



**CLEARSTONE
ENERGY**

DARTFORD ENERGY HUB TRIAL TRENCHING REPORT

Prepared by Clearstone Energy & Headland Archaeology
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DARTFORD ENERGY HUB, NORTH KENT

ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING EVALUATION

commissioned by Loretta Nikolic, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
on behalf of Clearstone Energy Ltd

January 2024

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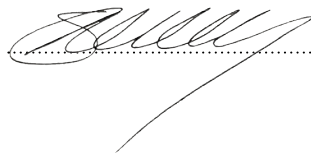
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PROJECT SUMMARY

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd in advance of submission for proposed planning for a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), commissioned by Clearstone Energy Limited. The development area was investigated through 27 trenches across 2 fields (Areas 1 and 2) and was designed to determine the presence, character and extent of any surviving archaeology. Of the 29 trenches originally planned, two trenches were descope and seven were modified or shortened due to modern service constraints. One linear ditch, one possible pit, two areas of probable chalk extraction and post-medieval ridge and furrow were recorded across site. The site was heavily truncated by both modern and historic agricultural activities. Finds included prehistoric flints, pottery sherds and glass of mainly post-medieval date.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	1
1.2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	1
1.3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	2
2	METHODOLOGY	2
2.1	SITE WORKS	2
2.2	RECORDING	2
2.3	REPORTING AND ARCHIVES	2
3	RESULTS	2
3.1	EXCAVATION	2
3.2	FINDS	8
3.3	ENVIRONMENTAL	8
3.4	GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL	8
4	DISCUSSION	12
5	REFERENCES	12
6	APPENDICES	13
APPENDIX 1	SITE AND CONTEXT REGISTERS	13
APPENDIX 2	ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	24
APPENDIX 3	FINDS DATA	27
APPENDIX 4	GEOARCHAEOLOGY DATA	32
APPENDIX 5	OASIS DATA COLLECTION FROM:ENGLAND	34

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

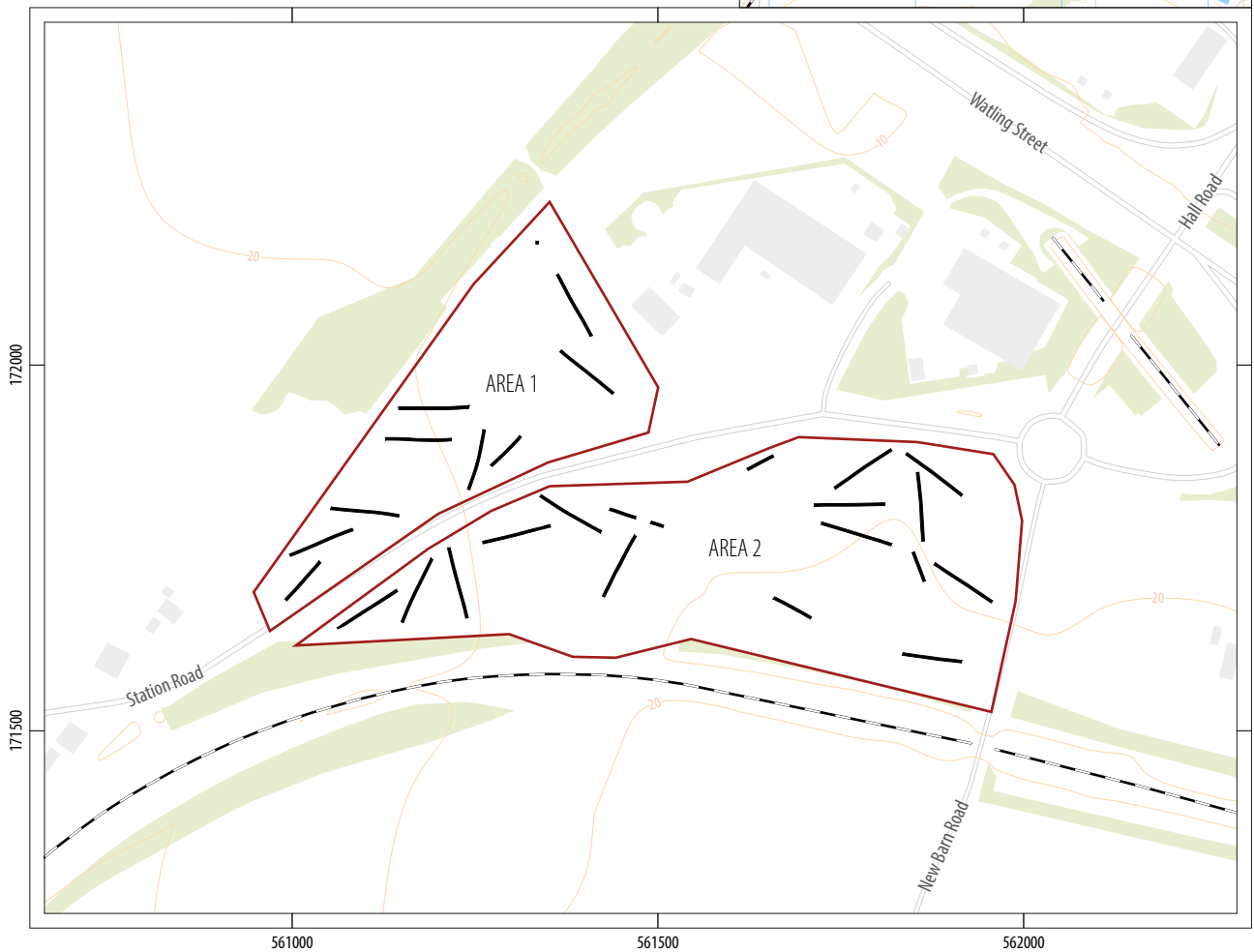
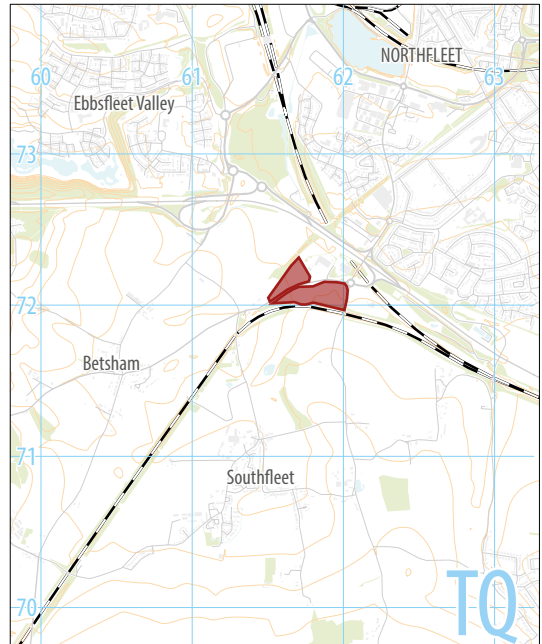
ILLUS 1 SITE LOCATION	VIII
ILLUS 2 TRENCH LAYOUT AND FEATURES	3
ILLUS 3 PLAN OF AREA 1	5
ILLUS 4 NORTH-EAST FACING SHOT OF TRENCH 05 SHOWING (0505)	7
ILLUS 5 WEST FACING SHOT OF SECTION THROUGH DITCH [1003]	8
ILLUS 6 PLAN OF AREA 2	9
ILLUS 7 EAST FACING SHOT OF TRENCH 16 WITH (1603) IN BACKGROUND	11
ILLUS 8 NORTH-EAST FACING SHOT OF TRENCH 18 WITH (1803) IN PLAN AND SECTION	11
ILLUS 9 SOUTH-EAST FACING SHOT OF FURROW [2203] IN TRENCH 22	11
ILLUS 10 SOUTH-WEST FACING SHOT OF [2404] TRUNCATED FEATURE	11
ILLUS 11 SOUTH-EAST FACING SHOT OF TRENCH 24 - SONDAJE IN POSSIBLE PALAEOCHANNEL (2403)	11
ILLUS 12 NORTH-WEST FACING SHOT OF REPRESENTATIVE SECTION OF PLOUGH HORIZON IN TRENCH 12	11

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF FINDS ASSEMBLAGE BY TRENCH WITH SPOT DATING	27
TABLE 2 POTTERY SPOT DATES BY FEATURE	28
TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF FLINT BY TRENCH AND CONTEXT	28

Dartford Energy Hub
Gravesend
Northfleet
Kent
DA13 9PA

0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 100m
1:5,000 @ A4

development boundary
trench location

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ILLUS 1 Site location

DARTFORD ENERGY HUB, NORTH KENT

ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

The client, Clearstone Energy Ltd, commissioned Headland Archaeology to undertake a programme of archaeological works in advance of a planning application on land Adjacent to Station Road, Gravesend, DA13 9PA (Illus 1).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was commissioned and produced covering the scope and methodology required to undertake this phase of investigative works (Milby, 2023). The WSI was approved by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Lis Dyson.

Headland Archaeology was then commissioned to complete an archaeological trial trench evaluation to ascertain the potential impact within the proposed development area (PDA) on any archaeological remains. A 4% sample of the PDA was investigated, where 27 trenches were excavated to determine the presence, absence, character, and extent of any surviving archaeology.

Two trenches were descoped and seven shortened due to service constraints.

Field work was undertaken between the 19th June 2023 and 5th July 2023.

1.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site comprised of two arable fields to the south and south-west of Millbrook Garden Centre, on the south side of the A2 near Northfleet - situated at NGR TQ 61667 72191 (Area 1) and NGR TQ 61814 72087 (Area 2) (Illus 2). Area 1 is a triangular area of field bordered by a disused railway line on its west side, Millbrook Garden Centre to the north-east and by the B262 Station Road on its south-east side. This road divides Areas 1 and 2. Area 2, a broadly east to

west oriented sub-triangular field, is also bordered by an active railway line to the south and by New Barn Road to the east. The site is c 20m AOD on undulating land and covered an area of c 7.8ha.

A shallow dry valley aligned to the south south-east runs through the site leaving higher ground to the west and slightly more so to and level to the east.

The bedrock geology of the site consists of Thanet Formation Sand (NERC, 2023). Superficial deposits comprise clay, silt and sand mainly overlying chalk (Cranfield University, 2023).

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A total of 967 non-designated heritage assets are present within the 1.5km² PDA, including 296 prehistoric monuments, ranging in date from Palaeolithic to Iron Age, with those directly within the site limited to Bronze Age and Iron Age in date.

Four Scheduled Monuments are within the vicinity of the site, with two (Springhead Roman centre and town of Vagniacae (1005140) and the Roman enclosure (1004226) to the south-east), immediately adjacent to Areas 1 and 2.

Area 1 A historic appraisal of the site was prepared by Headland Archaeology (Headland Archaeology, 2023a) and found that part of Area 1 lies within the Iron Age and Roman religious centre and town of Vagniacae. The much later London, Chatham and Dover railway runs along the western edge of the area. Most of the recorded assets within the area are comprised of findspots of artefacts dating from the Iron Age through to the Post-Medieval period. An early Medieval gem crystal ball (MKE58503) and a Medieval silver coin (MKE94995) were also discovered on the boundary of the area.

Area 2 A Roman road associated with the Vagniacae (and its cemetery) runs across Area 2. Five finds including a Bronze Age clay plate, a Bronze Age palstave, two Iron Age coins and a Roman brooch were recorded at specific locations within Area 2. A further 122 find spots are attributed to the area on the Historic Environment Record.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of trial trenching are to:

- › Gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, and preservation of any archaeological remains.
- › To define the date, nature, extent, and potential significance of archaeological remains across the PDA.
- › Make a competent record of the location and character of any such remains.
- › Recover any archaeologically significant artefacts.
- › Recover samples of any material which has potential for the survival of paleoenvironmental or dating evidence from secure archaeological contexts.

The more specific aims of this trial trenching area to:

- › Further understanding, where possible, of the extent to which there was continuity of occupation or re-colonisation following the Roman period.
- › Determine the extent to which the Roman Road crosses into the site as well as to determine the character and extent of any associated features.

2 METHODOLOGY

Relevant codes and standards prescribed by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) were adhered to throughout the project (CIfA 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2014d). All works were carried out in accordance with the WSI and with the Risk Assessments and Method Statement (RAMS) that were generated subsequently.

2.1 SITE WORKS

Machine excavation was made in controlled spits under the control and supervision of an experienced archaeologist with a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket and was terminated at the top of the geology or the first significant archaeological horizon.

Excavations that continued in excess of 1m Below Ground Level (BGL), were stepped in order to maintain proper safe working conditions and mitigate against collapse.

Soil was separated and kept on either side of and away from the trench edges.

On completion of machine excavation, any faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools as required. The stratigraphic sequence was recorded in full in each of the trenches.

Following machine excavation of the trenches, any identified featured were cleaned and excavated using appropriate hand tools.

2.2 RECORDING

All recording followed CIfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological excavation and Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014b, 2014c). All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers recorded on Headland pro forma record sheets. Where stratified deposits were observed, a 'Harris' matrix was compiled. High quality digital photographs were taken to record excavations and any archaeological features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible where appropriate.

A site plan including any identified features, areas of excavation, archaeological features and deposits or other pertinent information was recorded in three dimensions using differential GPS and existing scaled plans of the site, which are accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to metres AOD. Complex plans and sections were hand-drawn on permatrace at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and geolocated using differential GPS.

2.3 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

An OASIS entry (headland1-518748) was completed and submitted along with a copy of this report and a boundary file. Reporting and archiving were carried out in accordance with CIfA's 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation' (2014b) and 'Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials' (2014d). The Dartford Borough Museum holds the documentary and digital archive, compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by CIfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (2011).

3 RESULTS

3.1 EXCAVATION

Of the 29 planned trenches, a total of 27 trenches were excavated and recorded across both areas of the site. Two trenches were descope and seven shortened due to modern service constraints.

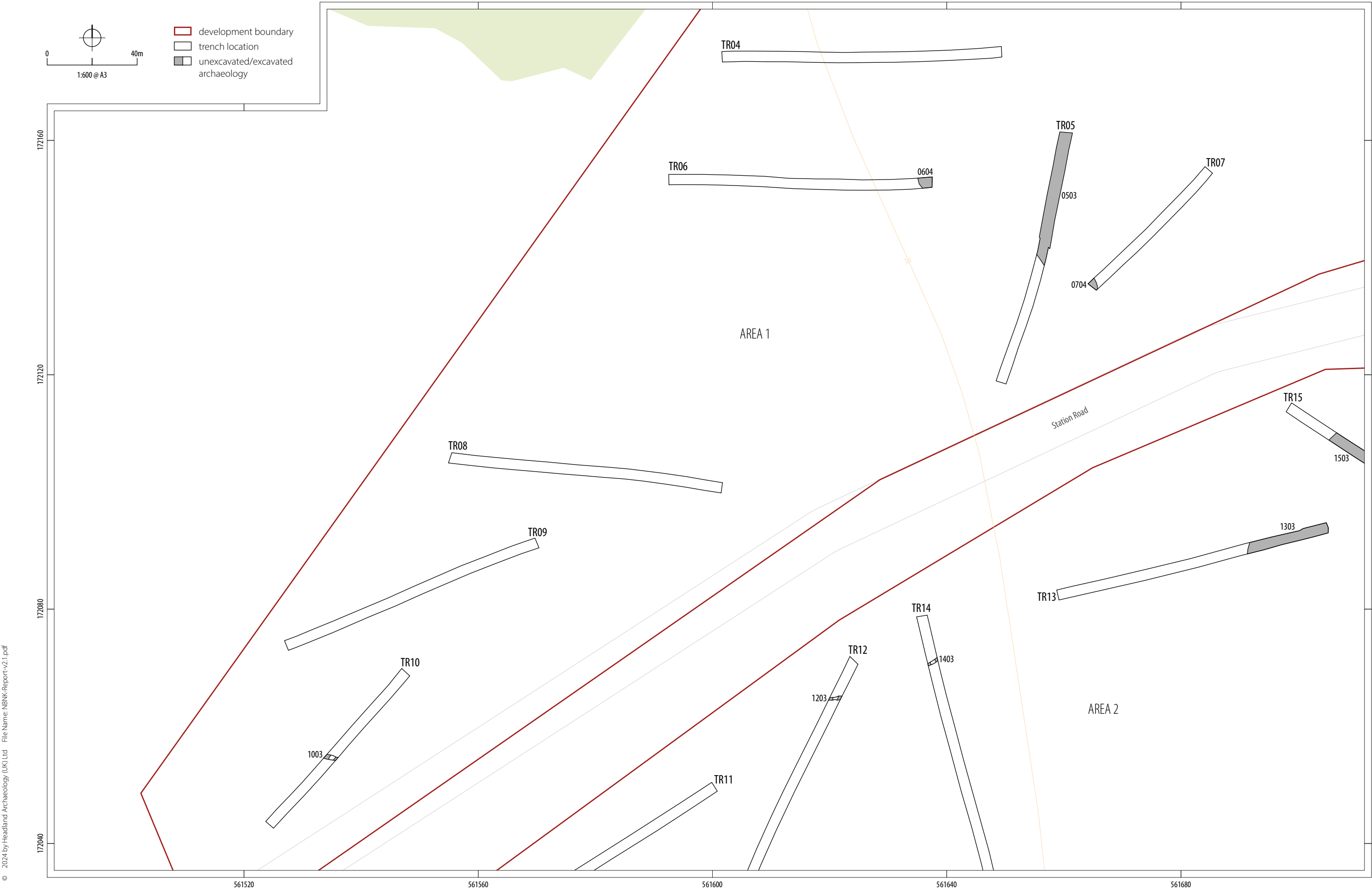
Complete trench and context descriptions are included in the Appendix.

Area 1 Ten trenches (TR01–TR10) were excavated in Area 1. Trenches TR01, TR05 and TR07 were shortened due to service constraints (Illus 3).

All trenches contained a homogenous topsoil deposit comprised of a friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flecks of chalk and charcoal. The topsoil deposit measured between 0.18m (TR10) and 0.7m (TR01) in thickness across the area. No subsoil deposits were observed. The



ILLUS 2 Trench layout and features





ILLUS 4 North-east facing shot of Trench 05 showing (0505)

geological substrate was observed as a compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with inclusions of sub-angular and rounded stones and chalk inclusions, seen across all trenches in the area and was observed up to a depth of 0.77m (TR01) below ground level (BGL).

Trenches TR05–TR07 contained deposits (0505), (0604), (0704) – a compact mottled brownish-yellow silty sand with chalk and CBM inclusions (Illus 4). They are most likely the same deposit filling a sub-circular feature in excess of 15m in diameter, though the actual shape in plan was obscured due to the limits of excavation (LOE). This feature was not fully excavated leaving the depth unknown but is interpreted as a possible quarry pit, likely used for extraction, possibly for chalk.

An east to west alignment linear feature [1003] was investigated in TR10, measuring >1m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.27m in depth (Illus 5). The south-west end of the feature had a concave profile with a rounded base and steep sloping edges, and contained a single fill (1004) comprised of a friable mid-yellowish brown sandy silt with inclusions of angular stones and rare manganese, charcoal, CBM, industrial waste and lithics. This fine grained deposit likely formed naturally over a period of time as a result of low energy action such as water runoff, typical of a field boundary or land drainage ditch.

A deposit (0503) of modern dumped material was observed in TR05 containing glazed ceramic, glass, rope, and plastic. This deposit was evidence of modern disturbance and dumping of waste, associated with recent land use.

No archaeological remains were observed in the remaining trenches.

Area 2 Seventeen trenches (TR11–TR29) were planned for excavated in Area 2 but trenches (TR17 and TR19) were descoped due to service constraints, a very steep bank, and presence of a tree. Trenches (TR20, TR26, TR27, TR29) were shortened due to service constraints (Illus 6).

All trenches contained a topsoil deposit of friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with inclusions of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. The topsoil deposit measured between 0.22m (TR12) and 0.57m (TR20) in thickness across the area. No subsoil deposits were observed. The natural substrate was observed as a compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with chalk and gravelly bands and was observed up to a depth of 0.67m BGL (TR18).

In adjacent trenches TR13, TR15, TR16 and TR18, deposits (1303), (1503), (1602), (1802) a compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, chalk and charcoal flecks was observed (Illus 7) and likely represents a single deposit with its extents masked due to the limitations of trial trench LOEs. A 1m deep sondage was dug in to this deposit in TR16 but the base of the was not reached at this level. A In trench TR18 deposit (1803) a compact light-black silty sand with inclusions of stones, charcoal, chalk, and metal lay directly over (1802) and was interpreted as a made ground/levelling deposit (Illus 8). No cut was observed in relation to these deposits, but it is probable that this material represents evidence of further quarry pit extraction to that described in Area 1.

Four north-east to south-west linear features [1203], [1403], [2203], [2205] were observed in trenches TR12, TR14 and TR22. These



ILLUS 5 West facing shot of section through ditch [1003]

features appeared heavily horizontally truncated, being 0.03m to 0.08m deep with irregular bases and ranged from 0.38m to 0.74m in width (Illus 9). An undated piece of metal as well as post-medieval pottery sherds, glass and a piece of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from those in TR22, along with a two flint flakes which is most likely to be redeposited. Given the continuity of alignment and relatively broad and shallow profile to the surviving bases, these can best be interpreted as the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation.

A partially exposed discrete feature [2404] at the east end of TR24, which was seen to extend to the south beyond the LOE was investigated. The feature was heavily horizontally truncated (0.09m deep) and irregular though broadly sub-circular in plan (Illus 10). Although no finds were recovered during the excavation, a single sherd of pottery dated to the Saxon period was later retrieved from a sample taken from the fill (2405), which was heavily rooted. The presence of an ashy material in the fill may indicated burning or, or dumped material from a fire. The feature was initially recorded as a probable pit. Given the nature of the survival of the feature, its irregular shape in plan, and that it was only partially exposed, it is not possible to give an accurate interpretation as it does lie broadly within the alignment of ridge and furrow activity recorded in TR22 to the north-east and could feasibly represent further truncated remains of such.

Deposit (2403) in TR24 measured 1.4m in width and spanned the trench, continuing beyond the north and south LOEs. This linear feature was excavated 0.55m - the limit of safe excavation (Illus 11). No finds were retrieved from the yellowish-brown silty sand, and no cut was defined. This has been tentatively interpreted as a paleochannel.

No archaeological remains were observed in the remaining trenches.

3.2 FINDS

A detailed finds assessment is available in Appendix 3. These results are summarised here.

The earliest activity at the PDA consisted of prehistoric flints, found in low numbers within seven trenches. Mostly these lithics were chronologically undiagnostic, with the exception of a single blade-like flake from a ditch in Trench 22, which displayed Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic technological traits.

Eleven pottery sherds were recovered from the site. One sherd from [2404] was dated as post-Roman, possibly late 6th–early 8th centuries. The remainder of pottery sherds were dated to the post-medieval period with a date range of late 18th–early 20th centuries.

The surviving evidence for most activity on this site dates to the post-medieval to modern period, with pottery, glass, clay pipe and CBM, dating from the early 17th century into the 20th century. This assemblage appeared scattered across the trenches site wide.

A single iron nail and piece of industrial waste were undatable.

3.3 ENVIRONMENTAL

A detailed environmental assessment of all recovered material is available in Appendix 2. These results are summarised here.

Four 40 litre bucket samples were taken during on-site excavations. The samples produced high quantities of rootlets, a variety of untransformed seeds and molluscs, all likely to be modern intrusions. Grains of hulled barley and bread wheat were recovered in very small quantities from features [2404] and [2205]. These were poorly preserved and are thought to be a result of natural mechanisms.

Overall, the environmental assemblage does little to inform about site economy at Northfleet Bess.

3.4 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL

A detailed account of superficial observations and notes taken by the geoarchaeologist are available in Appendix 4. These observations are summarised here.

A full detailed log of deposits was recorded from a sondage excavated in TR24 (Illus 6) to a depth of 2m. Observations suggested a complex series of deposition events.

Pleistocene deposits were demonstrated to be present in at least one location on the site, measuring at least 2m in thickness. These deposits were noted to be complex and showed similarities with findings observed at Southfleet Road, just downstream of Northfleet Bess.

Head deposits were thought to have contributed to notable valley sides/slopes, but these deposits were of an unknown thickness.

Chalky solifluction deposits are present in at least one location at the base of the valley.

Thanet Sand Formation was observed close to the surface on higher ground but was interrupted in places by fluvial activity in the form of fluvial gravel from rivers.



ILLUS 6 Plan of Area 2



ILLUS 7 East facing shot of Trench 16 with (1603) in background **ILLUS 8** North-east facing shot of Trench 18 with (1803) in plan and section **ILLUS 9** South-east facing shot of furrow [2203] in Trench 22 **ILLUS 10** South-west facing shot of [2404] truncated feature **ILLUS 11** South-east facing shot of Trench 24 - sondage in possible palaeochannel (2403) **ILLUS 12** North-west facing shot of representative section of plough horizon in Trench 12

4 DISCUSSION

Following the excavation of 27 trenches, most of the features that were recorded during this evaluation were dated to the post medieval, characterised by probable ridge and furrow activity and chalk extraction pits. An east to West aligned boundary ditch in Area 1 Provides the most secure evidence for earlier archaeological activity, containing 18 pieces of daub, although again with a possibly intrusive sherd of post-medieval pottery. Additionally, a scant background scatter of flint flakes was recovered, suggesting prehistoric activity in the area.

Despite previous archaeological projects and historic data indicating that archaeological activity related to Iron Age and Roman period activity extended into Area 1 and that a Roman road continues through Area 2, no evidence for such was observed throughout this project. The primary reason for this may be due to the destructive nature of agricultural activity from the post-medieval onwards, which has heavily truncated deposits across the site. No subsoil formation was observed in any of the trenches, rather there was a sharp interface between the topsoil and the natural geology, which implies a plough interface (Illus 12), backed by observed plough scars at the stripped level in some trenches. On the high ground on the east side of Area 2 in particular, there was evidence for post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation that extended below the modern plough interface. The combination of these activities might well explain why so few archaeological features were observed, though it remains possible that this area was not in fact subject to activities that would leave archaeological remains or cut features.

In addition to this, two areas of probable chalk extraction pits were recorded, one either side of Station Road, which bisects areas 1 and

2. Given their location they may be related to sourcing materials for construction of the road, or the nearby railway lines. Exploratory sondages confirm that the infill of these areas continues beyond 1.5m BGL and therefore likely would have removed all evidence for earlier archaeological activity.

As a result, it is impossible from the results of this evaluation to comment on the continuity of occupation or re-colonisation following the Roman period across the area covered by this site.

5 REFERENCES

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6 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE AND CONTEXT REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Area 1 Trench register

TR 01 DEPTH (M): 0.73–0.77			
DIMENSIONS (M): 3 X 1.8			ALIGNED E-W
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(0101)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.68–0.7
(0102)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions	—

TR 02 DEPTH (M): 0.32–0.59			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NW-SE
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(0201)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.29–0.47
(0202)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions	—

TR 03 DEPTH (M): 0.32–0.4			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NW-SE
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(0301)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.31–0.38
(0302)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions	—

TR 04 DEPTH (M): 0.27–0.5			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(0401)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.26–0.39
(0402)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions	—

TR 05 DEPTH (M): 0.26–0.47			
DIMENSIONS (M): 48 X 1.8			ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(0501)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.25–0.4
(0502)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions	—
(0503)	Deposit	Compact mottled brownish yellow silty sand with rounded stones, rare charcoal, chalk and CBM inclusions	0.37
[0504]	Cut	Cut of quarry pit	—
(0505)	Fill	Fill of quarry pit	—

TR 06 DEPTH (M): 0.29–0.48			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NW-SE
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(0601)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.26–0.39
(0602)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions. Gravelly patches.	—
[0603]	Cut	Cut of quarry pit	—
(0604)	Fill	Fill of quarry pit	—

TR 07	DEPTH (M): 0.32–0.51		
	DIMENSIONS (M): 30 X 1.8		ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(0701)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.26–0.39
(0702)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions	—
[0703]	Cut	Cut of quarry pit	—
(0704)	Fill	Fill of quarry pit	—

TR 08	DEPTH (M): 0.27–0.38		
	DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8		ALIGNED NW-SE
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(0801)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.25–0.31
(0802)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions	—

TR 09	DEPTH (M): 0.28–0.49		
	DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8		ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(0901)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.27–0.31
(0902)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions. Gravel bands	—

TR 10	DEPTH (M): 0.26–0.41		
	DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8		ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(1001)	Topsoil	Friable mid-greyish brown sandy silt with sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	0.18–0.28
(1002)	Geological Natural	Compact mid-brownish yellow silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk inclusions	—
[1003]	Cut	Cut of linear	—
(1004)	Fill	Fill of linear	—

Area 2 Trench register

TR 11	DEPTH (M): 0.37–0.45		
	DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8		ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(1101)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.3–0.36
(1102)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	—

TR 12	DEPTH (M): 0.34–0.45		
	DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8		ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(1201)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.28–0.4
(1202)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	—
[1203]	Cut	Cut of linear	—
(1204)	Fill	Fill of linear	—

TR 13	DEPTH (M): 0.22–0.4		
	DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8		ALIGNED E-W
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(1301)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.3–0.36
(1302)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	—
(1303)	Deposit	Quarry fill deposit	0.1+

TR 14 DEPTH (M): 0.25–0.4			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED N-S
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(1401)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.3–0.36
(1402)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	–
[1403]	Cut	Cut of linear	–
(1404)	Fill	Fill of linear	–

TR 15 DEPTH (M): 0.26–0.55			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NW-SE
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(1501)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.25–0.51
(1502)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	–
(1503)	Deposit	Quarry pit fill deposit	0.1+

TR 16 DEPTH (M): 0.42–0.59			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NW-SE
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(1601)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.38–0.53
(1602)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	–

TR 18 DEPTH (M): 0.47–0.67			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(1801)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.45–0.48
(1802)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	–
(1803)	Deposit	Compact light-black silty sand with modern finds of glazed ceramic, metal and chalk and stone inclusions	0.1–0.18

TR 20 DEPTH (M): 0.56–1.27			
DIMENSIONS (M): 25 X 1.8			ALIGNED NW-SE
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2001)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.47–0.57
(2002)	Deposit	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	0.48–0.53

TR 21 DEPTH (M): 0.54–0.65			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2101)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.44–0.49
(2102)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	–

TR 22 DEPTH (M): 0.27–0.47			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NW-SE
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2201)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.26–0.39
(2202)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	–
[2203]	Cut	Cut of linear	–
(2204)	Fill	Fill of linear	–
[2205]	Cut	Cut of linear	–
(2206)	Fill	Fill of linear	–

TR 23 DEPTH (M): 0.34–0.47			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED E-W
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2301)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.32–0.4
(2302)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	–

TR 24 DEPTH (M): 0.4–0.95			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED NW-SE
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2401)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.31–0.41
(2402)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	—
(2403)	Deposit	Compact mid-yellowish brown silty sand with frequent stones and moderate chalk	0.55+
[2404]	Cut	Cut of pit	—
(2405)	Fill	Fill of pit	—

TR 25 DEPTH (M): 0.36–0.42			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED N-S
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2501)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.34–0.38
(2502)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	—

TR 26 DEPTH (M): 0.38–0.45			
DIMENSIONS (M): 23 X 1.8			ALIGNED NE-SW
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2601)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.36–0.41
(2602)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	—

TR 27 DEPTH (M): 0.36–0.44			
DIMENSIONS (M): 30 X 1.8			ALIGNED E-W
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2701)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.3–0.36
(2702)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	—
[2703]	Cut	Cut of linear	—
(2704)	Fill	Fill of linear	—

TR 28 DEPTH (M): 0.39–0.58			
DIMENSIONS (M): 50 X 1.8			ALIGNED E-W
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2801)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.36–0.4
(2802)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	—

TR 29 DEPTH (M): 0.31–0.48			
DIMENSIONS (M): 41 X 1.8			ALIGNED E-W
CONTEXT	INTERPRETATION	DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS	THK (M)
(2901)	Topsoil	Friable light-greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0.3–0.41
(2902)	Geological Natural	Compact light-yellowish brown silty sand with rare stones and occasional chalk and gravel bands	—

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
001	100-2279	[1403] (1404)	Plan of ditch	SE	—	AD
002	100-2280	[1403] (1404)	Plan of ditch	SE	—	AD
003	100-2281	[1403] (1404)	SW facing section of ditch	NE	—	AD
004	100-2282	TR14	Trench shot	N	—	AD
005	100-2283	TR14	Oblique trench shot	NW	—	AD
006	100-2284	TR14	E facing rep section	W	—	AD
007	100-2285	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
008	100-2286	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
009	100-2287	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
010	100-2288	TR14	Trench shot	S	—	AD
011	100-2289	TR14	Oblique trench shot	SE	—	AD
012	100-2290	TR12	Trench shot	SW	—	AD
013	100-2291	TR12	VOID	VOID	—	AD
014	100-2292	TR12	Oblique trench shot	SE	—	AD
015	100-2293	TR12	SE facing rep section	NW	—	AD
016	100-2294	TR12	Trench shot	NE	—	AD
017	100-2295	TR12	Oblique trench shot	NW	—	AD
018	100-2296	[1203] (1204)	Plan of ditch	SW	—	AD
019	100-2297	[1203] (1204)	Plan of ditch	NE	—	AD
020	100-2298	[1203] (1204)	SW facing section of ditch	NE	—	AD
021	100-2299	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
022	100-2300	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
023	100-2301	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
024	100-2302	[1203] (1204)	NW facing section of ditch	SE	—	AD
025	100-2303	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
026	100-2304	TR11	Trench shot	NE	—	AD
027	100-2305	TR11	Oblique trench shot	N	—	AD

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
028	100-2306	TR11	NW facing rep section	SE	—	AD
029	100-2307	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
030	100-2308	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
031	100-2309	TR11	Trench shot	SW	—	AD
032	100-2310	TR11	Oblique trench shot	S	—	AD
033	100-2311	TR13	Trench shot	E	—	AD
034	100-2312	TR13	Oblique trench shot	NE	—	AD
035	100-2313	TR13	S facing rep section	N	—	AD
036	100-2314	TR13	Trench shot	W	—	AD
037	100-2315	TR13	Oblique trench shot	SW	—	AD
038	100-2316	TR13	S facing rep section with quarry fill	N	—	AD
039	100-2317	TR15	Trench shot	SE	—	AD
040	100-2318	TR15	Oblique trench shot	E	—	AD
041	100-2319	TR15	NE facing rep section	SW	—	AD
042	100-2320	TR15	NE facing rep section with quarry fill	SW	—	AD
043	100-2321	TR15	Trench shot	NW	—	AD
044	100-2322	TR15	Oblique trench shot	W	—	AD
045	100-2323	TR16	Trench shot	E	—	AD
046	100-2324	TR16	Oblique trench shot	NE	—	AD
047	100-2325	TR16	S facing rep section	N	—	AD
048	100-2326	TR16	Trench shot	W	—	AD
049	100-2327	TR16	Oblique trench shot	SW	—	AD
050	100-2328	TR18	Trench shot	SW	—	AD
051	100-2329	TR18	Oblique trench shot	S	—	AD
052	100-2330	TR18	NW facing rep section	SE	—	AD
053	100-2331	(1803)	Plan of deposit	SW	—	AD
054	100-2332	(1803)	Plan of deposit	NE	—	AD

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
055	100-2333	(1803)	NW facing section of deposit	SE	—	AD
056	100-2334	TR18	Trench shot	NE	—	AD
057	100-2335	TR18	Oblique trench shot	N	—	AD
058	100-2336	TR20	Trench shot	SE	—	AD
059	100-2337	TR20	Oblique trench shot	E	—	AD
060	100-2338	TR20	SW facing rep section	NE	—	AD
061	100-2339	TR20	Trench shot	NW	—	AD
062	100-2340	TR20	Oblique trench shot	W	—	AD
063	100-2341	TR21	Trench shot	NE	—	AD
064	100-2342	TR21	Oblique trench shot	N	—	AD
065	100-2343	TR21	SE facing rep section	NW	—	AD
066	100-2344	TR21	SE facing rep section	NW	—	AD
067	100-2345	TR21	Trench shot	SW	—	AD
068	100-2346	TR21	Trench shot	SW	—	AD
069	100-2347	TR21	Oblique trench shot	S	—	AD
070	100-2348	TR23	Trench shot	E	—	AD
071	100-2349	TR23	Oblique trench shot	SE	—	AD
072	100-2350	TR23	S facing rep section	N	—	AD
073	100-2351	TR23	Trench shot	W	—	AD
074	100-2352	TR23	Oblique trench shot	NW	—	AD
075	100-2353	[2404] (2405)	Plan of pit	SW	—	AD
076	100-2354	VOID	VOID	VOID	—	AD
077	100-2355	[2404] (2405)	NE facing section of pit	SW	—	AD
078	100-2356	[2404] (2405)	NW facing section of pit	SE	—	AD
079	100-2357	(2403)	Plan of deposit	NW	—	AD
080	100-2358	(2403)	SW facing section of deposit	NE	—	AD
081	100-2359	(2403)	Plan of deposit	SE	—	AD

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
082	100-2360	TR24	Trench shot	NW	—	AD
083	100-2361	TR24	Oblique trench shot	W	—	AD
084	100-2362	TR24	SW facing rep section	NE	—	AD
085	100-2363	TR24	Trench shot	SE	—	AD
086	100-2364	TR24	Oblique trench shot	E	—	AD
087	100-2365	TR22	Trench shot	SE	—	AD
088	100-2366	TR22	Oblique trench shot	S	—	AD
089	100-2367	TR22	VOID	VOID	—	AD
090	100-2368	TR22	VOID	VOID	—	AD
091	100-2369	TR22	SW facing rep section	NE	—	AD
092	100-2370	TR22	Trench shot	NW	—	AD
093	100-2371	TR22	Oblique trench shot	W	—	AD
094	100-2372	[2203] (2204)	Plan of ditch	SE	—	AD
095	100-2373	[2203] (2204)	NE facing section of ditch	SW	—	AD
096	100-2374	[2203] (2204)	VOID	VOID	—	AD
097	100-2375	[2203] (2204)	VOID	VOID	—	AD
098	100-2376	[2203] (2204)	Plan of ditch	SE	—	AD
099	100-2377	[2205] (2206)	Plan of ditch	SE	—	AD
100	100-2378	[2205] (2206)	Plan of ditch	SE	—	AD
101	100-2379	[2205] (2206)	SW facing section of ditch	NE	—	AD
102	100-2380	[2205] (2206)	SW facing section of ditch	NE	—	AD
103	100-2381	[2205] (2206)	SW facing section of ditch	NE	—	AD
104	100-2382	[2203] (2204)	NE facing section of ditch	SW	—	AD
105	100-2383	[2203] (2204)	NE facing section of ditch	SW	—	AD
106	100-2384	TR25	Trench shot	N	—	AD
107	100-2385	TR25	Oblique trench shot	NW	—	AD

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
108	100-2386	TR25	E facing rep section	W	—	AD
109	100-2387	TR25	Trench shot	S	—	AD
110	100-2388	TR25	Oblique trench shot	SE	—	AD
111	100-2389	TR28	Trench shot	E	—	AD
112	100-2390	TR28	VOID	VOID	—	AD
113	100-2391	TR28	Oblique trench shot	NE	—	AD
114	100-2392	TR28	N facing rep section	S	—	AD
115	100-2393	TR28	Trench shot	W	—	AD
116	100-2394	TR28	Oblique trench shot	SW	—	AD
117	100-2395	TR26	Trench shot	SE	—	AD
118	100-2396	TR26	Oblique trench shot	E	—	AD
119	100-2397	TR26	NE facing rep section	SW	—	AD
120	100-2398	TR26	Trench shot	NW	—	AD
121	100-2399	TR26	Oblique trench shot	W	—	AD
122	100-2400	TR27	Trench shot	E	—	AD
123	100-2401	TR27	Oblique trench shot	SE	—	AD
124	100-2402	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
125	100-2403	TR27	S facing rep section	N	—	AD
126	100-2404	TR27	Trench shot	W	—	AD
127	100-2405	TR27	Oblique trench shot	NW	—	AD
128	100-2406	TR29	Trench shot	E	—	AD
129	100-2407	TR29	Oblique trench shot	NE	—	AD
130	100-2408	TR29	N facing rep section	S	—	AD
131	100-2409	TR29	Trench shot	W	—	AD
132	100-2410	TR29	Oblique trench shot	SW	—	AD
133	100-2411	TR10	Trench shot	NE	—	AD
134	100-2412	TR10	Oblique trench shot	N	—	AD
135	100-2413	TR10	NW facing rep section	SE	—	AD

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
136	100-2414	TR10	Trench shot	SW	—	AD
137	100-2415	TR10	Oblique trench shot	S	—	AD
138	100-2416	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
139	100-2417	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
140	100-2418	[1003] (1004)	Plan of ditch	S	—	AD
141	100-2419	[1003] (1004)	E facing section of ditch	W	—	AD
142	100-2420	[1003] (1004)	E facing section of ditch	W	—	AD
143	100-2421	TR09	Trench shot	NE	—	AD
144	100-2422	TR09	Oblique trench shot	N	—	AD
145	100-2423	TR09	SE facing rep section	NW	—	AD
146	100-2424	TR09	Trench shot	SW	—	AD
147	100-2425	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
148	100-2426	TR09	Oblique trench shot	S	—	AD
149	100-2427	TR08	Trench shot	SE	—	AD
150	100-2428	TR08	Oblique trench shot	E	—	AD
151	100-2429	TR08	SW facing rep section	NE	—	AD
152	100-2430	TR08	Trench shot	NW	—	AD
153	100-2431	TR08	Oblique trench shot	W	—	AD
154	100-2432	TR06	Trench shot	SE	—	AD
155	100-2433	TR06	Oblique trench shot	E	—	AD
156	100-2434	TR06	SW facing rep section	NE	—	AD
157	100-2435	TR06	Trench shot	NW	—	AD
158	100-2436	TR06	Oblique trench shot	W	—	AD
159	100-2437	TR02	Trench shot	SE	—	AD
160	100-2438	TR02	Oblique trench shot	E	—	AD
161	100-3439	TR02	SE facing rep section	SW	—	AD
162	100-2440	TR02	Trench shot	NW	—	AD
163	100-2441	TR02	Oblique trench shot	W	—	AD

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
164	100-2442	TR07	Trench shot	SW	—	AD
165	100-2443	TR07	Oblique trench shot	S	—	AD
166	100-2444	TR07	SE facing rep section	NW	—	AD
167	100-2445	TR07	Trench shot	NE	—	AD
168	100-2446	TR07	Oblique trench shot	N	—	AD
169	100-2447	TR04	Trench shot	W	—	AD
170	100-2448	TR04	Oblique trench shot	SW	—	AD
171	100-2449	TR04	S facing rep section	N	—	AD
172	100-2450	TR04	Trench shot	E	—	AD
173	100-2451	TR04	Oblique trench	NE	—	AD
174	100-2452	TR05	Trench shot	NE	—	AD
175	100-2453	TR05	Oblique trench shot	N	—	AD
176	100-2454	TR05	NW facing rep section	SE	—	AD
177	100-2455	(0503)	NW facing section of modern disturbance	SE	—	AD
178	100-2456	TR05	Trench shot	SW	—	AD
179	100-2457	TR05	Oblique trench shot	S	—	AD
180	100-2458	TR03	Trench shot	SE	—	AD
181	100-2459	TR03	Oblique trench shot	E	—	AD
182	100-2460	TR03	NE facing rep section	SW	—	AD
183	100-2461	TR03	Trench shot	NW	—	AD
184	100-2462	TR03	Oblique trench shot	W	—	AD
185	100-2463	[2703]	Plan of service pipe	SW	—	AD
186	100-2464	TR01	Trench shot	S	—	AD
187	100-2465	TR01	Oblique trench shot	SE	—	AD
188	100-2466	TR01	E facing rep section	W	—	AD
189	100-2467	[0504] (0505)	Plan of quarry pit	SW	—	AD

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
190	100-2468	[0504] (0505)	Plan of quarry pit	NE	—	AD
191	100-2469	(0503)	SE facing section of modern deposit	NW	—	AD
192	100-2470	[0603] (0604)	Plan of quarry pit	SE	—	AD
193	100-2471	[0703] (0705)	Plan of quarry pit	SW	—	AD
194	100-2472	TR11	Shot of backfilled trench	E	—	AD
195	100-2473	TR11	Shot of backfilled trench	W	—	AD
196	100-2474	TR12	Shot of backfilled trench	NE	—	AD
197	100-2475	TR12	Shot of backfilled trench	SW	—	AD
198	100-2476	TR14	Shot of backfilled trench	N	—	AD
199	100-2477	TR14	Shot of backfilled trench	S	—	AD
200	100-2478	TR13	Shot of backfilled trench	E	—	AD
201	100-2479	TR13	Shot of backfilled trench	W	—	AD
202	100-2480	TR15	Shot of backfilled trench	SW	—	AD
203	100-2481	TR15	Shot of backfilled trench	NW	—	AD
204	100-2482	TR16	Shot of backfilled trench	SE	—	AD
205	100-2483	TR16	Shot of backfilled trench	NW	—	AD
206	100-2484	TR18	Shot of backfilled trench	N	—	AD

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
207	100-2485	TR18	Shot of backfilled trench	S	—	AD
208	100-2486	TR29	Shot of backfilled trench	W	—	AD
209	100-2487	TR29	Shot of backfilled trench	E	—	AD
210	100-2488	TR27	Shot of backfilled trench	NW	—	AD
211	100-2489	TR27	Shot of backfilled trench	SE	—	AD
212	100-2490	TR28	Shot of backfilled trench	W	—	AD
213	100-2491	TR28	Shot of backfilled trench	E	—	AD
214	100-2492	TR26	Shot of backfilled trench	NE	—	AD
215	100-2493	TR26	Shot of backfilled trench	SW	—	AD
216	100-2494	TR24	Shot of backfilled trench	NW	—	AD
217	100-2495	TR24	Shot of backfilled trench	SE	—	AD
218	100-2496	TR22	Shot of backfilled trench	SE	—	AD
219	100-2497	TR22	Shot of backfilled trench	NW	—	AD
220	100-2498	TR25	Shot of backfilled trench	N	—	AD
221	100-2499	TR25	Shot of backfilled trench	S	—	AD
222	100-2500	TR23	Shot of backfilled trench	W	—	AD
223	100-2501	TR23	Shot of backfilled trench	E	—	AD

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
224	100-2502	TR24	Shot of backfilled trench	W	—	AD
225	100-2503	TR24	Shot of backfilled trench	E	—	AD
226	100-2504	TR21	Shot of backfilled trench	SW	—	AD
227	100-2505	TR21	Shot of backfilled trench	NE	—	AD
228	100-2506	TR20	Shot of backfilled trench	SW	—	AD
229	100-2507	TR20	Shot of backfilled trench	NE	—	AD
230	100-2508	TR01	Shot of backfilled trench	N	—	EP
231	100-2509	TR01	Shot of backfilled trench	S	—	EP
232	100-2510	TR02	Shot of backfilled trench	SE	—	EP
233	100-2511	TR02	Shot of backfilled trench	NW	—	EP
234	100-2512	TR03	Shot of backfilled trench	SE	—	EP
235	100-2513	TR03	Shot of backfilled trench	NW	—	EP
236	100-2514	TR10	Shot of backfilled trench	NE	—	EP
237	100-2515	TR10	Shot of backfilled trench	SW	—	EP
238	100-2516	TR09	Shot of backfilled trench	E	—	EP
239	100-2517	TR09	Shot of backfilled trench	W	—	EP
240	100-2518	TR08	Shot of backfilled trench	SE	—	EP

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
241	100-2519	TR08	Shot of backfilled trench	NW	—	EP
242	100-2520	TR06	Shot of backfilled trench	E	—	EP
243	100-2521	TR06	Shot of backfilled trench	W	—	EP
244	100-2522	TR04	Shot of backfilled trench	E	—	EP
245	100-2523	TR04	Shot of backfilled trench	W	—	EP
246	100-2524	TR05	Shot of backfilled trench	S	—	EP
247	100-2525	TR05	Shot of backfilled trench	N	—	EP
248	100-2526	TR07	Shot of backfilled trench	NE	—	EP
249	100-2527	TR07	Shot of backfilled trench	SW	—	EP
250	100-2528	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
251	100-2529	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
252	100-2530	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
253	100-2531	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
254	100-2532	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
255	100-2533	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP

PHOTO	DIGITAL IMAGE	CONTEXTS SHOWN	DESCRIPTION	FACING	WORKING SHOT	INITIALS
256	100-2534	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
257	100-2535	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
258	100-2536	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
259	100-2537	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
260	100-2538	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
261	100-2539	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
262	100-2540	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
263	100-2541	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
264	100-2542	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
265	100-2543	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
266	100-2544	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
267	100-2545	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP
268	100-2546	—	Condition shot of site after all trenches backfilled	—	—	EP

APPENDIX 2 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Appendix 2.1 Environmental assessment

Laura Bailey

Introduction

This report details the assessment of environmental material from four 40-litre bulk samples, recovered during an archaeological trial trenching evaluation, located at Northfleet Bess, Kent. The works revealed the remains of land drainage ditches and possible clay extraction pits. The samples were from the fills of three linear features, [1003], [2204] and [2206], located in Trenches 10 and 22 respectively, and the fill, (2405), of pit [2404] in Trench 25.

The aims of this assessment are to determine the presence and preservation of any archaeobotanical remains, and to evaluate their significance and potential for enhancing the environmental and economic interpretation of the site.

Method

Samples were processed using a Siraf-style water floatation system. The floating material (flot) was collected using a 250µm mesh and the residue (retent) a 1mm mesh. Both fractions were air-dried, and the heavy residue was sieved at 10mm, 5mm and 1mm and then sorted for the recovery of finds and environmental remains. Once dried, the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60.

Macro-botanical identifications were carried out with reference to standard catalogues (Cappers et al 2012 and Jacomet 2006) and using modern reference material. Nomenclature for economic plants follows Van Zeist (1984) and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1991).

Results

The results of the environmental assessment are presented in Table 1 (Archaeobotanical results). All of the samples contained abundant modern rootlets that comprised up to 90% of the overall flot volume.

Cereal grain

A small number of cereal grains were recovered from samples <1> and <3>. Each sample contained one barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and one bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum compactum*) grain. The barley grain recovered from fill (2405) of pit [2404] appeared to be a twisted lateral grain, which suggests that it is of six-row hulled barley.

The cereal grains were all poorly preserved and broken.

Uncharred wild taxa

Untransformed seeds were found in all the assessed samples. The majority of wild taxa identified are commonly found growing in cultivated ground, grassland, and disturbed ground. All four samples contained well-preserved grass caryopses (*Poaceae*). Other identifiable seeds included knotgrass (*Polygonum sp.*), dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*), buttercup (*Ranunculus sp.*), Ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*) and goosefoot/ orache (*Chenopodium sp./ Atriplex sp.*). Fill

(2204) of linear [2203] contained a blinks seed (*Montia fontana*). Blinks are commonly found growing in damp or moist pastures (Clapham 1962, 267). Fill (2405) of pit [2404] also included several seeds of field penny-cress (*Thlaspi arvensis*), which is likely to be an introduced species (Clapham 1962, 146). Similarly, seeds of possible Ox-tongue (*Picris sp.*), a species that may also be introduced, were identified in the fills, (2204) and (2206), of linears [2203] and [2205].

As there was no evidence for waterlogging in any of the deposits it is likely that the seeds are modern intrusions.

Molluscs

Terrestrial molluscs were present throughout. Shells of *Cecilioides acicula* were frequently recorded. *Cecilioides* is a burrowing species that often burrows to depths of over 2m (Evans 1972, 201) and, when they are found in archaeological deposits, they are usually considered to be an indicator of bioturbation. Shells of the common open country species *Vallonia excentrica* were present in small numbers in all but one context, (2405). *Vallonia excentrica* is commonly found in dry grassy habitats throughout the British Isles.

The molluscs were all in excellent condition.

Charcoal

Charcoal was recovered from all of the sampled features apart from [1003]. The charcoal was comminuted and abraded and all fragments measured less than 5mm.

Discussion

The environmental assemblage from Northfleet Bess provides little information on site economy. The samples contained a large number of rootlets, a variety of untransformed seeds, and molluscs that are likely to be modern intrusions. Grains of hulled barley and bread wheat were recovered in small numbers from two features, pit [2404] and linear [2205]. The cereals were poorly preserved and it is likely that they were incorporated into the features by natural mechanisms.

Scientific dating potential of the remains

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. Although the cereal grains are of a suitable size for radiocarbon dating, they are poorly preserved and likely to be intrusive. Therefore, radiocarbon dating of the cereals is not recommended.

Recommendations for further environmental research

No further work is recommended on the environmental assemblage. A summary of this report should be included in any further publications.

Recommendations for Archiving

The environmental assemblage does not warrant archiving. It is proposed that the assemblage be discarded.

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Appendix 2.2 Archaeobotanical results

CONTEXT		2405	2204	2206	1004
SAMPLE		1	2	3	4
FEATURE		2404	2203	2205	1003
FEATURE TYPE		PIT	LINEAR	LINEAR	LINEAR
TR		25	22	22	10
SAMPLE VOL (L)		40	40	40	40
FLOT VOL (ML)		100	200	200	200
SUFFICIENT FOR AMS?		Y	N	Y	N
FULL ANALYSIS?		N	N	N	N
CEREAL					
Hordeum vulgare	Barley	R (1)	—	R (1)	—
Triticum aestivum compactum	Bread wheat	R (1)	—	R (1)	—
UNCHARRED PLANT REMAINS					
Brassica sp. / Sinapis sp.	Cabbage/ mustard	—	—	R	—
Chenopodium sp./ Atriplex sp.	Goosefoot/ Orache		F	A	F
cf. Leontodon sp.	Hawkbit	R	—	—	—
Montia fontana	Blinks	—	R	—	—
cf. Picris sp.	Ox-Tongue	—	R	R	—
Poaceae	Grass	R	R	O	R
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrass	—	—	—	R
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercup	—	R	R	R
Rubus sp.	Bramble	—	—	R	—
cf. Solanum nigrum	Deadly nightshade	R	—	—	—
Taraxacum officinale	Dandelion	R	—	R	—
Thlaspi arvense	Field pennycress	O	—	—	—
Veronica hederifolia	Ivy-leaved spedwell	—	R	R	—
Vicia sp./ Lathyrus sp.	Vetch/ pea	—	R	—	—
MOLLUSCS					
Vallonia excentrica		—	R	R	R
Cecilioides acicula		F	F	F	R
Oxychilus sp.		—	—	R	R

CONTEXT		2405	2204	2206	1004
SAMPLE		1	2	3	4
FEATURE		2404	2203	2205	1003
FEATURE TYPE		PIT	LINEAR	LINEAR	LINEAR
TRENCH		25	22	22	10
SAMPLE VOL (L)		40	40	40	40
FLOT VOL (ML)		100	200	200	200
SUFFICIENT FOR AMS?		Y	N	Y	N
FULL ANALYSIS?		N	N	N	N
Indeterminate		R	—	—	—
CHARCOAL					
Charcoal >4mm	Qty	—	R	—	—
Charcoal <4mm	Qty	A	O	F	—
Charcoal	Max size (mm)	3	5	4	—
Oak		—	—	—	—
Non-oak		—	—	—	—
Roundwood		—	—	—	—
OTHER					
Modern roots (%)		80	80	90	80
Leaf		—	—	R	—
Earthworm egg capsules		R	—	R	R
Insect		R	R	—	—
Mite		—	—	—	—
Puparia		R	—	—	—

Scale of abundance: R = rare (0–5), O = occasional (6–15), F = frequent (16–50), A = abundant (51–200), D = Dominant (>200)

Charcoal: fragments >4 mm in all dimensions may be sufficient for identification and AMS dating Y*= suitable but not recommended

APPENDIX 3 FINDS DATA

Appendix 3.1 Finds assessment

Rebecca Sillwood, Luke Barber, Rebecca Devaney

The finds assemblage numbered 11 sherds of pottery, 18 pieces of fired clay, 11 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), ten sherds of glass, nine lithics, and one piece each of clay pipe, iron, and industrial waste. These were found in nine separate trenches and included finds of prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon, and post-medieval to modern date. The finds are summarised by trench in Table 1 and a complete catalogue is given at the end.

Methodology

The report includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (ClfA 2014b; Watkinson and Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists using relevant typologies (ClfA 2021). The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Excel database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The pottery was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; Slowikowski 2001). The Anglo-Saxon pottery has been allocated the Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric code as well as descriptive name while post-medieval pottery has been allocated its common name only.

The metalwork was catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible. Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital callipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type (as published by Butler 2005). Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology (as published by Inizan 1999) was recorded and, where possible, dating was attempted. In addition, burnt unworked flint was quantified by count and weight. Flint recovered from soil samples was also recorded in the same way.

All other finds types were assessed by eye and catalogued by context.

Two finds recovered as potential lithics (including SF2401) were found on specialist examination, to be natural. They have been discarded and have not been recorded or reported.

Post-Roman pottery

Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 11 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 56g, from eight individually numbered contexts. Of these totals three sherds (4g) were recovered from three environmental residues – the remainder being collected by hand in the field. Overall, the pottery consists of very small to medium sized sherds with moderate signs of abrasion. As such the material appears to have been subjected to some reworking.

By far the earliest post-Roman pot consists of the organic tempered sherd from pit [2404] in Trench 24. The sherd is very small with some signs of wear, but it does demonstrate activity in the late-6th to mid-8th centuries.

The remainder of the assemblage is of late post-medieval date. Of this later material the creamware from ditch [2203] (Trench 22) is the earliest, belonging to the later 18th- or early 19th- centuries. The remaining material can all be comfortably placed in a mid/late 19th to early 20th century date range. Too little is present to draw firm conclusions, but the material would be in keeping with a domestic

TABLE 1 Summary of finds assemblage by trench with spot dating (dating is for finds in the fills of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes)

TR	POTTERY (SAX)		POTTERY (PM)		IRON	GLASS	CLAY PIPE	LITHICS	CBM	FIRED CLAY		INDUSTRIAL WASTE		SPOT DATE	
	QTY	WGT(G)	QTY	WGT(G)	QTY	QTY	QTY	QTY	QTY	WGT(G)	QTY	WGT(G)	QTY		WGT(G)
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	PH
5	—	—	1	35	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	PH; 19thc
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	PH
10	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	24	1	17	PH; 19th/20thc; undated
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	PH
14	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PM; 19th/20thc
22	—	—	5	8	1	8	1	2	11	26	—	—	—	—	PH; 17th–20thc
24	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6th–8thc; 19th/20thc
28	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	PH; 19th/20thc
Total	1	2	10	54	1	10	1	9	11	26	18	24	1	17	

household of the lower to middling classes. The small sherd sizes suggest the material may have been spread on the land during periods of manuring arable land with domestic waste.

TABLE 2 Pottery spot dates by feature

CUT	FEATURE	CONTEXT	QTY	WGT (G)	SPOT DATE
503	Deposit	503	1	35	c 1800–1900
1003	Ditch	1004	1	1	c 1850–1925
1403	Ditch	1404	1	1	c 1850–1940
2203	Ditch	2204	1	2	c 1760–1820
2205	Ditch	2206	4	6	c 1900–1930
–	Unstratified	TR 24	1	3	c 1800–1940
2404	Pit	2405	1	2	c 575–750
–	Unstratified	TR 28	1	6	c 1800–1940

Metalwork

Rebecca Sillwood

A single complete iron nail was recovered from ditch [2203] in Trench 22. The nail weighed 8.5g and is not dateable though other finds from the same context were of post-medieval date.

Glass

Rebecca Sillwood

Ten pieces of post-medieval glass (38.1g) were recovered from two trenches on the site (14 & 22), with eight from a single trench (Trench 22). The glass was found in ditches and unstratified and comprised mainly bottle glass, but with some undefined vessel fragments and a piece of window glass also present.

Clay pipe

Rebecca Sillwood

A single piece of unstratified clay pipe was recovered from Trench 22. The piece weighed only 2g and was an undecorated undiagnostic fragment.

Lithics

Rebecca Devaney

Just eight pieces of worked flint (weighing 39g) and a single piece of burnt unworked flint (weighing 9g) were recovered. The small assemblage was recovered from three contexts and from unstratified deposits within seven trenches, from both hand-excavated features and sieved residues. The flint is mostly technologically and chronologically non-diagnostic, however one blade-like flake

has potential evidence for planned blade production, suggesting a tentative Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date for this piece.

TABLE 3 Summary of flint by trench and context

FLINT TYPE	TR 2	TR 5	TR 6	TR 10	TR 11	TR 22	TR 28		TOTAL
	U/S	U/S	U/S	DITCH 1003	U/S	DITCH 2203	DITCH 2205	U/S	
Flake	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	6
Blade-like flake	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Total (g)	6	8	2	5	7	2	2	7	39
Burnt unworked	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Burnt unworked (g)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9

The small assemblage of unretouched debitage comprises six flakes and two blade-like flakes. The blade-like flake from ditch [2205] has parallel lateral edges and dorsal blade scars but has been truncated by a proximal break. The dorsal blade scars indicate removal from a planned blade or bladelet core, which suggests a potential Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date for this piece. The worked flint has suffered slight to moderate post-depositional damage, and the blade-like flake from Trench 11 exhibits a moderate cortication. Three pieces are broken.

The single piece of burnt unworked flint was recovered as an unstratified find in Trench 28. Burnt unworked flint could have been created by accidental burning at any point in the past but can also be associated with cremations, hearths, and kilns.

Ceramic building material

Luke Barber

A relatively small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered during the archaeological work.

Daub makes up a significant proportion of the assemblage, at least by the medium of fragment count (18/24g). The majority was recovered from context [1004] (hand collected and from the environmental sample) where two related organic tempered fabrics were present as well as two fine sandy types. The date of this material is uncertain as although it is suspected to be of prehistoric or Saxon date – the tiny late post-medieval pottery sherd from this deposit could easily be intrusive.

The brick and peg tile fragments from the site are small, somewhat abraded and all apparently of post-medieval date. It is suspected all could be placed in a later 18th- to early 20th- century date range.

Industrial waste

Rebecca Sillwood

One piece of undiagnostic ferrous metalworking slag (17g) was found in ditch [1003] in Trench 10. The piece is small and cannot be dated.

Dating, distribution & discussion

The earliest evidence from this site consists of prehistoric flints, found in low numbers within seven trenches. The lithics were for the most part chronologically undiagnostic, except for a single blade-like flake from a ditch in Trench 22, which displays Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic technological traits. The significance of the assemblage lies in its demonstration of human activity at the site during prehistory though the assemblage is likely to have been redeposited in later features.

Pottery of early to middle Saxon date was also recovered from the site, though only one sherd was recovered. The Saxon pottery was found in pit [2404] in Trench 24 and was the only find from this feature. This may mean that the pit does indeed date to between the late-6th and mid-8th century but given only a single sherd was recovered this remains tentative. Note should also be made here that a small quantity of daub (18 pieces) was recovered from Trench 10 in a single ditch [1003]. The daub may be of Saxon date but could also feasibly be earlier (such as Roman or Iron Age). A single piece of post-medieval to modern pottery was found alongside the daub, so the dating of this possible structural evidence remains uncertain.

The focus for activity on this site is the post-medieval to modern period, with pottery glass, clay pipe, and CBM, dating from as early as the 17th century but continuing into the 20th century. Trenches 5, 10, 14, 22, 24 and 28 contained post-medieval to modern finds some of which were unstratified, but also from ditches and a deposit. The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known in the area. The ceramic building material assemblage is also small and either lacks associated dating or is clearly of late post-medieval date. No pieces with features of interest are present. The glass assemblage has few diagnostic fragments but comprises mainly domestic bottle glass of late date. The single piece of clay pipe was a stem with no diagnostic features. It seems likely, therefore, that many of the features identified on this site are of later post-medieval date with a small amount of evidence for earlier periods present which may have been incorporated residually in later contexts.

Only a single piece of undiagnostic ferrous slag was recovered from a ditch in Trench 10. This fragment is the only piece of possible metalworking evidence from the site and is associated with post-medieval finds. The exact date of this slag is uncertain, though it is possibly the result of manuring of fields rather than in situ evidence for metalworking.

Recommendations for further work

No finds category requires any further work, all are fully recorded, and most are standard types which are not remarkable or unusual.

Recommendations for archive

Retention and discard recommendations are recorded in the finds data. They are summarised here. The archive will be prepared in

accordance with professional standards (AAF 2011) and the specific requirements of the receiving repository.

MATERIAL	QTY	WGT(G)	RETAIN	DISCARD
Pottery	11	56g	None	All
Metalwork	1	8.5g	None	All
Glass	10	38.1g	None	All
Clay pipe	1	2g	None	All
Lithics	8	39g	None	All
Ceramic building material	11	26g	None	All
Fired clay	18	24g	None	All
Industrial waste	1	17g	None	All

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Appendix 3.2 Finds result

TR	CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT(G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	PERIOD	RETAIN/DISCARD
2	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	6	Lithics	Flake	Distal trimming	PH	PH	d
5	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	8	Lithics	Flake	Side trimming	PH	PH	d
5	503	Deposit	503	—	—	1	35	Pottery (PM)	Sunderland-type slipware	Bowl x1 (white slip internally, clear glaze all over)	1800–1900	PM	d
6	0	Unstratified	0	601	—	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Proximal break	PH	PH	d
10	1004	Ditch	1003	—	—	1	17	Industrial waste	Slag	amorphous ferrous undiagnostic fragment	Undated	Undated	d
10	1004	Ditch	1003	—	—	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Tertiary	PH	PH	d
10	1004	Ditch	1003	—	4	1	1	Pottery (PM)	Flow blue transfer-printed whiteware	?Saucer x1 (floral design)	1850–1925	PM/Mod	d
10	1004	Ditch	1003	—	—	1	12	Fired Clay	Daub	D1a - oxidised silty fabric with organics. Flattish faces	Undated	Undated	d
10	1004	Ditch	1003	—	4	11	8	Fired Clay	Daub	D1a. Small amorphous pieces	Undated	Undated	d
10	1004	Ditch	1003	—	4	4	2	Fired Clay	Daub	D1b - as D1a but rare calcined flint inclusions. Small amorphous pieces	Undated	Undated	d
10	1004	Ditch	1003	—	4	1	1	Fired Clay	?Daub	D2a - oxidised, moderate fine quartz. Amorphous	Undated	Undated	d
10	1004	Ditch	1003	—	4	1	1	Fired Clay	?Daub	D2b - reduced, moderate fine quartz with sparse calcined flint. Amorphous	Undated	Undated	d
11	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	5	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Proximal break, side trimming	PH	PH	d
14	1404	Ditch	1403	—	—	2	8.5	Glass	Bottle	1x aqua fragment, part of neck of possibly Codd bottle?; 1x small clear body sherd	PM	PM	d
14	1404	Ditch	1403	—	—	1	1	Pottery (PM)	Refined whiteware	?Saucer x1 (blue annular line internally)	1850–1940	PM/Mod	d
22	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	2	Clay pipe	Stem	undecorated fragment, narrow bore, so poss. Later PM date?	PM	PM	d
22	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	2	7	Glass	Bottle	1x aqua body sherd; 1x dark green body sherd	PM	PM	d
22	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	9	CBM	Peg tile	Well formed and fired. Fine fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions	C18th–19th	PM	d
22	2204	Ditch	2203	—	2	2	15	Glass	Vessel	1x clear body sherd; 1x pale blue body sherd; small fragments	PM	PM	d
22	2204	Ditch	2203	2201	—	1	8.5	Iron	Nail	complete; flat oval head; rectangular sectioned shank; L46	Undated	Undated	d
22	2204	Ditch	2203	—	—	1	5.5	Glass	Bottle	dark green body sherd	PM	PM	d
22	2204	Ditch	2203	—	2	1	7	Lithics	Flake	Secondary removal, hinge termination	PH	PH	d

TR	CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	CUT	SF	SAMPLE	QTY	WGT(G)	MATERIAL	OBJECT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	PERIOD	RETAIN/ DISCARD
22	2204	Ditch	2203	—	—	1	2	Pottery (PM)	Creamware	?Plate x1	1760–1820	PM	d
22	2204	Ditch	2203	—	2	4	5	CBM	?Brick	Abundant fine quartz with iron oxide granules	C17th–19th	PM	d
22	2204	Ditch	2203	—	2	2	1	CBM	?Peg tile	Fine fabric, medium fired	C17th–19th	PM	d
22	2206	Ditch	2205	—	3	2	2	Glass	Bottle	2x clear body sherds	PM	PM	d
22	2206	Ditch	2205	—	3	1	0.1	Glass	Window	flat clear fragment	PM	PM	d
22	2206	Ditch	2205	—	3	1	2	Lithics	Blade-like flake	Proximal break, parallel lateral sides, dorsal blade scars	Meso-Eneo	PH	d
22	2206	Ditch	2205	—	—	1	3	Pottery (PM)	English stoneware	Preserve jar x1 (close-set vertical ribbing, grey Bristol glaze)	1900–1930	Mod	d
22	2206	Ditch	2205	—	—	1	1	Pottery (PM)	Refined whiteware	?x1	1900–1930	Mod	d
22	2206	Ditch	2205	—	—	1	1	Pottery (PM)	Bone china (porcelain)	?x1	1900–1930	Mod	d
22	2206	Ditch	2205	—	3	1	1	Pottery (PM)	Bone china (porcelain)	?x1 (blue transfer)	1900–1930	Mod	d
22	2206	Ditch	2205	—	—	1	9	CBM	Peg tile	Well formed and fired. Fine sparse quartz with iron oxide/ clay pellet inclusions	C18th–19th	PM	d
22	2206	Ditch	2205	—	3	3	2	CBM	Peg tile	Well fired. Fine fabric	C18th–19th	PM	d
24	0	Unstratified	0	2401	—	1	-	Natural	Natural	natural flint	Undated	Undated	d
24	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	3	Pottery (PM)	Unglazed red earthenware	Flower pot x1	1800–1940	PM/Mod	d
24	2405	Pit	2404	—	1	1	2	Pottery (Sax)	Organic tempered ware (EMS 4)	?x1 (reduced)	c 575–750	Early-Middle Saxon	d
26	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	-	Natural	Natural	natural flint	Undated	Undated	d
28	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	9	Lithics	Burnt unworked	Heavily burnt	PH	PH	d
28	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	2	Lithics	Flake	Cortical butt, hinge termination	PH	PH	d
28	0	Unstratified	0	—	—	1	6	Pottery (PM)	Unglazed red earthenware	Flower pot x1 (rounded club rim)	1800–1940	PM/Mod	d

APPENDIX 4 GEOARCHAEOLOGY DATA

Appendix 4.1 Geoarchaeological assessment

Notes on a site visit: NBNK23

29/6/23

MRB

A visit to the site was made by the author on 29th June 2023. Site supervisor Dr. Kate Griffiths and Project Supervisor Edmund Palka were in attendance.

The site consists of a small south south-easterly trending dry valley. Bedrock geology through much of the site consists of Thanet Sand Formation on the higher ground either side of the valley base and Seaford Chalk Formation has been mapped in the valley base. The only superficial deposits in the area are Head deposits that are mapped in the valley base.

All trenches excavated by Headland were open (at least in part) and were viewed by the author. One of the key problems in this area of the Ebbsfleet Valley is the identification of in situ Thanet Sand Formation from weathered Thanet Sand Formation and sediments derived from the Thanet Sand Formation and redeposited locally. The site walkover confirmed that this is a problem at this site and as a consequence it was decided to excavate a test pit in one trench where potential weathered Thanet Sand Formation may have been present at the base of an evaluation trench. Trench 24 was chosen for excavation and the log is provided below.

The information from this test pit showed that at least in part of the site Pleistocene sediments exist with a depth of at least 2m. The deposits are complex and were noted to be around 18m AOD in elevation. Elevations of these sediments is similar to those at the Southfleet Road elephant site, downstream of the present site. Similar sediments were present in Trenches 21, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28. It is possible that similar Pleistocene deposits existed in these trenches as well.

Sediments at the base of Trench 27 differed from those described above in that the sediments were more sandy, possibly reflecting the presence of weathered Thanet Sand Formation in this area. This remains to be verified. Trench 29 was similar to Trench 27 except that

the east end of the trench was gravel rich suggesting the presence of fluvial gravels in this location.

Trenches 11-14 at the top of the slope exhibited very sandy sediments at the base of the trench which might be evidence of the presence of the Thanet Sand Formation near surface in this area. Downslope Trench 13 contained spreads of angular flint gravel very reminiscent of cold climate periglacial Head deposits as might be expected on a slope.

Trench 10 (Plate 3) contained fine grained sands at the base of the trench which may be evidence of Thanet Sand Formation near the base of the trench. Trench 9 (Plate 4) had similar sediments but clear patches of gravel, probably well sorted fluvial sediments, present in places. In addition to the flints fragments of sandstone were noted in the gravel suggesting an origin in the Weald for the river depositing the gravel.

Trenches 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 contained deposits considered to be Head deposits at the base of the trench (Plate 5).

Trench 1 (Plate 6) contained chalky deposits at the base of the trench. These were typical chalk rich solifluction sediments seen elsewhere in the Ebbsfleet Valley. They reflect the presence of chalk bedrock at the base of the valley.

In summary:

- › Pleistocene deposits have been demonstrated to be present in at least one location in the site. These deposits are at least 2m in thickness and are associated with at least one rolled artefact.
- › It is possible that Thanet Sand Formation is close to the surface on the higher ground but cut in places by traces of fluvial activity and associated with spreads of fluvial gravel from rivers flowing from the Weald in these areas.
- › The valley sides/slopes appear to be associated with Head deposits of unknown thickness.
- › Chalky solifluction deposits are present in at least one location at the base of the valley.

These conclusions are speculative and based on superficial observations and cannot be taken as definitive. Further direct investigation of these deposits is required.

PROJECT	NORTHFLEET NBNK.23	TEST PIT	24
ELEVATION	?	DATE EXCAVATED	29/6/23
DEPTH BELOW GROUND SURFACE (M)	LITHOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION	ENVIRONMENT OF DEPOSITION	
0.00–0.30	See Headland records sharp contact		
0.30–0.55	Pale yellow to reddish yellow clay-silt. Structureless and compact. No flints. diffuse contact	Slopewash/colluvium	
0.55–0.90	Pale yellowish brown clay silt with some flint clasts (<1cm to >6cm). Clasts are sub-angular in shape. Compact and firm. Structureless. One potential heavily rolled flake. diffuse contact	High energy slopewash	
0.90–1.05	Pale yellowish brown clay silt. Compact and firm. Structureless. Becomes lighter coloured with depth. sharp contact	Colluvium or fine grained overbank alluvium	
1.05–1.70	Very coarse flint gravel. Clasts are <2cm to >20cm, rounded to sub-angular. Clearly bedded in places with sand beds. Gravels are well sorted in places becoming very poorly sorted elsewhere. Very well stratified. Loose and unconsolidated. sharp/undulating contact	High energy braided channel fluvial gravels in cold climates	
1.70–	Pale brown to reddish brown very fine sand. base of test pit 2.00m	Thanet Sand Formation	

APPENDIX 5 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FROM:ENGLAND

OASIS ID (UID) headland1-518748

Project Name:	Northfleet Bess, North Kent, Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation
Site Name:	Northfleet BESS
Sitecode(s):	NBNK23
Project Identifier(s):	NBNK23
Activity type:	Evaluation
Planning Id:	N/A
Reason For Investigation:	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Project Dates:	19-Jun-2023–05-Jul-2023
Location:	Northfleet BESS NGR : TQ 61667 72191 LL : 51.425671, 0.32397118 12 Fig : 561667,172191
Administrative Areas:	Country : England County/Local Authority : Kent Local Authority District : Dartford Parish : Southfleet
Project Methodology:	Relevant codes and standards prescribed by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) were adhered to throughout the project (CIfA 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2014d). All works were carried out in accordance with the WSI and with the Risk Assessments and Method Statement (RAMS) that were generated subsequently. Machine excavation was made in controlled spits under the control and supervision of an experienced archaeologist with a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket and was terminated at the top of the geology or the first significant archaeological horizon. Excavations that continued in excess of 1m Below Ground Level (BGL), were stepped in order to maintain proper safe working conditions and mitigate against collapse. Soil was separated and kept on either side of and away from the trench edges. On completion of machine excavation, any faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools as required. The stratigraphic sequence was recorded in full in each of the trenches. Following machine excavation of the trenches, any identified featured were cleaned and excavated using appropriate hand tools. All recording followed CIfA Standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological excavation and Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014b, 2014c). All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers recorded on Headland pro forma record sheets. Where stratified deposits were observed, a 'Harris' matrix was compiled. High quality digital photographs were taken to record excavations and any archaeological features, with a graduated metric scale clearly visible where appropriate. A site plan including any identified features, areas of excavation, archaeological features and deposits or other pertinent information was recorded in three dimensions using differential GPS and existing scaled plans of the site, which are accurately linked to the National Grid and heights to metres aOD. Complex plans and sections were hand-drawn on permatrace at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and geolocated using differential GPS. An OASIS entry (headland1-518748) was completed and submitted along with a copy of this report and a boundary file. Reporting and archiving were carried out in accordance with CIfA's 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation' (2014b) and 'Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials' (2014d). The Dartford Borough Museum holds the documentary and digital archive, compiled in accordance with the guidelines published by CIfA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (2011).

Project Results:

Following the excavation of 27 trenches, most of the features that were recorded during this evaluation were dated to the post medieval, characterised by probable ridge and furrow activity and chalk extraction pits. An east to West aligned boundary ditch in Area 1 Provides the most secure evidence for earlier archaeological activity, containing 18 pieces of daub, although again with a possibly intrusive sherd of post-medieval pottery. Additionally, a scant background scatter of flint flakes was recovered, suggesting prehistoric activity in the area. Despite previous archaeological projects and historic data indicating that archaeological activity related to Iron Age and Roman period activity extended into Area 1 and that a Roman road continues through Area 2, no evidence for such was observed throughout this project. The primary reason for this may be due to the destructive nature of agricultural activity from the post-medieval onwards, which has heavily truncated deposits across the site. No subsoil formation was observed in any of the trenches, rather there was a sharp interface between the topsoil and the natural geology, which implies a plough interface (ILLUS 12), backed by observed plough scars at the stripped level in some trenches. On the high ground on the east side of Area 2 in particular, there was evidence for post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation that extended below the modern plough interface. The combination of these activities might well explain why so few archaeological features were observed, though it remains possible that this area was not in fact subject to activities that would leave archaeological remains or cut features in particular. In addition to this, two areas of probable chalk extraction pits were recorded, one either side of Station Road, which bisects areas 1 and 2. Given their location they may be related to sourcing materials for construction of the road, or the nearby railway lines. Exploratory sondages confirm that the infill of these areas continues beyond 1.5mBGL and therefore likely would have removed all evidence for earlier archaeological activity. As a result, it is impossible from the results of this evaluation to comment on the continuity of occupation or re-colonisation following the Roman period across the area covered by this site.

Archive:

Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive – to be deposited with Dartford Borough Museum;

Reports in OASIS:

Archer, B., (2024). Northfleet Bess, North Kent, Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation. Hereford: Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd



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