















CHURCH LANE, DEAL, KENT

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Persimmon Homes South

July 2013





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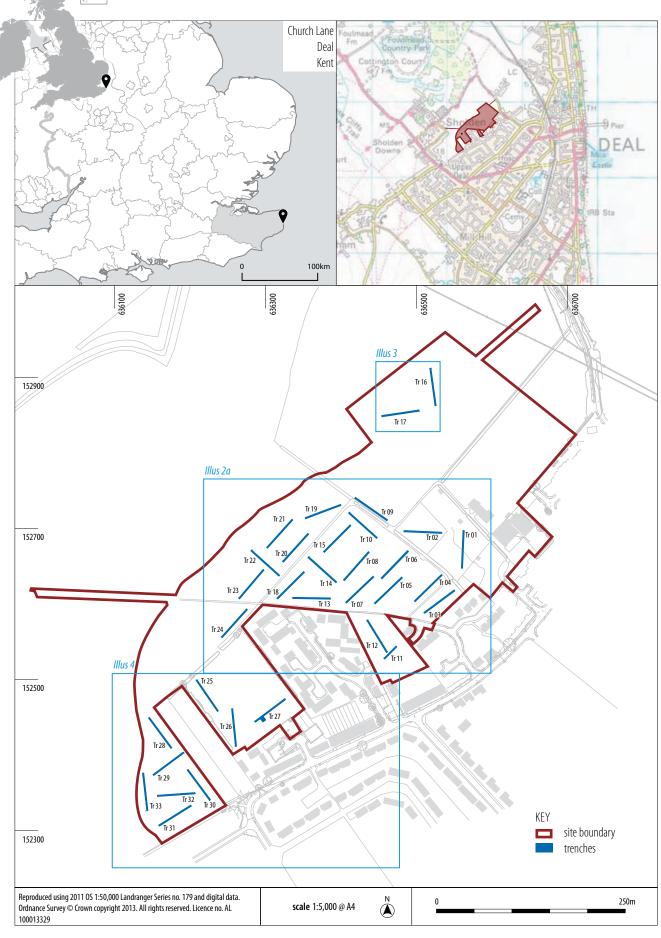
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Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating

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Illus 1 *Site location*

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CHURCH LANE, DEAL, KENT

Results of an Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted an evaluation at a proposed development site on land at Church Lane, Deal, Kent in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site. The work was commissioned by CgMs acting on behalf of Persimmon Homes South East. A total of thirty-three trenches were excavated over the Development Area (DA) which revealed the remains of Neolithic pits and prehistoric field systems containing residual artefactual material form the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Persimmon Homes South East (the client) is proposing the construction of residential dwellings on land at Church Lane, Sholden, near Deal, Kent (planning application DOV/10/01012). This land is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA). An archaeological desk-based assessment (Entec 2010) highlighted that the DA lies within an area of archaeological potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods.

Due to the potential impact of the development on archaeological remains, Kent County Council's County Archaeological Officer (CAO) has recommended to Dover District Council that a programme of archaeological investigation be undertaken as a condition of planning consent for the development. The wording of the condition is as follows:

No development shall take place on a phase or part phase of the development until the applicant(s), or their agents or successors in title, has or have secured the implementation of:

- **i.** archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological field evaluation shall be completed and reported on prior to the layout and detailed being finalised; and
- **ii.** following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance

with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority (South East plan Policy BE6).

CgMs acting on behalf of the client, agreed a programme of trial trenching with Kent's CAO. CgMs commissioned Headland Archaeology to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the work, implement the trial trenching and prepare a report on the results (this document).

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND BACKGROUND

The DA lies within a pocket of agricultural land between Deal and the Village of Sholden, Kent. It is bordered to the north and west by open fields and to the south and east by residential dwellings. The land lies between c.5-10m OD and slopes gently downward to the NE. At the time of the trenching evaluation, land use comprised rhubarb and wheat crops with small areas of scrubland.

The solid geology comprises largely of brick earth overlying chalk (www.bqs.ac.uk).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A detailed archaeological background of a study area comprising land within a 1km radius of the DA is presented in the Desk based Assessment (Entec 2010). The DBA demonstrated highlighted that the study area has potential for archaeological remains form the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods.

The DA lies adjacent to a Bronze Age ritual landscape including a probable barrow cemetery (TR 35 SW 70, TR SE 108, 109, 113 and



114) c. 800m west of the DA and a crouched inhumation (TR 35 SE 9), c. 1km to the SW. The area continued to be used in this way into the Iron Age and Roman periods, as demonstrated by the presence of cremation burials (TR 35 SE 8, TR 35 SE 7). Also of significance is the Roman Villa at Hull Palace (TR 35 SE 4), c. 50-75m north-east of the DA which has been identified via parch marks and finds of flue tile, pottery and painted wall plaster. Between 2005 and 2007, excavations at Hull Place undertaken by Dover Archaeological Group confirmed the presence of the villa and demonstrated it was composed of two separate, successive dwellings (Parfitt 2005). Investigations also revealed that beneath the villa were the remains of pits, ditches, post-holes, gullies and ovens. These indicate that the villa developed from a pre-conquest farmstead. Recent excavations on land to the SW of the villa site revealed pits and ditches likely to be associated with the periphery of the villa complex, including a large assemblage of domestic pottery and a cremation burial (Headland Archaeology In prep.).

Immediately adjacent to the DA are cremations associated with 'Belgic' pottery and brooches (MKE7351, c. 50m west of the DA – Entec 2010)) as well as a group of 2nd century Roman cremations (MKE7341, 100m south of the DA – Entec 2010). The presence of human burials of this period in the vicinity of the DA infers the potential presence of contemporary settlement remains within or around the DA (Entec 2010).

A Saxon burial at Hull Place (TR SE 35 4) and find spot of a 6th-7th century comb (TR 35 SE 27) suggest a presence in this period, although there is no evidence of settlement activity. By the Middle Ages, settlement activity would have been focused around the 13th century church of St. Nicolas (TR 35 SE 3) c. 400m to the south and the deserted medieval village of Cottington to the NW of the DA (TR 35 SE 472, 484). The location of these suggests that the DA would have been located within agricultural land at this time. Historic maps indicate this pattern of land-use continued in to the post-medieval period.

Within the DA itself are the remains of post-medieval Sholden brickworks (at TR 363 525). There is also evidence of Second World War air defenses in the form of pillboxes on land surrounding the DA.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 OBJECTIVES

In general the objectives of the evaluation are presented in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2013, Section 4).

The specific objectives of the evaluation were:

- to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site;
- to establish the extent to which previous development and/ or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site; and
- to establish the likely impact on archaeological deposits of the proposed development.

2.2 METHODOLOGY

Fieldwork took place between the 28th May and 12th June 2013. Thirty-three trenches 50m in length and 2.0m in width were excavated (*Illus 1*). Trenches were laid out in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the DA.

The trenches were opened down to the top of the natural geology whereupon archaeological features were hand excavated.

2.3 RECORDING

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers and all recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs of features and contexts.

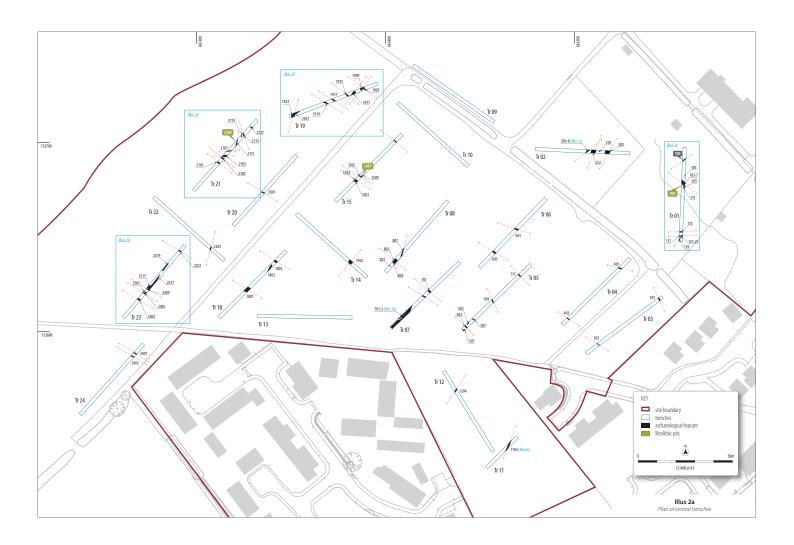
3 RESULTS

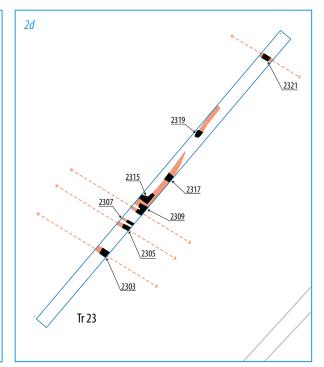
3.1 Introduction

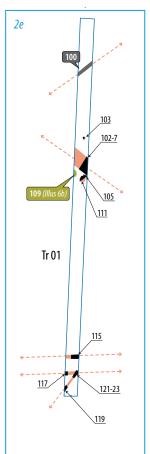
Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and depth of overburden are presented in Appendix 1.1. In general, the stratigraphy of the trenches comprised c. 0.35m topsoil overlying subsoil deposits up to 0.60m in depth, which in turn directly overlay natural geology. It is likely that the subsoil represents part of a former plough horizon. Indeed, the clear boundary between the subsoil and archaeological remains indicates that truncation has taken place (*Illus 6b*). Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Context numbers are expressed according to the trench in which they were found; i.e. Trench 1 – [100], [101]; Trench 2, [200], [201] etc. Cut features are shown as [100] and the deposits within them are expressed as (102).

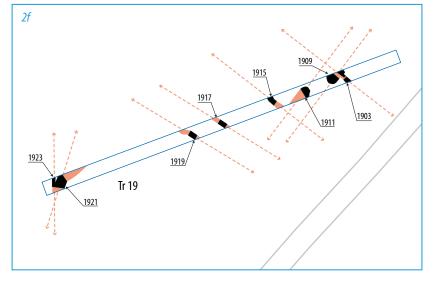
There was significant evidence for activity of archaeological significance revealed in the thirty-three trenches. In total archaeological features were recorded in twenty-nine trenches and only four trenches (Trenches 9, 10, 13 and 32) were found to contain no archaeological remains. In general the archaeological features recorded largely comprised ditches and gullies containing single fills which produced prehistoric pottery. Overall, the features recorded across the DA represented the remains of linear prehistoric field systems which were morphologically similar and were broadly on a NW-SE and NE-SW alignment, indicating they belong to a cohesive system. The densest activity was located within Trenches 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 16, 19, 21 and 23 (*Illus 2–3*) with areas of slightly less dense activity in Trenches 15, 18, 29 and 33 (*Illus 2, 4*). The linear features were found to have predominately contained a single deposit of grey brown silt likely to have been caused by an alluvial activity.

The pottery assemblage comprised sherds datable to the Neolithic, later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and Early Bronze Age to Early

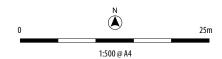




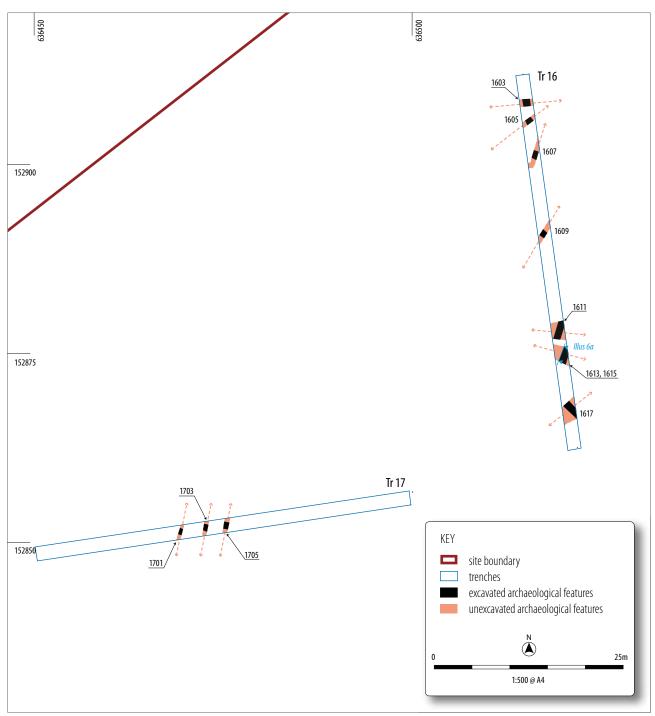












Illus 3

Plan of northern trenches

Iron Age. However, it was not possible to attribute the majority of the pottery assemblage to a specific prehistoric period, given the homogenous nature of the fabrics represented. Accordingly, the results are described by location (central area, northern area and south-western) and then by feature type.

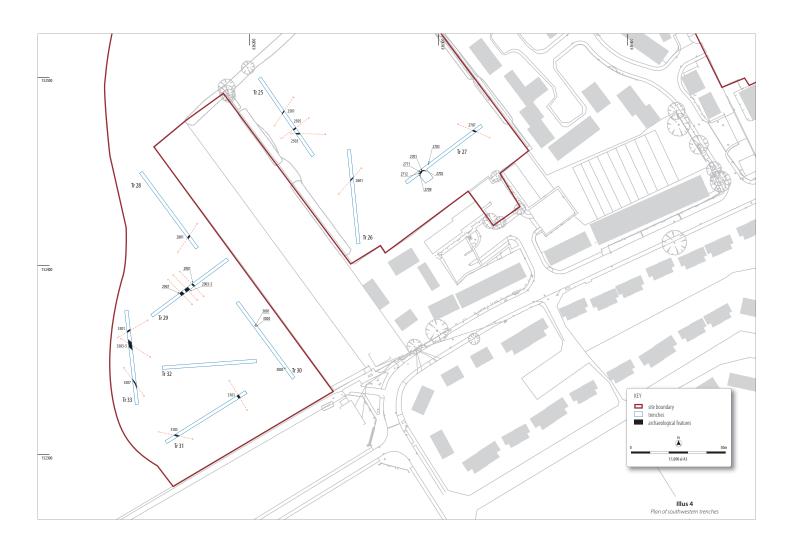
3.2 CENTRAL AREA (1–15, 18–24) (ILLUS 2)

The majority of remains within the central area comprised linear features likely to be of prehistoric date. These ranged in shape and depth from shallow gullies less than 0.15m deep with concave or flat bases but larger, U-shaped to ditches up to 0.5m in depth. Several pits of probable Neolithic date were also identified.

3.2.1 NEOLITHIC PITS

A small number of pits were located across the central area. They were generally small in size and shallow in depth. Their single deposits were relatively dark compared to those of the surrounding ditches, variously containing charcoal, burnt bone and hazel shell. Several also contained pottery datable to the Neolithic. The finds assemblage and character of the deposits indicates they formed through deliberate backfilling rather than silting.

In Trench 1, located in the eastern part of the central area, contained a small pit [109] (*Illus 6c*) 0.60m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single dark silty deposit yielded 117 small sherds of Neolithic pottery, including fragments of a carinated bowl and coarse wear decorated



with incised lines as well as a small assemblage of prehistoric flint debitage. Soil samples from the pit contained both burnt and unburned animal bone, charcoal and hazel shell. Indeed, the relatively abundant pottery, dark fill and organic material indicate deliberate backfill rather than natural silting. In addition, the sample contained very small pieces of hammerscale and a tiny fragment of possibly modern glass each less than 1 gram in weight. However, given the size of these items and the presence of worm and root holes within the overlying soil as well as roots within the soil sample itself, it is likely that these are intrusive.

In Trench 15, pit [1507] was a medium in size at 0.9m in width and 0.3m in depth. Its fill contained a leaf shaped flint arrowhead (*Illus 14*) dated to the Neolithic period. The Pit was truncated slightly by a smaller, adjacent pit [1509] which also contained prehistoric lithics including debitage and a hammer flake.

Pit [2109] (*Illus 5a*) was found to contain 11 sherds of prehistoric coarseware pottery as well as abundant charcoal, including several large pieces recovered from a soil sample. It was heavily truncated by gully [2111] which itself contained identical prehistoric pottery, although this is likely to have derived from the earlier pit. Although the finds suggest a broad prehistoric date, the morphology of the pit suggests it may be of a similar date to pit [109].

The opposite relationship is seen in Pit [208] (*Illus 5c*) which truncates gully [206]. Although the lithics within Pit [208] again suggest only a broad prehistoric date, these relationships indicate more than one phase of activity within the DA.

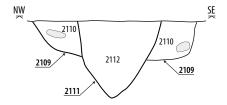
3.2.2 Prehistoric field systems

The majority of the linear remains found in this part of the DA, (Trenches 1-8, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23 and 24). They were aligned broadly NW-SE and have similar profiles and morphology. Indeed, the similarities between them and the consistency of their alignments indicate they are likely to represent part of an organised field system (*Illus 2*). Several additional ditches [1204, 1402 and 1803] are aligned on a perpendicular NE-SW alignment suggesting the presence of enclosures.

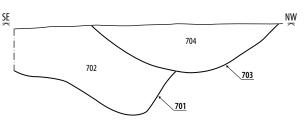
In addition to these, a number of broadly N-S aligned ditches [203, 212, 807, 1104 and 2201] indicate the possibility of a different field layout. These linear features all share similar characteristics with the NW-SE aligned systems. These systems contained pottery and lithics from the prehistoric period.

A number of larger linear features were also recorded across this central area, [102/7], [203], [212], [805], [1401], [1801], [1909] and [1911]. These were considerably wider up to 2.0m in width with depths up to 0.5m with generally flat bases. These are likely to represent parts of larger ditched enclosures, indicative of a different type of system to the smaller ditches. These features contained prehistoric pottery and lithics and ditches [203] and [1801] were found to contain sherds of Beaker but it is likely that these finds are residual.

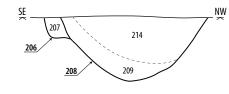
The spatial position of two pairs of opposing ditch termini [501, 505] and [1909, 1911] could represent entrances within larger linear systems, supporting the evidence for the presence of enclosures. The distances between the termini were between 2.3m–3m.



a N facing section of pit [2109] & gully [2111]



b SW facing section of ditches [701] & [703]



O NE facing section of gully [206] & pit [208]



Illus 5

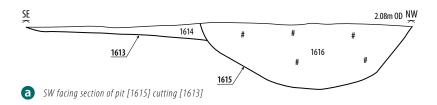
Sections in trenches 21, 7 & 2

Two parallel curvilinear ditches [701 and 703] (*Illus 5b*) were located at the western end of Trench 7 with [703] truncating the earlier [701]. Again, both contained sherds of prehistoric pottery and lithics and were both approximately 1m in width and between 0.25-0.5m in depth. It is possible that these represent the remains of a small circular enclosure, with the truncation representing evidence of reorganisation and/or maintenance.

A NE-SW ditch measuring 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep in Trench 1 [100] was found to contain a small sherd of modern pottery. It was found in association with prehistoric flint debitage and pottery and it may be intrusive through root disturbance. Although this is questionable given the size of the sherd, the ditch was fully sealed by an undisturbed subsoil indicating that root disturbance or animal burrowing is the most likely explanation.

The finds within these ditches comprise abraded pottery body sherds which are of broadly prehistoric date, ranging form the Neolithic to Bronze Age, but with very few diagnostic sherds attestable to a specific period. The presence of prehistoric worked





NE SE 5.1m 0D NW
4.13m 0D
1106
1105
1104

002

SW facing section of ditch [1104]

1120 @ A4

b East facing section of pit [109]





flint and debitage within the ditches supports this broad date.

Flints recovered from Trenches 4 [403], 7 [707] and 15 [1507] comprised ventral flakes used to create projectiles due to their aerodynamic qualities. Indeed an unfinished leaf shaped arrowhead from [1507] suggests production of flint projectiles nearby.

The majority of contexts contained only one abraded sherd of pottery, which is unusual for domestic refuse. Furthermore, they were found in features with palaeoenvironmentally sterile, single fills likely to have been derived form alluvial deposition. It is considered likely that the pottery and flint within the ditches represent residual material, which has been incorporated into the ditches through reworking of earlier archaeological remains. As such the majority of these field systems are considered to be broadly prehistoric in date.

Undated post-holes

Two small pits or possible post-holes [103] and [105] were identified adjacent to pit [109]. They may represent the remains of a structure. However, their sterile single fills contained no datable material and their date is therefore unclear.

3.3 Northern trenches (16 and 17) (ILLUS 3)

The majority of features in this area were linear, being similar in shape and profile to those gullies identified in the central area. They were aligned broadly NNE-SSW or E-W. Several larger features [1611, 1613 and 1617] were also present at the southern end of Trench 16. These were apparently linear in plan and were all over 2m in width. [1611 and 1613] were very shallow at 0.08m and 0.12m in depth respectively. [1617] was much deeper at 0.82. Their deposits were sterile silts with only a small assemblage of prehistoric flint including a core and debitage from the fill of [1617].

Illus 6

Sections in trenches 16, 1 & 11

Illus 7

NE facing section of terminus [1805]

Illus 8

ESE facing section of gully [1905] & ditch [1907]

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The three linear features, [1701, 1703 and 1705] in Trench 17 are likely to be contemporary to one another based on the spatial alignments and similar fills. They were largely undated, except for a small assemblage of broadly prehistoric lithics from [1705]. Given that these ditches were broadly parallel with and morphologically similar to ditches [1607 and 1609] it is likely they represent part of the same field system layout.

In Trench 16, and unlike the other linear features on the site of a similar size, gully [1605] was found to contain a darker deposits containing prehistoric pottery, flint, charcoal and industrial residues, indicating deliberate backfilling deriving from nearby activity. The presence of industrial waste may indicate a presence from the Iron Age or later.

A large pit [1615] (*Illus 6a*) measuring 1.1m wide and 0.45m deep was found to truncate the shallow remains of undated ditch [1613]. It contained prehistoric pottery and lithics. Soil samples from Pit [1615] contained burnt bone and charcoal suggesting it resulted from deliberate backfill. The greater intensity of linear features in Trench 16 alone as well as the presence of a large pit [1615] and darker deposits in gully [1605] would suggest that the features represent denser human activity. Indeed, although the features in this area are largely indicative of non-settlement field systems, the palaeoenvironmental evidence indicates they are adjacent to more concentrated activity. However, given the mixed finds data, this apparent density may also result from several periods of activity from as early as the Neolithic to the Iron Age onward.

3.4 SOUTH-WESTERN TRENCHES (25–33) (ILLUS 4)

The majority of features in this area were a series of variously sized ditches and gullies measuring approximately 1-2m in width and up to 0.4m in depth. The predominant alignment was broadly NW-SE represented by a series of parallel ditches [2901, 2903,

Illus 9

SW facing section of pit [2109] & gully [2111]

Illus 10

NE facing section of gully [206] and post-hole [208]

Illus 11

N facing shot of excavated features in Trench 1













2905, 2907, 3101, 3303, 3305, and 3307]. Several ditches were also aligned perpendicular to this on a NE-SW layout [2505, 2601 and 3301] indicating that together, they represent the layout of a field system. The relative proximity of several parallel ditches in Trench 29 indicates the possibility that the filed boundaries were redefined over time rather than representing a single layout. Indeed, the presence of several ditches on an alternate, broadly E-W alignment [2503 and 3103] also suggests several phases of activity. Although no direct relationship can link these features with those found in the remainder of the DA, they share similar profiles and morphology with those observed in the central area. It is therefore possible they are of the same broad period. However, the lack of dateable evidence from their deposits makes this uncertain.

3.4.1 UNDATED PITS

A small cluster of sub-oval pits was recorded in Trench 27 [2701/11], [2705] and [2709]. The trench was expanded at this pint to reveal

Illus 12

E facing section of pit [109]

Illus 13

Trench 23 facing SW

their full extent and they were shown to form semicircular line of pits (*Illus 4*). A separate pit [2703] was also identified c. 5m to he NE of the cluster. The pits were up to 0.7m in diameter with depths between 0.12-0.3m and were morphologically similar to the Neolithic pits in the central area and contained similar deposits. However, no finds were recovered and their date is uncertain.

3.4.2 UNDATED POST-HOLES

A group of three post-holes were revealed in Trench 30 [3001, 3003, and 3005] these were up to 0.4m in width and up to 0.2m in depth and all contained a single deposit of silt. It is not possible o determine whether these formed part of a structure or fence line. Their deposits contained no datable material, although because they were sealed by the subsoil, they are not considered to be modern

3.5 Description of the significance of the Heritage Assets

Remains within the DA have been divided into Heritage Assets (HA) and assigned significance (outlined in *Table 1*) with respect to the following research agendas.

Relevant regional research frameworks comprise the forthcoming South East Research Framework (unpublished) and English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda (1997)

Radiocarbon dating of early cereal deposits and undated grain rich deposits. To investigate the introduction of cereals and the extent of cereal agriculture in the late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age for which there is little evidence at present. (KCC 2012)

The balance between cereal and animal products within the economy of the period needs to be explored in relation to broader issues of society and monument form (English Heritage 1997 P.47)

The Neolithic is defined as a period of farming, yet we still have poor and scant evidence for precisely how this was conducted. It is clear that Neolithic communities were indeed farming, but it is less certain to what extent they can be characterised as 'farmers'. Where, for instance are the fields? It may be more appropriate to think of early agriculture more in terms of horticultural practices (KCC 2012)

Table 1

Significance of Heritage Assets (HA)

Description of HA		Feature No(s)	Significance of HA on Local, Regional, National, International scale
HA1 —Neolithi	c1.15&2	[109], [1508], [2109]	Regional

Description of HA	Trench	Feature No(s)	Significance of HA on Local, Regional, National, International scale
HA2 — Prehistoric field systems	' '	102, 103, 105, 107, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 203, 206, 208, 210, 212, 303, 307, 403, 405, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 601, 603, 701, 703, 705, 707, 801, 803, 805, 807, 1104, 1204, 1401, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1511, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1617, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 2001, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2201, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2401, 2403, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2601, 2707, 2801, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3101, 3103, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307	Regional

4 FINDS ASSESSMENT

by Julie Lochrie

The finds assemblage numbers 320 sherds of prehistoric pottery, 902 chipped stone finds, a small quantity of industrial waste weighing 4g, three fragments of glass and a sherd of modern pottery. These were found in 20 separate trenches across 59 contexts. The finds are quantified by trench in *Table 2* and by context in Appendix 2.

 Table 2

 Quantification of finds by trench, with spot dating

Trench	Pottery (PH)	Lithics (PH)	Industrial waste	Glass (Modern)	Pottery (Modern)	Dating
1	121	260	1g	1	2	Neolithic/ Modern
2	30	28	_	_	-	LN/EBA Trans.
3	2	1	-	_	_	PH
4	_	5	_	_	_	PH
5	1	18	1g	_	_	PH
7	1	23	-	-	-	Neolithic-Early Bronze Age
8	_	6	_	_	_	PH
11	_	2	_	_	_	PH
12	2	5	_	_	_	PH
14	_	4	_	_	_	PH
15	1	13	_	_	-	Neolithic
16	28	211	1g	-	-	Later Neolithic- Early Bronze Ag
17	-	3	_	-	-	PH
18	1	8	-	-	_	LN/EBA Trans.

Illus 14

Broken, unfinished leafshaped arrowhead arrowhead from Tr 15, [1508]



0 2.5cm scale 1:1 @ A4



0 2.5cm scale 1:1 @ A4

Illus 15
Decorated pottery from Tr 19, [1914]

Trench	Pottery (PH)	Lithics (PH)	Industrial waste	Glass (Modern)	Pottery (Modern)	Dating
19	46	87	-	-	_	Earlier Neolithic, possibly later
21	27	106	_	-	_	PH
23	24	18	-	-	-	Middle Neolithic, possibly later
25	-	2	-	-	_	PH
27	36	102	1g	2	-	Modern
Total	320	902	4g	3	2	-

4.1 POTTERY

The pottery numbers 320 sherds and fragments, weighing 920g. They have been discussed and recorded according to the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Guidelines (PCRG 1997). Coarse hand built pottery was retrieved from Trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23 and 27. The pieces from Trench 27 are incredibly small, abraded fragments of fired clay which may not be pottery.

The fabric has typically heavily calcined flint inclusions and/or quartz, the quantities and size of the inclusions vary slightly but the components of the fabrics are essentially the same and typically. Many of the sherds are much abraded featureless body sherds and as the fabric is fairly homogenous it has not always been possible to assign a ware type or accurate period. There are several instances



where there are easily indentified types and these are summarised below.

Neolithic Carinated bowls were identified in Trench 1, [109] and Trench 19, [1923] (*Illus 15*). Another sherd from Trench 19 [1917], an everted, burnished neck sherd, may also belong to the Carinated Bowl tradition. Later Neolithic Impressed Wares (Peterborough Wares) dating from, c 3350–2800 cal bc (Barclay 2008, 5) were also found; one a Mortlake sub-style rim from Trench 19, [1913]; the other a probable Fengate Ware sub-style base, from Trench 23 [2319]. The probable Fengate Ware includes only the base and as the fingernail impressions cannot be clearly seen its identification is tentative at this stage. The Carinated Bowl pottery may be roughly contemporary with the Impressed Wares, but equally might represent an earlier phase of activity.

Sherds of Beaker were found in Trench 2 [203], Trench 18 [1801] and possibly Trench 16 [1603]. These date from c 2400-1800 bc, a period bridging the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, henceforth referred to as LN/EBA Trans. Beaker pottery is often thought of as being associated with specifically funerary contexts but its occurrence in domestic features is also known (Barclay and Edwards 2007; Gibson 1998)

Trench 19 has one other vessel with feature sherds, a coarse, thick upright rim with rounded belly or shoulder from [1909]. Identification of this vessel is not certain and it could represent styles from the LN/EBA Trans. to the early Iron Age.

The small sherd size and variable abrasion seems consistent with domestic refuse deposition. On sherds from Trench 1, [109], there are traces of organic residues indicated cooking or storage of foodstuffs. Indeed, the social context of the pottery is an important consideration for any future work (Barclay 2008, 2). Despite this there seems to be only one vessel per context which is unusual for domestic refuse and the pottery assemblage within the field systems is considered to be residual. Only pottery from in situ deposits such as Pits [109], [1508] and [2109] is likely to provide significant information. Residual material from the field systems is of limited value.

4.2 CHIPPED STONE

Chipped stone was retrieved from every finds bearing trench (*Table 2*) and appears to be spread across the north-eastern and central areas of trenching. Concentrations were found in Trenches 1, 16, 19, and 21; it is possible the small chips retrieved from Trench 27 are naturally shattered fragments but they are too small to identify with surety.

All the chipped stone was flint of typically brown grey colour and chalky or abraded cortex. There are a couple of examples of translucent light yellow brown colour, which are clearly from a different source.

The main characteristics of the assemblage are multi platform cores and large hard hammer flakes with fairly pronounced bulbs. The date range for the lithics appears to be Neolithic to early Bronze Age, supporting the pottery data. The mixture of cores and debitage points towards production but the high number of tools and other

used flakes does not seem to point to manufacture alone and may indicate settlement type activity (Bishop, 2007, 21).

One of the most notable features of the lithic assemblage is the very high quantity of double ventral flakes in Trench 4, 7 and 15. A double ventral flake is created by detaching a flake from the ventral of another flake, usually from the proximal end; producing a symmetrical flake which is thicker at one end and tapers towards the other. This type of flake is ideal for creating projectiles as they are more aerodynamic and more likely to travel in a straight line. As an unfinished, broken, leaf shaped arrowhead was also found in Trench 15 this type of manufacture seems to be confirmed, although the finds are likely to be reworked rather than in situ.

4.3 OTHER FINDS

The other finds amount to very small quantities, including 4g of industrial waste, three sherds of glass and two sherds of pottery.

The industrial waste takes the form of small quantity of hammerscale spread across Trenches 1, 5, 15, and 27. The quantities are too small to indicate substantial metalworking and the very small size could easily be intrusive, moved through bioturbation.

The glass and modern pottery were found in Trenches 1 and 27 (101, 110, and 2713). These are clearly of 19th century or later date. The glass is small enough to be a result of root of worm disturbance and was indeed found in association with modern roots. The pottery may also be intrusive, although given its larger size this is questionable.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

by Laura Bailey

This report presents the results of an assessment of samples taken during the course of excavation at Church Lane, Sholden, Deal. A site dating from the Mid to Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. Six bulk soil samples were processed for environmental assessment from the fill of features including pit and ditches.

5.1 METHOD

Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (cf. Kenward et al, 1980). The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed. The flots were assessed using a stereo-microscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006).

5.2 RESULTS

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 3.1 (Retent samples) and Appendix 3.2 (Flot samples). All material was preserved through charring. Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

5.2.1 WOOD CHARCOAL

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in the flots (Appendix 3.2) of all the processed samples, and in the retents (Appendix 3.1) of four (1, 2, 3 and 6) of the six samples analysed. Large fragments of charcoal (1.5 cm) were also collected from contexts 1616 and 2110. The majority of charcoal fragments recovered were in the small size range (<1cm) making it improbable that they represent in situ burning. They are more likely to be a result of backfilling from adjacent activity.

5.2.2 CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN

A small number of charred cereal grains were recovered from the retents of two samples (01 and 06) (see Appendix 3.1). Preservation was poor but it was possible to identify that two of the abraded grains were wheat.

5.2.3 OTHER PLANT REMAINS

Charred plant remains were relatively rare on this site although wood charcoal was present in traces in all samples. The non-charcoal plant remains were recovered from the flots (Appendix 3.2) and consist of a small number of dock (Rumex sp.), fat hen (Chenopodium sp.) and oraches (Atriplex sp). Given the low concentration of charred remains there is no evidence that these taxa were deliberately collected or directly associated with the features in which they were deposited. It seems more likely that they represent low-level traces of reworked settlement debris which was frequently used as manure in agrarian communities.

5.2.4 OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

Together with the charred plant remains the retents also contained a number of other environmental indicators (Appendix 3.1). Small, fragments of burnt bone were recovered from contexts (1616), (2713), (506) and (110). Very small (1mm) fragments of unburnt animal bone, were recovered from contexts (2713) and (110). Small fragments of terrestrial snail shell were recovered from contexts (1606), (2110) and (1616). Pottery, lithics and glass recovered from the retents are covered in the finds (4.1) section of this report.

5.3 Discussion

The environmental remains are neither abundant nor diverse. The samples recovered from the pits and ditch fills do not appear to relate to their original function. Notes from the South-East Research Framework Public seminar on the Neolithic to early Bronze Age highlights the lack of environmental information in conjunction with archaeological data relating to environment and landscape during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (SERF 2008). The presence of cereal grain adds some basic species data to this agenda but little else. The weed seeds, associated with disturbed ground and charcoal also provide little information on the activities associated with the features as their inclusion is probably incidental rather than deliberate. However, such information has some potential to contribute to the SERF research objectives.

6 DISCUSSION

Trial trenching revealed archaeological remains across DA. These are discussed as Heritage Assets (HA) below.

HA1 is represented by a small number of pits located within the central area of the DA, although spaced some distance apart. Dating evidence indicates they are likely to originate form the Neolithic. Although none of the deposits are considered to be placed, they originate from deliberate backfilling and probably represent the only purposive deposits within the DA. This is in contrast to the majority of features within the DA, which contained sterile, naturally accumulated fills and residual artefactual material. The HA1 features are considered to be regionally significant. However whilst they provided significant artefactual and stratigraphic evidence, their palaeoenvironmental potential is limited.

HA2 is represented by a number of linear features across the DA. Pottery and lithics recovered from these features suggest a date in the prehistoric period most likely within the Bronze Age. Some of the residual artefactual data was intrinsically significant, including Neolithic beaker pottery and evidence of arrow head manufacture. However, they are representative of background activity. Indeed, although the majority of finds were recovered from these features, they mostly comprised small, abraded pottery sherds (usually one per context) and flint they were recovered from sterile, naturally accumulated deposits and are considered to be residual. They are most likely to derive from the reworking and disturbance of earlier archaeological remains and/ or represent general background activity in the vicinity. This and the general paucity of ecofactual material indicate that they are likely to relate to field systems away from settlements. However, the presence of reworked prehistoric pottery in these field systems, as well as the presence of datable pits (HA1) indicates that the DA and its environs has potential for further in situ deposits/features like those of HA1. In general, HA2 is considered to be of regional significance, although its significance derives from its morphology and layout in plan rather than its artefactual or palaeoenvironmental potential.

6.1 Conclusions

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains have been recorded further north in the Thanet region of Kent in recent archaeological work such as at Broadly Road and Cottington Road (Wessex Archaeology 2009) and a known Bronze Age barrow and a crouched inhumation burial are located up to 1 km away. However, prehistoric field systems on the scale identified within the DA are not well recorded in the Deal area. Given the presence of a Roman villa at Hull Place 500m to the north and recent Roman finds in Sholden the paucity of Roman remains is noteworthy and suggests that settlement associated with the villa did not extend into the DA.

Given that the large amount of archaeological investigation that has been carried out in recent years north of the Wantsun Channel (for the Margate and Broadstairs Urban Wastewater Treatment Scheme (UWTS) and for the East Kent Access Road Scheme) it is not unsurprising that knowledge of the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Kent has progressed further in these areas than south of the Wantsun. Remains identified within the DA offer an opportunity to understand more about the prehistoric landscape south of the Wantsun.

Based on their character, the artefacts recovered and the paucity of palaeoenvironmental potential, the archaeological remains identified by trial trenching are largely indicative of, non-settlement field systems, with limited evidence for Neolithic activity in the form



of pits several pits. These remains have some potential to contribute to our knowledge about farming and the palaeoenvironment of the Neolithic in this part of Kent.

None of the remains identified suggest the presence of monumental features commonly associated with the late Neolithic period as seen elsewhere in Kent. However, despite the residuality of the pottery and flint recovered from the linear features, the finds assemblage does suggest background activity from the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. Furthermore, the lack of Roman artefactual remains within the ditches (despite the proximity to a villla) indicates that the ditches are likely to be prehistoric rather than later.

Given the absence of Iron Age and Roman remains on the site it is likely that the site was uncultivated during this time, possibly due to flooding which is surprising given the concentrations of known archaeological remains in the vicinity of the DA. The archaeological remains are well sealed beneath thick overlying deposits of subsoil, which has afforded protection from modern ploughing. However, the upper surface of the archaeology has been clearly truncated by the subsoil, which is itself probably a result of pre-modern ploughing. Overall, these remains are considered be of regional significance.

6.2 DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The proposed change of use is from arable agriculture to housing. The construction of housing is likely to involve the stripping of topsoil and subsoil from with those areas of the DA where development is proposed. The stripping of subsoils and the excavation of foundations and services is likely to impact upon any sub-surface heritage assets.

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8 APPENDICE	:>
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APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Description	Min depth of archaeology (m)
1	S-N	50.1	0-0.3m Topsoil; 0.3-0.65m Subsoil; 0.65m- Brickearth, natural geology	+0.65
2	E-W	50.2	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.79m subsoil; 0.79m+ natural geology	0.79
3	SW-NE	50.0	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.84m subsoil; 0.84m+ natural geology	0.84
4	SW-NE	50.2	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.7m subsoil; 0.7m+ natural geology	0.7
5	SW-NE	50.0	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.72m subsoil; 0.72m+ natural geology	0.72
6	SW-NE	50.1	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ natural geology	0.65
7	SW-NE	49.8	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.67m subsoil; 0.67m+ natural geology	0.67
8	SW-NE	50.2	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.3-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ natural geology	0.66
9	SE-NW	50.1	0-0.42m topsoil; 0.42-0.77m subsoil; 0.77m+ natural geology	0.77
10	SE-NW	50.0	0-0.4m topsoil; 0.4-0.78m subsoil; 0.78m+ natural geology	0.78
11	SW-NE	22.9	0-0.5m made ground, 0.5-0.75m buried topsoil;0.75-1.05m subsoil; 1.05m+natural geology	1.05
12	SE-NW	50.2	0-0.4m made ground; 0.4-0.5m buried topsoil; 0.5-0.85m subsoil; 0.85m+ natural geology	0.85
13	E-W	50.0	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31-0.69m subsoil; 0.69m+ natural geology	0.69
14	SE-NW	50.1	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.67m subsoil; 0.67m+ natural geology	0.67
15	SW-NE	50.2	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.69m subsoil; 0.69m+ natural geology	0.69
16	S-N	50.0	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31-0.69m subsoil; 0.69m+ natural geology	0.69
17	SW-NE	50.1	0-0.31m topsoil; 0.31-0.64m subsoil; 0.64m+ natural geology	0.64
18	SW-NE	50.0	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.67m subsoil; 0.67m+ natural geology	0.67
19	SW-NE	50.1	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.74m subsoil; 0.74m+ natural geology	0.74

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Description	Min depth of archaeology (m)
20	SW-NE	50.2	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.62m subsoil; 0.62m+ natural geology	-0.62
21	SW-NE	50.1	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.66m subsoil; 0.66m+ natural geology	0.66
22	SE-NW	50.2	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.66m subsoil; 0.66m+ natural geology	0.66
23	SW-NE	49.7	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.62m subsoil; 0.62m+ natural geology	0.62
24	SW-NE	50.1	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.72m subsoil; 0.72m+ natural geology	0.72
25	SE-NW	50.1	0-0.42m topsoil; 0.42-0.81m subsoil; 0.81m+ natural geology	0.81
26	S-N	50.0	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.74m subsoil; 0.74m+ natural geology	0.74
27A	SW-NE	50.2	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.78m subsoil; 0.78m+ natural geology	0.78
27B	SW-NE	5.0	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.78m subsoil; 0.78m+ natural geology	0.78
28	SE-NW	50.1	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.61m subsoil; 0.61m+ natural geology	0.61
29	SW-NE	50.2	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.62m subsoil; 0.62m+ natural geology	0.62
30	SE-NW	50.2	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.74m subsoil; 0.74m+ natural geology	0.74
31	SW-NE	50.1	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.78m subsoil; 0.78m+ natural geology	0.78

APPENDIX 1.2 CONTEXT REGISTER

50.1

32

33

E-W

S-N

Context	Area	Description
001	Site	Topsoil
002	Site	Subsoil
003	Tr11, 12	Made ground, crushed concrete and brick
100	Tr1	Cut of gully, 0.18m deep with concave base
101	Tr1	Grey brown sandy silt with flint and pottery sherds from [100]
102	Tr1	Cut of ditch with concave base and gradual sloping sides, 0.37m deep
103	Tr1	Cut of post-hole, 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep
104	Tr1	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [103]
105	Tr1	cut of post-hole, 0.40m wide and 0.28m deep
106	Tr1	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [105]

50.1 0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.61m subsoil;

0.61m+ natural geology

0.74m+ natural geology

0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.74m subsoil;

0.61

0.74



Context	Area	Description	Context	Area	Description
107	Tr1	Linear feature possible recut of Ditch 102	501	Tr5	Terminus of linear with concave base, 0.19m deep
108	Tr1	Grey brown sandy silt with flint and pottery sherds fill of [107]	502	Tr5	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [501]
109	Tr1	Cut of small pit, 0.16m deep	503	Tr5	Ditch with concave base, 0.31m deep
110	Tr1	Dark grey brown sandy silt with charcoal fill of [109]	504	Tr5	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [503]
111	Tr1	Possible pit, 0.08m deep	505	Tr5	terminus of linear with concave base, 0.16m deep
112	Tr1	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [111]	506	Tr5	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [505]
113	Tr1	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [102]	507	Tr5	Gully with concave base, 0.15m deep
114	Tr1	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [107]	508	Tr5	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [507]
115	Tr1	Cut of gully with concave base, 0.1m deep	509	Tr5	Gully with concave base, 0.19m deep
116	Tr1	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [115]	510	Tr5	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [509]
117	Tr1	Cut of gully with concave base, 0.1m deep	511	Tr5	Gully with concave base, 0.2m deep
118	Tr1	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [117]	512	Tr5	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [511]
119	Tr1	Cut of gully with concave base, 0.1m deep	601	Tr6	Cut of linear with concave base, 0.23m deep
120	Tr1	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [119]	602	Tr6	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [601]
121	Tr1	Cut of gully with concave base, 0.06m deep	603	Tr6	Cut of linear with concave base, 0.19m deep
122	Tr1	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [121]	604	Tr6	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [603]
123	Tr1	Cut of gully with concave base, 0.1m deep	701	Tr7	Ditch with steep sides and concave base, 0.48m deep
124	Tr1	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [123]	702	Tr7	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [701]
203	Tr2	Linear feature with concave base, 0.45m deep	703	Tr7	Ditch with concave base, 0.26m deep
204	Tr2	Natural geology	704	Tr7	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [703]
205	Tr2	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [203]	705	Tr7	Ditch with concave base, 0.24m deep
206	Tr2	Gully with flat base, 0.13m deep	706	Tr7	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [705]
207	Tr2	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [206]	707	Tr7	Ditch with steep sides and concave base, 0.45m deep
208	Tr2	Small pit truncating gully [206], W=0.60m, D=0.35m	708	Tr7	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [707]
209	Tr2	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [208]	801	Tr8	Possible post-hole, 0.17m deep
210	Tr2	Post-hole/pit, 0.36m deep	802	Tr8	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [801]
211	Tr2	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [210]	803	Tr8	Possible post-hole, 0.05m deep
212	Tr2	Linear feature with flat base, 0.59m deep	804	Tr8	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [803]
213	Tr2	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [212]	805	Tr8	Ditch with flat base and gradual sloping sides, 0.53m deep
214	Tr2	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [208]	806	Tr8	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [805]
303	Tr3	Gully with concave base, 0.18m deep	807	Tr8	Gully with concave base, 0.25m deep
304	Tr3	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [303]	808	Tr8	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [807]
307	Tr3	Gully with concave base, 0.2m deep	1104	Tr11	Ditch with concave base, 0.37m deep
308	Tr3	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [307]	1105	Tr11	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1104]
403	Tr4	Gully with concave base, 0.23m deep	1106	Tr11	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1104]
404	Tr4	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [403]	1204	Tr12	Ditch with concave base, 0.40m deep
405	Tr4	Gully with concave base, 0.22m deep	1205	Tr12	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1204]
406	Tr4	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [405]	1401	Tr14	Ditch with flat base and gradual sloping sides, 0.4m deep

ontext	Area	Description	Context	Area	Description
402	Tr14	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1401]	1802	Tr18	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1801]
501	Tr15	Ditch with flat base, 0.31m deep	1803	Tr18	Ditch terminus with rounded base, 0.28m deep
502	Tr15	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1501]	1804	Tr18	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1803]
503	Tr15	Gully with concave base, 0.3m deep	1805	Tr18	Ditch with rounded base, 0.49m deep
504	Tr15	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1503]	1806	Tr18	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1805]
505	Tr15	Gully with flat base, 0.3m deep	1903	Tr19	Gully with flat base, 0.30m deep
506	Tr15	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1505]	1904	Tr19	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1903]
507	Tr15	Pit with flat base, 0.26m deep	1905	Tr19	Gully with flat base, 0.13m deep
508	Tr15	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1507]	1906	Tr19	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1905]
509	Tr15	Pit with rounded base, 0.15m deep	1907	Tr19	Probable terminus of ditch, 0.4m deep
510	Tr15	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1509]	1908	Tr19	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1907]
511	Tr15	Ditch with concave base, 0.16m deep	1909	Tr19	Probable terminus of ditch, 0.4m deep
512	Tr15	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1511]	1910	Tr19	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1909]
601	Tr16	Possible linear, 0.15m deep	1911	Tr19	Possible post-hole, 0.35m deep
602	Tr16	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1601]	1912	Tr19	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [1911]
603	Tr16	Ditch with concave base, 0.32m deep	1913	Tr19	Probable terminus of ditch, 0.38m deep
604	Tr16	orange brown sandy silt fill of [1603]	1914	Tr19	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1913]
605	Tr16	Gully with concave base, 0.39m deep	1915	Tr19	Gully with flat base, 0.26m deep
606	Tr16	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [1605]	1916	Tr19	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1915]
607	Tr16	Gully with concave base, 0.28m deep	1917	Tr19	Gully with flat base, 0.42m deep
608	Tr16	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1607]	1918	Tr19	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1917]
609	Tr16	Ditch with concave base, 0.23m deep	1919	Tr19	Gully with flat base, 0.2m deep
610	Tr16	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1609]	1920	Tr19	orange brown sandy silt fill of [1919]
611	Tr16	Shallow linear like feature, flat base, 0.08m deep	1921	Tr19	Gully with flat base, 0.18m deep
612	Tr16	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1611]	1922	Tr19	orange brown sandy silt fill of [1921]
613	Tr16	Shallow linear like feature, flat base, 0.12m deep	1923	Tr19	Ditch with rounded base, 0.42m deep
614	Tr16	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1613]	1924	Tr19	Overcut natural fill of [1923]
615	Tr16	Pit with rounded base, 0.24m deep	1925	Tr19	Overcut natural fill of [1923]
616	Tr16	Dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [1615]	1926	Tr19	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [1923]
617	Tr16	Linear like feature, rounded base, steep sides, 0.82m deep	2001	Tr20	Ditch with concave base, 0.24m deep
618	Tr16	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1617]	2002	Tr20	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2001]
701	Tr17	Gully with concave base, 0.07m deep	2101	Tr21	Ditch with rounded base, 0.29m deep
702	Tr17	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1701]	2102	Tr21	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2101]
703	Tr17	Gully with concave base, 0.14m deep	2103	Tr21	Ditch with flat base, 0.13m deep
704	Tr17	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1703]	2104	Tr21	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2103]
705	Tr17	Gully with concave base, 0.26m deep	2105	Tr21	Ditch with rounded base, 0.22m deep
706	Tr17	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [1705]	2106	Tr21	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2105]
801	Tr18	Large ditch with rounded base, 0.64m deep	2107	Tr21	Gully with rounded base, 0.15m deep



Context	Area	Description	Context	Area	Description
2108	Tr21	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2107]	2404	Tr24	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2403]
2109	Tr21	Pit with rounded base, 0.23m deep	2501	Tr25	Gully with concave base, 0.23m deep
2110	Tr21	Dark black grey sandy silt fill of [2109]	2502	Tr25	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2501]
2111	Tr21	Gully with rounded base, 0.4m deep	2503	Tr25	Gully with concave base, 0.24m deep
2112	Tr21	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2111]	2504	Tr25	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2503]
2113	Tr21	Gully terminus with rounded base, 0.16m deep	2505	Tr25	Gully with concave base, 0.2m deep
2114	Tr21	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2113]	2506	Tr25	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2505]
2115	Tr21	Gully with rounded base, 0.1m deep	2601	Tr26	Gully with concave base, 0.16m deep
2116	Tr21	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2115]	2602	Tr26	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2601]
2117	Tr21	Gully terminus with rounded base, 0.16m deep	2701	Tr27	Pit with flat base, 0.26m deep
2118	Tr21	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2117]	2702	Tr27	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2701]
2119	Tr21	Gully terminus with rounded base, 0.1m deep	2703	Tr27	Pit with flat base, 0.24m deep
2120	Tr21	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2119]	2704	Tr27	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2703]
2201	Tr22	Ditch with concave base, 0.26m deep	2705	Tr27	Pit with rounded base, 0.12m deep
2202	Tr22	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2201]	2706	Tr27	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2705]
2303	Tr23	Gully with concave base, 0.4m deep	2707	Tr27	Ditch with flat base, 0.20m deep
2304	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2303]	2708	Tr27	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2707]
2305	Tr23	Gully with flat base, 0.27m deep	2709	Tr27	Pit with rounded base, 0.4m deep
2306	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2305]	2710	Tr27	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2709]
2307	Tr23	Gully with concave base, 0.22m deep	2711	Tr27	Pit with rounded base, 0.4m deep
2308	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2307]	2712	Tr27	Cut of feature
2309	Tr23	Ditch with concave base, 0.4m deep	2713	Tr27	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2712]
2310	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2309]	2714	Tr27	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2709]
2311	Tr23	Gully with concave base, 0.18m deep	2801	Tr28	Ditch with concave base, 0.3m deep
2312	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2311]	2802	Tr28	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2801]
2313	Tr23	Linear with flat base, 0.18m deep	2901	Tr29	Gully with concave base, 0.3m deep
2314	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2313]	2902	Tr29	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2901]
2315	Tr23	Gully with concave base, 0.4m deep	2903	Tr29	Linear like feature with flat base, 0.34m deep
2316	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2315]	2904	Tr29	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2903]
2317	Tr23	Gully with concave base, 0.22m deep	2905	Tr29	Linear like feature with flat base, 0.34m deep
2318	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2318]	2906	Tr29	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2905]
2319	Tr23	Gully with flat base, 0.16m deep	2907	Tr29	Linear like feature with flat base, 0.24m deep
2320	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2320]	2908	Tr29	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2907]
2321	Tr23	Gully with concave base, 0.2m deep	3001	Tr30	Post-hole, 0.21m deep
2322	Tr23	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [2321]	3002	Tr30	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [3001]
2401	Tr24	Ditch with concave base, 0.24m deep	3003	Tr30	post-hole, 0.13m deep
2402	Tr24	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [2401]	3004	Tr30	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [3003]
2403	Tr24	Ditch with concave base, 0.25m deep	3005	Tr30	Post-hole, 0.16m deep

Context	Area	Description
3006	Tr30	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [3005]
3101	Tr31	Ditch with flat base, 0.5m deep
3102	Tr31	Grey brown sandy silt fill of [3101]
3103	Tr31	Ditch with rounded base, 0.3m deep
3104	Tr31	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [3103]
3301	Tr33	Ditch with rounded base, 0.34m deep
3302	Tr33	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [3301]
3303	Tr33	Linear like feature with flat base, 0.4m deep
3304	Tr33	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [3303]
3305	Tr33	Linear like feature with flat base, 0.32m deep
3306	Tr33	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [3305]
3307	Tr33	Gully with concave base, 0.23m deep
3308	Tr33	Orange brown sandy silt fill of [3307]

APPENDIX 1.3 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Frame	Direction	Description
001	N/A	ID Shot
002	SSE	Trench 1 facing SSE
003	NNE	SSW facing section of post-hole [103]
004	NNW	SSE facing section of post-hole [105]
005	NNW	SSE facing section of pit [109]
006	SSW	NNE facing section of pit [109]
007	NNW	NNW facing section of ditch [107]
800	NNE	SSW facing section of ditch [107] and [102]
009	Е	W facing section of Pit [111]
010	NW	Trench 2 facing NW
011	W	Trench 3 facing W
012	W	Trench 4 facing W
013	W	E facing section of gully [100]
014	SSW	NNE facing section of gully [115]
015	NNE	SSW facing section of gully [117]
016	N	S facing section of gully [119]
017	W	E facing section of gully [121] + [123]
018	W	E facing section of terminus [501]
019	N	S facing section of ditch [503]
020	NW	SE facing section of terminus [505]
021	N	Terminus [505]
022	NE	SW facing section of terminus [505]

Frame	Direction	Description
023	N	S facing section of gully [507]
024	NE	SW facing section of gully [509]
025	N	S facing section of gully [511]
026	N	S facing section of gully [511]
027	W	Trench 6 facing E
028	N	Trench 9 facing N
029	W	Trench 15 facing E
030	W	E facing section of pits [1507] and [1509]
031	W	E facing section of pits [1507] and [1509]
032	W	E facing section of pits [1507] and [1509]
033	S	N facing view of [1507 and 1509]
034	S	N facing section of pit [1507]
035	NW	SE facing section of gully [303]
036	S	N facing section of gully [303]
037	Е	W facing section of [305]
038	S	N facing section of [305]
039	N	S facing section of ditch [307]
040	NW	SE facing section of ditch [403]
041	S	N facing section of ditch [403]
042	NNW	SSE facing section of gully [405]
043	S	N facing section of gully [405]
044	N	S facing section of ditch [1501]
045	N	S facing section of ditch [1503]
046	S	N facing section of ditch [1505]
047	N	Trench 13 facing N
048	NE	Trench 17 facing NE
049	NW	Trench 16 facing NW
050	Е	Trench 11 facing E
051	S	Trench 12 facing S
054	SE	NW facing section of ditch [1104]
055	SW	NE facing section of ditch [1204]
056	Е	W facing section of ditch [1204]
057	NW	SE facing section of gully [602]
058	NW	SE facing section of gully [604]
059	W	Efacing section of [1603]
060	W	E facing section of [1605]
061	W	Efacing section of [1611]
062	NE	SW facing section of ditch [203]



Frame	Direction	Description	Frame	Direction	Description
063	NE	SW facing section of gully [206]	101	S	N facing section of ditch [2907]
064	SW	NE facing section of gully [206] and pit [208]	102	SE	NW facing section of pit [3001]
065	S	N facing section of post-hole [210]	103	SE	NW facing section of pit [3003]
066	SW	NE facing section of gully [206] and pit [208]	104	NW	SE facing section of pit [3005]
067	SW	NE facing section of ditch [212]	105	S	Trench 30 facing S
068	W	E facing section of ditch [1607]	106	SW	Trench 18 facing SW
069	W	E facing section of ditch [1609]	107	W	Trench 31 facing W
070	W	E facing section of ditch [1617]	108	N	S facing section of ditch [3101]
071	W	E facing section of ditch [1617]	109	NW	SE facing section of ditch [3103]
072	W	E facing section of ditch [1617]	110	SE	Trench 32 facing SE
073	NNE	SSW facing view of [1613], [1615] and [1611]	111	NE	Trench 33 facing NE
074	NW	SE facing section of [1613] and [1615]	112	SW	NE facing section of ditch [3301]
075	NW	SE facing section of [1613] and [1615]	113	NW	SE facing section of [3303] and [3305]
076	W	E facing section of ditch [1701]	114	SW	NE facing section of ditch [3307]
077	W	E facing section of ditch [1703]	115	WNW	ESE facing section of ditch [1909]
078	W	E facing section of ditch [1705]	116	SSW	NNE facing section of gully [1915]
079	SW	Trench 19 facing SW	117	SSW	NNE facing section of gully [1919]
080	E	Trench 21 facing E	118	WNW	ESE facing section of gully [1905] and [1907]
081	NW	SE facing section of ditch [2101]	119	NNE	SSW facing section of gully [1903]
082	NW	SE facing section of ditch [2103]	120	WNW	ESE facing section of post-hole [1911] and [1913]
083	W	E facing section of ditch [2105]	121	SSW	NNE facing section of gully [1917]
084	Е	W facing section of gully [2107]	122	WSW	ENE facing section of gully [1921] and ditch [1923]
085	N	S facing section of pit [2109] and gully [2111]	123	W	E facing section of ditch [1801]
086	N	S facing section of pit [2109] and gully [2111]	124	SW	NE facing section of ditch [1803]
087	NE	SW facing section of gully [2113]	125	NW	SE facing section of ditch [1805]
088	NE	SW facing section of gully [2115]	126	SSW	NNE facing section of pit [109]
089	Е	W facing section of gully [2117] and [2119]	127	NE	Trench 23 facing SW
090	S	Trench 22 facing S	128	S	Trench 25 facing S
091	SW	NE facing section of gully [2201]	129	SW	NE facing section of gully [2501]
092	SE	NW facing section of gully [2401]	130	NW	SE facing section of gully [2503]
093	SE	NW facing section of gully [2403]	131	SW	Trench 26 facing NE
094	W	Trench 24 facing W	132	SW	NE facing section of gully [2601]
095	S	Trench 28 facing S	133	E	W facing section of pit [2701]
096	E	W facing section of gully [2801]	134	E	W facing section of pit [2701]
097	W	Trench 29 facing W	135	N	S facing section of pit [2703]
098	S	Trench 30 facing S	136	E	W facing section of pits [2701] and [2705]
099	N	S facing section of gully [2901]	137	E	W facing section of pits [2701] and [2705]
100	S	N facing section of [2903] and [2905]	138	E	W facing section of pits [2701] and [2705]



APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUES

Fabric codes

FC – fired clay, no visible inclusions; **FLAF** – flint, abundant fine; **FLAC** – flint, abundant, coarse; **FLMC** – flint, moderate coarse; **FLMM** – flint, moderate, medium; **FLSF** – flint, sparse, fine. **FLQUMM** – Flint and quartz, moderate, medium (n.b. some very small fragments (i.e. <10mm) could not be assigned a fabric code)

Firing codes

 $\textbf{O}-\text{oxidised;}\, \textbf{UO}-\text{unoxidised (i.e. reduced);}\, \textbf{IF}-\text{irregularly fired}$

Trench	Context	Feature	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Condition	Fabric & firing codes	g Period
1	101	100	_	3	_	Lithics	Debitage	Burnt chunk and two flakes	fresh/burnt	_	PH
1	101	100	_	_	2	Pottery (Mod) Modern Whiteware	small body sherd		_	Mod:
											1820-present
1	101	100	-	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small fragment	very abraded	R	_
1	104	103	_	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small body sherd	very abraded	FC; 0	PH
1	106	105	-	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small body sherd	very abraded	FLSF; UO	PH
1	108	107	-	2	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Edge retouched flake (alternating, semi abrupt, to much of the edges) and short hard hammer flake	ı fresh	-	PH
1	108	107	-	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small body sherd	very abraded	FC; UO, O exterio	orPH
1	110	109	-	6	-	Lithics	Debitage	Flakes, blade and burnt chunks	fresh/burnt	_	PH
1	110	109	6	247	-	Lithics	Debitage	Around 10 flakes and many chips and fragments, most are burnt	fresh/burnt	-	PH
1	110	109	6	_	1	Glass	Fragment	clear glass fragment	_	_	Mod
1	110	109	6	-	1	Industrial waste	Mag Res	Hammerscale and magnetised natural	-	-	IA or later
1	110	109	-	27	214	Pottery (PH)	Carinated Bowl	Four medium gently everted, flattened P-shaped rim sherds with upright necks (possibly representing two vessels) and curving belly/base sherds. Wiped interior with wiped and/or burnished exterior	abraded	FLMC; IF	Neol
1	110	109	6	90	50	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small body sherds and small fragments. One of the bod sherds has with two, shallow, parallel incised lines which may be decoration		I FLMC; IF	PH
1	112	111	-	2	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Flake and edge retouched piece with inverse retouch to the right lateral medial to distal, fairly acute	fresh	-	PH
2	204	204	-	8	-	Lithics	Core, Debitage and Tool	Patinated multi platform core, corticated chunk, burnt and broken flake, fresh flake, two notches pieces and two edge retouched pieces	fresh/burnt/ corticated	-	PH
2	204	204	_	1	3	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small body sherd	abraded	FC; UO	PH
2	205	203	-	9	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Seven edge retouched pieces, a broken flake and a lightly patinated flake	fresh/patinated	j –	PH
2	205	203	_	29	72	Pottery (PH)	Beaker	Small body sherd, and everted neck sherd and small flat base sherd from an all over comb impressed beaker. The decoration is mostly in the form of horizontal lines but the neck sherd shows cross hatching		FLAF/FLAM; O surfaces, UO core	LN/EBA Trans
2	207	206	_	1	_	Lithics	Debitage	Small hinge terminated, hard hammer flake	fresh	_	PH
2	209	108	-	1	-	Lithics	Debitage	Flake with large part of platform, probable platform trimming flake	fresh	_	PH



Trench	Context	Feature	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Condition	Fabric & firing codes	J Period
16	1604	1603	-	1	3	Pottery (PH)	Possible Beaker	Small body sherd with cross incised lines	abraded	FLMM; 0 exterior, UO interior	LN/EBA Trans
16	1606	1605	-	4	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Piercer and three large hard hammer flakes	fresh	-	PH
16	1606	1605	-	80	-	Lithics	Debitage	Three burnt chunks, four small flakes and many burnt chips	fresh/burnt	_	PH
16	1606	1605	1	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Hammerscale and magnetised natural	-	_	IA or later
16	1606	1605	1	14	9	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small body sherds and fragments, one sherd is burnished	lightly abraded	FLAF; IF	PH
16	1608	1607	_	1	_	Lithics	Debitage	Burnt, secondary, hard hammer flake	burnt	_	PH
16	1616	1615	_	107	_	Lithics	Debitage	Small flakes, chunks and chips, mostly burnt	burnt	-	PH
16	1616	1615	-	2	-	Lithics	Core and Tool	Flake re-used as a core and an large edge retouched piece with concave left lateral from medial to distal	fresh	_	PH
16	1616	1615	-	5	5	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small body sherd and fragments	very abraded	MF;0	PH
16	1616	1615	2	8	11	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small sherds; one is certainly pottery (FLAF) the others are possibly daub (FC) $$	abraded	FC, O/FLAF, UO	PH
16	1618	1617	-	6	-	Lithics	Core and Debitage	Multi platform core (2? platforms), 2 flakes and three chunks	fresh	-	PH
17	1706	1705	-	3	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Probable scraper and two flakes	fresh	-	PH
18	1802	1801	-	1	4	Pottery (PH)	Beaker	Small body sherd with comb impressed decoration in the form of two horizontal bands bordered by criss crossed diagonals	abraded	FLAF/FLAM; O surfaces, UO core	LN/EBA Trans
18	1804	1803	-	1	-	Lithics	Tool	Broken hard hammer flake with concave edge retouch to the left lateral medial	fresh	-	PH
18	1806	1805	-	7	-	Lithics	Core and Debitage	Multi platform core (2 visible platforms) and six large hard hammer flakes	fresh	-	PH
19	1908	1907	-	4	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small fragments	very abraded	FC; 0	-
19	1910	1909	-	9	_	Lithics	Debitage	Three burnt chunks and six flakes	fresh/burnt	-	PH
19	1910	1909	-	1	1	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Small fragment with one original surface	abraded	FLAF; UO	PH
19	1910	1909	-	4	130	Pottery (PH)	Coarseware	Four conjoining rim and neck sherds from a vessel with flat rim, upright neck and shoulder or rounded belly	a abraded	FLAC; IF	PH
19	1914	1913	10	10	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Probable knife fragment, medial and distal section of blade with acute retouch to entire remaining left lateral. One burnt and one fresh chunk, three broken and burnt flakes, four fresh flakes		_	PH
19	1914	1913	-	3	44	Pottery (PH)	Peterborough Ware	Small and medium conjoining rim sherd which is squared and everted with a concave neck. The sherd is decorated with rows of vertical fingernail impressions to the rim edge and the neck	lightly abraded	FL	later Neol
19	1916	1915	-	3	-	Lithics	Debitage	Two chunks (possible cores) which are slightly abraded. And a small, inner, hard hammer flake	fresh/abraded	_	PH
19	1918	1917	-	7	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Three retouched flakes, two are broken. Two broken flakes and two complete flakes	fresh	_	PH
19	1918	1917	-	9	6	Pottery (PH)	Everted neck	Small body sherd with wiped interior and burnished exterior, five small fragments	lightly abraded	FLAM; UO	PH



Trench	Context	Feature	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Condition	Fabric & firing	g Period
25	Subsoil		_	2	_	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Edge retouched piece and a very large flake	fresh	_	PH
27	2713	2712	5	2	_	Glass	Fragment	clear glass fragment	_	_	Mod
27	2713	2712	5	-	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	Spheroidical hammerscale and iron corrosion fragments	S –	-	IA or later
27	2713	2712	5	102	_	Lithics	Debitage	Very small often abraded chips, possibly natural flint	fresh/abraded	_	_
27	2713	2712	_	36	1	Pottery (PH)	-	Very small fragments of fired clay, possibly pottery	very abraded	FC, 0	_

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS

APPENDIX 3.1 RETENT RESULTS

Context Sample			e Burnt bone	Unburnt bone			plant			Material available for	Cinders	Coal	Comments
		Vol (I)	Mammal	Mammal Fish	Terrestrial	Qty		Max size (cm)	AMS Dating				
1606	1	40	-	-	_	+	_	+	0.6	Charcoal +	-	_	Charcoal oak
1616	2	40	++	-	-	+	-	+++	1.2	Burnt Bone +, Charcoal ++	_	-	Charcoal oak and non-oak
2110	3	5	_	_	_	+	_	++	1.4	Charcoal +	_	_	Charcoal oak
506	4	40	+	-	_	-	_	_	_	_	+	+	-
2713	5	40	++	++	+	_	+	_	_	Burnt Bone +	+	+	Charred seed present
110	6	20	+++	+	-	-	+++	+++	1.4	Burnt Bone +, Charcoal ++, Nutshell +++	-	-	Charred nutshell present, charcoal oak

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

APPENDIX 3.2 FLOT RESULTS

Context	Sample		Triticum sp		Other plant remains	Charcoal		Material available Comments	
		Vol (ml)	(wheat)	indet.		Qty	Max size (cm)	for AMS	
1606	1	25	+	_	Chenopodium sp+	++++	<0.1	No	_
1616	2	25	_	-	_	+++	1cm	Yes	Charcoal non-oak
2110	3	25	_	-	_	++++	-	Yes	Charcoal oak
506	4	50	_	_	Chenopodium sp+, Rumex sp+	+	<0.1	No	_
2713	5	_	_	_	Atriplex sp.	+++	<0.1	_	_
110	6	75	+-	+	Modern roots +++, Rumex sp +	+++	-	Yes	Charcoal non-oak. Sample contains several beetles

Key: + = rare (0-5), + + = occasional (6-15), + + + = common (15-50) and + + + + = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating



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