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A post-excavation assessment report for an archaeological investigation in advance of and during the excavations between the Kemsing Water Treatment Works and the Oak Bank Reservoir, near Seal Chart, Kent.

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Contents

1) Introduction

In October 2009 South East Water Ltd commissioned Kent Archaeological Projects to undertake a desk-based survey and walkover survey of the route of the proposed main lay and the surrounding area between Kemsing and the Oak Bank Reservoir, in Kent. Consequently a report was produced (Barrett 2009) outlining the archaeological potential of the area in and around the pipeline route (the search area for this project was defined by a boundary 500m to either side of the route and 500m from each end). The route, which climbed the north-facing slope of the Vale of Holmesdale from 89.5maOD to 170m aOD, followed a long, narrow valley between the east-west running North Downs and the Greensand Ridge. It was approximately 1.75km long, started in open and then enclosed farmland, passing between medieval Stonepitts Manor and modern Stonepitts Farm (see Part 4ii below) before joining the road network on the wooded upper slopes and finishing in the mixed woodland of Seal Chart Common.

Following consultation with the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council it was determined to maintain a watching brief during the preparatory mechanical removal of topsoil in the easement (the approximately twelve-metre wide strip within which the pipe was to be installed), and then to monitor the cutting of the pipe trench itself. During the topsoil strip the upper parts of several plough-truncated *in-situ* Late Iron Age and Early Roman-period ceramic vessels (some containing fragmented calcined bone), along with some re-deposited spreads of potsherds, were exposed, indicating the presence of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period urnfield. An application was immediately made to the Ministry of Justice for a licence to lift and remove the urns and their contents, this being received 20th October (Licence 10-0177, File Number OPR/072/65). Subsequently, what was effectively a rescue excavation was undertaken in order to expose, record and remove the remains before the cutting of the pipe trench. The work took place over seventeen days between 16th September and 27th October 2010. The operatives were: Peter Cichy, Jonny Madden (surveyor), Slawomir Konieczka, Marcin Grabowski, Tim Allen (project officer), Bartek Cichy (supervisor) and Jake Warrender. Paul Hart, with the assistance of Nigel Macpherson-Grant, undertook the subsequent analysis of the recovered pottery, and the Dr. C. Deter, Miss J. Miszkiewicz and Dr. P. Mahoney of University of Kent undertook the osteological analysis of the cremated human remains.

2) Summary of results

The earliest archaeological feature exposed was part of an approximately 0.3m-deep, 0.85m-wide curved ditch, which formed a rough circle with an outer diameter of some eight metres. The ditch and its associated features were interpreted with confidence as part of a plough-truncated round barrow, the date of the associated burial vessels (*c.* 1550- *c.*1350 BC) identifying it as of Middle Bronze Age date. The remains of four much-fragmented urned burials in association with calcined human bone were identified and excavated within this structure, one urn lying within the ditch-enclosed area, the others (probably the remains of multiple burials) either set into or re-deposited in the ring-ditch when it was partly in-filled with silt. Parts of a linear feature made of piled-up, small, medium-sized and large flint nodules and sandstone blocks, probably a bank, were also exposed adjoining the outer edge of the ring ditch. The common presence of Mid Bronze Age potsherds, charcoal and scorched stones in the ditch fill and within the ditch-enclosed area as a whole pointed to *in-situ*

cremation on the barrow site, with the common occurrence of the scorched stones suggested their use during the cremation process.

At least three intersecting linear features, probably field ditches, cut the northern edge of the ring-ditch but also appeared to skirt the barrow's central part, presumably to avoid the area where the mound, now ploughed away, once stood. No datable material was recovered from these features but a cremation pit containing three vessels dating to *c.* AD 90 to *c.* 110 cut their point of intersection, indicating that the features probably represented part of a prehistoric field system post-dating the Mid Bronze Age and pre-dating the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

Six truncated but otherwise mostly well-preserved urned burials dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (*c*. 25 BC to *c*. AD 75) and ten burials, nine urned, one un-urned, dating to the Early Roman period (*c*. AD 75 to *c*.125) were also exposed in and around the barrow area, with two cutting the clay-silt backfill of the barrow's ring-ditch and all but one containing fragments of cremated human bone. The scattered remains of more disturbed cremations were also present, as were surface deposits of potsherds, charcoal and calcined human bone, these undoubtedly dispersed by the plough action that had destroyed the top parts of many of the burial urns.

It was considered that the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period remains exposed and excavated during the present scheme formed part of an extensive Late Iron Age/Roman-period urnfield, which the Kent County Council HER shows was recorded in two parts (TQ 55 NE 2 & 23) by nineteenth-century excavators, who identified them as dating to the Roman period but provided only vague indications of their locations in the Chart Seal area (see Part 4iii below).

4) Geological, topographical and archaeological background

i) Geology

The proposed route lies in the Holmesdale valley and begins on alluvium next to the Kemsing water treatment works. The route crosses a band of Gault Clay as it rises up the north-facing valley slope before continuing across the sands of Folkestone Beds. These are overlain by Head deposits in the southern section of the route (British Geological Survey sheet 287: Sevenoaks). The depth of the alluvium and colluvium in the valley bottom is not known. The stiff, blue Gault Clay, which contains fossils, coprolites and pyrite, was deposited in the Lower Cretaceous period and marks the widening of the seaways as sea levels rose. The Folkestone Beds are Greensand and have the form of calcareous sandstone. Parts of the Vale of Holmesdale have fertile soils but much of it has heavy, clayey soil on the lower slopes and thin poor soil on the upper slopes, particularly on the north-facing side where the pipeline route is proposed. A diary entry of 30th January 1903 by Benjamin Harrison is consistent with this description: 'To Stonepits, and thence down the fields to the west. I noticed a considerable sprinkling of flint on the lower terraces. I found the Sevenoaks Water Company boring for water in a field just to the southeast of Kemsing railway station. They had pierced the Gault and just reached the Folkestone beds. The cutter worked as if it had met some hard substance; the foreman suggested it might be carstone, but it may be chert, which occurs in the top of the Folkestone beds' (Harrison 1928, 251).

ii) Topology, landscape and the built heritage

The stream feeding the Kemsing pumping station in the valley bottom is known as 'Guzzle Brook', which is an eastwest-running tributary of the River Darent to the west. Modern settlement in the area is located along the spring line of the south-facing slopes of the North Downs at the junction of the cross-valley routes. Smaller settlements, such as Stonepitts, are located on the same routes on the opposite side of the valley on the north-facing slopes. The higher ridge to the south has the broadly east-west aligned A25 running along it. The M26 motorway runs east-west just 500m to the north of the route. The *Historic Landscape Characterisation Assessment of Kent* (Oxford Archaeology, 2001) shows the northern (field section) part of the route to lie in the 'Western Gault band' and to be characterised by large wavy field boundaries. The southern (road section) in the 'Western Greensand' zone is characterised by pre-1801 coppiced woodland. The *Landscape Assessment of Kent* (Jacobs Babtie 2004) places the route in the smaller sub-divisions of the 'Kemsing Vale', a patchwork of small woodlands and pastures with larger arable fields on the loamy clay with signs of clay extraction and 'Ightam Greensand', dominated by thick woodland and heathy commons punctuated by sandstone quarries.

There are few buildings in the search area, which is at some distance from the historic villages of Kemsing and Seal. The village of Kemsing lies about two kilometres north-west and the hamlet of Heaverham is one kilometre north of the start of the route along Watery Lane, while Seal village is 1.2km east of the end of the route. The most significant listed building is that of Stonepitts Manor House (TQ 55 NE 89), which is a Grade II listed building and comprises fourteenth- and fifteenth-centuries century remains within an Elizabethan plan. The walls to the formal garden around the Manor House (TQ 55 NE 88) were built between 1600-1699 and also have listed status.

For detailed information about the place-name and aerial photographic evidence and the Kent County Council HER relating to the search area see the desk-based assessment and walkover survey report for this project (Barrett 2009, 14 & 20-23).

iii) Archaeology

Prehistoric
Fourteen of the Kent HER and NMR entries for this period relate to find-spots of hand axes and flakes dated to the Palaeolithic period (TQ 55 NE 66, 67, 75, 81-4, 86, 118-120, 128, 131 & 133). Benjamin Harrison, an amateur archaeologist of Igtham and the discoverer of the Oldbury prehistoric rock shelters, found most in the 1890s. The Oldbury prehistoric finds (TQ 55 NE 26) are described as: 'the lithic assemblage from Oldbury is typical of the Mousterian or Acheulian tradition, and it is the richest Mousterian assemblage in Britain'). Continued evidence of human presence in the area during the Mesolithic period is shown by the tranchet axes (TQ 55 NE 53, 55, 56) found at Stonepitts, Broomleigh and Chart Farm (more exact locations are not known). There is only one reference to finds from the Neolithic period in the search area (TQ55 NE 74) but further west at Childsbridge a Neolihic axe was found by the stream crossing (Fox 2007, 4). A Bronze Age barrow was excavated in 1895 at Greatness in Mill Pond Wood and in 2006 a prehistoric burnt mound of burnt clay and flints was found at Greatness (Fox 2007, 3). A prehistoric trackway of undetermined date (Linear

134) passes through the area and such north-south cross-valley routes may date to prehistoric times, leading to the fordable stream crossing points before heading southwards to the Weald (the higher, east-west ridge routes are also no doubt of early date). Oldbury Camp, covering some 23 acres and the most impressive Iron Age hillfort in Kent, is located to the south-east of the search area on a naturally defensive position on a rocky outcrop, from which its inhabitants were able to exercise strategic control over the route from the north to the Medway and theWeald (Fox 2007, 4).

Roman period (probably also including Late Iron Age 'Belgic' finds and sites)
There are two, probably related, HER entries in the search area for Roman funerary artefacts (TQ 55 NE 2 & 23). In 1835 Roman pottery accompanied by burial goods were made in a field called Buckwell. Subsequently, a further sixty funerary urns were found at the head of a stream called 'Busty'. The field investigators pointed out that a stream feeds the 'Busty' from Buckwell field and this was perhaps the same location as the earlier finds. Roman-period potsherds and tiles were also found during the construction of the railway in 1874 at Childsbridge, west of the route, and it is postulated that the claypit by Kemsing station (now Chaucer Business Park) was a Roman quarry for brick and tile making (Bowden 1994, 10). For a more detailed and extensive discussion of the archaeological background of the search area see Barrett 2009

Plate 1 The easement following the topsoil strip Looking SSW (the archaeological site is located in the hollow in front of the parked lorry)

5) Methodology and sequence of site investigation (*Fig. 1a*)

i) Watching brief/monitoring and excavation

The urgent nature of the excavation, along with the need to co-ordinate with the operatives cutting the pipe trench in order to minimise delay and expense, dictated the sequence of excavation. Firstly, an archaeological watching brief was maintained along the route (Plate 1, *Figs. 1, 2, 3*) in order to monitor the mechanical removal of the topsoil by an excavator using a two-metre-wide 'toothless' bucket. Due to the method of mechanical stripping, topsoil was removed in parallel lines perpendicular to the easement edge, leaving an approximately 0.4m-wide strip of topsoil sloping down from the easement edge into the fully stripped area of the easement. This was removed by hand.

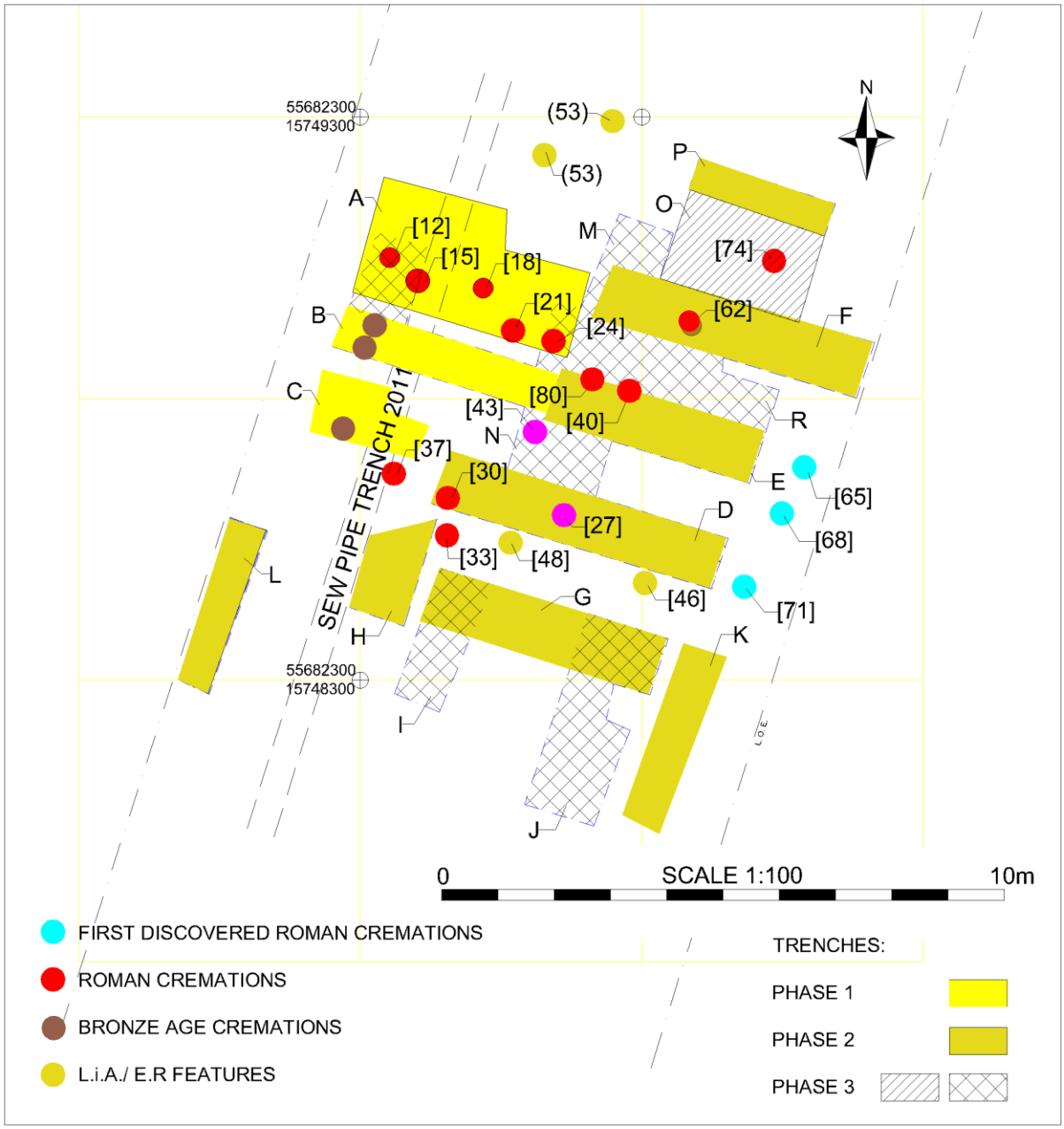


Figure 1a *Phase plan of the site investigation*

Following the first discovery of the cremation urns (see Part 5ii below), provision was made to lift each urn and its contents where the state of preservation made this possible, in preparation for off-site specialist analysis. Otherwise, all exposed features were trowel cleaned, hand excavated and were either sample excavated (the Bronze Age ring ditch and bank) or wholly excavated (all other features) after half-sectioning. Environmental samples were taken from all the excavated material in the case of the smaller features, and up to 60 litres in the case of the larger features.

Single context recording was employed in all cases and all features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. The locations of all features were surveyed using a computerised Global Positioning System (GPS) to a minimum accuracy of 30mm in plan and 50mm in altitude. All trenches and features were photographed using digital SLR camera.

ii) Metal detecting

Steve Blair, a local metal detector, who has been detecting in this area since 1987, scanned the site before, during and after the archaeological works and discovered the first burial [Context Recording Number 65], which contained a Roman-period cremation urn located in close proximity to the east boundary of the site. No significant metal artefacts were recovered during the survey.

iii) Details of the site investigation and application of methodology

Plate 2 (looking north) showing Late Iron Age and Early Roman-period cremation pits 71, 68 & 65 before excavation

The removal of the topsoil on the eastern edge of the easement exposed two more cremation pits [Burial 14, Context Recording Numbers [68] and [Burial 15, CRN 71], Plate 2), which were then covered with a plastic sheet and left for further investigation. The area was then trowel cleaned, exposing a north-west/south-east aligned linear low-density concentration of stones (CRN 49), four urned cremations (Burial 7, CRN 30; Burial 8, CRN 33; Burial 9, CRN 37 and Burial 10, CRN 40), two un-urned cremations (Burial 6, CRN 27 and Burial 11, CRN 43), and a small pit [CRN 46] and a localised area of bioturbations (CRN 53). All the above features were recorded and excavated as described above. It was decided to prepare an archaeologically cleared route for the proposed pipe trench and a machine-crossing route in the east part of the easement. Consequently, two evaluation trenches (Test Trenches A and B, see Plate 7) were excavated by hand in 50mm spits to identify and establish the depth of any significant archaeological remains and the thickness of the overlying colluvial layers (CRNs 7 and 11). Another Test Trench (Trench C) was hand excavated parallel to Trench B in order to locate, record and excavated archaeological features threatened by vehicle movement.

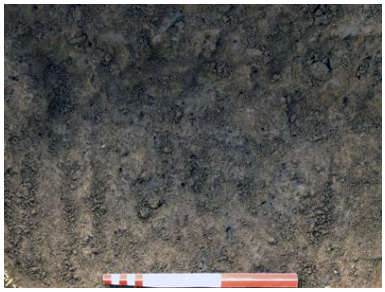


Plate 5 showing a charcoal- rich deposit, later identified as the remains of two Bronze Age cremation pits [CRNs 6 and 9] in Trench B. A 0.32m-

Plate 4 showing part of the north-facing side of Trench B with cremation pit [Burial 18, CRN 6] in section.

Plate 3 showing part of the south-facing side of Trench B with cremation pit [Burial 19, CRN 9] in section.

Plate 6 showing the excavated Middle Bronze Age cremation pit [burial 20,CRN 45] exposed in the base of Trench C (north to the top top).

Test Trench B, which was approximately four-metre long, 0.8m-wide and 0.25m-deep, exposed re-deposited clay silt (CRN 5/56) that further investigation showed was part of an apparently linear feature (CRN 55/83/88). Removal of Deposit 5/56 exposed two concentrations of charcoal flecks with fragmentary inclusions of pottery and cremated bones (Plate 3), the concentrations overlying and extending down into charcoal-flecked clay silt (CRN 57/85). Following further investigation and excavation the concentrations were interpreted as the probable remains of two Mid Bronze Age cremation pits, recorded as Burial 18, CRN [6] (Plate 4) and Burial 19, CRN [9] (Plate 5). The apparently random distribution of potsherds and bone fragments within the charcoal concentrations suggested that the cremations were either re-deposited or had been subject to severe *in-situ* disturbance and crushing. Test Trench C was two metres long, one metre wide and 0.25m deep and exposed an *in-situ* Middle Bronze Age burial pit (Burial 20, CRN [45]) (Plate 6) adjacent to a 0.2m-high and 0.52-wide, north-west/south-east aligned roughly linear deposit of bank of flint nodules and sandstones (CRN 44), interpreted provisionally as a bank.

On the basis of their stratigraphic positions and ceramic contents the exposed cremation pits/spreads discussed above were identified as Middle Bronze Age burials placed within, or re-deposited within, a round barrow, defined, at least in part, by the ring-ditch exposed in Test Trenches B, C, D, H, I, J and K and excavated in eight sections. With one exception, the cremations, whether *in-situ* or re-deposited, lay within a ditch that had already entirely or partly silted up at the time the cremations were deposited.

Plate 7 showing the completed first phase of excavation, focused on the western half of the site, with (looking east): Trench A with five Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period cremation pits, Trench B with two Middle Bronze Age cremation pits and Trench C with a Middle Bronze Age cremation pit and flints cobbles. Six Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period cremation pits are also visible in the background beyond the trenches.

Following the completion of excavations in the western part of the round barrow the trenches were backfilled and the area covered with a protective layer of soil, before the excavation of a 0.6m-wide trench to accommodate the new water main, which ran parallel and next to the Middle Bronze Age features exposed in Trenches A, B and C. The ensuing phase of investigation focused on the eastern part of the area (Plate 8) and consisted of the excavation by hand of four one-metre-wide test trenches (Trenches D, E, F, and G) separated by one-metre-wide baulks (Plate 11).

Plate 8 (looking north) showing the second phase of excavation focused on the eastern half of the site. The area was trowel cleaned but no archaeological features were revealed on the surface at this stage due to the high level of ploughshare disturbance and overlying culluvial layers (CRN s 7 & 11)

Plate 9 (looking east) showing the Early Roman-period cremation pit (Burial 12, CRN 62) exposed in Trench F

Trench D was five-metre long and exposed part of a single, much-disturbed but almost certainly *in-situ* Mid Bronze Age urned cremation burial (Burial 6, CRN 27). Trench E (4.9m long) revealed more of the Bronze Age ring ditch in its eastern end (recorded here as CRN 55) (Plates 10 & 11). The western end of this trench exposed a feature later identified as an Early Roman-period burial pit (Burial 17, CRN 80) containing a vessel but in which no bone had survived. Trench F (4m long), revealed a Late Iron Age/Early Roman cremation pit containing three vessels (Burial 12, CRN 62, see Plate 9), along with an earlier, prehistoric complex of linear and semi-linear features (CRNs [51], [77], [78], [89] and [90]), all cutting a 0.2m-thick layer of colluvium (CRN 7) and underlying another, 0.1m-thick colluvial layer (CRN 11).

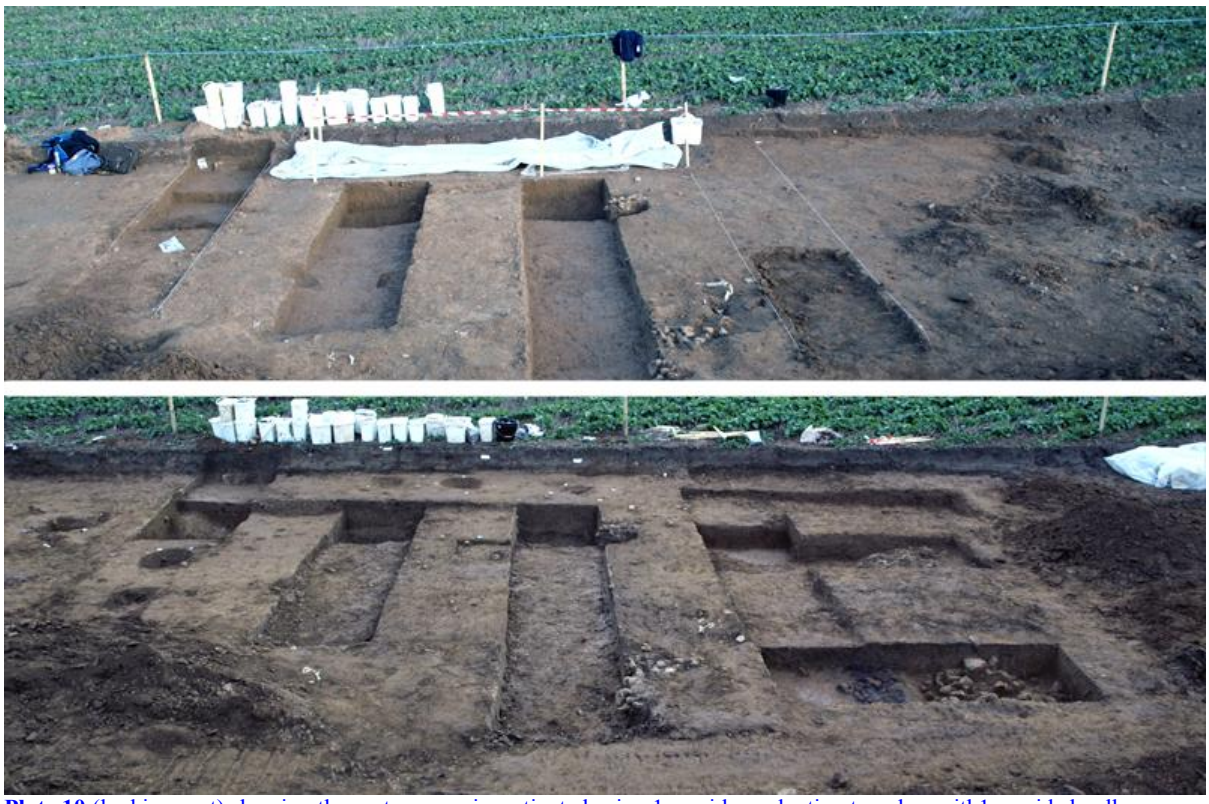


Plate 10 (looking east) showing the eastern area investigated using 1m-wide evaluation trenches with1m-wide baulks interspaced. From the left, Trench F, exposing Late Iron Age/Early Roman cremation pit overlaying a concentration of earlier prehistoric features, Trenches E and D, exposing a Middle Bronze Age ring- ditch and Trench G, exposing plough marks cutting the surface of the subsoil

Plate 11 (looking east), which also shows the eastern area and Trenches I, J and K. Trenches I and J, along with exposed parts of the Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch and a stone-built outer bank (CRN 86). Trench K was archaeologically sterile

An approximately 0.15m-thick layer of the colluvium (CRN 7, which varied in depth across the site) was removed by hand in Trenches G and K in order to ascertain the southern extent of the barrow and burial ground. Trench K revealed no archaeological features but Trench G

revealed more of the ring-ditch in plan. Two further trenches (Trenches I and J) were excavated at right angles to, and into, Trench G in order to extend it southward and to further investigate the exposed parts of ring-ditch, along with any other features. The part of the ring-ditch exposed and excavated in Trench I was recorded as CRN 83, that in Trench J as CRN 88. Also exposed in Trenches I and J was a linear, bank-like pile of flint nodules and sandstones (CRN 86) running alongside the outer, southern edge of the ring-ditch (Plates 11 & 15) and which appeared to terminate in Trench J.

Plate 12 (looking south) showing Trench D, which exposed part of the Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch [CRN 55] beneath a 0.2-thick layer of colluvium (CRN 7), here removed

Trench L (not shown on plan) was 2.5m long and 0.6m wide, in the south-western part of the site, and exposed only geological sediments overlain by a total of 0.2- to 0.3m-thick colluvial layers (CRNs 7 & 11), indicating that neither the Middle Bronze Age Barrow nor the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period urnfield extended that far. However, in Trench H, which was 1.5m long and one-metre wide, the manual removal of colluvium revealed a continuation of the ring-ditch (recorded as CRN 83), as did continued work in Trenches A, B and C, which proved the circular nature of the ditch.

Area O (see ***Fig 1a***) was 2.5m long and 1.5m wide area and revealed plough-disturbed colluvium (CRN 11) that was removed by trowel to reveal an Early Roman-period cremation pit containing two vessels (Burial 16, CRN 74, Fill 75). North of Area O, a 0.6m- wide, 2.5-m long and 0.3m deep trench (Trench P) was cut and

revealed a pit (CRN 96/97) and ditch (CRN 94/95) that produced no datable materials. Like the feature concentration immediately to the south (CRNs 51, 77, 78, 89 and 90), these features were interpreted as evidence of occupation activity post-dating (or possibly contemporary with the later use of) the Bronze Age barrow and pre-dating the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period urnfield.

6) Description and discussion of the Middle Bronze Age Barrow and associated features (Figs 4, 5 & 6)

i) Description

The ring-ditch (recorded as CRN 55, 83 & 88, Plates 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 & 20, *Fig. 23, Section 2.3, Fig. 24, Section 3.1 & Fig. 25)*

The roughly circular ditch was exposed in eight sections (Test Trenches A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I and J), which showed it to be on average 0.3m deep, 0.85m wide and to have a diameter of 8m (see, for example, Plate 12, Fig. 26). It was cut into natural clay (CRN 2), had slightly curved sides with an overall slope of about 50^{o} and with a gradual break of slope at the top and at the base towards the concave base. Its fills (CRNs 58/84 [primary], 57/85 [secondary]

and 5/56 [tertiary and top]) all consisted of compact, mid-brown clay silt, the only visible difference between them being the presence of frequent charcoal flecks, potsherds and scorched stones in the secondary fill (CRN 57/85, see below).

A plough-damaged urned burial (Burial 6, CRN 27, see Plate 49 in Part 9 below that was stratigraphically isolated from the ring-ditch but was almost certainly contemporary with it (on the basis of the pottery it contained) was exposed in the ditch-enclosed area surrounded. It consisted of a 10mm-thin localized spread (1.3m by 0.4m) of moderately compacted, mid brown clay silt containing 29 flint-tempered potsherds from a single vessel, along with calcined human cranium and long-bone fragments. It cut

A roughly circular pit (Burial 20, CRN 45, see Plate 90 in Part 9 below) was cut directly into the natural clay (CRN 2) exposed at the base of the ring-ditch. This pit, which had a depth of 0.14m and an approximate diameter of 0.35m, probably represented the remains of an *in-situ* but much disturbed Middle Bronze Age burial, as its fill (CRN 50) consisted of moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt containing 151 potsherds, in association with 7.8g of calcined human bone fragments and abundant charcoal flecks.

Plate 13 showing the part-exposed ring-ditch with two excavated, probably re-deposited Middle Bronze Age cremation spreads (Burial(s) 18, CRN 6 and Burial(s) 19, CRN 9), north to the left

Plate 14 (looking south-south-west) showing the western part of the ring-ditch in Trenches B & C and the pile of scorched stones exposed in Trench C. Burial 1, CRN 12, Burial 2, CRN 15, Burial 3, CRN 18, Burial 11, CRN 43, Burial 6, CRN 27 and Pit 46 are in the foreground and to the left

The primary fill (CRN 58/84) within the ring-ditch overlay the fill of Burial 20 and consisted of firmly compacted, 0.28m-thick mid yellow-brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It was interpreted as the result of natural silting-up or in-wash at a time when human occupation or settlement occurred in the near vicinity, as indicated by the charcoal inclusions. It underlay approximately 0.25m-thick, compact mid grey-brown clay silt (CRN 85, see Plate 12) with frequent inclusions of calcined human bone fragments, pieces of Middle Bronze Age flintwork and potsherds and charcoal flecks. This was again interpreted as natural colluvial accumulation within the ring-ditch but at a time when more intensive occupation or settlement activity was taking place within the barrow, probably associated with its use for cremation.

Overlying or cut into this deposit were the two previously discussed concentrations of Middle Bronze Age potsherds, calcined human bone fragments and charcoal flecks (Burial(s) 18,

CRN 6 and Burial(s) 19, CRN 9, see Plates 4, 5 & 13). The pit or hollow [CRN 6] containing Burial(s) 18 was oval in plan, had shallow sides and a concave base and measured 0.23m by 0.3m and was 1.1m deep. Its fill (CRN 8) consisted of moderately compacted, mid-brown clay containing 122 potsherds from at least eight different vessels with a broad date-range of c. 1550 BC – c. 1350 BC, although a range extending to 1150 BC is also possible. Also recovered from the fill were 4.3g of highly fragmented calcined human bone, providing evidence for human burial, along with abundant charcoal. A cluster of sub-angular flints was occurred in the upper part of this fill. The pit was sealed by the lower horizontal colluvial layer 9CRN 7) of the two (CRNs 7 and 11) that extended across the entire site.

The containing pit/hollow for Burial(s) 19, CRN 9 was oval in plan, had shallow sides and a concave base and measured 0.09m by 0.3m and was 1.15m deep. Its fill (CRN 10) consisted of moderately compacted, mid-brown clay but in this case contained 617 potsherds from at least eleven different vessels with a broad date-range of c. 1550 BC – c. 1350 BC. Also recovered from the fill were 28.8g of calcined human bone, again providing evidence for human burial, along with abundant charcoal. If *in situ*, these burials had been subject to much disturbance, if not they probably represented the mixed remains of burials that had fallen into the ditch from the central mound, the latter explanation being the most likely (NB: these burials, like Burial(s) 18 discussed above, which were situated in the western part of the ring-ditch, underlay a substantial layer of colluvium (CRN 7) but were stratigraphically associated with ditch-fill CRN 57/85, which elsewhere underlay tertiary and uppermost ditch fill CRN 5/56, see Plate 23, showing four sections through the ditch fill).

The uppermost ring-ditch fill CRN 5/56 (see Plate 12) consisted of approximately 0.27m-thick mid-brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of flint, sandstone and charcoal fragments. Again, this deposit was almost certainly the result of natural colluvial accumulation within the ring-ditch, probably occurring at a time when the barrow had fallen out of use. It was not present in the western part of the ring-ditch, but, as previously discussed, elsewhere underlay an extensive horizontal colluvial layer (CRN 7, see below).

The linear stone-built structure (recorded as CRNs 86 & 87)

To the south of the ring-ditch, part of a stone-built and apparently linear structure (CRN 86, Plates 16 & 20) was exposed adjacent to the ditch's outer edge in Trench I, and what appeared to be the structure's terminal (CRN 87, Plate 19) was exposed in Trench J, two metres to the east. The structure, which occupied the same stratigraphic position as the cut of the ring-ditch, was east-west aligned, was bedded on natural clay (CRN 2), was approximately 0.2m high, 1.2m wide, in excess of four meters long and was composed of packed, small, medium and large stones (mainly flints, occasionally sandstones). The feature was interpreted as part of a discontinuous bank that originally partly surrounded or adjoined the ditch. It appeared to be the only part of the barrow's superstructure to survive the protracted ploughing that has clearly taken place on the site, probably over many hundreds of years.

Plate 15 showing north-north-east facing Section 2.3 (foreground) and 3.1 (background), with part of the Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch in the eastern end of Trenches E and D.

Plate 16 showing a spread of scorched, re-deposited or crushed debris of probable Mid Bronze Age cremation burials (CRN 85) exposed within the fill of the ring ditch [CRN 83] in Trench I (looking south), Also visible in the background is the linear pile of flints and sandstones that probably comprised part of an adjacent outer bank (CRN 87).

ii) Discussion

The roughly circular ring-ditch with an average surviving depth of 0.3m and width of 0.85m defined a structure with a diameter (between diametrically opposed points on the ring-ditch's outer circumference) of approximately 8m. No trace of a mound was visible within the area contained by the ditch. A localised spread of charcoal, calcined human bone and Middle Bronze Age potsherds (Burial 6, CRN 27) from a single vessel were interpreted as the remains of a plough-damaged urned burial, indicated that the mound had been reduced to present ground level by progressive plough action. Similarly, the secondary fill (CRN 57/85, see below) of the ring-ditch contained abundant and seemingly re-deposited Middle Bronze Age potsherds (120 were recovered). Severe disturbance was also indicated by the presence of 40 Middle Bronze Age potsherds and 79.6g of calcined human bone recovered from colluvial deposit CRN 7 (overlying Burial 6 and cut by the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period cremations) and colluvial deposit CRN 11 (which overlay the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period cremations). Clearly, some or all of the bone could equally derive from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period burials discussed below).

Plate 17 showing one-metre-wide Trench D (looking west).

Plate 18 showing the south-east part of the ring-ditch exposed within the test trenches (looking north on the). The stone-built bank (CRNs 86 & 87) adjacent the south side of the barrow is visible in the foreground.

More directly indicative of disturbance to the barrow were two concentrations of Middle Bronze Age potsherds, calcined human bone fragments and charcoal flecks, recoded as Burial(s) 18, CRN 6 and Burial(s) 19, CRN 9. These overlay or cut into the secondary colluvial fill of the ring-ditch (CRNs 57/85) and probably represented the remains of multiple burials that had fallen into the ditch from the central mound when the ditch was partly filled with colluvium. The largely homogenous colluvial ditch-fills (recorded variously as CRNs 5, 55, 56, 57, 58, 84 and 85) suggest that the ditch silted up slowly with material from the surrounding area. Indeed, the ring-ditch fills were barely distinguishable from the underlying and surrounding geological sediment, although the secondary fill (CRN 57/85) was an exception, as it contained frequent charcoal flecks, scorched flints and potsherds. Fill 85, which was recorded separately because it represented a large localised spread within Fill 57 (see Plate 16), consisted entirely of scorched stones, charcoal and 120 potsherds from at least three flint-tempered vessels of Middle Bronze Age date (1550 to 1350 BC).

Plate 19 showing 3.5m-wide, east-facing Section 4.1, with ring-ditch (CRN 88) to right and the remnant of the stone bank terminal (CRN 87) to left.

Plate 20 showing 2.4m-wide, west-facing Section 4.2 and part of the Age ring-ditch [CRN 83] and adjacent stone-built bank (CRN 86).

7) Undated features and features post-dating the Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch and pre-dating the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period urnfield

A steep-sided, north-west/south-east aligned elongated pit or gully [CRN 48], which pre-dating at least two Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period burials (which cut it), was exposed within the ditch-enclosed area. This feature had a gradually changing break of slope towards a flat base, was 3.8m long, 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep and contained moderately compacted, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 49), with abundant sub-angular flints and occasional sandstones (Plate 21; *Fig. 22, Section 8.5*). Like the inter-cutting burials, the feature had been truncated by plough action but no datable cultural materials were recovered from its fill.

A roughly circular pit [CRN 46] with an average diameter of 0.76m and a depth of 0.25m was exposed 3.5m to the east of the elongated pit/gully. It had steep sides, with a gradually changing break of slope towards a flat base. Its fill (CRN 47) consisted of moderately compacted, mid-brown, clay silt with abundant amount of flints (Plate 22, *Fig. 21, Section 1.2*).

Plate 21 showing west-facing Section 8.5 of Pit/Gully 48

Plate 22 showing west- facing Section 1.2 of Pit 46

A concentration of prehistoric features [CRNs 51, 77, 78, 79, 89 and 90] was exposed north off, and cutting into, the ring-ditch, and was excavated in three sections (Plates 24, 25 & 26; *Figs. 30 and 31*). None produced any datable cultural or other material but at least two were cut by an Early Roman-period burial (Burial 12, CRN 62, dated to AD 90 – 110) and were therefore assumed to predate the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period urnfield in its entirety. An oval, 1.4m-wide, 0.8m-long and 0.46m-deep pit (CRN 51, *Fig. 25, Section: 5.3, 7.1*) was partly exposed in section, which showed it to have with steep sides with a gradual break of slope towards a flat base. It was partly cut away by a north-west/south-east-aligned ditch [CRN 78] but had an estimated original depth of 0.75m. Its fill (CRN 29) consisted of compact, mid-brown clay silt with occasional tabular flint inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.

Plate 23 showing various sections of the feature concentration exposed in Section 7.1: 1.4m-wide south facing (top left), one metre wide west facing (top right), north facing (bottom left), east facing (bottom right)

Plate 24 showing the 1.75m-wide, east-facing exposure (Section 5.1) of Ditch 89.

Plate 25 showing the one-metre-wide, north-facing exposure (Section 5.3) of Ditch 78.

Plate 26 showing the 1.25m-wide, south-facing exposure (Section 5.4) of ditch 78) cutting probable Pit 51

The north-west/south-east-aligned ditch (CRN 78, *Figs. 28, 29 & 31)* was exposed in Sections 5.3, 5.4, 6.1 and 7.1. It was 0.8m wide, 0.28m deep and had sides sloping at approximately 45°, with a gradual break of slope towards its flat base. Its fill comprised moderately compacted, mid grey-brown clay silt (CRN 92) with frequent tabular flints inclusions. Again, no datable materials were recovered from this feature, which was intersected on its southeast side by a pit [CRN 90], only a small part of which was exposed. On its northwest side this ditch was either connected to an approximately east-west aligned ditch [CRN 89], which had a similar profile excepting its concave base. This ditch, which was1.5m wide and 0.45m deep, contained single fill of fairly compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 28) with moderate amount of flint cobbles inclusions, mostly occurring near the ditch base. Again, no datable materials were recovered.

Similarly undated was an approximately north-south aligned gully or small ditch [CRN 77, *Fig.30 Section 7.1*], again partly exposed in section, and which appeared to cut Pit 90 on its southwest side. Its exposed part was 0.69m wide and 0.18m deep and had straight, moderately sloping sides with a gradually break of slope towards a flat base. Its fill (CRN 36) comprised compact, mid grey-brown clay silt and, like the other features in this group, was the result of natural in-wash and silting up.

The east-west aligned rectangular pit [CRN 90] that cut Ditch 78 was exposed in three sections (Sections 6.1, 6.2, and 7.1, *Figs. 29, 30 & 31*). It had moderately sloping sides with a gradual break of slope towards its flat base, was 2.1m wide and 0.25m deep, with an exposed length of 2.1m. Its fill (CRN 91) consisted of compact, mid-yellow brown clay silt with occasional tabular flints inclusions.

Plate 27. The 1.45m-wide, south-facing Section 6.1 showing Pit 90 (right) and part of the Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch (CRN 55)

Plate 28. The 1.75m-wide, west-facing Section 6.2 showing Pit 90 (left) and part of the Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch (CRN 55)

Plate 29 showing 2.5m-wide, north-facing Section 5.5 with Ditch 94 (right) and Pit 96 (left).

A north-south-aligned ditch (CRN 94, Plate 29*; Fig. 28, Section: 5.5*), which terminated just north of the complex of features discussed above, was exposed but not fully excavated in the Area O investigation. Its sides had a gradual slope and a gradual break of slope towards a concave base. This feature was over two metres long, about one metre wide and 0.3m deep with a fill (CRN 95) of compact, mid grey-brown clay silt with occasional tabular flint inclusions.

An oval pit (CRN 96, *Fig. 28, Section 5.5)* lay immediately adjacent to Ditch 94 in Area O and was also not fully excavated. It measured 1.6m by 1.1m, was 0.3m deep and was filled with compact, mid grey-brown clay silt (CRN 97) with occasional tabular flint inclusions. As in all other features in the largely intersecting feature cluster pre-dating the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period burial ground no datable materials were recovered. In this instance, the feature may have been formed naturally, possibly as a tree throw

Excepting the latter example, the features discussed above were interpreted as later prehistoric ditches probably associated with a field system. None of them extended further south than the Middle Bronze Age ring-ditch, which was completely silted up when they were cut, suggesting that the mound that the ditch had originally surrounded was still visible. This factor, along with the absence of associated datable material (and the presence of two Early Roman-period cremation burials cutting the feature complex) means that the field system can only be very broadly dated to the Late Bronze Age or, more likely, to the Early to Middle Iron Age.

8) The Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period burial ground *(Figs. 4, 5 & 7)*

The archaeological features of this period consisted of cremation pits containing urns with fragmented calcined human bone contents, accompanied in two cases by one or more accessory vessels. The burials were all spatially separated and therefore had no stratigraphic relationship but were datable, on the basis of their ceramic contents, to the Late Iron Age and the Early Roman period (*c*. 50 BC to *c.* AD 150).

The Late Iron Age/Early Roman cremation burial pits cut through a layer of colluvium (CRN 7) that varied in thickness from 0.1m to 0.32m. It consisted of moderately compact, mid brown silty loam, was intersected with modern plough lines running in all directions and produced 23 Middle Bronze Age potsherds and three Early Roman-period potsherds, along with fragments of sandstone and flint, the potsherds clearly derived from plough-disturbed cremation burials. There was very little difference and only a graduated boundary between this context and another, overlying and similarly plough-disturbed colluvium (CRN 11), which was between 0.1m and 0.15m thick. This overlay the burials and produced 17 Middle Bronze Age potsherds, five Late Iron Age/Early Roman potsherds, two Mid Roman-period potsherds and a piece of modern white earthenware, probably intrusive. Both the lower and upper colluvial layers bore multiple linear indentations cut in all directions, indicating that modern ploughing had begun to impact on them with some severity, as it had on the cremation urns. A 0.2m-thick modern plough soil overlay the upper colluvium.

9) The Cremation Burials

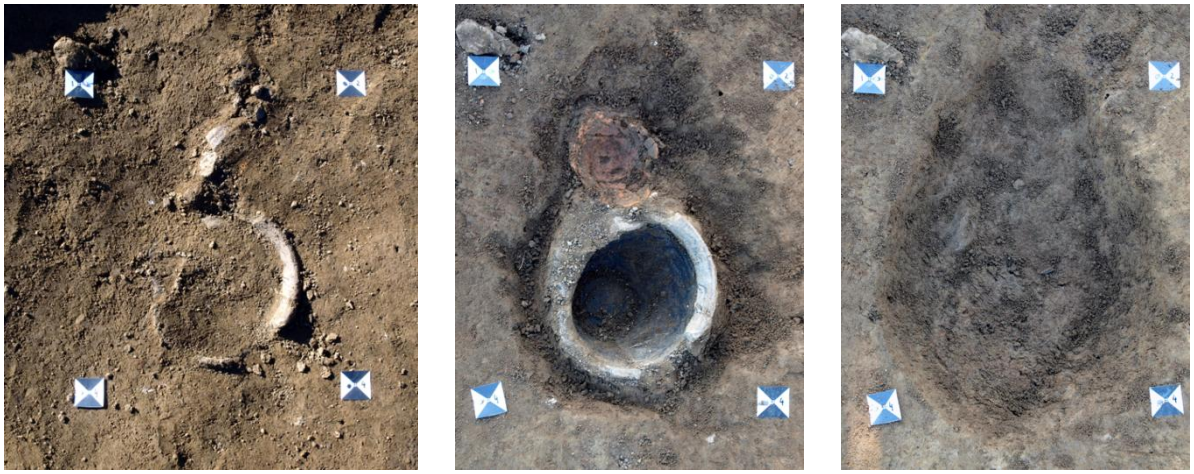
Cremation Burial 1, Context 13, SF 3 (50 BC – AD 75) *(Fig. 8)*

Cremation Burial 1 (CRN13] was roughly circular in plan with sloping sides and a flat base. It was approximately 0.34m in diameter, 0.1m deep and contained a single dark grey, grog-tempered fragmented vessel (SF3) with contents of burnt human bone (Sample 4). The vessel, which rested on the pit base, had a form of a bowl with a base diameter of 95mm, a top diameter (outer circumference) of 235mm, a height of 70mm and a wall thickness of about 5mm. The pit, which cut through the lower horizontal colluvial layer (CRN 7), was backfilled with compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 14) with occasional tabular flints and was sealed by the upper horizontal colluvial layer (CRN 11)..

Plates 30, 31 and 32 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [13] (south west oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

Plate 33 showing plough-damaged Cremation pit [CRN 13] and vessel (looking east)

Cremation Burial 2, Context 15, SFs 7 & 8 (AD 50 – 100) *(Fig. 8)*



Plates 34, 35 and 36 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN15] (south-west oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are: GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left), GRP4 (bottom right).

Plate 37 (looking south east) showing Burial 2, cremation pit 15, with cremation vessel SF8 and vessel SF7. This burial was highly disturbed by plough action, scattering many pottery fragments from the vessels' upper part.

The pit [CRN 15] for Cremation Burial 2 was oval in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The pit was 0.5m long, 0.38m wide, 0.1m deep and contained two pottery vessels, a grog-tempered, cracked but largely intact vessel (SF8) containing burnt human bone (CRN 16, Sample 13), accompanied by a thin-walled, oxidised sandy ware flagon (SF7). The dark blue-grey urn (SF8) was nearly complete, missing only a few fragments of the rim (a

ploughshare had passed through the central part of the urn at the level of the rim). The urn had the form of a jar with base diameter of 97mm, a rim diameter of 221mm, a height of 100mm and a wall of 7mm thickness. The sandy ware flagon was nearly spherical in form, with a long narrow neck, was incomplete and largely fragmented. The diameter of the spherical part was 117mm, with a wall of 2mm thickness. The cremation pit was backfilled with compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 17) with occasional tabular flints. It cut through the lower colluvial layer deposit (CRN 7) and was overlaid by the upper colluvium (CRN 11). The burial had been slightly disturbed by the ploughing activity, resulting in the fragmentation of much of the upper parts of the pots.

Cremation Burial 3, Context 18, SF 2 (AD 70 – 90) *(Fig. 9)*

Plates 38, 39 and 40 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 18] (south west oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

Plate 41 (looking east) showing the North Kent Fine Ware vessel (SF2) in Cremation Burial 3

This burial pit [CRN 18], which was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measured 0.32m in diameter, 0.1m in depth and contained a single, relatively small, soft, reduced, thin-walled silty North Kent Fine ware vessel (SF2) that rested on the pit base. The contents of the vessel consisted of moderately compacted, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 19), with the absence of calcined bone fragments suggesting that the vessel was an accessory vessel and that the accompanying urn had been removed by dislocated by plough action.

The North Kent Fine Ware vessel was in bowl form with a neck cordon with a base diameter of 40mm, an outer main body diameter of 122 mm, a height of 50mm and an average wall thickness of 2.5mm. The pit backfill (CRN 20) consisted of moderately compacted, mid-brown clay silt with occasional tabular flints. As in the case of all other Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period burials the pit cut through the lower colluvial deposit (CRN 07) but was overlain by the upper colluvium (CRN 11). The burial had been disturbed by plough action, resulting in the destruction of the upper part of the vessel.

Cremation Burial 4, Context 21, SF 5 and SF 6 (AD 75 – 100) *(Fig. 10)*

Plates 42 and 43. Different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 21], with Plate 42 showing a cremation vessel (SF5) and accompanying vessel (SF6). The reference points visible on the photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

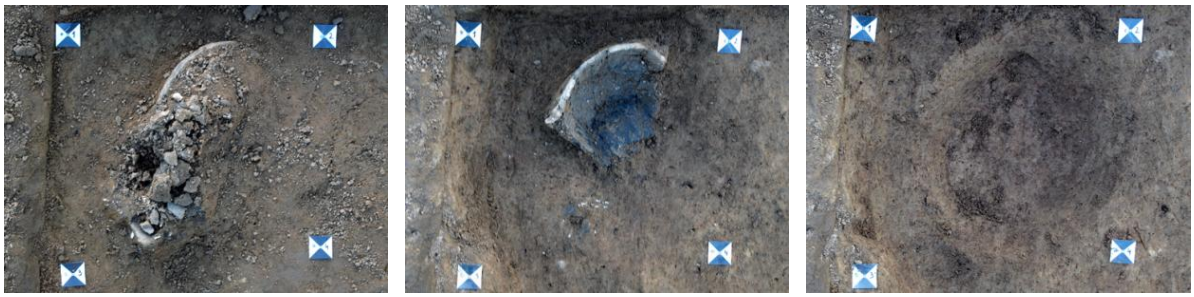
The pit [CRN 21] for this cremation burial was oval in plan, with a steep sides and a flat base. It was 0.44m long, 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep and contained two pottery vessels, a relatively large, soft, handmade, reduced, grog-tempered cracked vessel (SF5) containing burnt human bone (CRN 22, Sample 31) and an accompanying soft, handmade, oxidised, grog-tempered Early Roman-period vessel (SF6). The dark blue- grey urn (SF5) had a simple everted rim, a cordoned neck, a plain body and a bowl-shaped base with a diameter of 80mm. The upper body diameter was 195mm, the rim diameter was 60mm and the height was 102mm. The average wall thickness was 6.6 mm. Some of the vessel's upper part had been removed by plough action.

The complete, orange-red accessory vessel (SF6) had an everted rim, a cordoned neck, a plain body and a jar-shaped base with a diameter of 65mm and a main body diameter of 113mm, a body tube diameter of 86mm and rim diameter of 98mm. The average wall thickness was 2.5mm. The pit was backfilled with moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 17) with occasional tabular flints. The pit cut the lower colluvium (CRN 7) and was

overlain by the upper colluvial layer (CRN11). The burial as a whole had been slightly disturbed by plough action, leading to the fragmentation of the upper part of the largest vessel.

Plate 44 (looking south west) showing the large cremation urn and small accessory vessel (SF 5 and SF 6).

Cremation Burial 5, Context 24, SF 9 and SF 23 (AD 50 – 100) *(Fig. 10)*



Plates 45, 46 and 47 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 24] (SSW oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are: GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top left), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

The burial pit [CRN 24] was roughly circular, with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.46m in diameter, was 0.1m deep and contained a single, soft, handmade, grog-tempered incomplete pottery vessel (SF9) containing burnt human bone capped with medium brown clay silt (CRN 25, Sample 17). Also present was a dark blue-grey urn (SF 23) with a simple everted rim and an overall bowl form of base diameter 125mm, body diameter of 289mm and

a preserved height of 116mm (the wall was10mm thick). The pit fill was moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 26), with occasional tabular flints. As in previous examples of this broad date, the pit cut the lower colluvial layer (CRN 7) and was overlain by the upper colluvial layer (CRN 11). The burial had been badly disturbed by plough action, resulting in the fragmentation of much of the two vessels within it.

Plate 48 showing excavated cremation pit [CRN 24] and vessel (SF9), which was severely disturbed by plough action (looking south)

Cremation Burial 6, Context 27, Sample 18 (1550 – 1350 BC) *(Fig. 18)*

This was the only certainly *in-situ* (or nearly so) Middle Bronze Age cremation, although it had been subject to much disturbance by plough action. It was also the only cremation of this period to occupy the area contained by the ring-ditch. It consisted of a 10mm-thin localized spread (1.3m by 0.4m) of moderately compacted, mid-brown clay silt containing 29 flint-tempered potsherds from a single vessel, along with calcined human cranium and long-bone fragments.

Plate 49 showing dispersed Cremation Burial 6 (CRN 27) from above. This spread contained 27 fragments from a single burial urn and calcined human skull and long-bone fragments

Cremation Burial 7, Context 30, SF 4 (AD 75 - 150) *(Fig. 12)*

Plates 50, 51 & 52 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 30] (south- east oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom right) and GRP4 (bottom left).

The pit [CRN 30] for this cremation burial was circular shape in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.4m in diameter, 0.25m deep and contained a single, relatively large, handmade, soft, oxidised grog-tempered and nearly complete vessel (SF4) that rested on the pit base and contained burnt human bone fragments capped with mid-brown clay silt (CRN 31, Sample 10). The red-orange urn with simple inverted rim had the form of a vase with a base diameter of 80mm, a body diameter of 271mm, a height of 210mm and an 11mm-thick wall. The pit, which was backfilled with compact, medium brown clay silt (CRN 32), was cut into the fill (CRN 49) of the gully/elongated pit (CRN 48/59) situated within the ditch-

enclosed area. It was overlain by the upper colluvial layer (CRN 11) and the vessel within it had been somewhat truncated by plough action.

Plate 53 showing the truncated Cremation Burial 7 urn (looking south east)

Cremation Burial 8, Context 33, Sample 30 (50 BC - 150 AD) *(Fig. 12)*

Plates 54 & 55 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 33] (east oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom right) and GRP4 (bottom left).

The pit (CRN 33) for this cremation burial was circular in plan (diameter 0.3m) and had steep sides and a concave base. It was badly truncated, leaving a surviving depth of only 55mm deep, which contained the lower fragmented parts of a single, soft, reduced, grog-tempered grey-brown urn with contents of burnt human bone capped with mid brown clay silt (CRN 34, Sample 30). The urn rested on the pit base and had the form of a bowl with a base diameter of 91mm, a preserved height of 50mm and a 10mm-thick wall. The pit was backfilled with moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 35), with occasional tabular flint inclusions. It was cut through the lower colluvial layer (CRN 7 and was overlain by the upper colluvial layer (CRN 11).

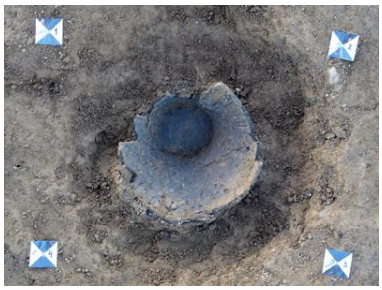
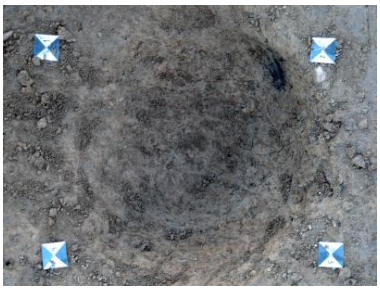
Plate 56 showing the fragmented remains of the urn in Cremation Burial 8 (west to the top)

Cremation Burial 9, Context 37, SF 10 (50 BC - AD 75) *(Fig. 12)*

This cremation burial pit [CRN 37] was oval in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was cut into the fill (CRN 49) of the gully/elongated pit (CRN 48/59) situated within the ditch-enclosed area and was 0.47m long, 0.36m wide and 0.06m deep. It contained the lower part of a soft, reduced, grog-tempered urn (SF10) resting on the pit base. The urn contents consisted of burnt human bone capped with mid-brown clay silt (CRN 38, Sample 19), which were lifted intact for laboratory analysis. The pit backfill (CRN 39) consisted of moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt with occasional tabular flints with deposit (39). The upper colluvial layer (CRN 11) overlay this burial, which had been severely truncated by plough action.


Plate 57 and 58 showing different stages of the excavation of Cremation burial 9 [CRN 37] (north oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top lef), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom right) AND GRP4 (bottom left).

Cremation Burial 10, Context 40, Sample 7, SF 11 (50 BC - AD 150) *(Fig. 11)*

Plates 59, 60 & 61 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 40] (west oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom right), GRP4 (bottom left).

This burial pit [CRN 40] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.4m in diameter, 0.17m deep and contained the lower part of a single, soft, handmade, grog-tempered grey urn (SF11) that rested on the pit base and contained burnt human bone capped with mid-brown clay silt (CRN 41, Sample 7). The urn, which had been truncated by plough action, was in bowl form, with a base diameter of 88mm, a body diameter of 277mm, a preserved height of 100mm and a 7.5mm-thick wall. The pit, which was cut through the lower colluvial layer (CRN 7), was backfilled with moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 42), with occasional tabular flints. It was overlaid by the upper colluvial layer (CRN 11).

Plate 62 showing Cremation Burial 10, Vessel SF 11 (looking east).

Cremation Burial 11, Context 43, Sample 9 (AD 50- 125) (Discussed in Appendix ii: Osteological Analyses of Cremated Human Remains only) *(Fig. 18)*

This cremation burial survived as a spread of moderately compacted, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 43, Sample 9), interpreted as a dispersed or re-deposited unurned cremation burial. The deposit consisted of a moderately dense scatter of small, fragmented calcined human bone covering an area of 0.41m by 0.25m. The cremated bone was probably dislodged from its original position by plough activity and distributed over and within the surrounding colluvium (CRN 7). The feature's extent was based wholly on the concentrated presence of the fragmented bone.

Plates 63. Unurned Cremation 11. Small concentration of finely fragmented cremated human bone (west oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom right) and GRP4 (bottom left).

Cremation Burial 12, Context 62, SFs 20, 21 & 22 (AD 90 – 110) *(Fig. 14)*

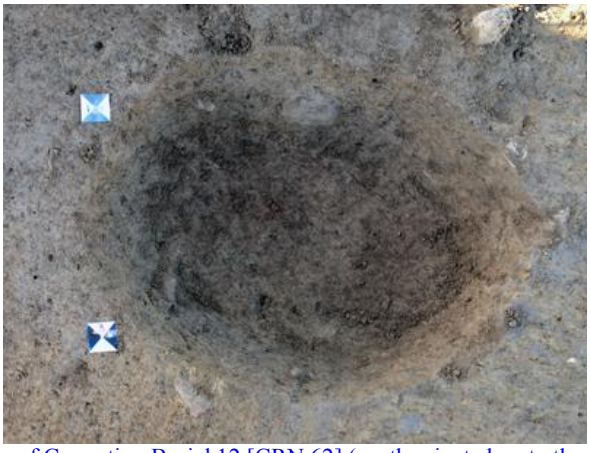


Plate 64 and Plate 65 showing different stages of the excavation of Cremation Burial 12 [CRN 62] (south oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

The pit [CRN 62] for Cremation Burial 12 was oval in plan, had steep sides, a flat base and was 0.64m long, 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained three pots, all resting on the pit base: a large, mid-grey, handmade, reduced, grog-tempered Early Roman-period urn (SF 20) containing burnt human bone (CRN 63), a complete small, globular jar (SF 22) and a samian plate (SF 21). The upper part of the cremation urn (SF 20) had been removed by plough action. The urn had the form of a jar with a plain body and everted rim, the body diameter being 248mm and the wall 5mm-6mm thick. This vessel was lifted intact with its contents for off-site laboratory analysis. The mid grey, small vessel (SF 22), which was missing only some rim fragments, had the form of a jar with a base diameter of 42mm, a body diameter of 91mm, a base diameter of 67mm, a rim diameter of 81mm, a height of 94mm and a wall of about 2-3mm thickness. The red-orange samian plate measured 165mm in diameter, was 21mm high and had a wall of about 6mm thickness. The pit, which was backfilled with moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt (CRN 64), with occasional tabular flints, had been cut into an earlier, prehistoric ditch [78] and was overlain by upper colluvial layer (CRN 11). The burial had been slightly disturbed by the ploughing activity leading to small-scale damage to the upper parts of the largest vessel (SF 20).

Plate 66. Cremation Burial 12, vessels SF 20, 21 & 22 (looking north east)

Cremation Burial 13, Context 65, Sample 22, SF 14 (AD 25 – 75) *(Fig. 13)*

This cremation burial pit [CRN 65] was circular in plan, measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.1m in depth and had gradually sloping sides and the flat base. It contained the lower part of a single, soft, handmade, thick-walled, grog-tempered 'Belgic' or Early Roman-period vessel

(SF14), which rested on the pit base and contained calcined human bone capped with medium brown clayey silt (CRN 66, Sample 22). The grey urn had a form of a bowl with a base diameter of 98mm, a body diameter of 230mm and a 6.5mm-thick wall. The pit was backfilled by moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 67), with occasional tabular flints. The pit, which was cut through the lower colluvial layer (CRN 7) and was sealed by the upper colluvial layer (CRN 11), had been severely disturbed by the same plough action that had left deep, silt-filled grooves in both colluvial layers.

Plates 67, 68 and 69 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 65] (SEE oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

Plate 70. Cremation burial 13, with the plough-truncated burial urn SF14 (looking east)

Cremation Burial 14, Context 68, Sample 23, SF 15 (AD 75 – 150) *(Fig. 13)*

Plates 71, 72 and 73 showing different stages of the excavation of Cremation Burial pit [CRN 68] (west oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

Plate 74. Cremation burial 14, vessel SF 15 (looking east)

The Cremation Burial pit [CRN 68] was circular in plan, measured 0.52m in diameter, 0.16m in depth and had relatively steep sides and a concave base. It contained the lower part of a large, handmade, soft, generally oxidised, grog-tempered vessel (SF 15) of the Early Roman-period, which rested on the pit base and had clearly suffered severe plough damage. The vessel, which contained calcined human bone capped with mid-brown clay silt (CRN 69, Sample 23), had was in bowl form with a body diameter of 297mm and a 8.5mm-thick wall. The vessel and its contents were lifted intact for off-site laboratory analysis. The pit backfill consisted of moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 67) with occasional tabular flints inclusions. The pit cut through the lower colluvial layer (CRN 7) and was sealed by the upper colluvial layer (CRN 11).

Cremation Burial 15 (AD 75 – 150), Context 71, Sample 25, SF 16 *(Fig. 16)*

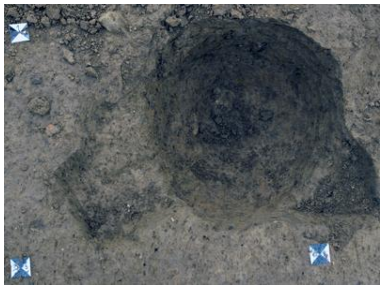
Plates 75, 76 and 77, showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 71] (west oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

The pit [CRN 71] for Burial Cremation 15, was circular in plan with a steep slope and a flat base, measured 0.42m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. The surviving lower part of a single, handmade, relatively large, soft, oxidised, grog-tempered Early Roman-period vessel (SF 16) rested on the base of the cut and contained calcined human bone fragments capped with mid-brown clay silt (CRN 72, Sample 25). This red-orange surfaced urn had an 'S'-profiled carinated body and a base diameter of 92mm, a body diameter of 196mm, a preserved height of 150mm and an approximately 7 to 9mm-thick wall. The pit cut the lower collvial layer (CRN 7), was sealed by the upper colluvial layer (CRN 11) and was backfilled by moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 73) with occasional tabular flints. As in most other exmples on this site, the upper part of the burial, including the cremation urn, had been destroyed by plough action.

Plate 78. Cremation burial 15, Vessel B (looking south)

Cremation Burial 16, Context 74, SFs 12 & 13 (AD 75 – 150) *(Fig. 15)*





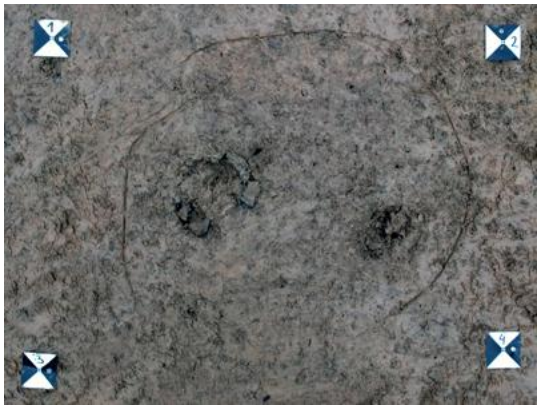
Plates 79, 80 and 81 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 74] (SSW oriented up to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

Plate 82. Early Roman-period vessel (SF12)

Plate 83. Cremation burial 16, Vessels SF 12 & 13 (looking south west)

This Cremation Burial pit [CRN 74], which was circular in plan, had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, measured 0.44m in diameter, 0.33m in depth and contained two vessels. The cremation urn (SF 12) contained burnt human bone fragments (CRN 63) and was accompanied by a flagon (SF 13), which rested on top, and to the side of the urn, being supported in part by the pit edge. The cremation urn, a red-orange, soft, handmade and relatively thick-walled oxidised, grog-tempered Early Roman-period vessel (SF12), had the form of a vase with a base diameter of 92mm, a body diameter of 191mm and a preserved height of 220mm, with a 5.5mm-thick wall. Ploughing activity had destroyed the vessel's rim. This vessel and its contents were lifted for off-site laboratory analysis. The other vessel, an orange, oxidised, fine sandy fabric from a ring-mouthed, single (three-ribbed) handled flagon (SF13), had body diameter of 121mm, a rim diameter of 42mm, a neck diameter of 16mm, a height at 135mm and a 2-3mm-thick wall. The vessel was complete but very cracked and kept in place only by the surrounded soil. The pit backfill consisted of moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 75), with occasional tabular flints inclusions and, like the other examples of this period, was cut through the lower colluvial layer and sealed by the upper colluvial layer.

Cremation Burial 17, Context 80, Sample 80, SF 19 (AD 25 – 75) *(Fig. 17)*



Plates 84, 85 and 86 showing different stages of the excavation of cremation pit [CRN 80] (north-east oriented to the top). Reference points visible on photographs are GRP1 (top left), GRP2 (top right), GRP3 (bottom left) and GRP4 (bottom right).

Plate 87 looking north east.

The pit [CRN 80] for Cremation Burial 17 was oval in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flat base, was 0.8m long, 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single, near complete, handmade, bead-rimmed jar (SF19) in a reduced sandy fabric of Late Iron Age 'Belgic' or Early Roman-period manufacture. This vessel had a diameter of 114mm, a 5.6mm-thick wall and contained mid-brown clay silt (CRN 81) with no bone fragments. The relatively large size and elongated shape of the burial pit and lack of bone fragments in the bead-rimmed jar suggests that the jar had been an accessory vessel that once accompanied an unurned inhumation, the bones of which have not survived. The pit (*Fig. 23, section 2.3 and Fig. 24, Section 3.1*) cut the lower colluvial layer, underlay colluvium (CRN 11) and was backfilled with moderately compact, mid-brown clay silt (CRN 82), with occasional tabular flints inclusions.

Cremation Burial(s?) 18, Contexts 6 & 8, Sample 1, Bag 1 (c. 1550 BC – c. 1350/1150 BC) *(Fig.23, Section: 2.1)*

Plate 88 showing Mid Bronze Age burials(s) [CRN 6] in section (looking south).

This cremation burial or group of burials overlay a colluvial fill (CRN 85) in the barrow's ring-ditch (CRN 83) and underlay the lower colluvial layer (CRN 7) The containing pit (CRN 6) was oval in plan, had shallow and sloping sides, a concave base, measured 0.23m by 0.3m and was 1.1m deep. Its fill (CRN 8) consisted of compact, mid-brown clay containing 122 potsherds from at least eight different vessels with a broad date-range of c. 1550 BC – c. 1350 BC, although a range extending to 1150 BC is also possible. Also recovered from the fill were 4.3g of highly fragmented calcined human bone, providing evidence for human burial, along with abundant charcoal. The burial or burials had been subject to much disturbance, either *in-situ* or as a result of re-deposition, the remains probably having fallen into the ditch from a now plough-destroyed internal mound.

Cremation Burial(s?) 19, Contexts 9 & 10, Samples 2 & 29, Bags 2, 3 & 4 (c. 1550 BC – c. 1350 BC) *(Fig.23, Section: 2.2)*

Plate 89 showing Mid Bronze Age burial(s) [CRN 9] in section (looking north)

Like nearby Cremation Burial(s)18, this cremation burial or group of burials overlay a colluvial fill (CRN 85) in the barrow's ring-ditch (CRN 83) and was sealed by the lower colluvial layer (CRN 7). The containing pit [CRN 9] was oval in plan, had shallow sides and a concave base and measured 0.09m by 0.3m and was 1.15m deep. Its fill (CRN 10) again consisted of compact, mid-brown clay but in this case contained 654 potsherds from at least eleven different vessels with a broad date-range of c. 1550 BC – c. 1350 BC. Also recovered from the fill were 28.8g of calcined human bone, providing clear evidence for human burial, along with abundant charcoal. As in the previous case, the burial or, much more probably, burials had been subject to much disturbance, either *in-situ* or, almost certainly, as a result of re-deposition, probably having fallen or pushed into the ditch from the internal mound.

Cremation Burial 20, Contexts 45 & 50, Sample 8 (c. 1550 BC – c. 1350 BC) *(Fig. 22, Section 8.8)*

Plate 90 showing the excavated Middle Bronze Age cremation pit [CRN 45/50] at the base of the ring-ditch

Unlike the other two cremation burial(s), this was probably largely in-*situ* within the ring-ditch, albeit much disturbed. It consisted of a roughly circular pit with steep sides cut into the natural clay (CRN 2) exposed in the base of the ring-ditch. The pit had a diameter of 0.35m and a depth of 0.14m. with a fill (CRN 50) of compact, mid-brown clay silt with frequent potsherds (151) with a broad date-range of *c.* 1150 BC – *c.* 1350 BC, along with 7.8g of calcined human bone fragments and abundant charcoal flecks.
It was sealed by the primary ring-ditch fill (CRN 58/84).

10) Conclusions and interpretation

The excavation revealed the presence of a Bronze Age round barrow surviving in the form of a ring-ditch, an adjoining linear stone-built structure, probably a wall or bank and, within the ditch fills and in the ditch-enclosed area, spreads of calcined human bone fragments, scorched stone and dense concentrations of potsherds from predominately Middle Bronze Age vessels, with a date-range of *c.* 1550 – *c.* 1350 BC. This almost certainly provides the main period of use of the barrow, but the presence of a few typologically earlier and slightly later potsherds may indicate more protracted use. Although single, isolated barrows do occur, they more frequently occur in groups and the presence of other Bronze Age round barrows in the near vicinity is therefore likely.

No central mound associated with the round barrow was visible, probably as result of medieval and modern ploughing, but the presence of a group of intercutting and/or conjoined linear features, almost certainly field boundary or drainage ditches, terminated and described a rough right angle immediately north-east of the ditch-enclosed area. This suggests that a mound, or at least some kind of superstructure, was visible when these features were originally excavated. When that took place could not be ascertained but, as these featrures cut the ring-ditch fills and were cut by two Early Roman-period cremation burials, it is likely they were part of a Late Bronze Age or Iron Age field system, with the latter period being the most probable.

The visibility or lack of visibility of the Bronze Age barrow above the ground is a possible significant factor in determining where the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period cemetery was established. The use of an earlier burial ground for burials at a later date is a common archaeological phenomenon, and the visible presence of a group of Bronze Age round

barrows may explain the choice of present site as an urnfield by the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period inhabitants of the nearby settlement(s). As discussed in Part 4iii above, the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period cemetery is probably considerably more extensive than the part exposed during this project. The Kent County Council HER identifies two 'Roman' sites (TQ 55 NE 2 & 23), both with funerary artefacts; in 1835 'Roman' pottery accompanied by burial goods were made in a field called 'Buckwell' and sixty funerary urns were later found at the head of a stream named as 'Busty'. The nineteenth-century field investigators pointed out that a stream feeds the 'Busty' from Buckwell field and that the urnfield was near and perhaps formed part of the same site as that of the earlier finds, although the exact location of both is not known.

The overall date-range of the Late Iron Age and Early Roman-period cremations may be of high archaeological significance, as it points to the continuation of the Late Iron Age settlement into the Early Roman period. This may relate to accumulating archaeological evidence from coastal East Kent and elsewhere, which indicates that a dramatic burgeoning of settlement took place in the first-century BC Kent, the Late Iron Age/'Belgic' settlement pattern only being replaced in the second century under Roman rule (Allen 2009, 189-208).

11) Recommendations following the assessment

The stratigraphic, ceramic and human bone analysis described in the present assessment is sufficiently detailed and exhaustive to have realised most, if not all, of the interpretive potential of these respective bodies of evidence, and of the archaeological site in general. It is therefore recommended that no further analysis take place but that a report based on the present assessment is prepared, to be submitted for publication in *Archaeologia Cantiana.*

It is further proposed that any further construction or development work undertaken in the area immediately surrounding the present site should be preceded by a vigorous archaeological evaluation.

12) Appendices

Appendix 1 Pottery Assessment Report

By Paul Hart

Contents

1. Abstract

Potsherds of the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1550 to c.1350 BC), he Late Iron Age/ 'Belgic' preiod (c. 50 BC to c. AD 75) and the Early Roman period (c. AD 50 to c. 150) indicate the main phases of activity present on site. The former represent the largely disturbed remains of cremation urns and possibly other vessels deposited in a round barrow, with associated charcoal spreads and burnt stones suggesting on-site cremation. The latter two groups are represented by partial, near-complete or intact vessels, most recovered from their respective burial pits and recorded as Small Finds. Many of the larger vessels are missing their upper body and rim, indicating truncation by ploughing. The occurrence of a significant numbers of sherds of Late Iron Age/'Belgic' type suggests a pre-Roman Invasion origin for the cemetery and the continuation of a conservative ceramic tradition into the Early Roman period. However, most of the later funerary features can be grouped into a single broad phase of activity dating from about from AD 25 to 125 (there possibly representing funerary deposits made by several related generations), although a tighter chronology of more focused activity from c. AD 75 to c. 125 is also possible. As discussed in Parts 2 and 7 above, previous excavations in or near the area of the present investigation indicate that the cremation discussed here probably form part of a more extensive Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period urnfield. A few sherds of Mid- to Late-Roman pottery (c. AD 25 – c. 250) were recovered from horizontally deposited colluvial surface layers, as was a single sherd of Late Post Medieval pottery.

2. Introduction

The pottery assemblage comprised a minimum of 3,104 sherds weighing 17,921g. The sherds were washed, dried and examined in good light using a hand lens of 5x and 10x magnification. Weights were calculated to the nearest gram. All dates given are approximate.

This assessment of the pottery comprises initial spot dating, a comprehensive catalogue and interpretive conclusions.

3. Period codes employed

Code	*Period*
MBA	Middle Bronze Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
BER	Late Iron Age 'Belgic'-Early Roman transition
ER	Early Roman
MR	Mid Roman
LR	Late Roman
R	Roman
LPM	Late Post Medieval

4. Quantification and dating

Context	*Sherds*	*Fabric*	*Weight (g)*	*Date*	*Emphasis*
(Surface finds) Bag 1	1	Flint & shell	48	LIA? 50 BC - 25 AD	
	1	Sandy (amphora)	54	ER>MR 50-250AD	
	1	Grog	27	ER 75-150AD	
	1	N Kent fine	5	ER>MR125-250AD	
(Surface finds) Bag 2	13	Flint	66	MBA 1550-1350BC	
	2	Grog	7	ER 50-150AD	
(Surface finds) Bag 4	1	Grog	2	LIA/ER 50BC/25-50AD	
	9	Grog	13	ER 75-150 AD	

Context	*Sherds*	*Fabric*	*Weight*	*Date*	*Emphasis*
Spoil	4	Grog	155	ER	50-75/100AD
(7)	23	Flint	148	MBA	1550-1350BC
	1	Shell?	1	MBA?	1550-1350BC
(7) Bag 2	2	Grog	12	ER	75-150AD
(7) Bag 3	1	Grog	7	ER	75-150AD

Context	*Sherds*		*Fabric*	*Weight*	*Date*	*Emphasis*
(8)	65	Flint	324	MBA	1550-1350BC	
(8) Bag 2	46	Flint	506	MBA	1550-1350BC	
(8) S1	18	Flint	49	MBA	1550-1350BC	
	1	Flint and grog	1	MBA	1550-1350BC	
(10)	41	Flint	198	MBA	1550-1350BC	
(10) Bag 2	53	Flint	300	MBA	1550-1350BC	
(10) Bag 3	119	Flint	638	MBA	1550-1350BC	
	1	Grog	4	ER?	75-150AD	
(10) Bag 4	40	Flint	294	MBA	1550-1350BC	
	2	Flint and grog	10	MBA	1550-1350BC	
(10) S2	343	Flint	443	MBA	1550-1350BC	
(10) S29	55	Flint	94	MBA	1550-1350BC	
	1	Shell?	1	MBA?	1550-1350BC	
(11) Bag 1	17	Flint	46	MBA	1550-1350BC	
	1	Grog	1	LIA>ER	50BC-100/125AD	
	1	Grog	1	ER?	75-150AD	
	1	Sand	2	ER	75-150AD	
	1	White earthenware	3	LPM	1775-1950AD	
(11) Bag 2	3	Grog	11	LIA>ER	50BC-100/125AD	
	2	Sandy (Thameside?)	9	MR	175-250AD	
(13) SF3	43	Grog	457	LIA>ER	50BC/25-75AD	
(16) [15] SF8	6	Flint	14	MBA	1550-1350BC	
	53	Grog	938	ER	50-100/125AD	
	1	Sandy	1	ER	70-100/150AD	
(17) SF7	96	Sandy	120	ER	70-100/150AD	
(19) [18] SF2	61	N Kent Fine	146	ER	70-90AD	
[21] SF6	58	Grog	210	ER	75-125/150AD	
(22) SF5 S31	146	Grog	789	BER	25-75/100AD	
(25) SF9	79	Grog	562	ER	50/75-100AD	
	1	N Kent Fine	2	ER	75-110AD	

Context	*Sherds*		*Fabric*	*Weight*	*Date Emphasis*
(25) S17	34	Grog	45	ER	50/75-100AD
	8	N Kent Fine	7	ER	75-110AD
	2	Grog	2	ER	75-125/150AD
(27) S18	29	Flint	268	MBA	1550-1350BC
(31) SF4	258	Grog	2264	ER	75-125/150AD
(34) [33]	1	Flint	1	MBA	1550-1350BC
	91	Grog	534	LIA>ER	50 BC/25-75AD
(38) [37] SF10	28	Grog	380	LIA>ER	50 BC/25 -75AD
(41) [40] S7	2	Grog	5	ER	50-100/125AD
	1	Sand	1	ER?	50-150AD
(42) [40] SF11	118	Grog	843	ER	50-100/125AD
(63) (64) [62] SF20	218	Grog	1107	ER	75-100/125AD
	2	Thameside fine sandy	1	ER	120-150AD
(63) [62] SF21	1	C Gaulish? Samian	339	ER	120-150AD
(63) [62] SF22	1*	Thameside fine sandy	*	ER	120-150AD
(66) [65] SF14	36	Grog	536	LIA>ER	50 BC/25-75AD
(66) [65] S22	2	Grog	4	LIA>ER	50 BC/25-75AD
(69) [68] SF15	113	Grog	1177	ER	75-150AD
(72) [71] SF16	176	Grog	1002	ER	75-125/150AD
(72) [71] S25	11	Grog	5	ER	75-125/150AD
	1	Sand	1	ER?	75-150?AD
(75) SF12	132	Grog	1576	ER	75-125/150AD
(75) [74] SF13	102	Sand	191	ER	75-125/150AD
(81) [80] SF19	9	Shell? and sand	190	BER	25/50-75AD
(85)	120	Flint	483	MBA	1550-1350BC
U/S Stonepitts field	1	Grog	7	ER	50-75/100AD
	9	Grog	26	ER	75-100/125AD
	1	Fine sandy	13	ER?	75-100/125AD

Context	*Sherds*		*Fabric*	*Weight*	*Date*	*Emphasis*
U/S (MD survey)	1	Grog	1	LIA>ER	50 BC-75/100AD	
F.2	1	Silty	1	R	50-200/410AD	
F.3	1	Sandy (amphora?)	48	ER>MR	50-250AD	
F.4	1	Grog	7	ER>MR	75/125-175AD	
F.7	8	Grog	22	ER	50-75/100AD	
	1	Grog	4	ER	75-150AD	
	1	Grog	1	ER	75-150AD	
F.13	1	Canterbury? sandy	22	ER>MR	75/100-175AD	
F.15	1	Oxford? fine sandy	4	MR>LR	175/240-410AD	
F.17	1	Fine sandy-silty	4	R?	50-450AD	
F.18	3	N Kent Fine?	1	ER>MR	50/75-270AD	
	1	Thameside? sandy	9	MR>LR	150/175-370?AD	
Total	*3104*		*17,921*			

SF – Small Find number
S – Sample number
** This vessel is very fragmentary and remains bandaged, retaining its soil infill.*

5. Catalogue

As many of the contexts relate to funerary features and that much of the pottery was recovered from vessels recorded as Small Finds, the material has been dealt with individually, by context and by Small Find number. Vessel quantities, form-type identifications and problems regarding dating have been discussed alongside the descriptions.

(surface finds) Bag 1
Four sherds of different fabrics were present. One plain body sherd in a reduced, mixed flint- and shell-tempered fabric is of Iron Age date. This is the only sherd of flint-tempered Iron Age pottery recovered from the site and is likely to be residual or related to some of the Late Iron Age 'Belgic' material. If the latter is probably dates to *c.*50 BC to *c.*AD 25.

One thick-walled plain body sherd in a pale oxidised sandy fabric probably derives from an amphora and could be a Baetican fabric of broadly Early to Mid Roman-period date (*c.* AD 50 to *c*. 250). An oxidised grog-tempered rim sherd with a deep horizontal groove below the neck, creating a cordon-like ridge above, dates broadly to the Early Roman Period (*c.* AD 75 to *c.*150). A thin-walled everted rim sherd of reduced North Kent Fine ware, well fired, is of broadly Mid Roman date (*c*. AD 125 to *c*. 250).

(surface finds) Bag 2
This contained thirteen plain body sherds and a simple upright rim sherd in a coarsely flint-tempered fabric are of Middle Bronze Age date (*c.* 1550 to *c*. 1350 BC). A thickening on one of the sherds could represent part of a shallow cordon or a change in body angle towards the base. Two other plain body sherds (conjoining) in a worn, well-fired, grog- tempered fabric are probably of the Early Roman Period in date (*c.* AD 50 to *c.*150).

(surface finds) Bag 3
Many small, plain sherds and sherd fragments in a coarsely flint-tempered fabric of likely Middle Bronze Age date (*c.* 1550 to *c*.1350 BC) were present here.

(surface finds) Bag 4
Sherds from two grog-tempered vessels were present. One reduced plain body sherd is of probable Late Iron Age 'Belgic' to Early Roman-period date (possibly as early as *c.* 50 BC, but more likely *c*. AD 25 to *c.* 75). Nine sherds with pale oxidised surfaces could date to the Early Roman period (*c.* AD 75 to *c.* 150). One of these was a simple upright rim sherd, which also featured a thick, black, tar-like substance adhering to the inner surface; this probably representing the remains of a pitch seal (Macpherson-Grant *pers comm*.). The rest were plain body sherds, two of which featured a similar black substance.

Spoil Finds
Four conjoining sherds from a single, small handmade bowl in a soft, reduced, grog-tempered fabric were recovered. A subtle, lightly burnished, broad criss-cross/lattice decoration was present below the shoulder. The vessel appears similar to the wide mouthed cups of Thompson Type E2, dated *c.* AD 50 to *c.* 75, perhaps up *c.* 100 (Macpherson-Grant *pers comm*.; Thompson 1982). The vessel is incomplete but a full, reconstructable profile is present.

(7)
Twenty-three coarsely flint-tempered sherds of Middle Bronze Age date (*c*.1550 to *c*. 1350 BC) were recovered. Most were plain body sherds, but two were simple, flat, slightly in-turned rim sherds. Also present was a small, worn, fragmentary sherd in a partially oxidised fabric, which featured small voids that could indicate the former presence of leached shell. This sherd could be of Middle Bronze Age date or, less likely, somewhat earlier (*c*. 1750 to *c.*1650 BC). A reduced sherd in a similar fabric was recovered from Context 10, Sample 29.

(7) Bag 2
This contained two conjoining simple everted rim sherds in a soft, oxidised, grog-tempered fabric, probable of the Early Roman period (*c*. AD 75 to *c*.150).

(7) Bag 3
This contained a single grog-tempered plain body sherd with worn pale oxidised surfaces, likely of the Early Roman period as above and probably from the same vessel represented by those two sherds.

(8) (Burial 18)
This context contained 65 coarsely flint-tempered sherds of Middle Bronze Age date (*c*. 1550 to *c*. 1350 BC). Most were thick-walled plain bodysherds. Three rim sherds from two different vessels were present. Two conjoining simple, upright, thick-walled rim sherds were from a relatively large diameter vessel. A thinner walled rim sherd from a similarly sized

vessel featured a shallow, fingernail-impressed cordon located a short distance below the rim. Also present was a fragmented body sherd, which also featured a shallow, fingernail-impressed cordon. These impressions were bolder than those featured on the rim sherd and the sherd was a different colour. This suggests that it was part of a third vessel.

(8) Bag 2(Burial 18)
All of these sherds were coarsely flint-tempered and of Middle Bronze Age date (*c*. 1550 to *c*. 1350 BC). At least two vessels appear to be represented. Eight simple, upright, fairly thick-walled rim sherds probably all derive from a single vessel. These sherds have a background of fairly profuse fine-flint temper, which is also seen in nine plain body sherds. Thirteen other plain body sherds (plus three other sherd fragments), twelve decorated body sherds and two base sherds were in a different fabric, also lacking the fine-flint element. These derived from a second vessel, which featured impressed comb-tip decoration. Two of these sherds also featured a shallow cordon decorated with fingernail impressions. The comb impressions were mostly well spaced and placed horizontally and vertically to the axis of the vessel. On one sherd, however, the impressions were angled and formed lines made of repeated impressions, with one line cutting across two others, forming a simple lattice pattern. The comb used was 15mm long and featured 6 teeth with square-sectioned tips.

(8) Sample 1(Burial 18)
The sample from this context contained 18 coarsely flint-tempered sherds of broadly Middle Bronze Age date. Five simple upright, mostly flat-topped rim sherds from four different vessels were present. Two of the rims were thin-walled in comparison with the rest. One of the thicker rims also featured decoration in the form of a few simple, irregularly spaced, small, round, pointed impressions situated along the exterior edge margin.

One other rim, upright and rounded, in a mixed flint- and grog-tempered fabric was also present. This fabric type is conventionally considered a feature of the Mid- to Late-Bronze Age transition (*c.* 1350 to *c.* 1150 BC) but could occur as an earlier minority fabric type.

(10) (Burial 19)
Present here were forty-one coarsely flint-tempered plain body potsherds, probably from a single vessel of Middle Bronze Age date (*c.* 1550 to *c.* 1350 BC).

(10) Bag 2(Burial 19)
A total of 53 sherds from at least two vessels were present, both likely of Middle Bronze Age date. Fifty-one sherds in a pale oxidised, coarsely flint-tempered fabric may derive from a single, thick-walled vessel. One of these was a base sherd, the remainder were plain body sherds. Two relatively thin-walled plain body sherds in a dark, reduced fabric featuring a fairly frequent fine-flint temper derived from another vessel. A large fragment of cremated bone was found amongst these sherds, suggesting that the larger vessel could represent the remains of a disturbed cremation vessel.

(10) Bag 3(Burial 19)
This bag contained 119 sherds in mostly coarse flint-tempered fabrics of Middle Bronze Age date. Of these, three were base sherds and three (two conjoining) were decorated body sherds, the remainder being plain body sherds. The decorated sherds exhibited differing firing colours (one pale oxidised and two reduced) but could derive from the same, relatively thin-walled vessel. Both featured a shallow cordon decorated with oblique fingernail impressions, immediately above or below which were a series of spaced vertical comb-tip impressions.

The comb used was 17mm long and featured seven square sectioned teeth. The oxidised sherd also featured traces of some additional horizontal comb-tip impressions. Many of the plain body sherds were nearly twice as thick as the decorated sherds, suggesting two different vessels were present. Notable amongst the plain body sherds was a single sherd of 23mm thickness, as were two thin-walled reduced sherds of finer flint temper which probably derived from a third vessel. Also present was a single, worn grog-tempered sherd with pale oxidised surfaces. This sherd could possibly be a residual sherd of Early Bronze Age date, but it seems more likely to be an intrusive sherd of the Early Roman Period (*c*. AD 75 to *c.*150). The fabric is similar to other Early Roman-period sherds identified on the site.

(10) Bag 4(Burial 19)
Sherds from at least three different vessels of Middle Bronze Age date were present. The majority comprised plain body sherds in two different flint-tempered fabrics: one type were coarsely tempered with larger grits, the other had a greater amount of more finely crushed flint temper. Three simple upright rim sherds (two conjoining) in the finely tempered fabric type were present. One fairly thick-walled body sherd in the same fabric featured a hole, which had been drilled into the vessel from both sides post-firing. The perforation had an hourglass profile, with approximately two thirds of the hole drilled from the exterior surface. One other, thinner-walled rim sherd of similar form to the others but in a mixed flint- and grog- tempered fabric was present. One additional, worn plain body sherd in this fabric type was also identified.

(10) Sample 2(Burial 19)
A total of 343 sherds of flint-tempered pottery were recovered, of which 84 (275g) of the larger sized, more-complete sherds were cleaned, while 259 small, fragile sherd fragments (168g) remained unwashed. All of the sherds appeared to derive from the generally thick-walled vessels of the Middle Bronze Age date. The sherds exhibited at least two, possibly three distinct types of flint tempering, suggesting that two, possibly three vessels were represented. The size and distribution of flint temper around the body of a large vessel can vary but the great differences between two of the types suggests that they derive from separate vessels.

One fabric type featured frequent, coarse, large flint grits; another featured frequent but generally much finer ground flint temper with occasional larger sized flint grits. Two simple rim sherds in this latter fabric, possibly from different vessels, may derive from jars with an incurving, closed form rim comparable to examples found in a cemetery at Kimpton, Hampshire (Macpherson-Grant *pers comm*.; Dacre 1981 Fig. 19 E4 and E28, Fig. 20 F8). Similar rims in a similar fabric were recovered from Context 8, Bag 2.

A sherd in a probable third fabric type, comprising a moderate scatter of medium-sized flint grits with decoration in the form of two horizontal sets of comb-tip impressions (both truncated by sherd breaks). The comb teeth appeared to be of both square and more rounded section. Sherds from a comb-tip decorated vessel, of similar size, were recovered from Context 8, Bag 2. There are also similarities in some of the fabric types from both of these contexts.

(10) Sample 29 (Burial 19)
Fifty-five plain body sherds and fragments of flint-tempered Middle Bronze Age pottery (*c*.1550 to *c.* 1350 BC) were recovered. One other sherd in a different fabric was also present. This was a small, rounded, heavily worn, reduced plain body sherd containing voids possibly

indicative of leached shell. This sherd appeared more worn than the other flint-tempered sherds from this context and could be from a slightly earlier phase of activity. It could be a residual sherd of late Early Bronze Age pottery (*c*. 1750 to *c*.1650 BC). Another probable shell-tempered sherd found amongst the flint-tempered Middle Bronze Age material was recovered from the overlying colluvium (Context 7).

(11) Bag 1
This context contained four different fabric types from four different periods. Seventeen coarsely flint-tempered sherds, which included a simple upright rim sherd, were of Middle Bronze Age date. One small carinated, reduced grog-tempered sherd could be 'Belgic' or Early Roman in date (*c.* 50 BC to *c.* AD 100, perhaps *c*.125). A worn, oxidised grog-tempered sherd and an oxidised sandy ware sherd could be of the Early Roman Period (*c.* AD 75 to *c.* 150). Also present was a glazed white earthenware sherd of Late Post Medieval/Modern pottery (AD 1775 to 1950).

(11) Bag 2
Two different vessels were represented in this sample. Three body sherds from a reduced, grog- tempered vessel could be the 'Belgic' or Early Roman period (*c.* 50 BC to *c.* AD 100, perhaps *c.* 125). A similar sherd was recovered from Context 11, Bag 1. Two conjoining flat, plain body sherds in a hard-fired sandy fabric, possibly a Thameside product, are probably of the Mid Roman Period (*c.* AD 175 to *c.* 250).

(13) Small Find 3(Burial 1)
This sample comprised sherds from a single vessel in a soft, handmade, reduced, grog-tempered fabric of the 'Belgic' to Early Roman period, possibly from about 50 BC but more likely from between *c.* AD 25 to *c.* 75. Most were plain body sherds, some of which featured a tooled finish of shallow, horizontal linear grooves. One additional sherd featured a deeper tooled linear groove. Five sherds (two conjoining) comprising part of the vessel's base, were present.

(16) [15] Small Find 8 (Burial 8)
Sherds from at least three vessels were present. The majority (53 sherds) derived from a near complete soft, reduced, grog-tempered jar of Thompson B2 type (Thompson 1982), dating to *c.* AD 50 to *c*.100, perhaps as late as *c*. 125. Six everted rim sherds (several conjoining) were present, these representing approximately half of the rim of the vessel. The jar had been decorated with a zone of neatly executed below-shoulder tooled lattice decoration. The base appeared complete; a full profile is reconstructable and the jar is restorable.

One small, thin-walled, oxidised sandy ware sherd of the Early Roman Period was also present and probably derived from the vessel (Small Find 7) in Context 17, Burial 2. Comparing the dates of the vessel recorded as Small Finds 8 and 7 suggest that feature the burial dates from AD 50/70 to 100. Six small, residual plain body sherds of coarsely flint-tempered Middle Bronze Age pottery were also present.

(17) Small Find 7(Burial 2)
Many worn and fragmentary sherds from a single handled disc-rim flagon in an oxidised sandy fabric were present here. Much of the base and rim appear, as is at least one piece of the handle, but many body sherds appear absent. The simple strap handle attaches just below the outer edge of the plain, sloping, flange-like disc-rim. This rim form can be broadly dated

from AD 70 to 150 but is more probably of first century manufacture (Fig.15, no.36; Fig.28, no.76; Pollard 1988).

(19) [18] Small Find 2 (Burial 3)
Sherds from a single, relatively small, soft, reduced, thin-walled silty North Kent Fine ware vessel were recovered. The base was intact and was accompanied by plain body sherds and a few others decorated with a single cordon. The vessel is akin to the S-profiled bowls with a neck cordon of Monaghan Type 4A3.4 (Monaghan 1987, p.112-116), dated AD 70-90. No rim sherds were present; the surfaces of some sherds showed laminate fractures.

[21] Small Find 6(Burial 4)
Sherds from a single, soft, handmade, oxidised, grog-tempered Early Roman-period vessel dated *c.* AD 75 to *c.* 125, perhaps *c.* 150, were present. Everted rim, cordoned neck, plain body and base sherds were identified but the vessel appeared incomplete.

(22) Small Find 5, Sample 31(Burial 4)
Many sherds from a single, relatively large, soft, handmade, reduced, grog-tempered vessel of the 'Belgic' to Early Roman Period (*c.* AD 25 to *c.* 75, perhaps *c.* 100) were present. Simple everted rim, cordoned neck, plain body and base sherds were identified but only the base appeared complete. Some of the upper portion of the vessel was missing, probably because of ploughshare truncation.

(25) Small Find 9(Burial 5)
Sherds from two different vessels were identified. Seventy-nine sherds were from a soft, handmade, reduced grog-tempered vessel (SF9) dated from AD 50/75 to *c.*100 (for the other vessel see SF23 below). Everted rim sherds and at least one probable base sherd were present, the base of the vessel having broken at the junction with the sidewalls. Some of the body sherds were decorated with a broad band of horizontal tooled grooves below a similarly executed motif of regularly spaced vertical grooves linked top-to-bottom by diagonal grooves. Again, the vessel was incomplete.

One small, thin-walled body sherd in a micaceous silty fabric, potentially a North Kent Fine ware product of the Early Roman period (about 75 AD to 110) was also present. It featured a zone of near-vertical rouletted linear decoration and may have been part of the vessel recorded as Small Find 7 in Burial 2.

(25) Sample 17, Small Find 23 (Burial 10)
Sherds from at least three, possibly four vessels were recovered; two of the sherds deriving from the vessels recovered as Small Find 9 from the same context. Thirty-four reduced, grog-tempered body sherds, one of which featured linear tooled burnishing grooves, likely derived from the vessel Small Find 9. Eight sherds from a micaceous, silty, thin-walled North Kent Fine ware vessel (SF23), one sherd of which was recovered with Small Find 9, were also present. These sherds comprised body sherds with a vertical rouletted decoration, as well as one horizontal everted rim sherd. These may derive from a small globular beaker.

Two other small, soft, handmade grog-tempered sherds were present, both of the Early Roman period (*c.* AD 75 to *c.* 125, perhaps *c.* 150 AD). Exterior surface colours can vary on single vessels, so it is uncertain whether these sherds derived from a single or two separate vessels.

(27) [36] Sample 18 (Burial 6)
This context contained thick-walled sherds in a frequent, coarsely flint-tempered fabric, all which probably derived from a single vessel of Middle Bronze Age date. One base sherd was present; the remainder comprised plain body sherds. No significant profile or part-profile was reconstructable.

(31) Small Find 4(Burial 7)
This context contained many sherds from a relatively large, handmade, soft, oxidised, grog-tempered Early Roman-period vessel (*c.* AD 75 to *c.* 125, perhaps *c.* AD 150). At least 17 intact, simple everted rim sherds were present and base sherds were also present and a full profile for this vessel is reconstructable, with a complete or near-complete restoration may be possible. Eight body sherds featured shoulder decoration in the form of simple, irregular-shaped impressed marks, two of which were on top of small, raised lumps of clay (finger-pinched lug-like protrusions) along the line of a carination. This vessel is akin to a Thompson Type C8-1 (Macpherson-Grant *pers comm*.; Thompson 1982).

(34) [33] (Burial 8)
One sherd fragment in a flint-tempered fabric of likely Middle Bronze Age date was recovered from this context. The remainder of the sherds were all from the lower portion of single vessel in a soft, reduced, grog-tempered 'Belgic' to Early-Roman fabric, perhaps dating from about 50 BC, but more probably from about AD 25 to 75. Seven sherds showed changes in angle from the sidewall to the base, but much of the base and the upper portion of the vessel was missing.

(38) [37] Small Find 10 (Burial 9)
Sherds from the base and plain lower body of a soft, reduced, grog-tempered 'Belgic' or Early Roman-period vessel, possibly dating from about 50 BC, but more likely from about AD 25 to 75 were present here. Four sherds featured small concretions of cremated bone that adhered firmly to the interior surface.

(41) [40] Small Find 11, Sample 7(Burial 10)
This sample contained many sherds and small fragments from a single vessel in a soft, handmade, grog-tempered fabric with generally reduced surfaces but featuring some pale oxidised patches, of the Early Roman period (*c*. AD 50 to *c*. 100, perhaps *c.* AD 125). The base is complete. One body sherd showed a shallow carination and some others displayed a widely spaced, shallow tool-grooved lattice decoration. No rim sherds were present.

(42) [40] Sample 9
This deposit contained three small sherds from two different vessels. Two plain body sherds (one carinated) in a dark, grog-tempered fabric probably derived from Small Find 11, see above). Another sherd was a fragment of thin-walled sandy ware in a fabric of frequent fine, white angular grits and irregular surfaces covered by a creamy slip. The fabric appears non-local and of uncertain origin, perhaps deriving from a flagon of the Early Roman period, broadly from *c*. AD 50 to *c*.150.

(45) [50] Bag 3 (Burial 20)
This deposit, which was interpreted as the fill of a cremation pit (see Cremation Burial 20), contained 151 sherds dating to *c*. 1550BC – *c*.1350BC

(63) (64) [62] Small Finds 20, 21 & 22 (Burial 12)
Three different vessels were recovered, one complete, one very slightly damaged (see below) and one with slightly more damage to its rim. Most sherds (218) derived from a relatively large, handmade, soft, reduced, grog-tempered Early Roman-period vessel (SF 20), dated from *c.* AD 75 to *c*. 100, perhaps *c.* 125.

(63) [62] Small Find 21(Burial 12)
This comprised a single, intact but worn Samian plate/bowl. The orangey-brownish slip was almost completely absent from the interior surface, but survived better around the exterior surface, except at the base, rim and body carination. A sgraffito in the form of a slanted '*N*' had been incised into the base. The orangey fabric was soft, micaceous and fine grained, with frequent small creamy coloured, white and grey-black flecks. The vessel is similar to Dragendorff Form 18/31, a transitional plate/bowl form broadly dating from AD 90 to 150 (Webster 1996). The identification of the fabric is uncertain and it could be a aLate South Gaulish La Graufesenque product, dating from about AD 90 to 110, or, perhaps more likely, a Central Gaulish Lezoux product of about AD 120 to 150. This dating ties in well with the date of vessel (Small Find 22) recovered from the same context.

Whether the lack of slip and the soft nature of the fabric surface is a result of soil conditions, or, in the case of the former, is a reflection of prolonged use, is uncertain. This vessel could have been old when it was buried and could therefore be of earlier manufacture than other grave good vessels (SFs 20 & 22) in Burial 12.

(63) [62] Small Find 22 (Burial 12)
This comprised an intact and virtually complete small, globular, wheel-thrown beaker/jar in a soft, reduced, fine sandy Thameside fabric. Only part of the short, everted rim remained. The vessel featured a subtle, below shoulder shallow tool-grooved acute lattice decoration. This lay below a similarly executed upper horizontal border which might have been the result of the forming and finishing of the vessel shoulder, as opposed to a purposely executed decoration. The vessel was similar in form to a Monaghan Type 3J1.4 jar, which dates broadly from AD 110 to 190, but with a preference for AD 120 to 150 (Monaghan 1987).

It should be noted that the Thameside vessel was lifted complete but was severely fractured; thus it comprised many individual sherds and has not been weighed at this time as the vessel retains its soil infill. The vessel was examined for spot-dating and was measured (being approximately 90mm in diameter and 92mm deep, with an external rim diameter estimated at 80mm) and photographed, but was subsequently re-wrapped to keep the majority of the sherds in place to aid future restoration. Twentyeight small sherds and sherd fragments became loose and were bagged separately. This vessel can be reconstructed and restored.

(66) [65] Small Find 14, Sample 22 (Burial 13)
This sample produced sherds from a relatively large, handmade, soft, reduced, thick-walled grog-tempered 'Belgic' or Early Roman-period vessel dating from about 50 BC, but more likely from *c.* AD 25 to 75. Only part of the base, some plain body sherds and one thinner-walled simple everted rim sherd were present, with only a part-profile reconstruction of the lower body possible. Two small, plain body sherds of grog-tempered pottery, similar and likely related to vessel Small Find 14 (Burial 13), were also recovered.

(69) [68] Small Find 15 (Burial 14)
Many sherds from a relatively large, handmade, soft, generally oxidised, grog-tempered vessel of the Early Roman period (*c.* AD 75 to *c.*150) were present. All the sherds probably derived from a single vessel. Base sherds with a shallow omphalos profile were present, but no complete rim sherds remained. Some of the larger body sherds featured a crude lattice decoration of shallow linear grooves.

(72) [71] Small Find 16, Sample 25 (Burial 15)
This sample contained many sherds and some small fragments from a single handmade, relatively large, soft, oxidised, grog-tempered Early Roman-period vessel of *c.* AD 75 to *c.* 125, perhaps *c.* 150. Some base sherds, a few gently 'S'-profiled carinated body sherds and one everted rim sherd were present. Also present were eleven small sherds and fragments and one very small, thin-walled sherd fragment in a micaceous sandy fabric with buff coloured surfaces and a dark black-brown core. This sherd is probably of Early Roman date (about AD 75 to 150).

(75) Small Find 12(Burial 16)
This assemblage consisted of many sherds from a soft, handmade and relatively thick-walled oxidised, grog-tempered Early Roman-period vessel of large diameter dated broadly to AD 75 to 125, perhaps 150. No rim sherds appeared to be present. Most of the sherds were plain, but a few exhibited a horizontal grooved/rilled decoration around an incurved neck. Two conjoining fragments from a very corroded iron object (6g), possibly part of a bow brooch, were found amongst the sherds.

(75) [74] Small Find 13 (Burial 16)
Present here were many thin-walled sherds in an oxidised, fine sandy fabric from a ring-mouthed, single (thee-ribbed) handled flagon of the Early Roman Period (*c.* AD 75 to *c.*150). All parts of the vessel appear to be represented but the vessel did not appear to be complete. The sherd surfaces were very fissured, probably as a result of the slightly acid soil conditions.

(81) [80] Small Find 19 (Burial 17)
This represented sherds from a near-complete and reconstructable small, handmade, bead-rimmed jar in a reduced sandy fabric of 'Belgic' or Early Roman date (AD 25/50 to *c.* 75). Frequent small voids were present on the exterior and interior surfaces, probably the result of shell inclusions having dissolved. The exterior surface showed horizontal wiping and scarring marks, suggesting the vessel had been wheel-finished (Macpherson-Grant *pers comm*.).

(85) (Buria1 18)
This context contained sherds derived from at least three flint-tempered vessels of Middle Bronze Age date (*c.* 1550 to *c.* 1350 BC). Five rim sherds and rim fragments (two conjoining) likely derived from a single vessel, which featured an upright rim with slight internal and external bevels. One fragmentary base sherd could have derived from the same vessel. One hundred and fourteen plain body sherds were present and probably derived from at least three different vessels. Of these, 84 sherds and sherd fragments of varying wall thicknesses were in a moderately gritted fabric, most in pale oxidised colours similar to the rim sherds. The majority, if not all, could derive from a single vessel. Twenty-one sherds were in a profusely gritted fabric and derived from a thick-walled vessel. Nine fragmentary sherds were in a moderately tempered fabric of both coarse and fine flint grits and notably featured a dark, reduced surface that had been given a neat, smooth finish. These could potentially derive from a third vessel.

U/S Stonepitts field
All of these sherds were of Early Roman date. A single plain body sherd in a reduced, grog-tempered fabric likely dates from *c*. AD 50 to 75/100. Nine pale brown coloured body sherds in a slightly better-fired grog-tempered fabric probably derived from a single vessel and could date from about AD 75 to 100, perhaps as late as 125. One complete base sherd in a micaceous, very fine sandy fabric could be a North Kent/Thameside product; its relatively poor quality suggests a date of *c.* 75 to 100/ 125 AD.

U/S (Metal Detector survey)

F.1
A small, plain body sherd in a soft, partially reduced grog tempered fabric of the 'Belgic' to Early Roman period, broadly 50 BC to 75/100 AD, was recovered.

F.2
A small, very worn rim sherd in a creamy pale yellow coloured silty fabric was present. The interior surface of the sherd featured a skin of profuse, very fine quartz sand which could suggest that this sherd derived from a mortaria (a surviving remnant from the application of coarser grits?). Broadly Roman in date, the apparently simple rim may suggest a date before 150 AD, though only the rim top survives. The fabric might be from Colchester or North Gaul.

F.3
One thick-walled plain body sherd in a pale orangey coloured, moderately sandy fabric, possibly from an amphora, was recovered. It is of the Early- to Mid-Roman Period (about 50 to 250 AD) and might be a Baetican fabric.

F.4
A worn, thick-walled, simple everted rim sherd in a grey, reduced, grog-tempered fabric was present. This sherd was harder fired than most of the grog-tempered sherds in the assemblage, suggesting a slightly later Early to Mid Roman-period (very broadly from AD 75 to 175. An earlier, one-off firing cannot be ruled out.

F.7
All of the sherds comprised plain body sherds in soft, grog-tempered fabrics of the Early Roman period (approximately AD 50 to 150). Based on the firing colours, three different vessels may be represented by the black and grey-black (8 sherds; 50 to 75, perhaps 100 AD), buff-brown (1 sherd; 75 to 150 AD) and orangey coloured sherds (1 sherd; 75 to 150 AD).

F.13
This comprised one rim sherd from a relatively large diameter vessel with relatively thin body walls. It was in an oxidised sandy fabric, possibly a Canterbury product, of the Early- to Mid-Roman period (approximately AD 75/100 to 175 AD). The rim had a broad, flat exterior surface and a rounded T-shaped profile.

F.15
This comprised a relatively thin-walled, plain body sherd in a hard fired, oxidised, micaceous and fine sandy fabric. It may be part of a Late Roman Oxfordshire product of between AD 240 to 410.

F.17
An oxidised, worn, fine sandy-silty irregular piece of ceramic was recovered. This may be a fragment of ceramic building material, or could be a Roman pottery fabric, perhaps derived from a relatively large vessel, possibly an amphora.

F.18
One carinated body or base sherd in a hard, relatively thick-walled grey reduced sandy fabric was present. This could be a Mid- to Late-Roman Thameside product of broadly AD 150, perhaps 175 to 370. Also present were three small, very thin fragments of oxidised silty ceramic, possibly pottery. If so they are probably North Kent Fine ware fabric of the Early- to Mid-Roman period, approximately AD 50/75 to 250 AD.

6. Assessment

The pottery assemblage has been separated into three main ceramic periods and the material described and discussed on that basis. Some contexts contain material from more than one period, indicating the presence of residual and/or intrusive material.

Sherds of Middle Bronze Age (*c.* 1550 to *c*. 1350 BC), Late Iron Age 'Belgic' style (*c.* 50 BC to *c.* 75 AD) and Early Roman-period pottery (*c.* 50 to *c.* 150 AD) represent the most important phases of activity. Nearly all contexts relate to funerary features and the combined evidence from the latter two overlapping groups suggests continuous funerary activity consisting of a sequence of cremation burials occurring over several generations from c. 50 BC to *c.* AD 125. Given the presence of a ring-ditch, the Middle Bronze Age pottery, with its associated calcined human bone, clearly represents the remains of cremation urns and other vessels associated with funerary deposits of that period.

The fragmentary and partial state of the Middle Bronze Age vessels is indicative of subsequent disturbance, some probably related to the re-use of the site for burials during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman Period. However, another and more severe phase of disturbance was indicated by a small number of Mid to Late Roman-period potsherds, along with substantial quantities of Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period pottery within two colluvial surface layers (CRNs 7 and 11). Both bore innumerable linear plough marks, indicating that post-Roman-period ploughing had impacted considerably on the remains (indeed, many of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman-period vessels had part or all of their rims and/or upper body missing as a result of this activity).

The soil conditions also appear to have impacted on the surfaces of many of the vessels and led to the disintegration of poorly fired sherds in some examples, as in the case of a small, near-complete Thameside globular beaker/jar (Small Find 22 in Burial 12). This was accompanied by an imported Samian plate/bowl (SF 21). A large, grog-tempered vessel (SF 4, Burial 7) and a small bead rimmed jar (SF 19, Burial 17) were also near complete.

Most of the recovered vessels were flint tempered, grog tempered or in sandy fabrics of local or regional Kentish manufacture. Grog-tempered fabrics dominated the Late Iron Age/'Belgic' and Early Roman-period wares but there were also a few imported vessels in the from of a Gaulish Samian vessel (SF 21, Burial 12), some amphora sherds in probable Baetican fabrics (surface find in Bag 1 and possibly a possible Colchester or North Gaulish

rim sherd (F.2), a potential Oxfordshire ware sherd (F.15) and a sandy ware sherd from Context 41 (Burial 10).

Mid Bronze Age 1550-1350 BC
Contexts 7, 8, 10, 1& 16 with SF 8, 27, 34 & 85

Contexts 8, 27 and 85 contained only sherds of this date and probably represent undisturbed Middle Bronze Age contexts. Context 10 contained a single, probably intrusive Early Roman-period sherd but also represents a Middle Bronze Age context. Context 7 contained two Early Roman-period sherds, again probably instusive, and is almost certainly a Middle Bronze Age context. In Contexts 11, 16 and 34 the Middle Bronze Age pottery occurred as a residual element in later deposits. Some of the disturbance probably relates to subsequent grave-pit digging during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period. The Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered here can be assumed to represent the re-deposited remains of cremation urns or other funerary-related deposits.

The Middle Bronze Age assemblage was typified by the use of coarsely flint-tempered fabrics to create straight-sided vessels with simple upright rims and applied cordons decorated with fingernail impressions. Such characteristics suggest a broad date of manufacture of 1550-1350 BC. Some of the vessels had been decorated with short, spaced, comb-tip impressions. Such a motif is not conventionally recognised as a regularly occurring phenomena in Middle Bronze Age assemblages from Kent but crude, haphazard comb-tip decoration has been noted on Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury jars from Ardleigh, Essex (Macpherson-Grant *pers comm*.; Brown 1999, Fig. 63, No. 67, Fig. 73 No. 137).

Three sherds of mixed flint and grog temper were recovered from Contexts 8 and 10, but these form a minor element of the assemblage. Mixed flint- and grog-tempered fabrics are thought to be a feature of the transition from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age (*c*. 1350- *c*. 1150 BC). However it is likely that this element occurs as a minority fabric type throughout the Middle Bronze Age, following on from the primarily grog- tempered fabrics used during the Early Bronze Age (Macpherson-Grant *pers comm*). Two sherds of probable leached shell temper were recovered from Contexts 7 and 10. These appeared more worn than the flint-tempered sherds from the same context and may date to the latter part of the Early Bronze Age.

Late Iron Age/'Belgic' to Early Roman Period (*c*. 50 BC- *c*. 75 AD)
Contexts 11, 13, SF3, 34, 38, SF10, 66, SF14, 81& SF19

Three grog-tempered sherds of this date were recovered from Context 11, a horizontal surface deposit, which also contained pottery of the Middle Bronze Age to Late Post Medieval periods. The remainder of the contexts represent deposits of the Late Iron Age/ 'Belgic' and Early Roman period.

Six cremation burials date to the Late Iron Age or very Early Roman Period, with a date of AD 25 probably representing the approximate time when the site was first used as an urnfield after the Bronze Age. All of the vessels except Small Find 19 were made in grog-tempered 'Belgic' type fabrics, characterised here by handmade, soft, reduced and not obviously 'Romanised' sherds. Such fabrics would typically be dated from around 50/25 BC up to 75 AD, perhaps 100 AD at most. However, it should be noted that, in Burial 12, a vessel in Late

Iron Age/ 'Belgic' type fabric accompanied two Roman-period vessels manufactured around AD 120-150 AD. A degree of cultural continuity spanning the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period can be probably be safely assumed.

The Early Roman Period (*c*. AD 50 – *c.*100)
Contexts 41, 42 & SF11

Both contexts formed part of Cremation Burial 10, with Small Find 11 comprising part of the lower portion of a vessel in a soft, handmade, grog-tempered fabric with generally reduced surfaces but also featuring some pale oxidised patches and dating to *c.* 50 to *c.*100, perhaps 125 AD.

The Early Roman Period (*c*. AD 75 – *c.* 100)
Context 16, SF8, 17, SF7, 19, SF2, 21, SF6, 22, SF5, 25 & SF9

Small Find 8 (Burial 2) comprised a near-complete, lattice-decorated Thompson B2 type jar (Thompson 1982), in a soft, reduced, grog-tempered fabric. Small Find 7 (also Burial 2) was a fragmentary and incomplete disc-rim flagon in an oxidised sandy fabric, possibly a Canterbury product dating to around 70 to 100 AD (Pollard 1988). Small Find 2 (Burial 3) comprised a small, incomplete vessel in a reduced North Kent Fine ware fabric. Similarities in form to the neck cordoned, 'S'-profiled bowls of Monaghan Type 4A3.4 (Monaghan 1987), could suggest a date of around AD 70 to 90.

Small Find 6 (Burial 4) was an incomplete, handmade vessel in an oxidised, grog- tempered fabric, while Small Find 5 (also Burial 4) comprised an incomplete, handmade vessel in a reduced, grog tempered 'Belgic' type fabric. Contexts 21 and 22 represent the cut and fill numbers for Cremation Burial, and thus the overlap period in the proposed dates for the two vessels (about AD 75 to 100) provides the approximate date for the cremation. A similar association between Small Find 9, an incomplete vessel in a 'Belgic' type reduced, grog-tempered fabric and sherds from a roulette decorated North Kent Fine ware vessel suggest a date of AD 75 to 100 for Burial 5.

The Early Roman Period (*c.* AD 75- c.150)
Contexts 7, 10, 11, 31, SF4, 69, SF15, 72, SF16, 75, SF12 and SF13

Contexts 7 and 10 contained probably intrusive sherds of Early Roman-period grog-tempered pottery, recovered from deposits of probable Middle Bronze Age date. Context 11 contained a grogged sherd and a sandy ware sherd, probably of the Early Roman period, alongside other pottery dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Late Post Medieval periods. The remaining contexts were secure of the Early Roman period and contained grog-tempered vessels with oxidised surfaces dated from around AD 75 to 150.

Small Find 4 (Burial 7) comprised a complete, large, handmade, grog-tempered vessel akin to Thompson Type C8-1 (Macpherson-Grant *pers comm*.; Thompson 1982). Small Find 15 (Burial 14) and Small Find 16 (Burial 15) were nearly complete, relatively large, handmade, grog-tempered vessels. Context 74 in Burial 16 contained two vessels: Small Find 12, an incomplete, large, grog-tempered vessel and Small Find 13, an incomplete, single-handled, ring-mouthed flagon in an oxidised fine sandy fabric dating to about AD 75 to 125, or 150 at the latest.

The Early Roman Period (*c*.120 – *c*.150 AD)
Context 63, SF20, SF21 & SF22

Context 63 (Burial 12) contained three vessels: Small Find 20, an incomplete vessel in a 'Belgic'-type, grog-tempered fabric dating from around AD 75 to 100, perhaps 125, Small Find 21, an intact Samian vessel of Dragendorff Form 18/31 (Webster 1996), which broadly dates from AD 90 to 150 AD (and has a possibly Central Gaulish fabric suggesting a date of AD 120 to 150 AD) and, thirdly, Small Find 22, an intact and virtually complete small vessel similar to a Monaghan Type 3J1.4 jar in a sandy Thameside fabric and dating to around AD 120 to 150 (Monaghan 1987).

As previously discussed, the association of a 'Belgic'-type, grog-tempered fabric with two other vessels with a probable date of AD 120 to 150 is noteworthy because, if the former was not a well looked-after family 'heirloom' piece, it is possible that this fabric type was in use on this site for longer than would normally be expected. The longevity of this un-Romanised fabric type, with its possible use in the second century, suggests that settlement was somewhat culturally isolated (Macpherson-Grant *pers comm.*).

The Mid Roman Period (*c.* AD 150 – *c*.250)
Context 11

Two conjoining sherds in a hard-fired sandy fabric, possibly a Thameside product dating to around AD 175 to 250 AD were recovered from this horizontal surface layer

The Late Post-Medieval Period (1775-1950)
Context 11

A single sherd of glazed white earthenware was also recovered from Context 11, which also contained Middle Bronze Age and 'Belgic' to Mid Roman-period potsherds.

7. Recommendations

The pottery recovered during the excavations was in the great majority of cases period specific, of predominantly well-known types and readily datable, whether in the form of individual potsherds or relatively well-preserved or nearly whole vessels containing or accompanied by calcined human bone. The interpretive potential of the pottery can therefore be considered to have been largely realised by the completed analysis discussed above and the present assessment report. No further work is proposed.

It is recommended that all the pottery, including the complete and near-complete vessels, be retained in the Kent Archaeological Projects store for the purpose of reference until such times as a general archaeological sample-storage policy has been established for Kent.

8. Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Nigel Macpherson-Grant for reviewing elements of the pottery assemblage and for offering refinements and comments with regards to the initial dating of the assemblage and this subsequent report. I should also like to thank Becky Macdonald who assisted with the cleaning of some of the vessels.

Appendix ii Osteological Analyses of Cremated Human Remains

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Contents

1. The methods, process and aims of the analysis

The cremated material was analysed according to the standards laid out in the guidelines of the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with IFA (*Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, 2004), as well as by English Heritage (Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports, *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines*, 2002).

The material was analysed without prior knowledge of associated artefacts by microscope and, where necessary, with the aid of a magnifying glass for identification purposes. It was also weighed using calibrated digital scales to an accuracy of 0.1g. The objective of the analysis was to determine the type of deposit and total weight of bone, to identify and quantify human bone, to collate any arising demographic data, to identify signs of pathology, the degree of fragmentation, the efficiency and degree of cremation and the presence and type of pyre goods and debris.

2. Characterising the type of deposit and type and degree of disturbance

Characterising the type of deposit is necessary to make accurate comparisons between deposits from different locations on the same site, and between those and deposits on other sites. Establishing the type of deposit allows inferences to be made about the preservation of the material. This is essential for accurate analysis of the cremation process based upon the weight and size of bone fragments.

3. Identification and quantification of the human bone

Cremated bone deposits frequently contain both human and animal bone remains. Often, bone fragments are very small and are difficult to identify as either human or animal bone, both occasionally being intentionally cremated and buried together.

Assessment of the quantity of bone recovered can give an indication of the state of preservation of the feature that the bone was interred in and, if recovered from a relatively undisturbed context, can provide valuable information regarding the cremation process itself. This may relate not only to the pyre technology itself but also to the collection and deposition of bone after the cremation process was completed. McKinley (1993) states that modern cremation processes result in the production of between 1227.4g and 3001.3g of bone. From this she inferred that the cremation of a whole body and the deposition of the remains in an archaeological context would realistically produce between 1001.5g and 2422g of cremated human bone, assuming lower temperatures and the loss of small bones and bone fragments within the pyre and subsequent collection process.

Identification of the occurrence in cremations of particular elements of the human skeleton (typically long bones) serves to indicate which parts were favoured for collection and burial after the cremation process and/or which elements were prone to loss in the fire following severe fragmentation.

With these factors in mind, the total amount of bone present in each context from the present assemblage was weighed and analysed for identifiable fragments, which were then weighed and recorded separately according to the area of the body they originated from.

4. Demographic data

Demographic data recorded from human cremated bone gives an indication as to the age and biological sex of the individual. This information is derived from the macroscopic examination and metric assessment of sexually dimorphic elements (Gejvall 1981; van Vark 1975; and Whal 1982), as well as from analysis of dental and bone development, as recommended by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). A large sample of well-preserved cremated bone deposits can provide a valuable insight into the demographic structure of the archaeological population and any ethnocentric funerary practices associated with age and sex of the individual.

5. Pathology

Palaeo-pathology can be used to infer the health status of groups, and individuals within a population. It can also indicate the overall success of adaptation to the surrounding environment. Pathologies are categorized according to their aetiologies, e.g. congenital, metabolic, infectious, traumatic, neoplastic etc. Any pathological modifications to the bone are described. The size and location of any lesion is also noted. Pathology data is usually restricted, however, by intrinsic nature of cremated bone, although if fragment size is large enough, pathological changes can be observed.

6. Bone fragmentation

The observation and quantification of bone fragmentation is essential in assessing the impact of the overall data retrieved from cremated bone. It can also be an indicator of practices carried out during the cremation process and can give insight into pyre technology. Sorting and characterising all bone fragments assesses the degree of fragmentation of bone, as does the comparing the proportion of bone in each fraction (McKinley 2004). Measurement of the maximum bone fragment length is recorded to this end.

The fragmentation of bone occurs for several reasons: from the raking of the remains during the cremation process, from the gathering of the bone and during their subsequent interment. These factors make it difficult to assess whether bone was deliberately fragmented as part of the cremation ritual (McKinley 1994b; 2001), and it should also be noted that the excavation of the bone, its transportation and the subsequent post-excavation process also leads to a largest amount of fragmentation (Lange *et at* 1997; McKinley 1994b).

7. Efficiency of cremation

The effective cremation of a human body requires two basic elements: burning at high temperatures and burning for a sufficient length of time. Differences in temperature and in time of exposure result in marked variations in how the bone is burned and its appearance following burning. Complete burning results in complete oxidation of the organic element of bone, leaving only the mineral portion remaining (McKinley, 1994a; Lange et. al., 1987).

Holden *et al* (1995a; 1995b) report that the range of colours seen in burnt bone generally relates to the highest temperature to which the bone was exposed, as shown below:

Brown/Orange = Unburnt.
•
Black = Charred (*c.*300°).
•
Blue/Grey = Incompletely oxidized (*c.*600°).
•
White = Completely oxidized (>600°).

The colour can vary from bone to bone within the same skeletal assemblage because of this factor as different elements of the body are exposed to different temperatures for different lengths of time. Therefore, it is essential to record any differences in colouration according to each skeletal element. The extent of the burning or oxidation of the bone represents the relative success of the cremation and the sophistication of the pyre technology employed.

Observations of dehydration of the bone should also be recorded. Shrinkage of bone due to dehydration can amount to a 25-30% decrease in cross-section width and approximately a 5% decrease in length (Lange *et al* 1987). Evidence of dehydration presents itself on the bone fragments in the form of fissuring and transverse, concentric and parabolic cracking, especially on auricular surfaces of long bones and cranial vault fragments (Lange *et al* 1987; McKinley, 1994a). When present, these features are generally interpreted as resulting from the cremation of bone when soft tissue was still present.

8. Presence and type of pyre goods

Pyre goods are those items that were deliberately placed on the pyre to be included for interment along with the cremated human bone. They often consist of personal adornment made of glass, ivory or metal. The latter, especially examples made of copper alloy, commonly leave a trace of their presence only in the form of staining on the bone.

It is very common for animal bone to occur in association with deposits of human bone (see, for example, Wells 1960). Such bone is generally perceived to represent animal sacrifice and/or food offerings to the dead (McKinley 1994; Bond 1994). Williams (2005) suggests that the deliberate admixture of animal and human cremated remains is associated with shamanistic rituals often observed ethnographically.

9. Presence and type of pyre debris

The identification of the type of pyre debris, for example charred wood fragments, provides evidence of the surrounding environment at the time of the cremation and also provides an insight into the kind of technology used. Recent experimental reconstruction of pyre sites has shown that the use of different wood types or the use of other materials (grass, brushwood, chipped wood, etc) has a markedly variable impact on human and animal bone (Marshall, 2005).

10. Individual cremation reports

Cremations of less than 50g are summarized in the conclusion of this report; cremations of over 50g are reviewed here and summarized in the conclusion.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 19, Context 9/10 Sample 2

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present

Long bone fragments 10-25mm

Cranial fragments 5-22mm

Rib fragments 15mm

Vertebra 10-22mm

Lower premolar root

Distal phalange

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 10 Sample 2

Group Weight in grams
Long bones Shafts 11.9
Fragments 4.9 Cranial
Teeth/roots 0.1
Phalange 0.1
Ribs 1.2
Vertebra 2.6
Other bone
Fragments 8.0
Total weight 28.8g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Remains were very fragmented.
Average fragment = 7mm
Level of oxidation = White fully oxidized
Pottery found with this cremation.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 2, Context 13 Sample 4

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 3-40mm
Cranial fragments 5-30mm
Rib fragments 10-30mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 13 Sample 4

Group Weight in grams
Long bones Shafts 36.8
Cranial Frags 16.8
Ribs 8.4 Other bone
Fragments 23.1
Total weight 85.1
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 40mm
Average fragment = 10mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 2, Context 16 Sample 13

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments = less than 10mm
Cranial fragments = 5-25mm
Rib fragments = 5-20mm
Phalange = 3-7mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones Context 16 Sample 13

Group Weight in grams
Long bones Shafts 1.8
Cranial Frags 45.8
Rib 27.1
Phalange 2.5
Other bone
Fragments 27.1
Total weight 104.3g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 25mm
Average fragment = 12mm
Level of oxidation = White fully oxidized

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 4, Context 22 Sample 31 Urn 5

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 15mm
Cranial fragments 5-30mm
Rib fragments
Phalanges 5mm

ESTIMATION OF AGE AT DEATH
This individual is probably a juvenile based on the cranial bone fragments being very thin, and the ends of the phalanges show the billowing surfaces of unfused epiphyses.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 22 Sample 31

Group Weight in grams
Shafts 1.2 Long bones
Ends 0.9
Cranial Frags 9.7
Phalange 0.3
Ribs 2.3
Other bone
Fragments 19.3
Total weight 33.7g

DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Very fragmented cremated remains with less than 20% of the individual present.
Largest fragment = 30mm
Average fragment = 15mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized.
This individual was placed within an Urn 5 and with Vessel 6.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 5, Context 25 Sample 17

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 10-40mm
Cranial fragments 10-20mm
Rib fragments 15mm
Vertebra fragments 10mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 25 Sample 17

Group Weight in grams
Long bones Shafts 47.5
Cranial Fragments 10.3
Ribs 6.9
Vertebra 2.3
Other bone
Fragments 56.7
Total weight 123.7g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 40mm
Average fragment = 15mm

Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 6, Context 27 Sample 18

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 20-30mm
Cranial fragments 20mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 27 Sample 18

Group Weight in grams
Long bones Shafts 13.5
Cranial Fragments 5.4
Other bone Fragments 36.2
Total weight 55.1g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Very fragmented with less than 5% present
Largest fragment = 30mm
Average fragment = 20mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized but with some small fragments of black and blue oxidized bone.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 7, Context 31 Sample 10

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 10-45mm
Humerus/femur head fragments
Cranial fragments 10-45mm

Temporal bone fragments
Rib fragments 15-40mm
Vertebra 15-20mm
Phalanges 10-15mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 31 Sample 10

Group Weight in grams
Shafts 94.8 Long bones
Ends 1.7
Fragments 18.6 Cranial
Temporal 2.7
Phalange 2.3
Ribs 24.5
Vertebra 3.0

Other bone
Fragments 30.5
Total weight 178.1g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 45mm
Average fragment = 15mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 9, Context 38 Sample 19

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 3-35mm
Cranial fragments 5-10mm
Rib fragments 10-25mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 38 Sample 19

Group Weight in grams
Long bones Shafts 75.2
Cranial Fragments 3.8
Ribs 3.5 Other bone
Fragments 8.4
Total weight 90.9g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 35mm
Average fragment = 10mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 10, Context 41 Sample 7

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments = 10-30mm
Heads of femur/humerus 5-10mm
Cranial fragments = 5-10mm
Rib fragments = 10-20mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones Context 41 Sample 7

Group Weight in grams
Shafts 35.3 Long bones
Heads 0.9
Cranial Fragments 8.4
Ribs 3.0 Other bone
Fragments 32.0

Total weight 79.6g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 30mm
Average fragment = 10mm
Level of oxidation = White fully oxidized
Pottery found with this individual.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 11, Context 43 Sample 9

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 10-25mm
Heads of femur/humerus 5-18mm
Cranial fragments 7-40mm
Rib fragments 15mm
Patella
Phalanges 7mm
Vertebra 7mm
Pelvis 10-23mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 43 Sample 9
Group
Long bones 311.3g
Cranial 1.1g
Other (unidentifiable) bone)
Ends 56.2g
Shafts 6.9g
Phalange 7.5g
Vertebra 16.7g
Ribs 4.1g
Pelvis 61.3g
Patella 1.2g
Fragments 157.5g

DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Very fragmented
Largest fragment = 40mm
Average fragment = 10mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized, but some small fragments of blue/grey oxidization (5 bone fragments).
Pottery was found with this individual.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 16, Context 63 Sample 62 Urn 20

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 30-40mm

Cranial fragments 25-30mm
Rib fragments 30mm
Patella 30mm
Clavicle 40mm
Pelvis 40-50mm
Phalanges/metacarpals 20-30mm
Vertebra 10-20mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Table 1 Weight of bones for Context 63 Sample 62

Group Weight in grams
Long bones Shafts 300
Clavicle 6.7
Ribs 16.8
Vertebra 3.5
Axial
Pelvis 5.2
Cranial Frags 69.1
Phalange 19.2
Patella 5.8
Navicular 2.8
Other bone
Fragments 126.8
Total weight 555.9g

DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 44mm
Average fragment = 15mm
Level of oxidation = White, complete oxidization, with blue/black/grey fragments. Four long bone fragments and five cranial fragments had localized concentrated area of the blue/black level of oxidization. This cremation was found within Urn 20.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 16, Context 66 Sample 22

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present

Long bone fragments 5-35mm
Ulna head, coronoid process 25mm
Head of humerus/femur 15mm

Cranial fragments 12-45mm

Left and right temporal bones (mastoid process)
Rib fragments 10-45mm
Phalanges 3-7mm
Vertebra 20mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 66 Sample 22

Group Weight in grams
Ends 1.9 Long bones
Shafts 103.3
Cranial Fragments 67.0
Phalange 1.0
Ribs 17.7
Other bone
Fragments 61.1
Total weight 252 g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 45mm
Average fragment = 10mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized
Pottery found with this individual.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 14, Context 69 Sample 68 Urn 15

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 20-30mm
Cranial fragments 30-40mm
Rib fragments 20-30mm
Vertebra 10-20mm
Phalanges 20mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 69 Sample 68

Group Weight in grams
Long bones Shafts 143.0
Cranial Fragments 117.2
Phalange 14.8
Fragments 436.2
Vertebra 9.0
Other bone
Ribs 5.9
Total weight 726.1g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 43mm
Average fragment = 15mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized with some areas of blue/black/grey.
This individual was within urn 15. The fragmentation of the urn before removal of the cremated remains was great; therefore there is no image of the intact urn.

KEMS-WB-10

Burial 14, Context 69 Sample 23

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 10-35mm
Radial head 15mm
Cranial fragments 10-30mm
Rib fragments 10-35mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 69 Sample 23

Group Weight in grams
Ends 0.5 Long bones
Shafts 32.0
Cranial Fragments 15.0
Ribs 4.9 Other bone
Fragments 14.3
Total weight 66.7g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 35mm
Average fragment = 12mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 15, Context 72 Sample 25

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Long bone fragments 10-45mm
Ulna coronoid process
Humerus distal end
Humerus/femur head fragments
Cranial fragments 10-35mm
Rib fragments 10-25mm
Vertebra 5-15mm
Phalanges 5-10mm

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Weight of bones for Context 72 Sample 25

Group Weight in grams
Ends 10.7 Long bones
Small shafts 145
Cranial Fragments 57.2
Phalange 8.0
Ribs 23.7
vertebra 3.5
Other bone
Fragments 116.9

Total weight 365 g
DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 45mm
Average fragment = 10mm
Level of oxidation = White, fully oxidized
Pottery found with this individual.

KEMS-WB-10
Burial 16, Context 75 Urn 12 SF 13

INVENTORY OF BONES AND DENTITION
Bones present
Cranial fragments 20-40mm (temporal, zygomatic, frontal, parietal, nasal bones all identified)

Mandible 20-30mm

Maxilla 20mm
Vertebra 20-30mm
Rib fragments 40-50mm
Metacarpals/phalanges 20mm
Pelvis 30mm
Sacrum 40-50mm
Scapula 40mm
Upper long bones 20-40mm
Lower long bones 30-40mm

Dentition

Upper Right Upper Left
M3 M2 M1 P2 P1 C I2 I1 I1 I2 C P1 P2 M1 M2 M3
root root root
root X X X X
M3 M2 M1 P2 P1 C I2 I1 I1 I2 C P1 P2 M1 M2 M3
Lower Right Lower Left

ESTIMATION OF AGE AT DEATH
Dentition non-juvenile (the second molar root apex is complete, which occurs at around fourteen years of age). In addition, the amount of wear on the occlusal (chewing) surface of the anterior teeth is adult in appearance.

ESTIMATION OF BIOLOGICAL SEX
Nasal bone is less protruding, orbital outline is sharp, narrow zygomatic process, and small mastoid process. All of these cranial morphological features suggest this individual was a female.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF BONE
Table 1 Weight of bones for Context 75 Urn 12

Group Weight in grams

Small shafts 68.8
Large shafts 86.2
Long bones
Ends 105.4
Scapula 3.2
Ribs 42.9
Vertebra 19.8
Sacrum 3.4
Axial
Pelvis 7.1
Mandible 7.2
Maxilla 2.4
Frags 215.1
Cranial
Teeth/roots 1.4
Phalange 20.9
Other bone
Fragments 609.3
Total weight 1193.1g

DEGREE OF FRAGMENTATION AND OXIDATION
Largest fragment = 51mm
Average fragment = 25mm
Level of oxidation = White, complete oxidization, with blue/black/grey fragments.
This individual was with in Urn 12 and found with urn/grave good 13 (Image 1).

Image 1: Urn/grave good 13

Notes: This individual was thought to be complete, based on the weight (total weight was between 1001.5-2422g) (McKinley, 1993).

There was abnormal bone growth on the dens process of the C2, extending superiorly, and inferiorly on the posterior side of the dens process (Image 2).

Image 2: Abnormal bone growth on dens process of C2

11. Summary and conclusion

Summary

Table 1: Cremations over 50g

KEMS-WB-10 Cremations over 50g

Context	Sample	Weight	Fragment size	Bone colour	Date (by associated pottery)
7	N/A	79.6g	10mm 30mm	White	Mid Bronze Age
13	4	85.1g	10mm 40mm	White	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
16	13	84.8g	12mm 25mm	White	Mid Bronze Age
25	17	123.7g	15mm 40mm	White	Early Roman
27	18	55.1g	20cm 25cm	Blue-black	Mid Bronze Age
31	10	178.1g	15mm 45mm	White	Early Roman
38	19	89.9g	10mm 35mm	White	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
43	9	311.3g	10mm 40mm	Blue-black	Early Roman
66	22	251.2g	10mm 45mm	White	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
69	23	66.4g	12mm 35mm	White	Early Roman
72	25	365g	10mm 45mm	White	Early Roman

Context 22, Sample 31, Urn 5, Burial 4, Roman-period cremation (possibly juvenile) total weight 33.7g, fragment size 15mm 30mm, goods/debris potsherds from Urn 5

Context 69 Sample 68, Urn 15, Burial 14, Roman-period cremation, total weight 727.0g, fragment size 15mm 43mm, goods/debris potsherds from Urn 15

Context 74/5, Urn 12, Roman-period cremation, probable adult female, total weight 1193.1g, fragment size 25mm 51mm, goods/debris fragments of pot from urn 12 and very small blue/black/grey melted metal pieces.

Context 63 Sample 62, Urn 20, Burial 12, Roman-period cremation, total weight 555.9g, fragment size 15mm 44mm, goods/debris potsherds from Urn 20

Table 2: Cremations less than 50g

Context	Sample	Weight	Fragment size	Bone colour	Date (by pottery)
8	1	4.3g	10mm 20mm	White	Mid Bronze Age
*10	2	28.8g	7mm 25mm	White	Mid Bronze Age
10	29	12.7g	7mm 20mm	White	Mid Bronze Age
*22	31(Urn 5)	33.7g	13mm 30mm	White	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
34	30	33.4g	10mm 12mm	White	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
50	8	7.2g	10mm 30mm	White	Mid Bronze Age
54	21	33.5g	10mm 25mm	White	N/A

* These remains are discussed individually in Section 10 (the Individual Cremation Reports) above.

Table 3: Pottery

Cremations with Pottery
KEMS WB 10

Context 8 Sample 1
Context 10 Sample 2
Context 10 Sample 29
Context 19 Sample 18 Urn 2 (no cremation)

Context 22 Sample 31 Urn 5 (cremation within urn)
Context 22 Sample 31 Urn 6 (no cremation, grave good)
Context 25 Sample 17
Context 27 Sample 18
Context 41 Sample 7
Context 43 Sample 9
Context 63 Sample 62 Urn 20 (cremation within urn)
Context 69 Sample 68 Urn 15 (cremation within urn)
Context 72 Sample 25
Context 75 Sample 74 Urn 13 (no cremation, grave good)
Context 75 Sample 74 Urn 12 (cremation within urn)
Context 81 Sample 80 Urn 17 (no cremation, grave good)

Conclusions

Preservation:

The cremated remains overall were very fragmented, with long bones being the most common, followed by fragments of cranium. This probably resulted from the method of selection/retrieval from the pyre, as long bones have a greater density than, for example, the pelvis, which is therefore more likely to disintegrate into small, hard-to-retrieve fragments. Selection is also indicated by the average weight of the cremated remains, which suggests that the skeletal remains of complete individual were not recovered, with only the calcined bones of one individual (Context 75 Urn 12) being complete or nearly so based on average overall weights (McKinley, 1993).
The bone in this sample is well preserved, allowing a broad estimation to be made of age based on the presence of and development of the adult dentition. An estimation of gender (female) based on morphological characteristics of the cranium was also possible, the evidence therefore suggesting that the remains were from an adult female.

Individual Context 22 Sample 31 was also sufficiently well preserved to estimate age based on the cranial bone fragments and unfused epiphyses.

Pathology:

Only one individual (Context 75 Urn12) had abnormal bone growth on the second cervical vertebra. This type of pathology probably limited the ability of the individual to move his or her head from head from side to side.

Grave Goods

No grave goods were found within the cremation vessels, although the presence of occasional very small fragmented metal droplets in some suggests that metal objects, probably ornaments, had been burnt along with the individual's body, the melted remains then being collected along with the calcined bone. At least four vessels were deposited as grave goods and contained no calcined bone (see Table 3). However, the majority of the individual sets of calcined bone were found within vessels or in association with potsherds.

The calcined bone evidence overall is not sufficient in quantity and quality of preservations in terms of the Middle Bronze Age barrow for any conclusions to be drawn about the gender or

age of the people buried in it. However, the presence within the ring-ditch of re-deposited bone, along with burnt stones, dense concentrations of charcoal and frequent fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery suggests that the cremation process took place within the ditch-enclosed area of the barrow. The varied calcined bone from the Late Iron Age and Early Roman-period cremation burials suggests that burial during this period were non-selective in terms of age and gender. Furthermore, the occasional presence of some high-status vessels suggests that people of varied social strata were buried in close proximity.

Appendix iii Context Index

Context No.	Context Type	Area Section	Description	Interpretation/ function
1	Layer	All	Moderately compacted, dark brown, loam with moderate organic and occasional tabular flints. Average thickness 0.32m	Subsoil.
2	Layer	Burial ground.	Firmly compacted, medium orange-tinged brown silt clay with occasional nodular flint.	Natural.
3	Not used			
4	Not used			
5	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 6/1.	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flacks. Width: 0.7m, depth: 0.25m.	Fill of [55]. Backfill. Bronze Age.
6	Cut	Burial ground, section 2/1	Oval shape in plan, shallow sides and concave base. Length: 0.3m, depth: 0.23m, width: 1.1m	Cut of Bronze age cremation pit/ditch? Filled by 8
7	Layer	Burial ground, section 2/1, 2, 3, 6/2, 5/5 4/1, 2, 3/1	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flint content. The layer extends beyond the limit of excavation. Average thickness 0.2m	Colluvium
8	Fill	Burial ground, section 2/1	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with abundant amount of pottery, charcoal and burned bones. Length: 0.3m, depth: 0.23m, width: 1.1m	Fill of [6]. Back fill.
9	Cut	Burial ground, section 2/2	Oval shape in plan, shallow sides and concave base. Length: 0.3m, depth: 0.15m, width: 0.9m.	Cut of Bronze age cremation pit/ditch? Overlaid by colluvial (11)

10	Fill	Burial ground, section 2/2	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with abundant amount of pottery, charcoal and burned bones. Length: 0.3m, depth: 0.15m, width: 0.9m.	Fill of [9]. Back fill.
11	Layer	Burial ground,	Moderately compacted, medium brownish grey clayey silt with occasional pottery, metal, glass content.	Colluvial with visible furrows.
12	Cut	Burial ground, profile 1/4	Circular shape in plan, moderate sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Disturbed by agricultural activity. Diameter: 0.34m depth: 0.1m	Cremation pit
13	Deposit	Burial ground, profile 1/4	Moderately compacted small fragments of cremated human bone deposited in cremation vessel, tapped with medium brown clayey silt.	Fill of [12]. Cremation
14	Fill	Burial ground, profile 1/4	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn. Diameter: 0.34m depth: 0.16m	Fill of [12]. Back fill
15	Cut	Burial ground, profile 1/7	Oval shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Disturbed by agricultural activity. Length: 0.5m, width: 0.36m, depth: 0.1m	Cremation pit
16	Deposit	Burial ground, profile 1/7	Loosely compacted small fragments of cremated human bone deposited in cremation vessel, tapped with medium brown clayey silt.	Fill of [15]. Cremation
17	Fill	Burial ground, profile 1/7	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional	Fill of [15]. Back fill.

			tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn and pottery vessel. Length: 0.5m, width: 0.36m, depth: 0.1m	
18	Cut	Burial ground, profile 1/1	Circular shape in plan, moderate sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Disturbed by agricultural activity. Diameter: 0.30m depth: 0.1m	Cremation pit
19	Deposit	Burial ground, profile 1/1	Not excavated on site, content of a pottery vessel, processed in laboratory.	Fill of [18]. Cremation
20	Fill	Burial ground, profile 1/1	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a possible cremation urn. Diameter: 0.30m depth: 0.1m	Fill of [18]. Backfill.
21	Cut	Burial ground, profile 8/1	Oval shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Feature was disturbed by agricultural activity. Length: 0.44m, width: 0.4m, depth: 0.1m	Cremation pit
22	Deposit	Burial ground, profile 8/1	Not excavated on site, content of a pottery cremation urn, processed in laboratory.	Fill of [21]. Cremation
23	Fill	Burial ground, profile 8/1	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn and pottery vessel Length: 0.44m, width: 0.4m, depth: 0.1m	Fill of [21]. Backfill.
24	Cut	Burial ground, profile 1/11	Circular shape in plan, moderate sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Feature was highly	Cremation pit,

			disturbed by agricultural activity. Diameter: 0.46m depth: 0.1m.	
25	Deposit	Burial ground, profile 1/11	Small fragments of human cremated bone tapped with medium brown clayey silt. Content of cremation urn highly disturbed by furrows	Fill of [24]. Cremation
26	Fill	Burial ground, profile 1/11	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn. Diameter: 0.46m depth: 0.14m.	Fill of [24]. Backfill
27	Deposit	Burial ground.	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flints, occasional concentrations of small human cremated bone fragments and occasional pottery shards. Length: 1.3m, width: 0.4m, thickness: 0.01m	Re-deposited/dispersed cremation.
28	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 5/1	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with moderate flint cobbles at the base. Length: over 1.2m, width: 1.5m, depth: 0.45m.	Fill of [89]. Secondary fill.
29	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 5/3, 7/1.	Firmly compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flint. Length: 1.4m, width: 0.8m, depth: 0.46m.	Fill of [51]. Secondary fill. Prehistoric
30	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 1/5	Circular shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and concave base. Diameter: 0.4m, depth: 0.25m.	Cremation pit,
31	Deposit	Burial ground. Profile: 1/5	Small fragments of human cremated bone tapped with medium brown clayey silt. Content of cremation	Fill of [30]. Cremation

			urn.	
32	Fill	Burial ground. Profile: 1/5	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn. Diameter: 0.40m depth: 0.25m.	Fill of [30]. Backfill
33	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 8/6	Circular shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and concave base. Feature was highly disturbed by agricultural activity. Diameter: 0.3m, depth: 0.05m.	Cremation pit
34	Deposit	Burial ground. Profile: 8/6	Small fragments of human cremated bone tapped with medium brown clayey silt. Highly disturbed content of cremation urn.	Fill of [33]. Cremation
35	Fill	Burial ground. Profile: 8/6	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn. Diameter: 0.3m depth: 0.08m.	Fill of [33]. Backfill.
36	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 7/1	Moderately compacted, medium grayish brown clayey silt. Width: 0.69m, depth: 0.18m.	Fill of [77]. Secondary fill.
37	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 8/7	S-W aligned, oval shape in plan, shallow sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Feature highly disturbed by agricultural activity. Length: 0.47m, width: 0.36m, depth: 0.06m.	Cremation pit.
38	Deposit	Burial ground. Profile: 8/7	Not excavated on site, content of a pottery cremation urn, processed in laboratory.	Fill of [37]. Cremation
39	Fill	Burial ground. Profile: 8/7	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a	Fill of [37]. Backfill

			cremation urn. Length: 0.47m, width: 0.36m, depth: 0.06m.	
40	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 8/2	Circular shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Feature was highly disturbed by agricultural activity. Diameter: 0.4m, depth: 0.17m.	Cremation pit.
41	Deposit	Burial ground. Profile: 8/2	Small fragments of human cremated bone tapped with medium brown clayey silt. Highly disturbed content of cremation urn.	Fill of [40]. Cremation
42	Fill	Burial ground. Profile: 8/2	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn. Diameter: 0.4m, depth: 0.17m.	Fill of [40]. Backfill
43	Deposit	Burial ground.	Moderately compacted, medium brown clay silt with occasional tabular flint. Small concentration of small fragments of human cremated bones. Length: 0.4m, width: 0.26m, thickness: 0.01m	Layer, re-deposited and/or dispersed cremation burial.
44	Deposit	Burial ground.	Concentration of stones (size: 1- 20 cm) forms a bank. Length: 1.4m+, width: 0.36m, height: 0.15m.	Bank, Prehistoric
45	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 8/8	Oval shape in plan. Steep sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base.	Bronze Age cremation(s) overlaid by colluvial (11)
46	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 1/2.	Circular shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Diameter: 0.76m, depth: 0.25m.	Pit.
47	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 1/2.	Moderately compacted, medium brown, clayey silt with abundant amount of stones.	Fill of [46]. Backfill

			Diameter: 0.76m, Depth: 0.25m.	
48 Same as 59	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 8/5.	NW-SE aligned, linear shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Length: 3.8m, width: 0.4m, depth: 0.15m.	Gully.
49	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 8/5.	Moderately compacted, medium brown, clayey silt with abundant amount of stones. Length: 3.8m, width: 0.4m, depth: 0.15m.	Fill of [48]. Backfill.
50	Deposit	Burial ground. Profile: 8/8	Moderately compacted, medium brown, clayey silt with moderate amount of pottery, burnt bones and charcoal flacks.	Fill of [45]. Backfill. Re-deposited cremation.
51	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 5/3, 7/1.	NE-SW aligned, oval shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Length: 1.4m, width: 0.8m, depth: 0.46m.	Pit.
52	Cut	Burial ground.	Irregular shape in plan with imperceptible edges. Shallow/moderate sides with uneven base. Length: 3.8m, width: 2.2m, depth: 1m.	Tree throw hole.
53	Fill	Burial ground.	Moderately compacted, dark grayish brown clayey silt. Length: 3.8m, width: 2.2m, depth: 1m.	Fill of [52]. Bioturbations.
54	Layer	Burial ground. Section: 3/1, 4/1.	Imperceptible layer edges. Moderately compacted, medium grayish brown clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flacks. Width: 1.55m, depth: 0.1m.	Colluvial layer, ploughed soil
55	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 3/1, 2/3, 6/1.	N-S aligned curvilinear shape in plan, gradual break of slope top, moderate sides, gradual break of slope base and concave base. Length:	Ditch, east part of ring barrow. Bronze Age

			3.4m, width: 0.86m, depth: 0.31m.	
56	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 3/1.	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks. Width: 0.57m, depth: 0.08m.	Fill of ring-ditch [55]. Backfill
57	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 3/1, 2/3.	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional stones and frequent charcoal flacks. Width: 0.3m, depth: 0.1m.	Fill of ring-ditch [55]. Backfill
58	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 3/1, 2/3, 6/1.	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flacks. Width: 0.7m, depth: 0.19m.	Fill of ring-ditch [55].
59 Same as 48	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 3/1.	NW-SE aligned, linear shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Length: 3.8m, width: 0.4m, depth: 0.2m.	Gully.
60	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 3/1.	Moderately compacted, light brown loam. Width: 0.4m, depth: 0.15m.	Fill of [59]. Secondary fill.
61	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 3/1.	Moderately compacted, light brown loam with abundant amount of stones. Width: 0.4m, depth: 0.15m.	Fill of [59]. Backfill.
62	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 1/13, 14.	NWW-SEE aligned, oval shape in plan, steep sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Feature was disturbed by agricultural activity. Length: 0.64m, width: 0.5m, depth: 0.18m.	Cremation pit.
63	Deposit	Burial ground. Profile: 1/13, 14.	Not excavated on site, content of a cremation urn, tapped with medium brown clayey silt. Processed in laboratory.	Fill of [62]. Cremation.
64	Fill	Burial ground.	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey	Fill of [62]. Backfill

		Profile: 1/13, 14.	silt with occasional tabular flints. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn, samian plate and pottery vessel. Length: 0.64m, width: 0.5m, depth: 0.18m	
65	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 1/3, 6	Circular shape in plan, shallow sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Feature highly disturbed by agricultural activity. Diameter: 0.4m, depth: 0.1m.	Cremation pit.
66	Deposit	Burial ground. Profile: 1/3, 6	Moderately compacted small fragments of cremated human bone deposited in pottery urn, tapped with medium brown clayey silt.	Fill of [65]. Cremation
67	Fill	Burial ground. Profile: 1/3, 6	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional flint. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn. Diameter: 0.4m, depth: 0.1m.	Fill of [65]. Backfill.
68	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 1/8	Circular shape in plan, moderate sides, gradual break of slope base and concave base. Diameter: 0.52m, depth: 0.16m.	Cremation pit
69	Deposit	Burial ground. Profile: 1/8	Not excavated on site, content of a cremation urn, tapped with medium brown clayey silt. Processed in laboratory.	Fill of [68]. Cremation
70	Fill	Burial ground. Profile: 1/8	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional flint. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn. Diameter: 0.52m, depth: 0.16m.	Fill of [68]. Backfill.
71	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 1/10	Circular shape in plan, steep sides, gradual break of slope base and flat base. Diameter: 0.42m, depth: 0.18m.	Cremation pit.
72	Deposit	Burial ground.	Moderately compacted small fragments of	Fill of [71]. Cremation

		Profile: 1/10	cremated human bones deposited in cremation urn, tapped with medium brown clayey silt.	
73	Fill	Burial ground. Profile: 1/10	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional flint. Deposit was overlaying a cremation urn. Diameter: 0.42m, depth: 0.18m.	Fill of [71]. Backfill
74	Cut	Burial ground. Profile: 1/9, 12	Circular shape in plan, steep sides, gradual break of slope base and concave base. Diameter: 0.44m, depth: 0.33m.	Cremation pit
75	Deposit	Burial ground. Profile: 1/9, 12	Not excavated on site, content of a cremation urn, tapped with medium brown clayey silt. Processed in laboratory.	Fill of [74]. Cremation.
76	Fill	Burial ground. Profile: 1/9, 12	Moderately compacted, medium brown clayey silt with occasional flint. Deposit was overlaying a pottery urn and vessel. Diameter: 0.42m, depth: 0.18m.	Fill of [74]. Backfill
77	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 7/1	N-S aligned, unrevealed shape in plan, moderate sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Width: 0.69m, depth: 0.18m.	Gully
78	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 5/3, 6/1, 2, 7/1.	NW-SE aligned linear shape in plan. Moderate sides, gradual break of slope base and flat base. Length: over 3m, width: 0.8, depth: 0.27m.	Ditch
79	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 6/2, 7/1.	Amorphous shape in plan, moderate sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Width: 1.4m, depth: 0.3m	Pit
80	Cut	Burial ground.	NNE-SSW aligned, oval shape in plan, shallow sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Length: 0.8 m,	Cremation pit

			width: 0.42m, depth: 0.12m.	
81	Deposit	Burial ground.	Not excavated on site, content of a cremation urn, tapped with medium brownish gray clayey silt. Processed in laboratory.	Fill of [80]. Cremation
82	Fill	Burial ground.	Moderately compacted, medium brownish gray clayey silt with occasional flint. Deposit was overlaying a pottery urn. Length: 0.8 m, width: 0.42m, depth: 0.12m.	Fill of [80]. Backfill
83	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 4/2.	Curvilinear shape in plan, moderate sides with gradual break of slope base and concave base. Width: 0.8m, depth: 0.35m.	Ditch. SW part of ring barrow. Bronze Age.
84	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 4/2.	Firmly compacted, medium yellowish brown clayey silt. Width: 0.7m, depth: 0.25m.	Fill of ring-ditch [83]. Primary fill. Bronze Age.
85	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 4/2.	Moderately compacted, Medium red-grey brown clay silt with frequent, red-scorched stones, pottery and charcoal fragments. Width: 0.8m, depth: 0.28m.	Fill of ring-ditch [83]. Backfill. Bronze Age.
86	Deposit	Burial ground. Section: 4/2	Concentration of stones (size: 1- 20 cm) forms a bank. Length: over 1m, width: 0.38m, height: 0.18m.	Bank, Prehistoric.
87	Deposit	Burial ground. Section: 4/1	Concentration of stones (size: 1- 20 cm) forms an east bank terminal. Length: 0.8m, width: 1.2m, height: 0.2m.	Bank, Prehistoric.
88	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 4/1	Curvilinear shape in plan, moderate sides with gradual break of slope base and concave base. Width: 0.8m, depth: 0.3m.	Ditch. S part of ring barrow. Bronze Age.

89	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 5/1	NWW-SEE aligned, probable linear feature with moderately sloping sides, gradual break of slope base and concave base. Length: over 1.2m, width: 1.5m, depth: 0.45m.	Ditch.
90	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 6/1, 2, 7/1.	E-W aligned, rectangular shape in plan, moderate sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Length: over 2.1m, width: 2.1m, depth: 0.25m	Wide linear ditch. .
91	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 6/1, 2, 7/1.	Moderately compacted, Medium yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional flints. Length: over 2.1m, width: 2.1m, depth: 0.25m	Fill of [90]. Secondary fill.
92	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 5/3, 6/1, 2, 7/1.	Moderately compacted, medium grayish brown clayey silt with frequent tabular flint. Length: over 3m, width: 0.8m, depth: 0.27m.	Fill of [78].
93	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 6/1, 2, 7/1.	Moderately compacted, dark grayish brown silt clay with occasional tabular flint. Width: 1.4m, depth: 0.3m	Fill of [79]. Secondary fill. Prehistoric.
94	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 5/5.	N-S aligned, linear shape in plan, shallow sides with gradual break of slope base and concave base. Length: over 2m, width: 1m, depth: 0.3m.	Ditch.
95	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 5/5.	Moderately compacted, medium grayish brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flint. Length: over 2m, width: 1m, depth: 0.3m.	Fill of [94]. Secondary fill.
96	Cut	Burial ground. Section: 5/5.	NW-SE aligned, oval shape in plan, shallow sides with gradual break of slope base and flat base. Length: 1.6m, width: 1.1m, depth:	Pit. .

			0.2m.	
97	Fill	Burial ground. Section: 5/5.	Moderately compacted, medium grayish brown clayey silt with occasional tabular flint. Length: 1.6m, width: 1.1m, depth: 0.2m.	Fill of [96]. Secondary fill.

Appendix iv The historic environment record (HER and NMR)

SMR Ref. National Grid Ref. Notes

Prehistoric
TQ 55 NE 1 TQ 5789 5773 Iron Age, Romano-British pottery
TQ 55 NE 3 TQ 5813 5714 Possible Iron Age and Romano-British settlement with finds of pottery
TQ 55 NE 26 TQ 5856 5653
Rock shelters with associated Palaeolithic flints
TQ 55 NE 33 TQ 565 557 Prehistoric axe, Seal Chart
TQ 55 NE 53 TQ 5752 5662 One Mesolithic tranchet axe
TQ 55 NE 55 TQ 57 56 Mesolithic flint implement
TQ 55 NE 56 TQ 56 57 Mesolithic implements including two tranchet axes and one microlith
TQ 55 NE 66 TQ 56 56 Palaeolithic flint implements
TQ 55 NE 67 TQ 57 56 Palaeolithic flint implements
TQ 55 NE 74 TQ 5735 5625 Neolithic implements findspot
TQ 55 NE 75 TQ 576 565 A Lower Paleolithic handaxe
TQ 55 NE 81 TQ 567 572 Findspots of Lower Palaeolithic handaxes
TQ 55 NE 82 TQ 567 567 Findspots of Lower Palaeolithic handaxes
TQ 55 NE 83 TQ 575 572 Findspots of Lower Palaeolithic implements
TQ 55 NE 84 TQ 578 575 Findspot of Lower Palaeolithic implements
TQ 55 NE 86 TQ 579 569 Findspots of Lower Palaeolithic handaxes and a flake
TQ 55 NE118 TQ 572 566 Findspots of Palaeolithic implements
TQ 55 NE119 TQ 578 567 Findspots of Palaeolithic implements
TQ 55 NE120 TQ 579 565 Findspot of a Palaeolithic implement
TQ 55 NE128 TQ 577 557 Findspot of a Lower Palaeolithic retouched flake
TQ 55 NE 131 TQ 560 566 Findspot of two Lower Palaeolithic handaxes
TQ 55 NE 133 TQ 555 566 Findspots of four Lower Palaeolithic handaxes and three flakes
Linear 134 TQ 5934 5955 to TQ 5894 5500 Trackway (Kent), probably of Prehistoric date.

Roman period
TQ 55 NE 2 TQ 5768 5720 Possible Roman cemetery
TQ 55 NE 23 TQ 581 573 A Roman cremation cemetery consisting of about 60 urns

Medieval
TQ 55 NW 88 TQ 5360 5722 to TQ 5422 5824 A park at Kemsing is mentioned in documents of the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Post medieval
TQ 55 NE 77 TQ 567 577 Kemsing Railway Station
Linear 838 TQ 51 68 The Sevenoaks, Maidstone and Tunbridge Branch Railway was opened between Swanley and Sevenoaks in 1862, and extended to Maidstone in 1874.

Listed buildings
TQ 55 NE 78 TQ 5757 5655 Bank Top Cottage, Grade II listed building. Fifteenth century or early 16th-century hall house.

TQ 55 NE 84 TQ 5709 5659 Appletree Cottage School, Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1500 to 1975
TQ 55 NE 88 TQ 5686 5703 Garden Walls surrounding Stonepitts Manor House, Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1600 to 1699
TQ 55 NE 89 and NE42 TQ 5686 5705 Stonepitts Manor House, Grade II* listed building. Main construction periods 1300 to 1975 TQ 55 NE 99 TQ 5587 5606
The Grove, Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1780 to 1820
TQ 55 NE 109 TQ 5694 5661 Chart Cottage, Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1450 to 1599
TQ 55 NE 138 TQ 5614 5657 Waterden Cottage, Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1450 to 1999
TQ 55 NE 142 TQ 5707 5657 Crockers, Grade II listed building. Main construction periods 1700 to 1975
TQ 55 NE 149 TQ 55 57 Lord Spring Cottage, A 16th century timber framed house

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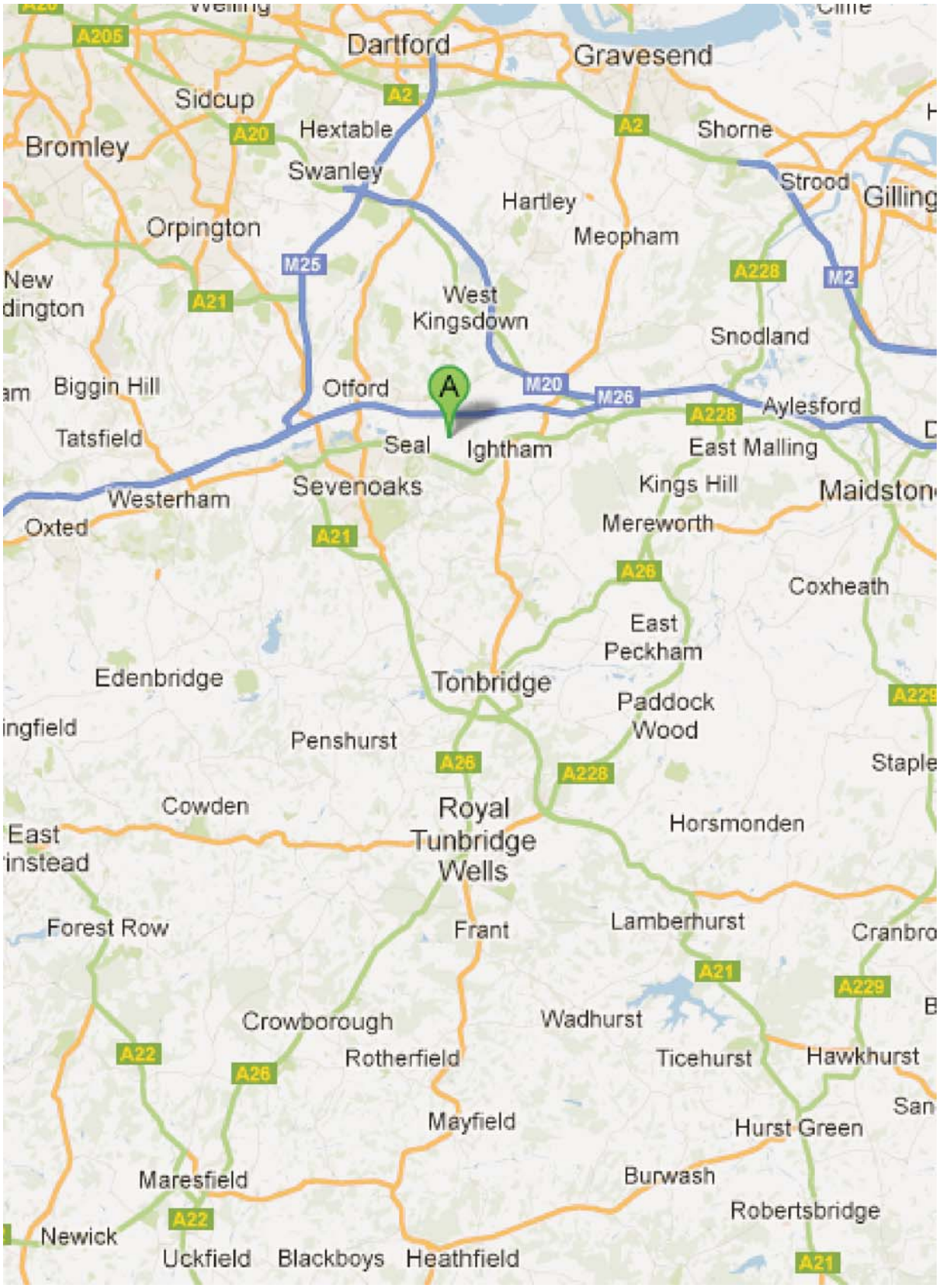

Figure 1: Scheme locations *(google maps)*

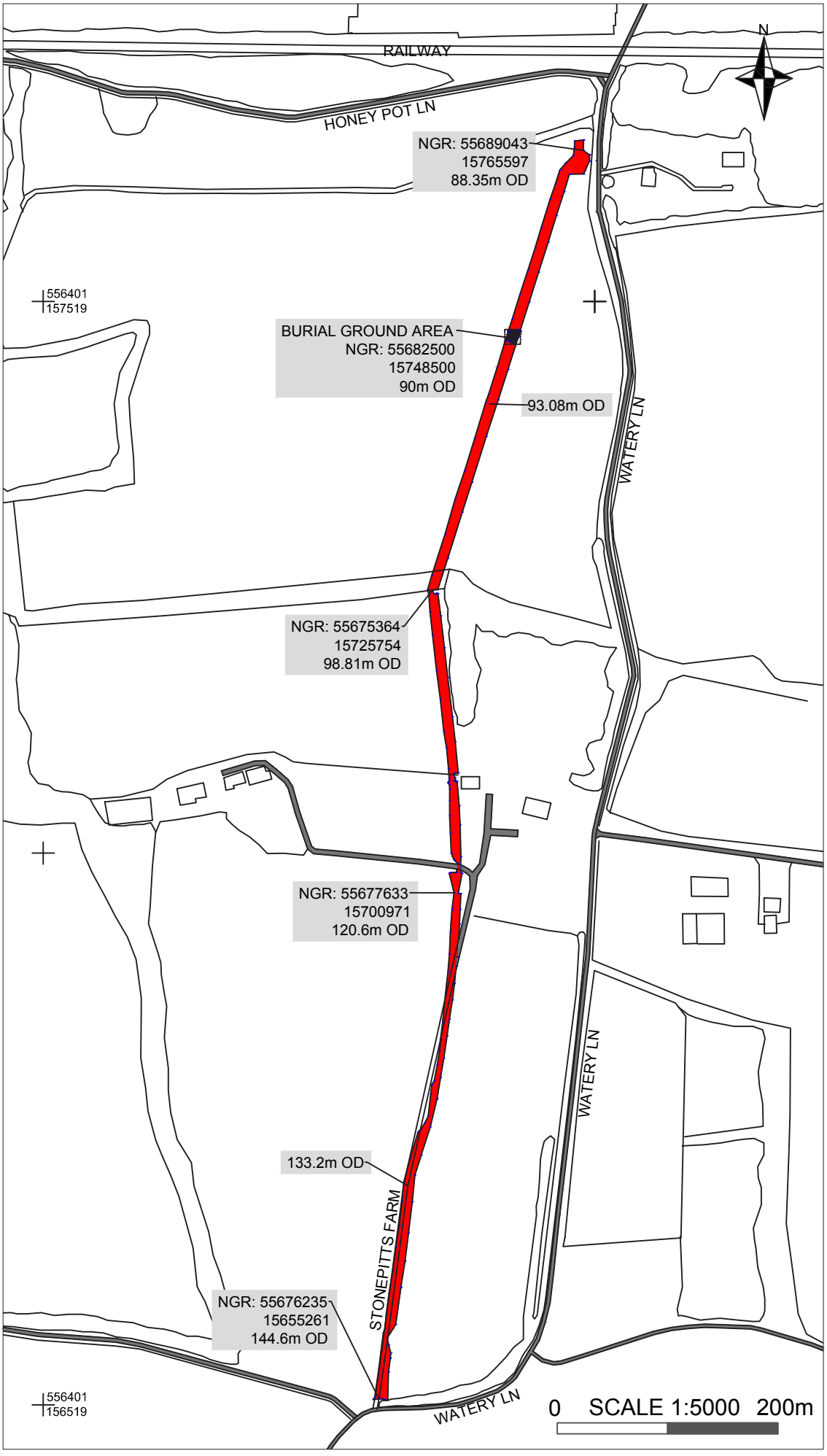

Fig. 2 Scheme location (scale 1:5000)

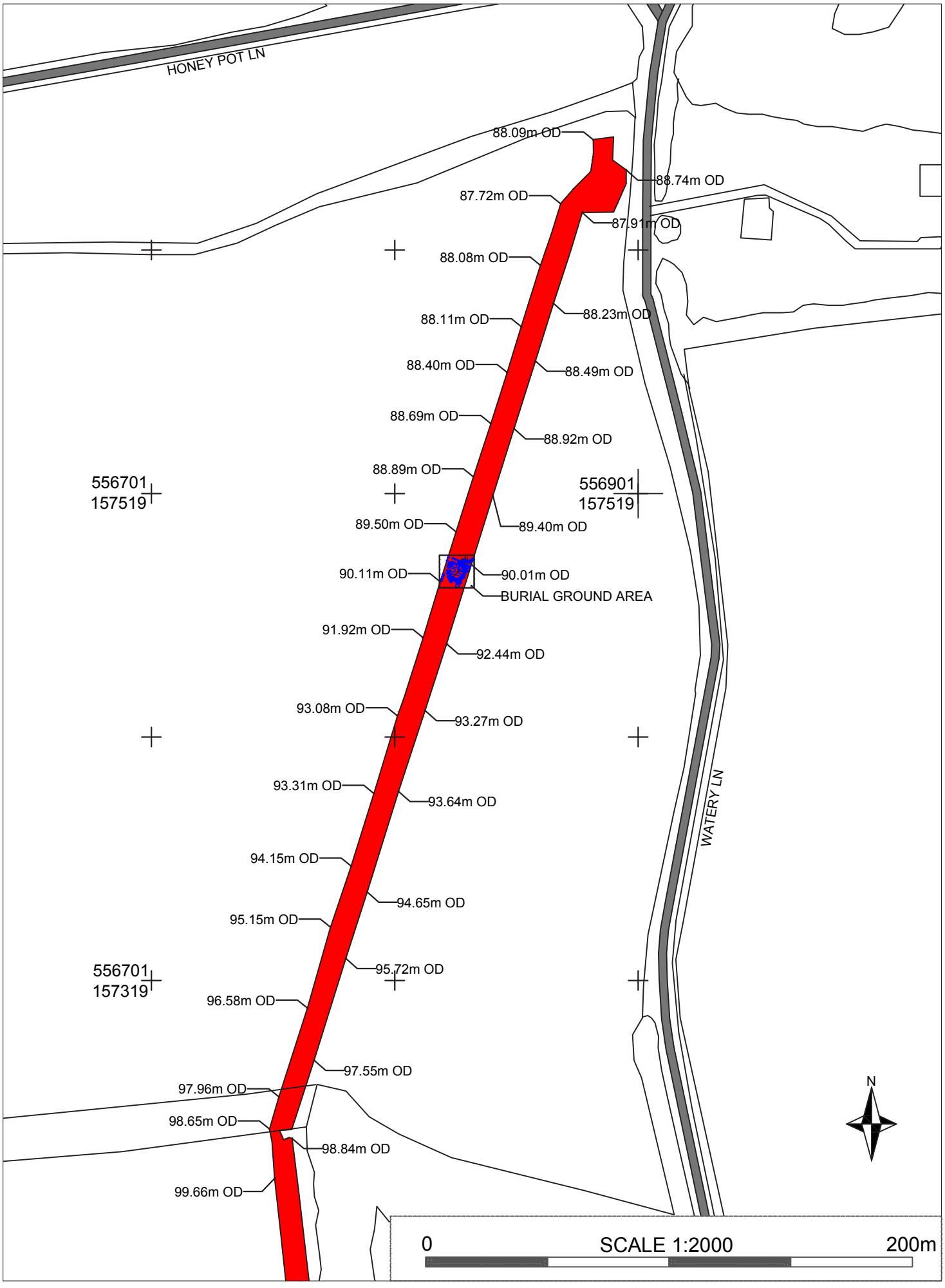

Fig. 3 Site location plan (scale 1:2000)

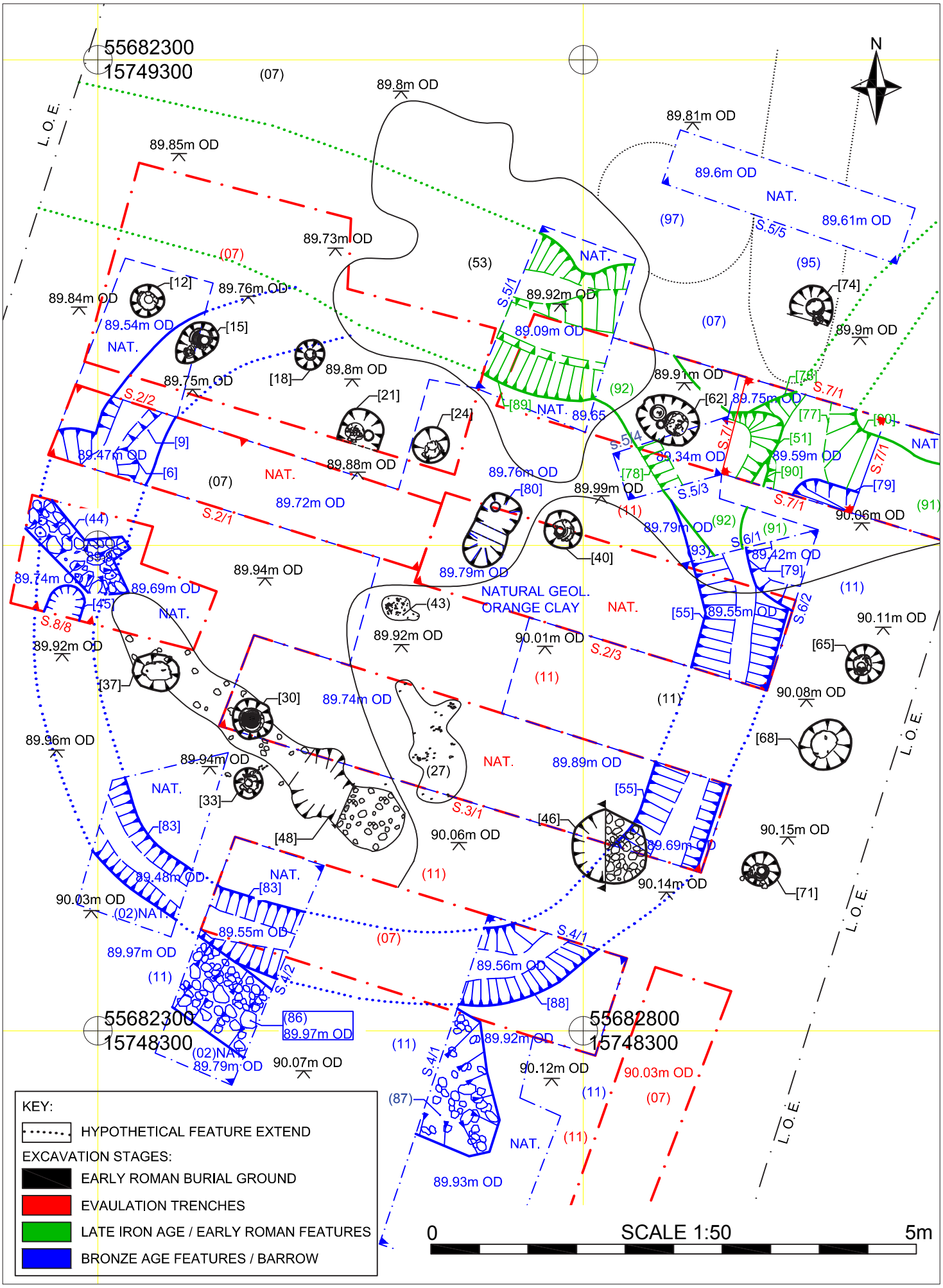

Fig. 4 Excavation phase plan (scale 1:50) of multiperiod Burial Ground

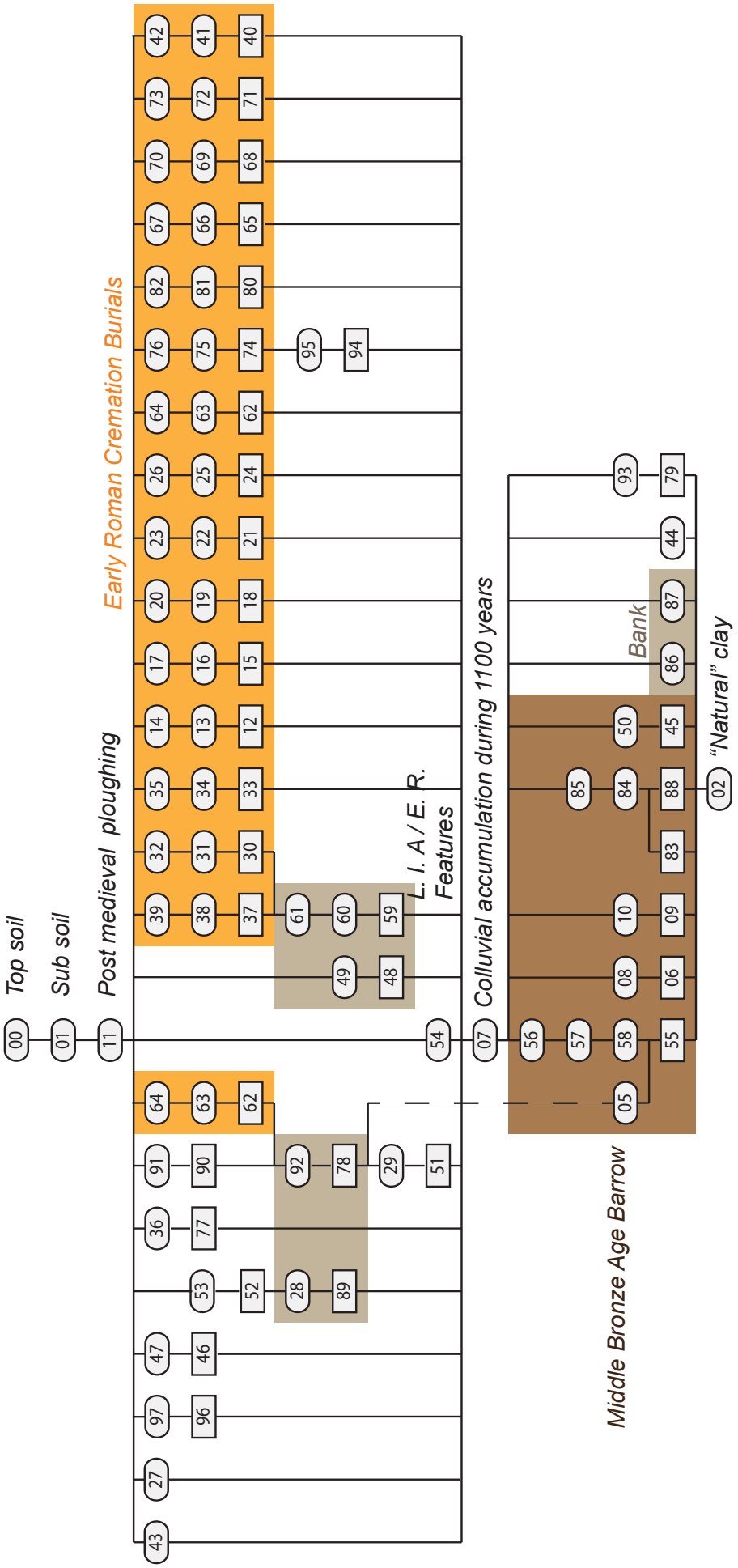

Fig. 5 Harris matrix

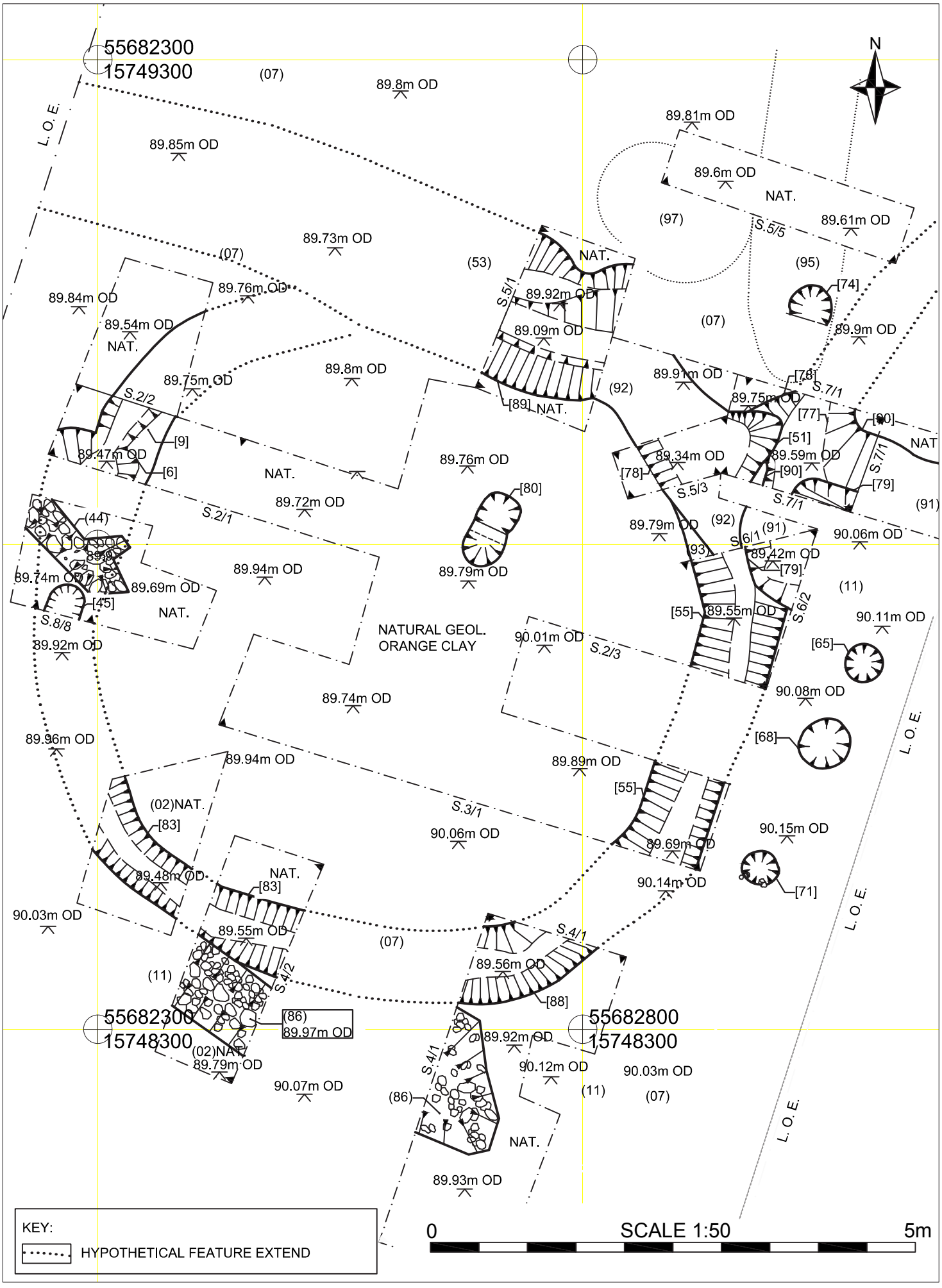

Fig. 6 Plan of the Middle Bronze Age barrow and truncuting Late Iron Age/ Early Roman features, (scale 1:50)

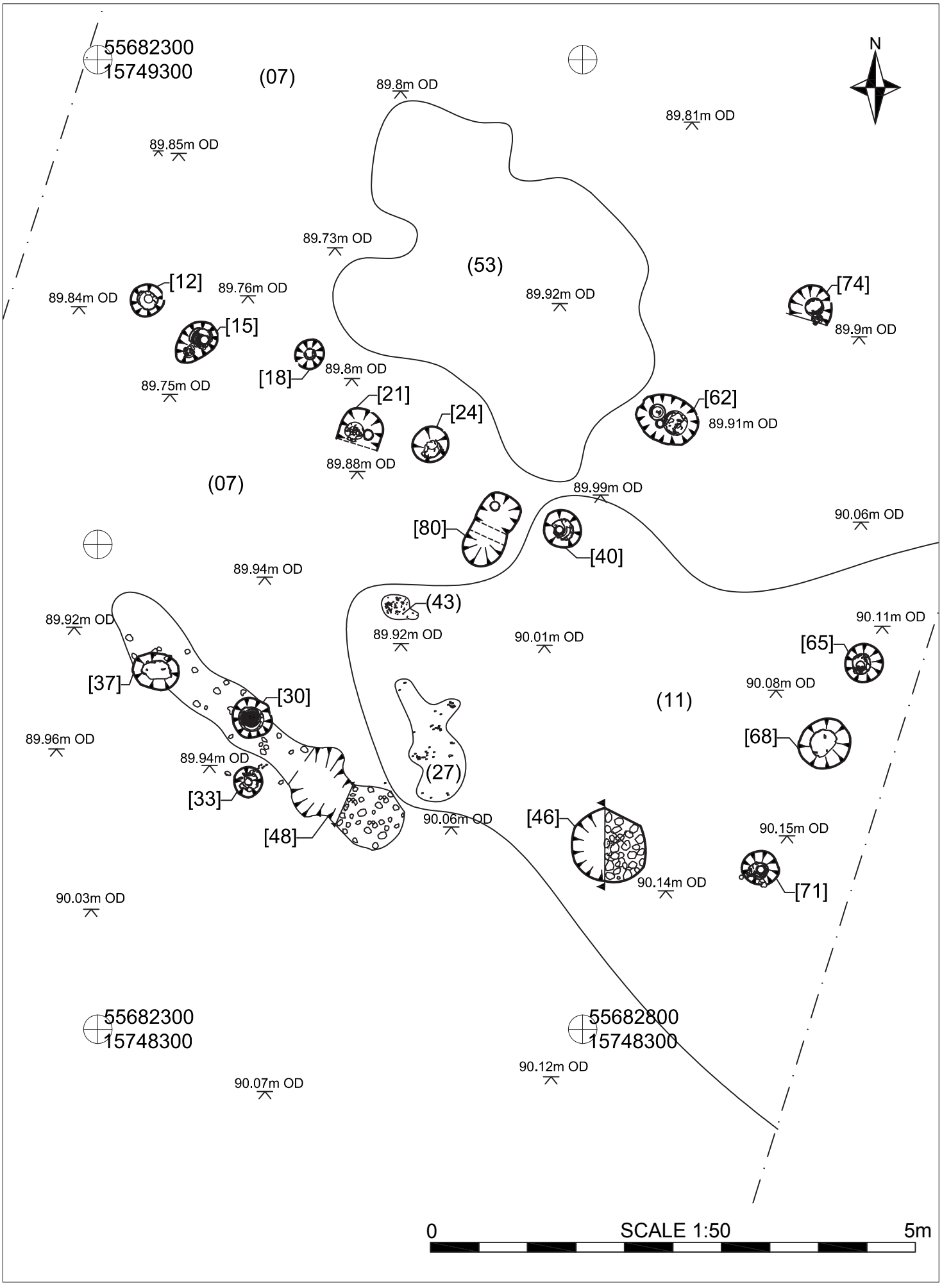

Fig. 7 Early Roman Burial Ground, plan (scale 1:50)

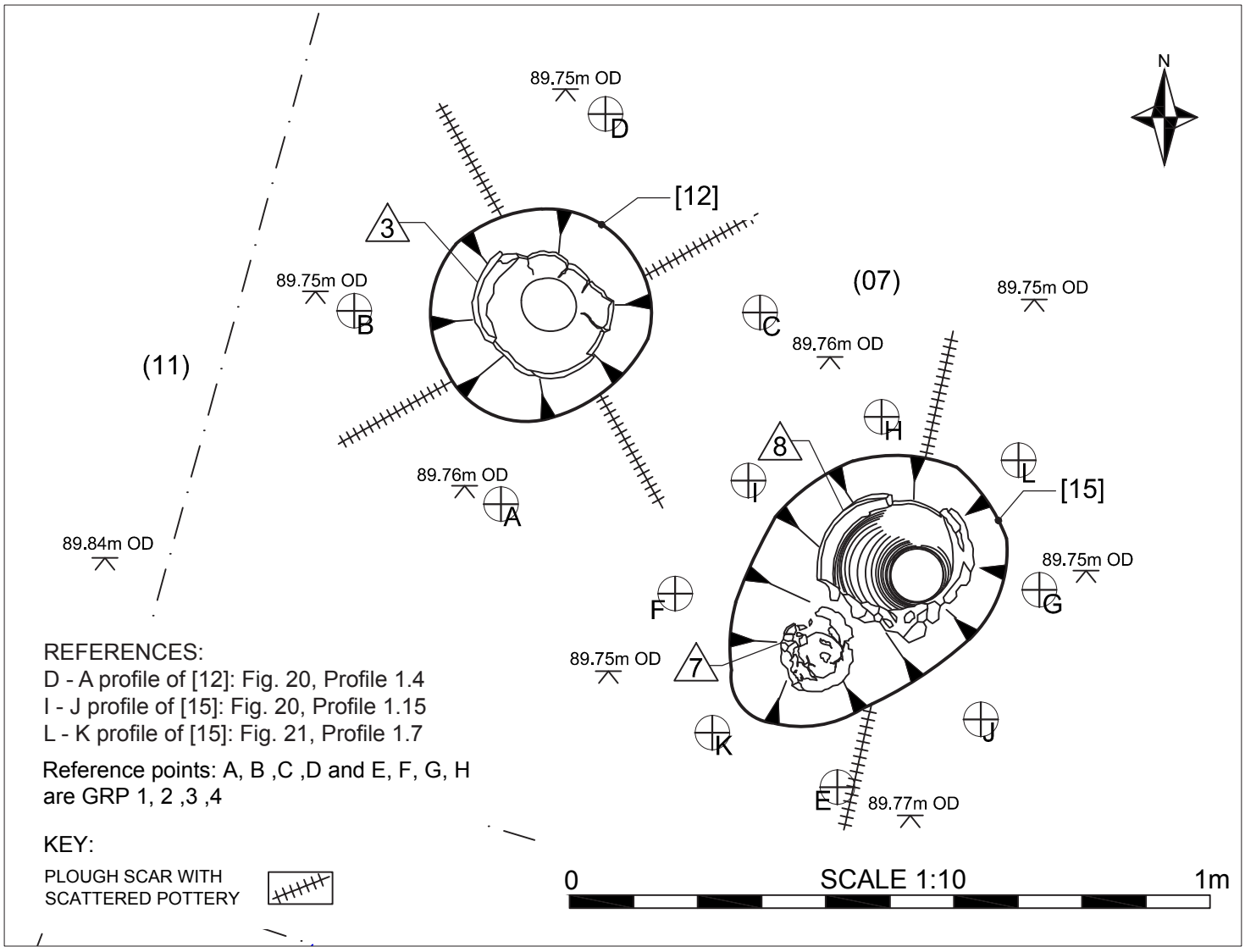

Fig. 8 Early Roman Cremation Burial 1 and 2, plan (scale 1:10)

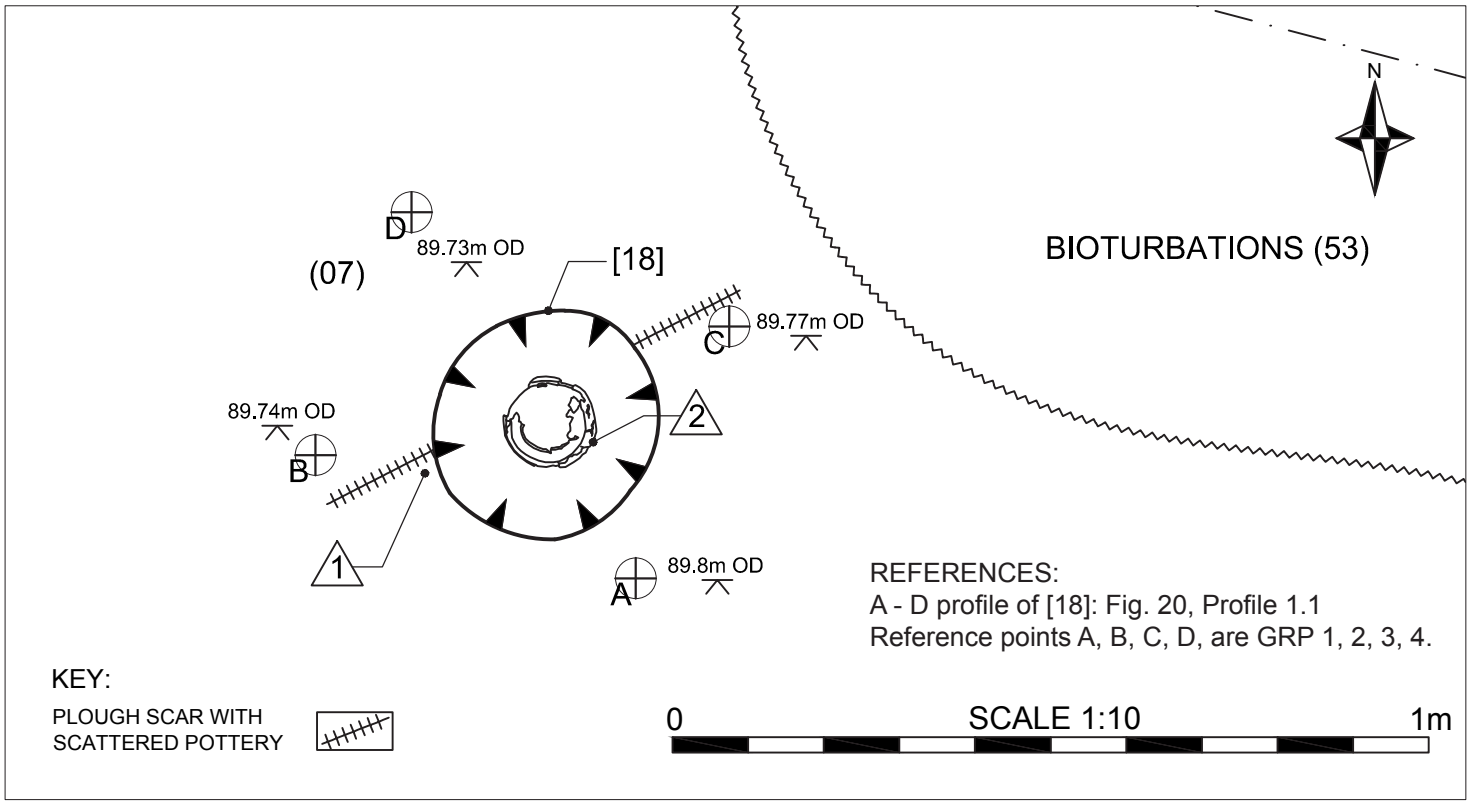

Fig. 9 Early Roman Cremation Burial 3, plan (scale 1:10)

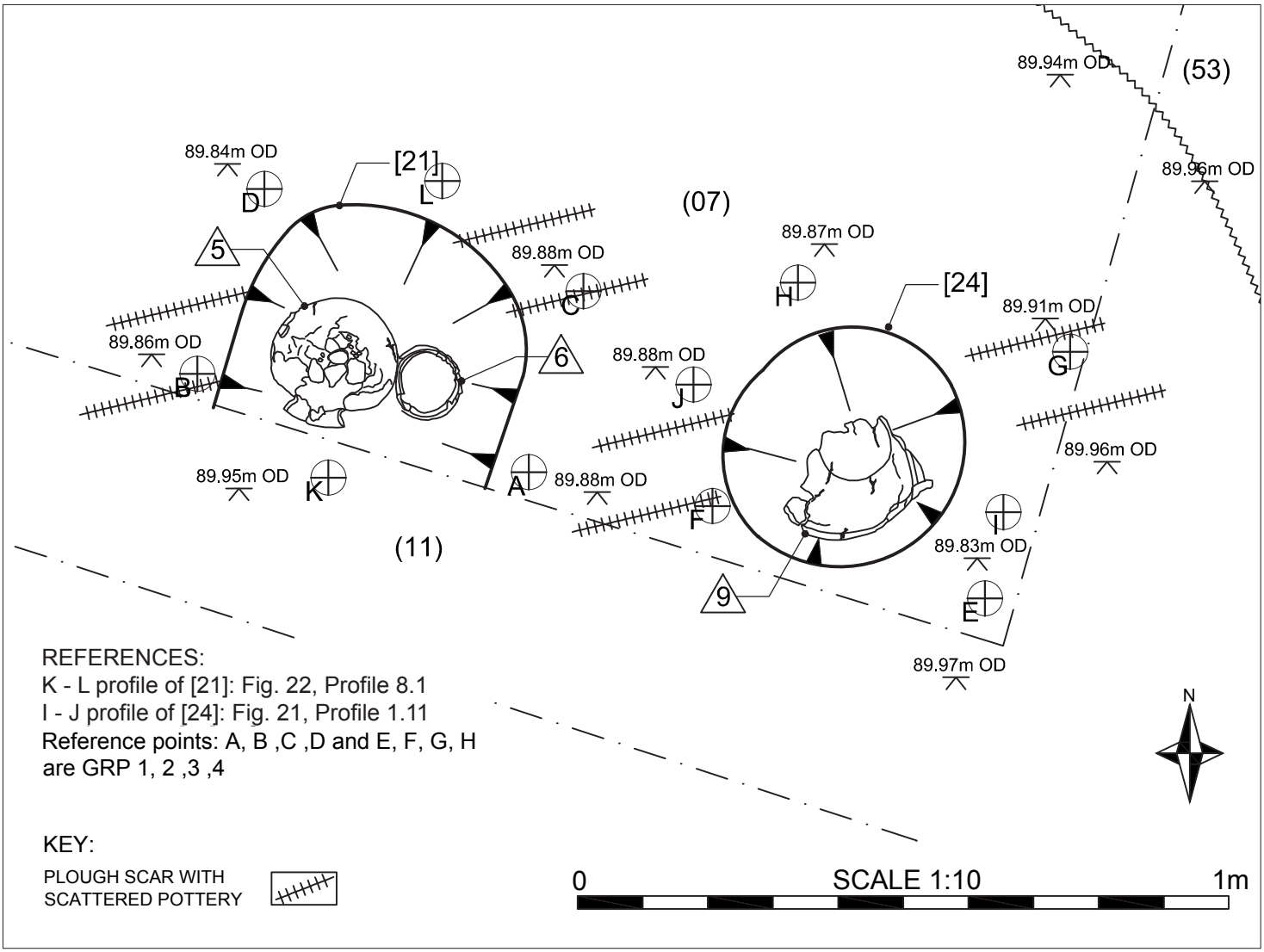

Fig. 10 Early Roman Cremation Burial 4 and 5, plan (scale 1:10)

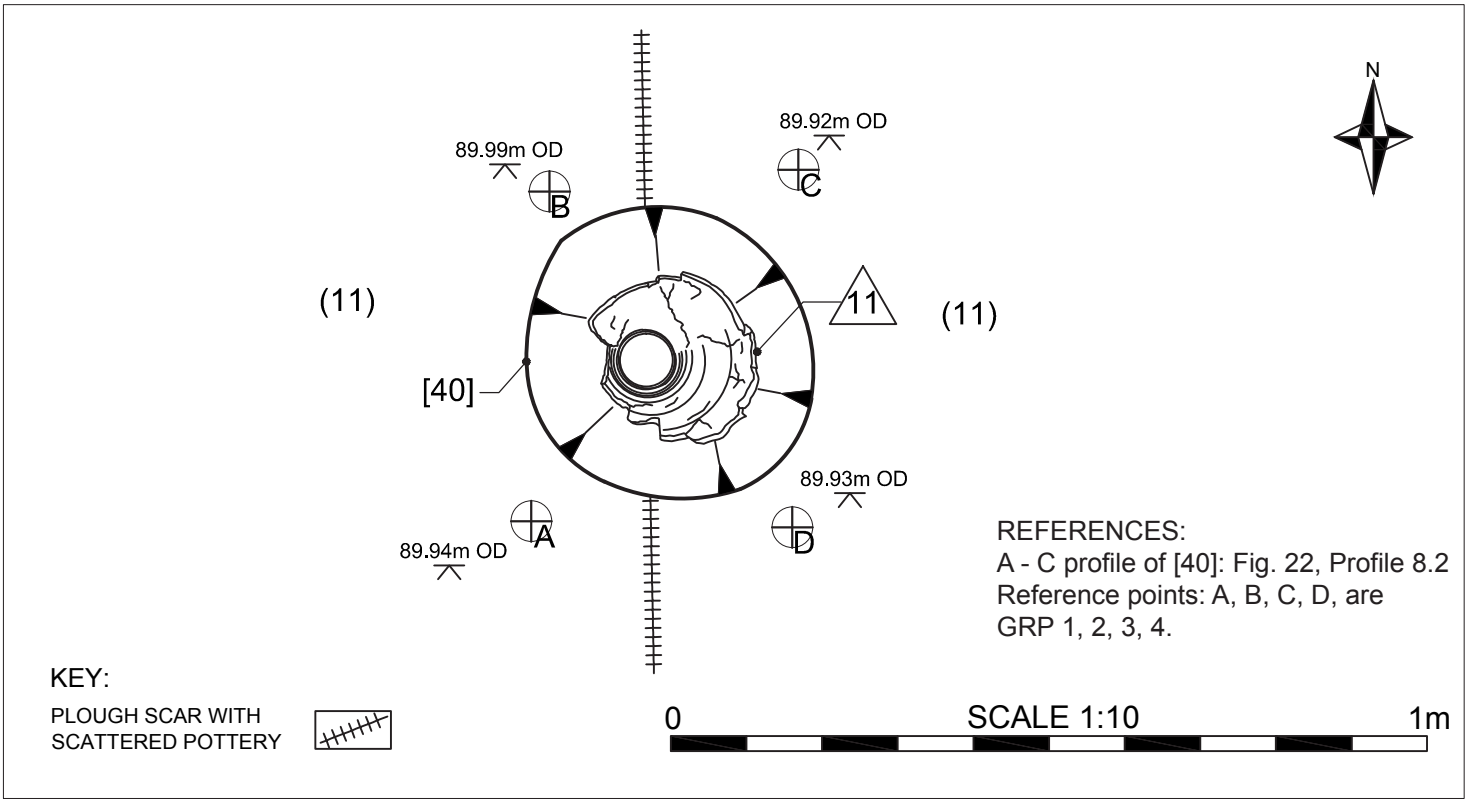

Fig. 11 Early Roman Cremation Burial 10, plan (scale 1:10)

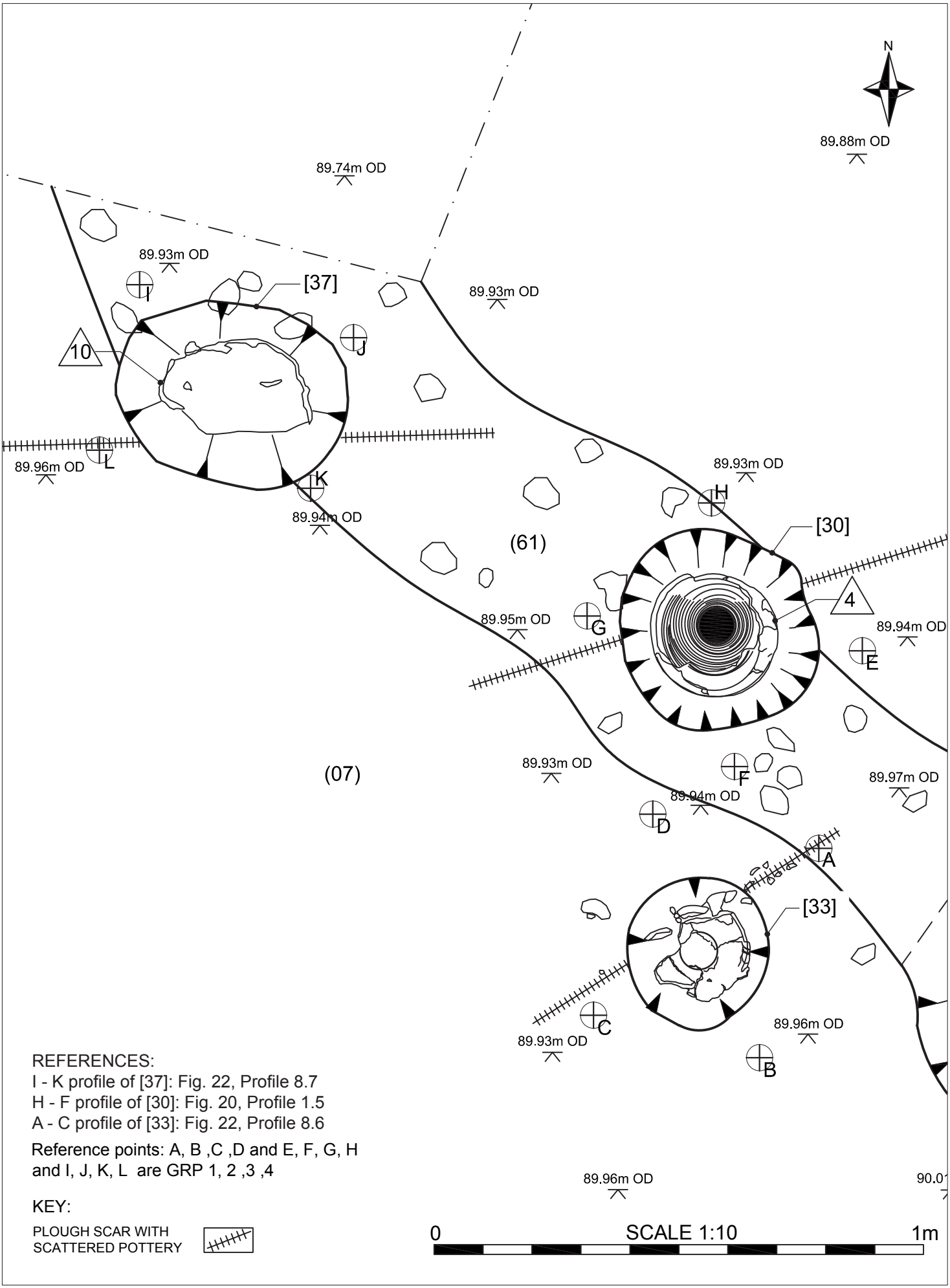

Fig. 12 Early Roman Cremation Burial 9 (top), 7 and 8 (bottom), plan (scale 1:10)

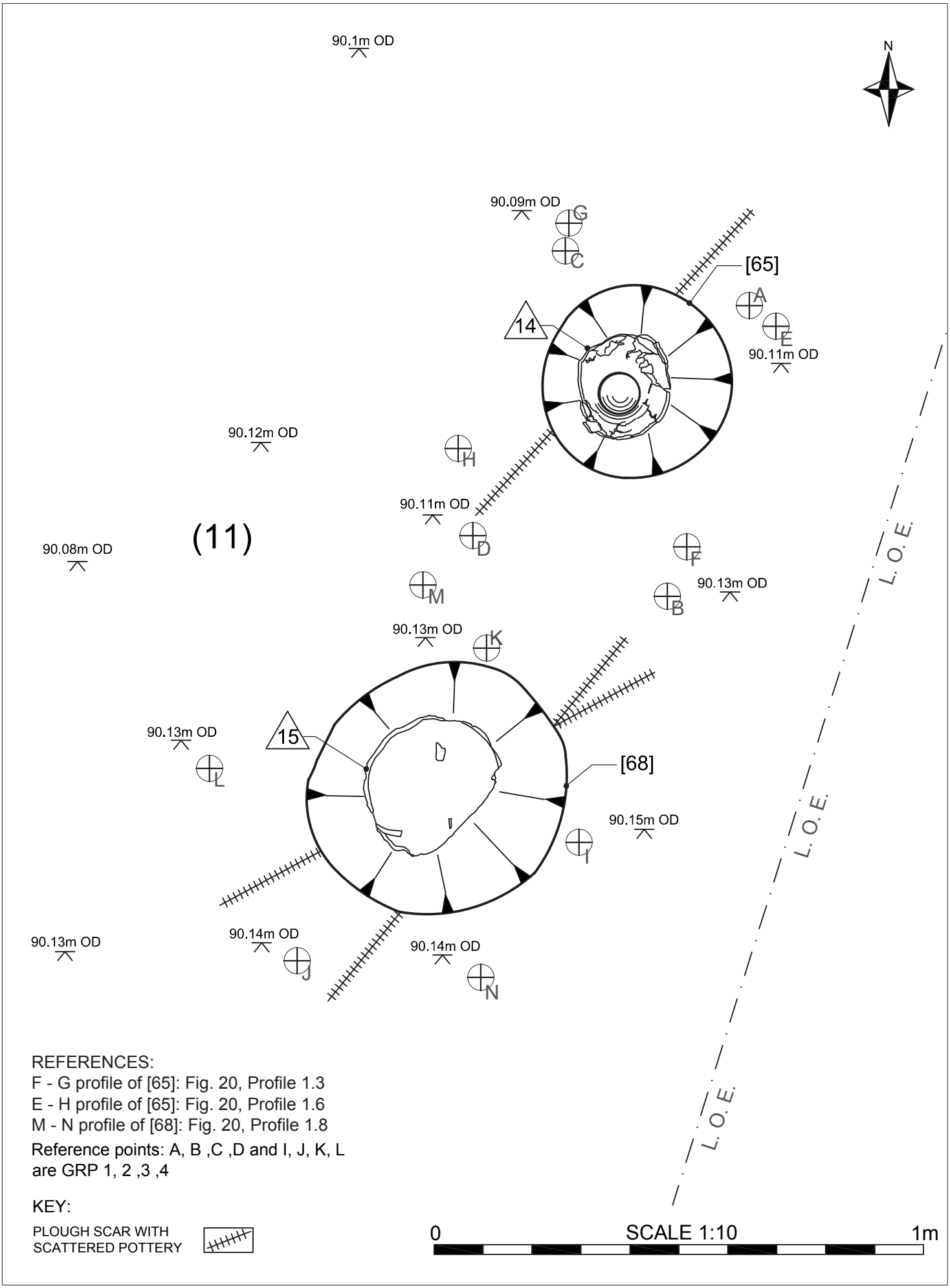

Fig. 13 Early Roman Cremation Burial 14, and 13 (top), plan (scale 1:10)

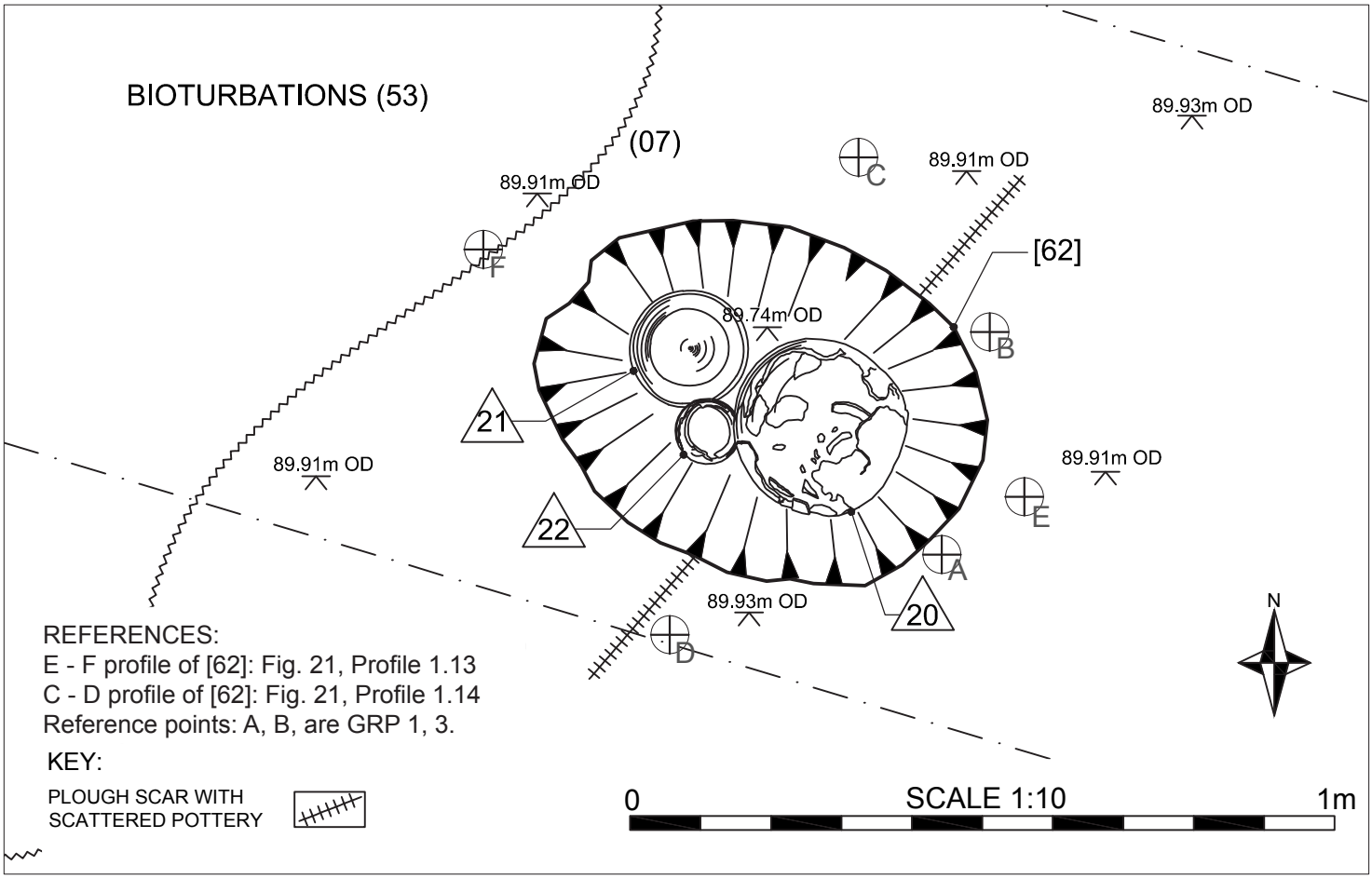

Fig. 14 Early Roman Cremation Burial 12, plan (scale 1:10)

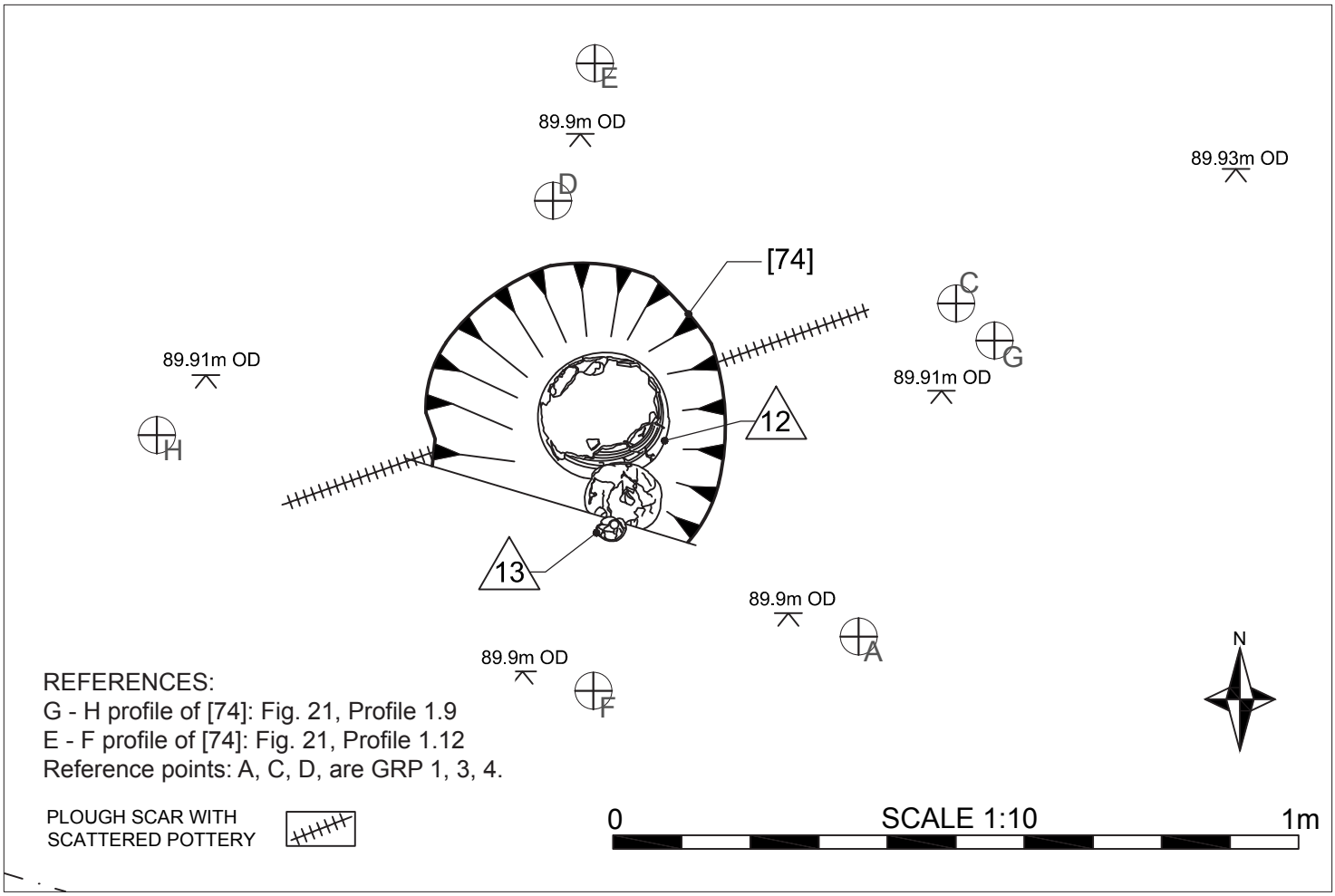

Fig. 15 Early Roman Cremation Burial 16, plan (scale 1:10)

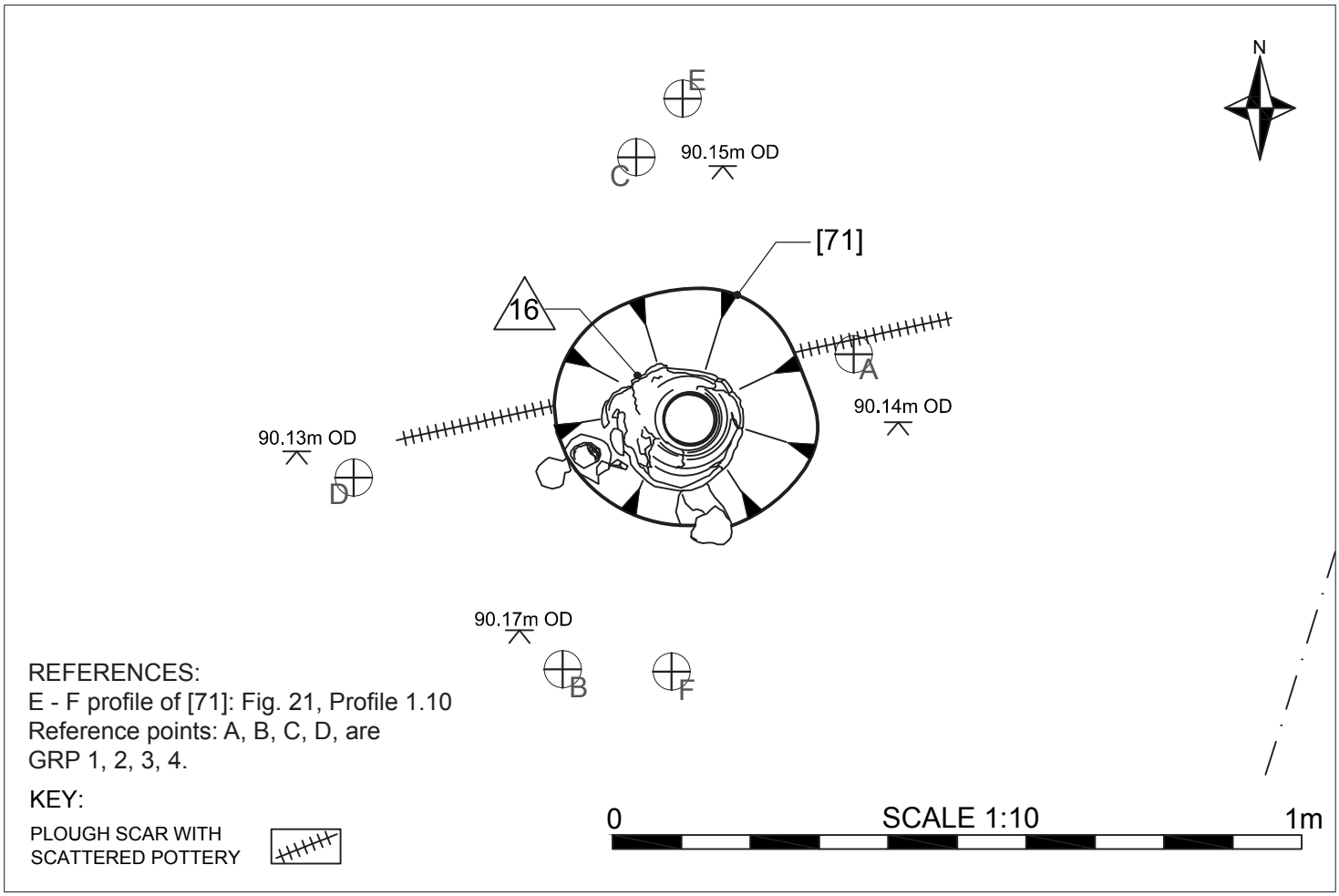

Fig. 16 Early Roman Cremation Burial 15, plan (scale 1:10)

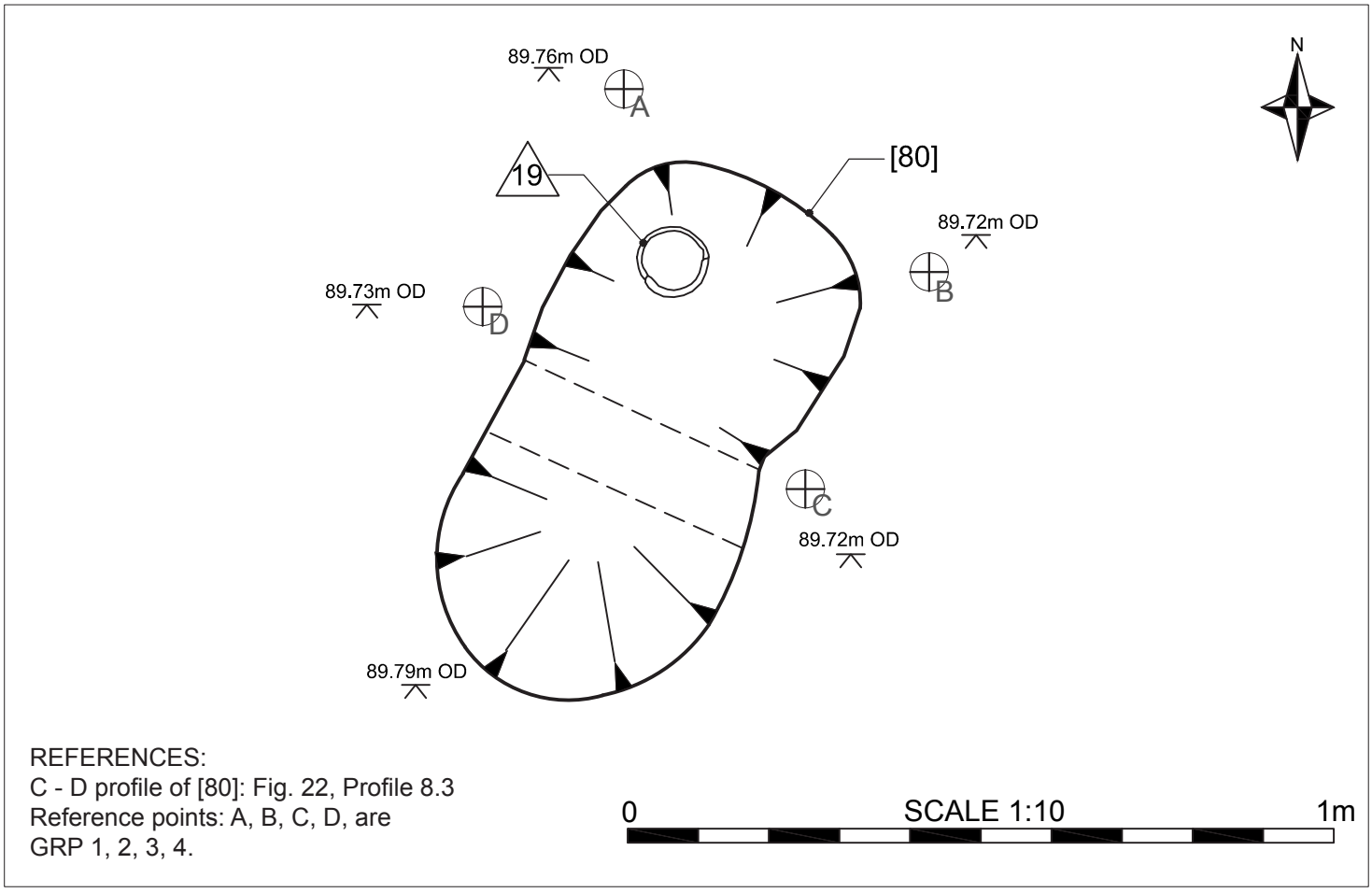

Fig. 17 Early Roman Cremation Burial 17, plan (scale 1:10)

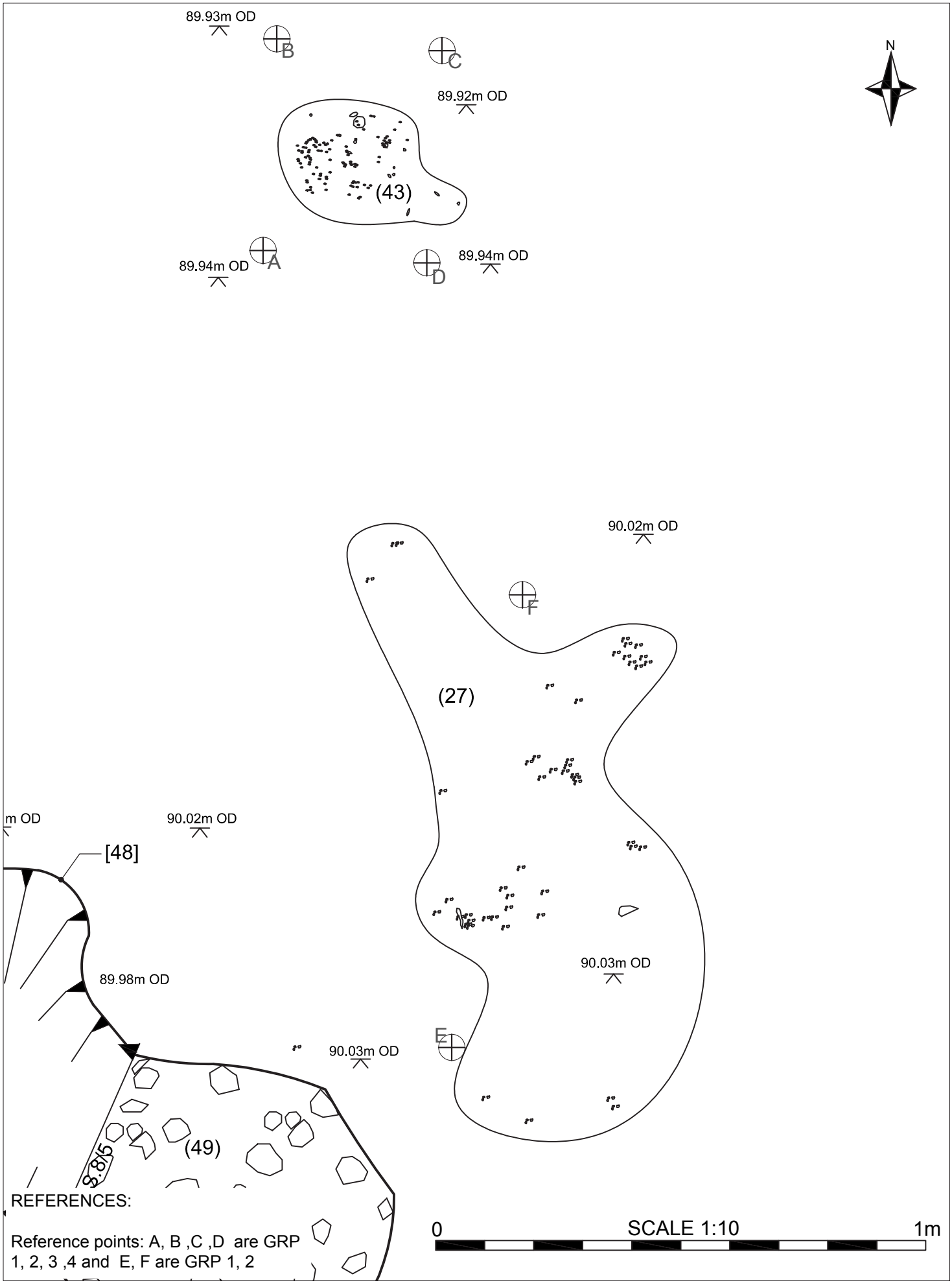

Fig. 18 Early Roman un-urned Cremation Burial 11 (top) and 9, plan (scale 1:10)

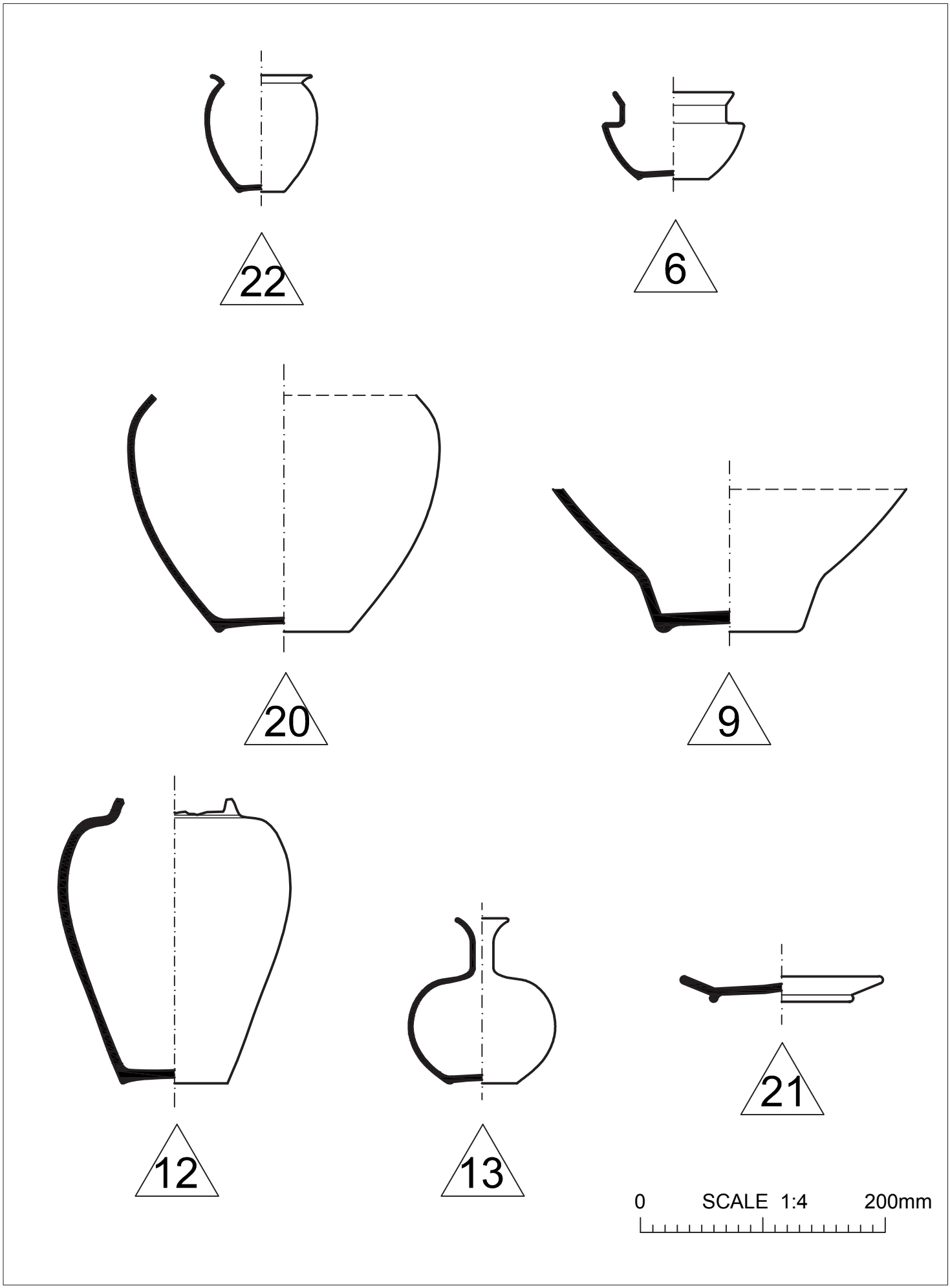

Fig. 19 Early Roman, Burial pottery assemblage profiles.

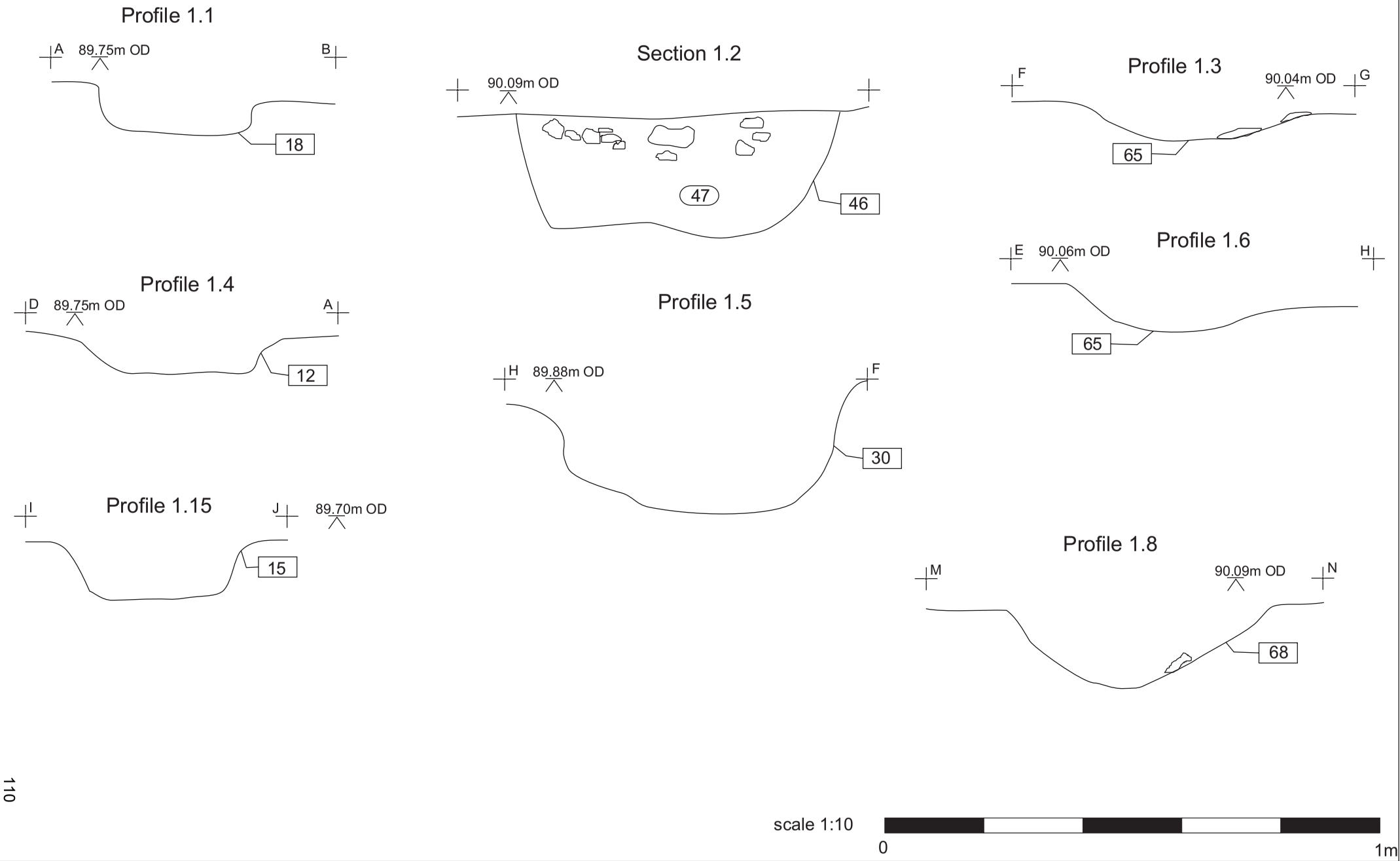

Figure 20: Profiles 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8... and section 1.2

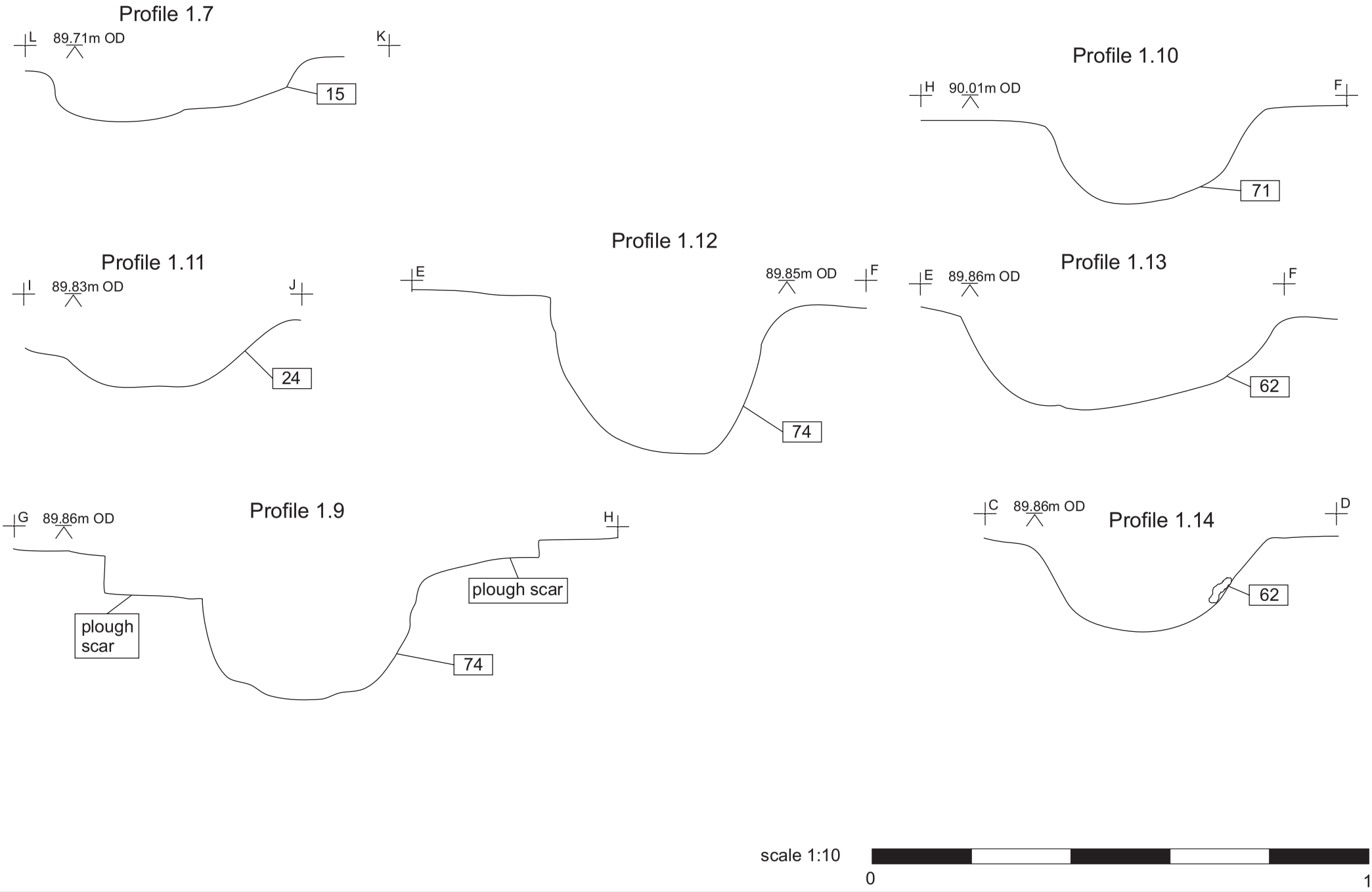

Figure 21: Profiles 1.7, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14

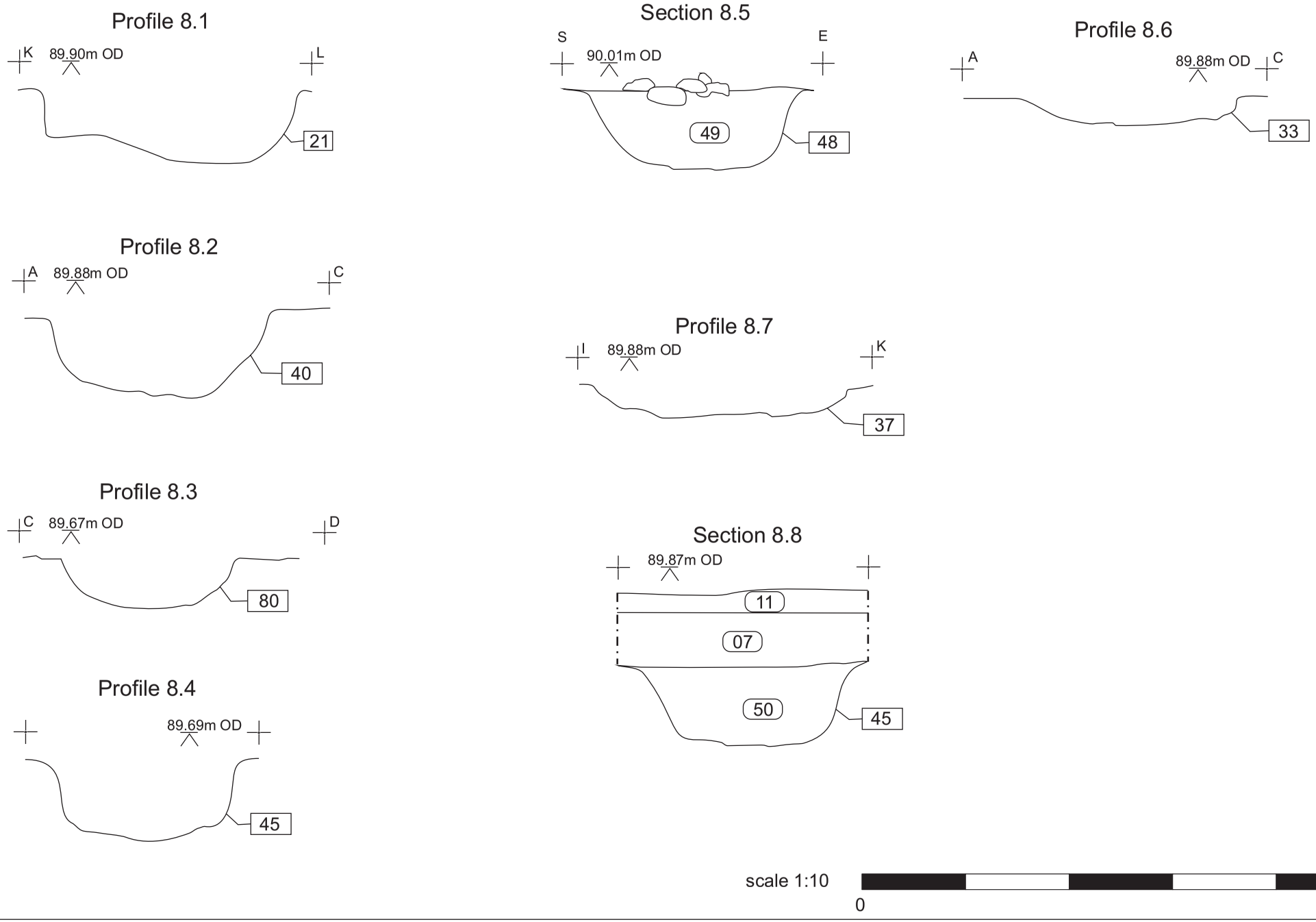

Figure 22: profiles and sections 8.1 - 8.8

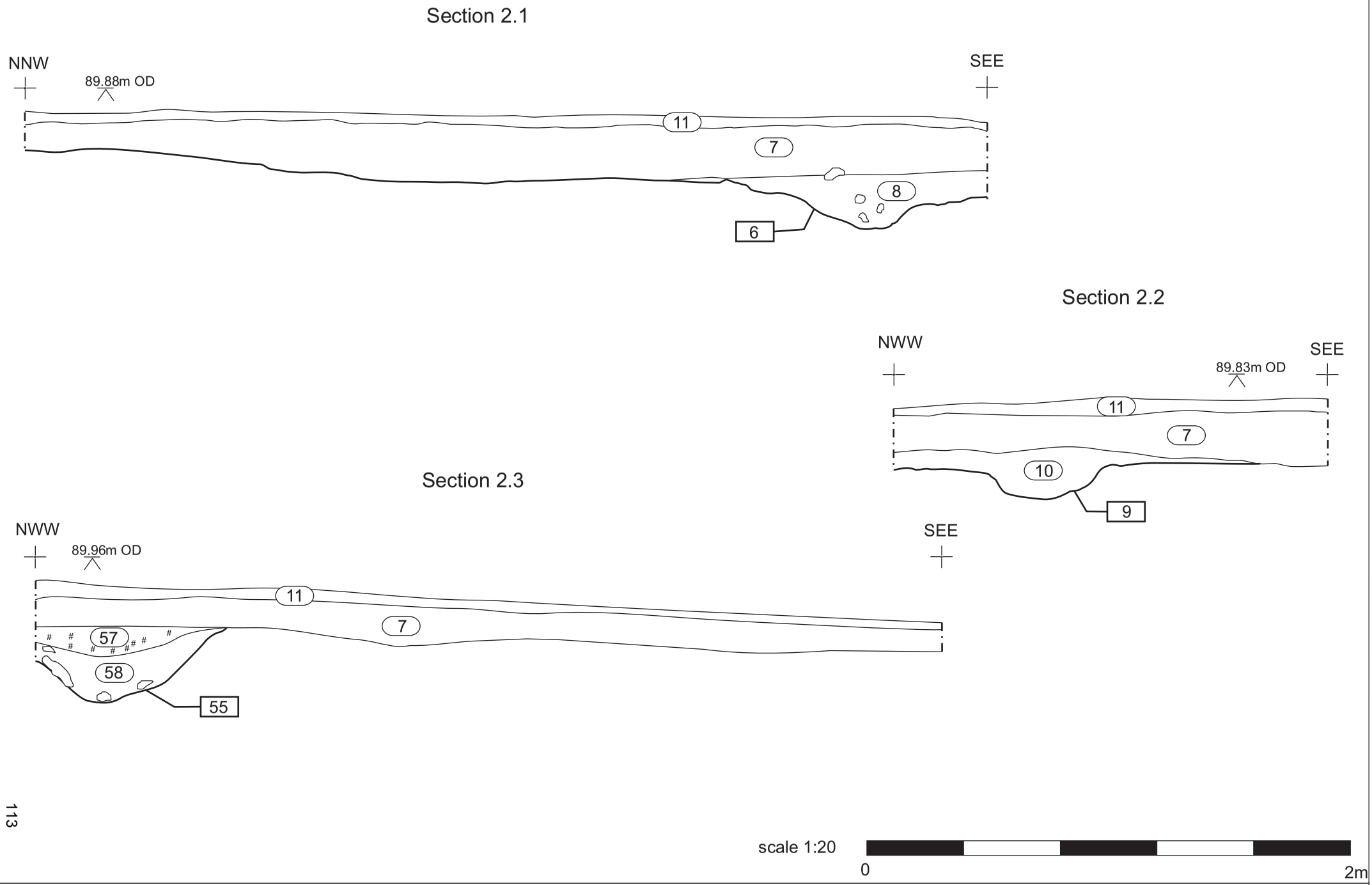

Figure 23: sections 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

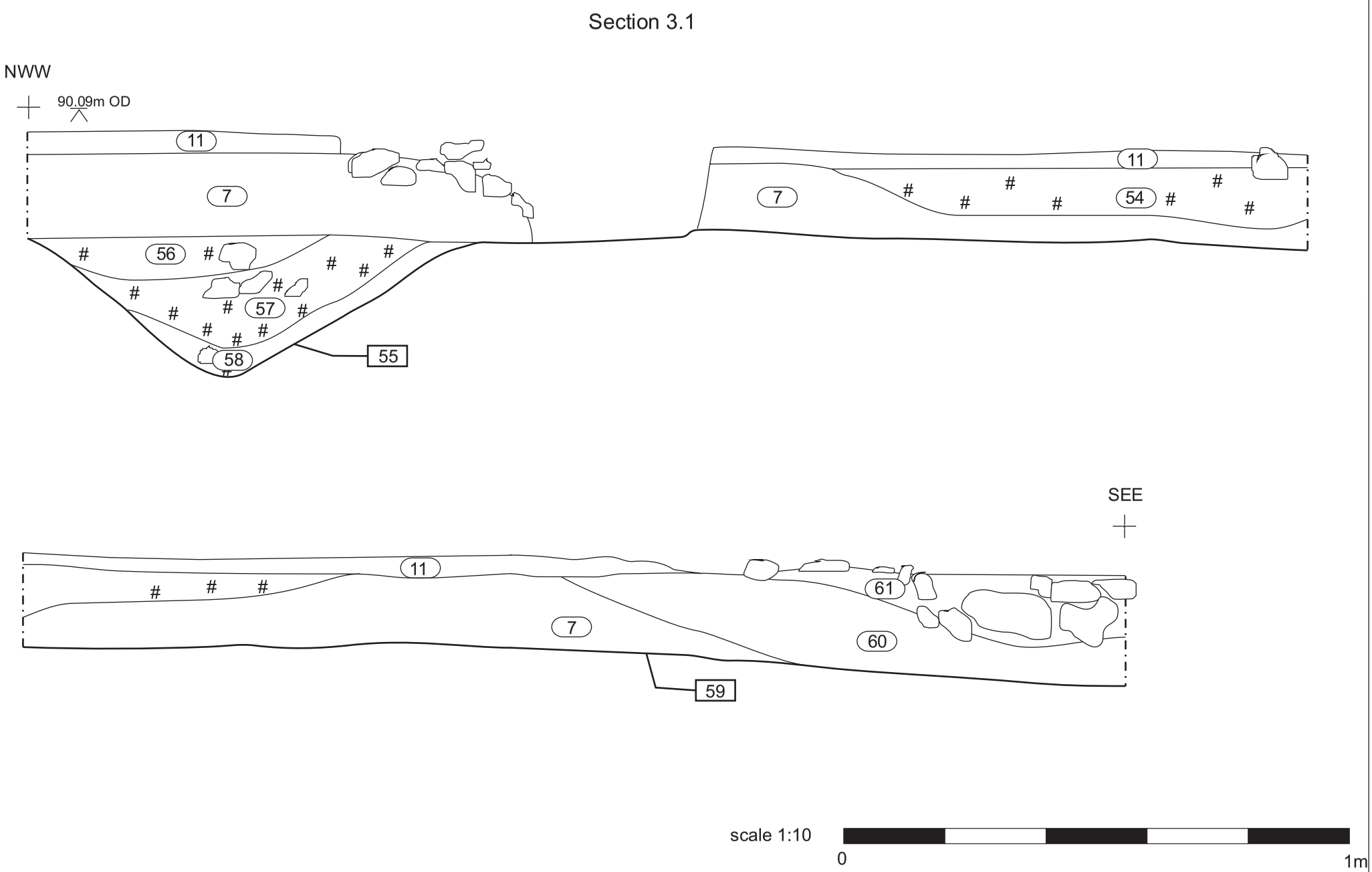

Figure 24: Section 3.1

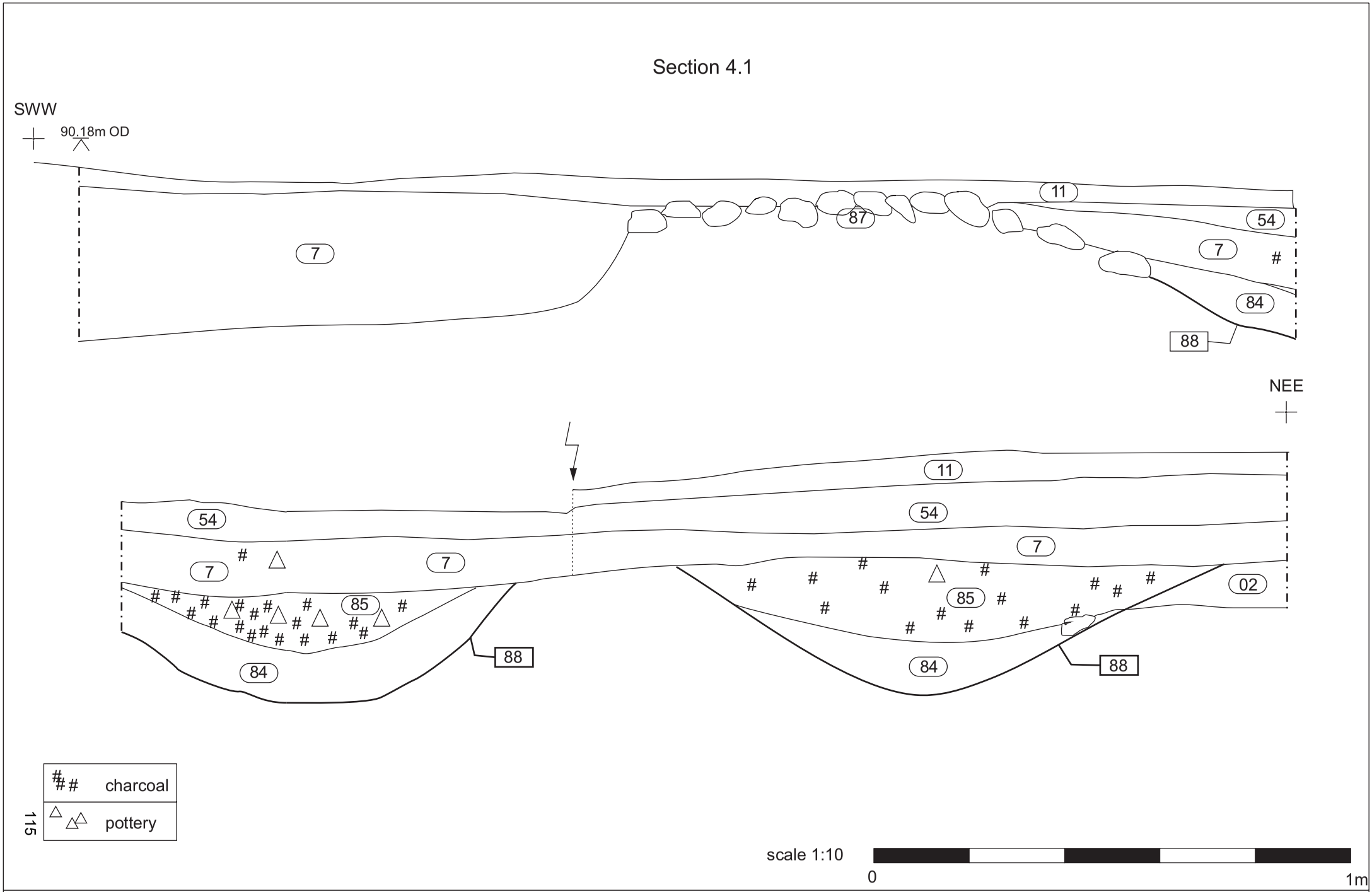

Figure 25: section 4.1

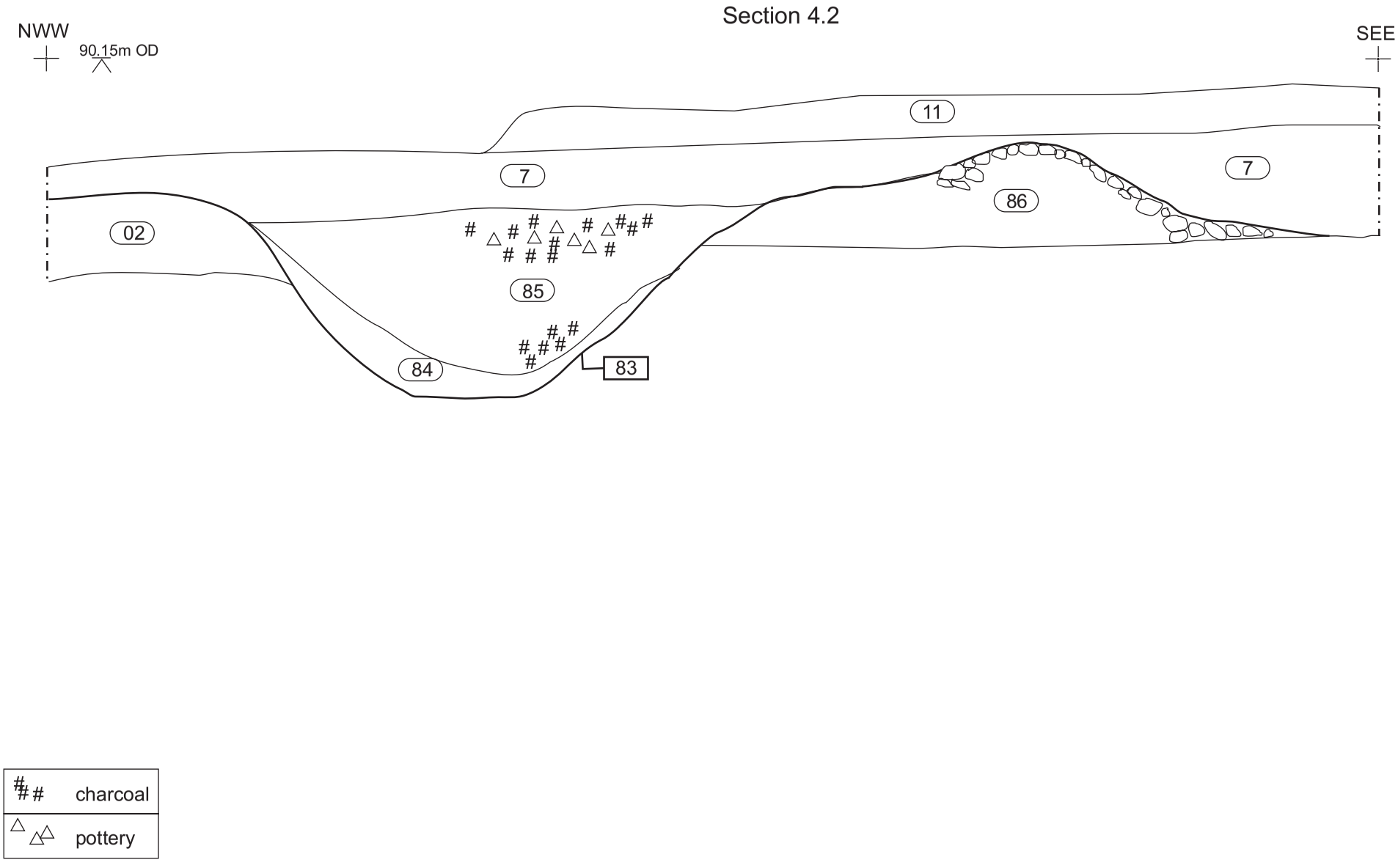

Figure 26: Section 4.2

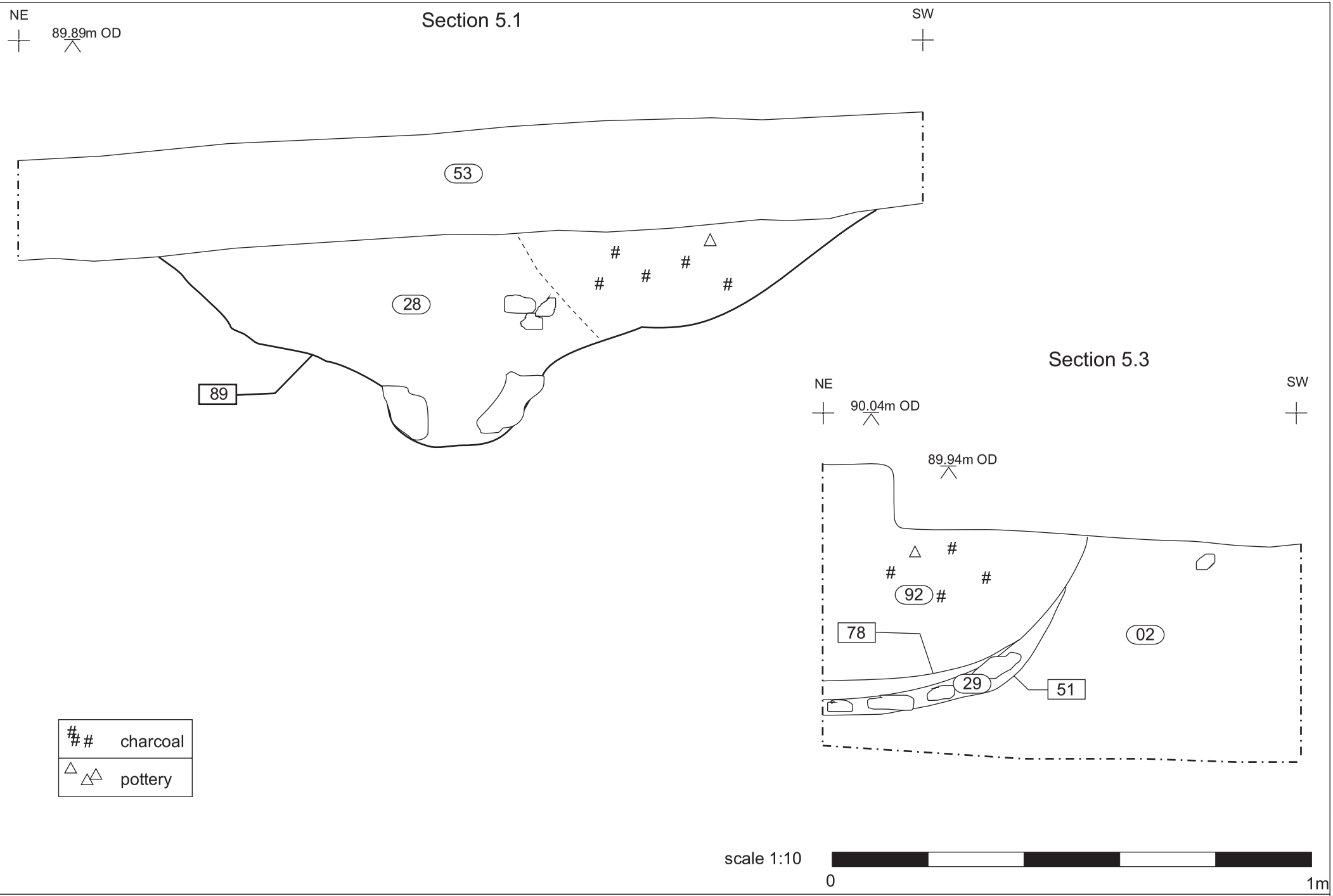

Figure 27: Sections 5.1 and 5.3

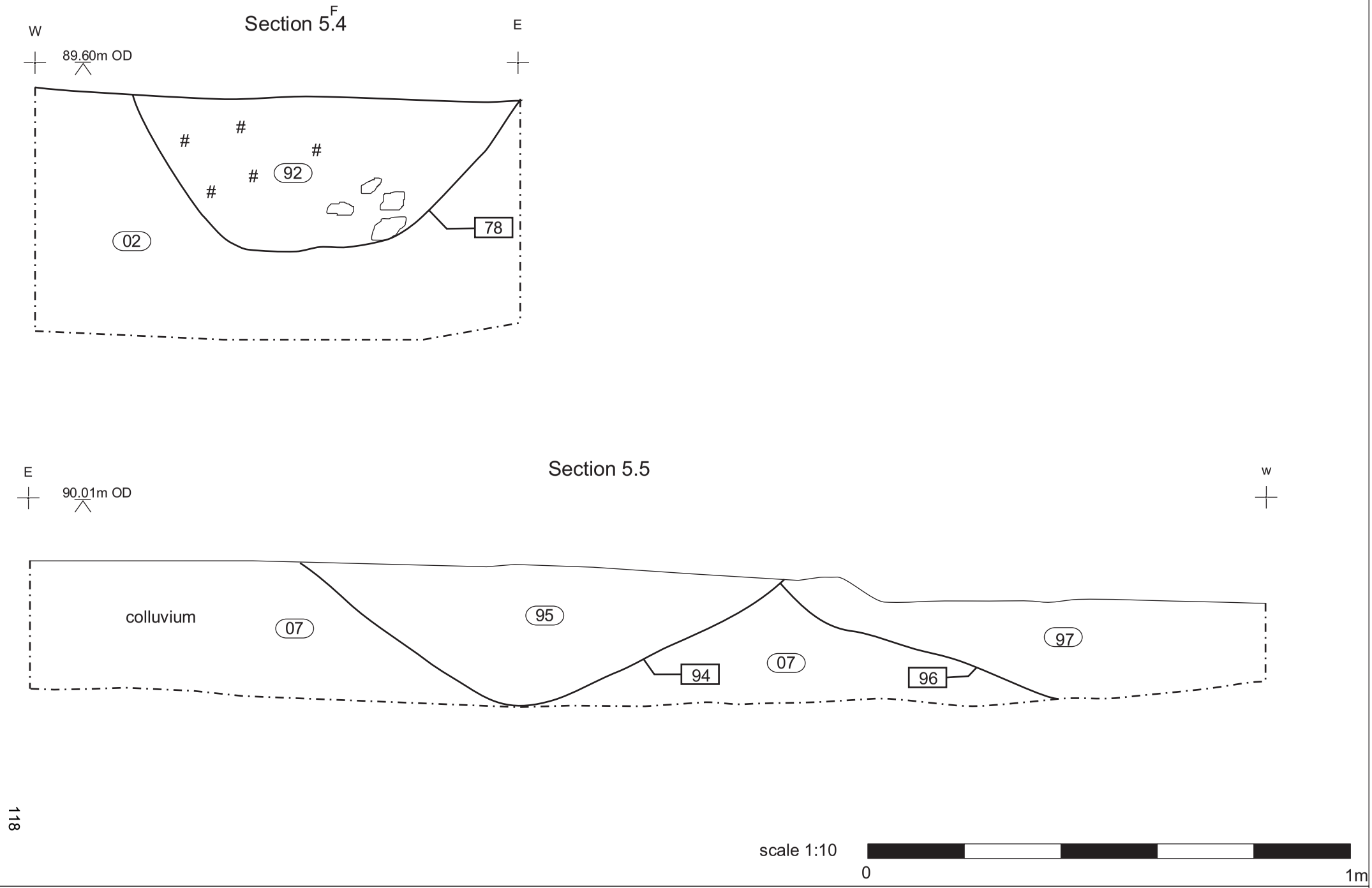

Figure 28: Sections 5.4 and 5.5

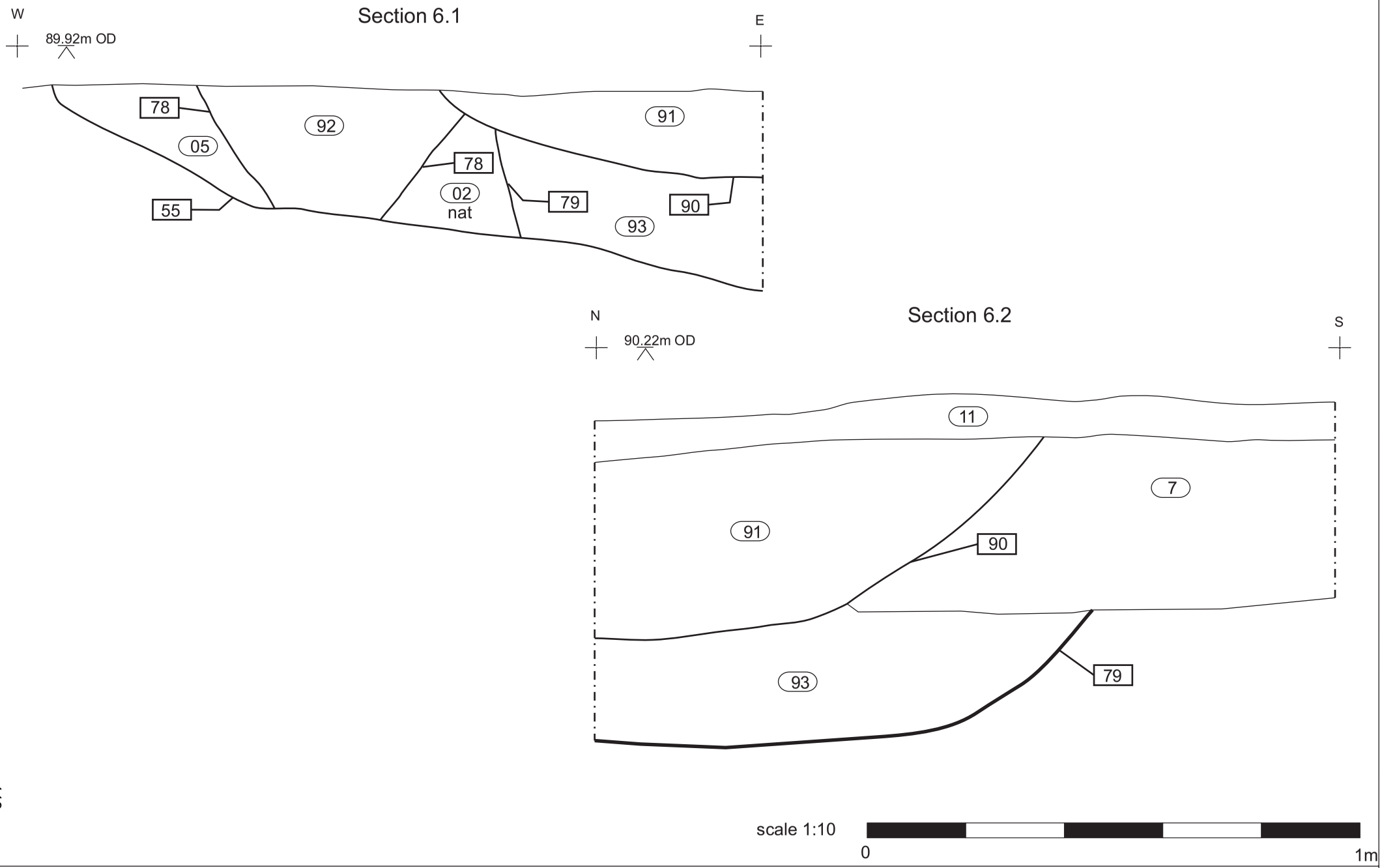

Figure 29: Sections 6.1 and 6.2

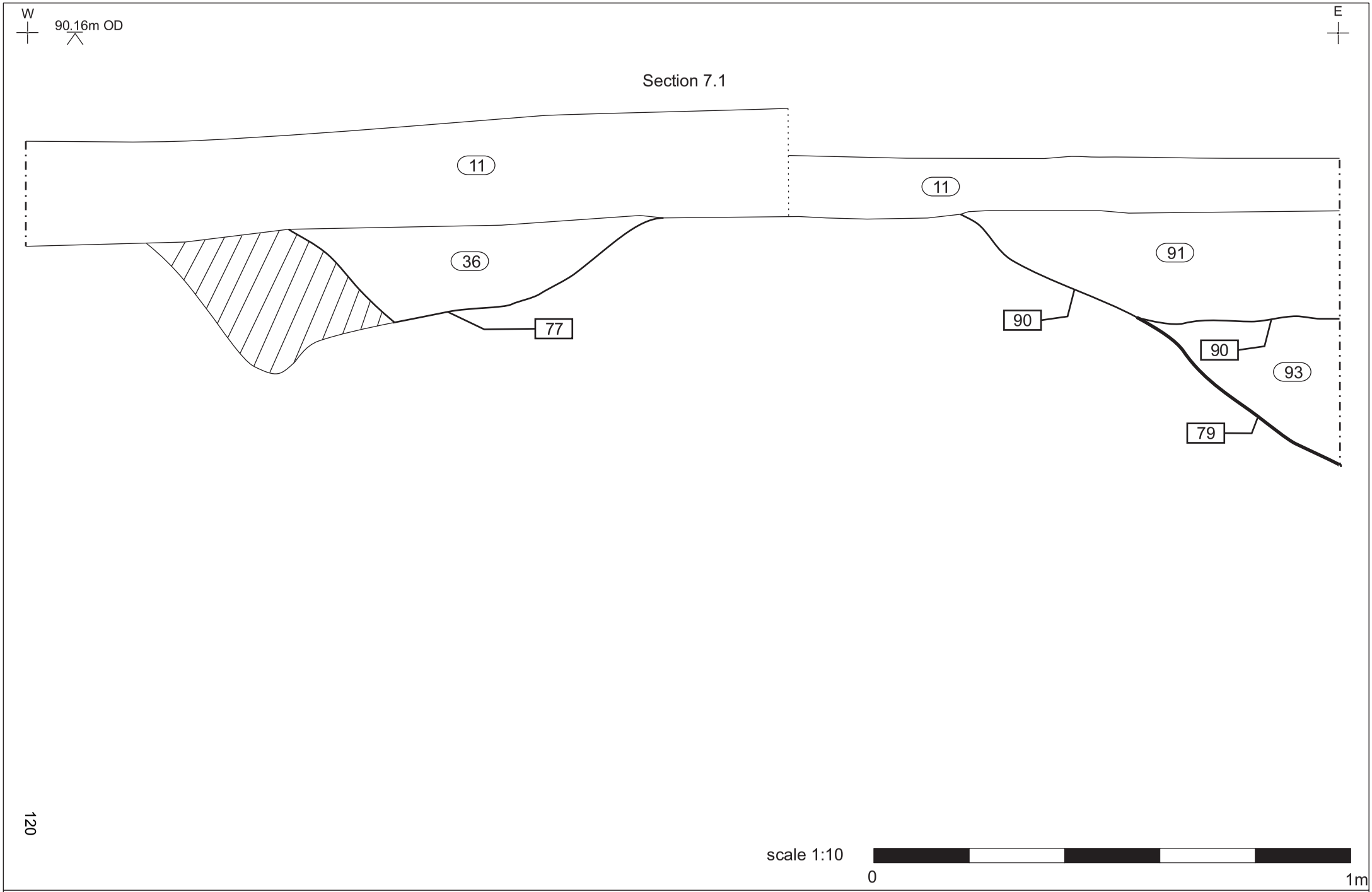

Figure 30: Section 7.1

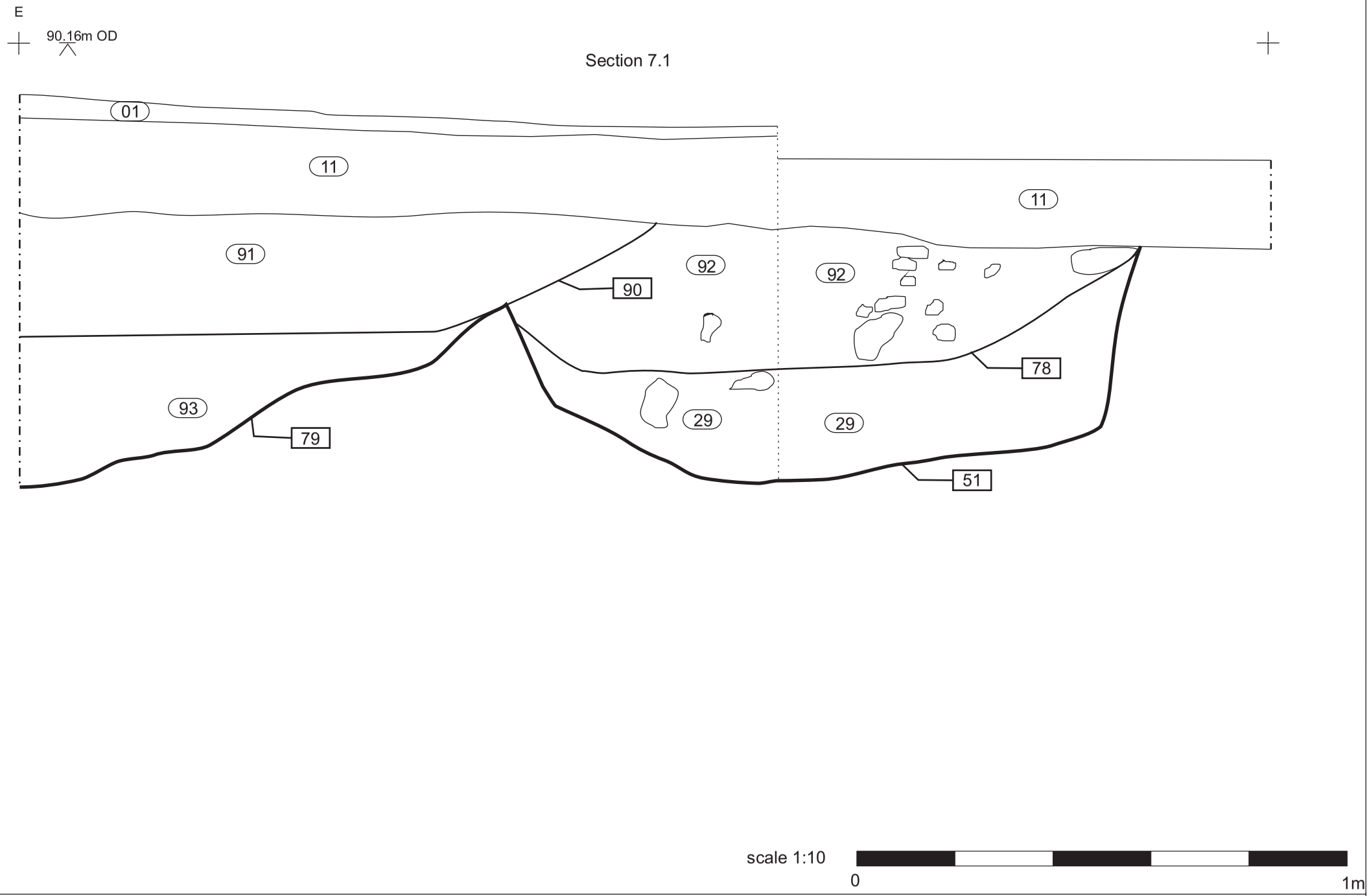

Figure 31: Section 7.1 continuation