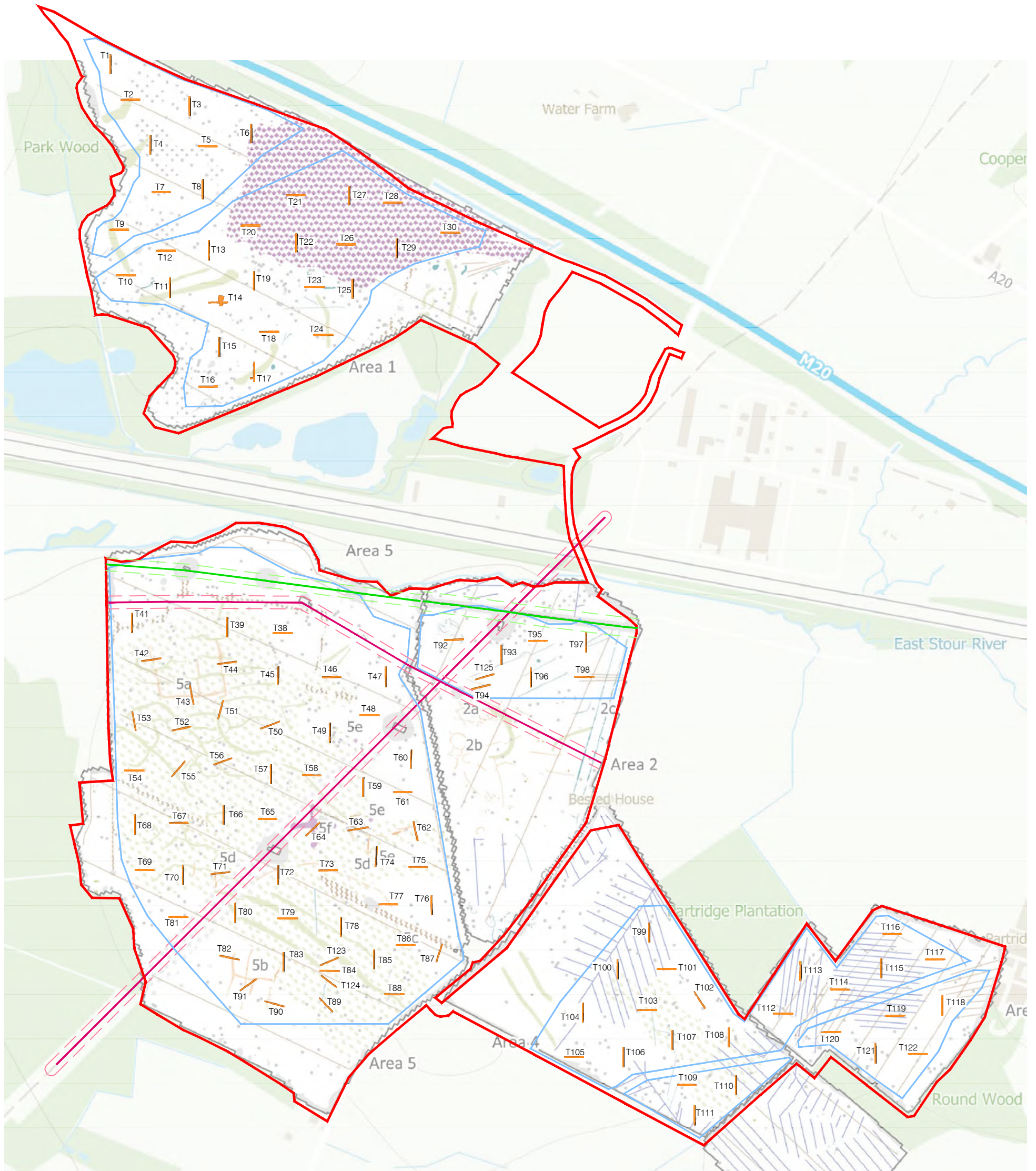


0 250m

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location showing Trench Locations
1:6,250 at A3



608250/139100

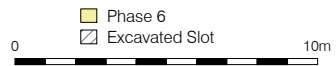
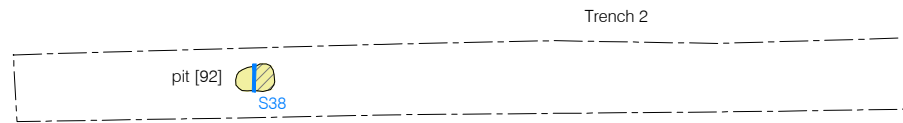


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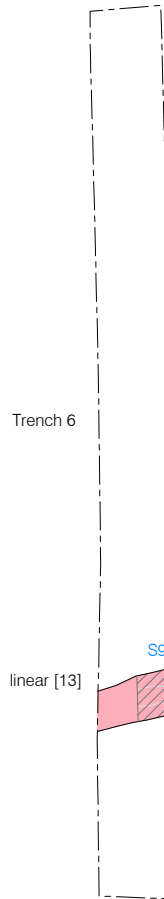


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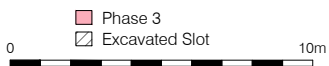
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+



607600/138850
+



607600/138800
+



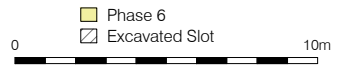
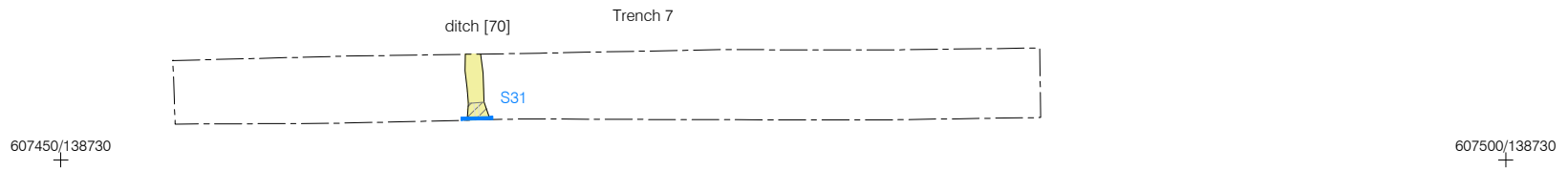
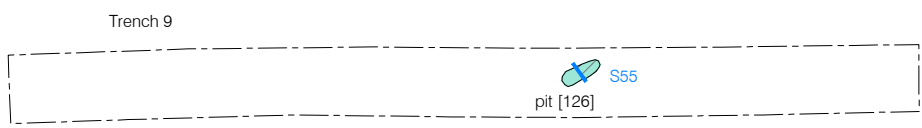
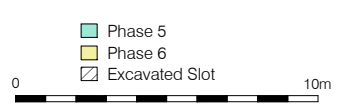
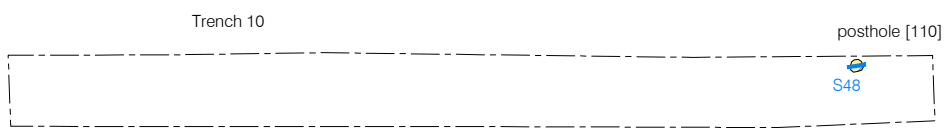


Figure 6
Plan of Trench 7
1:250 at A4



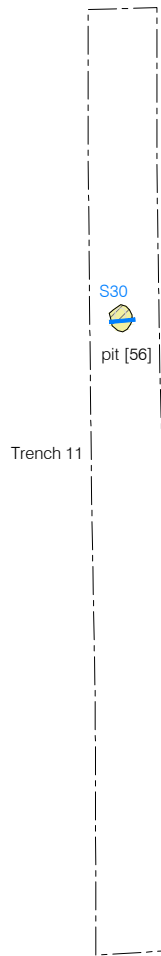
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607430/138640
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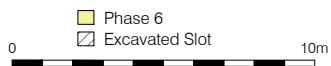




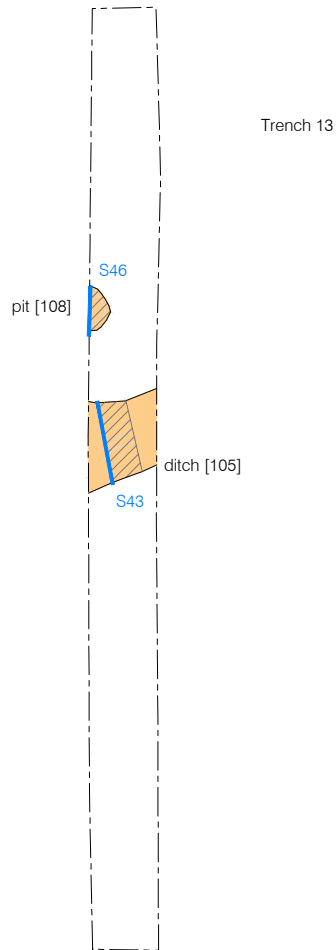
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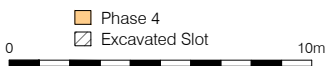
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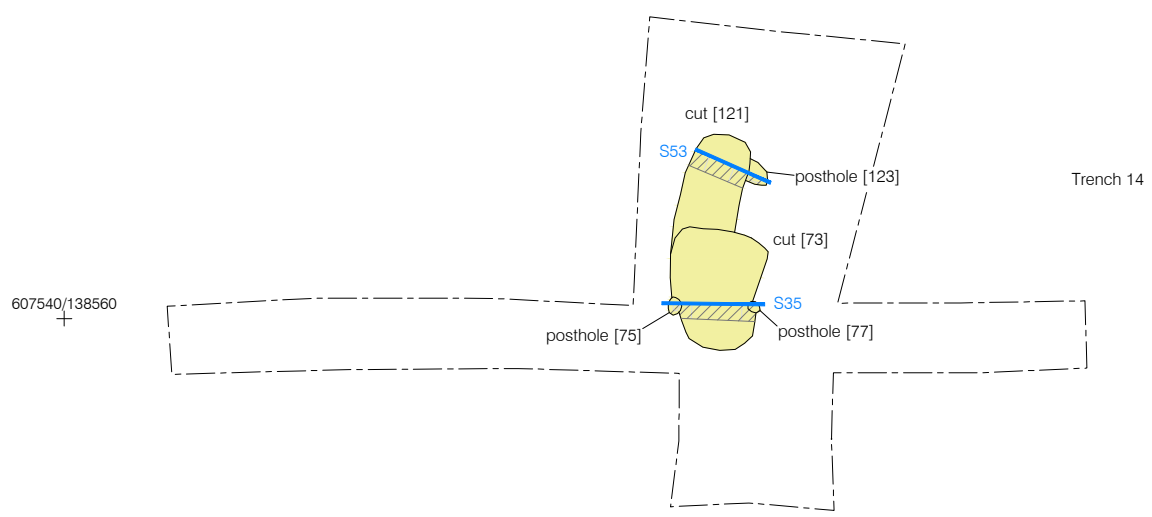
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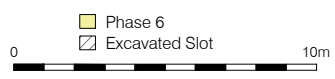
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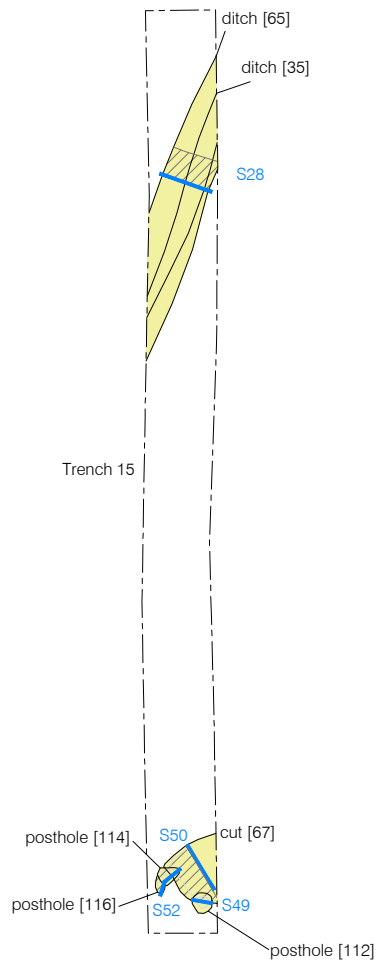
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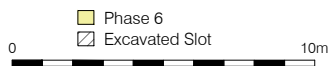
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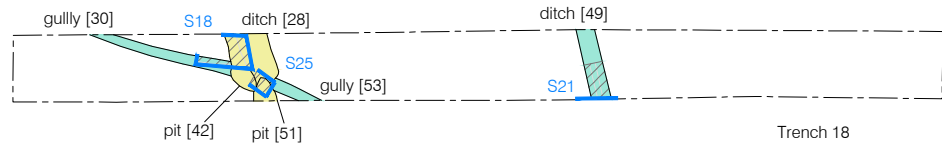


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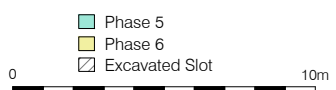
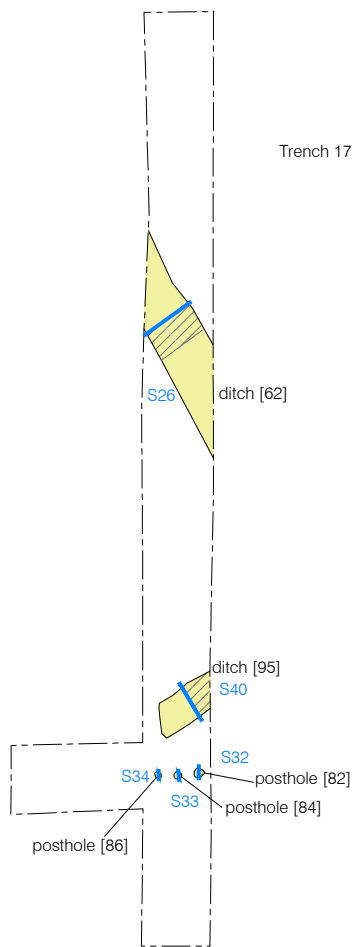
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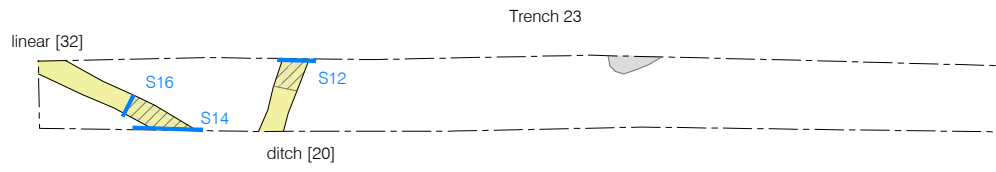




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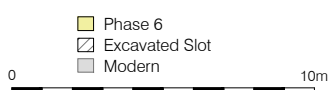
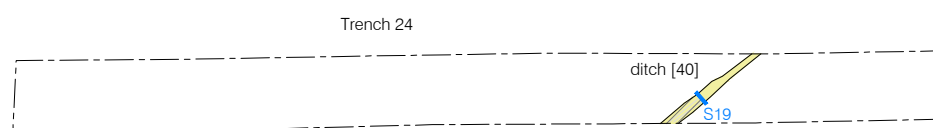
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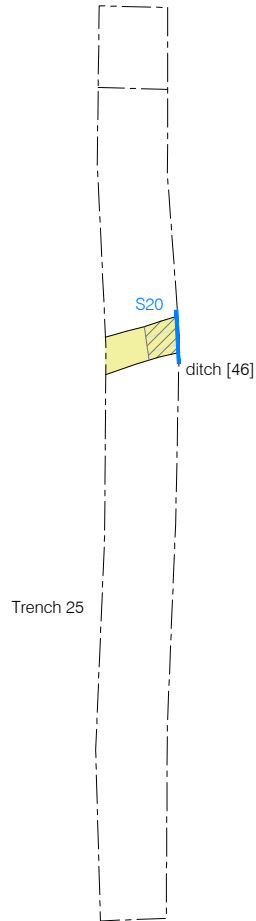
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607740/138550
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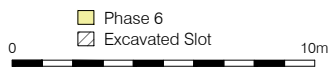


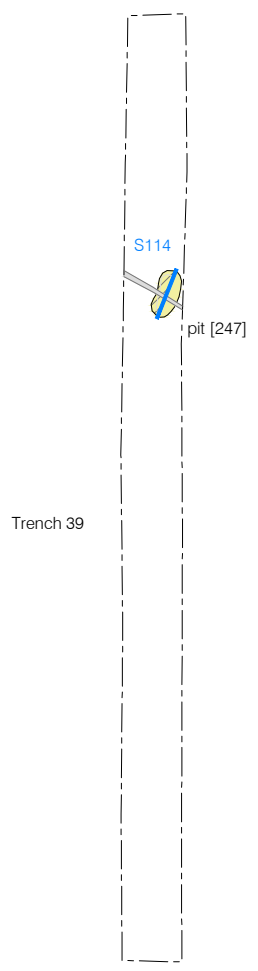


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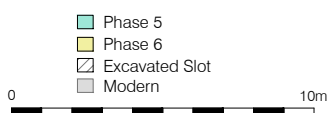
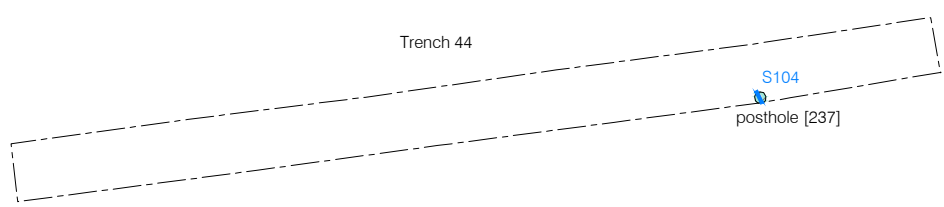
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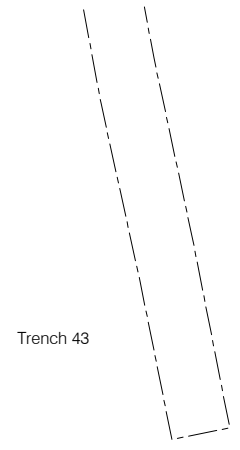




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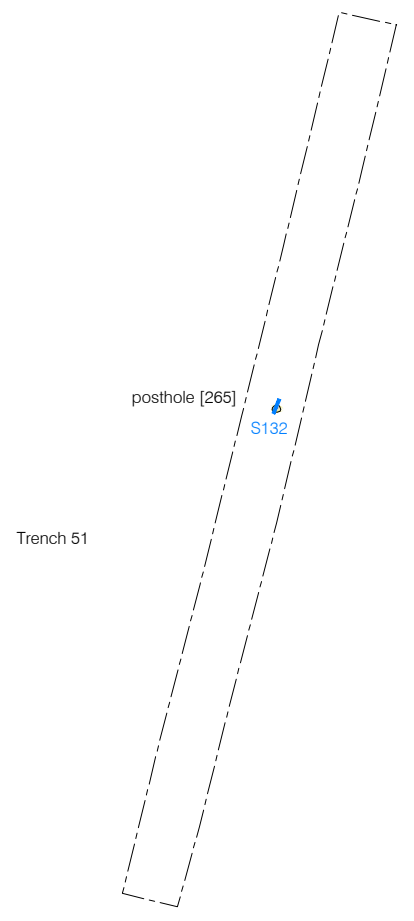
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Trench 43

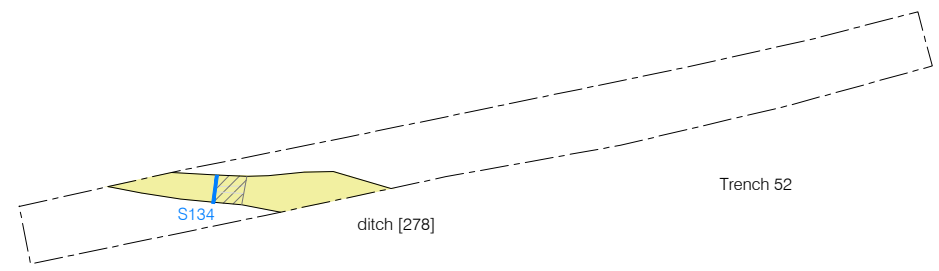
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Trench 51

posthole [265]

S132

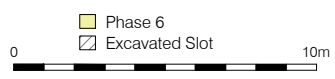


Trench 52

S134

ditch [278]

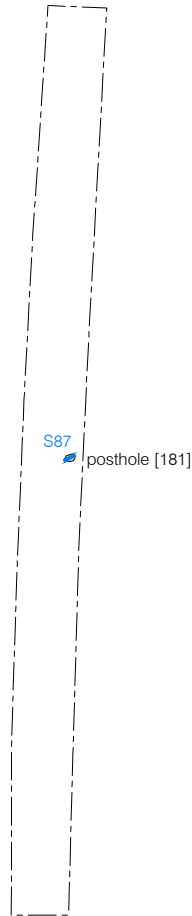
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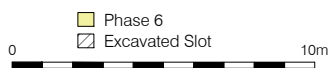
607870/137870
+



Trench 60



607870/137820
+





607760/137740
+

607760/137740
+

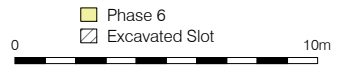
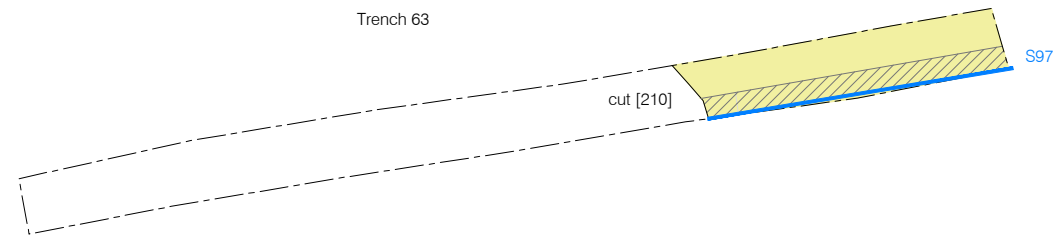


Figure 18
Plan of Trench 63
1:250 at A4



607530/137670

607580/137670

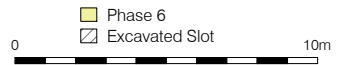
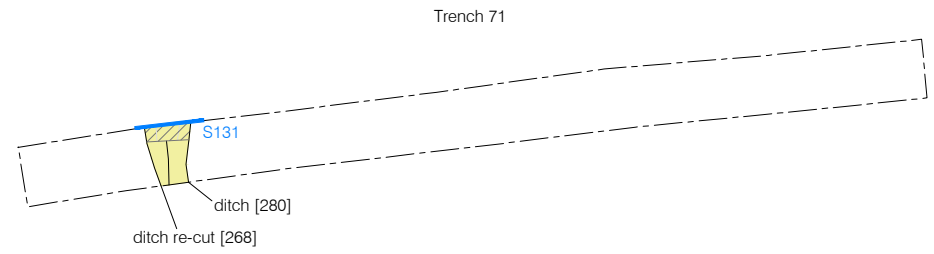
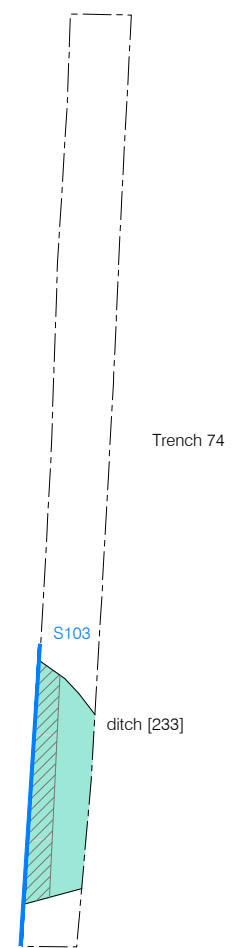
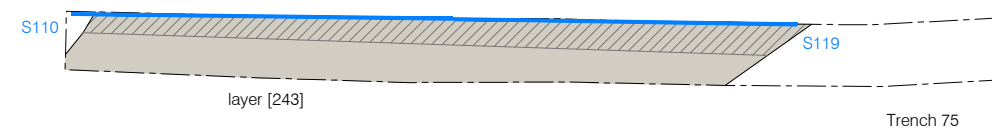


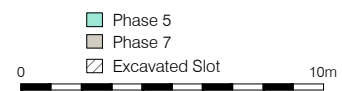
Figure 19
Plan of Trench 71
1:250 at A4

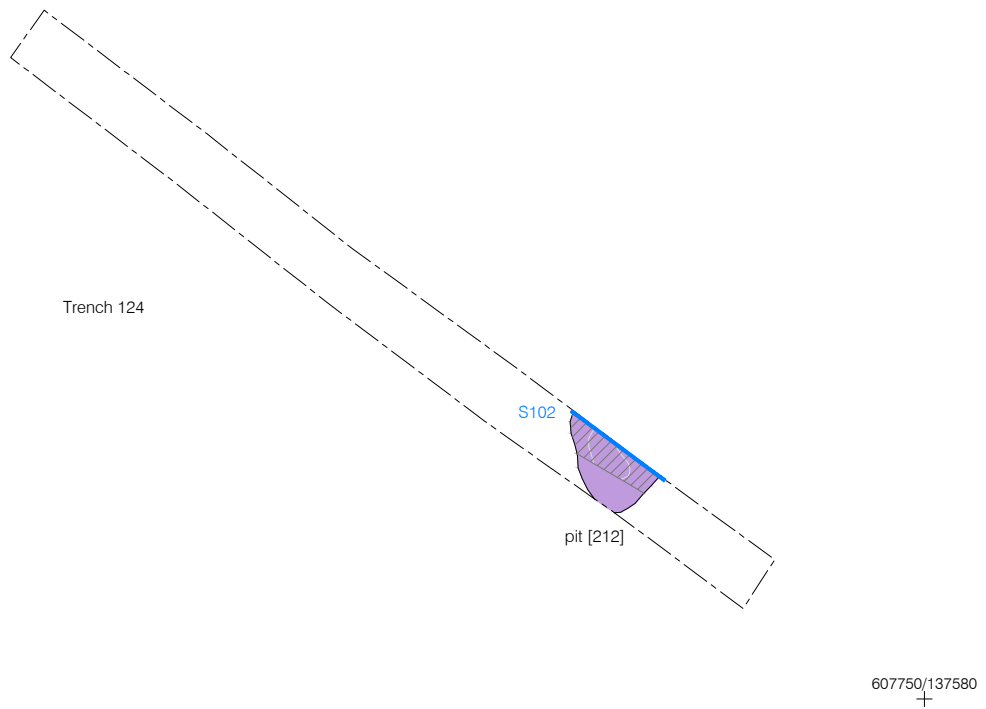
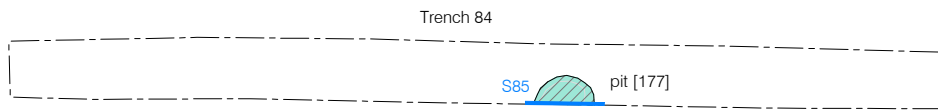
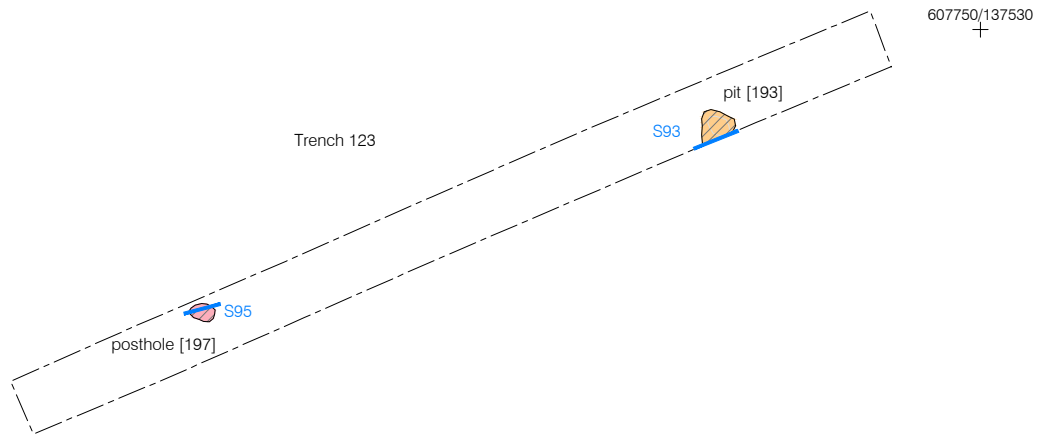


607850/137700
+



607850/137650
+

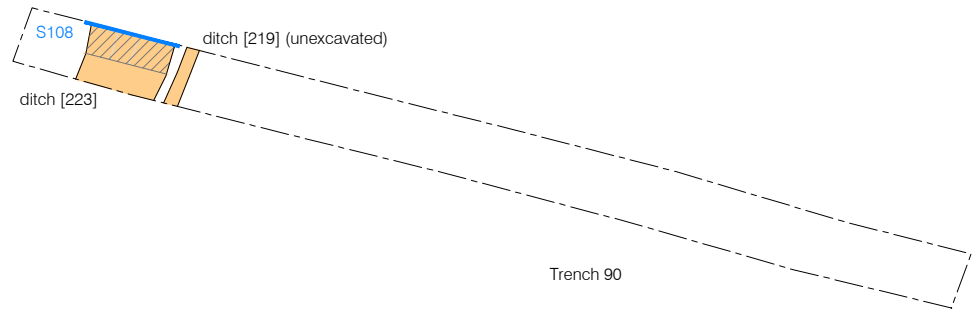




-  Phase 2
-  Phase 3
-  Phase 4
-  Phase 5
-  Excavated Slot

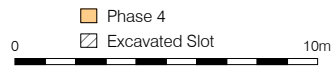
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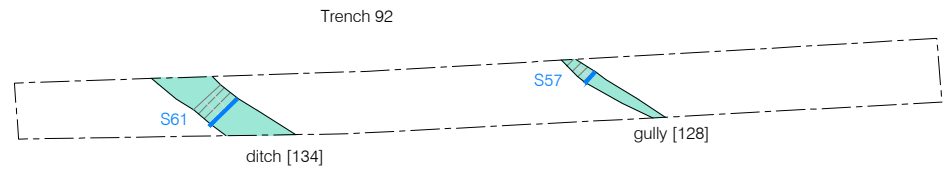
Figure 21
Plan of Trenches 84, 123, and 124
1:250 at A4



607620/137450
+

607670/137450
+





607900/138020
+

607950/138020
+

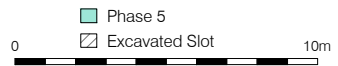
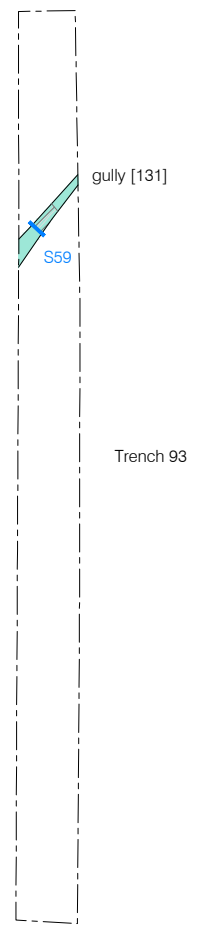
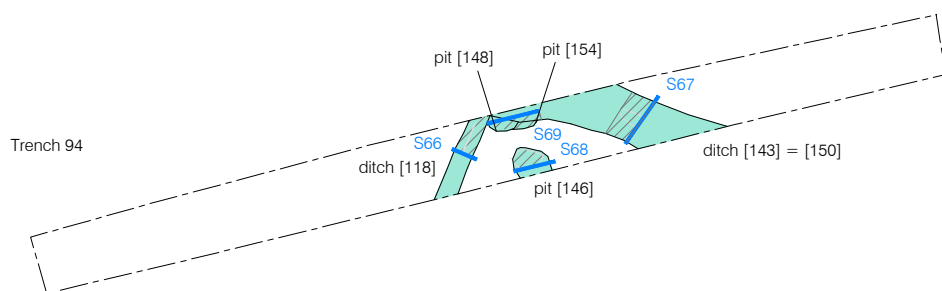
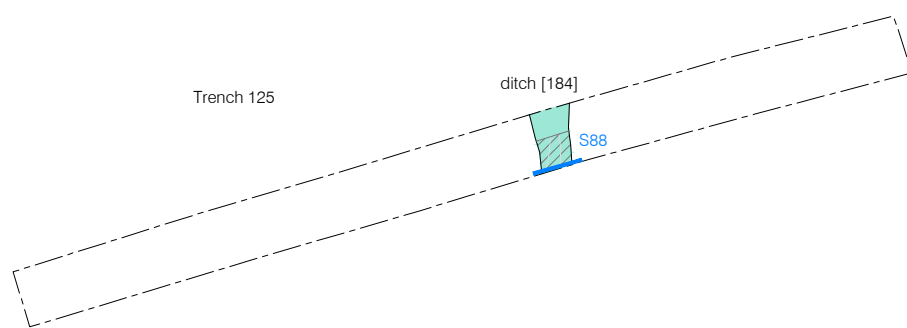


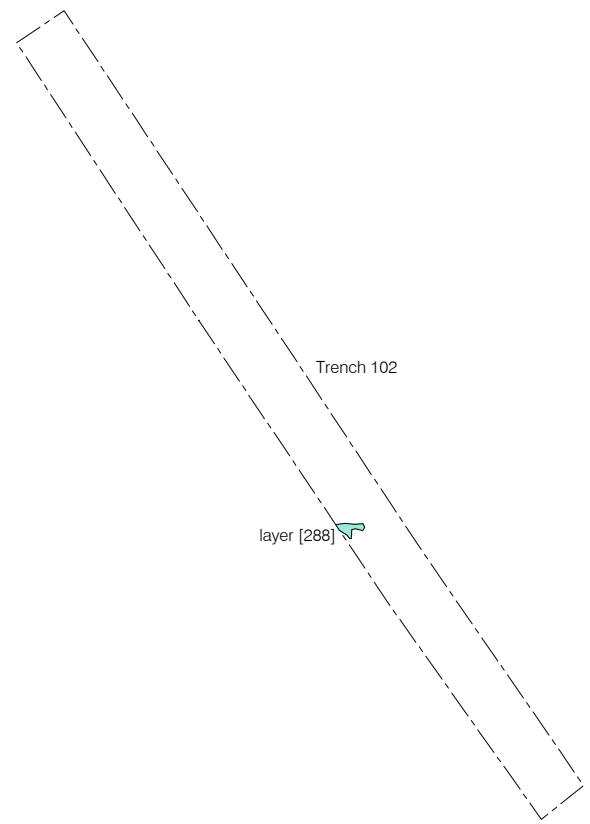
Figure 23
Plan of Trench 92
1:250 at A4



607960/137980
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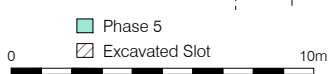
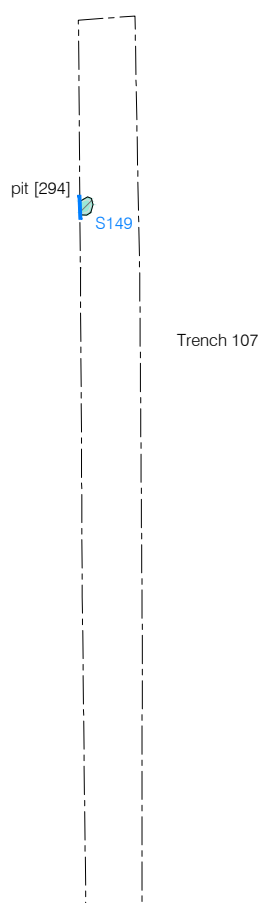
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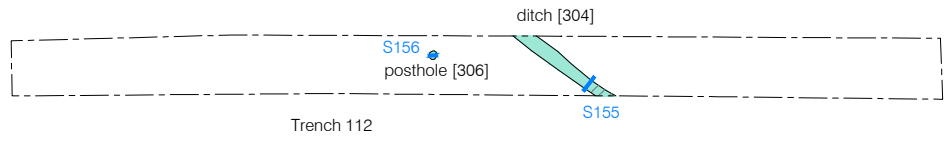




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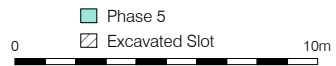
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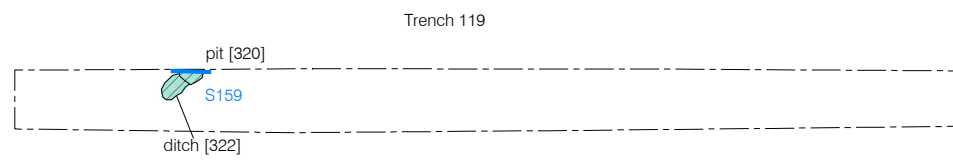




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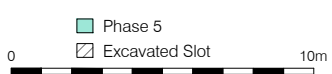
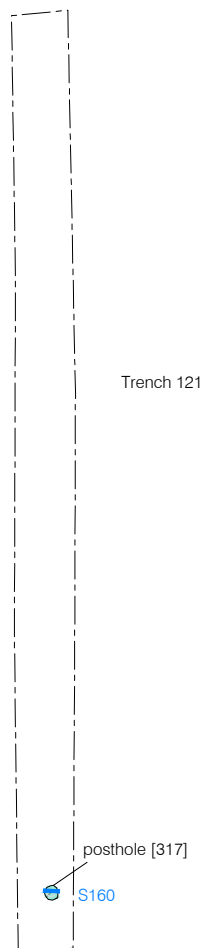
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608590/137410
+

608640/137410
+

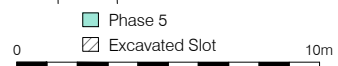




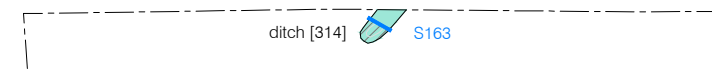
Trench 116

608650/137560
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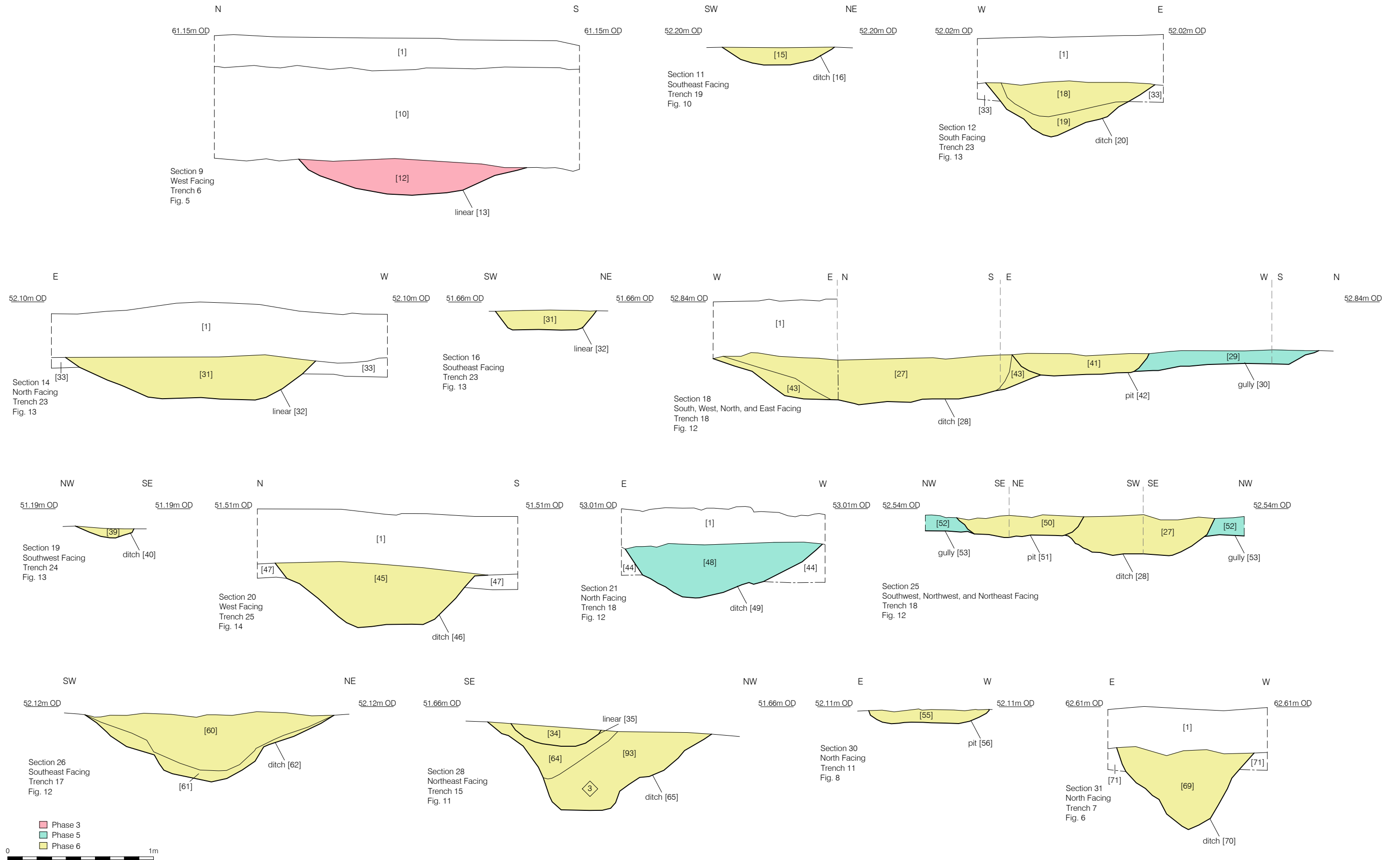
Trench 115

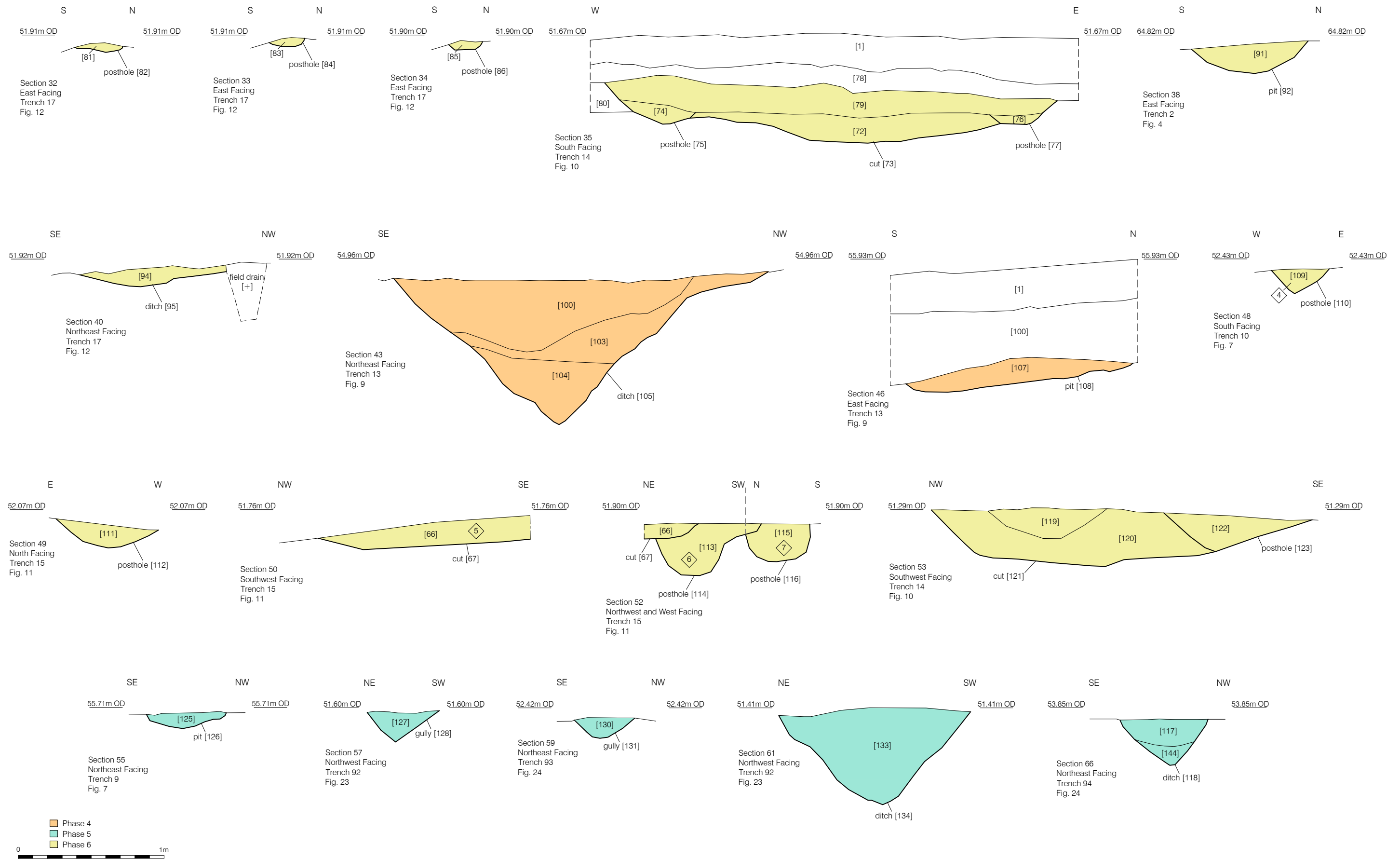


Trench 117



608650/137520
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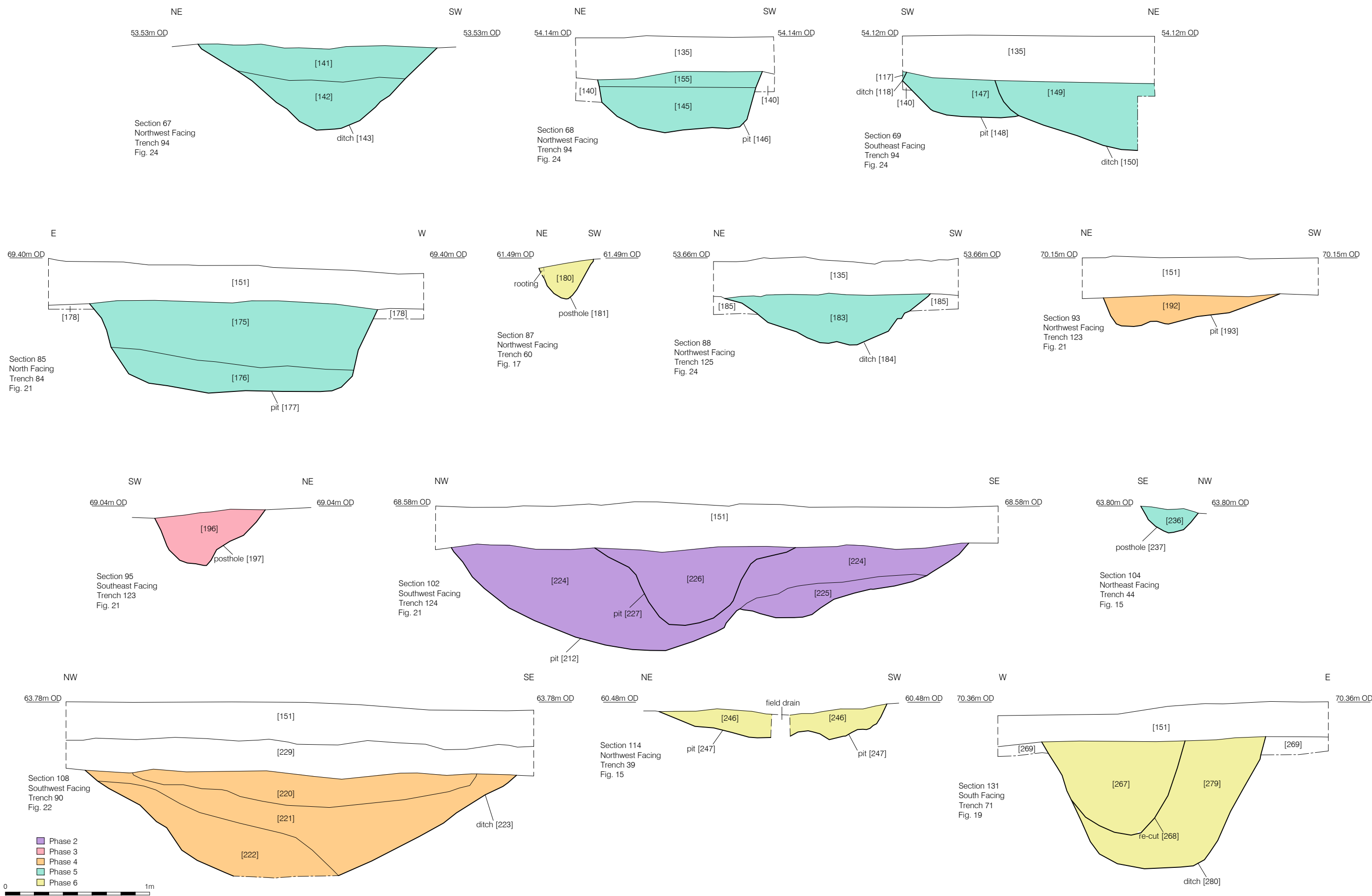
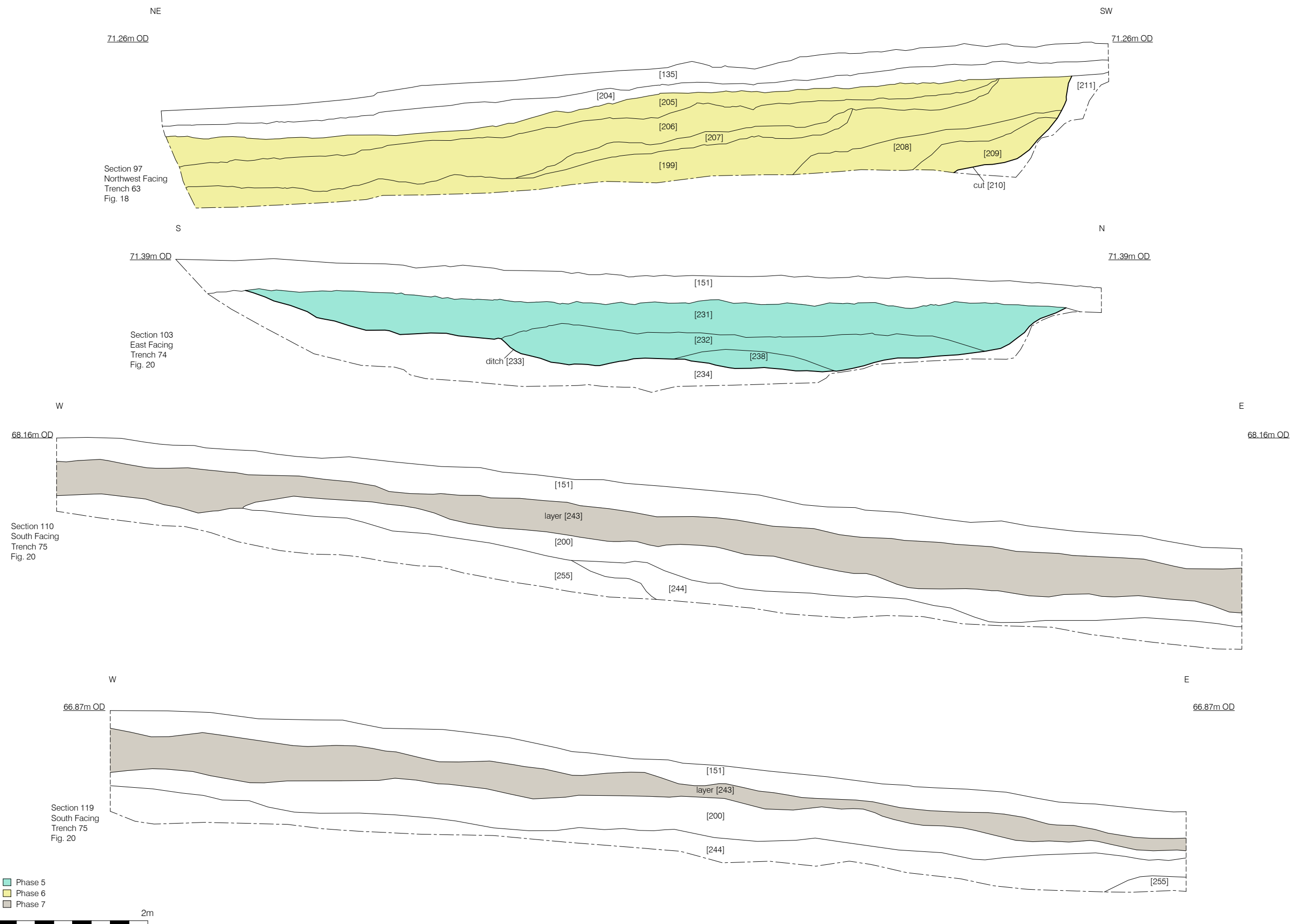
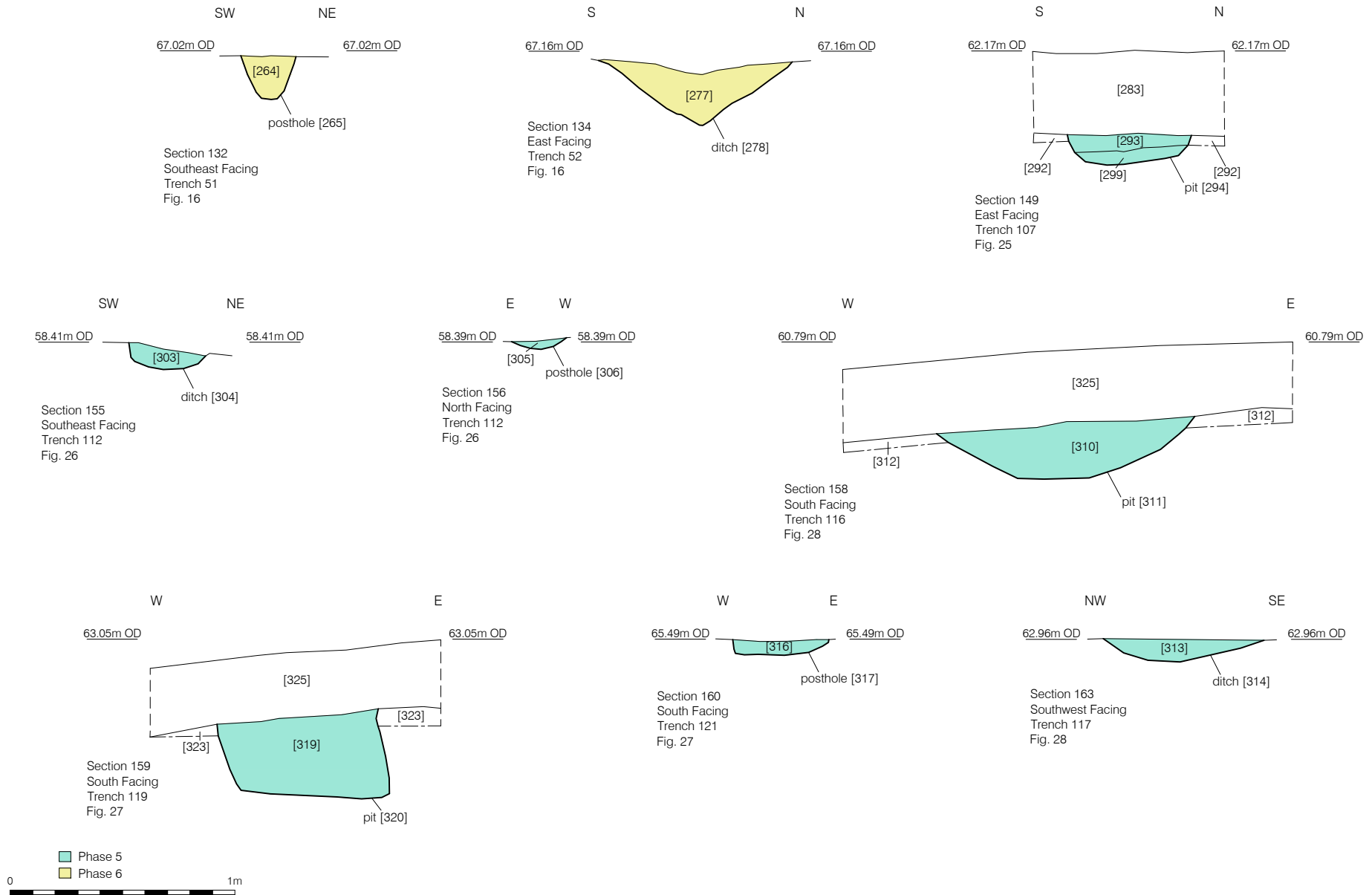


Figure 31
Sections
1:25 at A3





APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	CTX Type	CTX Equal to	Area	Trench	Fill Of	Phase	CTX Interpretation	CTX Category	CTX Levels High	CTX Levels Low
1	Layer		1			KSSF23-PH8	Topsoil layer for Area 1	Horticultural		
2	Layer	3	1	28		KSSF23-PH8	Modern Made Ground	Make-up	55.54	54.83
3	Layer		1	30		KSSF23-PH8	Modern Made Ground	Make-up	51.71	51.40
4	Layer		1	29		KSSF23-PH8	Modern Made Ground	Make-up	53.85	52.52
5	Void						VOID	Void		
6	Layer		1	27		KSSF23-PH8	Modern Made Ground	Make-up	57.12	56.67
7	Layer		1	26		KSSF23-PH8	Modern Made Ground	Make-up	53.96	53.79
8	Layer		1	22		KSSF23-PH8	Modern Made Ground	Make-up	55.09	54.37
9	Layer		1	21		KSSF23-PH8	Modern Made Ground	Make-up	57.68	57.56
10	Layer		1	6		KSSF23-PH6	Colluvium	Natural	61.19	
11	Natural		1	6		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	61.22	60.30
12	Fill		1	6	13	KSSF23-PH3	Fill of Linear [13]	Disuse	60.29	60.24
13	Cut		1	6		KSSF23-PH3	Cut of Linear	Ditch	60.29	60.05
14	Layer		1	20		KSSF23-PH8	Modern Made Ground	Make-up	56.80	56.45
15	Fill		1	19	16	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Linear [16]	Disuse	52.10	
16	Cut		1	19		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	52.10	51.98
17	Natural		1	19		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	52.45	51.75
18	Fill		1	23	20	KSSF23-PH6	Secondary Fill of Ditch [20]	Disuse	51.70	
19	Fill		1	23	20	KSSF23-PH6	Primary Fill of Ditch [20]	Disuse	51.69	51.46
20	Cut		1	23		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	51.70	51.31
21	Void						VOID	Void		
22	Void						VOID	Void		
23	Void						VOID	Void		
24	Void						VOID	Void		
25	Void						VOID	Void		

26	Void						VOID	Void		
27	Fill		1	18	28	KSSF23-PH6	Secondary Fill of Ditch [28]	Backfill	52.48	52.44
28	Cut		1	18		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	52.48	52.13
29	Fill	52	1	18	30	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Gully [30]	Disuse	52.51	
30	Cut	53	1	18		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Gully	Gully	52.51	52.36
31	Fill		1	23	32	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Linear [32]	Backfill	51.72	51.60
32	Cut		1	23		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Linear	Ditch	51.72	51.42
33	Natural		1	23		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	51.59	51.34
34	Fill		1	34	35	KSSF23-PH7	Fill of Linear [35]	Backfill	51.55	51.50
35	Cut		1	15		KSSF23-PH7	Cut of Linear	Ditch	51.54	51.38
36	Void						VOID	Void		
37	Natural		1	24		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	51.48	50.97
38	Layer		1	24		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	51.52	51.46
39	Fill		1	24	40	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Ditch [40]	Natural Silting	51.06	
40	Cut		1	24		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	51.06	50.97
41	Fill		1	18	42	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Pit [42]	Backfill	52.48	
42	Cut		1	18		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Pit	Pit	52.48	52.34
43	Fill		1	18	28	KSSF23-PH6	Primary Fill of Ditch [28]	Disuse	52.47	
44	Natural		1	18		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	52.47	52.22
45	Fill		1	25	46	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Ditch [46]	Disuse	51.14	51.06
46	Cut		1	25		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	51.14	50.69
47	Natural		1	25		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	51.30	51.00
48	Fill		1	18	49	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Ditch [49]	Disuse	52.77	52.73
49	Cut		1	18		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	52.77	52.39
50	Fill		1	18	51	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Pit [51]	Backfill	52.49	
51	Cut		1	18		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Pit	Pit	52.49	52.34
52	Fill	29	1	18	53	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Gully [53]	Disuse	52.50	
53	Cut	30	1	18		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Gully	Gully	52.50	52.35
54	Natural		1	11		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	52.67	51.17

55	Fill		1	11	56	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Pit [56]	Disuse	52.11	
56	Cut		1	11		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Pit	Pit	52.11	52.00
57	Layer		1	1		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	66.58	66.55
58	Natural		1	1		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	67.19	65.79
59	Natural		1	4		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	64.89	63.68
60	Fill		1	17	62	KSSF23-PH6	Secondary Fill of Ditch [62]	Accumulation	52.08	52.04
61	Fill		1	17	62	KSSF23-PH6	Primary Fill of Ditch [62]	Disuse	52.06	51.65
62	Cut		1	17		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	52.08	51.60
63	Natural		1	3		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	67.48	66.53
64	Fill		1	15	65	KSSF23-PH6	Secondary Fill of Ditch [65]	Backfill	51.55	51.49
65	Cut		1	15		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	51.55	50.94
66	Fill		1	66	67	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Possible SFB [67]	Backfill	51.72	51.56
67	Cut		1	15		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Possible SFB	Construction Cut	51.72	51.49
68	Natural		1	15		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	51.76	51.40
69	Fill		1	7	70	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Ditch [70]	Natural Silting	62.33	62.30
70	Cut		1	7		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	62.33	61.77
71	Natural		1	7		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	62.37	61.96
72	Fill		1	14	73	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Possible SFB [73]	Backfill	51.14	51.10
73	Cut		1	14		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Possible SFB	Construction Cut	51.14	50.93
74	Fill		1	14	75	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [75]	Backfill	51.23	51.14
75	Cut		1	14		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole, Probably Associated with Potential SFB [73]	Post-hole	51.23	51.06
76	Fill		1	14	77	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [77]	Backfill	51.13	
77	Cut		1	14		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole, Probably Associated with Potential SFB [73]	Post-hole	51.13	51.04
78	Layer		1	14		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	51.49	51.33

79	Fill		1	14	73	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Potential SFB [73]	Disuse	51.14	50.93
80	Natural		1	14		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	51.60	51.32
81	Fill		1	17	82	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [82]	Disuse	51.65	
82	Cut		1	17		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	51.85	51.78
83	Fill		1	17	84	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [84]	Disuse	51.88	
84	Cut		1	17		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	51.88	51.82
85	Fill		1	17	86	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [86]	Disuse	59.85	
86	Cut		1	17		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	59.85	59.80
87	Layer		1	8		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	62.15	62.13
88	Natural		1	8		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Green Sandy Clay Deposits	Natural	62.42	61.70
89	Natural		1	2		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Sandy Clay Deposits	Natural	65.58	
90	Natural		1	2		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	66.05	64.48
91	Fill		1	2	92	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Pit [92]	Natural Silting	64.77	64.71
92	Cut		1	2		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Pit	Pit	64.77	64.55
93	Fill		1	15	65	KSSF23-PH6	Primary Fill of Ditch [65]	Backfill	51.48	51.46
94	Fill		1	17	95	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Ditch [95]	Disuse	51.86	51.81
95	Cut		1	17		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	51.81	51.71
96	Layer		1	17		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	52.21	52.17
97	Natural		1	17		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	52.47	51.58
98	Layer		1	16		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	51.88	51.85
99	Natural		1	16		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	59.69	51.27
100	Layer		1	13		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	55.00	54.97
101	Natural		1	13		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	55.69	53.98
102	Fill		1	13	105	KSSF23-PH4	Tertiary Fill of Ditch [105]	Backfill	54.85	54.83
103	Fill		1	13	105	KSSF23-PH4	Secondary Fill of Ditch [105]	Backfill	54.86	54.32
104	Fill		1	13	105	KSSF23-PH4	Primary Fill of Ditch [105]	Backfill	54.36	54.25
105	Cut		1	13		KSSF23-PH4	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	54.86	53.82
106	Natural		1	10		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	56.88	54.17

107	Fill		1	13	108	KSSF23-PH4	Fill of Pit [108]	Backfill	55.26	55.07
108	Cut		1	13		KSSF23-PH4	Cut of Pit	Pit	55.26	55.01
109	Fill		1	10	110	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole	Disuse	52.35	
110	Cut		1	10		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	52.35	52.18
111	Fill		1	15	112	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [112]	Disuse	52.01	51.92
112	Cut		1	15		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	52.01	51.70
113	Fill		1	15	114	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [114]	Disuse	51.80	51.70
114	Cut		1	15		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	51.80	51.45
115	Fill		1	15	116	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [116]	Disuse	51.80	
116	Cut		1	15		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	51.80	51.54
117	Fill		2	94	118	KSSF23-PH5	Secondary Fill of Ditch [118]	Backfill	53.76	
118	Cut		2	94		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	53.76	53.44
119	Fill		1	14	121	KSSF23-PH6	Secondary Fill of Possible SFB [121]	Disuse	51.19	
120	Fill		1	14	121	KSSF23-PH6	Primary Fill of Possible SFB [121]	Disuse	51.19	
121	Cut		1	14		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Possible SFB	Construction Cut	51.19	50.80
122	Fill		1	14	123	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [123]	Disuse	51.19	51.14
123	Cut		1	14		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole, Possibly Associated with Possible SFB [121]	Post-hole	51.19	50.92
124	Natural		1	12		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	56.97	56.48
125	Fill		1	9		KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Pit [126]	Backfill	55.68	55.66
126	Cut		1	9		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Pit	Pit	55.68	55.56
127	Fill		2	92	128	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Gully [128]	Natural Silting	51.58	
128	Cut		2	92		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Gully [128]	Gully	51.58	
129	Natural		2	93		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	52.58	52.26
130	Fill		2	93	131	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Gully [131]	Disuse	52.35	
131	Cut		2	93		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Gully	Gully	52.35	52.21

132	Natural		2	95		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	51.51	51.11
133	Fill		2	92	134	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of potential drainage ditch	Disuse	51.36	51.31
134	Cut		2	92		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of V-shaped (Roman) ditch	Ditch	51.36	50.71
135	Layer		2	97		KSSF23-PH8	Topsoil	Agricultural		
136	Natural		2	92		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	51.70	51.37
137	Natural		2	98		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	52.39	51.96
138	Natural		2	97		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	51.30	50.98
139	Natural		2	96		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	52.10	51.95
140	Natural		2	94		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	54.10	53.43
141	Fill		2	94	143	KSSF23-PH5	Secondary Fill of Ditch [143]	Disuse	53.47	53.45
142	Fill		2	94	143	KSSF23-PH5	Primary Fill of Ditch [143]	Disuse	53.29	53.21
143	Cut	150	2	94		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	53.97	52.89
144	Fill		2	94	118	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Ditch [118]	Disuse	53.62	53.57
145	Fill		2	94	146	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Possible Pit/Tree-Throw [146]	Natural Silting	53.79	
146	Cut		2	94		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Possible Pit/Tree-Throw	Pit	53.92	53.48
147	Fill		2	94	148	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Pit [148]	Disuse	53.86	53.80
148	Cut		2	94		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Pit	Pit	53.80	53.55
149	Fill		2	94	150	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Ditch Terminus [150]	Disuse	53.80	
150	Cut	143	2	94		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Ditch Terminus	Ditch	53.80	53.32
151	Layer		5			KSSF23-PH8	Topsoil Area 5	Agricultural		
152	Natural		5	59		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	69.75	69.03
153	Fill		2	94	154	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Pit [154]	Backfill	53.73	
154	Cut		2	94		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Pit	Pit	53.73	53.57
155	Layer		2	94		KSSF23-PH5	Silty Clay Layer. Possible Sub-Soil/Possible Fill of [146]	Horticultural	53.92	53.84

156	Natural		5	61		KSSF23-PH1	Natural silty clay	Natural	62.42	60.95
157	Natural		5	73		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	72.23	72.09
158	Natural		5	78		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	71.34	70.81
159	Natural		5	85		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	71.17	70.47
160	Layer		5	86		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Other	71.58	70.60
161	Layer		5	76		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil or Colluvial	Other	65.89	65.75
162	Natural		5	76		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay Layer	Natural	65.93	65.50
163	Natural		5	89		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay Layer	Natural	66.12	66.03
164	Natural		5	90		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay Layer	Natural	71.34	70.81
165	Layer		5	87		KSSF23-PH8	Natural Subsoil or Colluvial	Other	69.66	69.47
166	Natural		5	87		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clayey Silt	Natural	69.63	67.61
167	Natural		5	88		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clayey Silt to Sandy Silt	Natural	70.55	70.00
168	Natural		5	79		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clayey Sand	Natural	70.52	70.07
169	Layer		5	83		KSSF23-PH1	Naturally Deposits	Natural	68.39	66.99
170	Layer		5	83		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	65.46	63.95
171	Layer		5	72		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	71.78	71.73
172	Void						VOID	Void		
173	Void						VOID	Void		
174	Natural		5	72		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clayey Sand and Ragstone	Natural	71.76	71.23
175	Fill		5	84	177	KSSF23-PH5	Secondary Fill of Pit [177]	Backfill	69.10	69.04
176	Fill		5	84	177	KSSF23-PH5	Primary Fill of Pit [177]	Backfill	68.78	68.62
177	Cut		5	84		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Pit	Pit	69.10	68.46
178	Natural		5	84		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay with Ragstones	Natural	69.31	68.47
179	Layer		5	84		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	68.47	68.36
180	Fill		5	60	181	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [181]	Disuse	61.56	61.50
181	Cut		5	60		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	61.56	61.29
182	Natural		5	60		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Sandy Clay Deposits	Natural	62.42	60.95

183	Fill		2	125	184	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Ditch [184]	Disuse	53.42	53.38
184	Cut		2	125		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	53.42	53.06
185	Natural		2	125		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	53.61	53.00
186	Natural		5	80		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	69.54	68.83
187	Layer		5	82		KSSF23-PH5	Naturally Deposited Colluvium	Other	66.68	66.63
188	Natural		5	82		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clayey Silt Deposits	Natural	66.44	66.24
189	Natural		5	64		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay Deposits	Natural	72.48	72.45
190	Layer		5	62		KSSF23-PH1	Naturally Deposited Colluvium	Other	66.76	
191	Natural		5	62		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay Deposits	Natural	64.38	63.26
192	Fill		5	123	193	KSSF23-PH4	Fill of Pit [193]	Backfill	69.91	69.88
193	Cut		5	123		KSSF23-PH4	Cut of Pit	Pit	69.91	69.68
194	Natural		5	123		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay Deposits	Natural	69.96	68.81
195	Natural		5	77		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Sandy Silt Deposits	Natural	71.77	70.91
196	Fill		5	123	197	KSSF23-PH3	Fill of Posthole [197]	Disuse	69.01	68.95
197	Cut		5	123		KSSF23-PH3	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	69.01	68.60
199	Layer		5	63		KSSF23-PH6	Silty Clay Dumped Deposit Sealing [208] and Overlaid by [207]	Dump	70.90	69.73
200	Layer		5	75		KSSF23-PH6	Colluvium with Roman CBM	Other	67.55	66.31
201			5	57	202	KSSF23-PH1	Fill of Natural Feature [202]	Natural Silting	71.19	71.16
202	Cut		5	57		KSSF23-PH1	Cut of Natural Feature/Glacial Scar	Natural	71.19	70.66
203	Layer		5	57		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Deposits	Natural	71.45	70.66
204	Layer		5	57			Silty Clay Subsoil		71.07	70.37
205			5	63	210	KSSF23-PH6	Upper Fill of Romano-British feature [210]	Backfill	70.88	70.26
206	Fill		5	63	210	KSSF23-PH6	Thin Dumped Romano-British Deposit	Backfill	70.89	69.93

207	Fill		5	63	210	KSSF23-PH6	Thin Dumped Romano-British Deposit	Backfill	70.56	69.82
208	Fill		5	63	210	KSSF23-PH6	Sandy Re-Deposited Natural	Natural Silting	70.53	69.84
209	Fill		5	63	210	KSSF23-PH6	Thin Dumped Romano-British Deposit	Backfill	70.46	69.91
210	Cut		5	63		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Romano-British feature. Possibly Not a Cut, Possible Natural Topography With Midden Dumped on Top	Pit	70.90	69.83
211	Natural		5	63		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Ragstone Outcrops, Clay and Sand Deposits	Natural	71.85	69.83
212	Cut		5	124		KSSF23-PH2	Cut of Pit	Pit	68.22	67.58
213	Void						VOID	Void		
214	Void		5	58			VOID	Void		
215	Void						VOID	Void		
216	Void						VOID	Void		
217	Natural		5	58		KSSF23-PH1	Mixed Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	71.02	70.98
218	Fill		5	90	219	KSSF23-PH4	Fill of Ditch [219]. Unexcavated	Disuse	63.19	63.19
219	Cut		5	90		KSSF23-PH4	Cut of Ditch. Unexcavated.	Ditch	63.19	63.19
220	Fill		5	90	223	KSSF23-PH4	Tertiary Fill of Ditch [223]	Backfill	63.33	63.26
221	Fill		5	90	223	KSSF23-PH4	Secondary Fill of Ditch [223]	Backfill	63.32	63.06
222	Fill		5	90	223	KSSF23-PH4	Primary Fill of Ditch [223]	Backfill	63.24	62.57
223	Cut		5	90		KSSF23-PH4	Cut of Large Ditch	Ditch	63.32	62.57
224	Fill		2	125	212	KSSF23-PH2	Secondary Fill of Ditch [212]	Backfill	53.25	
225	Fill		5	124	212	KSSF23-PH2	Primary Fill of Ditch [212]	Natural Silting	68.11	67.97
226	Fill		5	124	227	KSSF23-PH2	Fill of Pit [227]	Natural Silting	68.31	68.27
227	Cut		5	124		KSSF23-PH2	Cut of Pit	Pit	53.25	52.95
228	Layer		5	90		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Deposits	Natural	62.36	62.35

229	Layer		5	90		KSSF23-PH5	Naturally Deposited Colluvium	Other	63.54	63.49
230	Natural		5	124		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Deposits	Natural	68.31	68.25
231	Fill		5	74	233	KSSF23-PH5	Tertiary Fill of Ditch [233]	Disuse	71.07	70.92
232	Fill		5	74	233	KSSF23-PH5	Secondary Fill of Ditch [223]	Disuse	70.72	70.55
233	Cut		5	74		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	71.06	70.27
234	Natural		5	74		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Sandy Clay and Ragstone Deposits	Natural	71.06	71.04
235	Natural		5	38		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Sandy Clay Deposits	Natural	60.48	59.21
236	Fill		5	44	237	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Posthole [237]	Disuse	63.79	63.75
237	Cut		5	44		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	63.79	63.69
238	Fill		5	74	233	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Ditch [223]	Disuse	70.44	70.21
239	Natural		5	44		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Sandy Clay Deposits	Natural	63.90	63.89
240	Natural		5	45		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	62.59	62.54
241	Layer		5	48		KSSF23-PH8	Subsoil	Horticultural	63.03	63.00
242	Natural		5	48		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	62.87	62.79
243	Layer		5	75		KSSF23-PH7	Colluvium	Other	67.94	67.00
244	Layer		5	75		KSSF23-PH6	Colluvium	Other	66.24	66.19
245	Natural		5	67		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay and Ragstone Deposits	Natural	69.54	69.50
246	Fill		5	39	247	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Pit [247]. Industrial Waste?	Backfill	60.48	60.00
247	Cut		5	39		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Pit	Pit	60.48	60.23
248	Natural		5	39		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Sandy Clay	Natural	60.97	60.90
249	Natural		5	68		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Sandy Clay	Natural	65.13	65.09
250	Natural		5	49		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay	Natural	67.18	67.09
251	Natural		5	65		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay	Natural	72.23	72.20
252	Natural		5	47		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay	Natural	54.59	54.49
253	Natural		5	46		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay	Natural	57.24	57.23
254	Natural		5	50		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay	Natural	67.52	67.47

255	Natural		5	75		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay	Natural	65.12	64.94
256	Natural		5	54		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay	Natural	65.28	65.23
257	Natural		5	55		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	68.38	68.36
258	Natural		5	81		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Sandy Clay	Natural	67.47	67.45
259	Natural		5	70		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	68.83	68.79
260	Natural		5	51		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	67.53	67.46
261	Natural		5	53		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay and Ragstone Deposits	Natural	64.05	63.97
262	Natural		5	69		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay and Ragstone Deposits	Natural	65.57	65.54
264	Fill		5	51	265	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Posthole [265]	Disuse	67.02	67.02
265	Cut		5	51		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	67.02	66.83
266	Natural		5	56		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	70.08	70.03
267	Fill		5	71	268	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Re-Cut of Ditch [268]	Disuse	69.97	
268	Cut		5	71		KSSF23-PH6	Re-Cut of Ditch [280]	Ditch	69.97	69.45
269	Natural		5	71		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	70.54	69.94
270	Layer		5	41		KSSF23-PH8	Sub-Soil	Horticultural	63.38	62.69
271	Layer		5	41		KSSF23-PH7	Natural disturbed by ploughing	Horticultural	63.04	62.52
272	Layer		5	41		KSSF23-PH7	Naturally Formed Colluvial Deposit	Other	62.57	62.52
273	Layer		5	41		KSSF23-PH6	Naturally Formed Colluvial Deposit	Other	63.12	62.21
274	Layer		5	41		KSSF23-PH6	Naturally Formed Colluvial Deposit	Other	63.22	62.22
275	Natural		5	41		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Sandy Clay Deposits	Natural	62.22	62.07
276	Natural		5	52		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Silty Clay	Natural	67.48	67.42
277	Fill		5	52	278	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Ditch [278]	Disuse	67.09	
278	Cut		5	52		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	67.09	66.89

279	Fill		5	71	280	KSSF23-PH6	Fill of Ditch [280]	Disuse	69.97	69.45
280	Cut		5	71		KSSF23-PH6	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	69.97	69.21
281	Natural		4	99		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	55.97	55.19
282	Natural		4	103		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	60.57	60.56
283	Layer		4			KSSF23-PH8	Topsoil Area 4	Agricultural		
284	Natural		4	106		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	64.39	64.20
285	Natural		4	108		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	60.18	59.65
286	Natural		4	111		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	60.69	60.03
287	Natural		4	100		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	57.34	56.42
288	Layer		4	102		KSSF23-PH5	Charcoal Rich Layer	Dump	59.07	
289	Natural		4	102		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	59.14	58.61
290	Natural		6	120		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	59.56	59.41
291	Natural		4	110		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	60.90	60.84
292	Natural		4	107		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	61.97	61.51
293	Fill		4	107	294	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Pit [294]	Backfill	61.76	
294	Cut		4	107		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Pit	Pit	61.76	61.67
295	Natural		4	109		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	61.57	61.32
296	Natural		4	101		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	56.90	56.85
297	Natural		4	104		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	62.04	60.07
298	Natural		6	114		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	58.18	57.35
299	Fill		4	107	294	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Pit [294]	Disuse	61.75	
300	Natural		4	105		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	65.28	65.01
301	Natural		6	122		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	65.41	64.97
302	Natural		6	118		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	63.77	63.21
303	Fill		6	112	304	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Ditch [304]	Disuse	58.42	58.36
304	Cut		6	112		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Ditch	Ditch	58.42	58.37
305	Fill		6	112	306	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Posthole [306]	Disuse	58.44	
306	Cut		6	112		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	58.44	58.40
307	Natural		6	113		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	57.17	56.42

308	Natural		6	115		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Dpeosits	Natural	60.96	60.07
309	Void						VOID	Void		
310	Fill		6	116	311	KSSF23-PH5	Charcoal Rich Fill of Pit [311]	Backfill	60.35	60.29
311	Cut		6	116		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Pit	Pit	60.35	60.14
312	Natural		6	116		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	60.70	59.36
313	Fill		6	117	314	KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Ditch Terminus [314]	Disuse	62.99	
314	Cut			117		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Ditch Terminus	Ditch	62.99	62.88
315	Natural		6	117		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	63.11	62.77
316	Fill		6	121		KSSF23-PH5	Fill of Posthole [317]	Disuse	65.53	
317	Cut		6	121		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Posthole	Post-hole	65.53	65.45
318	Natural		6	121		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	65.70	62.05
319	Fill		6	119	320	KSSF23-PH5	Charcoal Rich Fill of Pit [320]	Backfill	62.60	62.54
320	Cut		6	119		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Pit	Pit	62.60	62.25
321	Fill		6	119	322	KSSF23-PH5	Charcoal Rich Fill of Linear Terminus/Pit [322]	Backfill	62.57	62.46
322	Cut		6	119		KSSF23-PH5	Cut of Either Ditch Terminus or Intercutting Pits	Ditch	62.57	62.38
323	Natural		6	119		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	63.85	62.22
324	Natural		6	112		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	58.49	58.25
325	Layer		6			KSSF23-PH8	Topsoil Area 6	Agricultural		
326	Natural		1	9		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Clay Deposits	Natural	56.88	54.17
327	Natural		1	5		KSSF23-PH1	Natural Greensand Deposits	Natural	64.59	63.66

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Jon Cotton

Introduction

A medium sized ceramic assemblage comprising 304 sherds weighing 2332g was presented for spot-dating and assessment by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. This had been recovered from 28 stratified and four unstratified contexts during a trenched evaluation carried out across five fields (Areas 1, 2, and 4–6) ahead of the extension of an existing solar farm located near Ashford, Kent, centred at NGR TR 07575 38043.

Location and geology

The site is situated south of the M20 motorway in Church Lane, Aldington and lies between c. 55m above Ordnance Datum (OD) to the north and c. 65m OD to the south and west. The highest point is in the centre of Area 5 at c. 73m, so called Bested Hill. Area 1 lies north of the London-Dover railway line and contiguous Areas 2, 4, 5, and 6 to its south. (Area 3 lay beyond the currently evaluated areas.)

The local geology in the northern part of the site comprises sandstone and limestone of the Hythe Formation and mudstone of the Atherfield Clay Formation. In the southern area the above Formations are interbedded with mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. Superficial deposits of Alluvium – clay, silt, sand, and gravel – are recorded within the eastern area of the northern-most field, Area 1.

Archaeological background

The northern part of Area 1 was partly subject to archaeological excavation in the 1960s. A round barrow or a medieval windmill mound was located alongside prehistoric lithics. Further excavations here and to the immediate south in the 1990s revealed a Late Iron Age/early Roman field system with Bronze Age and Medieval ditches to the east. In addition, a possible Roman or Medieval metal working site, comprising an area of dark soil and iron slag, lay to the north-east of Area 6.

The ceramic assemblage

The total prehistoric and transitional Late Iron Age/Early Roman ceramic assemblage assessed here comprises 272 sherds weighing 2016g, representing a minimum number of 101 vessels. It is of mixed date, incorporating some possibly Neolithic and later Bronze Age to Early and Middle Iron Age elements, though the bulk of it can be ascribed to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. A further 32 sherds weighing 316g and representing some 27 vessels are of fully Roman type and will be assessed separately.

Much of the assemblage comprises relatively small body sherds, many of which are worn and abraded. Diagnostic feature sherds (i.e. rims, bases, decorated pieces) are in a minority, and identification and dating relies to a large extent on an analysis of the various fabrics.

Furthermore, the individual assemblage groups from the 28 contexts are usually small, most comprising less than 10 sherds. Only 10 contexts produced double digit groups, and only two of these comprised more than 30 sherds: the primary fill of ditch 143 in Area 2, Trench 94 (71 sherds); and colluvial layer 200 in Area 5, Trench 75, though nearly half of these (21 out of 45 sherds) were of fully Roman type.

Fabrics

The fabric series devised by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust and employed during the HS1 project (Morris 2006; Booth 2006, 125–31) – supplemented where necessary by that initially employed at Little Stock Farm, Mersham (Bryan 2006, 4–9) – offered an obvious relevant template and was accordingly used to record the likely prehistoric and transitional elements of the Sellindge assemblage. As noted above, the fully Roman elements (around 10.5% by sherd count and 13.5% by weight) will form the subject of separate fabric analysis.

A wide range of over 20 prehistoric and transitional fabrics were identified macroscopically and using a lens of x 20 magnification (Table 1). However, these mostly fall into one of three main and occasionally overlapping fabric groups: crushed burnt flint (31% by sherd count and just over 29% by weight); fired clay pellets ('grog') (just over 34% by sherd count and nearly 50% by weight); and quartz/glaucanitic sand (just over 11% by sherd count and just under 8% by weight). Other occasional components (usually employed alongside grog) comprised calcareous inclusions in the form of chalk and/or possible sandstone pellets (just under 20% by sherd count and just over 13% by weight) and unidentified organics (just over 3% by sherd count and just under 0.4% by weight). Ferrous inclusions were also present but seem likely to have been indigenous to the clay matrices rather than deliberate additions.

Flint fabrics were present in 16 of the 28 contexts and are mostly of early date; grog fabrics were present in 18 of the 28 contexts; and sand fabrics were present in nine of the 28, though the latter figure would be rather higher if the sandy Roman fabrics were taken into consideration. Both the grog and sand tempered fabrics are of late prehistoric/transitional date. By contrast, the flint fabrics appear to be genuinely early (ie of Neolithic and later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date), with only slight evidence to suggest the use of crushed burnt flint as an occasional tempering agent during the Late Iron Age.

Most of the raw materials employed for the prehistoric and transitional elements could well have been obtained locally; the fully Roman elements appear, not surprisingly, to have had a somewhat wider origin. They include imported Samian and Oxfordshire ware; several fragments of ceramic building material (cbm) were also present.

Table 1: Summary of assemblage composition by fabric group

FABRIC	SC	%	ENV	%	Wt (g)	%	Av shd wt (g)
FLIN 1	42		>13		381		
FLIN 3	25		8		132		
FLIN 4	7		7		18		
FLIN 5	2		1		4		
FLIN/GROG FLG1	2		2		23		
FLIN/SAND FLQ1	8		6		33		
FLIN Total	86	31.6	37	36.6	591	29.3	6.87
GROG B1/B2	64		28		622		
GROG B4	13		3		273		
GROG B1/R1	8		5		56		
GROG G11	1		1		5		
GROG/SAND B5	7		6		36		
GROG Total	93	34.1	43	42.6	992	49.2	10.6
SAND B8	2		2		11		
SAND B9	12		4		98		
SAND B9/R3	12		3		37		
SAND Q1/Q2/B9	4		3		14		
SAND Total	30	11.1	12	11.9	160	7.9	5.3
CALC C1/C2	54		6		265		

ORG BER15	9		3		8		
TOTAL (Prehist)	272	89.1	101	78	2016	86.3	7.6
Other (RB)	32	10.8	27	21.9	316	13.6	9.9
GRAND TOTAL	304	-	128	-	2332	-	-

Vessel form

There were no complete vessels or reconstructable profiles amongst the assemblage, most of which appears to have been hand built although wheel-thrown vessels are also present. Diagnostic sherds indicate the existence of a range of vessel forms: thick-walled bucket-shaped vessels in the Middle-Late Bronze Age; smaller, plain, thinner walled jars with flared rims in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age; straight-sided saucepan pots in the Middle-Late Iron Age; and a restricted series of necked, cordoned and bead-rimmed jars in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Fully Roman vessels include several sherds of Samian Drag 27 cups, part of a flagon handle, and several flanged bowls, alongside a single sherd of late Roman Oxfordshire Ware with stamped rosettes.

Surface finish and decoration

As noted above, much of the assemblage is in worn condition, which has resulted in the loss of surface detail. However, where they survive, surfaces range from coarse, to smoothed, to occasionally burnished. Decoration is limited but includes a single sherd of finger-impressed cordon detached from a probably bucket shaped vessel; and a single sherd of saucepan pot with traces of curvilinear tooling. Later transitional vessels have scratched and combed decoration on their lower walls and several bear traces of lattice tooling. Two sherds, one of late Roman Oxfordshire Ware and the second of unresolved date have impressed rosettes.

Vessel use

None of the vessels showed any signs of repair, though a single sherd retained traces of charred material on its inner surface, suggesting that it had been used for cooking purposes.

Distribution

The ceramic assemblage was recovered from 28 separate contexts in 18 trenches, the latter spread across four of the five areas. Of these, Area 5 was the most productive, followed by Areas 1, 2, and 6. (Area 3 lay beyond this phase of the evaluation and Area 4 produced no assemblage groups.) Ditch contexts (n=16) outnumbered pits (n=7) by more than 2:1, with further contexts (all in Area 5) comprising colluvium (n=3) and two post holes.

Early activity appears to concentrate in Area 5, Trenches 62, 74, and 75, and 84 and 90, with more in Trenches 123 and 124. By contrast, later material is mostly concentrated in Areas 1 and 2 though it is also present in Areas 5 and 6. Roman material, including several fragments of ceramic building material, is scattered across Areas 1 and 5.

Dating and affinities

Though modest in size and in somewhat worn condition, enough diagnostic material is present to provide a relatively sure dating for most of the ceramic assemblage groups. While the bulk of the assemblage is of late prehistoric/transitional Late Iron Age/Early Roman date, there are a number of earlier elements. These comprise a single impressed possible Neolithic sherd (in two pieces) from the primary fill of ditch 227 in Area 5 bearing a series of short oval impressions on its inner wall surface; sherds of likely Middle-Late Bronze Age date from contexts principally in Area 5, including one fragment of finger-impressed cordoned detached from a bucket-shaped vessel from post hole 197; sherds of likely Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age type including several sherds belonging to thin-walled jars, all from Area 5; and several seemingly residual sherds of Middle Iron Age saucepan pot from the primary fill of ditch 143 in Area 2.

Turning to the later material, the forms and fabrics combine to suggest that the assemblage falls within the Late Iron Age to Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition. These include fragments of grog tempered bead-rimmed and necked jars (Classes IIA and IIB/C), some bearing scratched and combed decoration, and sand tempered cordoned jars, one or two in glauconitic fabric. Along the HS1 route these 'Belgic-type' grog and sand fabrics are all ascribed to a date range of 50 BC-AD 70 (Booth 2006, 125–6), which would suit the current assemblage, though as Booth (2011, 247) noted, pottery dating for the period 'involves uncertainties and variable degrees of precision'. The presence of fully Roman forms, including several fragments of Samian Drag 27 cups, suggests that activity certainly continued into the post-conquest period, while a sherd of rosette-impressed Oxfordshire Ware indicates a later Roman presence.

Broadly comparable later prehistoric/transitional ceramic assemblages have been recorded along the HS1 route in particular, with the closest relevant those at Saltwood Tunnel (Every 2006), Little Stock Farm, Mersham (Bryan 2006), and Bower Road, Smeeth (Brown 2006). Earlier ceramic assemblages, incorporating Middle and Late Bronze Age material, have been recorded within the same general area at Saltwood Tunnel, north of Westenhanger Castle and Church Lane (Jones 2006; Champion 2011, 153, Fig 4.2).

Significance of the assemblage

As it stands, the Sellindge assemblage is of no more than local significance, although it clearly indicates the presence of multi-phase activity in Areas 1, 2, 5, and 6, which further field work might be expected to better elucidate.

Any future strip, map, and record work can be expected to generate a rather larger ceramic record worthy of further and more detailed analysis.

Potential for further analysis

There is limited potential for further analysis of the current assemblage, though the Roman elements within it require the attention of a relevant pottery specialist to confirm identification and dating. Likewise, the single potentially late rosette-stamped sherd from colluvium context 200 in Area 5 Trench 75 requires identification.

Recommendations

Pending the undertaking of further strip, map, and record work no further analysis of the current ceramic assemblage is required.

However, if further work is not undertaken a written report on the existing ceramic assemblage and illustration of a selection of diagnostic vessels should be completed to accompany the stratigraphic narrative.

Should further work reveal more pottery, the present assemblage will need to be taken into consideration during its analysis.

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Appendix

Table 2: all prehistoric/transitional sherds in trench and context; SC=sherd count; ENV=estimated number of vessels; bs(s)=body sherd(s)

Tr No	Cxt No	Cxt type	Fabric	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Comment	Suggested date
<i>Area 1</i>								
2	-	+	GROG B1/R1	1	1	2	Bs, 4mm thick, worn	LIA/ERB
			SAND B9	1	1	9	Bs, 8mm thick, worn	IA
			SAND B9/R3	1	1	3	Bs, 6mm thick, worn	RB?
			SAND R8	1	1	<1	Bs, 4mm thick	RB
9	125	Fill of pit 126	GROG/ SAND B5	1	1	3	Rim, 4mm thick, worn	LIA/ERB
13	102	Ter fill of ditch 105	FLIN/ SAND FLQ1	1	1	3	Bs, 6mm thick, worn	IA?

18	27	Sec fill of ditch 28	GROG R1	3	1	16	Bss, one with neck cordon, 4-5mm thick	RB
			SAND R8	4	2	20	Bss, 3-6mm thick, worn	RB
			GROG B1	6	5	36	Bss, one with neck cordon, two with lattice tooling	LIA/ERB
			GROG/SAND B5	1	1	15	Bs, 5mm thick, with vertical combing	LIA/ERB
			ORG BER15	2	1	3	Bss, 5mm thick, worn	LIA/ERB?
			SAND R7	1	1	<1	Bs, 3mm thick	RB
29	Fill of ditch 30	GROG B2	5	2	76	Base, bss, 5-9mm thick, refired	LIA/ERB	
41	Fill of pit 42	GROG B1	3	3	14	Bss, 5-7mm thick, one weak shoulder	LIA/ERB	
		SAND B8?	1	1	6	Bs, 4-5mm thick	RB?	
48	Fill of ditch 49	GROG B1	2	1	14	Bs, 5mm thick, neck cordon, horizontal scratched dec	LIA/ERB	
50	Fill of pit 51	GROG B4	2	1	63	Rim in two pieces, 4-7mm thick, necked-cordoned jar, smoothed surfaces	LIA/ERB	
		GROG B1/R1?	1	1	18	Bs, 6-7mm thick, flagon or beaker copy?	RB	

			ORG BER15	3	1	2	Rim, bs, 4-5mm thick	LIA/ERB?
Area 2								
94	117	Sec fill of ditch 114	SAND Q1/Q2/ B9.1	2	2	8	Bs, 6mm thick, worn; glaucanitic sand	LIA/ERB
			CALC C1/C2	1	1	4	Bs, 6mm thick, worn	LIA/ERB
			GROG B1?	1	1	3	Bs, 7mm thick, worn; crusted carbonised residue on interior wall	LIA/ERB
	142	Prim fill of ditch 143	CALC C1?	49	2	215	Rim, base, bss 6- 7mm thick, from one or more saucepan pots; one sherd with curvilinear tooling	M-LIA
			GROG B1/B2	4	1	84	Bss, 10mm thick, brittle, refired	LIA/ERB
			GROG B4?	10	1	200	Bss, 5-6mm thick, worn and brittle	LIA/ERB
			SAND B9	8	1	44	Bss, some conjoining, 4- 5mm thick, from ?wheel thrown cordoned jar	LIA/ERB
	145	Fill of pit/tree throw 146	SAND Q1/Q2	2	1	6	Bs in two pieces, 9mm thick; glaucanitic sand	LIA/ERB
	149	Fill of ditch 50 terminus	SAND B9.2 var	2	1	41	Bs in two pieces, 12mm thick, ferrous pellets	LIA/ERB

			GROG/ SAND B5	1	1	<1	Bs, shattered	LIA/ERB
			FLIN/ SAND FLQ1	1	1	2	Bs, 4-5mm thick	LIA/ERB
Area 5								
44	236 <10>	Fill of post hole 237	ORG BER15?	4	1	3	Bss, 5mm thick, reduced	LIA/ERB?
46	-	+	FLIN 3	4	3	37	Bss, 7-10mm thick; one weak-shouldered jar	LBA/EIA?
			FLIN 4	1	1	3	Bs, 5mm thick	LBA/EIA?
			GROG B1/R1?	6	3	36	Rim, base, bss, 6-7mm thick	LIA/ERB
			GROG/ SAND B5	1	1	7	Bs, 11mm thick, worn	LIA/ERB
			SAND B9/R3	1	1	2	Bs, 5mm thick, smoothed ext	LIA/RB?
			SAND R8	2	2	4	Bs, 5mm thick, worn	RB
			SAMIAN R42?	1	1	10	Base, Drag 27 cup?	RB
50	-	+	SAND B9/R3	10	1	32	Rim, bss, 5-6mm thick, concave necked jar, smoothed ext	LIA/ERB?
52	277	Fill of ditch 278	GROG B1	4	1	26	Rim, bss 0mm thick, carefully smoothed rim, vertical scratched dec below shoulder	LIA/ERB

			SAND R6?	1	1	6	Bs, 6mm thick, worn, ?wheel thrown	RB
62	-	+	FLIN 1	7	3	108	Base x 2, bss, 10-11mm thick	M-LBA
			FLIN 3	2	1	23	Bs, 10mm thick, worn	M-LBA?
74	231	Ter fill of ditch 233	FLIN 1	1	1	20	Basal piece, 12mm thick, v worn	M-LBA?
	232	Sec fill of ditch 233	GROG B4 var	1	1	10	Bs, 7mm thick, sandstone frags, smoothed surfaces	LIA/ERB?
75	200	Colluvium	FLIN 1	2	2	20	Bs, 10-15mm thick	M-LBA?
			GROG B1/B2	17	>10	206	Basal, bss, 6-10mm thick, smoothed surfaces	LIA/ERB
			CALC C1/C2	4	3	46	Basal, bss, 7-10mm thick, smoothed surfaces	LIA/ERB
			SAND B8	1	1	9	Rim, 7mm thick, some fine flint <1mm, proto-beaded	M-LIA
			SAND R5/R7?	6	6	56	Rim, bss, 4-7mm thick	RB
			SAND R8	7	5	24	Bss, 4-6mm thick, inc flagon handle	RB
			SAMIAN R42	2	2	7	Bss, Drag 27 cups	RB
			SAND	1	1	55	Rim, 10mm thick, flanged bowl	RB
			SAND	1	1	77	Rim, flanged, mortarium?	RB
			SAND LR10	3	2	26	Rim, footring base, rosette stamps, Oxford colour coat	LRB

			GROG/ SAND	1	1	23	Bs, 8-9mm thick, impressed/stamped 8-petal rosettes	RB/Sax?
82	187	Colluvium	FLIN/ SAND FLQ1	1	1	5	Bs, 8mm thick	LIA/ERB
84	175	Sec fill of pit 177	FLIN 3	17	2	68	Bs, 7-10mm thick (three thickest sherds refired)	LBA/EIA?
			FLIN/ SAND FLQ1	3	1	12	Bs, 5mm thick, brittle	LIA/ERB
			GROG/ SAND B1/B5?	1	1	4	Bs, 7mm thick, v worn	LIA/ERB
			GROG G11	1	1	5	Bs, 8mm thick, ferrous pellets	LIA/ERB
	175 <8>		FLIN/ SAND FLQ1	1	1	10	Bs, 5-6mm thick, one smoothed surface	LIA/ERB
			FLIN 3	1	1	3	Bs, 7mm thick	LBA/EIA?
		FLIN 4	1	1	1	Rim, 4-5mm thick, flared	LBA/EIA	
90	218	Fill of unexc ditch	FLIN 1	1	1	10	Bs, 10mm thick, v worn	EIA?
	220	Ter fill of ditch 223	FLIN 1	12	>2	64	Bss, 6-14mm thick, poorly sorted flint <7mm	M-LBA/ EIA?
			FLIN 4	1	1	2	Bs, 8mm thick, well sorted flint <2mm	M-LBA/ EIA?

			FLIN/ GROG FG1 var	1	1	18	Basal sherd, moderate flint <3mm, moderate grog <3mm	LBA/EIA?
			GROG B1/B2	1	1	11	Bs, 8mm thick, worn	IA?
	221	Sec fill of ditch 223	FLIN 4	1	1	3	Rim, 5mm thick, plain, flaring	LBA/EIA?
	222	Prim fill of ditch 223	FLIN 1	2	2	9	Bss, 8-10mm thick	LBA/EIA?
			FLIN 4	2	2	6	Rim, 7mm thick, plain, flaring	LBA/EIA
			FLIN/ GROG FG1 var	1	1	5	Bs, 10mm thick	IA?
	222 <11>		FLIN 4	1	1	1	Bs, 7mm thick	LBA/EIA?
	229	Colluvium	FLIN 3	1	1	<1	Bs, shattered	IA?
			FLIN 4	1	1	3	Rim, 7mm thick, simple upright	LBA/EIA?
			GROG/ SAND B5	2	1	6	Bs in two pieces, 7mm thick, ferrous pellets, scratched dec	LIA/ERB
123	192	Fill of pit 193	FLIN 1	2	1	44	Basal sherd 11mm thick in two pieces, poorly sorted flint <4mm	M-LBA?
			FLIN/ SAND FLQ1	1	1	<1	Bs, 5mm thick, worn	LBA/EIA?

	196	Fill of post hole 197	FLIN 1	15	1>	106	Bss, 9-16mm thick, one with finger impressed cordon that has sheared away from vessel wall	MBA?
124	226	Prim fill of ditch 227	FLIN 5	2	1	4	Bs, 6mm thick in two pieces, laminated fabric; oval impressed dec on interior wall	Neo?
Area 6								
117	313	Fill of ditch 314 terminus	GROG B1/B2.3	8	1	23	Rim, bss 4-5mm thick, bead-rimmed cordoned jar with fine oblique tooling below cordon	LIA/ERB
			SAND B8	1	1	2	Bs, 5mm thick, worn	LIA/ERB
			SAND B9.2 var	1	1	4	Bs, 5mm thick, sparse flint	LIA/ERB
119	319	Charcoal rich fill of pit 320	GROG B1.1	13	2	129	Rim, bss, 5mm thick; bead-rimmed jar; combed vertical dec on second vessel	LIA/ERB
TOTAL				304	128	2332		

APPENDIX 3: LITHICS ASSESSMENT

By Barry Bishop

A total of 46 struck flints, a hammerstone and 23 fragments of unworked burnt flint and chert weighing 119g were recovered during the evaluation.

All of the material has been catalogued by context and this should be referred to for information relating to spatial distribution and the possible dating of specific contexts.

The struck flint can be divided into at least two industries. The earliest comprises a blade-based approach to reduction as evidence by numerous blades, blade-like flakes and other thin and well struck flakes which can be attributed to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. The recovery of a Deepcar-type obliquely truncated microlith indicating activity at the site dating to the earlier parts of the Mesolithic (Reynier 2005). A notched blade-like flake is also likely to date to these periods.

Later activity at the site is demonstrated by the presence of 'squat' flakes, many of which have been retouched or utilized. These are typical of later prehistoric industries, particularly those dating to the later second and first millennia BC (Martingell 1990; 2003).

The hammerstone is a striking object of smoothed dark red chert or fine-grained quartzite, possibly Jasper. If made from Jasper it would be an exotic and possibly prestigious object, and attempts should be made to confirm its identity petrologically.

The unworked burnt flint and stone indicates the use of ground-set hearths at the site but is not readily dateable.

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Context	Ref	Feature	Trench	Phase	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Chip <10mm	Flake	Blade-like flake	Blade: prismatic	Flake fragment >10mm	Flake fragment <10mm	Retouched	Hammerstone	Unworked burnt stone (no.)	Unworked burnt stone (wt.g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
12		Linear 13	6	6									1				Semi-opaque mid grey	None	Good	Meso-EBA	Notch made on a well struck, almost blade-like, flake with fine to medium, steep retouch forming a notch 13mm wide by 5mm dep on left margin. Light wear. 32x23x5mm
66	<5>	SFB 67	15	6											1	1	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt chert fragment (discarded)
66	<5>	SFB 67	15	6									1				Semi-opaque dark brown	Thin, weathered	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Edge trimmed 'squat' flake with fine retouch along straight distal end. Light wear. 35x37x14mm
66	<5>	SFB 67	15	6			1										Translucent dark grey	Thin, weathered	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Undiagnostic
79	<3>	SFB 73	14	6											3	2	Unknown	Smooth worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)

94		Ditch 95	17	6								1				Translucent dark grey	None	Good	Meso	Microlith, Jacobi (1978) type 1a, Clark (1934) type A1a. Prismatic blade with abrupt retouch obliquely truncating proximal end along right margin. Short stretch of very fine inverse retouch / notch on left margin at distal end - hafting? No damage but very distal tip missing. >42x9x3mm
102		Ditch 105	13	5				1								Semi-opaque orange brown	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake
102		Ditch 105	13	5				1								Translucent dark grey	Chalky	Good	?MBA-IA	Large, thick, proximal end shattered
102		Ditch 105	13	5				1								Translucent dark grey	Chalky	Good	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake
102		Ditch 105	13	5				1								Translucent dark grey	Chalky	Good	?MBA-IA	Narrow but thick
102		Ditch 105	13	5				1								Translucent dark grey	None	Good	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake
102		Ditch 105	13	5									1			Opaque speckled mid grey	None	Slightly chipped	Meso/ENE o	Narrow and thin with parallel dorsal scars - proximal end of a prismatic blade?

107		Pit 108	13	5						1						Translucent dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	Meso/ENEo	Systematically produced. 35x14x2mm
113	<6>	Posthole 114	15	6				1								Semi-opaque orange brown	Recorticated thermal scar	Slightly chipped	?MBA-IA	Small, poorly detached
115	<7>	Posthole 116	15	6									2	2		Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
115	<7>	Posthole 116	15	6				1								Semi-opaque dark brown	None	Slightly chipped	?Meso/ENEo	Distal end of plunged flake/blade. Possible core-rejuvenation?
142		Ditch 143	94	5									1			Red	N/A	Good	Preh.	Rounded oval stone of fine grained quartzite, possibly Jasper with fine battering to one 'beaked' end. Some polishing from use. 130g
175	<8>	Pit 177	84	5									1	27		Unknown	Thin, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt chert fragment (discarded)
175	<8>	Pit 177	84	5									2	4		Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
175		Pit 177	84	5	1											Translucent dark grey	Recorticated thermal scar	Good	Preh.	Small, thin but undiagnostic
200		Colluvium	75	6								1				Translucent dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Edge trimmed 'squat' flake with fine retouch / edge crushing around all margins. Moderate wear. 21x30x9mm

200		Colluvium	75	6				1								Translucent dark grey	Recorticated thermal scar	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake
200		Colluvium	75	6								1				Translucent dark grey	Thin, weathered	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Rod-like implement with both inverse and coarse retouch around all margins. Heavily battered. 44x20x12mm
205		Cut 210	63	6									1	12	Unknown	Thin, weathered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt chert fragment (discarded)	
220		Ditch 223	90	4								1				Opaque speckled mid grey	Smooth worn	Good	Neo-BA	Denticulated thick flake with c. 7 notches cut into slightly convex right margin and around proximal end to form a denticulated implement. Light to moderate wear. 49x33x22mm
220		Ditch 223	90	4				1								Translucent dark grey	Rough, worn	Good	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake
220		Ditch 223	90	4				1								Mottled translucent dark brown / opaque light grey	Smooth worn	Good	Meso-EBA	Small, narrow with parallel dorsal scars - core adjustment?
220		Ditch 223	90	4				1								Translucent dark grey	Rough, worn	Good	Preh.	Small, undiagnostic

221		Ditch 223	90	4								1				Translucent dark grey	Chalky	Good	MBA-IA	Edge-trimmed 'squat' flake with fine to medium, steep, scalar retouch and edge battering around denticulated distal end. Numerous incipient Hertzian cones on ventral face towards distal end. Moderate wear. 32x44x18mm
221		Ditch 223	90	4			1									Translucent dark grey	Thermal scar	Good	Meso-EBA	Wide but thin and well struck
221		Ditch 223	90	4			1									Semi-opaque light grey	None	Good	Meso-EBA	Narrow, thick but well struck
221		Ditch 223	90	4		1										Semi-opaque light grey	Rough, worn	Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Thin, well struck
221		Ditch 223	90	4								1				Translucent dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	Meso/ENE	Scraper, long-end. Fine to medium, moderately steep slightly parallel scalar retouch around convex proximal end of a probable prismatic blade. Distal end missing. Moderate wear. >24x14x4mm
221		Ditch 223	90	4						1						Translucent dark grey	Rough, worn	Good	Preh.	Undiagnostic

221		Ditch 223	90	4						1						Translucent dark grey	Rough, worn	Burnt	Preh.	Undiagnostic
222	<11 >	Ditch 223	90	4							1					Translucent dark grey	Recorticated thermal scar	Good	Preh.	Undiagnostic
222	<11 >	Ditch 223	90	4			1									Translucent mid grey	None	Good	Preh.	Undiagnostic
222	<11 >	Ditch 223	90	4									1	1		Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
222	<11 >	Ditch 223	90	4			1									Translucent light grey	None	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Platform trimming?
222		Ditch 223	90	4				1								Translucent dark grey		Slightly chipped	Neo-BA	Narrow but wide. Obtuse platform
222		Ditch 223	90	4				1								Translucent mid brown		Slightly chipped	Neo-BA	Narrow but thick
222		Ditch 223	90	4						1						Translucent dark grey		Burnt	Preh.	Moderately burnt fragment
222		Ditch 223	90	4				1								Semi-opaque light grey		Slightly chipped	Preh.	Small, undiagnostic

229		Colluvium	90	5	1											Unknown	Recorticated thermal scar	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Small, undiagnostic. Recorticated
229		Colluvium	90	5			1									Translucent mid brown	None	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Small but 'squat'
229		Colluvium	90	5					1							Translucent dark grey	None	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Mesial fragment of a thin flake
236	<10 >	Posthole 237	44	5			1									Opaque speckled mid grey	Thermal scar	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Typical 'squat' flake
236	<10 >	Posthole 237	44	5					1							Translucent mid grey	None	Good	Preh.	Small, undiagnostic
236	<10 >	Posthole 237	44	5												Translucent mid grey	Thin, weathered	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Small, undiagnostic
236	<10 >	Posthole 237	44	5						1						Translucent dark grey	Bullhead	Good	Preh.	Distal end, possibly of a blade??
236	<10 >	Posthole 237	44	5					1							Translucent dark grey	None	Burnt	Meso/ENE	Distal end of a lightly burnt blade

236		Posthole 237	44	5				1								Mottled translucent dark brown / opaque light grey	None	Burnt	MBA-IA	Lightly burnt 'squat' flake
236	<10 >	Posthole 237	44	5									12	70		Unknown	Smooth worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint and chert (discarded)
244		Colluvium	75	6				1								Mottled translucent dark brown / opaque light grey	Rough, worn	Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Narrow but thick, well struck
274		Colluvium	41	6				1								Unknown	None	Slightly chipped	Preh.	Small, undiagnostic. Recorticated
313		Ditch 314	117	5												Unknown	None	Burnt	Preh.	Heavily burnt mesial flake fragment

APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Two fragments (31g) of glass were recovered from the archaeological work and were recovered both by hand and from an environmental sample. The glass was recovered from two contexts and both were dated to Phase 6 and located in Area 1. The glass is discussed by area and trench.

Trench 15

The primary Fill [93] of Ditch [65] produced the shoulder (31g) of a moulded olive-green cylindrical wine bottle dated from c. 1810 onwards.

Fill [113] of Posthole [114] produced in an environmental sample <6> a very small fragment of clear glass (less than 1g) that cannot be dated and may have been deposited by a bioturbation mechanism.

The glass is of no significance as the finds occur in a small quantity with little meaning. The only potential of the glass was to date Fill [93] of Ditch [65]. There are no recommendations for further work on the glass finds, which can be discarded.

APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By Amparo Valcarcel

Methodology

The small assemblage recovered from the site is largely comprised of fragmented and abraded Roman and post-medieval brick and tile. The Roman fabrics identified demonstrate similarities to those recovered from the greater London area, although the post-medieval are likely to be local brickearth variants. The dating will be largely comparable although many of the oxidised sandy brickearth traditions that became unfashionable in London from 17th century onwards continued to be the principal type used in more provincial areas well into the 19th century. The material was examined under magnification (x20) and was quantified for each context by fabric, form and dimension. The material is in mixed condition, although is generally well preserved. The Roman assemblage is quite fragmented and demonstrates sign of abrasion.

Ceramic building material

ALD1 (1700-1900): *very fine sandy fabric, occasional quartz and red iron oxide, 2 examples, 69g.*

ALD2 (1700-1900): *well-fired sandy fabric, occasional quartz, black iron and mica, 2 examples, 73g.*

ALD3 (1700-1900): *yellowish fabric, occasional quartz and abundant red iron oxide and grey pellets, 4 examples, 130g.*

2452 (AD55-160): *Fairly fine fabric. fine but varying amounts of quartz, usually with occasional limestone, siltstone and iron oxide, 2 examples, 156g.*

2459a (AD50-160): *Fine sandy fabric; few quartz grains; occasional iron oxide, 3 examples, 156g.*

The assemblage consisted of Roman and late post-medieval material (48 fragments, 1229g), represented by bricks and roofing and floor tiles. A small quantity of Roman brick was recovered residually within layer [200]. The examples, including one tegula, are all fragmentary and abraded. The brick fragments from layer [157] and fill [205] is in a light firing fabric. It is possible that this is example is slightly later in date (AD1700-1900), given the long-lived nature of handmade production. The peg tile recovered is fairly sandy and demonstrates fine moulding sand. The firing and manufacture of the few examples recovered is suggestive of a late post-medieval date.

A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered, amounting to 46 fragments, weighing 406g. All of the material was retrieved from the fills of potential sunken buildings [66] [79], post-hole [115], pit [175] and ditches [220] and [221]. With such a small assemblage it is difficult to be conclusive about the nature of activity represented, but probably they are prehistoric in date. Stone is represented by one fragment of natural quartzite [200] and small greensand stones from fill [221] of ditch [223] and fill [175] of pit [177].

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Amount	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot dates
66	3102; UNK	Unknown fabric and form; undiagnostic fired clay	15	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	UNK
79	3102	Fired clay fragments	2	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	UNK
111	ALD1	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900
115	3102	Fired clay fragments	6	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	UNK
157	ALD2	Post-medieval brick	1	1700	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900
175	3102	Fired clay fragments; burnt sandstone	19	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	UNK
200	2459a,2452, ALD3, UNK	Roman Undiagnostic flat tile, brick and tegula	10	50	160	55	160	55-160

205	3102, Ald2, ALD1	Fired clay fragments, post-medieval brick, post-medieval peg tile	4	4000BC	1900	50	1900	1700-1900
220	3102	Fired clay fragments	3	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	UNK
221	3102; 3107	Fired clay fragments, greensand fragments	32	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	UNK
222	3102	Fired clay fragments	4	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	UNK
267	3102	Fired clay fragment, natural quartzite	2	4000BC	1800	4000BC	1800	UNK

Potential and recommendations

The small fired clay fragments and post-medieval assemblage suggests little more than presence of prehistoric and post-medieval activity of this date on site and probably contemporary structures somewhere in vicinity This group will not require further analysis.

APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Märit Gaimster

In total, seven metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations along with a piece of slag and fragments of imported Rhineland lava quern. These finds are catalogued in the table below and will be discussed here by phase.

Phase 6: Romano-British

Almost all finds from the site came from Phase 6 contexts across Area 5. In particular, they were retrieved from Layer [200] in Trench 75, where they were associated with pottery dating from the late Iron Age to the Early Romano-British period. The assemblage includes the possible remains of a copper-alloy coin (SF 2) and the remains of at least four heavily corroded iron objects (SF 5–6), one possibly a ring (SF 3). The fragmented remains of a Mayen lava quernstone were also from this context. Of particular interest are the potential remains of a copper-alloy spoon-probe, a toilet implement with dual functions, from Layer [199] in Trench 63. The fragment from Sellindge Solar Farm (SF 4) consists of a shaft or handle manufactured from folded copper-alloy sheet which retains its pointed end; this object has a parallel in a spoon-probe from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig. 64 no. 1898). Feature [210], also in Trench 63, produced a lump of slag. A further two heavily corroded iron objects, finally, came from Layer [273] in Trench 41.

Phase 7: post medieval

A single metal object was recovered from this phase, in the form of a length of iron strap or binding from Linear [35] in Area 1.

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At Sellindge Solar Farm, the small assemblage of finds is predominantly associated with activities on or near the site during the Romano-British period. The finds potentially include the remains a coin and a toilet implement, both of copper alloy, as well as fragments of imported quern stone. A further group of heavily corroded iron objects were also retrieved. It is recommended that all Romano-British metal objects are x-rayed to enable full identification, with the potential coin cleaned by a conservator. The finds should be included in any further publication of the site. Following x-ray and publication, iron nails and undiagnostic objects may be discarded. The single piece of slag and the post-medieval iron strap or binding, having been catalogued here, may now be discarded.

References

Crummy, N. 1983. *The Roman Small Finds from excavations in Colchester 1971–9*, Colchester Archaeological Report 2, Norfolk: Witley Press.

Catalogue

Phase	Context	Feature	Trench	SF	Description	Pot date	Recommendations
PH 6	199		TR 63	4	Copper-alloy? spoon-probe implement; shaft/handle fragment only of edge-to edge sheet; one pointed end present; slightly bent in antiquity; gauge 2mm; L 38mm	n/a	x-ray
PH 6	200		TR 75	2	Copper-alloy ?coin; small irregular and highly corroded disc; diam. 7–9mm	LIA/ERB	x-ray/clean
PH 6	200		TR 75	3	Iron ?ring; two curved and heavily corroded pieces; diam. c 30mm	LIA/ERB	x-ray
PH 6	200		TR 75	5	Iron ?objects; two heavily corroded pieces; one curved and the other with angled terminal; L 35–40mm	LIA/ERB	x-ray
PH 6	200		TR 75	6	Iron object; incomplete and heavily corroded tapering flat piece with thickened blunt point; diam. W 10–35mm; L 90mm+	LIA/ERB	x-ray
PH 6	200		TR 75		Mayen lava quern; four undiagnostic pieces only; weight 51 g	LIA/ERB	
PH 6	205	Feature 210	TR 63		Slag; one irregular piece only; weight 42 g	n/a	x-ray
PH 6	273		TR 41		Iron object; incomplete and heavily corroded; rectangular-section solid strap; slightly curved at one end; W 20mm; L 115mm+; 12mm thick	n/a	x-ray
PH 6	273		TR 41		Iron object; incomplete and heavily corroded; round-section body; slightly curved at one end; gauge c 7mm; L 90mm+	n/a	x-ray
PH 7	34	Linear 35	TR 34		Iron strap/binding; incomplete and heavily corroded; W 35mm; L 245mm+	n/a	discard

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

This site is situated just to the south of the M20 either side of the Ashford-Hythe railway line, some 5km east of Ashford. It has been divided into 6 separate areas, Area 1 to the north and the remainder to the south of the railway line, within which a total of 117 strip trenches were excavated. These revealed evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity. Animal bones were taken from features derived from just 12 trenches (all but 3 from Area 5), the majority by hand, with a small quantity of bones from three bulk samples.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage

The excavations provided 136 hand-collected and 17 sieved bones, the great majority with at least a moderate level of root etching with fragmentation tending towards moderate to heavy. These were recovered from 12 trenches, most situated in Area 5, at the western end of the study area south of the railway line. Most of the bones were taken from just two of these trenches, 63 and 75 (situated towards the south-east corner of Area 5) arising from the potential fill (205) and colluvium layer (200) respectively (and see Table 1). Both deposits are likely to date to the Roman period, as indeed do all but a few of the bone-bearing deposits, the exceptions, potentially, including the features/layers within Trenches 90 (Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age) and 123 (?Middle Bronze Age).

There is a general mix of cattle, sheep/goat and pig amongst these deposits, with cattle best represented. It can be assumed that this species may in fact be overrepresented, related to the noted condition of the assemblage as also clearly shown by the high proportion of cattle-size fragments, most of which are small and indeterminate. Of interest was the recovery of a clearly articulating cattle 1st, 2nd and 3rd phalange from fill (208), part of the potential feature (210) in Trench 63. This is likely to represent butcher's waste. In general, despite the level of fragmentation, there is a good proportion of age data (mandibles and articular ends), while size data is rather minimal. Concerning the former data, there is a notable representation of juvenile and subadult cattle, thus showing some potential for good survival.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This collection is not large and there are undoubtedly issues concerning the condition of the bones, notably preferential survival. However, the relatively good representation of age data may suggest some potential for exploitation analysis, at least with reference to the cattle collection. Other positive aspects include an apparent concentration of finds within Area 5, all apparently dating to the Roman era.

Further excavation will certainly provide a larger assemblage, particularly if this is focused on the stated portion of Area 5. The resulting collection may not be sufficiently large or indeed appropriately well preserved to provide an in-depth analysis of animal usage at this site, but the described positive aspects suggest that some degree of useful analysis will be possible.

Trench:	13	18	41	44	52	63	71	74	75	84	90	123	Total
Cut:	105	28	0	237	278	210	268	233	0	177	223	197	
Context:	104	27	273	236	277	205	267	232	200	175	222	196	
Feature:	D	D	L	PH	D	Fill	D	D	L	P	D	PH	
Species													
Cattle	1					14		2	4			1	22
Cattle-size		5	2			24	4	1	61	1		1	99
Sheep/Goat		1			1	2			1	1(1)			6(1)
Pig						5			1				6
Sheep-size				(3)		1			1	(12)	(1)	1	3(16)
Grand Total	1	6	2	(3)	1	46	4	3	68	2(13)	(1)	3	136(17)

Table1. Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) animal bones by Trench, Cut, Context, Feature Type and Species, where L is layer, P is pit, PH is posthole and D is ditch. The fill of cut [210] has an undecided interpretation, a possible large cut feature or a sunken midden.

APPENDIX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES ASSESSMENT

By Jane Wheeler

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings of the assessment of seven environmental bulk samples collected during archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) at Sellindge Solar Farm. Samples were taken from one ditch ([223]), one pit ([177]), three postholes ([114] [116] [237]), and two potential sunken floor buildings (SFB) ([73] 67).

The aim of this environmental evaluation is twofold:

- (i) Provide an overview of the contents of the assessed bulk samples and their state of preservation,
- (ii) Determine the environmental potential of the samples.

METHODOLOGY

Environmental processing (flotation) was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Pozorski 2023) based on Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Guidelines (Campbell et al. 2011). 7 x environmental bulk samples (between 10 and 40 litres) were processed using a modified Siraf-type flotation system (Williams 1973) as all sediments were minerogenic. Material produced by the flotation process was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction (flot), and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). The retent (heavy residue) was air-dried, sieved at 1mm, 2mm and 4mm fractions, and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. Analysis was conducted using a stereo microscope UltraZoom-3 at 7x–63x magnification. The prevalence/abundance of archaeobotanical material (and other inclusions such as intrusive matter) was quantified using a standard non-linear scale: where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1–10 items), '2' indicates fairly frequent occurrence (11–30 items), '3' indicates frequent presence (31–100 items); and '4', indicates abundance (>100 items). The flot (light residue) (>300µm) was similarly air-dried and sorted, with abundance recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant organic inclusions, e.g., rooting matter and other modern plant material.

Identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to standard texts. Seeds and grains/cereals were identified using Cappers et al. (2012) and Jacomet et al. (2006). Nomenclature follows Stace (2014).

All retent and flot residues were scanned with a magnet to ascertain if micro-slugs/ferro-magnetic residue was present. None were present.

RESULTS

A full account of the environmental bulk sample contents (by sample number) is presented in Table 1.

Sample <2> Context (79) Fill of potential SFB [73]

The flot residue produced occasional charred Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoot family) seeds (n=2) and a single small (<25µm) indeterminate seed. Charcoal particles and dust (<2mm) were frequent. All other

organic matter from the light residue was intrusive and modern, i.e., leaf litter, grass stem fragments, occasional small grass seeds, and a single terrestrial *Vallonia pulchella* (Lovely vallonina) snail shell. The retent residue produced occasional fragments of charcoal dust and particles <2mm and 2 x fragments on the 4mm fragment size boundary. These latter two fragments of charcoal are statistically insignificant. The 2-4mm charcoal fraction provided fairly frequent counts. However, these fragments are too small for anthracological analysis and also statistically insignificant as a data-set (i.e., <30 fragments).

Sample <5> Context (66) Fill of potential SFB [67]

Sample <5> produced negligible quantities of material from the flot and retent residues. Small particle and fragment charcoal (<2mm and 2-4mm) was present in frequent and occasional quantities, respectively. Occasional counts of charred Poaceae (Grasses) (n=2) and small (<25µm) seeds were noted. All other organic matter comprised intrusive stem and rooting fibres, and single counts of Grass and Cyperaceae (Sedges) seeds. The retent residue produced low counts of 2-4mm charcoal fragments and fragments on the 4mm size boundary. Whilst the 2-4mm fraction is too small for anthracological analysis, the 4 x ~4mm fragments are statistically inadequate as a data-set.

Sample <6> Context (113) Fill of Posthole [114]

Sample <6> produced little macrobotanical material. The flot residue contained a frequent quantity of small particle charcoal (<2mm), occasional charred small Poaceae (Grasses) seeds (n=2) and a single Indeterminate cereal-type grain. The surface structure of this grain was degraded, thus hindering identification. All other organic material produced by the flot was intrusive: comprising abundant surface litter/detritus, occasional insect egg cases and worm eggs, and a single Ranunculaceae (Buttercup family) seed. The retent residue was similarly negligible, producing occasional counts of all charcoal fraction sizes. As a data-set this material is insignificant.

Sample <7> Context (115) Fill of Posthole [116]

The flot produced a light background signal of frequent small charcoal particles and fragments <2mm. Charred seeds comprised occasional counts of Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoots), Poaceae (Grasses), and small (<25µm) Indeterminate seeds. All other organic matter was intrusive, i.e., stem fragments and rootings; buttercup, sedge, and grass seeds. Occasional worm eggs and insect egg cases were also noted. The retent residue produced 3 x small (~5mm) *Corylus avellana* (Hazel) nutshell fragments. This material has the potential to be considered for AMS ¹⁴C dating. Charcoal produced by the heavy residue comprised a fairly frequent abundance of the 2-4mm fraction and occasional small particles and fragments <2mm. Occasional counts of charcoal (n=4) on the 4mm size boundary were noted. 1 x fragment has the potential for radiocarbon dating due to its size, but the fragment was heavily mineralised (Fe) – which may offset any result. The charcoal assemblage (≥4mm) due to its small quantitative size is statistically insignificant (n=5).

Sample <8> Context (175) Upper Fill of Pit [177]

Sample <8> produced a negligible quantity of macrobotanical material. The flot contained an abundance of small fragment charcoal (<2mm) and occasional fragments 2-4mm in size. Charred seeds comprised occasional Chenopodiaceae (Goosefoots) (n=2) and a single *Stellaria* sp. (Stitchworts) seed.

A single (~3mm) fragment of Indeterminate freshwater mollusc shell was noted. All other organic matter consisting of rootings and plant stem fibres, and worm eggs and insect egg cases. The retent produced a negligible quantity of small fraction (<2mm and 2-4mm) charcoal.

Sample <10> Context (236) Fill of Posthole [237]

The macrobotanical material provided by sample <10> was negligible. The flot was dominated by small fraction charcoal (<2mm and 2-4mm). A single charred small (<25µm) Indeterminate seed was noted. All other organic matter was intrusive, i.e., rootings and plant stem fragments, and worm eggs. The retent produced charcoal, predominantly from the smaller fractions, with x 2 fragments ~4mm noted. The charcoal component from this sample is too small for anthracological analysis, with the 2 x fragments on the 4mm size boundary being statistically insufficient as a data-set.

Sample <11> Context (222) Primary Fill of Ditch [222]

Sample <11> produced little flot, and two small charcoal fragments (2-4mm) from the retent. Charcoal from the flot comprising frequent small particles and fragments <2mm, and occasional 2-4mm fragments. A single charred small (<25µm) Indeterminate seed was also noted in the light residue. All other organic material was intrusive, comprising occasional rooting and plant stem matter, and worm eggs.

POTENTIAL

Preservation across all seven environmental samples was quantitatively and qualitatively poor. The volume of macrobotanical material (including intrusive organic matter) was low ranging from 100ml to 2ml. Bioturbation, indicated by the presence of insect egg cases and worm eggs, has occurred.

The majority of charred plant remains comprised small fraction size charcoal which is unsuitable for analysis and dating. With the exception of a single carbonised Indeterminate cereal grain (sample <6>) from Posthole [114] no other cereal or chaff were present across the assemblage. What charred seeds there were comprised small charred grass grains and small seeds (Goosefoots, Stichwort, along with small Indeterminates) which are markers for open and disturbed ground. Quantities are too low to offer further inferences. This demonstrates the statistical limitation of the archaeobotanical data across the assemblage.

Three small fragments of charred hazel nutshell were identified in sample <7> from Posthole [116]. These fragments simply tell us that charred nutshell formed a small component of this fill (115). These fragments may be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required. A single ≥4mm fragment of charcoal was also noted as being potentially suitable (due to its size) for AMS ¹⁴C dating in this same sample. However, due to the Fe absorption into the charcoal wood structure, its dating potential is questionable due to mineral contaminant offset.

There is no potential for further work on the above samples. Data presented has been maximised as a result of this evaluation. Results confirm that preservation of archaeobotanical material is poor and numerically insignificant as a data-set.

Environmental Sample No.	<2>	<5>	<6>	<7>	<8>	<10>	<11>
Area	1	1	1	1	8	5	5
Trench No.	14	66	6	15	84	44	90
Feature	Potential SFB [73]	Potential SFB [67]	Posthole [114]	Posthole [116]	Pit [177]	Posthole [237]	Ditch [223]
Context No.	79	66	113	115	175	236	222
Deposit type	Fill	Fill	Fill	Fill	Upper Fill	Fill	Primary Fill
Collected Sample Volume (L)	40	40	40	30	40	10	40
Volume of flot (ml)	5	15	100	23	8	10	2
FLOT							
Charcoal	Common Name						
Charcoal >4mm							
Charcoal 2 to 4mm		1			1	2	1
Charcoal <2mm	3	2	3	3	4	4	3
Carbonised Cereals							
Cereal grains	Indeterminate						
Carbonised Seeds							
Poaceae sp.	Grasses						
		2	1	1			
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot family						
	1			1	1		
Stellaria sp.	Stitchwort						
					1		
Seeds <25µm	Indeterminate						
	1	1	1	1		1	1
Terrestrial Mollusc Shells							
Vallonia pulchella	Lovely vallonia						
	1						
Freshwater Mollusc Shells							
Shell fragments	Indeterminate						
					1		
Intrusive Organic Matter							
Leaf matter	2	2	2				
Plant stem matter			4	2		1	1
Plant root matter		1	4	4	3	4	1
Cyperaceae seeds	Cyperaceae						
		1		1			
Poaceae <2mm seeds	Grasses						
	1	1	1	1	1		
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup family						
			1	1			
Insect egg case/s			1	1	1		
Worm egg/s			1	1	2	2	1
RETENT							
Charcoal	Common Name						
Charcoal >4mm	1		1	1		1	
Charcoal 2 to 4mm	2		1	2	2	3	1
Charcoal <2mm	1		1	1	2	3	
Carbonised Seeds							
Corylus avellana	Hazel nutshell						
				1			
Preservation: * = Poor, ** = Average, *** = Good							
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Abundance: 1 = Occasional (1-10) 2 = Fairly Frequent (11-30) 3 = Frequent (31-100) 4 = Abundant (>100)							

Table 1. Abundance data.

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APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

Summary for preconst1-515983

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-515983
Project Name	Evaluation at Sellindge Solar Farm, Church Lane, Aldington, Kent
Sitename	Sellindge Solar Farm, Church Lane, Aldington, Kent
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	KSSF23
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	13-Feb-2023 - 31-Mar-2023
Location	Sellindge Solar Farm, Church Lane, Aldington, Kent NGR : TR 07575 38043 LL : 51.10409297871578, 0.963642614370146 12 Fig : 607575,138043
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Kent District : Ashford Parish : Aldington
Project Methodology	<p>Following the completion of a geophysical survey, an archaeological evaluation, was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on the proposed site of Sellindge Solar farm on land to the south of M20, Church Lane, Aldington, Kent.</p> <p>The study site area comprised c.103.80ha, comprising three areas covering six agricultural fields.</p> <p>The evaluation comprised excavation of 117 trenches each measuring 30m x 1.80m. Trench and excavation areas positions and OS datums were established on site by PCA using a GPS-system.</p> <p>Excavation was carried out by two 13ton tracked mechanical excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets under a strict PCA's supervision. Each trench was fully investigated and recorded, and features tested to ascertain their function, date and significance. All arisings from each trench were carefully inspected to ensure that any artefacts were recovered. The trenches and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal-detector at regular intervals to enable finds recovery.</p> <p>Once excavation had been completed and the trenches cleaned, all deposits were then recorded on proforma context sheets. Trench plans were drawn at scales of 1:50 and 1:20 and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. A digital photographic record was also kept of all 117 trenches.</p>
Project Results	<p>Archaeological features including pits, ditches, and postholes of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman origins were discovered across the site during the evaluation. Three possible sunken featured buildings and a midden of Roman date were also recorded.</p> <p>The evidence suggests that the land was used for farming throughout all the archaeological phases.</p>

Keywords	<p>Storage Pit - NEOLITHIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Ditch - MIDDLE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Post Hole - MIDDLE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Ditch - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rubbish Pit - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Ditch - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rubbish Pit - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Post Hole - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Gully - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Layer - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Rubbish Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Post Hole - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Layer - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Agricultural Building - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Midden - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Ditch - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Layer - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Layer - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p>
Funder	
HER	Kent HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Guy, Seddon
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archives: no repository;



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