

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Hollow lane
Wincheap
Canterbury, Kent**

NGR: TR 14235 56659

Planning Ref: (CA/14/02591/OUT)

**ASE Project No: 160092
Site Code: HLN16
ASE Report No: 2016150
OASIS id: archaeol6-248355**



By Jake Wilson

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Prepared by:	Jake Wilson	Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hollow Lane, Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent. Twenty-two trenches were excavated across the site.

There was clear evidence of modern truncation (services and an orchard) shown by disturbance within the topsoil, the subsoil and in places the natural geology. A large 18th-19th century midden in the east of the site had also truncated the subsoil in that area.

The northern half of the site yielded only insignificant later 18th-19th century features and the southern part of the site contained only an undated posthole and gully. A single abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery and a single struck flint were recovered from the subsoil and a fragment of degraded, residual, human bone was recovered from the gully.

Overall, the results suggest disturbance caused by the orchard and modern impacts with a very sparse remnant of either undated or late post-medieval, probably agricultural related, features and minimal residual artefacts.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Hollow Lane, Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent (centred on NGR TR 14235 56659; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology of the site is Seaford Chalk overlain by clay and silt head deposits (BGS 2016).
- 1.2.2 The site lies on the south-western periphery of Canterbury, approximately 1.3km from the city centre. It comprises a pentagonal plot of grassland (c.2.8ha) bounded by the grounds of Wincheap Primary School to the north, agricultural fields to the south, an allotment to the east and Hollow Lane to the west.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Canterbury City Council has granted planning permission for residential development (CA/14/02591/OUT) subject to conditions. A desk-based assessment (CgMs 2015) was produced in fulfilment of Condition 25. This concluded that good potential for archaeological remains spanning the Neolithic to Roman periods exist on the site.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluation carried out between 29th of March 2016 and 5th of April 2016. The archaeological work was undertaken by Jake Wilson (Archaeologist) and Tom Simms (assistant) with survey done by Vasilis Tsamis. The project was managed by Paul Mason (fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following information is summarised from the Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2015).

2.2 Palaeolithic/ Mesolithic

- 2.2.1 The Palaeolithic and Mesolithic potential of the site are considered to be low based on the paucity of finds from the earlier prehistoric period in the vicinity of the site

2.3 Neolithic/ Bronze Age

- 2.3.1 Neolithic and Bronze Age activity sites have been identified within a 500m radius of the site. An *in situ* Neolithic to Bronze Age flint assemblage is recorded at Thanington New Pumping Station (HER Ref: TR 15 NW 614). An assemblage of late prehistoric, probably Bronze Age, flint tools are recorded from immediately adjacent to the site (MKE 97315).

2.4 Iron Age

- 2.4.1 Iron Age pits (HER Ref: TR 15 NW 215) and pottery (HER Ref: TR 15 NW 310) are recorded within 500m of the site. Numerous Iron Age coins have been recorded from the Wincheap and Thanington areas, as metal detecting finds.

2.5 Roman

- 2.5.1 The Roman Road from the Roman City of Canterbury (Dvrovernum) to the Roman small town at Westhawk Farm, Ashford passes along the line of the A28. Numerous Roman sites and finds are recorded within 500m of the site and it is possible that a Roman roadside settlement is represented at Wincheap.
- 2.5.2 A Roman cremation burial is recorded from just outside the extreme north west of the study site at the boundary with Hollow Way, and it is possible that Hollow Way itself is a Roman trackway in origin, linking agricultural land to the Roman Road (HER Ref: TR 15 NW 465).

2.6 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval

- 2.6.1 A small number of Anglo Saxon and early medieval finds are recorded from within a 500m radius of the study site, principally as metal detecting finds.

2.7 Late Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern

- 2.7.1 During these periods and until the present, the site has lain in agricultural land. This is how the site is shown in the Andrews and Dury map of 1796, the Ordnance Survey of 1799, the Ordnance Survey of 1873, the Ordnance Survey of 1896, the Ordnance Survey of 1906 and the Ordnance Survey of 1956. The site remained as an Orchard until it was cleared and left as an empty field between 1962-1990.

2.8 Research Aims and Objectives

- 2.8.1 The general aim of this programme of fieldwork is to obtain a better understanding of the archaeological potential of the site. The results of this fieldwork will allow informed decisions to be made as to the need, nature and scope of any further mitigation measures that may be required.
- 2.8.2 To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any remains and deposits and to establish the extent of any previous groundworks and/or other modern processes have had on site.
- 2.8.3 And further to inform on the following areas of research from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):
- The evolution of settlement in the later prehistoric period
 - The role of rural/roadside settlement in the Roman period

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)

- 3.3.1 Trenches were excavated as close as possible to their proposed locations. Due to ecological barriers being set up before our arrival at the site; Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were located so as not to interfere with those barriers.
- 3.3.2 The trench locations were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel. Following this Trench 21 was moved to avoid a large service that ran through it.
- 3.3.3 Trenches were excavated by a tracked machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision, grading in spits of no more than 250mm at a time until the first archaeological horizon or natural geology was reached.
- 3.3.4 In Trenches 4 and 8 a sondage was placed at the end of the trench to assess the varying geological deposits and accurately determine the correct depths of the geological horizon.
- 3.3.5 All spoil was placed at a minimum of 0.5m away from the trench edge and separated between topsoil and subsoil as per the contractor's request.
- 3.3.6 All deposits both geological and archaeological were recorded using standard ASE context sheets with colours recorded by visual inspection only. A digital photographic record was made of the trenches.
- 3.3.7 No environmental samples were taken as no suitable deposits were encountered.
- 3.3.7 Trenches were located and levelled using a GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.3.8 Spoil heaps and trench bases were scanned by eye, for unstratified artefacts.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at an appropriate local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below.

Number of Contexts	12
No. of files/paper record	37
Plan and sections sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	64
Permatrace sheets	1
Trench Record Forms	22

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.0.1 The majority of evaluation trenches proved to be negative with only six yielding any archaeological activity. Features consisted mainly of postholes or areas of modern truncation with the exception of a gully recorded in Trench 15.
- 4.0.2 Any feature without dating evidence was 100% excavated for finds recovery.
- 4.0.3 A summary of those trenches negative of archaeological remains is tabulated as Appendix 1 at the back of this report.

4.1 Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.5m	0.28m
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	30m	1.5m	0.26m
4/003	Layer	Natural	30m	1.5m	0.08m+
4/004	Cut	Modern Posthole	0.30m	0.29m	0.07m
4/005	Fill	Fill of [4/004]	0.30m	0.29m	0.07m

Table 2: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 4 was located on a northwest-southeast alignment in the northern end of site and measured 30m x 1.5m x 0.63m deep.
- 4.1.2 The base of Trench 4 was orange-brown clay with infrequent flint inclusions [4/003] which was measured at a depth of 0.55m. Truncating the natural [4/003] a modern service ran through the south-eastern end of the trench on an east-west alignment.
- 4.1.3 A small sub-circular posthole was observed within the north-western end of trench measuring 0.29m x 0.07m containing dark brown silted clay with frequent chalk inclusions. A bent metal bracket, 18th century glass and an 18th century clay pipe were all recovered from within the fill [4/005]. Irregular edges of the posthole may suggest possible root truncation.
- 4.1.3 Overlying the natural [4/003] was a dark brown silt-clay truncated subsoil [4/002] measuring at a depth of 0.26m and above this was a layer of topsoil [4/001], a friable dark brown silt-clay layer measuring at a max depth of 0.28m.
- 4.1.4 A sondage was placed at the end of the trench to assess the varying geological deposits and accurately determine the correct depth of the geological horizon.

4.2 Trench 11

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.5m	0.29m
11/002	Layer/deposit	Made ground/possible midden heap	30m	1.5m	0.65m
11/003	Layer	Subsoil	30m	1.5m	0.33m
11/004	Layer	Natural	0.30m	1.5m	0.07m+

Table 3: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 11 was located on a northeast-southwest alignment in the northern end of site and measured at 30m x 1.5m x 0.97mm.

4.2.2 The base of Trench 11 was orange-brown clay with infrequent flint inclusions [11/004] and occasional large flint spreads; this was measured at a depth of 0.91m. Truncating the natural [11/004] a modern service ran through the centre of the trench on a southeast-northwest alignment.

4.2.3 Within the northeast end of the trench the subsoil had been removed and a large deposit [11/002] of soft, mid-brown silted clay at a depth of 0.65m was recorded. This contained modern CBM fragments, chalk, occasional glass and infrequent porcelain sherds. This rose quite steeply at the centre of the trench to return to the natural [11/004] but any evidence of a cut has been truncated away by the service.

4.2.4 Overlying the natural [11/004] in the southwest end of the trench was dark brown silt-clay subsoil [11/003] measured at a depth of 0.27m. Above this was a layer of topsoil [11/001], a friable dark brown silt-clay layer measuring at a max depth of 0.29m. While in the northeast end of the trench the same topsoil [11/001] overlies deposit [11/002] at a maximum depth of 0.29m

4.3 Trench 12

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.5m	0.30m
12/002	Layer/deposit	Made ground/possible midden heap	30m	1.5m	0.69m
12/004	Layer	Natural	0.30 m	1.5m+	0.01m+

Table 4: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 12 was located on a northeast-southwest alignment in the north-eastern end of site and measured at 30m x 1.5m x 1.06m

4.3.2 The base of Trench 12 was orange-brown clay with infrequent flint inclusions [12/004] and occasional large flint spreads; this was measured at a depth of 0.91m.

- 4.3.3 Within this trench the entire subsoil had been removed and a large layer [12/002] of soft, mid-brown silted clay was recorded. This included some late 18th century – 19th century CBM fragments, mid-18th and 19th clay tobacco pipe and infrequent early 19th century pottery.
- 4.3.4 Overlying this deposit [12/002] was a layer of topsoil [12/001], a friable dark brown silt-clay layer measuring at a maximum depth of 0.30m with small amounts of very modern inclusions including plastic bags, newspaper and electronics.

4.4 Trench 15

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.5m	0.28m
15/002	Layer	Subsoil	30m	1.5m	0.35m
15/003	Layer	Natural	30m	1.5m	0.03m+
15/004	Cut	Cut of gully	1.5m+	0.67m	0.18m
15/005	Fill	Fill of [15/004]	1.5m+	0.67m	0.18m

Table 5: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 15 was located on a northwest-southeast alignment in the southeast corner of site and measured at 30m x 1.5m x 0.70mm.
- 4.4.2 The base of Trench 15 varied from orange-brown clay with infrequent flint inclusions [15/003] to large flint spreads; this was measured at a depth of 0.70m.
- 4.4.3 Truncating the natural [15/003] was a shallow, undated gully running on a northeast-southwest alignment. Within its mid grey/brown silt-clay fill [15/005] six fragments of poorly preserved human bone were recovered. They represent the proximal shaft of a right, juvenile or adult-sized femur. The bone was poorly preserved. The gully was 100% excavated for dating evidence but none was present.
- 4.4.4 Overlying the natural [15/003] and gully [15/004] was soft, mid-brown/orange silt clay subsoil [15/002] at a max depth of 0.35m. Above this was a layer of topsoil [15/001] consisting of a friable dark brown silt-clay layer measuring at a max depth of 0.28m.

4.5 Trench 17

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.5m	0.28m
17/002	Layer	Subsoil	30m	1.5m	0.35m
17/003	Layer	Natural	30m	1.5m	0.03m+
17/004	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.46m	0.32m	0.05m
17/005	Fill	Fill of [17/004]	0.46m	0.32m	0.05m

Table 6: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 17 was located on a northwest-southeast alignment in the southeast corner of site and measured at 30m x 1.5m x 0.70mm.
- 4.5.2 The base of Trench 17 was orange-brown clay with infrequent flint inclusions [17/003] and occasional flint deposits; this was measured at a depth of 0.68m. Truncating the natural [17/003] was a small, undated sub-circular posthole [17/004] located in the centre of the trench, measuring at 0.46m x 0.32m x 0.05m. The fill [17/005] was soft, mid-brown silt clay and is heavily truncated by rooting. The feature was 100% excavated for dating evidence but none was present.
- 4.5.3 Overlying the natural [17/003] and posthole [17/004] was soft, mid-brown/orange silt clay subsoil [17/002] at a max depth of 0.29m. A single piece of unstratified struck flint was found within this layer. Above this was a layer of topsoil [17/001] consisting of a friable dark brown silt-clay layer measuring at a max depth of 0.30m.

4.6 Trench 22

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	30m	1.5m	0.36m
22/002	Layer	Subsoil	30m	1.5m	0.23m
22/003	Layer	Natural	30m	1.5m	0.03m+
22/004	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.39m+	0.64m	0.71m
22/005	Fill	Fill of [22/004]	0.39m	0.64m	0.05m

Table 7: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 22 was located on a northeast-southwest alignment in the far south of site and measured at 30m x 1.5m x 0.62mm
- 4.6.2 The base of Trench 22 was orange-brown clay with infrequent flint inclusions [17/003] and occasional flint deposits; this was measured at a depth of 0.62m.
- 4.6.3 Overlying the natural [22/003] was soft, mid-brown/orange silt clay subsoil [22/002] at a max depth of 0.29m. Above this was a layer of topsoil [22/001] consisting of a friable dark brown silt-clay layer measuring at a max depth of

0.30m.

- 4.6.4 Truncating the topsoil [22/001], subsoil [22/002] and natural [22/003] was a large circular posthole [22/004] located in the northeast of the trench against the bulk, measuring at 0.39m x 0.64m x 0.71m. The fill [22/005] was soft, mid-brown silt clay and was moderately disturbed by rooting. Late 18th century – 19th century CBM, mid-18th and 19th century clay pipe, shell and residual 13th-15th century AD pottery were recovered from [22/005].

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Hollow Lane, Canterbury. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 8). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Animal bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Human bone	Wt (g)
1/002					1	22												
4/005											1	74	1	1	1	3		
12/002	3	19	2	397			1	6					1	3				
15/005																	6	94
17/002									1	55								
21/002	1	2																
22/005	1	12	4	26			3	41					1	2				
Total	5	33	6	423	1	22	4	47	1	55	1	74	3	6	1	3	6	94

Table 8: Finds quantification

5.2 The Flintwork by Tom Munnery

5.2.1 A single piece of struck flint weighing 54g was recovered from the subsoil in trench 17 (17/002).

5.2.2 The piece was an unretouched flake of bullhead bed type flint which showed signs of dorsal scarring. The flake is in good condition, despite having derived from the subsoil. The material was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet (Table 9).

5.2.3 The flintwork provides limited evidence of prehistoric presence at the site. No diagnostic tools were found, but based on morphological traits and the raw material used, the material suggests a later prehistoric date, perhaps Neolithic.

Category	Flakes	Chips	Irregular waste	Core	Retouched pieces	Total
No	1					1

Table 9: The flintwork

5.3 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A single sherd of prehistoric pottery, weighing 2 grams, was recovered from context [21/002]. The undiagnostic bodysherd contains moderate, fairly well-sorted flint of 0.5-2mm and features one well-burnished surface. Fabrics of this type are long-lived and could conceivably be of any 1st millennium BC date although well-sorted and well-burnished flint-tempered wares are probably most characteristic of the Middle Iron Age.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 By far the earliest post-Roman pottery consists of a very heavily abraded bodysherd of sandy Tyler Hill ware (12g) from context [22/005]. Although of the 13th- to mid-14th- century, the sherd is probably residual.
- 5.4.1 The other pottery was all recovered from context [12/002] and can all be placed within a c. 1800-1840 date range. The sherds consist of a 10g fragment from a glazed red earthenware vessel of uncertain form, a 2g fragment from a pearlware plate with transfer-printed willow pattern design and a 4g piece from a cylindrical late creamware vessel (possibly a mug). All three sherds show slight signs of abrasion.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.5.1 Six pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 424g were recovered from two evaluation contexts: [12/002] and [22/005]. Tile fragments were recovered from both contexts and appeared to be both formed of the same orange fabric, with fine quartz and burnt oxides. The brick was made from a similar but very hard-fired red fabric with fine quartz and burnt oxides. All the material was broken and therefore not particularly dateable, although the brick looked of a late 18th century – 19th century type. Samples of fabrics and form have been retained although can be discarded if deemed of no further value.

5.6 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

- 5.6.1 Clay pipe stem fragments were recovered from three different deposits. Probably the earliest consists of a 2g piece from context [4/005] that is of general 18th- century form. Although this fragment shows signs of a little wear, the other two pieces are quite fresh. These were recovered from contexts [12/002] and [22/005] (2g and 4g respectively) and are of types that can only be placed between the mid-18th and 19th centuries.

5.7 The Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 A single 2g shard of quite thin green bottle glass was recovered from context [4/005]. The piece, which is heavily corroded, is probably of the 18th century.

5.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Elena Baldi

- 5.8.1 One iron object was recovered from context [4/005]. This is a long rectangular sectioned strip, 115 mm long, with a weight of 74 g, which is bent into a loop on one side. The piece could be a cramp or a staple used for

building or as furniture fitting (Goddall 2011, pp. 161-230) or part of a key mechanism (cf. Goddall 2011, p. 264-271). The piece is heavily concreted and further interpretation would be aided by x-radiography.

5.9 The Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

- 5.9.1 Six fragments of human bone were recovered from [15/005]. They represent the proximal shaft of a right, juvenile or adult-sized femur. The slight appearance of the bone suggests that it might be from a female or possibly older juvenile individual. The surface of the bone is in a poor state of preservation.

5.10 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

- 5.10.1 A single fragment of large mammal-sized rib shaft was recovered from [1/002]. No other information is available.

5.11 The Shell by Elena Baldi

- 5.11.1 Shells were recovered from trenches [12/002] and [22/005], with a weight of 47 g. Only one piece was recovered from the former and three from the latter. All are incomplete oyster valves (*Ostrea edulis* L.), mostly with little evidence of growth steps, apart from one piece from context [22/007] which registers ca. 20 growth steps.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The stratigraphy of the site remained overall consistent throughout the trenches showing orange-brown natural with moderate flint inclusions lying below an overburden made up of silt-clay brown subsoil and silt-clay dark brown/black topsoil. Depths varied moderately between the trenches with an average topsoil thickness of 0.28m and an average subsoil thickness of 0.33m.
- 7.1.2 Twenty-two 30m x 1.5m trenches, equally distributed across the site, were excavated. While the majority were archaeologically negative, six trenches: 4, 11, 12, 15, 17 and 22 contained archaeological features. Within these trenches were two, 18th or 19th century postholes an undated posthole, a 19th century midden deposit and a single undated gully.
- 7.1.3 Most of the dating evidence from the site is of a later 18th to 19th century date. No evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval features was recorded. A small sherd of medieval pottery was found residually within an 18th/19th century posthole, a small fragment of Iron Age pottery was recovered in the subsoil of Trench 21 [21/002] and a piece of probably struck flint was recorded in the subsoil of Trench 17 [17/002].

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 There was clear evidence of localised modern impacts (service trenches and an orchard) to the topsoil, the subsoil and at times this truncation also reached the natural geology. A large 18th-19th century midden in the east of the site had also cut through the subsoil in that area.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.3.1 Prehistoric

No prehistoric features were observed. The two unstratified finds of prehistoric date (one piece of pottery and one struck flint) are entirely unsurprising within the wider known archaeological landscape (CgMs 2015).

7.3.2 Medieval

Only one sherd of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered residually within and 18th-19th century posthole.

7.3.3 Post-medieval, later 18th-19th century

The majority of the finds date from the 18th -19th century. Two postholes and a large midden recorded in both Trenches 11 and 12 were of this date. Ordnance Survey maps from the 19th century show the site in a general state of agricultural use, and these postholes are likely to be fence posts associated with that activity

7.3.4 Undated

An undated gully in Trench 15 contained fragments of poorly preserved disarticulated human femur. Trench 21 was relocated slightly to try to record any continuance of the feature to the east of Trench 15 which proved negative.

East of this, in Trench 17, an undated posthole was recorded.

7.4 Conclusion and consideration of research aims

- 7.4.1 The paucity of the material culture recovered, both from archaeological features and residually, combined with the very few identified cut features suggests any ancient activity that may have occurred in the vicinity was low-level agricultural in nature not directly associated with a settlement focus.
- 7.4.2 The evaluation has succeeded in the general aim of obtaining a better understanding of the archaeological potential of the site which is assessed to be low. The results suggest disturbance caused by an orchard and localised modern impacts and a sparse remnant of either undated or late post-medieval agricultural related features and minimal residual artefacts.
- 7.4.3 There was no evidence recovered to further address the two research questions derived from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF) (2.8.3).

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HER Summary

Site Code	HLN16					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Hollow lane, Wincheap, Canterbury, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TR 14235 56659					
Geology	The underlying geology of the site is Seaford Chalk overlain by clay and silt head deposits (BGS 2016).					
Arch. South-East Project Number	160092					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.					
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Jake Wilson					
Period Summary	Prehistoric	medieval	Post-medieval			
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Twenty-two trenches were excavated across the site.</i></p> <p><i>There was clear evidence of modern truncation (services and an orchard) shown by disturbance within the topsoil, the subsoil and in places the natural geology. A large 18th-19th century midden in the east of the site had also truncated the subsoil in that area.</i></p> <p><i>The northern half of the site yielded only insignificant later 18th-19th century features and the southern part of the site contained only an undated posthole and gully. A single abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery and a single struck flint were recovered from the subsoil and a fragment of degraded, residual, human bone was recovered from the gully.</i></p> <p><i>Overall, the results suggest disturbance caused by the orchard and modern impacts with a very sparse remnant of either undated or late post-medieval, probably agricultural related, features and minimal residual artefacts.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-248355

Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation At Land at Hollow lane, Wincheap, Canterbury Kent.

There was clear evidence of modern truncation (services and an orchard) shown by disturbance within the topsoil, the subsoil and in places the natural geology. A large 18th-19th century midden in the east of the site had also truncated the subsoil in that area.

Short description of the project *The northern half of the site yielded only insignificant later 18th-19th century features and the southern part of the site contained only an undated posthole and gully. A single abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery and a single struck flint were recovered from the subsoil and a fragment of degraded, residual, human bone was recovered from the gully.*

Overall, the results suggest disturbance caused by the orchard and modern impacts with a very sparse remnant of either undated or late post-medieval, probably agricultural related, features and minimal residual artefacts..

Project dates Start: 29-03-2016 End: 05-04-2016

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes (CA/14/02591/OUT) - Planning Application No.

Any associated project reference codes HLN16 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

Monument type MIDDEN Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Uncertain

Monument type POSTHOLE Uncertain

Monument type POSTHOLES Post Medieval

Significant Finds FLINTWORK Neolithic

Significant Finds POTTERY Iron Age

Methods & techniques ""Targeted Trenches""

Development type Not recorded

Prompt Planning condition

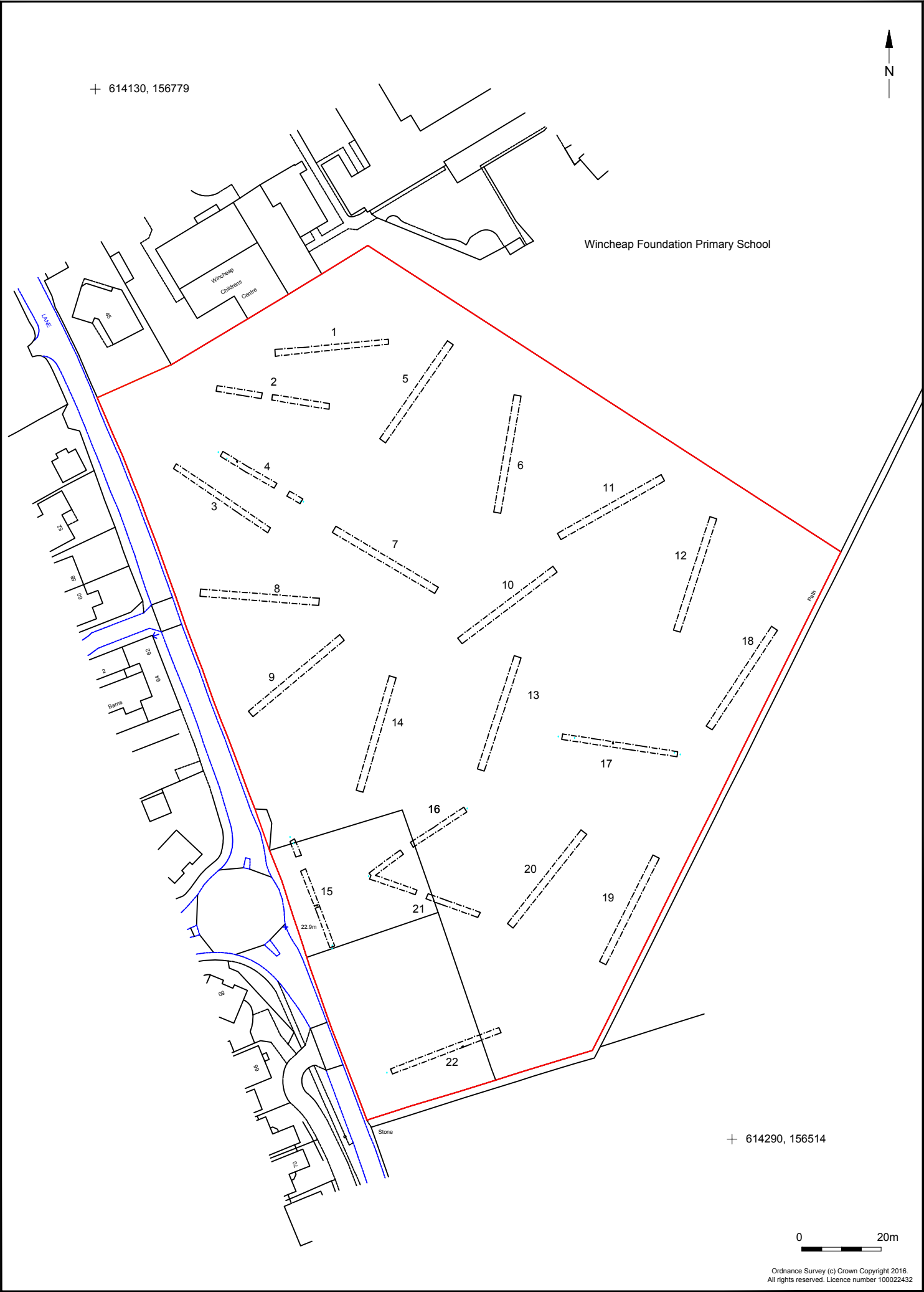
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT CANTERBURY CANTERBURY Land at Hollow lane, Canterbury
Postcode	CT1 3FH
Study area	22836.04 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 614211 156666 50.880465421409 1.716929471527 50 52 49 N 001 43 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ACS Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Jake Wilson
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	ASE
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Report", "Section", "Survey "
Entered by	Ian Hogg (ian.hogg@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	26 April 2016

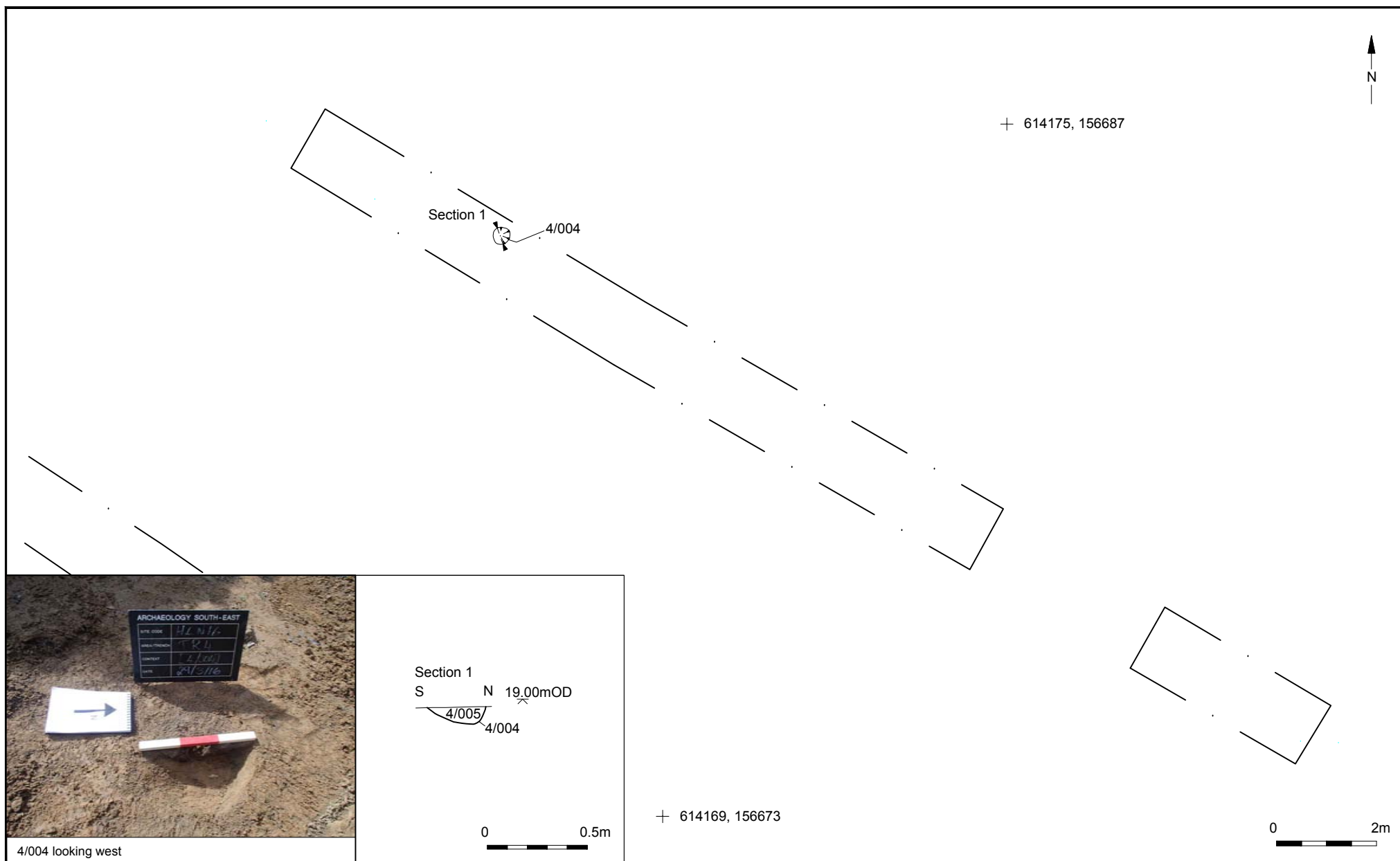
Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches list of recorded contexts

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Level m AOD
1	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m	18.89
1	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	18.61
2	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m	21.98
2	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.33m	21.72
3	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32m	19.75
3	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.38m	19.37
5	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32m	18.81
5	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.50m	18.49
6	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m	18.60
6	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.34m	18.32
7	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27m	19.36
7	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.28m	19.08
8	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32m	19.96
8	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.29m	19.67
9	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24m	20.08
9	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.33m	19.84
10	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30m	18.75
10	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.32m	19.54
13	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.35m	19.55
13	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.38m	19.20
14	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.44m	20.12
14	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.35m	19.68
16	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.35m	22.40
16	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.40m	22.05
18	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28m	19.69
18	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23m	19.41
19	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25m	20.74
19	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.29m	20.49
20	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32m	20.63
20	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30m	20.31
21	001	Layer	Topsoil	0.27m	21.96
21	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.31m	21.69



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Project Ref: 160092	April 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016150	Drawn by: LG		





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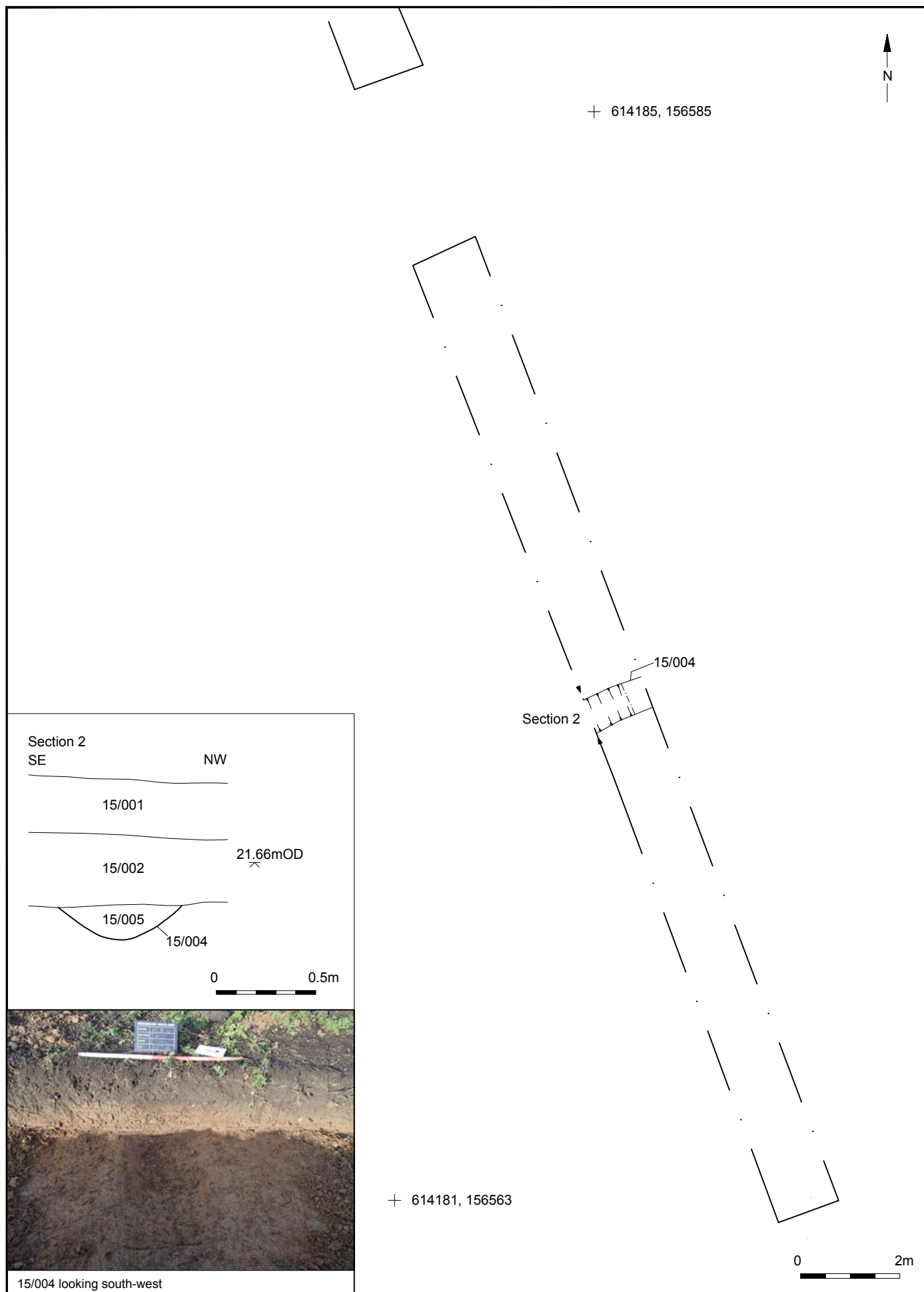
Project Ref: 160092
Report Ref: 2016150

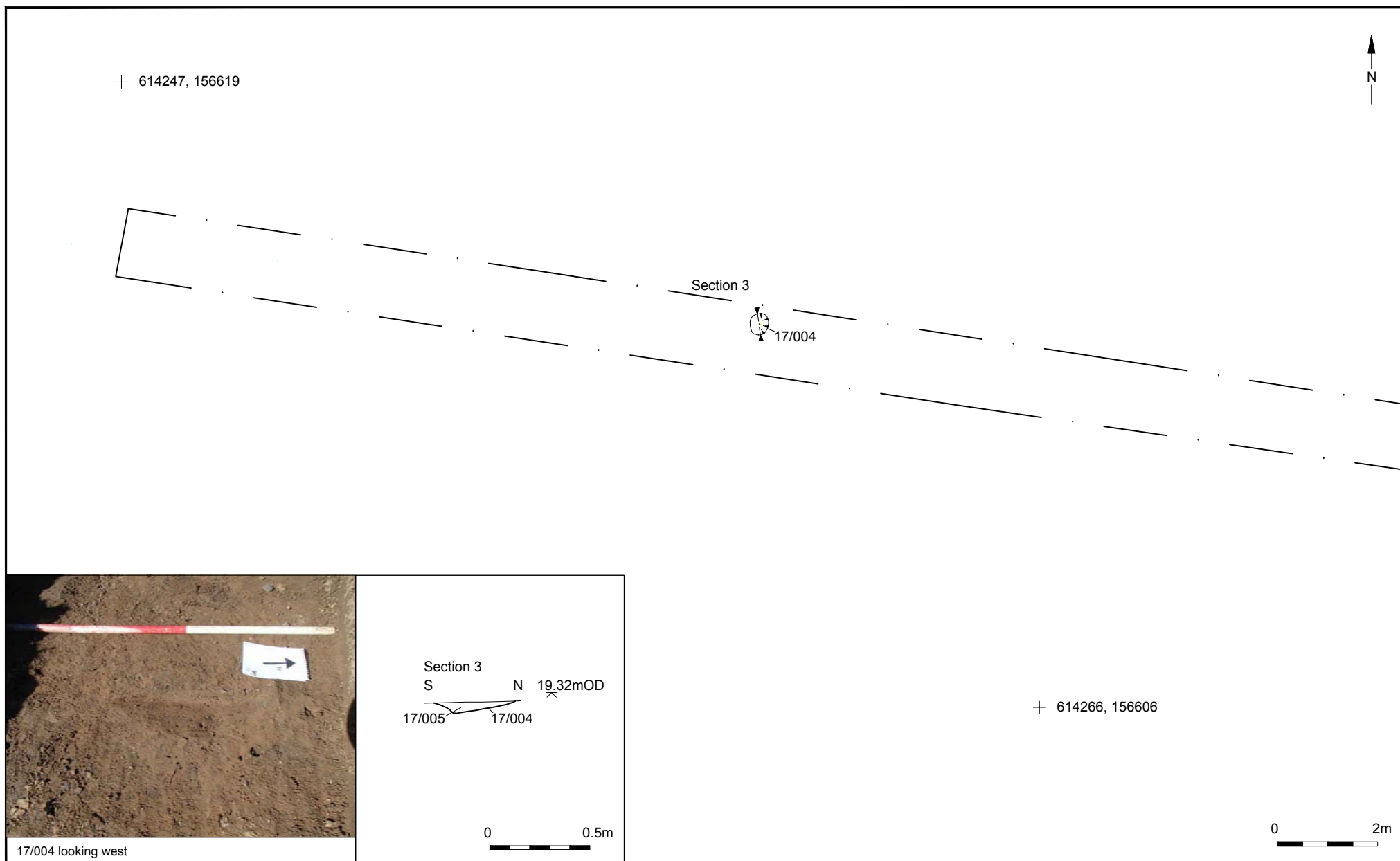
April 2016
Drawn by: LG

Hollow Lane, Canterbury

Trench 4 plan, section and photograph

Fig.3





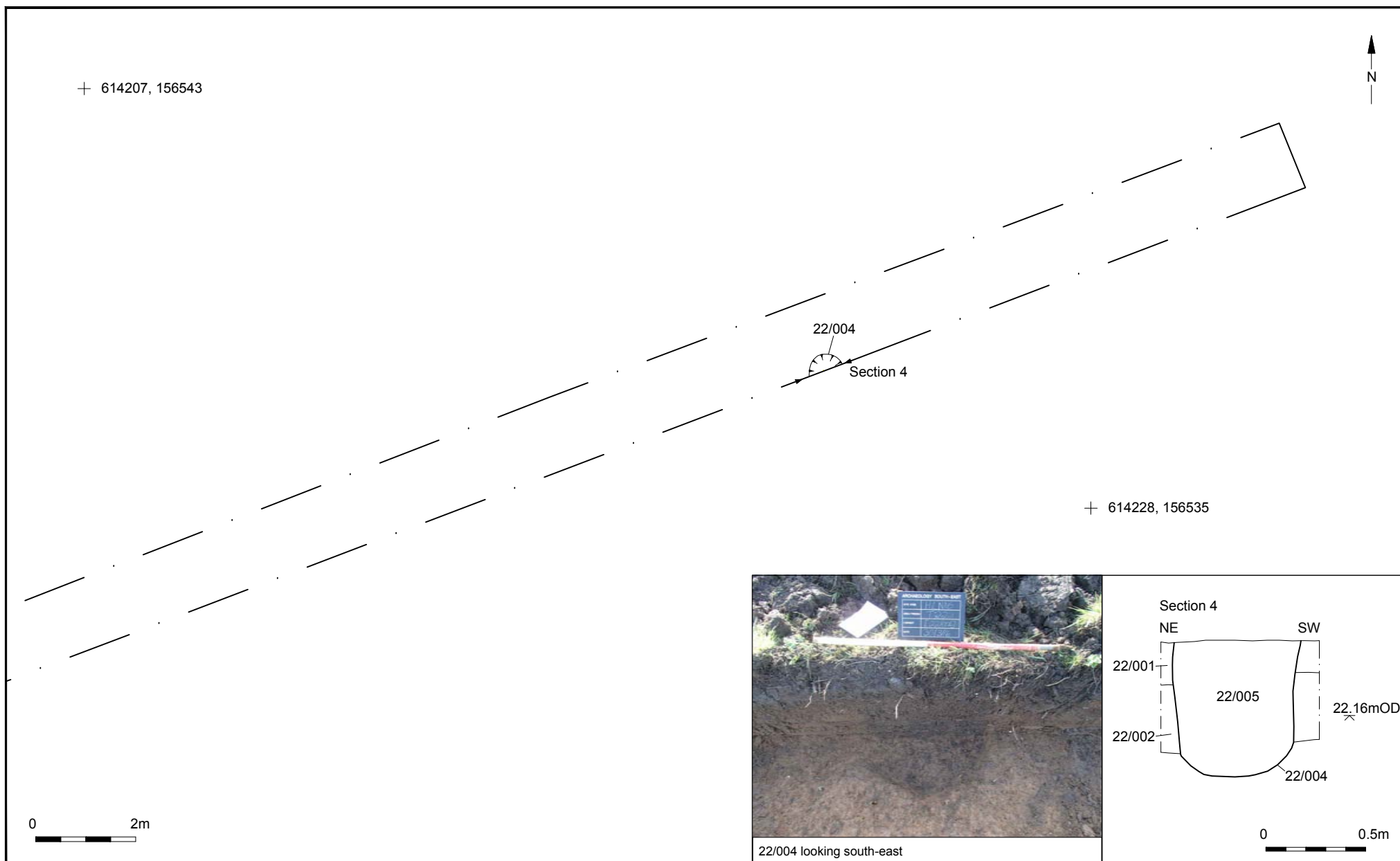
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Project Ref: 160092 April 2016
Report Ref: 2016150 Drawn by: LG

Hollow Lane, Canterbury

Trench 17 plan, section and photograph

Fig.5



© Archaeology South-East		Hollow Lane, Canterbury	Fig.6
Project Ref: 160092	April 2016	Trench 22 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016150	Drawn by: LG		

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

