Archaeology South-East

ASE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THISTLE HILL, NEAR MINSTER, SHEPPEY, KENT

Planning Ref: SW/04/1059
NGR 594725 172119
TQ 94725 172119

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND PROJECT DESIGN FOR PUBLICATION

Project Nos. 2912, 3000, 3805
ASE Report No: 2007130

Andrew Margetts

with contributions by Anna Doherty, Lucy Allott, Elke Raeman, Luke Barber, David Dunkin and Susan Pringle

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd in advance of planned development on land parcels 4, 12, 13, and POS 5, as part of the large-scale development at Thistle Hill, Isle of Sheppey, Kent (Planning Reference: SW/04/1059). The site was evaluated in May 2007 with 65 trial trenches excavated to a cumulative length of approximately 2157 metres. Archaeological features were recorded in five of these trenches (31, 32, 39, 41 and 45). These were all located within land parcel 4 and revealed pits of probable Mid to Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/early Romano-British and medieval date. In addition linear features dating largely to the medieval period were also encountered. An archaeological watching brief took place between the 21st May and 23rd May 2007 during construction works to build an L-shaped site compound; three Late Iron Age to early Romano-British pits were encountered during this monitoring. An archaeological excavation followed and was divided between two targeted areas within land parcel 4. In addition a watching brief was placed upon the developments infrastructure and the stripping of a football field. During the excavation, Late Iron Age to early Roman pits were revealed, as well as a 12th to 13th century farmstead; further medieval features of a similar date were encountered during the watching brief. The site contributes to a growing understanding of the Late Iron Age and 12th to 13th century landscape of the Isle of Sheppey as well as expanding our knowledge of rural farmsteads in the medieval period.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

1.1.1 This post-excavation assessment has been prepared broadly in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991). This document seeks to summarise the results of archaeological work at the site and the potential for future analysis, as well as determining requirements for publication and archiving of these results.

1.1.2 The aim of the report is to provide a framework for carrying the report through to publication, including the resources required for analysis, publication and archiving. This report outlines the results of the fieldwork (Section 4) and the assessment of the finds and environmental samples (Section 5). The significance of the results and the potential for further study is discussed in Section 6. Section 7 outlines the revised research aims and Section 8 describes the further work required. A publication synopsis and breakdown of resources is presented towards the end of the document (Section 9).

1.2 Site Background

1.2.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological investigation on the site of the large-scale Thistle Hill development. The areas of the proposed new development under investigation were designated land parcels: 4, 12, 13, and POS 5. They are hereafter referred to as *the site* (Figure 1) (NGR TQ 594725 172119).

1.2.2 The site is located at the southern edge of Minster, around 4km east of Queenborough. It is bound to the north by a water course, to the west by Thistle Hill Way and to the south and east by existing farmland.

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey (1:50 000 map sheet no 272, Chatham), the wider underlying geology at the site is predominately London Clay. To the south of the site deposits of alluvium overly the Clay.

1.2.4 The topography of the site itself is gently sloping, with the excavation area located on the north side of Thistle Hill. Within the footprint of the site the underlying clay was variable in nature, having a higher silt content and increasingly orange colouration down slope. Prior to archaeological work commencing, the area comprised arable farmland with a light cover of crops. As a consequence the site had been subject to high levels of rooting and plough damage; additional damage was caused by the presence of land drains. Ploughing was of a depth substantial enough to have penetrated the surface of the underlying clay, and in many cases the archaeological features themselves. Land drains also had a significant impact upon the archaeology.

1.2.5 During the excavation phase, upon arrival at the site disturbance to Area A had been caused by machine box-scraping. In addition a portion of Area B had been encroached upon by the contractor's site compound. Boxscraping of areas without archaeological monitoring also occurred during the watching brief phase of the excavation.

1.2.6 The ground surface ranged from 16.69mOD at the western side of the site to approximately 13.78mOD at the eastern, a drop of around 3m between the highest and lowest parts of the site.

1.3 Project Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Swale Borough Council for large-scale development of the site (ref**:** SW/04/1058, SW/95/1059). Owing to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area, and after consultation with the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council (Swale Borough Council's advisers on archaeological issues) a condition was attached to this consent requiring a programme of archaeological works to be implemented prior to development.

1.3.2 Evaluation and monitoring work by Archaeology South-East connected with earlier phases of the development served to highlight areas devoid of significant archaeological activity (James 1998; Stevens 2007) but also succeeded in identifying limited prehistoric and medieval activity. This comprised a linear and bowl-section cut containing 13th century pottery as well as two linear features of possible Bronze Age origin (James 1999; Priestly-Bell 2005).

1.3.3 The current phase of work forms part of a continuation of this program of archaeological work at Thistle Hill. This document relates to archaeological interventions undertaken in 2007 within the School Site and land parcels: 4, 12, 13, and POS 5.

1.3.4 A specification for the initial stage 1 evaluation phase was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council (HCGKCC 2007a). This document outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches. Subsequently a watching brief was implemented following the guidance provided within the same document. The initial trial trenching at the site was undertaken from the 30th April to the 18th May 2007. Sixty-five trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of approximately 2157 metres. Archaeological features were recorded in five of these trenches (31, 32, 39, 41 and 45). These were all located within land parcel 4 and revealed pits of probable Mid to Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/early Romano-British and medieval date. In addition linear features dating largely to the medieval period were also encountered. The watching brief took place between the 21st May and 23rd May 2007 during construction works to build an L-shaped site compound. An additional three Late Iron Age to early Romano-British pits were encountered one of which contained waste kiln material. The watching brief and evaluation was undertaken under site code THI07, Project Number 2912 (Figure 2) (Collings 2007).

1.3.5 Following the results of this investigation, a specification for a Stage 2 excavation phase was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council, targeting the area of important archaeological activity identified during the evaluation (Figure 2). A watching brief (here referred to as the 'Infrastructure Watching Breif') was also implemented on both the sites infrastructure and the stripping of a football pitch following the guidance provided within the same document (HCGKCC 2007b). The excavation was undertaken from the 18th May to the 30th July 2007, and the watching brief

during intermittent periods from the 21st September to the 6th May 2007. The watching brief and excavation was completed under site code THI07, Project numbers 3000 and 3805.

1.3.6 The Stage 1 Evaluation was carried out by Michelle Collings. On-site assistance was provided by Jim Webster throughout and Caroline Russell, Louise Munns and Gemma Driver during the course of the work. The watching brief was undertaken by Michelle Collings from the 21st May to 23rd May 2007. The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager). The Stage 2 Excavation was carried out by Andrew Margetts. On-site assistance was provided by Liane Peyre throughout and Dave Bonner, David Britchfield, Jim Webster, Louise Munns, Paul Wordsworth, Rachel Bilson, Elke Raemen and Gemma Driver during the course of the work. The watching brief was undertaken by Michelle Collings, David Britchfield and Andrew Margetts. The illustrations were produced by Justin Russell and Sally Mortimore. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Isle of Sheppey has long been recognised as an area rich in archaeological remains. The scheduled monument of Minster Abbey lies approximately 1.5 km to the north east and is visible from Thistle Hill. Archaeological evaluation by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust in 1992 at a site adjacent to the scheduled area revealed evidence of Bronze Age or Early Iron Age settlement that was sealed by colluvium containing pottery of Iron Age, Roman and Saxon date. Archaeological remains of Roman date have also apparently been found within the abbey precinct but have not been reported on fully. Romano-British burials (TQ 97 SW 11) have been found at a site *c.*800m north west of the development site (HCGKCC 2007a).

2.2 The following table contains the entries in the Kent County Council's Historic Environment Record which lie within a 1km radius of the site. The location of these sites is plotted on Figure 1.

No	HER No.	NGR (TR)	Description
1	TQ 97 SE 5	TQ 95 73	Roman coin from foreshore, Minster, Sheppey
2	TQ 97 SE 6	TQ 95 73	Flint celt, found on shore near Minster, Sheppey
3	TQ 97 SE 19	TQ 95 73	Iron bar (poss. IA currency bar), found on Minster Beach
4	TQ 97 SE 20	TQ 95 73	Anglo-Saxon coin, found at the foot of cliffs near Minster-in-Sheppey
5	TQ 97 SE 23	TQ 95 73	Roman coin hoard, Minster
6	TQ 97 SE 24	TQ 95 73	MBA spearhead and sickle found on foreshore, Minster
7	TQ 97 SE 33	TQ 9548 7240	Minster on Sea station, built as part of the Sheppey Light Railway in 1901
8	LINEAR 1002	TQ 9722 7184	Sheppey light railway
9	TQ 97 SW 55	TQ 9456 7270	East Minster station
10	TQ 97 SE 74	TQ 9509 7216	Post-Medieval Clay Quarry, south of Harps Avenue, Minster
11	TQ 97 SW 73	TQ 9498 7233	Early-Medieval Fire Pit, Minster-in-Sheppey
12	TQ 97 SW 74	TQ 94868 71630	Bronze Age Feature, Thistle Hill Woodland
13	TQ 97 SW 75	TQ 9422 7211	Medieval Features, Thistle Hill Woodland During an evaluation a linear feature and a bowl-sectioned cut were recorded containing early 13th century pottery.
14	TQ 97 SW 76	TQ 9434 7214	Features from an early iron age farmstead which may have had origins in the late bronze age. Elements of this farmstead were recorded during evaluation and excavation work on the site of Sheppey Community Hospital.
15	TQ 97 SW 85	TQ 9428 7221	Possible early medieval sunken feature buildings, Barton Hill Drive, Minster, Isle of Sheppey
16	TQ 97 SW 86	TQ 9424 7214	A number of medieval features were recorded during excavation work ahead of the development of Sheppey Community Hospital. The features have been interpreted as elements of a medieval field system.

Table 1: HER data of a 1km search around the study area.

2.3 The SMR indicates that Late Iron Age occupation and medieval farming

activity is known to have occurred within close proximity to the site. Fieldwork undertaken by Canterbury Archaeological Trust at Barton Hill Drive to the northwest revealed evidence for medieval activity, including a field system and a pit containing residual Roman material. Five further features interpreted as a possible Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building were investigated; these contained prehistoric pottery considered to be residual (Diack 2002; SMR Ref TQ 97 SW 86 SMR Ref TQ 97 SW 85). Remains connected with an Iron Age farmstead have been located immediately west of the site (Pratt 1998; SMR Ref. TQ 97 SW 76). The farmstead was represented by various pits, postholes and a possible ditch. Further excavation work in 2001 revealed evidence for the outlying field systems surrounding the putative farmstead. Prehistoric linear features, thought to represent an enclosure, pits and postholes were recorded and pottery dating to the mid Bronze Age to early Iron Age was recovered. (Diack 2002).

2.4 Background evidence of Romano-British activity is also known from the area; as well as the finds noted in section 2.3 above a single coin (TQ 97 SE 5) and a hoard of coins (TQ 97 SE 23) were discovered within 500m of the site.

2.5 Previous phases of archaeological fieldwork on the west and south sides of Thistle Hill found a linear feature and possible in-filled pond dating to the 13th century. It was determined that these features probably indicated pastoral agricultural activity in the area. It was also suggested that any settlement activity would show a predilection to being situated on the leeward side of the hill. In addition to the medieval features a prehistoric feature was also revealed (James 1999).

2.6 During 2005 an archaeological watching brief on the Thistle Hill developments spine road that links Lower Road with Scocles Lane identified a ditch and four shallow depressions that possibly represented a section of truncated curving ditch. These features were dated as prehistoric, probably Bronze Age (Priestly-Bell 2006).

2.7 From the evidence of the SMR and work that has been undertaken in the area it can be determined that Thistle Hill is situated in an archaeological landscape that shows evidence for settlement beginning in the Bronze Age into the Iron Age with background evidence for continuation into the Roman and Saxon periods. The site also seems to lie within a medieval agricultural landscape probably based around Minster.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The stated objective of the evaluation was to:

'establish whether there are any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed development. If significant remains are revealed by the evaluation appropriate mitigation measures can be agreed. The evaluation is thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, nature, date, importance and quality of any archaeological remains on the site.'

The evaluation was also to:

'establish the extent to which previous development on the site has affected archaeological deposits and contribute to the understanding of the environmental and geoarchaeological past of the area.'

As well as address the particular questions of:

- *Is there any further evidence of prehistoric and early medieval activity in the area? How does this relate to previous findings within the surrounding area, such as major roads, settlement etc? Does the activity inform further on the location and character of settlement of this period in the area?*
- *Is there any evidence for Roman activity within the area?*
- *What is the extent of modern disturbances to the archaeological potential of the site?*
- *What will the different impacts of the proposed developments be on the site's archaeological remains?*

(HCGKCC 2007a)

3.2 The stated objective of the excavation was to:

'identify, excavate, record and analyse any significant archaeological remains that will be disturbed by the proposed development. The physical archaeological remains will be replaced by a detailed record and a better understanding of the past activities that have taken place on the site, thereby contributing to an increased knowledge of Kent's past and providing a resource for future research and education'

As well as:

'to understand the broad pattern of settlement dynamics and how key elements of the archaeological landscape (sites, activities, deposits and finds) relate to each other spatially, functionally and chronologically'

(HCGKCC 2007b)

3.3 The specific site aims or research questions of the excavation included the following:

- *establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site;*

- *provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing;*
- *investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site.*
- *to understand the character, form, function and date of any significant archaeological activities present on the site;*
- *the investigation should include analysis of the spatial organisation of such activities on the site through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages;*
- *to contribute to an understanding of the environmental history of the Minster area.*

(HCGKCC 2007b)

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 *Introduction*

4.1.1 During the two phases of work on land parcels 4, 12, 13 and POS 5, sixty-five trenches were excavated with watching briefs taking part on an area of site compound and site infrastructure (inc. spine road, football pitch and drainage). Additionally two excavation areas designated Area A and Area B were also opened (Figure 2).

4.1.2 The results from the evaluation trial trenches, watching briefs and excavation areas are described below. A full context register for both phases of work can be found in Appendix 1.

4.2 *Quantification of Site Archive*

Number of Contexts	223
Plans and Section Sheets	9 (1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100)
Bulk Samples	3
Bulk Finds	2 boxes mixed finds
Registered Finds	None
Level readings	238 readings taken with a surveyors level, remaining readings taken using GPS
Photographs	3 Black and White film, 3 Colour film, 144 Digital images

Table 2: Quantification of Site Archive, Evaluation and Compound Watching Brief Phase

Number of Contexts	351
Plans and Section Sheets	13 (1:10, 1:20, 1: 100 and 1:200)
Bulk Samples	41
Bulk Finds	5 boxes mixed finds
Registered Finds	16 (RF<00>)
Level readings	185 readings taken with a surveyors level, remaining readings taken using GPS
Photographs	4 Black and White, 5 Colour films, 290 Digital images

Table 3: Quantification of Site Archive, Excavation and Infrastructure Watching Brief Phase

4.2.1 Context numbers assigned during the evaluation are prefixed with the trench number. All context numbers are shown in square brackets.

4.3 *Site Phasing*

4.3.1 A fairly restricted range of dates were obtained from specialist assessment during the post-excavation process. This shows a distinction between the archaeological activity located around excavation Area A and Area B. The specialist dating evidence places the majority of activity around excavation

Area A within the 12th to 13th centuries. For Area B the activity seems to relate to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. There is also background activity relating to the Roman period found on the site though most of this material seems to be residual, likewise post-medieval finds seem to be intrusive and from topsoil contexts and as such are probably the result of agricultural activity. During the process of post-excavation analysis, linear features and coherent sets of features were grouped together. The groupings were established on the basis of the association of the features in plan and the stratigraphic relationships established on site, combined with the specialist dating evidence. This facilitated consideration of site development and land use patterns. The proposed site phasing is outlined in Section 4. Each group has been assigned an alphabetical feature letter from A - Y.

4.4 *Evaluation Results* (Figure 2)

4.4.1 A total of 65 trenches were excavated during the evaluation phase mostly measuring 30m by 1.80m wide. Of these five contained archaeological features (trenches 31, 32, 39, 41 and 45). The watching brief maintained during the construction of the site compound also produced evidence of archaeological activity.

4.4.2 **Trench 31**

4.4.3 Within Trench 31 five inter-cutting pits were encountered these produced a small assemblage of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery from fills **[31/004]**, **[31/006]**, **[31/007]**, **[31/013]**, **[31/015]** and **[31/016]**. Fills **[31/004]** and **[31/007]** were found to contain lenses of burnt material.

4.4.4 **Trench 32**

4.4.5 Within Trench 32 was encountered a single pit. This was sub-circular in plan with a D-shaped profile **[32/004]**. From the pits fill **[32/005]** was recovered both a sherd of wheel-made Roman pottery (possibly dating to the1st-2nd century AD) and residual prehistoric pottery.

4.4.6 **Trench 39**

4.4.7 Within Trench 39, two features were excavated. These comprised an east-west aligned linear **[39/004]** and probable pit **[39/006]**. A small fragment of possible prehistoric pottery was recovered from the fill of the linear **[39/005]** along with eight pieces of fuel ash slag and some furnace or hearth lining. The pit contained lenses of burnt material and was disturbed through rooting. Mid/Late Bronze Age pottery and a sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from the pits fill.

4.4.8 **Trench 41**

4.4.9 Within Trench 41 four linear features of probable medieval date and an undated pit were excavated. Linear **[41/004]** was situated towards the southernmost end of the trench and was aligned southeast-northwest. The primary fill **[41/006]** contained a sherd of probable Roman pottery and a piece of a cooking pot dating to the mid 12th to mid 13th century along with a

fragment of bone and oyster shell. It is likely that the Roman pottery is residual. The upper fill contained three sherds of medieval pottery dating to the mid 12th to mid 13th century and three fragments of cattle and sheep bone. Situated to the north of **[41/004]**, linear **[41/007]** was aligned northeast-southwest and was filled by **[41/008]**. This produced nine fragments of pottery dating to the mid 12th to mid 13th century as well as bone and shell, residual Roman pottery and an intrusive fragment of 19th century window glass. Two inter-cutting linear features, aligned northwest-southeast were situated further north along the trench. Linear **[41/009]** was believed to truncate linear **[41/013]** on its north-eastern edge. Linear **[41/013]** was filled by **[41/014]**. This contained pottery, bone and oyster shell. Linear **[41/009]** was filled by **[41/010]**. This contained a sherd of residual, probable, Mid/Late Bronze Age pottery. Additionally a sherd of 13th to mid 14th century pottery was also recovered. Pit **[41/011]** was situated to the immediate north. It was filled by **[41/012]** that contained a piece of fuel ash slag.

4.4.10 **Trench 45**

4.4.11 Within Trench 45 two features were excavated located roughly in the centre of the trench. Pit **[45/004]** was filled by **[45/005]** that contained a 12th to mid 13th century body sherd and oyster shell. Linear feature **[45/006]** was filled by **45/007** which produced no dating evidence.

4.5 *Compound Watching Brief Results* (Figure 4)

4.5.1 An L-shaped area totalling 1741 square meters was stripped incorporating trench 31. The full extent of the features investigated during the evaluation were identified although these features were not further excavated. Pit **[31/003]** was issued additional context numbers during the watching brief to allow for the recovery of a sherd of pottery from the top of the pit, this served to differentiate this fragment from those recovered during the evaluation. The continuation of pit **[31/003]** was identified as **[509]** and a fragment of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from the top of the fill **[510]**. An additional three pits were identified. Situated in the west of the area, pit **[503]** was filled by **[504]** that contained burnt material including clay, one fragment of which had been burnt in a reducing atmosphere, showing the imprint of wattle. The fill **[504]** also produced pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. Two pits were excavated in the north of the area to the west of trench 31. Pit **[505]** was filled by **[506]** that contained burnt material including 30 pieces of burnt clay. They were identified as fragments of clay plates of an oven or pottery kiln that were not in situ. The pit also contained pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period to which the clay plates also belong. Pit **[507]** was filled by [**508]** which again contained burnt material. A couple of sherds of early Roman pottery dating to the 1st century AD and two pieces of clay plate, similar to those collected from **[506]** were recovered from **[508]** along with a quantity of oyster shell.

4.6 *Excavation Results*

4.6.1 **Area A** (Figure3)

4.6.2 **Natural deposits and topography**

4.6.3 Excavation Area A was situated on low, slightly sloping, sheltered ground at the base of Thistle Hill. The modern ground surface varied from 15.06mOD in the south-western corner of the site to 14.08mOD in the north-east. The overburden remained fairly consistent reaching a depth of approximately 0.3m and the archaeological horizon was encountered at a depth of between 14.76mOD in the south-western corner of the site and 13.78mOD in the north-eastern corner (Figs. 6 & 7).

4.6.4 The topsoil on site was a mid grey brown clay silt **[600]**. This topsoil remained fairly consistent in depth, and contained very frequent rooting and disturbance through ploughing. The topsoil sealed a subsoil deposit **[601]** which comprised mid grey brown clay silt. This deposit was also disturbed through root and plough action. Directly beneath the subsoil the underlying London Clay was encountered **[602]**. This was firm to compact in consistency and contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded and angular flint nodules. While this deposit was disturbed through root and plough damage it was at this level that archaeological features also became visible. A thin machine scrape revealed this disturbance to be minimal and this resulted in clean, variable, bright brown grey with orange brown clay becoming visible. This also helped to reveal the extent of archaeological features more clearly. The London Clay by its nature is variable in composition and it was found that it had higher silt content and patches with a more orange colouration in this down-slope excavation area in comparison to that revealed in Area B (see below). This is probably due to elements of colluvial and windblown processes contributing to its surface makeup.

4.6.5 The excavation allowed the investigation of the archaeological remains in relation to the geological substrata of the site. The impermeable nature of the London Clay necessitates the excavation of deep ditches to facilitate drainage in areas of settlement and agricultural usage. This was found to aid recognition of archaeological activity in this area. The excavation also indicated that differentiation in the location of archaeological activity occurred due to natural variations in the composition of the London Clay. Settlement and features that marked its focal area were largely but not wholly confined to the slightly more free draining areas of London Clay (i.e. where silts were also apparent in its composition rather than simply impermeable heavy clay).

4.6.6 Topographic factors may have played a more significant role in the location of archaeological activity. The archaeological remains encountered in Area A may owe much to their position because of the sheltered nature of this part of the site. The prevailing wind on the island is very noticeable and especially so in exposed locations such as the summit of Thistle Hill. This confirms suggestions made during previous work in the vicinity that any settlement activity would show a predilection to being situated on the leeward side of the hill (James 1999). Area A is located in a natural hollow that slopes away to the northeast (again possibly aiding drainage) and as such may have been a more preferable location in which for archaeological activity to take place

4.7 Archaeological activity

4.7.1 The dating evidence and stratigraphic relationships encountered in excavation Area A seemed to be largely contemporaneous. However, problems that exist with the phasing of ditch complexes have been well attested on comparable sites elsewhere in Kent (Barber 2006). This is due to them being periodically cleaned of sediment which mixes the datable finds. This said the association of features in plan and the investigation of stratigraphic relationships suggest that most of the ditches in this excavation area would have been in use during broadly the same phase with only small alterations occurring to their layout over time. These relationships of features in plan, supported by pottery data and site stratigraphy have been used to establish the following proposed site phasing (see Figure 3). This phasing is separated into feature letters for linears and groupings for discreet features; as such it should be treated as provisional. Two features identified during the evaluation phase (**[41/011]** and **[45/004]**) were untraceable during open area excavation.

4.8 Phase 1: Late Iron Age - Early Roman

4.8.1 Pit Group

The earliest evidence within this excavation area comes from a small group of aligned pits **[662]**, **[664], [666]** and **[668]**. These four features were all filled by similar material and **[664], [666]** and **[668]** all contained burnt clay. Although only one of these pits produced any datable material (**[666]**) they all shared very similar fills, that are also distinctly comparable to those found within features dated to the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period in Area B (see section 4.13.1 below).

4.9 Phase 2: Medieval 12th -13th Century

The main archaeological activity encountered within excavation Area A relates to the 12th and 13th centuries. Subtle variations to the site layout occurred during this phase and these are referred to as (a) and (b).

4.9.1 Feature A (a)

Feature A (**[644], [645], [653], [654], [685], [686], [687], [690], [691], [692], [711], [712]**) had sharp sloping sides, and measured between 1 to 2m wide and 0.35m to 0.5m deep. It contained up to two fills, which varied slightly between a mid and dark grey brown firm silt clay. Feature A contained late 12th to 13th century pottery as well as a medieval horse shoe nail and a fragment of residual Roman brick.

Feature A had relationships with both Features B and E each of which was investigated on site. It was initially thought that Feature A was later than and cut Feature B however the stratigraphic sequence was unclear and it is thought more likely that these linear features were in use at the same time. Similarly Feature A's relationship with E was difficult to ascertain, this is probably due to the cleaning of the ditches of silt during their working life.

Feature A continued out of the limit of excavation and ran parallel to but did not have a physical relationship with Feature C.

This linear feature A demarcates the northern extent of the focus of archaeological features in excavation Area A. It was interpreted as a boundary and drainage ditch that formed part of a series of small rectilinear enclosures. These enclosures probably represent part of an 'inner-field' system and are possibly the remains of pens to hold stock.

4.9.2 **Feature B (a)**

Feature B (**[688], [689], [693], [694], [726], [727], [742], [743]**) had sharp sloping sides, a rounded base, and measured between 1 to 2m wide and 0.28m to 0.54m deep. It contained up to two fills, which varied slightly between a mid and dark grey brown firm silt clay. Feature B contained 12th to early 13th century pottery as well as some slag and a fragment of residual Iron Age or Saxon pot.

Feature B had relationships with Features A, C, D and F, each of which was investigated on site. The same results were encountered for these relationships as for Features A above; as such B, A, C, D and F are all thought to be contemporary. Feature B was centrally placed within the area of excavation and ran parallel to but did not have a physical relationship with Feature E. The termini of Features B and O formed an entranceway that resulted in the creation of Feature Q (see section 4.9.22 below).

This linear feature form part of the series of small rectilinear enclosures. These enclosures probably represent part of an 'inner-field' system and are possibly the remains of pens to hold stock.

4.9.3 **Feature C (a)**

Feature C (**[608], [609], [655], [656]**) had sharp sloping sides, and a flattish base, and measured approximately 1m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown colour silt clay. Feature C contained mid 12th to mid 13th century pottery as well as pebbles and piece of fired clay.

Feature C had a physical relationship with Features B which was investigated on site. This investigation proved that features C and B were probably contemporary. Feature C ran parallel to Features A and F. Feature C terminated before it reached the edge of excavation.

This linear feature is interpreted as an enclosure and drainage ditch forming part of a series of small rectilinear enclosures.

4.9.4 **Feature D (a)**

Feature D (**[614], [620], [621], [679], [680], [695], [696]**) had sharp sloping sides, and a base that varied from flat to tapered. It measured between 1 to 2m wide and 0.22m to 0.41m deep. It contained up to two fills, which varied slightly between a mid and a dark grey brown firm silt clay with orange mottling. No datable pottery or other finds were retrieved from this feature.

Feature D had relationships with both Features B and E each of which was investigated on site. However it proved that both of these relationships had

been lost through modern disturbance including a land drain (Figure 5, Section 1).

This linear feature was interpreted as an enclosure and drainage ditch that formed part of a series of small rectilinear enclosures. These enclosures probably represent part of an 'inner-field' system and are possibly the remains of pens to hold stock. It must be noted that if this feature was contemporary with Features E, B and A, a bridging point would have to have been created in order to allow access to this enclosure. This may be a deliberate act to restrict (stock) access to this enclosure possibly indicating that it would have been utilised for crop production.

4.9.5 **Feature E (a)**

Feature E (**[610], [611], [613], [654], [685], [686], [699], [700], [709], [710], [717], [718], [719], [782], [783], [805], [806], [833], [834], [853], [854], [865], [866]**) had sharp sloping sides, and measured approximately 2m wide and 0.33m to 0.7m deep. It contained up to three fills, which varied slightly between a mid and dark brown grey firm silt clay. Feature E contained 12th to early 13th century pottery as well as 13th to 14th century ceramic building materials and medieval slag.

Feature E had relationships with Features A, D, I, J, V, X and Y each of which was investigated on site (see individual Feature descriptions for discussion). Feature E seemed to cut and was therefore still in use later than features V and X.

This linear feature proved to demarcate the western extent of the focus of archaeological features in excavation Area A. It was interpreted as a boundary and drainage ditch that formed the limit of the inner field system of a 12th to 13th century farmstead. Feature E respected an area of natural geology that was of a higher clay consistency than what it enclosed this may demonstrate geological factors having an effect on land-use and occupation placement.

4.9.6 **Feature F (a)**

Feature F (**[615], [616], [617], [618], [681], [682], [724], [725]**) had sharp sloping sides, a rounded base, and measured between 1 to 1.8m wide and 0.48m to 0.58m deep. It contained up to three fills, which varied slightly between a mid orange and mid grey brown firm silt clay. Feature F contained 12th to early 13th century pottery.

Feature F had a relationship with Feature B which was investigated on site. This proved that these conjoining linears were probably contemporary and although features F and B were of different depths this was probably due (as had been found elsewhere on site) to factors other than chronology. Feature F continued out of the limit of excavation and ran parallel to Features C and O.

Like many other linear features encountered Feature F was interpreted as an enclosure and drainage ditch that formed part of a sequence of small rectilinear enclosures. Additionally Feature F and its parallel contemporary Feature C may have had a stock channelling function from the outer fields though more work to the east would be needed to clarify this.

4.9.7 **Feature G (a)**

Feature G (**[634], [635], [638], [639], [640], [641], [683], [684]**) had sharp sloping sides and a flat base. It measured between 0.7m to 1.5m wide and 0.14m to 0.23m deep. It contained a single fill, which varied slightly between a mid grey brown and mid brown grey firm silt clay. Feature G contained 12th to early 13th century pottery and was formed of a short forked gully with one pit like terminal.

4.9.8 **Feature I (a)**

Feature I (**[722], [723], [733], [734], [735], [736], [737], [738], [739], [867], [868]**) had sharp to gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured between 1.5 to 2m wide and 0.2m to 0.3m deep. It contained up to two fills, which varied slightly between a mid and dark grey brown firm silt clay. Feature I contained 12th to mid 13th century pottery, 12th to 13th century horseshoe nails and shell as well as intrusive post-medieval finds.

Feature I had relationships with Features H, J and E each of which was investigated on site. Features I and E proved to be contemporary, although of different depths; however features H and K (probably two parts of the same feature) cut I and are later. Feature I ran parallel to Features A, D, T, V and X.

This linear feature was interpreted as an enclosure and drainage ditch.

4.9.9 **Feature M/N (a)**

Feature M/N (**[651], [652], [629], [630], [631], [646], [647], [648], [649], [650]**) comprised two short-lengths of linears that merged into one. It had sharp and gradually sloping sides and measured between 0.7 and 1.6m wide and 0.1m to 0.33m deep. It possibly contained up to two fills, which varied slightly between a mid and dark orange brown firm silt clay. Feature M/N contained 12th to early 13th century pottery as well as large quantities of shell and a fragment of residual Roman tile.

Feature M/N seemed to terminate within Feature O and would at first appear to be cutting it however it is more probable that both of these features are contemporary in date. Feature M/N continued out of the limit of excavation and ran parallel to Feature B.

This linear feature proved to demarcate the eastern extent of the focus of archaeological features in excavation Area A. It was interpreted as a boundary and drainage ditch that formed part of the series of small rectilinear enclosures. The large quantities of shell found within these ditch/ditches may be the result of rubbish deposition from occupation activity close by.

4.9.10 **Feature O (a)**

Feature O (**[603], [604], [605], [632], [633], [642], [643], [883], [884], [885], [886]**) had sharp sloping sides, a rounded base, and measured between 1.5 to 2.4m wide and 0.17m to 0.6m deep (Figure 5, Section 2). It contained up to three fills, which varied slightly between a mid orange brown and dark

grey brown firm silt clay. Feature O contained 12th to 13th century pottery as well as iron fragments, quern material, shell and a piece of burnt Ragstone.

Feature O had a relationship with Features M/N and after investigation it was determined that these features were contemporary. Feature O continued out of the limit of excavation and ran parallel for much of its length to Features F, C and A, although was wider than these three linears. Additionally Feature O cut undated pit **[606]**.

Feature O was interpreted as an enclosure and drainage ditch that formed part of the series of small rectilinear enclosures.

4.9.11 **Feature V (a)**

Feature V (**[778], [779], [784], [815], [816], [839], [840], [851], [852], [857], [858]**) had sharp sloping sides, a rounded base, and measured between 1 and 2m wide and 0.34m to 0.58m deep. It contained up to two fills, which varied slightly between a mid to dark grey brown firm silt clay. Feature V contained 12th to early 13th century pottery as well as a quantity of shell.

Feature V had a relationship with feature W. The stratigraphic sequence upon investigation was unclear and it is thought more likely that these linear features were in use at the same time. The homogeneity of fills being possibly due to the cleaning of the ditches of silt during their working life and although features V and W are of different depths this is probably due to the function of these ditches rather than to any stratigraphic sequencing. This said Feature V curves into terminus **[778]** after V's convergence with W and this may indicate V being dug later.

Feature V was interpreted as a boundary and drainage ditch that formed part of 12th/13th century farmstead enclosures. Features V and W marked the southern limit of the focus of archaeological activity in excavation Area A. Feature V was probably replaced by feature T at some point in the farmsteads history.

4.9.12 **Feature W (a)**

Feature W (Contexts **[817], [818], [859], [860]**) comprised a linear feature that converged with Feature V. Feature W had sharp sloping sides, a rounded base, and measured between 1 and 2m wide and 0.15m to 0.2m deep. It contained up to two fills, which varied slightly between a mid to dark grey brown firm silt clay. Feature W produced no finds of note.

Feature W upon investigation proved to be contemporary with Feature V (see above) and cut by Feature E. Feature X probably represents a re-cut of feature W.

Feature W was interpreted as a boundary and drainage ditch that formed part of a sequence of small rectilinear enclosures that are part of a 12th/13th century farmstead. Features V and W marked the southern limit of the focus of archaeological activity in excavation Area A. Feature W was also re-cut by Feature X for half of its length (see below).

4.9.13 **Feature X (a)**

Feature X (**[803], [804], [819], [820], [831], [832]**) had sharp sloping sides, a rounded base, and measured between 1.2 and 1.5m wide and 0.22m to 0.35m deep. It contained a single fill, which comprised dark grey brown firm silt clay. Feature X produced finds of 12th to early 13th century date.

Feature X proved to be a re-cut of Feature W and is interpreted as a boundary and drainage ditch. After Features V and W, Feature X marked the southern limit of the focus of archaeological activity in excavation Area A.

4.9.14 **Feature Y (a)**

Feature Y (**[809], [810], [827], [828]**) had sharp sloping sides, a flattish base, and measured approximately 0.8m wide and 0.27m deep. It contained a single fill, which comprised mid grey brown firm silt clay. Feature Y produced no datable finds.

Feature Y seemed upon investigation to be contemporary with Feature E to which it joined; however stratigraphic investigation was disrupted through animal disturbance.

Feature Y was interpreted as a boundary and drainage ditch that probably extended into the outer fields of the farmstead. Feature Y due to its alignment was possibly an extension of either Feature W or X.

4.9.15 **Structure Group (a)**

This structure comprises a posthole and discreet feature group: **[793], [794], [795], [796], [879], [880], [843], [844], [845], [846], [799], [800], [829], [830], [791], [792], [877], [878], [766], [767], [750], [751], [768], [769], [823], [824], [825], [826], [787], [788], [785], [786], [780], [781], [776], [777], [730], [760], [761]**. These varied in diameter from *c.*0.25m to *c.*0.75m and in depth from 0.7m to 0.28m. They were mostly filled by a mid grey brown firm silt clay. Occasionally the fills also contained post-packing (e.g. **[796], [845]** and **[713]** see Figure 5, Section 3 and 4) or evidence of burning. Most of these features comprise the postholes for what has been interpreted as a timber framed building of 12th to mid 13th century date. Ceramic dating evidence was obtained from ten of these features and the building or possible dwelling showed some evidence of post replacement overtime (e.g. **[791]** and **[877]**).

Posthole **[821]** maybe the remains of a timber partition within the buildings interior and the size and similarity of **[750]** and **[877]** may indicate that they formed the doorway into the structure.

Two gully features (L and U) seemed to serve the southern half of the building and a shell deposit **[730]** was located in the northern half. These could be evidence for the kind of activity that was taking place within the structure i.e. a possible byre at one end and a food processing, storage or dwelling area in the other.

4.9.16 **Feature L (b)**

Feature L (**[797], [798], [801], [802], [811], [812]**) proved to be very shallow in depth, only 0.02 to 0.11m and had a rounded base that sloped away to the north. It contained a single fill, which comprised mid yellow grey firm silt clay. Feature L contained 12th to early 13th century pottery.

Feature L seemed upon investigation to be contemporary with Feature K to which it joined. It also seemed to be associated in plan with the post built structure discussed above (see section 4.9.15).

Feature L was interpreted as a curvilinear drainage gully. This feature would have served to take either waste or water out from the building or dwelling to the surrounding enclosure complex (Feature K).

4.9.17 **Feature U (b)**

Feature U (**[863], [864], [872], [873]**) was very disturbed by a later animal burrow **[762]**; however it could be traced through much of its length as a 0.33m to 0.43m wide and up to 0.25m deep v-cut gully. It contained a single fill, which comprised mid orange grey firm silt clay. Feature U contained mid 12th to mid 13th century pottery.

Feature U seemed upon investigation to be contemporary with Feature T to which it joined; it also seemed to be associated in plan with the post built structure discussed above (see section 4.9.15).

Feature U was interpreted as a drainage gully. This feature would have served to take either waste or water out from the building to the surrounding enclosure complex (Feature T). From the dating evidence this feature could possibly be seen as a late addition to the building it served.

4.9.18 **Feature T (b)**

Feature T (**[837], [838], [847], [848], [855], [856], [861], [862], [874], [875]**) had sharp to gradual sloping sides and a flat to undulating base. It measured between 0.38 to 0.9m wide and 0.11m to 0.34m deep. It contained a single fill of a mid grey brown firm silt clay. Feature T contained mid 12th to mid 13th century pottery.

Feature T was cut by an undated posthole (**[881])** of no known function; in turn it was found to be cutting undated posthole **[849]**. Feature T ran parallel to Features V, W and X and may be interpreted as replacement for these linears during modification to the field system. This linear is in direct alignment with Feature S and as such these may be spatially but not physically related. T also lies adjacent to the post-built structure on its southern edge.

Feature T was interpreted as an enclosure ditch that defined the southern limit of the 12th/13th century post-built structure. It served as a sump into which Feature U could drain and together with Feature S demarcated a route into the farmstead from the south.

4.9.19 **Feature S (b)**

Feature S (**[659], [660], [731], [732]**) had gradually sloping sides, a flat base, and measured between 0.54m and 0.78m wide and 0.1m to 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill, which comprised mid grey brown firm silt clay. Feature S produced finds of 12th to early 13th century date as well as some burnt clay.

Feature S as discussed above had a spatial relationship with Feature T and it continued outside the limit of excavation.

Feature S was interpreted as an enclosure ditch that probably helped to define areas of land use and manage access within the farmstead.

4.9.20 **Feature P (b)**

Feature P (**[752], [753], [754], [755]**) had sharply sloping sides, a flat base, and measured between 0.73m and 0.85m wide and 0.28m to 0.34m deep. It contained a variable mid to dark brown grey fill, which comprised firm silt clay with a high organic content. Feature P produced finds of 12th to mid 13th century pottery as well as medieval horseshoe fragments, a horseshoe nail and some slag.

Feature P was roughly aligned parallel to the post-built building; it was also perpendicular to Features O and S.

Feature P was interpreted as an enclosure ditch or property boundary that defined areas of land use and managed access within the farmstead. It also appears to have acted as a receptacle in which to dump refuse from the nearby building. This is evidenced by the large number of finds retrieved from this short linear.

4.9.21 **Feature H/K (b)**

Feature H (**[701], [702], [705], [706], [720], [721]**) was found to be equivalent to feature K (**[740], [741], [756], [757], [764], [765]**). It contained a single fill, which varied slightly between dark grey brown and mid brown grey firm silt clay. Its sides sloped sharply and its base was undulating. Its width was between 0.4m and 0.95m and its depth 0.13m to 0.25m. Feature H/K contained 12th to 13th century pottery as well as slag, iron and a quantity of quern material (German Lava).

Feature H/K as discussed were probably part of the same feature. They were found to cut and were therefore later than Feature I.

This linear feature was imposed onto Feature I which was probably decommissioned around the time of H/K's creation. The feature acted as a sump for drain gully Feature L and was therefore created while the building mentioned in section 4.9.15 was still in use. This feature was interpreted as an enclosure ditch and was probably utilised for defining areas of land use and access within excavation Area A.

4.9.22 **Feature Q** - **Trample Spread (b)**

This group (**[869], [876], [746], [747], [748], [749], [744], [745]**) comprised two deposits. These included a spread of variable mid to dark grey brown firm silt clay (to which cuts **[746]**, **[748]** and **[744]** probably belong) as well as a cobbled area of mixed refuse (Figure 5, Section 5).

This group was interpreted as an area of trample that had occurred due to the passage of people and/or animals through the entrance formed by the termini of Features O and B. The cobbled element consisted of hardstanding that had been laid down in order to ease the damage caused by this action.

The finds that make up the cobbled element of the feature owe a significant quantity of their make up to Roman material however this has probably been collected from the surrounding area. The group probably dates to the 12th-13th century and is certainly later than Features O and B. The Roman finds from this feature can be taken as an indication of either industrial or building activity of this date taking place within close proximity of the site.

4.9.23 **Postholes and Pit [841]**

[703], [704], [697], [698], [774], [775], [772], [773], [789], [790], [841], [842]

Probable post hole **[703]** (12th to early 13th century) was 0.75m in diameter and 0.45m in depth. It had a tapered base, would have held a timber of significant size and was filled with post-packing material as well as mid grey brown silt clay of firm consistency. This posthole was placed just off centre within the enclosure formed by Features B, D, E and I. It is difficult to interpret an isolated posthole like this and although it is close to undated posthole **[697]** it cannot be claimed to be definitely associated with it. It is possible that a structure could have been built within this rectilinear enclosure however further postholes may have been expected (although they may have been to shallow to survive). It is conceivable that these postholes may also represent the remains of a processing or storage structure for crops this may be evidenced by the large amount of charred cereal and weed remnants found in posthole **[697]**. Large stores of feed would have been needed in a pastoral farmstead and this postholes location within the complex could possibly fit with this function.

Possible posthole **[774]** was dated to the 12th to early 13th century through pottery evidence. This feature was *c.*0.41m in diameter, 0.18m in depth and was filled by a root disturbed mid grey brown silt clay. This feature has no known function although it may be associated with an undated posthole of similar size **[772]** that lies adjacent.

Posthole or scrape **[789]** contained pottery dating to the 12th to early 13th century. This feature was filled by a mid brown grey silt clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks and was 0.27m in width, 0.37m in length and 0.12m in depth. It had gradually sloping stepped sides with an undulating base. Its function remains unclear.

Probable pit **[841]** had a rough diameter of a metre, had sharply sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a mid grey brown firm silt clay that contained inclusions of occasional sub-rounded pebbles as well as finds of pottery, bone and a possible burnt rotary quern. The pottery dated the pit to the 12th to early 13th centuries. This pit lies outside of the main focus of archaeological activity and was possibly dug for rubbish deposition.

4.10 Phase 3: Undated

4.10.1 Feature J

Feature J (**[707], [708], [715], [716]**) had sharp sloping sides, a rounded base, and measured between 0.42m and 0.5m wide and *c*.0.16m deep. It contained a single fill, which comprised mid orange grey firm silt clay that contained occasional charcoal flecks as well as a single piece of fire-cracked flint.

Feature J was distinctly cut by and therefore earlier than Feature E.

This feature was undated and its ephemeral nature and differing fill to the medieval features make this gully distinct from much of the surrounding archaeology. The author has encountered similar features on archaeological sites elsewhere and would tentatively assign a prehistoric date.

4.10.2 Isolated Pits and Postholes

Pit **[636]** had a rough diameter of 0.4m. It had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by dark grey brown firm sand clay **[637]** that contained frequent inclusions of shell. This pit was probably dug for rubbish deposition.

Probable posthole **[627]** had near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid grey brown clay silt [**628]** that contained occasional sub-rounded pebbles. It was *c*.0.35m in diameter and 0.7m in depth. Its function remains unclear.

Posthole **[835]** was filled by a mid grey brown clay silt **[836]** that contained occasional sub-rounded pebbles, charcoal and chalk flecks. It was *c*.0.6m in diameter and 0.24m in depth. It had sharp sloping sides and a rounded base. Its function remains unclear.

Probable posthole **[713]** had stepped sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a mid brown grey clay silt **[714]** that contained stone packing material. It was *c*.0.54m long, 0.34m wide and 0.2m deep. Its function remains unclear.

Posthole **[770]** was filled by a mid grey brown silt clay **[771]** that contained no noticeable inclusions. It was *c*.0.5m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. It had sharp sloping sides and a rounded base. Its function remains unclear.

Posthole **[870]** was filled by a mid yellow grey silt clay **[871]** that contained occasional chalk flecks. It was *c*.0.4m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. It had sharp sloping sides and a rounded base. Its function remains unclear.

Cut **[669]** was 0.2m in length, 0.1m in width and 0.08m in depth. It was filled by dark grey brown silt clay **[670]** that contained moderate inclusions of charcoal this feature was possibly a posthole but was more likely the result of vegetation clearance.

4.10.3 **Natural Features**

Feature **[671]** was approximately 2m in diameter. It had irregular sides and an undulating base. It was filled by a mid grey brown silt clay **[672]** that contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles. Although finds of 12th to early 13th century pottery, bone and flint were recovered from the feature its form and homogenous fill are typical of a tree-throw.

Feature **[677]** comprised a sub-circular feature of approximately 0.75m diameter and 0.11m depth. It had sharply sloping sides, an undulating base and was filled by dark brown grey compact clay silt **[678]**. Although possibly a small pit it is more likely that this is a natural feature maybe derived from rooting.

Feature **[673]** had near vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.23m long, 0.12m wide and had a depth of 0.09m. It was filled by dark yellow brown clay silt **[674]** and was either the result of rooting or deep ploughing.

Feature **[675]** had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. It was 0.25m long, 0.12m wide and had a depth of 0.07m. It was filled by mottled mid grey brown and orange yellow clay silt **[676]**. This feature was probably the result of root disturbance.

Feature **[728]** comprised an elongated feature of approximately 0.85m length, 0.16m width and 0.13m depth. It had sharply sloping sides, an undulating base and was filled by dark grey brown firm clay silt **[729]** that contained occasional charcoal. This feature was probably the result of vegetation clearance or farming activity.

4.11.1 **Area B** (Figure4)

4.11.2 **Natural deposits and topography**

4.11.3 Excavation Area B was situated on slightly sloping, low lying, sheltered ground on the shoulder of Thistle Hill. The modern ground surface varied from 17mOD in the western corner of the site to 15.36mOD in the south-east. The over burden remained fairly consistent reaching a depth of approximately 0.45m and the archaeological horizon was encountered at a depth of between 16.69mOD in the western corner of the site and 15.06mOD in the south-eastern corner.

The topsoil on site was dark grey brown clay silt (**[901]**). This topsoil remained fairly consistent in depth, and contained very frequent rooting and disturbance through ploughing as well as occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and chalk marl. The topsoil sealed a subsoil deposit (**[902]**) which comprised a mottled dark grey brown and orange clay silt. This deposit was also disturbed through root and plough action. Directly beneath the subsoil the underlying London Clay was encountered (**[903]**). This was firm to compact in consistency and contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded and angular flint nodules. While this deposit was disturbed through root and plough damage (as well as modern lands drains) it was at this level that archaeological features also became visible. A thin machine scrape revealed this disturbance to be minimal and this resulted in variable dark brown grey with orange brown clay becoming visible. This also helped to reveal the extent of archaeological features more clearly. The London Clay

in this excavation area was of a darker colouration and of higher clay content to that found down slope in Area A.

4.12 Archaeological activity

Dating evidence from features in excavation Area B proved to be sparse. Most of the activity in this area comprised of isolated features although linear features were also present. The association of features in plan and the investigation of the fills they contained have been used to establish the following proposed site phasing (see Figure 4) this phasing is constructed from on site feature designation methods, is separated into feature letters for linears and groupings for discreet features, as such it should be treated as provisional. Not every feature encountered during the evaluation stage was traced during the subsequent excavation, noticeably features **[39/004]**, **[39/006]** and **[32/004]**. This was probably due to linear **[39/004]** in actuality being a pit and these features being unrecognisable during open area excavation (These features are illustrated on Figure 4).

4.13 Phase 1: Late Iron Age - Early Roman

4.13.1 Pit

The only clearly dated feature in this excavation area was pit **[936]/[952]**. This feature was up to 1.5m in diameter and *c*.0.4m deep it was first encountered at the limit of excavation Area B and was seen to extend beneath the site compound. Subsequently it was decided to excavate a small area of the compound in order to establish the true extent of the feature (Figure 5, Section 6).

Pit **[936]** was 1.05m in diameter and 0.2m in depth it had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by **[937]** which comprised firm dark black brown silt clay and charcoal with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles. This fill contained bone as well as pottery of the 1st century AD. The fill showed evidence of disturbed in-situ burning.

Feature **[952]** had sharp sides to the south and gradually sloping sides to the north. Its base was rounded and it was filled by **[953]**. This fairly sterile mid grey brown firm silt clay contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles as well as chalk flecks.

Pit **[936]** was interpreted to be a large fire pit or a cleaned out and levelled oven. This feature was cut into the fill of **[952]** which was either a large pit or a possible tree-throw.

4.14 Phase 2: Undated

The main archaeological activity encountered within excavation Area B proved to be undated. This included both isolated and linear features.

4.14.1 Feature A

Feature A (**[908], [909], [914], [915], [926], [927], [930], [931]**) had sharp sloping sides, and an undulating base. It measured between 0.85m to 2m wide and 0.15m to 0.35m deep. It contained a single fill that comprised a mid grey brown silt clay of compact consistency. Feature A contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles, shell and charcoal flecks.

Feature A had no stratigraphic relationships with surrounding features. Spatially however it did sit on the same orientation as features [**912]** and [**916]**. These features shared similar fills and inclusions and as such may form the continuation of Feature A. The gaps between these cuts are possibly the result of truncation maybe by the plough.

This linear feature was interpreted as a possible boundary and drainage ditch. Being undated it was difficult to assign a phase to this feature however it is possibly related to the farmstead encountered in Area A as an outfield enclosure ditch or it could be prehistoric especially given parallels with a truncated ditch found in a watching brief nearby (Priestly-Bell 2006). This latter suggestion however is more tenuous.

4.14.2 Feature B

Feature B (**[938], [939], [940], [941]**) had sharp near vertical sides, a flat base, and measured between 0.34m to 0.37m wide and 0.1m to 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill, which comprised dark brown grey, firm silt clay with no inclusions.

This short gully or elongated pit was probably the result of modern disturbance possibly the result of a tractor rut.

4.14.3 Feature C

Feature C (**[944], [945], [946], [947]**) had sharp sloping sides, an undulating base, and measured between 0.55m to 1.2m wide and 0.25m to 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill, which comprised dark brown grey firm silt clay with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and angular flint nodules.

Feature C had no stratigraphic relationships with surrounding features it did however orientate perpendicular to Feature A.

This irregular linear feature was interpreted as natural in origin.

4.14.4 Feature D

Feature D (**[932], [933], [950], [951]**) had sharp sloping sides, an undulating base, and measured approximately 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill, which comprised dark brown grey firm clay silt with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles charcoal flecks and shell.

Feature D had no stratigraphic relationships with surrounding features; it could however have a spatial relationship with Feature A being located on roughly the same line and orientation. Feature D continued outside the area of excavation.

This gully feature was interpreted as a possible enclosure or drainage gully. It may have received some truncation from plough damage but contained a similar fill to Feature A which it may be related to. If so the gap between Feature A and Feature D may be an entrance into a field system.

4.14.5 Posthole Group

[904], [905], [906], [907], [910], [911]

The postholes making up this group were all of roughly similar diameter *c*. 0.35m and depth *c*.0.07m. All had sharp sloping sides and flattish bases. They were situated close together and contained similar fills of mid grey brown silt clay with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal. Finds of burnt clay and bone were recovered from their fills.

These truncated postholes were difficult to interpret though they may represent the ephemeral remains of domestic or more likely industrial activity.

4.14.6 Fire Pit Group

Sub-circular pit **[918]** had an approximate diameter of 0.6m and a depth of 0.2m; it had sharp sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by dark black brown silt clay and charcoal of compact consistency. This feature had a halo of burnt clay around its edge indicating in-situ burning and was interpreted as a fire pit. In comparison pits **[922]** and **[934]** also showed similar form and activity and as such they are grouped together.

These pits can be related to those found during the evaluation and compound watching brief phase and probably represent an area of cooking or industrial activity on the periphery of a settlement. This hypothesis is strengthened when the environmental evidence is taken into account (see section 5.10.4).

4.14.7 Isolated Features

Feature **[942]** consisted of an elongated pit or dump. It was filled by mid grey brown slightly silt clay with frequent finds of shell **[943]**. The feature was heavily plough damaged and although a slight cut may have been present it is more likely that the feature was originally a dump deposit of shell that had been compacted into the London Clay.

Sub-oval pit **[948]** had gradually sloping sides and a tapered base. It was 0.47m in width and approximately 0.5m in length. It was filled by mid yellow grey silt clay of compact consistency **[949]** which contained no inclusions. This feature was probably filled by natural silting and performed no known function.

Feature **[924]** was 0.43m long, 0.29m wide and 0.22m in depth. This sub-oval pit had near vertical sides and a sloping base. It was filled by **[925]** that

comprised a mottled mid grey and orange yellow silt clay. It contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks as well as finds of bone. This pit was possibly dug for rubbish deposition maybe from cooking waste.

Feature **[920]** was sub-oval in plan it had sharp sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by **[921]** that comprised dark brown grey compact silt clay. This contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles as well as finds of bone and shell. Like **[924]** this pit was possibly dug for rubbish deposition again possibly derived from cooking waste.

4.11 *Infrastructure Watching Brief Results (Figure 2)*

4.11.1 The watching brief succeeded in identifying four features. Deposit **[106]** comprised a sub-circular feature of 700mm diameter. It proved to be 0.1m in depth and consisted of a possible prehistoric dump of fire-cracked and heated flint. This deposit had been much disturbed through modern ploughing. Feature **[107]** entailed a slot measuring 1.8m in length cut through a modern east to west orientated drainage and boundary ditch. The feature proved to be 1.4 metres in width and 0.53m in depth. The ditch ran the width of the road and length of the football pitch strip (see Figure 2) and was filled by dark black grey clay silt **[108]** that contained inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal as well as modern rubbish. Feature **[109]** was 1.95m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.18m in depth. It had gradually sloping sides, a rounded base and was filled by a mid brown grey clay silt **[110]**. This fill contained very frequent inclusions of shell as well as pottery dating to the 12th and early 13th centuries. This pit was probably cut for the deposition of waste generated by the similarly dated farmstead found to the south in excavation Area A. The final feature encountered consisted of a large feature that comprised two deposits **[111]** and **[112]**. The first of these entailed a compact mid brown grey silt clay. This contained occasional inclusions of shell and sub-rounded pebbles and was heavily plough damaged. This deposit was interpreted as either material that had been compressed onto or was intentionally capping **[112]**. The second deposit was *c.*7m in length and 3m in width and was of a thickness of up-to 0.1m. It comprised mid brown grey silt clay with a dump of shell, beach pebble and ceramic building material. Finds of mid to late 12th and 13th century pottery were made from both deposits and fragments of German Lava quern material were retrieved from **[112]**. This feature was interpreted as a probable midden that from its date would have probably been associated with the farmstead located in excavation Area A.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT

5.1 Bulk Finds Overview

5.1.1 The bulk finds assemblage from the excavations at Thistle Hill was washed and dried or air dried by context. All finds have been quantified by count and weight and were bagged by type and context. Bulk metalwork was sufficiently diagnostic not to warrant x-ray. All finds have been fully listed for archive on pro forma. The material is quantified in Appendix 2.

5.2 The Iron Age and Early Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A small assemblage of Iron Age and early Roman pottery totalling 72 sherds, weighing 968g was excavated from the site (Table 4 and Appendix 3). The majority of this material is probably Late Iron Age in date although two more characteristically Middle Iron Age forms are present and there is one sherd which is certainly post-conquest.

5.2.2 The assemblage was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and EVEs. The following site-specific fabric type series was created for the assemblage following guidelines set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995)

Fabrics

FL1 Common, well-sorted flint mostly between 1.5mm in a micaceous matrix with moderate to common well-sorted quartz of 0.1mm (and sparse grains up to 0.5mm). Flint frequently erupts on surfaces.

FL2 Sparse to Moderate, well sorted flint mostly between 0.4 and 0.8 (a few examples being moderately sorted with flint up to1.5mm) in a matrix with moderate quartz between 0.1-0.3mm.

FL3 Moderate, ill-sorted flint between 0.5-5mm in a micaceous matrix with common, well sorted quartz of around 0.1mm

GR1 Moderate, well sorted, angular grog mostly between 0.5-0.7mm in a sparsely micaceous matrix with rare quartz up to 0.4mm

GF1 Very similar to GR1 but with sparse well-sorted flint of 0.5-1mm

Q1 Common, well sorted quartz, mostly around 0.2mm in a sparsely micaceous matrix. Possibly an early Roman fabric with at least one example resembling early fabrics of the North Kent/Thameside industry (e.g. Monaghan 1987, S1/1-6)

Q2 Common, well rounded quartz in two clear size ranges, half around 0.1mm and half between 0.7-1mm, in a micaceous matrix

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
FL1	4	36
FL2	23	252
FL3	20	184
GR1	17	184
GF1	5	70
Q1	2	16
Q2	1	20

Table 4: Quantification of Iron Age/Early Roman Fabrics

5.2.3 Nearly all of the pottery of this date came from one context, **[937]**, with three other contexts each containing a single sherd. The flint-tempered sherd from **[743]** is residual within a later feature and a sand-tempered sherd from **[689]** is unlike any other fabric in the assemblage and could be Mid to Late Iron Age or Saxon in date. An upright neck of a jar from context **[665]** is probably an early product of the North Kent/Thameside Romano-British industry similar to Monaghan's type 3A.1 (Monaghan 1987, 77).

Over 60% of the assemblage consists of flint-tempered fabrics, of which the fine flint variant, FL2, is the most common. FL2 seems to be mostly associated with Late Iron Age forms including one with well formed upright bead rim and carinated shoulder and another with a narrow diameter and long slightly out-flaring neck. These probably date from the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age although flint-tempered fabrics may have continued in production into the early Roman period. Interestingly, two almost identical early forms were recorded: one in FL2 and one in the coarser variant FL3. The jars are thick-walled and have upright necks and gently sloping shoulders with a zone of vertical wiping/combing below the shoulder. They almost certainly pre-date the 1st century AD and are more characteristic of the Middle Iron Age but, on the basis of the other material in the context, may be from the transitional Middle-Late Iron Age period in the 1st century BC. The vessel in FL2 is at the coarser end of the range for this fabric and it may be that the difference between FL2 and FL3 is a tendency towards finer, better sorted flint inclusions over time.

FL1 is unusually coarse for a Late Iron Age fabric but was found on a single vessel with an ovoid profile and a very well-formed bead rim. Another almost identical vessel in the grog-tempered fabric GR1 is wheel-made and is therefore probably dates to the 1st century AD. The only other grog-tempered pottery consists of a small group of bodysherds, including sparse quantities of flint (GF1). Only one sherd in the group from **[937]** is quartz-tempered and, in terms of inclusions and texture, it is similar to the Romanised fabric in **[665]** but it is unevenly fired and need not necessarily be post-conquest.

Overall the pottery from **[937]** suggests a date in the 1st century AD and is perhaps more likely to be pre-conquest. Evidence of pottery production of this date was found in the evaluation but, although **[937]** is from a pit with evidence of in-situ burning, there is nothing in the assemblage to suggest it was produced on site.

5.3 **The post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The excavations at the site produced 725 sherds of pottery, weighing just in excess of 5.3 kg, from 155 individually numbered contexts (including 44 evaluation contexts), detailed in Appendix 4. With the exception of the material from the topsoil, the assemblage is unabraded though sherd size is generally small: 7.4 grams. As such most sherds do not appear to have been subjected to extensive reworking and the small sherd size can be seen as a result of the generally low-firing of much of the pottery.

5.3.2 The pottery at the site is virtually exclusively of medieval date. Only a small quantity of Transitional and post-medieval pottery is present. The chronological range of the medieval pottery appears to cover the late 11th/early 12th to early 13th centuries though a few pieces may be of later 13th- century date.

5.3.3 *Late 11th/early 12th to early/mid 13th centuries*
The majority of the assemblage (544 sherds weighing 3,607g) is composed of low to medium-fired shell tempered ware undoubtedly of local manufacture. The fabric (F1) contains no, or very sparse, fine sand and abundant shell/voids to 2mm. Vessels are patchily fired orange, brown, grey and black and consist mainly of necked cooking pots with flaring beaded club rims and heavy bowls with rounded club rims. A number of these vessels have 'pie-crust' thumbed decoration on their rims. A single unglazed jug sherd was recovered from **[869]**. The close dating of shelly wares in Kent is difficult as they have a long tradition beginning in the Saxon period and fabrics did not change for long periods of time. However, the vessel forms and limited decoration suggest the current assemblage is predominantly of the 12th century though the longevity of this local fabric is uncertain. Elsewhere in Kent the purely shell tempered wares start to give way to the sand and shell tempered wares in the late 12th and early 13th centuries (Barber forthcoming; Cotter 2006). Some club rims in F1 are slightly more developed/squared and this, combined with the fabrics association with other wares, suggests that Fabric 1 probably continued into at least the beginning of the 13th century.

The site also produced three other fabrics containing varying amounts of shell, though all also contain deliberately added sand (Fabrics 2-4: 41 sherds). These are likely to be of mid/late 12th- to mid 13th- century date as although there is some overlap of forms with Fabric 1 they are notably better made and fired. Fabric 5, tempered with sand and sparse flint, is likely to be of similar date. Some 42 sherds of sand tempered wares were recovered (Fabrics 6-9) all of which probably derive from Canterbury with the exception of four sherds from a London-type ware slipped and glazed jug from **[112]** (Fabric 9) (Pearce et. al 1985). The Canterbury wares are notably better potted and tend to consist mainly of jugs/pitchers, though cooking pots are also present. It is likely these products were brought in to supplement the rather limited range/quality of the local pottery during the 12th to mid 13th centuries. The latest of these sandy wares are probably from the Tyler Hill industry, just to the north of Canterbury (Cotter 1991).

5.3.4 *Transitional: late 14th – early/mid 16th centuries*
Only two abraded sherds (13g) of this period were recovered, both from the topsoil in evaluation trench 41. Both are tempered with fine sand and are likely to be the result of manuring at this time.

5.3.5 *Later 18th – 19th centuries*

This period produced 93 sherds (1,121g) all of which were recovered from the topsoil of the evaluation trenches. A range of fabrics is present including glazed red earthenware, pearlware, transfer-printed china and English stoneware. The material shows a typical mix of kitchen, table and teawares and is almost certainly the result of the spreading of 'night-soil' on the land during the 19th century.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Susan Pringle

5.4.1 A total of 193 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material weighing 9.732 kg has been examined from 62 contexts (including unstratified and topsoil material). Of these, four (**[29/004]**, [**41/001]**, **[757]**, **[869]**) are of medium size (10-24 fragments) and the remainder are small (<9 fragments). The material is predominantly of medieval and post-medieval date, with relatively small amounts of Roman brick and tile; the total weight and number of fragments for each period is set out in Table 5. The date range for the building materials in each context is summarised in Appendix 1.

Period	Weight kg.	Count
Roman	5.992	35
Medieval	0.825	60
Medieval or early post-medieval	0.307	13
Post-medieval	2.32	62
Undated ceramic building material	0.158	12
Undated daub, fired clay, stone	0.130	11
Total	9.732	193

Table 5: Ceramic Building Material Finds and environmental archive general summary

5.4.2 All the ceramic building material has been recorded on a standard recording form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. A provisional type series has been drawn up for the Roman fabrics, cross-referenced to the Museum of London (MoL) and Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) fabric type series where appropriate. Fabric descriptions have been compiled with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database (attached as Appendix 2). Samples of the fabrics and items of interest have been retained; the remainder of the material (approximately 90%) has been discarded.

5.4.3 *Roman*

There are 5.992 kg of Roman building materials from 13 contexts (Table 6). The range of Roman fabrics is small, and the majority of the material is in fabric R1, a compact red fabric with few inclusions other than small amounts of quartz. Of the identifiable material, the most commonly recorded form is brick, which accounts for over 80% of the Roman tiles. Tegulae are also fairly common, representing 11% of the total count. This contrasts with the very small number, only 3 and 1 fragments respectively, of imbrex and box flue tile. The large proportion of flat tile types in the assemblage suggests that the material may have been used (or re-used) for industrial rather than residential purposes.

Form	Weight grams	Weight as % of total	No. of fragments	Count as % of total
Brick	4864	81%	21	60%
Tegula	650	11%	5	14%
Box flue/voussoir	118	2%	1	3%
Imbrex	190	3%	3	9%
Unidentified tile	170	3%	5	14%
Total	5992	100%	35	100%

Table 6: Identifiable Roman tile forms by count and weight

Brick fragments form the majority of the Roman tile assemblage both by weight and count. Fabric R1 is predominant (14 fragments); R2 (7 fragments) and R3 (1). No complete bricks are present, but fragments range from 33mm to 52mm in thickness. The roofing tiles, tegulae and imbrices, are also predominantly in fabric R1, with single examples of each in R2. The material is abraded and no typological features were noted. A single fragment of tile with combed keying, part of a box flue or voussoir, was found in context **[743]**. This type of keying is uncommon before the end of the 1st century AD, giving a probable date of AD100-400 for this tile.

5.4.3.1 *Burnt Roman ceramic building material*

Reduced Roman tile was recovered from **[41/008]**, a reduced imbrex from **[757]**; a deflanged and sooted tegula fragment from **[869]** and reduced bricks from **[869]** and **[885]**. Vitrification was noted on one of the bricks from [869], indicating exposure to a temperature of *c.*1200 deg. C or higher (Brunskill 1990, 41-2).

Fragments of (undated) daub were noted in two contexts. A fragment from **[869]** has a convex curved surface and may have been part of an oven or kiln structure. The other, from topsoil **[2/001]**, is too small and abraded to be of significance.

In the fabric descriptions the following conventions are used: the frequency of inclusions is described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions are fine (up to 0.25 mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5 mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1 mm), and very coarse (greater than 1 mm).

R1 Compact red or orange-red fabric with few inclusions. Matrix contains coarse silt grade quartz, mica and white calcareous material. Sparse inclusions of medium-sized quartz and dark red iron-rich granules. Visually similar to fabrics 2452, 2459 and 3006 in MoL 2815 group; CAT Roman fabrics 1, 2.

R2 Orange-red. Matrix contains very fine sand grade quartz, mica, white shell and variable quantities of black iron oxides. Distinctive inclusions of lighter coloured silty clays (< c. 10 mm) and sparse coarse red iron-rich pellets. Fairly fine moulding sand. Near MoL fabric 3023, but finer in texture. (CAT RF10)

R3 smooth orange fabric with cream silty streaks, coarse to very coarse (< 8 mm) orange and light brown siltstone inclusions. Brick.

5.4.4 *Medieval and post-medieval*

Medieval and post-medieval tile comes from 38 contexts (37 topsoil and one unstratified) and accounts for 36% of the assemblage by weight, 70% by count. All the brick and tile is abraded; the medieval sherds average 12g in weight and the post-medieval tiles 24g, and can thus provide little typological information.

Medieval roof tile, almost all of which is peg or plain tile, was found in contexts **[602]**, **[615]** fill of ditch **[618]**, **[694]** fill of ditch **[693]**, **[704]** fill of posthole **[703]**, **[725]**, fill of ditch **[724]**, **[884]** and **[885]**. One fragment of ridge tile in fabric T2 came from topsoil.

Post-medieval peg tile was found in contexts **[16/005]**, fill of linear cut **[16/004]**; **[29/004]**, layer underlying subsoil; **[32/002]**, subsoil; **[39/005]** fill of linear cut **[39/004]**, and **[735]**, fill of ditch **[733]**.

Most of the medieval and post-medieval roof tile is probably from fairly local kilns exploiting the red-firing Palaeocene clays of north Kent. Fabrics T2 and T6, which resemble the orange-red tile fabrics of medieval and post-medieval London and Canterbury, account for almost 80% of the post-Roman fragments. Fabric T5 which has inclusions of white shell is likely to have a similar source.

Although the precise date ranges for these tiles are uncertain, tiles in fabric T5 have spots of glaze which indicate a date earlier than the late 15th century. The lack of regularity and poorly-sorted moulding sand of tiles in T2 also suggests a medieval date, while the more uniform appearance, fine well-sorted moulding sand and small, diagonally positioned square nail-holes of those in fabric T6 is typical of 17th and 18th century tiles.

Of the less abundant fabrics, T1 has the common calcareous inclusions typical of the products of the medieval kilns near Wye in Kent, active from the 13th to the 16th century and later. This occurs in topsoil and **[735]**, fill of ditch **[733]**. Coarse sandy fabric T3 (from topsoil and fill of ditch **[193]**) is very similar to 12th/early 13th century tile fabrics from London and Canterbury and is likely to have a broadly similar date range. Fabric T7, from topsoil, is probably from the Tyler Hill kilns near Canterbury and is likely to be 13th or 14th century in date.

T1 Fine orange fabric with abundant fine white calcium carbonate inclusions and voids. Fairly smooth fine moulding sand with white tint. MoL 3201. CAT 32.

T2 fine reddish-orange fabric with moderate medium quartz. Moulding sand barely visible apart from some very coarse quartz grains. MoL 2271. CAT 31.

T3 orange surfaces, grey core, sandy matrix with common inclusions of very coarse quartz (grey and rose) and dark-red/ black iron-rich clays or rock fragments. Moulding sand poorly sorted

fine to very coarse. Both surfaces have common fine to medium mica flakes giving a sparkly appearance (visible without magnification). Nr MoL 2273. CAT 38? (not seen).

T4 light orange fabric, cream silty streaks, sparse medium to coarse quartz, mostly rose. Coarse rose quartz moulding sand. Near R3 – same clay source?

T5 fine sandy orange fabric with common inclusions of coarse quartz and sparse white shell. Moulding sand similar to T2. Splash glaze on type sample. MoL 2271.

T6 reddish-orange matrix with abundant fine to medium quartz; common fine calcareous inclusions and moderate fine mica. Some variation seen in textures and inclusions. Moulding sand fairly fine and even. Probably post-med version of T2/T5.

T7 reddish-orange with common to abundant medium quartz, sparse medium calcium carbonate and coarse dark red iron rich inclusions. CAT fabric 30, source Tyler Hill, Canterbury.

Post-medieval bricks occurred in topsoil contexts and trench 29. The range of fabrics and their abraded condition suggests that they represent dumped material from 16th or 17th to the 20th century. One example in B1 from Trench 29 is frogged, indicating that it was made after *c*. AD 1750.

B1 Hard dark red fabric with carbonized inclusions. MoL 3032. Nr MoL 3032

B2 Fine, sandy red fabric. MoL 3033. CAT 34?

B3 Hard dark yellow fabric with carbonized material and chalk inclusions. London stock brick made on the north Kent coast. MoL 3035.

B4 Fine sandy orange-red fabric with fine calcareous speckling and inclusions. MoL 3039. CAT 36.

B5 Orange fabric with very coarse white blocky inclusions. 20th c. machine made.

Other material noted in the topsoil included a small piece of decorative tile with turquoise blue glaze on a white ceramic ground which is likely to date from the late 19th/early 20th century. Also present were post-medieval/modern stoneware and ceramic drain or sewage pipes, and in Trench 29 asbestos pipe lagging and cement mortar with imprints of frogged bricks.

5.4.5 *Stone*
Two fragments of septaria were noted in contexts **[869]** and **[885]** in association with Roman brick and tile. Naturally occurring in the Thames estuary, these clay nodules were used in the Roman period for rubble and mortar constructions and as wall-facing material.

5.4 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The excavations recovered 107 pieces of stone, weighing a little over 11kg, from 27 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on geological material forms, which are housed with the archive. The assemblage characterized in Table 7.

5.4.2 The flint beach and brown or red Tertiary pebbles/cobbles would have been naturally available at the site, or a very short distance from it. The only modification noted was on the Tertiary pebbles from **[609]** which had been scorched by heating. The Tertiary sandstones and limestones would also have been available locally from the Woolwich/Oldhaven Beds, however, the water-worn nature of most suggests they were collected from the foreshore

or, for the smaller examples, have been eroded out of Pleistocene deposits. The largest piece, from 13th- century context **[602]**, is a boulder weighing 4kg, which exhibits signs of marine burrows. The septaria nodules, originating from the London Clay, are a common naturally occurring stone type along the north Kent coast and all pieces show some degree of water-rounding. Although the Kentish Ragstone of the Lower Greensand Beds is from further south in the Maidstone area a lot of this material has been redeposited down the Medway valley by natural processes and could have been available locally. With the exception of a burnt piece from **[885]** none are modified in any way and indeed many show signs of water-wear.

Period	Undated	C12th – early 13th	Late C12th – 13th	C19th	Totals
No. of contexts	*4*	*9*	*5*	*9*	***27***
Flint beach cobbles	2/334g	1/196g	-	1/438g	**4/968g**
Tertiary flint pebbles	-	-	2/42g	-	**2/42g**
Tertiary sandstones/limestones	2/44g	1/62g	2/4,110g	-	**5/4,216g**
Septaria (London Clay)	1/28g	9/1,170g	-	-	**10/1,198g**
Kentish Ragstone	-	4/2,086g	-	1/16g	**5/2,102g**
Lower Greensand (possibly West Sussex)	-	1/56g	-	-	**1/56g**
German Lava	33/1,320g	10/442g	27/809g	-	**70/2,571g**
Coal/coal shale	-	-	-	5/11g	**5/11g**
Welsh slate	-	-	-	5/44g	**5/44g**
Totals	***38/1,726g***	***26/4,012g***	***31/4,961g***	***12/509g***	***107/11,208g***

Table 7: Characterisation of geological material

5.4.3 A single piece of burnt Lower Greensand of West Sussex type was recovered from **[842]** and it is quite possible this was from a rotary quern. The only other quern material present is German lava which is well represented at the site in the medieval period though the fragmentary nature of the pieces means no diagnostic/feature pieces are present (Contexts **[751]** 5/72g, **[753]** 4/246g, **[869]** 4/344g, **[884]** 1/26g and **[112]** 23/563g). The 33 pieces (1,320g) from **[741]** are also certainly of the same period even though no ceramic dating was present for this deposit. Other non-local stone is confined to a small scatter of coal and Welsh slate from evaluation topsoil contexts. This is likely to have been deposited at the same time as the 19th-century pottery from the same contexts.

5.5 **The Fired Clay** by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 The site produced a burnt clay assemblage of 118 pieces (1889g) from 13 individual contexts. Two different fabrics were established:

Fabric 1: Fine silty clay with rare to occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm

Fabric 2: Sparse fine sand-tempered with organic inclusions to 11 mm

5.5.2 The fragments are in fair condition, though a number of pieces are abraded. They were mainly recovered from Late Iron Age to Early Roman contexts (101 pieces). Two pieces are from mixed contexts, while a further three are from contexts dating to the 12th to early 13th century.

The majority of the burnt clay consists of fragments of clay plates of a pottery kiln (Swan 1984, fig 3, 31). The pieces show multiple circular perforations (diameter of ca. 27 mm), arranged around a larger perforation (diameter ca. 160 mm). Their thickness varies between 28 and 37 mm. A total of 89 pieces like this, all in Fabric 2, were recovered from three different contexts (**[506]**, **[508]**, and **[937]**). The clay plate fragments are of late Iron Age to early Roman date, which is consistent with the pottery dates, suggesting the presence of a pottery kiln during this period in the vicinity of the site.

A further eight pieces from five different contexts (**[31/004]**, **[504]**, **[655]**, **[907]** and **[937]**) show wattle impressions, ranging in diameter between 3 and 8 mm. Two of these are from **[937]** and might be associated with the pottery kiln structure. Only one piece of medieval date was recovered (**[655]**). A total of 21 pieces lack any diagnostic features. However, 12 of these were associated with wattle impressions and might therefore be identified as daub.

5.6 **The Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Only three stem fragments were recovered from the site. The pieces are all plain and were recovered from the topsoil. The oldest fragment is of mid 18th century date (**[71/001]**). Both other pieces date to the later 18th to 19th century.

5.7 **The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A relatively small assemblage of glass was produced, consisting of 31 pieces weighing 521g. These are all of 19th to early 20th century date. Most pieces are from the topsoil (23 in total), with a further eight pieces from dated contexts. Two of these are from contexts dating to the mid 12th to mid 13th century (**[735]** and **[864]**) and are clearly intrusive. The assemblage is in good condition with most pieces showing no corrosion.

5.7.2 The majority of pieces consist of aqua mineral water bottle fragments (12) and green wine bottle pieces (9). One of the mineral water bottle fragments has the letters “EX…” “…MA…” “LEEDS” embossed on the lower halve of the body ([28/001]). Three bottle fragments for medical or other household use were recovered. The pieces are too small to establish the type, but one

piece is from an oval or cylindrical bottle (**[29/004]**) and two other pieces are either from a panelled or hexagonal bottle (both topsoil). Other pieces include a beer bottle fragment (**[39/001]**), a window glass fragment (**[41/008]**) and an opaque white bowl fragment (**[56/001]**).

5.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered, consisting of 24 pieces, weighing 487g, from 20 different contexts. The majority of these pieces are of iron, though a piece of lead, two pieces of copper alloy and a piece of white metal are also present. The metalwork is all in fair to good condition.

5.8.2 *Ironwork*
A total of 15 nails was recovered, including both general purpose and heavy duty nails. The majority of nails (9) are from contexts dating to the 12th to 13th century, including five horseshoe nails (Feature P, **[653]**, **[737]**, **[792]** and **[848]**). These farriers are all of the fiddle-key type (Clark 1995, 86, fig 64a).

The remainder of the general purpose and heavy duty nails are from undated contexts, unstratified, or of 19th to early 20th century date.

Other pieces include a heavy duty sheet fragment (**[9/001]**), a few strip fragments and a rod fragment (Feature O). Most of these are undated or of 19th century date.

5.8.3 *Other metalwork*
A piece of lead waste (**[838]**) was recovered, as well as two copper alloy sheet fragments (**[31/007]**). A white metal shell fragment (20th century) from Feature A is likely to be intrusive.

5.9 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.9.1 The excavations recovered 21 pieces of 'slag', weighing 985g, from 10 individually numbered contexts. Apart from a piece of undiagnostic iron slag (92g) from **[869]**, dated to the 12th to early 13th centuries, the assemblage is either from topsoil deposits or contexts with no ceramic dating. Two pieces of 19th- century clinker/coke (15g) were recovered from topsoil/subsoil in evaluation trenches 32 and 39. In addition a piece of undiagnostic iron slag was recovered from **[600]** and, more unusually, a fragment of iron tap/smelting slag was recovered from the topsoil of the excavation area though this piece could have been imported to the site.

5.9.2 Eight pieces of iron smithing slag (666g) and eight pieces of furnace lining (40g) were recovered from contexts with no ceramic dating. These are likely to be of medieval date. The only piece of note is the plano-convex forge bottom from **[700]** which measures 110 x 90mm by 25mm thick. The presence of the slag assemblage clearly shows some iron smithing activity on/near the site but the small quantities involved suggest working at a domestic, rather than industrial, scale. Such working is common on medieval rural sites.

5.10 **The Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen

5.10.1 A total of 16 pieces of metalwork has been assigned a unique registered find number (RF<00>). These have been air dried and packed in line with IFA guidelines. All objects have been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. A number of registered finds have been x-rayed to aid identification and refinement of typology.

5.10.2 Two horseshoe fragments have been recovered, both with a 'lobate' wavy edge, which has been established by Clark as Type 2 (Clark 1995, 86). RF<1> is an incomplete example with one surviving branch with calkin and has three nail-holes with so-called fiddle-key nails in situ. The second fragment, RF<2>, has no calkin or other surviving features. Both pieces were recovered from Feature P, which also contained a loose farrier and is dated to the 12th to early 13th century. A round-sectioned U-staple fragment (RF <14>) is of the same date.

A small iron ring of unknown function (RF <4>) was recovered from the topsoil. Undated context [601] contained an unidentified large iron object (RF <4>), of an irregular rectangular shape with a thickness up to 35 mm.

All other registered finds are of 19th to early 20th century date, including a copper alloy buckle with missing pin (RF<5>). The majority of these however are pieces related to agricultural activities, including the end of a chain link (RF<7>), an iron bolt (RF<8>) and a round-sectioned iron U-staple (RF <9>). A large iron horseshoe fragment (RF<11>) with two fixing holes was recovered as well, and dates to the 19th to early 20th century.

In addition, the subsoil (**[602]**) contained a copper alloy halfpenny of George II with young bust, dating between AD 1729 and AD 1739.

5.11 **The Flintwork** by Lucy Allott

5.11.1 A small assemblage of 18 flints, weighing approximately 1.6kg, was collected from 11 evaluation trenches and during the watching brief at Thistle Hill. These phases of work produced flakes, pebbles and flint nodules. Some of these are probably residual worked flint while others may be buildings flint contemporary with the Medieval occupations. It was anticipated that the excavation would produce a similar array of flints.

5.11.2 A small assemblage of of worked flint, fcf and flint cobbles were collected during excavation. Unretouched flakes, two on mottled red-brown flint (from Feature A and context **[694]**) and one on a paler orange almost translucent flint (from context **[672]**) were collected. An endtruck flake was also recovered from context **[763]**. This piece has two small notches along one edge near the proximal end of the flake. The edge of the flake is rather rough and the notches may result from damage rather than deliberate shaping.

5.11.3 Fire cracked flints were recovered from the topsoil, Feature E and in contexts **[656]**, **[106]**, **[716]**. None of these were worked.

5.11.4 Context [869] produced a large, thick flake that retains some cortex on the dorsal surface and has several rough flake scars around its distal end. This

rough 'scraper' is most likely residual. A further ten large flint cobbles were also collected from this context. Some of these appear to have flake scars while three also show characteristic evidence of heating. The cobbles that have been deliberately shaped may have been used in buildings construction however none retain any adhering mortar and the flaking appears rather haphazard.

5.12 **The Animal Bone** by Gemma Driver

5.12.1 The animal bone from the excavations at Thistle Hill has been analysed and species and bone type have been recorded. The excavation produced an assemblage consisting of 296 fragments. The assemblage predominantly consisted of long bone fragments and teeth, it is in a poor condition with a majority of the bones displaying signs of surface weathering and being highly fragmented. The condition of the bone is not uncommon given the geology of the area which is predominantly clay. 70% of the assemblage was recovered from 12th century features with the rest from undated or 19th century deposits.

5.12.2 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from 12th century features including pits and post-holes. Cattle, sheep, pig, horse and dog are all represented in the 12th century contexts. As the assemblage is small and in poor condition, any further statistical analysis is not viable.

5.13 **The Marine Molluscs** by David Dunkin

5.13.1 The evaluation and excavation at Thistle Hill, Minster (THI 07) produced 16 and 57 contexts respectively, which contained marine molluscs (the excavation includes the inspection of 15 samples where marine molluscs were present). The later watching brief produced 2 samples containing marine molluscs (Contexts: **[110]/[112]**) with 3.272 Kg and 0.898 Kg respectively of comminuted shell - chiefly oyster and common cockle. Although preliminary examination of the 2 samples from the watching brief produced no further species to those itemised below others might be revealed on closer inspection.

5.13.2 Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of 90%+ oyster remains (*Ostrea edulis*). Other species identified at this stage include the common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*); the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*); the common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) and the periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*). The latter 4 species occur in very small quantities. Further work may identify other species, but if these occur they will also be statistically insignificant. The bulk of the assemblage is therefore dominated by oyster.

5.13.3 The majority of the total of 73 contexts from the evaluation and excavation produced statistically small assemblages. Just 2 contexts from the evaluation **[39/007]**, **[508]** and 10 **[650]**, **[652]**, **[704]**, **[737]**, **[743]**, **[869]**, **[885]**, **[927]**, **[929/31]**, **[935]** from the excavation contained in excess of 30 valves/gastropod shells. The largest assemblage is context **[704]** with *c*. 80+ valves/shells. The assemblages from all 12 contexts are of 12th/13th c. date. 5 of the samples corresponded with the largest assemblages from the excavation **[650]**, **[652]**, **[743]**, **[885]**, **[935]** and just two of these sample **[650]**,

[652] produced over 1 Kg with 1.060 Kg and 3.612 Kg respectively of comminuted shell – principally oyster.

5.14 The Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

5.10.1 Introduction

This report provides a summary of environmental sampling undertaken during evaluation, excavation and watching brief phases of work carried out by ASE at Thistle Hill, Isle of Sheppey. The report focuses on the archaeobotanical remains and discusses their potential to provide information on past vegetation environments, land use and farming practices. Samples were taken from ditches, gulleys and linear features as well as some discrete features including postholes and pits.

5.10.2 Methods

Due to the clayey nature of the soils several large samples were sub-sampled (see Appendix 5) for the purposes of the assessment. The remaining portions of these samples were retained. These sub-samples will be processed prior to analysis if they hold good potential to retrieve further remains and provide more information (as determined in this assessment). The potential of the samples and recommendations for further work are noted in Table 9.

Samples were processed using tank flotation. Residues (heavy fraction) and flots (light fraction) were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively. The flots and residues were air dried and passed through graded sieves to aid sorting. Flots were viewed under a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10-40. Botanical remains have been identified where possible using modern and archaeological comparative material at University College London and reference texts (Martin & Barkley 2000; Cappers et al. 2006). The nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Archaeological and environmental materials from the flots and residues have been classified and quantified (Appendix 5).

5.10.3 Results

Residues contained a range of environmental remains including bone, teeth, marine molluscs, charcoal, and charred macrobotanicals. Archaeological remains including pottery, cbm, fcf, industrial debris and worked flint were also noted. The bone, teeth and molluscs are included in the finds reports (see above).

The flots produced some uncharred botanicals and land snail shells indicating a small degree of bioturbation and potential modern disturbance. Many of the samples also produced flots moderately rich in charred botanicals including seed from cultivated and non-cultivated plants, crop processing waste, and occasional miscellaneous botanicals. Although several samples are particularly rich in cereals and others are richer in weed seeds, the contents of the samples are broadly similar.

Cereal crops such as *Triticum* spp. (wheat) including *T. aestivum* – (free threshing wheat), *Hordeum* sp. (barley) and occasional *Avena* sp. (oats)

were recorded. Preservation was generally good with diagnostic features preserved on many of the grains and some also retaining elements of chaff attached. *Bromus* sp. (bromes) and some grains currently identified as *Avena*/*Bromus* sp. were also noted and where present these tend to be better preserved than the other cereal grains.

Preservation of the weed seeds is more variable and it does not contain a diverse range of taxa. The assemblage includes *Galium* sp., (bedstraws) cf. *Polygonum* sp. (knotweeds), Portulacaceae/Caryophylaceae (Blinks/Pinks families) and a seed currently classified as type 1 that occurs in many of the samples.

5.10.4 Discussion

Area A – Ditches
The majority of samples taken from contexts in Area A are dated to Phase 2 occupations between the 12th to early-mid 13th century. Within this area a series of ditch features and associated pits and postholes were sampled. The ditch features produced charred plant assemblages that comprise a combination of crop and weed seeds. Wheat and barley were particularly common although occasional pulses and oats were also noted. Samples <1012>, (ditch fill **[743]** –feature B), <1014>, <1015> (ditch fills **[753]** and **[755]** of feature P) and <1016> (gulley fill **[802]** – feature L) produced grass weed seeds while chaff was common in contexts **[743]**, **[802]**. These assemblages may derive from crop processing waste or animal feed. It appears that grass weed seeds are present in greater quantities than chaff however this should be confirmed through further analysis and quantification of some of the samples. Botanicals were particularly abundant in the secondary **[885]**, tertiary **[884]** and to a lesser extent primary **[886]** fills of ditch feature O samples (<1028>, <1027> and <1029>). Wheat species seeds, occasional chaff and pulses were common in **[885]**. Well preserved charred remains such as these are not usually found in abundance in ditch fills. Their fills were also moderately rich in shell and may be derived from deliberate infilling of the ditches with domestic waste or they may represent a midden/rubbish fill.

Pits and Postholes
Pits and post holes associated with the ditches and those within the structure grouping contain very similar botanical remains to those recorded in the ditches. Post hole fill **[698]**, sample <1000>, produced a large quantity of charred material. Much of this flot was small <2mm and requires sorting but preliminary assessment shows that cereals, occasional stem fragments and weed seeds are present in addition to the abundant charcoal fragments.

Several postholes were placed in a structure group (see section 4.9.15). Samples <1024> and <1013> taken from contexts **[794]** and **[751]** both contained significant quantities of Bromus/Avena grass seeds and Type 1 seeds as well as smaller quantities of crop seeds. Occasional chaff was noted in <1013>.

The assessment suggests that broad differences are evident between assemblages from ditch features (A, D, I O, E and B) which contained a mixture of seeds crop and weed seeds, and those recorded in the postholes and pits within the structure group that appear to contain larger proportions of weeds. An analysis of their contents may therefore help to establish the

function/s of the structure/s in this area and evidence for activities such as crop processing and/or storage. Charcoal fragments were not particularly abundant in the samples from Area A and where they were present they are not in primary fill deposits that could be linked directly to wood using activities. One exception is the post hole fill from sample <1005>, context [670] which produced a moderate quantity of charcoal >4mm.

Area B -
Samples were taken from pits and posthole features within this area. Many of the deposits sampled remain undated. One exception, sample <2006> from context [937] contains pottery of early 1st C AD - Early Roman. It has been suggested that other features within this area probably also date to Phase 1 occupations (between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period) based on their distribution, stratigraphic associations and artefact contents. Charred botanicals in samples <2003>, <2006> and <2007> were particularly well preserved. Sample <2003>, from the fill of pit context [935], contained a combination of wheat grains and small weed seeds. Samples <2006> and <2007> were taken from context **[937]** the burnt fill of a pit and both samples produced well preserved cereals and wild grass seed. Bromes and some oats were particularly abundant while wheat seeds were far less well represented. Glume bases of *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) were also moderately common in sample <2006> and together these remains suggest the pit contains processing waste. Many of the pit fills in this area were recorded as 'burnt' during excavation however, with the exception of sample <2002> from pit fill context **[919]** charcoal fragments were not frequent in either the flots or the residues.

Infrastructure and Watching Brief
Two samples, <3000> and <3001>, from contexts **[110]** and **[112]** respectively produced only small amounts of charred botanical rermains. Although these samples were dominated by shell (Appendix 5- residues) a small number of charred cereals were present in the sample from pit fill context **[110]**. They most likely represent incidental inclusions combined with the other domestic waste materials in this pit fill.

6.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 ***The Stratigraphic Sequence*** by Andrew Margetts

6.1.1 The investigation revealed a scatter of pits dating from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman Period these would seem to represent activity that would have occurred on the periphery of any settlement. Additionally and perhaps more significantly a compact system of linear features were encountered together with pits, postholes and clear evidence of domestic waste. Most of this 12th and 13th century activity proved from artefactual and stratigraphic evidence to be mainly contemporary, difficulties in dating ditches that were periodically cleaned of sediment has been noted. This said it was possible not merely to separate the site simply into two phases of Late Iron Age/Early Roman and 12th to 13th century but to recognise slight alterations to the medieval phase layout and plan. These alterations were highlighted as possible development within landuse and division along lines of occupational, agricultural and industrial practices.

6.1.2 The medieval activity comprised the constituent parts of a probable 12th to 13th century farmstead. These entailed boundary and drainage ditches that defined small rectilinear enclosures possibly relating to 'inner-field' systems of varying uses. These enclosures had defined gaps that probably demarcated entranceways into these field-systems and routes around the farmstead can be surmised or proved in the case of Feature Q (hardstanding above a trample spread). These route-ways would not only have been utilised by the people who worked and possibly lived on the site but also the stock that they managed. Pits and postholes as well as a midden feature were also encountered relating to this phase. These were mainly focused within the enclosures defined by the ditches but also a peripheral scatter was found to be sited outside (as in the case of the midden). Most of the features within the farmstead would probably have served the functions needed on any working farm however a large group together with two possible drain gullies probably comprised a structure possibly a dwelling consisting of both a byre and living quarters.

6.1.3 The pottery and ceramic building material finds relating to the Iron Age/Early Roman phase indicated possible pottery production on or within the vicinity of the site. Thus they are important for studying possible pottery production on the Isle of Sheppey.

6.1.4 A suggestion of further Roman activity in the vicinity of the site may be evidenced by the residual finds encountered. These included a box flue tile that may very tenuously be indicative of a building of some import being located in the wider area.

6.1.5 The medieval finds are important for studying the range of items present on a rural 'farmstead' of the 12th to mid 13th century on Sheppey. They also may go some way to demonstrating the status, trade contacts, domestic industry, applied agriculture and material culture choices made, utilised and enjoyed by those who lived and/or worked at the site.

6.1.6 A small assemblage of undiagnostic worked flint may indicate background evidence of prehistoric activity in the area.

6.1.7 The major activity encountered during archaeological investigation was concentrated within Area A. The potential impact from development in this area comprises a road strip this would serve to remove the surface of the archaeological horizon however many of the deep ditches may have much of their fabric preserved in-situ.

6.1.8 This site has the potential to contribute towards the growing understanding of the regional development of this area, and the increasing awareness of the national significance of medieval agricultural settlement, landscape and habitation forms. The results of these archaeological investigations contribute towards a growing body of knowledge of the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period as well as the medieval landscape of Sheppey. The results are therefore of **regional significance.**

6.2 *The Iron Age and Early Roman Pottery* by Anna Doherty

6.2.1 Pottery of the Late Iron Age to early Roman period in north-east Kent is fairly uncommon and the substantial group from **[937]** together with a similar quantity of pottery from the evaluation phase is therefore of local importance, especially as there is possible evidence of pottery production in the vicinity. However, as the group has already been discussed in some detail there is probably limited potential for further analysis although more research into relevant local assemblages may be useful.

6.3 *The post-Roman Pottery* by Luke Barber

6.3.1 The pottery from the excavations makes up the single largest category of excavated finds. Although not large it does not appear to be contaminated by residual/intrusive material and offers the opportunity to study the range of fabrics/forms present on a rural 'farmstead' of the 12th to mid 13th century on Sheppey. In addition the pottery may help with the chronological phasing of the excavated features as well as demonstrating status and trade contacts enjoyed by the owners. The Transitional and post-medieval pottery has no potential for further analysis.

6.4 *The Ceramic Building Material* by Susan Pringle

Roman

6.4.1 The Roman assemblage provides evidence for a low level of activity on the site in the Roman period. It has the potential to provide dating information for the features where it occurs, including some for which there are no pottery dates. The presence of vitrified brick in context **[869]** may be waste material from Roman period pottery kilns in the vicinity.

Post-Roman

6.4.2 The post-Roman assemblage provides broad dates for the features in which it occurs. The restricted occurrence of 20th century material suggests that disturbance of archaeological deposits may be fairly superficial.

6.4.3 The assemblage has no international significance and the assemblage has no regional or local significance other than to confirm the presence of Roman and medieval activity on or near the site.

6.5 *The Geological Material* by Luke Barber

6.5.1 The assemblage of geological material is small and is virtually exclusively composed of un-worked stone that would have probably been natural to the site. Some of the larger pieces may have been deliberately collected from the foreshore to be used as post-packing etc but if so, this was only on a small scale. No particular concentrations of this stone, either chronologically or spatially is in evidence. As such the majority of the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The Lower Greensand and German lava demonstrate the probable choice of quernstones in the medieval period and the site's market contacts; however, the lack of diagnostic pieces means there is no further work to do on this material.

6.6 *The Fired Clay* by Elke Raemen

6.6.1 The presence of pottery kiln furniture can shed light on the pottery production on the Isle of Sheppey and more specifically on the activities on or near the site during the Late Iron Age to early Roman period. Therefore the kiln furniture should be included in the report. Parallels of other kiln furniture on the Isle of Sheppey and in North Kent should be sought, to investigate the context of this kiln within the regional distribution. The remainder of the burnt clay assemblage is too small and largely undiagnostic.

6.7 *The Clay Tobacco Pipe* by Elke Raemen

6.7.1 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage is too small and all pieces are topsoil finds.

6.8 *The Glass* by Elke Raemen

6.8.1 As the assemblage is small and mainly recovered from the topsoil, it holds no potential for further analysis.

6.9 *The Bulk Metalwork* by Elke Raemen

6.9.1 Due to the small size of the assemblage, the metalwork has little to no potential. However, the low number of nails is significant in itself and should therefore be noted in the report for publication.

6.10 ***The Metallurgical Remains*** by Luke Barber

6.10.1 The slag material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. It has already been listed on pro forma for archive as part of the assessment process.

6.11 ***The Registered Finds*** by Elke Raemen

6.11.1 The majority of registered finds is of post-medieval date and has no potential for further analysis. However, the horseshoes are of interest as they may contribute to the understanding of activities on site.

6.12 ***The Flintwork*** by Lucy Allott

6.12.1 This small assemblage holds very little potential for further analysis. Approximately half of the flint is probably residual within these 12th-13th century contexts and the unretouched flakes are not considered diagnostic. No worked flints were retrieved from the earlier (late Iron Age – Early Roman) occupation phase. Unfortunatley the cobbles and possible buildings flint pieces are not numerous and are therefore unlikely to provide significant information regarding building construction techniques although they should be considered with the other building waste from the site.

6.13 ***The Animal Bone*** by Gemma Driver

6.13.1 Cattle dominate the assemblage followed by sheep. It is likely that cattle would have provided the bulk of the meat as well as secondary products such as milk. Sheep would have been kept mainly for wool. Only two fragments of pig and dog were recovered and one fragment of horse.

6.14 ***The Marine Molluscs*** by David Dunkin

[39/007], [508], [650], [652], [704], [737], [743], [869], [885], [927], [929/31], [935]

6.14.1 It is proposed that the above 12 contexts be targeted for a full analysis of age differentiation, levels of infestation and statistical occurrence of left and right valves for the oyster. The Thames Estuary and North Kent coast provide a suitable habitat for oyster beds with a sandy foreshore prevalent across much of the area. There must have been many suitable locations for oyster exploitation close to the site in the early Medieval period. Despite the statistically small samples from the targeted contexts some comparison could be made with assemblages from other sites in the vicinity, for this period (e.g. Kingsborough Farm). The size of the assemblages from the Thistle Hill site also suggests that oyster was very much a secondary food source at this location.

6.15 ***The Environmental Samples*** by Lucy Allott

6.15.1 Sampling at Thistle Hill has revealed well preserved macrobotanical remains that are abundant in several contexts. The combination of cereals with weed seeds and chaff in many of the samples is of particular interest and any analysis should aim to establish the proportions of each of these. In addition, some of the seeds retain elements of chaff such as their lemma and palea indicating that the grains became charred before they were fully cleaned. This is of interest because it may point to specific crop processing techniques being used or may indicate the specific point at which these botanicals became charred. The weed seed assemblage has some potential to provide information about the vegetation environment. It should be noted however that this information will be biased because many of the weeds were probably brought to the site with the crops.

6.15.2 Several of the undated contexts and context **[937]** which has a Late Iron Age to early Roman spot date also have some potential for further analysis. The samples from **[937]** are interesting because of the abundance of grass weeds and may help determine any differences between the two occupation phases. The relatively large charcoal fragments from sample <2002>, undated pit fill **[919]** could be analysed to acquire material suitable for dating although this is not considered necessary for the charred plant remains publication as the other botanicals from this sample were infrequent and poorly preserved. On the whole the charcoal assemblage from Thistle Hill holds limited potential for further analysis because very few samples produced >100 fragments. Therefore although some limited analysis could be carried out the information obtained about vegetation and wood use would be limited.

6.15.3 The majority of the remains are derived from what appear to be contemporary ditches and posthole features of 12th-13th century date. Analysis should aim to establish the proportions of the different taxa and elements present to help determine the origin of the charred botanicals, the farming practices employed at the site and techniques used for crop processing. It should also aim to establish evidence for the function of the building and any evidence for the relationship of this structure to the apparently associated ditch features. Data from comparative assemblages should also be sought to place the information from Thistle Hill within the broader landscape.

7.0 REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 *Revised Research Aims*

7.1.1 The aims identified for the evaluation and excavation were addressed by the evidence recovered, and in the light of the assessments above a number of further research aims were identified. These are listed below.

- *To investigate the site within the local context of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. Considerations of the sites significance and the potential character of further discoveries in the area will be taken into account.*

- *To investigate the site within the wider context of the 12th to 13th century landscape of the Minster Area, the Isle of Sheppey and beyond. It will be considered whether the site may form part of an occupation pattern located on sheltered ground focused away from the lower lying marsh of the London Clay.*

- *It will be examined whether the location of the ecclesiastical centre of Minster Abbey, 1.5 km to the north east, is of relevance and if so to what degree.*

- *When considering the site within its local context particular reference will be made to excavations at Barton Hill Drive and earlier phases of Thistle Hill. Evidence for parallels in agricultural settlement and landuse in the 12th and 13th centuries such as on Romney Marsh (Barber 2006) will also be sought.*

- *The geological and environmental context of the site will be considered this will involve investigation of landscape use in terms of geological parameters. The underlying geology may have influenced the vegetation of the site and thereby the landscape organisation whether this be occupational activity or agricultural and industrial practises.*

8.0 METHODOLOGY FOR FURTHER WORK

8.1 ***The Stratigraphic Sequence*** by Andrew Margetts

8.1.1 A final report will be prepared following the format outlined below. The article for publication will include all phases of archaeological work carried out on the site including earlier excavations. Information supplied by the various specialists will be included within the publication, and appropriate plans and maps will illustrate the text.

8.2 ***The Iron Age and Early Roman Pottery*** by Anna Doherty

8.2.1 A maximum of 8 vessels are suitable for illustration and a further 1.5 days work is suggested to bring together data from the two phases of work and complete a full report.

8.3 ***The post-Roman Pottery*** by Luke Barber

8.3.1 The medieval pottery will be subjected to further targeted analysis. Initially key context groups will be examined, using the stratigraphic data, to refine/check the dating of both the features themselves and the changing fabric ratios. In particular, attention will need to be paid to contexts with the sand tempered wares and the associated local shell tempered forms to see if the later chronology of the latter can be established with any more certainty. Parallels will be sought for rim forms to potentially aid the tightening of the date range of occupation/activity at the site. In addition to a summary narrative of the pottery from the key contexts for the site description a brief report will be produced for publication on the pottery itself. This will describe the overall assemblage and the medieval fabrics/forms with a discussion of their dating and the sources of supply. Up to 12 sherds are proposed for illustration.

8.4 ***The Ceramic Building Material*** by Susan Pringle

8.4.1 The amount of illustration work required will depend on the scope of the publication. The building materials should be re-boxed in stable cardboard boxes to meet the requirements of the museum store in which it is to be deposited. The single piece of Roman box-flue should be considered for illustration when the site is published. There are no conservation requirements.

8.5 ***The Geological Material*** by Luke Barber

8.5.1 No separate specialist report is proposed for the final publication. However, the quernstone fragments should be noted in the narrative text of the site and considered in the overall discussion. This information will be extracted from the above factual statement. No further work is suggested and no pieces are proposed for illustration.

8.6 ***The Fired Clay*** by Elke Raemen

8.6.1 Though the wattle marks should be mentioned, no spatial analysis is necessary and no further work is required. All pieces have been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive. Up to three fragments of the kiln furniture are proposed for illustration.

8.7 ***The Clay Tobacco Pipe*** by Elke Raemen

8.7.1 The fragments have been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive but no report needs to be included for publication.

8.8 ***The Glass*** by Elke Raemen

8.8.1 All glass has been recorded on pro forma sheets for archive and no further work is required. No report for publication is necessary.

8.9 ***The Bulk Metalwork*** by Elke Raemen

8.9.1 The relatively large number of horseshoe nails should be studied in conjunction with the horseshoe fragments (see section on Registered Finds). It is proposed to include one farrier for illustration. No other bulk metalwork is recommended for publication.

8.10 ***The Metallurgical Remains*** by Luke Barber

8.10.1 No specialist report for publication is proposed though its presence should be mentioned in the main site narrative as it sheds light on activities carried out at the site.

8.11 ***The Registered Finds*** by Elke Raemen

8.11.1 The horseshoes should be included in the final report, together with the few other pieces of medieval date. Only one horseshoe fragment is proposed for illustration.

8.12 ***The Flintwork*** by Lucy Allott

8.12.1 No further work is recommended for the worked flint assemblage. The buildings flint may be incorporated into the analysis of the other buildings materials recovered from the site. The fire cracked flint assemblage will be discarded unless the pieces also show signs of working (such as the buildings waste).

8.13 ***The Animal Bone*** by Gemma Driver

8.13.1 As the assemblage is small and in poor condition, any further statistical analysis is not viable.

8.14 ***The Marine Molluscs*** by David Dunkin

8.14.1 Time should be allocated for detailed examination of 12 contexts and the examination and tabulation of information from remaining contexts

8.10 ***The Environmental Samples*** by Lucy Allott

8.10.1 It is recommended that the remaining sediment from 6 samples (<2007, 1027, 1015, 1014, 1013, 1012>) that have produced moderate charred botanical remains should now be fully processed to maximise the recovery rate. Analysis of charred macrobotanical remains from samples <1000>, <1012>, <1013>, <1014>, <1015>, <1016>, <1024>, <1027>, <1028> within Area A and samples <2003>, <2006>, <2007> from Area B is recommended. The analysis should include identification of weed seed type 1 that occurs in many of the samples.

No further analysis is recommended for charcoal assemblage.

9.0 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING PROPOSALS

9.1 *Publication Synopsis*

9.1.1 It is proposed that the findings are worthy of publication as an article in the county archaeological journal, *Archaeologia Cantiana*. The article will present the results from all phases of archaeological investigation at the site and reference will be made to other Late Iron Age/Early Roman and 12th to 13th century sites in the area. This will form an attempt to put the results into a local and regional context.

9.1.2 The article will include appropriate maps, plans and illustrations.

9.1.3 It is proposed the article will follow the publication synopsis outlined below, resulting in an article of *c*.10-15,000 words.

Working Title
Archaeological Investigations at Thistle Hill, Near Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Kent – *Archaeologia Cantiana*

Introduction
Planning Background *(50)*
Site location, Geology and Topography *(100)*
Archaeological Background *(150)*

Excavation Results *(3000)*

Specialist Reports
Pottery *(1500)*
CBM *(1500)*
Shell *(500)*
Animal Bone summary *(500)*
Environmental evidence *(2000)*

Discussion: Suggested Topics *(2000)*
The Late Iron Age to Early Roman context of Thistle Hill
Regional development of medieval agricultural settlement, landscape and habitation forms
Comparisons with similar 12th to 13th century rural sites
Geological and topographical parameters of the site

Acknowledgements *(20)*
Bibliography *(200)*

Figures
Site Location
Site Plan
Selected sections and illustrations

9.2 *Artefacts and Archive Deposition*

9.2.1 Following completion of the post-excavation work the artefacts recovered during the archaeological work will be offered to a suitable local repository to be agreed with the landowner.

10.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

10.1 *Staffing*

10.1.1 The project team will be composed as follows:

Team Member (TBC)	**Initials**	**Tasks**
Andrew Margetts	AM	Site Analysis; Report production; archive collation
Anna Doherty	AD	Prehistoric & Roman pottery; archive collation & deposition
Luke Barber	LB	Post Roman pottery; archive collation & deposition. Finds Specialist
Susan Pringle	SP	Building Materials Specialist
David Dunkin	DD	Marine Mollusc Specialist
Lucy Allot	LA	Environmental Specialist – macrobotanicals and charcoal
Elke Raeman	ER	Finds Specialist
Louise Rayner	LR	Post-Excavation Project Manager; editing
Fiona Griffin	FG	Finds Ilustration
Justin Russell	JR	Publication Figures

Table 8: Project Team

10.2 *Resources*

10.2.1 The resources allocated to each task are indicated below. This will enable a publication text as described above to be produced and the site archive deposited.

Task	Team Member	Person Day
Stratigraphic		
Prepare publication text & integrate specialist information	AM	18
Finds & Environmental		
Pottery analysis & text	AD	1.5
Pottery analysis & text	LB	1.5
Building Material analysis & text	SP	1.5
Bulk Metalwork analysis & text	ER	1
Marine Molluscs analysis & text	DD	2
Macrobotanicals and charcoal	LA	8
Illustration and preparation of report text		
Prepare plans and sections for publication	JR	1
Prepare finds illustration	FG	2.5
Project management	LR	0.5
Report Edit	LR	1
Preparation & Deposition of archive	ER	1
Publication Grant		Fee

Table 9: Resources required for analysis and publication

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Appendix 1: Context Register

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Infrastructure Watching Brief	100	Layer	Topsoil						mixed mainly C19th
Infrastructure Watching Brief	101	Layer	Topsoil	Mixed Topsoil					
Infrastructure Watching Brief	102	Layer	Natural						
Infrastructure Watching Brief	103	Layer	Made Ground						
Infrastructure Watching Brief	104	Layer	Former Topsoil						
Infrastructure Watching Brief	105	Layer	Made Ground						
Infrastructure Watching Brief	106	Deposit	Deposit	FCF Dump					
Infrastructure Watching Brief	107	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage)					
Infrastructure Watching Brief	108	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch					
Infrastructure Watching Brief	109	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit					
Infrastructure Watching Brief	110	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit					C12th - e13th
Infrastructure Watching Brief	111	Deposit	Spread						m/l C12th - 13th
Infrastructure Watching Brief	112	Deposit	Midden	Shell Midden					m/l C12th - 13th
Compound Watching Brief	500	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Compound Watching Brief	501	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Compound Watching Brief	502	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Compound Watching Brief	503	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			504		
Compound Watching Brief	504	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Burnt)				503	Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Compound Watching Brief	505	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			506		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Compound Watching Brief	506	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Burnt)				505	Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Compound Watching Brief	507	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			508		
Compound Watching Brief	508	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Burnt)				507	Early Roman - 1st c AD
Compound Watching Brief	509	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit (Same as 31/003)			510		
Compound Watching Brief	510	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Same as 31/004,Burnt)				509	Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Area A	600	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					C19th - e20th
Area A	601	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Area A	602	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Area A	603	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	84	Feature O	604,605		
Area A	604	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	84	Feature O		603	Late C12th - 13th
Area A	605	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	84	Feature O		603	Late C12th - 13th
Area A	606	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	85		607		
Area A	607	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	85			606	
Area A	608	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	122	Feature C	609		
Area A	609	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	122	Feature C		608	Late C12th - 13th
Area A	610	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	62	Feature E	611,613		
Area A	611	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	62	Feature E		610	
Area A	612	Void							
Area A	613	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	62	Feature E		610	?C13th - 14th
Area A	614	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	61	Feature D	620,621		
Area A	615	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Tertiary)	58	Feature F		618	C12th - e13th
Area A	616	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	58	Feature F		618	C12th - e13th
Area A	617	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	58	Feature F		618	
Area A	618	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	58	Feature F	615,616,617		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area A	619	Void							
Area A	620	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	61	Feature D		614	
Area A	621	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	61	Feature D		614	
Area A	622	Void							
Area A	623	Void							
Area A	624	Void							
Area A	625	Cut	Land Drain	Cut of Land Drain	124		626		
Area A	626	Fill	Land Drain	Fill of Land Drain	124			625	
Area A	627	Cut	Posthole?	Cut of Posthole?	19		628		
Area A	628	Fill	Posthole?	Fill of Posthole?	19			627	
Area A	629	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	86	Feature M/N	630,631		
Area A	630	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	86	Feature M/N		629	
Area A	631	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	86	Feature M/N		629	C12th - e13th
Area A	632	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	87	Feature O	633		
Area A	633	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	87	Feature O		632	
Area A	634	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley (Terminus)	24	Feature G	635		
Area A	635	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	24	Feature G		634	C12th - e13th
Area A	636	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	18		637		
Area A	637	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	18			636	
Area A	638	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley (Terminus)	25	Feature G	639		
Area A	639	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	25	Feature G		638	Mid C12th - m13th
Area A	640	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley	26	Feature G	641		
Area A	641	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	26	Feature G		640	
Area A	642	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	83	Feature O	643		
Area A	643	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	83	Feature O		642	C12th - e13th
Area A	644	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	47	Feature A	645		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
				(Drainage/Boundary)					
Area A	645	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	47	Feature A		644	
Area A	646	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary, Shell Filled)	88	Feature M/N	647,648		
Area A	647	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	88	Feature M/N		646	
Area A	648	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	88	Feature M/N		646	
Area A	649	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary, Shell Filled)	90	Feature N	650		
Area A	650	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	90	Feature N		649	
Area A	651	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary, Shell Filled)	89	Feature M	652		
Area A	652	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	89	Feature M		651	
Area A	653	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	48	Feature A	654		
Area A	654	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	48	Feature A		653	Late C12th - 13th
Area A	655	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	123	Feature C	656		
Area A	656	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	123	Feature C		655	Mid C12th - m13th
Area A	657	Void							
Area A	658	Void							
Area A	659	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley	28	Feature S	660		
Area A	660	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	28	Feature S		659	C12th - e13th
Area A	661	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	23			662	
Area A	662	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	23		661		
Area A	663	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	22			664	
Area A	664	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	22		663		
Area A	665	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	21			666	AD 50-100
Area A	666	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	21		665		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area A	667	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	20			668	
Area A	668	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	20		667		
Area A	669	Cut	Posthole?	Cut of Posthole?	17		670		
Area A	670	Fill	Posthole?	Fill of Posthole?	17			669	
Area A	671	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit\Treethrow	4		672		
Area A	672	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit\Treethrow	4			673	C12th - e13th
Area A	673	Cut	Posthole?	Cut of Posthole?	1		674		
Area A	674	Fill	Posthole?	Fill of Posthole?	1			673	
Area A	675	Cut	Posthole?	Cut of Posthole?	3		676		
Area A	676	Fill	Posthole?	Fill of Posthole?	3			675	
Area A	677	Cut	Posthole?	Cut of Posthole?	2		678		
Area A	678	Fill	Posthole?	Fill of Posthole?	2			679	
Area A	679	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	60	Feature D	680		
Area A	680	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	60	Feature D		679	
Area A	681	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	57	Feature F	682		
Area A	682	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	57	Feature F		681	C12th - e13th
Area A	683	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley (Terminus)	27	Feature G	684		
Area A	684	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	27	Feature G		683	
Area A	685	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	50	Feature A	686		
Area A	686	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	50	Feature A		685	
Area A	687	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	50	Feature A		685	
Area A	688	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	52	Feature B	689		
Area A	689	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	52	Feature B		688	Middle-late Iron Age or Saxon
Area A	690	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	51	Feature A	691,692		
Area A	691	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	51	Feature A		690	

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area A	692	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	51	Feature A		690	
Area A	693	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	53	Feature B	694		
Area A	694	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	53	Feature B		693	C12th - e13th
Area A	695	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	59	Feature D	696		
Area A	696	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	59	Feature D		695	
Area A	697	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	13		698		
Area A	698	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	13			697	
Area A	699	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	64	Feature E	700		
Area A	700	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	64	Feature E		699	Medieval
Area A	701	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley (Terminus)	42	Feature H	702		
Area A	702	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	42	Feature H		701	Late C12th - 13th
Area A	703	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	12		704		
Area A	704	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	12			703	C12th - e13th
Area A	705	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley	13	Feature H	706		
Area A	706	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	13	Feature H		705	C12th - e13th
Area A	707	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley	69	Feature J	708		
Area A	708	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	69	Feature J		707	
Area A	709	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	65	Feature E	710		
Area A	710	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	65	Feature E		709	
Area A	711	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	49	Feature A	712		
Area A	712	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	49	Feature A		711	
Area A	713	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	11		714		
Area A	714	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	11			713	
Area A	715	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley	68	Feature J	716		
Area A	716	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	68	Feature J		715	
Area A	717	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	67	Feature E	718,719		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
				(Drainage/Boundary)					
Area A	718	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	67	Feature E		717	C12th - e13th
Area A	719	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	67	Feature E		717	C12th - e13th
Area A	720	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley	40	Feature H	721		
Area A	721	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	40	Feature H		720	C12th - e13th
Area A	722	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	41	Feature I	723		
Area A	723	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	41	Feature I		722	C12th - e13th
Area A	724	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	56	Feature F	725		
Area A	725	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	56	Feature F		724	C12th - e13th
Area A	726	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	55	Feature B	727		
Area A	727	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	55	Feature B		726	C12th - e13th
Area A	728	Cut	Disturbance	Cut of Modern Disturbance	125		729		
Area A	729	Fill	Disturbance	Fill of Modern Disturbance	125			728	
Area A	730	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit of Cockle Shell	121				
Area A	731	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley (Terminus)	30	Feature S	732		
Area A	732	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	30	Feature S		731	
Area A	733	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary, Terminus)	33	Feature I	734,735		
Area A	734	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	33	Feature I		733	C12th - e13th
Area A	735	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	33	Feature I		733	Mid C12th - m13th
Area A	736	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	34	Feature I	737		
Area A	737	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	34	Feature I		736	C12th - e13th
Area A	738	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	37	Feature I	739		
Area A	739	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	37	Feature I		738	
Area A	740	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley	36	Feature K	741		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area A	741	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	36	Feature K		740	C12th - e13th
Area A	742	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary, Terminus)	126	Feature B	743		
Area A	743	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	126	Feature B		742	C12th - e13th
Area A	744	Cut	Pit?	Cut of Pit/Part of Spread?	14	Feature Q	745		
Area A	745	Fill	Pit?	Fill of Pit/Part of Spread?	14	Feature Q		744	
Area A	746	Cut	Pit?	Cut of Pit/Part of Spread?	15	Feature Q	747		
Area A	747	Fill	Pit?	Fill of Pit/Part of Spread?	15	Feature Q		746	C12th - e13th
Area A	748	Cut	Pit?	Cut of Pit/Part of Spread?	16	Feature Q	749		
Area A	749	Fill	Pit?	Fill of Pit/Part of Spread?	16	Feature Q		748	
Area A	750	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	127		751		
Area A	751	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	127			750	Mid C12th - m13th
Area A	752	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage\Midden, Terminus)	32	Feature P	753		
Area A	753	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	32	Feature P		752	Mid C12th - 13th
Area A	754	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage\Midden, Terminus)	31	Feature P	755		
Area A	755	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	31	Feature P		754	C12th - e13th
Area A	756	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley (Terminus)	38	Feature K	757		
Area A	757	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	38	Feature K		756	C12th - e13th
Area A	758	Void							
Area A	759	Void							
Area A	760	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	102		761		
Area A	761	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	102			760	Mid C12th - m13th
Area A	762	Cut	Natural Feature	Cut of Animal Burrow	100		763		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area A	763	Fill	Natural Feature	Fill of Animal Burrow	100			762	Mid C12th - m13th
Area A	764	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley	39	Feature K	765		
Area A	765	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	39	Feature K		764	
Area A	766	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	128		767		
Area A	767	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	128			766	
Area A	768	Cut	Posthole (Truncated)	Cut of Posthole	120		769		
Area A	769	Fill	Posthole (Truncated)	Fill of Posthole	120			768	C12th - e13th
Area A	770	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	8		771		
Area A	771	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	8			770	
Area A	772	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	9		773		
Area A	773	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	9			772	
Area A	774	Cut	Posthole?	Cut of Posthole?	10		775		
Area A	775	Fill	Posthole?	Fill of Posthole?	10			774	C12th - e13th
Area A	776	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	114		777		
Area A	777	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	114			776	C12th - e13th
Area A	778	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary, Terminus)	75	Feature V	784,779		
Area A	779	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	75	Feature V		778	C12th - e13th
Area A	780	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	113		781		
Area A	781	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	113			780	
Area A	782	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	63	Feature E	783		
Area A	783	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	63	Feature E		782	C12th - e13th
Area A	784	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	75	Feature V		778	C12th - e13th
Area A	785	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	112		786		
Area A	786	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	112			785	C12th - e13th
Area A	787	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	111		788		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area A	788	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	111			787	C12th - e13th
Area A	789	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	6		790		
Area A	790	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	6			789	C12th - e13th
Area A	791	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	106		792		
Area A	792	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	106			791	C12th - e13th
Area A	793	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	115		794		
Area A	794	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	115			793	C12th - e13th
Area A	795	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	116		796		
Area A	796	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	116			795	
Area A	797	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Drain Gulley (Terminus)	44	Feature L	798		
Area A	798	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	44	Feature L		797	
Area A	799	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	119		800		
Area A	800	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	119			799	C12th - e13th
Area A	801	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley	45	Feature L	802		
Area A	802	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	45	Feature L		801	C12th - e13th
Area A	803	Cut	Ditch	Re-cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	78	Feature X	804		
Area A	804	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	78	Feature X		805	C12th - e13th
Area A	805	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	130	Feature E	806		
Area A	806	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	130	Feature E		805	
Area A	807	Cut	Land Drain	Cut of Land Drain	129		808		
Area A	808	Fill	Land Drain	Fill of Land Drain	129			807	
Area A	809	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	131	Feature Y	810		
Area A	810	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	131	Feature Y		809	
Area A	811	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Drain Gulley	46	Feature L	812		
Area A	812	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	46	Feature L		811	
Area A	813	Void							

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area A	814	Void							
Area A	815	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	73	Feature V	816		
Area A	816	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	73	Feature V		815	C12th - e13th
Area A	817	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	80	Feature W	818		
Area A	818	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	80	Feature W		817	
Area A	819	Cut	Ditch	Terminus of Re-cut Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	79	Feature X	820		
Area A	820	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	79	Feature X		819	
Area A	821	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	132		822		
Area A	822	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	132			821	C12th - e13th
Area A	823	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	109		824		
Area A	824	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Burnt)	109			823	
Area A	825	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	110		826		
Area A	826	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	110			825	
Area A	827	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Field Boundary?)	91	Feature Y	828		
Area A	828	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	91	Feature Y		827	
Area A	829	Void							
Area A	830	Void							
Area A	831	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	77	Feature X	832		
Area A	832	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	77	Feature X		831	
Area A	833	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	76	Feature E	834		
Area A	834	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	76	Feature E		833	
Area A	835	Cut	Posthole?	Cut of Posthole?	5		836		
Area A	836	Fill	Posthole?	Fill of Posthole?	5			835	
Area A	837	Cut	Linear	Cut of Linear (Terminus)	96	Feature T	838		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area A	838	Fill	Linear	Fill of Linear	96	Feature T		837	
Area A	839	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	72	Feature V	840		
Area A	840	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	72	Feature V		839	C12th - e13th
Area A	841	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	133		842		
Area A	842	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	133			841	C12th - e13th
Area A	843	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	177		844		
Area A	844	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	177			843	C12th - e13th
Area A	845	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	118		846		
Area A	846	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	118			845	
Area A	847	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Linear	94	Feature T	848		
Area A	848	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Linear	94	Feature T		847	Mid C12th - m13th
Area A	849	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	95		850		
Area A	850	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	95			849	
Area A	851	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	71	Feature V	852		
Area A	852	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	71	Feature V		851	
Area A	853	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	70	Feature E	854		
Area A	854	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	70	Feature E		853	
Area A	855	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	93	Feature T	856		
Area A	856	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	93	Feature T		855	
Area A	857	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	74	Feature V	858		
Area A	858	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	74	Feature V		857	C12th - e13th
Area A	859	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	81	Feature W	860		
Area A	860	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	81	Feature W		859	
Area A	861	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Linear	98	Feature T	862		
Area A	862	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Linear	98	Feature T		861	
Area A	863	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Drain Gulley	99	Feature U	864		

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area A	864	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	99	Feature U		863	Mid C12th - m13th
Area A	865	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	66	Feature E	866		
Area A	866	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	66	Feature E		865	
Area A	867	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	35	Feature I	868		
Area A	868	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	35	Feature I		867	
Area A	869	Deposit	Deposit	Deposit of Pebbles and Occupation Debris (Hardstanding)	103	Feature Q			C12th - e13th
Area A	870	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	7		871		
Area A	871	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	7			870	
Area A	872	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Drain Gulley (Terminus)	101	Feature U	873		
Area A	873	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley	101	Feature U		872	
Area A	874	Cut	Linear	Cut of Linear (Terminus)	97	Feature T	875		
Area A	875	Fill	Linear	Fill of Linear	97	Feature T		874	
Area A	876	Deposit	Spread	Puddling Spread (Human\Animal Traffic)	105	Feature Q			C12th - e13th
Area A	877	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	107	Feature R	878		
Area A	878	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	107	Feature R		877	
Area A	879	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	104	Feature R	880		
Area A	880	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	104	Feature R		879	
Area A	881	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole	92		882		
Area A	882	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole	92			881	
Area A	883	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary Terminus)	82	Feature O	884,885,886		
Area A	884	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Tertiary)	82	Feature O		883	C12th - e13th
Area A	885	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)	82	Feature O		883	C12th - e13th
Area A	886	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)	82	Feature O		883	C12th - e13th
Area B	901	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area B	902	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Area B	903	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Area B	904	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole?	134		905		
Area B	905	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole?	134			904	
Area B	906	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole?	135		907		
Area B	907	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole?	135			906	
Area B	908	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	136	Feature A	909		
Area B	909	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	136	Feature A		908	
Area B	910	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole?	140		911		
Area B	911	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole?	140			910	
Area B	912	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	141		913		
Area B	913	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	141			912	
Area B	914	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	137	Feature A	915		
Area B	915	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	137	Feature A		914	
Area B	916	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Pit	142		917		
Area B	917	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Pit	142			916	
Area B	918	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	143		919		
Area B	919	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Burnt)	143			918	
Area B	920	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	144		920		
Area B	921	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	144			921	
Area B	922	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	145		923		
Area B	923	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Burnt)	145			922	
Area B	924	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	146		925		
Area B	925	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	146			924	
Area B	926	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch Terminus	138	Feature A	927		
Area B	927	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch Terminus	138	Feature A		926	
Area B	928	Void							
Area B	929	Void							

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Area B	930	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	139	Feature A	931		
Area B	931	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	139	Feature A		930	
Area B	932	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	147	Feature D	933		
Area B	933	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	147	Feature D		932	
Area B	934	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	148		935		
Area B	935	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Burnt)	148			934	
Area B	936	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	149		937		
Area B	937	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Burnt)	149			936	Early 1st C AD-Early Roman
Area B	938	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley Terminus/Disturbance	151	Feature B	939		
Area B	939	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley Terminus/Disturbance	151	Feature B		938	
Area B	940	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley Terminus/Disturbance	152	Feature B	941		
Area B	941	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gulley Terminus/Disturbance	152	Feature B		940	
Area B	942	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit (Truncated)	153		943		
Area B	943	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Disturbed)	153			942	
Area B	944	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	154	Feature C	945		
Area B	945	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	154	Feature C		944	
Area B	946	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	155	Feature C	947		
Area B	947	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	155	Feature C		946	
Area B	948	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	156		949		
Area B	949	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	156			948	
Area B	950	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	157	Feature D	951		
Area B	951	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	157	Feature D		950	
Area B	952	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	150		953		
Area B	953	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	150			952	
Evaluation	1/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	1/002	Layer	Layer	Made Ground					

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Evaluation	1/003	Layer	Layer	Former Topsoil					
Evaluation	1/004	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	10/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	10/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	10/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	11/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	11/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	12/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	12/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	12/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	12/004	Layer	Layer	Disturbance Below Subsoil					Later 13th to mid 14th century
Evaluation	13/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	13/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	13/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	14/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	14/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	14/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	15/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	15/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	15/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	16/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	16/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	16/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	16/004	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley (Drainage)			16/005		
Evaluation	16/005	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gullley				16/004	19th century
Evaluation	17/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	17/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	18/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Evaluation	18/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	18/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	18/004	Cut	Ploughmark	Cut of Ploughmark			18/005		
Evaluation	18/005	Fill	Ploughmark	Fill of Ploughmark				18/004	18th to early 19th century (CBM only)
Evaluation	19/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	19/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	19/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	19/004	Layer	Layer	Disturbance Below Subsoil (Agricultural)					
Evaluation	2/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	2/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	20/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	20/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	20/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	21/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	21/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	22/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	22/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	22/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	23/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	23/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					?Iron Age
Evaluation	23/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	24/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	24/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	24/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	25/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	25/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	25/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Evaluation	26/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	26/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	26/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	27/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	27/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	27/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	28/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	28/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	28/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	28/004	Cut	Gulley	Cut of Gulley (Drainage)			28/005		
Evaluation	28/005	Fill	Gulley	Fill of Gullley				28/004	19th century
Evaluation	29/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	29/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	29/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	29/004	Layer	Layer	Disturbance Below Subsoil (Agricultural)					19th century
Evaluation	3/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	3/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	30/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	30/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	31/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	31/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	31/003	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit (Same as 509)			32/004		
Evaluation	31/004	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Same as 510,Burnt)				32/003	Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Evaluation	31/005	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			31/006,31/007,31/008		
Evaluation	31/006	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Tertiary)				31/005	Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Evaluation	31/007	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Primary)				31/005	Late Iron Age - Early Roman

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Evaluation	31/008	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Secondary)				31/005	
Evaluation	31/009	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			31/010		
Evaluation	31/010	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit				31/009	
Evaluation	31/011	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			31/012,31/013		
Evaluation	31/012	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Primary)				31/011	
Evaluation	31/013	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Secondary)				31/011	Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Evaluation	31/014	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			31/015,31/016		
Evaluation	31/015	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Primary)				31/014	Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Evaluation	31/016	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Secondary)				31/014	Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Evaluation	32/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	32/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					Prehistoric - probably Bronze Age
Evaluation	32/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	32/004	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit					
Evaluation	32/005	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit					1st-2nd century AD with residual prehistoric
Evaluation	33/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	33/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	33/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	34/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	34/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	34/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	35/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	35/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	35/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	36/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	36/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	36/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Evaluation	37/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	37/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	38/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	38/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	38/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	39/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	39/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	39/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	39/004	Cut	Linear	Cut of Linear			39/004		
Evaluation	39/005	Fill	Linear	Fill of Linear				39/004	Date Uncertain
Evaluation	39/006	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			39/007		
Evaluation	39/007	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit (Burnt)				39/006	Mid/Late Bronze Age?; Later 13th to mid 14th century
Evaluation	4/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	4/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	40/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	40/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	40/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	41/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	41/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	41/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	41/004	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch			41/005,41/006		
Evaluation	41/005	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)				41/004	12th to early/mid 13th century
Evaluation	41/006	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch (Primary)				41/004	Roman; Mid 12th to mid 13th century
Evaluation	41/007	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch			41/008		
Evaluation	41/008	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch				41/007	Roman, Early 2nd Century 12th to early/mid 13th century +

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
									19th century glass x 1 ?Intrusive
Evaluation	41/009	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch			41/010		
Evaluation	41/010	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch				41/009	?Bronze Age; Later 13th to mid 14th century
Evaluation	41/011	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			41/012		
Evaluation	41/012	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit				41/011	
Evaluation	41/013	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch			41/014		
Evaluation	41/014	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch				41/013	
Evaluation	42/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	42/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	42/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	43/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	43/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	43/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	44/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	44/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	44/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	45/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	45/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	45/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	45/004	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit			45/005		
Evaluation	45/005	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit				45/004	Mid 12th to mid 13th century
Evaluation	45/006	Cut	Linear	Cut of Linear			45/007		
Evaluation	45/007	Fill	Linear	Fill of Linear				45/006	
Evaluation	46/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	46/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	47/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	47/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Evaluation	48/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	48/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	49/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	49/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	5/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	5/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	5/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	50/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	50/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	51/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	51/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	52/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	52/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	53/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	53/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	54/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	54/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	55/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	55/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	56/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	56/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	57/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	57/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	58/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	58/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	59/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	59/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	6/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					

	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Sub-Group	Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
Evaluation	6/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	6/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	60/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	60/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	61/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	61/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	62/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	62/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	63/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	63/002	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	7/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	7/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	7/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	71/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	71/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	71/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	8/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	8/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	8/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	9/001	Layer	Layer	Topsoil					
Evaluation	9/002	Layer	Layer	Subsoil					
Evaluation	9/003	Layer	Layer	Natural					
Evaluation	Trenches 64-70 not excavated								
Evaluation	Trenches 72-82 not excavated								

Appendix 2: Finds Quantification

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Fe	Weight (g)	Lead	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clinker	Weight (g)	Burnt Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Coin	Weight (g)
U/S															1	28														
Feature A									1	6					1	6														
Feature B															1	8			1	<1										
Feature E					7	40					1	50							3	52										
Feature F			1	10																										
Feature O	9	30													1	6														
Feature P	51	478			5	174	2	48															1	10						
Feature T	2	10																												
Feature W	2	14																												
Feature X	3	42																												
[600]	9	226	1	30	2	18									2	256											1	2		
[601]	1	10	2	34									1	4108	2	468													1	8
[604]/ [605]	1	8																												
[605]							14	210																						
[609]	3	6			2	8	3	10					2	44																
[611]							5	182																						
[612]					3	6	37	144																						
[613]	4						6	46																						
	1				8	28	1	<2																						
[616]	2						2	8																						
[631]	3						13	116																						

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Fe	Weight (g)	Lead	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clinker	Weight (g)	Burnt Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Coin	Weight (g)
[635]	2						1	14																						
[643]	13							162																						
[650]			2	118	26			702					1	28																
[652]	1	<2			28	1	2	1722																						
[654]	5	26	1	278	4			28							1	4														
[656]	93	280			12			208			1	4											4	22						
[658]	2	<2			10																									
[660]	3	8			60																		9	84						
[665]	1	6																												
[672]	12	40			1	6			1	6																				
[682]	5	28																												
[686]					26	114																								
[689]	1	20																												
[691]					17	98																								
[694]	24	268	3	22	12	130			1	6																				
[700]			3	552	6	10	4	30																						
[702]	3	10					18	126							1	26														
[704]	2	10	1	4	1	<2	82	1756															1	2						
[706]	9	154			9	58	1	<1																						
[716]											1	10																		
[718]	1	46					2	8																						
[719]	3	6			1	2	7	130																						
[721]	4	14					2	8					3	348																
[723]	6	32					2	18					1	194																
[727]	8	42	1	2	9	114	1	118																						
[734]	2	<1	1	260			3	20																						

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Fe	Weight (g)	Lead	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clinker	Weight (g)	Burnt Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Coin	Weight (g)
[735]	1	4	5	28																					1	<1				
[737]	4	22			3	6	43	622							2	4														
[739]					1	28	9	110					1	260																
[741]							8	128											6	116	36	1210								
[743]	36	512	1	118	1	4	36	612					6	1200																
[747]	4	54			2	6																								
[751]	9	26	1	314											6	132			8	72										
[753]	5	24			5	16	2	8											4	246										
[755]	12	106	4	10			13	100							1	18														
[757]	1	6	9	218			3	18																						
[761]	5	20																												
[763]	4	16			1	12			1	10																				
[775]	1	<2																												
[777]	17	80																												
[779]	11	76			2	8	9	244																						
[783]	1	<1			2	6	4	10																						
[784]	5	50			6	52	12	174					1	1570																
[786]	1	<2																												
[788]	1	<2																												
[790]	1	<2			3	6																								
[792]	5	16													1	6														
[794]	4	8																												
[800]	1	4																												
[802]	13	36			3	<1																								
[804]	4	36			1	<1	4	76							1	4														
[816]	8	60																												

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Fe	Weight (g)	Lead	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clinker	Weight (g)	Burnt Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Coin	Weight (g)
[822]	11	22																												
[838]																	1	10												
[840]	2	8																												
[842]	1	12			14	120													1	56										
[844]	6	8																												
[848]	11	96			1	<2									2	6														
[858]							1	28																						
[864]	1	4																							1	6				
[869]	29	296	18	3640	18	164	54	852	11	7078			6	342					1	92										
[876]	6	18					2	20																						
[884]	5	46	1	88	2	20	11	334							1	<2			1	24										
[885]	19	186	3	356			64	966					1	112																
[886]	8	44					10	144							1	56														
[905]					1	6	49	544																						
[907]	2	4																					8	35						
[913]							12	104																						
[921]					1	6	6	38																						
[923]	1	8			1	<2																								
[925]					3	8																								
[927]							58	520																						
[931]							75	742																						
[933]							8	58																						
[935]							37	734					1	24									4	14						
[937]	31	574																					109	216						
[943]							63	488																						
[949]							4	62																						

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	Flint	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Fe	Weight (g)	Lead	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Clinker	Weight (g)	Burnt Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Coin	Weight (g)
106											122	1073																		
108															1	10														
110	8	56																												
111	41	264	5	50	4	<2	4	56					11	166																
112	21	198	1	237	4	63							12	511																
Topsoil	6	60	1	12							3	58			1	6			1	48					2	30				
WB u/s		2	152																											

Appendix 3: Iron Age/Early Roman Pottery Data and Spot Dates

Context	Date	Comments
743	Middle-late Iron Age	One sherd probably present residually in context with later pot-
665	AD 50-100	One sherd
689	Middle-late Iron Age or Saxon	One bodysherd, uncertain whether Middle/late Iron Age or Saxon
937	Early 1st C AD-Early Roman	probably pre-conquest

Appendix 4: Post Roman Pottery Data and Spot Dates

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
1/001																									5	26	C19th	Eng stone ink, yellow ware, TPC
2/001																									2	7	C19th	TPC, porcelain
5/002																									1	3	C19th	TP pearl
7/001																									8	53	C19th	late slip, UE, TP pearl, Lon ston, PC
8/002																									2	7	C19th	porcelain
9/001			1	1																					2	3	C19th	TPC
10/001																									1	19	C19th	Eng stone ginger beer
11/001																									1	17	C19th	plain pearl
12/001																									2	18	C19th	PC, UE. 1/1g burnt clay
12/004															2	9											Late C13th - 14th	CP bodysherds
13/001																									1	8	C19th	late slip,
14/001																									2	5	C19th	porcelain, blue stoneware

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
15/001																									2	12	C19th	TPC, UE
16/005																									2	3	C19th	porcelain, PC
19/002																							1	37			Later C18th	GRE
27/002																									2	16	C19th	TP pearl, PC
28/001																									1	4	C19th	PC
28/005																									1	7	C19th	TP pearl
29/001			4	18																							C12th-e13th	Bowl with club rim
29/004																									1	6	C19th	PC
30/001																									3	26	C19th	PC, TPC
31/001																									1	4	C19th	UE
34/001																									3	32	C19th	TPC, Eng stone, yellow ware
35/001																									1	186	C19th	insulator PC
36/001																									1	2	C19th	TPC
37/001																									1	10	C19th	Eng stone
38/001																									2	41	C19th	HFE butterpot, UE
39/001															1	5									1	4	C19th	PC, C13th/14th glazed jug
39/007							2	22																			m/l C13th - e14th	CP base/body. Fresh
40/001																	1	3							2	77	C19th	GRE, UE,

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
																												C14th ?jug bodysherd
41/001																					2	13			2	6	C19th resid C15th	PC, UE, IC14th-e16th handle
41/005			2	7			1	1																			C12th-e13th	x1 intru.later C13th?
41/006			1	8																							C12th-e13th	CP flaring beaded rim. Abraded
41/008			9	38																							C12th-e13th	CP bodysherds. Fresh
41/010															1	2											M/l C13th - m14th	Poss jug
42/001																									1	26	C19th	PC
43/001																									3	34	C19th	late slip, GRE, UE
45/001																									3	15	C19th	PC, TPC
45/005			1	7																							C12th-e13th	CP bodysherd. Fresh
49/001																									1	26	C19th	UE
52/001																									1	11	C19th	PC
59/001																									1	8	C19th	Yellow ware
60/001																									3	29	C19th	PC
71/001																							1	24	4	44	C19th	GRE, TPC, PC. C18th

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
																											GRE
500																									9	61	C19th	HFE butterpot, TPC, yellow ware
U/S																												
Feature A																												
Feature B																												
Feature E																												
Feature F																												
Feature O	9	30	9	30																							C12th - e13th	x1 abraded distorted rim?
Feature P	51	478	49	466	1	6																					C12th - e13th	x1 thumbed CP/B rim; x1 CP club. 1/5g stone
Feature T	2	10	2	10																							C12th - e13th	
Feature W	2	14	2	14																							C12th - e13th	
Feature X	3	42	1	35	2	5																					C12th - e13th	x1 thumbed B rim. Abraded.1/35g
Topsoil	6	59															1	2							5	57	mixed mainly C19th	Eng stoneware, pearl
[110]			8	56																							C12th - e13th	Rolled over club rim CP

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
[111]	41	264	33	192	3	22			3	16			1	7			1	28									m/l C12th - 13th	Fine sand j with thumbed base, rest rolled over club rimmed Shell 1 CP. X3 to draw?
[112]	21	198	10	71					3	79							4	36	4	13							m/l C12th - 13th	Shell 1 CP with rolled rims, sand/sparse shell jug strap handle to draw?
[600]	9	226									1	10													7	147	C19th - e20th	UE, PC, HPC, Yellow, TP pearl, Eng ston. Also salt-glazed drain & tile
[602]	1	10									1	10															C13th?	Could be tile
[604]/[605]	1	8													1	8											Late C12th - 13th	J rim. Canterbury sandy?
[605]																												
[609]	3	6	1	3											2	3											Late C12th - 13th	Abraded
[611]																												
[612]																												

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
[613]	4	26																								?C13th - 14th	All CBM not pot
[615]	1	28	1	28																						C12th - e13th	B with thumbed rim
[616]	2	4	2	4																						C12th - e13th	Chips!
[627]	see	672																									Bag labels differ: 627 AND 672. Pot marked 672
[631]	3	12	3	12																						C12th - e13th	
[635]	2	10	2	10																						C12th - e13th	
[638]							1	7																		Mid C12th - m13th	Pot and 1 label is 638, other label says 923!
[643]	13	60	13	60																						C12th - e13th	
[650]																											
[653]	1	<2	1	3																						C12th - e13th	
[654]	5	26	2	3	1	7					1	11														Late C12th - 13th	CP squared club rim shell/sparse sand. Sand/flint prob. Tile
[655]			4	17																						C12th - e13th	Rounded club rim CP

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
[656]	93	280	90	259			3	21																		Mid C12th - m13th	CP with beaded flaring rim & squared club rim. Both shell
[657]			4	5																						C12th - e13th	Chips!
[658]	2	<2																									
[659]			3	7																						C12th - e13th	
[660]	3	8																									
[665]	1	6																								RB?	Abraded RB sherd
[672]	12	40	11	38	1	2																				C12th - e13th	
[682]	5	28	5	28																						C12th - e13th	
[686]																											
[689]	1	20																								prehistoric or M AS	Anna to check if prehistoric and if not, return! Not like anything else on the site
[691]																											
[694]	24	268	20	261	1	3									3	4										C12th - e13th	CP with flaring club rim
[700]																											
[702]	3	10			3	10																				Late C12th	

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
																										- 13th	
[704]	2	10	2	10																						C12th - e13th	
[706]	9	154	9	154																						C12th - e13th	CP with flaring club rim
[716]																											
[718]	1	46													1	46										C12th - e13th	Canterbury sandy ware spouted pitcher spout cf. Cotter 2006,Figure 111, No. 26.
[719]	3	6	1	1											2	5										C12th - e13th	
[721]	4	14	4	14																						C12th - e13th	
[723]	6	32	5	20											1	13										C12th - e13th	
[725]			5	11																						C12th - e13th	
[727]	8	42	8	42																						C12th - e13th	B rounded club rim
[734]	2	<1	2	1																						C12th - e13th	
[735]	1	4			1	4																				Mid C12th - m13th	
[737]	4	22	4	22																						C12th - e13th	
[739]																											

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
[741]																											
[743]	36	512	30	459	2	39									3	10										C12th - e13th	1/4g resid. prehistoric; Shell 1: x2 B with thumbed rims, x3 CP
[747]	4	54	4	54																						C12th - e13th	B with thumbed rim
[751]	9	26	4	11											2	9	2	4								Mid C12th - m13th	
[753]	5	24	4	16			1	9																		Mid C12th - 13th	
[755]	12	106	6	78	1	6																				C12th - e13th	
[757]	1	6	1	6																						C12th - e13th	
[761]	5	20	1	1	3	17									1	2										Mid C12th - m13th	
[763]	4	16	3	12													1	4								Mid C12th - m13th	Gr gl fine Cant sandy jug?
[769]			1	3																						C12th - e13th	
[775]	1	<2	1	2																						C12th - e13th	Chip!
[777]	17	80	16	74							1	6														C12th - e13th	CP with everted simple rim. Tile frag?
[779]	11	76	11	76																						C12th - e13th	
[783]	1	<1													1	1										C12th -	Chip!

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
																										e13th	
[784]	5	50	5	50																						C12th - e13th	
[786]	1	<2	1	2																						C12th - e13th	
[788]	1	<2	1	2																						C12th - e13th	Chip!
[790]	1	<2	1	2																						C12th - e13th	Chip!
[792]	5	16	2	8	2	1																				C12th - e13th	other is stone
[794]	4	8	3	7																						C12th - e13th	other is clay
[800]	1	4	1	4																						C12th - e13th	
[802]	13	36	13	36																						C12th - e13th	B with club rim
[804]	4	36	3	21	1	16																				C12th - e13th	Shell 2: CP with flaring club rim
[816]	8	60	7	51			1	8																		C12th - e13th	Shell 1: B with club rim
[822]	11	22	11	22																						C12th - e13th	
[838]																											
[840]	2	8	2	8																						C12th - e13th	
[842]	1	12	1	12																						C12th - e13th	CP with flaring club rim
[844]	6	8	5	5			1	3																		C12th -	

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
																										e13th	
[848]	11	96	7	72	1	3							3	22												Mid C12th - m13th	Shell 1:Necked CP with bead rim
[858]			2	8																						C12th - e13th	
[864]	1	4					1	4																		Mid C12th - m13th	
[869]	29	296	28	294											1	2										C12th - e13th	Shell: x4 B with thumbed club rims, x2 B with plain club rims, x1 CP, X1 J
[876]	6	18	6	18																						C12th - e13th	
[884]	5	46	5	46																						C12th - e13th	x1 B with thumbed club rim
[885]	19	186	16	137	1	20									1	25	1	4								C12th - e13th	Shell 1: B with thumbed club rim x1, B with plain club rim x3, CP with necked club rim x1
[886]	8	44	8	44																						C12th - e13th	CP with everted club rim
[905]																											

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	1) Shell 1	Weight (g)	2) Shell 2 sparse sand	Weight	3) Sand, rare shell 1	Weight (g)	4) Sand, sparse shell 2	Weight	5) Sand, sparse flint to 3mm	Weight	6) Canterbury sandy greyware	Weight	7) Canterbury Medium sand	Weight (g)	8) Fine sand ?Canterbury	Weight (g)	9) London Med sand slipped	Weight	10) Trans fine sand	Weight (g)	C18th wares	Weight (g)	C19th wares	Weight (g)	Date	Comments
[907]	2	4																										
[913]																												
[921]																												
[923]	1	8																									See 638	
[925]																												
[927]																												
[931]																												
[933]																												
[935]																												
[937]	31	574																									Prehistoric: M/LIA?	
[943]																												
[949]																												

Appendix 5: Environmental Quantification

RESIDUE TABLE

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal/CPR ? <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Molluscs	Weight (g)	Residue Description
1000	698	Fill of Posthole	*	2	**	6					industrial debris, cbm
1001	637	Fill of Pit			*	<1			****	234	cbm
1002	650	Fill of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary, Shell Filled)							****	3693	-
1003	652	Fill of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary, Shell Filled)	*	1			**	11	****	1087	pottery, cbm
1004	656	Fill of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	*	1	**	<1	**	13	*	<2	pottery, cbm
1005	670	Fill of Posthole?									empty
1006	684	Fill of Gulley									empty
1007	700	Fill of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)			*	<1	*	5			ind debris, metal
1008	706	Fill of Gulley	*	<1	**	<1	*	<1			pottery, cbm
1009	708	Fill of Gulley			*	<1					pottery, cbm
1010	730	Deposit of Cockle Shell							****	234	-
1011	736	Fill of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)					*	4	***	68	-
1012	743	Fill of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary, Terminus)			*	<1	*	4	***	214	pottery, cbm

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal/CPR ? <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Molluscs	Weight (g)	Residue Description
1013	751	Fill of Posthole			**	<1	*	1			pottery and <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
1014	753	Fill of Ditch (Drainage\Midden, Terminus)			*	<1	*	8			pottery, industrial debris
1015	755	Fill of Ditch (Drainage\Midden, Terminus)			**	<1	*	4	***	68	pottery, <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
1016	802	Fill of Gulley	*	<1	*	<1	*	2			pottery, cbm, <2mm metal, fcf,
1017	804	Fill of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)	*	<1	***	1	*	<1			pottery, <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
1019	838	Fill of Linear			*	6	**	5			pottery
1020	840	Fill of Ditch (Drainage/Boundary)							*	1	pottery, <2mm metal, fcf
1021	842	Fill of Pit			*	<1					<2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
1023	876	Puddling Spread (Human\Animal Traffic)			**	<1					pottery, <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
1024	794	Fill of Posthole			**	<1	√	4			pottery, worked flint, metal, fcf, cbm
1025	873	Fill of Drain Gulley (Terminus)			*	<1					<2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
1026	822	Fill of Posthole			*	<1					pottery, cbm, <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
1027	884	Fill of Ditch (Tertiary)			**	<1	*	2	***	121	pottery, cbm, <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
1028	885	Fill of Ditch (Secondary)			**	<1	*	2	***	146	pottery, <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal/CPR ? <4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Molluscs	Weight (g)	Residue Description
1029	886	Fill of Ditch (Primary)			*	<1	*	6	***	426	pottery, <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
2000	905	Fill of Posthole?									<2mm metal, fcf
2001	915	Fill of Ditch	*	1	*	<1	*	5	****	346	<2mm industrial debris & metal (?)
2002	919	Fill of Pit (Burnt)									pottery, burnt clay, <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
2003	935	Fill of Pit (Burnt)							**	105	burnt clay, <2mm industrial debris, metal
2004	945	Fill of Ditch			*	<1					cbm, <2mm industrial debris, metal, (?)
2005	907	Fill of Posthole?									burnt clay, <2mm industrial debris, metal (?)
2006	937	Fill of Pit (Burnt)							*	<1	pottery, burnt clay, <1mm industrial debris, metal (?)
2007	937	Fill of Pit (Burnt)			*	<1					pottery, cbm, burnt clay, <2mm metal, fcf
2008	953	Fill of Pit					*	2			burnt clay, <2mm industrial debris, metal
3000	110	Fill of Pit							***	3328	
3001	112	shell midden							***	918	pot
1	31/004	Burnt Pit fill	*	<2	*	<2	***	4			Pot */4, Burnt Clay ***/82, fcf */2
2	39/007	Burnt Pit fill	*	<2	**	<2	*	<2	**	4	Pot */<2, Burnt Clay **/4, fcf **/28, Fe */<2
3	506	Burnt Pit fill			*	<2	*	<2			Burnt Clay **/312, Kiln/oven base ***/242, fcf */54

Residue quantification (* = 1-25, ** = 26-50, *** = 51-75, **** = 76 – 100, ***** = >100) and weights ion grams.

FLOT TABLE

Sample Number	Context	Volume	Sub sample volume	Context / deposit type	Area	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charred crop plants	Charred weed seeds	Charred plant remains other	Other	Potential
1000	698	40	40	Fill of Posthole	A		**	***	** cereal & occ. stem frags	Type 1 and Polygonum/ Rumex sp.,			B/A
1001	637	10	10	Fill of Pit	A	uncharred veg 98%, occ uncharred seeds	-	-	-			-	D
1002	650	20	20	Fill of Ditch M/N (Drainage/Boundary, Shell Filled)	A	High % uncharred small roots		**	occ. T. aestivum mod-poor pres. but variable & unid cereals,	occ weed seeds			C
1003	652	20	20	Fill of Ditch M/N (Drainage/Boundary, Shell Filled)	A			*	* cf. Triticum sp.			shell frags oyster and other	D
1004	656	20	20	Fill of Ditch C (Drainage/Boundary)	A		***		cereal ** to id	<2mm **			C
1005	670	6	6	Fill of Posthole?	A	small charcoal fragments and some sed/fine silt, occ unch. Seeds (Chenopodium)	***	*					D
1006	684	6	6	Fill of Gulley G	A	some uncharred and charcoal frags	**		Cereal * Triticum sp. mostly poor preservation	1x Type 1, 1x Galium sp.			D
1007	700	20	20	Fill of Ditch E (Drainage/Boundary)	A	some uncharred vegetation	**		Cereal * Triticum sp. (1 poss sprouting)	1x Type 1		frags only	D
1008	706	20	20	Fill of Gulley H	A	uncharred vegetation 50%	**		cereal ** Triticum sp and Hordeum sp.	**			C
1009	708	10	10	Fill of Gulley J	A	Uncharred vegetation 98%						1 land snail shell	D
1010	730	6	6	Struct group Cockle Shell Deposit	A	Uncharred vegetation and Chenopodium sp. >10	*						D

Sample Number	Context	Volume	Sub sample volume	Context / deposit type	Area	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charred crop plants	Charred weed seeds	Charred plant remains other	Other	Potential
1011	736	40	20	Fill of Ditch I (Drainage/Boundary)	A	Uncharred vegetation	*		cereal *	* Type 1 (x1) and Galium type (x2)		shell frags	D
1012	743	40	20	Fill of Ditch B (Drainage/Boundary, Terminus)	A	uncharred vegetation 30%	**	2	1 Hordeum sp., Triticum sp. incl Triticum aestivum and other, poss stem and chaff frags	5-6 types (ca. 50 in total) Type 1 most abundant,		shell frags	C/B
1013	751	40	20	Struct group Fill of Posthole	A	uncharred vegetation ca. 40% and unch seeds (Chenopodium sp.)	**		** Triticum sp., some Leguminosae, some chaff frags	*** Type 1, 1 cf. Bromus sp/Avena sp.			C/B
1014	753	40	20	Fill of Ditch P (Drainage\Midden, Terminus)	A	uncharred vegetation 10%, sed 60%, occ. Seeds (Chenopodium sp. and Sambucus nigra	*	1	** cereals	***			B
1015	755	40	20	Fill of Ditch P (Drainage\Midden, Terminus)	A	uncharred vegetation 10%	**	*	** cereals	***			B
1016	802	30	30	Fill of Gulley L	A	uncharred vegetation ca 70%, uncharred weed seeds (Carex sp. Chenopodium sp)	**	*	pulses 1, cereals ** Triticum sp., chaff and stem frags (indet)	*** type 1 and others to id,			B
1017	804	20	10	Fill of Ditch X (Drainage/Boundary)	A	uncharred vegetation ca 60%, uncharred seeds (Chenopodium sp.)	*	*	* cereals poor preservation	*(<10 x type 1)	1 thorn		D
1019	838	12	12	Fill of Linear T	A	uncharred vegetation ca 60%, uncharred seeds (Chenopodium sp.)	*	*	* cereal	** (ca 10-15 total) (type 1 and some to id)			C/B
1020	840	30	30	Fill of Ditch V (Drainage/Boundary)	A	Uncharred vegetation ca 80%, uncharred seeds (Chenopodium sp.)	*	*	cereal * poor preservation	<5			D

Sample Number	Context	Volume	Sub sample volume	Context / deposit type	Area	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charred crop plants	Charred weed seeds	Charred plant remains other	Other	Potential
1021	842	10	10	Fill of Pit	A	Uncharred vegetation ca 80%	*	1	1 x T. cf. aestivum (v short and fat grain)	1 Galium sp.			D
1023	876	12	12	Trampled Spread (Human\Animal Traffic)	A	Uncharred vegetation 95%			1 Triticum sp. poor preservation	1 weed seed			D
1024	794	36	36	Struct group Fill of Posthole	A	Uncharred veg	**		** Hordeum sp. and Triticum sp. and frags,	*** cf. Bromus sp. & type 1		1 land snail shell	B
1025	873	20	20	Fill of Ditch V (Terminus)	A	Uncharred vegetation 95%	*		cereal 1 poss frag	* type 1			D
1026	822	10	10	Fill of Posthole	A	uncharred vegetation and sediment 90%	**		cereal <8	type 1		occ land snail shells	D
1027	884	48	24	Fill of Ditch O (Tertiary)	A	uncharred vegetation & sediment	***	*	cereals ** Triticum sp. & Hordeum sp.,	***			B
1028	885	24	24	Fill of Ditch O (Secondary)	A	uncharred vegetation, uncharred seeds (Chenopodium sp.)	**	*	pulses **, cereal **** (mostly T. cf. aestivum and to id), occ chaff (indet?)	(Type 1)		marine mollusc frags poss idable	B/A
1029	886	24	24	Fill of Ditch O (Primary)	A	uncharred vegetation ca. 80%, occ. uncharred seeds (Chenopodium)	*	*	cereal *(<10) Triticum cf. aestivum	1 cf. Caryophylaceae, 1 cf Polygonaceae & various but poor preservation			D
2000	905	12	12	Fill of Posthole?	B	Uncharred vegetation	**	*				1 land snail shell	C/D
2001	915	20	20	Fill of Ditch	B	uncharred vegetation ca 70%		*	** cereal (poor preservation)	* Type 1			C
2002	919	6	6	Fill of Pit (Burnt)	B		***	*	* cereal (poor preservation)				C/D
2003	935	10	10	Fill of Pit (Burnt)	B	uncharred vegetation, uncharred seeds (polygonum/Rumex sp., Chenopodium sp.)	**	*	** Triticum sp. incl T. cf. aestivum	** (Polygonum sp., Phytolaccaceae/Caryophylaceae to id (Type 1?), 1 poss wild grass seed frag.		occ land snails, ind debris (1 frag klinker)	C/B

Sample Number	Context	Volume	Sub sample volume	Context / deposit type	Area	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charred crop plants	Charred weed seeds	Charred plant remains other	Other	Potential
2004	945	20	20	Fill of Ditch	B	Uncharred vegetation ca. 90%	1	*	* indet frags				D
2005	907	6	6	Fill of Posthole?	B	uncharred vegetation ca. 95%	1	1					D
2006	937	12	12	Fill of Pit (Burnt)	B	Uncharred veg, uncharred weeds (Polygonaceae, Chenopodium sp.)	*	*	chaff (cf. T. spelta glume bases)	weed seeds (cf. Bromus/Avena sp.),		ind debris (klinker)	C/B
2007	937	80	40	Fill of Pit (Burnt)	B				* Triticum sp.	*** Avena/Bromus sp. ca. 50-70 in total & some other grass weeds too, ** weeds to id.			B
2008	953	20	20	Fill of Pit	B	uncharred vegetation ca. 98%	*			*			D
3000	110	20	20	Fill of Pit	Watching Brief	uncharred vegetation 80%		**	** cereal moderate preservation, * cf. Pisum sativum	**			C
3001	112	30	30	shell midden	Watching Brief	occasional uncharred veg and seeds		*				shell frags and fine shell matter	D
1	31/04	10	10	Burnt Pit fill		60		*					
2	39/07	40	40	Burnt Pit fill		40	*	*	** (mostly Triticum spp., 1 pulse & 1 glume base	?			
3	506	15	15	Burnt Pit fill		85		*	*	* unidentified			

Flot quantification (* = 1-25, ** = 26-50, *** = 51-75, **** = 76 – 100, ***** = >100).

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-48918

Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THISTLE HILL, NEAR MINSTER, SHEPPEY, KENT (Post Ex-Assesment)
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Bovis Homes Ltd in advance of construction work on land parcels: 4, 12, 13, and POS 5 of the large-scale Thistle Hill development, Isle of Sheppey, Kent (Planning Reference: SW/04/1059). The site was evaluated in May 2007 with 65 trial trenches excavated to a cumulative length of approximately 2157 metres. Archaeological features were recorded in five of these trenches (31, 32, 39, 41 and 45). These were all located within land parcel 4 and revealed pits of probable mid to late bronze age, late Iron Age/early Romano-British and medieval date. In addition linear features dating largely to the medieval period were also encountered. The watching brief took place between the 21st May and 23rd May 2007 during construction works to build an L shaped site compound. An additional three late Iron Age to early Romano British pits were encountered during this monitoring. The ensuing archaeological excavation was therefore divided between two targeted areas within land parcel 4 and an additional watching brief was placed upon the developments infrastructure. During the excavation phase, Late Iron Age to Early Roman pits were revealed, as well as a 12th to 13th century farmstead, further medieval features of a similar date were encountered during the watching brief. The site contributes to a growing understanding of the Late Iron Age and 12th to 13th century landscape of the Isle of Sheppey as well as expanding our knowledge of rural farmsteads in the medieval period.
Project dates	Start: 30-04-2007 End: 03-10-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	THI07 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SW/04/1059 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	FARMSTEAD Medieval
Monument type	PITS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	MIXED FINDS Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CBM Roman

Investigation type	'Open-area excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE SHEERNESS Thistle Hill
Postcode	ME12 3XX
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 594725 172119 50.9316997401 0.269683752316 50 55 54 N 000 16 10 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 13.78m Max: 16.69m

Project creators

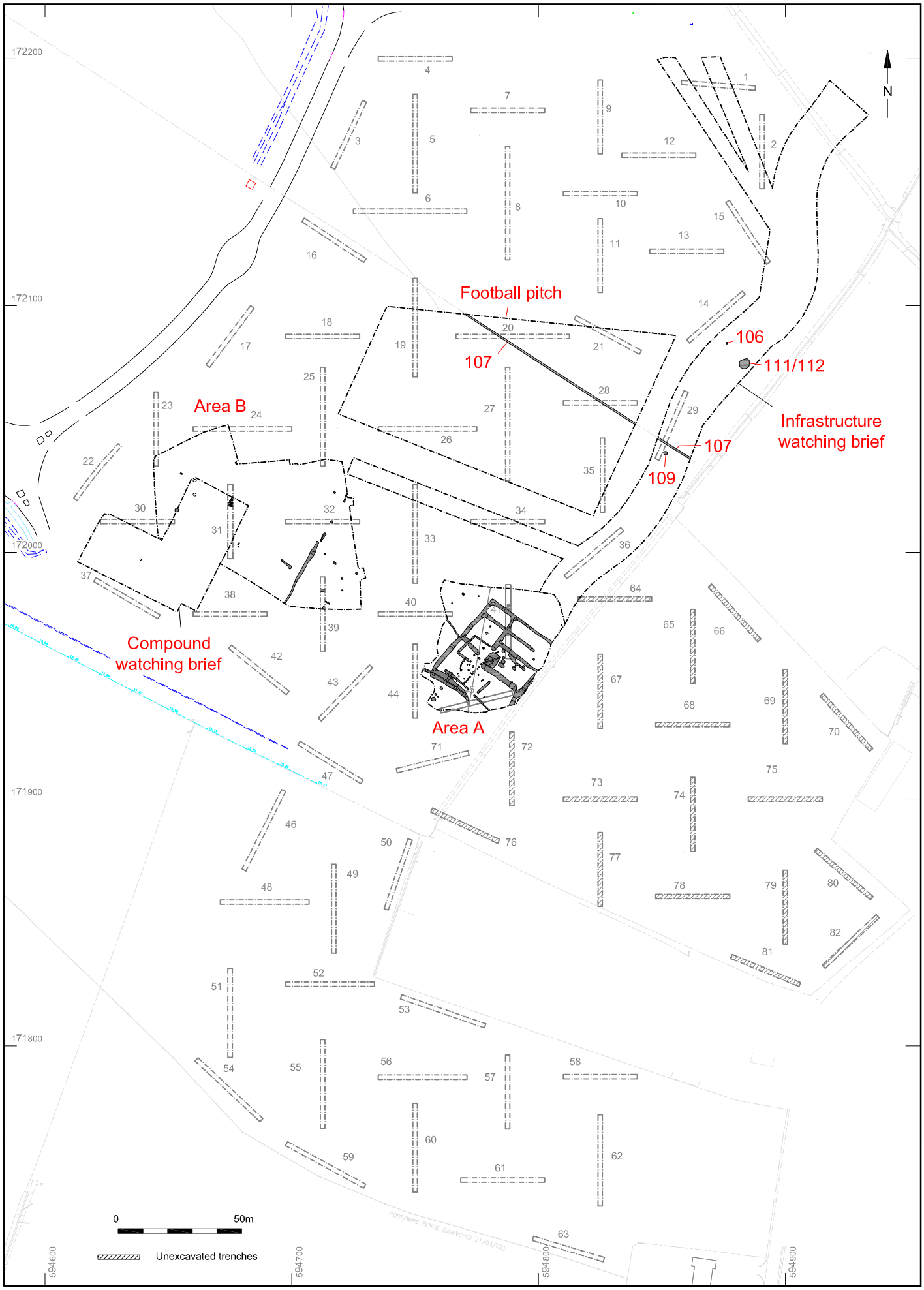
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Heritage Conservation Kent County Council
Project design originator	The Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Andrew Margetts
Project supervisor	Michelle Collings
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Bovis Homes Ltd.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THISTLE HILL, NEAR MINSTER, SHEPPEY

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Margetts, A
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2007130
Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND PROJECT DESIGN FOR PUBLICATION
Entered by	Andrew Margetts (andrew_margetts@tiscali.co.uk)
Entered on	26 September 2008

© Archaeology South-East		Thistle Hill, Sheppey	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3000	Dec 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: 2007130	Drawn by: JLR		



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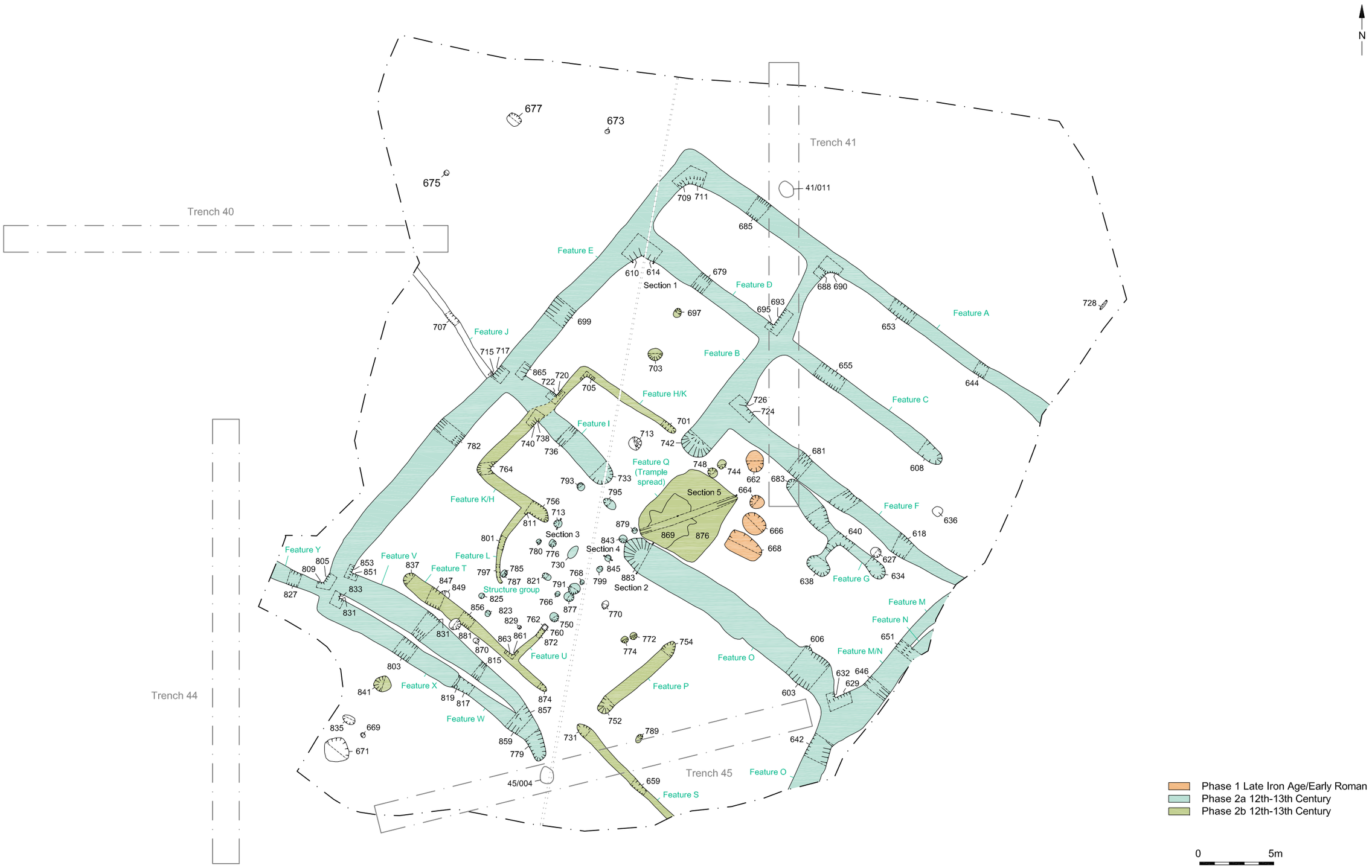
Project Ref: 3000	Dec 2008	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2007130	Drawn by: JLR		



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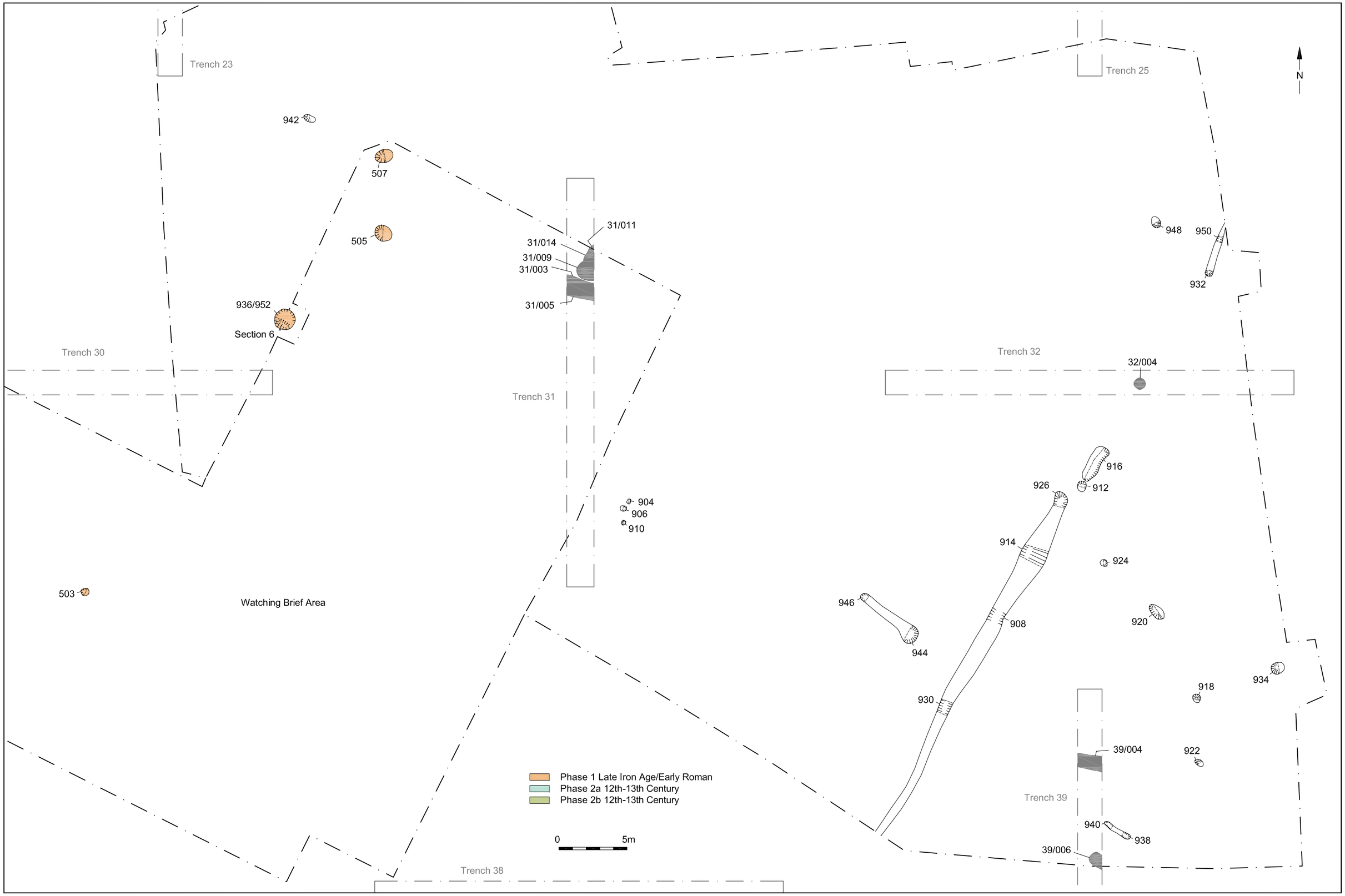
Project Ref: 3000	Dec 2008	Plan of Area A	
Report Ref: 2007130	Drawn by: JLR		



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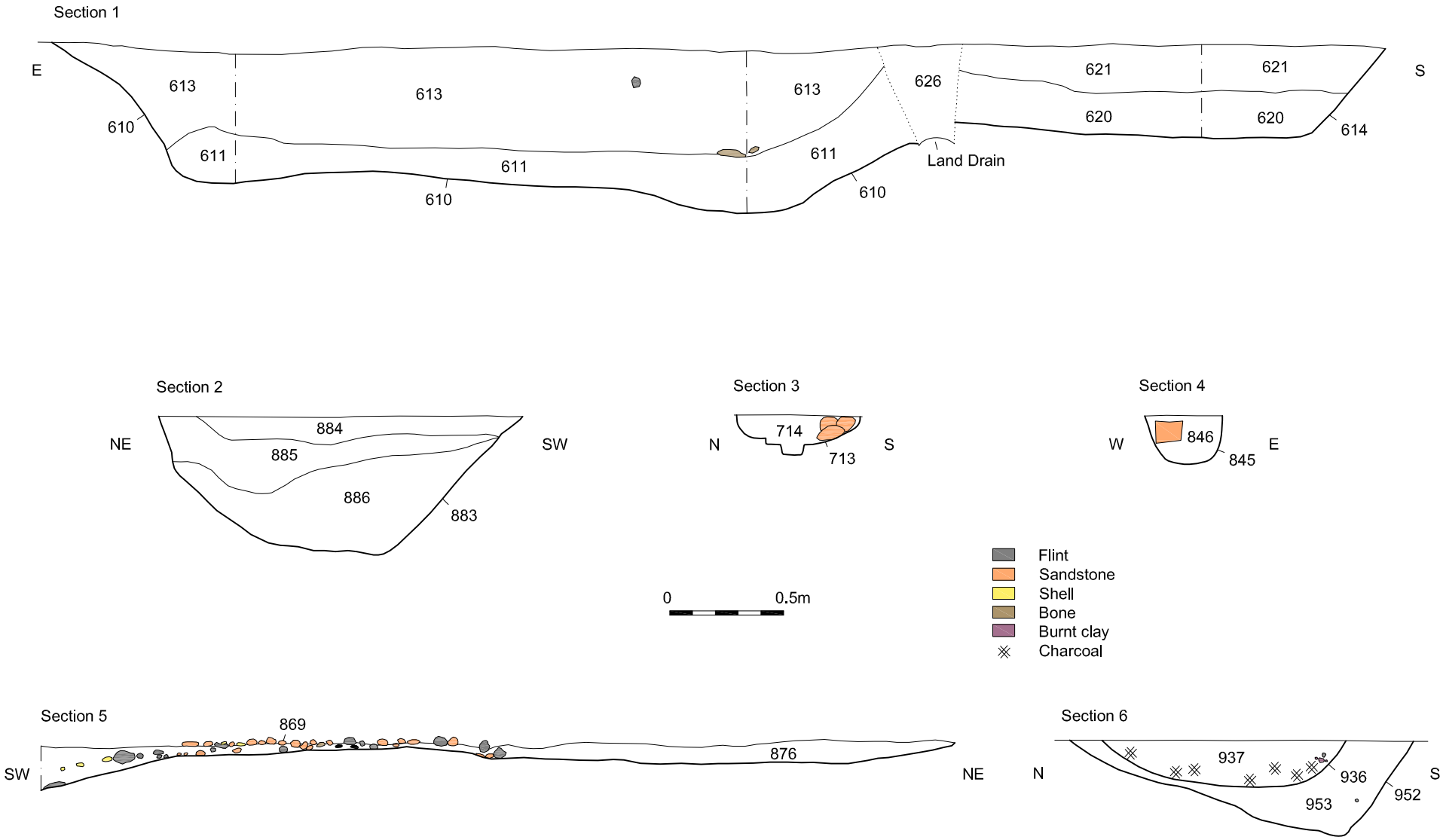
Project Ref: 3000	Dec 2008	Plan of Area B and Area of Watching Brief	
Report Ref: 2007130	Drawn by: JLR		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Thistle Hill Way, Sheppey	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 3000	Dec 2008	Sections	
Report Ref: 2007130	Drawn by: JLR		

Fig. 6: General site shot of Excavation Area A (facing south-east)

Fig. 7: General site shot of Excavation Area A (facing north-east)

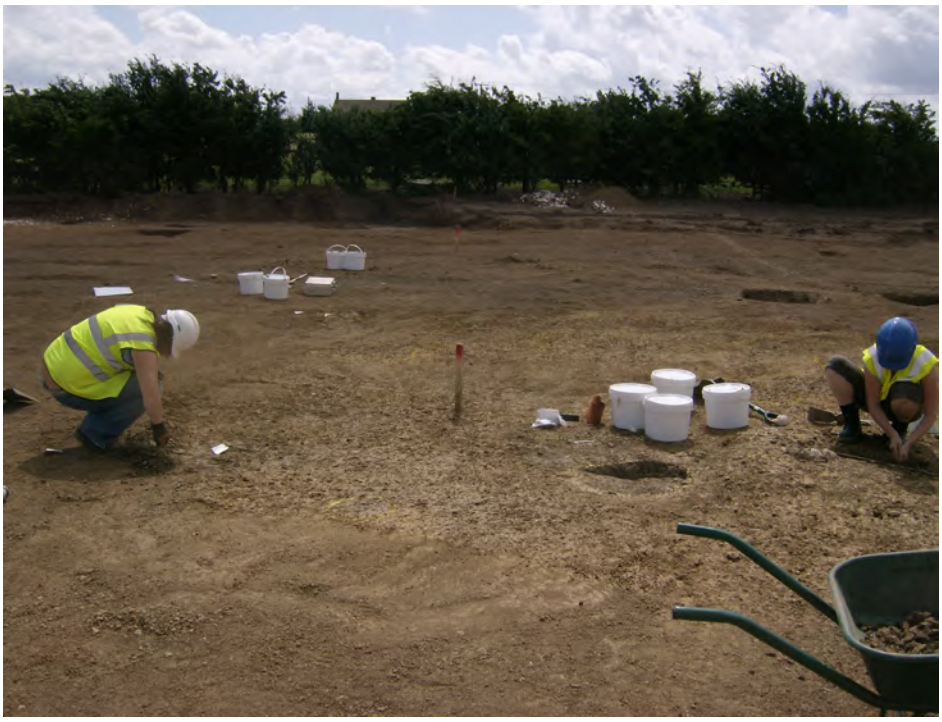


Fig. 8: General shot of Structure Group under excavation

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