Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Stones Farm, Sittingbourne, Kent

NGR: TR 578847 143984

Planning Ref: 14/501588/OUT

ASE Project No: 180053
Site Code: BSF 18

ASE Report No: 2018334
OASIS id: archaeol6-332573

By Sophie Austin

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land at Stones Farm, Sittingbourne, Kent between 12th September and 28th September 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by Chartway Group Ltd in advance of housing development and associated works.

Eighty trenches measuring 30m in length and nine trenches measuring 20m in length were excavated following a geophysical survey across the same area. A total of 140 archaeological features were revealed, located predominantly within the central, southern and eastern areas of the site within 55 of the excavated trenches. The remaining 34 trenches were archaeologically negative.

The evaluation yielded a large number of worked flints dating from between the Neolithic period and the Iron Age. A residual Neolithic projectile point was recovered from a later ditch. No cut features associated with this period were revealed, indicating an apparent hiatus of activity until the Early Bronze Age.

The earliest cut features were Early-Middle Bronze Age ditches and a large extraction pit. These features may indicate evidence for the first distinctive division of the landscape on the site.

Assemblages of Earliest Iron Age pottery were recovered from a number of ditch elements and a single pit, with further evidence of boundary division and potential agricultural use of the site. A possible buried land surface was identified to the north-east of the site dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

Evidence of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period was recovered in the form of a rectilinear double-ditched enclosure in the eastern area of the site adjacent to a high-energy water-source, thought to be precluding St Thomas Beckett's Spring. This may indicate the earliest example of domestic use of the site, and an example of a Roman road-site settlement relating to Watling Street, thought to be located along the current A2. This enclosure was thought to be in use from pre-conquest to the end of the 1st century AD. Two large possible extraction pits were recorded immediately outside of the enclosure area, thought to be associated with contemporary brickearth quarrying. Additional Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery assemblages were recovered from ditch elements further west, which could be a continuation of fieldscape activity from earlier prehistoric periods.

Another hiatus appears to occur until the medieval period, with a small number of ditches pertaining to pastoral land division recorded within the central area of the site. Though potential for medieval activity relating to the site of 'Tonge Castle' nearby was thought to be high, no evidence of such activity transpiring appears to be present.

Two walls, a man-made pond and a metalled trackway of post-medieval date likely to be remnant of the buildings of Stones Farm were also recorded. A further potential extraction pit in the immediate vicinity of the buildings, and a large ditch and pit in the south-eastern area of the site are also dated to within this period.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Chartway Group Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation survey on land at Stones Farm, Sittingbourne, Kent and hereafter referred to as 'the site' (NGR. 592763 163482; Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site comprises seven irregularly-shaped plots of land to the north of Canterbury Road (A2) approximately 27ha in size. They are bounded to the north by a modern rail track, to the east by arable fields and to the west by modern residences.

1.1.3 CgMs produced a Desk-Based Assessment (2006) commissioned by G.H. Dean & Co. LTD to establish the nature of any archaeological assets at the site and surrounding area to provide guidance on ways to accommodate any archaeological constraints identified. The DBA established that the north-west has been subject to Brickearth extraction. Investigations of the Brickearth and underlying gravels at East Hall Farm immediately north of the site indicated a potential for Palaeolithic deposits, although no Palaeolithic material was recovered.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018) the bedrock geology of the area comprises Blackheath, Woolwich and Thanet Beds that overlie Chalk at depth. The site itself is mapped as being Thanet Formation overlying chalk at depth. With a superficial clay and silt head deposit covering parts of the south and west of the site.

1.2.2 The current mapped superficial 'Head' deposits in this part of Kent does not reflect its original extent due to the quarrying of substantial areas to the east of Sittingbourne for gravel and brickearth. Brickearth extraction occurred over an area of c. 7ha. In the north west of the present site and this has reduced the height of this area by c. 3m and removed the potential for later archaeological remains preserved on the original surface of the Brickearth.

1.2.3 The natural topography of the site is broadly level in a north-east south-west direction. The eastern part of the site slopes down west to east (from 20m AOD at its highest to 8m AOD at its lowest). The southern part of the site slopes down more gradually to the south to a height of 15m AOD.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 A planning application was submitted to Swale Borough Council on 22nd December 2017 (reference 14/501588/OUT) who granted outline approval for the development of 550-600 houses and all necessary supporting infrastructure including roads, open space, play areas, neighbourhood shopping/community facilities and landscaping. In line with KCC Archaeologist's recommendations, condition 10 of the granted outline approval states:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

i Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

ii Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure appropriate assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record; and to ensure that these details are approved before works commence.

1.3.2 Subsequently, Chartway Group Ltd instructed ASE to undertake a geophysical survey. The results of the survey were presented in a report duly submitted to Simon Mason, Principle Archaeological Officer, KCC (ASE 2018b).

1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by ASE (2018a) for archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation and was submitted to the KCC Principal Archaeological Officer for approval.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report summarises the results of the archaeological evaluation trial trenching of the site of Land at Stones Farm, Sittingbourne, Kent, carried out between the 12th September and 28th September 2018. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which outlined the scope of the archaeological and geoarchaeological works was submitted to KCC and all other relevant parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site (ASE 2018a). The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts (Post-Excavation Managers).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 A Desk Based Assessment has been prepared by CgMs (2006) and is summarised below.

2.1.2 A detailed summary of a 2018 HER search of this area has been presented within the geophysical report of this site (ASE 2018b).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 The DBA established that the north-west has been subject to Brickearth extraction. Investigations of the Brickearth and underlying gravels at East Hall Farm immediately north of the site indicated a potential for Palaeolithic deposits, although no Palaeolithic material was recovered.

2.2.2 The area probably retained its woodland cover until the Bronze Age, and therefore there is a low potential for the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods and a moderate potential for Bronze Age evidence.

2.3 Iron Age and Roman

2.3.1 There is a high potential for Iron Age and Roman settlement, funerary, and agricultural activity in areas of intact Brickearth in the central, southern and eastern parts of the site. On the south the site partly fronts and lies along the A2 corridor, formerly the main Roman road to the coast.

2.4 Early Medieval and Medieval

2.4.1 The study site was most likely in agricultural use, throughout the Saxon and medieval periods. Overall the archaeological potential for finds and features from these periods is low, and would probably be limited to evidence of land division and agricultural activity.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

2.5.1 The study of historical mapping demonstrates that the study site lay within agricultural, pasture and woodland throughout the post-medieval period. As a result, the study site is considered to have a low/moderate potential for post-medieval or modern remains.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

2.6.1 The general objective was to determine as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by any proposed new development. The aims of the archaeological fieldwork were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site

- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

2.6.2 The fieldwork should also, where possible, seek to address the following site specific research aims in relation to any archaeology recorded at the site:

- What is the nature of the 'Head' deposit recorded to be present on site, are there Quaternary sands and gravels beneath the Head and from which unit are the Palaeolithic tools recorded nearby the site derived?

- Is there Roman road side development present associated with Watling Street, which the present A2 is thought to closely follow?

- Are there medieval remains present on the site and are these associated either with Tonge Castle to the north east or the spring to the south east?

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Evaluation trenches)

3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the WSI (ASE 2018a). All work was carried out in accordance with this document, relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) procedural documents (CIfA 2014a; 2014b) and the Kent County Council Manual of Specification for Evaluation (KCC 2007) and the Draft Specification for Detailed Evaluation of Quaternary Deposits and Palaeolithic Potential (KCC in prep) which outlines the methodology to be used in the field, and in reporting and archiving of the results.

3.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in a single phase, comprising of the excavation of eighty trenches measuring 30m x 2m and nine trenches measuring 20m x 2m (Figure 2) in locations specified by the WSI.

3.1.3 Site investigation works were undertaken during the archaeological and geoarchaeolgical evaluation comprising of test pits and window samples. This process was monitored by an archaeologist during excavation, and the work was undertaken in accordance with the Brimstone Site Investigations procedural documents (Brimstone Site Investigation 2018).

3.1.4 Eight trenches were left unexcavated for the reasons outlined below:

- Trench 1 and 40: proximity to services, approved by KCC in person on 21/09/2018.
- Trenches 71, 76, 77, and 78: proximity to water main, requested by Chartway Group on 18/09/2018, approved by KCC in person on 21/09/2018
- Trenches 11 and 2: proximity to overhead cables and edge of quarrying activity, approved by KCC via email on 24/09/2018

3.1.5 In addition, eight trenches were shortened due to site constraints:

- Trench 6 was shortened to avoid fence parameter (3m WNW end)
- Trench 12 was shortened to avoid the edge of quarrying area (3m WNW end)
- Trench 39 was shortened to avoid underground service (5m west end)
- The central portion (13m) of Trench 46 was not excavated to avoid underground service
- Trench 52 was interrupted (6m) due to underground service
- Trench 54 was shortened to avoid underground service (19.5m W end)
- Trench 59 was shortened to avoid underground service (5m SW end)
- Trench 60 was shortened at either end to avoid underground services
- Trench 84 was shortened to avoid the extent of an ecological protection area in the north-east of the site.

3.1.6 Trench 12 was relocated to the west to avoid a badger set. Approved by KCC on 24/09/2018

3.1.7 Trench 28 was extended 6m to the south-east and 9m north-west,

perpendicular to the original trench from the centre of the trench, to ascertain the extent of a large feature within.

3.1.8 All other trenches were excavated in their intended locations.

3.1.9 Trenches were targeted, following a geophysical survey of the site (ASE 2018b), over areas of high potential for archaeological features.

3.1.10 A Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) was used to scan all trench locations to check for underlying services prior to excavation, operated by accredited ASE personnel. A service plan of the site was also provided and referenced.

3.1.11 All trenches were excavated, under archaeological supervision, using a 22-tonne 360º mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Each trench was excavated in spits of c.100mm until the top of the underlying natural substrate was revealed.

3.1.12 All trenches and exposed archaeological features were accurately planned and surveyed using a Leica Viva RTK GNSS.

3.1.13 Exposed archaeological features were investigated by hand and subsequently excavated, photographed, recorded and drawn as appropriate. All sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20.

3.1.14 In the interests of characterising the scope of archaeological activity on site, where possible the continuation of linear features across multiple trenches was identified, and a sample of these features were investigated by hand in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018a).

3.1.15 Due to health and safety concerns, eight features were investigated via sondage using the mechanical excavator due to the depth of feature and confines of excavation space.

3.1.16 Spoil heaps were examined to recover and collect any unstratified finds

3.1.17 A metal detector was used by competent ASE personnel on spoil heaps and in the vicinity of archaeological features with potential for containing metal finds.

3.2 Archive

3.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable local museum (such as the Sittingbourne Heritage Museum) in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Context sheets	564
Section sheets	7
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	370
Context register	0

Drawing register	6
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	97

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	4 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	2
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	6 samples
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	6 samples

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are presented below. All contexts are shown in square brackets with the evaluation trench prefix in front thus: [34/009]. For trenches with archaeology, the stratigraphic results are presented in Tables 3–56, for those devoid of archaeology a summary of the encountered deposits can be found in Appendix 1. The geological substrate was encountered at heights between 16.23m and 4.19m, following the sloping topography of the site from west to east. The geology varied across site. In the western area covered by Trenches 3−10, 12−15, and 17−21, it comprised of gravel deposits of yellow-grey sandy silt and flint gravels encountered. In the area of site covered by the remaining trenches, excluding the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, a combination of deposits of fine-grained mid orange brickearth and light orange clay were encountered. In the area of the proposed attenuation pond (specifically Trenches 90–97) the natural horizon was not reached.

4.1 Trench 16 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
16/001	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.27	20.12
16/002	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.51	19.85
16/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.25	18.76-19.34
16/004	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.22	19.57
16/005	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.26	19.35
16/006	Cut	Ditch	9.5	0.76	0.24	18.76
16/007	Fill	Fill	9.5	0.76	0.24	18.76

Table 3: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.1.1 Trench 16 was oriented NE-SW. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.03m with a stratigraphy of topsoil [16/001] above made ground, consisting of mid grey silt and rubble containing large amounts of flint gravels, chalk and modern building detritus [16/002]. Below this was natural geology of brick earth [16/003]. The made ground was only present at the south-western end of the trench. In addition to a modern land drain, a single linear feature was recorded within this trench.

4.1.2 Ditch [16/006] was encountered approximately 0.78m below made ground and overlying topsoil and was oriented on a broadly south-west to north-east alignment. It contained a single light brown-grey silt-clay fill [16/007]. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.2 **Trench 20** (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.31	19.68-20.29
20/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.21	19.37-20.10
20/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.18	19.12-19.89
20/004	Cut	Ditch	2	1	0.08	19.48
20/005	Fill	Fill	2	1	0.08	19.48
20/006	Cut	Posthole	0.35	0.35	0.06	19.64
20/007	Fill	Fill	0.35	0.35	0.06	19.64
20/008	Cut	Ditch	2	0.8	0.2	19.3
20/009	Fill	Fill	2	0.8	0.2	19.3

Table 4: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 20 was oriented N-S, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.64m. Two linear features and one posthole were recorded within this trench.

4.2.2 Ditch [20/004] was oriented on an east-west alignment. It contained a single mid yellow-brown silty-gravel fill [20/005] from which a piece unmodified sandstone was recovered.

4.2.3 Posthole [20/006] measured 0.35m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. It contained a single mid yellow-brown clay-silt fill [20/007]. This feature was incredibly shallow with a rounded base and sides. No finds were recovered.

4.2.4 Ditch [20/008] was positioned on a roughly east-west alignment. It contained a single mid orange-brown silty-clay fill [20/009] from which a single sherd of post-Roman CBM was recovered.

4.3 **Trench 21** (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.28	18.97-19.34
21/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.18	18.59-19.12
21/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	18.41-19.02
21/004	Cut	Ditch	2	1.1	0.18	18.82
21/005	Fill	Fill	2	1.1	0.18	18.82

Table 5: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 21 was oriented N-S. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.56m. A single linear feature was recorded within this trench.

4.3.2 Ditch [21/004] was oriented on an east-west alignment. It contained a single light yellow-brown sandy-silt fill [21/005]. No finds were recovered.

4.4 Trench 22 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.3	18.36-18.39
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.4	18.10-18.16
22/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	17.70-17.96
22/004	Cut	Ditch	2.1	2.35	0.51	17.8
22/005	Fill	Fill, primary	2.1	2.07	0.16	17.45
22/006	Fill	Fill, upper	2.1	2.35	0.35	17.8
22/007	Cut	Ditch	3.5	0.83	0.32	17.88
22/008	Fill	Fill	3.5	0.83	0.32	17.88
22/009	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.13	0.37	-	17.91
22/010	Fill	Fill, upper	1.13	0.37	-	17.91
22/011	Cut	Ditch	2.13	0.58	-	17.91
22/012	Fill	Fill, upper	2.13	0.58	-	17.91
22/013	Cut	Ditch	2.75	0.54	-	17.9
22/014	Fill	Fill, upper	2.75	0.54	-	17.9

Table 6: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 22 was oriented N-S. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. Five features were observed within the trench; all linear in nature.

4.4.2 Ditch [22/004] was oriented on NE-SW alignment, with moderately steep sides and a rounded base and maximum depth of 0.51m. Its basal fill [22/005] consisted of mid-orange silty-clay, very similar to the natural geology of this area of the site. The fill contained two sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery, nineteen pieces of struck flint, dated broadly between the Neolithic and Early Iron Age, and two fragments of fire-cracked flint (FCF). Its upper fill, [22/006] consisted of a light grey-brown silty-clay, and contained 15 sherds of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery, eighteen pieces of struck flint dated between the Neolithic and Early Iron Age, and two fragments of FCF.

4.4.3 Ditch [22/007] was positioned central to the trench, NE-SW aligned. The ditch was steep-sided with a rounded base, excavated to a depth of 0.32m. It contained a single fill, [22/008], of light grey-brown silty clay which contained three fragments of FCF.

4.4.4 Ditch terminus [22/009], ditch [22/011] and ditch [22/013] were oriented NE-SW alignment, parallel to ditch [22/004]. Due to the similarity in character of these ditches to [22/004], they were left unexcavated. Upper fills ([22/010], [22/012] and [22/014] respectively) were noted within all these ditches, consisting of mid orange-grey silty-clay.

4.5 **Trench 23** (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.24	17.06-17.67
23/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.29	16.82-17.47
23/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	16.56-17.30
23/004	Cut	Pit	0.9	1.5	0.22	16.57
23/005	Fill	Fill	0.9	1.5	0.22	16.57
23/006	Cut	Pit	0.7	0.8	0.1	16.66
23/007	Fill	Fill	0.7	0.8	0.1	16.66
23/008	Cut	Pit	1.2	0.94	0.27	16.72
23/009	Fill	Fill	1.2	0.94	0.27	16.72
23/010	Cut	Ditch	1.81	1.25	0	7.25
23/011	Fill	Fill, upper	1.81	1.25	0	17.25

Table 7: Trench 23 list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 Trench 23 was oriented NE-SW. it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.61m. Three pits and one linear feature were recorded within this trench

4.5.2 Pit [23/004] was roughly circular in plan, vertical sided with an undulating base. It contained a single mid yellow-brown clay-silt fill [23/005], which yielded five sherds of Early Roman pottery, a piece of iron slag and three pieces of struck flint very broadly dated as early prehistoric period.

4.5.3 Pit [23/006] appeared circular in plan, but the full extent was lost to the limit of excavation. The pit was shallow with a maximum depth of 0.1m and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [23/007] of mid yellow-brown clay-silt, with moderate flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

4.5.4 Pit [23/008] was sub-circular in plan, of a similar size to pit [23/004]. It contained a single fill of light brown-yellow clay-silt, with frequent flint inclusions. Four sherds of medieval pottery dated between AD 1175 and 1300, one fragment of CBM, one piece of metal, one piece of bone and four fragments of FCF were recovered. Two pieces of struck flint were present, one of which was dated between the Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age, the other less diagnostic dated broadly as prehistoric.

4.5.5 Ditch [23/010] was oriented NW-SE and measured 1.25m in width. This ditch was left unexcavated, though an upper fill [23/011] was observed, consisting of a mid orange-brown silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this fill.

4.6 **Trench 24** (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.22	16.12-16.61
24/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.16	15.99-16.39
24/003	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.2	15.93
24/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.14	15.73-16.23
24/005	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.2	0.41	15.91
24/006	Fill	Fill	1.8	0.93	0.13	15.91
24/007	Fill	Fill	1.8	0.84	0.27	15.78
24/008	Cut	Ditch	1.9	0.67	0.22	16.01
24/009	Fill	Fill	1.9	0.67	0.22	16.01
24/010	Cut	Pit	0.53	0.43	0.13	16.2
24/011	Fill	Fill	0.53	0.43	0.13	16.2

Table 8: Trench 24 list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 Trench 24 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m, revealing 0.2m of made ground/demolition material [24/003] overlying the natural geology [24/005] at the eastern end of the trench. Two linear features were recorded at the eastern end of the trench, and one discrete feature was recorded mid trench.

4.6.2 Ditch [24/005] was oriented on a N-S alignment. The profile was steep sided and slightly irregular with a relatively flat base. Its basal fill, [24/006], consisted of light grey-brown silt-clay mottled with orange flecks. Within the fill was occasional charcoal and manganese flecking, but no finds were recovered. The upper fill, [24/007], consisted of mid grey-brown silty-clay with a moderate amount of charcoal within. Two fragments of Roman CBM, and three pieces of FCF were recovered.

4.6.3 A bulk sample <1> was taken from this fill [24/007], which produced a small amount of iron and slag, as well as glass, fired clay, FCF, CBM and flint. A fair amount of crop remains were identified including free-threshing wheat and common vetch typical of post-Roman deposits.

4.6.4 Ditch [24/008] was aligned NE-SW with steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [24/009] which consisted of a light grey-brown silty-clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.6.5 Pit [24/010] was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.53m. It was 0.13m deep and had moderately steep sides with a rounded base. It contained a single fill [24/011] consisting of mid orange-brown silty-clay, similar to the natural geology of the area, from which post-Roman CBM was recovered.

4.7 **Trench 26** (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26	14.87-15.63
26/002	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.13	14.98
26/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	14.67-15.37
26/004	Cut	Ditch	2.35	0.5	-	15.01
26/005	Fill	Fill, upper	2.35	0.5	-	15.01

Table 9: Trench 26 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 26 was oriented N-S. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m, revealing 0.13m of made ground/demolition material [26/002] overlying natural geology [26/003] mid trench. There were numerous areas of modern disturbance cutting into the natural geology from above, and one linear feature was recorded.

4.7.2 Ditch [26/004] was oriented along a SE-NW alignment. This ditch was unexcavated and an upper fill [26/005] observed, which on comparison with dated features was suspected to be post-medieval in date.

4.8 **Trench 27** (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.23	15.57-15.64
27/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.11	15.34-15.43
27/003	Cut	Ditch	2	0.82	0.1	15.39
27/004	Fill	Fill	2	0.82	0.1	15.39

Table 10: Trench 27 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 27 was oriented NE-SW. It was excavate to a maximum depth of 0.33m through a stratigraphy of topsoil [27/001] directly onto natural geology [27/002]. An unrecorded modern pit was observed at the SSW end of the trench, and a single linear feature was recorded.

4.8.2 Ditch [27/003] was oriented on a SE-NW alignment. It had shallow, concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [27/004] of light yellow-grey sandy silt, from which no finds were recovered.

4.9 **Trench 28** (Figure 11)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.32	15.63-16.15
28/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.33	15.35
28/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.11	15.21-15.83
28/004	Cut	Pit	16.5	9	1.16	15.22
28/005	Fill	Fill	16.5	9	1.16	15.22
28/006	Cut	Ditch	1.9	0.5	0	15.75
28/007	Fill	Fill, upper	1.9	0.5	0	15.75

Table 11: Trench 28 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 28 was oriented NE-SW. it was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.67m. A single linear feature and a large pit were recorded.

4.9.2 Pit [28/004] was observed to extend over 16.5m of the trench, which was extended SE by 6m and NW by 9m to ascertain the dimensions of the pit. It was found to span 16.5m NE-SW and 9m NW-SE. A machine slot was excavated to a depth of 1.64m into a portion of it to establish the maximum depth of the feature, which was unsafe to access. A single fill [28/005] was observed which consisted of light grey-yellow sandy silt. Fragments of post-medieval brick, oyster shell and pot were recovered during excavation. It probably relates to moderate positive geophysical anomalies known in this area from the geophysics (ASE 2018b).

4.9.3 Ditch [28/006] was located close to the southwest of feature [28/004]. Though its uppermost fill [28/007] was observed the feature was not investigated.

4.10 **Trench 29** (Figure 12)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.27	16.00-16.42
29/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.17	15.77-16.00
29/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.08	15.64-15.98
29/004	Cut	Pit	0.38	0.95	0.39	15.95
29/005	Fill	Fill	0.38	0.95	0.39	15.95

Table 12: Trench 29 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 29 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m. Multiple modern features were observed to be cut into the natural geology. One discrete feature was recorded.

4.10.2 Pit [29/004] was circular in plan, with its full extent lost to the limit of excavation.

It had steep sides and a rounded base, with a maximum depth of 0.39m. No finds were recovered from its light orange-brown silty-clay fill [29/005].

4.11 Trench 30 (Figure 13)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.25	16.59-16.76
30/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.24	16.34-16.52
30/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.24	16.03-16.18
30/004	Cut	Pond	16.03	2	1.3	16.03
30/005	Fill	Fill	16.03	2	1.3	16.03
30/006	Cut	Ditch	2.92	0.59	0.21	16.16
30/007	Fill	Fill	2.92	0.59	0.12	16.16

Table 13: Trench 30 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 30 was oriented N-S. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.34m. A single linear feature was recorded at the northern end of the trench. Half of the trench was observed to be occupied by a large post-medieval refuse pit.

4.11.2 Pond [30/004] measured 16.03m in length. The full extent of the feature was lost to the limit of excavation. A machine slot was excavated to a depth of 1.34m. The base of this feature was not reached due to safety concerns. A single fill [30/005] was observed within the feature which consisted of dark grey-brown silt and rubble mostly consisting of post-medieval domestic refuse. A sample of this refuse was recovered during excavation consisting of 20 sherds of late post-medieval pottery dated between 1920 and 1940, one fragment of CBM, post-medieval clinker, four fragments of sheep and pig bone, thirty glass bottles dated to the first half of the 20th century and a 20th century toothbrush.

4.11.3 Ditch [30/006] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. It had gently sloping sides with a rounded base. It contained a single mid grey-brown silt-clay fill [30/007], from which three fragments of CBM, dated to between 1450 and 1700, and a single piece of slag were recovered.

4.12 **Trench 31** (Figure 14)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26	16.74-17.84
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.28	17.02-17.61
31/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.19	16.74-17.46
31/004	Layer	Metalling	trench	trench	0	16.24
31/005	Layer	Metalling	trench	trench	0.27	16.51
31/006	Cut	Pit	3	2	0.28	16.25
31/007	Fill	Fill	3	2	0.28	16.25
31/008	Cut	Ditch	3.72	0.97	0.39	17.05
31/009	Fill	Fill	3.72	0.97	0.39	17.05
31/010	Cut	Ditch	2.69	1.17	0.22	16.27
31/011	Fill	Fill	2.69	1.17	0.22	16.27
31/012	Layer	Metalling	trench	trench	-	-
31/013	Layer	Metalling	trench	trench	-	-
31/014	Cut	Ditch	2.1	0.56	-	17.13
31/015	Fill	Fill, upper	2.1	0.56	-	17.13

Table 14: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 31 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.73m through a stratigraphy of 0.23m-0.26m of topsoil [31/001], overlying 0.15m-0.28m of subsoil [31/002] and into the natural geology [31/003] below. Multiple layers of metalling were was noted at the east end of the trench, sealed by topsoil and overlying the natural.

4.12.2 Metalling ([31/013], [31/012], [31/005], [31/004]) observed at the east end of the trench consisted of multiple layers of made up mid-dark grey sandy silt and loam. No finds were recovered from these layers but it was noted that they partially overlay ditch [31/010], indicating that these layers were deposited in a later phase of activity to the underlying ditch.

4.12.3 Pit [31/006] measured 3m in length, however, the full extent of the feature was lost to the limit of excavation. A machine-slot was excavated through the east part of the pit to ascertain that it overlay ditch [31/014]. It contained a single fill, [31/007], consisting of light orange-grey silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. This feature was recorded as a pit, however, it may have the potential to be a layer of subsoil sealing the ditch below.

4.12.4 Ditch [31/008] was oriented on a NW-SE alignment, with steed sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [31/009] which consisted of mid grey silty-clay with orange flecking. From this fill a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered.

4.12.5 Ditch [31/010] was oriented along a NE-SW alignment, with shallow, concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [31/011] which consisted of

dark brown-grey clay-silt. From this fill a single sherd of post-medieval pottery and twelve fragments of post-medieval CBM were recovered.

4.12.6 Ditch [31/014] was oriented NE-SW and observed to be beneath pit [31/006], indicating an early phase of activity. This ditch was left unexcavated but an upper fill [31/015] consisting of mid brown silty-clay was observed, and yielded no finds.

4.13 Trench 32 (Figure 15)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.28	17.98-18.86
32/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.04	18.58
32/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.07	17.48-18.54
32/004	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.4	17.88
32/005	Cut	Posthole	0.39	0.37	0.17	17.67
32/006	Fill	Fill	0.39	0.37	0.17	17.67
32/007	Cut	Ditch	5.01	0.44	0.14	17.94
32/008	Fill	Fill	5.01	0.44	0.14	17.94
32/009	Cut	Ditch	1.52	0.45	0.07	18.4
32/010	Fill	Fill	1.52	0.45	0.07	18.4
32/011	Cut	Ditch	2.71	0.32	0.07	18.13
32/012	Fill	Fill	2.71	0.32	0.07	18.13
32/013	Cut	Ditch	3.24	0.84	0.13	18.13
32/014	Fill	Fill	3.24	0.84	0.13	18.13
32/015	Cut	Ditch	5	0.72	0.17	18.28
32/016	Fill	Fill	5	0.72	0.17	18.28
32/017	Cut	Ditch	3.09	-	0.13	18.13
32/018	Fill	Fill	3.09	-	0.13	18.13
32/019	Cut	Pit	1.09	0.88	0.24	17.73
32/020	Fill	Fill	1.09	0.88	0.24	17.73

Table 15: Trench 32 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 32 was located to the north-west of the site, south-east of the perimeter of the quarried area, oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. 5 intersecting linear features and 2 discrete features were recorded within this trench.

4.13.2 Posthole [32/005] was sub-circular in plan, with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single mid orange-brown sandy silt fill [32/006], from which 3 fragments of fired clay were recovered.

4.13.3 Ditch [32/007] was observed to be intersecting ditch [32/011] broadly at a right angle. Ditch [32/007] was oriented on a north-west to south-east alignment and contained a single mid yellow-brown sandy-clay fill [32/008], from which a

single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered

4.13.4 Ditch [32/009] was slightly curvilinear in plan. It was observed to be intersecting with ditch [32/015] on a perpendicular angle. Ditch [32/009] was oriented on a broadly north-east to south alignment and contained a single mid brown silty-sand fill [32/010] with frequent small gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

4.13.5 Ditch [32/011] and ditch [32/013] intersected one another on a very similar alignment mid trench, with ditch [32/011] oriented south-west to north-east, and ditch [32/013] oriented south south-west to north north-east. Ditch [32/011] contained a single compact mid yellow-brown sandy-clay fill [32/012]. No finds were recovered from [32/012]. Ditch [32/013] contained a single mid grey-brown sandy-silt fill [32/014] which yielded a single fragment of CBM and fired clay. A relationship-slot was excavated to determine the phasing between the two features, from which it was determined that ditch [32/011] was cut by ditch [32/013], suggesting that ditch [32/013] was the later of the two.

4.13.6 Ditch [32/015] and ditch [32/017] intersected one another at a right-angle mid trench. Ditch [32/015] was oriented on a south-east to north-west alignment and contained a single mid grey-brown silty-clay fill [32/016], from which no finds were recovered. Ditch [32/017] was oriented on a south-west to north-east alignment and contained a single, compact mid grey-brown clay-silt fill [32/018], from which no finds were recovered. A relationship-slot was excavated to identify the phasing between the two features, and it was determined that ditch [32/015] was cutting ditch [32/017], indicating that ditch [32/015] was the later of the two features.

4.13.7 Pit [32/019] was observed as sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.78m in width and was excavated to its maximum depth of 0.24m. It contained a single fill [32/020] of mid grey-brown silty clay, from which a single sheep molar was recovered.

4.14 **Trench 33** (Figure 16)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.25	19.10-19.55
33/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.2	18.90-19.30
33/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	18.54-19.17
33/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	1.7	0.46	0.34	18.84
33/005	Fill	Fill	1.7	0.64	0.24	18.84
33/006	Cut	Ditch	4.63	0.69	0.2	19.01
33/007	Fill	Fill	4.63	0.69	0.2	19.01
33/008	Cut	Pit	0.24	0.24	0.14	19.03
33/009	Fill	Fill	0.24	0.24	0.14	19.03
33/010	Cut	Ditch	2.84	0.46	0.13	19.07
33/011	Fill	Fill	2.84	0.46	0.13	19.07
33/012	Fill	Fill	1.7	0.44	0.1	18.74

Table 16: Trench 33 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 33 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m. Two linear features, a linear terminus and a pit were recorded within this trench.

4.14.2 Ditch terminus [33/004] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. It had steep sides and a flat base. Two fills were noted within. The lower fill [33/005] consisted of a light grey-brown sandy silt, and was a thickness of 0.24m. From this 33 sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. The upper fill [33/012] consisted of a light whitish-grey silty sand, and was a thickness of 0.1m. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill. A bulk sample <7> was taken from ditch fill [33/012], which produced charcoal, later prehistoric pot, struck flint, fuel ash slag, a flake of hammerscale, a small quantity of burnt bone, coal, burnt stone and FCF.

4.14.3 Ditch [33/006] was oriented on a NW-SE alignment. It contained a single light red-brown silty-sand fill [33/007], from which six sherds of Bronze Age pottery and two pieces of struck flint dated between the Mesolithic and the Early Bronze Age were recovered.

4.14.4 Pit [33/008] was circular in plan and measured 0.24m in width, and 0.14m in depth. It contained a single light grey-brown silty sand fill [33/009], from which no finds were recovered.

4.14.5 Ditch [33/010] was oriented along the same alignment as ditch [33/006], E-W. Its single fill [33/011] consisted of light brown-grey silty sand, from which no finds were recovered.

4.15 **Trench 34** (Figure 17)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
34/001	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.1	19.68
34/002	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.17	18.95-19.58
34/003	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.29	18.79-19.41
34/004	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.29	18.63-19.12
34/005	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.11	18.37
34/006	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.2	19.05-19.98
34/007	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.23	19.82
34/008	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.06	18.24-19.59
34/009	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.25	18.54
34/010	Cut	Ditch	2.77	2.4	-	19.18
34/011	Fill	Fill, upper	2.77	2.4	-	19.18
34/012	Cut	Ditch	2.87	2	-	19.07
34/013	Fill	Fill, upper	2.87	2	-	19.07

Table 17: Trench 34 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 34 was oriented NNW-SSE It was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.07m, which revealed a maximum depth of 0.81m of multiple layers of modern overburden ([34/001]-[34/005]) above the natural geology [34/008]. This was thought to be associated with the road/trackway which ran through the southern end of the trench. The northern end of the trench was excavated to a depth of 0.47m through 0.2m of topsoil [34/006], 0.23m of subsoil [34/007] and 0.05m of natural geology [34/008]. Two ditches which had been cut by a modern land drain were observed within the trench.

4.15.2 Ditch [34/010] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. This ditch was left unexcavated and an upper fill [34/011] noted. No finds were recovered from this fill.

4.15.3 Ditch [34/012] was oriented on a SE-NW alignment. This was left unexcavated and an upper fill [34/013] observed, from which no finds were recovered.

4.16 **Trench 42** (Figure 18)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.3	16.57-17.95
42/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.27	16.41-17.75
42/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	16.07-17.55
42/004	Cut	Ditch	5.4	1.5	0.1	16.07
42/005	Fill	Fill	5.4	1.5	0.1	16.07
42/006	Cut	Pit	8	2	1	16.89
42/007	Fill	Fill	8	2	1	16.89

Table 18: Trench 42 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 42 was oriented SE-NW. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.67m. One ditch and one pit were recorded within the trench.

4.16.2 Ditch [42/004] was oriented E-W. It had shallow sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [42/005] consisting of mid grey-brown sandy silt, which yielded thirty-seven sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, two pieces of struck flint dated broadly between the Mesolithic and Early Iron Age and seven pieces of FCF. It extended into Trench 58 to the east and was related to a linear moderate positive geophysical anomaly (ASE 2018b).

4.16.3 Pit [42/006] measured 8m in length. The full extent of the feature was lost to the limit of excavation. A machine-slot was excavated through the feature to a maximum depth of 1m to establish its dimensions. The base was not reached due to safety concerns. A single fill [42/007] was observed consisting of a mid orange-brown silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.17 **Trench 43** (Figure 19)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.24	17.95-18.18
43/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.14	17.75-17.94
43/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.13	17.61-17.83
43/004	Cut	Ditch	2	1.4	0.28	17.75
43/005	Fill	Fill	2	1.4	0.28	17.75

Table 19: Trench 43 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 43 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m, oriented NE-SW. a single linear feature was recorded within this trench.

4.17.2 Ditch [43/004] measured 1.4m in width, and excavated to a depth of 0.28m. It

contained a single fill [43/005] consisting of mid yellow-grey silty clay, which yielded a single sherd of pottery dated between 1150 BC and AD 60.

4.18 Trench 45 (Figure 20)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.25	18.71-18.99
45/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.11	18.46-18.74
45/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	18.35-18.67
45/004	Cut	Pit	0.85	0.82	0.11	18.42
45/005	Fill	Fill	0.85	0.82	0.11	18.42
45/006	Cut	Pit	0.84	0.85	0.2	18.4
45/007	Fill	Fill	0.84	0.85	0.2	18.4
45/008	Cut	Pit	0.82	0.82	0.08	18.37
45/009	Fill	Fill	0.82	0.82	0.08	18.37
45/010	Cut	Pit	0.7	0.72	0.04	18.35
45/011	Fill	Fill	0.7	0.72	0.04	18.35
45/012	Cut	Ditch	7.5	0.82	0.14	18.5
45/013	Fill	Fill	7.5	0.82	0.14	18.5
45/014	Cut	Ditch	2.04	1.62	0	18.37
45/015	Fill	Fill, upper	2.04	0.62	0	18.37

Table 20: Trench 45 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 45 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.43m, oriented NE-SW. 4 pits and 2 linear features were recorded within this trench.

4.18.2 Pits or large postholes [45/004], [45/006], [45/008] and [45/010] were all identified as potentially contemporary aligned features with similar fills within. They were interspersed along the length of the trench.

4.18.3 Pit [45/004] was circular in plan, with a width of 0.82m. It contained a single fill [45/005] at a thickness of 0.11m, which consisted of mid grey-brown sandy-silt and frequent chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.18.4 Similarly, Pit [45/006] was circular in plan, with a width of 0.84m. It contained a single fill [45/007] at a thickness of 0.2m, which was identified as the same consistency as fill [45/005]. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.18.5 Pit [45/008] was circular in plan, with a width of 0.82m. It contained a single fill [45/009] at a thickness of 0.08m, which consisted of compacted white chalk and occasional small flint inclusions. A pig mandible was recovered from this feature.

4.18.6 Pit [45/010] was sub-circular in plan, with a width of 0.72m. It contained a single fill [45/011] at a thickness of 0.08m, which consisted of a dark red-brown silt with frequent small to medium chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered from

this feature.

4.18.7 Ditch [45/012] was oriented NE-SW. It had shallow sides and an undulating rounded base. The full extent of the feature was obscured by the limit of excavation. The ditch contained a single fill consisting of mid grey-brown silty clay, with moderate sub-angular flint inclusions. It yielded twenty-one medieval pottery sherds dated between 1250 and 1350, and five pieces of residual prehistoric struck flint.

4.18.8 Ditch [45/014] was oriented on a NW-SE alignment. This ditch was left unexcavated, with an upper fill [45/015] noted, consisting of mid brown grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this fill.

4.19 Trench 46 (Figure 21)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.33	18.14-18.75
46/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.13	17.75-18.45
46/003	Cut	Pit	0.55	0.6	-	17.75
46/004	Fill	Fill	0.55	0.6	-	17.75

Table 21: Trench 46 list of recorded contexts

4.19.1 Trench 46 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.43m, oriented NE-SW. The central portion of this trench (13m) was left unexcavated to avoid a service identified in the area. A number of features within this trench were identified as modern disturbance within the natural geology and therefore not excavated. A single pit was noted within the trench.

4.19.2 Pit [46/003] measured 0.6m in width. Its fill [46/004] was identified as similar to pits [45/004]. [45/006], [45/008] and [45/010] and therefore left unexcavated. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.20 **Trench 47** (Figure 22)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.16	16.96-17.51
47/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.3	16.86-17.35
47/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	17.05
47/004	Cut	Modern disturbance	4	2	0.7	16.76
47/005	Fill	Fill	4	2	0.7	16.76
47/006	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.46	16.46
47/007	Masonry	Wall	3.09	0.44	0.1	16.47
47/008	Masonry	Wall	2.40	0.44	0.1	16.48

Table 22: Trench 47 list of recorded contexts

4.20.1 Trench 47 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.8m. A layer of modern levelling [47/006] was observed at the northern end of the trench 0.46m deep below topsoil [47/] and overlying the natural geology [47/003] below. Amongst multiple areas of modern disturbance, two walls were identified within this trench.

4.20.2 Pit [47/004] was identified as a large area of modern disturbance, spanning 4m of the north end of the trench. It was observed to contain a single fill [47/005] consisting of mid brown grey silt containing frequent amounts of chalk, gravels and post medieval detritus/demolition material. Consequently it was left unexcavated.

4.20.3 Wall [47/007] and wall [47/008] were oriented on a SW-NE and WSE-ENE alignment respectively. Both consisted of a single course of post-medieval standardised bricks. Wall [47/007] was truncated at the SW end by modern disturbance. Due to the ephemeral nature of the walls and the proximity of this trench to the area of Stones Farm, they were left in situ.

4.21 **Trench 48** (Figure 23)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	29	15.69-15.70
48/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.22	15.41-15.47
48/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	15.19-15.37
48/004	Cut	Pit	1.44	1.1	0.07	15.27
48/005	Fill	Fill	1.44	1.1	0.07	15.27
48/006	Cut	Pit	1.2	1.5	0.07	15.29
48/007	Fill	Fill	1.2	1.5	0.07	15.29
48/008	Cut	Pit	0.9	0.92	0.07	15.2
48/009	Fill	Fill	0.9	0.92	0.07	15.2
48/010	Cut	Pit	0.42	0.36	0.15	15.26
48/011	Fill	Fill	0.42	0.36	0.15	15.26
48/012	Cut	Pit	0.43	0.35	0.06	15.28
48/013	Fill	Fill	0.43	0.35	0.06	15.28

Table 23: Trench 48 list of recorded contexts

4.21.1 Trench 48 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.61m, oriented N-S. Three features were identified as modern disturbance within the natural geology [48/003]. 5 pits were identified and recorded within the trench.

4.21.2 Pit [48/004] measured 1.10m in width. The full extent of the feature was obscured by the limit of excavation. It contained a single fil [48/005] at a thickness of 0.07m, which consisted of light grey-brown silty clay. A single flint flake dated as Late Neolithic was recovered from this feature.

4.21.3 Pit [48/006] was circular in plan, with a width of 1.5m. It contained a single fill [48/007] which consisted of light grey-brown silty-clay. A large amount of rooting disturbance was observed within the fill, which yielded a single piece flint core dated between Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age.

4.21.4 Pit [48/008] measured 0.92m in width. It was ovoid in shape, and the full extent of the feature was obscured by the limit of excavation. It contained a single fill [48/009] consisting of light grey-brown silty-clay. A single piece of residual struck flint, dated broadly as prehistoric was recovered from this feature.

4.21.5 Pit [48/010] measured 0.36m in diameter, and length of 0.42m. It contained a single fill [48/011], which consisted of a mid brown-grey silty clay.

4.21.6 Pit [48/012] was circular in plan, with a width of 0.35m. It contained a single fill [48/013] of mid grey-brown silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.22 **Trench 50** (Figure 24)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.27	15.45-15.52
50/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.24	15.25
50/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.2	14.77-15.05
50/004	Layer	Buried soil horizon	trench	trench	0.24	15.01
50/005	Cut	Ditch	2.76	0.67	0.11	14.83
50/006	Fill	Fill	2.76	0.67	0.11	14.83
50/007	Cut	Pit	1.48	0.8	0.1	14.86
50/008	Fill	Fill	1.48	0.8	0.1	14.86
50/009	Cut	Pit	2.54	1.06	0	14.79
50/010	Fill	Fill, upper	2.54	1.06	0	14.79

Table 24: Trench 50 list of recorded contexts

4.22.1 Trench 50 was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m, oriented NE-SW. The trench was initially excavated to the top of a potential buried soil horizon [50/004] at a depth of 0.57m through 0.2-0.27m of topsoil [50/001] and 014-0.2m of subsoil [50/002]. It was then re-excavated to a depth of 0.54 - 0.7m through this surface into the natural geology [50/003]. Below [50/003], two pits and one linear feature were observed.

4.22.2 Layer [50/004] was identified as a possible buried soil horizon which had formed above the natural geology [50/003]. Its full extent was lost to the limit of excavation. It consisted of light brown-grey clay-silt and a large assemblage of struck flint, consisting of 69 lithics in total, as well as a small number of fragments of FCF were recovered. These flints were dated to be likely Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age.

4.22.3 Ditch [50/005] was oriented along an E-W alignment. It had shallow, concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [50/006] which consisted of light orange-yellow silty-clay mottled with greenish-grey. Seven pieces of struck flint, an iron bar fragment dated to mid-20th century and FCF fragments were recovered from this feature. The iron bar is thought to be intrusive. A bulk sample <4> was taken from ditch fill [50/006], which produced a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, struck flint, charred macrobotanicals and FCF.

4.22.5 Pit [50/007] was located to the south-west of the trench. The visible portion of this feature was 0.8m wide. It contained a single fill [50/008] which consisted of a mid orange-yellow clay-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.22.6 Pit [50/009] was located to the north-east of the trench. An upper fill [50/010] was observed to be of the same character as pit fill [50/008], and as a result was left unexcavated. No finds were recovered from this fill.

4.23 **Trench 51** (Figure 25)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.3	15.53-16.02
51/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.09	15.25-15.77
51/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.05	15.16-15.68
51/004	Cut	Pit	4	2	0.55	15.16
51/005	Fill	Fill	4	2	0.55	15.16

Table 25: Trench 51 list of recorded contexts

4.23.1 Trench 51 was oriented E-W. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m through a stratigraphy of 0.25m-0.3m of topsoil [51/001], 0.05-0.09m of subsoil [51/002] over natural geology [51/003]. One large pit was recorded within this trench.

4.23.2 Pit [51/004] measured 4m in length. The full extent of the feature was lost to the limit of excavation. A machine-slot was excavated through the feature to ascertain its dimensions. Its maximum depth was 0.55m. A single fill [51/005] of light yellow-grey clay was identified within, which yielded fifteen pieces of struck flint dated to Middle Bronze Age, eighteen sherds of Middle Bronze Age Pottery, and fifty-one fragments of FCF.

4.24 **Trench 52** (Figure 26)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.32	16.35-16.41
52/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.12	16.08-16.09
52/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.07	15.96-16.06
52/004	Cut	Ditch	2.11	0.59	0.15	16.06
52/005	Fill	Fill	2.11	0.59	0.15	16.06

Table 26: Trench 52 list of recorded contexts

4.24.1 Trench 52 was oriented N-S, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.48m. 6m of the central portion of the trench was left unexcavated to avoid an identified service. A single linear feature was recorded in this trench.

4.24.2 Ditch [52/004] had shallow sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [52/005] of light grey-brown silty-clay, from which medieval CBM was recovered.

4.25 **Trench 53** (Figure 27)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.27	16.55-16.85
53/002	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.61	16.28-16.63
53/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.2	16.02-16.30
53/004	Cut	Ditch	5.6	0.41	0.06	16.3
53/005	Fill	Fill	5.6	0.41	0.06	16.3
53/006	Cut	Pit	0.68	0.57	0.29	16.11
53/007	Fill	Fill	0.68	0.57	0.12	15.95
53/008	Fill	Fill	0.68	0.57	0.16	16.11

Table 27: Trench 53 list of recorded contexts

4.25.1 Trench 53 was oriented E-W, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.91m through a stratigraphy of 0.2m-0.27m of topsoil, which overlay 0.35-0.61m of made ground/demolition material [53/002] from the western end of the trench to the middle, and lay directly over natural geology [53/003] at the east end. One ditch and one pit were recorded within this trench.

4.25.2 Ditch or structural feature [53/004] was oriented along a NE-SW alignment. It then cornered at a right-angle and continued along a SE-NW alignment. The corner of this ditch was hand excavated to identify that it was one continuous feature. It contained a single fill [53/005] which consisted of mid green-grey silty-clay, from which late post-medieval clinker and 10 pieces of slagged ceramic were recovered.

4.25.3 Pit [53/006] was sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.68m in length and 0.57m in width and contained two fills. The basal fill [53/007] consisted of mottled orange-grey clay, from which no finds were recovered. The upper fill [53/008] consisted of mid grey-brown silt-clay, which yielded a single residual flint core, broadly dated as prehistoric, a three metal nails dated from the 18th to the 20th century and 16 fragments of CBM of the same date.

4.26 **Trench 54** (Figure 28)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	32	16.78-17.38
54/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.12	16.44-17.06
54/003	Cut	Ditch	2.09	2.34	-	16.44
54/004	Fill	Fill	2.09	2.34	-	16.44

Table 28: Trench 54 list of recorded contexts

4.26.1 Trench 54 was shortened dramatically by 19.5m to avoid services identified within the area. It was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.44m through 0.32m of topsoil [54/001] into the natural geology [54/002]. A single linear feature was recorded within the trench.

4.26.2 Ditch [54/003] was located at the far eastern end of the trench, and the full extent was obscured by the limit of excavation. This ditch was left unexcavated, with an upper fill noted [54/004] consisting of mid grey-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.27 Trench 55 (Figure 29)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26	17.32-17.51
55/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.2	17.09-17.26
55/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.13	16.91-17.06
55/004	Cut	Ditch	2.5	0.6	-	16.7
55/005	Fill	Fill	2.5	0.6	-	16.7
55/006	Cut	Ditch	8.33	1.4	0.6	17.01
55/007	Fill	Fill	8.33	1.4	0.6	17.01
55/008	Cut	Gully	6.35	0.31	0.07	16.98
55/009	Fill	Fill	6.35	0.31	0.07	16.98
55/010	Cut	Ditch	2.3	1.1	0.08	17.01
55/011	Fill	Fill	2.3	1.1	0.08	17.01
55/012	Cut	Pit	-	0.9	0.06	17.03
55/013	Fill	Fill	-	0.9	0.06	17.03

Table 29: Trench 55 list of recorded contexts

4.27.1 Trench 55 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m through a stratigraphy of 0.23-0.26m of topsoil [55/001] above 0.1-0.2m of subsoil [55/002] into the natural geology [55/003] below. Three ditches, a gully and a pit were recorded within this trench.

4.27.2 Ditch [55/004] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. It measured 0.6m in width and was left unexcavated, with an upper fill [55/005] observed. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.27.3 Ditch [55/006] was oriented N-S. It had steep edges and a rounded base. A single fill [55/007] was identified within the feature, from which a single scrap of medieval pottery dated from AD 1250 to 1350 was recovered.

4.27.4 Gully [55/008] was oriented on a N-S alignment. It was truncated at its northern end by a modern land drain, and at its southern end by ditch [55/006]. A relationship slot was hand excavated to establish the phasing of gully [55/008] and ditch [55/010], which identified ditch [55/010] as the later feature, cutting gully [55/008]. This gully contained a single fill [55/009] which consisted of light

grey-yellow mottled silty-clay. Two sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from this feature, dated within the same time frame as ditch [55/006]. The later ditch [55/010] contained a single fill [55/011] of grey-brown mottled silty-clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.27.5 Pit [55/012] measured 0.9m in width. It had shallow sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [55/013] consisting of mid grey-brown silty-clay from which a single medieval potsherd was recovered.

4.28 Trench 56 (Figure 30)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.23	16.77-17.75
56/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.15	16.54-17.57
56/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.4	16.39-17.43
56/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	3.5	0.74	0	17.26
56/005	Fill	Fill	3.5	0.74	0	17.26
56/006	Cut	Pit	0.74	1.7	0	17.09
56/007	Fill	Fill	0.74	1.7	0	17.09

Table 30: Trench 56 list of recorded contexts

4.28.1 Trench 56 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.43m through a stratigraphy of 0.18-0.23m of topsoil [56/001], overlying 0.09-0.15m of subsoil [56/002] into the natural geology [56/003] below. A linear terminus and a pit were recorded within the trench.

4.28.2 Ditch terminus [56/004] was oriented on a SE-NW alignment. This ditch was not excavated. Late post-medieval CBM and a modern iron rod was recovered from the top fill [56/005] observed within this feature, which consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay.

4.28.3 Pit [56/006] measured 0.74m in length and 1.7m in width. A single fill, [56/007], was observed within this feature which consisted of dark brown silty-clay. Though the feature was not excavated medieval CBM and metal were recovered from its uppermost horizon.

4.29 **Trench 57** (Figure 31)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	2	16.85-17.30
57/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.47	16.65-17.16
57/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	16.53-16.77
57/004	Cut	Ditch terminus	3	0.69	0.13	16.77
57/005	Fill	Fill	3	0.69	0.13	16.77
57/006	Cut	Ditch	1.5	0.53	0.1	16.58
57/007	Fill	Fill	1.5	0.53	0.1	16.58
57/008	Cut	Ditch terminus	1	0.57	0.1	16.35
57/009	Fill	Fill	1	0.57	0.1	16.35

Table 31: Trench 57 list of recorded contexts

4.29.1 Trench 57 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.71m through a stratigraphy of 0.14m-0.2m of topsoil [57/001], overlying 0.12-0.47m of subsoil and into the natural geology [57/003] below. One linear features and two linear termini were recorded within the trench.

4.29.2 Ditch terminus [57/004] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [57/005] consisting of light grey-brown silty-clay, which yielded no finds.

4.29.3 Ditch [57/006] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. It measured 0.53m in width and had shallow sides with a rounded base. It contained a single fill [57/007] consisting of a mid grey-brown silty-clay, which yielded no finds.

4.29.4 Ditch terminus [57/008] was oriented on an E-W alignment. It was a shallow sided feature measuring 0.57m in width, containing a single fill [57/009]. This fill consisted of mid orange-brown silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.30 **Trench 58** (Figure 32)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.23	16.31-16.32
58/002	Layer	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.34	16.02-16.11
58/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.2	15.59-15.85
58/004	Cut	Ditch	2	2.7	0.45	15.59
58/005	Fill	Fill	2	2.7	0.45	15.59
58/006	Cut	Pit	0.4	0.4	-	15.76
58/007	fill	Fill, upper	0.4	0.4	-	15.76

Table 32: Trench 58 list of recorded contexts

4.30.1 Trench 58 was oriented NE-SW and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m, through a stratigraphy of 0.2-0.3m of topsoil [58/001]. Overlying 0.26-0.34m of colluvium [58/002] at the SW end of the trench, which is not present at the NE end of the trench, revealing the natural geology [58/003] directly below topsoil. One linear feature and one pit were observed within this trench.

4.30.2 Ditch [58/004] was oriented along a NW-SE alignment. The ditch extend measured 2.7m in width, however a small intervention was hand excavated on the northern side in order to characterise the feature. It was excavated to a depth of 0.45m, which was not the bottom of the feature. A single upper fill [58/005] was observed which consisted of a mid orange-grey silty clay. Twenty-two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, and two additional residual sherds of Middle-Late Bronze age pottery were recovered from this feature. It extended into Trench 42 to the west and was related to a linear moderate positive geophysical anomaly (ASE 2018b).

4.30.3 Pit [58/006] was located at the SW end of the trench. This feature was not excavated, though an upper fill [58/007] was observed, consisting of mid grey-orange silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.31 **Trench 59** (Figure 33)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
59/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.18	15.01-15.83
59/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.15	14.83-15.67
59/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.12	14.71-15.59
59/004	Cut	Ditch	2.2	0.8	0.12	15.59
59/005	Fill	Fill	2.2	0.8	0.12	15.59

Table 33: Trench 59 list of recorded contexts

4.31.1 Trench 59 was oriented N-S and excavated through a stratigraphy of 0.16m-0/18m of topsoil [59/001] overlying 0.0.15m of subsoil [59/002] only present at the NE end of the trench. The rest of the trench revealed topsoil directly overlying the natural geology [59/003]. Other than a modern land drain situated at the south end of the trench, A single linear feature was recorded.

4.31.2 Ditch [59/004] was oriented along a NW-SE alignment. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [59/005] which consisted of a light grey-orange silty-clay. A single fragmentary flint core broadly dated as prehistoric was recovered from this feature.

4.32 Trench 63 (Figure 34)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
63/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.25	14.68-15.34
63/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.2	14.43-15.11
63/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.12	14.25-14.91
63/004	Cut	Pit	0.68	0.67	-	14.39
63/005	Fill	Fill	0.68	0.67	-	14.39

Table 34: Trench 63 list of recorded contexts

4.32.1 Trench 63 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.51m though a stratigraphy of 0.23-0.25m of topsoil [63/001], overlying 0.12m-0.2m of subsoil [63/002] and into the natural geology [63/003] below. A single pit was observed within this trench.

4.32.2 Pit [63/004] It measured 0.68m in diameter, and was left unexcavated. A single fill [63/005] was observed, consisting of mid brown-red silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.33 Trench 64 (Figure 35)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
64/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.24	15.27-16.08
64/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.14	15.03-15.84
64/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	14.63-15.03
64/004	Cut	Pit	0.78	0.74	0.09	15.11
64/005	Fill	Fill	0.78	0.74	0.09	15.11

Table 35: Trench 64 list of recorded contexts

4.33.1 Trench 64 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.46m through a stratigraphy of 0.23m-0.24m of topsoil [64/001] overlying 0.08m-0.14m or subsoil [64/002] and into the natural geology [64/003] below. A single

pit was recorded within the trench.

4.33.2 Pit [64/004] was circular in plan, measuring 0.78m in length, 0.74m in width. It contained a single fill [64/005] consisting of black charcoal stained silty-clay. A bulk sample <8> was taken from pit fill [64/005] and produced charcoal, probable post-medieval coal, slag and FCF.

4.34 Trench 65 (Figure 36)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
65/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26	16.00-16.48
65/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.12	15.77-16.22
65/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.07	15.67-16.15
65/004	Cut	Ditch	2	1.03	0.16	16
65/005	Fill	Fill	2	1.13	0.16	16
65/006	Cut	Ditch	1.5	0.7	0.21	16.02
65/007	Fill	Fill	1.5	0.7	0.21	16.02
65/008	Cut	Gully	0.7	0.23	0.1	16.03
65/009	Fill	Fill	0.7	0.23	0.1	16.03
65/010	Cut	Ditch	1.5	0.6	0.2	15.63
65/011	Fill	Fill	1.5	0.6	0.2	15.63

Table 36: Trench 65 list of recorded contexts

4.34.1 Trench 65 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m though a stratigraphy of 0.23-0.26m of topsoil [65/001] overlying 0.07-0.12m of subsoil [65/002] into the natural geology [65/003] below. The northern end of this trench was disturbed by a geoarchaeological test pit, excavated during the same phase of work. Three linear features and one curvilinear feature were recorded within this trench.

4.34.2 Ditch [65/004] was oriented along an E-W alignment. It was steep-sided with an undulating base. It contained a single fill [65/005] consisting of mid grey-brown silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.34.3 Ditch [65/006] was oriented along a NE-SW alignment. It had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [65/007] consisting of mid grey-brown silty-clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.34.4 Gully [65/008] was truncated at the north end by a geoarchaological test pit. It was oriented on a broadly NE-SW alignment, with steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [65/009] which consisted of a mid grey-brown silty-clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.34.5 Ditch [65/010] was oriented along a NE-SW alignment. It was steep-sided with a slightly undulating flat base. The single fill [65/011] consisted of mid red-brown silty-clay, and yielded no finds.

4.35 **Trench 66** (Figure 37)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
66/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26	16.47-16.77
66/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.25	16.21-16.55
66/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.14	16.11-16.29
66/004	Cut	Ditch	3	0.8	0.2	16.13
66/005	Fill	Fill	3	0.8	0.2	16.13
66/006	Cut	Ditch	2	0.6	0.2	16.13
66/007	Fill	Fill	2	0.6	0.2	16.13
66/008	Cut	Gully	6	0.5	0.1	16.11
66/009	Fill	Fill	6	0.5	0.1	16.11

Table 37: Trench 66 list of recorded contexts

4.35.1 Trench 66 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m, through a stratigraphy of 0.22m-0.26m of topsoil [66/001], overlying 0.16m-0.25m of subsoil at the west end of the trench to mid trench, onto natural geology [66/003] below. At the east end of the trench no subsoil was present, with topsoil directly overlying natural geology. Three linear features were recorded within this trench.

4.35.2 Ditch [66/004] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment, and had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [66/005] consisting of mid yellow-grey silty-clay and yielded no finds.

4.35.3 Ditch [66/006] was aligned along the same axis as ditch [66/004] - NE-SW - with steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [66/007] consisting of mid orange-grey mottled silty-clay, and yielded no finds.

4.35.4 Ditch [66/008] was oriented on a SE-NW alignment, and had shallow sloped sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [66/009] which consisted of mid grey-brown compact silty-clay. From this a single sherd of medieval pot was recovered, dated between AD 1100 and 1225.

4.36 **Trench 67** (Figure 38)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
67/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.28	16.60-16.75
67/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.15	16.35-16.48
67/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.08	16.20-16.33
67/004	Cut	Ditch	2.34	0.67	0.15	16.22
67/005	Fill	Fill	2.34	0.67	0.15	16.22
67/006	Cut	Ditch	2.9	0.4	0.22	16.26
67/007	Fill	Fill	2.9	0.4	0.22	16.26
67/008	Cut	Ditch	2.9	1.09	0.22	16.2
67/009	Fill	Fill	2.9	1.09	0.22	16.2
67/010	Cut	Ditch	2.18	1.2	0.1	16.29
67/011	Fill	Fill	2.18	1.2	0.1	16.29
67/012	Cut	Ditch	2.38	4.37	-	16.25
67/013	Fill	Fill	2.38	4.37	-	16.25

Table 38: Trench 67 list of recorded contexts

4.36.1 Trench 67 was oriented N-S, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.49m through a stratigraphy of 0.25m-0.28m of topsoil [67/001] overlying 0.13m-0.15m of subsoil [67/002], into the natural geology [67/003] below. Four linear features were recorded within this trench.

4.36.2 Ditch [67/004] was oriented along an E-W alignment. It had shallow, concave sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [67/005] consisting of light grey-brown clay-silt, from which a single piece of struck flint broadly dated to the Late Neolithic period was recovered.

4.36.3 Ditch [67/008] and ditch [67/010] intersected one another mid trench, with ditch [67/008] was oriented along a SW-NE alignment and ditch [67/010] was oriented along an E-W alignment. Ditch [67/008] contained a single fill [67/009] which consisted of light brown-grey clay-silt which yielded fourteen sherds of medieval pottery, and ditch [67/010] contained a single fill [67/011] which consisted of mid brown-grey clay-silt, from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered, dated between 1200 and 1300. A relationship slot was hand excavated to establish the phasing between these two features, which identified ditch [67/010] to be cutting ditch [67/008] as the later of the ditches.

4.36.4 Another intervention was dug through ditch [67/008] and recorded as [67/006]. The single fill [67/007] within this feature was identified as similar in character to [67/009], and yielded two pieces of struck flint, most likely dated to the Late Neolithic period.

4.36.5 Ditch [67/012] was not excavated. An upper fill [67/013] was observed to consist of mid orange-brown silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.37 **Trench 68** (Figure 39)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
68/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.3	16.24-16.58
68/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.16	15.98-16.28
68/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.13	15.85-16.12
68/004	Cut	Ditch	3	0.44	0.12	16.12
68/005	Fill	Fill	3	0.44	0.12	16.0
68/006	Void					
68/007	Void					
68/008	Cut	Ditch	2	1	-	16.11
68/009	Fill	Fill	2	1	-	16.11
68/010	Cut	Ditch	7	2	0.6	15.96
68/011	Fill	Fill	7	2	0.6	15.96

Table 39: Trench 68 list of recorded contexts

4.37.1 Trench 68 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.56m through a stratigraphy of 0.26m-0.3m of topsoil [68/001], overlying 0.08m-0.16m of subsoil [68/002] into the natural geology [68/003] below. 3 linear features were recorded within this trench.

4.37.2 Ditch [68/004] was oriented along a NW-SE alignment, with steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [68//005] which consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay, and yielded no finds.

4.37.3 Ditch [68/008] was oriented along an E-W alignment. This ditch was left unexcavated, but an upper fill [68/009] was observed, consisting of dark grey-brown silty-clay. Late medieval/early post-medieval CBM was recovered from this fill.

4.37.4 Ditch [68/010] was oriented along a NW-SE alignment. A machine-slot was excavated to determine its dimensions. A single fill [68/011] was within this feature, consisting of mottled mid orange-grey silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

4.38 **Trench 69** (Figure 40)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
69/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.3	15.88-16.02
69/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.08	15.59-15.84
69/003	Cut	Ditch	3.38	1.33	-	15.73
69/004	Fill	Fill, upper	3.38	1.33	-	15.73

Table 40: Trench 69 list of recorded contexts

4.38.1 Trench 69 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m through a stratigraphy of 0.26m-0.3m of topsoil [69/001] overlying the natural geology [69/002]. One linear feature was observed in this trench.

4.38.2 Ditch [69/003] was identified as a continuation of ditch [73/004], recorded in Trench 73. As a result this feature was left unexcavated. An upper fill [69/004] was noted consisting of light orange grey silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.39 **Trench 70** (Figure 41)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26	14.93-15.43
70/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.12	14.73
70/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.06	14.65-15.17
70/004	Cut	Posthole	0.37	0.31	0.04	15.09
70/005	Fill	Fill	0.37	0.31	0.04	15.09

Table 41: Trench 70 list of recorded contexts

4.39.1 Trench 70 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m through a stratigraphy of 0.2m-0.26m of topsoil [70/001] overlying the natural geology [70/003] for a majority of the trench. 0.12m of subsoil [70/002] was present below topsoil and overlying natural geology at the eastern end of the trench. A single posthole was recorded within this trench.

4.39.2 Posthole [70/004] was circular in plan, measuring 0.37m in length and 0.31m in width. It had steep edges and a flat base, and contained a single fill [70/005] consisting of a mid-light grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.40 **Trench 72** (Figure 42)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
72/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.22	15.28-15.80
72/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.15	15.08-15.58
72/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.07	14.93-15.58
72/004	Cut	Ditch	2.51	1.19	-	15.25
72/005	Fill	Fill, upper	2.51	1.19	-	15.25

Table 42: Trench 72 list of recorded contexts

4.40.1 Trench 72 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.41m through a stratigraphy of 0.2m-0.22m [72/001] of topsoil, overlying 0.1m-0.15m [72/002] of subsoil and into the natural geology [72/003]. A single linear feature was recorded within this trench.

4.40.2 Ditch [72/004] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment mid trench. It was identified a continuation of ditch [74/004] recorded in Trench 74, and consequently left unexcavated.

4.41 **Trench 73** (Figure 43)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
73/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26	16.12-16.26
73/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.13	15.75-16.04
73/003	Void					
73/004	Cut	Ditch	4	0.9	0.24	15.98
73/005	Fill	Fill	4	0.9	0.24	15.98
73/006	Cut	Ditch	5	1.3	0.8	15.75
73/007	Fill	Fill	5	1.3	0.18	15.75

Table 43: Trench 73 list of recorded contexts

4.41.1 Trench 73 was oriented N-S and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.39m with a stratigraphy of 0.22m-0.26m of topsoil [73/001] directly overlying the natural geology [73/002]. Two linear features were recorded within this trench.

4.41.2 Ditch [73/004] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. It had steep-sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [73/005] which consisted of mid yellow-grey silty-clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.41.3 Ditch [73/006] was located at the south end of the trench, and oriented on a SE-NW alignment. It had shallow sides and a rounded base, with a single fill [73/007] observed within. This fill consisted of dark yellow-grey silt-clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.42 **Trench 74** (Figure 44)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
74/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.24	15.41-15.94
74/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.09	15.18-15.71
74/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.08	15.10-15.63
74/004	Cut	Ditch	2.71	0.6	0.08	15.14
74/005	Fill	Fill, single	2.71	0.6	0.08	15.14
74/006	Cut	Ditch	2.5	1	0.18	15.23
74/007	Fill	Fill, single	2.5	1	0.18	15.23
74/008	Cut	Pit	1.62	1.02	0.23	15.31
74/009	Fill	Fill, single	1.62	1.02	0.23	15.31

Table 44: Trench 74 list of recorded contexts

4.42.1 Trench 74 was oriented E-W and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m through a stratigraphy of 0.23m-0.24m of topsoil [74/001] overlying 0.07m-0.09m of subsoil [74/002] onto the natural geology [74/003] below. Two linear features and a single pit were recorded within this trench.

4.42.2 Ditch [74/004] was oriented on a NNE-SSW alignment. It was shallow-sided with a rounded base, and contained a single fill [74/005] consisting of mid grey-brown sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.42.3 Ditch [74/006] was oriented on the same alignment as [74/004]; NNE-SSW. It had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base, and contained a single fill [74/007], consisting of mid orange-brown sandy-clay, from which no finds were recovered

4.42.4 Pit [74/008] measured 1.02m in width. It contained a single fill [74/009] which consisted of a mid grey-brown clay-silt, from which 3 sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and 2 pieces of struck flint likely dated to post-Neolithic were recovered.

4.43 **Trench 75** (Figure 45)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m
75/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.26	14.44-15.14
75/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.12	14.18-14.88
75/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.08	14.08-14.79
75/004	Cut	Posthole	0.34	0.34	0.09	14.5
75/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.34	0.34	0.09	14.5
75/006	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.45	0.13	14.39
75/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.45	0.45	0.13	14.39
75/008	Cut	Posthole	0.44	0.44	0.08	14.49
75/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.44	0.44	0.08	14.49
75/010	Cut	Posthole	0.43	0.43	0.07	14.54
75/011	Fill	Fill, single	0.43	0.43	0.07	14.54
75/012	Cut	Posthole	0.44	0.44	0.06	14.61
75/013	Fill	Fill, single	0.44	0.44	0.06	14.61
75/014	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.28	0.04	14.54
75/015	Fill	Fill, single	0.3	0.28	0.04	14.54
75/016	Cut	Posthole	0.4	0.41	0.07	14.6
75/017	Fill	Fill, single	0.4	0.41	0.07	14.6
75/018	Cut	Ditch	2.55	1.24	-	14.73
75/019	Fill	Fill, upper	2.55	1.24	-	14.73

Table 45: Trench 75 list of recorded contexts

4.43.1 Trench 75 was oriented N-S and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.43m through a stratigraphy of 0.23m-0.26m of topsoil [75/001], overlying 0.09m-0.12m of subsoil [75/002] and into the natural geology [75/003] below. Seven postholes and a single linear feature were recorded within this feature.

4.43.2 Postholes [75/004], [75/006, [75/008], [75/010, [75/012], [75/014] and [75/016] were all closely situated to one another at the northern end of the trench. All postholes contained single fills - [75/005], [75/007], [75/009], [75/011], [75/013], [75/015] and [75/017] respectively - which were observed to be of similar character. These fills consisted of a mid orange-brown clay-silt. No finds were recovered from any of the other postholes, which may relate to a possible structure.

4.43.3 Ditch [75/018] was oriented on a NE-SW alignment. This feature was left unexcavated, with an upper fill observed [75/019] consisting of mid orange-grey silty-clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.44 **Trench 84** (Figure 46)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
84/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.34	7.77-8.45
84/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.44	7.52-8.23
84/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.13	7.19-7.80
84/004	Cut	Holloway	2.24	6.26	0.17	7.19
84/005	Fill	Fill, upper	2.24	6.26	-	7.19

Table 46: Trench 84 list of recorded contexts

4.44.1 Trench 84 was aligned NW-SE and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.05m through a stratigraphy of 0.22m-0.34m of topsoil [84/001], overlying 0.27-0.44m of subsoil [84/002] which in turn sealed the natural geology [84/003] below. A single, large linear feature was observed within this trench. This trench was shortened by c. 15m to avoid the perimeter of an ecological protection area located to the NE of the site.

4.44.2 Feature [84/004] measured 2.24m in length and 6.26m in width. Initially considered to be a hollow way/ solution feature, this feature was not excavated. An upper fill [84/005] was observed, from which no finds were recovered.

4.45 **Trench 85** (Figure 47)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
85/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.35	7.39-7.43
85/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.3	7.11-7.28
85/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.1	6.81-6.98
85/004	Cut	Pit	12	2	0.67	6.89
85/005	Fill	Fill, upper	12	2	0.67	6.89
85/006	Cut	Ditch	10	2.25	-	6.84
85/007	Fill	Fill	10	2.25	-	6.84

Table 47: Trench 85 list of recorded contexts

4.45.1 Trench 85 was located within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, oriented NE-SW and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.28m through a stratigraphy of 0.15m-0.35m of topsoil [85/001], overlying 0.24m-0.3m of subsoil [85/002] and into the natural geology below [85/003]. At the south-west end of the trench a potential solution feature [85/004] was observed overlying the natural geology [85/003]. At the NE end of the trench a single linear feature was observed.

4.45.2 Feature ([85/004] and [85/005]) was noted to span c.12m of the trench. The full

extent of this feature was lost to the limit of excavation. A machine-slot was excavated to ascertain the depth of the feature, to a maximum depth of 1.28m. This intervention did not reach the base of the feature, but was deemed unsafe to extend further. A single fill [85/005] was noted within this feature, consisting of mid yellow-grey silty–clay. Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this fill.

4.45.3 Ditch [85/006] was identified as a continuation of ditch [87/011] recorded within Trench 87. It was rectilinear in plan, with the corner visible within the trench, turning from SW-NE to NW-SE alignment. This ditch was not excavated. An upper fill [85/007] was observed, consisting of mid yellow-grey silty-clay, from which no finds were recovered. It relates to a moderate positive geophysical anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (ASE 2018b).

4.46 Trench 86 (Figure 48)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
86/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.3	6.33-7.58
86/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.45	6.03-7.33
86/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.16	5.58-6.98
86/004	Cut	Pit	3.5	2	0.25	5.92
86/005	Fill	Fill	0.55	2	0.25	5.92
86/006	Fill	Fill	2	2	0.3	5.67
86/007	Cut	Ditch	2.27	0.74	0.19	5.78
86/008	Fill	Fill, upper	2.27	0.74	0.19	5.78
86/009	Cut	Pit	4.98	2	0.26	5.72
86/010	Fill	Fill	4.98	2	0.26	5.72
86/011	Cut	Ditch	2.1	3.27	0	6.68
86/012	Fill	Fill, upper	2.1	3.27	0	6.68

Table 48: Trench 86 list of recorded contexts

4.46.1 Trench 86 was located within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, oriented NW-SE and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.91m through a stratigraphy of 0.25m-0.3m of topsoil [86/001] overlying 0.34m-0.45m of subsoil [86/002] and into the natural geology [86/003] below. Two linear features and a large pit were recorded within this trench.

4.46.2 Pit [86/004] was located toward the SE end of the trench. What was visible of the feature measured 3.5m in width, however the full extent was lost to the limit of excavation. This feature was hand excavated to a depth of 0.55m, which was considered the maximum safe depth with the overburden above. The base was not reached. Two fills were observed within this pit; the lower of which [86/005] consisted of light grey-brown silty-clay mottled with orange. No finds were recovered from this fill. The upper fill [86/006] consisted of mid grey-brown silty-clay with a thickness of 0.3m. From this fill thirteen sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, thirteen pieces of prehistoric humanly struck

flint and seven fragments of FCF were recovered.

4.46.3 Ditch [86/007] intersected with pit [86/004]. A relationship slot was excavated to identify the phasing between these two features, including a second intervention into the pit which was numbered [86/009]. Ditch [86/007] contained a single fill [86/008] which consisted of mid grey-brown clay-silt, and yielded twelve sherds of Early Roman pottery and two pieces of struck flint. Pit [86/009] was not bottomed, and revealed an upper fill [86/010], identified to be the same as [86/006]. From this, a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, fifteen pieces of struck flint and seven fragments of FCF were recovered. Due to the similarity in character of fills [86/008] and [86/010], the relationship between these two features was ultimately not established. They both relate to moderate positive geophysical anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (ASE 2018b).

4.46.4 Ditch [86/011] was identified as a continuation of ditch [87/004] recorded in Trench 87. Consequently it was left unexcavated. An upper fill [86/012] was observed to consist of dark grey-brown silty-clay, from which no finds were recovered. It relates to a moderate positive geophysical anomaly shown on the geophysics (ASE 2018b).

4.47 Trench 87 (Figure 49)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height AOD
87/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.2	5.96-5.98
87/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.4	5.76-5.78
87/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.12	5.37-5.49
87/004	Cut	Ditch	2	2.9	0.99	5.43
87/005	Fill	Fill	2	1.03	0.44	4.73
87/006	Fill	Fill, upper	2	1	0.5	5.43
87/007	Fill	Fill, intermediate	2	0.5	0.2	4.93
87/008	Cut	Pit	1.28	0.9	0.45	5.37
87/009	Fill	Fill, basal	1.28	0.9	0.33	5.24
87/010	Fill	Fill, upper	1.28	0.9	0.13	5.37
87/011	Cut	Ditch	2	2.15	0.65	5.49
87/012	Fill	Fill, basal	2	1.25	0.54	5.34
87/013	Fill	Fill, upper	2	2.15	0.14	5.49
87/014	Cut	Recut of [87/004]	2	0.95	0.5	5.38
87/015	Fill	Fill	2	0.95	0.5	5.38
87/016	Cut	Pit	0.96	0.9	-	5.43
87/017	Fill	Fill, upper	0.96	0.9	-	5.43
87/018	Cut	Pit	0.28	0.32	-	5.31
87/019	Fill	Fill, upper	0.28	0.32	-	5.31
87/020	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.75	0.53	-	5.42

87/021	Fill	Fill, upper	0.75	0.53	-	5.42

Table 49: Trench 87 list of recorded contexts

4.47.1 Trench 87 was located within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, oriented NE-SW, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.67m, though a stratigraphy of 0.2m of topsoil [87/001], overlying 0.35m-0.4m of subsoil [87/002] into the natural geology [87/003] below. Two linear features, three pits and a linear terminus were recorded within this trench.

4.47.2 Ditch [87/004] was identified as a linear visible from geophysical survey of the area (ASE 2018b). It was oriented on a NW-SE alignment. This ditch was recognised as a continuation of ditch [86/011] and ditch [90/010] recorded in trenches 86 and 90 respectively. The ditch was excavated to a depth of 0.99m which did not reach the base. The steep sides and no sign of break of slope indicated that the full extent of the ditch was considerably deeper, however this was considered the maximum safe depth of excavation in this area. It had gradually sloping sides which became markedly steeper as it increased in depth and once excavated it was discovered that it had been subsequently re-cut by a later ditch [87/014]. Three fills were noted within ditch [87/004]. The lowest visible fill, [87/005], consisted of mid blue-grey silty-clay with occasional charcoal and manganese flecking. Forty-four sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, sheep and cow teeth, and a modified bone tool, a single piece of Roman CBM and twelve pieces of prehistoric humanly struck flint were recovered from this fill. The intermediate fill, [87/007], consisted of mid orange-brown silty clay, from which eight sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, two pieces of prehistoric struck flint and two fragments of FCF were recovered. The upper fill, [87/006], consisted of dark grey-brown silty-clay with moderate charcoal inclusions. Eighty-one sherds of Early Roman pottery, a single Roman brick fragment, twenty pieces of struck flint dated between the Late Neolithic and the Early Iron Age, fifty-eight fragments of FCF, three pieces of iron slag and ten fragments of animal bone were recovered from this fill.

4.47.3 Ditch [87/014] was identified as a later phase of ditch [87/004], cutting [87/006], and oriented along the same alignment – NW-SE. It contained a single fill [87/015] which consisted of a mid brown-grey silty-clay. Within this fill were several large un-worked flint nodules.

4.47.4 Ditch [87/011] was oriented along the same alignment as ditch [87/004] – NW-SE. An earlier pit [87/008] was located at the SW edge of this ditch, and was cut by it. The ditch contained two fills, the lower of which, [87/012], consisted of mid grey-brown silty-clay with moderate mineralisation flecking, and yielded 129 sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, twenty-three pieces of residual prehistoric struck flint and 126 fragments of FCF, and a single animal bone. The upper fill, [87/013] consisted of dark grey-brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, from which eight sherds of Roman pottery and a single residual prehistoric flint flake was recovered.

4.47.5 Pit [87/008] measured 1.28m in length, and 0.9m in width. It was clear from the relationship intervention that this pit was from an earlier phase of activity to ditch [87/011]. Within this pit were two fills, the lower of which, [87/009], consisted of dark grey-brown silty-clay, at a thickness of 0.33m. Two broadly

dated prehistoric flints and 187 fragments of FCF were recovered from this fill. The upper fill of this pit, [87/010], consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay, at a thickness of 0.13m. This fill yielded four prehistoric struck flints and sixty-seven fragments of FCF.

4.47.6 A bulk sample <3> was taken from pit fill [87/009] which produced small quantities of struck flint and FCF.

4.47.7 Pit [87/016] measured 0.9m by 0.96m. It was observed to be of similar character to pit [87/008], with an upper fill [87/017] observed consisting of dark grey-brown silty-clay. Consequently it was left unexcavated.

4.47.8 Pit [87/018] was circular in plan, measuring 0.32m by 0.28m and was left unexcavated. An upper fill [87/019] was observed consisting of mid grey-brown silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. It relates to a moderate positive geophysical anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (ASE 2018b).

4.47.9 Ditch terminus [87/020] was located at the NE end of the trench and measured 0.75m in length, oriented on a SW-NE alignment. An upper fill [89/021] was observed, but not excavated.

4.48 Trench 88 (Figure 50)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
88/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.36	5.24-5.82
88/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.51	5.03-5.45
88/003	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.47	5.48
88/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.3	4.52-5.01
88/005	Cut	Pit	0.45	0.47	0.04	4.59
88/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.45	0.47	0.04	4.59

Table 50: Trench 88 list of recorded contexts

4.48.1 Trench 88 was located within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, and oriented NW-SE. It was excavated through a stratigraphy of 0.21m-0.36m of topsoil [88/001], overlying 0.5-0.51m of subsoil [88/002], into the natural geology [88/004] below. At the SE end of the trench a layer of made ground [88/003] consisting of flint gravels was observed overlying the natural [88/004] and sealed by topsoil [88/001]. One pit was recorded within this trench.

4.48.2 Pit [88/005] measured 0.47m in width. It contained a single fill at a thickness of 0.04m which consisted of a light grey sandy-silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.49 **Trench 89** (Figure 51)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
89/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.3	5.49-5.92
89/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.48	5.19-5.66
89/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.2	4.68-5.18
89/004	Void					
89/005	Layer	River deposit	9	2	0.2	4.82
89/006	Void					
89/007	Layer	River gravels	9	2	-	4.66

Table 51: Trench 89 list of recorded contexts

4.49.1 Trench 89 was located within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, oriented NW-SE, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.97m through a stratigraphy of 0.26m-0.3m of topsoil [89/001], overlying 0.47m-0.48m of subsoil [89/002] and into the natural geology [89/003] below.

4.49.2 Two deposits of geological material ([89/005] and [89/007]) were recorded mid trench indicative of an extant river/waterway oriented on a NE-SW alignment. Deposit [89/005] consisted of dark yellow-brown silty clay and measured a thickness of 0.20m. This deposit overlay layer [89/007] which consisted of mottled blue-grey silty clay with frequent large gravel inclusions. A machine-slot was excavated to a depth of 0.65m through these two deposits to ascertain the maximum depth of [89/005]. The depth of [89/007] was not reached. No finds were recovered from these deposits, and they have been identified as naturally occurring as part of the river.

4.50 **Trench 90** (Figure 52)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
90/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.34	6.03-6.08
90/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.51	5.74-5.80
90/003	Layer	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.14	5.08-5.48
90/004	Cut	Pit	0.39	0.36	0.19	5.32
90/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.39	0.36	0.19	5.32
90/006	Cut	Pit	0.4	0.45	0.11	5.2
90/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.4	0.45	0.11	5.2
90/008	Cut	Pit	1.28	0.85	0.19	5.26
90/009	Fill	Fill, single	1.28	0.85	0.19	5.26
90/010	Cut	Ditch	2.05	1.3	-	5.08
90/011	Fill	Fill	2.05	1.3	-	5.08

Table 52: Trench 90 list of recorded contexts

4.50.1 Trench 90 was located within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, oriented NE-SW, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.95m through a stratigraphy of 0/23m-0/34m of topsoil [90/001] overlying 0.32m-0.51m of subsoil, into a layer of colluvium [90/003] below. The natural geology was not reached as a result of multiple features noted as cutting into this layer. Three pits and a linear feature were recorded within this trench.

4.50.2 Pit [90/004] was circular in plan. It measured 0.39m in length, and 0.36m in width, and had steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single fill [90/005] which consisted of dark grey-brown silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.50.3 Pit [90/006] measured 0.4m in length, and 0.45m in width, with gently sloping sides and a pointed base. It contained a single fill [90/007] consisting of dark grey-brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecking. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.50.4 Pit [90/008] measured 0.99m in width, but its full extent was obscured by the limit of excavation. It had steep sides and a flat base and contained a single fill consisting of a dark grey-brown silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.50.5 Ditch [90/010] was oriented along a NW-SE alignment. It was identified as a continuation of ditches [87/004] and [86/011], recorded in trenches 87 and 86 respectively. Consequently, this ditch was left unexcavated. It relates to a moderate positive geophysical anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (ASE 2018b).

4.51 **Trench 91** (Figure 53)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
91/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.24	6.48-6.73
91/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.45	6.36-6.49
91/003	Layer	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.15	5.85-6.04
91/004	Cut	Ditch	2.08	2	-	5.85
91/005	Fill	Fill, upper	2.08	2	-	5.85

Table 53: Trench 91 list of recorded contexts

4.51.1 Trench 91 was located within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, oriented NE-SW, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.82m, through a stratigraphy of 0.21m-0.24m of topsoil [91/001], overlying 0.4m-0.45m of subsoil [91/002] and into a layer of colluvium [91/003] in which archaeological activity was recorded. A single linear feature was recorded within this trench.

4.51.2 Ditch [91/004] was oriented along a NW-SE alignment. It was identified as a continuation of ditch [93/007], recorded in Trench 93. This feature was not excavated, but an upper full [90/005] was observed from which broadly dated prehistoric struck flint was recovered. It relates to a linear moderate positive geophysical anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (ASE 2018b).

4.52 **Trench 93** (Figure 54)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
93/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.25	5.78-6.05
93/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.42	5.56-5.81
93/003	Layer	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.17	5.14-5.39
93/004	Cut	Ditch	2	1.59	0.26	5.17
93/005	Fill	Fill, upper	2	1.59	0.19	5.17
93/006	Fill	Fill, basal	2	0.87	0.11	4.98
93/007	Cut	Ditch	2.11	1.63	-	5.15
93/008	Fill	Fill, upper	2.11	1.63	-	5.15
93/009	Cut	Pit	0.61	1.78	-	5.14
93/010	Fill	Fill, upper	0.61	1.78	-	5.14

Table 54: Trench 93 list of recorded contexts

4.52.1 Trench 93 was located within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, oriented NE-SW, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.83m through a stratigraphy of 0.22m-0.25m of topsoil [93/001], overlying 0.31m-0.42m of subsoil [93/002], and into a layer of colluvium [93/003] below. Two linear features and a pit were recorded within this trench.

4.52.2 Ditch [93/004] was oriented on a NW-SE alignment. It contained two fills, the lower, [93/006], of which consisted of dark orange-brown silty-clay with frequent gravel inclusions, and was 0.11m in thickness. No finds were recovered from this fill. The upper fill, [93/005], consisted of black charcoal-stained silty-clay, from which two sherds of likely Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery were recovered.

4.52.3 A bulk sample <5> was taken from ditch fill [93/005], which produced additional pottery of the same date, charred crop seeds, struck flint and FCF.

4.52.4 Ditch [93/007] was oriented on the same alignment as [93/004] – NW-SE and probably relates to geophysical anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (ASE 2018b). It was identified as a continuation of ditch [90/004], recorded in Trench 90. This ditch was not excavated, but an upper fill [93/008] was recorded which consisted of dark brown-grey silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this feature. It was observed to intersect with pit [93/009], which was located on the SW edge of the feature. This pit was not excavated, resulting in the phasing between these features to be unknown. An upper fill [93/010] was recorded within this pit, which consisted of mid orange-grey silty-clay. No finds were recovered from this pit.

4.53 Trench 95 (Figure 55)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
95/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.31	7.54-8.13
95/002	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.58	7.23-7.90
95/003	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.3	7.45
95/004	Layer	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.19	6.83
95/005	Cut	Ditch	3.65	3.90	-	6.97
95/006	Fill	Fill, upper	3.65	3.90	-	6.97
95/007	Cut	Pit	5.34	1.78	-	7.21
95/008	Fill	Fill	5.34	1.78	-	7.21
95/009	Void					
95/010	Void					
95/011	Fill	Fill, upper	4.10	1.26	-	7.21

Table 55: Trench 95 list of recorded contexts

4.53.1 Trench 95 was oriented WSW-ENE, and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.97m. the stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m-0.31m of topsoil [95/001] overlying 0.4m and 0.58m of made ground [95/002] at the east and west ends of the trench respectively. 0.4m subsoil [95/003] was below topsoil mid trench. Made ground and subsoil sealed a layer of colluvium [95/004], which was the archaeological layer to which this trench was excavated. A modern machine made nail was recovered from this colluvium. One large linear feature and one large pit were recorded within this trench.

4.53.2 Ditch [95/005] was located at the east end of this trench, and oriented on a NW-SE alignment. This feature was left unexcavated but an upper fill [95/006] was noted which consisted of mid grey-brown silty-clay. Three fragments of post-medieval brick and tile were recovered from this feature.

4.53.3 Pit [95/007] was sealed by made ground/demolition material [95/002]. It measured 5.30m in length from the northern baulk of the trench, however the full extent of this feature was obscured by the limit of excavation. This feature was not excavated, however two fills were noted within. The lower fill, [95/008], consisted of dark grey-brown silty-clay, from which post-medieval rubble and CBM were recovered. The upper fill [95/011], was visible in plan and consisted of mid yellow-grey silty clay, from which no finds were recovered.

4.54 Trench 97 (Figure 56)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
97/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.31	9.34-9.74
97/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.36	9.03-9.48
97/003	Layer	Colluvium	trench	trench	0.65	8.67-9.18
97/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0.17	8.06-8.53
97/005	Cut	Pit	1.39	0.85	0.21	8.18
97/006	Fill	Fill, single	1.39	0.85	0.21	8.18

Table 56: Trench 97 list of recorded contexts

4.54.1 Trench 97 was oriented NE-SW and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.26m-0.31m of topsoil [97/001]. Overlying 0.26m-0.36m of subsoil [97/002], overlying 0.53m-0.65m of colluvium [97/003] which in turn seals the natural geology [97/004] below. A single pit was recorded within this trench.

4.54.2 Pit [97/005] was sealed by 0.65m of colluvium [97/003]. It was ovoid in shape, measuring 1.39m in length. It had shallow sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill, [97/006], which consisted of mid brown-grey clay-silt. Several pieces of struck flint were recovered from this feature.

4.55 Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 25, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 49, 60, 61, 62, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 92, 94 & 96

4.55.1 The remaining trenches were archaeologically negative, and cut through a stratigraphy of topsoil overlying either made ground/demolition material, subsoil, colluvium or natural. Topsoil varied in thickness from 0.18m to 0.35m, subsoil varied in thickness from 0.13m to 0.51m. Where colluvium was present the variation was from 0.16m-0.64m. A degree of truncation is believed to have occurred in the areas where the made ground overlay the natural. The stratigraphy for these trenches has been tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.55.2 Trench 92 maintained a unique stratigraphy to the rest of the trenching areas in that it was excavated through a stratigraphy of 0.2m-0.26m of topsoil which

sealed 3 distinct layers of made ground - [92/002], [92/003], [92/004] - up to 0.99m thick collectively. The lowest of these layers, [92/004], consisted of dark black-brown humic peat directly above the natural geology.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Stones Farm, Bapchild. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Table 64. Two finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers, detailed in section 5.14. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014c).

5.2 **The Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.2.1 A total of 399 pieces of flint considered to be humanly struck, weighing 11 302g and eight flint hammerstones weighing 1 686g were recovered through hand collection and from environmental bulk soil samples during the evaluation (Table 57). This comprises 34 chips (less than 10mm^2), which represents 8.3% of the total assemblage. A further 762 fragments of unworked burnt flint weighing 24 027g were also recovered. A large quantity of natural nodules, frost/thermally fractured pieces and naturally shattered or weathered pieces were also present. These have been discarded. The flint assemblage provides evidence for presence in the landscape ranging from the Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age. But the bulk of the material indicates principally a later prehistoric (Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) date. No conclusive evidence for Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material was found.

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were quantified by piece count and weight. They were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. All data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and it is summarized by artefact types in Table 57.

Context	*Flake*	*Bladelet, blade, blade-like flake*	*Irregular waste*	*Chip*	*Core*	*Retouched piece*	*Hammerstone*	*Total no*
Ditch [87/004], fills [87/005], [87/006] and [87/007]	19	6	5	-	3	1	-	34
Ditch [87/011], fills [87/012] and [87/013]	17	4	1	-	-	2	-	24
Pits [87/008], [86/004], [86/009] and [97/006]	13	2	4	-	2	-	-	21
Ditches [86/007], [91/004] and [93/004]	13	-	2	13	-	-	-	28
Topsoil [88/001], subsoil [86/002] and natural [79/002]	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
Colluvium [95/004], [96/003] and [97/003]	43	6	5	-	2	2	2	60
Unstratified	8	3	-	-	-	2	-	13
Ditch [22/004], fills [22/005] and [22/006]	13	1	2	-	-	2	1	19
Ditch [33/004], fills [33/005] and [33/012]	22	4	5	20	-	1	-	52
Ditches [24/005], [31/008], [33/006], [42/004], [43/004], [45/012], [50/005], [58/004], [59/004], [67/004], [67/006], [67/008]	32	4	-	1	4	1	3	45
Pit [51/004], fill [51/005]	8	1	-	-	3	2	1	15
Pits [23/004], [23/006], [23/008], [48/004], [48/006], [48/008], [53/006], [74/008]	8	-	1	-	3	1	-	13
Topsoil [27/001], subsoils [32/002], [33/002], [36/002] and [74/002]	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	8
Buried soil [50/004]	47	1	12	-	6	2	1	69
Total	252	34	37	34	23	19	8	407

Table 57: The flintwork from the Land at Stones Farm (* includes a core face/edge rejuvenation flake)

Provenance

5.2.3 The pieces were spread across the site (113 pieces came from the east of the site, 60 pieces from the colluvium in the south and 234 from the west / central part). But the pieces found in the east were more concentrated than the pieces found elsewhere (Table 57). In total, 107 pieces of struck flint came from features located in the eastern part of the site. The material came principally from ditches [87/004] and [87/011] (58 pieces). Both features produced a large quantity of Roman ceramics, suggesting that the flintwork is likely to be

residual. Sixty pieces derived from three colluvial deposits in the south of the site ([95/004], [96/003] and [97/003]). Thirteen pieces were found unstratified, and the remaining 234 pieces came from the west and central area of the site. The later came from ditches, pits, a buried soil and from topsoil and subsoil deposits, but except from buried soil [50/004] and ditches [22/004] and [33/004], no large groups were recovered (Table 57).

Condition

5.2.4 The condition of the flintwork was variable. This was noticed even within individual features. A large proportion of the pieces displayed moderate to pronounced signs of weathering clearly suggesting that the flints endured successive re-depositions. No contexts produced fresh unabraded material, but a fair quantity of pieces was also found with slight edge damage. In total 166 pieces were recorded as broken, and five pieces were burnt.

Raw Material

5.2.5 Most of the pieces were made using a light to dark grey flint. Where present the outer surface was mostly thin (0-2mm), but a few pieces displayed a thicker cortex. It was mainly abraded and stained. Thirteen pieces displayed a dark green cortex with a thin orange band that is characteristic of Bullhead Beds flint. The raw material, which appeared to be of variable knapping quality, would have been available locally. Most of the flints were free from surface recortication, with only 18 pieces that exhibited incipient traces of white or light blue surface discolouration. But none displayed the creamy leathery surface noted on the flake recovered during the geoarchaeological work and possibly dating to the Palaeolithic period.

Results

5.2.6 The assemblage is consistent, and it is therefore presented together. The flintwork comprises a large percentage of knapping waste. Flakes are the main removal type (252 pieces) with only 34 bladelets, blades and blade-like flakes present in the assemblage. Most of the blade components are more the result of accidental knapping than products of a blade technology. The flakes are mostly irregular. A large proportion displays characteristics of a later prehistoric flake-based industry. They are crudely worked, exhibiting large butt, plain unprepared platform and pronounced bulb of percussion. Nonetheless, a few flakes have been more carefully struck. They display thin flake removal scars on the dorsal surface. Although very few examples exhibit punctiform and winged platforms, some display minimal abrasion of the platform edge. These are more likely to be earlier (Neolithic to Early Bronze Age). This seems the case for the material from the basal fill [87/012] of ditch [87/011]. Overall the flake-orientated character of the assemblage suggests a date spanning mainly from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age with most of the pieces belonging to the later period. It is possible that a very small number of flakes are earlier (Early Neolithic).

5.2.7 Twenty-three cores and eight hammerstones were recovered, providing evidence for flint knapping activity. They were also spread across the site. At least three of the hammerstones consist of re-used cores. For instance, a recorticated blade core from context [50/004] was reused as a hammerstone.

It is possible that some of the hammerstones were used for activities others than flint knapping; and this could relate to post Iron Age activities. The cores include ten multiplatform flake cores, three single platform flake cores, a single platform blade core, a core on a flake and eight fragmentary cores. Except for the cores from [97/003], a core from [53/006] and the blade core from [50/004] most of the cores have been randomly reduced. They have been worked in a crudely way to remove flakes indicating again a later prehistoric date.

5.2.8 The retouched component was represented by 19 pieces including a leaf arrowhead from context [87/012] and an unclassifiable / unfinished arrowhead from context [36/002], a fabricator from [87/006], three piercers (contexts [51/005], [87/012] and [96/003]), a core tool from [74/002], eight scrapers (unstratified and from contexts [22/005], [32/002], [33/004], [23/009], [50/004] and [96/003]), a retouched flake (context [58/004]) and three miscellaneous retouched pieces (unstratified and from contexts [22/006] and [51/005]). The leaf arrowhead from [87/012] indicates a Neolithic date. Unfortunately, it is in a poor condition. It seems to have been further modified, and it is likely to be residual. Given its unfinished condition, the other arrowhead from [36/002] can only be broadly dated to a Neolithic / Early Bronze Age date. The remaining tools are not particularly chronologically diagnostic. But based on morphological and technological grounds a broad late prehistoric date is most probable for the remaining retouched pieces.

Conclusion

5.2.9 The archaeological work produced a reasonable assemblage of worked flints, consisting of waste pieces, cores, and a few modified pieces. Hammerstones were also found. The assemblage confirms a prehistoric presence in the landscape, with flint knapping and tool using activities taking place. A leaf arrowhead (although in a poor condition) provides evidence for a Neolithic presence. A second bifacially worked piece is likely to be Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date. A small number of competently produced thin flakes (*c.* 10) and occasional cores (less than five) are consistent with an Early / Middle Neolithic date. Some of the later finds were recovered from buried soil [50/004]. And the presence in this deposit of a core face/edge rejuvenation flake confirms concern with careful production of flakes. But the material from buried soil [50/004] was far from consistent. It appears mix and crude hard hammered struck flakes dominate. In fact, based on morphological and technological traits, the bulk of the assemblage can largely be dated to the late prehistoric period.

5.2.10 Unfortunately, the larger groups of flint recovered from the ditches in the east of the site are likely to be residual. The material from the colluvium is likely to be redeposited, coming from further upslope, and the flints from the west and central part of the site appears mainly mixed.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

Introduction

5.3.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during the evaluation, totalling 481 hand-collected sherds, weighing 5.58 kg (in addition to 5 sherds, weighing 6g collected from the residues of

environmental samples). Although almost half of this assemblage is of pre-Late Iron Age date, the prehistoric material largely comprises fragmentary flint-tempered bodysherds which are difficult to date with precision, especially as some come from potentially mixed deposits of colluvium or overburden. Nevertheless, this assemblage contains some sherds belonging to both the Middle Bronze Age (c.1500-1150BC) and the earliest/Early Iron Age (800-400BC). The majority of the pottery is of Late Iron Age/earlier Roman date, deriving predominantly from features in Trenches 85−87, which represent elements of a projected double-ditched enclosure and associated pits.

Methodology

5.3.2 At present, the pottery has been examined with a x20 binocular microscope for the purposes of spot-dating and characterisation but not fully recorded according to a fabric and form type-series, although some reference is made in the text below to Thompson's (1982) form type-series for 'Belgic' pottery. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained for possible further recording in the event of future archaeological work, leading to an assessment or analysis programme.

Prehistoric

5.3.3 No pottery was confidently identified as pre-dating the Middle Bronze Age though several (likely residual) bodysherds, probably of the same vessel, recovered from fill [33/005] of ditch [33/004], are associated with an exceptionally coarse ill-sorted flint-tempered fabric with sparse inclusions of up to 7mm, set in a low-fired very silty matrix. A very small bodysherd of similar type was also noted, alongside probable later prehistoric pottery, in sample <7> taken fill [33/012] of ditch [33/004]. Fabrics of this type are quite characteristic of the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition (c.3700-3300BC), though in the absence any diagnostic features, it is possible that they belong to the later Bronze Age. Colluvium [96/003] also produced some tiny scraps of flint-tempered pottery (7 sherds, weighing 4g) which appeared equally low-fired, again with rather sparse, ill-sorted flint. These sherds were not considered closely datable although they are perhaps more likely of pre-Iron Age origin.

5.3.4 The earliest fairly confidently-dated pottery groups come from fills [22/005] and [22/006] of ditch [22/004] and fill [51/005] of pit [51/004]. Although no diagnostic rims or decorative elements were noted, the presence of very thick-walled vessel profiles, predominantly associated with fabrics containing common ill-sorted flint of c. 0.5-4.5mm, make these context groups fairly certainly attributable to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition (c.1500-1150BC). Fill [22/006] also contained one sherd in a similar flint-tempered ware containing some sparse grog. Another small group of bodysherds from a single vessel, found in fill [33/007] of ditch [33/006], is also associated with coarse grades of flint-tempering probably indicative of Middle Bronze Age dating, though the wall profile was slightly thinner, suggesting the possibility of a marginally later date into the beginning of the Late Bronze Age. Overall, this well-stratified probable Middle or Middle/Late Bronze Age material amounts to 41 sherds, weighing 658g.

5.3.5 Most of the remaining prehistoric material is of different character and,

although it remains poorly-dated, a broad earliest/Early Iron Age (c.800-400BC) is tentatively suggested based on a single diagnostic rim sherd and on the general range of fabrics present. This material was recovered from fill [33/005] of ditch [33/004], fill [42/005] of ditch [42/004], fill [58/005] of ditch [58/004] and fill [74/009] of pit [74/008], as well as from colluvium [97/003]. Single bodysherds of similar character, weighing 1g or less, were later recovered from environmental samples taken from fill [33/012] of ditch [33/004] and fill [50/006] of ditch [50/005]. In total the hand-collected assemblage from these five contexts amounts to 124 sherds, weighing 602g (although the latter two also contain a few coarser residual sherds of possible later Bronze Age date and two Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered sherds).

5.3.6 The only diagnostic sherd recovered amongst this material was a partial rim found in fill [42/005]. It is from a necked jar with a flattened rim, decorated with finger-tipping along the rim top. This style of decoration is specific to the later decorated phase of the post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition, developing from *c.*800BC and continuing in use into the Early Iron Age. The remaining bodysherds in this group are generally quite well-sorted flint-tempered wares. Most sherds have flint inclusions smaller than *c*. 2mm, generally set within fine sandy clay matrices. Small groups of sherds in similar types of fabrics were recovered from the other six contexts listed above, suggesting that they belong to a broadly similar period, though in the absence of any diagnostic features, they could potentially belong slightly earlier or later within the 1st millennium BC.

5.3.7 Two further contexts, fill [43/005] of ditch [43/004] and fill [86/010] of pit [86/009], each contained one flint-tempered bodysherd. In isolation these were considered undiagnostic and were only broadly spot-dated as 'later prehistoric-earliest Roman'.

Late Iron Age/early Roman

5.3.8 The hand-collected Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage totals 274 sherds, weighing 3897g. Just one context from the main western group of trenches produced earlier Roman pottery, fill [23/005] of pit [23/004]. The remainder of the assemblage came from ditches and pits in Trenches 85−87. Fairly large groups of over 100 sherds each were recovered from ditches [87/004] and [87/011], which appear to form the north-eastern side of a projected double-ditched enclosure. Two grog-tempered sherds and two further tiny scraps of probable Roman pottery, together weighing less than 1g, were also recovered from environmental sample <5> taken from fill [93/005] of ditch [93/004], which may correspond to the south-western side of the same enclosure.

5.3.9 Several of the smaller pottery groups assigned to this period only contained tempered fabrics and lacked any certainly post-Conquest material. This was the case in fill [85/005] of pit [85/004], fill [86/006] of pit [86/004] and fills [87/005] and [87/007] of ditch [87/004]. Two sherds of grog-tempered pottery were also noted in colluvium [97/003].

5.3.10 The tempered groups are generally dominated by grog-tempered wares with smaller quantities of flint-tempered and glauconitic fabrics. Were they to be found in isolation, the flint-tempered wares might not be readily distinguishable from fabrics encountered in earlier periods though, on the whole, they contain

slightly coarser grades of flint than the probable earliest/Early Iron Age fabrics described above. Of the contexts listed above, only [85/005] and [87/005] contained diagnostic sherds, including a base from a tall pedestal jar (Thompson type A), two bead rim jars (C1) and a partial rim from a necked jar, as well as a few bodysherds with cordoned shoulder profiles. All of this material would be in keeping with a date range of *c* AD10-60. Nothing else in the Late Iron Age/Roman assemblage is necessarily suggestive of activity pre-dating the 1st century AD. Context [87/007] did lack grog-tempering and was made up entirely by glauconitic and flint-tempered fabrics, which indicates the possibility of earlier dating though, since this context contained only eight sherds, the range of fabrics may not be fully representative of the period in which it was deposited.

5.3.11 Two contexts, upper fill [86/008] of ditch [86/007] and upper fill [87/006] of ditch [87/004], have similar fabric compositions to the groups outlined above but each contains one sherd in a more certain post-Conquest fabric, indicating deposition in the very early Roman period. In the former, this comprises an unsourced buff ware sherd and, in the latter, a sherd from a south Gaulish samian ware Dragendorff 15/17 platter. The group from fill [87/006] is one of the largest individual contexts assemblages, totalling 81 sherds, weighing 1572g. It contains a range of diagnostic sherds in tempered fabrics, including several bead rim jars (C1), a flagon (G6), a butt-beaker (G5) and bodysherds possibly from the wall profile of a girth beaker (G4). It also includes some bodysherds from an imported North Gaulish white ware vessel (probably a butt-beaker).

5.3.12 A large pottery group (129 sherds, weighing 1662g) was also recovered from fill [87/012] of ditch [87/011] which runs parallel to [87/004]. The two ditches together appear to form part of a projected double-ditched enclosure; however, although both ditches may have been laid out at the same time, the pottery from fill [87/012] strongly suggests that [87/011] remained open for several decades after [87/004] was filled. Not only does [87/012] contain a large part of a decorated south Gaulish samian Dragendorff 37 bowl, which clearly post-dates AD 70, it also includes a much larger range of Roman regionally-traded fabrics, including Verulamium region white ware, a large component of North Kent fine ware fabrics and coarse sandy fabrics presumably also from the wider North Kent/Thameside industry. Having said this, the group still includes a fairly large minority of grog- and flint-tempered fabrics, suggesting that it is likely to have been deposited well before the end of the 1st century AD. In addition to the samian bowl, diagnostic material in this group comprises a grog-tempered necked jar with prominent double shoulder cordons (B2-1), a disc-mouth flagon in Verulamium region white ware and North Kent fine ware vessels including several fine jar/beakers and a fine ware bowl loosely based on Dragendorff 30/37. Upper fill [87/013] which directly overlay [87/012], produced a single sherd from a 1st century hooked flange mortarium in a coarse orange oxidised fabric, again probably from a local North Kent/Thameside source, together with other North Kent grey/black surfaced fabrics including a rim from a long-necked jar/bowl with a slightly bevelled/lid seated rim. Fill [93/005] of ditch [93/004], which may form part of the same enclosure as the ditches in Trenches 86 and 87, produced two hand-collected grog-tempered sherds, together with two tiny sherds, amounting to less than a gram in weight, which appear to represent well-fired Roman sandy fabrics of post-Conquest date.

5.3.13 The only other Roman sherds come from fill [23/005] of pit [23/004], representing some conjoining bodysherds in an unsourced fine oxidised fabric. Although not closely datable, the colour and surface finish may suggest a local Terra Rubra imitation fabric, which would be in keeping with the 1st century dating of the material from other trenches.

5.3.14 Overall, the relatively large quantity of mixed fragmented pottery recovered from features associated with the projected enclosure suggests that it may have been the focus of domestic activity. The assemblage is characterised by a reasonably diverse range of fine and table wares, as well as imported and regionally traded fabrics, likely reflecting the proximity of the site to Watling Street.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological evaluation recovered 70 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 1054g, from 12 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 58 as part of the visible archive. Medieval fabrics have been given a descriptive code while post-medieval ones have been allocated common name only. Overall the pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds that display a wide range of levels of abrasion. Although some pieces appear fresh and undisturbed, most show moderate abrasion suggesting some reworking. This may explain in part the mixture of fabrics in certain deposits.

5.4.2 The earliest sherds from the site consist of the 31 fragments (162g) of EM1 shelly ware. These are typical of the 12th century in the area, but do extend into the early 13th though the absence of sandy-shelly wares is surprising. This may be a consequence of the small assemblage size rather than an emphasis on the first half of the 12th century. The EM1 sherds are often quite fresh despite their low firing suggesting they have not been reworked to any notable degree. However, some are much more abraded. The only discernible forms are cooking pots, typically with hooked rims. The remainder of the medieval assemblage consists of better fired sandy wares (in different grades) more typical of the 13th to mid-14th centuries. Some may be very late 12th or early 13th century and contemporary with the EM1 sherds but none need predate c. 1200/25. One of the HM2 sherds from context [45/013] could be from a London ware vessel of 13th- century date but overall the sandy wares are not particularly diagnostic of source, particularly in the absence of feature sherds.

5.4.3 There is no late medieval or early post-medieval pottery in the assemblage – the next material being of the late post-medieval period. This assemblage, which is quite fresh, was mostly recovered from context [30/005] and appears to represent a domestic refuse deposit of the 1920s to 30s. The other late post-medieval sherd (from context [31/011]) is an earlier piece, but can only be broadly dated to a c. 1750-1900 date range.

5.4.4 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report, however, it should be reassessed in the light of any material that may derive from any mitigation work at the site. As such all has been retained at present.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of vessels represented)
23/009	EM1 Shelly ware	EM	1	4	Undiagnostic of form (hereafter ?) x1 (oxidised)
23/009	HM1 Medium sandy ware	HM	3	10	?Jug x1 (bitone, Traces of external green glaze)
30/005	English stoneware (late)	LPM	4	126	Lidded jar x1 (iron wash, salt glazed exterior, grey Bristol glazed interior); bed warmer x1 (grey Bristol glaze, black transfer-printed scroll/foliage decoration); preserve jar x1 (grey Bristol glaze, base stamped 'REDG…'); ?x1 (tan top Bristol glaze with double beaded row around shoulder)
30/005	Refined brown earthenware	LPM	1	82	Tea pot x1 (spout)
30/005	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	2	114	Plate x1 (willow pattern); wash basin x1 (floral design)
30/005	Black transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	2	26	Plates x2 (floral sheet designs)
30/005	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	14	Plate x1 (green sheet pattern with scalloped rim)
30/005	Polychrome transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	2	50	Plate x1 (polychrome sheet floral border); square box x1 (polychrome fruit border)
30/005	Refined whiteware (plain)	LPM	3	170	Preserve jar lids x2 (both embossed 'PAN // YAN' [pickles], x1 plain 68mm di, x1 with central groove 56mm di); bowl x1 (flattened collar rim)
30/005	Refined whiteware (non-transfer decorated)	LPM	2	18	?Vase x1 (green glazed and moulded externally); ?x1 (hand-painted polychrome foliage)
30/005	English porcelain	LPM	2	158	Door knob x1 (62mm di with pink lustre circumferencial lines); ?x1
31/009	EM1 Shelly ware	EM	1	2	Cooking pot x1 (reduced base, quite fresh)
31/011	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	44	?x1 (clear glazed internally)
32/008	EM1 Shelly ware	EM	1	2	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised hooked rim, quite worn)
45/013	EM1 Shelly ware	EM	10	42	Cooking pots x2 (reduced & oxidised, quite fresh)
45/013	HM1 Medium sandy ware	HM	10	58	?Jug x1 (clear glaze externally, worn); ?x1 (bitone, fresh, well fire)
45/013	HM2 Fine sandy ware	HM	2	16	?Jug x1 (oxidised, white slip externally - London-type); ?x1 (bitone)
55/007	HM2 Fine sandy ware	HM	1	2	?x1 (oxidised, worn)
55/009	HM3 Fine/medium sandy ware	HM	2	2	?x1 (reduced, well fired squared rim)
55/011	EM1 Shelly ware	EM	1	2	Cooking pot x1 (reduced, externally sooted)
66/009	EM1 Shelly ware	EM	1	8	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, rolled over rim, worn)

67/009	EM1 Shelly ware	EM	16	102	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised base, externally sooted. Fresh)
67/011	HM1 Medium sandy ware	HM	1	2	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted)

Table 58: Post-Roman pottery assemblage (EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 An assemblage of only 62 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 6962g, was collected from twenty contexts across twelve trenches. Many of these produced only a single item of CBM, and as an assemblage, the CBM was extremely fragmented and often not closely dateable. That said, there was a portion of the assemblage that could be identified as Roman, and most of the brick fragments were in mid-late post-medieval fragments, so it would appear the CBM results from several, temporally very disparate, deposition events.

5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel table. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and where possible catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric reference codes. When the MOLA equivalent was unknown site specific codes have been applied and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm).

5.5.3 Roman building material was collected from [24/007], [32/014], [68/011], [87/005] and [87/006]. Three fabrics were apparent – R1, R2, R3 – descriptions for which can be found below in Table 59. Most the Roman CBM was not well preserved, and may represent re-deposited material, with the exception of a substantial and well preserved piece of Roman brick from [68/011]. Surface markings were still clear, and took the form of the concentric 3-arc decoration that is a common marking on Roman CBM, and generally believed to relate to stock or quality control. Roman CBM is difficult to date closely a, but the pale 'Eccles' fabric that the Roman CBM from [87/006] was made from was most widely used during the first century AD (R3); R1 and R2 were both more generic orange fabrics.

5.5.4 Nearly all the contexts that produced roof tile fragments only contained a single tile fragment, often very small and fragmentary, which did not help their dating. Likewise none of the fabrics were distinctive types. However, the coarse lime mortar containing quartz of a yellow colour that was collected from [68/009] is often found on medieval CBM, and likewise the quartz-rich T2A had a medieval look, although this is conjectural.

5.5.5 None of the fragments of T3 had more than a single surface intact and the fabric was unusual for CBM, and indeed the fragments were too broken to even identify original form so there is a chance these in fact represent medieval or post-medieval pottery sherds. They were collected from [55/007] and [56/005].

5.5.6 The brick pieces collected were all in known post-medieval fabrics. Pieces of 3033 were found in [30/007], [31/011], [53/008], [95/006], and [95/008]. This fabric has the longest use period, beginning in the late 15th century and continuing until the 19th/20th century, although later examples are often recognisable through their form and the level of firing. This was not possible for the examples from this site because the two more intact 3033 bricks (from [53/008] and [95/006]) were both extremely hard fired (nearly vitrified), and so even though they displayed quite sharp arrises these were preserved due to the high level of firing, not because the bricks were recently made. Without further evidence, for example intact dimension, only a loose timeframe of the 17th-early 19th century can be suggested.

5.5.7 Contexts [31/011] and [53/008] produced groups of recent brick fragments. Of the three fabrics represented (including some 3033 spall), fabrics 3032 and 3034 are post-1666 and 3035 even later, used from the later 18th century until the 20th century, attesting to the recent nature of this deposit.

Fabric	Description
Roman	
R1	Micaceous orange fabric with moderate amounts of medium sand and ferrous inclusions and sparse white/calcareous inclusions.
R2	Grittier version of R1, although inclusions still fine-medium. Distinctive very coarse (up to 6mm) angular and rounded pale cay pellets in matrix.
R3	Fine creamy pink fabric. Occasional well-sorted medium angular quartz. [Eccles fabric; MOLA 2455]
Post-Roman roof tile	
T1	Fine micaceous orange fabric with sparse coarse quartz including rose quartz
T2	Fine and dense pinkish fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions.
T2A	As T2 but with moderate-common medium-coarse quartz.
T3	Brown-beige fabric with moderate quantities of quartz (pot fabric?)
T4	Pale, creamy yellow fabric with sparse quartz.
Post-Roman brick	
3032	Dark red-purple fabric; parts of the surface are often discoloured by fine yellow speckling. Common burnt black ash and flint inclusions (up to 6mm) with varying amounts of quartz (up to 0.8mm). Clay pipe stems in some bricks.
3033	Fine fabric with scatter of quartz (up to 0.8mm), sparse calcareous inclusions and black iron oxide, both up to 1.5mm. Occasional flint fragments and small pebbles up to 7mm.
3034	Moderate-common calcareous/chalk inclusions, with occasional sparse flint inclusions (up to 6mm) and varying amounts of quartz (up to 0.8mm). Yellowish-white silty bands in clay matrix. [Similar to MOLA 3032]
3035	Generally yellow fabric with common burnt black ash and chalk inclusions (up to 4mm). Scatter of quartz (up to 0.6mm).The fabric is hard and riddled with tiny air pockets where organic matter has burned out during firing

Table 59: Fabric descriptions for CBM

5.5.8 The brick pieces collected from [56/007] were all very fragmentary and very hard fired pieces of 3032 and 3034 brick. The piece of brick found in [28/005] was vitrified solid.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A small assemblage comprising 18 fragments, weighing 92g, was recovered from five individually numbered contexts. Where diagnostic, fragments are all in a silty orange fabric with rare crushed flint and rare fine quartz. Most are amorphous, although four fragments exhibit one flat surface. A further fragment retains a flat surface as well as one definite (diam. 14mm) and one possible (diam. 12mm) wattle impression. Too little survives to establish their function, however, it is likely that most if not all fragments derive from structural daub.

5.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A single stem fragment weighing 1g was recovered from the topsoil [001]. The stem is plain and unmarked and dates between c. 1750 and 1910.

5.8 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A small assemblage of glass comprising 31 bottles and shards weighing 1833g was recovered from two different contexts. Context [23/009] contained a shard from a panelled spirits bottle dating broadly between 1800 and 1925.

5.8.2 The remainder of the assemblage was found in [30/005]. Most are complete and date to the first half of the 20th century. Included is tableware such as a clear glass facetted salt shaker, food jars such as Shippam's and Peck's fishpaste, ink bottles, Bovril bottles and Roberts and Sheppey ointment bottle (probably Melrose). Most of the unmarked bottles and phials likely represent chemist bottles. A possible perfume bottle was also noted. No wine or other beverage bottles were found, however, a single stemmed wine glass was recovered. The glass is likely to represent a domestic assemblage.

5.9 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The evaluation recovered just 14 pieces of stone from the site. The material has been fully listed in Table 60 as part of the visible archive.

Context/ Sample	Stone type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
4/002	Coal	1	2	
20/005	Medium-grained ferruginous sandstone	1	292	
32/008	Medium-grained ferruginous sandstone	1	204	
33/012 <7>	Coal	1	1	
33/012 <7>	Hard non-calcareous siliceous sandstone	5	462	Probably Hythe Beds. Very rare glauconite
51/005	Hard non-calcareous siliceous sandstone	2	1004	Probably Hythe Beds. Very rare glauconite
55/005	Coal	2	4	
64/005 <8>	Coal	1	1	

Table 60: The stone assemblage

5.9.2 The stone can be grouped into two – unworked material probably derived from the Hythe Beds of the Lower Greensand and imported coal. None of the former show any signs of modification at the hand of man and the coal is clearly all the remnants of 18th- to 19th- century fuel.

5.9.3 The stone is of well-known types for the area/period and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded.

5.10 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.10.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of slag was recovered from the site. The material is listed in Table 61 as part of the visible archive.

Context/ Sample	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
23/005	Iron (undiagnostic of process)	1	100	Orange-brown, aerated
24/007 <1>	Fuel ash slag		2	Brittle, aerated, some vitrified. Possibly from coal burning
24/007 <1>	Fuel ash slag (from magnetic fraction)		1	As hand-sorted
24/007 <1>	Magnetic fines (from magnetic fraction)		1	Burnt stone
30/005	Clinker	1	2	black, aerated
30/007	Iron (undiagnostic of process)	1	8	Orange-brown, aerated
33/012 <7>	Fuel ash slag		1	As in [24/007]
33/012 <7>	Hammerscale (from magnetic fraction)		1	Flakes (to 5mm) x5-10
33/012 <7>	Magnetic fines (from magnetic fraction)		1	
45/013	Hearth lining	1	1	Dull red silt clay with adhering fuel ash slag
45/013	Iron (undiagnostic of process)	68	1092	Dark grey with slight orange brown patches. Some aeration and molten peaks. Probably smithing
50/006 <4>	Magnetic fines (from magnetic fraction)		1	
53/005	Iron (undiagnostic of process)	1	166	Grey with orange-brown areas. 'Bubbled'
53/005	Cinder/undiagnostic iron	10	86	Very lightweight iron slag with some vitrification
53/008	Fuel ash slag	1	12	similar to clinker
53/008	Slagged ceramic	1	2	LPM refined whiteware?
56/005	Clinker	1	1	
64/005 <8>	Fuel ash slag		1	a bit like clinker (from coal burning)

64/005 <8>	Magnetic fines		1	
70/005	Clinker	1	1	
87/005	Iron smelting (tap slag)	1	36	Quite fresh
87/006	Iron smelting (tap slag)	3	102	Fresh
87/009 <3>	Magnetic fines (from magnetic fraction)		1	
93/005 <5>	Magnetic fines (from magnetic fraction)		1	

Table 61: The slag assemblage

5.10.2 The most interesting material consists of the tap slag (early Roman contexts [87/005] and [87/006]) that derives from iron smelting using the bloomery process. This type of iron production was rapidly phased out early in the 16th century with the introduction of the blast furnace in the Weald. The fact the material is in fresh condition suggests smelting was occurring in close proximity to the evaluation area and the material has not been transported from more traditional iron-smelting areas for use as hardcore. The undiagnostic iron slag all probably derives from iron smithing; however, with the presence of smelting clearly demonstrated, this suggestion must remain tentative. The remaining waste appears to relate to late post-medieval coal burning activities – the clinker being typical of this.

5.10.3 The majority of the slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded. However, the tap slag has been retained for the moment so it can be considered against any other evidence of iron smelting that may come from mitigation work on the site.

5.11 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.11.1 A total of 15 fragments of bulk metalwork with a combined weight of 161g was recovered from ten different contexts. Seven of these are general purpose nails. Most are hand wrought and not intrinsically dateable. However, two 20th-century machine-made and galvanised nails are also included ([53/008] and [95/004]). Other material, all of which is of late 19th- to mid 20th-century date, includes iron wire fragments ([53/008] and [68/007]), an iron bar fragment ([50/006]), an iron rod fragment ([56/007]) and an unstratified 1913 penny.

5.12 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

5.12.1 An assemblage of 52 animal bones weighing approximately 1259g in total was analysed from an evaluation at Bapchild: Stones Farm. Material derived mainly from hand-collected contexts and one bulk-sample <7>. The preservation of the assemblage was variable, with some moderately and well-preserved specimens amongst a poorly-preserved majority (Table 62).

Context	ENV	N	NISP	Preservation %		
				Poor	Moderate	Good
23/009		1	1	0	0	100
30/005		4	4	0	0	100
32/020		1	1	0	0	100
33/012	7	5	0	100	0	0
45/009		1	1	0	0	100
87/005		17	12	23.5	35.3	41.2
87/006		21	3	95.2	4.8	0
87/012		1	0	0	100	0
92/004		1	1	0	0	100
Total		52	23	55.8	15.4	28.9

Table 62: Zooarchaeological assemblage by context showing total fragment count (N), the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and the proportion of bones displaying varying preservation levels.

Method

5.12.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Determination of sheep and goat specimens used criteria outlined in Halstead and Collins (2002), Zeder and Lapham (2010) and Boessneck (1969); where this was not possible a combined ovicaprid class was used. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish).

5.12.3 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition was recorded on one suitable pig mandible using Grant's (1982) wear codes and Hambleton's (1998) age determinations. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. Whole long bones of domestic mammals were measured using standards set out in von den Driesch (1976).

Taxa

5.12.4 The assemblage was dominated by domestic mammal bones, with ovicaprids including sheep, horse, cattle and pig represented (Table 63). Two further specimens were identified to taxa size.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	3
Ovicaprid	5
Sheep	3
Pig	3
Horse	7
Large mammal	1
Medium mammal	1
Indeterminate	29

Table 63: Taxa abundance in the overall assemblage by NISP.

5.12.5 Ovicaprid elements included a whole sheep tibia and metatarsal from pit fill [30/005], a mandibular third molar from pit fill [32/020] and ovicaprid fragmented teeth and a tibia shaft that had been modified as a tool from ditch fill [87/005]. Measurements were taken on the whole bones after von den Dreisch (1976). In addition to the fused elements from [30/005], the tibia shaft from [87/005] was unfused proximally.

5.12.6 Horse specimens totalling five elements from the lower fore- and hind-limb were recovered from ditch fill [87/005] and made ground [92/004]. Two individuals (one in each context) were represented. All bones suited to fusion analysis were fully fused (n=4, Silver 1969).

5.12.7 Cattle were represented by three tooth fragments from the ditch upper fill [87/005].

5.12.8 Pig specimens included a refitting mandible and a fourth metacarpal from pit fills [30/005] and [45/009] respectively. The mandible was aged at 2-7 months (Hambleton 1998) and had a cut mark on the medial surface. The metacarpal was unfused distally.

Surface modification

5.12.9 Butchery was only identified on one specimen as detailed above. High temperature burning was identified on five indeterminate fragments from bulk sample <7>, ditch fill [33/012]. Canid gnawing was present on a medium mammal rib fragment from pit fill [23/009]. Proximity to an iron object caused staining on the whole sheep tibia in pit fill [30/005].

5.13 The Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

5.13.1 Three oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) fragments (24g) were recovered from two different contexts. Included are two right valves ([28/005] and [31/011]), one of which shows minor traces of parasitic activity. A second oyster fragment from [28/005] comprises an undiagnostic fragment.

5.14 The Registered Finds by Elke Raemen

5.14.1 Two objects were assigned registered finds numbers. RF <1> (167g, found in

subsoil [6/002]) comprises a near complete whittle-tanged bill hook dating to the 18th or 19th century. It misses its wooden handle and the blade is chipped.

5.14.2 The second object comprises a sheep/goat tibia (Emily Johnson pers. comm; RF <2>, found in ditch fill [87/005]) which has been altered by knife towards the distal end. The distal end is broken but is likely to have been fashioned into a tapering rather than pointed end. Its function, if there was one, is unclear.

5.15 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.15.1 An amber celluloid tooth brush with surviving bristle traces was recovered from [30/005]. The letters “MADE IN ENGLAND” and “STERILISED” are moulded incuse on the handle. The brush dates to the first half of the 20th century.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Eight bulk soil samples were taken from ditch and pit fills to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Sample <2> was taken across two contexts and sample <9> originated from a dry natural feature with no archaeological or geoarchaeological potential and both were therefore voided. The remaining samples, ranging from 10L to 40L in volume, were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 64). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 65). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 64.

6.3 Results

Samples <1> [24/007], <3> [87/009], <4> [50/006], <5> [93/005], <7> [33/012] and <8> [64/005]

6.3.1 All samples contained varying amounts of uncharred rootlets and burrowing snails, evidence of some degree of disturbance. The uncharred material content was generally high, ranging from 50 to 80% of the whole flot matrix. Charred plant remains were recorded from a few contexts, but were particularly numerous in ditch [24/005]. These included pulses, such as peas (Pisum sativum) and possible common vetch (Vicia cf sativa), wheat (Triticum sp.), of the free-threshing type, and barley (Hordeum sp.). Preservation of the crop

remains ranged from poor to moderate. Seeds of wild plants were less common and included large seeded taxa, such as grass family (Poaceae), brome (Bromus sp.), goosefoot (Chenopodium sp.) and knotgrass family (Polygonaceae). These are all common arable weeds, although they are also ruderals typical of waste ground or grassland. Their most likely route into this assemblage however is as weeds that had not been filtered out of the crop assemblage.

6.3.2 Charcoal was recovered from all sampled deposits. Sediment encrustations, due to fluctuations of the ground water level, were noted frequently. In addition, vitrification was recorded on a number of fragments. This happens when the wood anatomy fuses, displaying a glossy appearance and is generally linked to the use of high temperatures although other factors being at play cannot be ruled out. Identification work was carried out on charcoal from ditch [50/005] and pit [33/004]. Identified taxa included oak (Quercus sp.), field maple (Acer campestre) hazel/alder (Corylus/Alnus sp.) and Maloideae. The latter is a subfamily which includes taxa that are not distinguishable on ground of wood anatomy, such as apple, pear and service tree, among others.

6.3.3 Other ecofacts were sporadic, but finds from the residues included fire cracked and worked flint, pottery, coal, burnt stone, slag and magnetic material.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The bulk soil samples from Bapchild have yielded a varying amount of charred plant remains and charcoal. Undated ditch [24/005] produced a fair amount of crop remains. Most of these crops could have occurred in contexts of any date; however free-threshing wheat and common vetch are typical of post-Roman deposits. Vetches and peas would have complemented the cereal based human diet with plant derived protein; on the other hand they were possibly being used to improve soil fertility, for example in a system of crop rotation.

6.4.2 The charcoal assemblage has showed the exploitation of deciduous woodland, woodland margins and scrub for fuel procurement. Oak wood is an excellent fuel but it can also be used for timber and joinery (Taylor 1981).

6.4.3 These samples show that there is potential for nearby deposits to also preserve environmental remains and any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting well-sealed primary deposits.

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type		Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1	24/007	Ditch		40	**	1	**	1		*	<1					Fe (*/4g) CBM (***/595g) Flint (**/8g) Glass (*/<1g) F.Clay (***/321g) Slag (**/4g) FCF (***/666g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/3g)
3	87/009	Pit		30	*	1	**	<1								Flint (**/26g) FCF (****/3732g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
4	50/006	Ditch		40	**	11	***	7	*Acer campestre* 6, *Quercus* sp. 2 (vitrified), Maloideae 2 (vitrified). Sediment encrustations noted							Pot (*/<1g) Flint (**/86g) FCF (***/148g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
5	93/005	Ditch		40	**	5	**	3		*	<1					Pot (*/<1g) Flint (**/86g) FCF (****/7510g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type		Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
7	33/012	Pit		10	**	13	***	5	*Quercus* sp. 5, Maloideae 3, *Corylus/Alnus* sp. 2 (sediment encrustations)			*	<1	*	<1	Pot (*/4g) Slag (*/<1g) Coal (*/<1g) Flint (**/143g) B.Stone (*/463g) FCF (*/3g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
8	64/005	Pit		20			**	1								Coal (*/<1g) Slag (*/<1g) FCF (****/8020g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)

Table 64: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams.

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	24/007	24/005	8	30	30	50	10		*	**	****	***	*Pisum sativum*, *Vicia* cf *sativa, Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp., free-threshing	++/+	**	*Bromus* sp., Poaceae large, *Chenopodium* sp.	+++
3	87/009	87/008	3	50	50	70	10	** *Chenopodium* sp.			**						
4	50/006	50/005	17	60	60	80	10				**	*	*Triticum* sp. (1)	++	*	Polygonaceae (1)	++
5	93/005		4	60	60	60	10			**	****	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1), *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. (5)	+			
7	33/012	33/004	1.8	20	20	60	10		*	**	****						

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation
8	64/004		4	40	40	80	10				**						

Table 65: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The stratigraphy of the evaluated area varied across the site. Five areas, in the vicinity of Trench 16, Trench 24, Trench 26, Trench 32, Trench 34, Trench 47, Trench 53, Trench 88, Trench 92 and Trench 95 respectively were excavated through varying levels of made ground.

7.1.2 Trench 26 was located south of the perimeter of the area of quarrying, and revealed 0.13m of made ground beneath 0.26m of topsoil onto natural geology. The proximity of this trench to the edge of the quarried area of site may indicate an element of modern disturbance.

7.1.3 Trench 16 and 34 were positioned along an extant trackway (geophysical anomaly A7; ASE 2018b) in the western area of the site (Figure 57), and revealed layers of made ground up to 0.88m in depth below topsoil, where these trenches intersected with the track. In these trenches the likelihood of truncation of archaeology is significant.

7.1.4 Trenches 24, 31, 32, 47 and 53 are believed to be positioned within the area of the demolished farmhouse buildings of Stones Farm, central to the site. The made ground deposits encountered within these trenches are thought to be resultant of the demolition process, however, archaeological features have survived to varying degrees. The layers and associated demolition disturbance probably relate to geophysical magnetic disturbance A6 (ASE 2018b; Figure 57).

7.1.5 Trench 92 was excavated through three distinct layers of made ground with a collective depth of 1m. The proximity of this trench to the course of St Thomas Beckett's spring (Figure 58), suggests that these made ground layers may have been deposited as the result of a defensive measure against flooding, as this area is believed to be in the immediate floodplain of the watercourse. The gravelly layer in Trench 88 may have performed a similar function. They likely relate to geophysical anomaly A4 identified during the geophysical survey (ASE 2018b; Figure 57).

7.1.6 The area covered by Trenches 79−82 was excavated through 0.3m- 0.35m of topsoil directly onto the underlying geology below, with no evidence of surviving subsoil.

7.1.7 In the remaining areas of the site subsoil was present, and within the area covered by Trenches 58, 90, 91, and 94−97 a layer of colluvium was observed. The presence of this subsoil deposits and lack of clearly recent made ground suggests that impact on the archaeological horizon from previous use of the site and ploughing was minimal. The surviving colluvium was encountered at heights of 5.14m to 9.18m OD in the eastern area of the site, and at heights between 16.02-16.11 OD in Trench 58.

7.1.8 In areas outside of significant truncation, the geological substrate was encountered at heights between 16.23m and 4.19m, following the sloping topography of the site from west to east. The geology varied across site. In the western area of the site, covered by Trenches 3−10, 12−15, and 17−21, it

comprised of gravel deposits of yellow-grey sandy silt and flint gravels encountered at heights between 18.41m and 20.96m OD. In the area of site covered by the remaining trenches, excluding the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, a combination of deposits of fine-grained mid orange brickearth and light orange clay were encountered at heights between 19.59m and 13.59m OD. In the area of the proposed attenuation pond (specifically Trenches 90–97) the natural horizon was not reached.

7.1.9 The area in the vicinity of Trenches 90, 91, 93, 94 and 95 revealed a layer of colluvium through which archaeological features were cut. As a result these trenches were only excavated to the top of the colluvium deposits to a height of 5.08m and 6.83m OD, in order to evaluate the archaeology revealed.

7.1.10 Dating evidence recovered from the colluvial deposits within this area have suggested that formation took place between the Middle Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age. All features cut into this deposit have proved to be of Late Iron Age/Early Roman origin or later in date. A pit that produced finds of broadly dated prehistoric flint (encountered within Trench 97) was sealed by colluvium.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 The geological substrate in the eastern most part was overlain by topsoil, and was utilised as a pear orchard from the late 1800s to present. This area looked to be disturbed by the rooting of the orchard, although orchards themselves are not known for deep impact on the underlying geology. In the northern and western most part of the site rabbit burrows and a badger set were apparent so the potential for disturbance through bioturbation was high.

7.2.2 The results of the geophysical survey indicated that the central part of the evaluation area had been subject to intensive plough damage (ASE 2018b). The construction and demolition of the Stones Farm buildings would also have had a significant impact on any potential underlying archaeological deposits. It was apparent in Trench 30 that a man-made pond, which had been used in conjunction with the farm and later backfilled between 1962 and 1979 (Figure 59), would have destroyed in totality any archaeological features which may have been present within the area.

7.2.3 The extant trackways across the site had a significant impact depth, and truncated underlying archaeological deposits. The made ground deposits recorded in the central part of the site may also be indicative of disturbance which could have impacted negatively on any archaeological deposits in this area.

7.2.4 The quarrying of the northwest area of the site has already been noted elsewhere to have severely impacted on the level of potential archaeological preservation and as a result no trenches have been positioned within this north-western area (Figure 2). However, trenches positioned along the perimeter of the quarried area showed signs through a lack of surviving topsoil and modern disturbance to have been at least partially affected by these works.

7.2.5 Despite the geophysical evidence of intensive ploughing, survival of subsoil deposits within the majority of the central part of site indicate that this activity did not dramatically impact the underlying archaeology. Within the eastern part

of the site subsoil and colluvium deposits were recorded to a depth of 1.28m overlying the natural geology. In these areas the preservation of the archaeological horizon was good.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period (Figure 60)

7.3.1 A total of 140 features were recorded across 55 trenches. These features were comprised of ditches, a number of postholes and small pits, two walls and three large solution hollows/extraction pits.

7.3.2 Evidence was collected from a broad date range, with Neolithic to Iron Age flintwork recovered from a majority of the evaluated area. Neolithic or Early Bronze Age lithics were recovered from a ditch [87/011] more reliably dated to the Early Roman period, and are considered residual. The earliest pottery was tentatively dated from the Middle Bronze age within a small number of linear features and a potential extraction pit. Early Iron Age pottery assemblages were identified within the central and southern areas, and the Late Iron Age/Roman periods were represented across much of the site. A small assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from the central area (see section 7.3.10), and within the footprint of the farm buildings associated with Stones Farm a collection of post-medieval detritus was identified.

7.3.3 The archaeological data was shown to be derived from a majority of the evaluated area, with only two areas: the westernmost part of the site within the orchard and the north-eastern region covered by Trenches 79−83 proving to be archaeologically negative. It is possible that disturbance from orcharding and ploughing may have affected the survival of any archaeological remains that may have existed. The highest concentration of data was obtained from within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond.

7.3.4 The methodology employed was successful in assessing the archaeological potential of the site and demonstrates those areas containing archaeological material.

Prehistoric

7.3.5 Prehistoric flintwork was recovered from across much of the site, broadly dated between the Neolithic period and Iron Age. The recovered lithics were predominantly from ditches and pits, the majority of which had corresponding ceramics of a later date, indicating the residual nature of the lithic assemblage. A group of sixty late prehistoric lithics were recovered from colluvial deposits in the southern part of the evaluated area, likely indicative of contemporary activity occurring upslope from this part of the site and clearance causing destabilisation of soils.

7.3.6 A Neolithic leaf arrowhead and a further unfinished arrowhead were recovered from ditch fill [87/012] and subsoil [36/002] respectively. The contexts from which these lithics were recovered and the general condition of the flint indicate that they are residual in nature, although this may suggest a potential for earlier features' survival on the site.

Middle Bronze Age

7.3.6 Two features, ditches [22/004] and pit [51/004], produced ceramics confidently dated to the Middle Bronze Age. An additional ditch [33/006] produced a small pottery assemblage likely dated between the Middle and Late Bronze Age. Flintwork recovered from ditch fill [22/005] has been tentatively dated to a consistent time frame and may potentially be associated with the pottery assemblage. Due to the size of pit [51/004], it was suggested to be a quarrying/extraction pit, indicating a much larger scope of exploitation of the surrounding landscape within this period. No other features of this date have been identified. The location of these two ditches to the northwest of the site could indicate that more Bronze Age features were located within the heavily quarried area directly west of the trench, which has now been lost. The presence of possible quarrying activity within the central area could imply more substantial examples of Bronze Age activity may be present. The size and depth of ditch [22/004] is indicative of land division, but due to the limited window of excavation very little else can be said of these features other than their presence can confirm a continuation of Bronze Age activity within the vicinity of the site.

Earlier Iron Age

7.3.7 The features from which Earliest Iron Age dating was recovered consisted mostly of ditches, alongside a single pit and a small assemblage from within the colluvial deposit overlying Trench 97. The ditches were interspersed around the perimeter of the central area of the site, with ditch [42/004] and [58/004] appearing to be two interventions within the same E-W running linear feature, which was identified previously in the results of the geophysical survey, and produced the largest assemblage of likely Earliest Iron Age pottery. However, the difference in profile between these two interventions is stark, with intervention [58/004] appearing to be dramatically wider and deeper than intervention [42/004].

7.3.8 The rest of the features of an Earliest Iron Age date were all observed to be similar in character with regards fill consistency. Flint tempered ware is present in the Sittingbourne area through most of prehistory (ASE 2014), and only a single rim sherd from ditch [42/004] was particularly diagnostic of the Earliest Iron Age (c.800-400BC). The rest of the pottery assemblages recovered, while less diagnostic in nature, were all of a similar flint-tempered fabric, and have been tentatively dated to the same period. Collectively the linear features identified from this date could be interpreted as part of a larger field system or land boundary, though current phasing and extent of this activity is unclear.

7.3.9 A buried soil horizon was recorded in Trench 50 - [50/004]. Its maximum depth was 0.24m and it was observed to be directly overlying the geological substrate. A large assemblage of humanly struck flint was recovered which has been collectively dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, indicating continual use of the landscape from the Early Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. Below this deposit two pits and a ditch were recorded, presumed to be of an earlier phase to the soil horizon, however they are undated. The full extent of this buried soil was not identified, though as it was only recorded within Trench 50 and not visible in any adjacent trenches it is suggested that the surviving land surface extends over a very small part of the site. Topographically speaking Trench 50 was located at the top of a higher area in the central part of the site (soil horizon was encountered at a height of 15.01m

OD), and as colluviation has been observed across the evaluated area very little of this horizon may be surviving.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

7.3.8 This period was represented by a number of assemblages of pottery, building material and domestic detritus, predominantly focused within the area of Trenches 85−87.

7.3.10 Geophysical results indicate a projected rectilinear double enclosure ditch, which was recorded within Trenches 85−87 and 90. There is a firm chronology of use, indicating utilisation over a long period of time from pre-Conquest period to the end of the 1st century. Within Trench 87 a large array of definitively Roman dated pottery and building material, alongside 'tap slag' was recovered from two parallel ditches making up the north-eastern side of the projected enclosure, all pertaining to the domestic use of this area of the site, including external iron smelting.

7.3.11 The enclosure would have been within the flood plain of a suspected watercourse, as indicated by the riverbed identified in Trench 89. The relationship between the Roman enclosure and the nearby watercourse is unclear. There were large flint nodules present, thought to have been brought via water, potentially represented by the high number of large unworked flint nodules observed within this area, both within the features themselves and also within the colluvial deposits recorded. A pit [87/008] recorded within Trench 87 is thought to predate the Roman enclosure ditches considerably, indicating prehistoric use of the area in immediate proximity to the watercourse. The presence of potentially curated Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork within the fill of Roman ditch [87/011] supports this interpretation and could suggest the possibility of more prehistoric features being present in this area.

7.3.12 A majority of this projected enclosure was left unexcavated, however where this ditch was recorded in other adjacent trenches the dating evidence provided gives a broadly contemporary date.

7.3.13 Two large features [84/004] were recorded in Trenches 84 and 85, immediately outside of the enclosure area and have been interpreted as possible extraction pits or solution hollows. A small assemblage of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was collected from the fill of [85/004], which could suggest extraction of brickearth as one of the industries employed during the use of the enclosure.

7.3.14 A large amount of evidence of roadside settlement along Watling Street is apparent within the archaeological record (Andrews 2004), including a high concentration of villas, cemeteries and shrines dated to the Roman period. Due to the close proximity of Springhead, a major Roman settlement and shrine east of Sittingbourne (Smith *et al.* 2018) and "ample evidence of agricultural and industrial activity" along the length of Watling Street (Bishop and Bagwell, 2005, 132), the presence of a roadside settlement within this area is unsurprising. In the south nearly half of Roman nucleated settlements developed alongside roads. A wide range may have existed including those related to rectilinear enclosures associated with Roman waystations (such as Alfoldean, Sussex; Winbolt 1923; 1924; Luke and Wells 2000; Wessex 2006) or the large, extensively excavated examples of Springhead (Andrews *et al.*

2011) and Westhawk Farm, both in Kent (Booth *et al.* 2008). Eight roadside settlements show some evidence for activity prior to the Roman Conquest and, presumably, before the construction of the road alongside which they continued to develop (Smith *et al.* 2016, 97).

7.3.15 In the area immediately south-west of the proposed enclosure, in the vicinity of Trenches 91 and 93, yielded additional Roman dated ditches, which had also been identified in the results of the geophysical survey. A tentative Roman date has been assigned to these ditches, though as a result of the tiny assemblage very little can be concluded. If this Roman date holds true, an association with the enclosure encountered could be postulated.

7.3.16 The remaining assemblages recovered from this site have been recovered from Trenches 23, 24, 32, and 68, consisting of Roman building material and a small collection of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. These finds were collected from a number of ditches, potentially relating to the domestic enclosure site to the east, or an agricultural use of the wider landscape, although phasing of these features is unclear. The dating evidence recovered from these features was in the form of very fragmentary pottery and CBM. It is therefore unclear whether the Roman material in this area of the site was *in situ*, and its presence in these features could be residual.

Medieval

7.3.9 The limited representation of this period within the area of evaluation could be viewed as surprising due to its proximity to the site of Tonge Castle (TQ 9335 6360). As stated in the site specific research aims presented in the WSI (ASE 2018a), the potential for medieval use of the site in conjunction with Tonge Castle was high, yet the assemblage recovered from the site was small, if relatively widespread. Contrary to expectations resultant of the geophysical survey, none of the features recorded in the east of the evaluation area, closest to the site of the castle yielded any medieval material. The assemblage was localised to two areas to the north and south of the footprint of Stones Farm buildings.

7.3.10 The pottery assemblage was largely collected from ditches, with small groups recovered from two pits and two gullies. These features were predominantly localised to the central part of the site in the area of Trenches 23, 31, 32, 45, 55, 66 and 67, and largely produced small pottery assemblages and CBM dating between the 12th and mid-14th century. Due to the positioning of the later buildings of Stones Farm it is possible that additional medieval deposits within this area had been truncated by the building and demolition process. A small collection of ceramic building material dated to within the same period was also retrieved. This could potentially pertaining to pastoral land use during the 12th to the 14th century which, given to the immediacy of Sittingbourne town centre to the site is unsurprising. Given the proximity of this material to the later Stones Farm site it is also a distinct possibility that the post-medieval farm had origins during the medieval period.

Post-medieval

7.3.10 One assemblage from Trench 30 representing this period was recovered from the centre of the site thus far, although a number of trenches immediately

adjacent to Trench 30 were observed to be impacted by the remnants of the buildings of Stones Farm, known to be recorded on maps as early as 1777 (CgMs 2006). Within the footprint of these buildings a large pond [30/004] was recorded which appears to be closely associated with a pond area on historic maps of the farmland (Figure 59). From this context a large collection of post-medieval detritus including glass, CBM and pottery was recovered dated to c. 1920-30, implying the continued use of the pond and by association the remaining farm buildings to at least this point.

7.3.11 All other contexts from which post-medieval material was recovered - excluding those recorded within Trench 95 and 28 - are thought to be associated with the buildings of Stones Farm due to the proximity of these contexts to the footprint of the building (Figure 58). In Trench 31 a number of layers of make-up/metalling were recorded at the eastern end of the trench, which were interpreted as part of a trackway associated with the nearby farm buildings. These layers sealed a ditch, [31/010], of post-medieval date, which may have been related to this track, and could offer the earliest dating association.

7.3.12 A very large pit was recorded within Trench 28, measuring a maximum of 16.5m in length and 1.16m in depth, which has been identified as a potential extraction pit and an example of later quarrying of brickearth in the area. From the fill, [28/005], post-medieval vitrified brick and oyster shell were recovered.

7.3.13 Trench 95 revealed a large ditch [95/005] which was initially observed within the results of geophysical survey, dated between the 17th and early 19th century. Closely associated with this ditch was a large pit containing demolition material thought to be of similar date.

Geophysical survey results

7.3.14 As a result of geophysical survey undertaken on this site prior to evaluation (ASE 2018b), a number of trenches were targeted over anomalies considered of high archaeological potential. A large proportion of excavated trenches revealed archaeological deposits consistent with the geophysical results (Figure 57). These deposits were present predominantly in the form of ditches, most notably within Trenches 86, 87, 90, 91, 93 and 95, revealing the projected enclosure ditches and post-medieval linear features discussed above. The geophysical results were confirmed as archaeological features in additional trenches across the rest of the evaluated area: Trenches 24, 42, 50, 58 and 67. The area in which the Stones Farm buildings were suspected also proved to be correct as was seen in Trenches 30, 31, 32, 47, and 53.

7.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

Impact of proposed attenuation pond

7.4.1 Trenches excavated within the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond (Trenches 84−94) have highlighted an area of archaeological significance, specifically pertaining to the Early Roman period. In comparison to the rest of the evaluated area, Trenches 85−93 have yielded the highest amount of archaeological material and deposits from the site, which could further our understanding of Roman activity in relation to Watling Street, thought to be part of the current A2 road, to which this site is immediately adjacent.

7.4.2 As is clear from the results of geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological evaluation of this area, any proposed development could prove to significantly impact upon archaeological remains in this area.

Impact on central and north-western parts of the site

7.4.3 Within the central and north-western evaluated area of the site the investigation has indicated almost continual use of this site potentially from the Middle Bronze Age to the middle of the 20th century. The presence of Middle Bronze Age and Earlier Iron Age remains could prove particularly significant in the understanding of the use of this site throughout later prehistory, and later archaeological deposits identified indicate use of the site in direct relation to Roman and medieval Sittingbourne. The area of Stone Farm appears to have possible medieval origins and was certainly in existence by AD 1777. Groundworks in this area may have a significant impact on archaeological remains.

Western orchard area

7.4.4 The area evaluated in the west of the site, within the recent orchard, has indicated far less archaeological significance than the remainder of the sampled area. Whether this is a direct result of orchard maintenance remains to be seen, however impact of development on this area of the site can be viewed as minimal.

7.4.5 As is clear from the results of geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological evaluation of this site, areas of potential archaeological significance have been identified, which may be impacted by proposed developmental works.

7.5 Consideration of research aims

7.5.1 The evaluation has succeeded in addressing the general aims of the evaluation as outlined in the WSI (ASE 2018a):

7.5.2 The presence of archaeological deposits has been confirmed within the site, extending over much of the evaluated area. From the small window of investigation carried out through archaeological evaluation the archaeological remains could prove to be significant. As is clear from the level of preservation observed on the site the potential for more remains to be discovered is high, Dating has been established from the later prehistoric, Early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, and a broader date of earlier land use indicated by flintwork is apparent.

7.5.3 The evaluation results suggest that the central and eastern parts of the site outside of the impacts of historical brickearth quarrying have high archaeological potential, which will be impacted by the development of the site. Within the western area archaeological activity appears to be sparse and consequently developmental impacts on the archaeological resource are thought to be low.

7.5.4 The work has established the effect of historical quarrying, ploughing, the use

of an orchard and the remains of Stones Fam buildings have had on the archaeological deposits identified at the site.

7.5.5 Additionally, the evaluation has addressed the site-specific research objectives outlined in section 3.1.2 (*ibid*):

- *What is the nature of the 'Head' deposit recorded to be present on site, are there Quaternary sands and gravels beneath the Head and from which unit are the Palaeolithic tools recorded nearby the site derived?*

The Geoarchaeological evaluation carried out in conjunction with archaeological evaluation of this site has addressed this aim specifically, and the results have been discussed in the geoarchaeological report (ASE 2018c).

- *Is there Roman road side development present associated with Watling Street, which the present A2 is thought to closely follow?*

The Roman deposits identified on this site, particularly in the eastern area, indicate a distinct possibility for domestic Roman roadside development, with the potential to be extending beyond this area and into the central part of the site.

- *Are there medieval remains present on the site and are these associated either with Tonge Castle to the north east or the spring to the south east?*

Medieval remains have been identified on this site, though their association with Tonge Castle remains to be seen. The sparse assemblage of medieval pottery did not unequivocally indicate that any prolonged or intrusive medieval activity occurred on the site. The potential for medieval activity was initially suggested as a result of the geophysical survey results, which highlighted archaeological activity within the immediate vicinity of the site of Tonge Castle. This evaluation has proven these anomalies to be Roman. The likelihood of the identified medieval deposits being directly linked to this site are relatively low, but cannot be dismissed out of hand. It is more likely that the medieval remains could indicate earlier origins for Stones Farm than its known 1777 date.

7.6 Conclusions

7.6.1 The evaluation established the presence of archaeological remains dating to the Neolithic (Trenches 36 and 87), Early to Middle Bronze Age (Trenches 33, 96, and 22), Early Iron Age (Trenches 33, 42, 50, 58, 74, and 93), Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Trenches 23, 24,32, 43, 68, 85, 86, 87, 93, and 97), medieval (23, 31, 32, 45, 52, 55, 66, and 67) and post-medieval periods (Trenches 4, 20, 30, 53, 55, 56, and 68). In addition to these, a large number of undated features were recorded in Trenches 16, 20–23, 27–29, 31–34, 42, 45–48, 50, 53, 54, 57, 58, 63–69, 72–75, 84–91, 93, and 95. These remains, dated and undated were broadly concentrated in two areas of the site: the east of the evaluated area within and immediately without the footprint of the proposed attenuation pond, and the south-west and central part of the site,

excluding the area of the recent orchard.

7.6.2 It is important to note that, of the undated features recorded on site, 34 were features which had been left unexcavated (Figure 60), in some cases as a result of their identification as continuations of linear features across multiple trenches. However, as a result of this, the concentration of datable features is not a wholly accurate representation of the entire evaluated area.

7.6.3 The Neolithic period was represented by two probably residual flint arrowheads, and a small assemblage of residual pottery, these were recovered from a ditch and overburden of trenches. The Middle Bronze Age yielded two ditches containing pottery pertaining to the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. The evidence for Middle Bronze Age activity, though limited, has proven to be of remarkably good preservation. The extent of this activity over the whole of the site is still unknown, though much of it may be lost to quarrying of the site.

7.6.4 Earlier Iron Age evidence was apparent in a number of boundary ditches focused largely within the centre of the site, as well as a single pit and colluvium overburden of Trench 97. Due to the multiple alignments of boundaries identified, conclusions regarding the phasing and function are yet to be definitively established. Earlier Iron Age activity appears to be rare in this area of Kent, with a majority of Iron Age assemblages in the immediate vicinity dated to later in the period or beyond. As a result the potential presence of earlier activity could aid out understanding of continual use of the site.

7.6.5 Evidence dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period was recovered from much of the site, most notably from a projected double-ditch enclosure in the eastern area. This material was predominantly indicative of domestic use of the area directly adjacent to a suspected high-energy watercourse, presumed to be an earlier trajectory of the course of St Thomas Beckett's spring. The use and extent of boundaries and the enclosure identified, as well as their relevance to the Roman Watling Street, and if they are characteristic of roadside settlements of the 1st century remain in need of further investigation to confirm. The presence of 'tap slag' within ditch [87/004] has been identified as evidence for iron smelting, with an indication that smelting was occurring in close proximity to the evaluation area. However, the location of this possible smelting has not been identified, and there remains a small possibility that this practice transpired within the evaluated area.

7.6.6 Medieval dating was recovered from the central part of the site, predominantly from a small number of boundaries, are suggested to be a part of landscape management. Though the possibility for its association to 'Tonge Castle' has been identified as minimal, it is unclear how this relates to the wider area of medieval activity in Sittingbourne. The remains are more likely to relate to the origins or a forerunning settlement of Stones Farm.

7.6.7 A post-medieval presence on site was expected as part of the footprint of the Stones Farm buildings and pond, as seen on historic maps (Figure 58). Trench 95 also yielded evidence for post-medieval activity in the south-east corner of the evaluated area.

7.6.8 The depth at which the archaeological horizon was reached varied between 20.96m and 5.08m OD. Horizontal truncation of the site was apparent in the

centre and perimeter of the evaluated area around Trenches 26, 31, 32, 53 and 92, though this truncation has shown to not impede the survival of the majority of the archaeological remains present. More extreme truncation was visible in Trenches 16 and 34, which was concluded to be a direct result of the modern tarmac trackway running across the south-west of the site. The features in immediate association with this trackway have been presumed contemporary, however there is still potential for these features to be proved archaeological. One area (Trench 30) revealed the associated pond to the Stones Farm buildings. Its maximum depth was not reached, however the depth of the feature as it has been currently observed has ascertained that any archaeological potential within the parameters of the pond would have been destroyed by its use.

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project managed the excavations as well as Jim Stevenson and Andy Margetts who project managed the post-excavation process.

HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	-					
Site code	BSF18					
Project code	180053					
Planning reference	14/501588/OUT					
Site address	Land at Stones Farm, Sittingbourne, Kent					
District/Borough	Swale Borough Council					
NGR (12 figures)	592763 163482					
Geology	Thanet Formation – sand, silt and clay with areas of head – clay and silt (Brickearth)					
Fieldwork type	Eval					
Date of fieldwork	12th to 28th September 2018					
Sponsor/client	Chartway Group Ltd					
Project manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project supervisor	Sophie Austin					
Period summary			Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman		Medieval	Post-Medieval		
Project summary **(100 word max)**	*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London (UCL), was commissioned by Chartway Group Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on Land at Stone House Farm, Bapchild, Kent, NGR 592763 163482. The evaluation yielded flintwork dating between the Neolithic and Iron Age, later prehistoric features, Late Iron Age/Early Roman roadside settlement activity (including a rectilinear double-ditched enclosure adjacent to a high-energy water-source), as well as medieval and post-medieval activity close to the demolished site of Stones Farm.*					
Museum/Accession No.	TBC					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Flintwork	Stone	Mesolithic-Iron Age	399
Pottery	Ceramic	Prehistoric-Roman	481
Pottery	Ceramic	Post-Roman	70
CBM	Brick and Tile	Roman-Post-medieval	62
Animal Bone	Bone		51
Worked Sheep/Goat Tibia	Bone	Roman	1
Fired Clay	Clay	Unknown	18
Tobacco pipe	Clay	Post-Medieval	1
Glass	Glass	20th century	31
Slag	Metal	Roman	3
Slag	Metal	Post-Medieval	19
Nails	Metal	Unknown	5
Nails	Metal	Post-Medieval	2
Bulk Metal	Metal	Post-Medieval	8
Bill Hook	Metal	Post-Medieval	1
Oyster shell	Shell	Post-Medieval	3
Toothbrush	Celluloid	20th century	1
Screw Stopper	Vulcanite	Post-Medieval	1

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-332573

Project details

Project name	Eval: Land at Stones Farm, Sittingbourne, Kent
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land at Stones Farm, Sittingbourne, Kent between 12th September and 28th September 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by Chartway Group Ltd in advance of housing development and associated works. 89 trenches were excavated, a total of 140 features were revealed. The evaluation yielded a large number worked flints dating between the Mesolithic and Iron Age. The earliest cut features were three ditches dated to the Middle Bronze Age, via a pottery assemblage from the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Boundary division is represented through ditches dating from the Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Evidence of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period was recorded in the form of a rectilinear double-ditched enclosure, adjacent to a high-energy water-source, thought to be precluding St Thomas Beckett's Spring. This may be an example of Roman road-site settlement relating to Watling Street. Two large possible extraction pits were recorded adjacent to the enclosure area, thought to be associated with brickearth quarrying. Additional Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery assemblages were recovered from ditches further west, though to be continuing fieldscape activity. Perpetuation of pastoral land division was present within a small number of medieval ditches. Two walls, a man-made pond and a metalled trackway of post-medieval date likely remnant of the buildings of Stones Farm were recorded. A further potential extraction pit in the immediate vicinity of the buildings, a large ditch and pit in the south-eastern area of the site were also dated to this period.
Project dates	Start: 12-09-2018 End: 28-09-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSF18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	180053 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	FARM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	''Sample Trenches''
Development type	Housing estate

Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE BAPCHILD Land at Stones Farm, Sittingbourne, Kent
Postcode	ME9 9AD
Study area	28 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 92763 63482 51.337126007378 0.767709755019 51 20 13 N 000 46 03 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 5.08m Max: 20.96m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Chartway Group Ltd
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	JON SYGRAVE
Project supervisor	Sophie Austin
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Chartway Group Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	ASE
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	ASE
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	ASE

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text","Unspecified Archive"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Stones Farm, Sittingbourne, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Austin, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report number: 2018334
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	Archaeological evaluation report - grey literature
Entered by	Sophie Austin (sophie.austin@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	2 November 2018

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	20.47-20.82
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14	20.27-20.62
3/003	Layer	Natural	0.07	20.17-20.48
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22	20.99-21.05
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19	20.85-20.86
4/003	Layer	Natural	0.06	20.56-20.59
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	21.23-21.25
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25	20.95-21.02
5/003	Layer	Natural	0.18	20.70-20.77
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22	21.14-21.30
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17	20.96-21.10
6/003	Layer	Natural	0.08	20.87-20.96
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24	20.34-20.81
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16	20.14-20.61
7/003	Layer	Natural	0.09	20.04-20.45
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	20.91-21.16
8/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.2	20.64-20.86
8/003	Layer	Natural	0.12	20.44-20.68
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	20.93-21.17
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.2	20.73-20.97
9/003	Layer	Natural	0.14	20.55-20.87
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24	20.72-20.75
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13	20.51-20.52
10/003	Layer	Natural	0.05	20.38-20.41
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25	19.72-20.01
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.31	19.47-19.87
12/003	Layer	Natural	0.1	19.16-19.70
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21	20.55-20.60
13/002	Layer	Natural	0.17	20.35-20.40
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23	20.78-20.84
14/002	Layer	Natural	0.14	20.57-20.61
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	20.47-20.77
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13	20.27-20.52
15/003	Layer	Natural	0.08	20.17-20.40
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	20.20-20.64
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21	20.44-20.03
17/003	Layer	Natural	0.16	20.27-19.90
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23	20.24-20.33

18/002	Layer	Natural	0.2	20.02-20.11
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22	20.14-20.53
19/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	19.92-20.33
19/003	Layer	Natural	0.1	19.82-20.18
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	16.16-16.22
25/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18	15.86-15.97
25/003	Layer	Natural	0.11	15.75-15.79
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32	
35/002	Layer	Natural	0.08	
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	17.98-18.85
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	17.86-18.55
36/003	Layer	Natural	0.2	17.80-18.40
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25	18.03-19.01
37/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26	17.88-17.94
37/003	Layer	Natural	0.11	17.62-18.90
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25	18.23-18.84
38/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.22	17.98-18.59
38/003	Layer	Natural	0.1	17.76-18.39
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.18	18.41-19.15
39/002	Layer	Natural	0.19	18.23-18.97
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	16.41-17.61
41/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.2	16.21-17.41
41/003	Layer	Natural	0.18	16.11-17.31
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	
44/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.18	
44/003	Layer	Natural	0.07	
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25	15.55-15.71
49/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.2	15.34-15.49
49/003	Layer	Natural	0.14	15.21-15.35
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2	13.87-14.34
60/002	Layer	Natural	0.1	13.59-14.18
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24	14.38-15.24
61/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	14.15-15.00
61/003	Layer	Natural	0.1	14.05-14.85
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22	
62/002	Layer	Natural	0.14	
79/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	14.92-15.15
79/002	Layer	Natural	0.1	14.62-14.80
80/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	14.69-15.03
80/002	Layer	Natural	0.13	14.39-14.75
81/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	13.06-13.97
81/002	Layer	Natural	0.1	12.80-13.67
82/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	11.85-12.69

82/002	Layer	Natural	0.06	11.55-12.43
83/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	10.43-11.54
83/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	10.16
83/003	Layer	Natural	0.09	10.01-11.25
92/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	5.38-5.53
92/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.4	5.18-5.30
92/003	Layer	Made ground	0.36	4.78-4.90
92/004	Layer	Made ground	0.29	4.48-4.63
92/005	Layer	Natural	0.14	4.19-4.46
94/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	6.55-6.90
94/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.51	6.28-6.61
94/003	Layer	Colluvium	0.15	5.77-6.21
96/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3	9.01-9.16
96/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.32	8.73-8.86
96/003	Layer	Colluvium	0.64	8.49-8.54
96/004	Layer	Natural	0.11	7.85-8.02

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

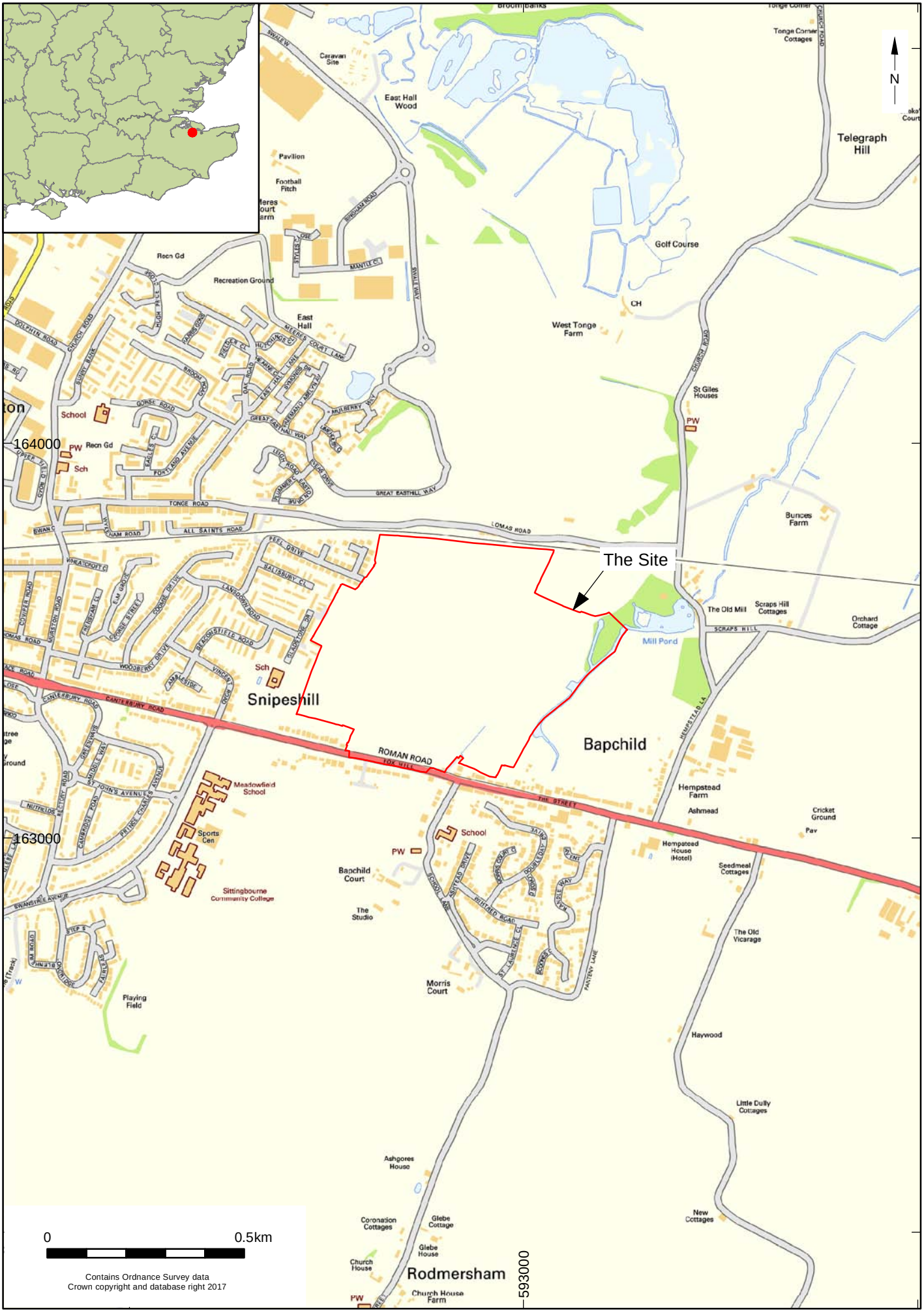
Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1													1	9			1	2	1	15								
us	13	205	1	3	4	23																						
4/002							1	5																				
6/002											1	168																
20/005							1	291																				
20/009					1	8																						
22/005	9	233	2	157															2	13								
22/006	10	208	15	247															2	29								
22/008																			3	59								
23/005	3	148	5	18			1	101																				
23/007	2	33																										
23/009	2	106	4	15	1	27					1	2			1	2			4	78								
24/007					2	210													3	105								
24/011					1	11																						
27/001	1	39																										
28/005					1	464																				2	17	
30/005			20	838	1	151	1	1			2	18			4	125							29	1857	1	19		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
30/007					3	28			1	7																		
31/009	1	580	1	3																								
31/011					12	891					1	8															1	8
32/002	2	196																										
32/006																					3	3						
32/008			1	45			1	205																				
32/014					1	18															1	2						
32/020															1	11												
33/002	1	116																										
33/003			33	162																								
33/005	27	522																										
33/007	2	10	6	44																								
36/002	1	21																										
36/003																			1	47								
42/005	2	10	37	131															7	222								
43/005	4	43	1	14																								
45/009															1	3												
45/013	5	103	21	122					56	1096	1	2																
48/005	1	19																										

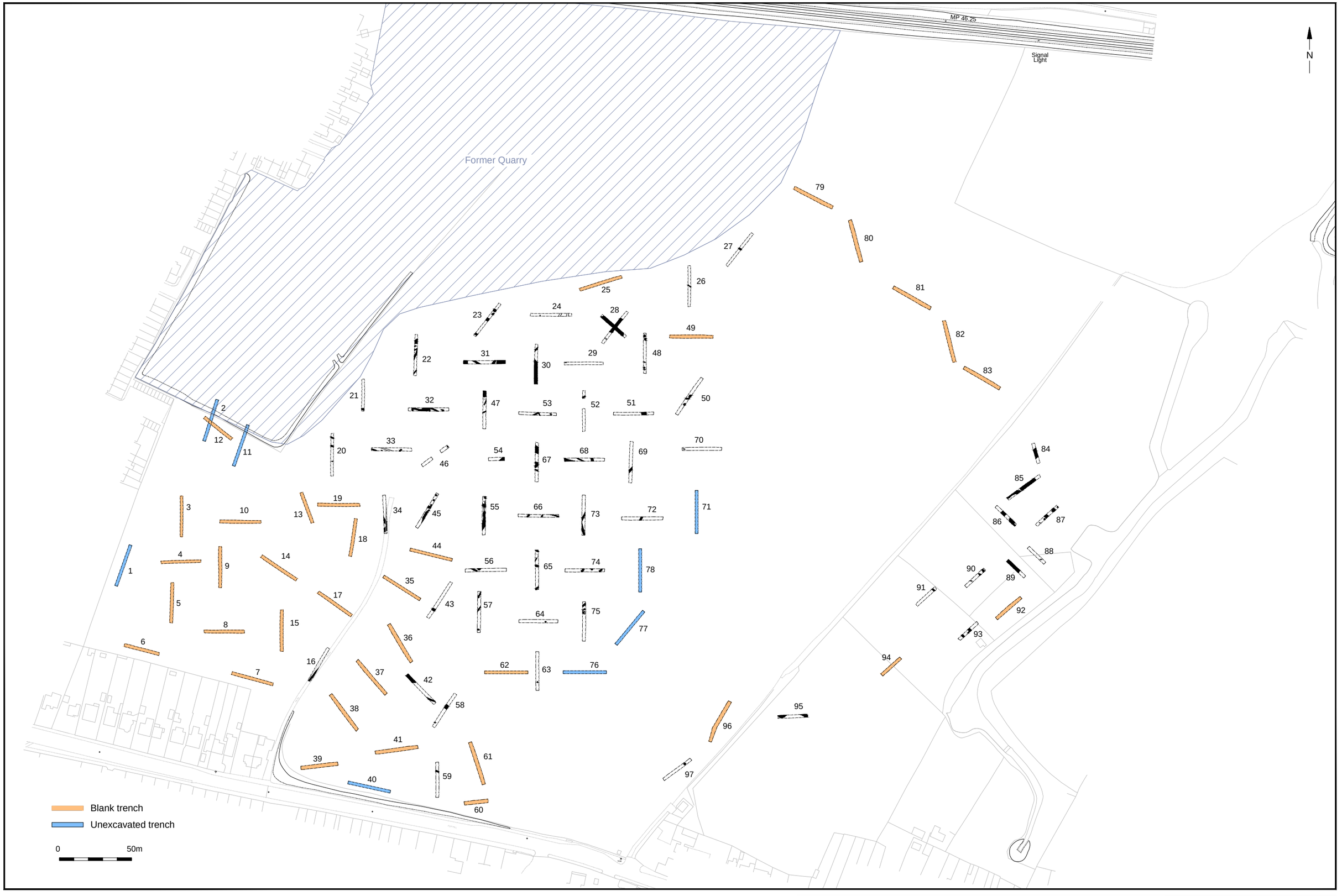
Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
48/007	1	145																										
48/008	1	89																										
48/009	1	89																										
50/004	69	2676																	29	1120								
50/006	8	1182									1	48							7	178								
51/005	15	1587	18	210			2	1001											51	2149								
52/1005					1	17																						
53/005									10	253											6	71						
53/008	1	123			16	2148			3	16	3	23																
55/005							2	5																				
55/007			1	1	1	4																						
55/009			2	2																								
55/011			1	4																								
56/005	1	21			2	8	1	1																				
56/007					3	90					1	27																
58/005	3	62	24	152															17	395								
59/005	1	21																										
64/005																			23	541								
66/009			1	10																								

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
67/005	1	6																										
67/007	2	560																										
67/009			14	103																								
67/011			1	4																								
68/007											1	27																
68/009					1	4																						
68/011					2	1261																						
70/005							1	11																				
74/002	3	184																										
74/009	2	11	3	59																								
75/001																					3	5						
79/002	2	33																										
85/005			4	24															11	300								
86/002	2	<2																	3	22								
86/006	11	534	13	67															7	400	3	12						
86/008	2	15	12	64															3	85								
86/010	2	91	1	2															7	313								
87/005	12	561	44	534	1	20			1	35					15	564			39	944								
87/006	20	554	81	1572	1	470			3	101					10	38			58	1624								

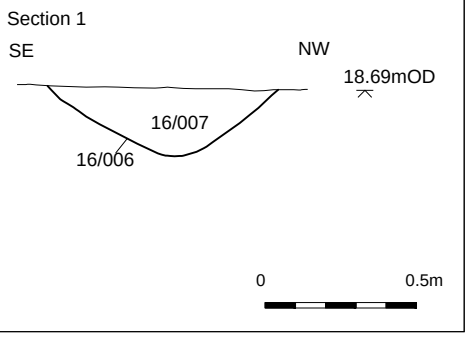
Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Other	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
87/007	2	163	8	165															2	115								
87/009	2	20																	187	4364								
87/010	4	55																	67	2538								
87/012	22	226	129	1662											1	8			126	3704								
87/013	1	25	8	139															29	955								
88/001	2	9																										
91/005	2	22																	1	9								
92/004															1	507												
93/005			2	49																								
95/004	1	7									1	2							2	27								
95/006					3	884																						
95/008					6	316																						
96/003	26	694	7	4															7	247								
97/003	33	697	27	98															7	311								
97/006	2	52																										
Total	342	12874	548	6724	64	7053	11	1621	74	1508	13	325	1	9	34	1258	1	2	706	20909	16	93	29	1857	1	19	3	25



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Site location	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180053	Nov 2018	Site plan	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



N

592581, 163305

592588, 163295

16/006

Section 1

0 2m

Ditch 16/006, looking south-west

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.3
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 16: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		

Section 2

S N

20/001

20/002

19.32mOD

20/009

20/008

Section 3

S N

20/001

20/002

19.47mOD

20/005

20/004

Section 4

N S

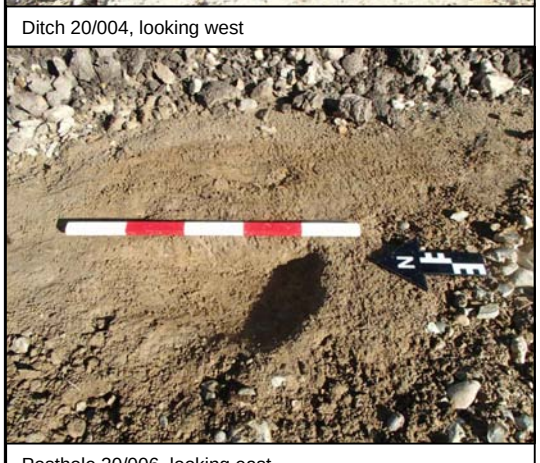
19.64mOD

20/007

20/006

0 0.5m

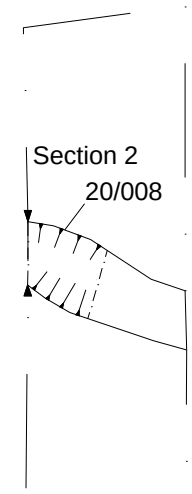
Ditch 20/004, looking west

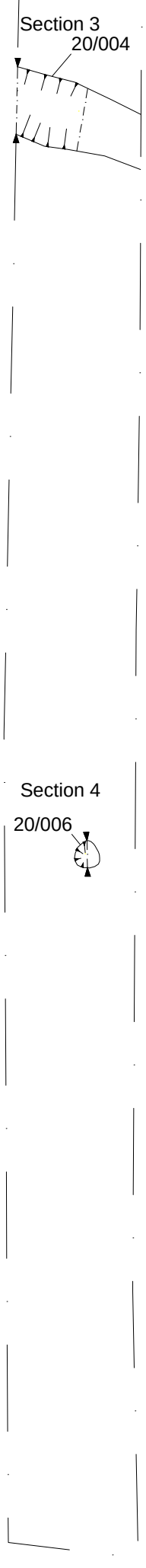


Ditch 20/004, looking west

Posthole 20/006, looking east

Ditch 20/008, looking west





0 2m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.4
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 20: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592621, 163495

592608, 163489

Section 5

N S

21/001

21/002

18.83mOD

21/005

21/004

0 0.5m

Ditch 21/004, looking east

21/004

Section 5

0 2m

Project Ref: 180053	October 2018
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH

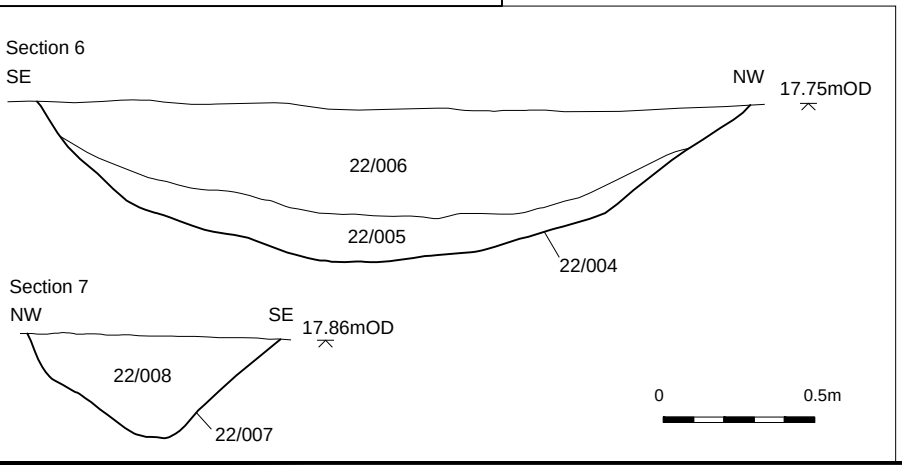
Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent

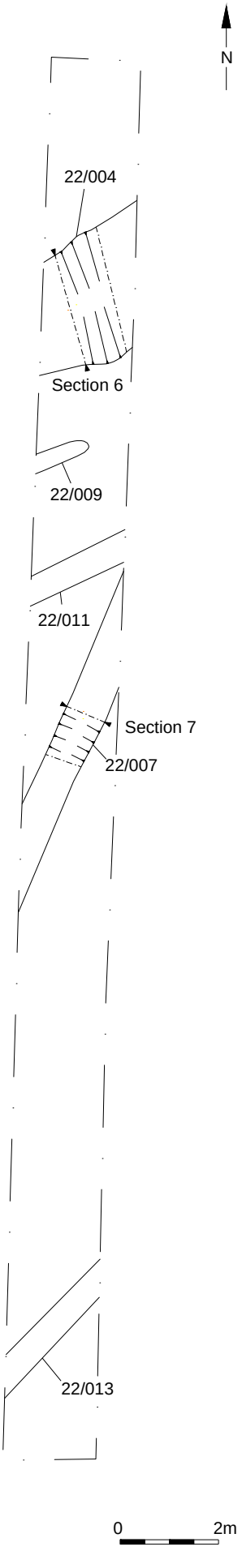
Trench 21: Plan, section and photograph

Fig.5

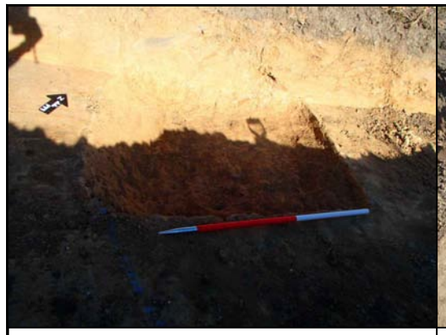
Ditch 22/004, looking south-west

Ditch 22/007, looking north-east





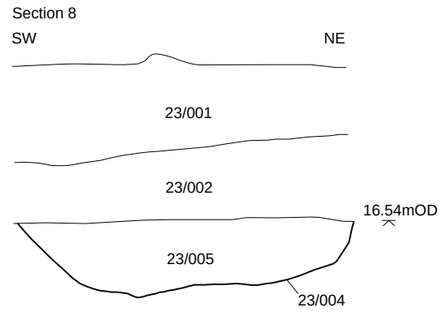
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.6
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 22: Plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		

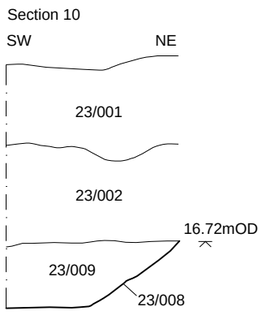


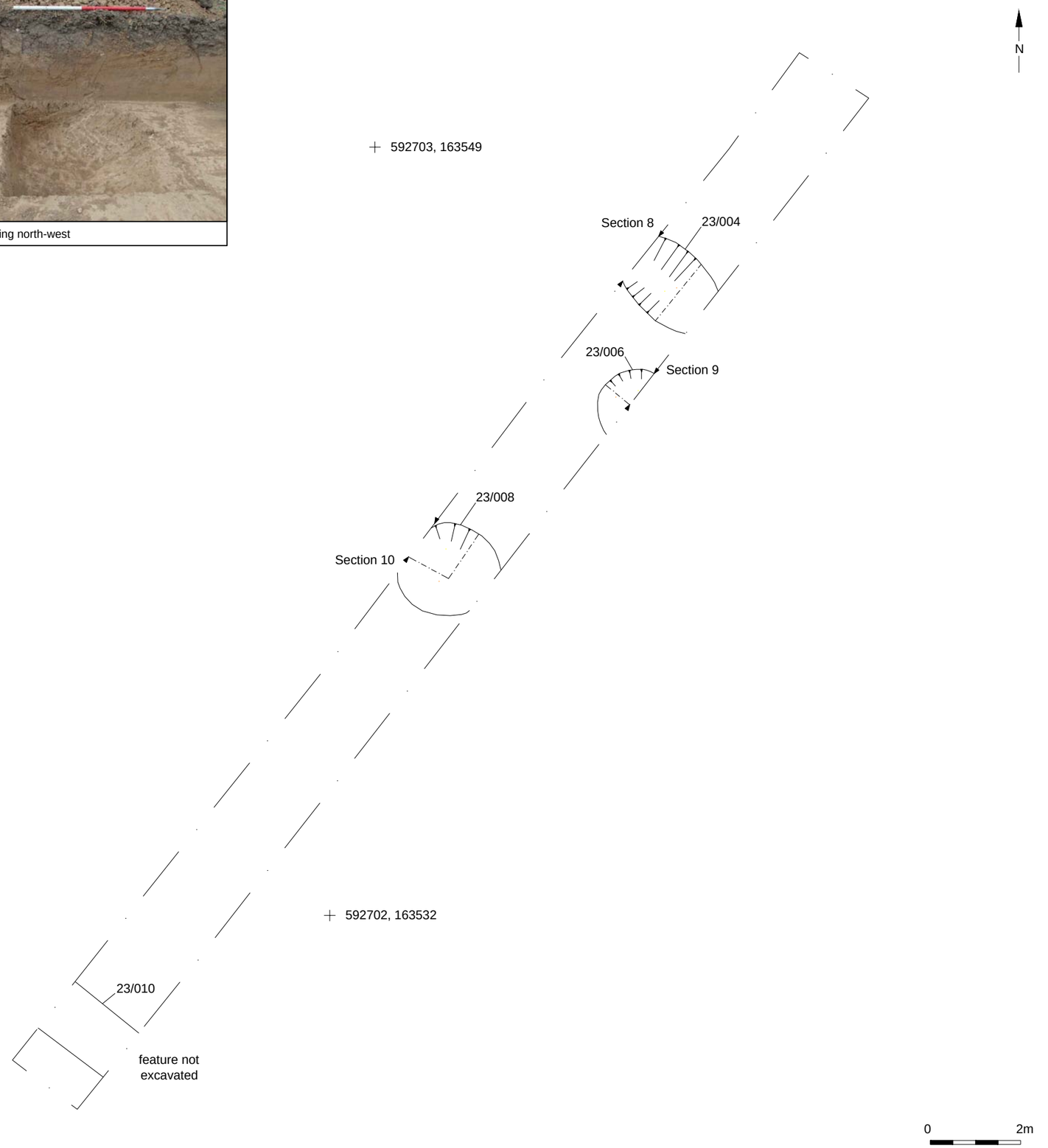
Pit 23/004, looking north-west

Pit 23/006, looking south-east

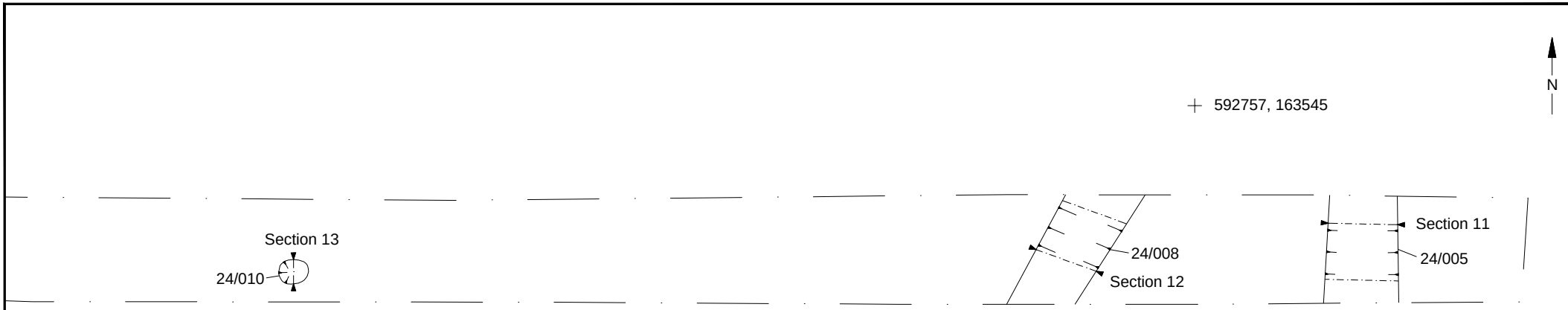
Pit 23/008, looking north-west







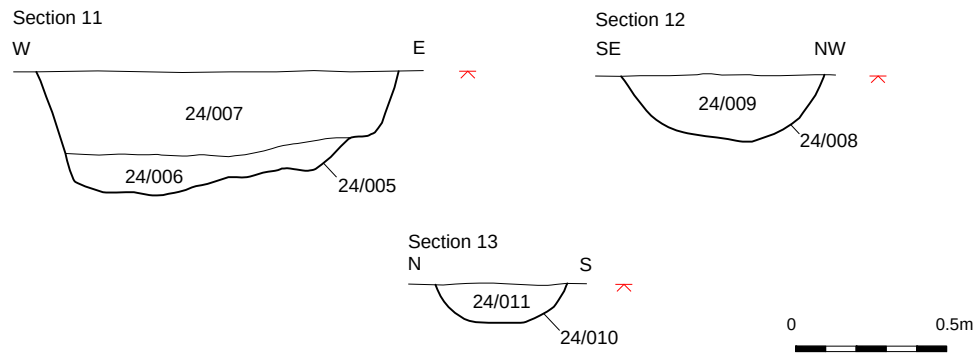
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.7
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 23: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		



Ditch 24/005, looking north

Ditch 24/008, looking south-west

Pit 24/010, looking west



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.8
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 24: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		

N

592837, 163573

26/004

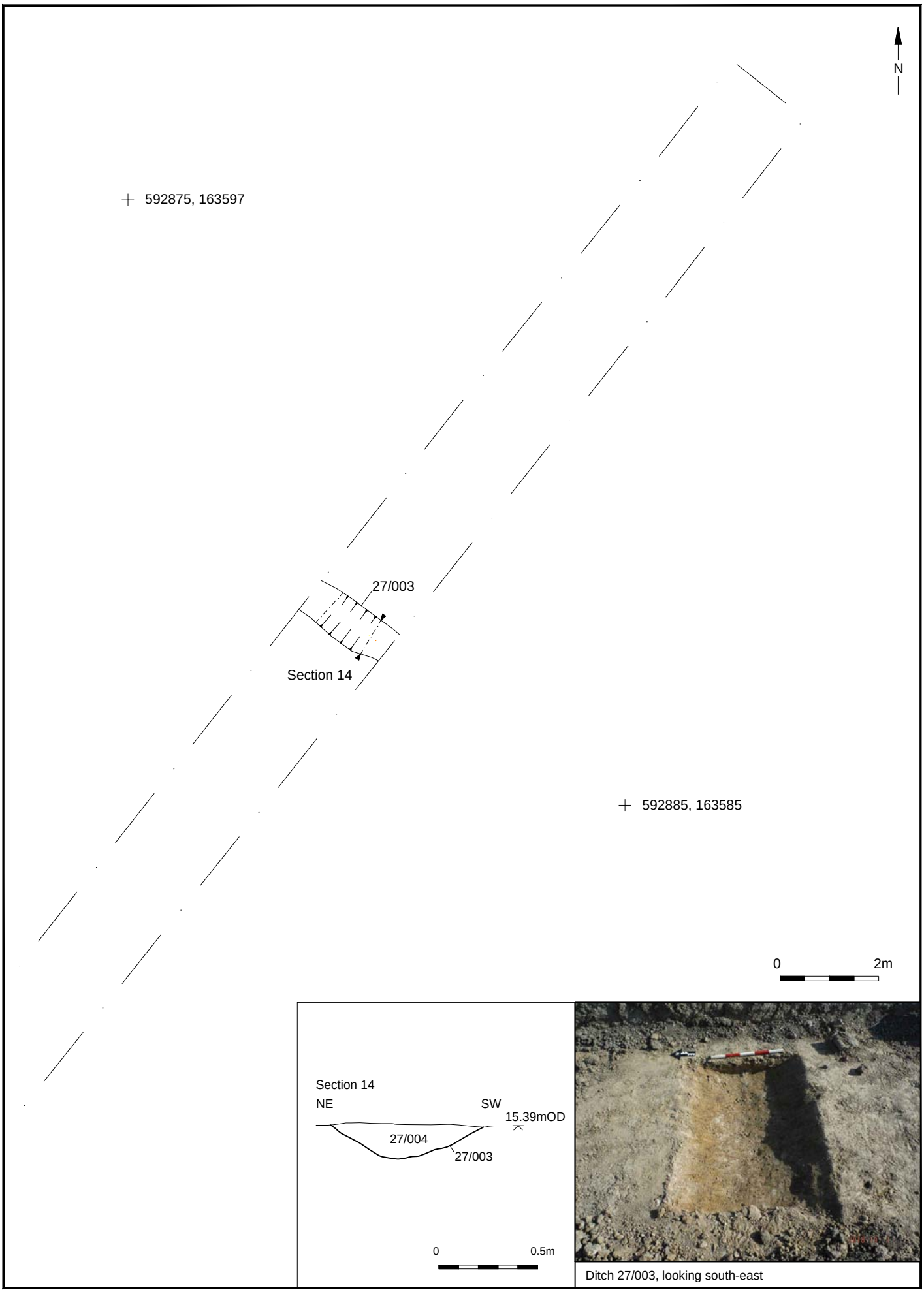
Feature not excavated

592847, 163557

0 2m

Trench 26, looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.9
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 26: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		

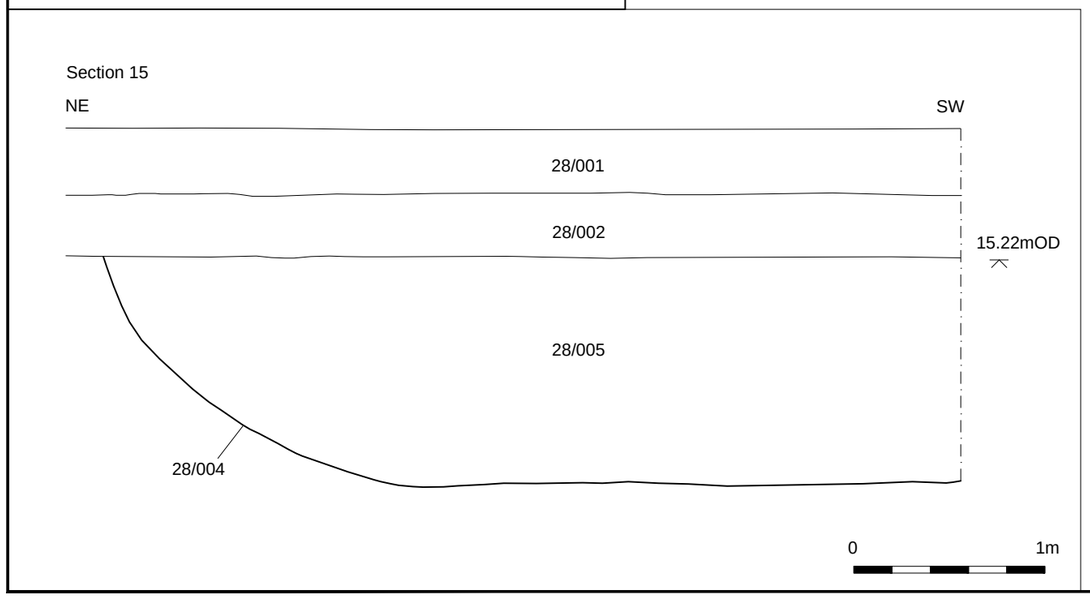


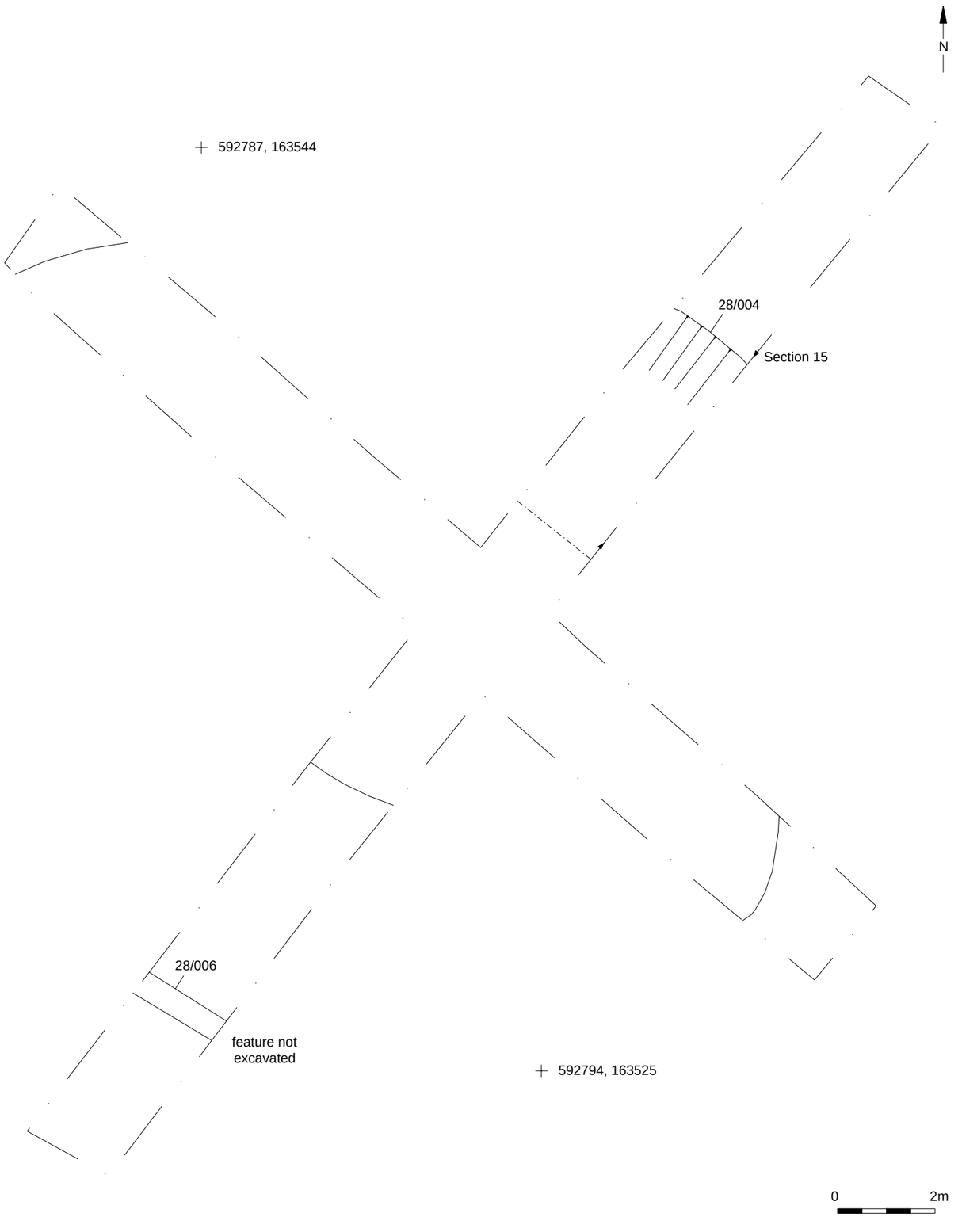
Ditch 27/003, looking south-east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.10
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 27: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		

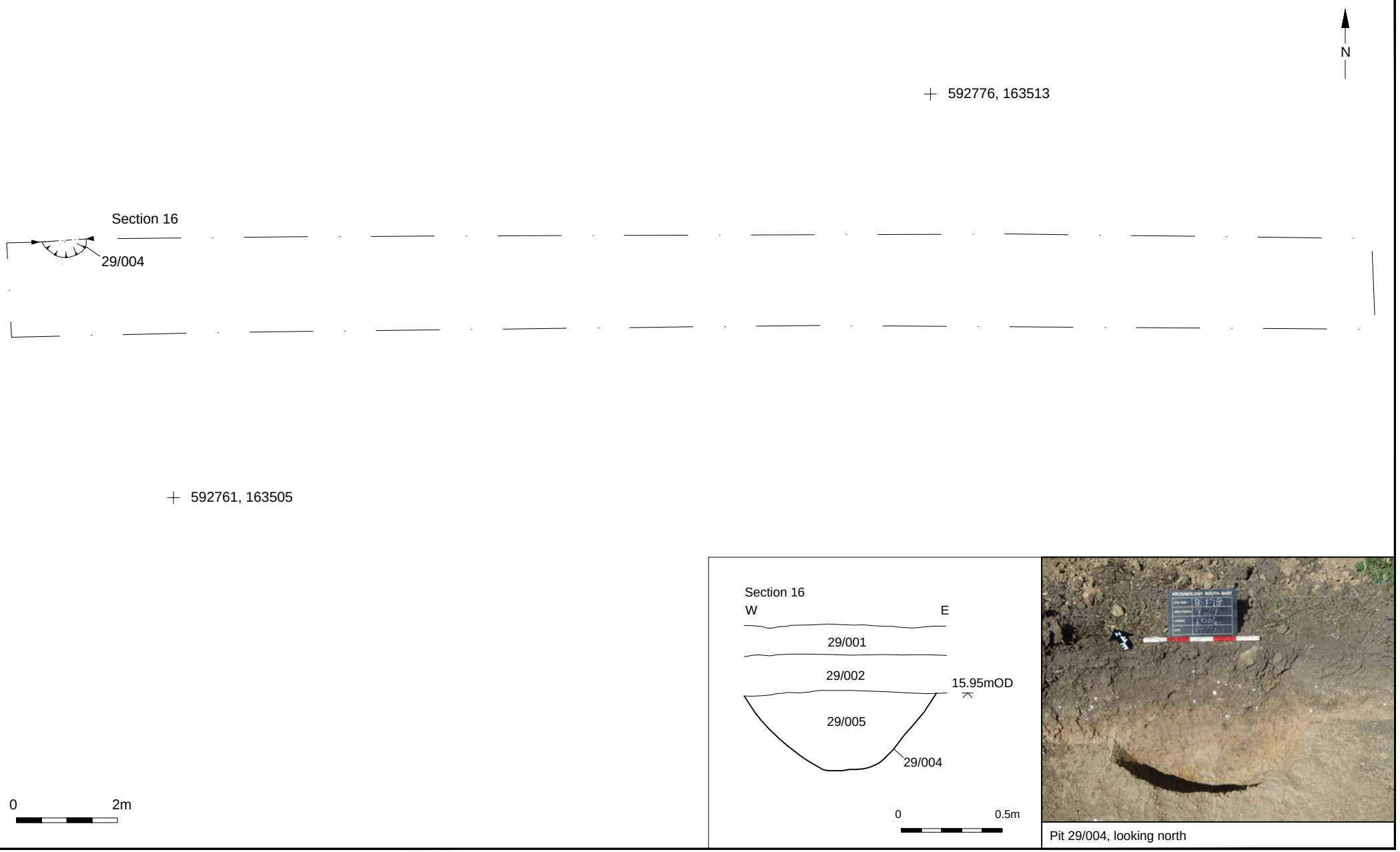
Pit 28/004, looking north-east

Pit 28/004, looking north-west



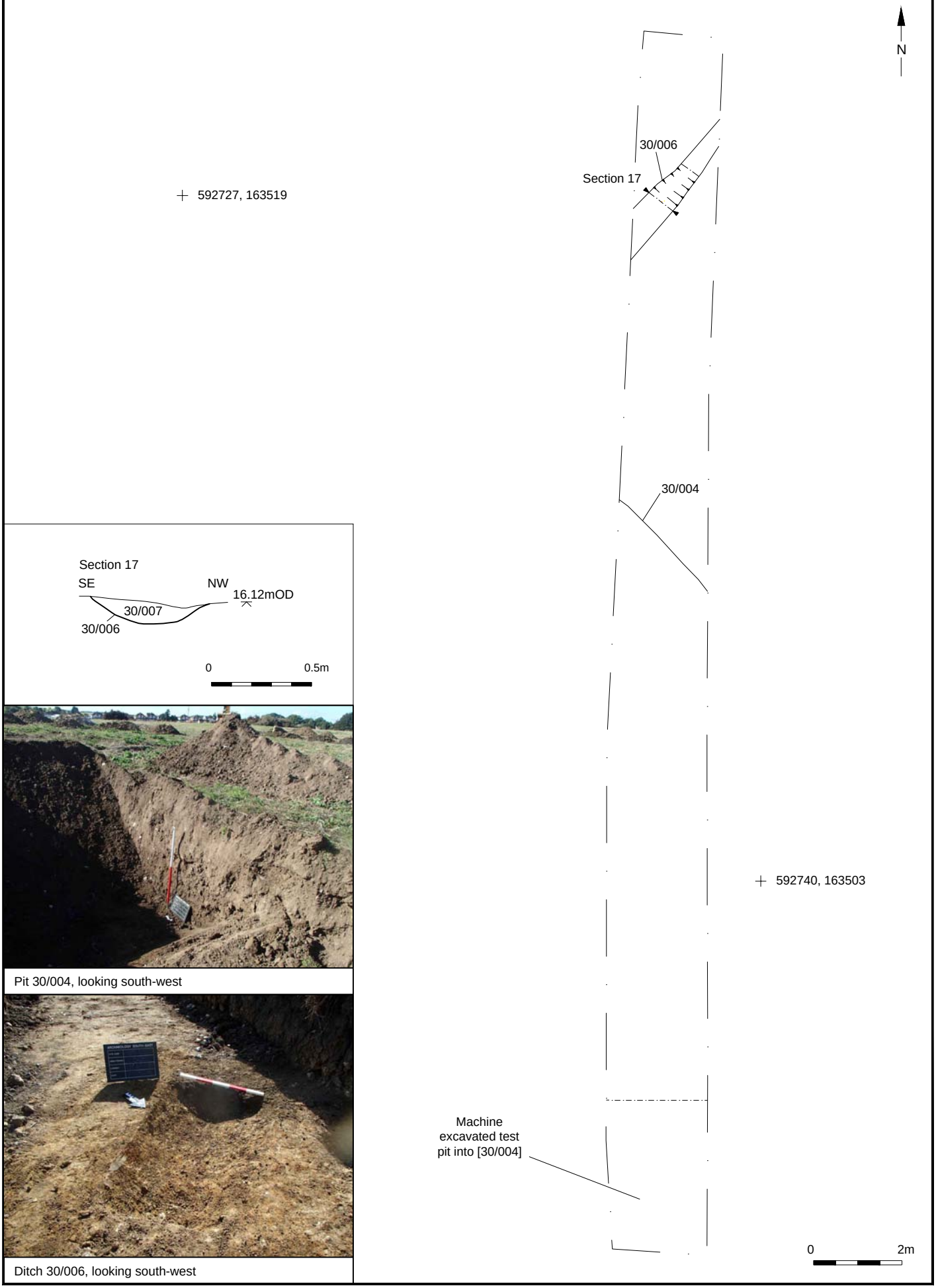


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.11
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 28: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		



Pit 29/004, looking north

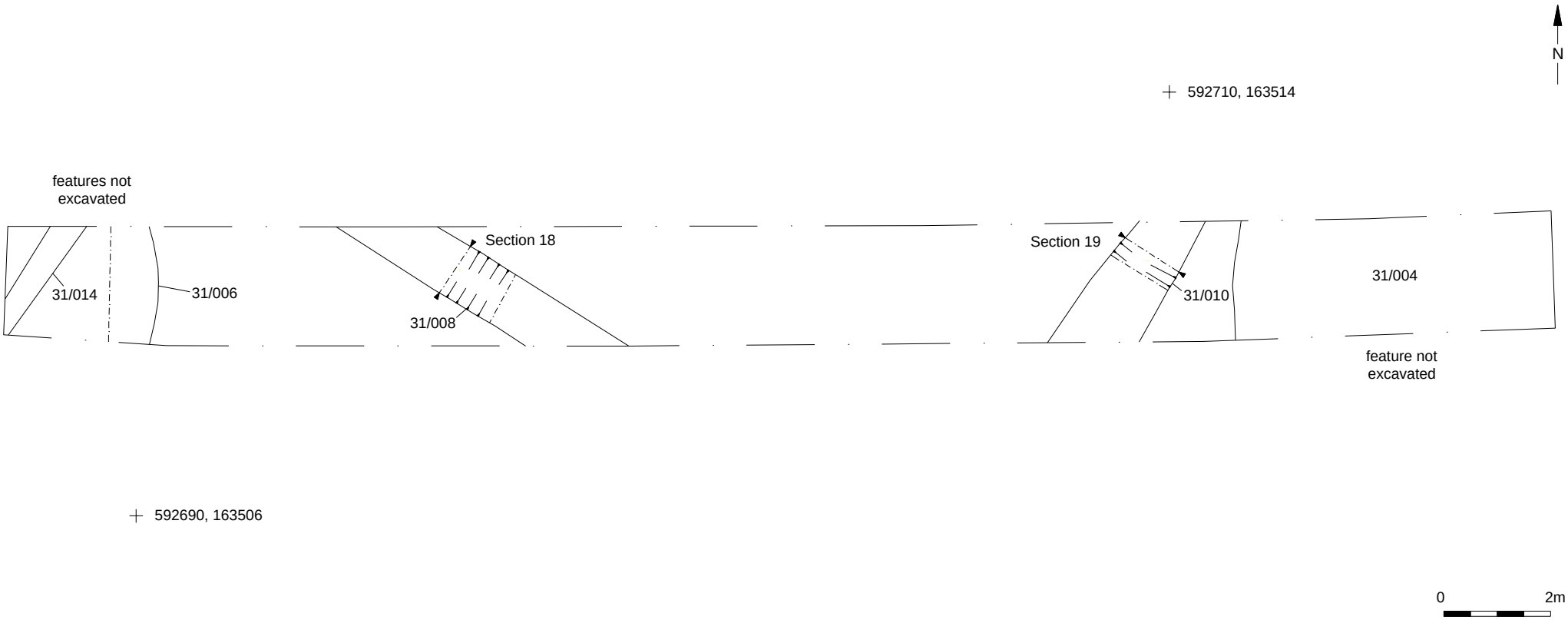
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.12
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 29: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		



Pit 30/004, looking south-west

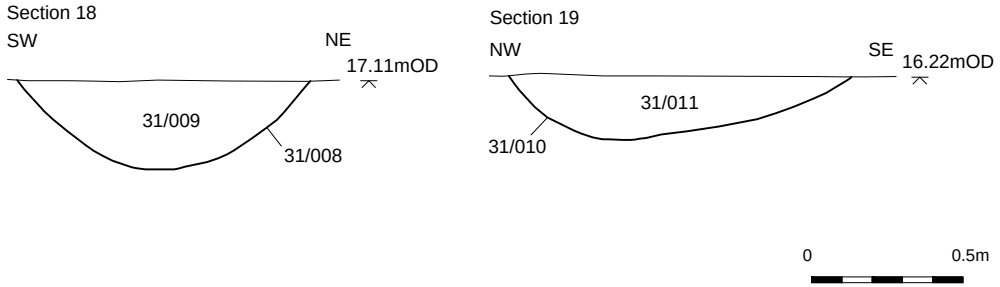
Ditch 30/006, looking south-west

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.13
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 30: Plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		



Ditch 31/008, looking north-west

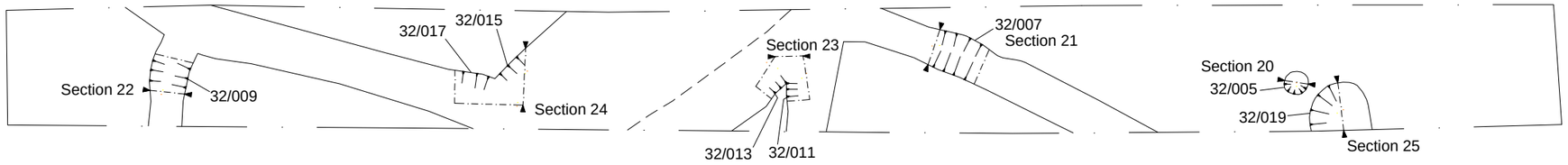
Ditch 31/010, looking north-east



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.14
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 31: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		

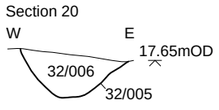
N

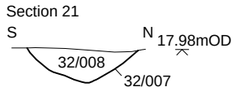
592672, 163482

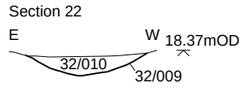


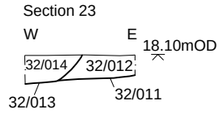
592648, 163472

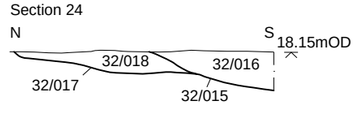
0 2m

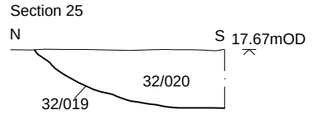












0 0.5m

Posthole 32/005, looking north

Ditch 32/007, looking north-west

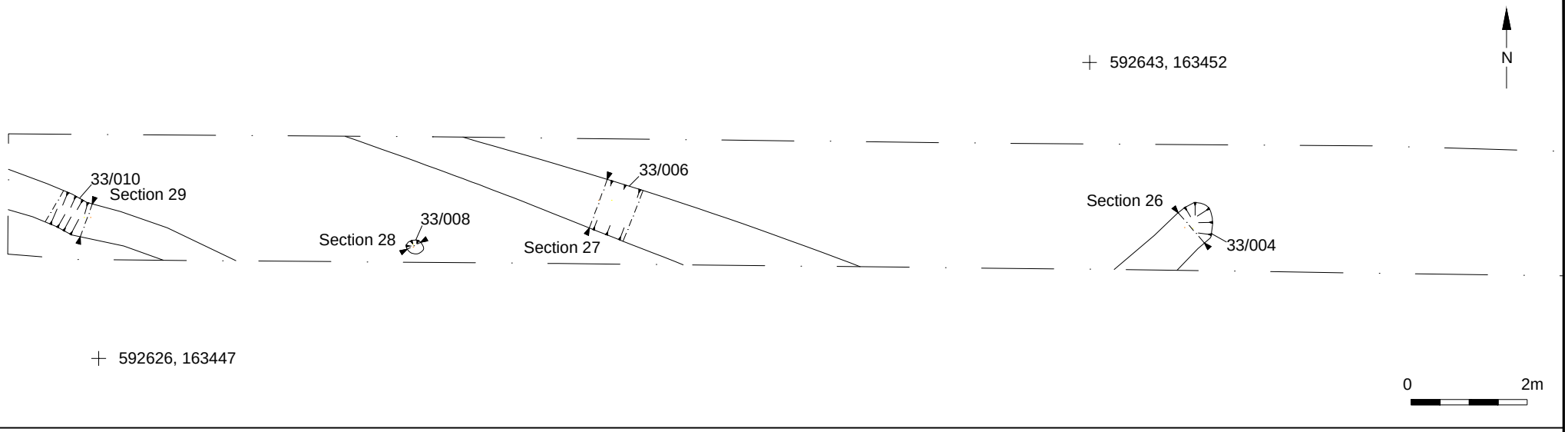
Dirch 32/009, looking south

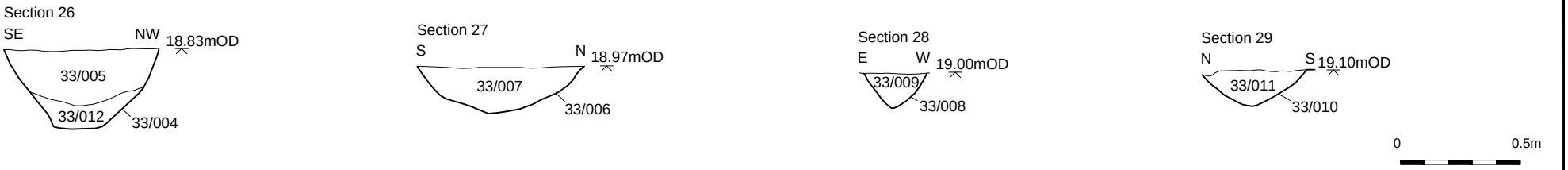
Ditch 32/011 and ditch 32/013 looking north

Ditch 35/015 and ditch 35/017 looking east

Pit 32/019, looking east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.15
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 32: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: NH		





Terminus 33/004, looking south-west

Ditch 33/006, looking west

Pit 33/008, looking south-east

Ditch 33/010, looking east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.16
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 33: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592624, 163411

34/012

Features not excavated

34/010

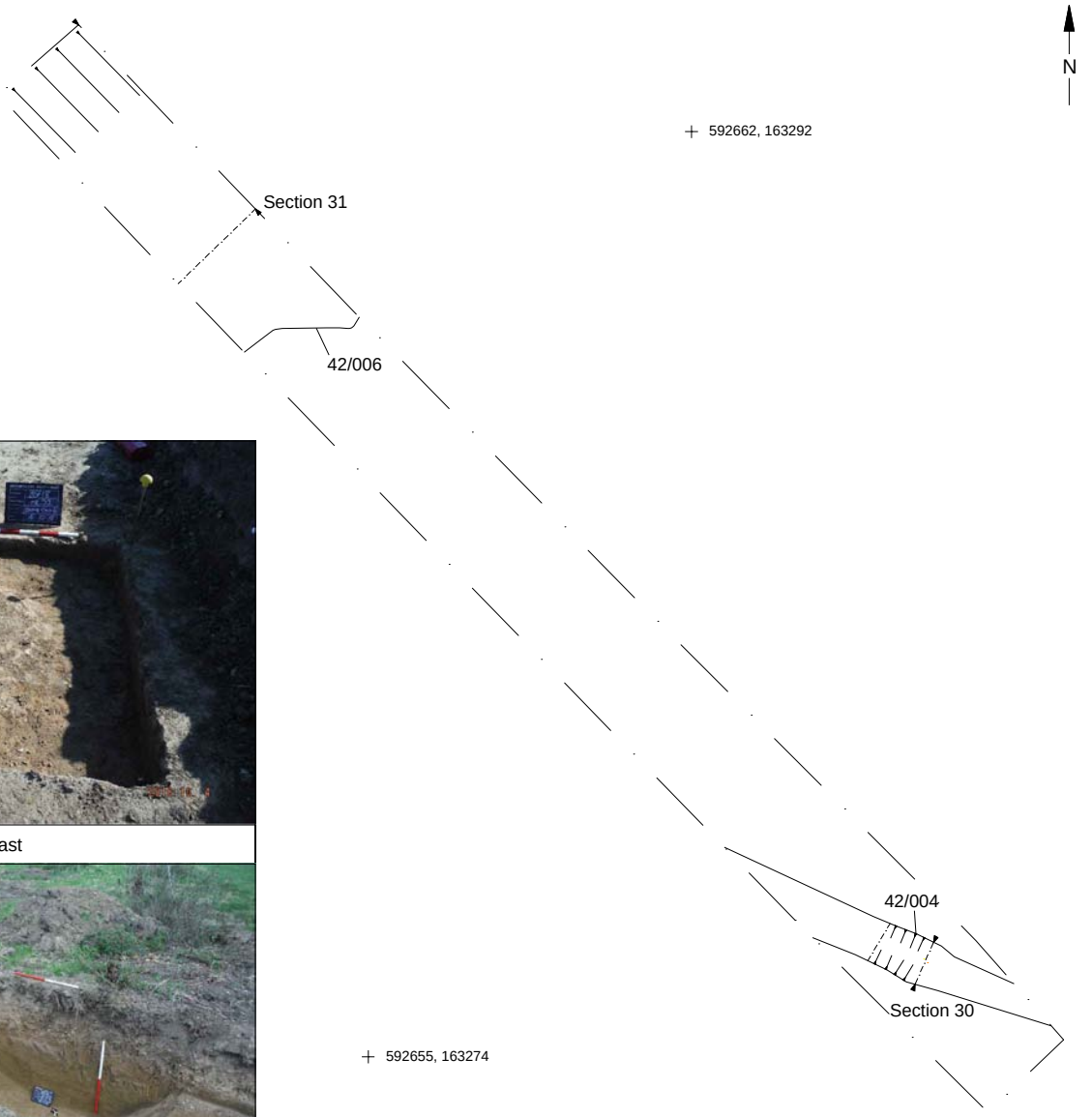
592636, 163394

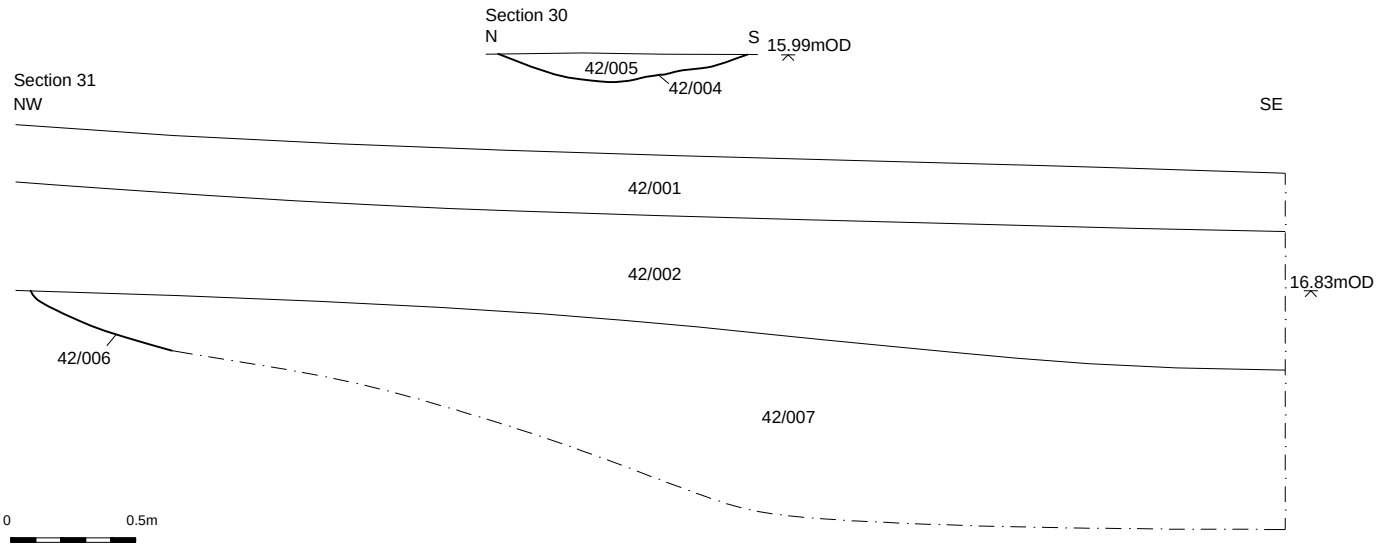
0 2m

Trench 34, looking north

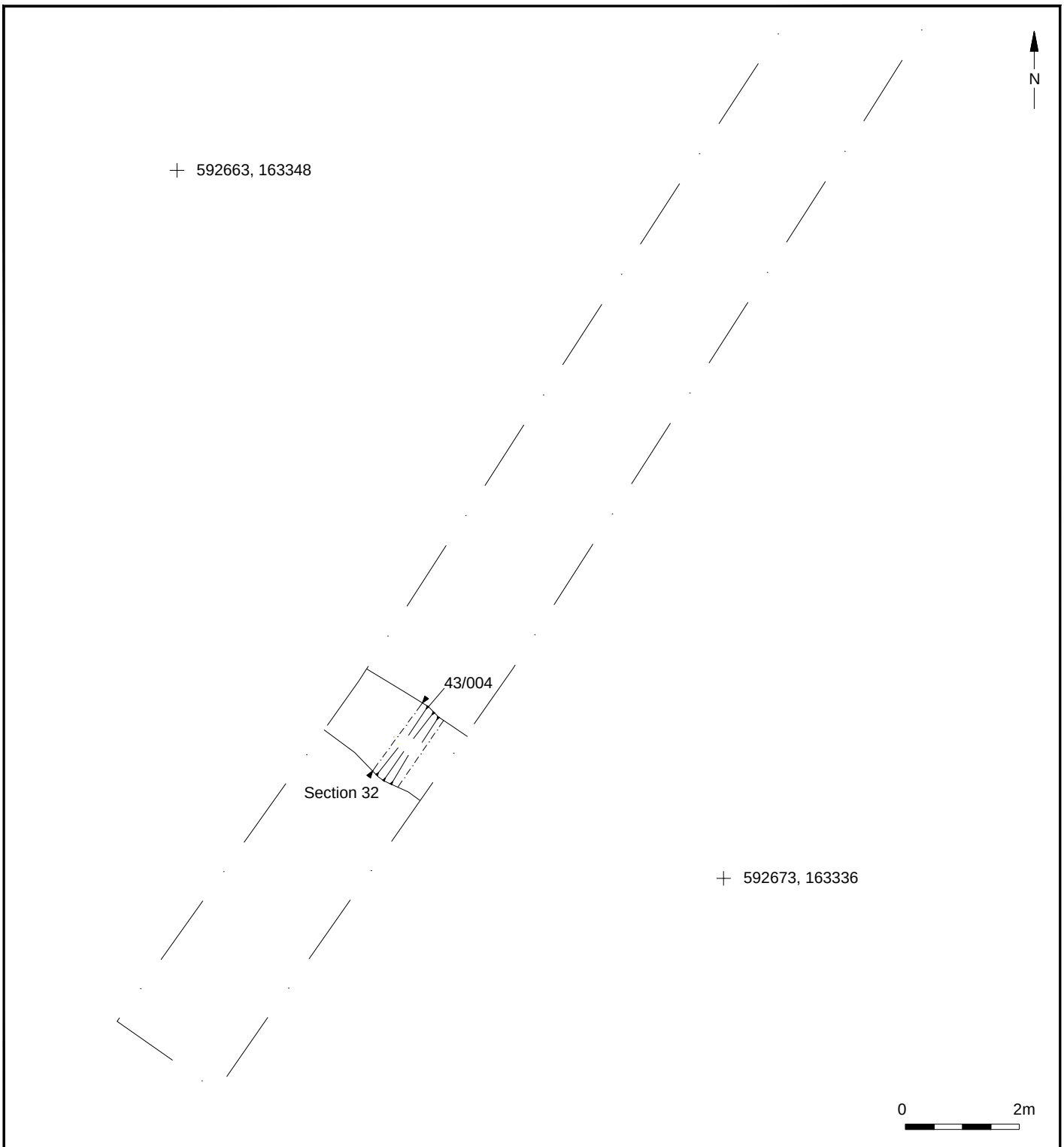
Ditch 42/004, looking south-east

Pit 42/006, looking north

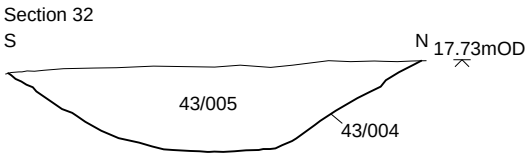




© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.18
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 42: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



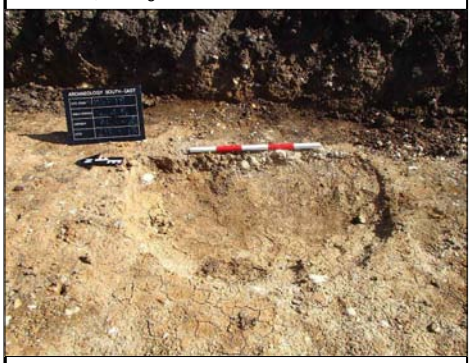
Ditch 43/004, looking north-west



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.19
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 43: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

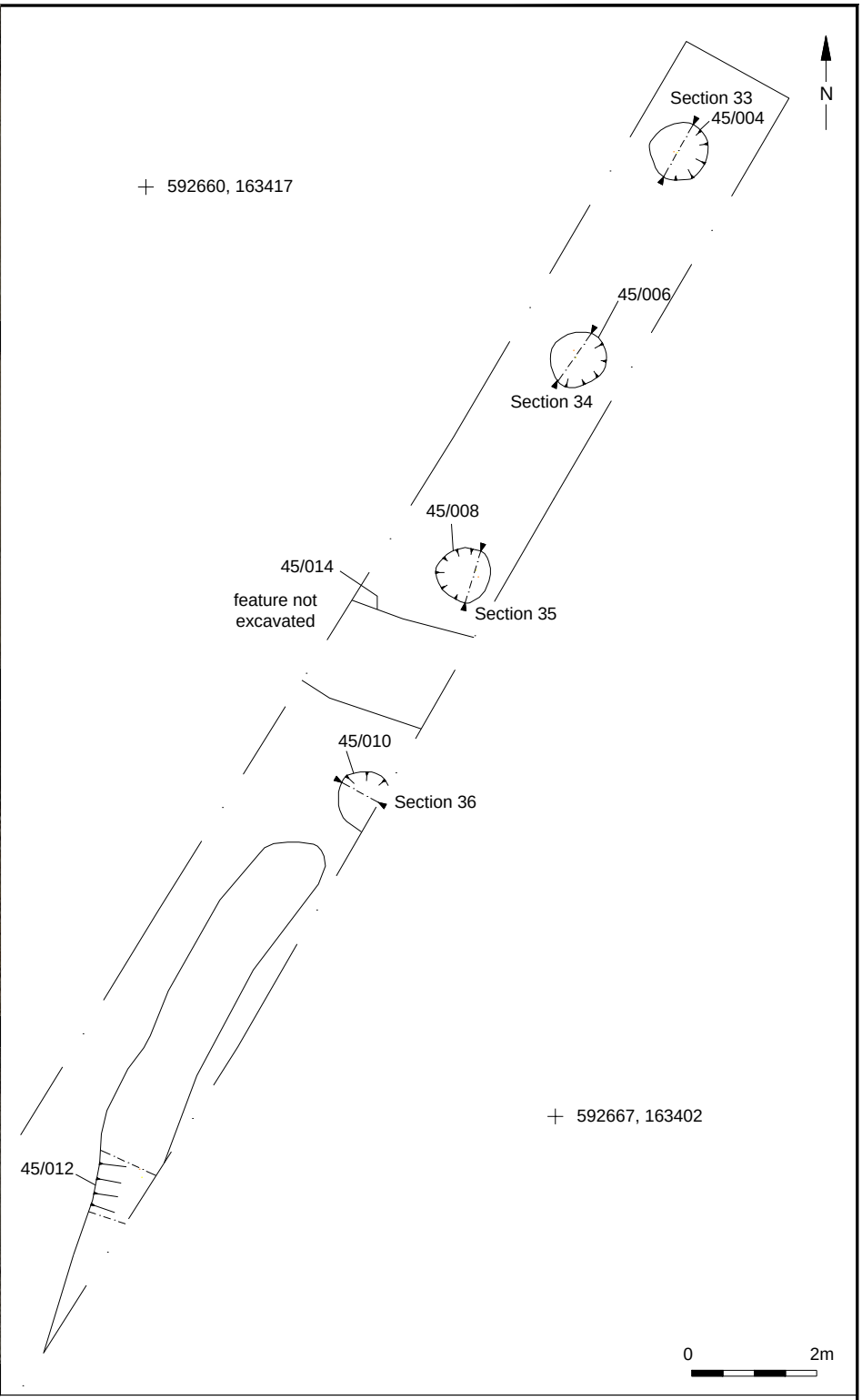
Pit 45/004, looking south-east

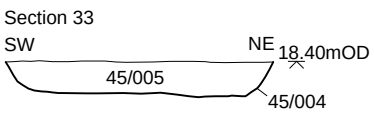
Pit 45/006, looking south east

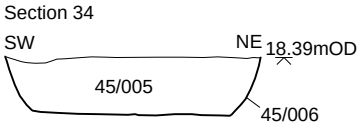


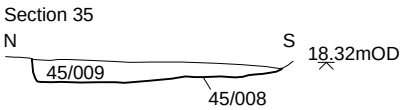
Pit 45/008, looking south-east

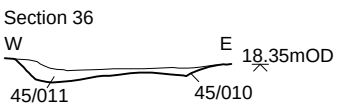
Pit 45/010, looking south-west











0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.20
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 45: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592662, 163455

Feature not excavated

46/003

Underlying service

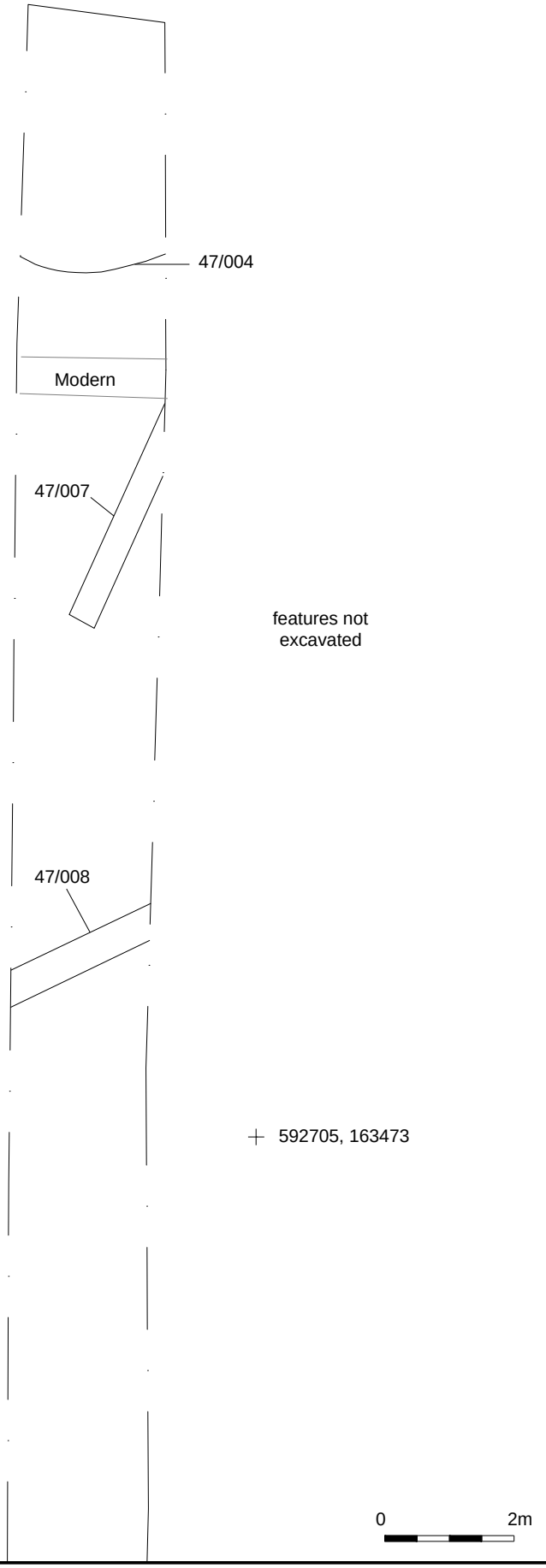
592668, 163435

0 2m

Trench 46, looking south-west

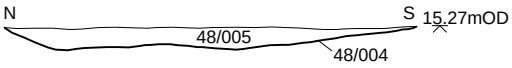
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.21
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 46: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

Trench 47, looking north

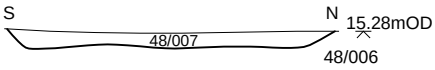


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.22
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 47: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

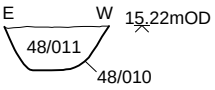
Section 37



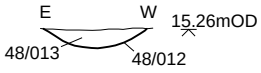
Section 38



Section 39

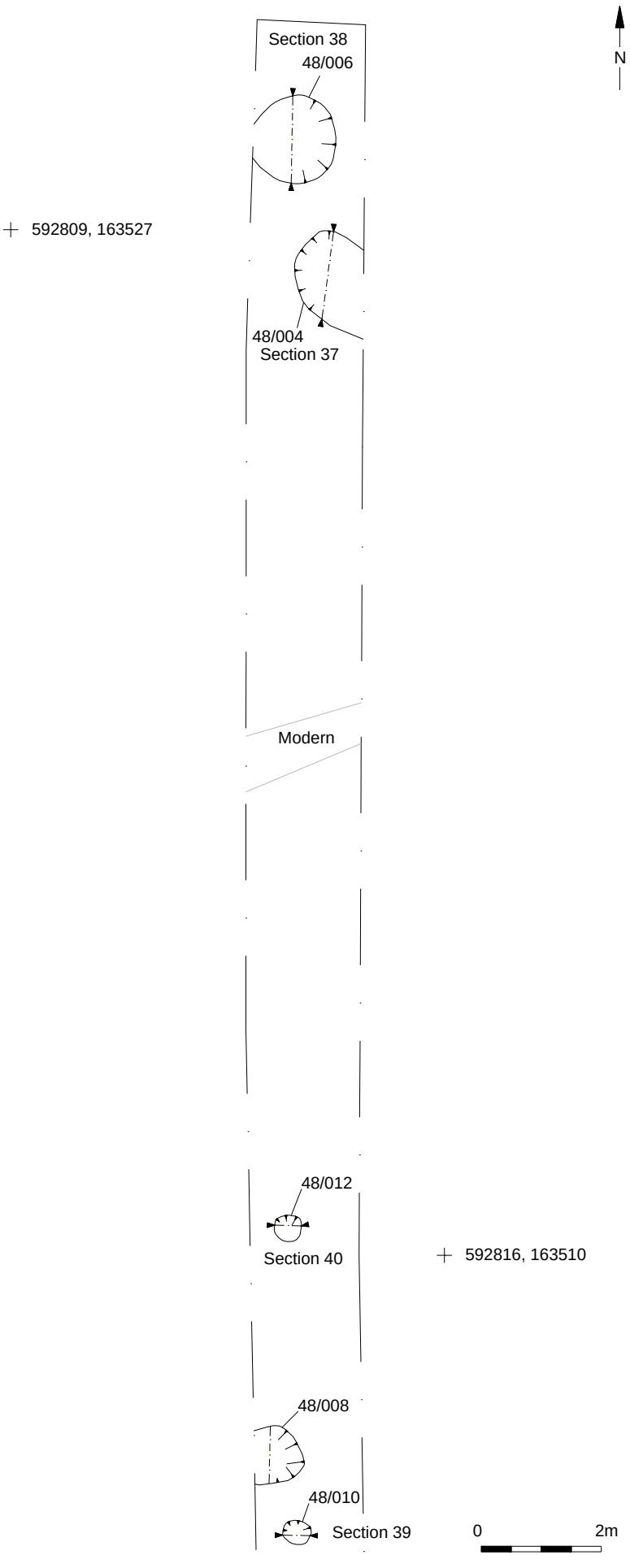


Section 40

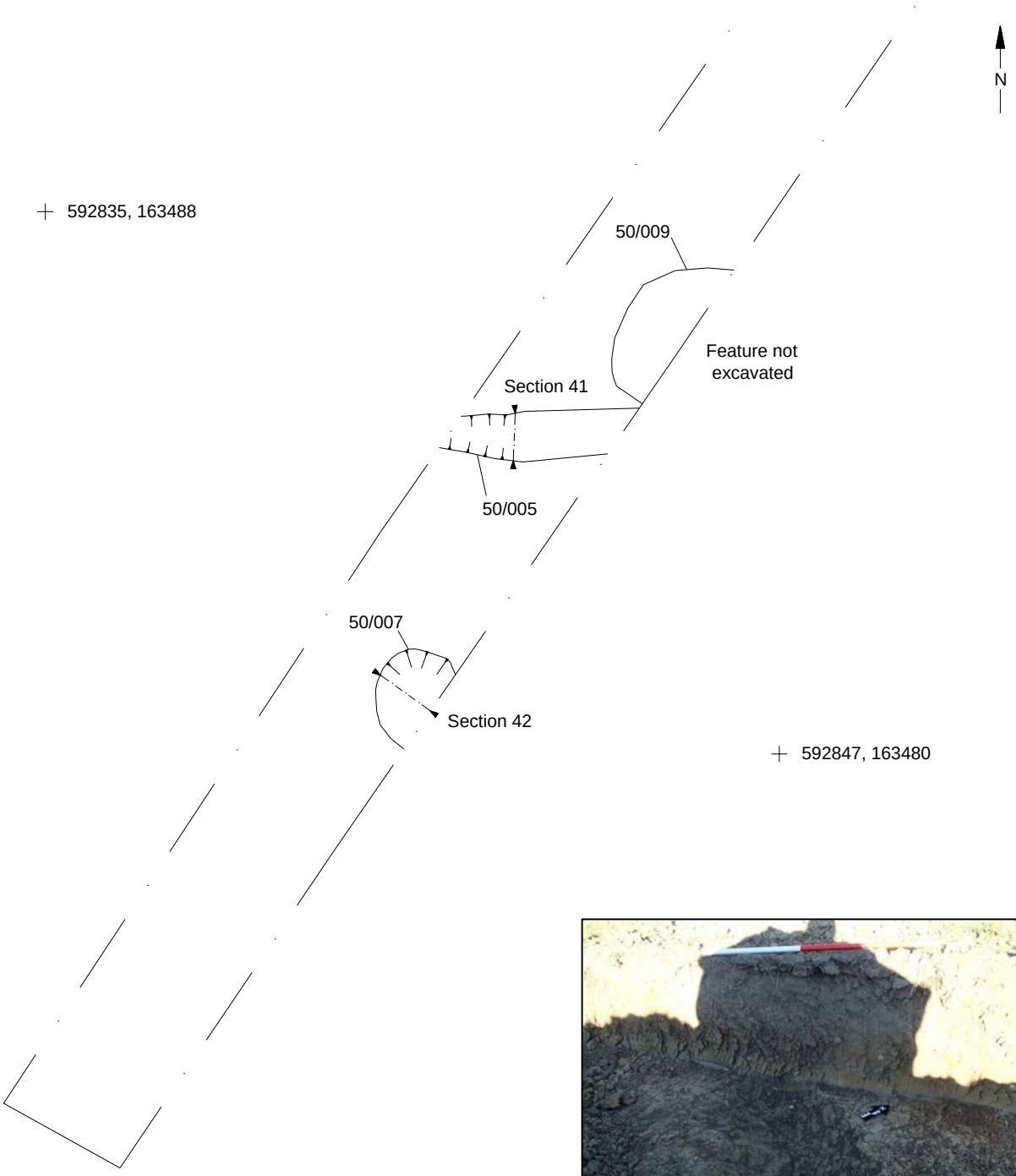


Pit 48/004, looking south-east

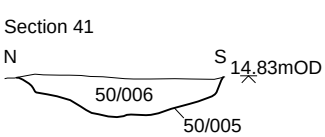
Pit 48/010 looking south

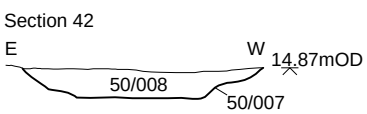


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.23
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 48: Plan sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Ditch 50/005, looking east





0 0.5m

Pit 50/007 looking south-west

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.24
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 50: Plan sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

592798, 163478

N

51/004

Section 43

592816, 163470

Section 43

E W

51/001

51/002

15.76mOD

51/005

51/004

0 0.5m

Pit 51/004, looking south

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.25
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 51: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592762, 163487

52/004

Section 44

Underlying service

592774, 163473

0 2m

Section 44

N S 16.29mOD

52/001

52/002

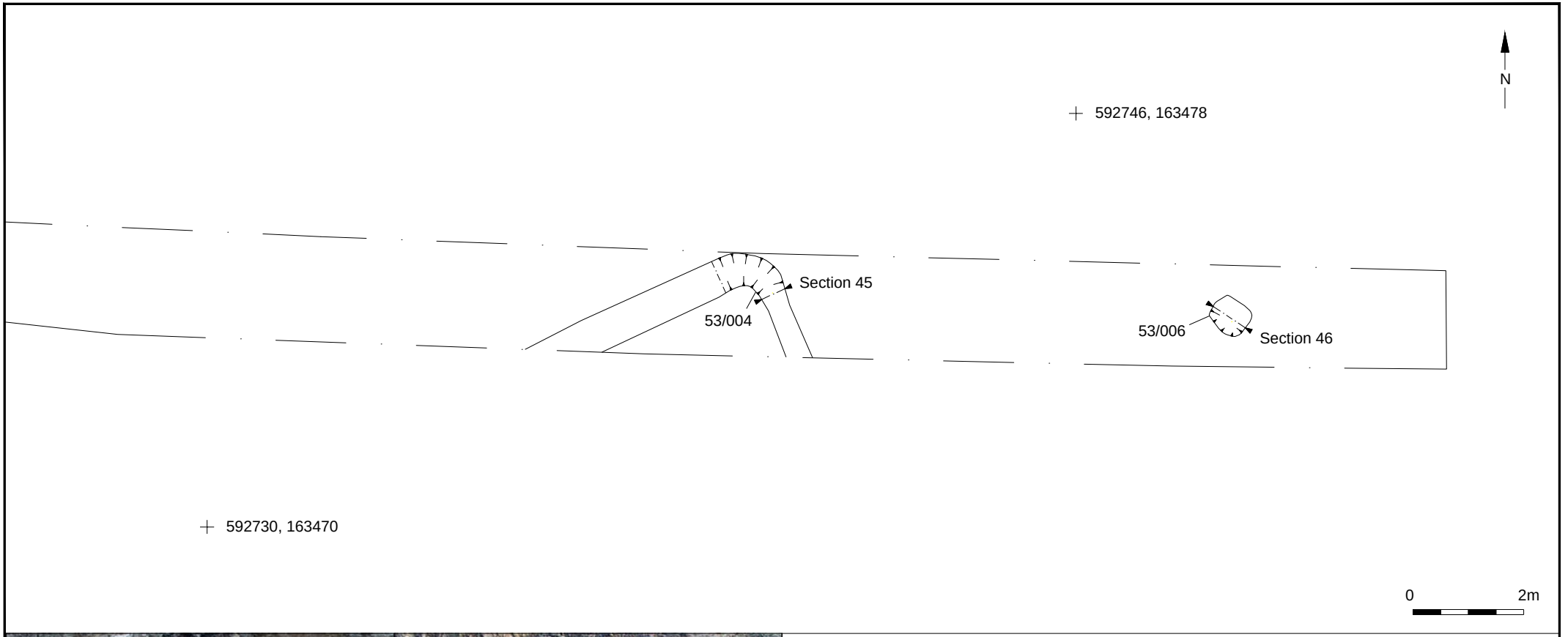
52/005

52/004

0 0.5m

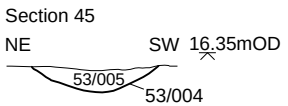
Ditch 52/004, looking east

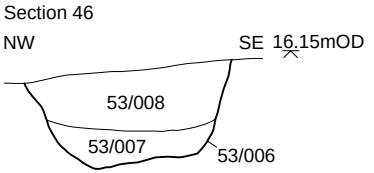
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.26
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 52: Plan section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Ditch 53/004, looking south

Pit 53/006, looking north-east





© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.27
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 53: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592699, 163447

54/003

Feature not excavated

592714, 163437

0 2m

Trench 54, looking west

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.28
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 54: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

Section 47

W E

16.90mOD

55/006 55/007

Section 48

S N 18.40mOD

55/009 55/011

55/008 55/010

Section 49

W E 17.00mOD

55/013

55/012

0 0.5m

Ditch 55/006, looking north

Gullies 55/008 and 55/010, looking west

N

Section 49

55/012

592697, 163414

Modern

Section 48

55/010

55/008

Section 47

55/006

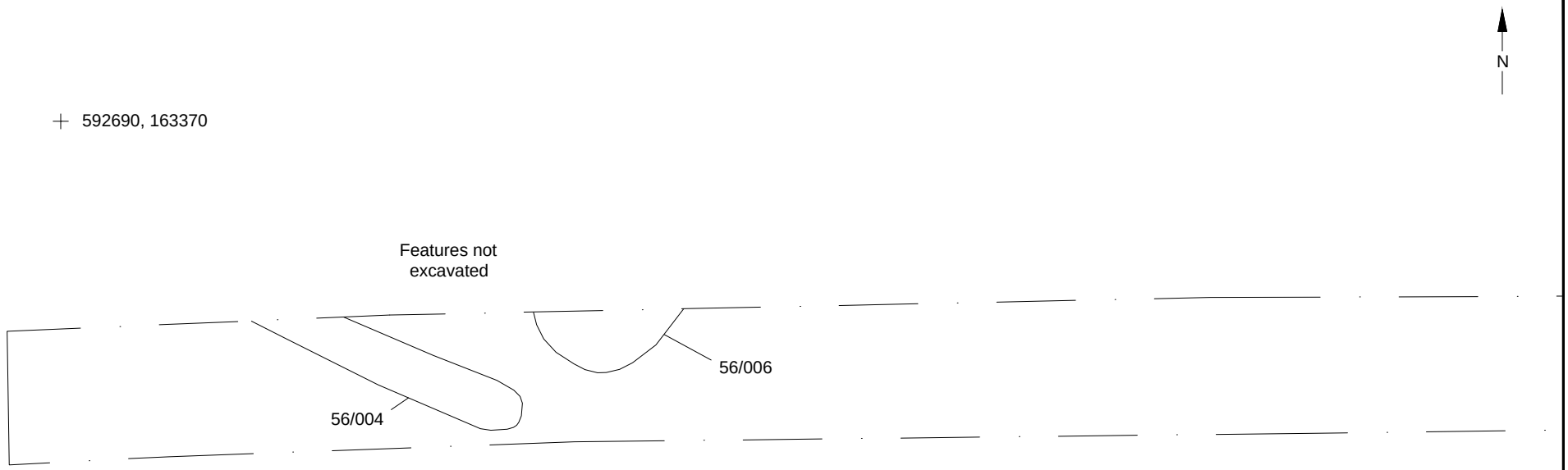
592704, 163400

Feature not excavated

55/004

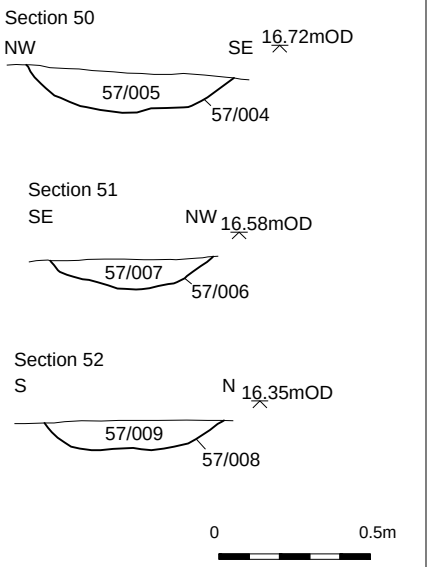
0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.29
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 55: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Trench 56, looking east

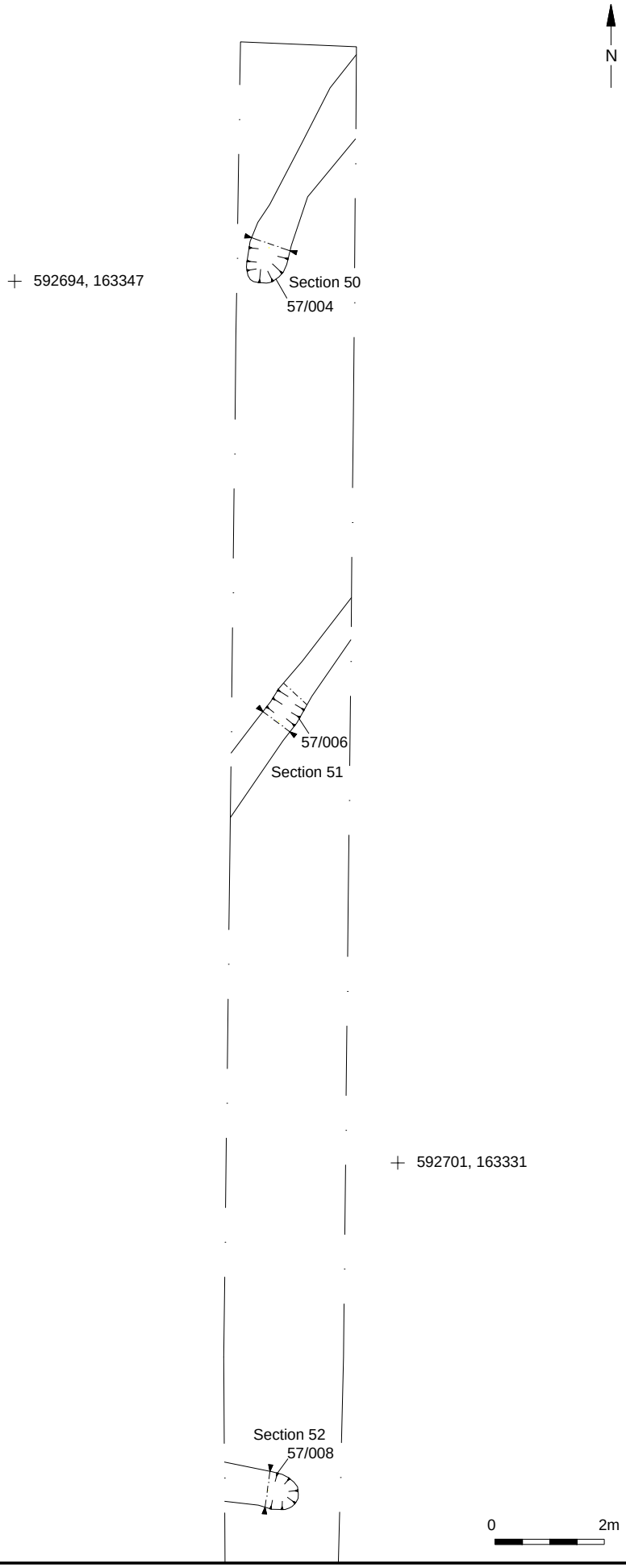
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.30
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 56: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Terminus 57/004, looking north-east

Ditch 57/006, looking south-west

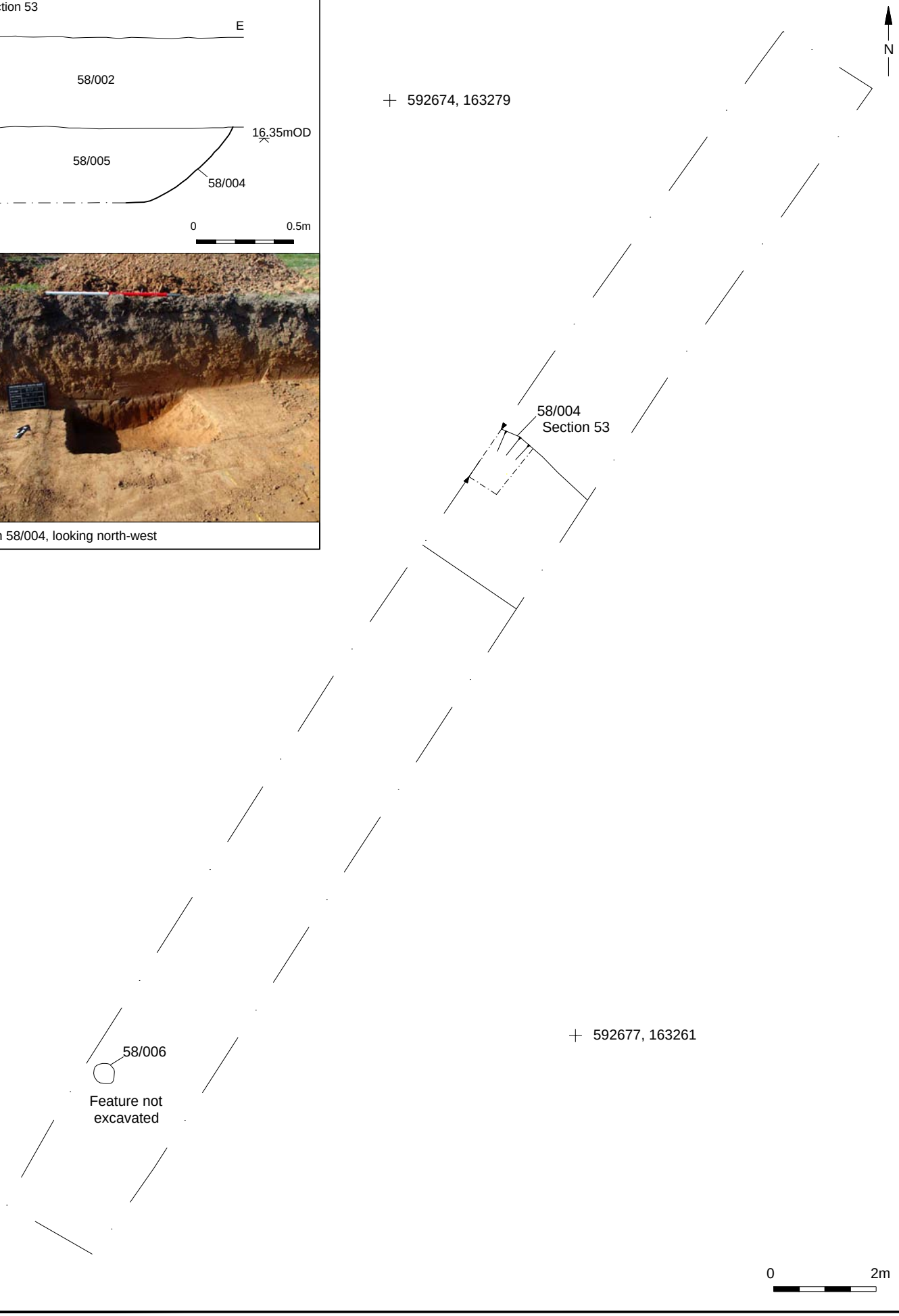
Terminus 57/008, looking west



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.31
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 57: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

Section 53

Ditch 58/004, looking north-west



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.32
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 58: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592661, 163229

Section 54
59/004

Section 54
S N
15.23mOD
59/005
59/004

0 0.5m

Ditch 59/004, looking north-west

592673, 163215

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.33
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 59: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592731, 163301

63/004

Feature not excavated

592742, 163286

0 2m

Trench 63, looking north

592732, 163334

N

64/004

Section 55

592749, 163324

0 2m

Pit 64/004, looking south

Section 55

E W 15.11mOD

64/005

64/004

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.35
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 64: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

Section 56

SW NE 15.95mOD

65/005

65/004

Section 57

SW NE 16.03mOD

65/007

65/006

Section 58

SE NW 16.00mOD

65/009 65/008

Section 59

SE NW 15.62mOD

65/011

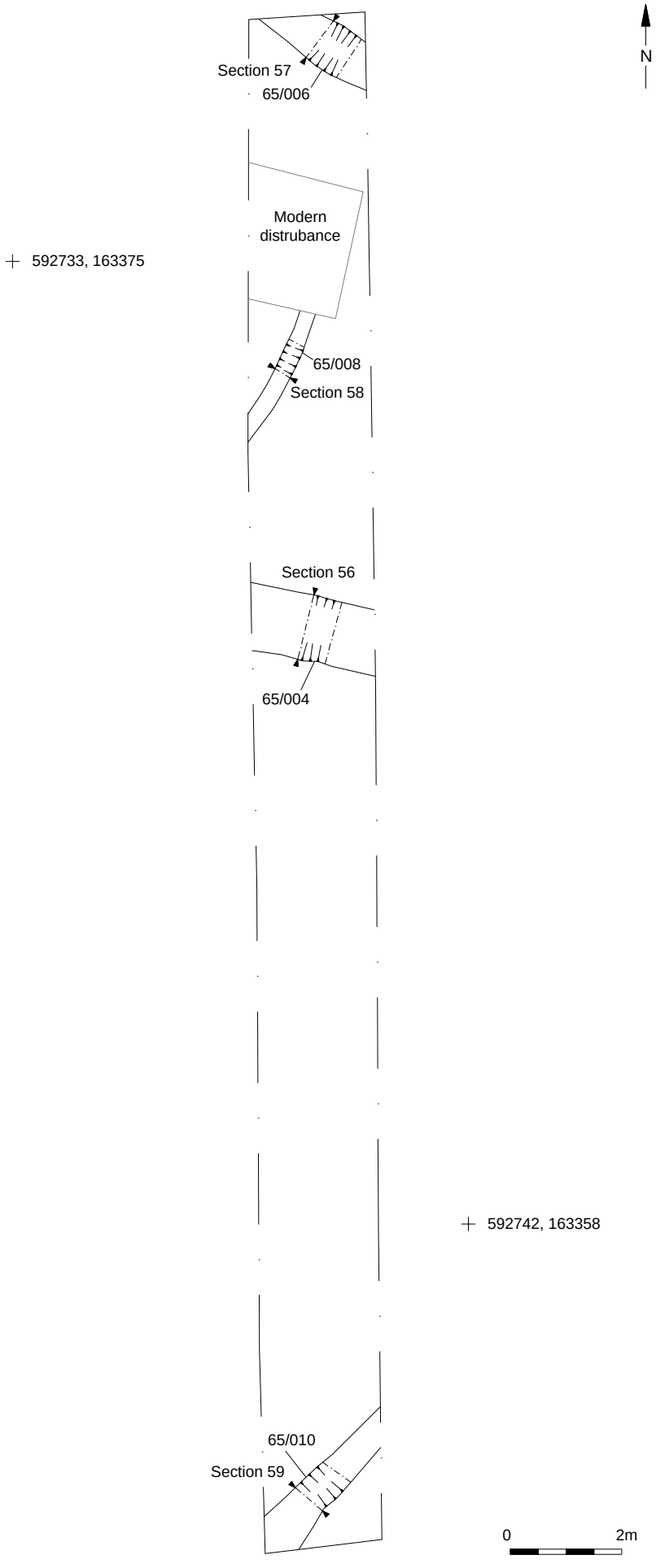
65/010

0 0.5m

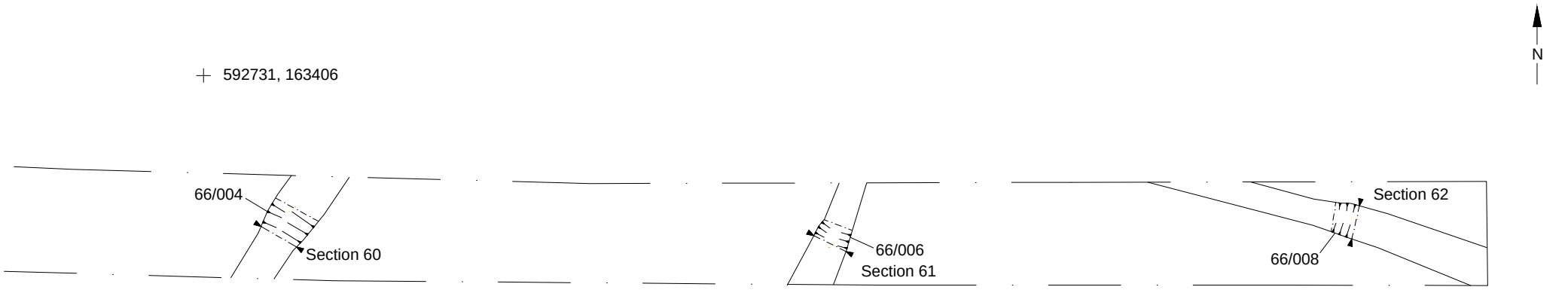
Ditch 65/004, looking west

Gully 65/008, looking south-west

Ditch 65/010, looking south-west



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.36
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 65: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



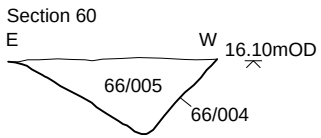
Ditch 66/004, looking south-west

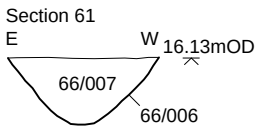
592747, 163399

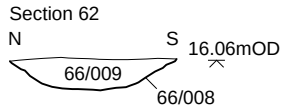
0 2m

Ditch 66/006, looking south-west

Gully 66/008, looking east



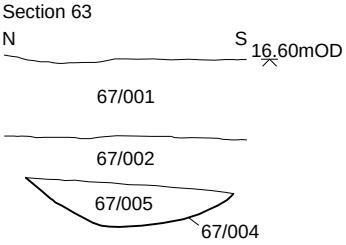




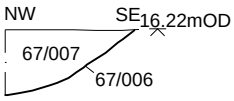
0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.37
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 66: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

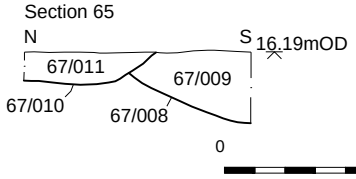
Section 63



Section 64



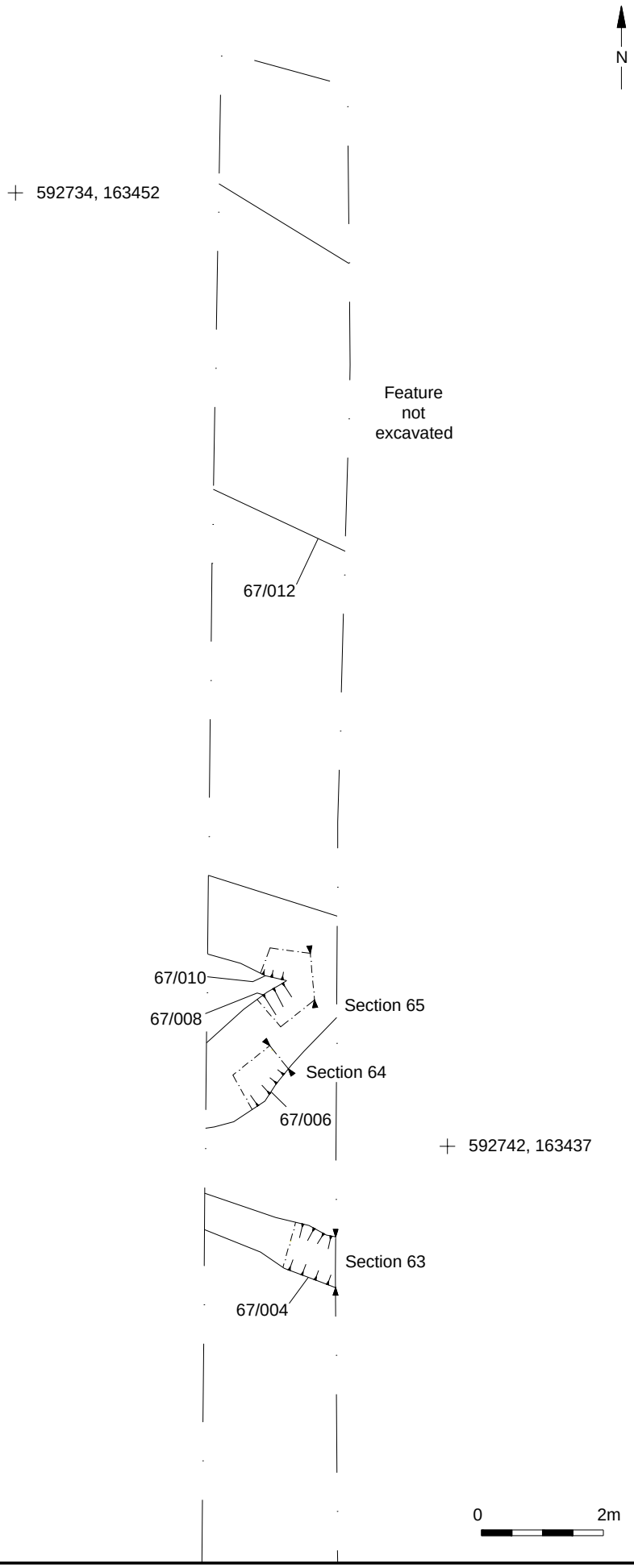
Section 65



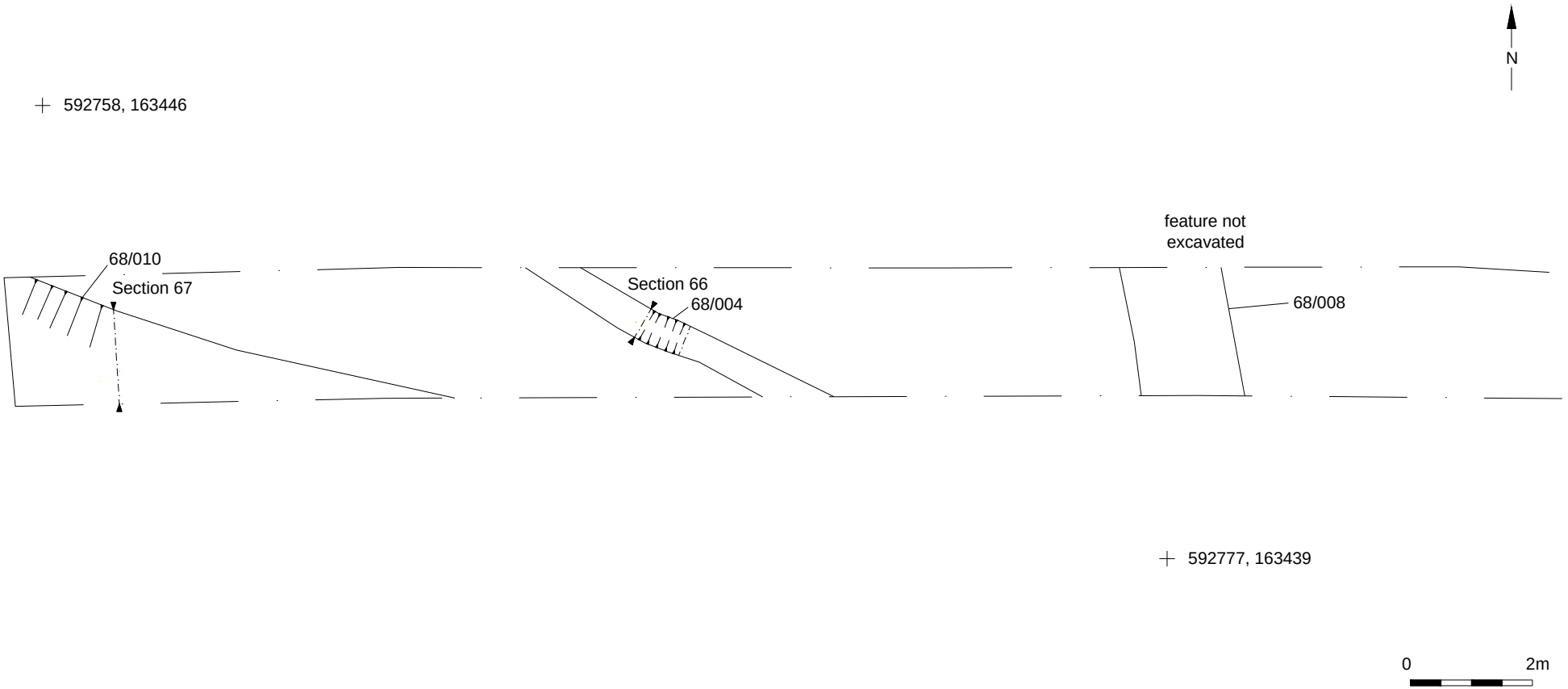
Ditch 67/004, looking east

Ditch 67/006, looking north-east

Ditches 67/008 and 67/010, looking east

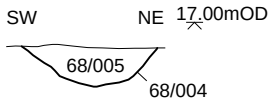


© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.38
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 67: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Ditch 68/004, looking north-west

Ditch 68/010, looking east



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.39
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 68: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592796, 163445

Feature not excavated

69/003

592807, 163430

0 2m

Trench 40, looking north

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.40
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 69: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

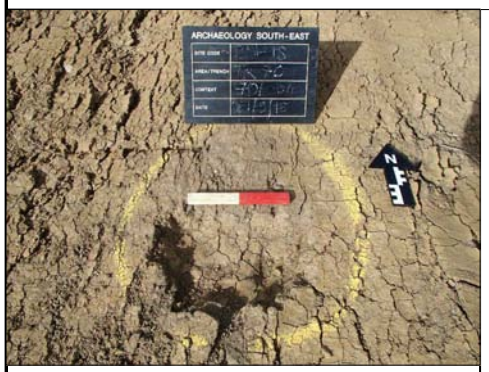
592840, 163454

N

Section 68

70/004

592855, 163444



Posthole 70/004, looking north

Section 68

W E 15.10mOD

70/005 70/004

0 0.5m

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.41
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 70: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592799, 163406

Feature not excavated

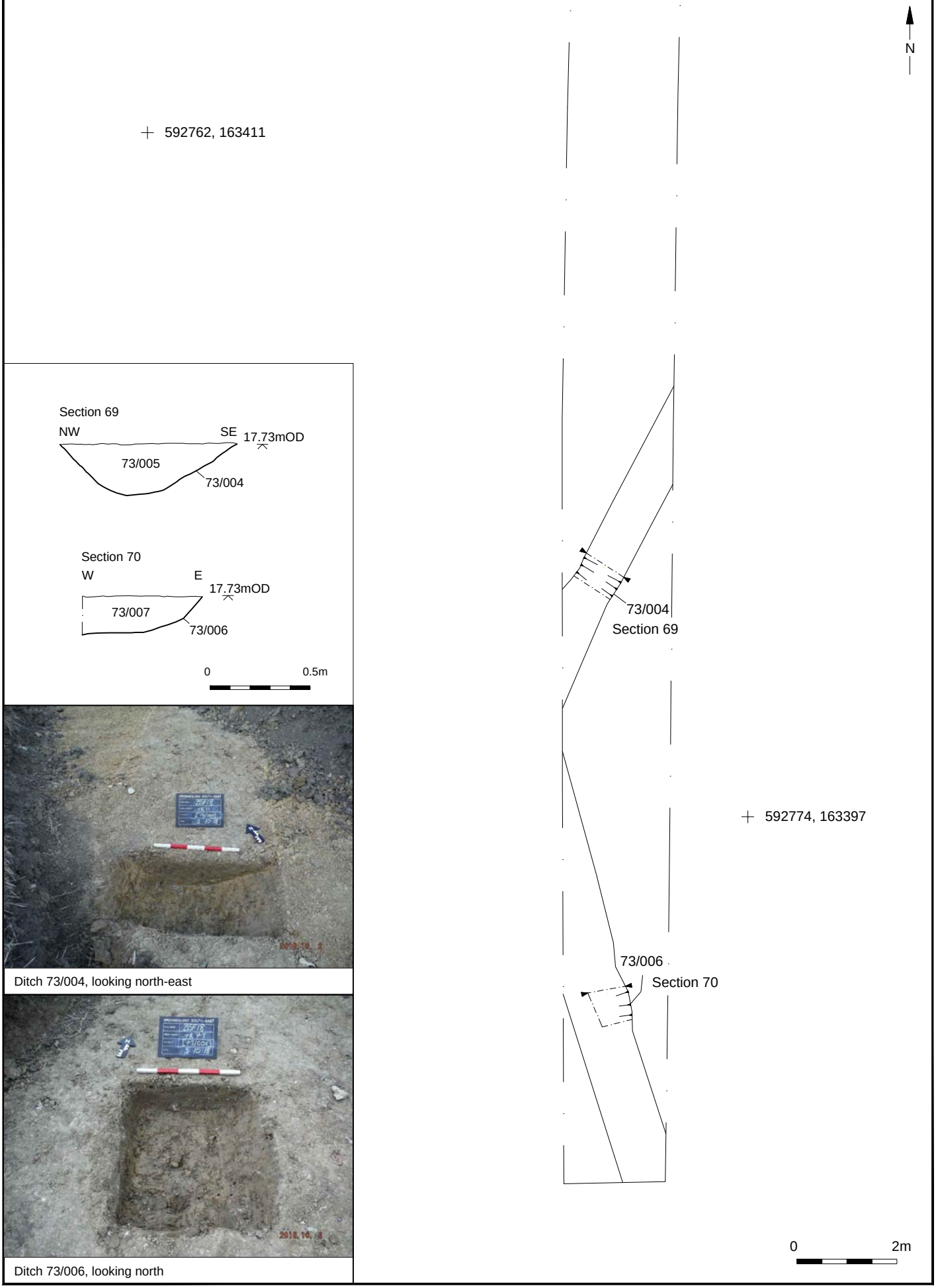
72/004

592815, 163395

0 2m

Trench 72, looking east

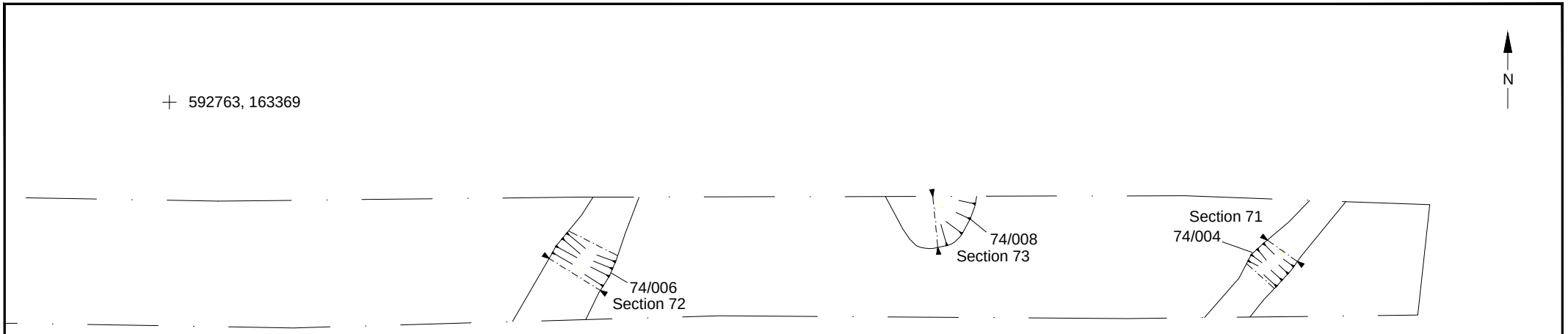
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.42
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 72: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Ditch 73/004, looking north-east

Ditch 73/006, looking north

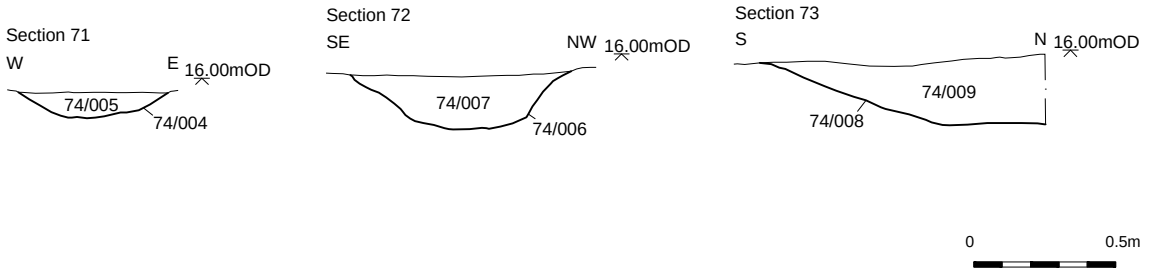
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.43
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 73: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Ditch 74/004, looking north-east

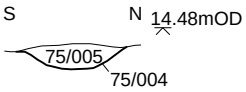
Ditch 74/006, looking south-west

Pit 74/008, looking west

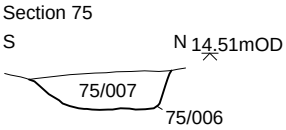


© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.44
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 74: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

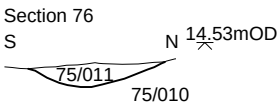
Section 74



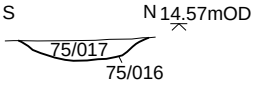
Section 75



Section 76

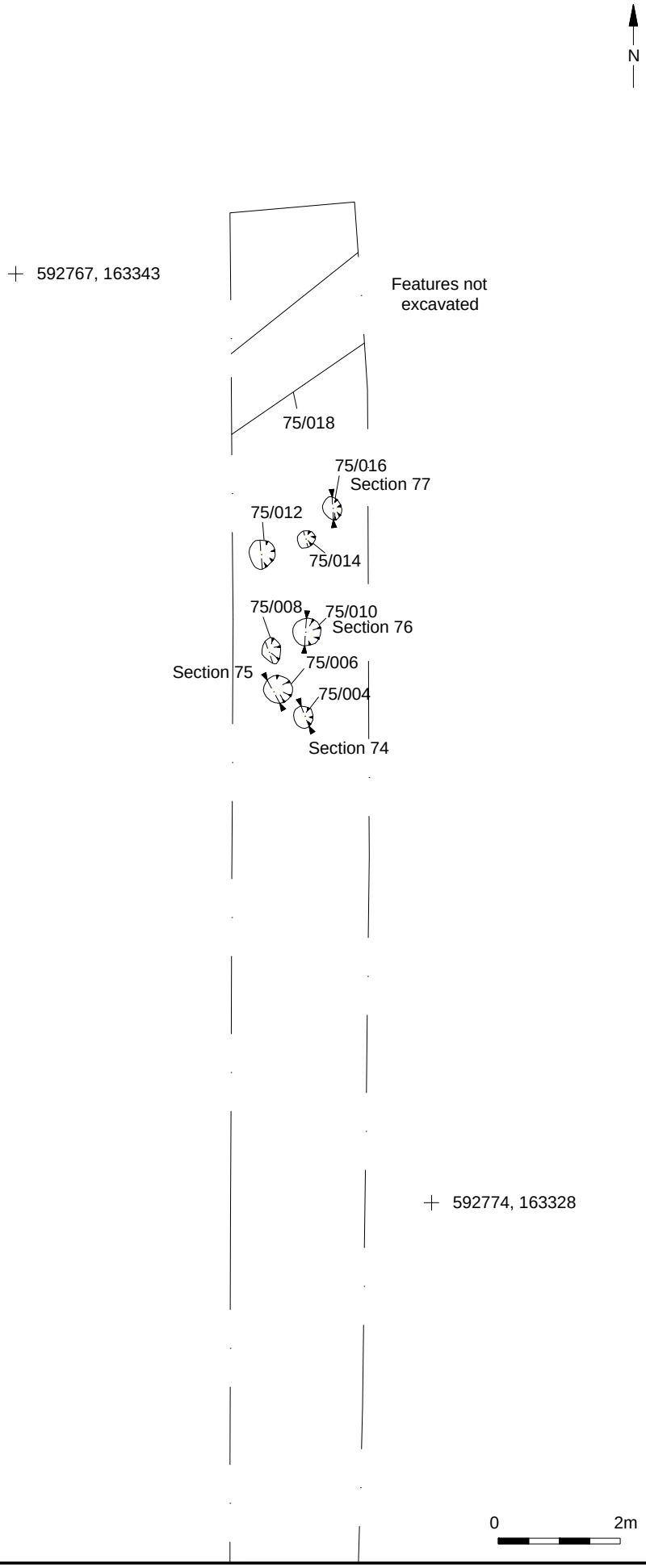


Section 77



Posthole 75/004, looking west

Posthole 75/012, looking west



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.45
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 75: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

593088, 163455

84/004

Feature not excavated

593077, 163443

trench 84, looking south

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.46
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 84: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

593069, 163433

85/004

features not
excavated

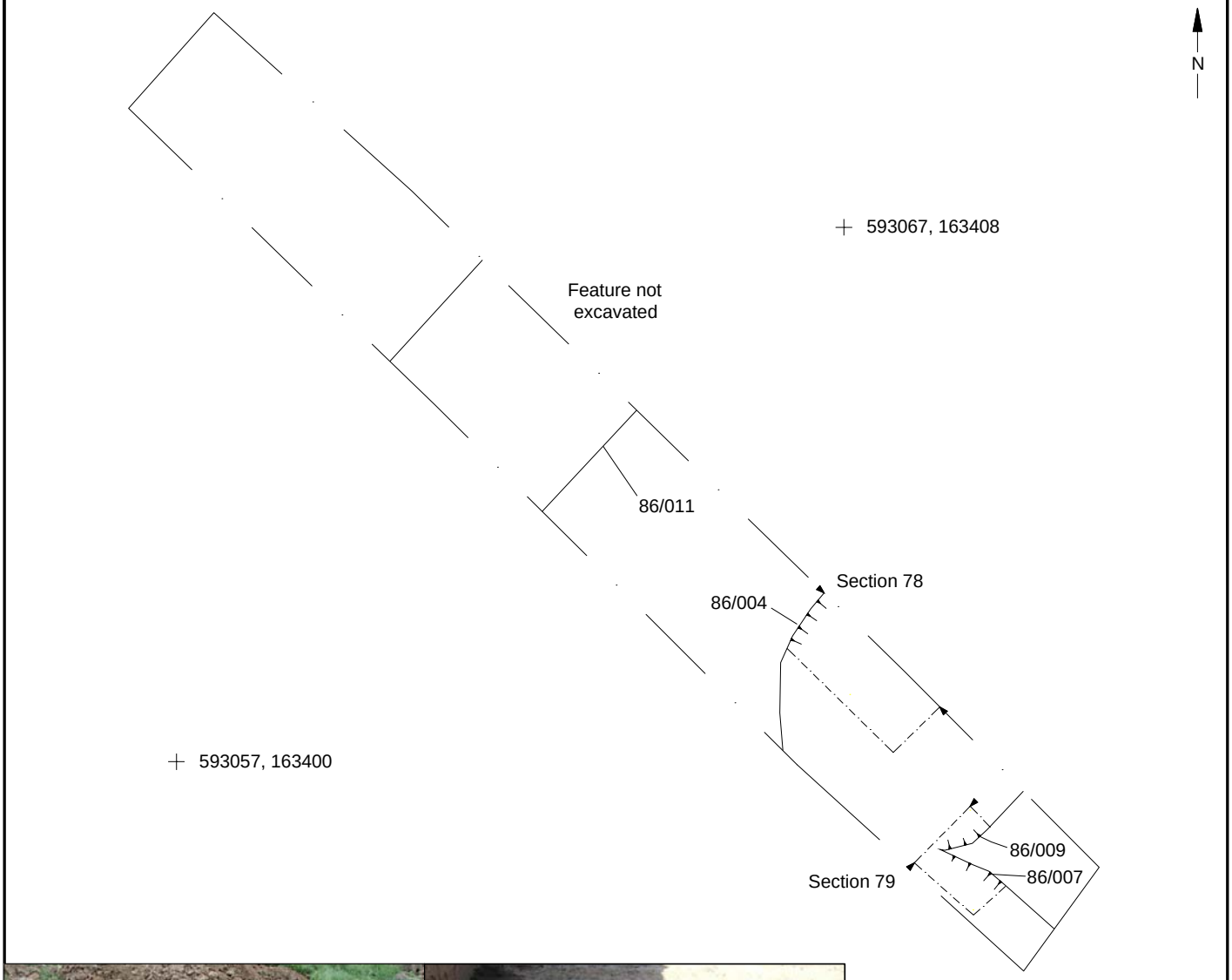
85/006

Trench 85, looking north-east

593081, 163412

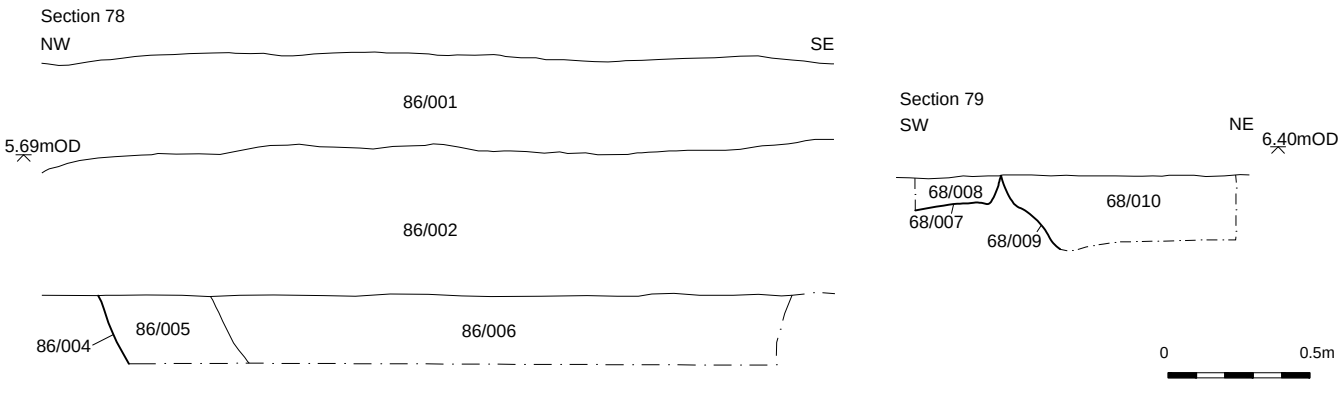
0 2m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.47
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 85: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

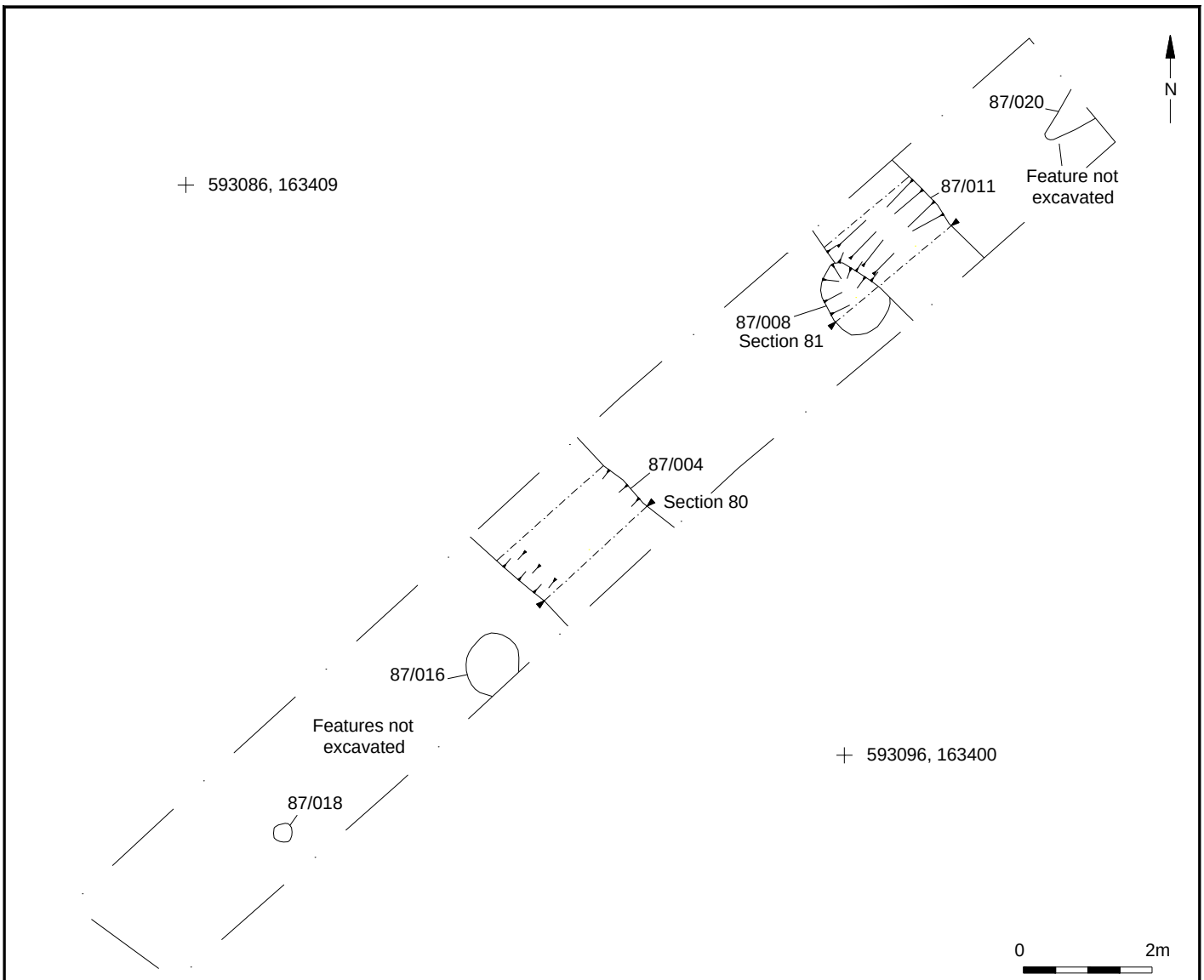


Pit 86/004, looking north-east

Ditch 86/007 and pit 86/009, looking north-west

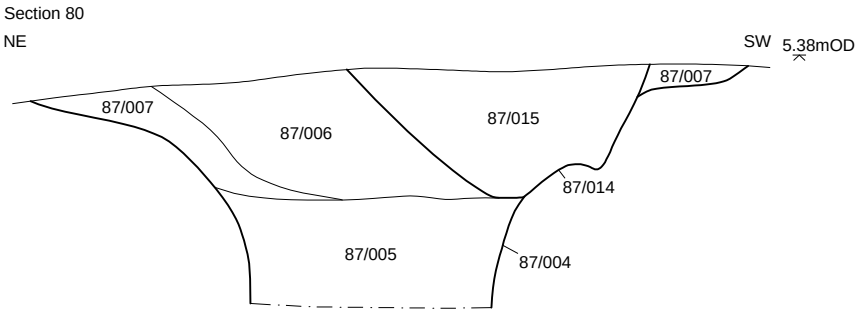


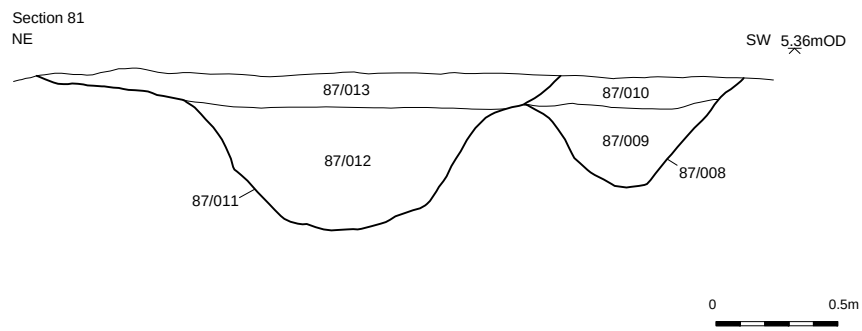
© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.48
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 86: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Ditch 87/004 and re-cut 87/014, looking south-west

Pit 87/008 and ditch 87/011, looking south-west





© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.49
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 87: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

593089, 163382

Section 82
88/005

593079, 163369

Pit 88/005, looking south-east

Section 82

NE SW 4.64mOD

88/006 88/005

0 0.5m

0 2m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.50
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 88: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

593074, 163374

deposit
89/007

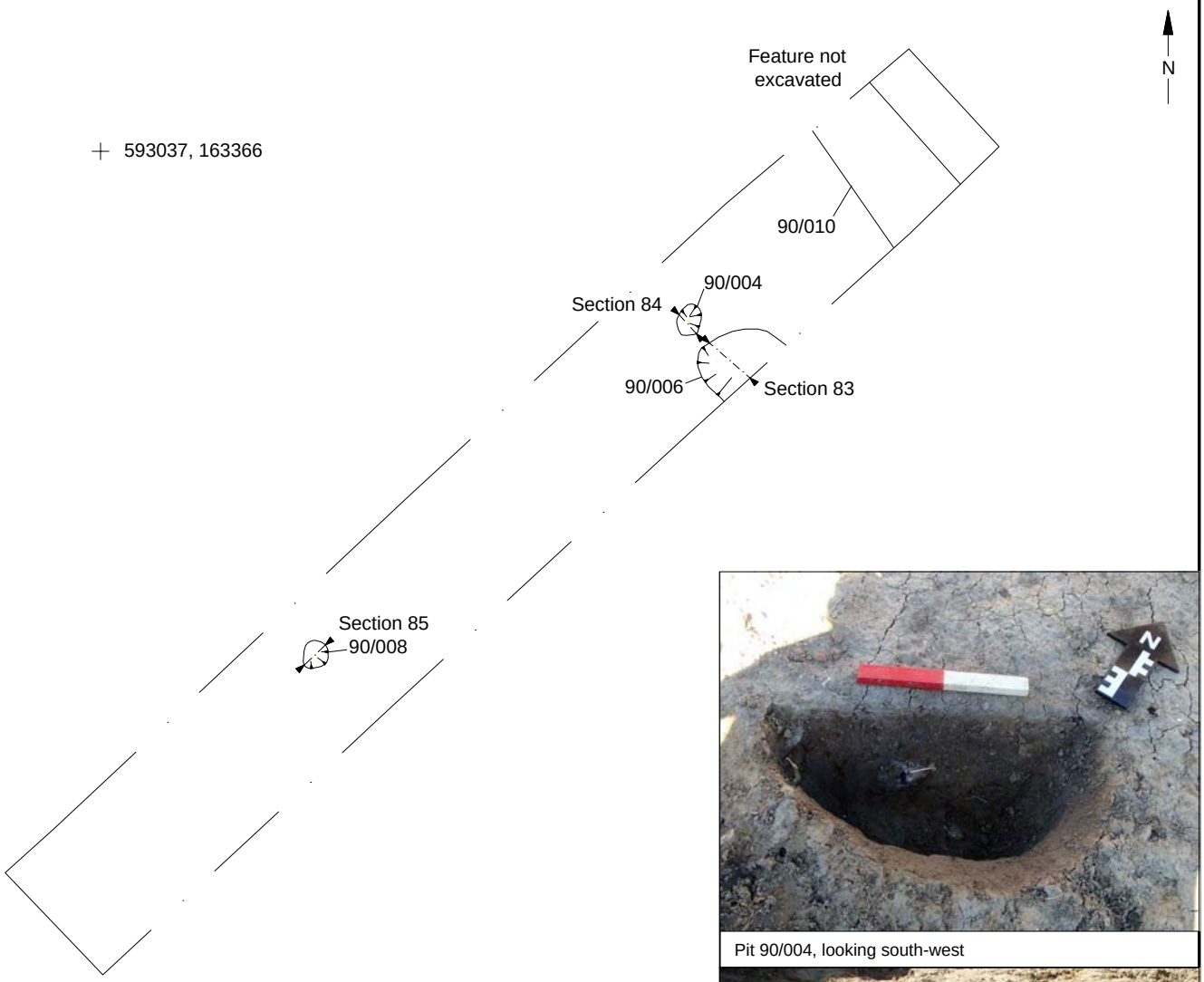
deposit
89/005

593064, 163361

Deposits 89/005 and 89/007, looking north-east

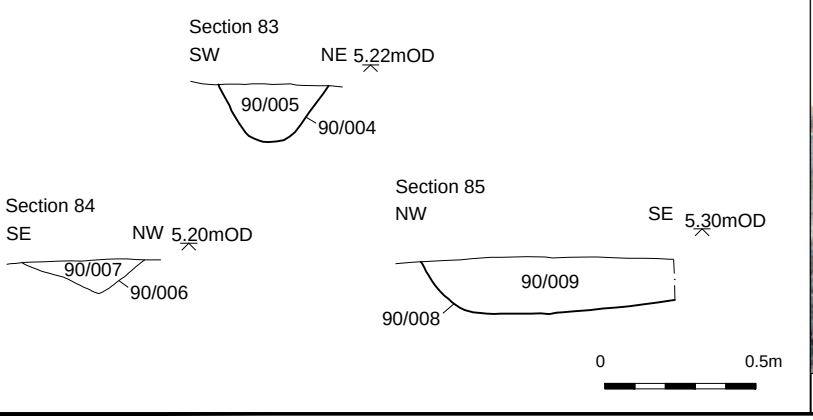
0 2m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.51
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 89: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Pit 90/004, looking south-west

Pit 90/006, looking south-west



Pit 90/008, looking south-east

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.52
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 90: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

593002, 163354

Feature not excavated

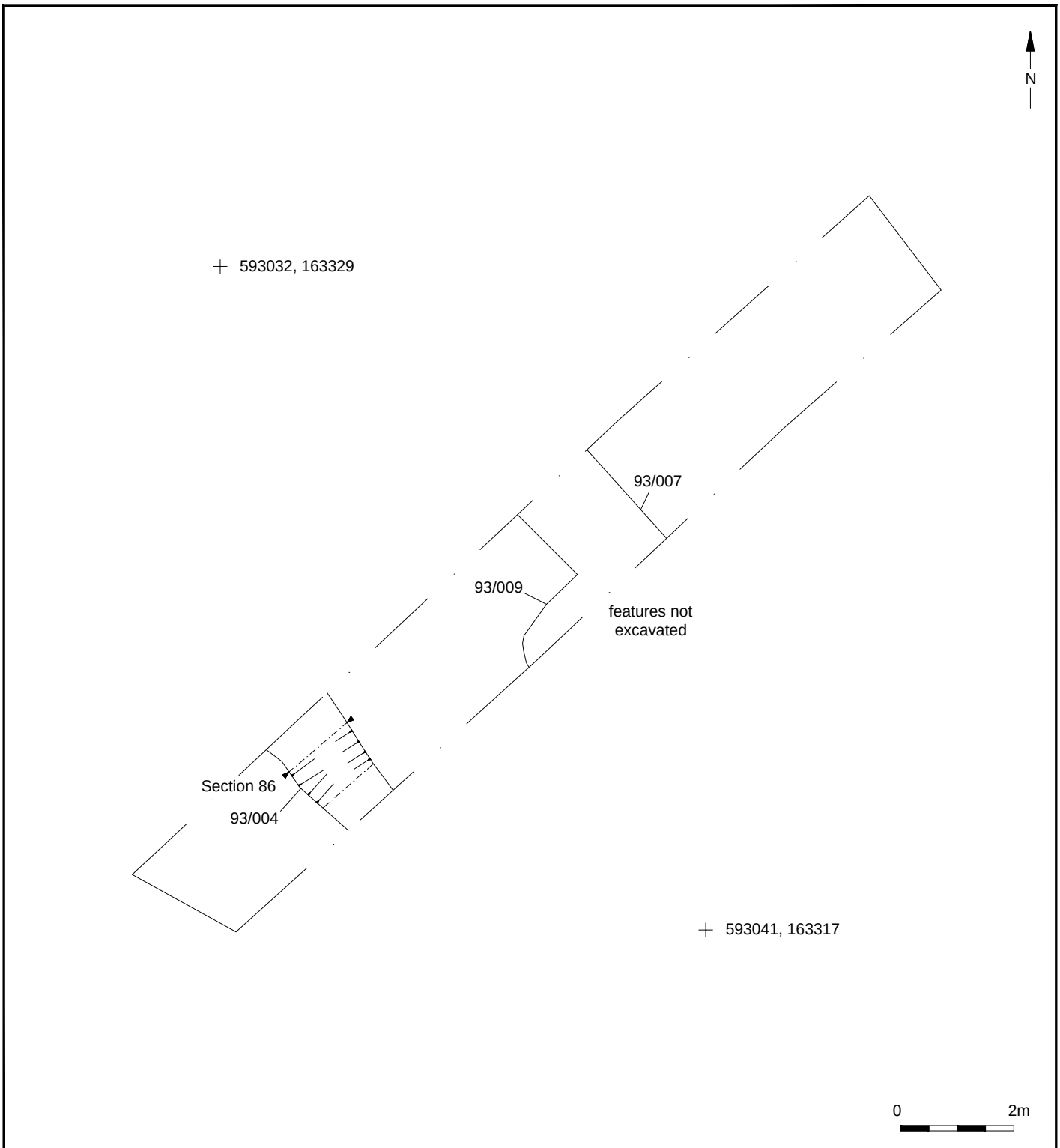
91/004

593008, 163338

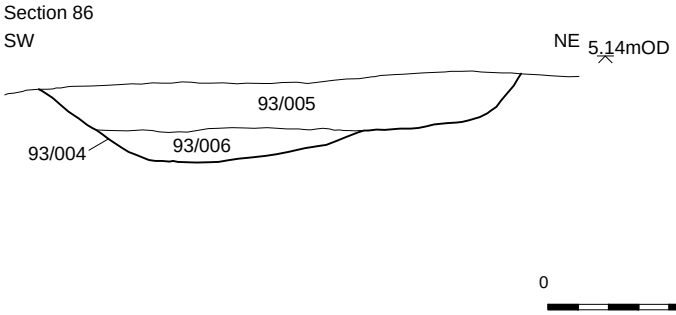
Trench 9, looking south-west

0 2m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.53
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 91: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



Ditch 93/004, looking north-west



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.54
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 93: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592906, 163268

Features not excavated

95/005

95/007

592922, 163259

Trench 95, looking west

0 2m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.55
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 95: Plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

N

592832, 163236

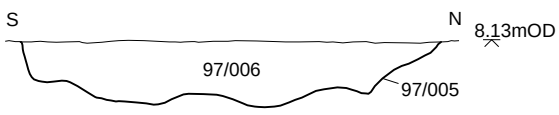
Section 87
97/005

592842, 163223

0 2m

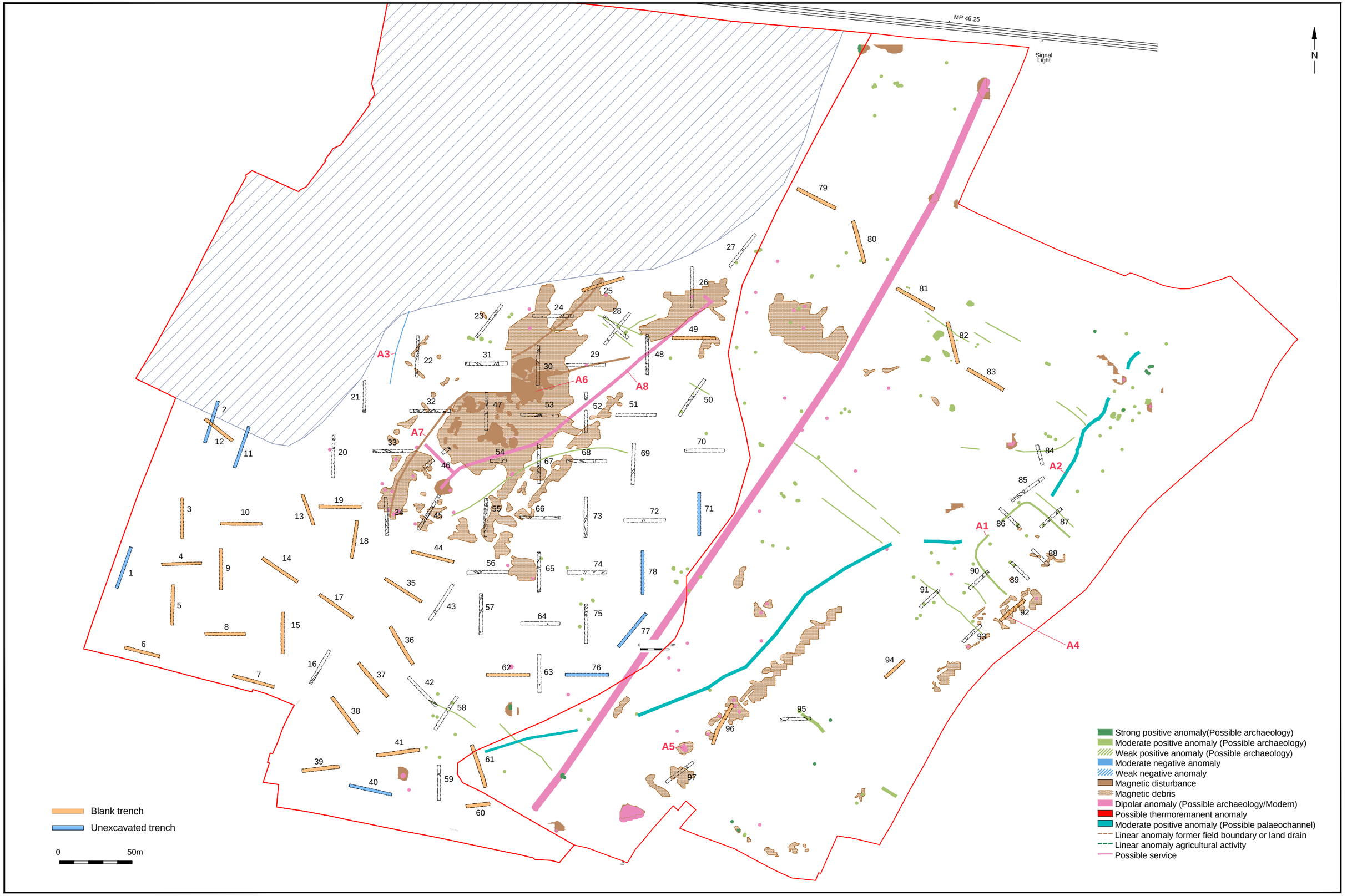
Pit 97/005, looking west

Section 87

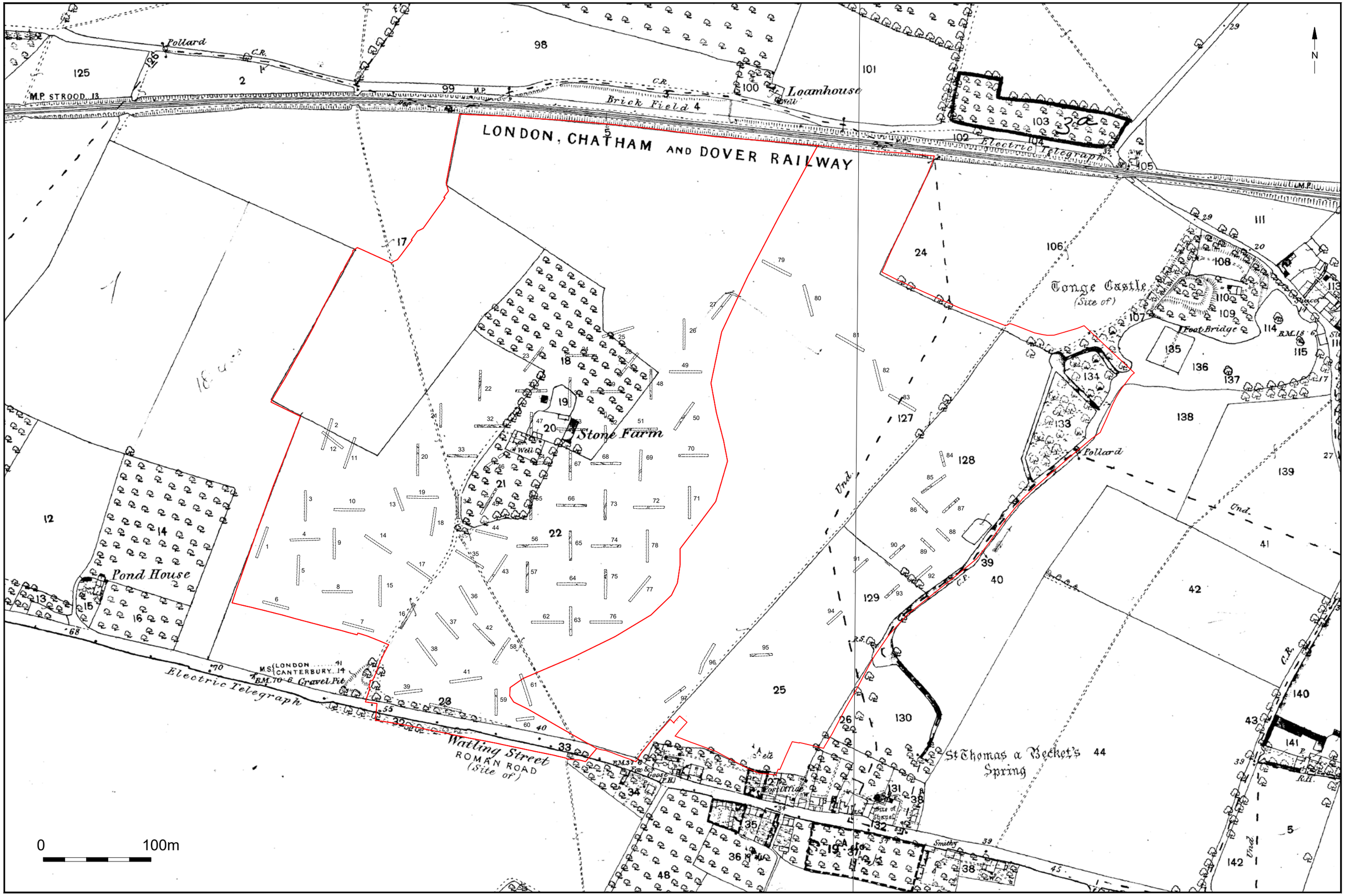


0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.56
Project Ref: 180053	October 2018	Trench 97: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

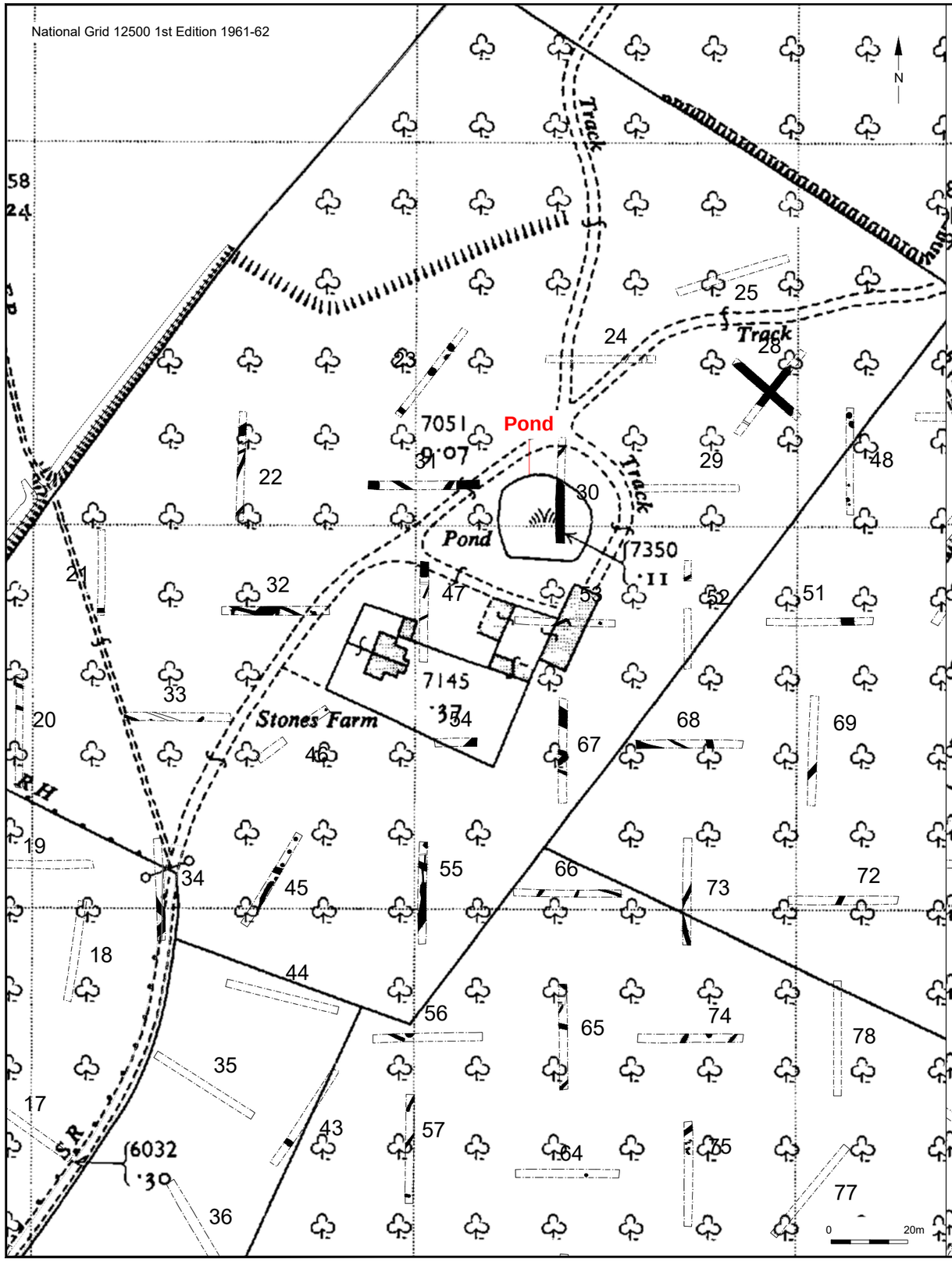


© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig. 57
Project Ref: 180053	Nov 2018	Site plan in relation to geophysics	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

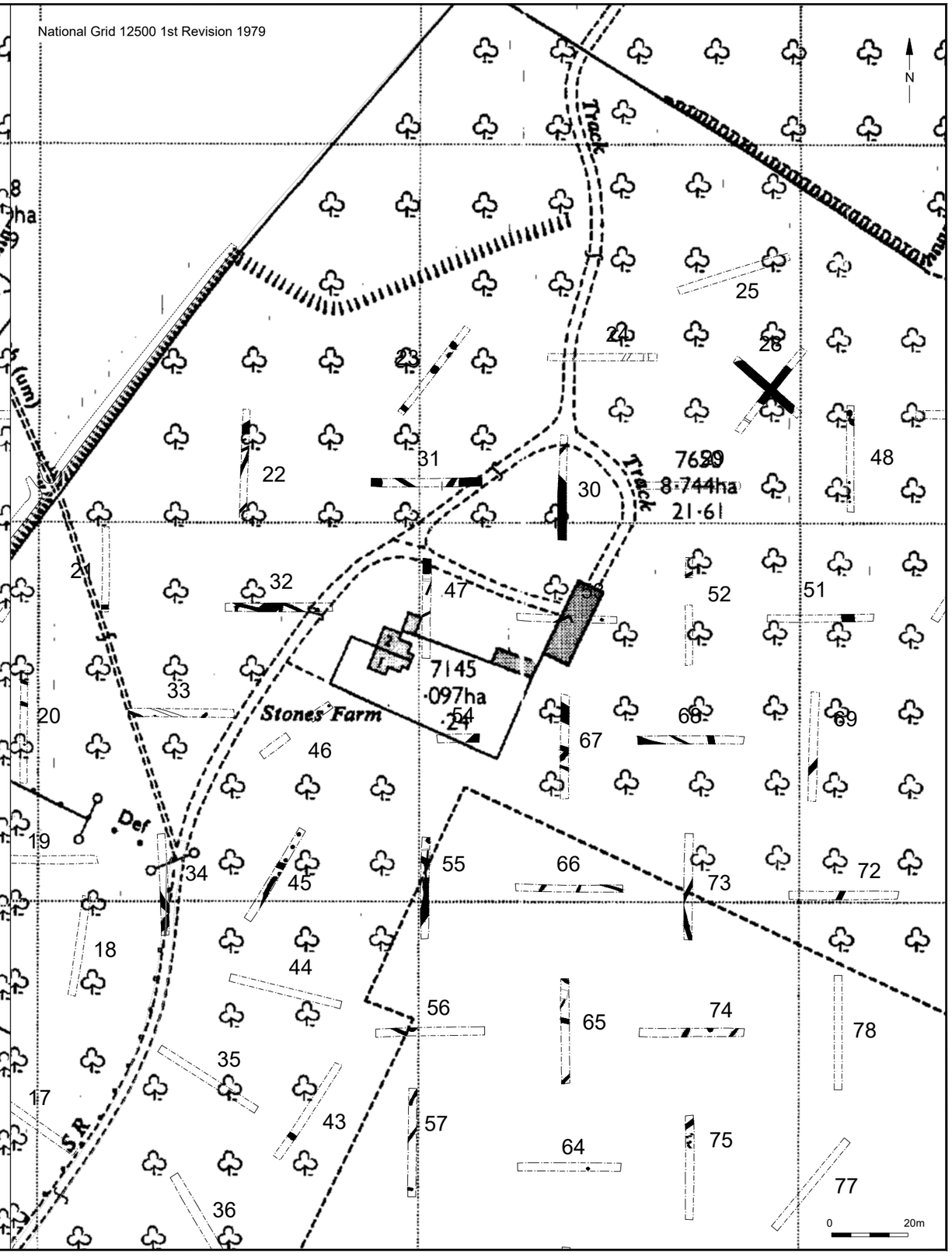


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig. 58
Project Ref: 180053	Nov 2018	Site plan in relation to the OS 1st Edition County Series, 1:2500 1885 Map	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		

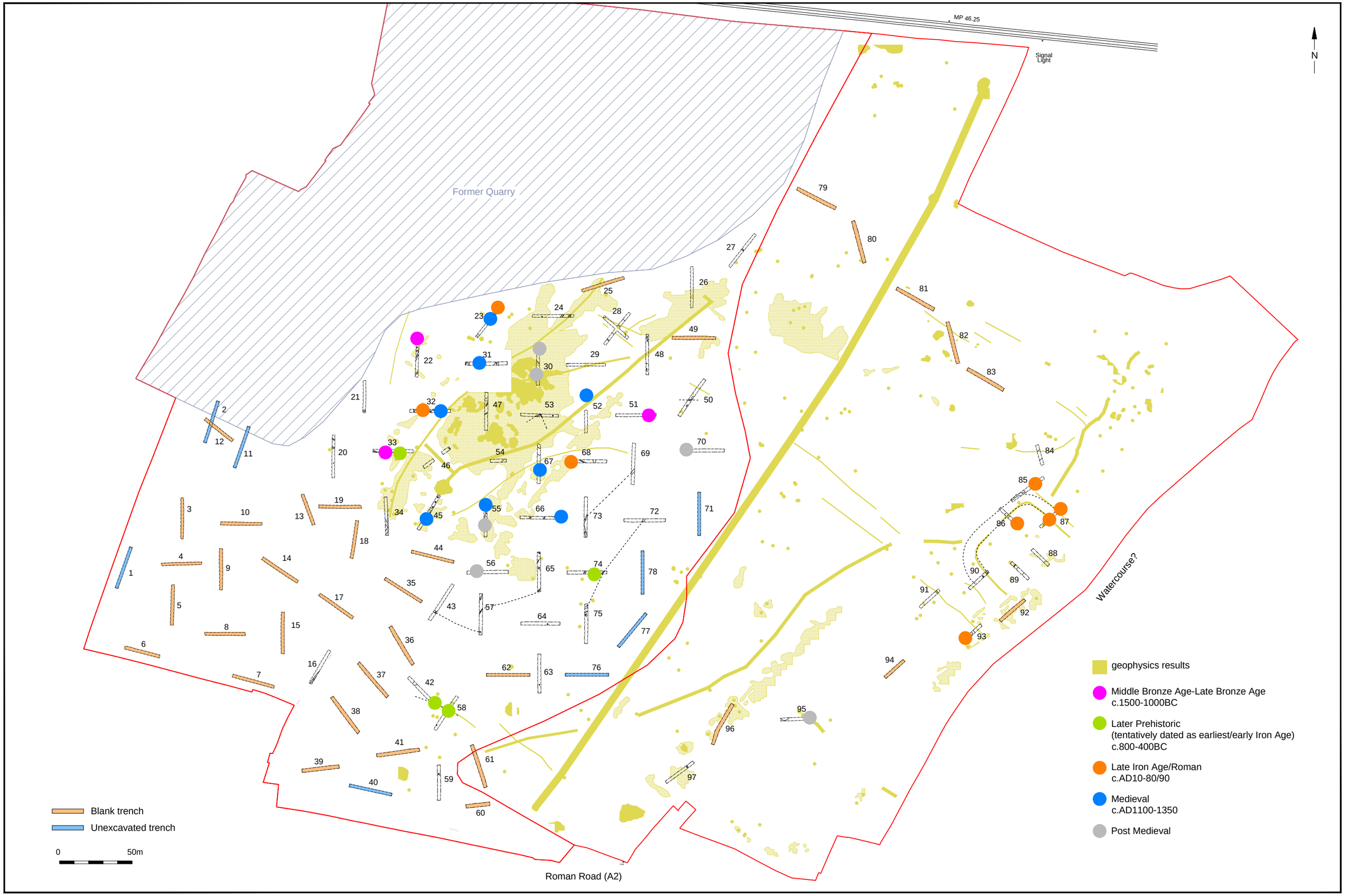
National Grid 12500 1st Edition 1961-62



National Grid 12500 1st Revision 1979



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig. 59
Project Ref: 180053	Nov 2018	Trench 30 in relation to the National Grid 1:2500 1st Edition 1961-62 and 1st Revision 1979 Maps	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: LG		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Land at Stones Farm, Bapchild, Kent	Fig.60
Project Ref: 180053	Nov 2018	Interpretive evaluation plan	
Report Ref: 2018334	Drawn by: FEG		

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