

**Archaeological Evaluation  
of land at  
Mill Lane, Herne Bay,  
Kent.**

**Adrian G. Gollop BSc Hons  
Canterbury Archaeological Trust  
92A Broad Street  
Canterbury  
May 2003**

Adrian G. Gollop BSc Hons  
Canterbury Archaeological Trust  
92A Broad Street  
Canterbury  
May 2003

Archaeological Evaluation  
of land at  
Mill Lane, Herne Bay,  
Kent.

Adrian G. Gollip BSc Hons  
Canterbury Archaeological Trust  
92A Broad Street  
Canterbury  
May 2003

Prepared by:	Date:
Checked by:	Date:
Approved by:	Date:
Position:	Date:

\*\*\*\*\*

Archaeological Evaluation  
of land at  
Mill Lane, Herne Bay,  
Kent.

An Archaeological Evaluation in advance of the proposed development of new dwellings at land at Mill Lane, Herne Bay, Kent.

N.G.R.: TR 1825 6710-1890 6728  
C.A.T. Site code: MLH 03  
C.A.T. Site reference number: 1800

**LIST OF CONTENTS**

2	Summary
3	1. Introduction and Background
3	2. Geology and Topography
4	3. Archaeological Background
5	4. Archaeological Objectives and Methodology
6	5. Trench Descriptions
15	6. Summary of Results
18	7. Conclusions
19	8. References

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix I: Canterbury City Council Sites and Monuments Form 1

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1:	Site location plan
Figure 2:	Trench location plan
Figure 3:	Trenches 7-10 & 12-14 plan and sections
Figure 4:	Trenches 15-21 plan and sections
Figure 5:	Trenches 22-27 plan and sections
Figure 6:	Trenches 28-34 plan and sections
Figure 7:	Trenches 37 & 39-43 plan and sections
Figure 8:	Trenches 44-45 plan and sections
Figure 9:	Trench plan showing distribution of archaeological features

## Summary

An archaeological field evaluation, of land at Mill Lane to the north of the A299 Thanet Way, Herne Bay, was undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) between 28 April and 13 May 2003. This formed part of preparations for the development of 255-259 residential dwellings and associated public open space and infrastructure by Wilson Connolly Homes.

Forty-seven trenches were cut and archaeological features were identified in thirty-four of these. However these features did not indicate the survival of any significant archaeological remains, but there was artefactual evidence for the following seven phases of activity;—

- 1 Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age)
- 2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'Belgic' c.100BC-AD50
- 3 Early Anglo-Saxon c.575-750
- 4 Late Anglo-Saxon c.850-1050
- 5 Late Medieval c.1500/25 1575
- 6 Post-medieval c.1550-1850
- 7 Modern 1900+

No definite cut features associated with early prehistoric activity were identified. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was associated with the colluviated build up of hill wash in the lower regions of the site; however this can be seen as having originated away from the study area. A single large feature, in excess of 60 m. by 50 m., contained five sherds of the same style of pottery. However the infill of the feature consisted of the same colluvial silty clay. No cut edge could be defined, suggesting that the feature was a geological depression in filled by hill-wash, or possibly a channel.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'Belgic' activity was limited to a single wide linear feature, possibly a hollow way, and an isolated field oven. This may be evidence for an early route from the higher ground to the foreshore, following the eastern side of the valley cut by the Plenty Brook.

Early Anglo-Saxon activity was restricted to the relatively flat high plateau to the east of the site, and comprised three ditches. These possibly enclose activity outside of the evaluation area to the north-east towards 'Talmead' and Blacksoles Farm. Later Anglo-Saxon evidence was limited to the presence of a single sherd of pottery in a large pit and is undoubtedly residual.

Unsubstantial medieval activity possibly indicated evidence of a field system to the northern edge of the site.

Extensive post-medieval and modern activity was located across the site in the form of poorly defined pits and linear features. However these are seen as resulting from post-medieval agricultural processes. Some are probably of a later date being field drains and tree throws. The lower westerly regions of the field were probably landscaped during the 1930s when the field was used as a golf course.

**1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

1.1 An archaeological field evaluation of land at Mill Lane to the north of the A299 Thanet Way, Herne Bay, was undertaken by CAT between 28 April and 13 May 2003.

1.2 The evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (acting on behalf of their clients Wilson Connolly Homes) as part of preparations for the development of 255-259 residential dwellings and associated public open space and infrastructure. Two planning applications (CA/02/01241/HBA and CA/01242/HBA) have been submitted to the Local Planning Authority Canterbury City Council. The above planning applications also include the land immediately to the east of Mill Lane currently occupied by a farmhouse 'Talmead' with its associated buildings, walled garden and pond and therefore unavailable for evaluation. This report details the result of the evaluation work carried out in the land to the west of Mill Lane only.

1.3 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a written specification for the work prepared by Mr Duncan Hawkins CgMs Consulting (2002, Specification for a Programme of Archaeological Evaluation at Mill Lane, Herne Bay, Kent).

**2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

2.1 The site (Fig 1) under evaluation is located between national grid references TR 1825 6710 and 1890 6728, and forms an east-west aligned strip of land sandwiched between the London-Margate railway line, and the A299 Thanet Way, which serve as the northern and southern boundaries respectively. Mill Lane forms the eastern boundary, whilst residential properties at the end of Parsonage Road bound the western limits of the site. Roughly rectangular in shape and covering 7.28 hectares, 625 m. long between 125 m. and 200 m wide, and the site is presently an open field utilised for arable farming.

2.2 The site is located towards the base of the Blean Upland, which forms part of the North Downs dip slope trending towards the coastal plain to the north. The eastern limit of the site sits on a high, roughly flat plateau. Moving westwards the ground levels drop sharply into a valley cut by the Plenty Brook, before levelling out again at the extreme western limits of the site. The present day ground level varies from approximately +36 m. on the eastern plateau to +13 m. OD at the base of the slope to the west.

2.3 The British Geological Survey (1974, Sheet 273 Faversham, Solid and Drift edition, 1:50 000) shows the solid geology as blue grey Eocene London Clay. Overlying drift geology-Pleistocene (or recent) Head Gravels and Brickearths-is shown as being present only on the higher plateau.

**3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.**

3.1 The archaeological potential for any area under evaluation is gauged in relation to known sites, find-spots and historical records within the local or general vicinity; in addition it is possible that further, as yet unknown, archaeological remains may have survived near the site.

3.2 The site is located within a general area that has produced evidence for an intensive pattern of later prehistoric and Roman settlement extending along the north Kent coast between Seasalter and the Swale Estuary on the west, to Broomfield, Chestfield and Bishopstone on the east and north-east. The distribution and evolution of this pattern of settlement in a broader landscape setting is imperfectly understood, little palaeo-environmental data has been recovered and there is a need to identify well preserved deposits which may yield such information.

3.3 Immediately to the west (c.700 m.) of the site under evaluation, recent excavations by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, on the southern side of the A299 Thanet Way, have uncovered the presence of a large multi-phase settlement site. Although not yet fully understood clear evidence seems to be present for occupation from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon periods (Houlston 1998, Jarman and Shand 1999). An archaeological survey undertaken in the field to the south of Herne Bay railway station tentatively identified the presence of a multi-phase settlement of similar Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date on the northern side of the A299 Thanet Way (Macpherson-Grant 1992). Similarly dated features were recorded during the construction of the Texas/Homeware Store (Macpherson-Grant 1991), and it is a possibility that these three sites all form part of one large settlement area. Further work at Underdown Lane (c.200 m. to the west of the study site) has identified further Iron Age and medieval activity (Gollop 1999b), suggesting that the settlement could extend eastwards and may possibly encompass the site currently under evaluation. Later work, undertaken at Underdown Lane by Wessex Archaeology (2003), has highlighted the presence of an assemblage of Late Glacial worked flints—spanning the Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic transition period.

3.4 Similarly a series of archaeological evaluations and excavations have been carried out to the east of the study site at Broomfield, Bogshole Lane (Allen 1999, Helm 2001) and Willow Farm (Gollop 1999a, Helm 2000). Both showed evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity/settlement, medieval settlement patterns, and residual pottery of Iron Age or Roman date was also present.

3.5 In addition the following discoveries have been highlighted, as directly relating to the potential of the study site: —

(i) A Roman burial was recorded immediately to the north-east at Blacksoles Farm (TR 18895 66725); this is actually to the south of the pond at Talmead which was built in the late nineteenth century. This burial might be associated with Roman road between Canterbury and Reculver, close to close to the line of modern day Reculver road.

(ii) Anglo-Saxon finds have been recorded immediately to the west of Broomfield Farm (TR 1895 6770), including a seventh-century glass claw-beaker. This has been interpreted as coming from a disturbed grave, suggesting the presence of a cemetery which could relate to the early medieval settlement of Broomfield or possibly Blacksoles Farm.

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with those methods stated in the above mentioned written specifications (Hawkins 2003), and in accordance with those methods outlined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999). The principal objective of the evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource within the general bounds of the proposed development site and relate them, where possible to the known archaeological/historical background. In doing so the evaluation would aim to identify any subsurface features/deposits of archaeological interest and, also, ascertain their extent, character, date, and quality by limited sample excavation.

4.2 A total of forty-seven trenches (trenches 1-47) were cut measuring 50, 30, 25, and 20 m. in length, and 1.80 m. wide (Fig 2), this represented an approximate 5 % area sample. The location of the trenches was designated in the specification and they were placed in a comprehensive regular pattern across the evaluation area. During the course of the work a number of minor variations to the size and orientation of the trenches were made. The final trench positions were established using a total station EDM and the trench location plan (Fig. 2) has been digitally plotted using an AutoCAD graphics programme.

4.3 Each trench was excavated using a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8 m. wide toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. All undifferentiated topsoil, made grounds, and modern overburden was removed in spits of c.100 mm. thickness. The underlying plough-soil and disturbed subsurface was then removed in c.50 mm. spits until the first significant archaeological horizon or the upper surface of the 'natural' clay subsurface was encountered.

4.4 Following machine clearance, the base and long section of each trench was inspected and cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Any identified archaeological deposits and features were subjected to sample excavation, by hand, to ascertain the extent, depth, date, character and quality. In trenches where archaeological features were identified one long section was drawn at a scale of 1:20; the base was planned at a scale of 1:50, and both were levelled with respect to Ordnance Datum (OD). A temporary benchmark was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark located at Talmead, which had a value of +37.80 m. OD.

4.5 All trenches were recorded on CAT *pro forma* trench recording sheets. Each identified feature was given a feature number (i.e. F4), all sample excavated archaeological features and deposits were recorded on CAT *pro forma* context recording sheets. Any deposit that could be distinguished from those above and below was considered as a context and recorded individually; these stratigraphic



units were numbered sequentially and are shown below in square brackets thus [100]. Photographic coverage employed colour transparency, and black and white print formats. Where identified, all artefacts were retrieved from stratified archaeological contexts. Retrieval of finds from non-stratified deposits removed by machine was carried out on an opportunistic basis.

4.6 A site code (MLH 03) was provided by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and all records can be referenced from this code.

## 5 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 The initial mechanical excavation revealed an identical upper sequence of deposits over the entire site, although there were localised variations from trench to trench in exact composition, depths and heights in respect to the OD. The sequence consisted of a turf and topsoil horizon, recorded as [+], overlying a mainly thin accumulated/developed soil horizon of disturbed subsoil, seen as an 'interface' between the geological 'natural' and the topsoil horizon, this was recorded as [++].

5.2 Features identified as archaeological were recorded as being present in thirty-four (trenches 7-9, 12, 14-34, 37, 39-47) of the trenches. Of these features only those in trenches 8, 12, 18, 22-4, 33, 37 and 47 were subjected to sample excavation. No cut archaeological features were identified as being present in the remaining trenches, although a colluviated deposit was identified in trenches 1-4, 7, 10, 46 and 47. The archaeological features and deposits are detailed below using a numerical trench by trench format-trenches without features are not discussed.

### 5.3 Trench 1

5.3.1 Although no cut archaeological features were identified, a thin layer of light greyish orange/brown silt-clay, with frequent darker (manganese) specking and occasional lighter whitish grey lenses, was present overlying the natural at the western half of the trench. Sample excavation revealed a maximum depth of up to 0.18 m., at the west end where deeper. Some residual pottery of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date was gleaned from the deposit. This layer probably represented a layer of hill-wash or colluvium.

### 5.4 Trench 2

5.4.1 Again no cut archaeological features, but a similar build of colluvium was present in the western half of the trench as in trench 1 above. Here a maximum depth of 0.20 m. was recorded at the deeper west end; no cultural artefacts were retrieved.

### 5.5 Trench 3

5.5.1 Again no cut archaeological features, but a thin layer colluvium, 0.01-0.05 m. deep, was present in the western half of the trench. Similar to the deposit recorded in trench 1 above.

**5.6 Trench 4**

5.6.1 Again no cut archaeological features, although a gravel filled sump into which field drains emptied was present. A similar deposit of cullivium was present at the western end of the trench as in trench 1. Here a maximum depth of 0.10 m. was recorded at the deeper west end; no cultural artefacts were retrieved.

**5.7 Trench 7 (Fig. 3)**

5.7.1 Nine features were exposed in the base of the trench after the initial machine excavation. These consisted of three ditches aligned east-west (F2, 5 & 8), two pits (F3 & 4), three other features (F1, 6 & 7) are thought to have been geological, whilst F9 at the southern end of the trench comprised of a colluvial deposit similar to that seen in trench 1.

5.7.2 Although none of these features were sample excavated, those features thought to be archaeological in nature all had a high percentage of small chalk fragments present in their fill. In general these features although poorly defined contained a mid orangey grey brown silty clay similar to brickearth, and along with the chalk, rare to moderate small and medium flint fragments and gravel were present. As they were not sampled interpretation is difficult, however F8 is undoubtedly a narrow field drain, aligned east-west, also present in trenches 16 and 26.

5.7.3 The features identified as geological had poorly defined edges and fills comprising sterile heavy 'blocky' grey/brown clay. Rare heavily patinated angular small flints were present along with small fragments of soft decayed mudstone (septaria).

5.7.4 The final c.13 m. at the southern end of the trench was occupied by a colluvial deposit, consisting of light orange grey/brown slightly silty clay with occasional darker manganese mottling. This deposit was not sampled and no datable artefacts were retrieved from it.

**5.8 Trench 8 (Fig. 3)**

5.8.1 Three features were exposed in the base of this trench, a ditch (F1), a probable geological feature (F2), and small pit (F3).

5.8.2 The linear ditch F1, aligned north-west-south-east is seen as a continuation of the modern drainage ditch sample excavated in trench 9, and was also recorded as present in trenches 4, 5 and 47.

5.8.3 The small pit F3 (cut [128]) was sample excavated. It was oval in shape, measuring 1.20 m. in length, 0.90 m. wide with a depth of 0.26 m. Two fills [127 & 130] were present; the upper of these fills contained a high percentage of burnt clay along with a moderate amount of burnt flint fragments. No datable material was present.

**5.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 3)**

5.9.1 A single ditch F1; was present at the eastern end of this trench. Although c.1.2 m. in width subsequent sample excavation showed this feature to be a modern

5.13.2 The remaining features comprised two potential pits (F6 and 7), two linear ditches  
believed to be geological in nature.

5.13.1 Ten features were identified in the base of this trench and five (F1, 5, 8-10) were

### 5.13 Trench 15 (Fig. 4)

5.12.2 The remaining features were all linear ditches. Of these F8 formed the continuation  
of a large drain or sewer initially sample excavated in trench 17, and F13 was a  
probable field drain. Although the other features were not excavated, frequent  
chalk fragments were evident, the exception being F9 which may have been the  
continuation of the ditch sample-excavated in trench 24 and recorded in trench 18.

5.12.1 Thirteen features were identified in the base of this trench, but six of these (F2-5,  
10 and 11) were believed to be geological in nature.

### 5.12 Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

5.11.2 Feature 7, located towards the western end of the trench, comprised a small sub-  
oval charcoal rich pit, 1.10 m. in length by 0.76 m. wide and 0.12 m. deep. The  
feature was surrounded by a semicircle of stake-holes, and has been interpreted as  
a field oven, the stake-holes indicative of an associated wind break. Although the  
feature remains undated, pottery close by in the subsoil has been dated as 'Belgic'  
(c.100BC - AD50) and may be associated with this feature.

5.11.1 Seven features were identified in the base of this trench. Features 2, 5 and 6 were  
interpreted as being geological in nature. Of the remaining features 1 and 3 were  
possibly pits whilst feature 4 is most probably a field drain. Although these features  
were not sample excavated all contained a high percentage of chalk fragments.  
Feature 7 was sample excavated.

### 5.11 Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

5.10.3 The colluvial deposit occupied the remaining four-fifths of the trench to the west,  
consisting of light grey/brown slightly silty clay, with occasional darker mottling.  
Excavation showed a thin depth varying from 0.01-0.03 m., no datable material was  
retrieved from it.

5.10.2 The four features (F1-4) present at the eastern end of the trench were geological.  
Apparently infilled with a heavy dull grey/brown clay, subsequent sample excavation  
of two of these (F3 and 4) showed this darker clay to be banded exposures  
between the lighter orangey brown natural clay.

5.10.1 Four features and a colluvial deposit were identified as being present in the base of  
this trench.

### 5.10 Trench 10 (Fig. 3)

drainage ditch with a ceramic pipe present in the base. Aligned north-west-south-  
east this feature was also recorded in trenches 4, 5, 8 and 47.

5.17.1 Four features were identified in this trench, and with exception of feature 3 (thought

#### 5.17 Trench 19 (Fig. 4)

5.16.3 A second ditch (F2 cut [123]), aligned north-south, was sample excavated. This ditch was c.1.50 m. wide, with a depth of 0.50 m., and a blunted 'V' shaped profile. Although no datable cultural material was retrieved it was clearly observed to have been truncated by ditch F1, and was therefore earlier.

5.16.2 A ditch (F1), aligned slightly off the east-west axis, ran along most of the length of the trench. Although not sample excavated this was considered to be as a continuation of the ditch in trench 24, believed to be medieval in date.

geological in nature.

5.16.1 Three features were identified in this trench, but feature 3 was thought to be

#### 5.16 Trench 18 (Fig. 4)

5.15.5 Feature 9, another possible ditch, was not sample excavated; however fragments of chalk were present.

5.15.4 Feature 6 appears to be the continuation of the ditch sample-excavated in trench 24. Aligned slightly off the east-west axis it may have been recorded in trench 18. However this could not be confirmed as it had been truncated by a later ditch (F7) of similar alignment; this later ditch was found to contain a ten inch ceramic drainage or sewer pipe.

5.15.3 Feature 5 was sample excavated and shown to be a shallow ditch, aligned east-west, 2.50 m. wide and 0.08 m. deep. No datable cultural material was retrieved.

5.15.2 The remaining features comprise two potential pits (F3 and 4), and four linear features (F5-7, and 9).

5.15.1 Nine features were identified in the base of this trench; and of these three linear features (F1, 2 and 8) were interpreted as geological in nature despite some chalk fragments present within their fills.

#### 5.15 Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

5.14.2 The remaining features comprised three potential pits (F4, 7 and 13), and two linear features (F5 and 8). None of these features were sample excavated, but chalk and modern tile/brick fragments were seen in features 4, 5 and 7.

5.14.1 Thirteen features were identified in the base of this trench, but eight (F1-3, 6 and 9-12) were believed to be geological in nature.

#### 5.14 Trench 16 (Fig. 4)

(F2 and 3), while F4 was probably a field drain. Chalk fragments were present in all five features, modern tile was also seen in features 4, 6 and 7.

to be a small pit or posthole) are interpreted as either geological (F2) or as field drains (F1 and 4).

#### 5.18 Trench 20 (Fig. 4)

5.18.1 At the eastern end of this trench five features were identified. Of these, two (F1 and 2) were interpreted as geological.

5.18.2 A wide linear ditch F3, aligned north-west to south-east, was seen to run across the trench. Although unexcavated and undated this ditch may be the continuation of a similarly wide ditch sample excavated in trench 23 (F1 cut [117]). On the south-western side of the ditch two possible post-holes (F4 and 5) were recorded, again unexcavated and therefore undated—although chalk fragments were present.

#### 5.19 Trench 21 (Fig. 4)

5.19.1 Four features were present in this trench. Of these F3 was poorly defined, and even with the presence of chalk, was thought to be geological. The remaining features comprised two potential pits (F2 and 4), and a linear 3 m. wide ditch possibly the continuation of the ditch F1 (cut [117]) seen in trench 23. None of these features were sample excavated, but fragments of chalk and modern brick/tile were present.

#### 5.20 Trench 22 (Fig. 5)

5.20.1 A total of eleven features were present in this trench, of which three (F3, 7 and 11) were interpreted as natural, the remaining features were seen as pits, the exception F2 which was sample excavated.

5.20.2 Feature 2 (cut [119] fill [118]) comprised a shallow ditch, aligned north-south, 1.60 m. wide and 0.24 m. deep. Modern brick/tile, chalk and bone fragments were present within the silty clay fill.

5.20.3 The other features remained unexcavated; however chalk fragments were present in all of them, along with modern brick/tile in features 1, 4, 5 and 6.

#### 5.21 Trench 23 (Fig. 5)

5.21.1 A total of five features were present in the northern half of this trench, of which three (F3-5) were interpreted as natural, and the remaining two (a pit F2, and a wide ditch F1) were sample excavated.

5.21.2 The linear ditch (F1 cut [117] fill [116]) ran at an approximated east-west alignment across the trench. Measuring 5.10 m. at its widest, with a maximum depth of 0.38 m., this possibly represented two ditches although no stratigraphy could be identified amongst the single light grey/brown silty clay fill. Several rim sherds of 'Belgic' pottery were present along with residual prehistoric flints and pottery.

5.21.3 The pit (F2 cut [115] fill [114]) was only partly exposed, but appeared to have a diameter of 3.75 m. and a depth of 0.40 m. The single mid orangey grey/brown silt-



clay fill contained several fragments of chalk. Pottery was also present including a single sherd of LateAnglo-Saxon date (c.850-1050), however this sherd was badly worn and probably residual in nature. Residual prehistoric pottery and Roman tile was also present.

#### 5.22 Trench 24 (Fig. 5)

5.22.1 Two features were present at the northern end of this trench, both of which were sample excavated.

5.22.2 A ditch (F1), aligned slightly off the east-west axis, ran across the trench. Sample excavation revealed a flat bottomed 'U' shaped profile, 1.60 m. wide and 0.58 m. deep. A single sherd of pottery of Late Medieval date (c.1500/25-1575) was present in the single fill.

5.22.3 A large feature (F2) occupying the last 6-7 m. of the trench was shown to be a large ditch containing a brick culvert. The top of the culvert was exposed at a depth of 1.10 m. below present ground surface. The culvert runs along the side of the railway line and appears to drain water from the field under evaluation away from the railway line.

#### 5.23 Trench 25 (Fig. 5)

5.23.1 Six features were identified in the base of this trench. Two were interpreted as being geological in nature (F1 and 6), the others were a linear ditch (F2), and three pits (F3-5). None were sampled excavated, but the smaller of the pits (F4) appeared to be modern, and chalk was present in all of them.

#### 5.24 Trench 26 (Fig. 5)

5.24.1 Six features were identified in the base of this trench. Two were interpreted as being geological in nature (F2 and 6), whilst the others appeared as linear ditches. None were sampled excavated. Ditch F4 appeared to be the continuation of an east-west aligned feature seen in trenches 7 and 16 to the west and is probably a modern field drain. Chalk was again present in all of the features, and modern brick/tile in features 3 and 4.

#### 5.25 Trench 27 (Fig. 5)

5.25.1 Seven features were identified in the base of this trench. Four were interpreted as being geological in nature (F1-3, and 6), the remaining archaeological features comprised one linear ditch (F5), and two pits (F4 and 7). None were sampled excavated; again chalk was present in all of them.

#### 5.26 Trench 28 (Fig. 6)

5.26.1 Three features were identified in this trench; two large pits (F1 and 2) and a probable geological feature (F3). None were sample excavated; chalk was present in all of them.

5.27 Trench 29 (Fig. 6)

5.27.1 Six features were identified in the base of this trench. Two were interpreted as being geological in nature (F2 and 6); the remaining archaeological features comprised one linear ditch (F3), and three probable pits (F2, 4 and 5). None were sampled excavated; chalk was present in all of them.

5.28 Trench 30 (Fig. 6)

5.28.1 Six features were identified in the base of this trench. Only one appeared to be an archaeological feature, an east-west aligned ditch (F1). The remaining five features were all interpreted as being geological. None were sampled excavated.

5.29 Trench 31 (Fig. 6)

5.29.1 Ten features were identified in the base of this trench, however six of them were interpreted as being geological in nature (F1-3, 7, 9 and 10). The remaining archaeological features comprised two potential ditches (F4 and 8), and two probable pits (F5 and 6). None were sampled excavated; chalk was present in all of them.

5.30 Trench 32 (Fig. 6)

5.30.1 Four features were identified in this trench; two small potential pits (F1 and 2) and two probable geological features. None were sampled excavated; chalk was present in all of them.

5.31 Trench 33 (Fig. 6)

5.31.1 Five features were identified in the base of this trench; however four of them were interpreted as being geological in nature. The fifth feature (F1) was sampled excavated.

5.31.2 Feature 1 recorded at the eastern end of the trench was a north-south aligned ditch 2.30 m. wide and 0.40 m. deep. This had a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments. Datable cultural material present included late post-medieval (c.1770-1850) brick and fragments of a ceramic teapot.

5.32 Trench 34 (Fig. 6)

5.32.1 Ten features were identified in the base of this trench, however six of them were interpreted as being geological in nature (F1, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 9) The remaining archaeological features comprised one potential pit (F2), and three probable linear features (F5, 7 and 10). None were sampled excavated, although feature 10 is certainly a field drain. Chalk was present in all of them, with modern brick/tile in features 7 and 10.

5.33 Trench 37 (Fig. 7)

5.33.1 Six features were identified in the base of this trench; two ditches (F1 and 2), two

pits (F3 and 4) and two geological features (F5 and 6). All of these features were sample excavated.

5.33.2 Two parallel linear ditches (F1 cut [107] fill [106], F2 cut [104] fill [105]) were present at the northern end of the trench, aligned north-west-south-east. The northerly of the two (F1) was 1.50 m. wide and 0.5 m. deep, whilst the second (F2) was 1.80 m. wide and 0.45 m. deep. The single fills within each feature were identical being a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay. EarlyAnglo-Saxon (c.575-750) pottery was retrieved from both ditches; residual 'Belgic' pottery was also present in F1.

5.33.3 The two pits were only partly exposed. F4 (cut [109] fill [108]) was slightly larger being c.2.50 m. in diameter and 0.16 m. deep; F3 had a diameter of 1.90 m. and a depth of 0.21 m. Again the single fills of both these features were similar being mid orangey greyish brown silty clay with moderate to frequent chalk flecking. No datable material was retrieved from either feature.

5.33.4 The two other features (F5 and 6) were both demonstrated to be geological, consisting of heavy 'blocky' dull grey/brown clay, banded between the lighter orangey brown natural clay. The separate layers could be seen in section all tipping down towards the north-west at the same angle.

#### 5.34 Trench 39 (Fig. 7)

5.34.1 Five features were identified in the base of this trench, one was interpreted as being geological in nature (F5), while the remaining archaeological features comprised two potential ditches (F1 and 2), and two probable pits (F3 and 4). None were sampled excavated; chalk was present in all of them.

#### 5.35 Trench 40 (Fig. 7)

5.35.1 Nine features were identified in the base of this trench, six of them were interpreted as geological in nature (F1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8). The remaining archaeological features comprised one potential pit (F3), and two parallel ditches (F6 and 9). None were sampled excavated, although both ditches were thought to be field drains.

#### 5.36 Trench 41 (Fig. 7)

5.36.1 Twelve features were identified in the base of this trench; five of them were interpreted as geological in nature (F3, 9-12), the remaining archaeological features comprised three potential ditches (F3, 6 and 8), and seven probable pits (F1, 2, 4, 5 and 7). None were sampled excavated; chalk was present in all of them.



**5.37 Trench 42 (Fig. 7)**

5.37.1 Nine features were identified in the base of this trench; five of them were interpreted as geological in nature (F2, 3, 5, 8 and 9), the remaining archaeological features comprised one potential pit (F4), and three potential ditches (F1, 6 and 7). None were sampled excavated; chalk was present in all of them.

**5.38 Trench 43 (Fig. 7)**

5.38.1 Twelve features were identified in the base of this trench; five of them were interpreted as being geological in nature (F4-6 and 11), the remaining archaeological features comprised three potential ditches (F3, 6 and 8), and seven probable pits (F1, 3, 7 and 8). Chalk fragments were present in all of the features

5.38.2 Although none of the features were sampled excavated, Early Anglo-Saxon (c.575-750) pottery was evident from the surface of feature 12. This feature was seen a north-south aligned ditch, 2.30 m. in width with a mid orangey grey/brown slightly silty clay fill. Chalk fragments were present.

**5.39 Trench 44 (Fig. 8)**

5.39.1 Thirteen features were identified in the base of this trench; five of them were interpreted as being geological in nature (F1, 2, 4, 7 and 9), and the remaining archaeological features all comprised potential ditches with the exception of feature 3 which was a small pit or post-hole. None of the features were sample excavated; chalk was present in all of them. Features 8 and 12 were probably field drains; either F11 or F13 could represent the continuation of F12 seen in trench 43 above.

**5.40 Trench 45 (Fig. 8)**

5.40.1 Two features were identified in the base of this trench, both of which were interpreted as small pits. None of these features were sample excavated; chalk was present in all of them.

**5.41 Trench 46 (Fig. 8)**

5.41.1 This trench was cut in addition to the initial forty-five trenches, at the request of the commissioning agent, to further investigate the area around the potential field oven (Feature 7) located in trench 12.

5.41.2 A single pit (F1) was present at the northern end of the trench. Although only partly exposed and poorly defined, it appeared sub-circular in shape with a diameter of approximately 1.80 m. Initially thought to be geological in nature some small fragments of charcoal were present, and may therefore relate to the field oven in trench 12 immediately to the north.

5.41.3 A thin layer of colluvium overlay the natural clay, becoming deeper towards the south end; however no datable material was retrieved from this deposit.

**5.42 Trench 47 (Fig. 8)**

5.42.1 Like trench 46 this additional trench was cut at the request of the commissioning agent.

5.42.2 A total of five features were identified. One of these F2 was interpreted as being geological in nature, and of the remaining features three (F1, 3 and 4) were field drains.

5.42.3 Feature 5 completely occupied the final 10 – 11 m. of the southern end of the trench, and consisted of a build up of colluviated light greyish orange/brown silt-clay, with occasional to moderate darker (manganese) specking. At the end of the trench this deposit had reached a depth of 0.80 m. with natural clay being exposed at 1.30 m. below the current ground levels. The northern limits of this feature were poorly defined and no cut edge could be found. Small sherds of pottery of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date were gleaned from this deposit.

**6 SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

**6.1 Geology**

6.1.1 Heavily denuded London Clay formed the natural or undisturbed subsoil, and was encountered in all of the trenches. In the main, this deposit was composed of light yellowish grey/brown clay with moderate to frequent occurrence of bands of darker greyish brown clay. There was some localised variation in colour, compaction and the frequency of pockets of gravel and flint within it. It was noted that the clay deposits at the base of the field's slope were softer and brighter in colour, whilst those deposits found in the base of the trenches located in the extreme north-west corner of the field were much more compacted with more frequent flint inclusions.

6.1.2 The London Clay, noted above, is in accordance with the solid geology mapped as being present in the area by the British Geological Survey (1974, Sheet 273 Faversham, Solid and Drift edition, 1:50 000). However the presence of Head gravels and/or brickearths on the higher plateau was not confirmed, possibly due to erosion close to the slope edge. The softer clay at the base of the field slope could be seen as a head deposit resulting from the localised movement (soliflux) of clay from a higher level.

6.1.3 The bands of darker greyish brown clay, recorded in many trenches as geological features, may be due to varying mineral content or other environmental conditions at the time of deposition; mudstone (septaria) was only noted as being present in these darker bands. Alternatively, later processes such as erosion, redeposition or periglacial action may have resulted in this pattern where the clay rises and becomes folded. Where these 'geological' features were sample excavated the bands of clay tended to tip down to the north and west. Although not sample excavated many others probably represented the infilling of undulations or hollows in the surface of the London Clay.

6.4.2 The small circular charcoal rich pit (F7), excavated in trench 12, interpreted as a field oven with associated stake-holes forming a wind break, has been provisionally

6.4.1 The large linear feature sample excavated in trench 23 (F1), was dated to this period by several rim sherds of 'Belgic' pottery. Residual prehistoric flints and pottery were also present. Initially seen as aligned east-west, it is possible that runs at a more north-west-south-east direction across trenches 20 and 17, following a contour of the field. The width and profile of this feature, in excess of 5 m., may suggest an erosion feature such as a hollow way.

#### 6.4 Phase 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'Belgic' (c.100BC-50AD)

6.3.2 Flint tempered pottery of the same prehistoric Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date was also found to be present in the colluviated deposit identified in trench 1. Similar colluviated deposits were also present in trenches 2-4. As these trenches are located towards the lowest western limits of the evaluation site, it suggests a build up of hill-wash towards the valley basin cut by the Plenty Brook.

6.3.1 A single large feature, F5 located at the eastern end of trench 47 contained five sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, apparently all from the same vessel. The feature was only partially seen, occupying the final 10-11 m. of the southern end of the trench. However the infill of the feature consisted of colluvial silty clay and a similar deposit was also seen in trenches 7, 10 and 46, suggesting this was all part of a single large feature in excess of 60 m. by 50 m. Although sample excavated in trench 47 to a depth of 0.90 m. no cut edge could be defined suggesting a geological depression infilled by hill-wash, or possibly a channel aligned north-west to south-east following the slope contours.

#### 6.3 Phase 1: Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age)

- 1 Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age)
- 2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'Belgic' c.100BC-50AD
- 3 EarlyAnglo-Saxon c.575-750
- 4 LateAnglo-Saxon c.850-1050
- 5 Late Medieval c.1500/25 1575
- 6 Post-medieval c.1550-1850
- 7 Modern 1900+

6.2.2 Although datable cultural material was sparse there was artefactual evidence for the following seven phases of activity thus identified:-

6.2.1 A total of 122 recognisable archaeological features and deposits were identified in thirty-seven of the forty-seven evaluation trenches. All identified features were cut into the upper surface of the natural subsoil, although a deposit forming a layer overlying the natural was present in a further four trenches. Twenty of these features were subjected to sample excavation. In addition a further eighty-three features, identified as being geological in nature, were present; four of these were subjected to sample excavation.

#### 6.2 Archaeological Features

placed in this phase. Although the feature remained undated, pottery close by in the subsoil has been dated as 'Belgic' and has been associated with this feature. Another undated pit (F1), located 2-3 m. immediately to the south in trench 46, may also have been associated with the field oven.

#### 6.5 Phase 3: Early Anglo-Saxon (c.575-750)

6.5.1 The two linear features sample excavated in trench 37 (F1 & F2) produced pottery from this period; residual 'Belgic' pottery was present in F1. These two parallel ditches, aligned approx. north-west-south-east, were located at the northern end of trench 37 at the most north-easterly corner of the site.

6.5.2 Approximately 100 m. to the south similar pottery was found in the surface of an unexcavated ditch (F12) at the western end of trench 43. This north-south aligned ditch was also seen in trench 44, and it is suggested that it may have transversed the complete width of the evaluation field on the higher plateau.

#### 6.6 Phase 4: Late Anglo-Saxon (c.850-1050)

6.6.1 A single sherd of pottery from this date was present in the large pit (F2) in trench 23. However this sherd was badly worn and probably residual in nature, residual prehistoric pottery was also present. The fill of this feature contained a high percentage of chalk fragments; which is considered as being indicative of a later post-medieval date (see below 6.8.1).

#### 6.7 Phase 5: Late Medieval (c.1500/25 1575)

6.7.1 A single 'U' shaped flat bottomed ditch, aligned east-west, was recorded in trench 24, and dated to this period. This ditch was seen to run further to the west through trenches 17 and 18 but was not recorded in any other trenches. Although the pottery may be residual, this is possibly evidence of a medieval field system.

6.7.2 The above ditch was seen to truncate a north-south aligned ditch (F2) in trench 18. Although this ditch was undated, it obviously predating the later ditch, its perpendicular angle to this later ditch may suggest that they both form part of the same medieval field system.

#### 6.8 Phase 6: Post-medieval (c.1550-1850)

6.8.1 Poorly defined and amorphously shaped features were present in most trenches; the vast majority of these contained small fragments of chalk indicative of the agricultural processes of marling. Where sample excavated in trenches 22, 33 and 37, datable artefacts suggest a post-medieval date. Many of the unexcavated features also contained more modern material in their fills.

6.8.2 Many of the linear features would probably have functioned as field boundaries or as drainage, especially after the construction of the railway line in 1841. Some are probably later field drains.

6.8.3 The larger of the pit-like features may represent agricultural activity, tree throws or

- 7.5 Medieval activity is represented by insubstantial evidence of a field system to the northern edge of the site.
- 7.4 The evidence of Early Anglo-Saxon activity, on the relatively flat high plateau to the east of the site, seen in the form of three ditches may be relatively significant. However, the two parallel ditches, aligned approx. north-west-south-east, at the northern end of trench 37 probably enclose an area outside the evaluation area to the north-east; since no other features of this period were located in the area. This suggests the centre of any Anglo-Saxon activity is towards 'Talmead' and Blacksoles Farm. Late Anglo-Saxon activity was limited to the presence of a single sherd of pottery in a large pit and is undoubtedly residual.
- 7.3 Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'Belgic' activity was limited to a single wide linear feature, possibly a hollow way, and an isolated field oven. The hollow way could not be traced clearly across the site, but may have followed the 15 or 20 m. contour. This may be evidence for an early route from the higher ground to the foreshore, following the eastern side of the valley cut by the Plenty Brook. Again this suggests that the centre of activity for this period is on the higher ground away from the study site.
- 7.2 No definite features associated with early prehistoric activity were identified. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was associated with the colluviated build up of hillwash in the lower regions of the site, but this can be seen as having originated away from the study area. Residual sherds of heavily worn pottery were also present in two other cut features both of which contained later 'Belgic' or medieval artefacts. This suggests that the substantial prehistoric settlement patterns identified at Willow Farm to the southeast, and Eddington Farm to the west, are limited to the higher ground above the 35m contour.
- 7.1 The evaluation did not indicate the survival of any significant archaeological remains. However evaluation trenching does have its limitations and imposes certain constraints, such as the sample area exposed and it therefore always remains possible that areas of important archaeology may have survived nearby.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.9.1 A large quantity of modern field drains and drainage ditches were present; these included mole drains, French drains, large 'V' profile machine cut drainage ditches with ceramic pipes, gravel-filled ditches, and narrow trenches with pipes either machine or hand cut. A large gravel sump or soak-away was also present in trench 3. Where visible, drains in the lower western area of the field had been aligned diagonally either north-west-south-east or north-east-southwest, whilst drains on the higher plateau and slope to the east were primarily aligned east-west and north-south.
- 6.9 Phase 7: Modern (1900+)

boles, or as is thought most likely to be the infilling of undulations within the surface of natural clay by late post-medieval plough soils.



7.6 There was however extensive post-medieval and modern activity across the site, in the form of poorly defined pits and linear features. These are seen as resulting from post-medieval agricultural processes. Some are probably of a later date being field drains and tree throws. The lower westerly regions of the field were probably landscaped during the 1930s when the field was used as a golf course.

## 8 REFERENCES

- Allen, T., 1999, *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land east of Bogshole Lane, Broomfield near Herne Bay*. CAT Archaeological Evaluation Report
- Duncan, H., 2003, *Specification for a Programme of Archaeological Evaluation at Mill Lane, Herne Bay, Kent*. CgMs unpublished report.
- Gollop, A., 1999a, *Archaeological Evaluation of land at Willow Farm off Hooper's Lane, Broomfield, Herne Bay, Kent*. CAT Archaeological Evaluation Report
- Gollop, A., 1999b, *Archaeological Evaluation of land to the rear of the Old House at Underdown Lane, Herne Bay, Kent*. CAT Archaeological Evaluation Report
- Helm, R., 2000, *Excavations at Willow Farm off Hooper's Lane, Broomfield, Herne Bay, Kent*. CAT Archaeological Excavation Report
- Helm, R., 2001, *Archaeological Excavation on land east of Bogshole Lane, Broomfield, near Herne Bay, Kent*. CAT Archaeological Excavation Report
- Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999, *Standards and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation*, Manchester
- Jarman, C., & Shand, G., 1999, *Eddington Phase 1 Excavations Interim Report*. CAT Excavation Report
- Houlliston, M., 1998, *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land to the South of the Thanet Way, Eddington, Herne Bay, Kent*. CAT Evaluation Report
- Macpherson-Grant, N., 1991, 'Eddington Farm' in *Canterbury's Archaeology 1989-1990*. 14<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, p. 24
- Macpherson-Grant, N., 1992, 'Eddington Farm' in *Canterbury's Archaeology 1991-1992*. 16<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust, p. 40/1
- Wessex Archaeology, 2003, *Land at Underdown Lane, Eddington, Herne Bay, Kent*. Unpublished Archaeological Excavation Assessment Report

## APPENDIX 1: CANTERBURY CITY COUNCIL SITES AND MONUMENTS SUMMARY FORM.

<b>Site Name:</b> Mill Lane, Herne Bay. <b>Site Code:</b> MLH 03
<b>Site Address:</b> Land at Mill Lane, north of the A299 Thanet Way, Herne Bay, Kent <b>District:</b> Canterbury <b>Parish:</b>
<b>Summary:</b> An archaeological field evaluation was undertaken by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT), of land at Mill Lane to the north of the A299 Thanet Way, Herne Bay, between the 28 <sup>th</sup> of April and the 13 <sup>th</sup> of May 2003. This formed part of preparations for the development 255-259 residential dwellings and associated public open space and infrastructure by Wilson Connolly Homes. A total of forty-seven trenches were cut, archaeological features were identified in thirty-four of these trenches, but the majority were interpreted as being relatively recent in derivation.
<b>Periods:</b> 1 Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) 2 Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'Belgic' c.100BC-50AD 3 EarlyAnglo-Saxon c.575-750 4 LateAnglo-Saxon c.850-1050 5 Late Medieval c.1500/25 1575 6 Post-medieval c.1550-1850 7 Modern 1900+
<b>National Grid Reference:</b> TR 1825 6710-1890 6728
<b>Type of Fieldwork:</b> Evaluation
<b>Date of Recording:</b> 28 April -13 May 2003
<b>Contractor:</b> Canterbury Archaeological Trust 92A Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent,CT1 2LU Tel: (01227) 462062 Fax: (01227) 784724
<b>Title and Author of accompanying report:</b> Archaeological Evaluation Of land at Mill Lane, Herne Bay, Kent. Adrian G. Gollop BSc Hons

<p><b>Compiler:</b> Adrian G. Gollop</p>	<p><b>Date:</b> 28<sup>th</sup> May 2002</p>
<p><b>Location of Archive:</b></p>	
<p><b>Summary of Field Results:</b> No definite cut features were associated with early prehistoric activity were identified. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was associated with the colluviated build up of hillwash in the lower regions of the site, however this can be seen as having originating away from the study site. A single large unidentified feature contained five sherds of the same style of pottery. However the infill of the feature consisted of the same colluvial silty clay, in excess of 60 m. by 50 m., no cut edge could be defined suggesting a geological depression in filled by hill-wash, or possibly a channel.</p> <p>Late Iron Age/Early Roman 'Belgic' activity was limited to a single wide linear feature, possibly a hollow way, and an isolated field oven. This may be evidence for an early route from the higher ground to the foreshore, following the eastern side of the valley cut by the Plenty Brook.</p> <p>EarlyAnglo-Saxon activity was restricted to the relatively flat high plateau to the east of the site, and comprised three ditches. These possibly enclose activity outside of the evaluation area to the northeast towards 'Talmead' and Blacksoles Farm. LaterAnglo-Saxon activity was limited to the presence of a single sherd of pottery in a large pit and is undoubtedly residual.</p> <p>Unsubstantial medieval activity possibly indicated evidence of a field system to the northern edge of the site.</p> <p>Extensive post-medieval and modern activity across the site: in the form of poorly defined pits and linear features. However these are seen as resulting from post-medieval agricultural processes. Some are probably of a later date being field drains and tree throws. The lower westerly regions of the field were probably landscaped during the 1930s when the field was used as a golf course.</p>	



Fig.1 Site location plan.



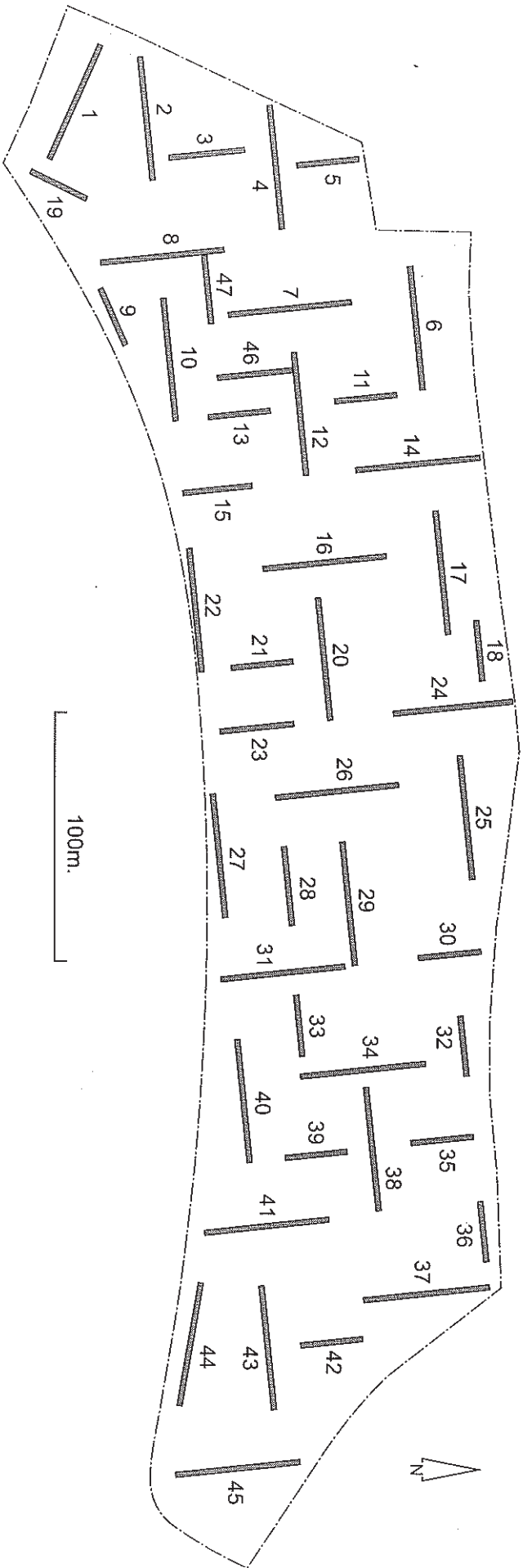
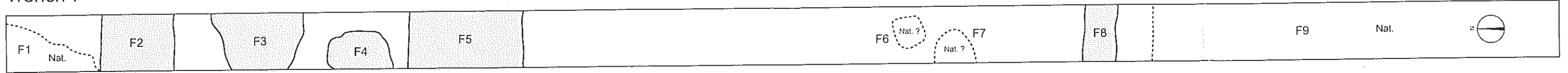


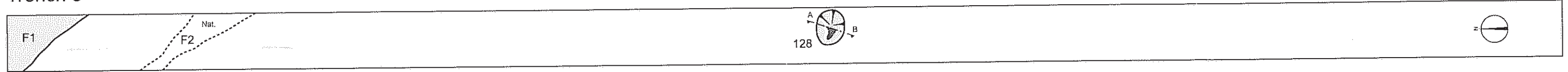
Fig.2 Trench plan.



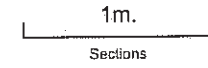
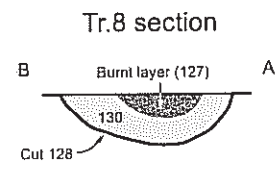
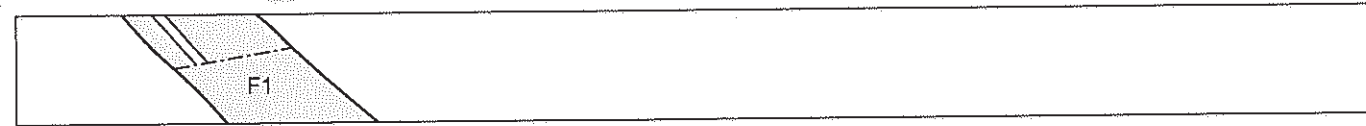
Trench 7



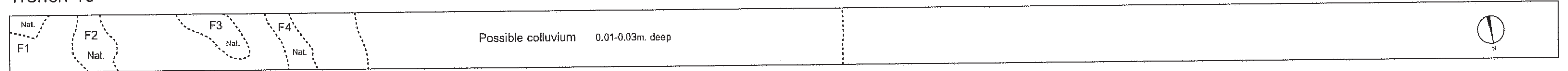
Trench 8



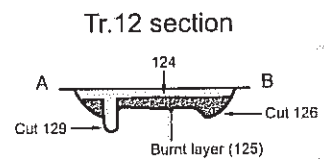
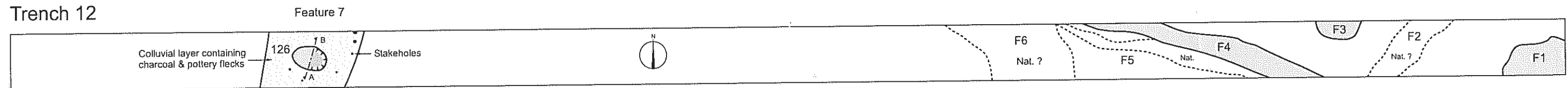
Trench 9



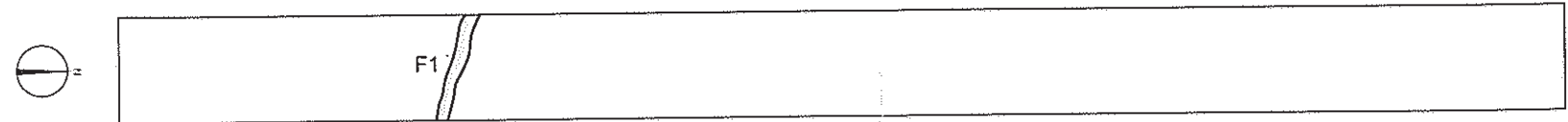
Trench 10



Trench 12



Trench 13



Trench 14

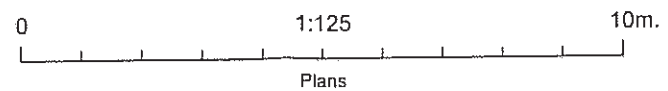
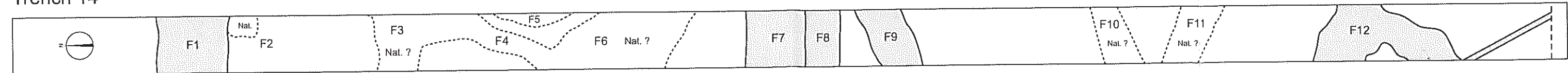
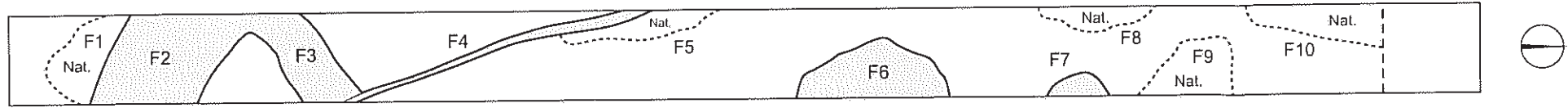
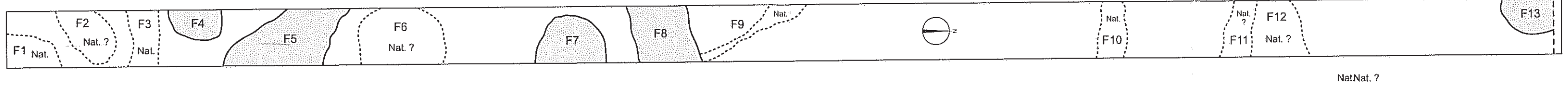


Fig.3

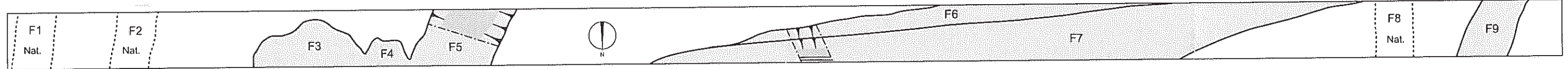
Trench 15



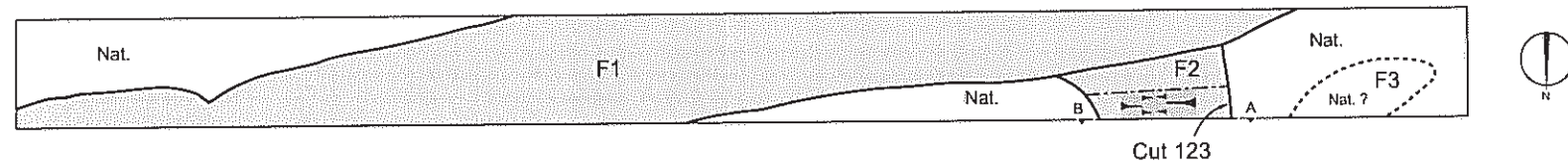
Trench 16



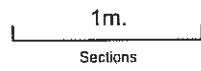
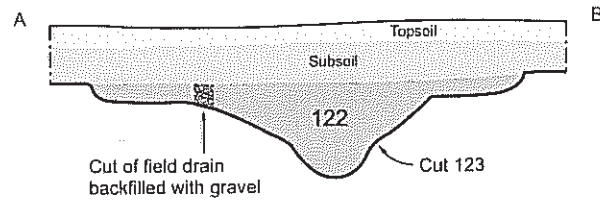
Trench 17



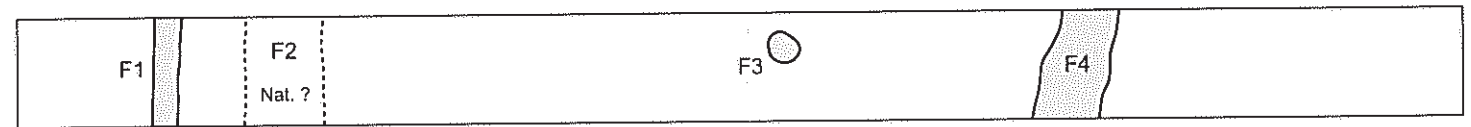
Trench 18



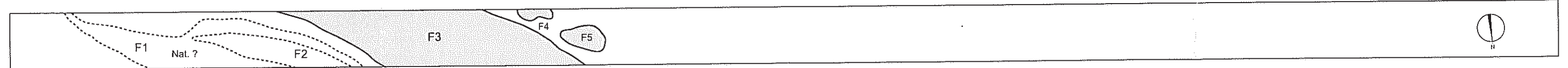
Tr.18 section



Trench 19



Trench 20



Trench 21

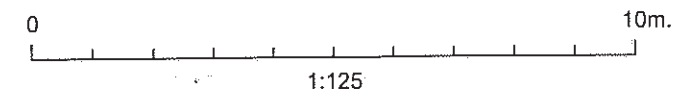
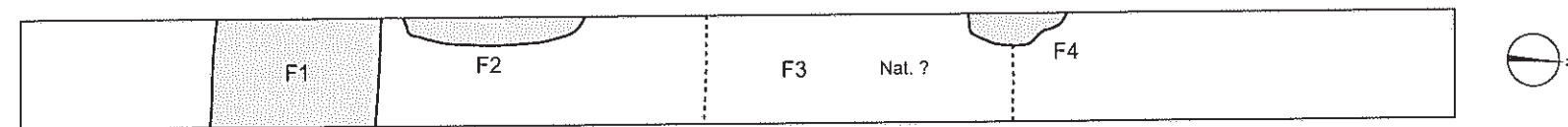
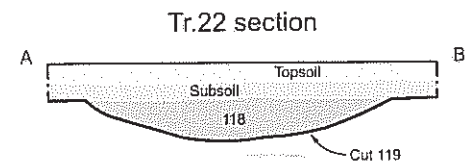
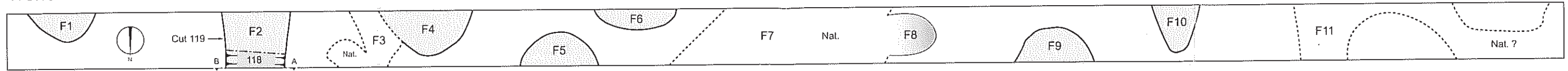
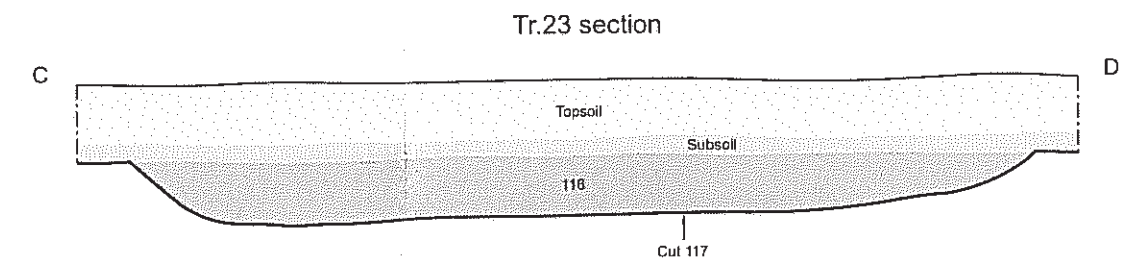
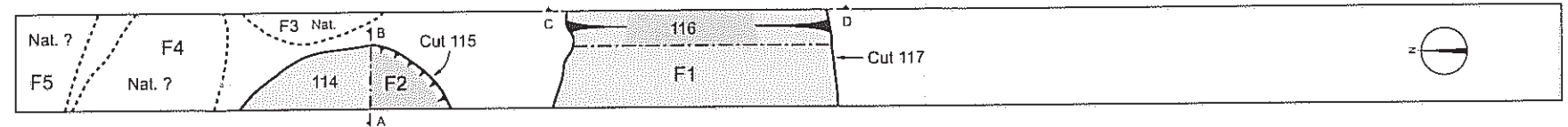


Fig.4

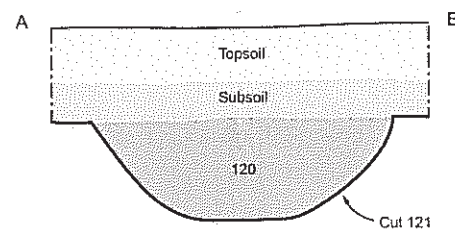
Trench 22



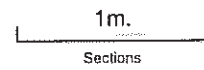
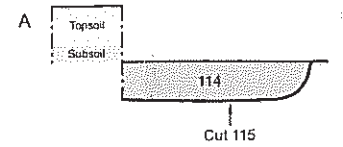
Trench 23



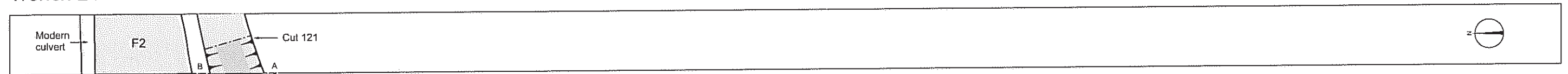
Tr.24 section



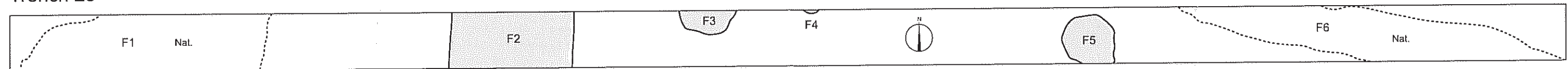
Tr.23 section



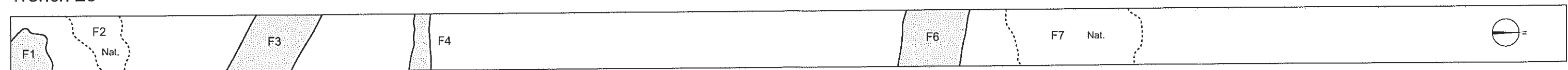
Trench 24



Trench 25



Trench 26



Trench 27

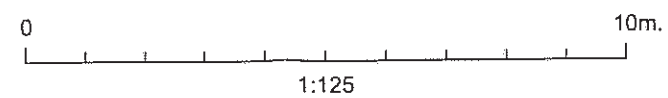
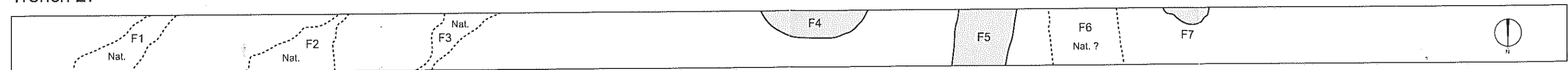


Fig.5

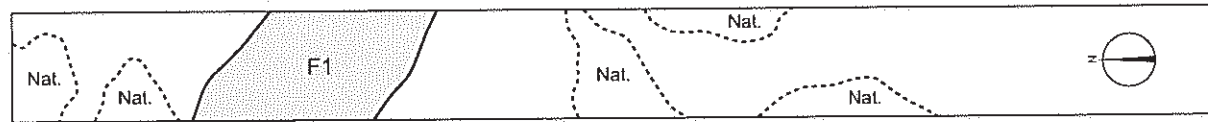
Trench 28



Trench 29



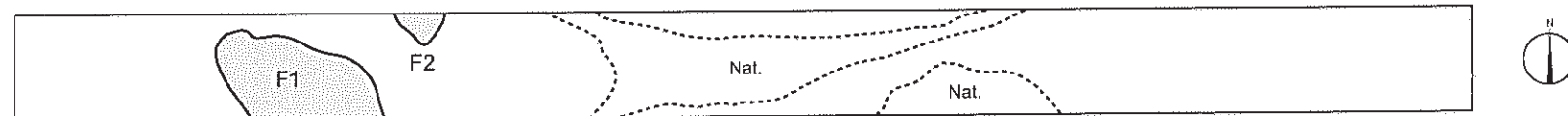
Trench 30



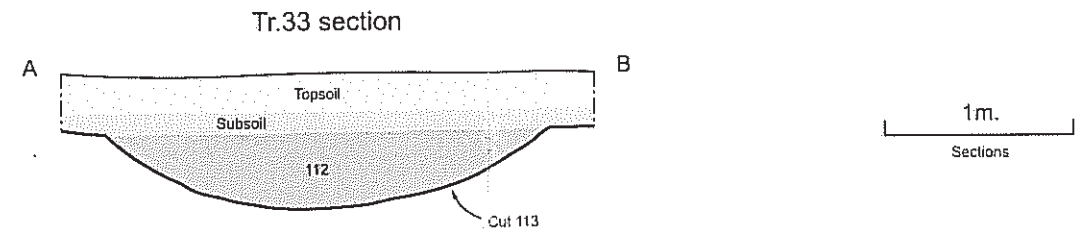
Trench 31



Trench 32



Trench 33



Trench 34

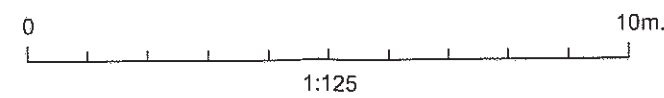
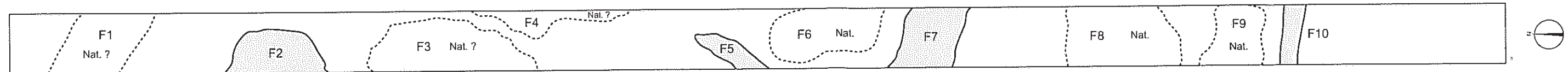
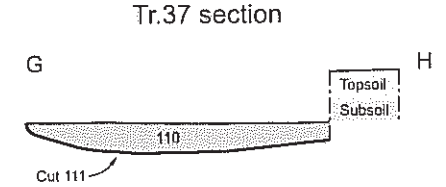
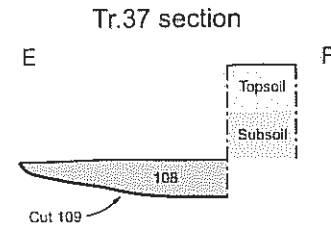
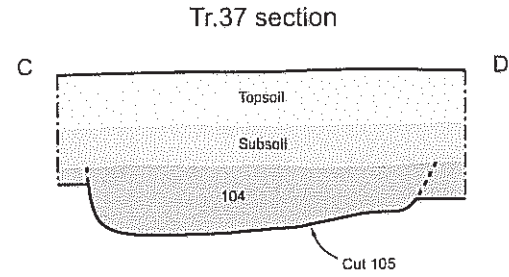
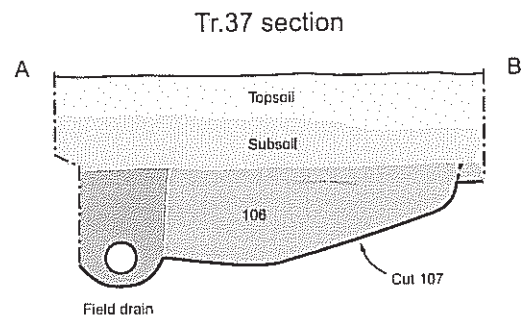
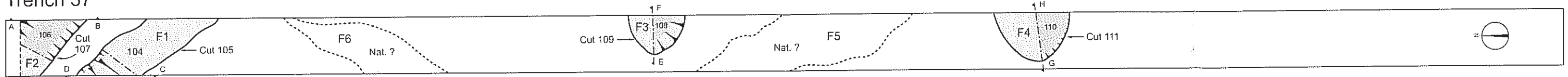
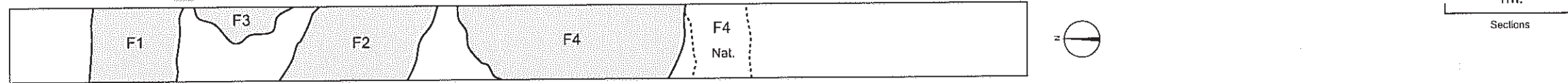


Fig.6

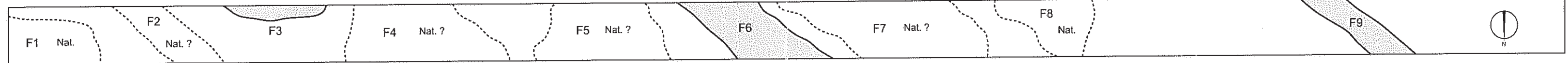
Trench 37



Trench 39



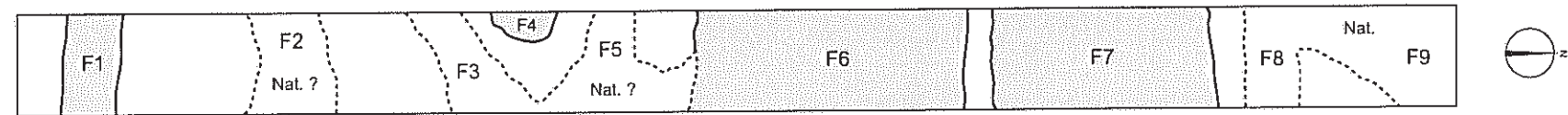
Trench 40



Trench 41



Trench 42



Trench 43

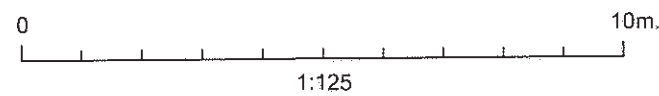
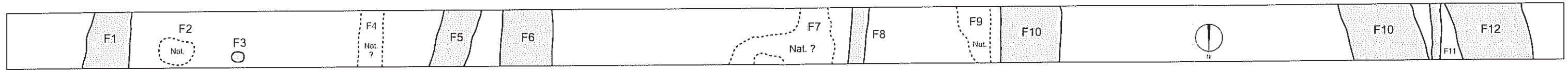


Fig.7



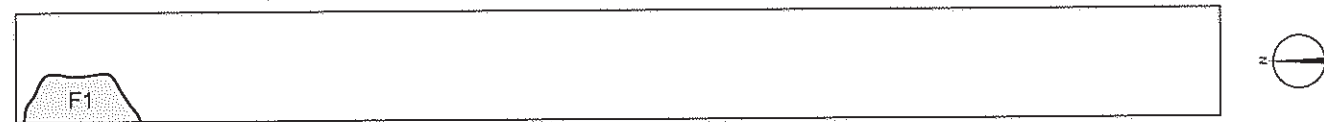
Trench 44



Trench 45



Trench 46



Trench 47

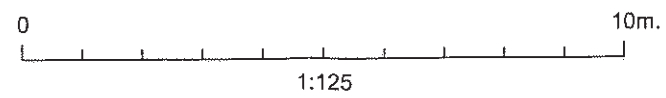
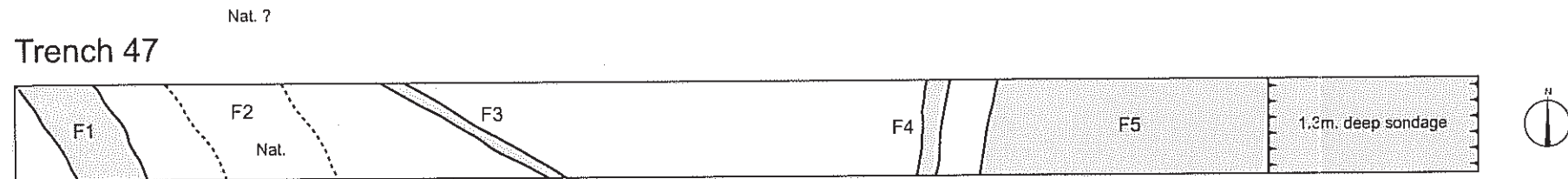


Fig.8



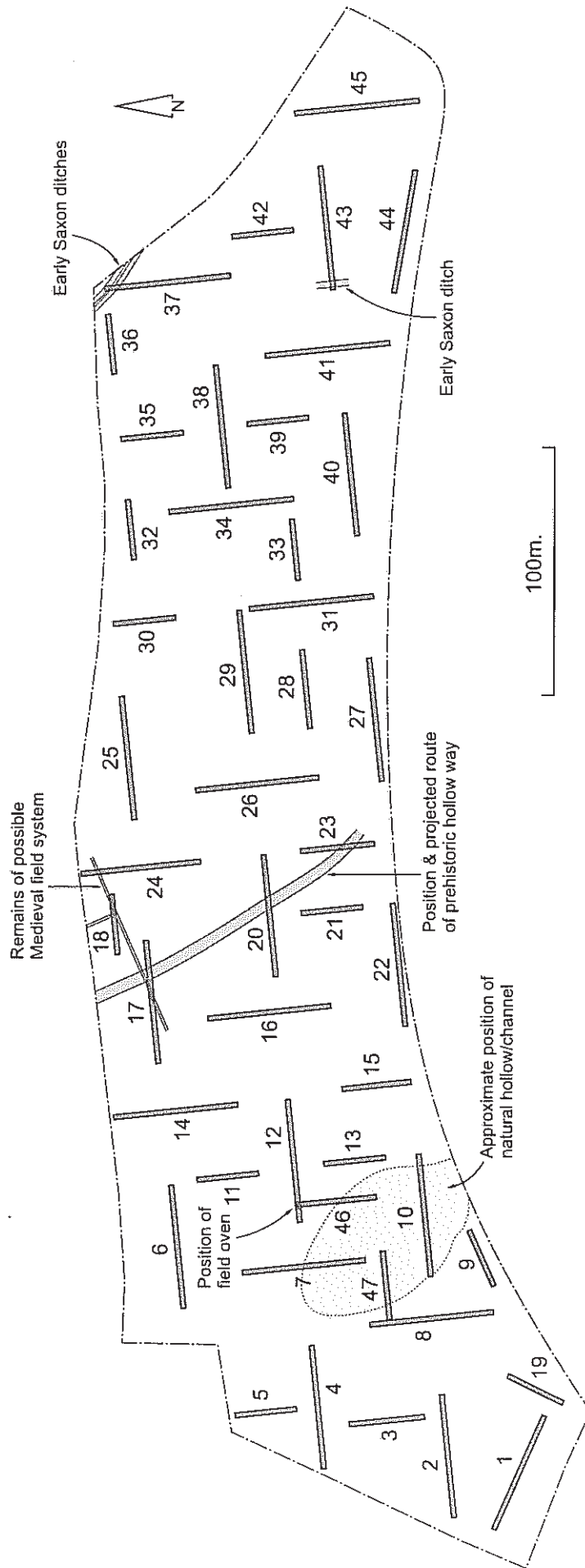


Fig.9 Trench plan showing positions of archaeological features.