



# Land South of Sutton Road Langley, Maidstone

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services, on behalf of Countryside Properties, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising the excavation of seven areas, totalling 1.62 ha, on land south of Sutton Road, Langley, Maidstone, centred on NGR 579900 151800. The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Maidstone Borough Council (15/509015/OUT; Condition 17), for the development of approximately 47.8 ha for residential and non-residential purposes. The excavations were conducted alongside a phased programme of trial trenching between November 2019 and August 2020.

The most significant findings of the investigations comprise the identification of a probable late prehistoric 'burnt mound' (Area 4) and a small Romano-British cremation cemetery (Area 7).

The burnt mound consisted of an extensive spread of material incorporating abundant charcoal and heat-affected stone. This measured at least 50 m by 16.5 m (approximately 535 m<sup>2</sup>) and had probably formed through numerous episodes of deposition. Approximately 30 pits were also encountered in this area. Many were ostensibly sealed by, yet probably contemporary with the burnt mound deposits – some potentially being the remains of troughs or basins. Although few finds came from the burnt mound deposits and pits, one of the latter yielded exclusively Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery, whilst another that contained possible coarse, domestic Beaker pottery was the earliest feature identified on the site.

The Romano-British cremation cemetery contained the remains of at least 12, probably 13 burials, all made in urns placed upright within the small, pit-like graves and accompanied with (between one and three) ancillary/accessory vessels. Of the 45 vessels from graves, 16 were imported wares and 29 were produced relatively locally. The cremated bone from the graves (a little under 1 kg) represents the remains of a minimum of 14 individuals – some provisionally identified as adult males, females and juveniles/subadults.

A sparse scatter of other later prehistoric–Romano-British features was identified. These include two, possibly three small Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits in Area 1 and three small Early/Middle Iron Age pits in Area 3. A few other small pits in Area 3 were potentially late prehistoric, whilst one, possibly two other undated examples contained cremation-related deposits. Middle/Late Iron Age–Romano-British pottery came from several large, amorphous hollows of uncertain origin in Area 6 and two Late Iron Age/Romano-British pits were identified in Area 2. A small number of inconclusively dated pits/possible postholes and numerous, mostly insubstantial ditches were uncovered throughout the excavation areas and trenches. Several of the ditches were evidently later post-medieval agricultural land divisions, although others potentially formed the fragmentary remains of earlier (e.g., late prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval) enclosures and land divisions. These remains appear consistent with low-level occupation on or near the site over a prolonged period, but no significant foci of domestic or other forms of activity can be discerned.

Approximately 40 kg of (prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and modern) pottery was retrieved, the bulk of which derived from the cremation cemetery. Few elements of the worked flint assemblage (118 pieces) are chronologically diagnostic, although a large, probably Lower/Middle Palaeolithic end scraper was found in topsoil. Other finds, recovered in very small quantities, include metal objects, fragments of ceramic building material, burnt flint, slag, clay pipe, glass, worked bone and animal bone. Bulk samples from selected contexts contained charcoal in variable (occasionally abundant) quantities, but only very sparse and poorly preserved charred plant remains.

The burnt mound is an unusual and significant discovery in this region, whilst the evidence from the cemetery will make an important contribution to the understanding of contemporary mortuary practises in this area and other aspects of belief, social structure/practise, health/demography, trade





and exchange. Accordingly, this assessment sets out recommendations for further analyses focussed on the burnt mound and cremation cemetery, as well as proposals for publishing the results in the regional journal, *Archaeologia Cantiana* and/or online via the website of the Kent Archaeological Society.

### **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank RPS, in particular Robert Masefield, for commissioning the archaeological mitigation works on behalf of Countryside Properties. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Wendy Rogers and Casper Johnson of Kent County Council, who monitored the project for Maidstone Borough Council.



# Land South of Sutton Road Langley, Maidstone

## Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services, on behalf of Countryside Properties, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising a strip, map and sample excavation of seven areas (Areas 1–7) totalling 1.62 ha on land south of Sutton Road, Langley, Maidstone, centred on NGR 579900 151800 (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Maidstone Borough Council (15/509015/OUT; Condition 17) on 18 April 2018, for the development of approximately 47.8 ha for residential and non-residential purposes.
- 1.1.3 Preliminary investigations undertaken to support the planning application included desk-based assessment (DBA; RPS 2015), trial trenching (ASE 2015; comprising 17 trenches) and geophysical survey (Stratascan/SUMO 2015) (see section 2).
- 1.1.4 Following determination of the planning application, the development site was subject to more extensive evaluation, comprising the excavation of 355 trial trenches. This was carried out in four stages between November 2019 and August 2020 (Wessex Archaeology 2019a; 2020a–c). The excavations were conducted alongside the trial trenching in a rolling programme of works. Specific areas were targeted for excavation based on the results of the trial trenching, in consultation with Kent County Council's (KCC's) Senior Archaeological Officer.
- 1.1.5 The excavations were undertaken in accordance with written schemes of investigation (WSIs), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed for the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2019b–c; 2020d–e). The KCC Senior Archaeological Officer approved the WSIs, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to the fieldwork.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 This report provides the provisional results of the excavations (including the results of the trial trenching) and assesses the potential to address the research aims outlined in the WSIs. Where appropriate, it includes recommendations for a programme of further analysis, outlining the resources needed to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.

#### 1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The development site is located south-east of Maidstone and encompasses a relatively flat area of approximately 47.8 hectares, situated at 90–105 m OD. At the time of the archaeological investigations, the site was comprised of several large fields to the north, east and west of the Langley Park Farm complex, and incorporated a golf driving range to the west. A trading estate is located to the west, with Rumwood Court and Rumwood



Nurseries to the north side of the A274 Sutton Road, which forms the northern boundary of the site. The 'Langley Park' residential development has recently been constructed immediately west of the site.

- 1.3.2 The excavation areas were concentrated in the central and south-eastern parts of the development site.
- 1.3.3 Langley is located at part of a springhead on the Greensand Ridge and at the foot of the Chalk hills of the North Downs. The bedrock geology is Sandstone and Limestone of the Hythe Formation (Lower Greensand Group) (BGS 2022). No superficial geology is mapped across the majority of this area by the BGS, although Head deposits are recorded at northern edge of the development site.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Previous archaeological investigations within the development site**

- 2.1.1 Approximately 21 ha within the development site was subject to geophysical survey in June and July 2015, (Stratascan/SUMO 2015). This suggested a low potential for significant archaeological remains on the site, although some linear anomalies were thought to be associated with post-medieval–modern ploughing and former field boundaries. The remaining anomalies detected by the survey were deemed likely to be of natural or modern origin – potentially related to the golf driving range, services, scattered magnetic debris, made ground and disturbance from ferrous objects.
- 2.1.2 The limited programme of trial trenching conducted by Archaeology South East (ASE 2015) prior to determination of the planning application identified ditches of suspected medieval or later date, but little indication that more significant archaeological remains were present.
- 2.1.3 The more extensive post-determination trial trenching carried out by Wessex Archaeology identified, *inter alia*, a suspected burnt mound, a sparse scatter of other later prehistoric features (mainly small pits), the remains of a probable Romano-British urned cremation burial, a possible sunken featured building and numerous, mostly insubstantial ditches of possible late prehistoric–post-medieval/modern date (2019a; 2020a–c). The key results of this work are incorporated in section 5.

### **2.2 Archaeological and historical context**

- 2.2.1 The DBA (RPS 2015) identified no recorded evidence of pre-Iron Age activity in the local area, other than sporadic reports of stray finds of chronologically diagnostic flintwork. Trial trenching and small scale excavations undertaken on land immediately west of the development site prior to construction of the 'Langley Park' residential development in 2014 uncovered few archaeological remains. However, 345 sherds (2591 g) of Early Iron Age pottery, mainly from a single vessel, were found in a small pit or 'posthole' (Wessex Archaeology 2014). A few sherds of Late Iron Age–Romano-British pottery were also found, possibly residually, in a gully and ditch. The DBA noted that another evaluation at Boughton Monchelsea, further to the west, identified evidence for very early iron working associated with enclosures (RPS 2015, 24); Boughton Quarry Camp (NHLE 1005139), nearby, has been identified as an oppidum. Other substantial Late Iron Age/Romano-British earthworks/ditches have been tentatively identified at Chart Sutton and at Park Wood (*ibid.*, 24), south and west of the development site, respectively.
- 2.2.2 Excavations at Furfield Quarry, west of the development site, revealed evidence of Late Iron Age–early Romano-British occupation associated with enclosures, one defined by



substantial ditches. The remains of a roundhouse, a masonry building and two aisled buildings with large postholes were recorded, along with evidence of iron working and a kiln (MOLA 2006). The remains of another Late Iron Age–early Romano-British rural settlement were uncovered further to the west during excavations at Queen Elizabeth, Maidstone. These included a concentration of pits and postholes (some forming the remains of four-post structures) and ditched enclosures/field systems (Booth and Howard-Davis 2004). The DBA also highlighted ambiguous references to the site of a Roman cemetery south-west of King’s Wood and north of Sutton Vallenge, and another between Loose and Langley (RPS 2015, 25). These do not seem to be documented in the HER or the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project database (Allen *et al.* 2015). The latter, however, lists several Late Iron Age and Romano-British funerary sites in the surrounding area (e.g., Aldridge 2005; Edwards 2007; Evans 1890; Philp 1992; Wessex Archaeology, forthcoming).

2.2.3 The DBA (RPS 2015) identified that whilst very little evidence of Saxon or medieval activity had been recorded during intrusive investigations in the local area, Langley is mentioned in numerous documentary sources. Historically, much of the land in this part of the Weald is held to have been occupied by woodland and heaths, since the poor soils were not especially conducive to arable cultivation until improvements in agricultural techniques in the 18th and 19th centuries. The late 18th/early 19th-century farmhouse at Langley Park Farm, immediately south of the development site, perhaps occupies the site of one of two manors documented at Langley in the late 13th/14th century. The farm takes its name from a deer park, apparently located *about a quarter of a mile north-westward from the village* (thus probably coinciding with the development site). This was enlarged to encompass 200 acres following the grant of a license in the ninth year of Edward III’s reign (1327–77) and was disparked by around 1570 (Hasted 1798).

2.2.4 The process of enclosure, underway by the early–mid-17th century, transformed much of the local landscape from the 18th century onwards. Historic map regression (RPS 2015, figs 7–15) indicates that the layout of the extant field system had been established by 1814. Although the land within the development site was initially sub-divided into numerous smaller parcels of land, these gradually coalesced as land divisions were removed during the 19th and 20th centuries. The enclosed land was probably largely under mixed agriculture but gave way to orchards (hop gardens?) by the late 19th century and, subsequently, horticultural nurseries supplying the market garden industry.

### 3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2019b–c; 2020d–e) and in compliance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:

- examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- seek a better understanding of the resource;
- compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.



## 3.2 Research objectives

3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the South East Research Framework, the research objectives of the excavations were defined in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2019b–c; 2020d–e) broadly as follows:

- The excavation will aim to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations will also aim to recover stratified assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts suitable for analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.
- Analysis of environmental data will aim to examine and address archaeological remains within their environment/s. Understanding the relationship between past communities and their environments will therefore be an objective of the project, including people's responses to the local environment and the effects of human habitation and exploitation on the landscape.

3.2.2 Further research objectives specific to the excavation of Area 4 were outlined in the relevant WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020d):

- Expose and record the burnt mound recorded during the evaluation in detail, and retention of all material from the burnt mound for possible use in future public engagement projects;
- Attempt to determine the formation processes of the burnt mound and the nature of the activity which produced it, and if any of the neighbouring features are associated with said activity. Previous research has suggested that burnt mounds may result from their use as saunas, for fulling or for the industrial processes such as leatherworking and large-scale cooking;
- Determine if a trough or basin capable of holding water is located within, or in close proximity to, the mound;
- Determine the extent to which the burnt mound conforms to or deviates from the norms of burnt mounds recorded within the British Isles;
- Attempt to identify any finds or structural elements that may provide determinate dating for the burnt mound; and
- Produce a detailed assessment of the burnt mound for use in future research projects.

## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2019b–c; 2020d–e) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a) and Kent County Council's (ND) *Manual of Specifications Part B: mitigation-strip, map and sample requirements*. The post-excavation assessment and reporting followed advice issued by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO 2015). The methods employed are summarised below.



## 4.2 Fieldwork methods

### *General*

- 4.2.1 The excavation areas were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the same position as that proposed in the WSIs (Fig. 1). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the uppermost archaeological horizon, or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.2 Where necessary, the surfaces of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features, such as tree-throw holes, was also investigated.
- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

### *Recording*

- 4.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

## 4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

### *General*

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSIs (Wessex Archaeology 2019b–c; 2020d–e). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

### *Human remains*

- 4.3.2 The human remains were removed under the terms of the Ministry of Justice licence held by Wessex Archaeology. The excavation and post-excavation processing and assessment of human remains was in accordance with Wessex Archaeology protocols, and undertaken



in line with current guidance documents (e.g., McKinley 2013) and the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993).

#### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 The KCC Senior Archaeological Officer monitored the works on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSIs, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer.

### **5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

#### **5.1 Introduction**

##### *Summary of archaeological features and deposits*

- 5.1.1 Sporadic evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity was encountered, predominantly within the central and south-eastern parts of the development site. The most significant findings comprise the identification of a probable late prehistoric 'burnt mound' and a small Romano-British cremation cemetery.
- 5.1.2 The burnt mound (Area 4) consisted of an extensive spread of material incorporating abundant charcoal and heat-affected stone. Approximately 30 pits were also encountered in this area. Many were ostensibly sealed by, yet probably contemporary with the burnt mound deposits – some potentially being the remains of troughs or basins. Although few finds came from the burnt mound deposits and pits, one of the latter yielded exclusively Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery, whilst another that contained possible coarse, domestic Beaker pottery was the earliest feature identified on the site.
- 5.1.3 The Romano-British cremation cemetery (Area 7) contained the remains of at least 12, probably 13 burials, all made in urns placed upright within small, pit-like graves and accompanied with ancillary/accessory vessels.
- 5.1.4 Two, possibly three small Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits were found in Area 1. Three small Early/Middle Iron Age pits and a sparse scatter of small, inconclusively dated but possibly contemporary/late prehistoric (e.g., broadly late 2nd–1st millennium BC) pits were uncovered in Area 3. One, possibly two other small undated pits in Area 3 contained cremation-related deposits. Whilst undated, the poorly preserved remains of ditched enclosures in Areas 1 and 3 seem likely to be of later prehistoric (or possibly late Iron Age/Romano-British) origin given their form in plan, and were perhaps associated with the nearby pits. Middle/Late Iron Age–Romano-British pottery came from a series of large, amorphous hollows – possibly shallow extraction pits – in Area 6. Two Late Iron Age/Romano-British pits were identified in Area 2.
- 5.1.5 Other features scattered throughout the trial trenches and excavation areas include a small number of pits/possible postholes of uncertain date and function, and numerous, mostly insubstantial ditches. Several of the ditches were evidently later post-medieval agricultural land divisions, whilst others potentially formed the fragmentary remains of somewhat earlier (e.g., late prehistoric/Romano-British or medieval) enclosures and land divisions.

#### **5.2 Methods of stratigraphic assessment**

- 5.2.1 All hand written and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into a database, which can be updated during any further analysis. Preliminary phasing of archaeological features and deposits was principally undertaken using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.



### 5.3 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.3.1 A generally consistent soil sequence was encountered throughout the excavated areas. Averaging 0.3–0.5 m thick, this consisted of a mid–dark grey brown silty clay topsoil overlying an intermittent mid-grey brown silty clay subsoil (present only in the western part of Area 4, Areas 5–7, and a proportion of the trenches). Of note, amongst the sparse assemblage of finds from the topsoil/subsoil (which includes late prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and pieces of worked flint), is a single Lower or Middle Palaeolithic end scraper.
- 5.3.2 A layer of colluvium was also recorded beneath the subsoil and above the upper surface of the natural substrate in Areas 4–6, and within several neighbouring trenches (Wessex Archaeology 2020b). This was variously recorded as a light–mid-yellow/grey brown or mid-grey brown silty clay, or light yellow grey clayey silt. The deposit, or deposits attained a thickness of 0.6 m in Area 5 and thinned out to the east (to a maximum of approximately 0.2 m thick in Area 6). In the intervening Area 4, the deposit(s) was 0.2–0.5 m thick. A single piece of worked flint (a flake core) and four highly abraded sherds of (18 g) Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery were retrieved from the colluvial deposit in Area 4 (context 20247). A small quantity of late prehistoric pottery (eight sherds, 25 g), two pieces of worked flint and a small fragment (4 g) of clay pipe also came from equivalent deposits during the trial trenching.
- 5.3.3 The exposed upper surface of the natural substrate was varied in composition and appearance, ranging from a mid-yellow orange silty clay (Areas 1, 2 and 3), to a light yellow brown silty clay (Areas 4 and 5) or light yellow red silty clay (Areas 6 and 7), with manganese staining and ragstone inclusions in variable proportions.

### 5.4 Area 1

- 5.4.1 Area 1 (Figs 1 and 2), in the northern, central part of the development site, covered 1215 m<sup>2</sup>, coinciding with Trenches 49, 50 and 51, as well as an additional 180 m<sup>2</sup> to the south. The excavation was targeted on the location of two features recorded during the trial trenching, namely an inconclusively dated ditch (5103) and a small pit (5003), the latter of which yielded 18 sherds (127 g) from a single Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age vessel (originally reported as Middle–Late Bronze Age; Wessex Archaeology 2019a).

#### *Late prehistoric*

- 5.4.2 Pit 20003 was located in the approximate centre of the excavation area, 3 m south-west of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit 5003. It was 0.72 m in diameter and 0.27 m deep, with irregular, concave sides and a concave base. Twenty-two sherds (57 g) of undiagnostic late prehistoric pottery and 24 g of burnt flint came from its a single fill of light brown grey sandy silt. Samples of this deposit contained charcoal and small amounts of charred cereal grain and chaff, and charred hazel nut shell.
- 5.4.3 Pit 20007, 8 m south-east of pits 5003 and 20003, measured approximately 0.9 m in diameter, was 0.19 m deep, and had moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark brown grey silty clay with charcoal inclusions. A single sherd (21 g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the pit. Although moderately large, the sherd of pottery was potentially residual, as with small quantities of late prehistoric and Romano-British material from several inconclusively dated ditches in this area (see below).





### *Post-medieval*

- 5.4.4 East–west ditch 20045 extended across the full width (31 m) of the excavation area. It was up to 2.5 m wide, between 0.15 m and 0.35 m deep and had moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single secondary fill of mid-brown grey silty clay with common manganese/ironstone inclusions, from which a small, residual sherd (4 g) of medieval pottery and several small fragments (66 g) of post-medieval tile were retrieved. The ditch was observed to contain other post-medieval material (clay pipe, glass, CBM and pottery) that was not collected. The ditch cannot be correlated with any features shown on 19th- or 20th-century maps (e.g., RPS 2015, figs 7–15). However, it lay parallel to Sutton Road, 30 m to the north, and can be projected to follow approximately the same alignment as an extant property boundary/land division 30 m to the east, suggesting that it belonged to broadly the same period of (presumably late post-medieval) land organisation.
- 5.4.5 Numerous small, localised patches of bioturbation were encountered throughout the excavation area. Their semi-regular patterning reflects that they predominantly derive from the former use of this parcel of land as an orchard and, latterly, a nursery during the late 19th and 20th centuries.

### *Undated*

- 5.4.6 Several other ditches partially revealed within the excavation area do not obviously conform to the layout of existing field system and, whilst of uncertain date, seem to derive from one or more earlier phases of land division. Only small amounts of potentially residual and/or intrusive finds were recovered from the ditches. Nevertheless, it is more likely that the ditches were late prehistoric and/or Romano-British than of post-Roman/medieval date.
- 5.4.7 North-west to south-east ditch 20043/20048 (Fig. 14), exposed in the northern part of the excavation area, was cut by undated ditch 20044 and post-medieval ditch 20045 (see above). It was at least 20 m long, up to 0.9 m wide and 0.23 m deep, had moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base, and contained an undistinctive secondary fill of mid-grey brown silty clay. The only find from the ditch is a tiny sherd (4 g) of Romano-British pottery, which was recovered during the trial trenching (cut 5103).
- 5.4.8 Ditch 20046 (Fig. 15), approximately 16 m to the south, appears to have formed two sides of an enclosure laid out co-axially to/on a similar orientation to ditch 20043/20048. North-west to south-east ditch 20609, revealed in the smaller, detached part of the excavation area to the south, potentially defined a third side of the enclosure. The suspected enclosure would have encompassed an area measuring 38 m (north-east to south-west) by at least 27 m (north-west to south-east). The ditches were up to 0.95 m wide, 0.1–0.36 m deep and had moderately steeply sloping straight–concave sides and concave bases. They contained unremarkable secondary fills of mid-grey brown silty clay with manganese and sparse flint and ragstone inclusions. Four small, abraded sherds (18 g) of late prehistoric and Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery and three pieces of worked flint came from them. Another short section of ditch (20047), 4.5 m long, up to 0.66 m wide and 0.18 m deep, possibly subdivided part of the enclosure's north-eastern corner.
- 5.4.9 Ditch 20044 (Fig. 16) extended at least 33.5 m ENE–WSW across the northern part of the excavation area. It was up to 0.91 m wide and 0.19–0.23 m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single secondary fill of mid-grey brown silty clay with common manganese inclusions. Eight small sherds (16 g) of late prehistoric pottery and a piece of worked flint were retrieved from the ditch. Either of two undated ditches (4303 and 4603) examined in Trenches 43 and 46, 60 m and 30 m WSW of the



excavation area (Wessex Archaeology 2019a), respectively, was potentially the continuation of ditch 20044.

- 5.4.10 The only other anthropogenic feature in Area 1 was a small sub-circular pit (20025), located immediately south of probable enclosure ditch 20046. It measured 0.67 m by 0.61 m and was just 0.06 m deep. No finds came from its mid-red grey sandy silt fill.

## 5.5 Area 2

- 5.5.1 Area 2 (Figs 1 and 3) encompassed a total of 960 m<sup>2</sup> in the north-west corner of the development site. It was divided into three closely-spaced areas to avoid services and other constraints. The excavation area was targeted on a suspected sunken featured building (5305) and three undated ditches (5903, 5905, 5908) revealed in Trenches 53 and 59 (Wessex Archaeology 2019a).

### *Late Iron Age/Romano-British*

- 5.5.2 Sub-circular pit 20049 was located in the north-western part of the excavation area. It measured 0.65 m by 0.55 m, was 0.19 m deep and had moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. Thirty sherds (155 g) of Late Iron Age/Romano-British and undiagnostic late prehistoric pottery were recovered from the pit. Bulk samples of its mid-yellow grey silty clay fill also contained sparse charred cereal grain and charcoal.
- 5.5.3 Pit 20051 (Fig. 17) was located 6.5 m north-west of pit 20049. It measured 1.18 m in diameter, was 0.3 m deep, and had steep, concave sides and a flat base. Late Iron Age pottery (23 sherds, 131 g) and three pieces of worked flint were recovered from its solitary fill of mid-grey brown silty clay with common small to medium flint inclusions. Samples of this deposit contained only small amounts of charcoal.

### *Post-medieval*

- 5.5.4 Ditch 20611 (Fig. 19; recorded as ditch 5908 during the trial trenching; Wessex Archaeology 2019a) extended WNW–ESE through the southern part of the excavation area. It was up to 0.8 m wide and 0.17 m deep, with moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. Small amounts of post-medieval and modern pottery, glass, animal bone, slag and fragments of an unidentified, possibly riveted iron object (ON 1) were recovered from the ditch. The feature corresponds with an agricultural land division marked on 19th- and 20th-century maps, which indicate its existence by 1814 and removal by 1938–51 (e.g., RPS 2015, figs 7–13).

### *Undated*

- 5.5.5 Pit 20653 was tentatively identified as the remains of a sunken featured building during the trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2019a; originally recorded as feature 5305). Further excavation of the feature failed to substantiate or conclusively disprove this interpretation. The pit was slightly irregular in plan and measured 4.3 m (east–west) by 2.4 m (north–south). It was up to 0.28 m deep, had moderately steeply sloping concave sides and an undulating base and contained a single unremarkable fill of mid-grey yellow silty clay with common stone inclusions and manganese flecks. The only finds from the feature, comprising four small, abraded sherds (13 g) of late prehistoric pottery and a piece of worked flint, are potentially residual.
- 5.5.6 The continuation of a suspected ditch terminal recorded in Trench 59 (Wessex Archaeology 2019a; 5903) was not encountered during the excavation, suggesting that the feature was, instead, an elongated pit, approximately 2 m in length, 0.85 m wide and 0.24 m deep. No finds came the feature.



- 5.5.7 East–west ditch 20610 (Fig. 18; recorded as ditch 5905 during the trial trenching; Wessex Archaeology 2019a) extended through the southern half of the excavation area, approximately 12 m north of late post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch 20611. It was up to 1.48 m wide, 0.3 m deep and had moderately steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. No finds came from its mid-yellow brown silty clay fill. The ditch cannot be correlated with any features depicted on 19th- and 20th-century maps (RPS 2015, figs 7–15), nor any can it be projected to coincide with any ditches recorded in neighbouring trial trenches. Consequently, the date and function of the feature are unclear.

## 5.6 Area 3

- 5.6.1 Area 3 covered a roughly square area of 8805 m<sup>2</sup> in the southern, central part of the development site, coinciding with the footprints of Trenches 94, 95 and 111–119. The area targeted the location of features excavated during the trial trenching, including a small, shallow pit (11505) that contained Early Iron Age (12 sherds, 93 g) and less diagnostic late prehistoric (nine sherds, 57 g) pottery date, an undated pit (9503), and several small undated ditches (11103, 11603, 11503, 11803, 11805, 11903 and others that were not excavated) suspected to have formed part of a field system (Wessex Archaeology 2019a).

### *Early/Middle Iron Age*

- 5.6.2 Sub-circular pit 20075 was located in the north-eastern part of the area, 52 m north east of Early Iron Age pit 11505. It was amongst a scatter of six other morphologically similar and potentially contemporary, but less closely dated late prehistoric or undated pits (20079, 20081, 20087, 20089, 20091, 20093; see below). The pit measured 0.98 m by 0.92 m, was 0.11 m deep and had shallow, concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-grey brown silty clay. Associated finds comprise pottery (54 sherds, 411 g) of mainly Early/Middle Iron Age date, as well as less closely datable late prehistoric sherds, tiny pieces of burnt flint (10 g) and six pieces of worked flint. Moderately abundant charred hazel nut shell fragments and charcoal were present within samples of the pit's fill, along with sparse charred cereal grain.

- 5.6.3 Early/Middle Iron Age (22 sherds, 148 g) and less diagnostic late prehistoric (121 sherds, 357 g) pottery was also retrieved, mostly from the basal fill (20099), of pit 20098 (Fig. 21). This was located in the south-eastern part of the excavation area, 53 m SSE of pit 20075 and 46 m east of pit 11505. Other finds from pit 20098 comprise worked flint (24 pieces), burnt flint (86 g) and two small pieces of worked bone/antler – possibly from pins. The pit measured 0.94 m by 0.8 m and was 0.17 m deep with steep concave sides and a concave base. The earliest of its fills was a very dark brown–black silty clay, probably largely formed of occupation-related debris. Samples of this deposit contained relatively abundant charred hazel nut shell fragments and charcoal, and small amounts of charred cereal grain. The upper fill of the pit, a layer of dark grey brown silty clay – perhaps formed through deliberate backfilling, incorporated smaller quantities of charred hazel nut shell fragments and charcoal.

### *Late prehistoric*

#### Pits

- 5.6.4 Undiagnostic late prehistoric pottery was recovered from five pits, although this was mostly in poor (abraded) condition and present in such small quantities that much could be discounted as residual material. Four of the pits were found in the north-east corner of the area (20079, 20081, 20087 and 20091) and the fifth (20442) was near the southern limit of excavation



- 5.6.5 The largest quantity of pottery (nine sherds, 55 g) came from pit 20091. This measured 0.5 m by 0.4 m, was 0.2 m deep, and had steep, concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid-grey brown sandy clay with common stone inclusions. Samples of this deposit contained small amounts of charred hazel nut shell fragments, cereal grain and charcoal. The three other pits in the north-eastern part of the area that contained late prehistoric pottery (20079, two sherds, 13g; 20081, 13 sherds, 36 g; 20087, six sherds, 19 g) were all less than 1 m in diameter and approximately 0.1 m deep. They contained similar light–mid-grey brown silty clay fills, with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions. The only other finds from the pits were individual pieces of burnt flint and worked flint from 20081.
- 5.6.6 Pit 20442, to the south-east, produced only two tiny sherds (3 g) of pottery. It was 0.45 m in diameter, 0.08 m deep and contained a dark brown grey silty clay fill with sparse ragstone inclusions and common charcoal flecks.

#### *Undated*

##### Cremation-related deposits

- 5.6.7 A small amount of cremated bone (45 g) was retrieved from undated pit 20103 (Fig. 22), located near the southern limit of the excavation area. The pit was 0.29 m in diameter, 0.26 m deep, and had straight, vertical sides and a flat base. Its black, silty clay fill incorporated redeposited pyre debris and the charred remains of various wild plants but yielded no other finds.
- 5.6.8 A tiny quantity of cremated bone (<1 g) also came from pit 20095 (Fig. 20), 23 m to the east of pit 20103. The pit measured 0.42 m in diameter and was 0.17 m deep with steep concave sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, from which the bone derived, was a charcoal-rich black silty clay (possibly incorporating redeposited pyre debris). This was overlain by a mixed layer of mottled mid-orange brown and mid-light grey brown silty clay. No other finds or archaeobotanical remains, other than charcoal, came from the pit.

##### Pits

- 5.6.9 Three further small, sub-circular pits (<1 m in diameter and <0.2 m deep) uncovered during the excavation produced no finds, and are of uncertain date and function. Two (20089 and 20093) were located in the north-western part of the excavated area, near several Iron Age/possibly late prehistoric pits (see above). The third (20510) was isolated in the central, southern part of the excavation area.

##### Ditches

- 5.6.10 Several short sections of shallow ditch (20512, 20612–19, 20621–2, 20656) were concentrated in south-eastern part of excavation area. Some of these features were previously identified during the trial trenching (Wessex Archaeology 2019a; see above). The continuations of others recorded in trenches were not encountered during the excavation, possibly due to truncation/loss and modern disturbance/bioturbation resulting from prior use of the land for horticultural purposes.
- 5.6.11 The ditches were typically less than 1 m wide and <0.20 m deep, had shallow, concave profiles, and contained undistinctive secondary fills of light–mid-grey brown or yellow brown silty clay. The only associated finds are a tiny (intrusive?) piece of modern glass (5 g) from ditch 20621, and a crumb of late prehistoric pottery (1 g) recovered from ditch 11103 during the trial trenching.



- 5.6.12 The ditches appear to have represented the truncated, fragmentary remains of several small enclosures, possibly deriving from more than one phase of land division. The suspected enclosures did not conform to the spatial patterning of the extant field system (e.g., in shape, size, layout or orientation), and were of probably of somewhat earlier (perhaps later prehistoric rather than Romano-British or medieval) origin given their form. However, their date and function remain unclear.
- 5.6.13 Ditch 20620, superimposed over the ditches 20616 and 20619, clearly belonged to a later phase of land division than the other fragmentary enclosure ditches. It extended 93 m to the south-east from near the northern edge of Area 3 before turning south-west for 9 m and continuing beyond the southern limit of the excavation. The ditch was up to 1 m wide and 0.2 m deep, with steep, straight sides and a V-shaped/concave base. It contained a single secondary fill of mid-grey brown silty clay and rare charcoal flecks. Three tiny sherds (9 g) of late prehistoric pottery, a small post-medieval sherd (5 g) and two pieces of worked flint came from the ditch; all were potentially residual and/or intrusive. The ditch cannot be correlated with any features marked on 19th- and 20th-century maps (e.g., RPS 2015, figs 7–15). However, as the ditch lay parallel to an extant field boundary, 90 m to the west, it may have derived from the same phase of post-medieval enclosure.

## 5.7 Area 4 (burnt mound)

- 5.7.1 Area 4 (Figs 1 and 5A–C), which was divided to the east by a north–south utility buffer (2.5 m wide), encompassed 1458 m<sup>2</sup> and was located near the southern boundary of the south-eastern part of the development site. The excavation area was targeted on suspected ‘burnt mound’ deposits (3504 and 3605) and potentially associated pits (3606 and 3616) identified at the eastern end of Trench 36 and the southern half of Trench 35 (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

### *Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age–Middle/Late Bronze Age – burnt mound*

#### Burnt mound deposits

- 5.7.2 The burnt mound deposits (Figs 9 and 10, Sections 1a and 1b, Fig. 11, Section 3, Figs 27, 32, 41–45, 47–52) identified during the trial trenching were fully uncovered within Area 4, except to the south and west where they continued beyond the limits of the excavation. Exposure of the deposits entailed mechanical removal of the overlying layer, up to 0.5 m thick, of colluvium (20247; see section 5.2).
- 5.7.3 The deposits extended at least 50 m east–west by 16.5 m north–south, covering approximately 535 m<sup>2</sup>, and had a maximum combined thickness of approximately 0.5 m. To the south-west, where the excavation was extended in an attempt to establish the western extent of the mound, the deposits became merged with the fills of a possible ENE–WSW hollow way (20495; see below).
- 5.7.4 A series of 1 m x 1 m test pits was initially excavated through the longitudinal and transverse axes of the burnt mound deposits. The unexcavated (1 m wide) sections between the test pits were subsequently removed to provide continuous sections through the deposits (Fig. 5A, Figs 9 and 10, Sections 1a and 1b). Following this, the deposits were removed using a mechanical excavator (under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist) to expose underlying features.
- 5.7.5 The burnt mound deposits potentially consisted of numerous layers of material deposited over a period of uncertain duration, which had subsequently become mixed, redeposited and co-mingled/interleaved through a variety of taphonomic processes (e.g., trampling). Nevertheless, the deposits were broadly divisible into three principal units.



- 5.7.6 The uppermost and most extensive of these (20640) was variously recorded as a mid–dark grey brown or dark grey–black silty/sandy clay, with charcoal and ragstone (frequently burnt) inclusions in variable proportions – sometimes in considerable abundance. The only finds from the deposit(s) are three sherds (two conjoining) (30 g) of late prehistoric pottery and seven pieces of worked flint (six undiagnostic flakes and a blade). Extensive sampling of the deposit(s) yielded charcoal, but almost no other archaeobotanical remains.
- 5.7.7 Underlying the uppermost deposit(s) was an intermittent layer, averaging approximately 0.1 m thick, of homogenous, light reddish yellow clayey sand (20317), from which no finds were recovered. Unlike the other components of the burnt mound, which were largely anthropogenic, the process(es) responsible for the formation of this deposit is unclear. It is possible, however, that it consisted of upcast generated by excavations into the natural substrate nearby (e.g., pitting; see below), or was the result of natural processes (e.g., deposition of alluvium through flooding?) occurring during a hiatus in the formation of the underlying and overlying layers.
- 5.7.8 The earliest burnt mound deposits (20645), typically consisting of black or very dark grey brown silty material were consistently darker and more substantially composed of charred material/charcoal and heat affected stone than the overlying deposits. The deposit(s) had perhaps been subject to less re-working and weathering than the deposits that sealed them. No finds or archaeobotanical remains, except charcoal, came from the deposit(s).
- 5.7.9 Although the date of the burnt mound deposits cannot be reliably inferred at this stage based on their form, associated finds or stratigraphic relationships, a late prehistoric (e.g., later Bronze Age) origin is probably the most plausible supposition.

#### Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker-period) pit 20371

- 5.7.10 Large, sub-circular pit 20371 (Fig. 5B, Fig. 9, Section 1a, Fig. 11, Section 3, and Fig. 27; initially recorded as feature 20321) was sealed by the burnt mound deposits. The feature was potentially contemporary with the earliest stages in the formation of the burnt mound, given its similarity (in terms of size, shape and contents) to other, inconclusively dated pits that were unambiguously associated (see below). It measured 2.9 m by 2.4 m, was 0.42 m deep and had steep, straight to slightly convex sides and a flat to slightly concave base. The earliest of its four fills was a charcoal-rich, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent ragstone inclusions. This was overlain by layers of light–mid-grey brown and yellow red silty clay with common to frequent charcoal inclusions and sparse pieces of ragstone. Thirty-three sherds (197 g) of domestic/coarse Beaker pottery, possibly from two vessels, were recovered from the uppermost of its four fills. This was a mid-grey brown silty clay, which incorporated frequent–abundant ragstone and charcoal inclusions.

#### Middle/Late Bronze Age pit 20638

- 5.7.11 Another, larger sub-circular pit 20638 (Fig. 5B, Fig. 11, Section 5) was adjacent to the burnt mound. This measured 4.8 m by 3.6 m, was up to 0.73 m deep, and had steep to moderately steeply sloping, slightly irregular, concave sides and an undulating base. It contained four fills, largely consisting of mid- or dark grey brown sandy silt/sandy clay with charcoal and stone inclusions in variable proportions. Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery (22 sherds, 210 g), some apparently burnt, and seven pieces of worked flint came from the upper fills of the pit. Associated bulk samples contained only charcoal and sparse charred cereal grain. Although not certainly contemporary with the burnt mound, the feature potentially dates to the latter stages of its formation.



#### Other pits

- 5.7.12 A further 28 pits – a few alternatively recorded as possible postholes or hollows – were encountered during the excavation (additional to pits 3606, 20371 and 20638; above) (Figs 5B–C, 9–12, 23–25, 28, 29, 31, 33–35 and 50). Details relating to the individual pits are tabulated in Appendix 1.
- 5.7.13 All were stratigraphically earlier than colluvium 20247. Four, possibly five (the relationship between pit 20402 and the burnt mound was not established) of the pits (not including 3606) were situated immediately north of the burnt mound deposits. The remainder were predominantly recorded beneath the earliest burnt mound deposits (20645), although one (20363) was cut into upper burnt mound deposit(s) 20640, whilst another (20302) was sealed by this deposit(s) and cut through the underlying layers. Most, if not all of the pits, however, were probably broadly contemporary with the formation of the burnt mound since they were frequently infilled with deposits of similar composition, rich in charcoal/charred material and (sometimes burnt) ragstone. Indeed, many genuine stratigraphic relationships are unlikely to have been easily recognised as the pits, whilst ostensibly earlier, were potentially cut into, interleaved with and partially infilled by the burnt mound deposits during their continuous accumulation and re-working.
- 5.7.14 There was clearly some variation in the processes responsible for the accumulation of these deposits within the pits during the formation of the burnt mound. Some of the pit fills are potentially the *in situ* residues of activity relating to their primary functions, whilst others appear to consist of material eroded or slumped into the features from the burnt mound deposits. Others are potentially the result of, for example, deliberate infilling, dumping of waste or natural silting during periods of inactivity.
- 5.7.15 The pits varied in size, shape in plan and profile, and presumably function. Most were sub-circular or sub-oval, but they ranged from <0.5–>2 m in width/diameter and 0.1–0.7 m in depth. Some of the larger and deeper examples with steep/vertical sides and flattish bases were potentially the remains of troughs akin to those often associated with burnt mounds, but others with shallower and/or more concave or irregular profiles may have fulfilled similar functions.
- 5.7.16 None of the pits are conclusively dated. One (20402) contained a small quantity of undiagnostic late prehistoric pottery (three sherds, 43 g, and several even less closely datable crumbs) and worked flint (seven pieces). The only other recovered finds are three pieces of worked flint from pits 20302 and 20554 (burnt stone was not collected).
- 5.7.17 Samples of a selection of the pit fills contained variable quantities of charcoal – often in abundance – whilst other archaeobotanical remains were largely restricted to occasionally sparse and poorly preserved charred cereal grains.

#### Ditches

- 5.7.18 Two north–south ditches (20632/20644 and 20633/20643), each punctuated by gaps of approximately 4 m, extended approximately 7–8 m apart through the centre of the excavation area (Fig. 5B). The ditches terminated before reaching the southern limit of the excavation and ostensibly continued beneath and/or were partially infilled by the burnt mound deposits.
- 5.7.19 The northern segment of the eastern ditch (20633) was at least 7 m long, up to 0.85 m wide and up to 0.24 m deep with irregular sides and a concave base. Its apparent continuation to the south (20643) (Fig. 9, Section 1a) measured at least 9.1 m long, up to 0.65 m wide and was up to 0.7 m deep with steep, irregular sides and an irregular base. The northern

part of the western ditch (20632) was at least 10 m long, up to 1 m wide and 0.34 m deep, with steep irregular sides and a concave base. The southern section of this ditch (20644) (Fig. 11, Section 2) was 5.7 m long, up to 0.65 m wide and up to 0.43 m deep, with an irregular base and sides.

- 5.7.20 The only finds recovered from these features are four pieces of worked flint (an undiagnostic flake and three tiny chips/pieces of micro debitage) found in ditch section 20632. The function of the ditches is unclear, as is their relationship with the burnt mound. Although they may have formed part of a trackway or land division, no further trace of them was encountered in trenches excavated to the north of Area 4.
- 5.7.21 A broad, shallow ditch or linear depression (20495/20566) – tentatively identified as a hollow way – extended ENE–WSW through the south-western part of the excavation area (Fig. 5C). This was approximately 4 m wide, 0.45 m deep and had shallow sloping, straight sides and a flattish/sloping base (Fig. 12, Section 10, Fig. 32). The feature, also partially exposed but not excavated to the west in Area 5 (below), was at least 40 m long. Its mid-dark grey brown sandy/silty clay fill became darker to the ENE where the putative hollow way intersected with the burnt mound deposits, which had presumably eroded/become re-worked into the feature. This had rendered its eastward continuation indistinguishable from the burnt mound; the base of the feature may have gradually sloped upwards and faded out beyond this point. The only associated find is a single piece of worked flint.
- 5.7.22 The possible hollow way followed approximately the same alignment as a footpath/track marked on 19th- and 20th-century maps (see below). However, the feature seems to have been contemporary with the burnt mound since it incorporated burnt stone and was sealed by colluvium.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 5.7.23 Ditch 20630 (Fig. 5C and Figs 37–38) extended north–east to south-west through the northern part of the excavation area, and was cut through colluvium 20247 and north–south ditches 20631 (Fig. 11, Section 6), 20632 and 20633. It was up to 1.2 m wide and 0.64 m deep, had steep, irregular sides and a concave base, and contained a single, undistinctive secondary fill. Two small, joining sherds (10 g) of Romano-British pottery and five pieces of worked flint were found residually in the ditch. The ditch coincided with an agricultural land division (with an adjacent footpath/track to the south) marked on 19th- and 20th-century maps (e.g., RPS 2015 a, figs 7–15). This was in existence by 1814 but seems to have been removed since the mid-20th century. The ditch was also exposed (but not excavated) in Area 5, to the west, in several trial trenches to the ENE (Wessex Archaeology 2020b) and, possibly, Area 7 (see below).

#### *Undated*

- 5.7.24 North–south ditch 20631 (Fig. 5C, Fig. 9, Section 1a, Fig. 11, Section 6, Figs 26 and 38) charted a slightly curvilinear course across the full width (24 m) of the excavation area. To the south, it was seemingly cut through the burnt mound deposits (20640/20645) and pit 20363 and was, in turn, truncated by post-medieval ditch 20630. Perhaps coincidentally, it followed much the same alignment as the stratigraphically earlier ditches 20632/20644 and 20633/20643 (see above), which were sealed/infilled by the burnt mound deposits. The ditch was up to 1.10 m wide and 0.7 m deep, and had steep to moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Up to three fills were recorded in sections excavated through the ditch; to the south, these deposits seem to have been partially composed of material redeposited/eroded in from the burnt mound deposits. Associated finds, potentially incorporating residual/intrusive material, comprise four small sherds (19 g) of late prehistoric pottery, a tiny fragment (4 g) of medieval or post-medieval tile and three pieces of worked





flint. The date and function of the ditch are uncertain. It cannot be correlated with any features recorded on 19th and 20th century maps (e.g., RPS 2015, figs 7–15), and did not extend into trenches excavated to the north of Area 4.

- 5.7.25 Parallel ditches 20634/20635, 20636 and 20637 (Fig. 5C, Figs 39 and 40) were orientated ENE–WSW and cut into the upper burnt mound deposits in the eastern part of the excavation area. They were typically <1 m wide and <0.2 m deep, with shallow, concave profiles. All contained homogeneous light grey brown silty clay secondary fills, from which no finds were retrieved. The date and function of these features are unclear, although their alignment and position suggest that they may have been associated with the land division and footpath/track marked on 19th- and 20th-century maps (see above).
- 5.7.26 East–west ditch 20641 (Fig. 5C) was partially exposed along the southern limit of the excavation area, truncating the upper deposits of the burnt mound. It was at least 30 m long, up to 1.7 m wide and 0.66 m deep, had an irregular profile and contained a single, undistinctive secondary fill of light–mid-grey/yellow brown silty clay. The ditch was cut by curvilinear ditch 20642, also partially exposed at the southern edge of the area. This was at least 7 m long, up to 0.75 m wide and 0.14 m deep, had a concave profile and contained a single mid–dark grey brown sandy clay fill. No finds came from either ditch; their date and function remain unclear.

## 5.8 Area 5

- 5.8.1 Area 5 (Figs 1 and 6) comprised a rectangular area of 1330 m<sup>2</sup>, near the southern limit of the development site, approximately 20 m west of Area 4. It coincided with undated, but suspected prehistoric ditches (3807, 3809, 3811 and another, unexcavated) and a post-medieval land division (3805) examined in Trenches 38 and 39 (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

### *Late prehistoric?*

- 5.8.2 Pieces of worked flint and sherds, often abraded, of mainly late prehistoric and Iron Age pottery came from three of four inconclusively dated ditches (20624–7) that were overlain by a post-medieval field boundary (20623; see below), but in such small quantities that all could be residual. None of the features appear to have been encountered in the surrounding trial trenches.
- 5.8.3 The earliest of the features, stratigraphically, were ditches 20626 and 20627 (Fig. 13, Section 12, and Fig. 54; recorded as ditch 3807 in Trench 38), which extended north-west to south-east, approximately 1.5 m apart, before terminating to the south-east. They were a little under 1 m wide, on average, and were less than 0.25 m deep. Each had shallow to moderately steep, concave sides and concave bases, and contained mid-grey brown silty clay secondary fills. Ditch 20626 produced pottery of Iron Age (three sherds, 22 g) and late prehistoric (four sherds, 18 g) date and a piece of worked flint, whilst four sherds (17 g) of late prehistoric pottery came from ditch 20627.
- 5.8.4 Ditch/possible hollow way 20625 (Fig. 13, Section 11, Fig. 56; recorded as feature 3809 in Trench 38) extended at least 30 m NNW–SSW through the centre of the excavation area, truncating ditch 20626. Measuring up to 4.5 m wide and 0.57 m deep, with moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base, it had a similar profile to the putative hollow way excavated in Area 4 (20495/20566; see above see above) and exposed in the south-east corner of Area 5 (see below). Although the two features were potentially associated, their projected intersection was not encountered to the south in Trench 39. Ditch/possible hollow way 20625 contained a series of unremarkable, predominantly light or mid-grey

brown silty clay fills. Five pieces of worked flint and pottery of Iron Age (five sherds, 21 g), late prehistoric (10 sherds, 72 g) and Late Iron Age/Romano-British (two sherds, 15 g) date, much of which is abraded, came from the feature.

- 5.8.5 A similar, albeit less substantial broad, flat-bottomed linear 'ditch' or trackway (20624; recorded as feature 3811 in Trench 38) was cut into the eastern edge of ditch/possible hollow way 20625 and across ditches 20626 and 20627 (Fig. 13, Section 12). This was orientated north–south, measured 26.5 m in length, up to 1.98 m wide and was 0.14–0.28 m deep. It was partially infilled by a mid-/dark grey brown stony deposit, perhaps representing a metallated surface. No finds came from the feature.

*Post-medieval/modern*

- 5.8.6 The continuation of post-medieval field boundary ditch 20630, recorded in Area 4 (above), was also surveyed in Area 5 but was not excavated. This extended parallel to another ENE–WSW ditch (20623), 7–8 m to the north, that was clearly associated with the same land division. Ditch 20623 (recorded as ditch 3805 during the trial trenching) extended at least 40 m across the full width of the excavated area and was also exposed (but not excavated) in at least two trial trenches to the ENE. The ditch was up to 1.55 m wide and 0.4 m deep, with moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single secondary fill of mid-grey brown silty clay with sparse stone inclusions. Associated finds comprise two sherds (34 g) of pottery, three small pieces of modern glass (15 g), three pieces of clay pipe (19 g), two fragments of tile (33 g) and fragmentary pieces of iron wire/rod (78 g).

*Undated*

- 5.8.7 Four sub-circular/sub-oval pits (20206, 20208, 20216 (Fig. 53) and 20218), all devoid of finds and of uncertain date and function, were revealed in the eastern half of the area. Two (20208 and 20216) contained fills that were comparatively rich in charcoal, but no suggestions of *in situ* burning were apparent and no other charred plant remains were present in samples of these deposits. The smallest of the pits (20208) was 0.5 m in diameter and 0.13 m deep, whilst the largest (20218) measured 1.5 m by 0.96 m wide and was 0.22 m deep.
- 5.8.8 The continuation of the putative ENE–WSW hollow way recorded in Area 4 (20495/20566; see above) was exposed in the south-east corner of Area 5 but was not excavated.

## 5.9 Area 6

- 5.9.1 Area 6 (Figs 1 and 7) covered 1750 m<sup>2</sup> and was located in the south-east corner of the development site. The excavation area was intended to examine several poorly resolved and inconclusively dated features – provisionally identified as pits and ditches – that were partially exposed in Trenches 25, 27 and 297 (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

*Middle/Late Iron Age–Romano-British?*

- 5.9.2 The excavation revealed that the possible 'pits' and 'ditches' recorded during the trial trenching were parts of several large, amorphous hollows. These features contained deposits that had probably accumulated over a prolonged span and incorporated cultural material of almost exclusively later Iron Age and Romano-British date – at least some of which is likely to have been residual. Whilst of somewhat ambiguous origin, the features are perhaps the result of quarrying/extraction targeting the clay substrate and/or patches of gravel.



- 5.9.3 The largest of the hollows (20655, Figs 57–58; previously recorded during the trial trenching as features 29705 and 29707) lay within the central part of the excavation area. It measured up to 21 m (north–south) by 17 m (east–west), was up to 0.6 m deep, and (generally) had shallow sloping, concave sides and a concave base. The hollow was infilled with at least three deposits of light–mid grey or grey brown sandy/silty clay. Twenty-seven sherds (357 g) of predominantly Middle/Late Iron Age and possibly Late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery were retrieved from the feature, along with small amounts of burnt flint (16 g), animal bone (1 g), a piece of worked flint, and a small (intrusive?) fragment (88 g) of brick. The bulk of this material came from the middle of its three fills in a single large slot excavated through the centre of the feature (Fig. 58). Samples from the fills of the hollow contained only sparse charcoal and charred cereal grains.
- 5.9.4 A smaller hollow (20171; 8.7 m x 6 m x 0.36 m deep) to the south of feature 20655 yielded a single large sherd (70 g) of Iron Age pottery, a tiny Late Iron Age/Romano-British sherd (3 g) and small fragments (2 g) of burnt animal bone. The hollow had a slightly irregular profile and contained four undistinctive fills of light-dark grey brown and light yellow grey silty clay (Fig. 13, Section 13). Samples of these deposits contained relatively large quantities of charcoal, but only small amounts of charred plant remains.
- 5.9.5 A single large sherd (24 g) of late Roman pottery, four small, unidentifiable sherds (11 g) and a piece of worked flint came from another large, almost sub-rectangular hollow (20159; previously recorded during the trial trenching as pit 2505), that was partially exposed in the south-east corner of the area. The feature measured at least 8.5 m (north–south) by 7 m (east–west) and was up to 0.49 m deep, with moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a flat base. It contained three fills of light–mid-grey brown silty clay, samples of which contained small quantities of charcoal, cereal grain and chaff.
- 5.9.6 Sample excavation of similar amorphous hollows partially exposed in the south-western part of the excavation area (20189 and 20178/20192) produced no finds.

*Post-medieval/modern?*

- 5.9.7 Ditch 20629, near the western edge of the area, extended 22 m south from the northern limit of the excavation. The shallow ditch was lost to truncation within the excavation area, although its continuation was probably exposed 20 m to the south in Trench 26. It measured up to 0.84 m wide and 0.11 m deep, and had shallow concave sides and an undulating base. No finds came from its mid–dark grey brown silty clay secondary fill. Although the ditch cannot be correlated with any features depicted on 19th- and 20th-century maps (e.g., RPS 2015, figs 7–15), it conformed to the orientation of the existing field system. A later post-medieval origin (e.g., as an agricultural drainage feature) is potentially supported by the observation that the ditch lay immediately parallel to the main/collector drain of a system of land drains arranged in a herringbone pattern to the east.

*Undated*

- 5.9.8 Four small pits, all of uncertain date and function, were also uncovered during the excavation. Three (20152, 20163 and 20167) were near the western limit of the area, and the fourth (20152) approximately 32 m east of the others. The only associated finds are three small sherds (7 g) of Romano-British and/or medieval pottery from pit 20152 and two small medieval sherds (8 g) from pit 20167, all of which were potentially intrusive or residual.

**5.10 Area 7 (cremation cemetery)**

- 5.10.1 Area 7 (Figs 1 and 6) covered a rectangular area of 500 m<sup>2</sup> in the south-eastern part of the development site. It was targeted on the area surrounding the probable remains of a

Romano-British urned cremation burial (grave 29104) encountered in Trench 291 (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

*Romano-British*

Cremation cemetery

5.10.2 The previously excavated feature 29104 was resolved to form part of a small Romano-British cemetery, containing a total of 12, probably 13 urned cremation graves (Table 1); some uncertainty surrounds the interpretation of feature 29104 as a formal grave because this was inadvertently truncated and disturbed during mechanical reduction of the trial trench in which it was discovered.

**Table 1** Cremation grave summary

Grave cut	Burial context	Grave fill	Urn (ON)	Accessory vessel (ON)	Other finds	Figs*	Dia (m)	Depth (m)
20113	20114	20115	6	7, 8	CBM (1 x 3 g), 2 x iron rod/nail shank fragments	-	0.49	0.13
20116	20117	20118	22	21		-	0.34	0.23
20119	20120	20121	9	10, 11	1 x iron rod/nail shank fragment	-	0.47	0.21
20122	20123	20124	12	13, 27, 28		-	0.76	0.23
20125	20126	20127	17	14, 15, 16		59	0.51	0.26
20128	20129	20130	18	19, 20	animal? bone, burnt (2 g)	60	0.46	0.27
20131	20132	20133	23	24, 25, 26		61	0.70	0.24
20134	20135	20136	29	30, 31, 32		62, 63	0.45	0.22
20139	20140	20141	33	34, 35	1 x iron rod/nail shank fragment	-	0.73	0.30
20142	20143	20144	36	37, 38, 39		-	0.67	0.21
20149	20150	20151	40	41, 42	2 x iron rod/nail shank fragments	-	0.85	0.22
20154	20155	20156	46	47, 48, 49	1 x iron rod/nail shank fragment	64	0.70	0.22
29104	29105	29106	3	4, 5		-	0.5?	0.1+

\*Photographs, all shown on Fig. 6

5.10.3 The small, sub-circular pit-like graves, which ranged from 0.34–0.85 m in diameter and 0.11–0.3 m in depth, contained the remains of a minimum of 14 individuals – some provisionally identified as adult males, females and juveniles/subadults (see Appendix 2). All of the burials were made in urns placed upright within the graves and accompanied with (between one and three) ancillary/accessory vessels (Figs 59–64) – some perhaps employed as ‘lids’ and others placed as grave goods/containers for offerings (see section 6.2, Table 4, and section 6.10). Other associated finds include seven iron nail shank fragments, retrieved from six of the graves, a small fragment of ceramic building material and a small quantity of possible (burnt) animal bone.

5.10.4 The closely-spaced graves were constrained within a space measuring 8.7 m (north–south) by 4 m (east–west) and were positioned semi-regularly in an arc or L-shaped arrangement, as if respecting or conforming to the influence of some pre-existing focus, of which no physical trace remained.



5.10.5 Further discussion of the burial contexts and mortuary rite is presented in section 6.10.

#### Ditch

5.10.6 Ditch 20628 (Fig. 13, Section 14, and Fig. 65) extended 12 m south-west from the northern boundary of the excavation area before terminating a few meters north of the cremation cemetery. The ditch was up to 0.84 m wide and 0.14 m deep, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single secondary fill of light grey brown silty clay with manganese inclusions. Forty-nine sherds (580 g) of abraded Romano-British pottery were recovered from the ditch, almost all being found in one of two hand-excavated slots (cut 20255). The condition and composition of the assemblage suggests that this may have derived from a disturbed mortuary-related context (see section 6.2), possibly having been redeposited into the (potentially much later) ditch. The ditch cannot be definitively correlated with any features examined in neighbouring trenches.

#### *Post-medieval/modern*

5.10.7 A small ENE–WSW ditch – the continuation of a later post-medieval land division recorded in Area 4 and 5, and several of the trial trenches – extended through the north-west corner of the excavation area. This was surveyed but not investigated further.

### **5.11 Other excavated areas/evaluation trenches**

5.11.1 Three other small areas were targeted for excavation (Fig. 1), at the request of the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer, to further investigate features identified in trial trenches. An area of 14 m by 10 m was excavated at the southern end of Trench 103 following the discovery of a small posthole (10303) containing four tiny crumbs (4 g) of prehistoric pottery. A further four (20065, 20067, 20071 and 20069), possibly five postholes (one not excavated) were found in a rectangular arrangement (1.3 m x 1 m) (not illustrated) immediately to the west. None produced finds, and samples of their fills contained only sparse charred cereal grain, hazel nut shell fragments and charcoal.

5.11.2 Another excavated area, measuring 15 m by 15 m, was centred on an undated pit (31706; 0.6 m in diameter and 0.17 m deep) excavated at the western edge of Trench 317 (not illustrated). The solitary, charcoal-rich fill of this feature was initially suspected to be a cremation-related deposit/the remains of a cremation burial. This was subsequently discounted following identification of the small quantity of associated burnt bone as being of animal origin. No other features were encountered within the extension to the trench.

5.11.3 The final excavated area, measuring 16 m by 15 m, was seemingly intended to target the projected intersection of two ditches (32006 and 30504) in Trenches 305 and 320. However, the only feature encountered within the excavated area was a shallow pit (20652) containing glazed post-medieval/modern(?) pottery (not collected).

5.11.4 Numerous other, largely insubstantial ditches were recorded in trial trenches throughout the remainder of development site (Wessex Archaeology 2019a; 2020a–c). Some conformed to the layout of the existing field system and/or can be correlated with agricultural land divisions shown on 19th- or 20th-century maps (e.g., RPS 2015, figs 7–15) or post-medieval ditches identified in the excavation areas. Many were devoid of finds, although a small sherd of medieval pottery (7 g) came from an east–west ditch (405) in the northern part of the development site, whilst post-medieval–modern pottery, brick/tile, glass and clay pipe were recovered from six others (2804, 3004, 21504, 22404, 25403, 25405, and 27804).

5.11.5 Very small amounts of tiny and/or abraded sherds of late prehistoric and Romano British pottery and pieces of worked flint, all potentially residual, came from two small



pits/postholes (2203 and 4403) and six ditches (2806, 28004, 29305, 32303, 34004 and 34404) in the northern and eastern parts of the development site.

- 5.11.6 Several of the ditches exposed and investigated within the trial trenches did not obviously respect the spatial patterning of the extant field system, often being orientated north-west to south-east or north-east to south-west, nor can they be correlated with features shown on historic maps. Frequently, they also could not be projected to correspond with features recorded in the excavation areas or other trenches. Although these ditches are undated and cannot be readily extrapolated to form elements of coherent systems of land divisions, it is possible that they defined parts of co-axial enclosure systems/field systems, perhaps of later prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval date (e.g., as is suspected of similar features in several of the excavation areas).
- 5.11.7 The remainder of the features identified in the trial trenches comprised a very sparse scatter of other small, undated pits/postholes, patches of bioturbation (widespread within the central part of the development site) and modern disturbance, and agricultural land drains.

## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Approximately 52 kg of finds were recovered from four phases of archaeological investigations at Sutton Road (WA site codes 225530–3). The pottery and worked flint provide evidence of prehistoric activity at the site but the bulk of the material derives from the Roman cremation cemetery, and cremated human bone therefore forms a significant component of the overall assemblage. With the exception of the metal objects, all the finds have been cleaned and quantified by material type in each context; this information is summarised in Table 2.

**Table 2** Quantification of finds

Material	Number of pieces	Weight (g)
Pottery		
<i>Beaker</i>	33	197
<i>Middle/Late Bronze Age</i>	26	229
<i>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age</i>	19	148
<i>Iron Age</i>	290	1853
<i>Prehistoric, unspecified</i>	173	654
<i>Late Iron Age/Romano-British</i>	2121	36144
<i>Medieval</i>	4	19
<i>Post-medieval</i>	6	41
<i>Modern</i>	4	31
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2676</b>	<b>39316</b>
Flint	109	963
Burnt flint	51	148
Copper alloy	1	8
Iron	14	655
Ceramic building material	32	1147
Slag	4	73
Clay pipe	7	44
Glass	7	140
Worked bone	2	2



Material	Number of pieces	Weight (g)
Animal bone	6	25
Cremated human bone	-	9821

## 6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery assemblage totals 2676 sherds, weighing 39,316 g. Most sherds were recovered by hand, with just 241 sherds (690 g) deriving from bulk soil samples. Despite a mean sherd weight of 14.7 g, the assemblage is in poor condition with badly abraded surfaces. This is likely to be a result of the post-depositional environment. The pottery has been quantified by broad group (e.g., flint-tempered ware) or known ware type (e.g., Hoo Island white-slipped ware) in each context. Vessel forms have been recorded using relevant typologies where possible. This includes the Dragendorff series for samian, Thompson's 1982 corpus for grog-tempered wares and Monaghan's 1987 typology for the pottery of north Kent. Rim diameter, height, estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) and other metrics were recorded. Note was made of the condition, decoration, surface treatment, and any other salient features of the sherds. At a minimum, the level of recording accords with that of the 'basic record' (Barclay *et al.* 2016, section 2.4.5) but this was enhanced for the Roman pottery, with most of the material being recorded in detail (*ibid.*, section 2.4.6).

**Table 3** Quantification of pottery, by period and fabric group (number/weight in grammes)

Period/fabric group	Number	Weight (g)
<b>Beaker</b>		
Grog-tempered ware	33	197
<b>Middle/Late Bronze Age</b>		
Flint-tempered ware	26	229
<b>Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age</b>		
Flint-tempered ware	18	127
Glauconitic sandy ware with flint	1	21
<b>Iron Age</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1853</b>
Fine flint-tempered ware	12	71
Flint-tempered ware	45	351
Glauconitic sandstone-gritted ware	2	16
Glauconitic sandy ware	52	322
Glauconitic sandy ware with flint	126	475
Glauconitic sandy ware with sparse flint and voids	3	32
Grog and flint-tempered ware	1	7
Grog and quartz-gritted ware	1	5
Grog and sparse flint-tempered ware	15	102
Grog-tempered ware	9	52
Sandy ware	24	420
<b>Prehistoric, unspecified</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>654</b>



Period/fabric group	Number	Weight (g)
Flint-tempered ware	101	444
Glauconitic sandy ware	4	8
Glauconitic sandy ware with flint	42	127
Glauconitic sandy ware with flint and grog	1	2
Grog and flint-tempered ware	3	7
Grog-tempered ware	3	6
Rock-gritted ware	5	20
Sand and flint-tempered ware (fine)	3	4
Sandy ware	10	35
Vesicular fabric	1	1
<b>Late Iron Age/Romano-British</b>	<b>2121</b>	<b>36144</b>
Central Gaulish colour-coated ware	9	356
Central Gaulish samian	59	3799
Colchester colour-coated ware	1	1
Cologne colour-coated ware	5	62
Flint-tempered ware	3	5
Greyware	108	1232
Grog-tempered ware	1002	26291
Hoo Island white-slipped ware	114	1318
North Kent fine grey ware	678	2137
Oxidised ware	108	709
Oxfordshire colour-coated ware	1	24
Sandy ware	32	209
Vesicular fabric	1	1
<b>Medieval</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>19</b>
Ashford Potters Corner ware	1	4
Medieval coarseware	2	8
Sandy ware	1	7
<b>Post-medieval</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>
Redware	6	41
<b>Modern</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31</b>
Feldspathic-glazed stoneware	1	8
Refined whiteware	3	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>2676</b>	<b>39316</b>

### *Prehistoric pottery*

6.2.2 The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprises 541 sherds, weighing 3081 g and spans the period from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker) to the Iron Age. The sherds are





generally in poor condition, with abraded surfaces and edges, and a mean sherd weight of 5.7 g. The material derives from 55 contexts across a range of features, but most represent the fills of pits (359 sherds) with smaller quantities from ditches (59 sherds), postholes (23 sherds), a natural hollow (22 sherds) and other feature types/layers (hollow way/ditch, burnt mound, colluvium, subsoil and topsoil – each containing 10 sherds or fewer). Forty-nine sherds came from contexts not assigned a feature number. Only three contexts (fill 20099 of pit 20098, fill 20076 of pit 20075 and fill 20374 of pit 20371) contained more than 25 sherds – the minimum number thought to be reliable for dating (Shennan 1981).

#### Beaker

- 6.2.3 The earliest material is a group of 33 sherds (197 g) of grog-tempered pottery in very poor condition from pit 20371. The external surface is oxidised to a reddish colour, the interior was also oxidised but is now mostly missing, and the core is unoxidised. The external surface is decorated with finger-pinched impressions; the walls are 6–10 mm thick. The fabric and decoration are indicative of vessels in the domestic/coarse Beaker tradition, with two different vessels possibly represented.

#### Middle/Late Bronze Age

- 6.2.4 A small quantity of pottery was assigned a later Bronze Age date. This includes four plain body sherds (19 g) in a fabric with frequent fine flint temper, from ditch 20631, and 22 body and base sherds (210 g), some burnt, from pit 20638.

#### Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- 6.2.5 Pottery of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date was recovered from two pits (5003 and 20007). The group from pit 5003 comprises 18 rim and body sherds (127 g) from a vessel with squared, flat-topped rim, in a fabric with commonly occurring, poorly sorted flint in a fine sandy matrix. The profile of the vessel is unknown, but it was possibly a shouldered jar. The unstratified find is a slightly flared and concave rim, flattened on top and externally expanded/pinched but broken at neck/shoulder join. The rim diameter of the vessel was large and the walls thin. The fabric contains moderate flint inclusions in glauconitic sandy matrix.

#### Iron Age

- 6.2.6 A total of 290 sherds (1853 g) were assigned an Iron Age date. The material derives from pits 11505, 20049, 20051, 20075, 20098 and 29705; hollows 20145 and 20171; ditch 20626; hollow way/ditch 20625 and topsoil 20001. The most commonly occurring fabric types are glauconitic sandy wares with flint (129 sherds), glauconitic sandy wares (54 sherds), and flint-tempered wares (57 sherds). Other fabrics include non-glauconitic sandy wares (24 sherds) grog- and flint-tempered wares (16 sherds) and grog-tempered wares (10 sherds). Glauconitic sandy wares are typically associated with Early to Middle Iron Age activity in this part of Kent (Morris 2006, 80–4) and the clays would have been available from the local Lower Greensand (BGS 2022) geology.
- 6.2.7 A number of Iron Age form types were identified. The earliest is a tripartite bowl/jar with fingertip/nail decoration at the shoulder. It occurs in a glauconitic sandy fabric with sparse fine flint inclusions. The vessel, from pit 11505, is of Early Iron Age date. Two carinated bowls of Early to Middle Iron Age date came from pits 20075 and 20098. One, in a flint-tempered fabric, has a high shoulder, slightly concave short neck and flattened rim top; the rim diameter is 240 mm (pit 20075). The other, in a glauconitic sandy ware, has a slightly in-turned neck and rounded rim; the rim diameter is approximately 180 mm. The vessel is decorated with diagonal slashes on the external rim edge and shoulder. A group of 143 sherds (592 g) from pit 20098 includes an undifferentiated, internally bevelled rim from a



vessel of unknown, but possibly neutral, profile; a plain, rounded, rim, possibly from a vessel of ovoid profile, and a sherd with a post-firing perforation 10 mm in diameter, all in a glauconitic sandy ware with sparse flint. The latter was too abraded to ascertain if it derived from the vessel wall or base. This group is of Early to Middle Iron Age or Middle Iron Age date. A vessel of neutral profile with flattened rim, from hollow 20145, is of probable Middle to Late Iron Age date. It occurs in a sandy ware and appears to have a black coating on its internal surface that may represent a pitch or resin, perhaps applied as waterproofing. A jar with corrugated neck (Thompson 1982, form B2-1) from pit 29705 is also in a sandy ware and of Late Iron Age date. Pottery of Middle or Late Iron Age date includes rim fragments from everted rim jars, in a glauconitic sandy ware, sandy ware and grog-tempered ware (pit 20051 and hollow 20145) and a low pedestal base in a glauconitic sandy ware (pit 20049).

#### Late prehistoric unspecified

- 6.2.8 Much of the prehistoric pottery (173 sherds, 654 g) exhibited few diagnostic features and could be only broadly dated. The most commonly occurring fabric types are the flint-tempered wares (101 sherds) and glauconitic sandy wares with sparse flint, occasionally with grog or voids (43 sherds). Glauconitic sandy wares, without other inclusions, were also recorded (four sherds). Other fabric groups (grog- and flint-tempered, sandy wares, grog-tempered, rock-gritted, vesicular) occur in limited quantities (each fewer than 20 sherds). The group includes a plain and flattened rim in a glauconitic sandy ware with sparse flint (feature 20625).

#### *Late Iron Age/Romano-British*

- 6.2.9 Most of the Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery assemblage (Tables 1 and 2) derives from 13 graves (1976 sherds, 34,473 g), with 50 sherds (591 g) coming from ditches, 50 sherds (288 g) from layers of subsoil and topsoil, and fewer than 10 sherds from other feature types (pits, land drain and a natural feature).
- 6.2.10 Pottery from funerary features amounts to 45 vessels and includes cinerary urns – containers for cremated human remains – as well as ancillary vessels placed in the grave as offerings or containers for offerings. None were positively identified as pyre goods. These vessels are summarised in Table 4 and the number present in each grave is comparable to those from the cemeteries at Each End, Ash near Sandwich (Hicks 1998) and Westhawk Farm, Ashford (Booth *et al.* 2008). The Sutton Road graves each contained a single urn – in 12 instances this was a grog-tempered jar, but in one instance (grave 20142), a necked, cordoned bowl in a north Kent sandy greyware fabric had been used as the urn. All but one of the graves also contained an open, shallow form – a Central Gaulish samian dish (form 18/31) or bowl, the one exception grave 20116 containing a Central Gaulish cup. In some instances, these may have been included as serving dishes, perhaps containing food (graves 20119, 20122, 20128, 20131, 20134, 20139, 20142 and 20154) but in others the dish was found overlying other vessels and may originally have functioned as a lid for the urn (graves 20113 and 20125). The samian dish from grave 20149, for example, was found face up in the top of the urn. The position of the dishes may also be reflected in the levels of abrasion to the samian vessels' surfaces with better preservation of the external, underside surface for those in graves 20128, 20131, 20134, 20139, 20142 and tentatively from grave 29105. Other vessels comprise eight liquid containers (flagons and flasks) and 12 drinking vessels (cups and beakers). There were no cooking or storage types. With the exception of graves 20113 and 20139, the graves with liquid containers also contained a drinking vessel; most were provided with one but grave 20134 held two. The number of vessels in each grave therefore varied from two to four – one cinerary urn and one to three ancillary vessels (one in one grave, two in five graves and three in seven graves; a mean of 2.5 per grave). This range is common for cremation burials of the 2nd century AD (Philpott 1991, 32; Biddulph 2006, table 30), although some much large groups have been recorded,



for example from a 2nd-century burial at Each End, Ash and a 3rd-century burial at Westhawk Farm, each with nine ceramic vessels in addition to the cinerary urn (Savage 1998, 140; Booth *et al.* 2008, 93).

- 6.2.11 The urns were placed upright in the grave. Where discernible, it appeared that the grave goods were typically placed in close proximity to the urn, either immediately adjacent to, or almost nestled under, the lower curve of the urn's wall. Two exceptions to this were grave 20154 where the samian dish and greyware beaker were close to the urn but the flask separate, and in grave 20134 where the three accompanying vessels – a samian dish and cup, and an imported colour-coated beaker - were placed in a group approximately 200 mm away from the urn.
- 6.2.12 Of the 45 vessels from graves, 16 were imported from the Continent and 29 were produced relatively locally. Imported wares are predominantly samian vessels from the factories of Central Gaul, with one colour-coated ware beaker that may come from the Rhineland (Cologne). The local products include beakers, flasks and a bowl in Upchurch-type fine greywares, white-slipped oxidised ware (Hoo Island white-slipped ware) flagons and grog-tempered jars. The range of vessel fabrics and forms is indicative of a 2nd century AD date for the funerary assemblage.

**Table 4** Summary of pottery vessels in graves

Grave/Fabric	ON	Form	Class
<b>Grave 20113</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	6	Everted rim jar	Urn
?Central Gaulish samian	8	Form 31 bowl	Shallow open form
North Kent fine greyware	7	1B flask with short neck	Liquid container
<b>Grave 20116</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	22	Jar	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	21	Form 33 cup	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 20119</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	9	Everted rim jar (C2-1)	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	11	Form 18/31 dish	Shallow open form
North Kent fine greyware	10	Globular beaker, class 2H	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 20122</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	12	Jar	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	27	Form 18/31	Shallow open form
Hoo Island white-slipped ware	13	Pear-shaped flagon 1B9	Liquid container
Central Gaulish samian	28	Form 33 cup	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 20125</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	17	Everted rim jar (C2-1)	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	14	Form 18/31 dish	Shallow open form
North Kent fine greyware	15	Short-necked flask, class 1B3	Liquid container
North Kent fine greyware	16	Poppyhead beaker, class 2A4	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 20128</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	18	Everted rim jar (C2-1)	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	19	Form 18/31 dish	Shallow open form
North Kent fine greyware	20	Poppyhead beaker, class 2A3	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 20131</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	23	Everted rim jar (C2-1)	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	24	Form 18/31 dish	Shallow open form



Grave/Fabric	ON	Form	Class
Hoo Island white-slipped ware	25	Cup-mouthed flagon, form 1B8	Liquid container
North Kent fine greyware	26	Large, neckless globular beaker, class 2H	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 20134</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	29	Everted rim jar (C2-1)	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	30	Dish, form 18/31	Shallow open form
Central Gaulish samian	31	Cup, form 33	Drinking vessel
?Cologne colour-coated ware	32	Bag-shaped beaker	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 20139</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	33	Jar	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	34	Dish, form 18/31	Shallow open form
North Kent fine greyware	35	Short-necked flask, class 1B5	Liquid container
<b>Grave 20142</b>			
Sandy greyware	36	Necked, cordoned bowl, class 4A1.11	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	37	Dish, form 18/31	Shallow open form
Hoo Island white-slipped ware	39	Cup-mouthed flagon, form 1E1.2	Liquid container
North Kent fine greyware	38	Globular beaker, class 2I	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 20149</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	40	Jar with corrugated neck and everted rim	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	41	Dish, form 18/31	Shallow open form
North Kent fine greyware	42	Globular beaker, class 2I	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 20154</b>			
Grog-tempered ware	46	Jar	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	47	Dish, form 18/31	Shallow open form
North Kent fine greyware	48	Flask with short neck, class 1B	Liquid container
Oxidised ware	49	Folded beaker with short, everted rim, Marsh 1978 type 21	Drinking vessel
<b>Grave 29105</b>			
Grog-tempered	3	Jar	Urn
Central Gaulish samian	4	Dish, form 18/31	Shallow open form
Hoo Island white-slipped ware		Cup-mouthed, round-bodied flagon	Liquid container
North Kent fine greyware	5	Poppyhead beaker, class 2A4	Drinking vessel

6.2.13 Where discernible, the grog-tempered urns are all everted rim jars, however those placed in graves 20113, 20116, 20122, 20154 and 29105 had been truncated to varying degrees, with the upper body and/or rim missing. One (grave 20149) has a corrugated neck, two have a neck cordon (graves 20134 and 20139) and one (grave 20138) has a horizontal groove around the neck. Several examples appear to have combed or wiped surfaces. Most notable are the urns from grave 20116 (this has vertical and diagonal combing on the internal and external surface of the walls, and external surface of the base) and grave 20128 (diagonal combing around the upper exterior and vertical combing on the lower exterior, vertical combing on the interior, with a zone of horizontal combing around the interior neck and rim). The urn in grave 20125 has a burnished upper external surface and rim interior, whilst the lower exterior, internal surface and underside of base are wiped. Urns in graves 20119, 20122 and 20154 also appear to have combed or wiped internal and external surfaces but this has been obscured due to abrasion. Some vertical combing was noticed

on a section of the internal surface of the urn from grave 20134. The exterior of the urns from graves 20131, 20139 and 20149 were burnished, at least over the upper body, but there is no evidence of wiping or combing. The urn from grave 20154 may also have been burnished externally.

- 6.2.14 The smallest grog-tempered urn has a rim diameter of 180 mm and is 200 mm high. Slightly larger vessels are 190–200 mm in diameter and 240–265 mm high, but most are typically 240–260 mm where measurable, with a height of approximately 300 mm. A squat version from grave 20149 has a rim diameter of 260 mm and height of 250 mm. The walls of the vessels are 6–9 mm thick. The bases are unperforated, but it appears an attempt was made to perforate the vessel from grave 20116, with a hole of 12 mm diameter, but it was not completed. All vessels have suffered abrasion to varying degrees, and this is often quite variable across a single vessel. Some have post-depositional concretions adhering to their surfaces. One vessel has traces of a black pitch or resin deliberately applied to its rim (grave 20119), another has patches on the vessel's interior (grave 20131). Several vessels have patches that appear to have been heat-affected – hot patches - areas of pink or grey, suggesting they may have been placed at one side of the pyre (graves 20122, 20128 and 201301). The lower walls of the urn from grave 20130 and rim from the vessel in grave 20149 are also cracked from contact with heat. Alternatively, this colouration may derive from contact with heat during a previous use of the vessel in a domestic setting. Other aspects of note include irregular streaks around the external shoulder area of the urn from grave 20128, possibly from hot contents being poured out. This vessel also has finger impressions on the internal base area, probably from manufacturing.
- 6.2.15 The urn from grave 20142 is anomalous, being made in a hard, sandy greyware – probably a north Kent product. Abrasion has removed much of its surfaces, but these were unoxidised, with oxidised margins and an unoxidised core. The vessel is a round-shouldered bowl with out-turned rim (Monaghan 1987, class 4A1.11, dated AD 70–120). It has a band of decoration comprising sets of four burnished vertical lines, positioned between a neck cordon and horizontal groove at the shoulder. A possible horizontal line was also noted on the lower body, but obscured due to abrasion. The rim of this vessel appears warped – this is likely to result from a manufacturing or firing failure – a 'second'. Also of note is the presence of drip marks on the interior of the neck, possibly due to the pouring of hot contents, as noted for the grog-tempered urn in grave 20128.
- 6.2.16 As noted above, 12 of the 13 graves contained an open, shallow form – all imported from the samian factories of central Gaul. Dragendorff form 18/31 dishes were found in graves 20119, 20122, 20125, 20128, 20131, 20134, 20139, 20142, 20149 and 20154, with a form 31 found in grave 20113. The smallest of the dishes (form 18/31) has a rim diameter of 170 mm and height of 42 mm (grave 20128), whilst the largest has a rim diameter of 190 mm and height of 50 mm (graves 20122 and 20139). A slightly deeper form (31) was present in grave 20113, measuring 180 mm in diameter and 52 mm high. Although many of the samian dishes are complete, they are generally in poor condition, with limited survival of slips. At least two (from graves 20128 and 20154) were stamped but these are now illegible. The best preserved samian dish is the example from grave 20122. Most of the shallow, open samian forms placed in the graves had rims chipped in antiquity. Due to incompleteness of the rim, it was not possible to ascertain if this was the case for the vessels from graves 20121 and 20125, but it was evident for the vessels from graves 20113 (ON 8), 20122 (ON 28), 20128 (ON 19), 20131 (ON 23), 20134 (ON 30), 20142 (ON 37), 20149 (ON 41) and 29105 (ON 4). The dish from graves 20139 (ON 34) and 21056 (ON 48) had not been chipped.

- 6.2.17 The liquid containers include four flagons and four flasks. The flagons are in a white-slipped oxidised fabric (Hoo Island white-slipped ware), but all are very abraded with soft, powdery surfaces. They were found in graves 20122 (ON 13), 20131 (ON 25), 20142 (ON 39) and 29105 (ON 49). At least two have a globular body (Marsh and Tyers 1978, 1B8, AD 130–180/200+) and one is pear-shaped (Marsh and Tyers 1978, 1B9, AD 130-180/190). The rim survives on three of the four flasks – these are cup-mouthed with rim diameters of 40 mm, 47 mm and 52 mm. The necks of two are ringed; at least three had single strap handles. The height of one (ON 25, grave 20131) is 175 mm. The flasks are all in a North Kent fine greyware fabric, but all are abraded. Each has a narrow, short neck (Monaghan 1987, 1B) and appear to have been cordoned (although in the case of ON 35 this is obscured by post-depositional concretions). The best-preserved example is almost complete and was found in grave 20125 (ON 15). This elegant vessel has a cordon at the base of the neck and another 20 mm below; the point of maximum diameter is also marked with a cordon. The rim diameter is 60 mm. The flask from grave 20154 (ON 48) has a *graffito* consisting of incised intersecting lines forming a rough star shape, scratched onto the exterior of the base post-firing. This vessel is 160 mm high with a rim diameter of 60 mm. The flask from grave 20139 is the smallest, with a rim diameter of 33 mm and height of 100 mm.
- 6.2.18 The drinking vessels include cups and beakers, some imported and some from local suppliers. The imported wares include a colour coated-ware beaker in a fabric with clean, white matrix without visible inclusions, probably a Lower Rhineland (Cologne) product (ON 32). This is a very small, bag-shaped beaker, complete except for its rim. It has a dark brown slip, much of which survives, and it appears to be undecorated. It survives to a height of 70 mm. It was found in grave 20134 – the only grave to contain two drinking vessels. The other cup from this grave is a Central Gaulish samian form 33. It is complete but little of the slip has survived. It has an external girth groove and traces of a possible stamp – now illegible – on the interior of the base. The rim measures 101 mm diameter and it is 47 mm high. Single samian cups had also been placed in grave 20116 (ON 21; rim diameter 105 mm, height 42 mm) and grave 20122 (ON 28; rim diameter 96 mm, height 50 mm). Both are abraded and one (ON 21) appears to have been stamped, but this is now illegible. The example from grave 20116 is complete but has a chipped rim, damaged in antiquity. The rim of the cup from grave 20122 may also have been chipped but this is difficult to ascertain with any confidence due to abrasion. The small size of the assemblage limits its statistical reliability, but the fact that all three cups present are in samian fabrics may be significant. Biddulph (2006, 47) notes that ‘for the inhabitants at sites where cups were mainly in samian fabrics, the form retained an exotic and exclusive character’ and this suggests the accompanying settlement may have been of relatively high status.
- 6.2.19 The other drinking vessels were made locally, by the North Kent fine greyware producers. They include a globular beaker with cornice rim (Monaghan 1987, class 2H, 80/90-120/130), rim diameter 90 mm and height 100 mm, from grave 20119 (ON 10). Poppyhead beakers, now missing their spots, came from graves 20125 (ON 16), 20128 (ON 20) and 29105 (ON 5). The example from grave 20125 has a flared rim, neck cordon and rounded body. It has a rim diameter of 50 mm and height of 87 mm. The vessel from grave 20128 has flared rim and neck cordon, with pear-shaped body (Monaghan 1987 2A3, 100/110-130/150). Its rim is approximately 100 mm in diameter. Other beaker forms include a large, neckless globular beaker (Monaghan 1987, 2H) with rim diameter of approximately 100 mm (grave 20131, ON 26) and two small globular beakers with everted rim, 60-65 mm diameter (Monaghan 1987, 2I, 80/90-130/140) from graves 20142 (ON 38) and 20149 (ON 42). A single oxidised ware beaker from grave 20154 (ON 49) may have been mica-dusted. It is a folded beaker, 97 mm high, with short, everted rim, 60 mm in diameter, a type which occurs widely in Britain and the Continent, and was produced at multiple locations (Marsh 1978, 152, type 21).



- 6.2.20 The range of vessel fabrics and forms indicate the burials were made during the 2nd century AD, and probably over a relatively short period, perhaps a decade or two, by the inhabitants of a small settlement. The grog-tempered jars used as cinerary urns are only broadly dateable, being commonly made and used across south-eastern England during the Late Iron Age and into the early Roman period. In Kent, the use of grog as a tempering agent continued through most of the Roman period (Seager Smith 2015, 203). Savage (1992, 135) notes the transition from the more softly fired grog-tempered wares of the 1st to 2nd centuries to a harder fired ware made during the late 2nd to 3rd centuries. Lyne (2008, 207) states that the use of grog-tempered fabrics at Westhawk Farm drops by approximately 20% during the 2nd century AD and then to 40% during the 3rd century. However, the presence of vessels from Central Gaul, the Lower Rhineland, and the local North Kent greyware and Hoo Island white-slipped ware at Sutton Road indicate a 2nd century date for the deposition of the vessels, with many probably dating to the second quarter of the 2nd century AD, perhaps into the third quarter. The Sutton Road assemblage shares many similarities with the material recovered from three groups of cremation burials at Each End, Ash – there totalling 15 burials containing 48 pottery vessels and one ceramic lamp. The survival of nine stamps on the 13 samian vessels from Each End allowed quite close dating of the assemblage, to the mid to late 2nd century, and probably the third quarter (Savage 1992). At Pepperhill, c. 25 km to the north-west of Sutton Road, an increase in the deposition of cremated remains within ceramic vessels (usually grog-tempered utilitarian forms) was noted after c. 120/130 AD (Biddulph 2006, 22).
- 6.2.21 The inclusion of flagon, beaker and dish forms alongside the cinerary urn has been recorded from cremation cemeteries across south-east England and has been suggested to represent ‘the usual Romano-British table setting’ perhaps presenting ‘a meal set out for the deceased’ (Philpott 1991, 112). At Sutton Road, liquid containers are usually associated with a drinking vessel, a phenomenon also identified at Each End (in seven of 15 burials) and Ospringe, but not at Pepper Hill, where few drinking vessels were found with liquid containers (Biddulph 2006, 38). However, the number of ancillary vessels from Sutton Road is much smaller – 32 compared to 378 from Pepper Hill and 393 from Ospringe (Biddulph 2006, 41), although both these are, of course, much larger cemeteries.
- 6.2.22 Most of the samian vessels selected to accompany the dead had a chipped or damaged rim, and the greyware urn from grave 20142 had a warped rim. Whilst Philpott (1991, 36) notes that ‘there appears to have been no stigma attached to the use of imperfect or used vessels as grave goods’, increasing evidence suggests that such vessels were deliberately selected (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 122) or damaged prior to inclusion in the grave – perhaps indicating the vessel itself, rather than its contents, was offered as a gift to the deceased (Philpott 1991, 112). This practice has been noted at other sites in Kent including Pepper Hill, Northfleet (Biddulph 2006, 31) and Cottington Road, Margate (Jones 2009, 114), with samian vessels frequently associated with this practice at these sites.

#### Other features

- 6.2.23 Late Iron Age or Romano-British pottery was recovered from other features and layers (145 sherds, 1259 g) but in limited concentrations. The largest stratified group came from ditch 20628 (47 sherds, 580 g), but the nature of the pottery recovered suggests it may derive from a grave or other feature associated with funerary activity. Most of these sherds (found in fills 20240 and 20256) come from a flagon, although the rim and other diagnostic features are missing. The base is expanded and may have been centrally perforated. The sherds are heavily abraded and powdery, but pale orange in colour and may have been white slipped. A sherd of samian, with no surviving slip, was also recovered (fill 20256).



6.2.24 The other pottery of this date was scattered, with features containing five sherds or fewer, and 56 sherds recovered from the topsoil. Seven features contained pottery of Late Iron Age date, without Romanised wares but often with sherds broadly dated as Iron Age or later prehistoric. A pre-Conquest date may be appropriate for these groups (pits 20049, 20152 and 20171, ditches 20609, 29305 and 29707, hollow way/ditch 20625 and colluvium 20247), but dating is hampered by the very small quantities recovered. Diagnostic forms amongst the Romanised greywares from non-funerary contexts include a round-rimmed bowl (topsoil) and triangular-rimmed bowl (ditch 20630, while a round-bodied jar with upright neck and out-turned rim occurs in a sandy ware (topsoil). The latest diagnostic material is a sherd from a late 3rd to 4th century flanged bowl in an Oxford colour-coated ware (Young 2000, C51), from pit 2505 (hollow 20159).

*Medieval, post-medieval and modern*

6.2.25 Very small quantities of post-Roman pottery were also recorded. The four sherds of medieval date comprise one of Ashford Potters Corner type (ditch 20045), an oxidised sandy ware with rosette stamp (ditch 405) and two gravel-gritted sherds (posthole 20167). The six post-medieval sherds (ditches 3004, 20611, 20630 and 25403, subsoil 34302 and topsoil 5101), are all redwares, including one flowerpot. Three sherds of modern pottery were recovered from ditch 20611. They comprise a sherd in a feldspathic-glazed stoneware, a refined whiteware with transfer printed (green) decoration including the letters 'STAND' 'SHES and a refined whiteware with flow blue decoration.

### 6.3 Flint

6.3.1 A small assemblage of worked flints was collected (Table 2). Of these, 78 pieces (933 g) were hand-recovered from 41 contexts, the remainder (30 pieces, 40 g) being from the residues of samples taken for environmental purposes. These sample finds have not been recorded in detail at this stage, but a cursory examination indicates they are of similar character to the rest of the assemblage and only one feature (pit 20098) contained significant quantities (24 pieces, 33 g).

**Table 5** Hand-recovered flint totals

Number of contexts	Feature	3. Flake Cores	5. Blades	6. Broken Blades	8. Broken Bladelets	9. Flakes	10. Broken Flakes	12. Rejuvenation Tablets	15. Chips/micro debitage	16. Scrapers	17. Other Tools	30. Microdentificate	31. Debitage	32. Miscellaneous Retouched	TOTAL
11	Pit	0	2	0	0	9	8	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	25
17	Ditch	0	0	0	1	9	8	0	3	2	0	1	1	1	26
4	Other	0	0	3	0	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
9	Unstratified	1	0	1	0	7	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
41	TOTAL	1	2	4	1	28	26	1	5	4	1	1	2	2	78

6.3.2 Of the 78 hand-recovered pieces (Table 5), 54 pieces are undiagnostic core trimming flakes. Most of the material was found in poorly stratified contexts, with only 25 pieces contained within 11 pit contexts, locations which are most likely to represent deposits of deliberate





backfill. These totals were supplemented by 14 pieces from nine contexts listed as unstratified, including artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and colluvium deposits.

- 6.3.3 Most of the individual pieces are undiagnostic; some show traces of post depositional edge damage, resulting from prolonged periods of having been reworked by ploughing or soil creep. It is difficult to assign individual pieces to specific chronological periods, but a number of pieces merit further mention.
- 6.3.4 The most significant piece comprises a large end scraper, made on a primary flake, which was found in topsoil. The implement is distinctive not only for its size but also for being covered by a well-developed white, glossy patina, a feature that is absent from other pieces in the collection. The combined attributes of size, condition and technology suggests that this scraper may well date to some point in the Palaeolithic period, probably the Lower or Middle Palaeolithic (900,000–40,000 BC). Reference to the Southern Rivers Palaeolithic Project (Wessex Archaeology 1993) shows that four other locations within a radius of approximately 5 km of the site have produced hand axes of this date. Details of the discoveries are often sketchy, but it is probable that they were all found on the surface and in areas where the geological record coincided with deposits of Head, which invariably overlie Hythe Beds, a sequence which is repeated at this site. Evidence of human activity in these remote periods is always worthy of mention making this scraper an interesting addition to the thin spread of Palaeolithic material from Kent.
- 6.3.5 Very few of the remaining pieces are sufficiently diagnostic to attract comment. An end scraper from ditch 32303 features a flake blank with a faceted butt. Faceting is not exclusive to any individual period but is frequently associated with scrapers of Late Neolithic date. Neolithic activity is further indicated by a microdenticulate (saw) from ditch 28004 and by individual well-made blades from pit 20051 and ditch/hollow way 20625. These pieces do no more than hint at activity in the area and do not imply that all the worked flints from the site are of the same age.
- 6.3.6 Fifty-one pieces of burnt flint (148 g) were recovered from eight contexts. Although intrinsically undatable, this material type is frequently associated with prehistoric activity.

## **6.4 Metalwork**

- 6.4.1 A single copper alloy object was recovered – a penny coin of George V – from topsoil 20001.
- 6.4.2 The ironwork includes seven nail shank fragments found in the soil samples taken from graves 20113, 20119, 20140, 20149 and 20154, and a small nail from grave 20116. Most have fragments of cremated bone adhering to them in corrosion. Whilst it is possible that they derive from small boxes or caskets, they occur in too limited quantities to ascertain their use.
- 6.4.3 Other iron objects include five twisted wire and rod fragments from post-medieval ditch 20623 and 26 sheet metal fragments, up to 60 x 80 mm, from a single, perhaps riveted, object (ON 1) found in post-medieval/modern ditch 20611.

## **6.5 Slag**

- 6.5.1 Three fragments (63 g) of indeterminate iron-working slag were recorded from post-medieval ditch 25403, with a single piece of fuel ash slag (11 g), derived from a high-temperature activity of unknown type, from post-medieval/modern ditch 20611.



## 6.6 Ceramic building material

6.6.1 The ceramic building material (CBM) comprises 32 fragments, weighing 1147g. The group includes an undiagnostic, undated flake found inside cinerary urn ON 6 in cremation grave 20113. The rest of the assemblage is likely to derive from post-Roman activity; it was recovered from ditches 2804, 20045, 20623, 20631, 21504, 25403, 25405 and 27804, hollow 20655 and subsoil 31302. This group includes 14 plain, flat fragments in orange sandy fabrics. These are likely to derive from peg roof/wall tiles, a type introduced in the late 12th century and remained in use largely unchanged through to the present day. Two fragments are possibly from curved roof tiles. Brick fragments include a partial unfrosted brick in an orange sandy fabric (ditch 21504), which is probably of 18th century or later date.

## 6.7 Clay tobacco pipe

6.7.1 The clay tobacco pipe includes a bowl with maker's mark on the heel, a decorated bowl fragment and plain stem fragment from ditch 20623. Two conjoining plain, unstamped bowl fragments came from ditch 22404, while single plain stem fragments were recovered from ditch 27804 and colluvial layer 3502. All are of post-medieval or modern date.

## 6.8 Glass

6.8.1 Six fragments of post-medieval or modern glass came from ditches 20611, 20621, 20623 and 25405. They include a post-medieval wine bottle base with deep push-up, free blown in dark green glass (ditch 20611) and a green bottle fragment embossed with the letters 'S L' (ditch 20621). Two fragments from a thick-based tumbler came from ditch 20623, a single piece of clear vessel glass from ditch 20611 and a fragment of window glass from ditch 25405.

## 6.9 Worked bone

6.9.1 Two tiny fragments of worked bone, both burnt, were recovered from bulk soil samples taken from Early/Middle Iron Age pit 20098. One is a shank fragment, the other a tapering point; both are likely to derive from bone pins.

## 6.10 Cremated bone and aspects of the mortuary rite

6.10.1 Cremated bone was recovered from 24 contexts. The majority formed a concentrated group of deposits made within an 8 m long north–south arc, 4 m deep, in Area 7 (inclusive of evaluation Trench 291; Fig. 8). The deposits include the remains of 12, possibly 13, urned cremation burials, all incorporating one or more ceramic grave goods some of which – e.g., the samian dish from grave 20113 – might have acted as a lid to the neighbouring urn. Variable quantities of bone recovered from the grave fills might prove to represent several different types of deposit, but in at least some instances were probably redeposited from inside disturbed or damaged urns. Small quantities of fuel ash, probably pyre debris, were recovered from only two of the burial deposits, in one instance from inside the vessel and in the other from the grave fill. The only other cremation-related context from the site comprised a deposit of pyre debris made in a pit some 600 m to the west of Area 7 in Area 3 (Fig. 4).

6.10.2 Very small quantities of burnt bone (<0.4 g) from four other deposits, in Area 3 and Trench 317 (approximately 600 m east and 300 m north of Area 7 respectively), were also subject to examination. The bone proved to be either animal in origin (worked bone), or too small and indistinct (eroded/degraded) to be able to confirm if it is human or animal.

6.10.3 An 2nd–3rd century Romano-British date for the mortuary activity is indicated by the ceramic vessels. A similar date is assumed for the deposit of pyre debris found in Trench



201, though scientific dating will be required to confirm this assumption and demonstrate the potential – if any – link between the two areas of mortuary activity.

- 6.10.4 All the urned burial remains investigated at excavation stage were block-lifted on site for micro-excavation under ‘laboratory’ conditions to enable detailed analysis of the burial formation processes to be undertaken.
- 6.10.5 The cremated remains were subject to a rapid scan to assess the condition of the bone and to collect demographic data; the presence of pathological lesions and pyre goods was also noted. Assessments of age and sex were based on standard methods (Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). The deposit type was assessed from the combined osteological and site context data. A summary of the results is presented in Appendix 2.
- 6.10.6 The grave cuts were difficult to discern during excavation due to the nature of the silty clay soil matrix, the inherent rapid backfilling of graves with the material removed from the cut, and the absence of pyre debris from the grave fills – the latter material forming a common identifier of cremation graves in many examples encountered elsewhere (e.g., McKinley 2000a; 2015). Consequently, the horizontal extent of individual graves was generally not clear and many of the ‘grave cuts’ were arbitrarily attributed. This rendered the relationships between cuts – particularly in the densely occupied 2 x 1.3 m area at the north-end of the arc of burial deposits in Area 7, which contained the remains of six burials (Fig. 8) – impossible to deduce. The very close proximity of these deposits renders it probable that there was either intercutting between graves, or that graves contained the remains of more than one burial. The burial remains themselves appear largely undisturbed, but further investigation is required to clarify the potential formation processes relating to these features. There is some evidence to suggest that the urns in three graves (20131, 20134 and 20142) shifted position slightly shortly after their deposition, potentially indicating a lack of soil immediately around the vessels, i.e., suggesting some form of temporary cover over the graves.
- 6.10.7 The majority of the features containing cremated bone had survived to over 0.20 m in depth (maximum 0.30 m), with only two – 20113 and 29104 – falling below this figure. That most cremation graves excavated in the British Isles survive to between 0.10 m and 0.20 m in depth illustrates the high level of horizontal preservation at Sutton Road, and 12 of the mortuary deposits – including the redeposited pyre debris from Trench 201 – can confidently be identified as having survived largely intact (denoted \* in Appendix 2). Consequently, it is unlikely cremated bone will have been lost from these deposits as a result of disturbance.
- 6.10.8 The obvious exception to this observation is ‘grave’ 29104, encountered at evaluation stage, where all traces of the grave were inadvertently removed during the machine stripping. The broken sherds of the urn and ceramic grave goods were recovered but it is highly likely that a substantial quantity of bone was lost. It is also possible that some bone from grave 20113 will have been lost to horizontal truncation.
- 6.10.9 The bone from most features was, to some degree, of a worn/eroded appearance (slight – moderate), that from the grave fills generally more so than that from the urn with which it was associated. Some fragments of trabecular bone were present in all the burial deposits but formed a common component in only about 25% of cases. The areas of the skeleton featuring trabecular bone (e.g., articular surfaces and components of the axial skeleton) are frequently subject to preferential loss in an aggressive (acidic) burial environment such as the silty clay at Sutton Road may have created.



- 6.10.10 Some – occasionally much – of the bone from eight deposits is obscured and occasionally stuck together by an adhering manganese precipitate; in two instances this had only affected the bone within the grave fills but in most cases the urned remains are involved.
- 6.10.11 The remains of a minimum of 14 individuals are represented (MNI); the remains of one of the 13 burials featuring bone from two individuals (Appendix 2). The majority (nine) are adults, none of which could be confidently assessed as over 45 years of age. A potential four of the adults were assessed as female (only one confidently so), and three as male. The remains of two juveniles are also present, at least one falling in the older range. The material from the redeposited pyre debris recovered from Trench 201 has currently not been included in the MNI since this bone could have derived from the same cremation as one of the individuals whose remains were buried in the Area 7 cemetery. The latter appears to have served a normal domestic community, probably a single extended household, though the paucity of immature remains suggests not all members of that community may have been afforded burial here. A scarcity of immature individuals has been observed within other of the county's Romano-British cremation cemeteries – ‘... a combination of taphonomic, cultural and other factors intrinsic to the cremation rite ...’ being suggested as contributory factors (McKinley 2015, 412–3; Smith 2018, 245–6).
- 6.10.12 Few pathological lesions were observed in the scan (Appendix 2). Slight osteophytes, new bone development on the margins of articular surfaces generally indicative of age-related ‘wear-and-tear’, were observed in the cervical (neck) vertebrae of two adults (both potentially male), one also having evidence for osteoarthritis in the lower spine. Asymptomatic variation in the skeletal morphology, in the form of the relatively commonly observed metopic suture, were recorded in one other adult.
- 6.10.13 Most of the bone is white in colour indicative of full oxidation. A few fragments of bone slightly blue or grey in colour – indicating incomplete oxidation of these skeletal elements – were observed amongst about half of the burial remains (all adults). Such a minor divergence in colour most probably reflects a lack of time for complete oxidation to occur due either to insufficient fuel being used to construct the pyre or adverse weather conditions (e.g., rain curtailing the process).
- 6.10.14 Very few tooth roots or the small bones of the hands and feet (e.g., phalanges) were observed in the scan. This might suggest bone recovery from the pyre site was undertaken by hand – rather than raking with subsequent winnowing – which would mitigate against the collection of the smaller bones, they being harder to distinguish amongst the mass of pyre debris (McKinley 2004a, 299–301; 2015, 423–4).
- 6.10.15 Blue/green ‘spot’ staining, suggestive of the presence of copper-alloy lying adjacent to the bone on the pyre site prior to recovery for burial, was observed on fragments of pelvis and long bone from two graves (Appendix 2), both those of adult females (no copper-alloy artefactual remains recovered). A corroded iron nail was also fused to a fragment of bone in one case. Small quantities of cremated animal bone (species currently unknown) were noted amongst the remains of three individuals, including those of one probable male and one probable female.
- 6.10.16 The paucity of pyre debris (i.e., fuel ash from the pyre) suggests that the pyre sites themselves were not situated adjacent to the place of burial – one might transport/curate the cremated bone over some distance/time but the same treatment is unlikely to have been afforded to the pyre debris (McKinley 2004a; 2013; 2015). Given the presence of a deposit of pyre debris – in the absence of any neighbouring burial remains – in Trench 201, it is



possible that this area, some distance to the southwest of the cemetery, was where at least some of the cremations were undertaken.

## 6.11 Animal bone

6.11.1 A fragment (22 g) of proximal shaft from a cattle metacarpal was recovered from post-medieval ditch 20611. The bone is in poor condition but shows evidence of having been chopped through the mid-shaft in order to detach the lower part of the foot. In addition, a few small fragments of burnt (i.e., calcined) bone were recovered from context 29708 (hollow 20655, cut 29707) and the sieved residues of a bulk soil sample taken from hollow 20171. Most are unidentifiable, but one fragment of pig atlas vertebra was distinguished.

## 6.12 Conservation

6.12.1 As potentially unstable material types, the iron and copper alloy objects are all stored with supportive packaging and a desiccant (silica gel) to ensure a dry environment below 35% relative humidity.

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This report presents an environmental assessment of bulk samples taken during the excavation and mitigation phases of work at the site. Bulk sediment samples were taken from a wide range of features including burnt mound deposits, later prehistoric features, undated cremation-related features, and a Romano-British cremation cemetery. The bulk samples break down into the following phases/feature types by area:

**Table 6** Bulk sample provenance summary

Area	Phase	No. of features/ deposits sampled	Volume (litres)	Feature types
Area 1 + Tr 50	Late prehistoric?	1	38	Pit
	Late Bronze Age/Early IA	1	20	Pit
Area 2	Late Iron Age	1	39	Pit
	Late Iron Age/RB	1	9	Pit
Area 3 + Tr 95 and 115	Late prehistoric	1	8	Pit
	Early Iron Age	1	8	Pit
	Early/Middle Iron Age	2	99	Pit
	Unknown	1	20	Pit (cremation-related?)
	Unknown	1	14.9	Pit (cremation-related)
Area 4 + Tr 35 and 36	Unknown	1	18	Pit
	Prehistoric	1	5	Pit
	Later prehistoric	2	15.5	Postholes
	Middle/Late Bronze Age	1	32	Pit
	Unknown	5	144	Pits, ditch
Area 5	Unknown	58	701.5	Burnt mounds
	Unknown	4	64.2	Pits, ditches
Area 6 + Tr 25	Iron Age?	4	109	Hollows
	Middle/Late Iron Age– Romano-British?	2	72	Hollows
	Unknown	1	30	Hollow
Area 7 + Tr 291	Romano-British	13	202.4	Cremation burials
Evaluation	Late prehistoric?	1	5	Posthole



Area	Phase	No. of features/ deposits sampled	Volume (litres)	Feature types
trenches	Unknown	12	106	Pits, postholes
<b>Totals</b>		115	1760.5	

7.1.2 One monolith sample (sample 83) was taken through a burnt mound deposit (20640/20248), covering the interface between the natural (20002) below the feature and an overlying deposit of colluvium (20247). The monolith was collected for description and, potentially, subsampling for soil micromorphology at a later stage.

## 7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The aim of this assessment is to determine the nature, significance and potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site. This assessment has been undertaken in accordance with Historic England's guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

7.2.2 The size of the bulk samples varied between 0.05 and 39 litres, with an average volume of around 11 litres. Some of the samples were pre-soaked in a solution of water and hydrogen peroxide to help break up the clayey sediment. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse residue fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The fine residue fractions have been retained and will be sorted once analysis recommendations have been made.

7.2.3 The flots were examined using a stereomicroscope at up to x40 magnification. Plant remains were identified through comparison with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology and relevant literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild taxa and Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals and other cultivated crops (using traditional names). Different potential indicators of bioturbation were noted, including the percentage of modern roots alongside the abundance of modern seeds, burrowing snails (e.g., *Cecilioides acicula*), earthworm eggs, and modern insects.

7.2.4 Remains were recorded semi-quantitatively on an abundance scale: C = <5 ('Trace'), B = 5–10 ('Rare'), A = 10–30 ('Occasional'), A\* = 30–100 ('Common'), A\*\* = 100–500 ('Abundant'), A\*\*\* = >500 ('Very abundant/Exceptional').

## 7.3 Results

7.3.1 The results are presented in Appendix 3. Environmental evidence recovered comprises charred plant remains and charcoal, together with very low numbers of terrestrial molluscs in a small number of samples. Many of the samples contain modern seeds and roots which may be indicative of some bioturbation within the features/deposits sampled.

### Area 1

7.3.2 One sample from late prehistoric pit 20003 contains occasional charcoal together with low numbers of plant remains including hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments, probable emmer wheat (*Triticum cf. dicoccum*) spikelet forks, and a barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain. Approximately 3 m to the north-east of pit 20003, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit 5003 produced fragmented (<2 mm) charcoal, hazel nutshell fragments, and a possible grain of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum cf. aestivum/turgidum*).

### Area 2

7.3.3 Two samples were taken from Late Iron Age/Romano-British pits 20049 and 20051. Plant remains are only recorded in pit 20049, and these include a few wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains



and indeterminate cereal (Triticeae) grains. Small quantities of poorly preserved (mineral coated) charcoal fragments are noted in both features.

#### Area 3

- 7.3.4 In the north of Area 3, features sampled include Early/Middle Iron Age pit 20075 and probable late prehistoric pit 20091. The samples from both features are similar in composition and they contain frequent hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments and a few poorly preserved cereal grains, some of which are identifiable as wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Also within this area, undated pit 9503 was sampled during the evaluation in Trench 95. Pit 9503 produced a large, charcoal-rich flot, with plant remains restricted to a hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) endocarp.
- 7.3.5 In the south-east of Area 3, Early/Middle Iron Age pit 20098 produced a moderate-sized flot composed of charcoal and frequent hazel nutshell fragments, together with a few wheat grains. This feature was provisionally interpreted as a cremation burial, although the calcined bone present is of animal origin.
- 7.3.6 In the south-west of Area 3, undated pit 20103 is thought to contain redeposited pyre debris (see Appendix 2). Various samples from the feature are rich in charcoal and contain low numbers of seeds from sedges (*Carex* sp.), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), and trefoils/medicks/clovers (Trifolieae), together with monocotyledon stems and rhizomes/tubers. Approximately 23 m to the east, undated pit 20095 produced a moderate-sized flot composed almost entirely of charcoal. Pit 20095 contains a few possible fragments of calcined bone (possibly human), suggesting it may be a cremation-related feature (Appendix 2).

#### Area 4

- 7.3.7 Most of the samples in Area 4 derive from burnt mound deposits and potentially associated features (e.g., pits, troughs). The samples are very similar in composition and contain varying quantities of charcoal which is in poor to moderate condition due to mineral-coating. Charred plant remains are very rare, with indeterminate cereal (Triticeae) grains recorded in deposits 20281 (20640) and 20330 (20645).
- 7.3.8 A small number of other features were sampled in Area 4, including a Middle/Late Bronze Age pit (20638), a ditch (20644) and undated pits (20420, 20425, 20482, 20497). All the samples produced small flots composed of poorly preserved charcoal and sporadic occurrences of indeterminate cereal (Triticeae) grains.

#### Area 5

- 7.3.9 Two undated pits (20208, 20216) and ditch 20624 (slots 20257, 20223) produced small flots containing poorly preserved (mineral-coated) charcoal. Charred plant remains are absent in the features sampled.

#### Area 6

- 7.3.10 Features sampled include the fills of hollows. Samples from undated feature 20178 contained only very small quantities of charcoal. Hollow 20655 produced a tiny flot containing a few fragments of charcoal and an indeterminate cereal (Triticeae) grain. In comparison, the flot from feature 20171 is comparatively rich in charcoal and contains low numbers of plant remains, including indeterminate cereal grains and a single pea/Celtic bean (*Pisum sativum/Vicia faba*). Undated feature 20189 also contains a few charred plant remains, including barley grains (*Hordeum* sp.), hazel nutshell and a large-seeded legume (Fabaceae) which possibly also derive from a pea/Celtic bean.



- 7.3.11 One sample from undated hollow 20159 contains occasional charred wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains and probable bread wheat chaff (*T. cf. aestivum*). Other charred plant remains are restricted to a single hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) endocarp. It is possible that the cereal remains within this feature are intrusive since modern bread wheat (*T. aestivum*) chaff and straw are abundant within the flot.

#### *Area 7*

- 7.3.12 All the samples in this area are associated with a Romano-British cemetery, consisting of a semi-circular cluster of urned cremation burials. One urned cremation burial (grave 29104) had previously been identified and sampled during the evaluation in Trench 291 overlying Area 7.

- 7.3.13 The samples are very similar in composition and produced flots containing relatively small quantities of wood charcoal, particularly in relation to the volume of soil processed. The charcoal is generally in good condition, with only slight mineral-coating. Charred plant remains are almost non-existent, with a few indeterminate cereal (Triticeae) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains recorded. A tuber/swollen culm node of onion-couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) is recorded in cremation grave 29104.

#### *Evaluation trenches*

- 7.3.14 The remainder of the samples assessed from the site derive from features identified during the evaluation. Assessed samples from some of these have already been incorporated into the sections above. In general, many of the features sampled produced small flots containing small quantities of charcoal and low numbers of plant remains, including sporadic occurrences of cereal grains and hazel nutshell.
- 7.3.15 Remains of glume wheats (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) are recorded in a small number of features. Undated posthole 10303 in Trench 103 contains a poorly preserved wheat grain which is likely to be from either emmer or spelt wheat. Samples from a cluster of postholes (20065, 20069, 20071) in the extension to Trench 103, produced small flots composed of poorly preserved charcoal and sporadic occurrences of indeterminate cereal (Triticeae) grains. Late prehistoric posthole 4403 in Trench 44 produced a charcoal-rich flot which contains a few hazel nutshell fragments together with emmer/spelt wheat grains and chaff (glume bases, spikelet forks), some of which probably derive from emmer wheat. An emmer/spelt wheat glume base is recorded in undated pit 2203 in Trench 22.
- 7.3.16 Undated pit 31706 was originally suspected to contain a cremation-related deposit, however, the bone derives from an animal (see Appendix 2). The samples contain occasional charcoal and very low numbers of plant remains, including a wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain and hazel nutshell.

## **7.4 Discussion**

- 7.4.1 The assemblage of charred plant remains recovered is generally in poor condition and of limited interpretative value. This likely reflects a combination of factors, such as local soil conditions and the shallow depths of features (e.g., fluctuating water levels) which can lead to the destruction of charred plant remains. Other factors include the generally poor preservation of many archaeological deposits and the absence of clearly defined settlement contexts (e.g., deep ditch fills, storage pits, roundhouses). In comparison, the charcoal assemblage is in a better state of preservation, particularly in samples associated with the burnt mounds in Area 4 and the Romano-British cremation cemetery in Area 7. The section below breaks the discussion down into broad feature types.



### *Burnt mounds*

- 7.4.2 Relatively few of burnt mound sites are known in southern England (Bradley 2014), with these sites being particularly rare in Kent (e.g., Hammond 2010). Consequently, only a handful of these sites have been sampled for the recovery of environmental remains. The precise function of burnt mounds remains debated, however, it is generally accepted that these sites used hot stones to boil or heat water since they are invariably located adjacent to streams, springs and, occasionally, ponds/lakes or waterholes (e.g., Brown *et al.* 2016; Chittock *et al.* 2021; Darvill *et al.* 2020; Hart and Mudd 2015; Hawkes 2014; Kenney 2012; Mudd and Masefield 2015, 250). This is consistent with the burnt mound investigated at Sutton Road, which is composed of mixed deposits of burnt-cracked stone and charcoal reflecting fuel debris. The effective absence of domestic debris (e.g., crop-processing, food waste) in the bulk samples is typical of these site-types, suggesting that they were located away from settlement contexts and are unlikely to be related to cooking/feasting activities (cf. Hawkes 2014). The few cereal remains present may not be associated with the burnt mounds and could instead be intrusive or residual contaminants.

### *Late prehistoric and undated features (excluding burnt mounds)*

- 7.4.3 A small number of features sampled across the excavation areas are broadly phased to the later prehistoric period, with dating for some of these refined to the Bronze Age or Iron Age. Some undated features identified across the site are included in this section since their sample compositions are similar to these later prehistoric features.
- 7.4.4 The assemblage of plant remains is of limited interpretative value, with cereal remains tending to be very poorly preserved and unidentifiable beyond genus level. Some of these cereal remains could be later intrusions due to bioturbation. For example, a probable free-threshing wheat grain in Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit 5003 could be intrusive (cf. Pelling *et al.* 2015). However, evidence for glume wheats (emmer and spelt wheat) in a small number of features is consistent with later prehistoric/Romano-British arable farming regimes in the south-east of England (Campbell 2017), although crop-processing debris appears to be particularly sparse at Sutton Road. The co-occurrence of barley and emmer wheat in pit 20003 might indicate that this is a Bronze Age or Early Iron Age feature (cf. Champion 2019). Hazel nutshell fragments are recorded in several features across the site, outnumbering cereal remains in some cases (e.g., Early/Middle Iron Age pits 20075 and 20098). The relatively common occurrence of hazelnuts, particularly in relation to cereal remains, has been noted in Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features elsewhere, emphasising the importance of wild plant resources in these periods (cf. Carruthers and Hunter-Dowse 2019).
- 7.4.5 Charcoal is present in comparatively large quantities in some dated features, including late prehistoric posthole 4403 and Early/Middle Iron Age pit 20098. However, several of the richest charcoal deposits have been recovered from undated features (e.g., pits 2203, 9503, 20003, 20095, 31706). As noted above, some of these features are potentially also later prehistoric in date.
- 7.4.6 Overall, this evidence is generally indicative of a scattering of occupation debris across the different excavation areas, with small clusters of more concentrated activity between the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age in Areas 1 and Area 2. Many of the samples probably contain mixed refuse deposits of debris from hearths, crop-processing, and food waste. This range of evidence is generally indicative of background settlement 'noise' associated with long-established settlement activity.



### *Cremation burials and cremation-related deposits*

- 7.4.7 Romano-British cremation burials sampled in Area 7 are broadly consistent in composition. The small quantities of charcoal present appear to reflect the incidental inclusion of ashy pyre debris which was collected alongside the human bone following the cremation. This provides information on the funerary process itself which can be examined in more detail. This suggests that the bones of the individual(s) cremated had been carefully removed from the ashes of the pyre before burial in urns (McKinley 2000a). In general, early Romano-British cremation burials in Britain tend to follow this pattern and appear to contain very little 'pyre debris' (Weekes 2008).
- 7.4.8 Direct evidence for the cremation pyre is often elusive in archaeological contexts, although pre-existing features such as pits or ditches may have been used to discard pyre debris, (McKinley 2000a). In other cases, the deposition of pyre debris may have formed part of a 'formal' and ritually significant event (Weekes 2008). Undated pit 20103 in Area 3 appears to contain redeposited pyre debris, with the feature producing a comparatively large quantity of charcoal and plant remains which are likely to reflect turf charred beneath the pyre. These include small rhizomes/tubers and monocotyledon stems which probably derive from grasses or sedges, together with seeds of species which indicate rough, wet/damp grassland (e.g., sedges, ribwort plantain, trefoils/medicks/clovers). It would be of interest to know whether pit 20103 forms part of a broader mortuary landscape, and whether it bears any relationship to the Romano-British cremation burials in Area 7. A few other features sampled in Area 3 may similarly contain redeposited pyre debris, such as undated pit 20095 and Early/Middle Iron Age pit 20098. However, the assemblage in pit 20098 is more typical of domestic refuse (e.g., cereal remains, hazel nutshell) and this feature may not be a cremation-related deposit.

## **8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

### **8.1 Stratigraphic potential**

- 8.1.1 Since evidence of Beaker-period domestic activity, potentially indicated by pottery from a single pit sealed by (although likely contemporary with) the burnt mound deposits in Area 4, is typically scarce and insubstantial, its identification here is of some significance. There is, however, limited potential for further information to be gained through subsequent analysis, beyond refining interpretations of associated depositional practises through closer examination of the associated stratigraphic records.
- 8.1.2 Perhaps the most significant aspect of the results is the discovery of a substantial 'burnt mound' in Area 4. The form and composition of the deposits are generally typical of this class of site, as is the paucity of associated finds and absence of contemporary settlement-related remains (e.g., in surrounding excavation areas and trenches). The site's close proximity to water is also characteristic of burnt mounds – it lies immediately north of the Loose Stream, now a small east–west channel, which is linked to a series of elongated ponds (e.g., Langley Loch) immediately south of the development site. The position of the burnt mound, parallel to and almost coincident with a post-medieval field boundary and footpath/track can be explained as a result of these features developing independently relative to the stream.
- 8.1.3 Many of the numerous (almost entirely undated) pits sealed by, and probably interleaved with, the burnt mound deposits were likely to have been integral to its function. Although none incorporated remains of stone, timber, wicker or clay linings, the size and shape of several examples suggests that they were troughs or basins of the type often associated



with burnt mounds. No obvious hearths – another element commonly linked with burnt mounds – were identified. The likely functions of many of the other pits are currently unclear.

- 8.1.4 The burnt mound at Sutton Road is comparatively large. In part, this is probably because the deposits had been sealed by colluvium, which had protected them from erosion and scattering by the plough. However, the scale of the burnt mound deposits, as well as the many seemingly associated pits, is also suggestive of protracted formation and/or intensive use.
- 8.1.5 Burnt mounds are generally held to have been a feature of the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age, although Neolithic and Iron Age examples have also been documented in some regions. The date/use-period of this particular example are currently uncertain, yet the presence of pits containing Beaker and Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery is potentially consistent with its expected chronology. Indeed, burnt mound sites with evidence for protracted periods of use/formation – perhaps on a periodic or seasonal basis – over several centuries are not without precedent (e.g., Gardner 2019; Simmonds and Gorniak 2019).
- 8.1.6 The accumulations of burnt stone and charcoal that characterise burnt mound sites are generally thought to be the residues produced by the heating of water. The pits or troughs often associated with them may have been employed as containers in which heated stones were placed to heat water, or from which water was drawn and cast onto heated stones to produce steam. Various interpretations of the processes/activities involved in the formation of such sites have been advanced. These have included food processing or cooking (including in a communal or feasting capacity), bathing or creating steam for sweat lodges/saunas, fulling, flax-retting/processing for linen production, brewing, copper production, and working of leather or wood (e.g., Barfield and Hodder 1987; Chittock et al 2021; Hawkes 2018; Hart and Mudd 2015, 250; Ó'Neill 2009 17–19; Thelin 2007). It is, of course, possible that they fulfilled a variety of roles.
- 8.1.7 The discovery of the burnt mound at Sutton Road is particularly significant as it lies outside of their main distribution (across the upland zone of Britain and Ireland). However, they are occasionally identified in southern Britain, and with an increasing regularity in the south-east, as at Bexhill in East Sussex (Champness *et al.* 2019, 81), Crowthorne in Berkshire (Chittock et al. 2021), West Sussex (Dunkin 2001) and Perry Oaks, Heathrow (Lewis et al. 2006, 145). They are particularly uncommon in Kent, although examples include a much smaller Middle Bronze Age burnt mound excavated at Deal's Gateway, Deptford (Hammond 2010) and another, possibly Neolithic/Bronze Age site near Dover (Parfitt 2006).
- 8.1.8 There is considerable scope to refine current understanding of the burnt mound and its stratigraphy, as well as the function(s) of the individual pits, through detailed examination of the excavation records, scientific dating and comparative analysis.
- 8.1.9 The sparse scatter of other later prehistoric and Romano-British pits (e.g., Areas 1–3) and finds is of some intrinsic interest. The nature of this evidence is potentially consistent with low-level occupation on or near the site over a prolonged period, but no significant foci of domestic or other forms of activity can be discerned. Given the insubstantial character of these features, it is possible that similar, contemporary remains had gone undetected between the trenches and excavation areas. Closer examination of the pits and their contents is unlikely to substantially add to existing understanding of the site but might provide some additional information relating to contemporary activity and depositional practises.

- 8.1.10 It is also unlikely to be possible to convincingly extrapolate any coherent patterning, or to determine the likely date and specific function of the fragmentary, ditched enclosure systems and land divisions that were sporadically revealed within the trenches and excavation areas, and clearly pre-dated the existing field system.
- 8.1.11 The small, earlier Romano-British cremation cemetery examined in Area 7, characterised by an apparent uniformity (at least superficially) in mortuary rite, is a notable addition to the record of contemporary burial sites in this part of the county. Its seemingly isolated position appears to be consistent with the practise, common amongst rural communities of the period, of burials being made in small groups away from the main foci of occupation (Smith 2018, 231, 243–7; Weekes 2016, 426–7, 431–2). The inclusion of imported wares within the burial contexts, however, raises the possibility that the individuals buried here were of somewhat elevated status. A lack of stratigraphic complexity and obviously contemporary remains diminishes the potential for understanding the cemetery’s development, context and associations. Nevertheless, a more detailed understanding of the site could be obtained through comparison with other cemeteries in the wider landscape (e.g., Aldridge 2005; Edwards 2007; Evans 1890; Philp 1992; Wessex Archaeology, forthcoming). Further insights into the mortuary rite and cemetery layout (e.g., patterning in age/biological sex distributions) may also be gained following further analysis of the burial remains/contexts (see below).

## 8.2 Finds potential

- 8.2.1 The finds assemblage provides evidence of activity at the site potentially dating back as far as the Lower or Middle Palaeolithic (900,000–40,000 BC). Evidence of human activity in these remote periods is always worthy of mention and although the large, flint, end scrapper from this site was found in the topsoil, it is an interesting addition to the thin spread of Palaeolithic material from Kent. The discovery of domestic Beaker pottery (2850–1600 BC) is also significant as such material is not commonly found in Kent, although other examples include seven sherds from Coldharbour Road, Gravesend (Barclay 1994, 387, fig. 9.1).
- 8.2.2 The artefactual assemblage from Sutton Road provides important insights into funerary customs in this area, belief systems, social structure, trade and exchange, as well as chronology. Most of the Roman finds derive from the cemetery with few settlement-related items, suggesting the cemetery was situated some distance from a settlement or other activity area. The presence of imported pottery vessels in each of the graves (16 of the 32 ancillary vessels) suggest the individuals buried here were afforded ‘enhanced social status’ (Smith 2018, 279). This is also suggested by the number of ancillary vessels placed in each grave, although none of the higher status items sometimes found in graves – such as ceramic lamps, glass vessels and personal items (Biddulph 2006, 49) – were identified at Sutton Road. Similar proportions of imported vessels were identified at Each End, Ash, with 16–18 of the 48 vessels deriving from continental industries (12 samian from central Gaul, one samian from east Gaul, two amphorae from southern Spain, one Lower Rhineland beaker and two beakers possibly from northern France). Other grave goods from this cemetery included a ceramic lamp, a glass goblet, a copper alloy tumbler lock bolt, the remains of hobnailed footwear and possibly a copper alloy pin (Garrard 1998). It is worth bearing in mind that any organic goods would not have survived at Sutton Road, and bone preservation is extremely poor, therefore any evidence of the placement of joints of meat would not survive.
- 8.2.3 Application of organic residue analysis would allow consideration of the actual use of these vessels prior to their deposition in the graves. The urns may have been used as cooking jars in a domestic setting, to provide a funerary feast for mourners or a meal to accompany



the dead. Residue analysis may also elucidate the function of the ancillary vessels prior to burial. Such analysis has not yet been carried out on pottery from cemeteries in Kent.

- 8.2.4 Other finds from the graves are limited to a few iron nails, possibly from a box or casket.
- 8.2.5 Full analysis of the human bone will provide more detailed demographic data regarding the minimum number of individuals (MNI), and the age and sex of the individuals. Although few pathological lesions were observed in the scan, more may be revealed in the detailed examination of the remains and could contribute towards a broad assessment of the health status of individuals and the overall cemetery population.
- 8.2.6 Standard recording of data pertaining to the cremation process and mortuary rite – e.g., levels of oxidation to different skeletal elements, degree of fragmentation to the bone, skeletal elements included in the burial and weight of bone recovered – will facilitate intra- and inter-site comparisons to be undertaken to further our understanding of social, cultural, geographic and temporal variations and similarities.
- 8.2.7 It is anticipated that a few additional fragments of the remains of animal offerings will be found with more detailed examination of the individual deposits. This again, will contribute to furthering our understanding of the mortuary rite, as will the data derived from the laboratory micro-excavation of the urned burial remains.
- 8.2.8 Although the cremation rite was at its height in the early part of the Romano-British period, it remained the dominant mortuary tradition in the south throughout the 2nd–3rd centuries (Smith 2018, table 6.2, figure 6.14). Small cemeteries comprising the remains of between five and twenty burials, such as that at Sutton Road, were relatively common in rural locations (*ibid.* figure 6.1, table 6.3). A small cremation cemetery, with similar numbers to Sutton Road and where the graves again formed a concentrated group, was recently recorded at Hermitage Lane (Wessex Archaeology, forthcoming), approximately 1 km to the north-west. The burials shared other similarities with those from Sutton Road, with ceramic grave goods clustered around the bone deposits, but there were variations in the mortuary rite with burials being made urned, unurned and via a combination of the two, and pyre debris featuring in more of the graves.

### 8.3 Environmental potential

#### *Charred plant remains*

- 8.3.1 The assemblage of charred plant remains is generally poorly preserved, with limited scope for further analysis. There is some potential for analysis from a small number of later prehistoric features, e.g., Iron Age pits 20075 and 20098, posthole 4403 and undated pit 20003. Further analysis would not significantly add to the information outlined in this assessment report.
- 8.3.2 The results of this assessment should be updated once final phasing has been established and a summary should be included in any subsequent reports/publications.

#### *Charcoal*

- 8.3.3 There is moderate to high potential for further analysis of the charcoal assemblage, with further work targeting the burnt mounds in Area 4 and cremation burials/cremation-related deposits identified in Areas 3 and 7.
- 8.3.4 Burnt mounds are rare in the south-east of England and consequently charcoal analysis has been undertaken on very few of these sites (e.g., Hammond 2010). Further analysis

would provide a valuable addition to the currently very limited data available from the south-east. These sites often have multiple phases of use and charcoal analysis would enable changes in the local woodland composition and fuel exploitation strategies to be tracked through time. Palaeoenvironmental investigations undertaken at other burnt mounds has enabled these sites to be placed within their environmental context and provided key information on past woodlands (e.g., Wheeler *et al.* 2016; Rackham 2021). Radiocarbon dating could target a combination of pits/deposits located below the burnt mounds and different deposits within the burnt mound to enable a sequence of use to be established. This approach has been successfully used to phase burnt mounds investigated in other areas of Britain (e.g., Darvill *et al.* 2020; Kenney *et al.* 2013).

- 8.3.5 The charcoal assemblage recovered from the Romano-British cremation cemetery in Area 7 is small. However, additional information on pyre technology and the cremation process could be obtained from a more detailed assessment of the charcoal. There is also significant potential for full analysis of charcoal from cremation-related deposits in Area 3, including undated cremation-related feature 20103 and possible cremation related feature 20095. The results would provide a valuable comparison to existing data from Romano-British cremation burials in Kent (cf. Stevens *et al.* 2009). The samples from the cremation cemetery are well-dated through the pottery assemblage and radiocarbon dating would be unlikely to refine the chronology of these features. However, radiocarbon dating of short-lived charcoal fragments from cremation-related feature 20103 and possible cremation-related feature 20095 would be required to confirm the date of these features.

#### *Sediments*

- 8.3.6 Previous work demonstrates that information on burnt mound formation processes may be obtained from soil micromorphology, particularly when combined with other techniques of analysis loss-on-ignition (LOI), soil pH, magnetic susceptibility, and soil chemical analyses (e.g., Chittock *et al.* 2021; Gardner 2019). These other forms of analysis provide information on a range of factors; organic content and charcoal (LOI); *in situ* burning or burnt material (magnetic susceptibility); metal-working or craft-industries (heavy metals, textile production). The deposits at Sutton Road do not merit such a detailed investigation since these approaches are more appropriately directed at sites incorporating undisturbed, fine-grained material (rather than the consistently loose, stony deposits identified here) and with better levels of preservation (i.e., those with less evidence for later re-working/truncation).

## **8.4 Summary of potential**

- 8.4.1 The results of the project are of local and regional significance, particularly those relating to the probable late prehistoric 'burnt mound' and Romano-British cremation cemetery, and thus merit further analysis followed by wider dissemination through publication and archiving.

## **9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

### **9.1 Updated project aims**

- 9.1.1 The revised aims of the project are to:

- refine the provisional description and interpretation of the excavation results and to contextualise them, focussing on the suspected late prehistoric burnt mound in Area 4 and the Romano-British cremation cemetery in Area 7;
- obtain a more detailed understanding of the stratigraphy of the burnt mound and pits in Area 4 and associated site formation processes; determine the likely functions of

the pits; clarify the relative and absolute chronologies of the pits and burnt mound deposits; examine the burnt mound's environmental and geographical context and evidence for fuel exploitation strategies; relate the site to regional and national parallels and place it within current understanding of burnt mounds;

- develop an enhanced understanding of the Romano-British cremation cemetery in Area 7 in terms of its layout and geographical/temporal/cultural context, aspects of the mortuary rite (e.g., pyre technology/cremation process/fuel selection/grave offerings), as well as the status, demography and health/pathology of the cohort; clarify the date and origin (i.e., production centres) of the associated ceramic assemblage;
- conduct a more limited re-appraisal of the other later prehistoric and Romano-British pits and inconclusively dated, fragmentary remains of enclosure systems/land divisions; elucidate the nature of the two potentially cremation-related deposits made in Area 3 and place them in their correct temporal context; and
- disseminate the results.

## **9.2 Stratigraphic evidence – recommendations for analysis**

9.2.1 Elements of the stratigraphic sequence require more detailed examination, in light of the results of other proposed forms of analysis (see below), to develop an enhanced understanding of its key aspects. This will focus on the suspected late prehistoric burnt mound deposits and pits in Area 4 and the Romano-British cremation cemetery in Area 7.

9.2.2 In particular, the context records, site drawings and photographs from Area 4 require more detailed examination to understand the formation processes associated with the burnt mound deposits and the contents (and potentially the functions) of the numerous pits.

9.2.3 It is further recommended that grey literature reports, published sites/excavations, synthetic studies and other relevant archaeological and historical sources are reviewed to enable the results to be contextualised and understood more fully.

## **9.3 Finds evidence – recommendations for analysis**

9.3.1 The prehistoric pottery has been recorded in sufficient detail and no further analysis is required, although the report presented here may be included in any future dissemination of the results and up to three vessels illustrated.

9.3.2 Most of the Roman pottery has also been recorded in sufficient detail at this stage, however the imported wares should be submitted to an external specialist to allow for detailed fabric analysis to identify centres of origin and refine the dating. Samples from 28 vessels should be submitted for organic residue analysis. This is a destructive technique, and therefore only fragmentary and incomplete vessels have been considered suitable for sampling. These include all of the cinerary urns (13 vessels – ONs 3, 6, 9, 12, 17, 18, 22, 24, 29, 33, 36, 40 and 46), two of the serving vessels (ON 8 and 11), five liquid containers (ON 7, 35, 39, 48 and 49) and eight of the drinking containers (beaker forms ONs 5, 10, 16, 20, 26, 38, 42 and 49). All 45 vessels found in the graves should be drawn – time will be required to allow reconstruction prior to illustration. The catalogue entries for the pottery may be enhanced at this stage with any measurements generated as part of this process. The results of the analysis of the imported wares and the organic residue analysis should be incorporated with the information presented here prior to publication.



- 9.3.3 The metal objects will require x-radiography, to provide a lasting record for these inherently unstable materials and to allow enhancement of their catalogue entries.
- 9.3.4 Analysis of the cremated human bone will follow the writer's standard procedures (McKinley 1994, 5–6; 2000b; 2004b). All unsorted <4 mm residues will be subject to a rapid scan at this stage to extract any identifiable material, osseous or artefactual. Cremated bone identified as animal will be extracted, weighed and submitted to the zooarchaeologist for further examination. Taphonomic factors potentially affecting differential bone preservation will be assessed. The MNI will be further considered using osteological data in conjunction with site context data and scientific dating of the one currently undated deposit. The age and sex of individuals will be assessed in greater detail using standard methodologies (Bass 1987; Beek 1983; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Gejvall 1981; Scheuer and Black 2000; Wahl 1982). Pathological lesions will be recorded in text and via digital photography, and non-metric traits will be noted (Berry and Berry 1967; Finnegan 1978). Aspects of pyre technology and the cremation mortuary rite will be discussed within the local, regional and national context. It is recommended that a sample of the fuel ash and/or bone from feature 20103 be radiocarbon dated to enable this deposit to be set in its correct temporal context.
- 9.3.5 To complete the archive, the worked flint recovered from the environmental samples should be recorded to a level commensurate with that of the hand-recovered material. A short report, based on the results of this assessment, should then be prepared for publication. The Palaeolithic end scraper will require illustration.
- 9.3.6 The ceramic building material, copper alloy, burnt flint, slag, worked bone, animal bone, glass and clay tobacco pipe have little or no potential for further analysis and no further work is proposed.

#### **9.4 Environmental evidence – recommendations for analysis**

- 9.4.1 Samples indicated with 'C14' in Appendix 4 are recommended for radiocarbon dating to support analysis of the charcoal and to confirm the dating of features. Burnt mounds can often contain reworked material and therefore a paired dating approach is recommended for the burnt mound deposits.
- 9.4.2 The samples proposed for charcoal analysis are indicated with a 'C1' in the analysis column in Appendix 4. Approximately 25 fragments will be examined per sample/context since most samples do not contain sufficient material to analyse the recommended 100 fragments (cf. Asouti and Austin 2005). An assessment of charcoal from the Romano-British cremation cemetery will be undertaken for samples indicated with 'C2' to produce a species list.
- 9.4.3 The transverse, tangential longitudinal, and radial longitudinal sections will be examined up to x400 magnification using a Kyowa ME-LUX2 microscope. Identifications will be assisted by the descriptions of Gale and Cutler (2000), Hather (2000), and Schweingruber (1990), together with modern reference material held by Wessex Archaeology. Other features will be noted where applicable, including growth-ring curvature and the presence/absence of bark, pith, tyloses and reaction wood (following Marguerie and Hunot 2007). Identification will focus on fragments in the  $\geq 4$  mm fractions, with scanning of material in the 2–4 mm fractions to identify small twigs and shrubby species (cf. Asouti and Austin 2005). Nomenclature will follow Stace (1997).

#### **9.5 Radiocarbon dating recommendations**

- 9.5.1 Up to 11 samples will be submitted for radiocarbon dating.





**Table 7** Radiocarbon dating recommendations

Area	Feature type	Feature	Context	Group	Material to be dated	Rationale
3	Pit (cremation related?)	20095	20096	-	Charcoal	Date potential cremation-related activity
3	Pit (cremation-related deposit)	20103	20104	-	Charcoal	Date cremation-related activity
4	Burnt mound	-	20279	20645	Charcoal x 2	Date burnt mound activity
4	Burnt mound	-	20307	20640	Charcoal x 2	Date burnt mound activity
4	(Pit burnt mound layer)	20488	20491	-	Charcoal	Date burnt mound activity
4	(Pit burnt mound layer)	20570	20571	-	Charcoal	Date burnt mound activity
4	(Pit burnt mound layer)	Tbc*	Tbc*	-	Charcoal x 3	Date burnt mound activity

\* specific targets for radiocarbon dating will be selected during analysis. These are likely to include charcoal from Beaker pit 20371.

## 9.6 Proposals for publication

9.6.1 It is recommended that the results of the fieldwork and proposed analyses are published in the regional journal *Archaeologia Cantiana*. However, the proposed article is likely to exceed the typical length (5000–10,000 words) of papers accepted for print publication within the journal, especially when accompanied by tabulated data and illustrations. As such, pending discussions with the journal editor, a short summary may be prepared for print publication, with the full report made available online through the website of the affiliated Kent Archaeological Society and, where practicable, other suitable online repositories (e.g., the ADS).

*Provisional synopsis of Archaeologia Cantiana publication*

Working title:

*A burnt mound and Romano-British cremation cemetery at Sutton Road, Langley*

by Author TBC, with specialist contributions

Introduction	500 words
Results	4000–5000 words
Finds reports	12,000–14,000 words
Environmental (and radiocarbon) reports	3000 words
Discussion	3000 words

Total: approximately 25,500 words, 20–25 figures, 10–15 plates, 7 tables

## 9.7 Programme for analysis and publication

9.7.1 Analysis and publication will commence when this document and the proposals therein have been approved by the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer, on behalf of the LPA, and the work has been commissioned in full by the client.

9.7.2 Typically, the analysis and publication programme for a project of this scale and complexity will take around 12 months but will vary depending on the availability of specialists and



external laboratories. A project-specific programme will be developed and agreed at the time of commission.

## 9.8 Personnel and resources

9.8.1 The following Wessex Archaeology core staff are scheduled to undertake the work as outlined in the task list for post-excavation analysis and publication.

**Table 8** Task list

Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff
<b>1 Management and support</b>			
1.1	Project management	3	tbc
1.2	Finds management	1	R Seager Smith
1.3	Environmental management	1	S Aerts
<b>2 Pre-analysis</b>			
2.1	Check phasing and grouping, update site database & survey	1	WA author – tbc
2.2	Digitisation of selected drawings	1	WA illustrator – tbc
2.3	Project meetings	1	all
<b>3 Analysis and specialist reporting</b>			
<i>Stratigraphic</i>			
3.1	Stratigraphic analysis and reporting	6	WA author – tbc
3.2	Summary article (if required)	2	WA author – tbc
<i>Finds</i>			
3.3	Pottery and other finds	15	Finds specialist – tbc
3.4	Cremated human bone	24	J McKinley/tbc
3.5	Worked flint	1	P Harding/M Stewart
3.6	Ceramics: organic residue analysis (28 x samples)	-	Ext – laboratory tbc
3.7	X-radiography	0.5	T Wicks
<i>Environmental</i>			
3.8	Environmental summary	1	E Treasure
3.9	Charred plant remains reporting	1	E Treasure
3.10	Wood charcoal analysis and reporting	10	E Treasure
<i>Scientific dating</i>			
3.11	Radiocarbon dates x 11	-	Ext – radiocarbon laboratory
3.12	Radiocarbon reporting	1	I López-Dóriga
<b>4 Report compilation and production</b>			
4.1	Introduction and background	1	WA author – tbc
4.2	Compile and integrate report	2	WA author – tbc
4.3	Research	2	WA author – tbc
4.4	Discussion	3	WA author – tbc
4.5	Bibliography	1	WA author – tbc
4.6	Captions (figures, plates and tables)	0.5	WA author – tbc
4.7	Prepare brief for illustrations	0.5	WA author – tbc
4.8	Illustrations: plans, sections, photographs	5	WA illustrator – tbc
4.9	Illustrations: finds (3 x prehistoric vessels, 45 x roman vessels, 1 x Palaeolithic end scraper)	10	WA illustrator – tbc
4.10	Edit/review report (internal)	4	tbc
4.11	Revise report (text and Illustrations) following internal review	2	All



Task no.	Task description	Days	Staff
4.12	Revise report (text and Illustrations) following journal review	2	All
4.13	Check proofs	1	tbc
4.14	Journal publication cost	-	Ext – <i>Archaeologia Cantiana</i> /Kent Archaeological Society
<b>5 Archiving</b>			
5.1	3rd party liaison	0.25	WA Archivist – tbc
5.2	Archive preparation	1	WA Archivist – tbc
5.3	Archive scan	1.5	WA Archivist – tbc
5.4	Finds archive check	0.25	WA Archivist – tbc
5.5	Environmental archive check	1	WA Archivist – tbc
5.6	Digital archive preparation	10	WA Archivist – tbc
5.7	Transportation costs	-	Ext
5.8	Museum deposition (staff time)	0.5	WA Archivist – tbc
5.9	Museum fee	-	Ext – Maidstone Museum
5.10	ADS deposition (staff time)	2	WA Archivist – tbc
5.11	ADS fee	-	Ext – ADS

## 9.9 Management structure

- 9.9.1 The team will be headed by a Project Manager, who will assume ultimate responsibility for the execution of the project as outlined in the Updated Project Design. The Project Manager will ensure performance targets, be they academic or budgetary, are met within the agreed timetable.
- 9.9.2 The Project Manager may delegate specific aspects of the project to other key staff, who will supervise others and have a direct input into the compilation of the report. They may also liaise with external consultants and specialists who are contributing to the publication, and the recipient museum of the project archive.
- 9.9.3 The Project Manager will be assisted by the Senior Research Manager, who will ensure that the report meets internal quality standards as defined in Wessex Archaeology's guidelines.

## 10 STORAGE AND CURATION

### 10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 The archive resulting from the project is currently held in the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone. It is recommended that the physical archive is deposited with Maidstone Museum. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### 10.2 Preparation of the archive

#### *Physical archive*

- 10.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the receiving museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).



10.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 19 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type; and
- files/document cases of paper records and graphics

#### *Digital archive*

10.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (e.g., site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata. Full details of the collection, processing and documentation of digital data are given in the project Digital Management Plan (available on request).

### **10.3 Selection strategy**

10.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

10.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy: available on request) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.

10.3.3 Detailed selection proposals for the complete project archive (combining evaluation and excavation), comprising finds, environmental material and site records (analogue and digital), are made in the site-specific Selection Strategy (Appendix 5). The proposals are summarised below.

#### *Finds*

- Animal bone (6 frags) Negligible quantity; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Burnt (unworked) flint (51 frags) Negligible quantity; undatable; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Ceramic building material (32 frags) Very small assemblage, all but one of medieval or later date and in commonly occurring types (roof tile, brick); little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. One fragment from fill of cinerary urn; of interest due to provenance. Retain latter only.
- Clay tobacco pipes (7 frags) Negligible quantity; post-medieval; no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.



- Glass (7 frags) Negligible quantity; post-medieval/modern; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Metalwork (15 objects) 1 modern coin; 7 iron objects from modern or undated contexts. These have no archaeological significance or further research potential; retain none. 7 objects from Roman graves comprise nails, of interest due to provenance. Retain these objects only.
- Metalworking residues (4 frags) Negligible quantity, all from post-medieval/modern contexts; no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.
- Pottery (2676 sherds) Large assemblage, prehistoric to post-medieval with focus in Late Iron Age/Roman period; poor condition. Useful addition to ceramic dataset for the region, with further research potential beyond remit of current project. Retain all.
- Worked bone (2 objects) Objects of intrinsic interest from Iron Age pit; retain all.
- Worked flint (109 pieces) Small assemblage; not much diagnostic; possible Palaeolithic scraper item of intrinsic interest and of regional significance; otherwise limited archaeological significance and further research potential. Retain all.

#### *Environmental material*

- 10.3.4 Some of the material retrieved from environmental samples merits retention with the site archive for future access. All flots and extracted materials should be retained. Unsorted fine residue fractions from assessed samples not proposed for further analysis will not be retained, with the exception of any taken for the recovery of cremated human remains. Fine residue fractions from samples proposed for further analysis will be fully sorted for environmental remains and then discarded. The selection strategy is summarised in Appendix 5.

#### *Documentary records*

- 10.3.5 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

#### *Digital data*

- 10.3.6 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.

### **10.4 Security copy**

- 10.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g., Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



## **10.5 OASIS**

- 10.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 6). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the KCC Senior Archaeological Officer on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

## **11 COPYRIGHT**

### **11.1 Archive and report copyright**

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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Area 4: undated pits potentially associated with burnt mound deposits

Cut	No. of fills	Shape (plan, side angle/shape, base)	L x W x D (m)	Stratigraphic/physical relationships	Figs*	Findings	Sampled (Y/N)
<b>Adjacent to burnt mound</b>							
3606 (Tr 36)	2	Sub-oval, moderate/convex, flat	1.4 x 0.9 x 0.22 m	-	-	-	Y
20347	1	Sub-circular, irregular/concave, flat	0.3 x 0.3 x 0.05	-	-	-	N
20388	1	Sub-oval, moderate/concave, concave	2.4 x 1.6 x 0.28	-	-	-	N
20415	2	Sub-circular, irregular/concave, concave	0.95 x 0.95 x 0.21	-	-	-	N
20420	1	Sub-oval, moderate/concave, concave	1.58 x 0.46 x 0.08	-	-	-	Y
<b>Sealed by/incorporated within/cut through burnt mound deposits†</b>							
20302	5	Irregular, steep/concave, flat	1.7 x 1.23 x 0.75	Sealed by upper burnt mound deposit 20640, cut lower burnt mound deposit 20645	23, 50	2 x worked flints	Y
20309	5	Sub-circular, steep/concave, concave	2.37 x 2.2 x 0.71	Cut ditch 20643	9, 11	-	Y
20312	10	Sub-oval, steep/concave, concave	1.66 x 1.3 x 0.51	-	9, 24, 25	-	Y
20363	3	Sub-oval, steep/straight, flat	1.4 x 1.0+ x 0.3	Cut by ditch 20361, cut upper burnt mound deposit 20640	12	-	Y
20378	3	Sub-oval, vertical/straight, flat	1.8 x 0.84 x 0.47	-	28	-	N
20402	7	Sub-circular, steep/irregular, flat	2.12 x 1.8 x 0.45	Relationship with burnt mound deposits not established	12, 29	3 x 43 g late prehistoric pottery, 8 x 6 g prehistoric pottery, 1 x worked flint	Y
20431	1	Sub-circular, irregular/concave, irregular	0.59 x 0.37 x 0.14	Cut by pit 20433	-	-	Y
20433	1	Sub-circular, moderate/irregular, irregular	0.78 x 0.63 x 0.14	Cut pit 20431	-	-	N
20438	1	Sub-circular, shallow/concave, flat	1.14 x 0.98 x 0.1	-	-	-	Y



Cut	No. of fills	Shape (plan, side angle/shape, base)	L x W x D (m)	Stratigraphic/physical relationships	Figs*	Findings	Sampled (Y/N)
20440	1	Sub-oval, shallow/concave, flat	1.57 x 1.16 x 0.1	-	-	-	N
20444	1	Sub-circular, moderate/irregular, flat	0.7 x 0.5 x 0.25	-	-	-	N
20472	4	Sub-circular, irregular, flat	1.44 x 1.44 x 0.35	-	30	-	Y
20482 (=3616)	5	Sub-oval, steep/concave, flat	2.22 x 2.0 x 0.43	Cut by ditch 20644	11	-	Y
20488	4 (min.)	Uncertain (not fully exposed), irregular-steep/concave, concave?	2.1+ x 0.84+ by 0.4+	-	31	-	Y
20493	1	Sub-rectangular, vertical/straight, flat	1.3 x 1.0 x 0.4	-	-	-	Y
20497	5	Sub-circular, steep/irregular, concave	1.62 x 1.2 x 0.54	Cut by pit 20503	12	-	Y
20503	1	Sub-circular, irregular/concave, concave	0.68 x 0.28 x 0.17	Cut pit 20497	-	-	N
20505	4	Sub-circular, steep/convex, concave	1.45 x 1.45 x 0.39	-	33	-	Y
20554	2	Sub-circular? (not fully exposed) steep/straight, concave	1.06 x 0.5+ x 0.45	-	34	1 x worked flint	Y
20559	2	Sub-circular, steep/concave, flat	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.25	-	-	-	N
20570	1	Sub-circular, straight, sloping	0.7 x 0.7 x 0.55	-	35	-	Y
20572	2	Oval, vertical, straight, undulating	1.72 x 1.3 x 0.55	-	35	-	Y
20579	1	Uncertain (not fully exposed), steep/concave, concave	0.96+ x 0.3+ x 0.42	-	-	-	N
20639	2	Sub-circular, moderate/concave, flat	1.5 x 1.4 x 0.3	-	-	-	Y

† all recorded as sealed by lower burnt mound deposits (20645) unless otherwise noted

\* sections and photographs only, all shown in plan on Figs 5B–C



## Appendix 2 Cremated human bone summary

Context	Cut	Deposit type	Bone weight	Age/sex	Pathology	Comment
<b>225531</b>						
20096	20095	charcoal-rich pit fill	0.4 g	?human		Area 3: 0.22 m very heavily eroded
20099*	20098	pit fill	0.4 g	-		Area 3: 0.17 m; worked antler ?= 20100, fully oxidised; below 20100; pottery & charcoal-rich fill
20100			0.4 g	-		worked antler (tine), fully oxidised; above 20099; some fuel ash
20104*	20103	redeposited pyre debris	45 g	subadult/adult >12 yr		Area 3: 0.26 m; quads & spits (6 bags); small fragments, some trab., eroded.
20114	20113	urned burial	367.1 g	adult 20–40 yr ??male		?0.13 m; ON 6 lab. exc. spits (2 + cleaning) & quads. (9 bags); well oxidised, some trab., mostly small fragments, larger & more trab. in S2 (lower 30 mm). Slightly eroded. Vessel badly damaged, much bone in 'cleaning layer'; 2 ceramic grave goods given grave fill #20115, samian dish set at odd angle ?potentially used as lid
20115		?grave fill	186 g	= 1156?		<45> within 'urn' & <46> 'in vessel' ?accessory vessel recorded (envi) as having bone & pottery; 2 bags; common trab., eroded & much adhering together with soil/manganese panning
20117*	20116	urned burial	636 g	subadult/adult >15 yr		0.23 m, ON 22; 6 spits + cleaning, spits 2-6 quads (22 bags); well oxidised, little trab., slightly eroded (masked, manganese adherence); ?some animal bone; Fe nail with bone adhering 6NE. Grave cut evident min. one side in box section
20118		?grave fill	1 g	?=20117		collected on site <47> just in fill no other detail – probably from one side of damaged vessel, nothing visible in the grave fill; eroded, small frags., well oxidised, no trab.
20120*	20119	urned burial	860 g	MNI 2 1) adult >20 yr 2) juvenile 6–12 yr		0.21 m, ON 9; lab. exc. spits (7 + cleaning) & S2-7 quads (26 bags). Slightly eroded/chalky; moderate trab.; well oxidised
20123*	20122	urned burial	173 g	subadult/adult >12 yr		0.23 m; lab. exc. 6 spits + cleaning, S2–6 in quads. (22 bags); Eroded, generally small frags., very little trab.; well oxidised; Ceramic grave goods (3)
20126*	20125	urned burial	1051 g	adult >25 yr ??male	op – odontoid facet (slight)	0.26 m, ON 17; lab. exc. 7 quadranted spits + cleaning (20 bags); well oxidised (few slightly blue/grey), slightly eroded, little trab.; burnt flint; ceramic grave goods (3) ?samian dish possibly functioned as a 'lid'
		various locations within grave	18 g	adult >30 yr		<37> contents of ON 14; <38> from general grave fill; <39> from upper fill urn during on-site cleaning; eroded, adhering manganese gluing material together
20127		?R with ON 15	1 g	subadult/adult >12 yr		'with' grave good ON 15





Context	Cut	Deposit type	Bone weight	Age/sex	Pathology	Comment
20129*	20128	urned burial	677 g	adult 20–40 yr		0.27 m (i.e. vessel ht.); ON 18; lab. excavation), 6 spits, 2–6 in quads, little in spit 1/cleaning (22 bags); well oxidised (rare blue/grey interiors), slightly eroded/chalky, some trab., mostly small fragments, some animal; ceramic grave goods (2 vessels)
20130		grave fill	2 g	?animal		< 49> general grave fill (no bone from other two samples); heavily eroded, no trab., oxidized but some blue/grey interior, some/all ?animal
20132*	20131	urned burial	1177 g	adult 30–45 yr ?male	op – slight atlas anterior facet; oa - ?S1 facet (Spit 9)	0.24 m; ON 24 set at 30 degree angle in ground slightly damaged E side, samian dish partly below base of tipped vessel, i.e., occurred at/shortly after deposition; lab. excavated 11 spits and quads.; well oxidised, common trab., slightly eroded, large frags.; animal bone; large robust bone excepting mastoid process?; facial bones & upper limb in lower spits mostly?; ceramic vessel grave goods (3)
20133		grave fill	3 g	subadult/adult >12 yr		general grave fill, no specific location (nothing evident in photographs); some slightly blue/grey; eroded long bone scraps – probably spill from tipped vessel
20135*	20134	urned burial	230 g	juvenile 9–12 yr		0.22 m, vessel (ON 29) 0.22 m ht., vessel set at 45 degree angle in ground with accessory vessels set 0.10 m (ish) away from it, possibly less before it tipped?; lab. exc. 7 spits, spits 3–7 quads. (23 bags); well oxidised; some teeth, little trab.; eroded, all small fragments & soil adhering (manganese); ceramic grave goods (3)
20136		grave fill	8 g	juvenile/subadult 7–15 yr		general grave fill - no bone evident in grave fill in any of the photographs or at surface level within vessel; well oxidised one frag. black; heavily eroded, no trab.
20140*	20139	urned burial	1432 g	adult 23–35 yr ?female		0.30 m; ON 33 vessel ht 0.27 m lab. exc. 8 spits, 2–8 quads (29 bags); some bone in fill immediately outside vessel (collected in lab., ?dislodged from inside damaged vessel). Bone encountered 0.10 m down inside vessel – pot sherd S4. Well oxidised, few b/g inside; slight eroded, moderate trab.; some animal; manganese adherence masking some bone; ceramic grave goods (2)
20143*	20142	urned burial	631 g	adult 35–40 yr ?female		0.23 m, ON 36 ht 0.17 m, lab. exc. – resting on S side-on receipt, vessel set at 45 degree angle in ground – rim damaged one side, bone evident at 20 mm down but few scraps at surface level in photograph; lab. excavated 8 spits, S3–8 quads, S2 in halves (27 bags); well oxidised, some marked warping, large fragments, common trab., slightly eroded; blue/green spot staining – pelvis; ceramic grave goods (3)
20144		grave fill	4 g	subadult/adult >12 yr		<44> general grave fill (no bone other 3 samples) - probably spill from disturbance causing vessel to tip; well oxidised scraps long bone, slight eroded, no trab.
20150*	20149	urned burial + fuel ash	1033 g	adult >18 yr ??female	MV – metopic suture	0.22 m, ON 40 16 mm ht, dish probably sat on an organic cover & eventually fell into vessel fill over the bone (before any soil matrix), rare fuel ash in vessel where not covered by plate. i.e., was not in grave fill?; lab. exc. 8 spits, S2–8 quads (30 bags); well oxidised (few slight blue/grey inside), eroded, mostly small frags., some trab., much adhering soil matrix/manganese-rich; Fe nail at base with bone adhering (x-ray to confirm); ceramic grave goods (2)



Context	Cut	Deposit type	Bone weight	Age/sex	Pathology	Comment
20151		grave fill	3 g			well oxidised (one slightly blue/grey), eroded scarps, no trab. – probably escaped via crack in vessel body
20155*	20154	urned burial	1179 g	adult 25–40 yr female		0.22 m, ON 46 ht 0.21 m; lab. exc. 7 spits, S2–7 quadranted (25 bags); well oxidised (few blue/grey inside), common trab., adhering soil/manganese; slightly eroded; blue/green spot staining, corroded Fe nail fused to bone/soil in base; ceramic vessel grave goods (3), occasional fuel ash in fill around urn
20175	20171	R natural depression?	2 g	immature animal		Area 6; 0.36 m Not cremation-related
<b>225533</b>						
29105	29104	?urned burial + fuel ash	89 g	subadult/adult >12 yr		<i>Eval. Field 3 (= Area 7);</i> min. 0.10 m – machine truncated deposit – parts 4 smashed vessels, ON 3 jar [probably = 'urn', base & lower walls (all recent breaks except for upper-most) ht. 40–7 mm, not full circumference; well oxidised, eroded with heavy adherence soil matrix/manganese masking much, very little trab.
29106		'grave fill'	1 g	human		scrap; ON 4 samian, ON 5 Poppyhead beaker, flagon (currently no ON) – all fresh breaks, smashed by machine
31707	31706	fuel ash – not cremation-related deposit	0.2 g	?animal/?human		<i>Tr. 317;</i> 0.18 m heavily eroded scrap – bone from <153> only; photo. shows common fuel ash, <i>in situ</i> or ?redeposited fired clay, & few white scraps ?of what (not bone?)
29768		incorrect number, tbc	0.8 g	>8yr		4 scraps cranium & long bone

KEY: \* undisturbed; oa – osteoarthritis; op – osteophytes; MV – morphological variation; trab. – trabecular bone.

NB: **225531** All Area 7 unless stated otherwise



### Appendix 3 Environmental data

Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 1 (Tr 50)	LBA/EIA	Pit	5003	5004	-	225530_4	20	250	80%, C, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>T. cf. aestivum/turgidum</i> )	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Trace
Area 1	Late prehistoric	Pit	20003	20004	-	225530_3	38	500	30%, B, E, I	C	C	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> grain, <i>T. cf. dicoccum</i> spikelet forks	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i> , Poaceae	50
Area 2	LIA/RB	Pit	20049	20050	-	225531_9	9	25	60%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	-	-	1.5
Area 2	LIA	Pit	20051	20052	-	225531_10	39	60	70%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	5
Area 3 (Tr 95)	Unknown	Pit	9503	9504	-	225530_5	18	600	5%, A, E, F	-	-	-	C	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	300
Area 3 (Tr 115)	EIA	Pit	11505	11506	-	225530_7	8	30	80%, B, E, F	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	<1
Area 3	E/MIA	Pit	20075	20076	-	225531_14	25	175	60%, A*, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	A*	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	25
Area 3	Late prehistoric	Pit	20091	20092	-	225531_15	8	20	80%, B, E, F	C	-	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	0.5
Area 3	Unknown	Pit (cremation related?)	20095	20096	-	225531_16	20	200	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	150
Area 3	E/MIA	Pit	20098	20099	-	225531_23	39	500	15%, A, E	C	-	Triticeae, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	A*	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	150



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 3	E/MIA	Pit	20098	20100	-	225531_24	35	230	35%, A*, E, F	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	30
Area 3	Unknown	Pit (cremation-related deposit)	20103	20104	-	225531_30	4	60	5%, C	-	-	-	C	Trifolieae	25
Area 3	Unknown	Pit (cremation-related deposit)	20103	20104	-	225531_31	3.5	50	2%, C, E	-	-	-	C	Monocot. stem	25
Area 3	Unknown	Pit (cremation-related deposit)	20103	20104	-	225531_32	1.8	30	<1%	-	-	-	B	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , monocot. stems, rhizomes/tubers	10
Area 3	Unknown	Pit (cremation-related deposit)	20103	20104	-	225531_33	2	50	<1%, C	-	-	-	A	<i>Carex</i> sp. (biconvex), <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , monocot. stems, rhizomes/tubers A	15
Area 3	Unknown	Pit (cremation-related deposit)	20103	20104	-	225531_34	1.8	60	<1%	-	-	-	B	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> , monocot. stems, rhizomes/tubers	20
Area 3	Unknown	Pit (cremation-related deposit)	20103	20104	-	225531_35	1.8	37	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	5
Area 4 (Tr 35)	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	3504	-	225530_19	33	50	15%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	20
Area 4 (Tr 36)	Unknown	Ditch	3609	3610	20631	225530_22	12	5	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Area 4 (Tr 36)	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related?)	3606	3607	-	225530_20	26	60	10%, C (modern cereal chaff (A*)), I	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20268	20640	225531_87	8	2.5	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.5



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20269	20640	225531_88	8	2.5	1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20278	20640	225531_91	8.5	4	1%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20279	20645	225531_92	8	40	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	15
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20281	20640	225531_93	8	17	<1%, C, I	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	9
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20282	20645	225531_94	8.5	20	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20284	20640	225531_95	8.5	7	1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20285	20640	225531_96	9	15	<1%, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20287	20645	225531_97	9	30	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	15
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20288	20645	225531_98	9	9	<1%, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	4
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20291	20640	225531_99	9	10	<1%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	4
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20293	20645	225531_100	8	7	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	1
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20294	20640	225531_101	8	13	<1%, E	-	-	-	-	-	6



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20295	20645	225531_102	8	23	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20307	20640	225531_103	6	27	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	15
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20298	20640	225531_104	8.5	8	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20308	20640	225531_105	9	7	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	2
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20311	20640	225531_106	8.5	10	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	4
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit	20312	20314	-	225531_107	9	50	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20316	20645	225531_108	6	10	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20318	20645	225531_109	8.5	9	<1%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	4
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20319	20640	225531_110	9.5	15	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 4	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Pit (burnt mound related)	20322	20321=20371	-	225531_111	9.5	9	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20323	20640	225531_112	8	15	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20324	20645	225531_113	8.5	9	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	3



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20325	20640	225531_114	8	12	1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	2
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20326	20640	225531_115	8.5	14	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20327	20640	225531_116	8.5	17	1%	-	-	-	-	-	2
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20328	20640	225531_117	6	4	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20329	20640	225531_118	9	20	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20330	20645	225531_119	9.5	5	<1%, E	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	1
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20331	20640	225531_120	9	15	1%, C	-	-	-	C	Trifolieae	1.5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20336	20640	225531_121	8	15	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	4
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20342	20640	225531_122	8	5	<1%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	1
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20346	20640	225531_123	9	40	1%, B, I	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound	-	20349	20640	225531_124	9	5	2%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related?)	20363	20365	-	225531_125	17	35	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	18



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related?)	20402	20409	-	225531_126	34	60	<1%, A, E, I	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	25
Area 4	M/LBA	Pit	20410	20413	20638	225531_127	32	35	<1%, C, I	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	10
Area 4	Unknown	Pit	20420	20421	-	225531_128	5	40	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	20
Area 4	M/LBA	Pit	20425	20427	20638	225531_129	32	25	<1%, B, I	C	-	Triticeae frag.	-	-	7
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20431	20432	-	225531_130	8	25	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	7
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20435	20437	20639	225531_131	17	25	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20438	20439	-	225531_132	21	5	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	1
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20309	20310	-	225531_133	32	15	<1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	7
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20309	20449	-	225531_134	14	10	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	5
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20309	20446	-	225531_135	7	10	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	3
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20302	20305	-	225531_136	33	20	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	4
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20302	20451	-	225531_137	18	5	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	5





Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Ditch terminal	20456	20457	20644	225531_138	37	40	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	20
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20472	20474	-	225531_139	8	1	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20472	20476	-	225531_140	9	10	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	3
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit?	20482	20484	-	225531_141	26	40	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	20
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20488	20491	-	225531_142	28	50	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	25
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20493	20494	-	225531_143	36	28	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit	20497	20502	-	225531_144	35	175	<1%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	25
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related?)	20505	20506	-	225531_145	17	40	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20554	20556	-	225531_146	16	20	5%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20570	20571	-	225531_147	9.5	60	<1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	15
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20572	20574	-	225531_148	9	45	1%, I	-	-	-	-	-	15
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound		20273	20640	225531_90	9	3.5	1%, C, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	0.2



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 4	Late prehistoric ?	Burnt mound		20272	20640	225531_89	8	2	1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 5	Unknown	Pit	20208	20209	-	225531_80	1.2	5	1%	-	-	-	-	-	3
Area 5	Unknown	Pit	20216	20217	-	225531_81	9	17	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	2
Area 5	Unknown	Ditch	20257	20259	20624	225531_84	30	75	1%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	20
Area 5	Unknown	Ditch	20223	20225	20624	225531_82	24	80	1%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	25
Area 6 (Tr 25)	Middle/ Late IA – RB?	Hollow	2505	2507	20159	225530_21	34	120	1%, B (modern crop chaff (A*)), E, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	-	100
Area 6	Middle/ Late IA – RB?	Hollow	20145	20147	20655	225531_69	38	30	10%, C, I	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	5
Area 6	Middle/ Late IA – RB?	Hollow	20159	20161	-	225531_75	36	60	60%, C (Modern cereal chaff (A***)), E	B	C	Triticeae, <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> rachis node, Triticeae	C	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	15
Area 6	Middle/ Late IA – RB?	Hollow	20171	20175	-	225531_76	30	160	<1%, C	C	-	Triticeae	C	<i>Vicia faba/Pisum sativum</i>	100
Area 6	Middle/ Late IA – RB?	Hollow	20178	20179	-	225531_77	18	3	10%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.5



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 6	Middle/ Late IA – RB?	Hollow	20186	20188	20655	225531 _78	20	5	1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	2.5
Area 6	Middle/ Late IA – RB?	Hollow	20189	20191	-	225531 _79	35	40	5%, B, I	C	-	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	B	Fabaceae, <i>Corylus avellana</i>	20
Area 7 (Tr 291)	RB	Cremation burial	29104	29105	-	225532 _25	5	3	30%, E	-	-	-	C	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i> tuber frag	1.5
Area 7 (Tr 291)	RB	Cremation burial	29104	29106	-	225532 _26	2	3	20%, C	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20125	20126	-	225531 _37	0.7	1.5	15%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20125	20126	-	225531 _38	2.5	4	30%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20125	20126	-	225531 _39	2	3	20%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20119	20121	-	225531 _41	26	25	40%, B, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	-	1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20119	20121	-	225531 _42	1	1	70%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20113	20114	-	225532 _44	1.2	2	1%	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20113	20114	-	225532 _45	1	1	20%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20113	20114	-	225533 _46	0.6	0.5	20%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20116	20118	-	225531 _47	18	15	80%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	0.2



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20116	20117	-	225531_173	7.3	30	10%, C, E, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	-	20
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20142	20144	-	225531_85	0.2	0.2	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20119	20121	-	225531_86	1.2	0.5	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20128	20130	-	225531_49	8.5	5	20%, C	-	-	-	-	-	2
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20128	20130	-	225531_50	0.6	1.5	<1%, C	-	-	-	-	-	1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20128	20130	-	225531_51	0.3	3.5	20%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20134	20136	-	225531_53	1.5	0.5	5%	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20134	20136	-	225531_54	0.5	0.5	60%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20134	20136	-	225531_55	0.2	0.5	5%	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20131	20133	-	225531_56	1	2	10%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20122	20124	-	225531_58	2	3	20%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20122	20124	-	225531_59	1.2	2	5%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20122	20124	-	225531_60	0.9	1	5%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.1



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20139	20141	-	225531_62	2.5	5	2%, C	-	-	-	-	-	2
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20139	20141	-	225531_63	1	2.5	2%, C	-	-	-	-	-	1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20139	20141	-	225531_64	0.1	0.5	<1%	-	-	-	-	-	1
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20142	20144	-	225531_66	2	3.5	1%	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20142	20144	-	225531_67	0.2	2.5	70%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20142	20144	-	225531_68	0.6	0.25	5%, I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20149	20151	-	225531_70	18	4	5%, C	-	-	-	-	-	2
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20154	20156	-	225531_72	1.5	2	80%, E	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20154	20156	-	225531_73	0.8	3.5	20%	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20154	20156	-	225531_74	0.2	1	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20119	20120	-	225531_155	9.85	20	25%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20122	20124	-	225531_156	0.15	0.25	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20125	20127	-	225531_157	0.05	0.1	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20125	20127	-	225531_158	0.05	0.1	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20149	20150	-	225531_159	10.4	25	25%	-	-	-	-	-	10
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20131	20133	-	225531_160	0.35	0.1	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20134	20136	-	225531_161	0.15	0.1	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20149	20150	-	225531_162	0.4	1.5	15%, C	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20154	20156	-	225531_163	0.3	0.5	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20154	20156	-	225531_164	0.25	1	15%	-	-	-	-	-	0.25
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20142	20143	-	225531_165	6.3	10	80%, C	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	2
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20134	20135	-	225531_166	6.25	5	15%, A*, E	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Triticeae	-	-	2
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20113	20114	-	225531_167	3.6	3.5	80%, A, E, F, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20125	20126	-	225531_168	12.6	40	10%, I	-	-	-	-	-	20
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20122	20123	-	225531_169	5.55	13	15%, A, E, F	-	-	-	C	Poaceae (large-seeded)	7
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20154	20155	-	225531_170	6.1	15	20%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	10



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20139	20140	-	225531_171	9.55	5	80%, B, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20131	20132	-	225531_172	8.7	15	80%, B, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
Area 7	RB	Cremation vessel	20128	20129	-	225531_174	9.5	30	40%, C, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	13
Tr 103	Unknown	Posthole	10303	10304	-	225530_8	6	30	70%, C, E	C	-	<i>Triticum cf. dicoccum/spelta</i>	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	6
Tr 103 (extension)	Unknown	Posthole	20065	20066	-	225531_13	13	40	70%, A, E	-	-	-	-	-	5
Tr 103 (extension)	Unknown	Posthole	20069	20070	-	225531_12	2.5	4	80%, A, E	C	-	Triticeae	-	-	0.1
Tr 103 (extension)	Unknown	Posthole	20071	20072	-	225531_11	5	10	15%, A*, E	-	-	-	-	-	1.5
Tr 178	Unknown	Posthole	17803	17804	-	225530_17	4	30	5%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	15
Tr 22	Unknown	Pit	2203	2205	-	225530_2	5	160	10%, C, E	-	C	<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> glume base	-	-	70
Tr 220	Unknown	Pit	22004	22005	-	225530_18	8.5	30	<1%, C, E, F	-	-	-	B	<i>Corylus avellana</i> A, Poaceae (cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.), <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Galium aparine</i>	8
Tr 240	Unknown	Pit	24004	24006	-	225532_27	7	25	10%, C, I	-	-	-	-	-	8
Tr 253	Unknown	Pit	25303	25305	-	225532_28	5	25	5%, C, E	-	-	-	C	Vicieae	5
Tr 317	Unknown	Pit	31704	31705	-	225533_149	20	60	40%, A, E, I	-	-	-	C	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	10



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Group	Sample Code	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2 mm (ml)
Tr 317	Unknown	Pit	31706	31707	-	225533_151	9	50	20%, A, I	-	-	-	-	-	10
Tr 317	Unknown	Pit	31706	31707	-	225533_152	6	50	15%, A, I	-	-	-	-	-	10
Tr 317	Unknown	Pit	31706	31707	-	225533_153	8.5	40	15%, B, I	C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	-	10
Tr 317	Unknown	Pit	31706	31707	-	225533_154	9	30	10%, A	-	-	-	C	Poaceae	5
Tr 44	Late prehistoric ?	Posthole	4403	4404	-	225530_1	5	250	10%, A, E, I	B	A	<i>Triticum</i> sp. (inc. <i>T. cf. dicoccum</i> grains, glume bases and spikelet forks	C	Poaceae	100
Tr 83	Unknown	Pit	8307	8308	-	225530_6	6	50	25%, B, E	-	-	-	-	-	25

Scale of abundance: C = <5, B = 5–10, A = 10–30, A\* = 30–100, A\*\* = 100–500, A\*\*\* = >500; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects





## Appendix 4 Environmental analysis recommendations

Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context (s)	Group	Analysis recommendations	C14
<b>Burnt mounds</b>							
Area 4	Late prehistoric?	Burnt mound	-	20279	20645	C1	C14
Area 4	Late prehistoric?	Burnt mound	-	20281	20640	C1	-
Area 4	Late prehistoric?	Burnt mound	-	20285	20640	C1	-
Area 4	Late prehistoric?	Burnt mound	-	20287	20645	C1	-
Area 4	Late prehistoric?	Burnt mound	-	20307	20640	C1	C14
Area 4	Late prehistoric?	Burnt mound	-	20319	20640	C1	-
Area 4	Late prehistoric?	Burnt mound	-	20329	20640	C1	-
Area 4	Late prehistoric?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20488	20491	-	C1	C14
Area 4	Late prehistoric?	Pit (burnt mound related)	20570	20571	-	C1	C14
<b>Cremation burials/cremation-related features</b>							
Area 3	Unknown	Pit (cremation related?)	20095	20096	-	C1	C14
Area 3	Unknown	Cremation-related deposit	20103	20104	-	C1	C14
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20113	20114	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20116	20117	-	C2	-
				20118	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20119	20120	-	C2	-
				20121	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20122	20123	-	C2	-
				20124	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20125	20126	-	C2	-
				20127	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20128	20129	-	C2	-
				20130	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20131	20132	-	C2	-
				20133	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20134	20135	-	C2	-
				20136	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20139	20140	-	C2	-
				20141	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20142	20143	-	C2	-
				20144	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20149	20150	-	C2	-
				20151	-	C2	-
Area 7	RB	Cremation burial	20154	20155	-	C2	-
				20156	-	C2	-
	RB	Cremation burial	29104	29105	-	C2	-



Area	Phase	Feature Type	Feature	Context (s)	Group	Analysis recommendations	C14
Area 7 (Tr 291)				29106	-	C2	-



## Appendix 5 Selection Strategy

225530-3  
**Sutton Road, Langley,  
Maidstone** version 1, July 2022

Selection Strategy

**Project Information**

**Project Management**

<b>Project Manager</b>	Mark Williams	
<b>Archaeological Archive Manager</b>	Lorraine Mepham	
<b>Organisation</b>	Wessex Archaeology (WA)	
<b>Stakeholders</b>		<b>Date Contacted</b>
<b>Collecting Institution(s)</b>	Maidstone Museum Archaeology Data Service	
<b>Project Lead / Project Assurance</b>	Lead: Andrew Souter Assurance: Mark Williams	N/A
<b>Landowner / Developer</b>	TBC; dealing through consultant	
<b>Other (external)</b>	Kent County Council (KCC) County Archaeologist	
<b>Other (internal)</b>	WA Finds Manager (Rachael Seager Smith) WA Environmental Manager (Sander Aerts) WA Geomatics & BIM Manager (Tori Wilkinson) WA internal finds & environmental specialists (see WSI)	N/A; briefed as part of standard project process

**Resources**

**Resources required**

WA Finds and Environmental specialists; WA archives team

**Context**

This overarching selection strategy document is based on the ClfA Archives Selection Toolkit (2019) and relates to all stages of archaeological project work undertaken by Wessex Archaeology as

defined in the WSIs. As the project was initiated prior to the adoption of the CiFA Selection Toolkit, this document has been prepared at the assessment stage (end of data-gathering).

Relevant standards, policies and guidelines consulted include:

#### General

- *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993)
- *Archaeological archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF, revised edition 2011, section 4)
- *Deposition of archaeological archives with Maidstone Museum* (latest version 2014)

#### Relevant research agendas

- South East Research Framework (<https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>)

#### Finds

- *Standard Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation & research of archaeological materials* (CIFA, 2014)
- *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery, Medieval Pottery Research Group 2016)

#### Environmental

- *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory, Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011)
- *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (Historic England 2015)
- *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains* (English Heritage 2008)
- *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010)
- *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (Historic England 2018)

#### **Research objectives of the project**

Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework, the research objectives of the excavation are to:

- refine the provisional description and interpretation of the excavation results and to contextualise them, focussing on the suspected late prehistoric burnt mound in Area 4 and the Romano-British cremation cemetery in Area 7;
- obtain a more detailed understanding of the stratigraphy of the burnt mound and pits in Area 4 and associated site formation processes; determine the likely functions of the pits; clarify the relative and absolute chronologies of the pits and burnt mound deposits; examine the burnt mound's environmental and geographical context and evidence for fuel exploitation strategies; relate the site to regional and national parallels and place it within current understanding of burnt mounds;
- develop an enhanced understanding of the Romano-British cremation cemetery in Area 7 in terms of its layout and geographical/temporal/cultural context, aspects of the mortuary rite (e.g., pyre technology/cremation process/fuel selection/grave offerings), as well as the status, demography and health/pathology of the cohort; clarify the date and origin (i.e., production centres) of the associated ceramic assemblage;
- conduct a more limited re-appraisal of the other later prehistoric and Romano-British pits and inconclusively dated, fragmentary remains of enclosure systems/land divisions; elucidate the nature of the two potentially cremation-related deposits made in Area 3 and place them in their correct temporal context; and
- disseminate the results.

## REVIEW POINTS

Consultation with all Stakeholders regarding project-specific selection decisions will be undertaken at a maximum of two project review points:

1. End of data gathering (assessment stage)
2. Archive compilation

## 1 – Digital Data

### Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; WA Geomatics & BIM Manager; KCC County Archaeologist; ADS

### Selection

#### Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)

This document is designed to link to the project Data Management Plan (DMP), which can be supplied on request.

To promote long-term future reuse deposition file formats will be of archival standard, open source and accessible in nature following national guidance from ADS 2013, ClfA 2014c and the requirements of the digital repository.

Any sensitive data to be handled according to Wessex Archaeology data policy to ensure it is stored and transferred securely. The identity of individuals will be protected in line with GDPR. If required, data will be anonymised and redacted. Selection and retention of sensitive data for archival purposes will occur in consultation with the client and relevant stakeholders. Confidential data will not be selected for archiving and will be handled as per contractual obligation.

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Site records	Most records will be completed digitally on site (with the exception of registers). All will be selected for deposition.	2
Reports	To include WSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports. Final versions only will be selected for deposition.	1, 2
Specialist reports	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with only minimal editing (reformatting, etc), and will be selected only if the original differs significantly from the incorporated version.	1, 2
Photographic media (site recording)	Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; pre-excavation images may not be selected where duplicated by post-excavation shots; working shots will be very rigorously selected to include only good quality images with potential for reuse and those integral to understanding features, their inter-relationships and location on site; site condition and reinstatement photos	1, 2

	will not be selected.	
Photographic media (objects)	Images of individual or groups of objects, to include those of significance selected for publication and reporting. Substandard and duplicate images will be eliminated; all others will be selected.	2
Survey data	Site survey data will be used to generate CAD/GIS files for use in post-excavation activities. Shapefiles of both the original tidied survey data, and the final phased drawings will be selected.	1, 2
Databases and spreadsheets	Context, finds and environmental data in linked databases. Final versions will be selected. Any specialist data submitted separately will also be selected.	1, 2
Administrative records	Includes invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, email correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	2

#### De-Selected Digital Data

De-selected data will be stored on WA secured servers on offsite storage locations. The WA IT department has a backup strategy and policies that involves daily, weekly and monthly and annual backups of data as stated in the DMP. This strategy is non-migratory, and original files will be held at WA under their unique project identifier, as long as they remain useful and usable in their final version format. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by WA unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations.

#### Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## 2 – Documents

#### Stakeholders

WA Project Manager; WA Archives Manager; Maidstone Museum; KCC County Archaeologist

#### Selection

A security copy of all paper/drawn records is a requirement of ClfA guidelines. This will be prepared on completion of the project, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. If the security copy is not required for deposition by Stakeholders, it will be retained on backed-up servers belonging to Wessex Archaeology.

Note that some information may be redacted to comply with GDPR legislation (personal data).

Document type	Selection Strategy	Review
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		Points
Site records	Selected records only will be completed in hard copy on site (registers, some graphics). All will be selected for deposition.	2
Reports	Hard copies of all reports (SSWSIs, Interim reports, post-excavation assessment reports, publication reports). All will be selected for deposition, with the exception of earlier versions of reports which have been clearly superseded.	1, 2
Specialist reports & data	Specialist reports will generally be incorporated in other documents with no significant editing. Supporting data is more likely to be included in the digital archive, but if supplied in hard copy and not incorporated elsewhere, this will be selected.	1, 2
Photographic media	X-radiographic plates: all will be selected.	2
Secondary sources	Hard copies of secondary sources will not be selected.	2
Working notes	Rough working notes, annotated plans, preliminary versions of matrices etc, will not be selected.	2
Administrative records	Invoices, receipts, timesheets, financial information, hard copy correspondence. None will be selected, with the exception of any hard copy correspondence relating directly to the archaeology.	2

#### De-Selected Documents

De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the WA Archives team with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes, including promotional material, teaching and internal WA library copies of reports.

#### Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## 3 – Materials

<b>Material type</b>	Artefacts (bulk and registered finds)	<b>Section 3.</b>	3.1
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#### Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Finds Manager; WA internal specialists; external specialists; Maidstone Museum; KCC County Archaeologist; landowner

#### Selection



Note that human remains are not included in this selection strategy; their recovery and subsequent treatment and curation will be governed by a Ministry of Justice licence(s).

The following selection proposals have been formulated by WA internal specialists at Review Point 1 (assessment stage). They may be modified (though probably not to any significant extent) following stakeholder consultation at or before Review Point 2.

<b>Find Type</b>	<b>Selection Strategy</b>	<b>Review Points</b>
Animal bone (6 frags)	Negligible quantity; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Burnt (unworked) flint (51 frags)	Negligible quantity; undatable; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Ceramic building material (32 frags)	Very small assemblage, all but one of medieval or later date and in commonly occurring types (roof tile, brick); little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. One fragment from fill of cinerary urn; of interest due to provenance. Retain latter only.	1, 2
Clay tobacco pipes (7 frags)	Negligible quantity; post-medieval; no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Glass (7 frags)	Negligible quantity; post-medieval/modern; little or no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Metalwork (15 objects)	1 modern coin; 7 iron objects from modern or undated contexts. These have no archaeological significance or further research potential; retain none. 7 objects from Roman graves comprise nails, of interest due to provenance. Retain these objects only.	1, 2
Metalworking residues (4 frags)	Negligible quantity, all from post-medieval/modern contexts; no archaeological significance; no further research potential. Retain none.	1, 2
Pottery (2676 sherds)	Large assemblage, prehistoric to post-medieval with focus in Late Iron Age/Roman period; poor condition. Useful addition to ceramic dataset for the region, with further research potential beyond remit of current project. Retain all.	1, 2
Worked bone (2 objects)	Objects of intrinsic interest from Iron Age pit; retain all.	1, 2
Worked flint (109 pieces)	Small assemblage; not much diagnostic; possible Palaeolithic scraper item of intrinsic interest and of regional significance; otherwise limited archaeological	1, 2

	significance and further research potential. Retain all.	
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### De-Selected Material

Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or disposed of. All will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

### Amendments

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders

## 3 – Materials

<b>Material type</b>	Palaeoenvironmental material	<b>Section 3.</b>	3.2
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### Stakeholders

WA Archives Manager; WA Environmental Officer; WA internal specialists; external specialists; Maidstone Museum; KCC County Archaeologist

### Selection

All environmental sampling has been undertaken following Wessex Archaeology's in-house guidance, which adheres to the principles outlined in Historic England's guidance (English Heritage 2011 and Historic England 2015a) and as stated in the relevant WSIs. All environmental samples collected and suitable to address project aims and research objectives, as deemed by Wessex Archaeology's Environmental team, have been processed and assessed.

Env Material Type	Selection Strategy	Review Points
Unprocessed samples	In the event of any samples being eliminated from processing due to lack of archaeological significance, these will not be retained.	1, 2
Unsorted residues	Residues from samples not proposed for further analysis will be de-selected, with the possible exception of any taken for the recovery of human remains. Fine residue fractions from samples proposed for further analysis will be fully sorted for environmental remains and then discarded.	1, 2
Assessed flots with no extracted materials	Assessed flots with no extracted materials are considered to be devoid of any significant environmental evidence and will be de-selected.	1, 2
Assessed or analysed flots with extracted materials	All analysed samples will be selected; assessed flots with extracted materials with no further research potential (to be established on a sample by sample	1, 2

	case) may be de-selected.	
Charred & waterlogged plant remains	All extracted plant remains will be selected	2
Mollusca	All extracted mollusca will be selected	2
All other analysed material (eg insects, pollen)	All material will be selected	2

**De-Selected Material**

De-selected material from samples will be disposed of after processing and post-excavation recording. All processed material will be adequately recorded to the appropriate level before de-selection.

**Amendments**

Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders



## Appendix 6 OASIS record

## Summary for wessexar1-508087

OASIS ID (UID)	wessexar1-508087
Project Name	Excavation at Land South of Sutton Road, Langley, Maidstone
Sitename	Land South of Sutton Road, Langley, Maidstone
Activity type	Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	225531, 225530, 225532, 225533
Planning Id	15/509015/OUT
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Wessex Archaeology
Project Dates	03-Nov-2019 - 30-Sep-2020
Location	Land South of Sutton Road, Langley, Maidstone NGR : TQ 79900 51800 LL : 51.2370176149285, 0.575668202393041 12 Fig : 579900,151800
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Kent District : Maidstone Parish : Langley
Project Methodology	<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Consulting Services to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising the excavation of seven areas, in total 1.62 ha, on land south of Sutton Road, Langley, Maidstone, centred on NGR 579900 151800. The work was carried out as a condition of planning permission, granted by Maidstone Borough Council (15/509015/OUT; Condition 17), for the development of approximately 47.8 ha for residential and non-residential purposes. The excavations were conducted alongside a phased programme of trial trenching between November 2019 and August 2020.</p> <p>Preliminary investigations undertaken to support the planning application had included desk-based assessment (DBA; RPS 2015), trial trenching (ASE 2015; comprising 17 trenches) and geophysical survey (Stratascan/SUMO 2015).</p> <p>Following determination of the planning application, the development site was subject to more extensive evaluation, comprising the excavation of 355 trial trenches. This was carried out in four stages between November 2019 and August 2020 (Wessex Archaeology 2019a; 2020a–c). The excavations were conducted alongside the trial trenching in a rolling programme of works. Specific areas were targeted for excavation based on the results of the trial trenching, in consultation with Kent County Council's (KCC's) Senior Archaeological Officer.</p> <p>The targeted excavations following the trial trenching were undertaken in accordance with written schemes of investigation (WSIs). These WSI's detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed for the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2019b–c; 2020d–e). The KCC Senior Archaeological Officer approved the WSIs, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to the fieldwork.</p>

## Project Results

The most significant findings of the investigations comprise the identification of a probable late prehistoric 'burnt mound' (Area 4) and a small Romano-British cremation cemetery (Area 7).

The burnt mound consisted of an extensive spread of material incorporating abundant charcoal and heat-affected stone. This measured at least 50 m by 16.5 m (approximately 535 m<sup>2</sup>) and had probably formed through numerous episodes of deposition. Approximately 30 pits were also encountered in this area. Many were ostensibly sealed by, yet probably contemporary with the burnt mound deposits – some potentially being the remains of troughs or basins. Although few finds came from the burnt mound deposits and pits, one of the latter yielded exclusively Middle/Late Bronze Age pottery, whilst another that contained possible coarse, domestic Beaker pottery was the earliest feature identified on the site.

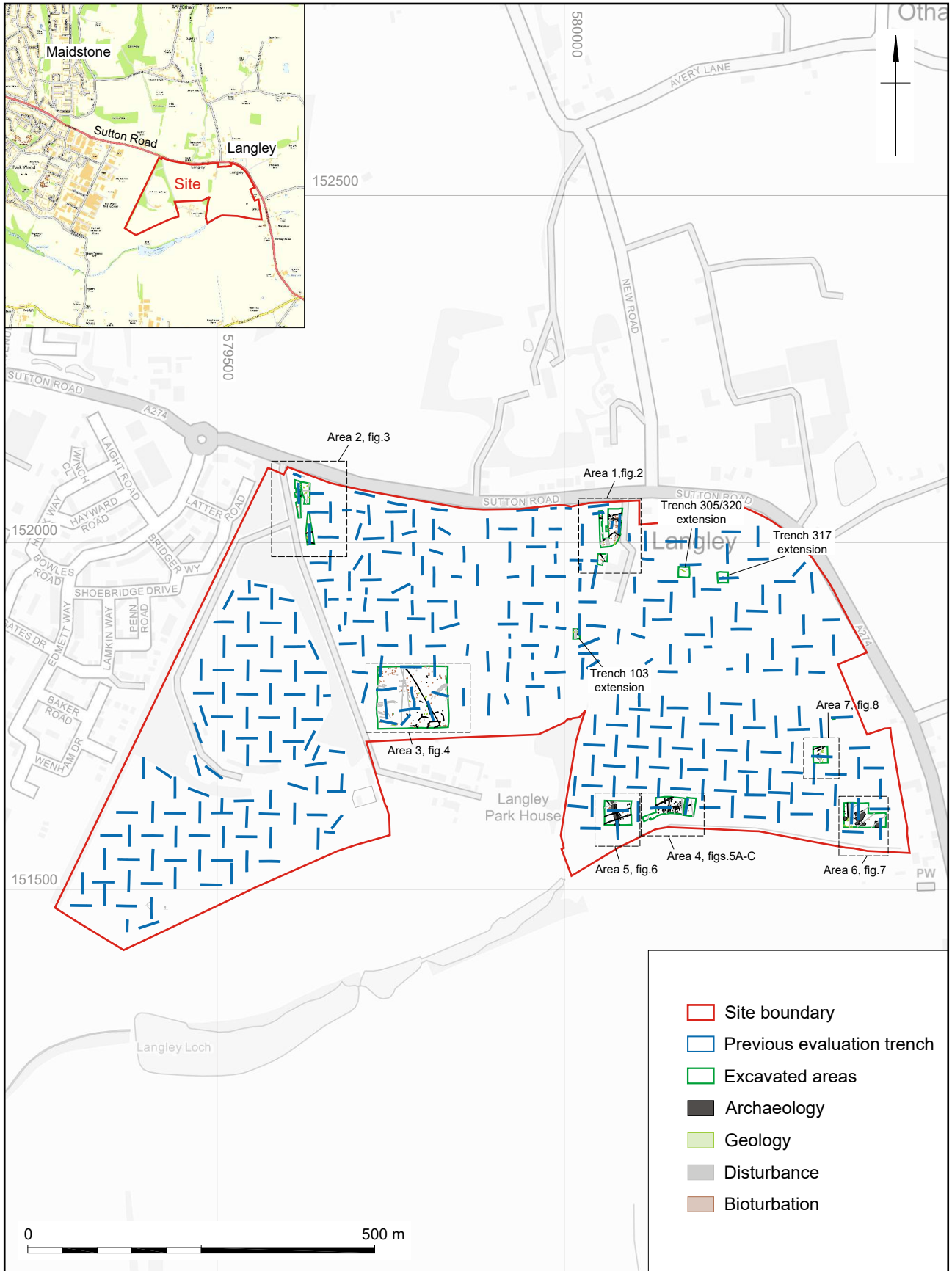
The Romano-British cremation cemetery contained the remains of at least 12, probably 13 burials, all made in urns placed upright within the small, pit-like graves and accompanied with (between one and three) ancillary/accessory vessels. Of the 45 vessels from graves, 16 were imported wares and 29 were produced relatively locally. The cremated bone from the graves (a little under 1 kg) represents the remains of a minimum of 14 individuals – some provisionally identified as adult males, females and juveniles/subadults.

A sparse scatter of other later prehistoric–Romano-British features was identified. These include two, possibly three small Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits in Area 1 and three small Early/Middle Iron Age pits in Area 3. A few other small pits in Area 3 were potentially late prehistoric, whilst one, possibly two other undated examples contained cremation-related deposits. Middle/Late Iron Age–Romano-British pottery came from several large, amorphous hollows of uncertain origin in Area 6 and two Late Iron Age/Romano-British pits were identified in Area 2. A small number of inconclusively dated pits/possible postholes and numerous, mostly insubstantial ditches were uncovered throughout the excavation areas and trenches. Several of the ditches were evidently later post-medieval agricultural land divisions, although others potentially formed the fragmentary remains of earlier (e.g., late prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval) enclosures and land divisions. These remains appear consistent with low-level occupation on or near the site over a prolonged period, but no significant foci of domestic or other forms of activity can be discerned.

Approximately 40 kg of (prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval, post-medieval and modern) pottery was retrieved, the bulk of which derived from the cremation cemetery. Few elements of the worked flint assemblage (118 pieces) are chronologically diagnostic, although a large, probably Lower/ Middle Palaeolithic end scraper was found in topsoil. Other finds, recovered in very small quantities, include metal objects, fragments of ceramic building material, burnt flint, slag, clay pipe, glass, worked bone and animal bone. Bulk samples from selected contexts contained charcoal in variable (occasionally abundant) quantities, but only very sparse and poorly preserved charred plant remains.

The burnt mound is an unusual and significant discovery in this region, whilst the evidence from the cemetery will make an important contribution to the understanding of contemporary mortuary practises in this area and other aspects of belief, social structure/practise, health/demography, trade and exchange. Accordingly, this assessment sets out recommendations for further analyses focussed on the burnt mound and cremation cemetery, as well as proposals for publishing the results in the regional journal, *Archaeologia Cantiana* and/or online via the website of the Kent Archaeological Society.

Keywords	<p>Burnt Mound - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Cremation Cemetery - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Pit Cluster - BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Pit - EARLY IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Cremation Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Post Hole - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Boundary Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Enclosure - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Cinerary Urn - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Funerary Site - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Sherd - LATE NEOLITHIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Sherd - EARLY BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Sherd - BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Sherd - IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Burnt Flint - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Trackway - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Scraper (Tool) - PALAEO LITHIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Blade - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Human Remains - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Butchered Animal Remains - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>In Situ Burnt Deposit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
Funder	
HER	<p>Kent HER - unRev - STANDARD</p> <p>Historic England review - unRev - STANDARD</p>
Person Responsible for work	Tom, Wells, Andrew, Souter
HER Identifiers	
Archives	<p>Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;</p> <p>Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Maidstone Museum and Bentrif Art Gallery;</p>



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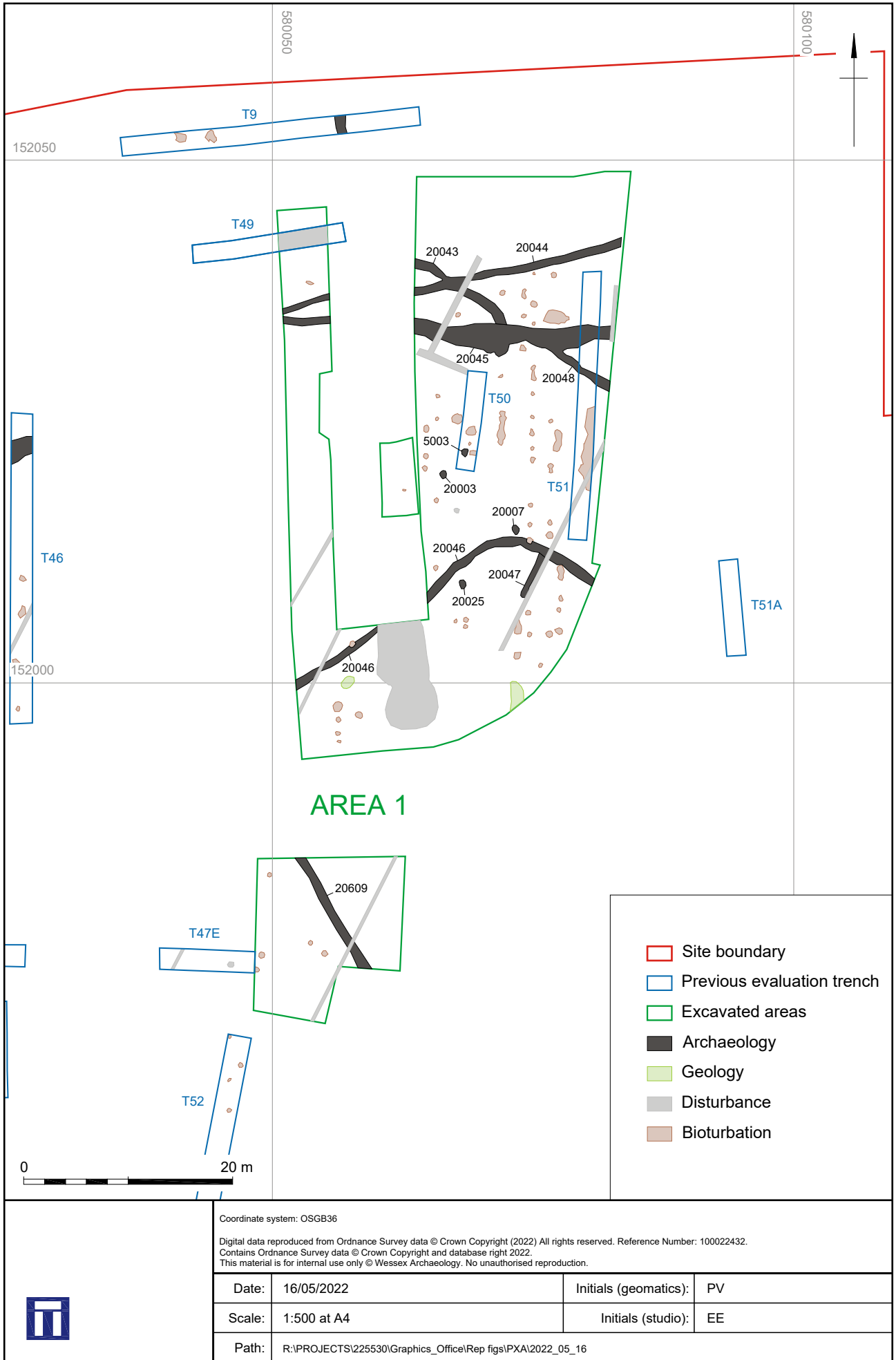
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Site location, previous evaluation trenches and excavated areas

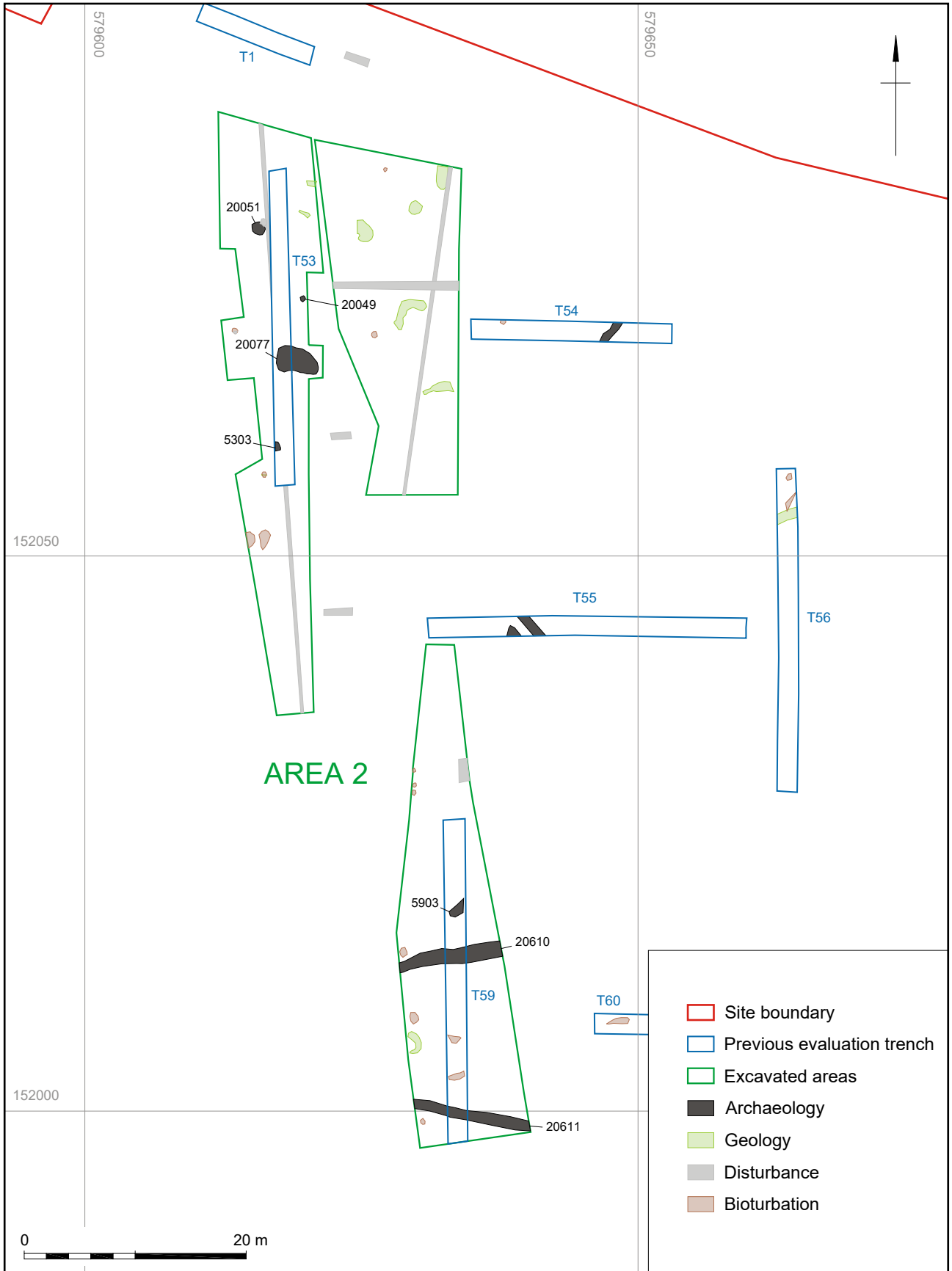
Figure 1






Archaeological results: Area 1

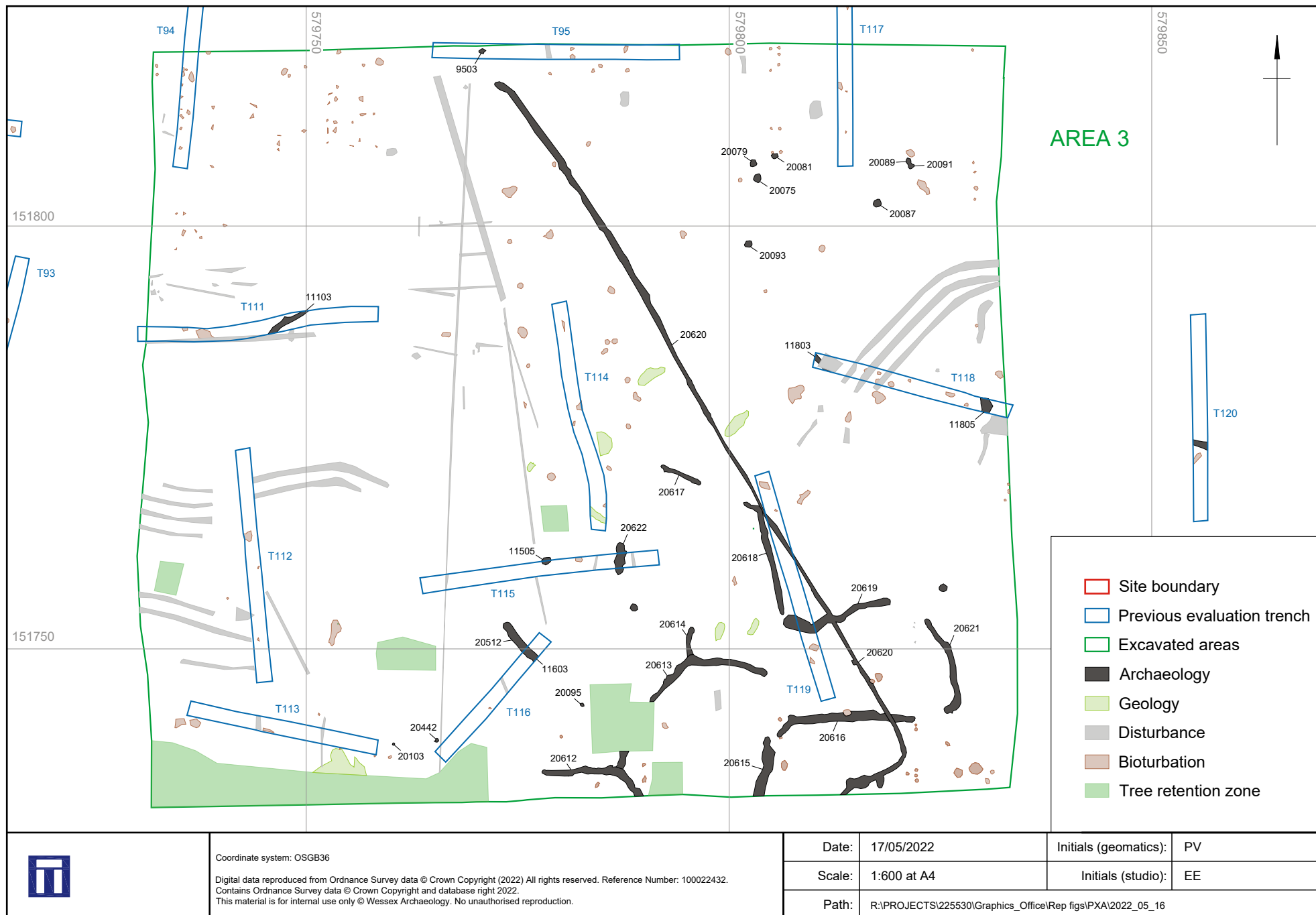
Figure 2



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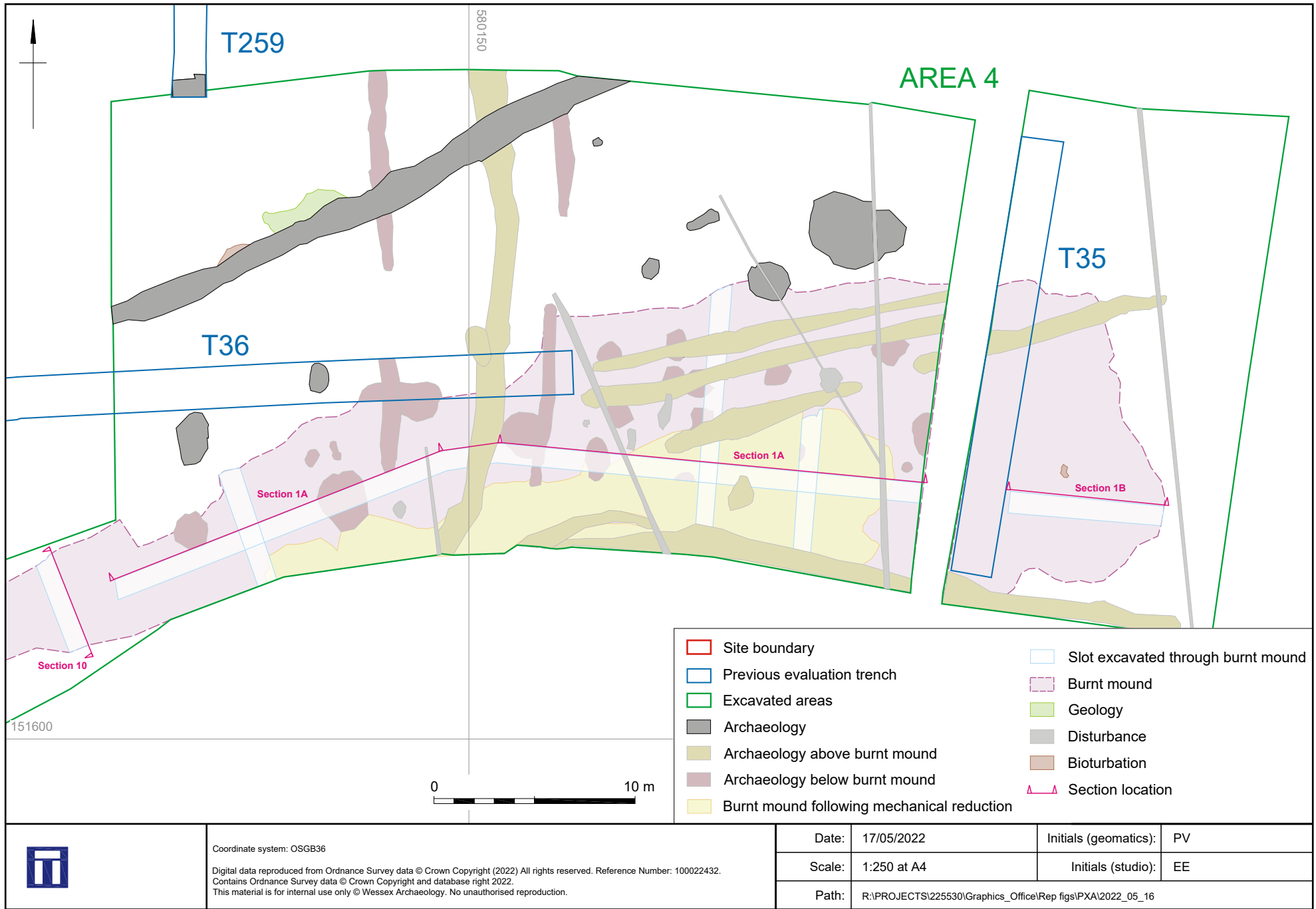
Archaeological results: Area 2

Figure 3



Archaeological results: Area 3

Figure 4

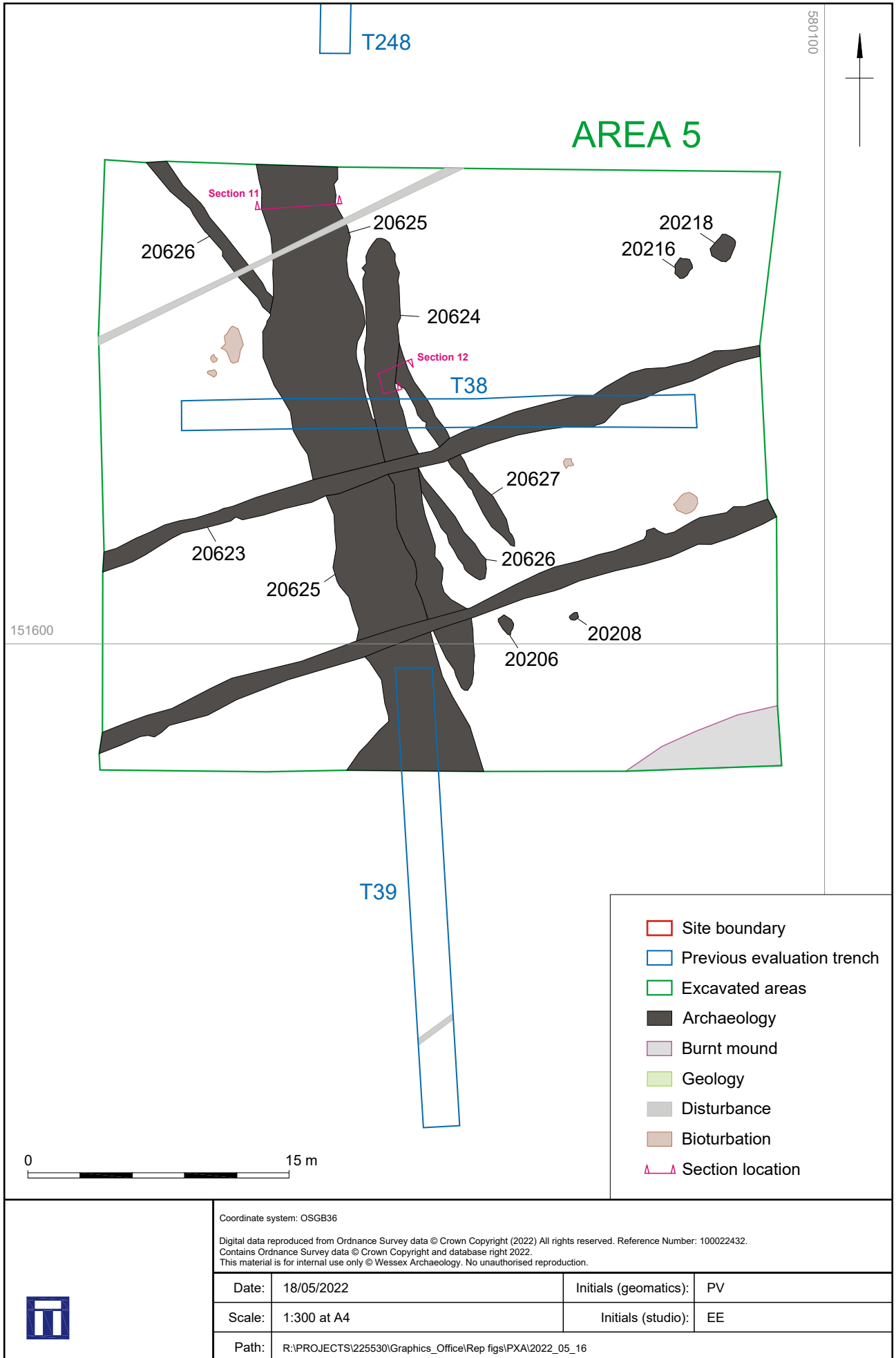


Archaeological results: Area 4 (burnt mound)

Figure 5A

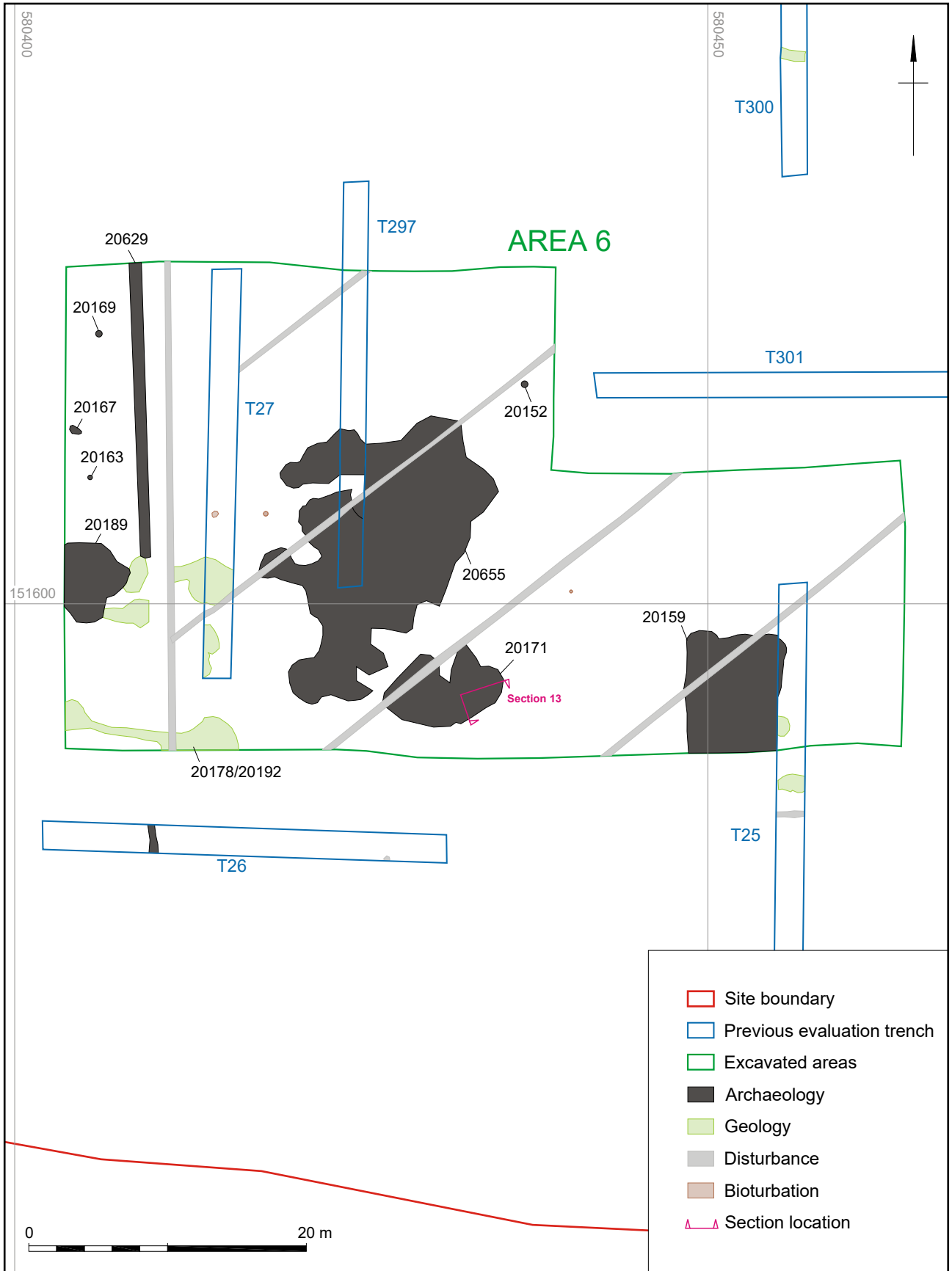







Archaeological results: Area 5

Figure 6



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Archaeological results: Area 6

Figure 7

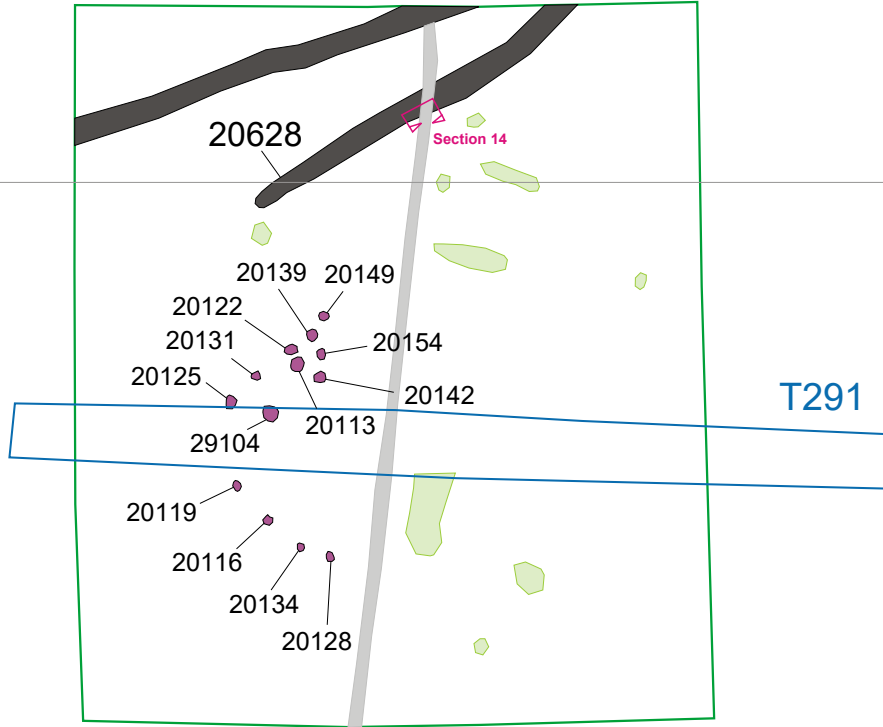


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# AREA 7

151700

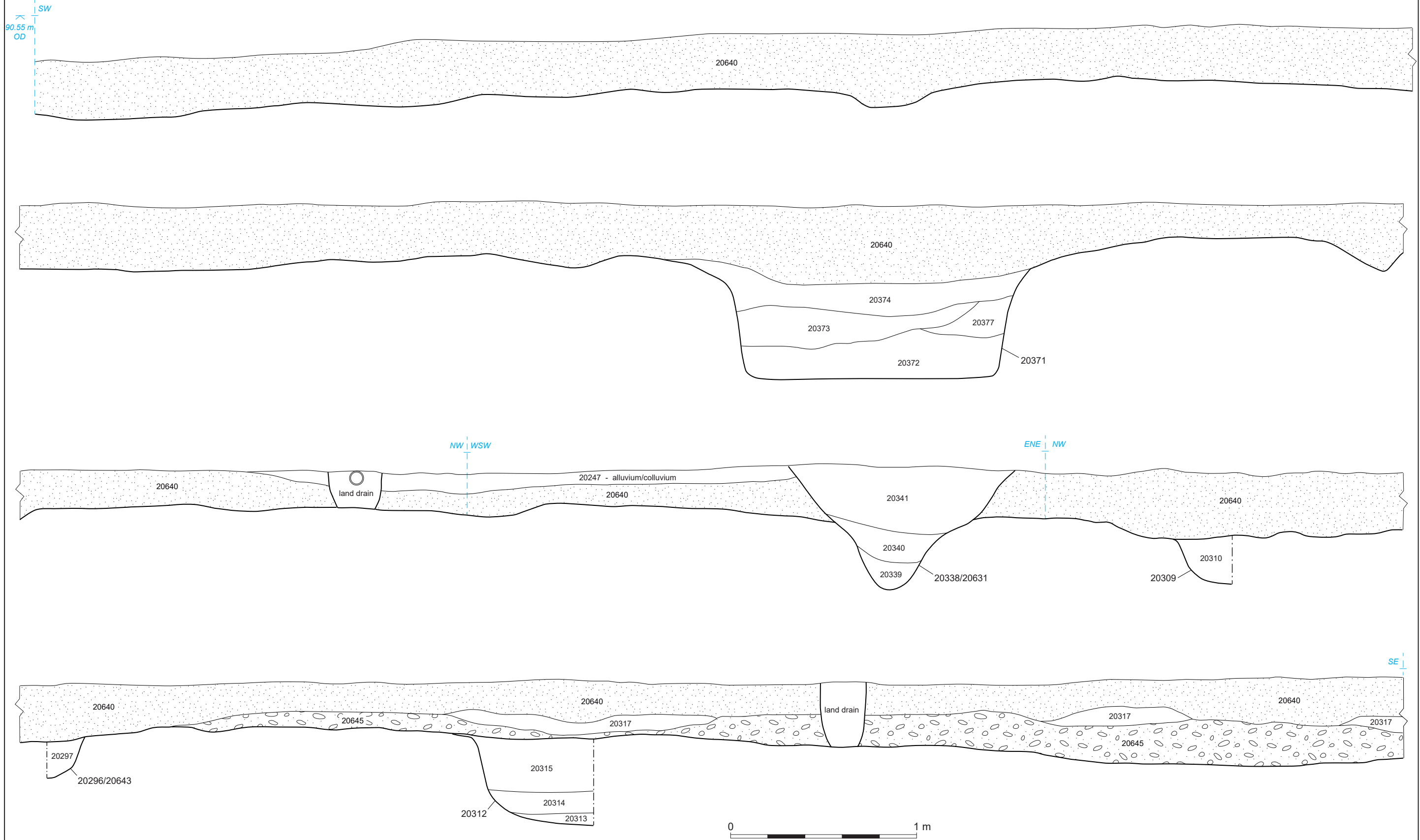


- Site boundary
- Previous evaluation trench
- Excavated areas
- Cremation graves
- Archaeology
- Geology
- Disturbance
- Bioturbation
- ▲▲ Section location



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Section 1A, southeast to southwest facing section through Burnt mound 20640

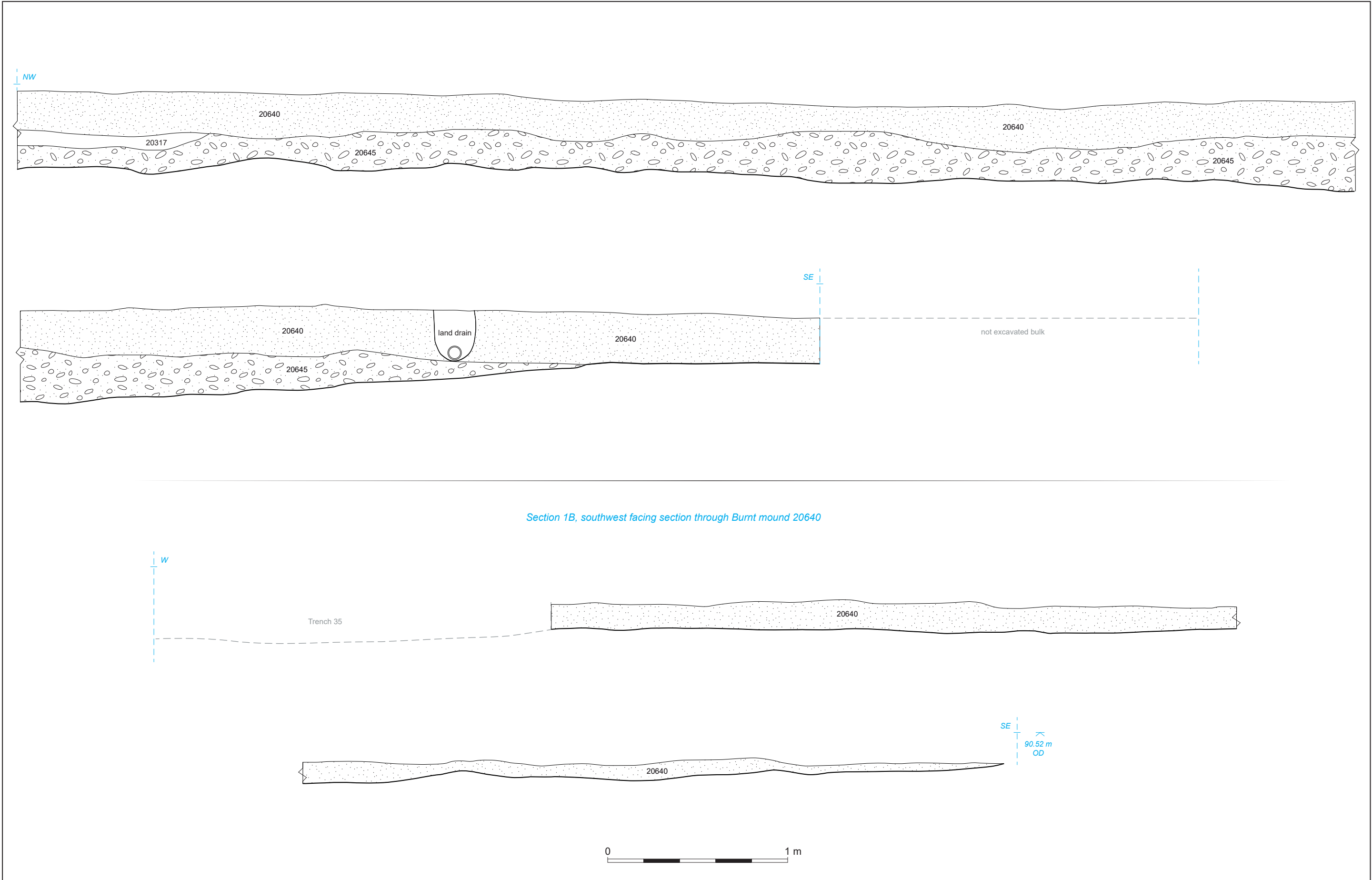


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Area 4, section 1A through the burnt mound

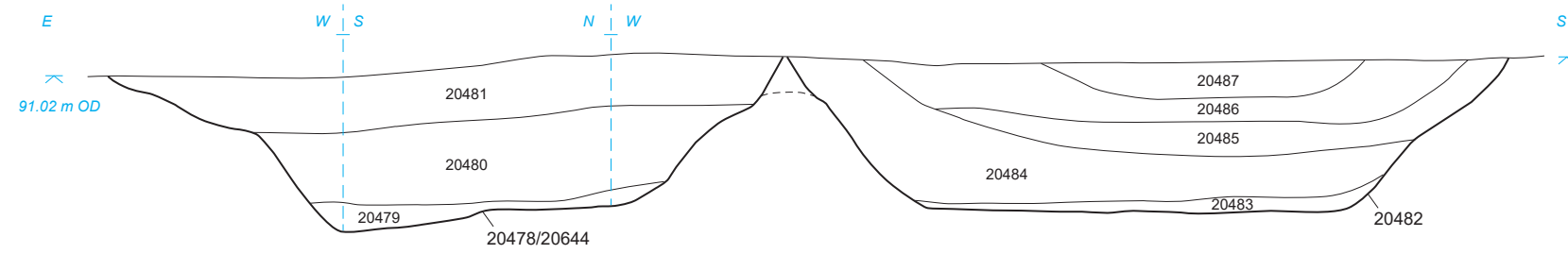
Figure 9



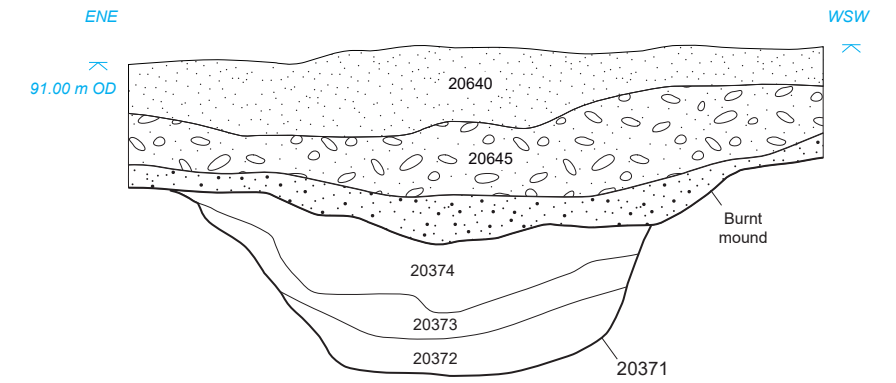
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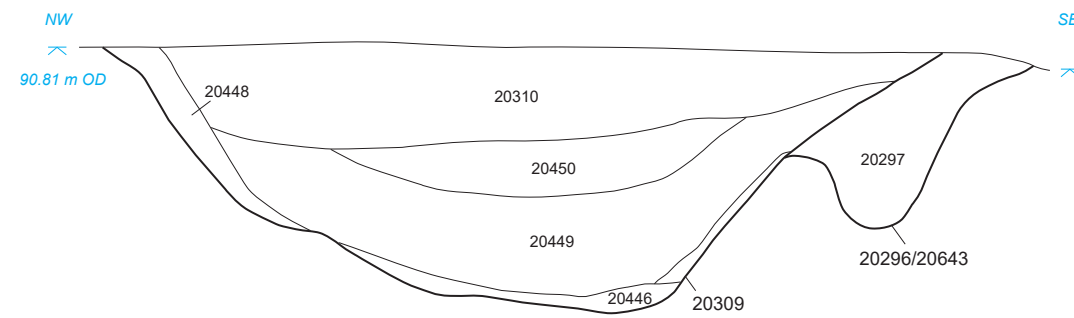
Section 2, wrap around section of Ditch 20644 and Pit 20482



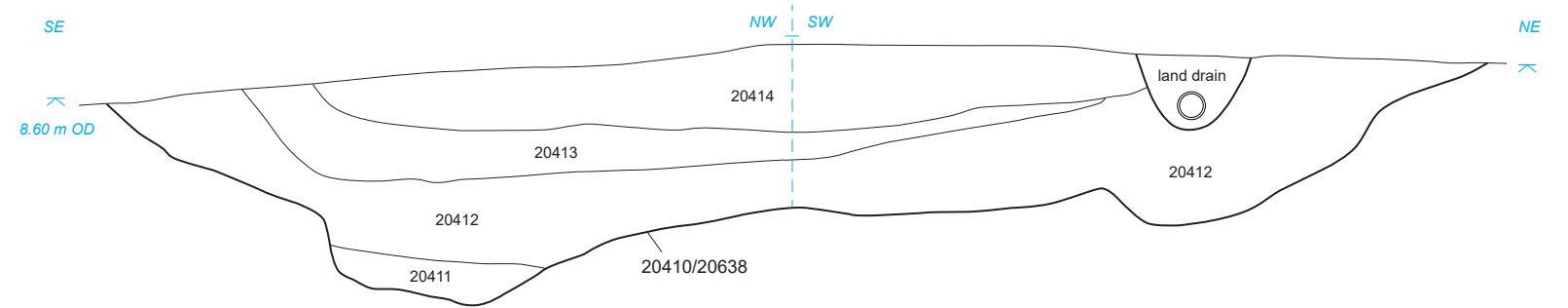
Section 3, north-north-west facing section of Burnt mound and Pit 20371



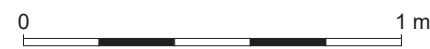
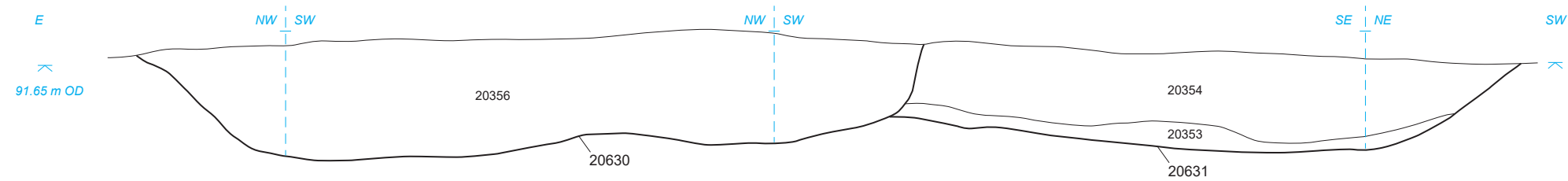
Section 4, south facing section of Ditch 20643 and Pit 20309



Section 5, wrap around section of Pit 20638

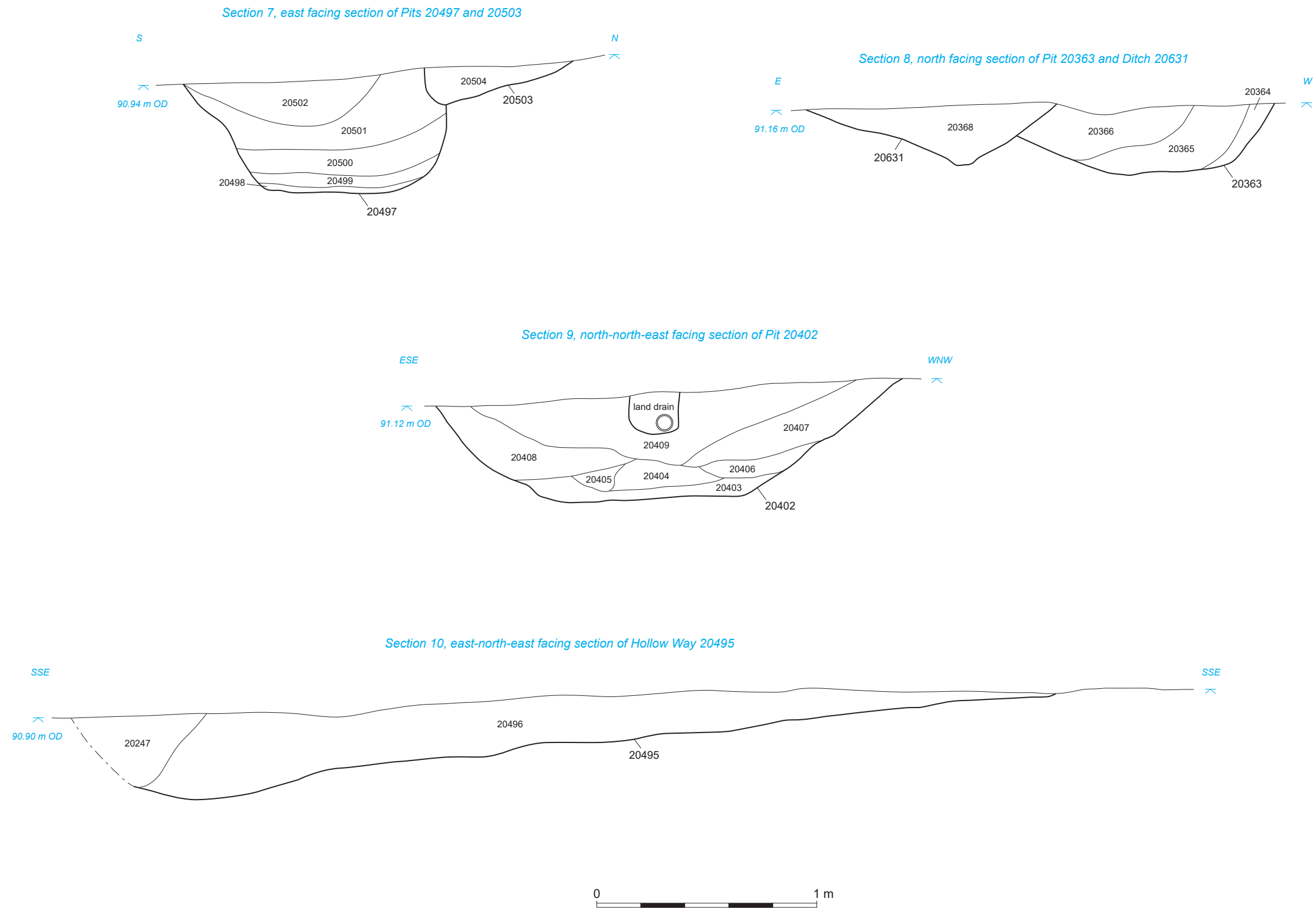


Section 6, wrap around section of Ditches 20630 and 20631



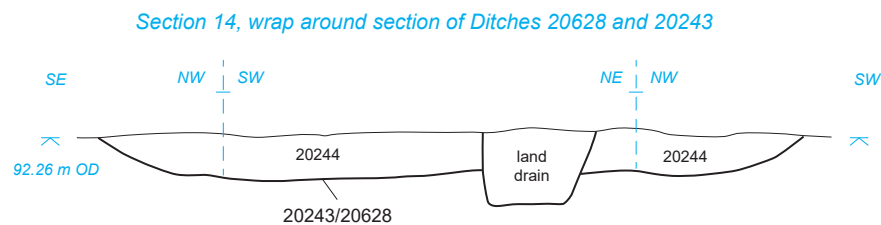
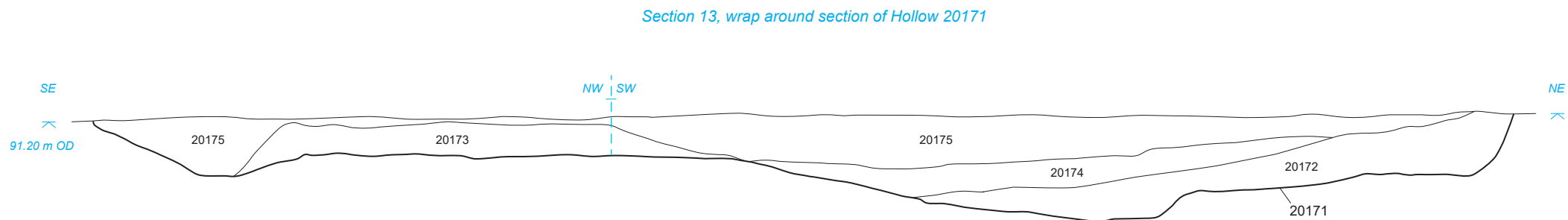
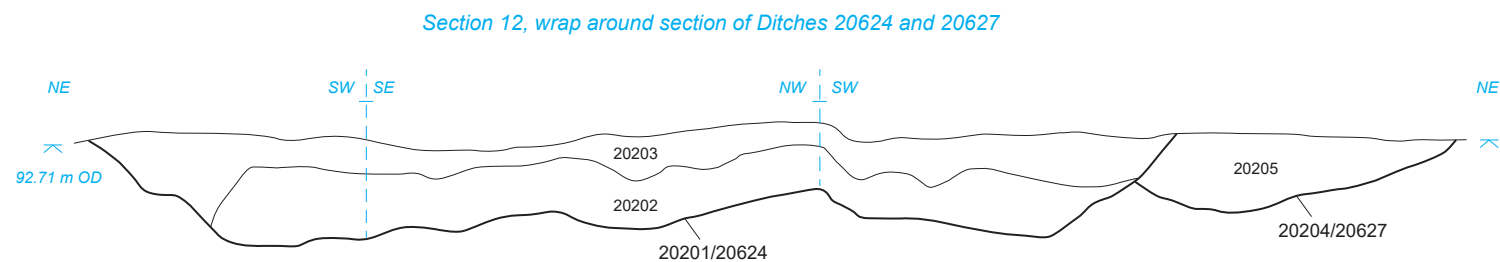
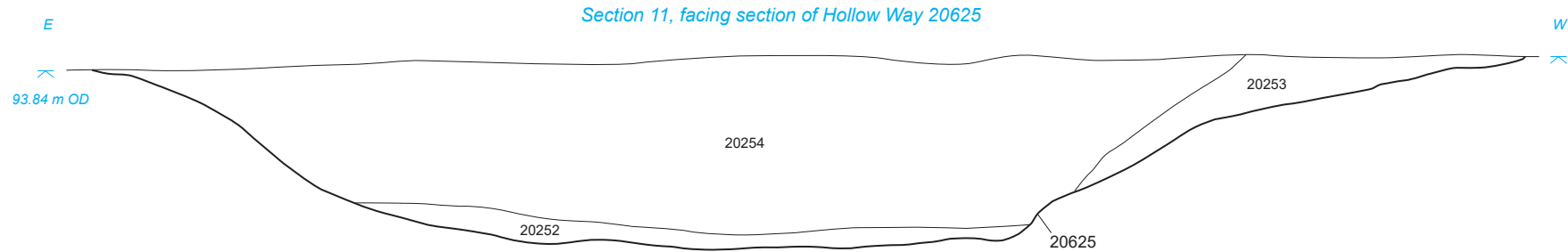
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AREA 1: photographs



Figure 14: Ditch 20043 view from southeast (0.5 m scale)



Figure 15: Ditch 20046 view from south west (0.5 m scale)



Figure 16: Ditch 20044 view from west (0.5 m scale)

AREA 2: photographs




Figure 17: Pit 20051 view from south (1 m scale)



Figure 18: Ditch 20610 view from east (1 m scale)



Figure 19: Ditch 20611 view from east-southeast (0.5 m scale)

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AREA 3: photographs



Figure 20: Pit 20095 (containing possible cremation - related deposit) view from south (0.2 m scale)



Figure 21: Pit 20098 view from south (0.5 m scale)



Figure 22: Pit 20103 (containing possible cremation - related deposit) view from north (0.2 m scale)

AREA 4: photographs




Figure 23: Pit 20302 and Test pit 9 in burnt mound view from east (1 m scale)



Figure 24: Pit 20312 and Test pit 13 view from west (1 m scale)



Figure 25: Pit 20312 view from west (1 m scale)

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AREA 4: photographs



Figure 26: Pit 20363 and Ditch 20631 (2 m scale)



Figure 27: Pit 20371 and burnt mound (1 m scale)



Figure 28: Pit 20378 view from east (2 m scale)

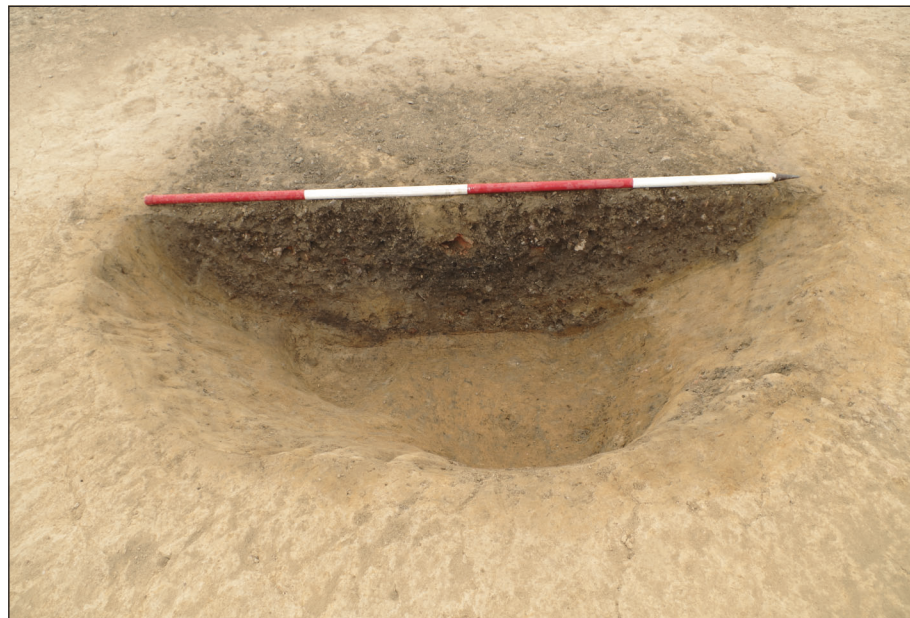


Figure 29: Pit 20402 view from north-northeast (2 m scale)



Figure 30: Pit 20472 view from north-northwest (1 m scale)



Figure 31: Pit 20488 view from west (1 m scale)



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AREA 4: photographs



Figure 32: 20495 Hollow way 20495/burnt mound view from east-northeast (2 m scale)



Figure 33: Pit 20505 view from south (1 m scale)

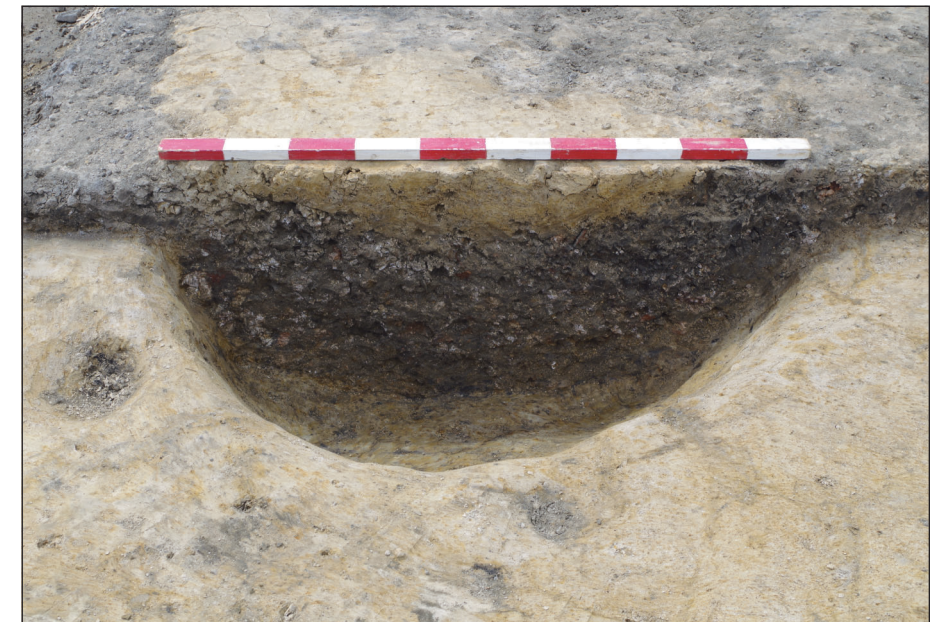


Figure 34: Pit 20554 view from north (1 m scale)



Figure 35: Pits 20570 and 20572 view from east (1 m scale)

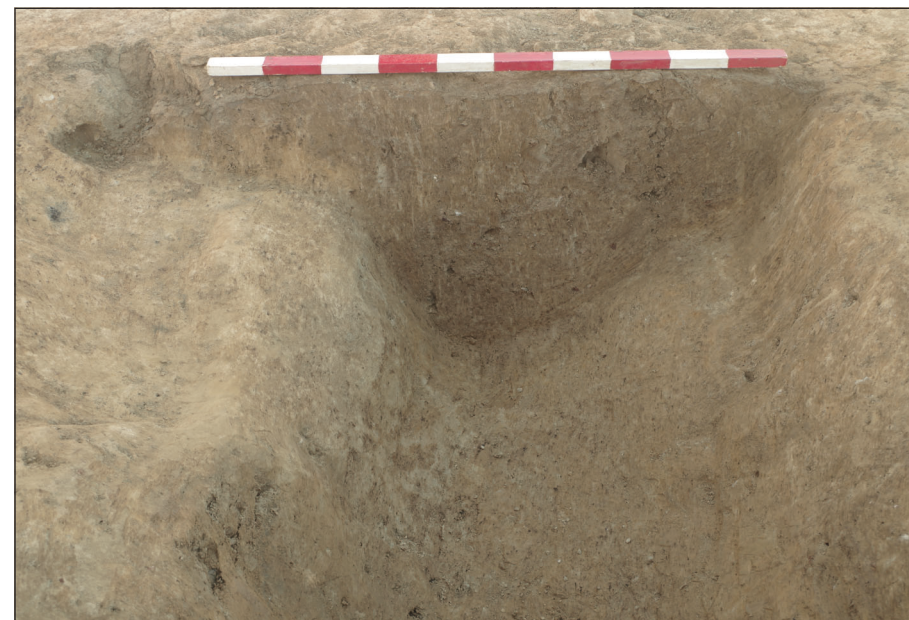



Figure 36: Ditch 20630 view from south-west (1 m scale)



Figure 37: Ditch 20630 view from south-west (1 m scale)

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AREA 4: photographs



Figure 38: Ditch 20631 view from south (2 m scale)

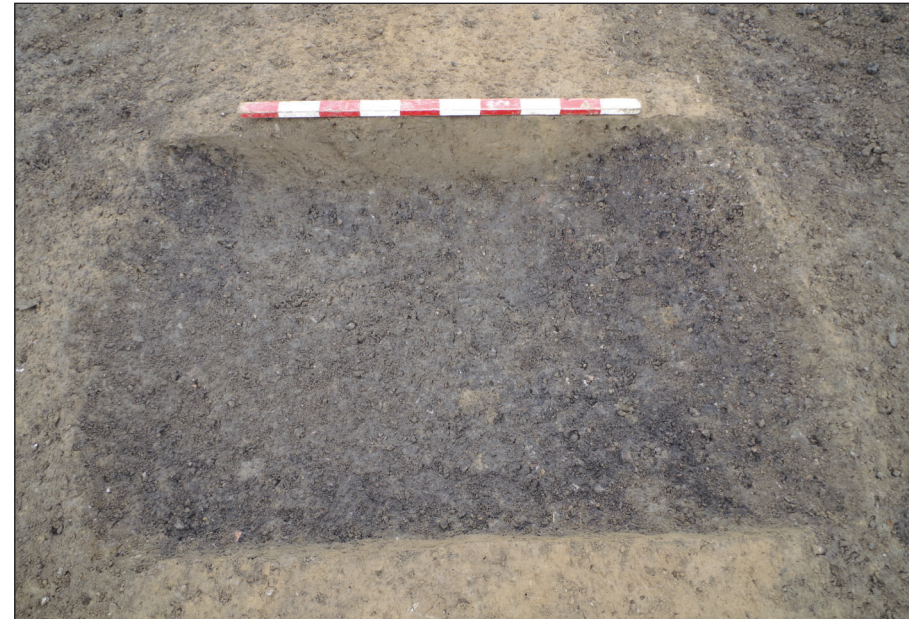


Figure 39: Ditch 20635 view from west (1 m scale)



Figure 40: Ditches 20636 and 20637 view from west (2 m scale)




Figure 41: Burnt mound extension view from west (2 m scale)



Figure 42: Burnt mound view from east (2 m scale)



Figure 43: Burnt mound view from north (1 m and 2 m scales)

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AREA 4: photographs



Figure 44: Burnt mound view from northwest (1 m and 2 m scales)



Figure 45: Burnt mound view from west (1 m and 2 m scales)



Figure 46: Ditch 20296 and Pit 20309 (2 m scale)




Figure 47: Test pit 5 in burnt mound view from west (1 m scale)



Figure 48: Test pit 6 in burnt mound view from east (1 m scale)



Figure 49: Test pit 7 in burnt mound (1 m scale)

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AREA 4: photographs



Figure 50: Test pit 9 and pit 20302 (1 m scale)



Figure 51: Test pit 23 in burnt mound view from southwest (1 m scale)



Figure 52: Test pit 24 in burnt mound view from northeast (1 m scale)

AREA 5: photographs




Figure 53: Pit 20216 view from east (0.5 m scale)



Figure 54: Ditches 20624 and 20627 view from south (1 m and 0.5 m scale)



Figure 55: Ditch 20624 view from north (1 m scale)

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AREA 5: photograph



Figure 56: Hollow way 20625 view from north (2 m scale)

AREA 6: photographs



Figure 57: Hollow 20655 view from southeast (1 m scale)



Figure 58: Hollow 20655 view from southwest (2 m scale)

AREA 7: photographs




Figure 59: Cremation grave 20125 view from north (0.2 m scale)



Figure 60: Cremation grave 20128 view from northeast (0.5 m scale)



Figure 61: Cremation grave 20131 view from north (0.5 m scale)

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AREA 7: photographs



Figure 62: Cremation grave 20134 view from north-northwest (0.5 m scale)



Figure 63: Cremation grave 20134 view from south-southeast (0.5 m scale)

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AREA 7: photographs



Figure 64: Cremation grave 20154 view from south (0.5 m scale)



Figure 65: Ditch 20628 view from northeast (2 m scale)

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