

**An Archaeological Evaluation
at
Land at Nackington, near Canterbury, Kent**

**NGR: 615000, 154526; 616481, 154545 and 616724, 154501
(TR 363 499)**

**ASE Project No: 6507
Site Code: NCA14**

**ASE Report No: 2014318
OASIS id: archaeol6-190677**



**Sophia Adams PhD, AlFA
With contributions by
Anna Doherty and Trista Clifford
Illustrations by Justin Russell**

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ASE on land at Nackington near Canterbury, Kent on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd from 18th August to 3rd September 2014. A total of 25 trenches were excavated over three distinct areas to the west and east of Nackington village. A geophysical survey undertaken in advance of the evaluation was used as the basis for the targeting of the trenches. All three areas revealed archaeological features, many coinciding with geophysical anomalies but others increasing the density of known features in each area.

Area 2 contained the highest density of archaeological remains including features, human remains, artefacts and faunal remains. The evidence consisted in the most part of linear features across an area of high ground bounded to the east by a wide north-south ditch at the edge of the slope down to the natural valley bottom. The evidence dates from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Roman period. The majority of the linear features and one vast midden pit were dated to the transitional period from the end of the first century BC to the end of the first century AD. Large pot sherds and butchered animal bones pointed to the presence of habitation within the immediate vicinity of the linear features although no structural remains were discovered.

The site continued in use through the Roman period. The northern extent of Area 2 was used as a burial ground in the third or fourth centuries AD. Three inhumations were uncovered, one of which contained three complete small pots that provided the dating evidence for these features.

Although Areas 1 and 3 were largely devoid of finds the limited evidence these areas indicated Late Iron Age to Roman period activity. The proximity of the site to a Roman road and other known evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman activity highlights the importance of this landscape for investigating the nature of this occupation in the Canterbury environs.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited, on behalf of their client, to undertake an evaluation on land at Nackington near Canterbury, Kent, hereafter referred to as the site. The site comprised three discrete parcels of land centre at National Grid Reference (NGR) 615000, 154526 (Area 1); 616481, 154545 (Area 2) and 616724, 154501 (Area 3). The location of the site and areas is shown in Figure 1.
- 1.1.2 A total of 25 trenches, each measuring 25m x 2m, were excavated across the site. Trenches 1-8 were located in Area 1, a 20.72 hectare plot of land to the west of the village of Nackington and west of Nackington Road. Trenches 9-21 were located in Area 2, a 33.5 hectare plot to the east of Nackington beyond the end of Church Lane and north of Bridge Road. Trenches 22-25 were located in Area 3, a 21.45 hectare plot to the east of Area 2, immediately north of Bridge Road and west of the Elham Valley dismantled railway. All areas are located to the south of the A2.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological potential for the site was highlighted through a desk-based assessment carried out by Green Energy UK (CgMs 2013). In reaction to this a geophysical survey was carried out over the entire site (GSB 2014). This revealed a number of anomalies that corresponded with the previously known cropmark evidence observed in aerial photographs. Building on the results of the geophysical survey the trenches were located to target features identified as geophysical anomalies.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site straddles a broad and irregular ridge within undulating landscape. Area 1 to the west occupies the north-northwest facing slope of this ridge located between 80 and 85m AOD, overlooking Canterbury and the Cathedral in the distance. Area 2 occupies the plateau and east facing slope of the ridge down to the valley bottom, ranging from 80m AOD down to 60m AOD. Area 3 is located further east on the other side of the valley at the top of the slope reaching 77m AOD.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology consists of Margate Chalk in Area 1 and 2 and Seaford Chalk in Area 3. A north-south aligned channel of Head Deposits comprising clay and silt cap the chalk on the eastern side of Area 2.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 It is proposed to install a photovoltaic park on the site. A WSI was prepared in advance of the archaeological evaluation and submitted to CgMs Consulting Limited and the Canterbury City Council (CCC) Archaeological Officer for approval prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. It was prepared with reference to the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and work was carried out in accordance with these documents.

1.4 **Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by ASE in August and September 2014. Project Management for this site was undertaken by Diccon Hart (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation). The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists: Steve Price, Bruce Ferguson, and Lauren Figg and directed by Sophia Adams.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Known archaeological evidence in this area to the south of Canterbury consists in the most part of Late Iron Age and Roman activity. The following information is summarised from the DBA (CgMs 2013).

2.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic

2.2.1 No Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic material is recorded within a 1km radius of the site.

2.3 Bronze Age

2.3.1 Bronze Age activity is known in this area albeit of a limited nature: only two ring ditches are recorded to the south of the site.

2.4 Iron Age and Roman

2.4.1 The potential for Late Iron Age and Roman remains at this site was exceptionally high. The immediate vicinity of the site has yielded metal finds of both Late Iron Age and Roman date: coins, brooches and an unusual helmet find, described below. Several of these finds have been associated with cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and recorded on the Kent HER. These cropmarks comprise a series of bisecting linear features and single pit-like forms. They have been speculatively dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods owing to their form and the associated finds. The site also lies between two Roman roads, Watling Street and Stone Street, which may have Iron Age origins (Margary 1955). One of the linear cropmarks to the east of Area 3 appears to link with the Roman Road and may be a contemporary trackway (CgMs 2014). In the vicinity of the cropmarks to the east of Area 3 the find of a Late Iron Age helmet and a contemporary brooch (EKE12430) lends support to the dating of these features.

2.5 Early medieval and medieval

2.5.1 No evidence for early medieval activity is present within a 1km radius of the site, although a Saxon inhumation is recorded further afield, some 2km to the east of the site. Evidence for medieval activity in the vicinity of the site is scarce, despite the demonstrated medieval origin of the Parish of Nackington, which historically comprised three Manors; the Manor of Sextries, the Manor of Staplegate and the Manor of Heppington. Finds of medieval date in the vicinity of the site include a copper seal matrix, found between Areas 1 and 2 and a silver coin to the west of the site, close to Stone Street. Generally speaking, the site itself is considered to have lain within the agricultural hinterland of Nackington during the medieval period and consequently, the potential for further remains of this date within the site is considered to be low.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

2.6.1 Analysis of available historic mapping for the area shows the site to have lain within agricultural land from the later 18th century onwards and the potential for remains of post-medieval date within the site is deemed to be low, comprising little more than field boundaries and land drainage.

2. Project Aims and Objectives

2.7.1 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site, with particular focus on the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains and anomalies
- To determine the nature and significance of any archaeological deposits
- To enable the Canterbury City Council Archaeology Officer to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further archaeological work at the site

2.7.2 In addition, specific research aims, based on the findings of the South-East Research Framework (SERF) include the following:

Late Iron Age and Roman

- Is there any evidence for Late Iron Age occupation on the site and if so does this evidence contribute to our understanding of emerging political structures in South-East England?
- What is the character of Roman occupation of the site? How can this inform our understanding of the character of Roman rural settlement in Kent and the South-East?
- Can the evidence from the site contribute to our understanding of the Late Iron Age to Roman transition in Kent and the South-East?
- How does the site relate to the wider road network in the South-East during the Roman period?
- Is there any evidence for Roman occupation on the site and can this inform on the character of Roman rural settlement and the Roman agricultural economy in the area?

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 All 25 trenches were located as per the WSI (Figure 2) and accurately located by means of a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 3.1.2 The trench locations were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.
- 3.1.3 Trenches were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued to the top of archaeological deposits, except trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 15, 18, 19 and 25 in which no archaeological features were visible. These were excavated either to the surface of the geological drift deposits, or to a maximum depth of 1.20m where no geological layers were observed before this depth was reached.
- 3.1.4 The subsoil spoil heaps and bases of trenches 9-14 and 20-21 were scanned with a metal detector and all metal finds recovered within the bases of these trenches were 3 dimensional plotted with the DGPS. These trenches were selected for scanning owing to the density of archaeological remains within this area. Only the topsoil spoil heaps of trenches 9 and 10 were scanned after which point the decision was taken to focus on the less disturbed subsoil and lower layers owing to the amount of modern debris in the topsoil and the success of the subsoil and trench base scans.
- 3.1.5 All exposed archaeological features and deposits were planned and sections drawn of all excavated features. Where no features were encountered the trench sections were measured and recorded in writing on the Evaluation Trench sheets.
- 3.1.6 A strip and mapping process was undertaken in areas where dateable finds were recovered from the surface of exposed features: trenches 9-13. Where no finds were visible on the surface of features in trenches 9-13 a sample section of each feature was hand excavated. In all other cases a sample section of each feature was excavated.
- 3.1.7 Written, photographic and drawn records were made of the exposed features and stratigraphy.
- 3.1.8 No features were suitable for environmental sampling.

3.2 Processing and identification of material recovered from excavation

- 3.2.1 All pottery, bone and worked flint recovered from the excavations was washed and marked with an appropriate code to identify the site and context (ASE 2007). Most ceramic and other building material and burnt flint was identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Finds were bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.

3.2.2 The lithic and ceramic finds have been identified by specialists within Archaeology South-East, and preliminary identification of faunal remains has been undertaken where the nature of the deposits justified such study.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

Number of Contexts	190
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	11
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	147 Digital; 40 B&W
Bulk finds	2 boxes
Registered finds	14
Environmental flots/residue	0

4.0 RESULTS

Archaeological remains were identified in 16 out of the 25 trenches covering all three evaluation areas. Features consisted, in the main part, of linear features: straight and curved ditches and gullies, and the occasional pit feature. Three inhumation graves were also identified and exposed. No clearly structural features were found. The majority of the evidence was concentrated in Area 2, particularly in trenches 9-14.

All dateable features pertained to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. Some modern disturbance was identified in the form of land drains and possible erosion of layers owing to ploughing activity. No earlier prehistoric or post Roman features were identified but the majority of features in Areas 1 and 3 were absent of any dating evidence.

The following discussion will focus on the trenches with archaeological remains followed by a summary of those trenches absent of archaeological remains (archaeologically negative trenches). The trenches are described in numerical order by each area, starting with Area 1, Trench 4.

4.1 Area 1, Trench 4

Table 2: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness	Height m AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.33	78.24
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.12	77.91
4/003	Layer	Clay Sediment	>25.00	>2.00	0.60	77.78
4/004	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	>25.00	>2.00	-	77.16
4/005	Cut	Gully	>2.57	0.68	0.20	77.16
4/006	Fill	Lower Fill of Gully [4/005]	>2.57	0.47	0.13	-
4/007	Fill	Upper Fill of Gully [4/005]	>2.57	0.68	0.15	77.16
4/008	Cut	Gully	>2.00	0.36	0.09	77.46
4/009	Fill	Fill of Gully [4/009]	>2.00	0.36	0.09	77.46

4.1.1 Trench 4 was excavated in an area with no geophysical anomalies. Two linear features were uncovered.

4.1.2 Two almost parallel gullies were identified in Trench 4 [4/005] and [4/008] aligned northeast to southwest continuing beyond the limit of excavation at either end.

4.1.3 The 0.20m deep and 0.68m wide gully [4/005] contained two fills. The lower was a pale grey, silty clay [4/006] striated with reddish brown manganese staining. The upper fill was a pale whitish brown, silty clay with occasional manganese flecks [4/007] possibly representing a gradual silting up of this feature. Neither fill contained any finds.

4.2 Area 1, Trench 6

Table 3: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness	Height m AOD
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.38	85.61
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.68	85.23
6/003	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	>25.00	>2.00	-	84.60
6/004	Cut	Modern planting gully	>3.65	2.16	0.30	85.13
6/005	Fill	Fill of Gully [6/004]	>3.65	2.16	0.30	85.13
6/006	Cut	Ditch	>2.00	0.90	0.13	84.54
6/007	Fill	Fill of Ditch [6/006]	>2.00	0.90	0.13	84.54
6/008	Cut	Gully	>2.00	0.50	0.15	84.60
6/009	Fill	Fill of Gully [6/008]	>2.00	0.50	0.15	84.60

4.2.1 Trench 6 was located to target a long northeast-southwest aligned linear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey. This feature appeared to traverse the entire extent of Area 1.

4.2.2 Two parallel intercutting linear features were uncovered in this trench that may relate to this anomaly although they were located on a north-south rather than northeast-southwest alignment. The first, a narrow shallow gully [6/008] was located below the subsoil and truncated the western side of the second: an earlier shallow ditch [6/006] on the same alignment. Both features continued beyond the limit of the trench at either end. [6/008] may represent a later recutting, or cleaning out of the earlier ditch. No finds were recovered from either fill: neither the silty sand fill [6/007] of the earlier ditch nor the silty clay fill [6/009] of the later gully.

4.2.3 Also in this trench was uncovered a feature of probable modern date. Cutting through the subsoil [6/002] and sealed by the topsoil [6/001] was a shallow gully [6/004], of variable width approximately aligned with the line of the harvested crop roots in the topsoil. It is thought this gully relates to that planting activity.

4.3 Area 1, Trench 8

Table 4: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.32	87.81
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.58	87.49
8/003	Layer	Clay Sediment	>25.00	>2.00	0.28	86.91
8/004	Cut	Curvilinear Ditch (southern part)		1.90	0.34	86.71

8/005	Fill	Fill of Ditch [8/004]		1.90	0.34	86.71
8/006	Cut	Curvilinear Ditch (northern part)		0.93	0.25	86.64
8/007	Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch [8/006]		0.35	0.08	86.71
8/008	Fill	Lower Fill of Ditch [8/006]		0.93	0.25	
8/009	Layer	Natural Clayey Sand	>25.00	>2.00	-	86.68

4.3.1 Trench 8 was targeted upon a west-east aligned linear geophysical anomaly.

4.3.2 A layer of clay [8/003] was found covering the trench below the subsoil [8/002]. Beneath this layer two narrow, slightly curved ditches were revealed: [8/004] and [8/006]. The former aligned southwest-northeast and the later northwest-southeast. In the eastern section of the trench it was clear that these two ditches were in fact part of the same curvilinear ditch. Both contained fills of light brownish grey clayey sand [8/005] and [8/008]. A further charcoal rich fill [8/007] was found in the top of the northerly ditch [8/006]. Although these features do not directly correspond with the form reported from the geophysical survey ditch, [8/006] does appear to be located in line with the anomaly suggesting this curvilinear feature may be part of a larger ditch system.

4.4 Area 2, Trench 9

Table 5: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.38	61.12
9/002	Layer	Redeposited Chalk	>20.00	>2.00	0.23	60.89
9/003	Cut	Grave Cut	1.77	0.46	>0.10	59.65
9/004	Skeleton	Inhumation in Grave [9/003]	1.41	0.35	-	59.68
9/005	Fill	Fill of Grave [9/003]	1.77	0.46	>0.10	59.65
9/006	Cut	Midden Feature	>3.00	>1.50	0.64	60.08
9/007	Fill	Upper Fill of [9/006]	>3.00	>1.50	0.40	60.08
9/008	Cut	Same as [9/006]	-	-	-	-
9/009	Fill	Same as [9/007]	-	-	-	-
9/010	Cut	Possible Ditch	>2.00	1.50	-	60.54
9/011	Fill	Fill of Linear [9/010]	>2.00	1.50	-	60.54
9/012	Cut	Possible Grave	>1.00	1.00	-	60.09

9/013	Fill	Fill of [9/012]	>1.00	1.00	-	60.09
9/014	Cut	Grave Cut	>0.65	0.37	0.27	59.75
9/015	Fill	Fill of Grave [9/014]	>0.65	0.37	0.27	59.75
9/016	Skeleton	Inhumation in Grave [9/014]	0.47	0.20	-	59.60
9/017	Skeleton	Inhumation in Grave [9/018]	1.33	0.50	-	59.60
9/018	Cut	Grave Cut	>1.33	0.50	0.25	59.80
9/019	Fill	Fill of Grave [9/018]	>1.33	0.50	0.25	59.80
9/020	Layer	Natural Chalk	>25.00	>2.00	-	60.00
9/021	Fill	Lower Fill of Midden [9/006]	>1.40	>0.62	0.20	

- 4.4.1 The geophysical survey showed that contra to the cropmark evidence this area had a high potential for archaeological features both discrete pit-like features and linears. The excavated evaluation trench revealed intense archaeological evidence in this area and indicated the possible nature of the anomalies recorded to the north of Trench 9.
- 4.4.2 No subsoil was found in Trench 9 below the topsoil [9/001] in contrast to the rest of the site. Instead, a layer of redeposited chalk [9/002] was found over much of the trench, which may account for the variation between the geophysical results and the excavated evidence.
- 4.4.3 Three inhumation graves [9/003], [9/014] and [9/018] were discovered sealed by the redeposited chalk [9/002]. Artefact evidence from one grave [9/018] indicates this was a Late Roman burial from 3rd-4th century AD and the proximity of the three graves indicates possible contemporaneity. All three inhumations were only excavated deep enough to expose the human remains. The skeletal remains were recorded but not lifted. The human remains are still intact, in-situ. The position of the bones at the base of [9/014] and [9/018] mean that more of the grave backfill was excavated before these were identified than for grave [9/003]. This technique also exposed the three complete ceramic vessels in grave [9/018]. It was decided to lift these objects to protect them from possible future plough damage and to provide secure evidence for dating and interpreting these features.
- 4.4.4 The most shallow grave [9/003] was located 0.42m below the top of the topsoil. This east-south-east to west-north-west aligned grave contained an almost complete, extended supine inhumation. The head was located at the east-south-east end, the feet were missing but the right tibia and fibula were present at the west-south-west end of the grave. The top of the skull was missing and the break around the parietal bones looked to be of some antiquity. This area was only uncovered through trowelling away the overlying chalk so the combined evidence indicates this skull was damaged in the past before the chalk was deposited over the grave.

- 4.4.5 The other two exposed graves were placed side by side, staggered, with the inhumations laid out in opposite directions. In grave [9/018] the head was located at the north end of the grave and the feet at the south; in grave [9/014] the head was located at the south end. This latter grave continued beyond the limit of the evaluation trench to the north so the full extent was not uncovered but it is fairly certain that the feet would have been located at the north end of the grave.
- 4.4.6 Despite the greater surviving depth of the grave cuts [9/014] and [9/018] in comparison to [9/003] the bones were less well preserved than in the shallower grave. Only parts of the skull and the left humerus survived of skeleton [9/016]. Only parts of the skull, and the lower limbs survived of skeleton [9/017].
- 4.4.7 Three small ceramic vessels were found in grave [9/018]. A complete small necked ceramic jar, Nene Valley colour-coated ware, had been placed at the head of the deceased [9/017] in grave [9/018]. A small Dragendorff 38 Oxfordshire red-slipped ware cup-like vessel had been placed upside down near the feet. A small, necked black-surfaced coarse sandy ware vessel was found in the grave fill in the vicinity of the lower part of the leg (See 5.3.6). these have been dated to the late 3rd or 4th centuries AD.
- 4.4.7 Grave cut [9/014] appeared to truncate fill [9/019] of grave [9/018] at the northern section of the trench. [9/014], therefore, appears to be the later of these two associated inhumations. Both features were also sealed by the redeposited chalk [9/002].
- 4.4.8 To the west of the graves a further possible grave feature was exposed but not excavated. The presence of large, flat-headed nails in the top of the fill [9/013] of cut [9/012] indicated this may also be a grave. This is contradicted by the presence of two similar nails in the tops of fills [9/009] and [9/011]: the former was part of a large midden feature [9/006] and the latter a possible wide linear ditch [9/010].
- 4.4.9 To the west of the graves was a large feature originally thought to be a wide curvilinear ditch cutting the natural chalk. Excavation revealed the feature was also overlain by redeposited chalk layer [9/002] which had obscured part of the fill. This appeared to be a vast sub-rounded pit [9/006]. The nature of the silty clay fills [9/007] and [9/021]: the charcoal flecks in the upper fill [9/007] and the frequent animal bone in [9/007] and large pot sherds in both fills imply this may be a midden feature. The ceramics pre-date those discovered in grave [9/018] by two centuries. This feature must relate to the earlier Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity on the site (discussed in the conclusion) and is unrelated to the burials. Whether the unexcavated large linear feature [9/010] is contemporary with this or the graves is unclear at this stage.

4.5 Area 2, Trench 10

Table 6: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.28	62.19
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.12	61.91
10/003	Cut	Ditch	>2.00	1.43	-	61.20
10/004	Fill	Fill of Ditch [10/003]	>2.00	1.43	-	61.20
10/005	Cut	Ditch	>2.00	2.23	-	61.65
10/006	Fill	Fill of Ditch [10/005]	>2.00	2.23	-	61.65
10/007	Cut	Pit	1.02	0.97	-	61.32
10/008	Fill	Fill of Pit [10/007]	1.02	0.97	-	61.32
10/009	Layer	Natural Chalk	>25.00	>2.00	-	61.65

4.5.1 Two ditches and one pit-like feature were revealed in Trench 10 all of which appear to date to the first century AD on the basis of the pot sherds found in the top of each fill.

4.5.2 Both ditches [10/003] and [10/005] were aligned north-south at either end of the trench with the possible pit of ditch terminus [10/007] located between these on the northern side of the trench. These features were characterised by their appearance and contents on the surface but were not excavated. Ditch [10/005] appears to correspond with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey.

4.6 Area 2, Trench 11

Table 7: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.25	65.66
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.25	65.41
11/003	Cut	Modern Drain	>2.00	0.30	-	64.35
11/004	Fill	Fill of Modern Drain	>2.00	0.30	-	64.35
11/005	Cut	Massive Ditch or Channel	>2.00	9.50	-	64.55
11/006	Fill	Fill of Ditch [11/005]	>2.00	9.50	-	64.55
11/007	Cut	Large Ditch or Channel	>2.00	3.20	-	64.91
11/008	Fill	Fill of [11/007]	>2.00	3.20	-	64.91
11/009	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	>25.00	>2.00	0.10	65.16
11/010	Layer	Natural	>25.00	>2.00	-	64.91

		Chalk			>0.08	
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4.6.1 The central part of Trench 11 was crossed by a vast ditch like feature aligned east-west [11/005], the upper part of which was partially excavated by machine. Based on the dimensions and comparison to the geophysical survey it is suggested this was a large channel through the chalk that was backfilled possibly with midden material owing to the concentration of large pot sherds and metal finds in the top of the feature.

4.6.2 The east-west aligned ditch [11/007] may also be part of this channel feature, the fills were very similar and it appears this feature may converge with [11/005] just beyond the limit of the trench.

4.7 Area 2, Trench 12

Table 8: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.28	63.90
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.25	63.62
12/003	Cut	Ditch	>3.80	0.65	-	63.59
12/004	Fill	Fill of Ditch [12/003]	>3.80	0.65	-	63.59
12/005	Cut	Ditch	>3.00	0.84	-	63.59
12/006	Fill	Fill of Ditch [12/005]	>3.00	0.84	-	63.59
12/007	Cut	Ditch	>3.00	1.36	-	63.46
12/008	Fill	Fill of Ditch [12/007]	>3.00	1.36	-	63.46
12/009	Cut	Ditch	>3.00	0.69	-	63.54
12/010	Fill	Fill of ditch [12/009]	>3.00	0.69	-	63.54
12/011	Layer	Natural Chalk	>25.00	>2.00	>0.10	63.59

4.7.1 The results of the geophysical survey indicated a concentration of linear features in the locality of trench 12.

4.7.2 This was borne out through the results of the excavation which revealed four linear features traversing the trench from northeast-southwest. Based on the surface dimensions and fills these appear to be broadly contemporary ditches associated with occupation activity in the immediate vicinity.

4.8 Area 2, Trench 13

Table 9: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.25	66.98
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.20	66.73

13/003	Cut	Ditch Terminus Re-cut	>1.50	0.75	0.30	66.39
13/004	Fill	Fill of [13/003]	>1.50	0.75	0.30	66.39
13/005	Cut	Ditch	>2.00	1.80	>0.25	66.39
13/006	Fill	Fill of Ditch [13/005]	>2.00	1.80	>0.25	66.39
13/007	Layer	Natural Chalk	>25.00	>2.00	-	66.53
13/008	Cut	Ditch Terminus	>2.00	0.50	0.20	66.44
13/009	Fill	Fill of [13/008]	>2.00	0.50	0.20	66.44

4.8.1 The nature of the archaeological features in Trench 13 was again linear in character: one recut ditch terminus [13/008] and [13/003] and a parallel ditch [13/005] aligned northeast-southwest.

4.8.2 On the basis of the finds these features appear to be contemporary with the other first century AD activity in this area.

4.9 Area 2, Trench 14

Table 10: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.35	69.58
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.30	69.23
14/003	Cut	Ditch	>2.00	1.12	0.18	68.69
14/004	Fill	Fill of Ditch [14/003]	>2.00	1.12	0.18	68.69
14/005	Cut	Ditch	>2.00	0.60	0.30	68.68
14/006	Fill	Fill of Ditch [14/005]	>2.00	0.60	0.30	68.68
14/007	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.58	0.30	68.63
14/008	Fill	Fill of Pit [14/007]	0.90	0.58	0.30	68.63
14/009	Null/Void	-	-	-	-	-
14/010	Null/Void	-	-	-	-	-
14/011	Layer	Natural Chalk	>25.00	>2.00	-	68.68
14/012	Layer	Natural Clay-with- Flints	>25.00	>2.00	0.20	68.93

4.9.1 This trench was targeted upon a possible circular gully proposed from the geophysical results.

4.9.2 This interpretation was not supported by the excavation which revealed two converging gullies [14/003] and [14/005] crossing the northern end of the trench, truncated by a possible pit [14/007]. At the southern end of the trench the natural chalk [14/011] was partially overlain with striations of natural clay-with-flints [14/012].

4.9.3 Based on the pottery evidence the gullies appear to date to the first century AD possibly to the latter half of this period and were truncated by [14/007] in the second century AD.

4.10 Area 2, Trench 16

Table 11: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.33	58.90
16/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.38	58.57
16/003	Layer	Colluvium	>25.00	>2.00	0.45	58.36
16/004	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	>25.00	>2.00	>0.09	55.60
16/005	Cut	Large Ditch	>2.75	2.75	0.60	58.36
16/006	Fill	Fill of Ditch [16/005]	>2.75	2.75	0.60	58.36

4.10.1 Only one feature was found in Trench 16. A wide northeast-southwest aligned ditch [16/005] traversed the western end of the trench. This was probably a boundary feature given its dimensions and location defining the eastern extent of the archaeological features in Area 2.

4.10.2 Further east the land slopes downhill to a valley that appears to have silted up as observed by the build-up of colluvium in the eastern part of Trench 6 beyond the ditch. The ditch appears to be contemporary with the first century activity to the west in Area 2. The feature is visible as an anomaly on the geophysical survey.

4.11 Area 2, Trench 17

Table 12: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.34	52.62
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.36	52.26
17/003	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	>25.00	>2.00	-	49.53
17/004	Cut	Ditch or Gully	>0.70	0.64	0.30	50.21
17/005	Fill	Fill of [17/004]	>0.70	0.64	0.30	50.21
17/006	Cut	Rectangular Small Pit	1.15	0.48	0.52	50.12
17/007	Fill	Fill of [17/007]	1.15	0.48	0.52	50.12
17/008	Layer	Colluvium	>25.00	>2.00	>0.43	51.90

4.11.1 Trench 17 was located to target an area of negative natural response on the

geophysical survey. Two enigmatic small features [17/005] and [17/007] were discovered cut into the top of a layer of colluvium [17/008] that covered the entire trench below the subsoil [17/002]. The former appears to be a small gully aligned northeast-southwest [17/005] and the latter was a shallow, small rectangular pit [17/007] of possible post-medieval date. Their proximity indicates [17/005] may also be of this late date although no dating evidence was found to confirm this.

4.11.2 The geophysical anomaly may, therefore, refer to the natural channel that appears to cross this part of site from north-south the base of was only partially revealed on the east side of the trench where the natural flints were exposed [17/03]. Owing to the archaeological remains and health and safety restrictions it was not possible to machine to the base of the channel elsewhere in the trench.

4.12 Area 2, Trench 20

Table 13: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.32	71.63
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.24	71.31
20/003	Layer	Natural Chalk	>25.00	>2.00	>0.20	71.07
20/004	Cut	Possible Ditch	>3.10	>1.95	0.45	71.07
20/005	Fill	Fill of [20/004]	>3.10	>1.95	0.45	71.07
20/006	Cut	Large Ditch	>4.60	>2.55	>0.60	71.22
20/007	Fill	Fill of Ditch [20/006]	>4.60	>2.55	>0.60	71.22
20/008	Cut	Ditch	>7.14	1.42	0.53	70.82
20/009	Fill	Fill of Ditch [20/008]	>7.14	1.42	0.53	70.82

4.12.1 Three large features were exposed and sampled in Trench 20. Two appear to be intercutting: [20/008] and [20/006]. The former may be a ditch, the latter could potentially be a quarry targeting the natural chalk in this area. The same is true for feature [20/004]. All three occur at the edge of vast area of natural responses recorded in the geophysical survey but [20/008] does appear to coincide with a northeast-southwest aligned linear feature indicated on the survey. No dating evidence was found in the any of the fills.

4.13 Area 2, Trench 21

Table 14: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.39	74.38
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.29	73.99
21/003	Cut	Boundary	>2.00	2.80		

		Ditch			1.11	73.70
21/004	Fill	Tertiary Fill of [21/003]	>2.00	1.23	0.41	
21/005	Fill	Primary Fill of [21/003]	>2.00	2.74	0.42	
21/006	Fill	Fill of [21/007] same as 21/011]	-	-	-	-
21/007	Cut	Geological Linear Hollow	>2.00	2.35	0.33	-
21/008	Fill	Secondary Fill of [21/003]	>2.00	1.75	0.51	
21/009	Fill	Quaternary Fill of [21/003]	>2.00	2.27	0.41	73.70
21/010	Layer	Natural Chalk	>25.00	>2.00	>0.11	73.18
21/011	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	>25.00	>2.00	0.52	73.70

4.13.1 Trench 21 was the most southerly of the trenches located in Area 2. This also targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. This equated with a large boundary ditch [21/003] aligned north-south but with a slight curvature towards the east at the northern extent of the trench. The finds in this ditch ranged from possible Late Iron Age to second century AD Roman material including quernstone fragments of German lava stone. These disintegrated on lifting but parallel ridges/grooves were visible on one side when first exposed.

4.13.2 A number of iron nails appeared to have collected in the top of a linear hollow recorded as [21/007] but excavation revealed this to be a natural geological feature.

4.14 Area 3, Trench 22

Table 15: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.45	74.28
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.20	73.83
22/003	Layer	Pebble Layer	>25.00	>2.00	0.18	73.63
22/004	Layer	Clayey Sand Sediment	>25.00	>2.00	>0.30	73.40
22/005	Layer	Natural Flints	>25.00	>2.00	-	73.78
22/006	Cut	Pit	0.91	0.89	0.22	73.78
22/007	Fill	Fill of Pit [22/006]	0.91	0.89	0.22	73.78
22/008	Cut	Pit	0.48	0.33	0.28	73.78

22/009	Fill	Fill of Pit[22/008]	0.48	0.33	0.28	73.78
22/010	Cut	Curvilinear Gully	>7.00	0.44	0.09	73.06
22/011	Fill	Fill of Gully [22/010]	>7.00	0.44	0.09	73.06

4.14.1 Area 3 targeted a small group of geophysical anomalies at the far eastern extent of the site and trench 22 focussed on one feature set apart from this group. The geophysical survey appears to have picked up a natural band of flint that occurs at a fairly shallow depth in Trench 22 (0.50m below the top of the trench) at the east end of the trench. The three features identified in this trench could not be dated.

4.14.2 In the western half of the trench was a narrow shallow curvilinear, almost S-shaped gully [22/010], which curved from south to northeast to southeast. The pale grey silty clay fill was absent of finds and inclusions. This was discovered below a layer of pebbles [22/003] and cutting into the top of a sandy clay deposit [22/004].

4.14.3 A small pit [22/006] appears to cut or recut pit [22/008], neither fill contained any dateable evidence. These two features cut into the top of the natural flint layer [22/005]. They may post-date the curvilinear ditch but the evidence is inconclusive.

4.15 Area 3, Trench 23

Table 16: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.30	72.91
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.30	72.61
23/003	Cut	Curvilinear Ditch	12.00	0.70	0.26	72.34
23/004	Fill	Fill of Ditch [23/004]	12.00	0.70	0.26	72.34
23/005	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	>25.00	>2.00	0.35	72.34
23/006	Layer	Natural Chalk and Flints	>25.00	>2.00	>0.05	72.34

4.15.1 Trench 23 which targeted a geophysical anomaly contained one curvilinear shallow ditch [23/003] that did not correspond with the geophysics evidence. This ditch curved from west-north-west to east-south-east within the central section of the trench. Flint-tempered pot sherds from this feature indicate a possible Late Iron Age, first century BC date.

4.16 Area 3, Trench 24

Table 17: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.25	72.95
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	>25.00	>2.00	0.25	72.70
24/003	Cut	Ditch	>2.20	1.25	0.29	72.43
24/004	Fill	Fill of Ditch [24/003]	>2.20	1.25	0.29	72.43
24/005	Cut	Ditch	>2.20	0.77	0.44	72.33
24/006	Fill	Fill of Ditch[24/005]	>2.20	0.77	0.44	72.33
24/007	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	>25.00	>2.00	-	72.45
24/008	Layer	Natural Chalk and Flints	>25.00	>2.00	-	72.43

4.16.1 Two ditches were found in Trench 24. One aligned northwest to southeast [24/003] and the other southwest to northeast [24/005]. The former may correspond with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey but the latter bears no relationship to the survey results. Both fills were absent of finds.

4.17 Archaeologically Negative Trenches: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 15, 18, 19 and 25 (Appendix 1)

- 4.17.1 Five of the eight trenches in Area 1 revealed no archaeological features: trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 7. These all consisted of topsoil varying in thickness from 0.26m to 0.33m over subsoil of 0.13m (in the northern part of the site) to 0.69 m thick (in the southern part). In trenches 2, 3 and 7 a mottled deposit of yellowish brown clay lay directly below the subsoil. Below the clay in these trenches and directly below the subsoil in the other trenches was the natural geology of clay-with-flints and chalk. The only evidence for human activity in any of these trenches was the remains of modern drainage and planting channels visible within the subsoil.
- 4.17.2 In Area 2 three trenches contained no evidence for archaeological features: 15, 18 and 19. These were all located on the eastern slope and towards the base of the valley. Topsoil ranging from 0.27m to 0.33m in thickness covered all three trenches. This overlay subsoil of varying depth from 0.10m towards the top of the hill up to 0.94m at the bottom of the valley.
- 4.17.3 In trenches 15 and 19 a 0.15m-0.23m deep layer of colluvium [15/003] and [19/003] had built up over the natural but this layer was not observed in Trench 18. A few sherds of Later Iron Age pottery, 330BC- AD 10, were found in the colluvium in Trench 19 [19/003].
- 4.17.3 In trenches 15 and 18 the natural consisted of clay-with flints while in Trench 19 the natural was almost exclusively flints. Trench 19 was the only one to contain any (unstratified) finds: sherds of Later Iron Age pottery c.300 BC- AD 10.
- 4.17.4 In Area 3, Trench 25 was the only archaeologically negative trench. Topsoil ranging from 0.27-0.30m in thickness overlay subsoil varying from 0.10 to 0.20m thick. Below the subsoil was a layer of natural clay-with-flints 0.20 to 0.70m deep covering and filling in undulations in the underlying natural chalk.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The majority of the finds from the site dated from the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods focussing particularly on the first century AD. These consisted, in the most part, of pot sherds, often large and unabraded. Other contemporary finds include fragments of Roman quernstone(s) and an assemblage of domesticated animal bones (all from Area 2), several showing signs of butchery.

5.1.2 The exception to this pattern are the three complete small vessels from grave [9/018] which indicate later Roman use of the site in the third to fourth centuries AD. Metalwork consisted in the most of undateable iron nails but three appear to be coffin nails and were found in Trench 9 in the vicinity of the inhumations. A Roman radiate coin RF <1> reflects the continuity of Roman activity in this area from first to fourth centuries as seen in the ceramic finds.

5.1.3 A finds quantification is given in Appendix 2.

5.2 Prehistoric and/or Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 Introduction and methodology

A relatively large assemblage of Iron Age and Roman pottery (346 sherds, weighing 7658g) was recovered during the evaluation. The earliest material dates to the Middle/Late Iron Age. Although it was sometimes found residually in contexts also containing 1st century AD pottery, it is generally in quite fresh condition with a large average sherd size. The Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage includes sherds of imported high-status Republican Italian wine amphorae dating to the late 2nd to 1st century BC.

The majority of the assemblage belongs to the 1st century AD and includes fairly large groups, lacking any post-conquest material as well as some which contain both grog-tempered and Romanised fabric types. This may indicate continuity of occupation over the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. The latest Roman pottery associated with settlement type features came from Trench 14, which produced a few 2nd century fabrics and forms. Meanwhile, a group of vessels accompanying an inhumation burial in Trench 9 are clearly of much later Roman date (c.AD270-400).

At this stage the pottery has not been recorded in detail according to a fabric and form type-series but it has been broadly characterised for spot-dating purposes. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained and recorded with any material recovered in the event of further excavation at the site.

5.2.2 Middle/Late Iron Age pottery

A number of contexts produced sherds in flint-tempered fabrics. These generally contained moderate to common, relatively fine (c.0.5-1.5mm) and well-sorted flint inclusions, set within a silty or fine sandy matrix. In several

cases, only a few undiagnostic sherds of this type were recovered (e.g. [13/004], [17/002]) and these are not necessarily conclusively diagnostic of date although they are more typical of the later Iron Age than of earlier prehistoric periods. However, in two contexts, [14/006] and [19/008], these fabric types were associated with diagnostic Middle to Late Iron Age forms. Both of these are hand-made weakly shouldered vessels with slightly beaded rims, lacking any clear Aylesford-Swarling influences; however, in [14/006] the M/LIA vessel was clearly residual in a Roman group.

Evidence from central Canterbury sites suggests that flint-tempered wares occasionally survived in groups of the 1st century AD but they are unlikely to have been produced in any quantity after the 1st century BC (Pollard 1988 42-43). The larger Late Iron Age/earlier Roman groups from the current evaluation certainly lacked contemporary flint-tempered wares. A single context, [13/004], produced a few flint-tempered sherds with one small fragment of Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered pottery. In this case, the flint-tempered wares could be residual or alternatively all of the pottery may represent a contemporary group of the later 1st century BC or early 1st century AD.

Also produced in the period corresponding to the British Middle/Late Iron Age are sherds of Dressel 1 amphora, found in contexts [9/007], [9/021], [10/004] and [13/006], including two different fabric variants (with and without volcanic black sand inclusions). This amphora type was imported as part of the wine trade from central and southern Italy, although it probably ended up in southern Britain through intermediate trade with Armorica. Two chronologically overlapping form variants are known and, although there are no rimsherds present, the wall-thickness of the examples from Nackington may suggest that they belong to the earlier Dressel 1A group (c.120-50BC) rather than the later 1B variant (c.70-10BC). We might expect them therefore, to be contemporary with flint-tempered wares of the type described above but they were in fact, always found with moderate-sized groups of wheel-thrown grog-tempered sherds, and in [9/07] with an imported North Gaulish white ware butt-beaker, all clearly dating to the 1st century AD. This suggests that all of Dressel 1 amphorae are residual, although their presence, representing multiple vessels, is indicative of some high-status activity on the site.

5.2.3 1st -2nd century AD pottery

As already noted, contexts [9/007], [9/021], [10/004] and [13/006] all produced moderate sized assemblages of grog-tempered pottery including cordoned and bead-rim jar and Aylesford-Swarling style platter forms, suggesting a date in the 1st century AD, possibly in the pre-conquest period and almost certainly no later than AD50-60. A number of other contexts, including [10/006], [10/008], [11/002], [11/008], [12/002], [12/006], [13/002], [14/004] and [21/002] contained a few grog-tempered bodysherds and no certain Romanised fabrics or forms. However, all of these are very small groups which could feasibly be of any 1st century date.

A number of small to moderate-sized pottery groups contained a mixture of grog-tempered and Roman fabric types, including contexts [9/021], [11/006], [12/004], and [16/006]. These usually contained fabrics like North Kent fine wares, Canterbury grey wares and south Gaulish samian ware alongside still

relatively high proportions of grog-tempered wares. Context [16/006] also contained a shoulder sherd with a heavily corrugated profile in possible imported north Gaulish white ware (or a very high quality Romano-British imitation). In these groups, the range of forms, including Aylesford-Swarling style cordoned jars, carinated beakers and Cam. 16 style platters suggest that the most intensive activity was probably in the pre-Flavian period.

However, some groups did contain material of later 1st and 2nd century date. In context [12/008], large sherds of a North Kent fine grey ware bowl, decorated with compass-scribed lines and arcs in the “London ware” style, can certainly be assigned to the Flavian period, although it was found alongside a Aylesford-Swarling style platter and grog-tempered fabrics, probably suggesting that this group may have been deposited soon after c.AD70.

In Trench 14, context [14/006] produced a Dragendorff 33 cup in Les-Martres-de-Veyre samian (dated AD100-120). Contexts [14/002] and [14/008] each contained examples of black-burnished rounded rim bowls (the former in BB1; the latter in BB2). Context [14/008] also produced examples of central Gaulish samian. It is clear therefore that both groups were deposited after c.AD120; however all of these contexts were otherwise quite similar to the 1st century groups in terms of fabric and form composition and may in fact, contain some residual material.

5.2.4 Funerary pottery.

The latest Roman pottery comprises three funerary vessels deposited with inhumation [9/017]. Interestingly, all appear to be unusually small versions of their respective vessel types – and perhaps even represent deliberately chosen miniature vessels. They include a cup-like vessel derived from Dragendorff 38 in Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, placed in an inverted position near the feet of the skeleton; a very small handleless flagon/flask in Nene Valley colour-coated ware, placed upright near the head and a small necked jar in a black-surfaced coarse sandy ware found in the grave fill in the vicinity of the tibias. Overall this group dates to the late 3rd to 4th century.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Trista Clifford

5.3.1 A small assemblage of 15 pieces weighing a total of 292g was recovered from three separate contexts: [11/006], [14/002], [17/002]. The assemblage consists of undiagnostic Roman tile fragments in a variety of fabrics from [11/006] and [14/002]. Context [17/002] contained abraded peg tile fragments of late medieval to post medieval date.

5.4 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.4.1 A total of 27 fragments of fired clay weighing 520g were recovered from eight separate contexts. A small number exhibit one flat surface, however most are amorphous lumps showing little evidence of utilisation and as such are not diagnostic of form, function or date.

5.5 Stone by Trista Clifford

5.5.1 Ninety fragments of German lava were recovered from [21/004]. Lava was commonly utilised during the Roman period for querns and although the fragments retain no original surfaces this is the most likely source of the stone.

5.6 Bulk metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 An assemblage of mixed ironwork weighing a total of 236g was recovered from unstratified spoil deposits. The assemblage was quickly scanned and found to consist largely of nails and nail fragments undiagnostic of date. Undateable lead waste was also recovered.

5.7 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 Introduction

A total of 35 finds were Registered during the excavation; a further two objects were Registered post excavation (Table 18). Twenty three of the Registered Finds are nails or parts of nails, which have subsequently been deaccessioned. These are shown in red in Table 18. Three exceptions to this are possible coffin nails retrieved from grave fills within Trench 9. Finds are generally in good condition but will require x-ray for the archive.

5.7.2 Personal adornment: Roman

Two iron hobnails, RF<13> and <14>, were recovered from contexts [12/004] and [12/008] respectively. Context [14/009] produced RF<25>, a possible iron bow brooch; the object measures 51.5mm in length; the form is obscured by corrosion product and x-ray is required to confirm identification.

5.7.3 Fittings: Roman

Trench 9 produced three hand wrought iron nails thought to derive from the coffin of burials together with a small iron rod, RF<4>, which may derive from a structural fitting such as a clip or staple.

5.7.4 Fittings: post-medieval

Post medieval fittings include a copper alloy ferrule with thickened rim, RF<36>, unstratified in Trench 12. Context [21/006] contained a cylindrical object measuring 38.8mm long with a diameter of 15mm of uncertain function, RF<28>, together with a rectangular iron plate with bevelled edges, RF<30>. The object shows no obvious clue to its function but has a probable rivet hole at one end obscured by corrosion product. Also recovered from this context was a probable hinge plate 57.5mm long with two broken nail holes at one end, RF<34>.

5.8 Coinage by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 The earliest coin is a barbarous radiate coin of late 2nd to 3rd century date, RF<1>, recovered from context [11/006]. A lead token of uncertain date, RF<35>, came from [13/002]. An illegible, post-medieval half penny, RF<37>, was recovered unstratified from trench 9.

Table 18 The Registered Finds (Deaccessioned finds shown in red)

RF	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	11/006	COIN	COPP	ROM
2	9/011	NAIL	IRON	ROM
3	9/009	NAIL	IRON	ROM
4	9/007	STFT	IRON	ROM
5	9/013	NAIL	IRON	ROM
6	9/001	NAIL	IRON	
7	10/004	NAIL	IRON	
8	10/004	NAIL	IRON	
9	10/004	NAIL	IRON	
10	10/006	NAIL	IRON	
11	10/006	UNK	IRON	
12	12/004	NAIL	IRON	
13	12/004	SHOE	IRON	ROM
14	12/008	SHOE	IRON	ROM
15	12/008	NAIL	IRON	
16	12/008	NAIL	IRON	
17	12/008	NAIL	IRON	
18	11/008	NAIL	IRON	
19	11/008	NAIL	IRON	
20	11/006	NAIL	IRON	
21	11/006	NAIL	IRON	
22	13/004	NAIL	IRON	
23	13/006	NAIL	IRON	
24	13/006	NAIL	IRON	
25	14/009	?BROO	IRON	
26	14/006	NAIL	IRON	
27	14/009	NAIL	IRON	
28	21/006	FERR	IRON	
29	21/002	NAIL	IRON	
30	21/006	UNK	IRON	MOD
31	21/006	NAIL	IRON	
32	21/006	NAIL	IRON	
33	21/006	NAIL	IRON	
34	21/006	UNK	IRON	MOD
35	13/002	TOKEN	LEAD	MED- PMED
36	12/002	FERR	COPP	PMED
37	9/001	COIN	COPP	PMED

5.9 Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth

- 5.9.1 A small assemblage of 381 animal bone fragments, weighing 2790g was recovered from thirteen different contexts. The bone fragments are in a poor to moderate condition with signs of surface erosion, and no complete bones are present.
- 5.9.2 Context [12/010] contained a fragmented juvenile large mammal humerus. Context [9/007] contained a mix of medium mammal long bone fragments and ribs as well as a juvenile pig mandible and juvenile ulna.
- 5.9.3 Context [9/021] produced nine unidentifiable fragments, three cranial fragments from medium mammals, a rib and six scapula fragments. Also present was a large mammal thoracic vertebrae and a long bone fragment. Both of these bones are unfused and show evidence of butchery; the long bone was smashed and cut marks on the vertebrae.
- 5.9.4 Context [11/008] included one large mammal cranial fragment. Context [10/004] included two medium mammal ribs, a sheep/goat mandibular hinge, a fragment of cattle atlas, pig calcaneus and a sub adult pig radius. Context [12/008] produced seven medium mammal cranial fragments and a sheep/goat tooth. Context [10/008] contained a sheep/goat tooth and an unidentifiable fragment. Context [12/004] contained unidentifiable fragments, as did [13/004].
- 5.9.5 Context [13/006] produced a range of faunal remains including forty-eight unidentifiable fragments, and a medium mammal long bone fragment that had been charred. Three large mammal rib fragments, one with cut marks. Eight medium mammal ribs, three of which exhibited cut marks and one with evidence of a pathological lesion on the shaft were also included. A large mammal unfused thoracic vertebrae showed evidence of gnawing from a dog/fox. A cattle radius with part ulna attached showed signs of osteophytic lipping to the proximal articulation. Also present were seven medium mammal skull fragments, three tooth fragments and two unerupted cattle molars. A sheep/goat and pig humerii fragments were included, the pig bone had cut marks and a periosteal pathological lesion. A further lesion was observed on a fragment of pig radius. A cattle metapodial had been smashed and a sheep/goat metapodial and phalange were included, as well as a large mammal pelvic fragment and pig scapula fragment. A pig maxilla with a 3rd molar tooth and mandible with canine, premolars 2, 3, 4 were included. A further pathological periosteal lesion was discovered on the pig maxilla.
- 5.9.6 Context [14/004] produced forty-three medium mammal long bone fragments, two large mammal ribs and four medium mammal ribs, three cattle teeth, a cattle 2nd phalange and a sheep/goat astragalus. Context [21/004] contained forty-two fragments of unidentifiable bone, three medium mammal long bone fragments and one large mammal long bone fragment. Five fragments of large mammal vertebrae, two fragments of cattle tibia and a phalange were also present. A dog thoracic vertebrae and a femur fragment were also included.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The natural geological deposits across the site consisted in the main part of chalk containing occasional flint nodules overlain by clay-with-flints. Only on the eastern edge of Area 2 and western edge of Area 3 did this vary, with a geological concentrated flint layer occurring in place of the chalk or clay-with flints (Trenches 19 and 22). All archaeological features were discovered cutting into the top of the natural geological layers with the rare exception of intercutting features in Trenches 6, 9, 14, 20 and 22. Across most of the site the stratigraphic sequence consisted of topsoil, overlying subsoil overlying features or deposits that appear to have been laid down through erosion activity (the so-called colluvium deposits).

Area 1: topsoil ranged from 76.42m to 87.81m AOD, subsoil from 76.09m to 87.49m AOD, erosion deposits from 75.90m to 86.91m AOD and natural geology from 75.60m to 86.68m AOD.

Area 2: topsoil ranged from 50.54m to 74.38m AOD, Subsoil 50.14m to 73.99m AOD, erosion deposits 49.50m to 58.36m AOD and natural geology from 49.22m to 73.18m AOD.

Area 3 topsoil ranged from 72.37m to 74.28m AOD, Subsoil from 72.07m to 73.83m AOD and natural geology from 71.61m to 73.78m AOD.

7.1.2 44 features were uncovered across 16 of the 25 trenches. The features consisted in the main part of straight ditches of varying width. The greatest concentration of features was found in Area 2 between Trench 9 to the north, Trench 21 to the south, Trench 16 to the east and Trench 11 to the west. Pits were rare and postholes entirely absent. The three inhumations in Trench 9 hint at the possibility of further burials in the immediate vicinity of this trench.

7.1.3 Areas 2 and 3 appear to have archaeological remains dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods. Later activity must have taken place in the area as seen by the artefacts recovered in the topsoil and subsoil but no clear occupation took place on the site before or after the aforementioned periods. It is not possible to propose a date for the features identified in Area 1 but the remains are more scant than elsewhere on the site indicating these features do not represent any settlement or other occupation focus. The Iron Age to Roman occupation appears to be focussed upon the top of the natural ridges present on the site avoiding the wetter valley bottom.

7.1.4 The artefact evidence provides proof of Late Iron Age and Roman activity. It was well-preserved and diagnostic in nature, in particular the pot sherds.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 At the top of the hill in Area 2 (as denoted by trenches 9-14, 20 and 21) the archaeological deposits occur at a relatively shallow depth and are fairly densely distributed. The intact inhumation [9/004] in Trench 9 occurred at 0.42m below the ground surface.

7.2.2 The archaeological horizon occurs at around 0.40 m below the existing land surface in the higher parts of Area 2. The depth increases downhill to the east. In Area 1 archaeological features appear at 0.80 m below the current land surface and in Area 3 0.50m below the surface.

7.2.3 The evaluation has shown that the geophysical survey revealed a proportion of the archaeological features surviving in the ground. It appears that the geophysical survey was more successful in Area 2 than elsewhere on the site although the evaluation did reveal features that were not detected during the geophysical survey.

7.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.4.1 Middle Iron Age

The earliest period represented on the site was the Middle Iron Age (i.e. the third to second centuries BC). This is shown by the presence of large, unabraded pot sherds of Middle Iron Age type found in the fills of several ditches in Area 2 and in the colluvium layer that had built at the bottom of the valley. Despite the presence of this Middle Iron Age pottery, no features were directly dated to this period. These sherds were found in the same fills as Late Iron Age and even Roman period pottery. It has been suggested these are therefore residual finds hinting only at contemporary activity in the area of unknown character but it is possible they indicate longevity of use of these earlier styles. This is of particular significance in Kent where the chronology of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery is much debated (e.g. Champion 2011, 223-4)

7.4.2 Late Iron Age to Early Roman

The bulk of the ceramic evidence pertains to the period spanning the last century BC and first century AD. This evidence supports the dating of a number of linear features in Area 2 to this period: the Trench 9 midden, ditches in Trenches 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 21 and possibly the curvilinear gully in Trench 23 Area 3. The large and unabraded nature of the ceramics as well as the types of vessels represented: amphora, platters, butt-beakers and so on, points to evidence for local settlement of the site. These ditches may therefore pertain to settlement structure and organisation rather than purely agricultural activity.

The concentration of transitional period occupation in Area 2 is focussed on the top of the hill and bounded on the eastern side by a wide north-south aligned boundary ditch [16/005]. Further to the east the land slopes downhill to a valley that appears to have silted up during or after this time.

7.4.3 Roman

Occupation appears to have continued in this area during much of the Roman period perhaps with the main settlement being located west of the excavated trenches in Area 2. The presence of three and possibly more inhumation burials of third to fourth century date in the northerly Trench 9 supports the theory that the settlement was located west and southwest of this area during that time.

7.4.4 Medieval and post-medieval

No dated post-Roman features were found in any of the evaluation trenches but the presence of medieval and post-medieval metal objects in the subsoil shows some activity within the region of the site during these periods. This is as expected given the proximity to the Roman and later roads into Canterbury.

7.3 Potential impact on archaeological remains

7.3.1 Intrusive groundworks in Area 2 on the higher land marked by Trench 16 and further west (Trenches 9-14 and beyond) may encounter archaeological remains. These remains are likely to be of Late Iron Age and/or Roman date.

7.3.2 The risk is lower in Area 3 and lower still in Area 1 but all areas have shown evidence for surviving archaeological features and artefacts.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

The following addresses the research aims in order as laid out in the WSI.

The project fulfilled a number of the research aims:

- It established the presence of archaeological remains and deposits within the site, and showed the archaeological validity of most of the targeted geophysical anomalies but also highlighted the limitations of that survey for revealing all features on the site.
- It proved the depth of archaeological features in the three areas: 0.80m below the surface in Area 1, 0.40m below the surface in Area 2 and 0.50m below the surface in Area 3. Area 2 showed the greatest concentration and preservation of archaeological finds and features.
- The archaeological deposits show the area had been utilised for occupation activity for potentially four centuries and a period of use for the burial of human remains.

In addition, in response to the South-East Research Framework (SERF):

Late Iron Age and Roman

- There is clear evidence for Late Iron Age occupation on the site. At the level examined in the evaluation it is not possible to answer how this contributes to our understanding of emerging political structures in South-East England but the quality of preservation of archaeological remains indicates the potential for investigating such questions with future research.
- Evidence for Roman occupation of the site indicates domestic structures must be located nearby, probably to the immediate west of the Area 2 trenches. Third to fourth century AD burials also appear to be located at the northern end of the investigated part of Area 2. Again the work is at too preliminary a stage to adequately inform our understanding of the character

of Roman rural settlement in Kent and the South-East but certainly has potential for exploring this question.

- The evidence from the site can contribute to our understanding of the Late Iron Age to Roman transition in Kent and the South-East with artefact and deposition evidence for occupation across this transitional period.
- The present study revealed no direct evidence in relation to the wider road network in the South-East during the Roman period but the presence of occupation at this location to the north of the known Roman road shows contemporary occupation of the route into and out of Canterbury at that time.
- There is evidence for Roman occupation on the site and this has the potential to add to our understanding of the character of Roman rural settlement and the Roman agricultural economy in the area if further excavation and research were undertaken.

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 The three areas investigated at Nackington add to the existing record of a relatively intensively occupied landscape at a time of significant transition in Southeast England towards the end of the Iron Age and into the Roman period. The features and finds recovered from Area 2 show the activity was concentrated in this part of the site.

7.5.2 The evidence is of lesser intensity and with far fewer finds in Area 3 but there are still signs of human occupation of this area potentially in the last century BC and first century AD.

7.5.3 Area 1 has a far lower level of preservation or evidence for activity of any period but is not completely absent of remains.

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Margary 1955 Roman Roads in Britain, Vol 1

Pollard, R.J. 1988. *The Roman pottery of Kent*. Kent Archaeological Society Monograph V: Maidstone

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Matt Smith of CgMs for commissioning the work and for his assistance throughout the project.

HER Summary Form

Site Code	NCA14					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Nackington near Canterbury, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Canterbury					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR: 615000, 154526; 616481, 154545 and 616724, 154501					
Geology	Margate Chalk in Area 1 and 2 and Seaford Chalk in Area 3. A north-south aligned channel of Head Deposits comprising clay and silt cap the chalk on the eastern side of Area 2.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	6507					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Diccon Hart					
Project Supervisor	Sophia Adams					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other -Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ASE on land at Nackington near Canterbury, Kent on behalf of CgMs Consulting Ltd from 18th August to 3rd September 2014. A total of 25 trenches were excavated over 3 distinct areas to the west and east of Nackington village. A geophysical survey undertaken in advance of the evaluation was used as the basis for the targeting of the trenches. All three areas revealed archaeological features, many coinciding with geophysical anomalies but others increasing the density of known features in each area.</p> <p>Area 2 contained the highest density of archaeological remains including features, human remains, artefacts and faunal remains. The evidence consisted in the most part of linear features across an area of high ground bounded to the east by a wide north-south ditch at the edge of the slope down to the natural valley bottom. The evidence date from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Roman period. The majority of the linear features and one vast midden pit were dated to the transitional period from the end of the first century BC to the end of the first century AD. Large pot sherds and butchered animal bones pointed to the presence of habitation within the immediate vicinity of the linear features although no structural remains were discovered.</p> <p>The site continued in use through the Roman period. The northern extent of Area 2 was used as a burial ground in the third or fourth centuries AD. Three inhumations were uncovered, one of which contained three complete small pots that provided the dating evidence for these features.</p> <p>Although Areas 1 and 3 were largely devoid of finds the limited evidence these areas indicated Late Iron Age to Roman period activity. The proximity of the site to a Roman road and other known evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman activity highlights the importance of this landscape for investigating the nature of this occupation in the Canterbury environs.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-190677

Project details

Project name Land at Nackington near Canterbury, Kent

Short description of the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by ASE on land at Nackington near Canterbury, Kent on behalf of CgMs. A total of 25 trenches (each 25m long x 2m wide) were excavated over 3 distinct areas to the west and east of Nackington village. A geophysical survey undertaken in advance of the evaluation was used to target the trenches. All three areas revealed archaeological features observed as geophysical anomalies but excavation increased the number of known features. Area 2 contained the highest density of archaeological remains. The evidence consisted in the most part of linear features across an area of high ground bounded to the east by a wide north-south ditch at the edge of the slope down to the natural valley bottom. These date from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Roman period. The majority of the linear features and one midden pit were dated to the transitional period from the end of the first century BC to the end of the first century AD. Large pot sherds and butchered animal bones pointed to the presence of habitation within the immediate vicinity of the linear features, although no structural remains were discovered. The northern extent of Area 2 was used as a burial ground in the third/fourth centuries AD. Three inhumations were uncovered, one contained three complete small pots that provided the dating evidence for these features. Although Areas 1 and 3 were largely devoid of finds, these showed limited evidence for Late Iron Age and Roman activity.

Project dates Start: 18-08-2014 End: 03-09-2014

Previous/future work

Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes

G1401 - Contracting Unit No.

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use

Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Significant Finds CERAMICS Middle Iron Age

Significant Finds CERAMICS Late Iron Age

Significant Finds CERAMICS Roman

Significant Finds COIN (RADIATE) Roman

Methods & techniques

"Sample Trenches"

Development type: solar photovoltaic park

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location KENT CANTERBURY LOWER HARDRES
Land at Nackington near Canterbury, Kent

Study area 75.67 Hectares

Site coordinates TR 1500 5452 51.2486385106 1.0811239931 51 14 55 N 001 04 52 E
Point
Site coordinates TR 1648 5454 51.2482553009 1.10231248494 51 14 53 N 001 06 08 E
Point
Site coordinates TR 1672 5450 51.2478044862 1.10572222695 51 14 52 N 001 06 20 E
Point
Height OD / Depth
Min: 49.22m Max: 86.68m

Project creators

Name of Organisation
Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator
CgMs Consulting
Project design originator
ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager
Diccon Hart
Project supervisor
Sophia Adams
Type of sponsor/funding body
CgMs Consulting

Project archives

Physical
Contents
"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal"
Digital Media
available
"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Media
available
"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Plan", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project

bibliography 1

Publication type
Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Entered by Sophia Adams (adams.sophia@gmail.com)
Entered on 22 September 2014

Appendix 1

Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

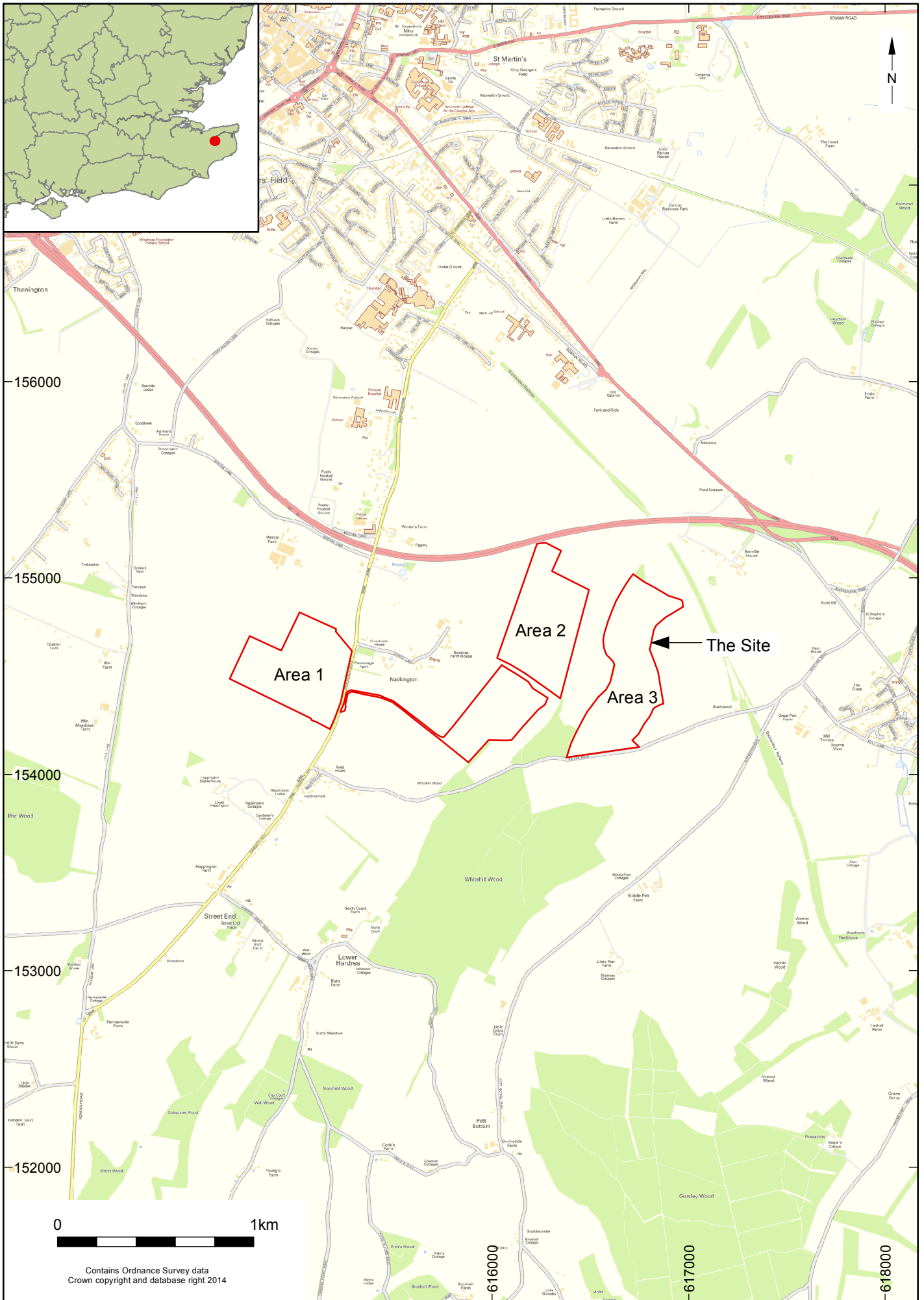
Trench number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	77.66
1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.40	77.33
1	1/003	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	-	76.93
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	77.38
2	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	77.05
2	2/003	Layer	Clay deposit	0.46	76.90
2	2/004	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	-	76.78
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	76.42
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19	76.09
3	3/003	Layer	Clay deposit	0.33	75.90
3	3/004	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	-	75.60
5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	79.01
5	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22	78.68
5	5/003	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	-	78.46
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	87.32
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.60	86.70
7	7/003	Layer	Clay deposit	>0.31	86.21
15	15/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	55.94
15	15/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.44	55.61
15	15/003	Layer	Colluvium	0.23	55.17
15	15/004	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	>0.03	54.94
18	18/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.38	57.29
18	18/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.86	56.91
18	18/003	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	-	56.15
19	19/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.40	50.54
19	19/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.64	50.14
19	19/003	Layer	Colluvium	0.18	49.50
19	19/004	Layer	Geological flint deposit	-	49.22
25	25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30	72.37
25	25/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.20	72.07
25	25/003	Layer	Natural Clay-with-Flints	0.20	71.83
25	25/004	Layer	Natural Chalk and Flints	-	71.61

Appendix 2:

Finds Quantification

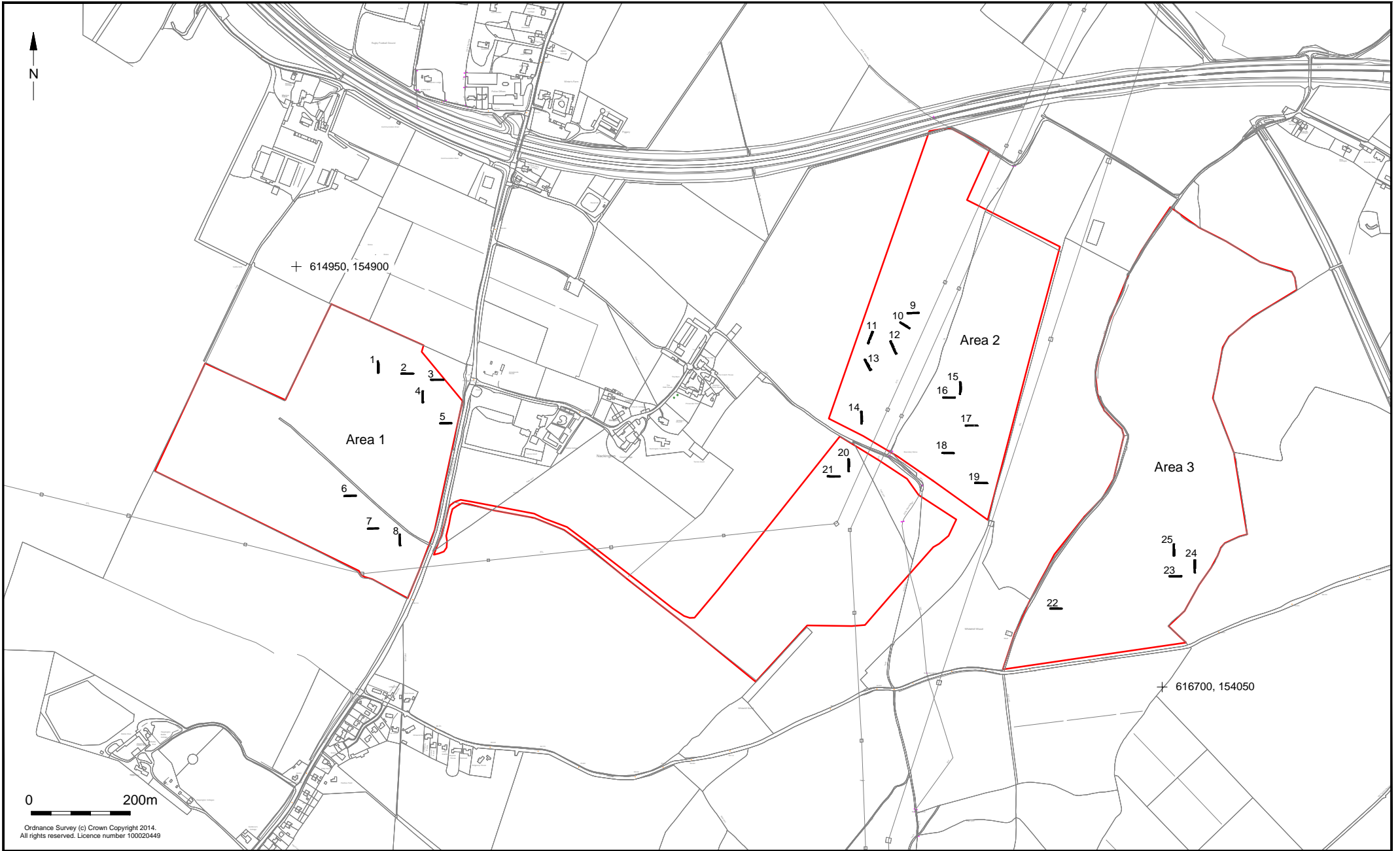
Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Lead	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)
12/08	19	164													1	<2		
12/10	2	340			24	358												
17/007	2	8																
901										9	38	4	34					
902	3	56																
907	19	650			10	76									1	128		
919	3	1372																
921	27	442			22	280									2	110		
1004	3	290			6	108												
1006	13	72													2	<2		
1008	7	168			2	4									1	4		
1102	1	22									21	104	1	42				
1104	2	10																
1106	5	36	7	138														
1108	3	20			1	8									5	14		
1202	1	10									5	12	1	10				
1204	6	56			2	10												
1206	1	10																
1208					9	18			3	40								
1302	3	94			8	118					1	20						
1304	7	24			12	24												

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Lead	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)
1306	31	1048			79	962	2	22	1	30					5	10		
1402	12	100	3	70							4	62						
1404	18	618			53	334												
1406	30	578																
1408	21	264																
1606	22	640							1	224					10	254		
1702	4	10	5	84														
1902	8	54																
1903	38	192																
2002											2	<2						
2102	2	10																
2104					153	490											90	458
2304	21	132																
8007	7	172							5	86								
8008	7	6																
Total	348	7668	15	292	381	2790	2	22	10	380	42	236	6	86	27	520	90	458



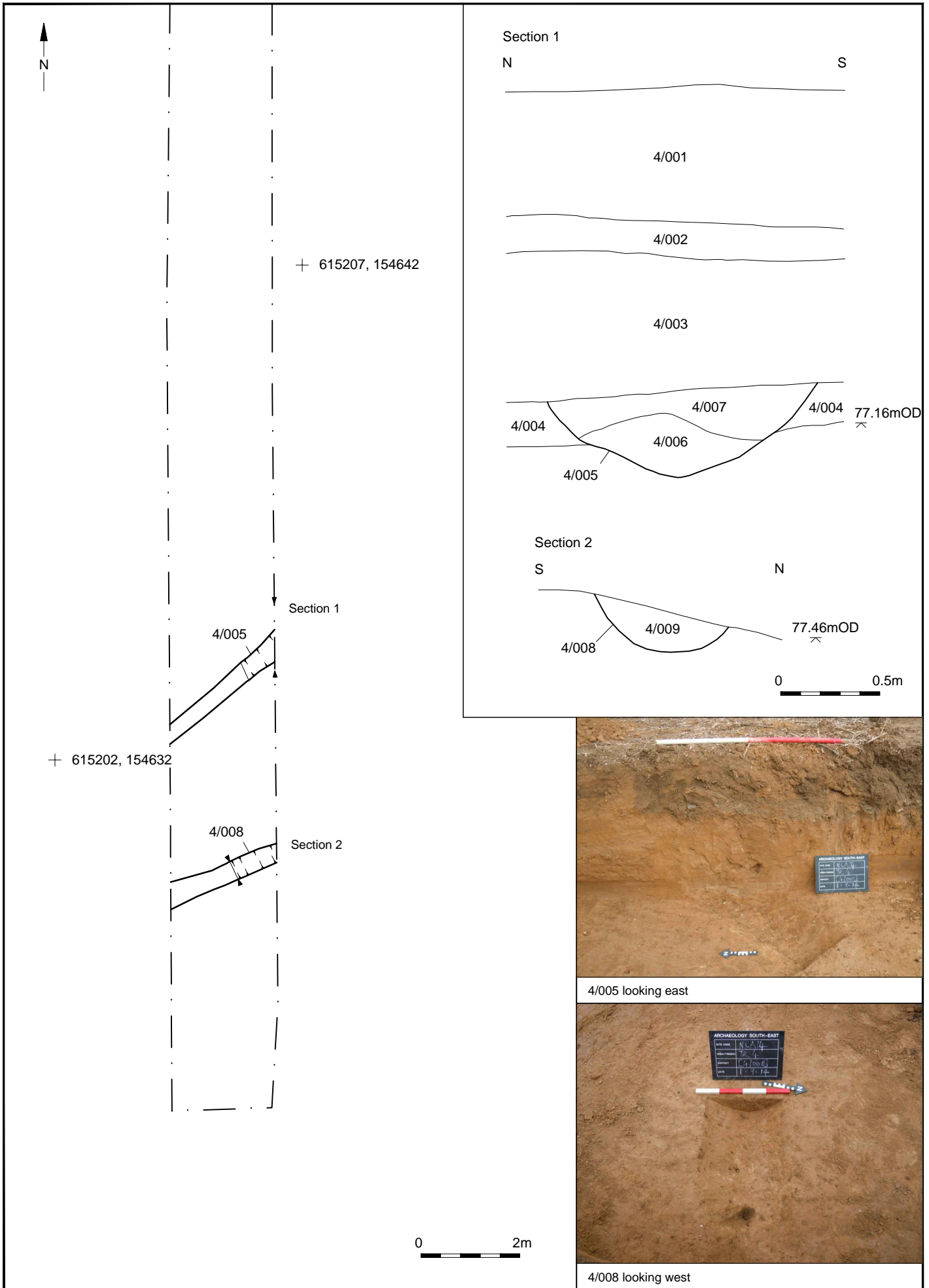
Contains Ordnance Survey data
Crown copyright and database right 2014

© Archaeology South-East		Nackington, Canterbury		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Site location		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RHC			

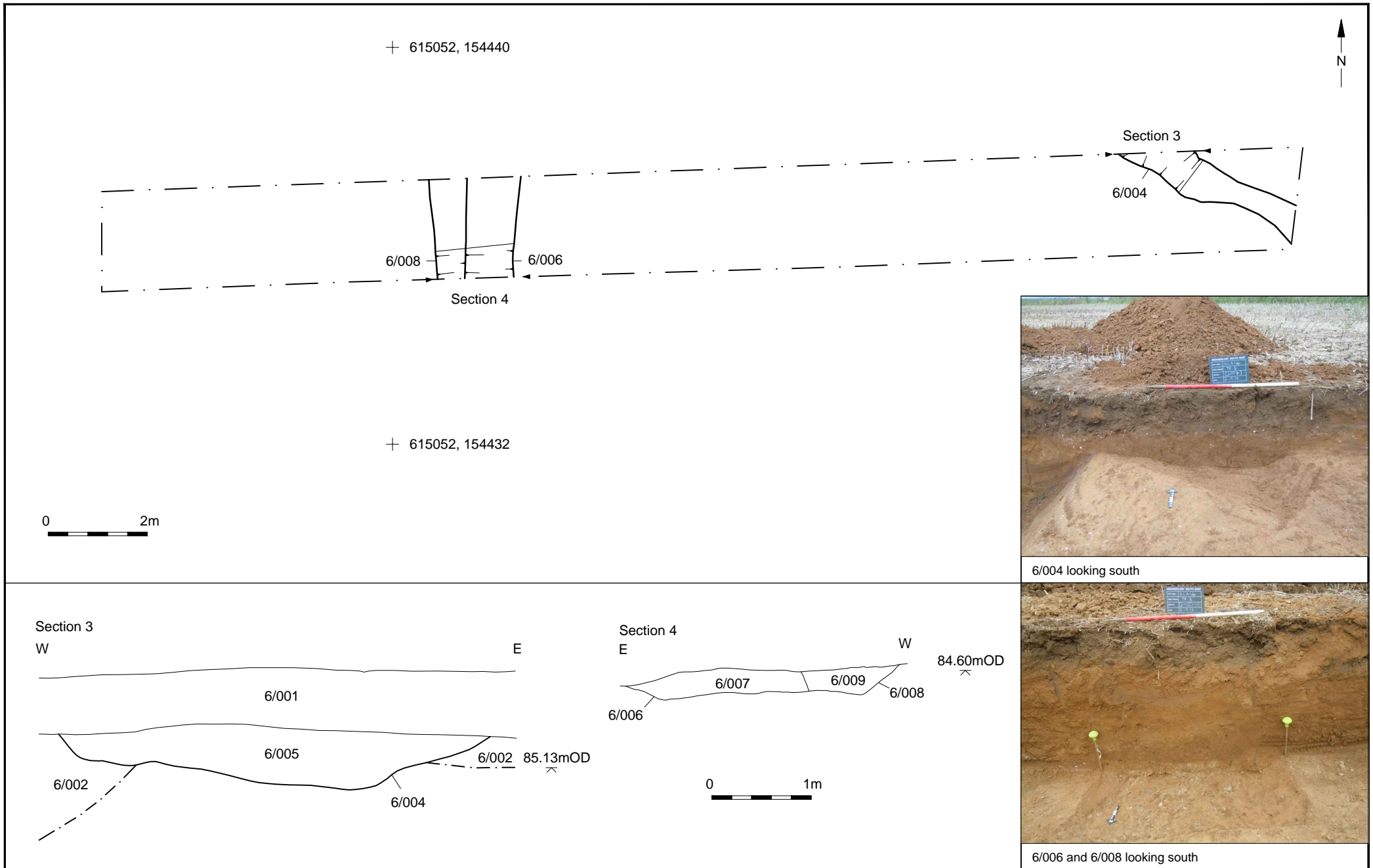


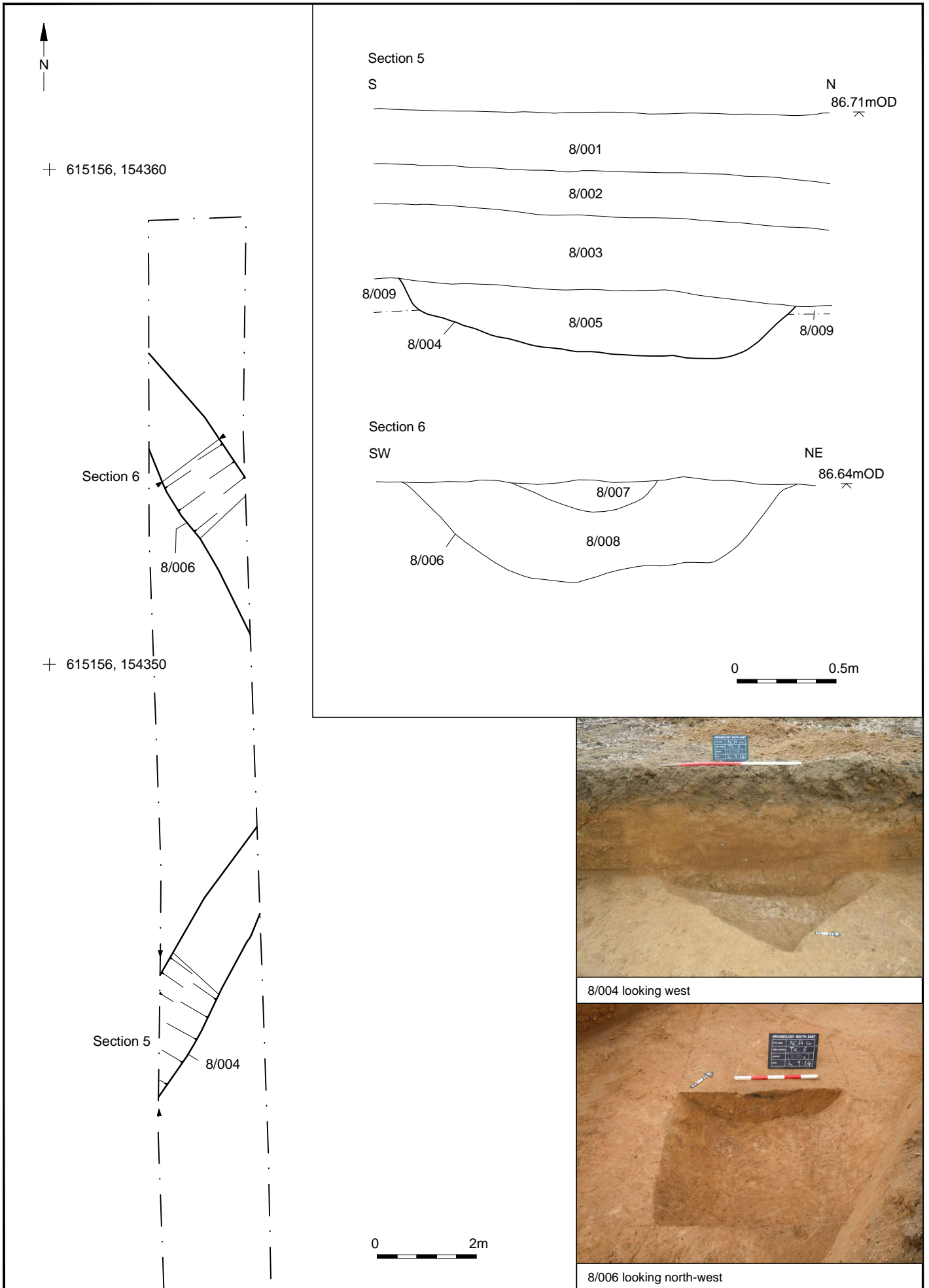
Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2014.
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© Archaeology South-East		Nackington, Canterbury	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RHC		



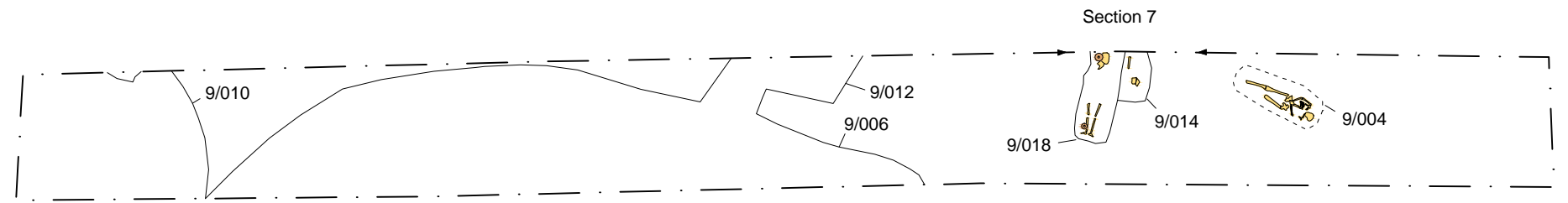
© Archaeology South-East		Nackington, Canterbury	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 4: plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RHC		





© Archaeology South-East		Nackington, Canterbury	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 8 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RHC		

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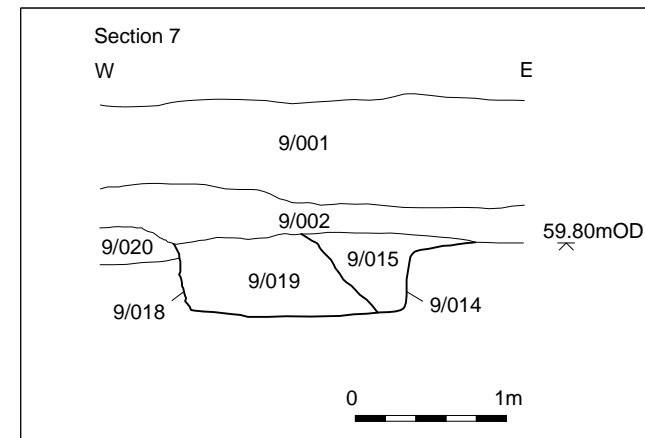
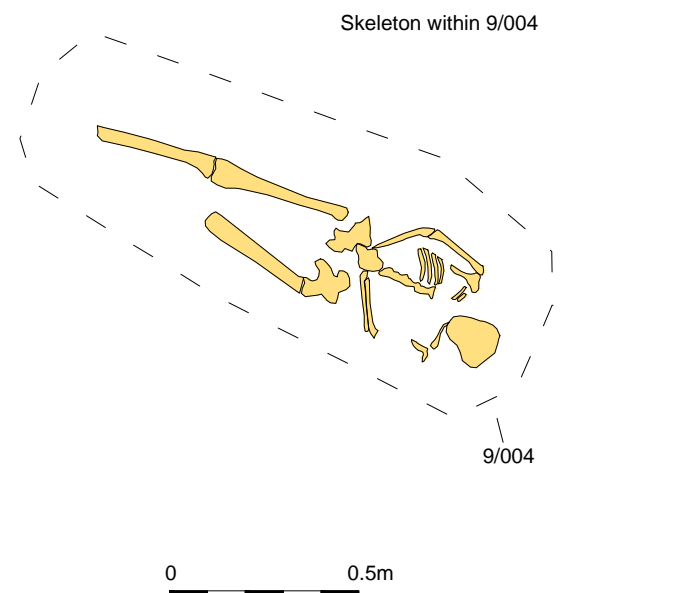
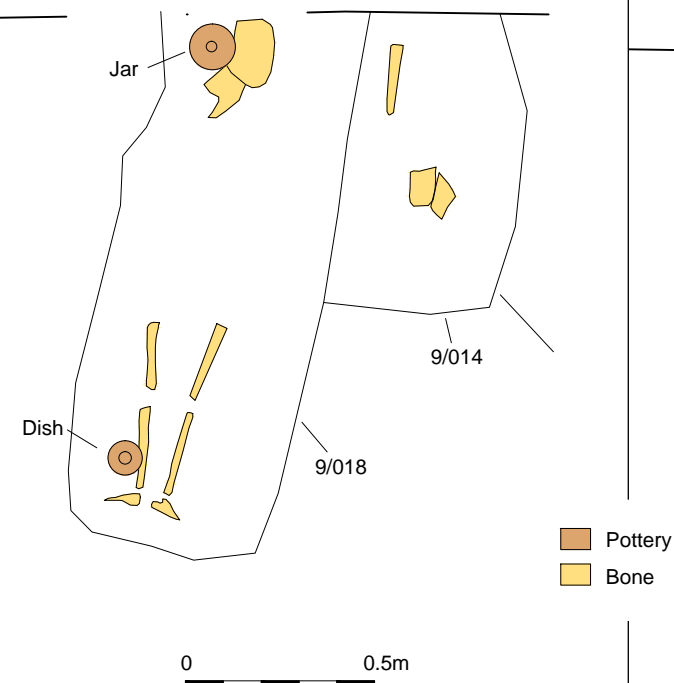


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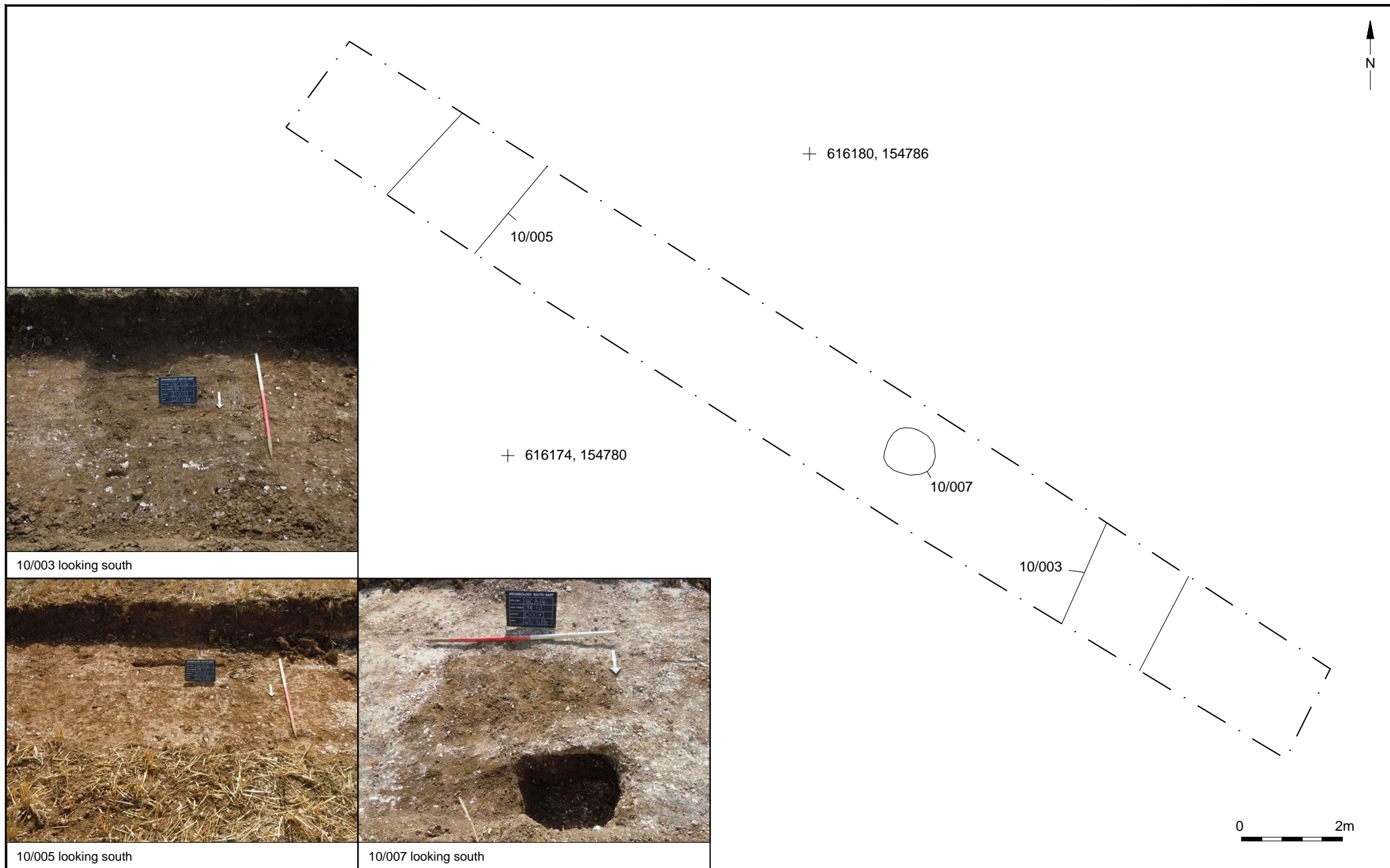


Skeletons within 9/018 and 9/014

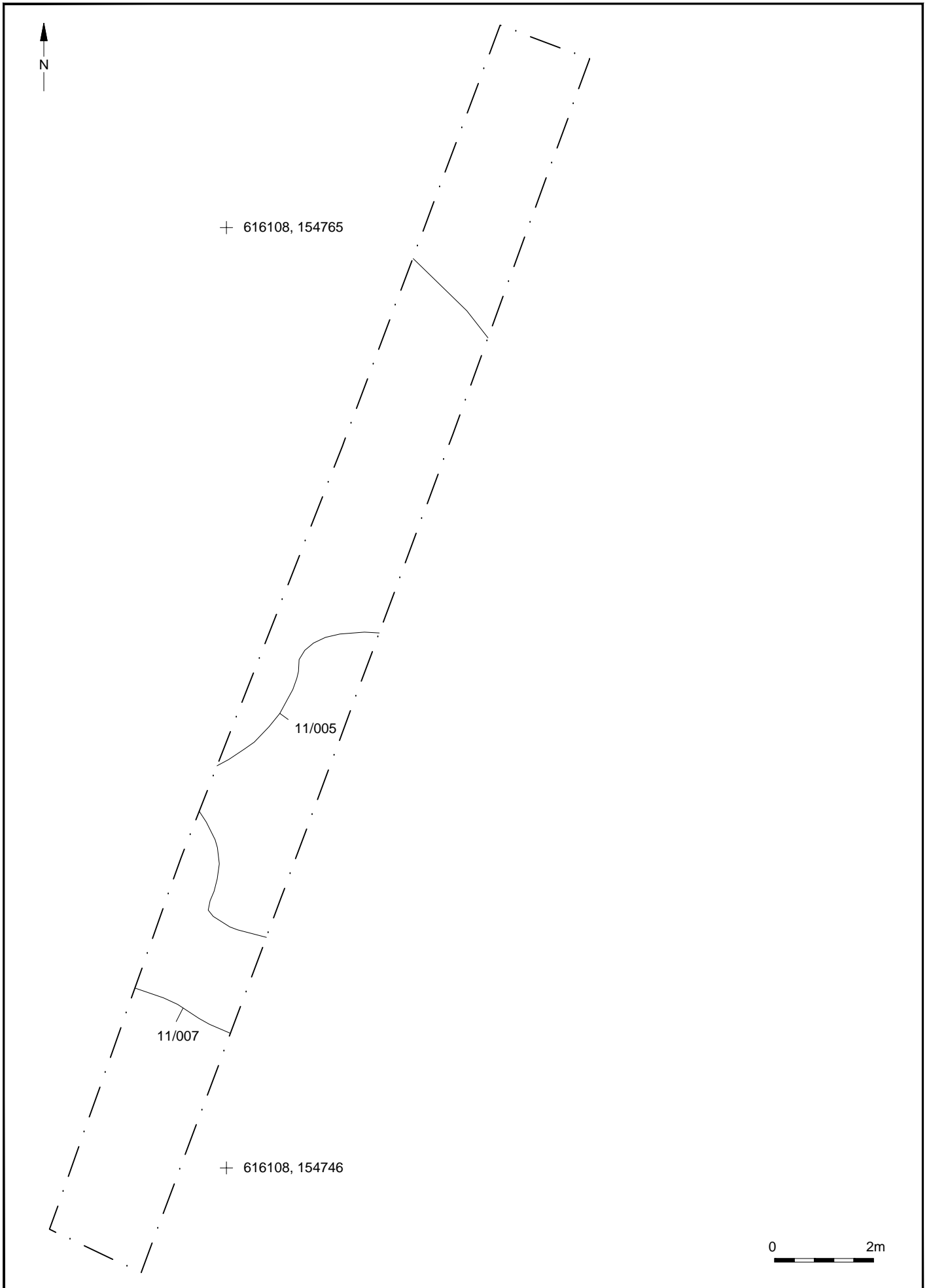
Skeleton within 9/004



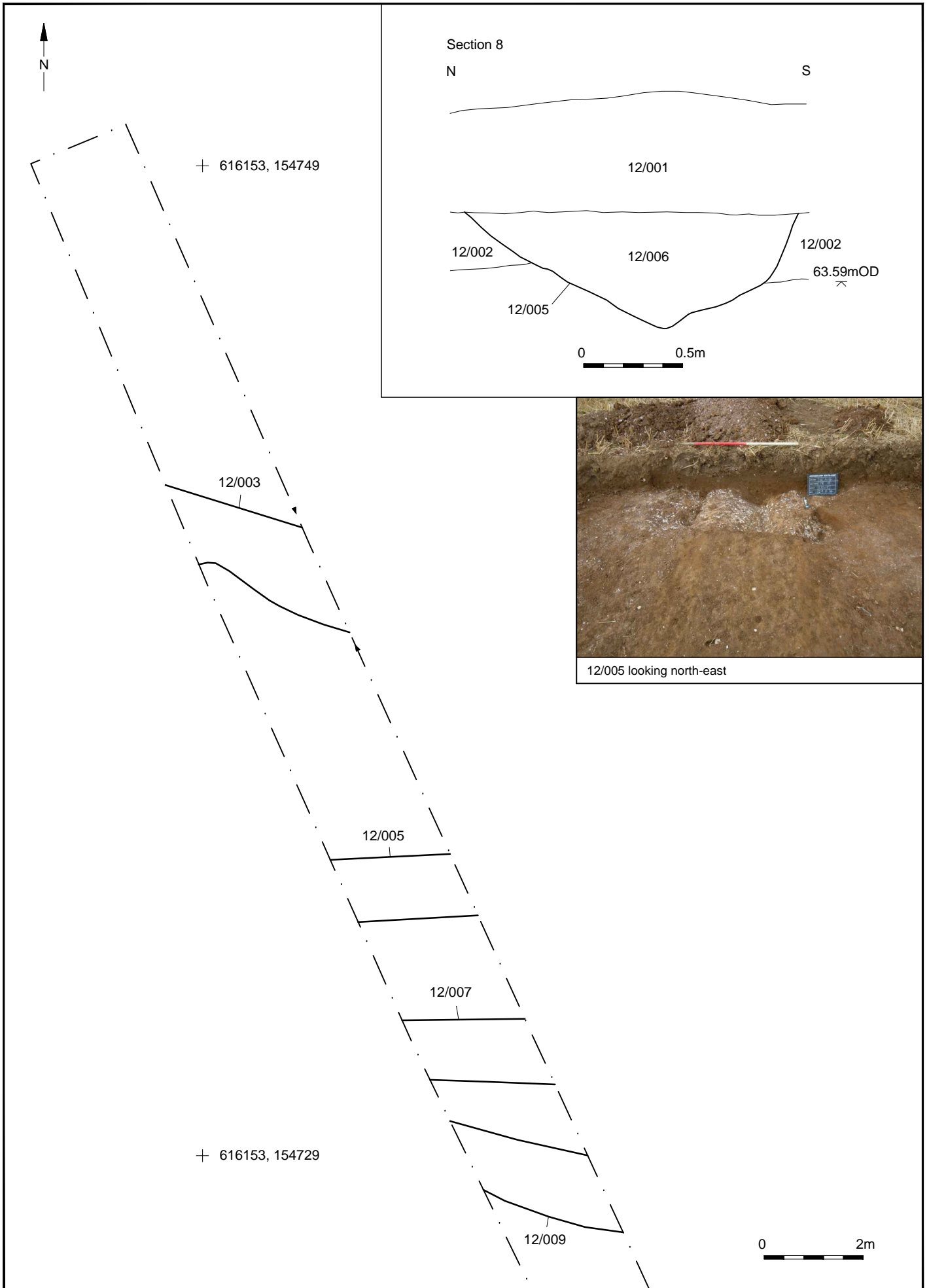
9/018 and 9/014 looking south



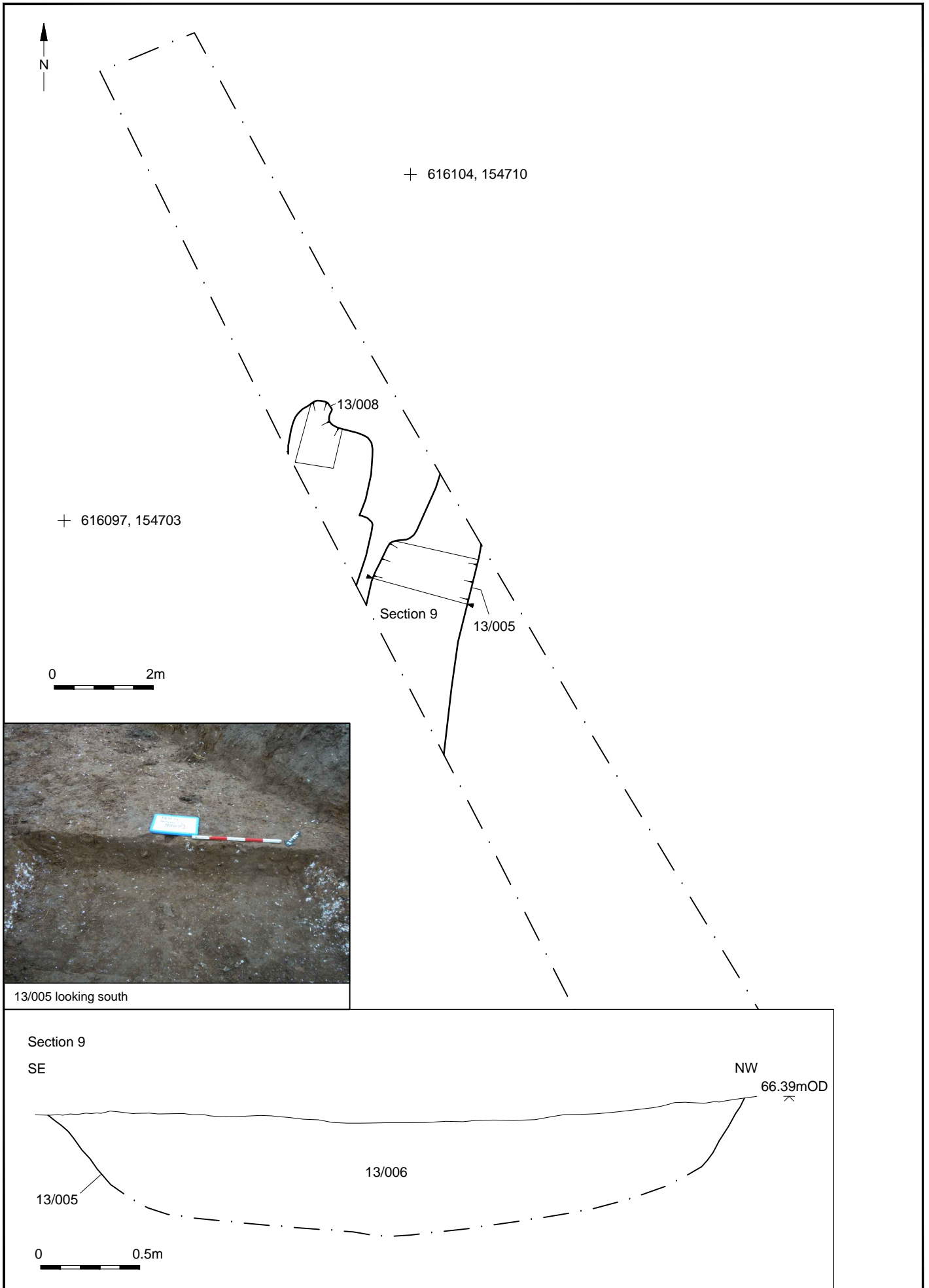
© Archaeology South-East		Nackington, Canterbury	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 10 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RHC		



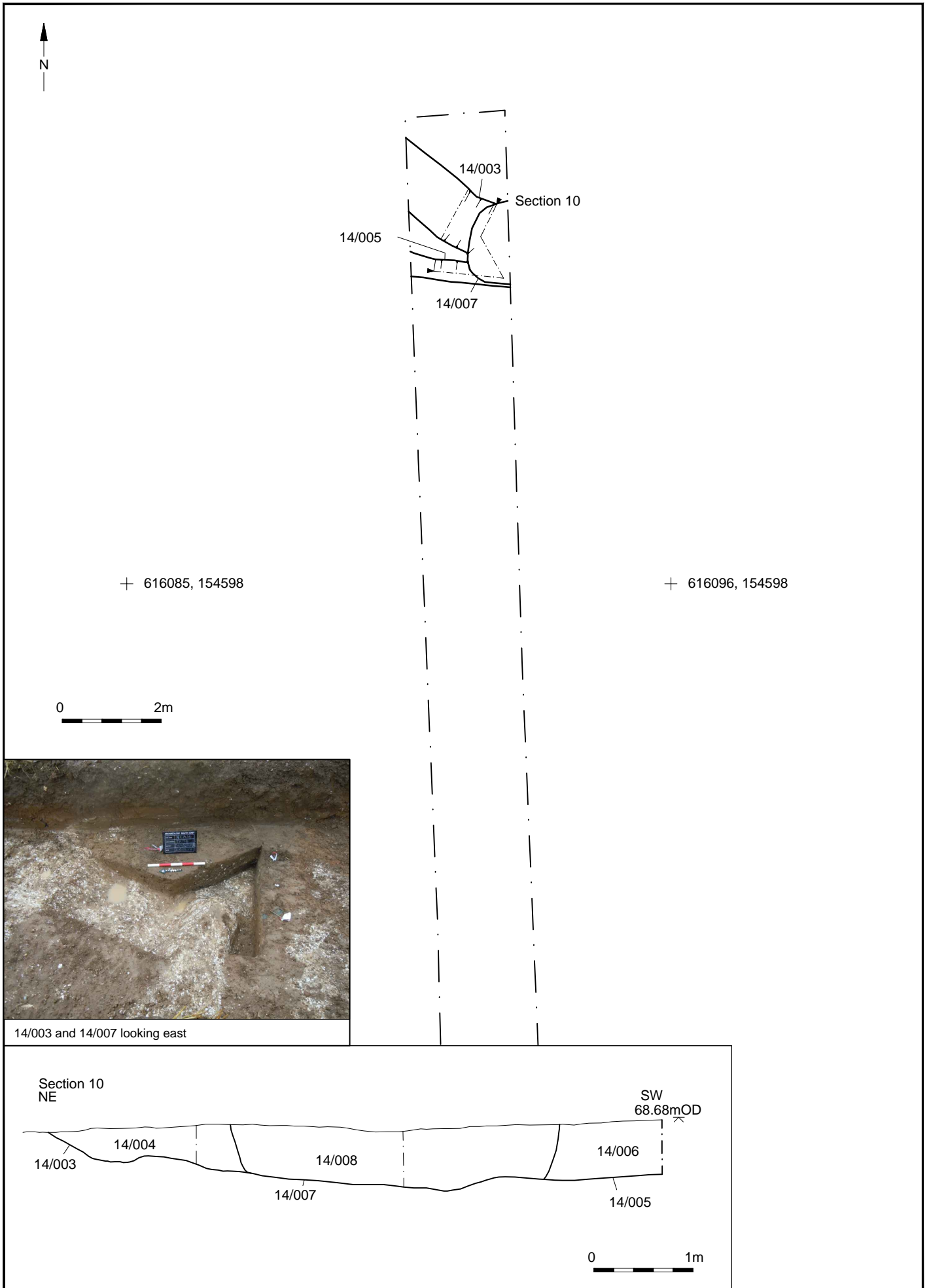
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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 11 plan, sections and photographs	
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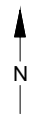
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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 12 plan, sections and photographs	
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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 13 plan, sections and photographs		
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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 14 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: RHC		

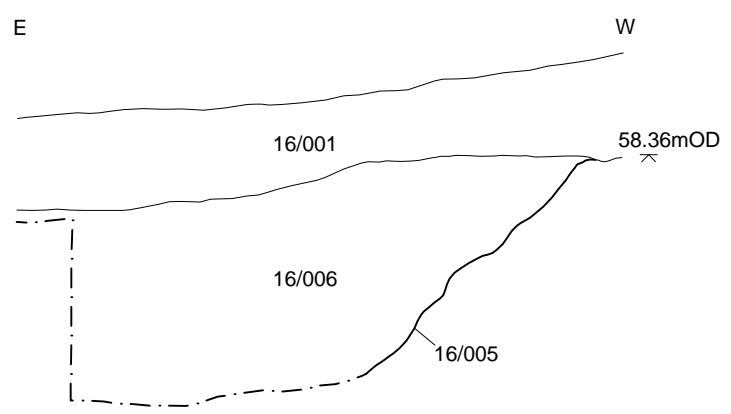


Section 11

+ 616260, 154632

+ 616275, 154632

Section 11



16/005 looking south



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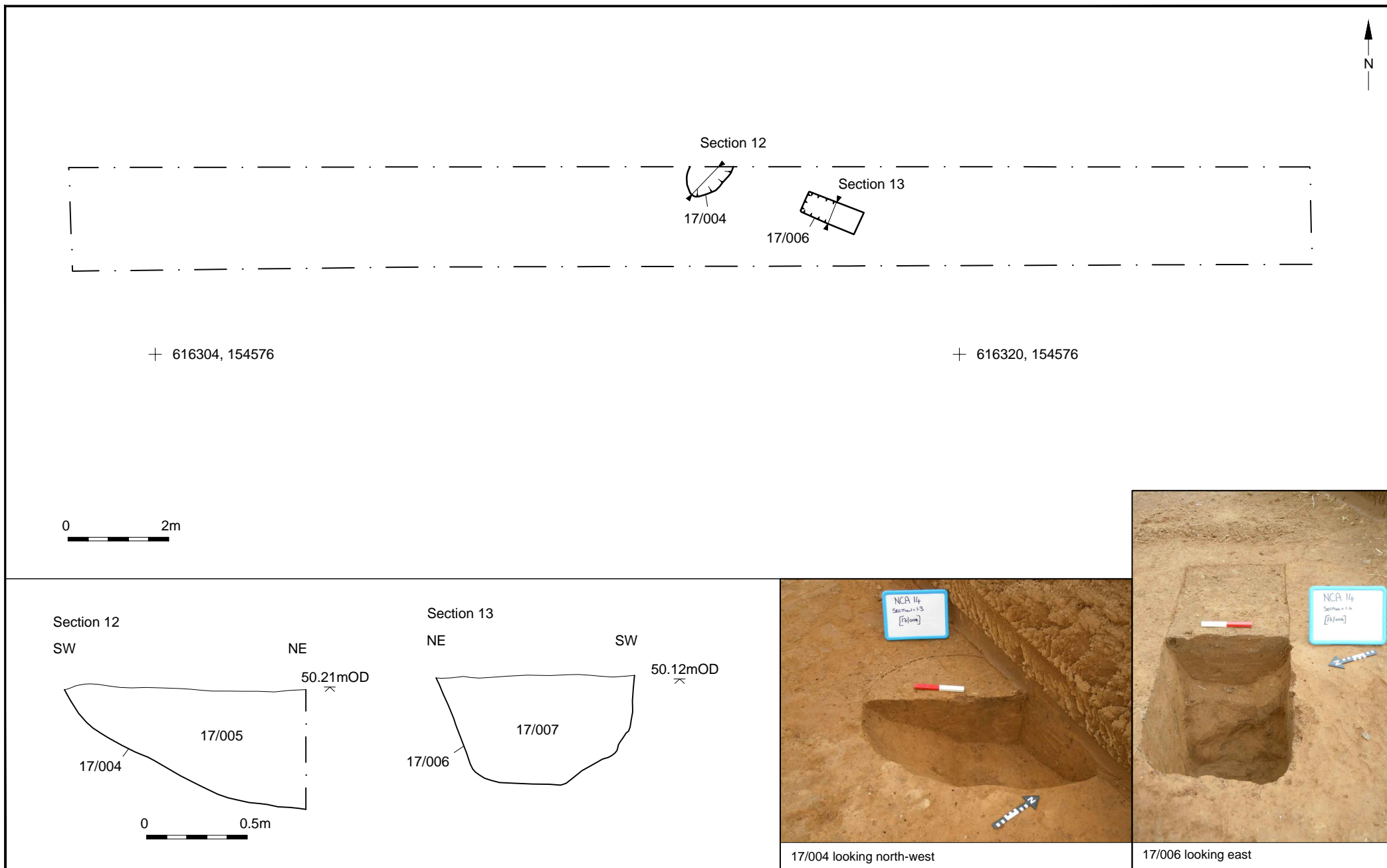
September 2014

Report Ref:

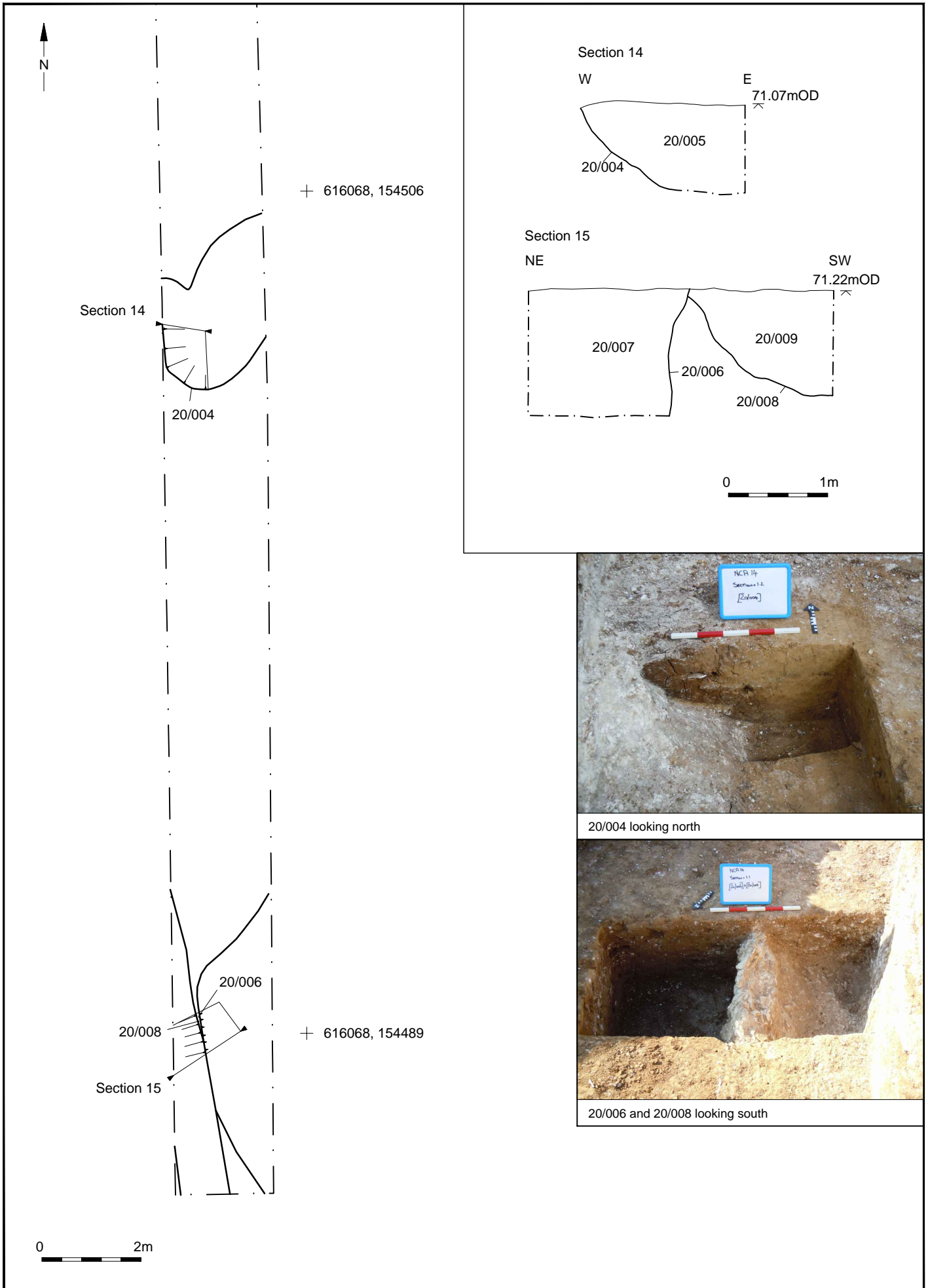
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Trench 16 plan, sections and photographs

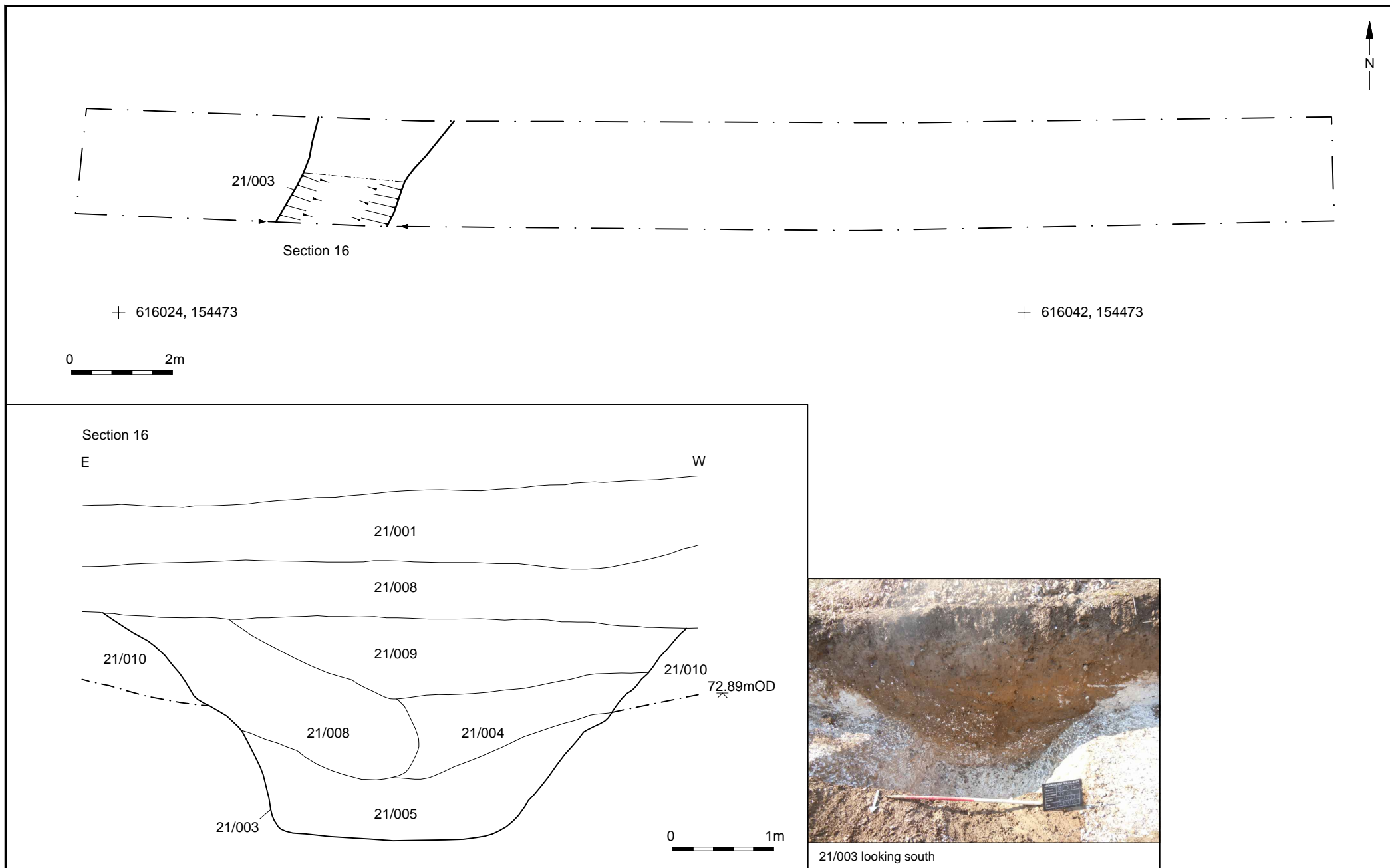
Fig. 12



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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 17 plan, sections and photographs	
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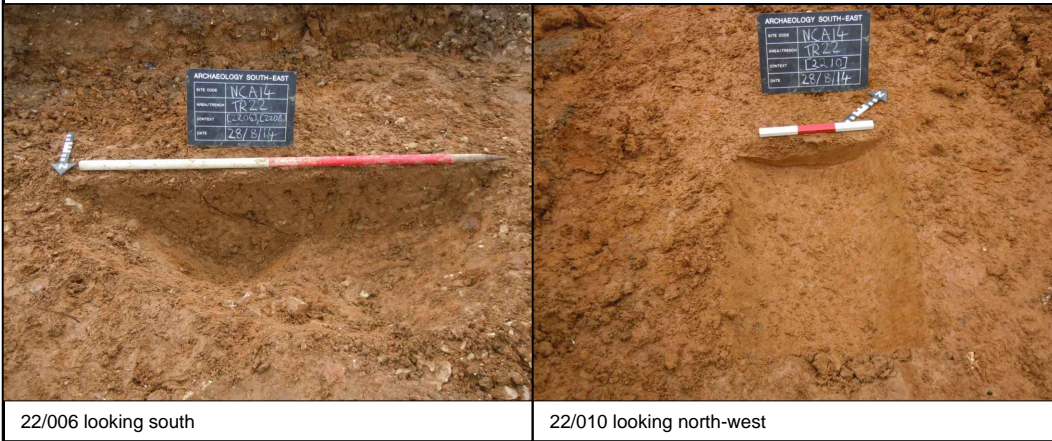
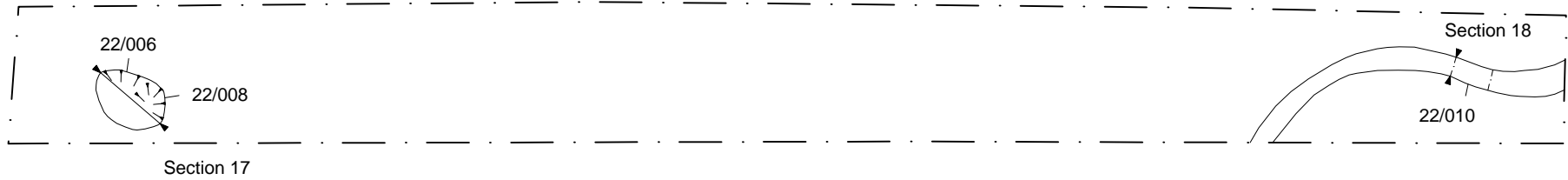


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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 20 plan, sections and photographs		
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+ 616474, 154211

+ 616491, 154211

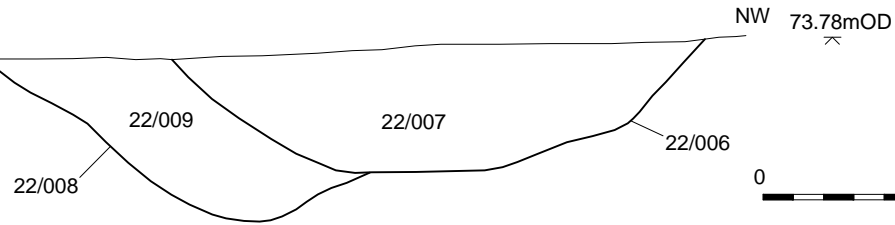


22/006 looking south

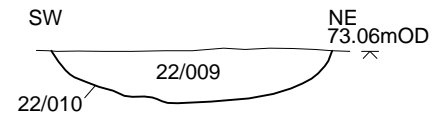
22/010 looking north-west



Section 17
SE



Section 18



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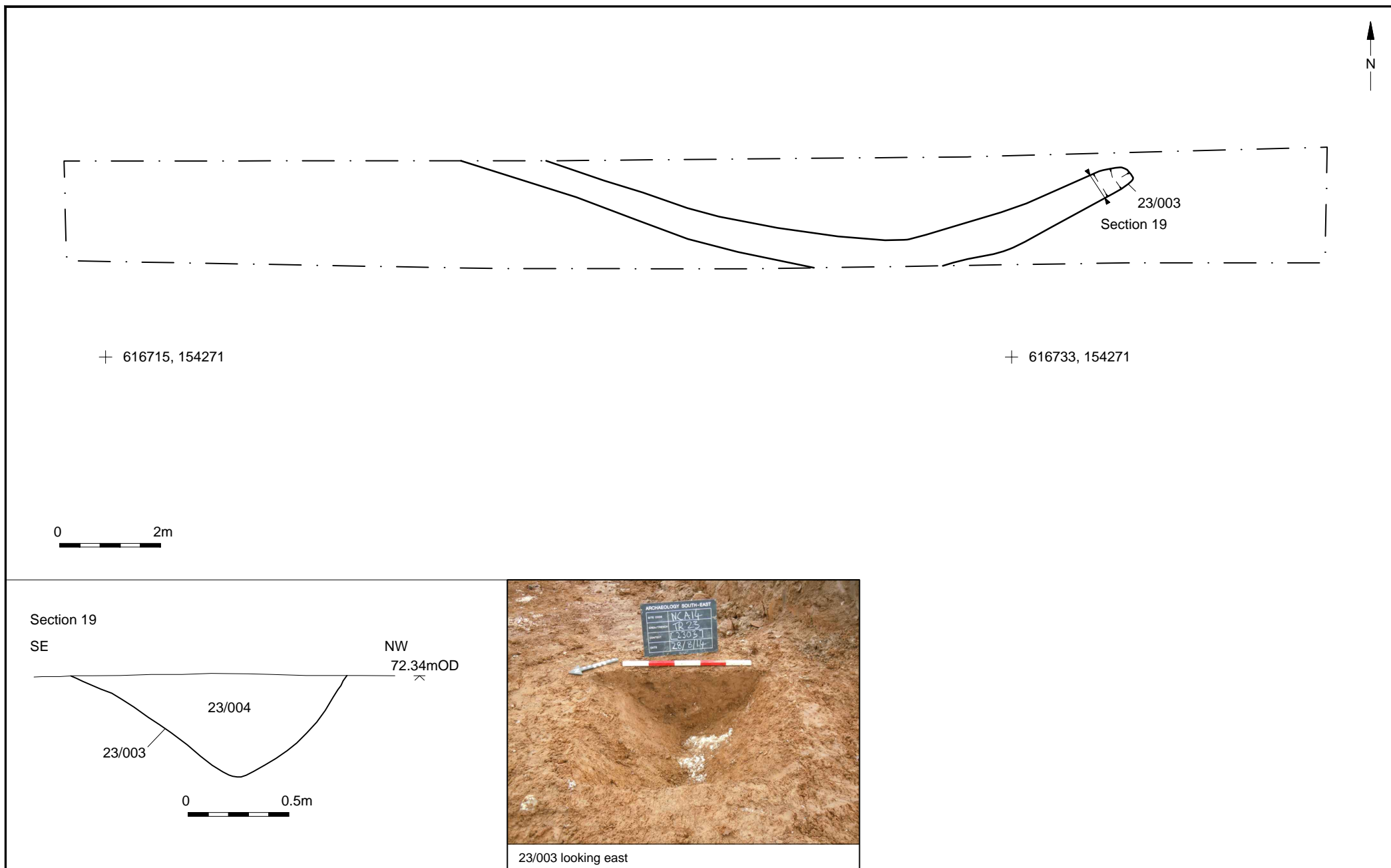
September 2014

Report Ref:

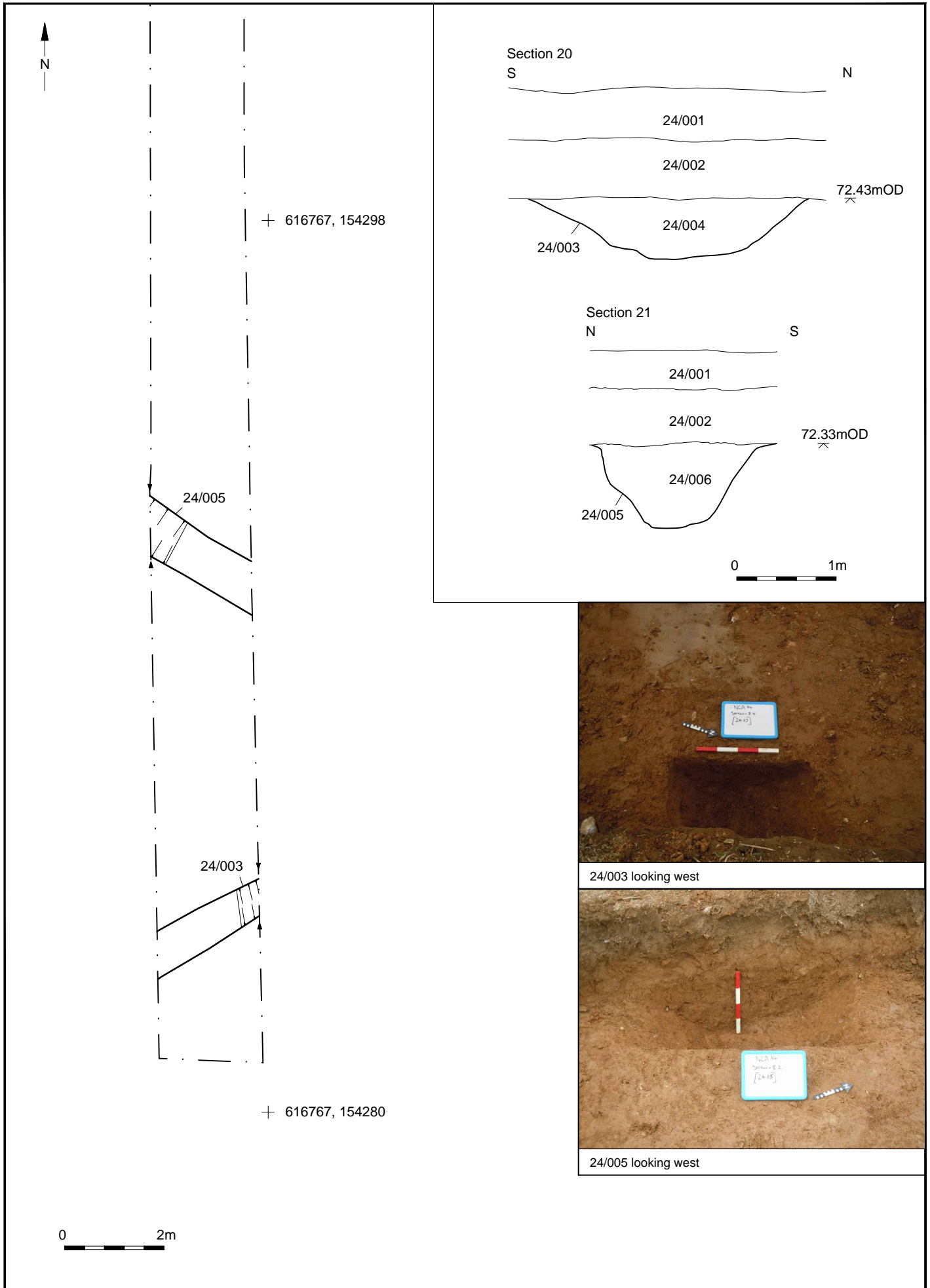
Drawn by: RHC

Trench 22 plan, sections and photographs

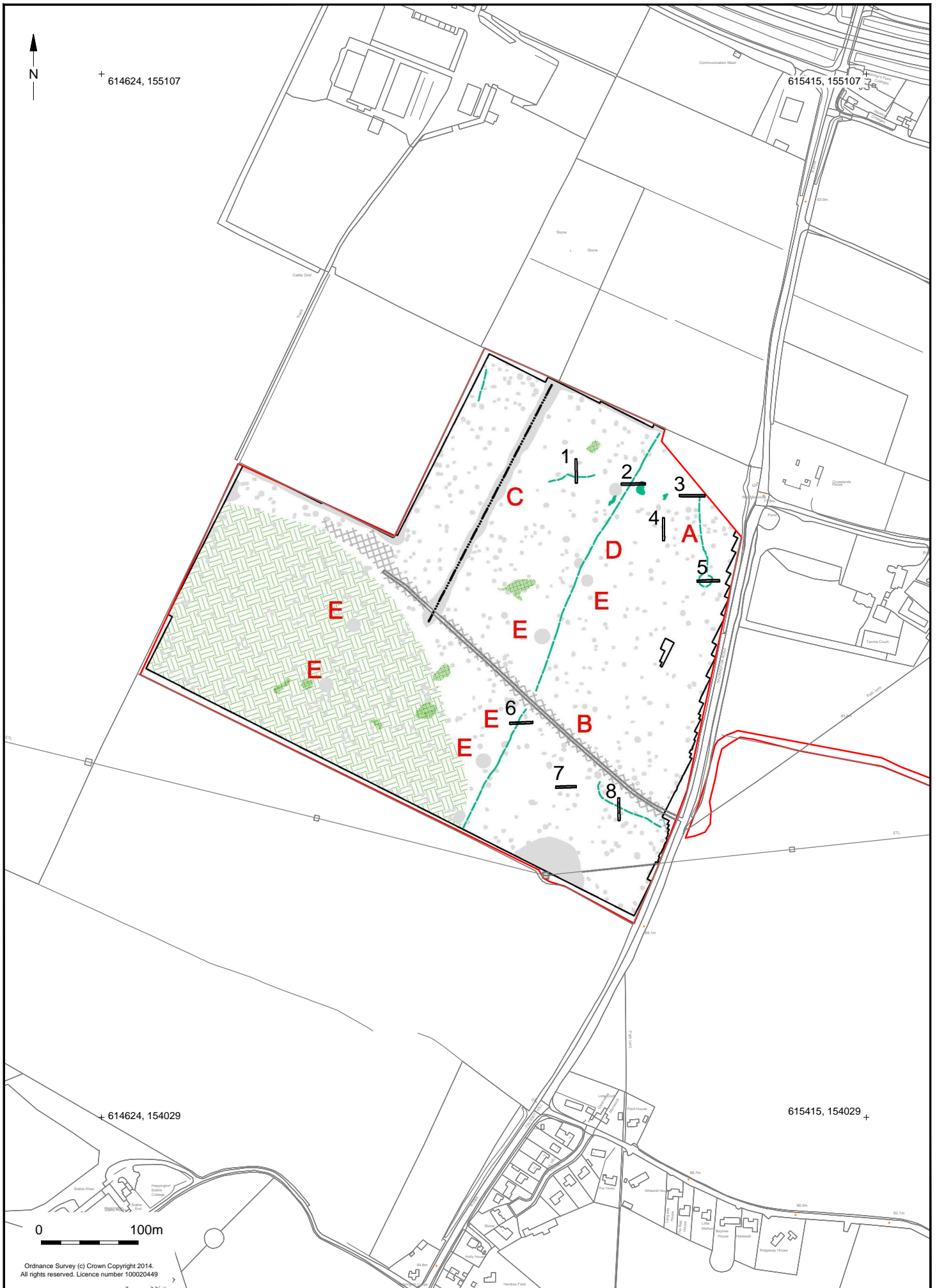
Fig. 16



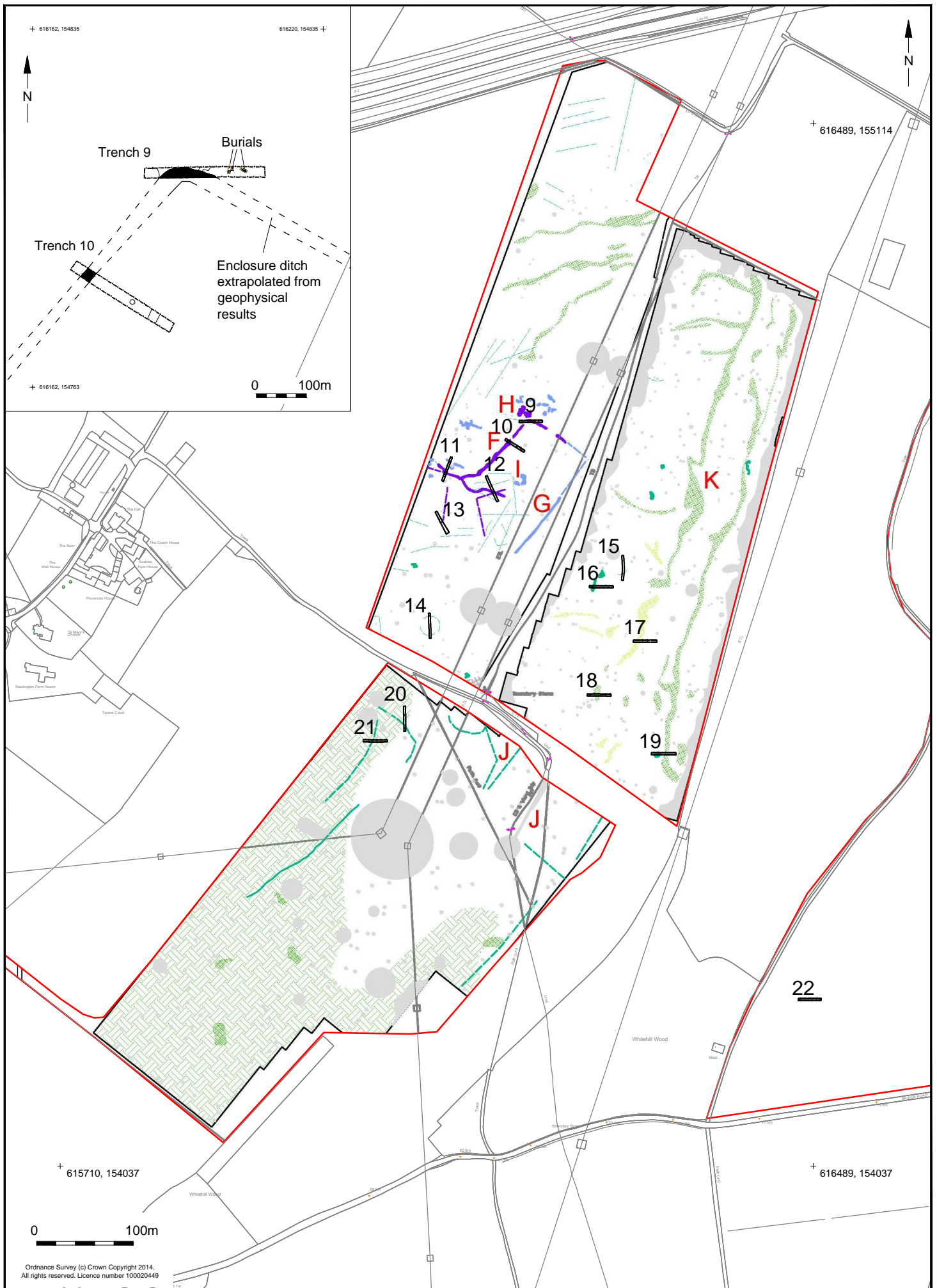
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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Trench 23 plan, sections and photographs	
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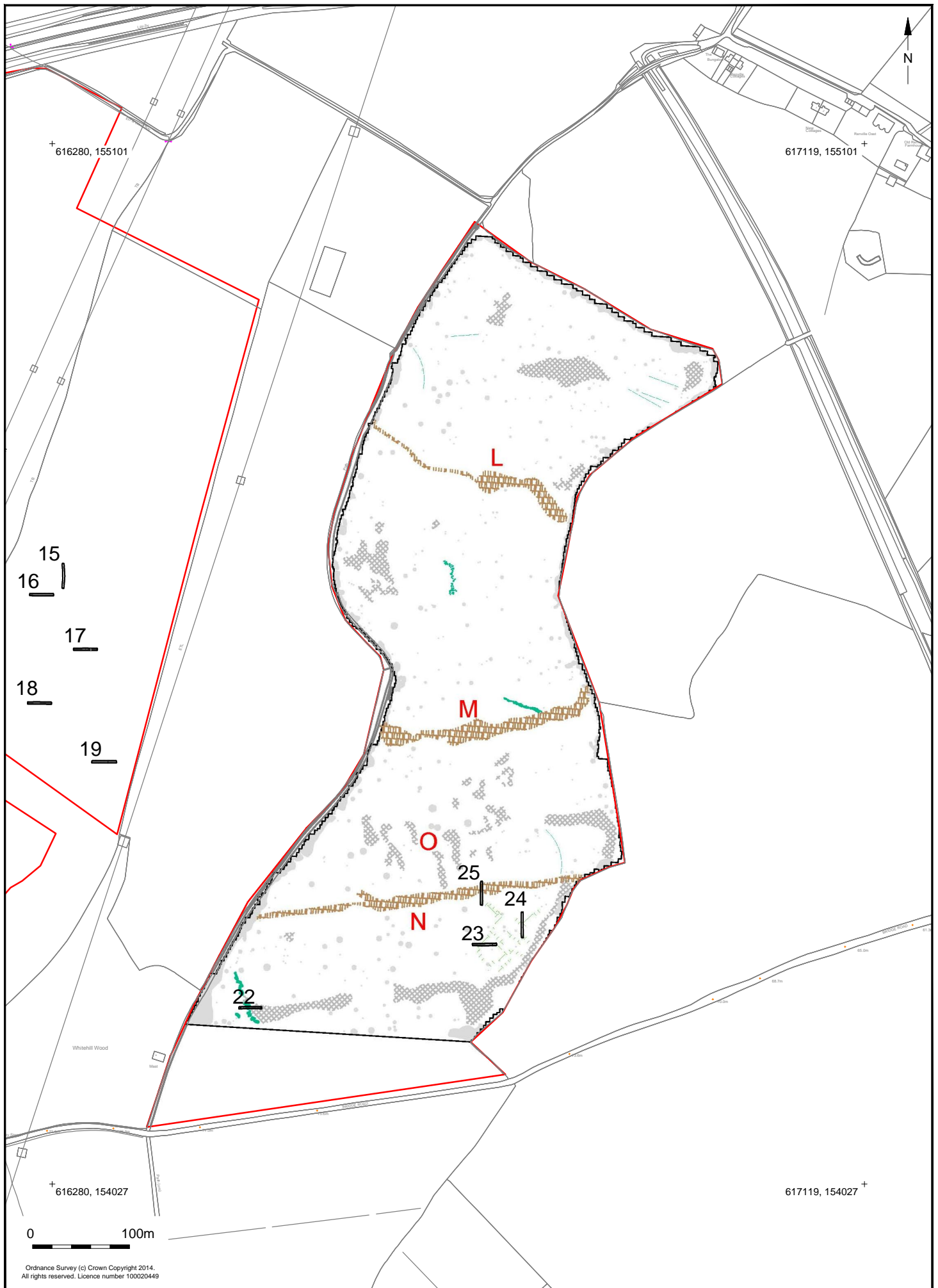
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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Area 1: trench location and geophysics		
Report Ref: 2014318	Drawn by: RHC			



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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Area 2: trench location, geophysics and trench 9 burials		
Report Ref: 2014318	Drawn by: RHC			



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Project Ref: 6507	September 2014	Area 3: trench location and geophysics		
Report Ref: 2014318	Drawn by: RHC			

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