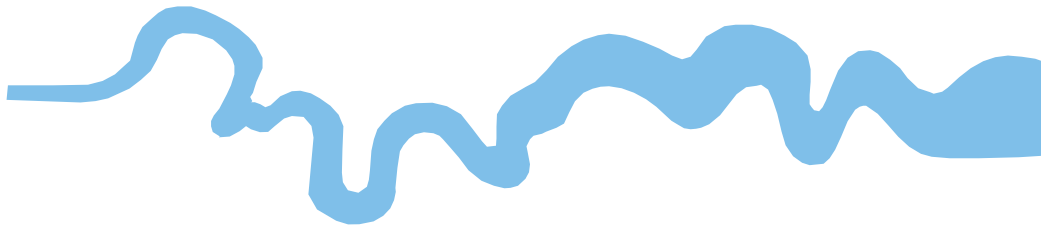


T V A S



SOUTH

**Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Site Code: LHCL20/90

(TR 2400 4700)

Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, Kent

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Lydden Hill Race Circuit**

by Odile Rouard

TVAS South

Site Code LHC 20/90

January 2021

Summary

Site name: Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, Kent

Grid reference: TR 2400 4700

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 23rd – 27th November 2020

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Odile Rouard

Site code: LHC 20/90

Area of site: c. 1.1 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation on land at Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the construction of a new access road. Twenty-two trenches were dug and archaeological features were identified in five of them, although two trenches targeting the VIP centre could not be dug at this stage.

The features consisted of ditches, gullies, pits and one cremation burial which included a few probable prehistoric features but mainly dated to the Roman period. The cremation burial was notable for the inclusion of necklace beads made of jet.

No traces of the Roman Road connecting Canterbury to Dover were revealed but these deposits are likely to indicate the presence of a Roman roadside settlement. The site is considered to have high archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with Dover Museum in due course.

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:
www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| Report edited/checked by: | Steve Ford ✓ 19.01.21 |
| | Steve Preston ✓ 16.01.21 |

Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, Kent An Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Report 20/90

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried at Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, Kent (TR 2400 4700) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Hannah Rynston of Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, Kent, CT4 6ET.

Planning permission (19/00615) has been granted by Dover District Council to develop the site for various improvements to the existing race circuit, including the construction of a new access road and VIP centre. The consent is subject to a condition (25) relating to archaeology and the historic environment. It was proposed to carry out a field evaluation, to determine whether buried archaeological deposits might be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

This was in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the County Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Ben Found, the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer who advises the District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Elisabet Diaz, Virginia Fuentes-Mateos and Odile Rouard between 23rd and 27th November 2020, and the site code is LHC 20/90. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with Dover Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south-west of the A2, about 9km north-west of Dover and 13km south-east of Canterbury. The area of the entire circuit lies on a slope at a height varying between 105m and 135m above Ordnance Datum with the area investigated here towards the top of the slope. According to the British Geological Survey the bedrock geology consists of Margate Chalk Member – Chalk and Seaford Nodular Chalk Formation, with a band of Clay with Flints overlying the Margate Chalk Member (BGS 1982). The geology encountered during the evaluation varied: Trenches 3–5 in the western end of the site exposed the chalk geology but trenches in the rest of the site had a mid-orange brown clay-with-flints geology.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been considered in a desk-based assessment (Boast and Moody 2019), and in a brief issued by Mr Ben Found (KCC 2020). In summary, part of the site is located in an area where the underlying geology consists of ‘clay with flints’, which sometimes provided preferable conditions for prehistoric settlement. Although no archaeological features dating from the prehistoric period have been found in the area around the site, there have been a number of finds including Iron Age coins. The Roman road connecting Canterbury (*Durovernum*) to Dover (*Portus Dubris*) is thought to run through the eastern part of the site and, perhaps unsurprisingly, there have been a number of Roman finds in the area. These include a Roman settlement site to the east, near the end of Dumbrill Hill, and finds of Roman material. It is possible that earthworks recorded to the south of Geddinge Farm to the south may represent the remains of a medieval settlement.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period are present; and
- to determine whether archaeological deposits dating from the medieval period are present.

Twenty-two trenches were to be dug in order to assess the site’s archaeological potential (Fig. 2), each measuring 25m in length and 1.80m in width. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the proposed development, as well as the supposed course of the Roman road. The trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

Twenty trenches were largely excavated as intended. A few of the trenches had to be moved from their original position to avoid on site constraints such as a road in the eastern part of the site (Fig. 2). In the end, twenty trenches were excavated, measuring between 25m and 27.60m in length, and between 0.27m and 0.50m in depth.

The two trenches targeting the VIP centre could not be dug at this stage. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Five trenches in total contained archaeological features and they are described below. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 10 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 8; Pls 3 and 7)

Trench 10 (Pl. 3) was orientated south-east to north-west, and was 26.50m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.13m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). Two pits and a linear gully were identified in this trench. Pits 1 (Pl. 7) and 2 were very similar in nature: they had a diameter of roughly 0.70m and a very shallow depth of 0.11m. They each contained fills (52 and 53 respectively) of dark grey-black silty clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and fire-cracked flint. Both were sampled as they did not yield any dateable material except a tiny crumb of what might be prehistoric pottery. They may however date to the prehistoric period and are not uncommon in Kent.

Between these two pits was a linear gully 3. This was 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep, with a single fill (54) of mid-grey/brown silty clay that also contained fire-cracked flint and can tentatively be dated to the prehistoric period.

Trench 16 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 8; Pls 4, 10 and 11)

Trench 16 (Pl. 4) was orientated approximately west-south-west to east-north-east, and was 25m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.21m of subsoil (51). Three linear features were investigated in this trench. Ditch 12 (Pl. 10) had a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.41m. It contained a single fill (63) of dark brown silty clay that yielded Roman pottery, one nail, two hobnails, and a little iron slag. Ditch 13 cut Ditch 14 (Pl. 11). It was 1m wide, with a depth of 0.60m and was filled with a dark brown silty clay (64) that yielded Roman pottery. Ditch 14 was only partly investigated: it was 0.61m deep and contained a single fill (65) of dark grey silty clay that produced Roman pottery, nails, an iron tool, animal bone, iron slag and burnt clay. All three features sampled in this trench can be dated to the 1st/2nd century AD.

Trench 17 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 8; Pl. 8)

Trench 17 was orientated approximately west-south-west to east-north-east, and was 26m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50), 0.18m of subsoil (51). One pit, two ditches and a large, possibly square or rectangular feature were present in this trench. Pit 5 was partly under the baulk: it had a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.20m. It contained a single fill (56) of dark grey/brown silty clay that produced some pottery dated to the early Roman period.

Ditch 4 was 1m wide and up to 0.30m deep. It was filled with a mid-grey/brown silty clay (55) that yielded Roman pottery and fire-cracked flint.

Ditch 6 (Pl. 8) had steep sides and a width of 0.75m. It had a depth of 0.39m and contained a single fill (57) of mid-grey/brown silty clay that contained a fair amount of pottery (the remains of two possible vessels were uncovered at the its base). These features have all been dated to the early Roman period (1st/2nd century).

The square/rectangular feature in the western end of the trench could not be fully investigated and it seemed to lie mostly beyond the edges of the trench. Two sondages (10 and 11) were dug through it, with depths of 0.40m and 0.27m respectively. Both contained a single fill (61/62) of mid-grey brown silty clay that yielded pottery as well as hobnails dated to the Roman period.

Trench 18 (Figs 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9; Pls 5, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17)

Trench 18 (Pl. 5) was orientated approximately south-east to north-west, and was 25m long and up to 0.32m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.12m of topsoil (50), 0.16m of subsoil (51). Two ditches and a cremation burial were identified in this trench. Ditch 17 was not excavated but pottery was collected on its surface and it was dated to the early Roman period.

Ditch 16 had a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.32m. It contained a single fill (67) of dark grey brown silty clay that produced Roman pottery including several sherds of what appears to be the same vessel as in the cremation.

Cremation burial 15 (Pls 12, 13 and 14) had a diameter of 0.30m and a maximum depth of 0.08m. It had a single fill (66) that was excavated in four spits. It produced cremated human bone, 33 iron hobnails (Pl. 17) and 89 jet beads (it might be that some are broken and several fragments belong to the same bead however) (Pls 15 and 16). There were also at least 3 pottery vessels within the cremation burial pit, although extremely fragmented. The pottery has been dated to the mid- Roman period (2nd/3rd century AD). The cremated bone was fairly well-preserved but there were no characteristic fragments and the individual's sex and age could not be determined.

Trench 22 (Fig. 2, 4, 6 and 9; Pls 6 and 9)

Trench 22 (Pl. 6) was orientated approximately south-east to north-west, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.50m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). In this trench, two ditches as well as a large feature (possibly a pit) were identified.

Ditch 7 (Pl. 9) was 1m wide and 0.27m deep. It contained a single fill (58) of mid-grey/brown silty clay that yielded pottery sherds dated to the early Roman period as well as iron slag.

The relationship between Ditches 7 and 8 could not be established. Ditch 8 was aligned south-east to north-west and partly under the baulk. Its possible terminus was investigated and revealed a shallow depth of 0.13m. It was filled with a dark grey/black hard, compacted layer of clay with flint (59) that produced Roman pottery.

Possible pit 9 was located in the south-eastern part of the trench and was also partly beyond the limit of excavation. It had a depth of 0.16m and contained a single fill (60) consisting of a light grey/brown silty clay that produced Roman pottery and iron slag.

Finds

The Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered a relatively large assemblage of pottery: 1187 sherds, weighing 4848g, from 14 contexts. The material has been provisionally spot dated and quantified by fabric group (see Appendix 3) though further work to identify a few fabrics will be needed. The assemblage covers a relatively narrow chronological range with nearly all the material being of Roman date.

Prehistoric

Six sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered during the evaluation (19g). All consist of bodysherds in a fabric tempered with moderate ill-sorted calcined flint. Those from contexts 57, 61, 64 and 67 are all isolated sherds clearly residual in Roman deposits. All but the 4g sherd from context 67 are notably abraded. Context 52 produced the final two pieces – mere degraded smears, though they are the only pottery from the deposit. There is nothing chronologically diagnostic about the prehistoric sherds but the fabrics would be most in keeping with a Later Bronze Age to Iron Age date. The sherds presumably represent a background scatter, potentially from manuring the land with domestic waste.

Roman

The vast majority of the pottery assemblage is of Roman date. Despite the high number of sherds the assemblage is notably fragmented and slightly abraded (though some of the latter may be the result of an acidic subsoil). It is clear from the numbers and condition of the Roman pottery that, although some may have been reworked, it relates directly to occupation/activity within and around the evaluation trenches.

Although many of the sherds are not closely datable there are a number of fabrics and forms present to show activity appears to mainly belong to the late 1st to 2nd centuries, possibly with some continuation into the 3rd. The single most common fabric (excluding the highly fragmented vessels in cremation 66) is the grog-tempered ware (214/1990g), a type well-known of in Kent and which spans the whole Roman period (Pollard

1988). The sherds are mainly featureless but include a number from jars with simple everted rims and at least one vessel with vertical combing on the body exterior (context 65). There is a lesser quantity of grog tempered wares which also contain sparse quartz (15/188g) but these appear in similar jar forms to the main type. There is a range of sherds in one of a number of medium-grained sandy wares, both oxidised and reduced, including jar and bowl forms, though the source of these and many of the finer sandy wares is uncertain, but most likely to be local. A large proportion of the assemblage appears to derive from the Upchurch and Thameside industries (Monaghan 1987). A few sherds appear to be from 1st-century Hoo-type oxidised flagons (though only one small sherd from ditch fill 58 has traces of the typical exterior white slip), but the vast majority consist of the typically fine reduced Upchurch wares, usually in the form of beakers and flagons (191/708g). Pit 10 produced a sherd from an Upchurch poppy head beaker. This industry spans *c.* AD70-275 but all of the current pieces can be placed before the 3rd century.

Non-Kentish wares are not common but include some badly fragmented pieces from a Dressel 20 *amphora* (12/64g) from contexts 58, 61 and 65 and badly degraded samian apparently from both South (3/9g) and Central (3/11g) Gaul (contexts 58 and 65).

Cremation 66 produced the very badly fragmented remains of three vessels. These consist of the apparent cremation pot itself – a reduced jar with flaring rim in a fine sandy ware, possibly from North Kent (Vessel 3 – 379/703g), a flagon in a fine oxidized ware with notable calcareous speckling (Vessel 1 – 165/259g) and a dish in the reduced Black burnished 1 fabric (Vessel 2 – 96/367g). Sherds of the latter were also found in ditch 16, showing some lateral displacement of the cremation, presumably the result of ploughing. Overall a 2nd to 3rd-century date is provisionally suggested for the cremation.

The Metalwork by Aidan Colyer

One hundred and eight pieces of metalwork, all ferrous, were recovered from the evaluation (Appendix 4). The majority of the objects were nails, specifically hobnails. The state of preservation was average to poor with several of the larger pieces being heavily delaminated or fragmented through corrosion.

Blades

A possible two blades were recovered from the site, catalogue numbers 14 and 18, both from deposit (63) in feature 12. Cat. no. 14 is in a single piece although it is heavily damaged. The back of the blade is straight and flat and there is also a tang with the rear edge of the blade set at a right angle. Due to the poor preservation the cutting edge of the blade is missing and the inside, having been exposed is delaminated. The total length cannot

be discerned. What remains of the blade suggests a common knife used for multiple purposes. Cat. no. 18 is in 7 fragments, two fitting together to reveal a cross section of the blade giving it a total depth of 22mm and width of 3mm. The dimensions, and lack of tang, suggest that this may be more remains of cat. no. 14, if so it may be a larger kitchen blade.

Joiner's dog

Half of a joiner's dog, catalogue number 23, was recovered from deposit (65) in feature 14. The preservation of the piece, despite being broken, is relatively good so the detail is not obscured. The presence of this single piece merely adds to the interpretation of the nails and suggests that the larger nails are from a wooden building.

Unidentified fragment

A single unidentifiable piece was recovered from deposit (64) in feature 13. The piece is heavily corroded and encrusted: it could be a heavily corroded nail shaft.

Nails

The remaining ninety-eight pieces are nails, or parts thereof. These nails fall into two categories: Manning (1076) type 1b and type 10 nails.

Type 1b nails

Ten pieces fall into this category (Appendix 4, table A4.1). Cat nos 1 and 2 are fragments of the same nail. Six nails were recovered from ditch 14. While not a large assemblage the consistency of the majority of these suggests that they were a group of nails discarded from the same construction. The largest nail also comes from this context. When the joiner's dog is added to this small assemblage it is clear that this was the result of discarding a group of nails from a probable building suggesting one within relatively close proximity.

The final type 1b nail, catalogue number 39, was recovered from the cremation deposit (66), second spit, and is likely a stray nail that was unintentionally deposited within the feature's backfill.

The type 1b nails make up only a small assemblage but suggest that there was a wooden building on the site, or at least nearby. The presence of the joiner's dog and the larger nail suggests a structural use although it is possible that they were from another wooden construction such as a cart or wagon although the lack of other fittings suggest that the presence of a nearby building is more likely.

Type 10 nails

Type 10 nails are more commonly referred to as hobnails. A total of 76 were recovered (Appendix 4, table A4.2), two of which are corroded together (catalogue number 86). Twelve of these nails were recovered from pit 10, and ditch 12. These are likely from casual loss. The remaining 64 hobnails were recovered from cremation deposit 66, from spits 1, 2 and 3 but nearly all from spit 2.

Many of the nails are in good state of preservation although there is only a single example of two joined together by corrosion. The total number divided by two gives 32 hobnails per shoe. This is at the higher end of the normal range but is not abnormal. While some are missing their shafts, several shafts were recovered from the feature which would complete the nails.

Nail shaft fragments

A total of thirteen shaft fragments were identified within the assemblage. These all came from contexts that produced nails. The shaft widths of the fragments and the corresponding truncated nails in the deposits suggest that these are fragments of nails which were already recovered. This is borne out by catalogue numbers 1 and 2, which were mentioned above, which are easily shown to be part of the same nail.

Conclusion

The assemblage is a modest size; however, it is limited. The majority of the pieces recovered come from a single context and represent a single pair of shoes. The Type 1b nails are generic common nails and it is only the joiner's dog and larger nail which point towards their use in construction rather than for other applications. The blade fragments likely represent a single object too. The blade is unidentifiable to a specific type beyond a common general use blade that would likely have been used for food. The assemblage is therefore indicative of general Roman occupation on the site. The burial contained enough hobnails for two shoes. The stray hobnails also suggest that the other ferrous objects are likely of a similar date.

The Slag by Luke Barber

A small assemblage of slag was recovered (Appendix 5). Although all of the slag is, strictly speaking, undiagnostic of process it is strongly suspected all relates to iron smithing. Single pieces in contexts 58 and 65 have hints of a partial convex dome hinting they could be from forge bottoms but not enough is present to be totally sure. Small scale iron smithing is common on rural Roman sites and the presence of the slag is not unexpected here.

The Beads by Odile Rouard and Virginia Fuentes

A total of 89 jet beads (although some may be fragments of broken beads) were recovered from cremation burial 15 (Appendix 6). The cremation had a single fill (66) that was fully excavated in four spits and completely sampled. 18 of these beads were recovered *in situ* while digging the cremation, while another 71 were recovered from the samples.

All beads were shaped in cylinders, perforated lengthways and presented groove or line decorations that were evenly spaced. Two other beads presented two fine lines in the middle, in contrast with the ones mentioned previously (beads 78 and 88). They all had a diameter of 4mm, apart from one which was tapered at one end and had a diameter of 3mm (Pl. 15). Their lengths varied between 2mm and 25mm.

There were only three long beads, measuring 17mm, 20mm and 25mm each. They were decorated with grooves although the tapered bead (that measures 20mm) had very faint and subtle groove marks. Smaller beads were more numerous, with twenty beads measuring 5mm long, twenty-one measuring 3mm and twenty-four measuring 2mm. There were also nine beads measuring 4mm long. It is worth noting that some beads may be broken and may therefore belong to the long beads' category.

There were also seven beads measuring 6mm, two of 7mm, one measuring 9mm and two more measuring 10mm in length. A complete list of the beads giving measurements and descriptions is given in Appendix 6.

The jet could have originated from Whitby in Yorkshire or alternatively Kimmeridge in Dorset, where the material outcrops for easy access. It is unclear if the jet jewellery was carved in a single centre such as York (*Eburacum*) or if it is the raw material that was traded throughout Britain and then worked locally. Examples from York have been dated to the 3rd/4th century AD (RCHME 1962, 141–4). Jet seems to be quite common in burial contexts although the examples from York were associated with inhumations rather than cremation burials. Jet was believed in antiquity to have magical properties and this may have been one of the reasons why it often accompanied the dead.

The Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 6 struck flints was recovered from the site for the evaluation phase of the fieldwork. These are listed in Appendix 7 and comprised four flakes and two cores, which were originally flakes. The pieces are all unpatinated except for one large well-made flake from cut 14 which possessed edge damage that might be light retouch or from use. Where present, the cortex is rough suggesting a direct chalk source rather than from gravel. The pieces are not closely datable but are likely to be of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The two 'cores' are unusual and might be accidental by-products of activities such as pit digging during the Roman occupation of the site.

The Fired Clay by Odile Rouard

No brick or tile was recovered from the site. A small assemblage of fired clay (55 pieces weighing 229 g) was recovered from eight contexts (Appendix 8). Most were small, amorphous fragments which cannot be identified to function, although some pieces might represent daub or furnace lining. All came from Roman features. At least three fabrics can be identified but they show no apparent distinction in form.

Pit 5 in Trench 17 contained two fragments. One of them had a light orange clay fabric with moderate burnt flint inclusions while the other showed evidence of blackening, suggesting it was poorly fired, with an insufficient amount of oxygen present during heating. It also showed possible evidence of wattle impression.

Pit 9 in Trench 22 contained three fragments. Two of them consist of a mid-orange clay fabric. The third, larger, piece showed evidence of blackening and contained occasional burnt flint inclusions.

Ditch 13 in Trench 16 produced 11 fragments, in sizes varying between 10mm x 10mm and 30mm x 20mm and had a light to mid-orange clay soft clay fabric. It is possible that some of them show evidence of wattle impression and could represent fragments of daub.

From Ditch 14 (which was cut by Ditch 13), 26 fragments were recovered. They could be divided in three types of fabric. The first type could be applied to 21 small fragments comprising a soft, mid-orange clay fabric with some pieces possibly showing evidence of wattle impression. Four other fragments consisted of a more compact greyish fabric showing signs of blackening. Wattle impression was clearly visible on the bigger piece (measuring 40mm by 30mm) and these fragments could represent daub. The last fragment (measuring 30mm by 30mm) had a mid-pinkish grey fabric with common marl streaks. It was otherwise uncharacteristic.

The Geological Material by Luke Barber

A single piece of stone from ditch 14, fill 65 consists of a 495g fragment from a rotary quern in Millstone Grit, some 45mm thick. The fragment has been re-used as a grinding/sharpening stone and all the broken faces are worn flat from use. Such quality grinding stone would not be wasted and, even after breakage, quern and millstone fragments were frequently re-used.

The Burnt Human Bone by Ceri Falys

Burnt human bone was recovered from one context feature 15 (66). The cremation deposit was whole-earth recovered on site, in a series of four, 0.02m thick spits. During post-excavation processing, the surrounding soil

and bone were subsequently floated and wet-sieved to a 1mm mesh size, with all burnt bone and other associated artefacts separated for further analysis.

Prior to osteological analysis the bone from each spit was sorted using a sieve stack comprising 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sizes. The relative weights from each of the sieves was recorded for each spit, along with information regarding the maximum post-excavation fragment sizes of both cranial and post-cranial elements (Appendix 9). A total of 347.0g of bone was present for analysis, which is significantly lower than would be expected from the cremation of a complete (adult) individual (recorded range: 1001.5g-2442.5g, average: 1625.9g based on modern crematoria, McKinley 1993). Reduced quantities of bone in archaeological cremation deposits may reflect disturbance of the burials after interment, the age of the interred individual, or the practice of burying only some of the calcined bone of the cremated individual, representing a symbolic or token interment (McKinley 2006).

The maximum post-excavation sizes of cranial vault fragments ranged between 16.8mm (spit 1) and 18.7mm (spit 2), while portions of long bone shafts varied from 20.2mm (spit 1) to 29.9mm (spit 4) (Appendix 5). However, fragments larger than 10mm in size were not common in the assemblage, as the majority of bone (176g, 50.7% of the total fragments present for analysis), measured less than 5mm in size.

Despite the high degree of fragmentation observed, the burnt bone was generally well preserved, with overall dense textures and good cortical bone preservation. With few exceptions in spit 1, which displayed white bone with patches of grey, the bone was uniformly white in colour. This indicated the skeleton had been subjected to an efficient cremation process (i.e. adequate time, temperature and oxygen supply was applied to the skeleton to allow for the organic components of the bone to be fully oxidized). This efficiency relies on factors such as the quantity of fuel used to build the pyre, the temperature attained in various parts of the pyre, length of time over which the cremation was undertaken and the oxidising/reducing conditions in various parts of the pyre (McKinley 2004:11). Holden *et al.* (1995a, b) suggest that temperatures above 600°C are required to fully oxidize the organic components and produce white bone, as observed in these contexts. Several long bone shaft fragments in spit 2 had deposits of what appears to be corroded iron adhering to the bone.

Osteological Analysis

All pieces of bone were subjected to osteological analysis following the procedures suggested by Brickley and McKinley (2004), and Mitchell and Brickley (2017). The purpose of osteological analysis is to determine the demographic profile of skeletal assemblages based on the assessment of age, sex, pathological conditions, and non-metric traits that can be extracted from the remains. In addition, the minimum number of individuals (MNI)

represented within each context was determined through the identification of duplication of the same skeletal element, or by the presence of age-related development of teeth and/or skeletal element.

Initial osteological analysis divided fragments into five main areas of the body: cranial, axial, upper limb, lower limb and non-descript long bone (unidentifiable to specific limb). A more specific identification of fragments to specific skeletal element and side was also attempted, where possible. The most frequently preserved fragments in the deposits were small, non-descript pieces of cranial vault and midshaft portions of the long bones (including the humerus, ulna, radius). A single distal end of a proximal pedal phalanx was also recovered from spit 1. The lack of duplication of elements or differing states of skeletal development in all three contexts suggests a minimum number of one individual was present.

As the accuracy of skeletal demographic techniques (i.e. age-at-death and sex estimation methods) greatly reflect the quantity and quality of observable traits. Unfortunately, no required regions of bone commonly relied on for estimations of age and sex were present for analysis. As a result, it was not possible to suggest an age-at-death or sex for the individual represented by the remains from 15 (66). It is noted that the thickness of the bones of the cranial vault were very thin, possibly suggesting a younger individual. However, this hypothesis could not be supported any postcranial fragments in the cremation deposit.

In summary, a single human cremation burial was recovered from the investigated area. Despite being well preserved, a high degree of fragmentation was present, which greatly limited the amount of retrievable demographic information from the remains. It was not possible to suggest the sex or an age-at-death for the individual represented in the cremation deposit.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of non-human bone was recovered from ditch 14 (65). Weighing 159g, a total of 22 fragments of poorly preserved bone were present for analysis (Appendix 10). The fragment size varied significantly between pieces, however, the majority of cortical bone surfaces showed etching and patches of erosion. Most of the bone could not be identified but at least one “large” sized animal (horse or cow) was represented by a single rib mid-shaft fragment and several pieces of an innominate (hip). No further information could be retrieved from the poorly preserved remains.

Charred Plant Remains by Elspeth St John-Brookes

Seven samples were taken across the site numbering <1> - <7> with sample <7> split into spits 1-4 as this feature was a cremation deposit. Samples were floated and wet sieved using a 0.5cm sieve, with the samples from the cremation put through an additional 0.25cm sieve, all were then passed through a 0.1mm flot mesh with the resulting flots air dried. The retained flots were examined under a low power binocular microscope and hand lens at magnifications between x8 to x100. Identification of seeds and charcoal was carried out using online resources (www.plantatlas.eu/za.php and www.woodanatomy.ch/) and aided by text sources: (HE 2015;, Schweingruber 1978), Stace 1997) and Hather 2000). The results are detailed in Appendices 11 and 12.

Seeds were found in seven of the samples including a single grain of Poaceae family (Grass) and eight *Amaranthaceae spp.* (Pigweed/Goosefoot) seeds. The single grain was charred and therefore is a seed found *in situ*, however the rest of the Pigweed/Goosefoot seeds showed no signs of charring and are therefore likely to be modern intrusions caused by rooting and burrowing. This is further supported by the fact that these seeds come from common weeds in the British Flora (Stace 1997). In conclusion, very little environmental information can be gained from this seed assemblage.

Charcoal was present in six of the samples taken. These contained *Quercus* (Oak) and *Salix/Poplar* (Willow/Poplar) with the predominant species being that of oak. Only one sample contained both species. The charcoal remains showed the exploitation of oak, this wood has superior burning properties as it burns slowly and hot, therefore suitable for many activities (Edlin 1949) including cremation practises (O'Donnell 2016). Furthermore, many of the oak fragments were large suggesting a isolated event, short in nature with a single deposition of the resulting refuse and rapid sealing of the deposit.

These samples produced some environmental material of interpretable value from the charcoal assemblage. The charcoal was found in pits, ditches and the cremation. These types of context suggest this deposition is likely secondary, a dumping of waste/refuse away from the primary burning location. It is probable that these deposits represent intentional dumping after a burning event nearby. This, along with the identification of large oak fragments supports the theory that the dumps of charred material in ditches [13] and [14] were a result of the cremating process before the burial.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation at Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed new access road. The site does not appear to have been truncated to any great extent in the past, and a number of archaeological features were recorded in the trenches. These features largely consist of ditches, although a small number of pits as well as a cremation burial were also investigated. The majority of the features date to the early to mid- Roman period (1st to 3rd century AD), although the pits and ditch investigated in Trench 10 have been very tentatively dated to the prehistoric period, suggesting a possible earlier occupation of the site. There was a distinct concentration of Roman activity around the centre of the site, in Trenches 16, 17 and 18. This corresponds closely with the suggested course of the Roman road between Canterbury and Dover, and even though there was no evidence of the road itself, the remains identified could belong to a roadside settlement and/or roadside ditches. The presence of slag in several features suggests there might have been some small-scale smithing taking place on or near the site, but this is routine on Roman rural settlements. A joiner's dog as well as several large nails were also found in Trench 16, implying there may have been a wooden building in the vicinity of the site.

The Roman cremation burial, with its numerous jet beads and hobnails is of particular interest, although the lack of characteristic bone fragments did not allow for the individual's sex or age to be determined. The site is therefore considered to have high archaeological potential

References

- BGS, 1982, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet **289**, Solid and Drift Deposits Edition, Keyworth
- Brickley, M and McKinley, J (eds), 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Pap 7, Reading
- Boast, E J and Moody, G A, 2019, 'Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, Kent: an archaeological desk-based assessment', Trust for Thanet Archaeology, unpublished report
- Edlin, H L, 1949. *Woodland crafts in Britain: an account of the traditional uses of trees and timbers in the British countryside*, London, Batsford
- Hather, J G. 2000 *The identification of Northern European woods; a guide for archaeologists and conservators*, London. Archetype Press.
- HE, 2015, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practise of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Historic England, Swindon
- Holden, J L, Phakley, P P and Clement, J G, 1995, 'Scanning electron microscope observations of incinerated human femoral bone: a case study', *Forensic Science International*, **74**, 17–28
- Holden, J L, Phakley, P P and Clement, J G, 1995, 'Scanning electron microscope observations of heat-treated human bone', *Forensic Science International*, **74**, 29–45
- KCC, 2020, 'Specification for archaeological evaluation at Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, near Dover, Kent, CT4 6ET', Kent County Council brief, Maidstone
- Manning, W H, 1976, *Catalogue of Roman-British Ironwork in the Museum of Antiquities*, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newcastle
- McKinley, J I, 1993, 'Bone fragment size and weights of bone from modern British cremations and its implications for the interpretation of archaeological cremations', *Internat J Osteoarchaeology* **3**, 283–7

- McKinley, J I, 2000, 'The Analysis of Cremated Bone', in M Cox and S Mays (eds), *Human Osteology*, London, 403–21
- McKinley, J I, 2006, 'Cremation...the cheap option?', in R Gowland and C Knusel (eds), *Social Archaeology of Funerary Remains*, Oxford, 81–8
- McKinley, J I, 2004, 'Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone', in M Brickley and J McKinley (eds) *Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains*, IFA pap 7, 9–13
- Mitchell, P D, and Brickley, M (eds), 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, CIFA and BABAO, Reading
- Monaghan, J, 1987, *Upchurch and Thameside Roman Pottery*, BAR Brit Ser **173**, Oxford
- NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London
- O'Donnell, L. 2016. The power of the pyre - A holistic study of cremation focusing on charcoal remains. *J Archaeol Sci*, **65**. 161-171
- Pollard, R J, 1988, *The Roman Pottery of Kent*, Kent Archaeol Soc Monogr **V**, Maidstone
- RCHME, 1962, *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in City of York', Volume 1, Eburacum, Roman York*, London
- Schweingruber, F H, 1978 *Microscopic wood anatomy*. Birmensdorf. Swiss Federal Institute of Forestry Research
- Stace, C, 1997, *New flora of the British Isles*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- www.plantatlas.eu/za.php - Online Digital Plant Atlas
- www.woodanatomy.ch/ - Online Wood Anatomy

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Length (m)</i> | <i>Breadth (m)</i> | <i>Depth (m)</i> | <i>Comment</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | | | | Not excavated at this stage. |
| 2 | | | | Not excavated at this stage. |
| 3 | 25.20 | 1.80 | 0.37 | 0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.19-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (Seaford Chalk Formation). Pl. 1 |
| 4 | 27 | 1.80 | 0.27 | 0-0.08m Topsoil (50); 0.08-0.23m subsoil (51); 0.23m+ natural geology (Seaford Chalk Formation). |
| 5 | 27.60 | 1.80 | 0.34 | 0-0.11m Topsoil (50); 0.11-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (Seaford Chalk Formation). |
| 6 | 27 | 1.80 | 0.35 | 0-0.12m Topsoil (50); 0.12-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 7 | 26.50 | 1.80 | 0.31 | 0-0.11m Topsoil (50); 0.11-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 8 | 25.50 | 1.80 | 0.36 | 0-0.13m Topsoil (50); 0.13-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). Pl. 2 |
| 9 | 25.20 | 1.80 | 0.35 | 0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 10 | 26.50 | 1.80 | 0.34 | 0-0.13m Topsoil (50); 0.13-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). Pits 1 and 2. Gully 3. Pis 3 and 7 |
| 11 | 26 | 1.80 | 0.28 | 0-0.11m Topsoil (50); 0.11-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 12 | 27.60 | 1.80 | 0.39 | 0-0.12m Topsoil (50); 0.12-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 13 | 26.20 | 1.80 | 0.36 | 0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 14 | 26.80 | 1.80 | 0.38 | 0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 15 | 26 | 1.80 | 0.44 | 0-0.13m Topsoil (50); 0.13-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 16 | 25 | 1.80 | 0.39 | 0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). Ditches 12, 13 and 14. Pis 4, 10 and 11 |
| 17 | 26 | 1.80 | 0.39 | 0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). Ditches 4 and 6. Pits 5, 10 and 11. Pl. 8 |
| 18 | 25 | 1.80 | 0.32 | 0-0.12m Topsoil (50); 0.12-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). Ditches 16 and 17. Cremation burial 15. Pis 5, 12-17 |
| 19 | 25.70 | 1.80 | 0.31 | 0-0.12m Topsoil (50); 0.12-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 20 | 26.20 | 1.80 | 0.33 | 0-0.10m Topsoil (50); 0.10-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 21 | 26 | 1.80 | 0.30 | 0-0.12m Topsoil (50); 0.12-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). |
| 22 | 25.50 | 1.80 | 0.50 | 0-0.30m Topsoil (50); 0.30-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45m+ natural geology (Clay with Flint). Ditches 7 and 8. Pit 9. Pis 6 and 9 |

APPENDIX 2: Feature list

| <i>Trench</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Fill (s)</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>Date</i> | <i>Dating evidence / comments</i> |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 10 | 1 | 52 | Pit | ?Prehistoric | Pl. 7 |
| 10 | 2 | 53 | Pit | ? | |
| 10 | 3 | 54 | Gully | ? | |
| 17 | 4 | 55 | Ditch | Early Roman | Pottery. |
| 17 | 5 | 56 | Pit | Early Roman | Pottery. |
| 17 | 6 | 57 | Ditch | Early Roman | Pottery. Pl. 8 |
| 22 | 7 | 58 | Ditch | Early Roman | Pottery. Pl. 9 |
| 22 | 8 | 59 | Ditch terminus | Early Roman | Pottery. |
| 22 | 9 | 60 | Pit | Early Roman | Pottery. |
| 17 | 10 | 61 | Square pit | Early Roman | Pottery. |
| 17 | 11 | 62 | Square pit | Early Roman | Pottery. |
| 16 | 12 | 63 | Ditch | Early Roman | Pottery. Pl. 10 |
| 16 | 13 | 64 | Ditch | Early Roman | Pottery. Pl. 11 |
| 16 | 14 | 65 | Ditch | Early Roman | Pottery. Pl. 11 |
| 18 | 15 | 66 | Cremation burial | Mid-Roman | Pottery. Pls 12, 13 and 14 |
| 18 | 16 | 67 | Ditch | Mid- Roman | Pottery. |
| 18 | 17 | 68 | Ditch | Early Roman | Pottery. Not excavated. |

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Sample</i> | <i>Fabric</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|----------------|---------------|--|-----------|---------------|---|
| 52 | 1 | P1a Moderate ill-sorted calcined flint | 2 | 4 | (tiny oxidised 'smear') |
| 55 | | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 1 | 20 | (oxidised) |
| 55 | | R2a Oxidised medium sandy ware | 2 | 3 | (oxidised) |
| 55 | | R3a Fine oxidised sandy ware | 7 | 18 | (oxidised) |
| 56 | | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 1 | 2 | (reduced) |
| 56 | | R2b Medium sandy blackwre | 4 | 31 | Bowl x1 (reduced, everted rim) |
| 56 | | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 3 | 34 | Dish x1 (reduced, simple upright rim) |
| 56 | | R4a Hoo-type very fine sandy | 2 | 8 | (oxidised) |
| 56 | 3 | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 1 | 3 | ? Same vessel as hand-collected one |
| 57 | | P1a Moderate ill-sorted calcined flint | 1 | 2 | (reduced) |
| 57 | | R3a Fine oxidised sandy ware | 2 | 3 | (oxidised) |
| 57 | | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 1 | 2 | (reduced) |
| 57 | | R4a Hoo-type very fine sandy | 3 | 8 | (oxidised) |
| 57 | | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 121 | 415 | ?Flagon/beakers x2 (reduced) |
| 58 | | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 14 | 76 | (oxidised and reduced) |
| 58 | | R2a Oxidised medium sandy ware | 5 | 21 | (oxidised) |
| 58 | | R2b Medium sandy blackwre | 2 | 12 | (reduced) |
| 58 | | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 10 | 35 | (reduced) |
| 58 | | R4c Hoo-type oxidised silty ware | 2 | 10 | Flagon x1 (oxidised, white slip externally) |
| 58 | | R5a Sandy ware with rare flint | 1 | 1 | (oxidised) |
| 58 | | Dr. 20 amphora | 1 | 11 | Amphora x1 (oxidised) |
| 58 | | South Gaulish samian | 1 | 1 | ?Dish x1 |
| 59 | | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 5 | 36 | (oxidised and reduced) |
| 59 | | R1b Grog-tempered with sparse quartz | 1 | 17 | Jar x1 (oxidised, tapering everted rim) |
| 59 | | R2a Oxidised medium sandy ware | 1 | 17 | (oxidised) |
| 60 | | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 2 | 2 | (oxidised) |
| 60 | | R2a Oxidised medium sandy ware | 1 | 4 | (oxidised) |
| 60 | | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 2 | 6 | (reduced) |
| 61 | | P1a Moderate ill-sorted calcined flint | 1 | 2 | (oxidised) |
| 61 | | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 11 | 128 | (reduced bases) |
| 61 | | R1b Grog-tempered with sparse quartz | 1 | 11 | (reduced) |
| 61 | | R2c Medium sandy greyware | 1 | 3 | (reduced) |
| 61 | | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 5 | 32 | (reduced) |
| 61 | | R4a Hoo-type very fine sandy | 3 | 7 | (oxidised) |
| 61 | | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 2 | 4 | Beaker x1 (reduced poppyhead); ?x1 (reduced) |
| 61 | | Dr. 20 amphora | 2 | 5 | Amphora x1 (oxidised) |
| 63 | | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 8 | 71 | Jar x1 (oxidised, flaring rim); ?x4 (oxidised) |
| 63 | | R1b Grog-tempered with sparse quartz | 2 | 8 | Jar x1 (oxidised, everted rim); ?x1 (reduced) |
| 63 | | R2a Oxidised medium sandy ware | 1 | 1 | (oxidised) |
| 63 | | R2b Medium sandy blackwre | 1 | 2 | (reduced) |
| 63 | | R2c Medium sandy greyware | 1 | 6 | (reduced) |
| 63 | | R3a Fine oxidised sandy ware | 1 | 3 | (oxidised) |
| 63 | | R4a Hoo-type very fine sandy | 1 | 2 | ?Flagon x1 (oxidised) |
| 63 | | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 4 | 22 | ?Beaker x1 (reduced); ?x1 (reduced) |
| 63 | | R4c Hoo-type oxidised silty ware | 2 | 2 | (oxidised) |
| 64 | | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 34 | 427 | Jars x2 (oxidised, everted and rolled rims); ?x2 (oxidised) |
| 64 | | R1b Grog-tempered with sparse quartz | 5 | 78 | (oxidised) |
| 64 | | P1a Moderate ill-sorted calcined flint | 1 | 7 | (reduced) |
| 64 | | R2a Oxidised medium sandy ware | 2 | 13 | Bowl x1 (oxidised, rounded club rim) |
| 64 | | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 3 | 15 | Bowl x1 (reduced, beaded rim) |
| 64 | | R3c Abundant fine sandy oxidised | 1 | 12 | Jar x1 (oxidised, everted rim) |
| 64 | | R4d Hoo-type sparse fine quartz, rare calcareous | 1 | 10 | Flagon x1 (oxidised, handle scar) |
| 64 | | R4a Hoo-type very fine sandy | 1 | 4 | Flagon x1 (oxidised base) |
| 64 | | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 12 | 42 | (reduced, x1 with cordon) |
| 64 | | R4c Hoo-type oxidised silty ware | 1 | 2 | (oxidised) |
| 64 | 5 | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 1 | 8 | (oxidised) |
| 64 | 5 | R4c Hoo-type oxidised silty ware | 1 | 1 | (oxidised) |
| 65 | | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 134 | 1205 | Jars x8 (simple everted rims, oxidised and reduced); ?x3 (oxidised, x1 with vertical combing) |
| 65 | | R1b Grog-tempered with sparse quartz | 6 | 74 | (oxidised and reduced) |
| 65 | | R2a Oxidised medium sandy ware | 8 | 53 | Jar x1 (oxidised, thickened everted); dish x1 (oxidised, simple upright rim); ?x1 (oxidised) |
| 65 | | R2b Medium sandy blackwre | 3 | 8 | Dish/lid x1 (reduced); ?x2 (reduced) |
| 65 | | R2c Medium sandy greyware | 6 | 60 | Jars x2 (reduced, slightly hooked rim, x1 beaded everted rim) |

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Sample</i> | <i>Fabric</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|----------------|---------------|---|-----------|---------------|---|
| 65 | | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 7 | 42 | Jar x1 (reduced, simple tapering everted rim); bowls x2 (reduced, round club rim); ?x2 (x1 burnished lattice) |
| 65 | | R4a Hoo-type very fine sandy | 3 | 9 | ?Flagon x1 (oxidised) |
| 65 | | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 35 | 165 | Beakers x2 (reduced, simple tapering everted rims, x1 with oblique rouletting on body); ?x2 (reduced) |
| 65 | | R4c Hoo-type oxidised silty ware | 5 | 20 | Flagon x1 (oxidised); ? X1 |
| 65 | | R3d Fine sandy buff ware (St Albans/Wiggonholt) | 3 | 22 | Flagon x1 (oxidised, externally cordoned/corrugated neck) |
| 65 | | Dr. 20 amphora | 9 | 48 | Amphora x1 (oxidised) |
| 65 | | South Gaulish samian | 2 | 8 | Bowls x2 (form?) |
| 65 | | Central Gaulish samian | 3 | 11 | |
| 65 | 6 | R1a Grog-tempered ware | 2 | 12 | (oxidised) |
| 65 | 6 | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 1 | 1 | (reduced) |
| 66 | spit 1 | R2d BB1 sandy blackware | 26 | 111 | Dish x1 (reduced) Vessel 2 |
| 66 | spit 1 | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 9 | 21 | Jar x1 (reduced) Vessel 3 |
| 66 | spit 1 | R4e Calcareous-speckled oxidised fineware | 5 | 9 | Flagon x1 (oxidised). Vessel 1 |
| 66 | <7> spit 1 | R2d BB1 sandy blackware | 21 | 43 | More of Vessel 2 |
| 66 | <7> spit 1 | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 69 | 102 | (reduced, flaring rim). More of Vessel 3 |
| 66 | <7> spit 1 | R4e Calcareous-speckled oxidised fineware | 5 | 3 | More of Vessel 1 |
| 66 | <7> spit 2 | R2d BB1 sandy blackware | 30 | 85 | Dish (reduced, simple upright rim, internally burnished). Vessel 2 |
| 66 | <7> spit 2 | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 84 | 141 | More of Vessel 3 |
| 66 | <7> spit 2 | R4e Calcareous-speckled oxidised fineware | 24 | 24 | More of Vessel 1 |
| 66 | <7> spit 3 | R2d BB1 sandy blackware | 5 | 91 | More of Vessel 2 |
| 66 | <7> spit 3 | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 74 | 173 | More of Vessel 3 |
| 66 | <7> spit 3 | R4e Calcareous-speckled oxidised fineware | 13 | 11 | More of Vessel 1 |
| 66 | <7> spit 4 | R3b Fine sandy reduced ware | 143 | 266 | More of Vessel 3 |
| 66 | <7> spit 4 | R4e Calcareous-speckled oxidised fineware | 4 | 2 | More of Vessel 1 |
| 66 | Vessel 1 | R4e Calcareous-speckled oxidised fineware | 114 | 210 | More of Vessel 1 |
| 66 | Vessel 2 | R2d BB1 sandy blackware | 14 | 37 | More of Vessel 2 |
| 67 | | P1a Moderate ill-sorted calcined flint | 1 | 4 | (reduced) |
| 67 | | R2d BB1 sandy blackware | 6 | 29 | Same as Vessel 2 |
| 67 | | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 3 | 11 | (reduced) |
| 68 | | R4b Upchurch reduced silty ware | 1 | 7 | (reduced) |

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of metal

Table A4.1: Type 1b nails

| <i>Cat no.</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>spit</i> | <i>Length (mm)</i> | <i>Width (mm)</i> | <i>shaft width (mm)</i> | <i>type</i> |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 10 | 61 | | 6 | 24 | | 1b |
| 2 | 10 | 61 | | 24 | 18 | 7 | 1b |
| 15 | 12 | 63 | | 45 | 17 | 7 | 1b |
| 20 | 14 | 65 | | 101 | 23 | 7 | 1b |
| 21 | 14 | 65 | | 34 | 13 | 6 | 1b |
| 22 | 14 | 65 | | 60 | 14 | 5 | 1b |
| 26 | 14 | 65 | | 38 | 13 | 6 | 1b |
| 27 | 14 | 65 | | 32 | | 6 | 1b |
| 28 | 14 | 65 | | 32 | 19 | 6 | 1b |
| 39 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 20 | 18 | 7 | 1b |

Table A4.2: Type 10 hobnails

| <i>Cat no.</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>spit</i> | <i>Length (mm)</i> | <i>Width (mm)</i> | <i>shaft width (mm)</i> | <i>head</i> |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 4 | 10 | 61 | | 13 | 15 | 4 | |
| 5 | 10 | 61 | | 16 | 12 | 3 | |
| 6 | 10 | 61 | | 15 | 12 | 4 | |
| 7 | 10 | 61 | | 6 | 12 | 4 | |
| 8 | 10 | 61 | | 10 | 12 | 3 | |
| 9 | 10 | 61 | | 5 | 11 | | |
| 10 | 10 | 61 | | 10 | 12 | 3 | |
| 11 | 10 | 61 | | 18 | 16 | 5 | |
| 12 | 10 | 61 | | 12 | 11 | 3 | |
| 13 | 10 | 61 | | 12 | 11 | 3 | |
| 16 | 12 | 63 | | 13 | 12 | 3 | |
| 17 | 12 | 63 | | 19 | 12 | 3 | |
| 29 | 15 | 66 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 3 | |
| 30 | 15 | 66 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 3 | domed |
| 31 | 15 | 66 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 2 | |
| 32 | 15 | 66 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 3 | |
| 34 | 15 | 66 | 1 | 2 | 10 | | |
| 35 | 15 | 66 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 3 | |
| 36 | 15 | 66 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 2 | |
| 41 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 2 | |
| 42 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | |
| 44 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 3 | |
| 45 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 | |
| 47 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 3 | |
| 48 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 2 | |
| 49 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 3 | |
| 50 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | |
| 51 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 2 | |
| 52 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 3 | |
| 53 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 3 | |
| 54 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | |
| 55 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 3 | |
| 57 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 3 | |
| 59 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 2 | |
| 60 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 16 | 9 | 3 | |
| 61 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 | |
| 62 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 3 | |
| 63 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 2 | |
| 65 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 2 | |
| 67 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 3 | |
| 68 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | |
| 69 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 3 | |
| 70 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 3 | |
| 71 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 2 | |
| 72 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 3 | |
| 73 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 3 | |
| 74 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 3 | |
| 75 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 3 | |
| 76 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 12 | 10 | 3 | |
| 77 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | |
| 78 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 2 | |

| <i>Cat no.</i> | <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>spit</i> | <i>Length (mm)</i> | <i>Width (mm)</i> | <i>shaft width (mm)</i> | <i>head</i> |
|----------------|------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 79 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | |
| 80 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 2 | |
| 81 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 18 | 8 | 3 | |
| 82 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | |
| 83 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 13 | 9 | 2 | |
| 84 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 3 | |
| 85 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 3 | |
| 86 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 2 | |
| 86 | | | | 9 | 10 | 2 | |
| 87 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 2 | |
| 88 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 2 | |
| 89 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 13 | 11 | 2 | |
| 90 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 2 | |
| 91 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 2 | |
| 92 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | |
| 93 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 2 | |
| 94 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 3 | |
| 95 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 2 | |
| 96 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 3 | |
| 97 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 3 | |
| 98 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 3 | |
| 99 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 2 | |
| 100 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | |
| 101 | 15 | 66 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 3 | |
| 102 | 15 | 66 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 3 | |

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of slag

| <i>Context</i> | <i>Type</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|--|
| 58 | Undiagnostic iron | 9 | 497 | Rusty-brown, quite dense but aerated |
| 60 | Undiagnostic iron | 4 | 402 | as above |
| 60 | Hearth lining | 1 | 40 | Dull orange-red silt clay with vitrification |
| 63 | Undiagnostic iron | 5 | 127 | as above |
| 64 | Undiagnostic iron | 2 | 49 | as above |
| 65 | Undiagnostic iron | 9 | 384 | Similar to above but a little more aerated |

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of beads from 15 (66)

| <i>Bead</i> | <i>Spit</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|-------------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Spit 1 | Jet. 6mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 2 | Spit 1 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 3 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 4 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 5 | Spit 1 | Jet. 6mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 6 | Spit 1 | Jet. 6mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 7 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. Possibly broken at one end. |
| 8 | Spit 1 | Jet. 6mm long. 4mm diameter. Four vertical lines. Possibly broken at one end. |
| 9 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. Possibly broken at one end. |
| 10 | Spit 1 | Jet. 6mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 11 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 12 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 13 | Spit 1 | Jet. 4mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 14 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 15 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 16 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 17 | Spit 1 | Jet. 4mm long. 4mm diameter. Two vertical lines. |
| 18 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 19 | Spit 1 | Jet. 4mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 20 | Spit 1 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 21 | Spit 1 | Jet. 4mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 22 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Four vertical lines. Possibly broken at one end. |
| 23 | Spit 1 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 24 | Spit 1 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. Oxidised mark on the surface. |
| 25 | Spit 1 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 26 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 27 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 28 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. Possibly broken at one end. |
| 29 | Spit 1 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 30 | Spit 1 | Jet. 4mm long. 4mm diameter. Two vertical lines. Possibly broken at one end. |
| 31 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 32 | Spit 1 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 33 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 34 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 35 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One vertical line. |
| 36 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One vertical line. |
| 37 | Spit 1 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. Two vertical lines. Broken at one end. |
| 38 | Spit 1 | Jet. Up to 5mm long. 4mm wide. Four vertical lines. Broken in a half. |
| 39 | Spit 1 | Jet. Up to 5mm long. 4mm wide. Three vertical lines. Broken in a half. |
| 40 | Spit 1 | Jet bead fragment. 5mm long. |
| 41 | Spit 2 | Jet. 4mm long. 4mm diameter. Two vertical lines. |
| 42 | Spit 2 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 43 | Spit 2 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. Two vertical lines. |
| 44 | Spit 2 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central line. |
| 45 | Spit 2 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 46 | Spit 2 | Jet. 4mm long. 4mm diameter. Three vertical lines. |
| 47 | Spit 2 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 48 | Spit 2 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 49 | Spit 2 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 50 | Spit 2 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 51 | Spit 2 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 52 | Spit 2 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 53 | Spit 2 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 54 | Spit 2 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 55 | Spit 2 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 56 | Spit 2 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 57 | Spit 2 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 58 | Spit 2 | Jet. 4mm long. 4mm diameter. Two vertical lines. Broken in half. |
| 59 | Spit 2 | Jet. 4mm long. 4mm diameter. Two vertical lines. Broken in half. |
| 60 | Spit 3 | Jet. 24mm long. 4mm diameter. Marked vertical grooves. Broken at one end. Pl. 15 |
| 61 | Spit 3 | Jet. 20mm long. 4mm diameter to 3mm. Tapered at one end. Faint vertical grooves, more marked on 4mm end. Pl. 15 |
| 62 | Spit 3 | Jet. 17mm long. 4mm diameter. Marked vertical grooves. Possibly damaged at one end. Pl. 15 |
| 63 | Spit 3 | Jet. 10mm long. 4mm diameter. Six marked vertical lines, evenly spaced. Broken in half. |
| 64 | Spit 3 | Jet. 10mm long. 4mm diameter. Six marked vertical lines, evenly spaced. Broken in half. |
| 65 | Spit 3 | Jet. 9mm long. 4mm diameter. Five marked vertical lines, evenly spaced. Pl. 16 |
| 66 | Spit 3 | Jet. 7mm long. 4mm diameter. Five marked vertical lines, evenly spaced. |

| <i>Bead</i> | <i>Spit</i> | <i>Description</i> |
|-------------|-------------|---|
| 67 | Spit 3 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three marked vertical lines, evenly spaced. |
| 68 | Spit 3 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three marked vertical lines, evenly spaced. |
| 69 | Spit 3 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three marked vertical lines, evenly spaced. |
| 70 | Spit 3 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three marked vertical lines, evenly spaced. |
| 71 | Spit 3 | Jet. 5mm long. 4mm diameter. Three marked vertical lines, evenly spaced. |
| 72 | Spit 3 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. Two marked vertical lines. Pl. 16 |
| 73 | Spit 3 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. Two marked vertical lines. Broken at one end. |
| 74 | Spit 3 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. Two marked vertical line. |
| 75 | Spit 3 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 76 | Spit 3 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 77 | Spit 3 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line |
| 78 | Spit 3 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. Two very fine central vertical lines. Pl. 16 |
| 79 | Spit 3 | Jet. 7mm long. 4mm diameter. Five vertical lines, evenly spaced. |
| 80 | Spit 3 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 81 | Spit 3 | Jet. 3mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 82 | Spit 3 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 83 | Spit 3 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 84 | Spit 3 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 85 | Spit 3 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 86 | Spit 3 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |
| 87 | Spit 4 | Jet. 6mm long. 4mm diameter. Three marked lines, evenly spaced. |
| 88 | Spit 4 | Jet. 6mm long. 4mm diameter. Four marked lines, two very fine ones in the centre. |
| 89 | Spit 4 | Jet. 2mm long. 4mm diameter. One central vertical line. |

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Struck Flint

| <i>Cut</i> | <i>Fill</i> | <i>Intact Flake</i> | <i>Intact Blade</i> | <i>Broken flake</i> | <i>Core</i> |
|------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 5 | 56 | 1 | | | |
| 6 | 57 | | | 2 | |
| 13 | 64 | | | | On flake |
| 14 | 65 | 1(p,r) | | | On flake |

p- patinated; r- retouched/utilised?

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of fired clay

| <i>Cut</i> | <i>Deposit</i> | <i>No</i> | <i>Wt (g)</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|
| 5 | 56 | 2 | 6 | Possibly daub |
| 6 | 57 | 1 | 4 | Orange |
| 7 | 58 | 8 | 23 | Pinkish |
| 8 | 59 | 1 | 2 | |
| 9 | 60 | 3 | 23 | Orange |
| 10 | 61 | 2 | 4 | Orange |
| 13 | 64 | 11 | 33 | Orange ?daub |
| 14 | 65 | 27 | 134 | Three fabrics |

APPENDIX 9: Summary of burnt human bone post-excavation fragmentation from 15 (66).
Key: LBSF = long bone shaft fragment

| Spit | Max Frag Size (mm) | | 10mm | | 5mm | | 2mm | | Total Wt (g) |
|-------|--------------------|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------------|
| | Cranial | LBSF | Wt (g) | % | Wt (g) | % | Wt (g) | % | |
| 1 | 16.8 | 20.0 | 12.0 | 16.7 | 19.0 | 26.4 | 41.0 | 56.9 | 72.0 |
| 2 | 18.7 | 20.4 | 20.0 | 22.7 | 30.0 | 34.1 | 38.0 | 43.2 | 88.0 |
| 3 | 17.5 | 22.4 | 34.0 | 27.4 | 30.0 | 24.2 | 60.0 | 48.4 | 124.0 |
| 4 | - | 29.9 | 13.0 | 20.6 | 13.0 | 20.6 | 37.0 | 58.8 | 63.0 |
| Total | - | - | 79.0g | 22.8% | 92.0g | 26.5% | 176.0g | 50.7% | 347.0g |

APPENDIX 10: Inventory of animal bone

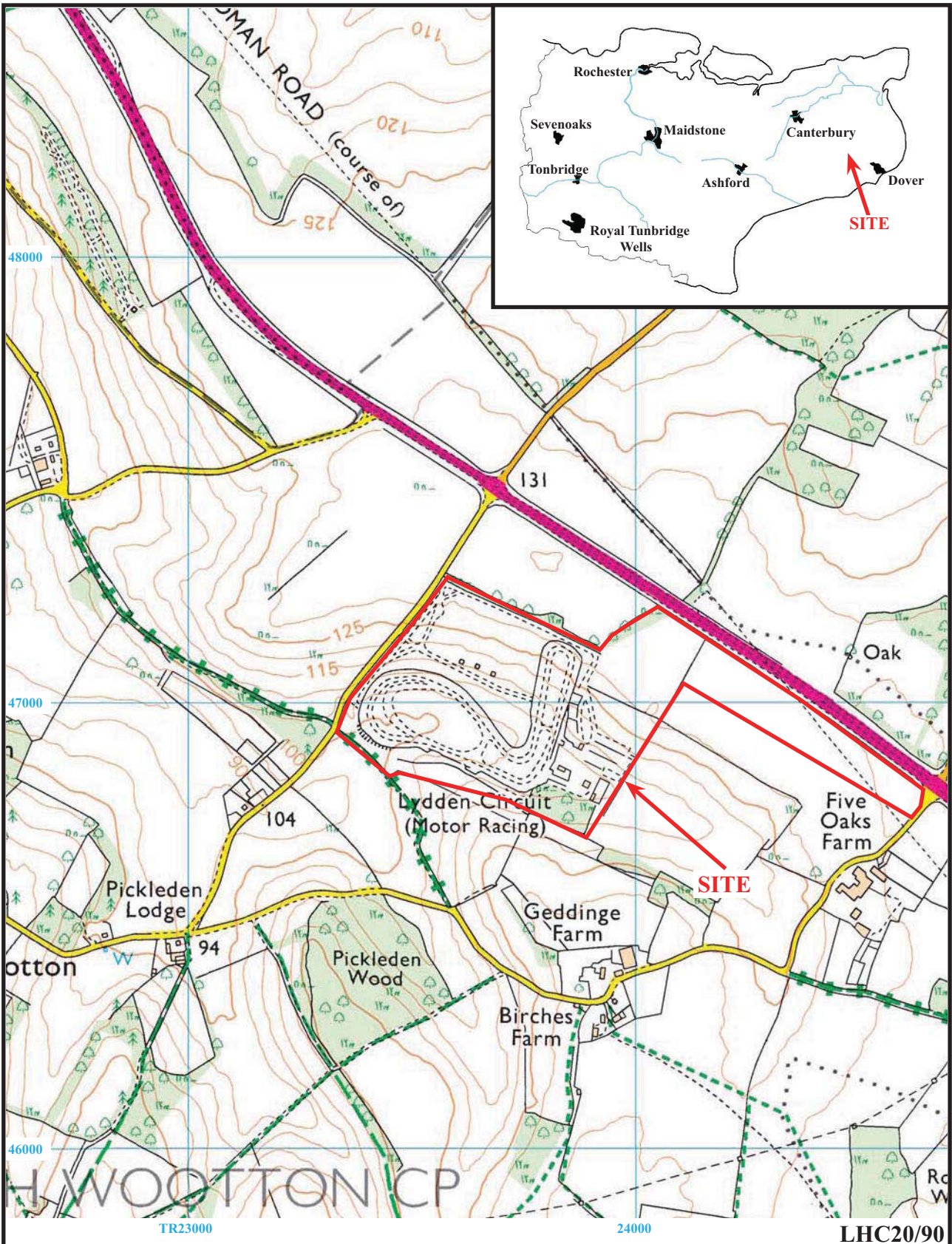
| Cut | Deposit | No | Wt (g) | Large | Unident | |
|-----|---------|----|--------|-------|---------|---|
| 14 | 65 | 22 | 159 | 7 | 15 | portions of "large" rib shaft and fragmented innominate |

APPENDIX 11: Plant Macrofossils - Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

| Sample | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Feature | 1 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 15 | |
| Context | 52 | 53 | 57 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 66 | |
| Feature Type | Pit | Pit | Ditch | Ditch | Ditch | Cremation | Cremation | |
| Spit | | | | | | 2 | 3 | |
| Latin | | | | | | | | Vernacular |
| <i>Amaranthaceae</i> <i>spp.</i> | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | Pigweed/Goosefoot |
| POACEAE | | 1 | | | | | | Grass family |

APPENDIX 12: Charcoal - Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

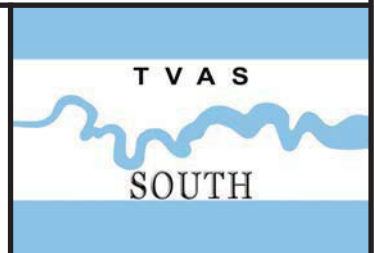
| Sample | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------------------|
| Feature | 1 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 15 | |
| Context | 52 | 53 | 57 | 64 | 65 | 66 | |
| Feature Type | Pit | Pit | Ditch | Ditch | Ditch | Cremation | |
| No. Frags | 8 | 21 | 2 | 350+ | 450+ | 1 | |
| Max. Size (mm) | 27 | 55 | 6 | 334 | 339 | 55 | |
| Latin | | | | | | | Vernacular |
| <i>Salix/Poplar</i> | | | | 8 | | | Willow/Poplar |
| <i>Quercus</i> | 6 | 7 | | 92 | 100 | 1 | Oak |
| Indeterminate | 2 | 14 | 2 | | | | Indeterminate |



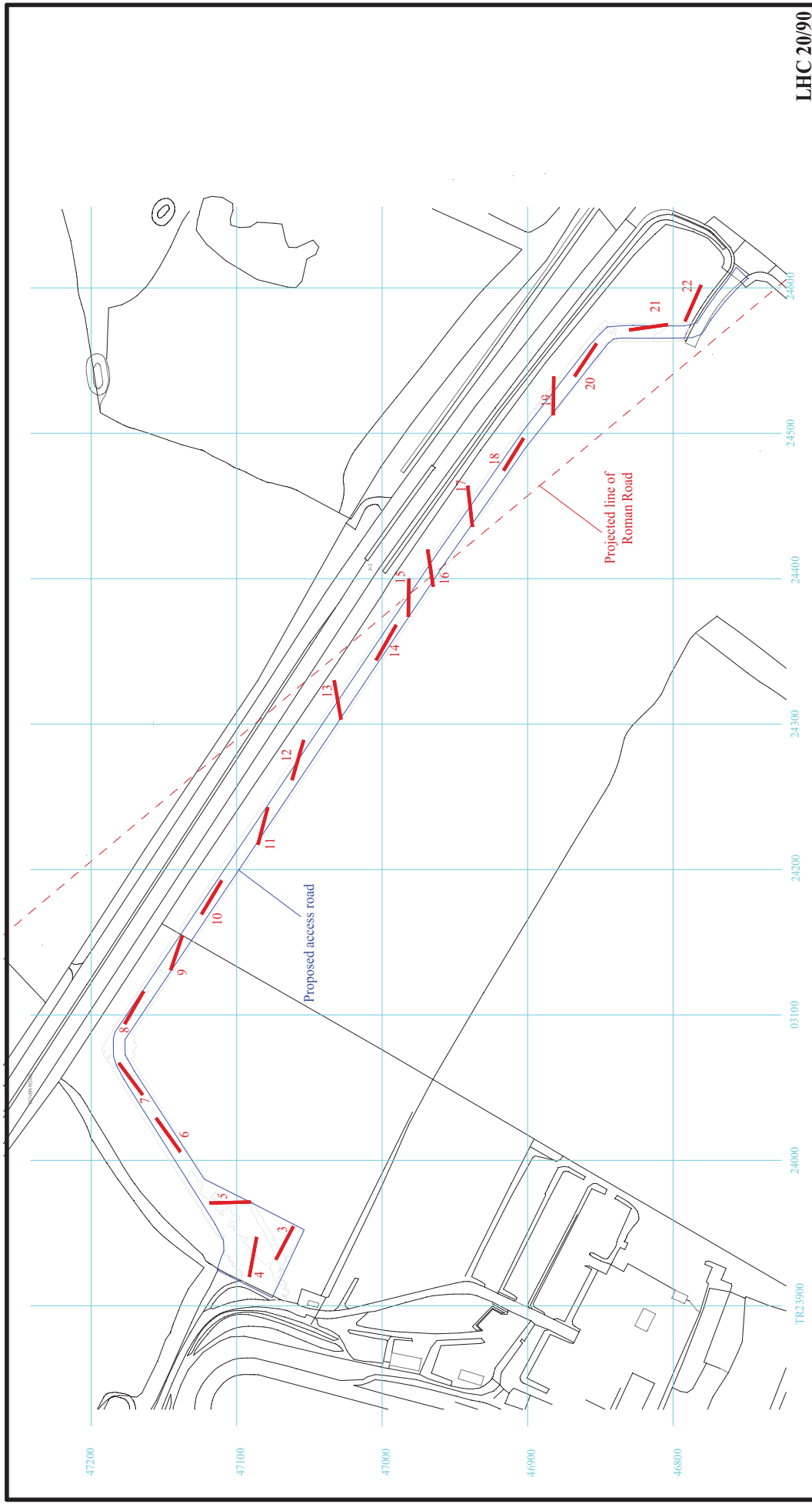
**Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton,
Kent,
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Wootton and Kent.

Reproduced under licence from Ordnance Survey Explorer Digital mapping at 1:12500
Crown Copyright reserved

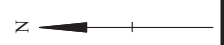


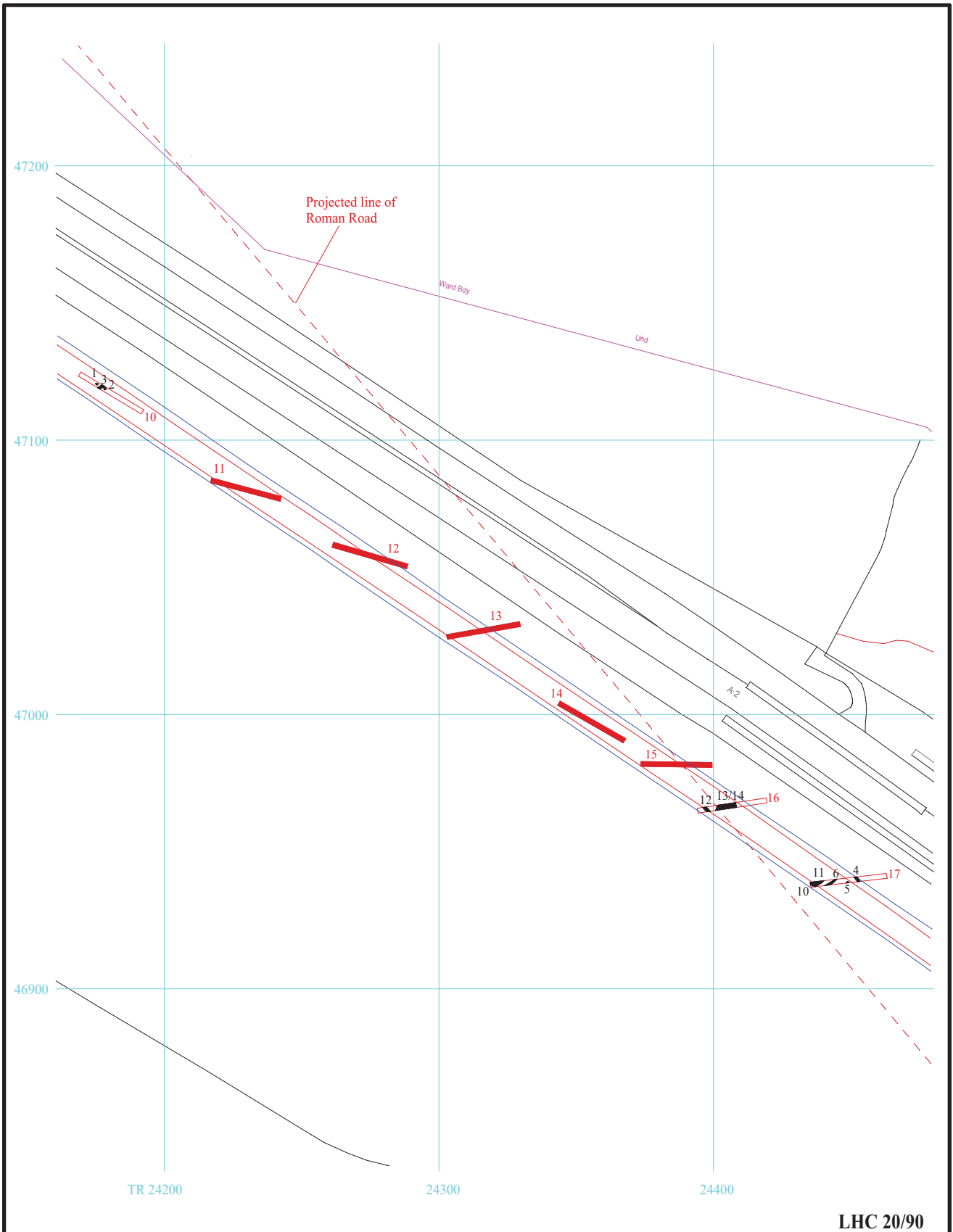
LHC 20/90



Lydden Hill Race Circuit, Wootton, Kent Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Plan of site showing proposed access road and evaluation trenches.



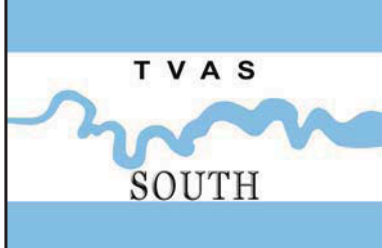


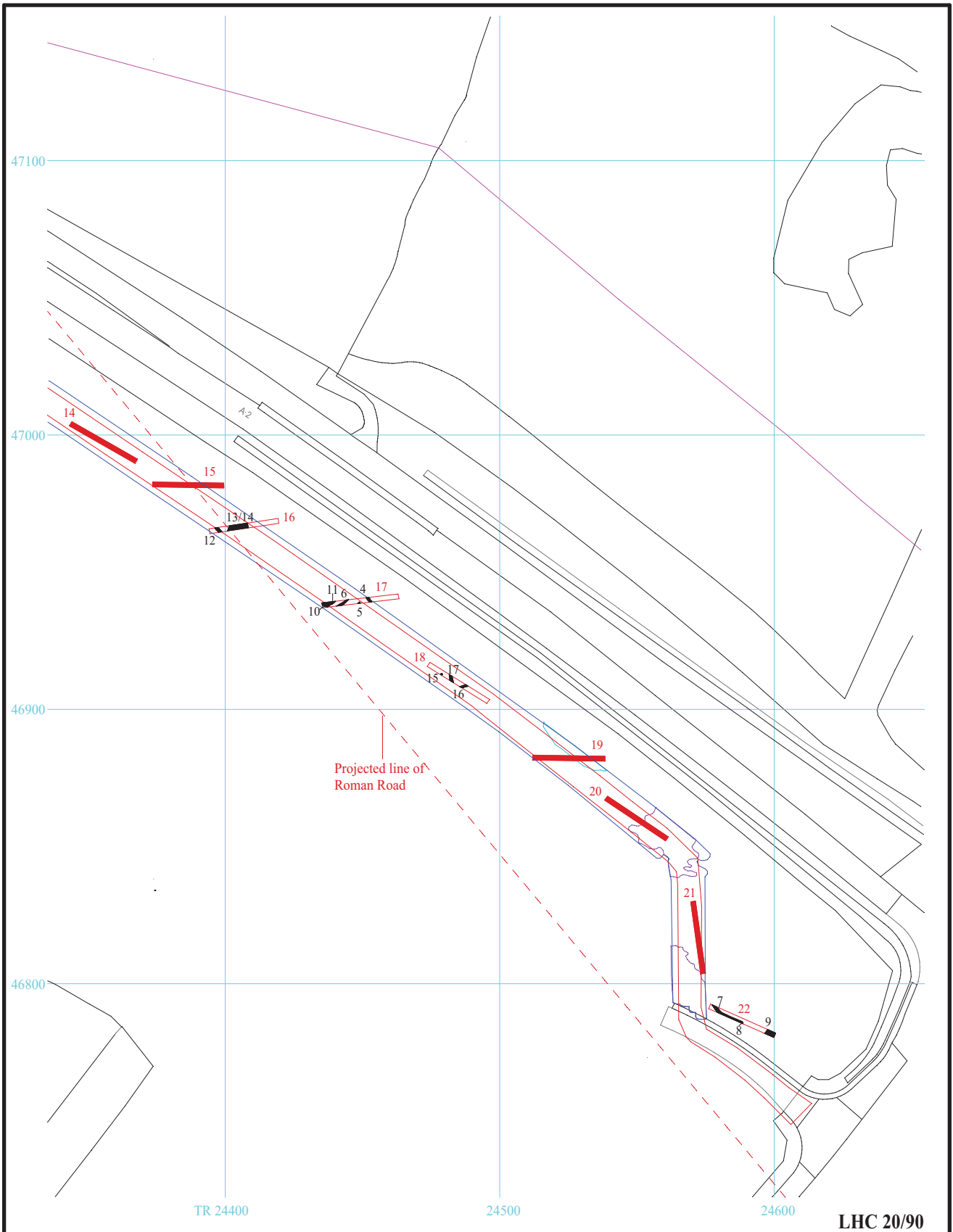
LHC 20/90



**Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches and excavated features.



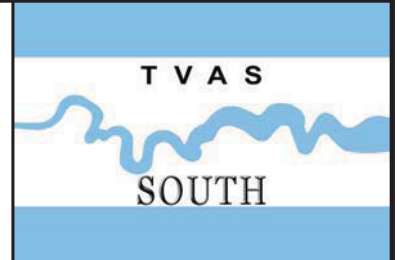


LHC 20/90

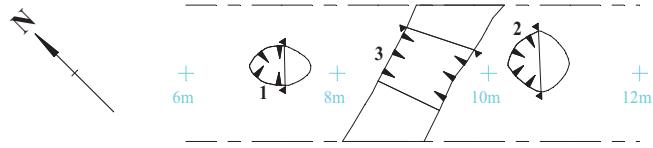


**Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent
Archaeological Evaluation**

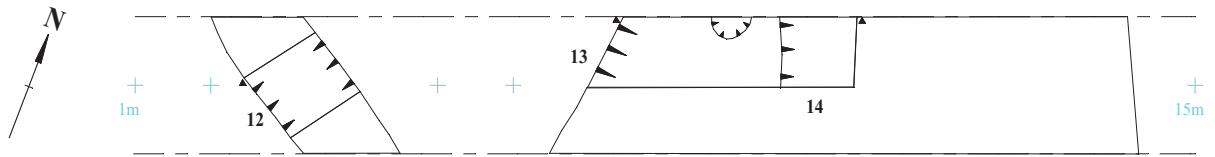
Figure 4. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches and excavated features.



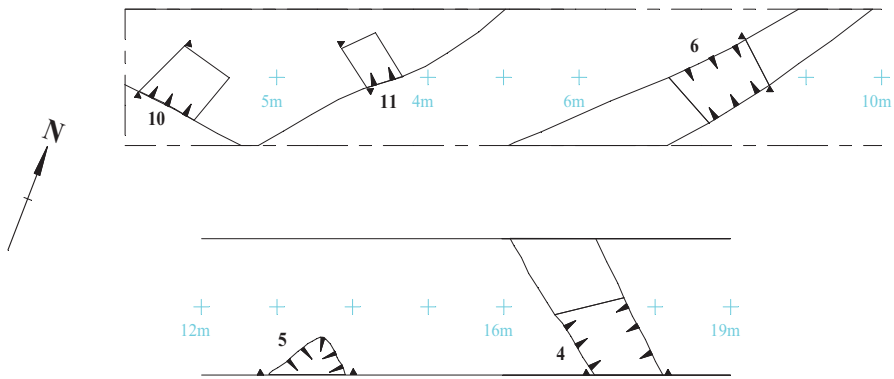
Trench 10



Trench 16



Trench 17



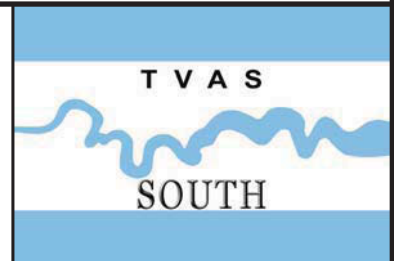
Trench 18



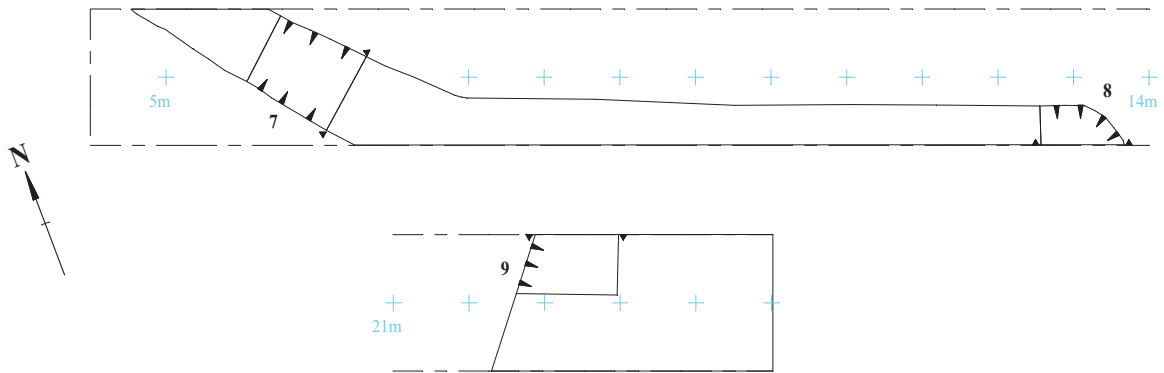
LHC 20/90

**Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Plan of trenches 10, 16, 17 and 18.



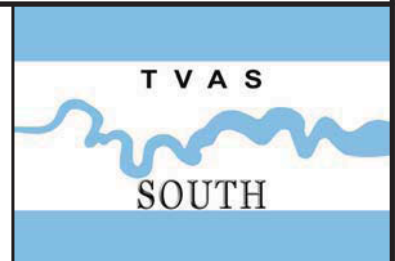
Trench 22



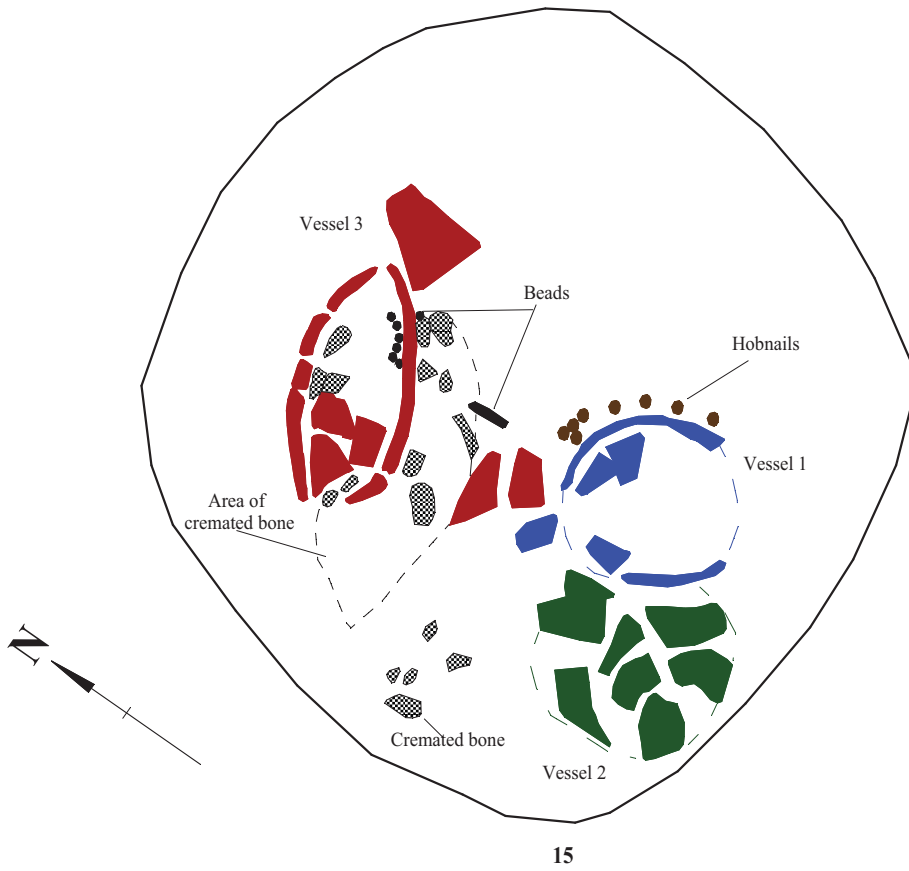
LHC 20/90

**Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Plan of trench 22.



Cremation



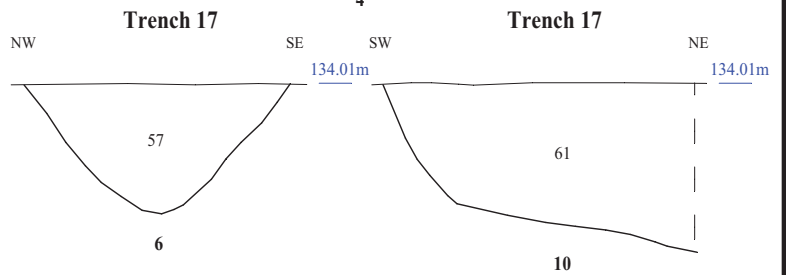
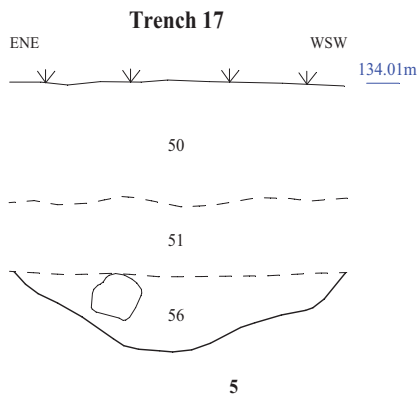
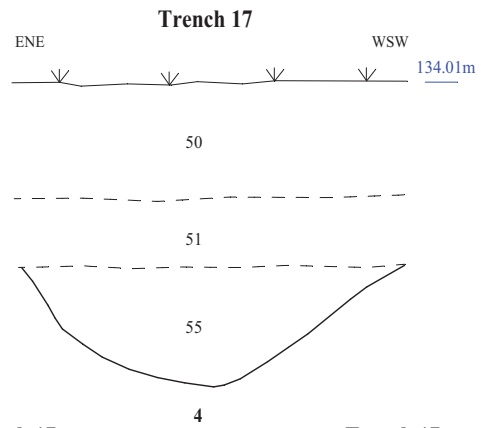
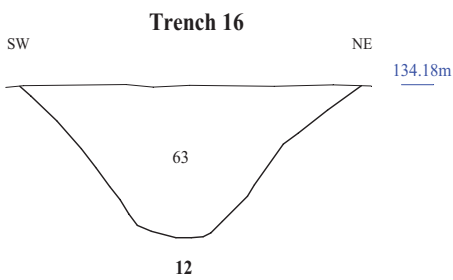
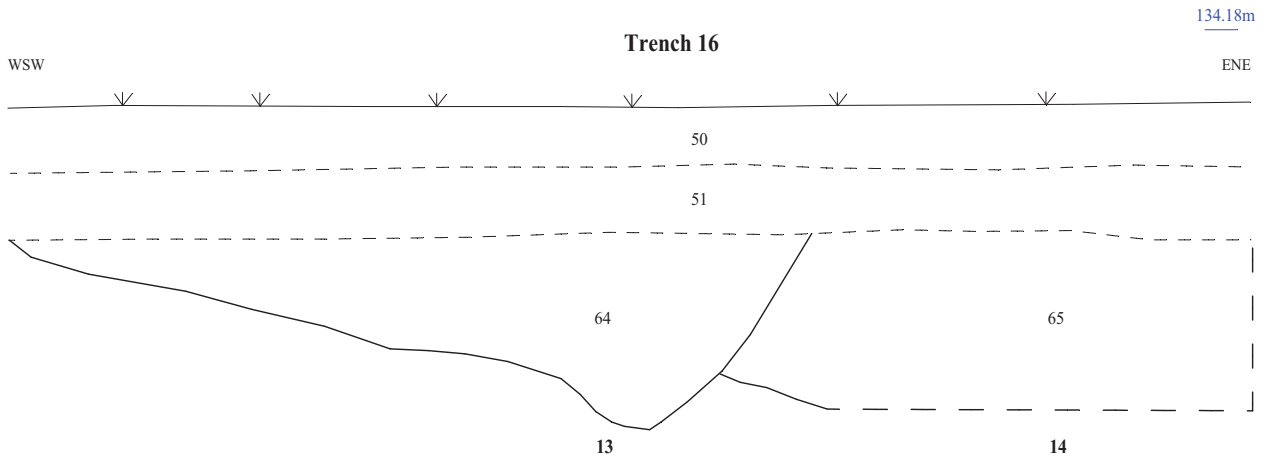
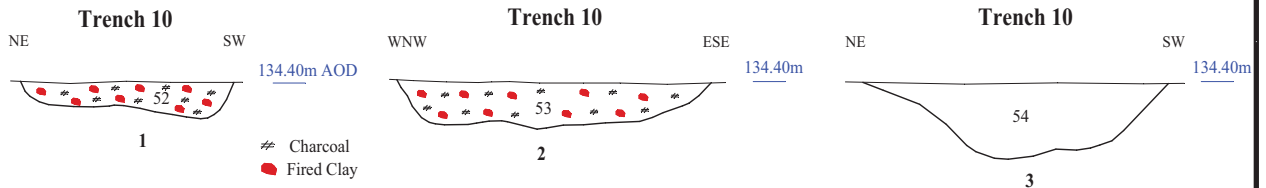
LHC 20/90

Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 7. Detailed Cremation plan.

0 25cm

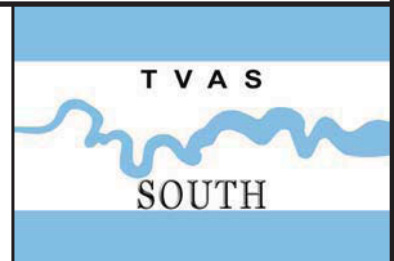


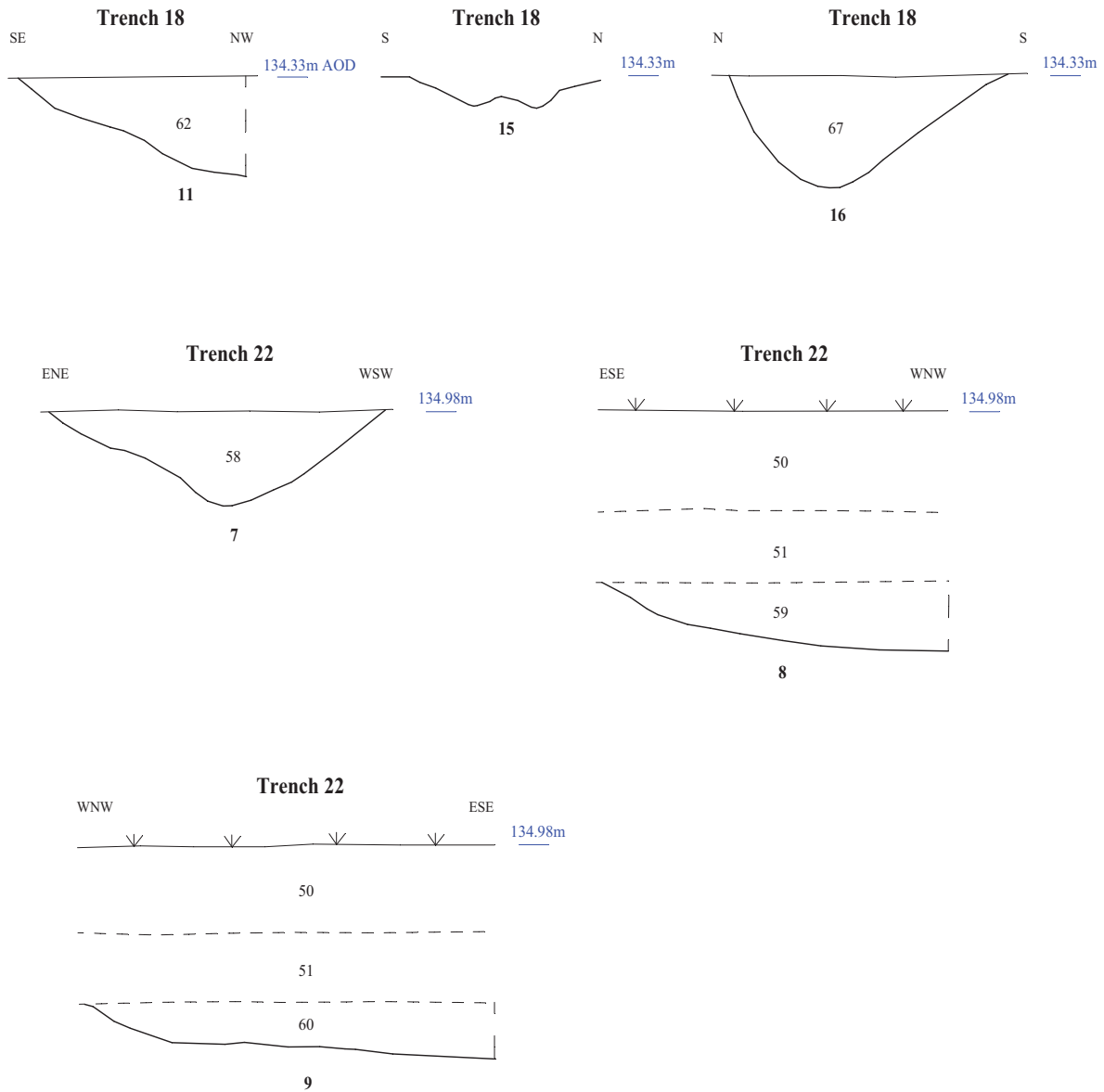


LHC 20/90

**Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 8. Sections.





LHC 20/90

**Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 9. Sections.

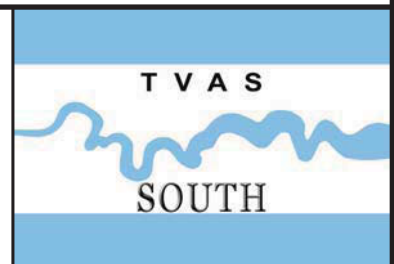




Plate 1. Trench 3, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 2. Trench 8, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 3. Trench 10, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 4. Trench 16, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 5. Trench 18, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 6. Trench 22, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

LHC20/90

**Land at Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 6.**

T V A S

SOUTH



Plate 7. Trench 10, Pit 1, looking South-east.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 8. Trench 17, Ditch 6, looking North-east.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 9. Trench 22, Ditch 7, looking South.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 10. Trench 16, Ditch 12, looking South-east.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 11. Trench 16, Ditches 13 and 14,
looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 12. Trench 18, Cremation Burial Pit 15,
looking South-east.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

LHC20/90

**Land at Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent Archaeological Evaluation**

Plates 7 to 12.

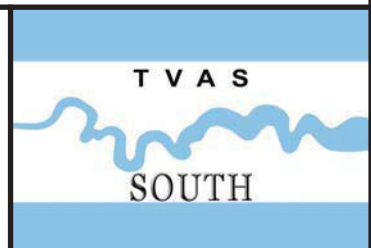




Plate 13. Trench 18, Cremation Burial [15] (66), looking South-east.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 14. Cremation Burial [15] (66), Close-up showing hobnails (red arrow) and beads (blue arrow).



Plate 15. Beads from Cremation Burial [15] (66).
Scale: 0.05m.



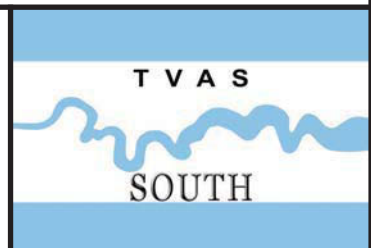
Plate 16. Beads from Cremation Burial [15] (66).
Scale: 0.05m.



Plate 17. Hobnails from Cremation Burial [15] (66).
Scale: 0.05m.

LHC20/90

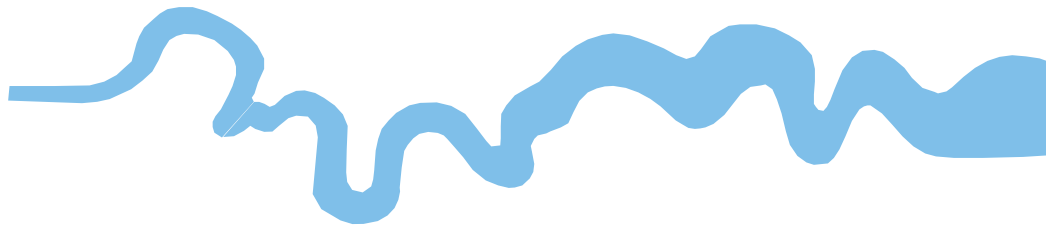
Land at Lydden Hill Race Circuit,
Wootton, Kent
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 13 to 17.



TIME CHART

| | Calendar Years |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Modern _____ | AD 1901 |
| Victorian _____ | AD 1837 |
| Post Medieval _____ | AD 1500 |
| Medieval _____ | AD 1066 |
| Saxon _____ | AD 410 |
| Roman _____ | AD 43 AD 0 BC |
| Iron Age _____ | 750 BC |
| | |
| Bronze Age: Late _____ | 1300 BC |
| Bronze Age: Middle _____ | 1700 BC |
| Bronze Age: Early _____ | 2100 BC |
| | |
| Neolithic: Late | 3300 BC |
| Neolithic: Early | 4300 BC |
| | |
| Mesolithic: Late | 6000 BC |
| Mesolithic: Early | 10000 BC |
| | |
| Palaeolithic: Upper | 30000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Middle | 70000 BC |
| Palaeolithic: Lower | 2,000,000 BC |





**TVAS (South),
77a Hollingdean Terrace
Brighton, BN1 7HB**

**Tel: 01273 554198
Email: south@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk/south**

***Offices in:
Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent, Wellingborough
and Ennis (Ireland)***