Age or Romano-British pottery between Trenches 1263 and 1268, which can be seen as part of the late Iron Age to early Roman settlement.

6.5 Colluvium

- 6.5.1 Three trenches (1261, 1270 and 1271) were positioned within two dry valley areas, to examine the accumulated sediments. Trenches 1261 and 1270 had similar sequence of sedimentation of accumulated hillwash. Due to the distance between the two trenches (400 m) it is not possible to draw direct comparisons although generally the earlier deposits of hillwash (1261/5, 1261/6 & 1270/5, 1270/6, 1270/7) which indicate considerable erosion of sediments, form a deposit between 0.80 m - 1.00 m thick. These earlier sediments are then overlain by ploughed hillwash (1261/4, 1261/2 & 1270/3, 1270/2), which is generally between 0.30 m - 0.40 m thick.
- 6.5.2 The results from within the dry valley indicate two broad types of deposit:
- (i) Ploughed hillwash deposits, made up of brown silty sand, which are likely to represent a gradual accumulation of ploughed soil up to the recent past (ie. into the late post-medieval period).
 - (ii) An earlier hillwash consisting of a mid grey well mixed silt and sand.
- 6.5.3 The later ploughed hillwash was confined to the upper slopes of the valley, particularly in Trench 1271, where the earlier colluvium only occurred in the lower area towards the west.
- 6.5.4 The limits of ploughed hillwash were defined in Trench 1269, where a ploughsoil had accumulated down slope towards the east end of the trench. Fresh sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit probably indicating the ploughing moved the pottery down slope before it could be fragmented any further.

6.5.5 The lower dry valley sediments, and often the upper ones, contain late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery. This is spread throughout the depth of the deposits, suggesting either accumulation as the result of ploughing of that date incorporating pottery from manuring, or, more likely that later ploughing consistently disturbed parts of the late Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement moving pottery down slope with the soil, without incorporating material contemporary with the cultivation. The only feature which may be related to the colluvial deposition was ditch 1271/6 in Trench 1271. No evidence was found of *in situ* occupation activity beneath or within the colluvium.

6.5.6 Molluscs appear to be absent. Together with the uncertainties of dating plough-derived deposits in which all the material may be redeposited, this limits the potential interest of the colluvial deposits.

6.6 Shallow Linear Features

6.6.1 The evaluation revealed a number of shallow linear features in Trenches 1263, 1266, 1275, and 1276 (1263/7, 1266/4, 1275/3, 1275/5, 1276/6, 8, 12, 13). The interpretation and dating of some of these features was unclear. Two of the shallow features 1263/7 and 1275/5 were demonstrated to be post-medieval furrows. The profile of the other shallow linear features and NW-SE orientation suggest they maybe furrows. The finds from these features were worked flint or small sherds or prehistoric pottery, which may or may not be redeposited. The four linear features recorded in Trench 1276 occur adjacent to the late Bronze Age activity identified in the MSA evaluation (OAU 1995b) and seem to be part of a rectilinear pattern of ditches found in that area where again their dating was uncertain. They were typically 0.90 m wide and a maximum of 0.30 m in depth and five to six metres apart. The NE-SE orientation would be consistent with a field pattern shown on the 1839 Hollingbourne Tithe Map.

6.6.2 These features would be of county or regional significance if they represent parts of a field system associated with the late Bronze Age occupation or late Iron Age settlement, but of only local interest if medieval or later.

6.7 Undated Pits

6.7.1 Four similar undated pits were located in Trenches 1258 and one in Trench 1279. All but one of these pits was hand excavated. They all cut an earlier ploughsoil indicating they are not of great antiquity. This type of feature appears to be restricted to the areas of underlying sand and might perhaps be small pits dug to extract sand. In the absence of dating evidence they are of no more than local interest.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 General

7.1.1 The evaluation identified three aspects of the area's archaeology which would be affected by the CTRL route and construction activities which are of sufficient interest or potential to warrant further mitigation. The impacts of the CTRL have been considered with reference to the plans and long sections assessed for the Environmental Statement (Engineering/

landscaping plan A-OELK/375-7025/3031 of 20/6/94; Long section 3410A13L of 13/7/94; Construction site plan OELK/400-7562/3031 of 9/6/94.

7.2 Earlier Prehistoric Activity

- 7.2.1 The earlier prehistoric remains at the west end of the evaluation area lie at a point where the CTRL would be on high embankment to cross over the adjacent railway. Comments made on site by URL geotechnical staff indicate that the sand, although soft, has good load bearing properties, and subject to geotechnical confirmation it might be feasible to bury the remains in this area under the CTRL embankment without disturbing them. However, the area could also be subject to a significant degree of disturbance from construction activity related to the building of the bridge over the existing railway, and it would be more difficult to safeguard the archaeology from this type of activity. To achieve preservation *in situ* it would be necessary to clearly distinguish on the ground areas not to be disturbed. The impact of the scheme on the remaining area of potential could be mitigated by area excavation.

7.3 Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British Settlement

- 7.3.1 The features in Trenches 1263, 1264 and 1265 and the data from the Surface Collection Survey (URL 1994b) and from the Motorway Service Area evaluation (OAU 1995b) suggest this activity does not continue to the north of the CTRL, and that the late Iron Age and Romano-British ditches and pit in this group of trenches probably mark the northern limits of the settlement located in the vicinity of the motorway junction. The CTRL vertical alignment at this point is at the transition from embankment to cutting, with most of the area of interest in cutting. Since the CTRL is on a downward gradient as the ground rises relatively small adjustments in vertical alignment would significantly alter the point of transition. It is not realistic to expect that this site could be preserved *in situ* but the impact could be satisfactorily mitigated by area excavation of about 0.5ha taking in the whole of the area of interest around trenches 1263-5.

7.4 Shallow Linear Features

- 7.4.1 These features, concentrated mainly east of the late Iron Age settlement, in an area adjacent to the presumed focus of the late Bronze Age settlement remain of uncertain significance, but some potential if they are not of recent origin. The existence of some features associated with the late Bronze age settlement cannot be ruled out since it is likely to be characterised by small widely scattered features. This area will be in cutting for the CTRL, and it would be appropriate to mitigate the impact by further area investigation, which could be undertaken on a less intensive basis than the late Iron Age settlement area, concentrating initially only on establishing the presence or absence of scattered late Bronze Age or Iron Age features and on the date of the linear gullies before proceeding with any more detailed investigation.

APPENDIX 1

WORKED FLINT

by Philippa Bradley

Introduction

A medium sized flint assemblage (93 pieces of struck flint and 18 pieces of burnt unworked flint) was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage is summarised in Table 5 and in more detail by trench in Archaeological Context Inventory, Appendix 5. Flint was recovered from pits, postholes, gullies/ditches, hillwash and topsoil.

Trench	Flakes & blade-like flakes	Irreg. waste	Chips	Cores & core frags	Retouch forms	Totals	Burnt unworked flint
1259	2	-	-	1 multi-platform flake core	-	3	1
1260	21	1	1	-	-	23	6
1261	27	1	1	1 multi-platform flake core	1 fabricator	31	6
1264	11	1	-	1 core fragment	-	13	-
1265	3	-	-	1 tested nodule	-	4	2
1269	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
1270	10	-	-	-	1 end and side scraper	11	3
1271	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
1276	2	-	-	1 single platform flake core	-	3	-
TOTALS	81	3	2	5	2	93	18

Table 5: Summary of flint assemblage by trench.

Raw materials

The flint is relatively good quality, a medium grey to black in colour, cortication was limited and was mostly very light. Cortex, where present, was buff or white. The majority of the flint was fairly fresh with little edge damage or abrasion. Cherty inclusions were noted. Only one piece of worked flint exhibited any sign of burning. The burnt unworked flint was generally very heavily calcined.

Method

The flint was rapidly scanned and limited recording was undertaken to allow the assemblage to be quantified and characterised.

Technology and dating

The majority of the trenches had between two and four pieces of worked flint and a similar number of burnt unworked flint. Trenches 1260, 1261, 1264 and 1270 produced a greater quantity of material, although in most of these trenches the flint was distributed between relatively few features.

The assemblage consists mainly of unretouched flakes; very few retouched pieces, irregular waste or chips were recovered. In some instances this may be due to collection biases. The two retouched pieces recovered are not particularly diagnostic, scrapers are very difficult to date (cf. Riley 1990, 227) and fabricators occur in Mesolithic and Bronze Age industries and cannot therefore be tied down to specific periods. To some extent the technological characteristics of the assemblage can be used for dating. However, given the lack of diagnostic retouched forms and the relatively small size of the assemblage, any conclusions based on such information must be treated with a degree of caution.

The majority of the flint was hard-hammer struck; soft-hammer struck flakes were recovered from Trenches 1259 (1259/5 & 14), 1260 (1260/4), 1261 (1261/6, 11) and 1271 (1271/4). Four blade-like flakes were recovered, as only one was soft-hammer struck, they may not have been intentional products. Limited platform edge abrasion was noted amongst the flakes. There were many hinge fractures and incipient cones of percussion which indicate a general loss of control during knapping and are also indicative of excessive force being used (Brown 1992, 92). The cores were all systematically worked, occasional blade-like removals were noted on the cores from 1259/14 and 1276/11. Technologically this material would not be out of place in a Neolithic or Bronze Age context.

A single feature in Trench 1260 (1260/6) produced 23 pieces of worked flint and six pieces of burnt unworked flint. This assemblage was dominated by soft-hammer struck flakes which seemed to have been relatively carefully produced. The flint was very fresh with little edge damage. Two types of raw material were represented, some of which appeared to come from very similar nodules; no refits could however be made. Although the flint lacks any diagnostic retouched pieces or debitage, the technological attributes may suggest a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date. The size of the assemblage and the lack of diagnostic forms preclude any firm dating of the material.

Trench 1261 produced a sizeable assemblage from hillwash and topsoil. This material was in surprisingly good condition. Two features in Trench 1264 (1264/14 & 18) produced small assemblages of relatively undiagnostic material. Trench 1270 produced an assemblage of largely hard-hammer struck flakes from layers of hillwash.

Discussion

The flint was distributed in three groups: approximately 63% of the material was recovered from Trenches 1259, 1260-1 in the northern part of the site; a smaller group of material was recovered from Trenches 1264-5 in the middle of the site and similar sized group of material was recovered from Trenches 1269, 1270-1 and 1276 in the south eastern part of the site.

Two scatters (OAU No. 1342 and 1343) of flint were identified during a field walking programme carried out as part of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link Project (URL 1994b). This material included a polished axe fragment, a knife and a single platform flake core. A greater quantity of burnt unworked flint was recovered from the fieldwalking (207 pieces). A Neolithic or Bronze Age date was assigned to this material. Excavations at the proposed MSA site to the north also produced flint. This material was dated to the Mesolithic/ Neolithic and the later Bronze Age (Bradley 1995). The flint from Snarkhurst would appear to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Refinement of this dating is not possible due to the relatively small size of the assemblage and lack of diagnostic retouched forms or debitage. The material does, however, accord with other assemblages from the immediate area.

APPENDIX 2

POTTERY AND FIRED CLAY

by George Lambrick

Introduction

A total of 211 sherds of pottery were recovered. The fabrics are as identified for the evaluation work on the adjacent MSA site (OAU 1995b), with a few additions for wares not found there, as set out in Table 6. Detailed results are presented in Table 7. The sherd count in the table differs from the total given in the Inventory of archaeological context (Appendix 5) since fresh breaks have been counted as one. A total of 54 probable late Bronze Age to Iron Age sherds were found (fabrics P1-P10); 71 sherds and another 77 representing much of one vessel of probable late Iron Age and early Roman pottery; and 9 medieval sherds.

Pottery fabrics			
Identifier	Description	Identifier	Description
LBA/early IA fabrics		Romano-British fabrics	
P1	fine flinty sand (and organic)	R1	fine sandy colour coat
P2	sandy	R2	grog and sand
P3	sandy/organic	R3	sandy greyware
P4	fine flint	R4	grog
P5	medium flint and sand	R5	micaceous fine oxidised sandy
P6	coarse flint	R6	oxidised white slip ware
P7	?shell and flint	Medieval fabrics	
P8	grog and coarse flint	M1	medium calcareous
P9	glaucanitic sand and flint	M2	medium sandy
P10	sparse medium to coarse flint	M3	medium sandy calcareous
P11	glaucanitic sand	Post medieval fabrics	
P12	medium flint and sand with red haematite	PM1	red earthenware
		PM2	white glazed creamware

Table 6: Pottery Fabrics

Some of the pottery, especially that assigned to the broad late Bronze Age and Iron Age category is very fragmentary, and indeed no diagnostic pieces were found amongst this material to help define a narrower date range. By contrast some of the mid to late Iron Age and early Roman material is much better preserved, with much of a single vessel being recovered from context 1264/9, though in many other contexts the pottery of this date was typically fairly small and abraded. Nevertheless there were other contexts with conjoining sherds or pieces almost certainly from the same vessel broken in antiquity which suggests that a significant proportion of the material is unlikely to be redeposited. There is a small amount of medieval pottery similar in character to that found on the adjacent MSA area, but no important groups.

Late Prehistoric (LBA/IA)

The fabrics attributed to this general category for the MSA site were Fabrics P1 to P10. Virtually all the material in these fabrics from this evaluation, as judged purely on the characteristics of the pottery *could* be redeposited, and in a few cases is demonstrably so, though the full date range of the fabrics concerned has not been established. No sherds with distinctive form or decoration were found, and as with the material from the MSA site it is very fragmentary. The possibility that much of this material is earlier Iron Age or late Bronze Age, as suggested in the MSA evaluation report, is perhaps reinforced by the virtual absence from the CTRL evaluation of any definite middle to late Iron Age or early Roman forms amongst this range of fabrics. The only exception (fabric P2, context 1264/15) is a general and rather variable sandy fabric which was not common amongst the material from the MSA site. The flinty tempered fabrics which predominate in the prehistoric material from the MSA site are much less common here and do not exhibit any middle or later Iron Age forms. It is especially noticeable that the commonest middle to late Iron Age fabric is glauconitic sand (P11), but without the flint inclusions which characterise the very common glauconitic sand fabric amongst the MSA material (P9). This may indicate that the same basic source material continued in use into the late Iron Age (or later), but without the admixture of calcined flint. The disappearance of flint tempering after the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age is a relatively widespread phenomenon in southern Britain, though in some areas it returns in the later Iron Age, usually in distinctively different wares.

The contexts which produced only late Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery of this character were the sequence of ploughsoil and hillwash in trenches 1261 (9, possibly 10 sherds) and 1270 (10 sherds), and 1271 (1 sherd), and the fill of gully 1266/4 (4 sherds).

Middle to Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age to Early Roman

Two fabrics not found in the previous evaluation on the MSA site are attributable to the middle to late Iron Age on the basis of their forms (P11, which was common and P12, of which there was a single sherd of a distinctive vessel). Most of this material came from Ditch 1264/14 (which also contained a few small sherds of the other prehistoric fabrics), and from a number of smaller groups from contexts in trenches 1263-1265.

There are a few sherds of fabric P11 with rounded neck cordons characteristic of late Iron Age and early Roman jars, including one from Ditch 1265/12 which also contained grog-tempered late Iron Age or early Roman pottery including the rim of a large storage vessel. Fabric P11 thus appears to have had currency into the late Iron Age or early Roman period and the middle to late Iron Age forms present, and the fairly common occurrence of combed decoration suggest that a late Iron Age to early Roman date range is to be preferred, and of these the predominance of the glauconitic sand fabric (P11)

rather than grog- or sand-tempered grey wares would suggest the late Iron Age rather than early Roman period. A single fragmentary and abraded sherd of 1st to second century Roman pottery was found in ditch 1265/12, possibly suggests that this feature at least may have been post-conquest.

There is thus no unambiguous evidence for middle Iron Age occupation on the site, but clear indications of late Iron Age occupation.

Contexts producing pottery of this character were Ditch 1259/13, Gully 1263/5, Ditch 1264/14, Pit 1264/18, Deposit 1264/19, Ditch 1265/6, Ditch 1265/7 and Ditch 1265/12. Only two sherds came from the feature in trench 1259, and the concentration of material in the adjacent trenches 1263, 1264 and 1265 is particularly notable in the absence of other stratified or unstratified material of this character in the other trenches.

Roman

In general the absence of standard Roman greywares or other later Roman pottery reinforces the evidence of the MSA evaluation that there was no significant occupation of the site after the early Roman period.

Medieval

One sherd from Gully 1273/3 is likely to be medieval with another more likely Roman. One medieval sherd came from a scorched area 1269/5. Four sherds came from 1269/2, the ploughsoil in trench 1269, and one from the spoil. Three of these are probably from the same pot and all four are relatively fresh, suggesting that they may have been ploughed out from a nearby feature, though this was not in the same part of the site as the material from the medieval features found in the MSA evaluation. In general there is no evidence for a significant level of medieval activity, and the absence of medieval pottery from the trenches adjacent to the area where features of this period were found in the MSA site may be noted.

Conclusions

The predominant group of pottery from the adjacent MSA site was late Bronze Age or Iron Age, and as in that case the comparable material from this evaluation is mainly from earlier ploughsoils and hillwash deposits except for one small ditch/gully for which there is no guarantee that the four sherds are not all redeposited. There remains, as with the MSA evaluation, the question of whether the rectilinear pattern of shallow gullies, represented in this case by 1266/4, might be late Bronze Age or earlier Iron Age in origin. Otherwise there appears to be significantly less of this material than in its main concentration on the MSA site, and no concentration to suggest definite settlement within the area evaluated, though this cannot be ruled out entirely.

The dominant group of pottery from the CTRL route is late Iron Age, concentrated in a limited area of the site, with one small outlying occurrence. This period was hardly represented on the MSA site except for much of one vessel from a ditch in a quite different part of the area. The quantity and quality of the late Iron Age pottery assemblage and its concentration in one part of the site clearly suggests occupation and the potential to recover good dateable assemblages, and possibly a stratified sequence of groups from intersecting ditches. It is possible that the pot from 1264/9 represents a deliberate deposit.

Table 7: Pottery Inventory

Context	Fabric	No of Sherds	Date Range	Comments/ notes
Ditch 1259/13				
1259/11	R4	1	?LIA/RB	v. small
1259/12	P5	1	?LBA/IA	v. small
	R2	1	?LIA/RB	Flat-topped, slightly everted rim
Ploughsoil				
1261/2	P5	1	?LBA/IA	v.small
Hillwash				
1261/5	P6	3	LBA/IA	
	P10	1	LBA/IA	
1261/6	P6	3	LBA/IA	1 is tiny fragment of base
	P5	1	?LBA/IA	tiny
Spoil				
1261/11	P1	1	?LBA-?RB	slightly burnished body sherd
Gully 1263/5				
1263/3	P5/P8	1	?LBA-RB	tiny
	R4	3	LIA/RB	1 is wheel-thrown or -turned base
Ploughsoil				
1264/2	P11	1	?MIA/LIA	
Ditch 1264/14				
1264/3 (sieved)	P5	2	?LBA/IA	tiny
	P1	1	?LBA	very small, very thin (3mm) turned up rim
1264/3	-	1	-	v.soft fragment of pot/ fired clay
	P11	1	?MIA/LIA	plain base slightly burnished
1264/4	P11	3	?MIA/LIA	
	P5	1	?LBA/IA	v. small

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Context	Fabric	No of Sherds	Date Range	Comments/ notes
	P12	1	MIA-LIA	rim, and much of body of coarse ware plain open mouthed barrel-type jar with rounded slightly internally thickened rim, diam 160mm; decorated with crude combing, horizontal below rim, vertical towards base of pot.
1264/5	P1	1	?	v. small
1264/6	P11	4	MIA-LIA	burnished, 1 is probably rounded cordon from just below rim of necked jar more likely LIA
	P9	1	?LBA/IA	possibly v. slight shoulder of small bowl
	P5	1	?LBA/IA	
1264/6 sieving	P9	4	?LBA/IA	tiny
	P5?	5	?LBA/IA	v. tiny
	P1	1	?LBA/IA	
1264/8	P11	9	MIA/LIA	includes 2 sherds from simple base and 1 sherd with slight combed decoration
	P9	1	?LBA/IA	flint is v. sparse, could be from similar wares to the above
	-	1	?	fragment of light oxidised fired clay with one flat face
1264/8 sieved	P9	2	?LBA/IA	1 is tiny
	P11	5	?MIA/LIA	small; 2 have slight combing
	P1	1	?	
	P5	1	?	
1264/9	P11	77	MIA/LIA	all from one large closed mouth globular/ ovoid jar with thickened rounded turned up neck/rim, diam. c.210mm at rim; partial burnishing and random slight combed decoration from just below rim/neck

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Context	Fabric	No of Sherds	Date Range	Comments/ notes
				to near base (probably plain base, but no full base angle survives)
1264/11	P11	2	LIA/ERB	two non-joining sherds from same rounded up-turned rim and uppermost body of thick-walled closed mouth globular jar with dark brown to black glossy coating (sometimes referred to as 'pitch painting') characteristic of LIA/ ERB in Kent
Pit 1264/18				
1264/15	P11	6	?LBA/IA	one is harder fired than others
	P2	3	LIA/ERB	includes one sherd from jar with rounded neck cordon
	P5	1	?LBA/IA	
1264/16	P11	1	?MIA-ERB	body sherd with broad, widely spaced v. shallow ?finger-wiped lines
Deposit 1264/19				
1264/19	R2	1	LIA/RB	flake
Ditch 1265/6				
1265/3	P11	19	?MIA/LIA	6 body sherds probably from one pot have distinct combing; one other burnishing/combing marks; 1 plain base; 6 frags tiny
1265/5	P11	2	?LBA/IA	
	P5	2	?LBA/IA	
	-	7		lumps of formless semi-fired clay
Ditch 1265/7				
1265/4	R4	1	LIA/ERB	
	P6	1	?LBA/IA	protuberant flints
Ditch 1265/12				
1265/8	P11	4	?LBA-ERB	includes one sherd probably with

Context	Fabric	No of Sherds	Date Range	Comments/ notes
				rounded neck cordon from ?necked jar
	R4	2	LIA/ERB	includes massive flat topped, closed mouth, bead rim (diam 380mm) from large storage jar with rounded neck cordon and traces of band of slashed decoration
	P4	2	?LBA-ERB	
1265/10	R4	1	LIA/ERB	
	R6	1	RB	fragment of white slipped fine oxidised ware
	-	2	-	2 frags pot or fired clay
Spoil				
1265/17	P10	1	?LBA/IA	
	P11	1	?LBA/IA	
Ditch 1266/4				
1266/2	P5	1	?LBA/IA	
1266/3	P5	1	?LBA/IA	
Ploughsoil				
1269/2	P5	1	?LBA/IA	
	M1	3	Med	3 sherds from same open cooking pot; two are from flat topped rim (diam 320mm) with well spaced finger impressions on top and scalloped inner edge
	M2	1	Med	end of broad strap handle with knife slashing decoration along each side
Part of 1269/5				
1269/4	M1(?)	3	Med	leached; includes 1 cooking pot base
Spoil				
1269/13	M1(?)	1	Med	
Ploughsoil/ Hillwash				

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Context	Fabric	No of Sherds	Date Range	Comments/ notes
1270/2	P5	1	?LBA/IA	tiny
1270/3	P5	1	?LBA/IA	
	P6	1	?LBA/IA	
1270/4	P8	4	?LBA/IA	probably all same pot
1270/5	P5	2	?LBA/IA	
1270/6	P10	1	?LBA/IA	
Hillwash				
1271/4	P9	3	?LBA/IA	v. sparse flint
Gully 1273/4				
1273/3	M2(?)	1	?Med	conceivably RB
	R3(?)	1	?RB	fine sandy ?grey ware with oxidised outer surface: abraded

APPENDIX 3

CHARRED PLANT REMAINS AND MOLLUSCA

by Mark Robinson

Introduction

During the course of the evaluation four soil samples were taken for laboratory assessment for charred plant remains and mollusca. The samples processed were taken from various of the fills in the large late Iron Age ditch 1264/14, except for Sample 4 from the base fill of pit 1260/6.

The samples were processed in a modified Siraf flotation machine, with the sample suspended on 0.5mm mesh and the flot retrieved on 0.25mm mesh. The non-floating residues produced were separated into >10mm, 10-4mm and 4-0.5mm fractions by wet sieving. The >10mm and 10-4mm fractions were sorted wet for artifacts and bone, and 25% of the finest residue was air-dried and retained pending assessments.

The flots were scanned at up to x20 magnification using a binocular microscope by Dr Mark Robinson of English Heritage Environmental Archaeology Unit, Oxford University Museum. For the assessment relative abundance was estimated in line with English Heritage practise.

Table 8: Samples for Environmental Assessment

SAMPLE NO.	CONTEXT NO.	FEATURE NO.	VOLUME
1	1264/8	1264/14	30 l
2	1264/6	1264/14	30 l
3	1264/3	1264/14	30 l
4	1260/5	1260/6	30 l

Mollusca

Mollusca are absent from the flots.

The Charred Remains (Table 9)

Sample 4 from the early prehistoric pit 1260/6 consined nothing but a small amount of small pieces of oak (*Quercus*) charcoal.

Samples 1-3 from the Iron Age ditch 1264/14 include oak, which dominates in Samples 1 and 3 but is rare in Sample 2. Sample 2 is dominated by hawthorn/apple-like wood (Pomoideae); probable apple-like wood (cf. Pomoideae) was seen in Sample 3.

The rare cereal grains in Sample 1 includes some form of wheat (*Triticum*), hulled barley (*Hordeum*) and other unidentifiable cereals. The only chaff observed was a glume base of emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). The cereal grains in Sample 2 are even rarer, and all are unidentifiable. Emmer and spelt glume bases are present in the rare chaff.

Cereal grains are most plentiful in Sample 3, and include some form of wheat, a hulled barley and several unidentifiable cereals. Chaff is also most plentiful in this sample, with glume bases (of emmer/spelt, and certainly of spelt) clearly present. Weed seeds (absent from Samples 1 and 2) are rare in Sample 3; they include sedges (*Carex*) and grasses (Gramineae). At least 30 identifiable elements can be expected from this sample.

Table 9: Comparison of relative incidence of charred plant remains

Feature ➤		Iron Age ditch 1264/14			early prehistoric pit 1260/6
Context ➤		1264/8	1264/6	1264/3	1260/5
Species ▼	Sample ➤	1	2	3	4
charcoal	oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	+++	+	+++	++
	hawthorn/apple-like wood (Pomoideae)	-	+++	-	-
	probable apple-like wood (cf. Pomoideae)	-	-	+	-
cereal grains	wheat (<i>Triticum</i>)	+	-	++	-
	hulled barley (<i>Hordeum</i>)	+	-	++	-
	unidentifiable	+	+	++	-
chaff	emmer/spelt (<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i>)	+	+	++	-
weed seeds	sedges (<i>Carex</i>)	-	-	+	-
	grasses (Gramineae)	-	-	+	-

Rare/present + Frequent ++ Abundant +++

Discussion

The lack of molluscan remains or waterlogging means that the water flow and quality in the ditch at its various stages cannot be reconstructed. However, sorting and identification of the charred remains from these well-dated and well-sealed ditch deposits will help to clarify the nature of human activity in the vicinity of the ditch during the time it was filling. The crops grown, the level of processing of those crops, and the density of the charred remains will help to show whether this activity is consistent with permanent settlement. Some light may be shed on the arable ecology in the region at this period by the weeds.

The Residues

Pottery in both large and small fragments were recovered from the ditch fills, (see Table 7) which also contained burnt stone and flint, and rare fragments of animal bone. Daub in small pieces was rare but present in Sample 3. The pit fill contained a single worked flint flake. Molluscan remains are absent from the residues.

Following the assessment of the charred remains, the fine residues were discarded.

APPENDIX 4

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APPENDIX 5

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Period</i>
1258	1	layer		0.42	modern ploughsoil			
1258	2	layer		0.30	ploughsoil			
1258	3	layer		0.20	disturbed sand			
1258	4	layer			natural sand			
1258	5	fill		0.40	fill of 7			
1258	6	fill		0.68	fill of 7			
1258	7	cut	1.70	1.10	pit			
1258	8	fill		0.40	fill of 11			
1258	9	fill		0.40	fill of 11			
1258	10	fill		0.25	fill of 11			
1258	11	cut	2.50	0.85	pit			
1258	12	fill		—	fill of 13			
1258	13	cut		-	pit (unexcavated)			
1258	14	fill		0.30	fill of 16			
1258	15	fill		0.26	fill of 16			
1258	16	cut	0.68	0.66	pit			
1258	17	fill		0.38	fill of 13			
1259	1	layer		0.35	modern ploughsoil			
1259	2	layer		0.24	ploughsoil			
1259	3	layer		0.15	ploughsoil/ hillwash			
1259	4	layer			natural sand			
1259	5	fill		0.23	fill of 6	flint	1	
1259	5	fill		0.23	fill of 6	burnt	1	

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<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Period</i>
						flint		
1259	6	cut	0.58	0.23	posthole?			
1259	7	fill		>0.25	fill of 8			
1259	8	cut		0.20	animal burrow			
1259	9	fill		0.44	fill of 10			
1259	10	cut	0.20	0.44	modern feature?			
1259	11	fill		0.40	fill of 13	pot	1	LIA/RB+
1259	12	fill		0.45	fill of 13	pot	2	LIA/RB
1259	13	cut	3.00	0.70	N-S ditch?			
1259	14	fill		0.35	fill of 15	flint	2	
1259	15	cut	0.70	0.35	gully?/burrow			
1259	16	fill		0.46	fill of 17			
1259	17	cut	0.93	0.46	modern feature			
1260	1	layer		0.34	modern ploughsoil			
1260	2	layer		0.30	ploughsoil			
1260	3	layer			natural sand			
1260	4	fill		0.34	fill of 6	flint	22	
1260	4	fill		0.34	fill of 6	burnt flint	6	
1260	5	fill		0.06	fill of 6	flint	1	
1260	6	cut	1.90+	0.40	pit?			
1261	1	layer		0.32	modern ploughsoil			
1261	2	layer		0.32	ploughsoil	pot	1	?LBA/IA+
1261	3	layer		0.32	hillwash/ ploughsoil			
1261	4	layer		0.20	hillwash			
1261	5	layer		0.30	hillwash	flint	2	
1261	5	layer		0.30	hillwash	pot	4	LBA/IA+

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Trench	Ctxt	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Period
1261	6	layer		0.50	hillwash	flint	15	
1261	6	layer		0.50	hillwash	burnt flint	3	
1261	6	layer		0.50	hillwash	pot	4	LBA/IA+
1261	7	layer			natural silty clay			
1261	8	layer			natural clay			
1261	9	cut	0.48	0.18	posthole?/ pit?			
1261	10	fill		0.18	fill of 9			
1261	11	finds			Finds from spoil	flint	14	
1261	11	finds			Finds from spoil	burnt flint	3	
1261	11	finds			Finds from spoil	pot	1	?LBA-RB
1262	1	layer		0.36	modern ploughsoil			
1262	2	layer			natural sand			
1263	1	layer		0.30	modern ploughsoil			
1263	2	layer		0.10	ploughsoil	clay pipe	1	
1263	3	fill		0.25	fill of 5	pot	4	?LBA-RB
1263	4	layer			natural sand			
1263	5	cut	0.65	0.24	NW-SE gully			
1263	6	fill		0.06	fill of 7	tile	1	POST-MED
1263	7	cut	0.74	0.07	NW-SE furrow?			
1263	8	fill		0.22	fill of 9			
1263	9	cut	1.07	0.20	pit?			
1263	10	layer			natural sand			
1264	1	layer		0.30	modern ploughsoil	flint	1	
1264	2	layer		0.17	ploughsoil	pot	1	?MIA/LIA

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<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Period</i>
1264	3	fill		0.30	fill of 14	flint	1	
1264	3	fill		0.30	fill of 14	pot	5	?MIA/LIA
1264	3	fill		0.30	fill of 14	daub		
1264	4	fill		0.36	fill of 14	flint	2	
1264	4	fill		0.36	fill of 14	pot	5	MIA-LIA
1264	5	fill		0.12	fill of 14	flint	1	
1264	5	fill		0.12	fill of 14	pot	1	?
1264	5	fill		0.12	fill of 14	bone	2	
1264	6	fill		0.18	fill of 14	pot	16	MIA-LIA
1264	7	fill		0.20	fill of 14			
1264	8	fill		0.10	fill of 14	flint	5	
1264	8	fill		0.10	fill of 14	pot	20	MIA-LIA
1264	8	fill		0.10	fill of 14	bone	14	
1264	8	fill		0.10	fill of 14	slag	1	
1264	9	fill			Pottery in 14	pot	77	MIA-LIA
1264	10	fill		0.08	fill of 14			
1264	11	fill		0.16	fill of 14	pot	2	LIA-ERB
1264	12	fill		0.10	fill of 14			
1264	13	fill		0.09	fill of 14	flint	1	
1264	14	cut	2.55	1.03	E-W ditch			
1264	15	fill		0.14	fill of 18	flint	1	
1264	15	fill		0.14	fill of 18	pot	10	LIA/ERB
1264	16	fill		0.21	fill of 18	pot	1	MIA-ERB
1264	17	fill		0.15	fill of 18	flint	1	
1264	18	cut	1.04	0.39	pit?			
1264	19	fill	1.04		E-W ditch	pot	1	LIA/RB
1264	20	layer			natural silty sand			

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<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Period</i>
1265	1	layer		0.38	modern ploughsoil			
1265	2	layer		0.17	ploughsoil			
1265	3	fill		0.18	fill of 6	burnt flint	1	
1265	3	fill		0.18	fill of 6	pot	19	?MIA/LIA
1265	4	fill		0.30	fill of 7	burnt flint	1	
1265	4	fill		0.30	fill of 7	pot	2	LIA/ERB
1265	5	fill		0.10	fill of 6	pot	11	?LBA/IA
1265	5	fill		0.10	fill of 6	bone	19	
1265	6	cut	0.70	0.28	NW-SE ditch			
1265	7	cut	>0.60	0.29	NW-SE ditch			
1265	8	fill		0.19	fill of 12?	flint	3	
1265	8	fill		0.19	fill of 12?	pot	8	LIA/ERB
1265	9	fill		0.32	fill of 12			
1265	10	fill		0.25	fill of 12	flint	1	
1265	10	fill		0.25	fill of 12	pot	4	RB
1265	11	fill		0.23	fill of 12			
1265	12	cut	0.86	0.52	NNE-SSW ?ditch			
1265	13	fill		0.23	fill of 12			
1265	14	layer			natural sand and clay			
1265	15	fill		0.15	fill of 6			
1265	16	fill		0.16	fill of 7			
1265	17	finds			finds from spoil	pot	2	?LBA/IA+
1266	1	layer		0.32	modern ploughsoil			
1266	2	fill		0.16	fill of 4	pot	1	?LBA/IA+

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Trench	Ctxt	Type	Width (m)	Thick (m)	Comment	Finds	No.	Period
1266	3	fill		0.14	fill of 4	pot	1	?LBA/IA+
1266	4	cut	1.00	0.28	NW-SE ditch?			
1266	5	layer			natural clay and sand			
1267	1	layer		0.36	modern ploughsoil			
1267	2	layer			natural clay and sand			
1268	1	layer		0.38	modern ploughsoil			
1268	2	layer			natural clay and sand			
1269	1	layer		0.24	modern ploughsoil			
1269	2	layer		0.28	ploughsoil	flint	2	
1269	2	layer		0.28	ploughsoil	pot	4	MED
1269	3	layer			natural sand			
1269	4	fill		0.08	part of 5	pot	3	MED?
1269	5	deposit	1.24	0.11	scorched deposit			
1269	6	layer			natural sandy clay			
1269	7	fill		0.03	part of 5			
1269	8	fill		0.21	fill of 9			
1269	9	cut	0.63	0.24	NE-SW gully			
1269	10	fill		0.11	fill of 12			
1269	11	fill		0.13	fill of 12			
1269	12	cut	0.85	0.23	NW-SE gully			
1269	13	finds			finds from spoil	flint	1	
1269	13	finds			finds from spoil	pot	1	MED
1270	1	layer		0.32	modern ploughsoil			

Channel Tunnel Rail Link - Phase 1 Evaluation

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Period</i>
1270	2	layer		0.20	hillwash/ ploughsoil	flint	4	
1270	2	layer		0.20	hillwash/ ploughsoil	burnt flint	2	
1270	2	layer		0.20	hillwash/ ploughsoil	pot	1	?LBA/IA+
1270	3	layer		0.20	hillwash/ ploughsoil	flint	2	
1270	3	layer		0.20	hillwash/ ploughsoil	pot	2	?LBA/IA+
1270	4	layer		0.20	hillwash	pot	4	?LBA/IA+
1270	5	layer		0.30	hillwash	flint	1	
1270	5	layer		0.30	hillwash	pot	2	?LBA/IA+
1270	6	layer		0.30	hillwash	burnt flint	1	
1270	6	layer		0.30	hillwash	flint	4	
1270	6	layer		0.30	hillwash	pot	1	?LBA/IA
1270	7	layer		0.40	hillwash?			
1270	8	layer			clay silt			
1271	1	layer		0.23	modern ploughsoil	tile	12	
1271	2	layer		0.85	hillwash/ ploughsoil			
1271	3	layer		0.25	hillwash/ ploughsoil			
1271	4	layer		0.36	hillwash	flint	2	
1271	4	layer		0.36	hillwash	pot	3	?LBA/IA+
1271	5	layer			natural clay sand			
1271	6	cut	0.90	0.26	NE-SW ditch			
1272	1	layer		0.30	modern ploughsoil			
1272	2	layer		0.15	ploughsoil			

Channel Tunnel Rail Link - Phase 1 Evaluation

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Period</i>
1272	3	layer			natural sand			
1273	1	layer		0.40	modern ploughsoil			
1273	2	layer		0.13	ploughsoil			
1273	3	fill		0.33	fill of 4	pot	2	MED?
1273	4	cut	0.49	0.33	NE-SW gully			
1273	5	cut	2.00	0.28	NE-SW furrow?			
1273	6	fill		0.32	fill of 5			
1273	7	fill		0.40	fill of 8			
1273	8	cut	0.97	0.40	NW-SE gully			
1273	9	layer		0.40	natural sand			
1273	10	cut	0.52		NE-SW gully (unexcavated)			
1274	1	layer		0.40	modern ploughsoil			
1274	2	layer		0.30	ploughsoil			
1274	3	cut	1.20	0.49	pit			
1274	4	fill		0.28	fill of 3			
1274	5	fill		0.19	fill of 3			
1274	6	layer			natural sand			
1275	1	layer		0.29	modern ploughsoil			
1275	2	fill		0.15	fill of 3			
1275	3	cut	0.68	0.15	NE-SW gully			
1275	4	fill			fill of 5			
1275	5	cut	0.80		NW-SE modern feature			
1275	6				clay sand			
1276	1	layer		0.33	modern ploughsoil			

Channel Tunnel Rail Link - Phase 1 Evaluation

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Period</i>
1276	2	layer		0.10	ploughsoil			
1276	3	layer		0.14	disturbed sand			
1276	4	layer			sand			
1276	5	fill		0.34	fill of 6			
1276	6	cut	0.90	0.30	NW-SE ditch/furrow			
1276	7	fill		0.30	fill of 8	flint	1	
1276	8	cut	0.90	0.30	NW-SE ditch/furrow			
1276	9	fill		0.22	fill of 10			
1276	10	cut	0.66	0.20	NW-SE ditch/furrow			
1276	11	fill			fill of 12	flint	2	
1276	12	cut	0.90	0.24	NW-SE ditch/furrow			
1276	13	cut			NW-SE ditch/furrow			
Period Key <div> <div>LBA = late Bronze Age</div> <div>IA = Iron Age</div> <div>IA = Iron Age or later</div> <div>LIA = late Iron Age</div> <div>MIA = middle Iron Age</div> </div> <div> <div>MIA-LIA = probably late Iron Age</div> <div>ERB = early Romano-British</div> <div>RB = Romano-British</div> <div>RB+ = Romano British or later</div> <div>MED = Medieval</div> </div>								