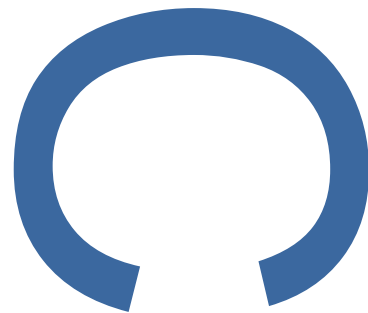
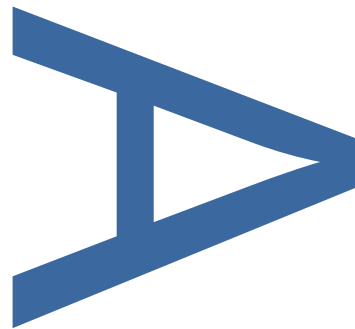


**Land South of M20, Church Lane,
Aldington, Ashford, Kent**



An Archaeological Evaluation



<i>Planning reference</i>	22/00668/AS		
<i>Local planning authority</i>	Ashford Borough Council		
<i>PCA report no.</i>	R15426	<i>Site Code</i>	KSSF23
<i>PCA project no</i>	K8223	<i>Date</i>	May 2023

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED

www.pre-construct.com

Project Information	
Site name	Land South of M20, Church Lane, Aldington, Ashford, Kent
Project type	An Archaeological Evaluation
Site address	Church Lane, Aldington, Kent
NGR	TR 07575 38043
Local planning authority	Ashford Borough Council
Planning reference	22/00668/AS
Commissioning client	Orion Heritage on behalf of Engena Ltd
Project dates	13/02 – 31/03/2023
Archive site code	KSSF23

PCA Information			
PCA project code	K8223	PCA report number	R15426
PCA Project Manager	Zbigniew Pozorski		
PCA office	London		
Address	Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre, Endwell Road, London SE4 2PD		
Telephone	02077323925		
E-mail	zpozorski@pre-construct.com	Internet	www.pre-construct.com

Quality Control		
Written by:	Guy Seddon	
Graphics by:	Diana Valk	
Graphics checked by:	Mark Roughley	
Project Manager approval:	Zbigniew Pozorski	May 2023
Reissued report version:	1	
Reason for reissue:	Orion Heritage comments	
Project Manager approval:	Zbigniew Pozorski	



CONTENTS

1	ABSTRACT	5
2	INTRODUCTION	6
3	PLANNING BACKGROUND	7
4	RESEARCH DESIGN	8
5	GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY	9
6	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	10
7	METHODOLOGY	11
8	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH	13
9	NEGATIVE EVALUATION TRENCHES	96
10	RESEARCH OBJECTIVES	126
11	ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASED DISCUSSION	129
12	CONCLUSIONS	134
13	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	136
14	BIBLIOGRAPHY	137
	APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	171
	APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT	184
	APPENDIX 3: LITHICS ASSESSMENT	198
	APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT	207
	APPENDIX 5: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT	208
	APPENDIX 6: SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT	211
	APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT	213
	APPENDIX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES ASSESSMENT	215
	APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM	219

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION	138
FIGURE 2: DETAILED SITE LOCATION	139
FIGURE 3: TRENCH PLAN OVER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	140
FIGURE 4: PLAN OF TRENCH 2	141
FIGURE 5: PLAN OF TRENCH 6	142
FIGURE 6: PLAN OF TRENCH 7	143
FIGURE 7: PLAN OF TRENCHES 9 AND 10.....	144
FIGURE 8: PLAN OF TRENCH 11	145
FIGURE 9: PLAN OF TRENCH 13	146
FIGURE 10: PLAN OF TRENCHES 14 AND 19.....	147
FIGURE 11: PLAN OF TRENCH 15	148
FIGURE 12: PLAN OF TRENCHES 17 AND 18.....	149
FIGURE 13: PLAN OF TRENCHES 23 AND 24.....	150
FIGURE 14: PLAN OF TRENCH 25	151
FIGURE 15: PLAN OF TRENCHES 39 AND 44.....	152
FIGURE 16: PLAN OF TRENCHES 51 AND 52.....	153
FIGURE 17: PLAN OF TRENCH 60	154
FIGURE 18: PLAN OF TRENCH 63	155
FIGURE 19: PLAN OF TRENCH 71	156
FIGURE 20: PLAN OF TRENCHES 74 AND 74.....	157
FIGURE 21: PLAN OF TRENCHES 84, 123 AND 124.....	158
FIGURE 22: PLAN OF TRENCH 90	159
FIGURE 23: PLAN OF TRENCH 92	160
FIGURE 24: PLAN OF TRENCHES 93, 94 AND 125.....	161
FIGURE 25: PLAN OF TRENCHES 102 AND 107.....	162
FIGURE 26: PLAN OF TRENCH 112	163
FIGURE 27: PLAN OF TRENCHES 119 AND 121.....	164
FIGURE 28: PLAN OF TRENCHES 116 AND 117.....	165
FIGURE 29: SECTIONS	166
FIGURE 30: SECTIONS	167
FIGURE 31: SECTIONS	168
FIGURE 32: SECTIONS	169
FIGURE 33: SECTIONS	170

1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on the land south of M20, Church Lane, Aldington, Kent. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TR 07575 38043 and comprises a set of agricultural fields.
- 1.2 The fieldwork was carried out between the 13th of February and 31st of March 2023. One hundred and twenty-two evaluation trenches were proposed within the development area, although eight trenches had to be cancelled due to power lines present whilst an additional three trenches were excavated to clarify revealed features.
- 1.3 Geophysical survey prior to the evaluation suggested that archaeological remains from pre-historic to WWII date might exist on the site which is proposed to contain a solar farm.
- 1.4 A sequence of topsoil, overlying subsoil, which in turn sealed the natural deposits was observed across the study site during the evaluation.
- 1.5 Archaeological features including pits, ditches, and postholes of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman origins were discovered across the site during the evaluation.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on the proposed site of solar farm on land to the south of M20, Church Lane, Aldington, Kent (Figure 1), centred at National Grid Reference for the site is TR 07575 38043.
- 2.2 A geophysical survey of the site (Magnitude Survey 2021) revealed potential archaeological features and the archaeological desk-based assessment for the site, prepared by Orion Heritage (2022), identified the broad archaeological potential for prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval remains.
- 2.3 The study site encompasses c.103.80ha, comprising three areas covering six agricultural fields. The northern part of the site is referred to as Area 1; the central part of the site is referred to as Areas 2 and 5; and the southern part of the site is referred to as Areas 4 and 6. Area 3 has not been subject to the evaluation due to its low potential underlined in geophysical survey.
- 2.4 The evaluation took place between the 13th of February and 31st of March 2023. One hundred and seventeen evaluation trenches were excavated within the proposed development area.
- 2.5 The project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski¹ of PCA and was commissioned by Orion Heritage on behalf of the applicant. The archaeological work was supervised by Guy Seddon, PCA.
- 2.6 The archaeological investigation was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by PCA (2023) and approved by the Archaeological Advisor to Ashford Borough Council.
- 2.7 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- *Land South of M20, Church Lane, Aldington, Kent. Written Scheme of Investigation for An Archaeological Evaluation* (PCA 2023)
 - Generic Specification for Archaeological Evaluation, Kent County Council's (KCC)
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) Historic England 2015
 - *Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020)
 - *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, PCA.
- 2.8 The site was allocated the unique site code KSSF23 which will be used for the deposition of the site archive.

¹ Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The planning background for the site has already been covered in depth in the site-specific desk-based assessment, (Orion Heritage 2022).
- 3.2 It is proposed to construct and operate a solar farm and associated infrastructure on the site, and a relevant planning application (Ashford Borough Council Planning Ref. 22/00668/AS) is currently under consideration.
- 3.3 Consultations with Kent County Council, archaeological advisors to Ashford Borough Council, by Orion Heritage confirmed the requirement for an archaeological evaluation to be conducted on the site. Subsequently details of the evaluation have been agreed and relevant written scheme of investigation (WSI; specification) was prepared (PCA 2023) and approved by KCC.

4 RESEARCH DESIGN

4.1 The archaeological work was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site and, if present, to investigate and record them.

4.2 The investigation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions, and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.

4.3 The following site-specific research questions were set out in the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2023):

- Can potential features, indicated by geophysical survey of the site, be confirmed as archaeological features and of what character and date?
- Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, and if so, what is the nature of this activity and how it relates to the evidence found in the nearby area?
- Are Romano-British remains present within the site, what is their character and how they correspond to the findings of the works in close proximity of the current site?
- Is there any evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity on the site?
- Are remains of radio tower present on the site, as well as other WWII related remains?

5 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS) of England and Wales, the local geology of the northern part of the site consists of 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 Alluvium – clay, silt, sand and gravel are recorded within the eastern area of the northern-most field.

5.2 Topography

5.2.1 The site covers 103.9ha and is situated on a land in general at between c. 55m above Ordnance Datum (OD) to the north and c. 65m OD to the south and west, with the highest point in in the centre of Area 5 at c. 73m, at the top of Bested Hill.

5.2.2 The site consists of several agricultural fields, as shown at Figure 2. The northern field (within Area 1) lies immediately south of the M20 motorway, the central field (within Areas 2 and 5) is to the south of the railway and the southern (within Areas 4 and 6) lies to the south of existing solar farm.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment has been prepared for the site (Orion Heritage 2022) and it provided detailed background for the site. In summary:
- 6.2 The northern part of the site (Area 1) was partly subject to archaeological excavation in the 1960s. A round barrow or a medieval windmill mound alongside residual prehistoric lithics was recovered from beneath the barrow. Excavations to the immediate south of Area 1 and partly within it in the 1990s revealed a Late Iron Age/early Roman field system in Area 1 and Bronze Age and medieval ditches directly to the east of Area 1.
- 6.3 Neolithic, early/middle Bronze Age, late Iron Age, Roman and medieval finds were recovered from the area to the north of the site. Possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age enclosures were also located in that area. To the west of the site, near Station Road, an Iron Age to medieval field system was found.
- 6.4 A possible Roman metal working site was identified to the north-east of Area 6, to the west of the overall site. Deposits of dark soil were present as well as iron slag; the pottery suggested Roman and medieval occupation.
- 6.5 Immediately to the west of Area 5 (central field) a post-medieval farm was located. It was shown on the historic maps since 1842 until c. 1960. The London and Dover Railway was built by 1844 dividing the current site. During WWII a radio station was built in the centre of Area 5. Several WWII plane crash and other sites are also known in vicinity of the site.
- 6.6 The geophysical survey of the site (Magnitude Surveys 2021) recorded numerous anomalies, some of which suggest archaeological features. Those mainly linear and curvilinear anomalies were most notably present within Area 2 suggesting prehistoric occupation. Anomalies within Area 5 suggest Roman occupation. The site of the WWII radio tower was also likely identified within Area 5.

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The evaluation comprised excavation of 117 trenches each measuring 30m x 1.80m each (Figure 2). Eight trenches originally proposed could not be excavated due to existing power lines. In addition three trenches were excavated on request of KCC to further investigate potential for archaeological features, taking the total number of trenches to 117.
- 7.2 Trench and excavation areas positions and OS datums were established on site by PCA using a GPS-system.
- 7.3 All machine (and manual) excavations were conducted under archaeological supervision. A CAT scanner was used by PCA prior to the opening of any trench to identify and avoid live services.
- 7.4 Excavation was carried out by two 13t tracked mechanical excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets under a strict PCA's supervision, with spoil mounded at least 1m from the edges of the trenches. Machine excavation continued in spits of 100mm at a time until either significant archaeological strata or natural ground was exposed, whichever was encountered first.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.6 The trenches were backfilled by PCA using the same type of machine as for opening the trenches, replacing the excavated arisings in the reverse order of excavation.
- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 All features were investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.
- 7.9 All finds and environmental samples recovered during the work have been processed and assessed by specialists, with the results presented at Appendices 3-8. The dates derived from the assessments have been used to phase the archaeological features and strata within Sections 8 and 11 below.
- 7.10 The recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those most widely used elsewhere in Kent, which is those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual and presented in PCAs *Operations Manual 1* (Taylor and Brown 2009, updated 2018).

- 7.11 In this report all context numbers (cuts, layers and fills) are written in square brackets [], small finds are denoted by SF and environmental samples are bracketed with curly brackets { }.
- 7.12 The complete archive produced during the evaluation, comprising written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with a local museum with site code KSSF23.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS BY TRENCH

- 8.1 The following section contains a data table for each evaluation trench which yielded archaeological results, with the relevant data derived from the site context index, including dimensions, and photographs as appropriate.
- 8.2 Matrices for the evaluation trenches are provided in Appendix 2.
- 8.3 Finds assessments for artefactual material are included at the end of the report at Appendices 3-8.

AREA 1: TRENCHES 1-30


Trench Number		Date of Investigation		Relevant figures				Recorded by		
Trench 2		21/02/2023		Figures 4, 30				TJ		
Orientation		Dimensions (L x W)		GL OD height				Depth to natural		
E-W		30m by 1.8m		64.99 – 66.68m OD				0.5m		
Contexts within trench										
Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
89	Layer	Colluvium	Natural	*	12.5	1.8	0.30	*	*	*
91	Fill	Fill of Pit	Silting	*	1.8	0.80	0.20	92	*	*
92	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	1.8	0.80	0.20	*	*	*
90	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.80	0.25 +	*	*	*
Tr 2										
Plate 1:										
Looking east										
1m scale										
		<i>Trench 2 Plate 1</i>								

Plate 2:

pit [92] looking west,

Section 38

1m scale



Trench 2 Plate 2

Brief discussion

Trench 2 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by an undated pit [92], tentatively placed in the pre-historic phase. The trench was sealed by a deposit of ploughsoil which contained fragments of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 6	14/02/2023	Figures 5, 29	HG
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	60.91 – 62.23	0.6m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
10	Layer	Colluvium	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.59	*	*	*
12	Fill	Fill of Ditch	Disuse	*	2.30	1.75	0.24	13	*	Str. Flint
13	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2.30	1.75	0.24	*	*	*
11	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.80	0.10 +	*	*	*

Tr 6
 Plate 3:
 Looking north
 1m scale



Trench 6 Plate 3

Plate 4:
Field boundary [13]
looking northeast, Section
9
1m scale



Trench 6 Plate 4

Brief discussion

Trench 6 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by a ditch [13] from which struck flints of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age were recovered. The ditch was sealed by a layer of colluvium [10], which was in turn overlain by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 7	03/03/2023	Figures 6, 29	BF
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	62.39 - 62.89	0.63m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
69	Fill	Fill of Ditch	Silting	*	2	0.94	0.54	70	*	*
70	Cut	Ditch Cut	Ditch	*	2	0.94	0.54	*	*	*
71	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.24	*	*	*

Tr 7
 Plate 5:
 Looking east
 1m scale



Trench 7 Plate 5

Plate 6:

Ditch [71] looking south,

Section 31

1m scale



Trench 7 Plate 6

Brief discussion

Trench 7 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by a ditch [71]. The ditch was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 9	29/02/2023	Figures 7, 30	HG
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	54.41 – 57.31	0.53m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
125	Fill	Fill of Gully	Backfill	*	1.8	0.52	0.12	126	*	Pot
126	Cut	Gully Cut	Ditch	*	1.8	0.52	0.12	*	*	*
326	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.14	*	*	*

Tr 9
 Plate 7:
 Looking west
 1m scale



Trench 8 Plate 7

Plate 8:

Pit [126] looking
southwest,

Section 55

1m scale



Trench 8 Plate 8

Brief discussion

Trench 9 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by a gully [126]. The gully was sealed by ploughsoil. Fill [125] contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 10	06/03/2023	Figures 7, 30	RD
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	52.25 – 52.75	0.33m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
109	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Disuse	*	0.39	0.34	0.17	110	*	*
110	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.39	0.34	0.17	*	*	*
106	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.14	*	*	*

Tr 10
 Plate 9:
 Looking west
 1m scale



Trench 10 Plate 9

Plate 10:

Posthole [110] looking N,

Section 48

0.2m scale



Trench 10 Plate 10

Brief discussion

Trench 10 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by a posthole [110]. The posthole was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 11	06/03/2023	Figures 8, 29	HG
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	51.53 - 53.03	0.33m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
55	Fill	Fill of Pit	Disuse	*	0.95	0.71	0.08	56	*	*
56	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	0.95	0.71	0.08	*	*	*
54	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.14	*	*	*

Tr 11
 Plate 11:
 Looking south
 1m scale



Trench 11 Plate 11

Plate 12:

Pit [56] looking south

Section 30

0.2m scale



Trench 11 Plate 12

Brief discussion

Trench 11 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by a pit [56]. The pit was sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 13	23/03/2023	Figures 9, 30	HG
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	54.33 – 56.63	0.35m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
100	Layer	Subsoil	Horticultural	*	30	1.8	0.45	*	*	*
101	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	*	*	*	*
102	Fill	Tertiary Fill of Ditch	Backfill	*	2.15	2	0.5	105	*	Pot, Str Flint
103	Fill	Secondary Fill of Ditch	Backfill	*	2.15	2	0.35	105	*	*
104	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch	Backfill	*	2.15	2	0.53	105	*	Animal Bone
105	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2.15	2	1	*	*	*
107	Fill	Fill of Pit	Backfill	*	1.55	0.6	0.2	108	*	Str Flint
108	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	1.55	0.6	0.2	*	*	*

Tr13

Plate 13:

Ditch [105] looking west,

Section 43

1m scale



Trench 13 Plate 13

Plate 14:
Pit [108] looking west,
Section 46
1m scale



Trench 13 Plate 14

Brief discussion

Trench 13 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditch [105] and pit [108]. The features were sealed by ploughsoil. Several Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age struck flints were recovered from [102]. A single Iron Age pottery fragments was recovered from [102], fill of Ditch [105].

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by							
Trench 14	23/03/2023	Figures 10, 30	HG							
<i>Orientation</i>	<i>Dimensions (L x W)</i>	<i>GL OD height</i>	<i>Depth to natural</i>							
E - W	30m by 1.8m	54.33 – 56.63	0.35m							
<i>Contexts within trench</i>										
Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
72	Fill	Primary Fill of Possible SFB	Backfill	*	3.97	2.69	0.23	73	*	*
73	Cut	Possible SFB	SFB	*	3.97	2.69	0.23	*	*	*
74	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Backfill	*	0.61	0.45	0.13	75	*	*
75	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.61	0.45	0.13	*	*	*
76	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Backfill	*	0.4	0.39	0.08	77	*	*
77	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.4	0.39	0.08	*	*	*
78	Layer	Subsoil	Horticultural	*	30	1.8	0.2	*	*	*
79	Fill	Secondary Fill of Possible SFB	Disuse	*	3.97	2.67	0.23	73	*	*
119	Fill	Secondary Fill of Possible SAFB	Disuse	*	3.2	0.8	0.2	121	*	*
120	Fill	Primary Fill of Possible SFB	Disuse	*	4.2	1.93	0.36	121	*	*
121	Cut	Possible SFB	SFB	*	4.2	1.93	0.38	*	*	*
122	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Disuse	*	1	0.72	0.29	123	*	*
123	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	1	0.72	0.29	*	*	*

Tr 14

Plate 15:

Section 35 through possible SFB [73], showing postholes [75] and [77], prior to further excavation,

Looking north

1m scale



Trench 14 Plate 15

Plate 16:

Overview of Tr 14, showing Possible intercutting SFBs [73] and [121] looking southeast,

1m scale



Trench 14 Plate 16

Brief discussion

Trench 14 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by possible SFB [121], which was in turn truncated by possible SFB [73]. The features were sealed by ploughsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 15	22/02/2023	Figures 11, 29	DH
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	51.82 – 52.34	0.46m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
34	Fill	Fill of Ditch	Backfill	*	6.82	0.76	0.14	35	*	*
35	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	6.82	0.76	0.14	*	*	*
64	Fill	Secondary Fill of Ditch [65]	Backfill	*	5.22	0.17	0.36	65	*	*
65	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	5.22	1.52	0.56	*	*	*
66	Fill	Fill of Possible SFB	Backfill	*	1.94	1.45	0.16	67	*	*
67	Cut	Possible SFB	SFB	*	1.94	1.45	0.16	*	*	*
93	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch [65]	Backfill	*	*	1.15	0.54	65	*	Pot, Glass, Str Flint
111	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Disuse	*	0.7	0.68	0.15	112	*	CBM
112	Fill	Cut	Posthole	*	0.7	0.68	0.15	*	*	*
113	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Disuse	*	0.62	0.6	0.35	114	*	Fired Clay
114	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.62	0.6	0.35	*	*	*
115	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Disuse	*	0.45	0.38	0.26	116	*	Fired Clay
116	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.45	0.38	0.26	*	*	*

Tr 15

Plate 17:

Section 28 through intercutting ditches [35] and [65]

Looking southwest

1m scale



Trench 15 Plate 17

Plate 18:
Possible SFB [67] Looking
northeast,
1m scale



Trench 15 Plate 18

Brief discussion

Trench 15 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditch [65] with re-cut [35] and by possible SFB [67] and associated posthole [112], [114] and [116]. The features were sealed by the topsoil. Fragments of struck and burnt flints were recovered from [66], fill of SFB [67] and from postholes [114], and were dated to Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age or broadly to the prehistoric period, whilst posthole [116] also contained Mesolithic/Neolithic struck flint.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 17	02/03/2023	Figures 12, 29	RD
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	52.14 - 52.82	0.52m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
60	Fill	Secondary Fill of Ditch [62]	Accumulation	*	4.5	1.7	0.39	62	*	*
61	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch [62]	Disuse	*	5.3	1.7	0.9	62	*	CBM
62	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	5.3	1.7	0.46	*	*	*
81	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Disuse	*	0.31	0.3	0.06	82	*	*
82	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.31	0.3	0.06	*	*	*
83	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Disuse	*	0.24	0.24	0.06	*	*	*
84	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.24	0.24	0.06	*	*	*
85	Fill	Fill of Posthole	Disuse	*	0.21	0.2	0.06	86	*	*
86	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.21	0.2	0.06	*	*	*
94	Fill	Fill of Ditch	Disuse	*	2.8	1.05	0.12	95	*	Str Flint
95	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2.8	1.05	0.12	*	*	*
96	Layer	Subsoil	Horticultural	*	30	1.8	0.18	*	*	*
97	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	*	*	*	*

Tr 17

Plate 19:

Section 26 through ditch
[62]

Looking northwest

1m scale



Trench 17 Plate 19

Plate 20:

Postholes [82], [84] & [86]

Looking west,

1m scale



Trench 17 Plate 20

Plate 21:

Section 40 through Ditch
[95]

Looking west

0.5m scale



Trench 17 Plate 21

Brief discussion

Trench 17 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditches [62] and [95] and postholes [82], [84] and [86]. The features were sealed by a layer of ploughsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 18	16/03/2023	Figures 12, 29	HG
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	52.96 - 52.99	0.43m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
27	Fill	Secondary Fill of Ditch [28]	Backfill	*	2	0.8	0.33	28	*	Pot
28	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2	0.8	0.33	*	*	*
29	Fill	Fill of Gully [30]	Disuse	*	5	0.4	0.1	30	*	Pot
30	Cut	Gully	Ditch	*	5	0.4	0.1	*	53	*
41	Fill	Fill of Pit [42]	Backfill	*	0.95	0.93	0.15	42	*	*
42	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	0.95	0.93	0.15	*	*	*
43	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch [28]	Disuse	*	2	0.8	0.3	28	*	*
44	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	*	*	*	*
48	Fill	Fill of Ditch	Disuse	*	2.2	1.3	0.35	49	*	*
49	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2.2	1.3	0.35	*	*	*
50	Fill	Fill of Pit	Backfill	*	0.7	0.6	0.15	51	*	Pot
51	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	0.7	0.6	0.15	*	*	*
52	Fill	Fill of Gully	Disuse	*	3	0.3	0.16	53	*	*
53	Cut	Gully	Gully	*	3	0.3	0.16	*	30	*

Tr 18

Plate 22:

Section 18 through gully [30] = [53], ditch [62] & pit [51]

Looking south

1m scale



Trench 18 Plate 22

Plate 23:
Section 21 through ditch
[49]
Looking south,
1m scale



Trench 18 Plate 23

Brief discussion

Trench 18 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditch [49] and gully [30] = [53]. The gully was truncated by Ditch [28], which was cut by pit [51], which in turn was truncated by pit [42]. The features were sealed by the topsoil. All features in the trench except Gully [53] contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman-British pottery sherds.


Trench Number	<i>Date of Investigation</i>		<i>Relevant figures</i>			<i>Recorded by</i>				
Trench 19	02/03/2023		Figures 10, 30			DH				
<i>Orientation</i>	<i>Dimensions (L x W)</i>		<i>GL OD height</i>			<i>Depth to natural</i>				
N - S	30m by 1.8m		52.30 - 52.81			0.55m				
<i>Contexts within trench</i>										
Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
15	Fill	Fill of Ditch [16]	Disuse	*	1	0.76	0.13	16	*	*
16	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	1	0.76	0.13	*	*	*
17	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.81	*	*	*	*
Tr 19 Plate 24: Looking south 1m scale										
<i>Trench 19 Plate 24</i>										

Plate 25:

Section 11 through ditch
[16]

Looking northwest,

1m scale



Trench 19 Plate 25

Brief discussion

Trench 19 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditch [16]. The ditch was sealed by the topsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 23	15/02/2023	Figures 13, 29	RD
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	51.97 – 51.99	0.35m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
18	Fill	Secondary Fill of Ditch [20]	Disuse	*	2.3	1.15	0.23	20	*	*
19	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch [20]	Disuse	*	2.3	0.98	0.14	20	*	*
20	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2.3	1.15	0.37	*	*	*
31	Fill	Fill of Ditch [32]	Backfill	*	4.3	0.7	0.28	*	*	*
32	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	4.3	0.7	0.28	*	*	*
33	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	*	*	*	*

Tr 23
 Plate 26:
 Looking north
 1m scale



Trench 23 Plate 26

<p>Plate 27: Section 12 through ditch [20] Looking south, 1m scale</p>	
<p>Plate 28: Ditch [32] Looking southeast 1m scale</p>	
<p><i>Brief discussion</i></p>	
<p>Trench 23 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditches [20] and [32]. The features were sealed by the topsoil.</p>	

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 24	16/02/2023	Figures 13, 29	DH
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	51.38 – 52.30	0.42m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
37	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	*	*	*	*
38	Layer	Subsoil	Horticultural	*	30	1.8	0.22	*	*	*
39	Fill	Fill of Ditch [40]	Natural Silting	*	3.3	2	0.2	40	*	*
40	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	3.3	2	0.2	*	*	*

Tr 24
 Plate 29:
 Looking east
 1m scale



Trench 24 Plate 29

Plate 30:

Ditch [40]

Looking southwest,

1m scale



Trench 24 Plate 30

Brief discussion

Trench 24 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditch [40] which was in turn sealed by the subsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 25	17/02/2023	Figures 14, 29	TJ
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	51.34 – 52.19	0.34m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
45	Fill	Fill of Ditch [46]	Disuse	*	2.2	1.37	0.45	46	*	*
46	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2.2	1.37	0.45	*	*	*
47	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	*	*	*	*

Tr 25
 Plate 31:
 Looking north
 1m scale



Trench 25 Plate 31

Plate 32:

Section 20 through Ditch

[46]

Looking east,

1m scale






Trench 25 Plate 32

Brief discussion

Trench 25 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditch [46] which was in turn sealed by the topsoil.

AREA 2: TRENCHES 92-94 & 125

Trench Number		Date of Investigation		Relevant figures				Recorded by		
Trench 92		01/03/2023		Figures 23, 30				CP		
Orientation		Dimensions (L x W)		GL OD height				Depth to natural		
E - W		30m by 1.8m		51.72 – 52.21				0.51m		
Contexts within trench										
Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
127	Fill	Fill of Gully [128]	Natural Silting	*	2.93	0.47	0.21	128	*	*
128	Cut	Gully	Gully	*	2.93	0.47	0.21	*	*	*
133	Fill	Fill of Ditch [134]	Disuse	*	2.8	1.24	0.65	134	*	*
134	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2.8	1.24	0.65	*	*	*
136	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.08 +	*	*	*
Tr 92										
Plate 33:										
Looking west										
1m scale										
		<i>Trench 92 Plate 33</i>								

<p>Plate 34: Section 57 through Gully [128] Looking southwest, 0.2m scale</p>	 <p>Trench 92 Plate 34</p>
<p>Plate 35: Section 61 through Ditch [134] Looking southeast 1m scale</p>	 <p>Trench 92 Plate 35</p>
<p><i>Brief discussion</i></p> <p>Trench 92 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by gully [128] and ditch [134]. The features were sealed by the topsoil.</p>	

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 93	01/03/2023	Figures 24, 30, 31	RD
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	52.54 – 53.03	0.45m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
130	Fill	Fill of Gully [131]	Natural Silting	*	2.9	0.36	0.14	131	*	*
131	Cut	Gully	Gully	*	2.9	0.36	0.14	*	*	*
132	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	*	*	*	*

Tr 93
 Plate 36:
 Looking south
 1m scale



Trench 93 Plate 36

Plate 37:
Section 59 through Gully
[131]
Looking southwest,
0.2m scale



Trench 93 Plate 37

Brief discussion

Trench 93 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by gully [131], which was in turn sealed by the topsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by							
Trench 94	13/03/2023	Figures 24, 31	DH							
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural							
NE - SW	30m by 1.8m	53.86 – 54.48	0.23m							
<i>Contexts within trench</i>										
Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
117	Fill	Secondary Fill of Ditch [118]	Backfill	*	2.35	0.61	0.19	118	*	Pot
118	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2.35	0.61	0.32	*	*	*
140	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.15 +	*	*	*
141	Fill	Secondary Fill of Ditch [143]	Disuse	*	3.9	1.57	0.22	143	*	*
142	Fill	Primary fill of Ditch [143]	Disuse	*	1+	1.16	0.36	143	*	Pot, Str Flint
143	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	3.9	1.57	0.58	*	150	*
144	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch [118]	Disuse	*	1+	0.41	0.18	118	*	*
145	Fill	Primary Fill of Pit [146]	Natural Silting	*	1.09	0.79	0.32	146	*	Pot
146	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	1.09	0.79	0.32	*	*	*
147	Fill	Fill of Pit [148]	Disuse	*	0.94	0.4	0.27	148	*	Burnt Flint
148	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	0.94	0.4	0.27	*	*	*
149	Fill	Fill of Ditch Terminus [150]	Disuse	*	1.16	1+	0.36	150	*	Pot
150	Cut	Ditch Terminus	Ditch	*	1.16	1+	0.36	*	143	*
153	Fill	Fill of Pit [154]	Backfill	*	0.67	0.43	0.22	154	*	*
154	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	0.67	0.43	0.22	*	*	*
155	Layer	Subsoil	Subsoil	*	1.09	*	0.17	*	*	*

Tr 94

Plate 38:

Looking east

1m scale



Trench 94 Plate 38

Plate 39:

Section 66 through Ditch
[118]

Looking southwest,

1m scale



Trench 94 Plate 39

Plate 40:
Section 67 through Ditch
[143]
Looking southeast
1m scale



Trench 94 Plate 40

Plate 41:
Section 68 through Pit
[146]
Looking south
1m scale



Trench 94 Plate 41

Plate 42:

Section 69 showing Pit [154], truncated by Pit [148], truncated by ditch [150]

Looking north


1m scale



Trench 94 Plate 42

Brief discussion

Trench 94 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditch [118] and pits [146] and [154]. Pit [154] was truncated by Pit [148], which was in turn truncated by ditch [143] = [150]. The features were sealed by topsoil. Pottery fragments recovered from the features dated to Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

Trench Number	<i>Date of Investigation</i>		<i>Relevant figures</i>			<i>Recorded by</i>				
Trench 125	14/03/2023		Figures 24, 31			HG				
<i>Orientation</i>	<i>Dimensions (L x W)</i>		<i>GL OD height</i>			<i>Depth to natural</i>				
NE - SW	30m by 1.8m		53.35 – 53.97			0.35m				
<i>Contexts within trench</i>										
Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
183	Fill	Fill of Ditch [184]	Disuse	*	2	1.45	0.47	184	*	*
184	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2	1.45	0.47	*	*	*
185	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.47 +	*	*	*
Plate 43: Section 88 through Ditch [184] Looking south 1m scale										
<i>Trench 125 Plate 43</i>										
<i>Brief discussion</i>										
Trench 125 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by ditch [184]. The ditch was sealed by topsoil.										

AREA 4: TRENCHES 99 – 111


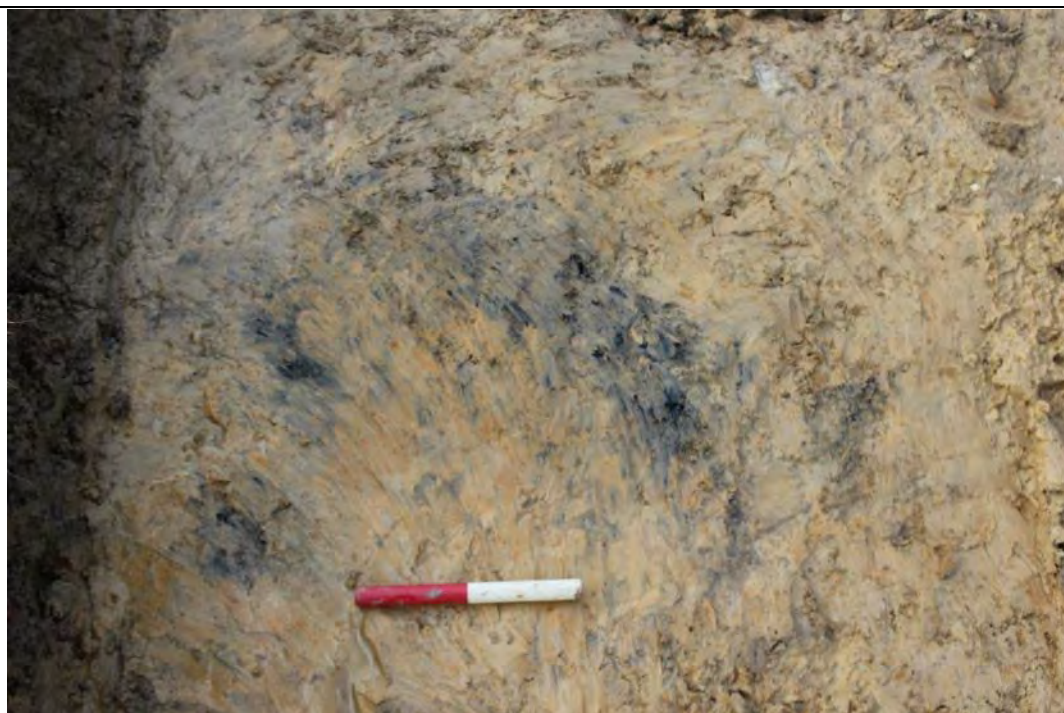
Trench Number		<i>Date of Investigation</i>		<i>Relevant figures</i>				<i>Recorded by</i>		
Trench 102		25/04/2023		Figure 25				HG		
<i>Orientation</i>		<i>Dimensions (L x W)</i>		<i>GL OD height</i>				<i>Depth to natural</i>		
NW - SE		30m by 1.8m		58.81 – 59.65				0.41m		
<i>Contexts within trench</i>										
Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
288	Layer	Charcoal rich layer	Dump	*	0.82	0.55	0.02	*	*	*
289	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.12 +	*	*	*
Plate 44: Trench 102 Looking northwest 1m scale										
<i>Trench 102 Plate 44</i>										

Plate 45:

Dump layer [288]

Looking north

0.2m scale



Trench 102 Plate 45

Brief discussion

Trench 125 contained natural clay deposits that had a small charcoal rich layer of dumped material [288]. The layer was sealed by topsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 107	25/04/2023	Figures 25, 33	JO
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	61.93 – 62.44	0.47m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
292	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.12	*	*	*
293	Fill	Secondary Fill of Pit [294]	Backfill	*	0.5	0.18 +	0.12	294	*	*
294	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	0.5	0.18 +	0.12	*	*	*
299	Fill	Primary Fill of Pit [294]	Disuse	*	0.5	0.27	0.06	294	*	*

Plate 46:
 Trench 107
 Looking north
 1m scale



Trench 107 Plate 46

Plate 47:
Pit [294]
Looking west
1m scale



Trench 107 Plate 47

Brief discussion

Trench 127 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by pit [294]. The pit was sealed by topsoil.

AREA 5: TRENCHES 38 – 91, 123 & 124


Trench Number		Date of Investigation		Relevant figures				Recorded by		
Trench 39		25/04/2023		Figures 15, 31				PC		
Orientation		Dimensions (L x W)		GL OD height				Depth to natural		
N - S		30m by 1.8m		60.57 – 62.21				0.58m		
Contexts within trench										
Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
246	Fill	Fill of Pit [247]	Backfill	*	1.58	0.8	0.19	247	*	Fired Clay
247	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	1.58	0.8	0.12	*	*	*
248	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.2+	*	*	*
Plate 48: Trench 39 Looking south 1m scale										
		Trench 39 Plate 48								

Plate 47:

Pit [247], with field drain

Looking southeast

1m scale



Trench 39 Plate 49

Brief discussion

Trench 39 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by pit [247]. The pit was sealed by topsoil.

Trench Number	<i>Date of Investigation</i>	<i>Relevant figures</i>	<i>Recorded by</i>
Trench 41	25/04/2023	Figure n/a	PC
<i>Orientation</i>	<i>Dimensions (L x W)</i>	<i>GL OD height</i>	<i>Depth to natural</i>
N - S	30m by 1.8m	58.69 – 60.78	0.55m


Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
270	Layer	Subsoil	Agricultural	*	30	1.8	0.37	*	*	*
271	Layer	Ploughsoil	Agricultural	*	4	1.8	0.17	*	*	*
272	Layer	Colluvium	Colluvium	*	2.5	1.8	0.3	*	*	*
273	Layer	Colluvium	Colluvium	*	2.65	1.8	0.65	*	*	*
274	Layer	Colluvium	Colluvium	*	1.8	1.8	0.15	*	*	*
275	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.15 +	*	*	*

Plate 50:
 Trench 41
 Looking north
 1m scale



Trench 41 Plate 50

<p>Plate 51: Section 130 showing Colluvial layers Looking west 1m scale</p>	
<p><i>Trench 41 Plate 51</i></p>	
<p><i>Brief discussion</i></p>	
<p>Trench 41 contained natural clay deposits that were overlain by a sequence of colluvial deposits that were in turn sealed by subsoil.</p>	

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 44	20/04/2023	Figures 15, 31	PC
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	64.03 – 64.14	0.33m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
236	Fill	Fill of Posthole [237]	Disuse	*	0.37	0.52	0.18	237	*	*
237	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.37	0.52	0.18	*	*	*
239	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.1+	*	*	*

Plate 52:
 Trench 44
 Looking east
 1m scale



Trench 44 Plate 52

Plate 53:

Section 104 through
Posthole [237]

Looking south

1m scale



Trench 44 Plate 53

Brief discussion

Trench 44 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by posthole [237], which was in turn sealed by the topsoil. The posthole contained several struck flints which could be dated to Mesolithic/Early Neolithic, Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age and broadly prehistoric periods, also four sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 51	20/04/2023	Figures 16, 33	PC
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
NE - SW	30m by 1.8m	66.71 – 67.91	0.43m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
260	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.12 +	*	*	*
264	Fill	Fill of Posthole [265]	Disuse	*	0.26	0.26	0.18	265	*	*
265	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.26	0.26	0.18	*	*	*

Plate 54:
 Trench 51
 Looking northeast
 1m scale



Trench 51 Plate 54

Plate 55:

Section 132 through
Posthole [264]

Looking northwest

0.2m scale



Trench 51 Plate 55

Brief discussion

Trench 51 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by posthole [264], which was in turn sealed by the topsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 52	20/04/2023	Figures 16, 33	LW
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
NE - SW	30m by 1.8m	67.35 – 67.87	0.28m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
276	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.18 +	*	*	*
277	Fill	Fill of Ditch [278]	Disuse	*	5.41	0.95	0.3	278	*	Pot
278	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	5.41	0.95	0.3	*	*	*

Plate 56:
 Trench 52
 Looking northeast
 1m scale



Trench 52 Plate 56

Plate 57:

Section 134 through Ditch
[278]

Looking south

0.2m scale



Trench 52 Plate 57

Brief discussion

Trench 52 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by Ditch [278]. The ditch was in turn sealed by the topsoil. Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman pottery sherds were recovered from {277}, fill of the ditch.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 60	13/03/2023	Figures 17, 31	NK
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	61.23 – 62.74	0.32m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
179	Layer	Subsoil	Subsoil	*	30	1.8	0.08	*	*	*
180	Fill	Fill of Posthole [181]	Disuse	*	0.35	0.2	0.25	181	*	*
181	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.35	0.2	0.25	*	*	*
182	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.12	*	*	*

Plate 58:
 Section 87 through
 Posthole [181]
 Looking southeast
 0.2m scale



Trench 60 Plate 58

Plate 59:

Representative Section 86
of Trench 60

Looking west

1m scale



Trench 60 Plate 59

Brief discussion

Trench 60 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by posthole [181]. The posthole was overlain by the subsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 63	22/03/2023	Figures 18, 32	HG
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	70.86 – 72.09	0.25m – 1.06m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
199	Fill	Fill of Possible Pit [210]	Backfill	*	9.9	2	0.4	210	*	Cua Pin
204	Layer	Subsoil	Horticultural	*	30	1.8	0.25	*	*	*
205	Fill	Fill of Possible Pit [210]	Backfill	*	9.18	1.8	0.27	210	*	*
206	Fill	Fill of Possible Pit [210]	Backfill	*	9.2	1.8	0.37	210	*	CBM, Str Flint, Animal Bone, Slag
207	Fill	Fill of Possible Pit [210]	Backfill	*	3.57	1.8	0.17	210	*	*
208	Fill	Fill of Possible Pit [210]	Backfill	*	9.73	1.8	0.35	210	*	Animal Bone
209	Fill	Fill of Possible Pit [210]	Backfill	*	1.7	1.8	0.55	210	*	*
210	Cut	Possible Pit Cut	Pit	*	9.9	1.8	0.75	*	*	*
211	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.2+	*	*	*

Plate 60:
 Trench 63
 Looking west
 1m scale



Trench 63 Plate 60

Plate 61:
Section 97 Through
Roman Deposits
Looking southeast
1m scale



Trench 63 Plate 61

Plate 62:
Western End of Section 97
Through Roman Deposits
Looking south
1m scale



Trench 63 Plate 62

Brief discussion

Trench 63 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by possible Roman pit [210]. It is possible that there was no cut and the 'fills' were dump layers following the natural topography. The Roman deposits were sealed by subsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 71	24/03/2023	Figures 19, 31	NK
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	70.17 – 70.87	0.33m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
267	Fill	Fill of Ditch re-cut [268]	Disuse	*	2	1	0.65	268	*	Pot, Animal Bone
268	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2	1	0.65	*	*	*
269	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.12	*	*	*
279	Fill	Fill of Ditch [280]	Disuse	*	2	1.55	1	280	*	*
280	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2	1.55	1	*	*	*

Plate 63:
 Trench 71
 Looking east
 1m scale



Trench 71 Plate 63

Plate 64:
Section 131 Through Ditch
[280]
Looking northwest
1m scale



Trench 63 Plate 64

Brief discussion

Trench 71 contained natural clay and ragstone deposits that were truncated by Ditch [280], which was re-cut by Ditch [268]. The re-cut was sealed by the topsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 74	20/03/2023	Figures 20, 32	HG
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	70.36 – 71.37	0.35m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
231	Fill	Tertiary Fill of Possible Ditch [233]	Disuse	*	8.7	1.8	0.5	233	*	Pot
232	Fill	Secondary Fill of Possible Ditch [233]	Disuse	*	7.85	1.8	0.43	233	*	Pot, Animal Bone
233	Cut	Possible Ditch Cut	Ditch	*	8.7	1.8	0.8	*	*	*
234	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.12 +	*	*	*
238	Fill	Primary Fill of Possible Ditch [233]	Disuse	*	1.7	1.8	0.23	233	*	*

Plate 65:
 Trench 74
 Looking north
 1m scale



Trench 74 Plate 65

Plate 66:
Section 103 Through
possible ditch [233]
Looking south



Trench 74 Plate 66

Plate 67
Detail of Section 103
Looking west
1m scale



Trench 74 Plate 67

Brief discussion

Trench 74 contained natural clay and ragstone deposits that were truncated by possible Roman ditch [233]. It is possible that there was no cut and the 'fills' were dump layers following the natural topography. The Roman deposits were sealed the topsoil. Fills of the ditch contained Middle to Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery sherds.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 75	22/03/2023	Figures 20, 32	NK
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	64.95 – 78.31	0.35m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
200	Layer	Colluvium	Colluvium	*	30	1.8	0.45	*	*	CBM, Str Flint, Slag, Worked Stone, Animal Bone, Cua Coin, Fe Hook, Fe Ring
243	Layer	Colluvium	Colluvium	*	30	1.8	0.5	*	*	*
244	Layer	Colluvium	Colluvium	*	8.7	1.8	0.4	*	*	Str Flint, Animal Bone
255	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.15 +	*	*	*

Plate 68:
 Trench 75
 Looking east
 1m scale



Trench 75 Plate 68

Plate 69:
Sections 110 & 119
through Roman colluvial
deposits in Tr 75
Looking northeast



Trench 75 Plate 69

Plate 70
Detail of Section 110
Looking north
1m scale



Trench 75 Plate 70

Brief discussion

Trench 75 contained natural clay deposits that were sealed by a sequence of Roman colluvium. The colluvial deposits were sealed the topsoil. The colluvium contained struck flints of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age origins as well numerous pottery sherds dating between Middle Bronze Age and Roman periods with majority of the fragments dating to the Roman period.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 84	14/03/2023	Figures 21, 31	NK
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E - W	30m by 1.8m	69.74 – 69.74	0.38m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
175	Fill	Secondary Fill of Pit [177]	Backfill	*	2	0.99	0.46	177	*	Pot, Daub, Animal bone
176	Fill	Primary Fill of Pit [177]	Backfill	*	1.7	0.99	0.22	177	*	*
177	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	2	0.99	0.62	*	*	*
178	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.08 +	*	*	*

Plate 71:
 Trench 84
 Looking west
 1m scale



Trench 84 Plate 71

Plate 72:

Section 85 through Pit
[177]

Looking south

1m scale



Trench 84 Plate 72

Brief discussion

Trench 84 contained natural clay and ragstone deposits that were truncated by Pit [177]. The pit was sealed by the topsoil. Prehistoric and undated flints were recovered from a fill of Pit [177] as well as Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 90	21/03/2023	Figures 22, 31	RD
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
NW - SE	30m by 1.8m	63.73 – 63.76	0.38m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
164	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.15 +	*	*	*
218	Fill	Fill of Ditch [219]	Natural Silting	*	1.8	0.4	*	*	*	*
219	Cut	Ditch unexcavated	Ditch	*	1.8	0.4	*	*	*	*
220	Fill	Tertiary Fill of Ditch [223]	Backfill	*	2.38	1.8	0.22	223	*	Pot, Burnt Flint, Str Flint, Fired Clay
221	Fill	Secondary Fill of Ditch [223]	Backfill	*	2.98	1.8	0.48	223	*	Pot, Str Flint, Fired Clay
222	Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch [223]	Backfill	*	1.68	1.8	0.36	223	*	Pot, Burnt Flint, str Flint, Fired Clay
223	Cut	Ditch	Ditch	*	2.98	1.8	0.74	*	*	*
229	Layer	Colluvium	Colluvium	*	30	1.8	0.23	*	*	Pot, Str Flint

Plate 73:
 Trench 90
 Looking southeast
 1m scale



Trench 90 Plate 73

Plate 74:
Section 108 through Ditch
[223]
Looking northwest
1m scale



Trench 90 Plate 74

Brief discussion

Trench 90 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by Ditches [219] and [223]. The ditches were sealed by a layer of colluvium [229], which was overlain by the topsoil. Ditch [223] contained several struck flints in its fills, those were dated to between Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age, also with Iron Age and broad prehistoric periods. Pottery recovered from the ditch were in dating range between Mid to Late Bronze Age to Roman periods.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 123	14/03/2023	Figures 21, 31	AW
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
NE - SW	30m by 1.8m	69.14 – 70.29	0.38m

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
192	Fill	Fill of Pit [193]	Backfill	*	1.21	1	0.23	193	*	Pot
193	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	1.21	1	0.23	*	*	*
194	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.12 +	*	*	*
196	Fill	Fill of Posthole [197]	Disuse	*	0.8	0.5	0.37	197	*	Pot, Fired Clay, Animal Bone
197	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.8	0.5	0.37	*	*	*

Plate 75:
 Trench 123
 Looking northeast
 1m scale



Trench 123 Plate 75

Plate 76:
Section 93 through Pit
[193]
Looking southeast
1m scale



Trench 123 Plate 76

Plate 77
Section 95 through
Posthole [197]
Looking northwest
0.2m scale



Trench 123 Plate 77

Brief discussion

Trench 123 contained natural clay and ragstone deposits that were truncated by Pit [193] and Posthole [197]. The features were sealed by the topsoil. Middle to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from [192] and [196].

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 124	17/03/2023	Figures 21, 31	AW
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
NW-SE	30m by 1.8m	68.50 – 68.54	0.24

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
212	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	3.6	2	0.75	*	*	*
224	Fill	Secondary Fill of Pit [212]	Backfill	*	3.6	2	0.75	212	*	Pot
225	Fill	Primary Fill of Pit [212]	Natural Silting	*	1.3	1	0.25	212	*	*
226	Fill	Fill of Pit [227]	Natural Silting	*	1.4	2	0.55	227	*	Pot, Str Flint
227	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	1.4	2	0.55	*	*	*
230	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.15 +	*	*	*

Tr 78
 Plate 124:
 Looking southeast
 1m scale



Trench 78 Plate 124

Plate 125:

Section 102 through Pits
[212] & [227]

Looking northeast

1m scale



Trench 78 Plate 125

Brief discussion

Trench 124 contained natural clay and ragstone deposits that were truncated by Pit [212] that was truncated by later pit [227], which in turn was sealed by the topsoil. Possible Neolithic pottery was recovered from [226], fill of [277].

AREA 6: TRENCHES 112 – 122

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 112	29/03/2023	Figures 26, 33	JO
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E – W	30m by 1.8m	58.61 – 58.92	0.43

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
303	Fill	Fill of Ditch [304]	Disuse	*	3.36	2	0.75	*	*	*
224	Fill	Secondary Fill of Pit [212]	Backfill	*	3.6	2	0.75	212	*	Pot
225	Fill	Primary Fill of Pit [212]	Natural Silting	*	1.3	1	0.25	212	*	*
226	Fill	Fill of Pit [227]	Natural Silting	*	1.4	2	0.55	227	*	Pot, Str Flint
227	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	1.4	2	0.55	*	*	*
230	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.15 +	*	*	*

Tr 112

Plate 126:

Looking east

1m scale



Trench 112 Plate 126

Plate 127:
Ditch [304]
Looking northwest
0.2m scale



Trench 112 Plate 127

Plate 128:
Posthole [306]
Looking south
0.2m scale



Trench 112 Plate 128

Brief discussion

Trench 112 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by Ditch [304] and Posthole [306]. Both features were sealed by the topsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 116	29/03/2023	Figures 28, 33	LW
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E – W	30m by 1.8m	59.64 – 61.10	0.28

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
310	Fill	Fill of Pit [311]	Backfill	*	1.14	0.78	0.25	311	*	*
311	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	1.14	0.78	0.25	*	*	*
312	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.08 +	*	*	*

Tr 116
 Plate 129:
 Looking west
 1m scale



Trench 116 Plate 129

Plate 130:

Pit [311]

Looking north

1m scale



Trench 116 Plate 130

Brief discussion

Trench 116 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by Pit [311]. The pit was sealed by the topsoil.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 117	29/03/2023	Figures 28, 33	BF
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E – W	30m by 1.8m	63.20 – 63.52	0.41

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
313	Fill	Fill of Ditch [314]	Disuse	*	1.2	0.7	0.1	314	*	Pot, Burnt Flint
314	Cut	Ditch	Terminus	*	1.2	0.7	0.1	*	*	*
315	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.08+	*	*	*

Tr 117
 Plate 131:
 Looking east
 1m scale



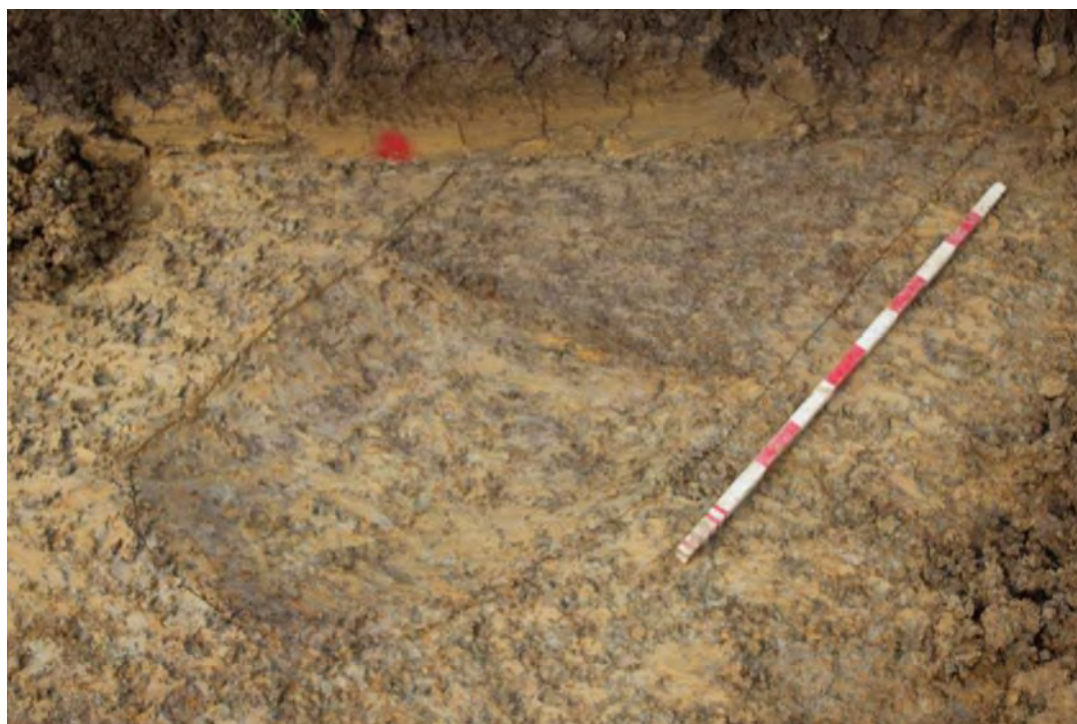
Trench 117 Plate 131

Plate 132:

Ditch Terminus [314]

Looking north

1m scale



Trench 117 Plate 132

Brief discussion

Trench 117 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by Ditch Terminus [314]. The ditch was sealed by the topsoil. Prehistoric burnt flint was present in [313], fill of Ditch [314], as well as Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery fragments.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 119	30/03/2023	Figures 27, 33	NK
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
E – W	30m by 1.8m	62.46 – 64.20	0.35

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
319	Fill	Fill of Pit [320]	Backfill	*	0.72	0.6	0.4	320	*	Pot
320	Cut	Pit	Pit	*	0.72	0.6	0.4	*	*	*
321	Fill	Fill of Ditch [322]	Backfill	*	1.6	0.65	0.15	322	*	*
322	Cut	Ditch	Terminus	*	1.6	0.65	0.15	*	*	*
323	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	*	*	*	*

Tr 119
 Plate 133:
 Looking west
 1m scale



Trench 119 Plate 133

Plate 134:

Pit [320]

Looking north

1m scale



Trench 119 Plate 134

Plate 135:

Ditch Terminus [322]

Truncated by Pit [320]

Looking northwest

1m scale



Trench 119 Plate 135

Brief discussion

Trench 119 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by probable Ditch Terminus [322], which was in turn truncated by Pit [320]. The pit was sealed by the topsoil. Fill of [32], [319] contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery fragments.

Trench Number	Date of Investigation	Relevant figures	Recorded by
Trench 121	30/03/2023	Figures 27, 33	JO
Orientation	Dimensions (L x W)	GL OD height	Depth to natural
N - S	30m by 1.8m	62.41 – 66.14	0.46

Contexts within trench

Con.	Type	Interpretation	Category 1	Category 2	L	W	D	Fill of	= to	Finds
316	Fill	Fill of Posthole [317]	Disuse	*	0.44	0.4	0.11	317	*	*
317	Cut	Posthole	Posthole	*	0.44	0.4	0.11	*	*	*
318	Layer	Natural	Natural	*	30	1.8	0.06+	322	*	*

Tr 121
 Plate 136:
 Looking south
 1m scale



Trench 121 Plate 136

Plate 137:

Posthole [317]

Looking north

0.2m scale



Trench 121 Plate 137

Brief discussion

Trench 121 contained natural clay deposits that were truncated by Posthole [317]. The posthole was sealed by the topsoil.

9 NEGATIVE EVALUATION TRENCHES

9.1 The table below shows each of the trenches which produced no archaeological results:

Trench	Length	Width	Depth to Natural	Ground Level (OD Height)	Topsoil	Context Nos		Natural type
						Subsoil	Natural	
1	30	1.8	0.38	66.10 – 57.57m OD	1	57	58	Sandy clay
3	30	1.8	0.34	66.78 – 67.82m OD	1	*	63	Sandy clay
4	30	1.8	0.37	63.98 – 65.30m OD	1	*	59	Sandy clay
5	30	1.8	0.28	63.87 – 64.96m OD	1	*	327	Clayey sand
8	30	1.8	0.71	62.34 – 53.13m OD	1	87	88	Sandy clay
12	30	1.8	0.27	56.84 - 57.24m OD	1	*	124	Sandy clay
16	30	1.8	0.43	51.70 – 52.06m OD	1	98	99	Silty clay
20	30	1.8	1.63+	56.26 – 57.32 OD	1	14	*	*
21	30	1.8	1.61+	57.84 – 58.12m OD	1	9	*	*
22	30	1.8	1.73+	54.37 – 55.65m OD	1	8	*	*
26	30	1.8	1.67+	54.46 – 52.49m OD	1	7	*	*
27	30	1.8	1.55+	56.80 – 57.56m OD	1	6	*	*
28	30	1.8	1.51+	55.00 – 55.86m OD	1	2	*	*
29	30	1.8	1.71+	52.25 – 54.57m OD	1	4	*	*
30	30	1.8	1.61+	51.95 – 52.86m OD	1	3	*	*
38	30	1.8	0.46	59.48 – 60.96m OD	151	*	235	Sandy clay
42	30	1.8	0.31	62.24 – 62.83m OD	151	*	228	Sandy clay
43	30	1.8	0.27	65.29 – 66.49m OD	151	*	263	Sandy clay
45	30	1.8	0.27	62.20 – 63.45m OD	151	*	240	Sandy clay
46	30	1.8	0.71	57.22 – 57.63m OD	151	*	253	Clay
47	30	1.8	0.31	53.84 – 56.40m OD	151	*	252	Clay
48	30	1.8	0.47	62.00 – 63.96m OD	151	241	242	Clay
49	30	1.8	0.34	66.11 – 68.70m OD	151	*	250	Clay

50	30	1.8	0.30	67.66 – 68.76m OD	151	*	254	Silty clay
53	30	1.8	0.25	64.03 – 65.12m OD	151	*	261	Silty clay
54	30	1.8	0.24	64.53 – 66.46m OD	151	*	156	Sandy clay
55	30	1.8	0.30	68.51 - 68.99m OD	151	*	257	Sandy clay
56	30	1.8	0.24	70.15 – 70.23m OD	151	*	266	Sandy clay
57	30	1.8	0.21	70.87 – 71.76m OD	151	*	203	Silty clay & ragstone
58	30	1.8	0.33	71.06 – 71.39m OD	151	*	217	Silty clay & ragstone
59	30	1.8	0.22	69.25 – 70.16m OD	151	*	152	Sandy clay
61	30	1.8	0.48	63.31 – 66.48m OD	151	*	156	Sandy clay
62	30	1.8	0.66	64.17 - 65.04m OD	151	*	191	Clay
64	30	1.8	0.32	72.45 – 72.79m OD	151	*	189	Silty clay & ragstone
65	30	1.8	0.25	72.00 – 72.51m OD	151	*	251	Clay
66	30	1.8	0.32	71.24 – 71.32m OD	151	*	198	Silty clay & ragstone
67	30	1.8	0.30	68.75 - 69.96m OD	151	*	245	Silty clay & ragstone
68	30	1.8	0.22	65.39 – 65.42m OD	151	*	249	Silty clay
69	30	1.8	0.34	64.99 - 67.29m OD	151	*	262	Sandy clay & ragstone
70	30	1.8	0.27	69.24 – 68.84m OD	151	*	259	Sandy clay & ragstone
72	30	1.8	0.26	71.49 – 72.18m OD	151	171	174	Sandy clay & ragstone
73	30	1.8	0.30	72.39 – 72.45m OD	151	*	157	Silty clay
76	30	1.8	0.56	65.79 - 66.48m OD	151	161	162	Silty clay
77	30	1.8	0.20	71.11 – 72.09m OD	151	*	195	Sandy clay
78	30	1.8	0.31	71.12 – 71.73m OD	151	*	158	Silty clay
79	30	1.8	0.29	70.36 – 70.91m OD	151	*	168	Sandy clay & ragstone
80	30	1.8	0.22	69.06 – 69.99m OD	151	*	186	Silty clay
81	30	1.8	0.14	66.85 – 67.93m OD	151	*	258	Sandy clay & ragstone
82	30	1.8	0.41	66.65 – 66.88m OD	151	*	188	Sandy clay
83	30	1.8	0.44	67.22 - 68.83m OD	151	*	169	Silty clay
85	30	1.8	0.40	70.87 – 71.50m OD	151	*	159	Silty clay
86	30	1.8	0.36	70.77 - 71.94m OD	151	*	160	Silty clay

87	30	1.8	0.45	67.78 - 70.08m OD	151	165	166	Silty clay
88	30	1.8	0.27	70.27 - 70.99m OD	151	*	167	Silty clay
89	30	1.8	0.37	66.49 - 66.57m OD	151	*	163	Silty clay
91	30	1.8	0.24	64.19 - 65.89m OD	151	*	170	Sandy clay
95	30	1.8	0.32	51.45 - 51.85m OD	135	*	132	Silty clay
96	30	1.8	0.33	52.28 - 52.54m OD	135	*	139	Silty clay
97	30	1.8	0.30	51.28 - 51.78m OD	135	*	138	Silty clay
98	30	1.8	0.36	52.56 - 52.75m OD	135	*	137	Silty Clay
99	30	1.8	0.28	55.47 - 55.97m OD	283	*	281	Clay
100	30	1.8	0.38	56.80 - 57.99m OD	283	*	287	Clay
101	30	1.8	0.29	57.19 - 57.29m OD	283	*	296	Clay
103	30	1.8	0.29	60.86 - 60.94m OD	283	*	282	Clay
104	30	1.8	0.29	60.36 - 62.72m OD	283	*	297	Clay
105	30	1.8	0.41	65.42 - 65.67m OD	283	*	300	Clay
106	30	1.8	0.31	64.51 - 64.83m OD	283	*	284	Clay
108	30	1.8	0.28	59.92 - 60.61m OD	283	*	285	Clay
109	30	1.8	0.29	61.61 - 62.00m OD	283	*	295	Clay
110	30	1.8	0.31	61.15 - 61.33m OD	283	*	291	Clay
111	30	1.8	0.38	60.21 - 61.07m OD	283	*	286	Clay
113	30	1.8	0.26	56.78 - 57.60m OD	325	*	307	Clay
114	30	1.8	0.36	57.80 - 58.54m OD	325	*	298	Clay
115	30	1.8	0.31	60.38 - 61.36m OD	325	*	308	Clay
118	30	1.8	0.35	63.56 - 64.17m OD	325	*	302	Clay
120	30	1.8	0.38	59.79 - 59.98m OD	325	*	290	Clay
122	30	1.8	0.29	65.26 - 65.90m OD	325	*	301	Clay

9.2 Negative Trench Photos



Trench 1, Facing North



Trench 3, Facing North



Trench 4, Facing South



Trench 8, Facing South



Trench 5, Facing East



Trench 12, Facing East



Trench 16, Facing West



Trench 20, Facing West



Trench 22, Facing West



Trench 26, Facing East



Trench 27, Facing South



Trench 28, Facing East



Trench 29, North Facing



Trench 30, East Facing



Trench 38, Facing West



Trench 42, Facing Southwest



Trench 43, Facing Northwest



Trench 45, Facing North



Trench 46, Facing East



Trench 47, Facing South



Trench 48, Facing East



Trench 49, Facing North



Trench 50, Facing Southwest



Trench 53, Facing Northwest



Trench 54, Facing West



Trench 55, Facing Northeast



Trench 56, Facing Southwest



Trench 57, Facing North



Trench 58, Facing West



Trench 59, Facing Northeast



Trench 61, Facing East



Trench 62, Facing South



Trench 64, Facing East



Trench 65, Facing East



Trench 66, Facing South



Trench 67, Facing East



Trench 68, Facing South



Trench 69, Facing West



Trench 70, Facing North



Trench 72, Facing South



Trench 73, Facing Northeast



Trench 76, Facing South



Trench 77, Facing West



Trench 78, Facing North



Trench 79, Facing East



Trench 80, Facing North



Trench 81, Facing West



Trench 85, Facing South



Trench 86, Facing East



Trench 87, Facing South



Trench 88, Facing West



Trench 89, Facing South



Trench 91, Facing West



Trench 95, Facing East



Trench 96, Facing North



Trench 97, Facing South



Trench 98, Facing West



Trench 99, Facing North



Trench 100, Facing North



Trench 101, Facing East



Trench 103, Facing East



Trench 104, Facing North



Trench 105, Facing West



Trench 106, Facing North



Trench 108, Facing South



Trench 109, Facing West



Trench 110, Facing North



Trench 111, Facing South



Trench 113, Facing North



Trench 114, Facing West



Trench 115, Facing North



Trench 118, Facing North



Trench 120, Facing East



Trench 122, Facing East

10 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

10.1 The following research objectives were contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation:

Can potential features, indicated by geophysical survey of the site, be confirmed as archaeological features and of what character and date?

10.2 In Area 1 the geophysical survey identified the area of modern made ground and variations in the natural deposit but did not pick up on any of the archaeological features identified during the evaluation.

10.3 The geophysical survey did identify two ditches that were confirmed by the archaeological evaluation in Trench 94, (Area 2). Evidence recovered during the evaluation showed that these ditches, probable field boundaries, were Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British in date.

10.4 In Area 4, the geophysical survey did not identify any of the archaeological features recorded during the evaluation.

10.5 Across Area 5, the archaeological evaluation confirmed the results of the geophysical survey in Trenches 71 and 91. In Trench 71, the survey identified a ditch, with re-cut that was dated to the Romano-British period. The feature in Trench 91 was also a ditch, this time dated to the late Bronze-Early Iron Age.

10.6 In Area 6, the geophysical survey did not identify any of the archaeological features recorded during the evaluation.

Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, and if so, what is the nature of this activity and how it relates to the evidence found in the nearby area?

10.7 The lithics assemblage collected during the investigation shows that there was activity across the site dating back to the Mesolithic period, with the recovery of a Deepcar-type obliquely truncated microlith. A notched blade-like flake is also likely to date to these periods. Later activity is evidenced through the lithic assemblage, 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.

10.8 During the investigation sherds of pottery were recovered that dated to the Neolithic, Mid to Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Mid to Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British periods. Though some of this material was residual, features were securely dated to the Neolithic, Mid to Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British periods.

10.9 Two Neolithic pits were identified in Trench 124, located in the south of Area 5.

10.10 A posthole from the Mid to Late Bronze Age, was recorded in Trench 123, in the south of Area 5 and layer of colluvium in Trench 62, to the east of the area.

- 10.11 Two ditches dating to the Late bronze Age were recorded in Tr 90 along with a pit in Tr 123. Both these trenches were to the south of Area 5.
- 10.12 Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British features were by far the most common, comprising pits, ditches, gullies, postholes, a charcoal rich layer and layers of colluvium and were recorded in all of the areas across the study site, with concentrations in Areas 2 and 6.
- 10.13 The site-specific desk-based assessment, (Orion 2022) lists the prehistoric find spots and archaeological investigations within and around the study site, including flint scatters and probable field systems.
- 10.14 Archaeological investigations at Stock Farm, c.900m west of Area 1 revealed numerous artifacts dating from the Neolithic to the medieval period, along with possible settlement enclosures dating to the late Bronze Age and Iron Age. It is highly likely that the prehistoric material and features encountered on site were associated with the sites to the west. They probably represent small scale agricultural activity.

Are Romano-British remains present within the site, what is their character and how they correspond to the findings of the works in close proximity of the current site?

- 10.15 Romano-British features were recorded in Areas 1 and 5. In the main, these took the form of pits and ditches, (probable field boundaries). Trenches 14 and 15, located in Area 1, three possible sunken feature buildings, (sfbs) were recorded. Although no dating evidence was recovered, they have tentatively been placed into this phase due to the amount of Romano-British material in the immediate vicinity. The fills of these features contained charcoal and carbonised seeds, indicative of processing grains.
- 10.16 A large amount of Romano-British material was also recovered from Trenches 63, 74 and 75, located in the east of Area 5, including highly abraded pottery, ceramic building material, (cbm) and butchered animal bone. The deposits from which this material was collected did not seem to have any associated cuts and it is possible that this is dumped material from a nearby site.
- 10.17 Evidence for a potential Roman villa, c.1km south of the study site was recorded in an archaeological investigation, along with field systems to the immediate north of the site and possible iron working c.120m to the north-east. This depicts an active Romano-British landscape of low-scale farming and industry, probably centred on the potential villa to the south.

Is there any evidence of medieval or post-medieval activity on the site? • Are remains of radio tower present on the site, as well as other WWII related remains?

- 10.18 There was no evidence of medieval activity on the study site.
- 10.19 A ditch containing part of a late post-medieval strap binding was recorded in Trench 15, located to the south of Area 1. This feature probably represents a field boundary.

- 10.20 During the machining of Trench 64, in the centre of Area 5, two possible cables were picked up with the CAT scanner. As the signals were possibly live, the cables were not excavated. It is likely that these are associated with the WWII radio tower that was located immediately to the north of this location.

11 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASED DISCUSSION

Phase 1: Natural

- 11.1 Natural deposits were encountered in all trenches, apart from 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 28 and 30 where the ground level had been elevated with modern made ground during the construction of the CTRL.
- 11.2 The natural primarily comprised of Wealden Clay, with outcrops of ragstone recorded in trenches 53, 63, 67, 69, 72, 74, 84, 90 and 124 on the higher ground in Area 5. The maximum and minimum heights of the natural within each area is shown in the table below.

AREA	MAX HEIGHT (mOD)	TRENCH No	MIN HEIGHT (mOD)	TRENCH No
1	67.48	3	50.97	24
2	54.1	94	50.98	97
4	64.39	106	55.19	99
5	72.48	64	52.95	124
6	65.7	121	56.42	113

Phase 2: Neolithic

- 11.3 Two possible Neolithic pits [212] and [227] were recorded in Trench 124 in Area 5. The earlier [212] was truncated by Pit [227]. Although neither fill of Pit [212] contained any dating evidence, pottery dating to this phase was recovered from Pit [227].
- 11.4 Several struck flints dated to Mesolithic to Neolithic were recovered from features and deposits of late date as residual material.

Phase 3: Mid to Late Bronze Age

- 11.5 Pit [13] was recorded in Trench 6, (Area 1) cutting into the natural deposits. It has been placed in this phase as a flint blade of Mesolithic-Bronze Age date was recovered from its fill.
- 11.6 In Area 5, Trench 123 recorded a posthole or small pit [197] contained sherds on Middle Bronze Age pottery and animal bones, probably those of cows and sheep. Middle to Late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from a colluvial deposit in Trench 62.

Phase 4: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

- 11.7 In Trench 13 a pit and a ditch were recorded. Large east-west aligned ditch [105] contained cattle bone, pottery and struck flints dating from this phase of activity. Although a struck flint dating to the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic was recovered from Pit [108], this is probably residual, and the feature has been tentatively placed in this phase because of its proximity to Ditch [126].
- 11.8 Trench 90 in the south of Area 5 contained features that produced Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. Large ditch [223] ran on a northeast-southwest alignment. All its fills had pottery that dated to this period along with burnt and struck flints and fired clay. The primary

fill also contained carbonised seeds and moderate amounts of charcoal. Running parallel to Ditch [223] was a small, unexcavated ditch, [219]. Although a sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from its surface, it has been cautiously placed in Phase 4 as it remained unexcavated and its proximity to Ditch [223].

- 11.9 Pit [193] in Trench 123, also in the south of Area 5 was sub-circular in plan and contained pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

Phase 5: Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British

- 11.10 Features dating from the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British period were recorded in every area on the site.

Area 1: Trenches 9, 13 and 18

- 11.11 Trench 9 contained the remnant of sub-oval pit [126], that contained pottery dating to the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British period.

Area 2: Trenches 92, 93, 94 and 125

- 11.12 In Trench 92 were Gully [128] and Ditch [134], both of which were aligned northwest to southeast. Neither produced any dating evidence, but they have been placed this phase as the dated features in this area all fall within this period.

- 11.13 Gully [131] was recorded in Trench 93, running on a northeast-southwest alignment. Again, this was undated but placed in this phase because of its proximity to other features that were dated to this phase.

- 11.14 The earliest feature in Trench 94 was pit [154], which was truncated by pit [148]. This was in turn truncated by Ditch [150] = [143]. Although neither of the pits contained dating evidence, and may belong to an earlier phase of activity, the ditch, which ran on a northwest-southeast alignment contained sherds of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British transition. Northeast-southwest aligned ditch [118] and pit [146] also contained pottery dating to this period.

- 11.15 Ditch [184] in Trench 125 was aligned north to south. As no dating evidence was recovered, it has been placed into this period because of its proximity to other features.

Area 4: Trenches 102 and 107

- 11.16 In Area 4, in Trench 102 there was a discrete charcoal rich layer, [288] possibly a dump of 'rake-out' material from a hearth and Pit [294] in Trench 107. No dating evidence came from either of these and they have been cautiously placed in this phase due to the proximity of features that have been securely placed in the Late iron Age to Early Romano-British period.

Area 5: Trenches 44, 74, 82, 84 and 90

- 11.17 A pit was recorded in Trench 44 that contained animal bone and pottery dating to the Late Iron Age- Early Romano-British period. In Trench 74 was east-west aligned ditch [233] from

which animal bones and pottery dating to this phase were recovered. Layers of colluvium, [187] and [229] that were recorded in Trenches 82 and 90, respectively, contained Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British pottery as did Pit [177] located in Trench.84.

Area 6: Trenches 112, 117, 119 and 121.

- 11.18 Northwest-southeast aligned Ditch [304] and Posthole [306] were recorded in Trench 112. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these features, but they have been placed in this phase due to their proximity to other features that have been dated to this phase as was Pit [311] in Trench 116. Northeast-southwest aligned Ditch termini, [314] and [322], were located in Trenches 117 and 119 respectively. Terminus [314] contained pottery dating to this phase of activity. No dating evidence was recovered from Terminus [322], it was however, truncated by Pit [320] from which Late iron Age-Early Romano-British pottery was recorded. Posthole [317], located in Trench 121 did not contain any datable material and it has cautiously been placed within this phase.

Phase 6: Romano-British

- 11.19 Romano-British features were recorded in Areas 1 and 5

Area 1: Trenches 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24 and 25

- 11.20 A colluvial layer [89], recorded in Trench 2 was cut by Pit [92] which contained pottery dating to the Romano-British period.
- 11.21 In Trench 6, a layer of colluvium that sealed the Bronze Age features has been tentatively placed in this phase.
- 11.22 North-South aligned Ditch [70] in Trench 7, posthole [110] in Trench 10 and Pit [56] in Trench 11 did not contain any dating evidence and they have been placed within this phase due to the proximity of features that have been dated to this period.
- 11.23 Two possible sunken feature buildings, (SFBs) [73] and [121] with associated postholes were recorded in Trench 14. They were both sub-rectangular in plan, with SFB [73] and its postholes [75] and [77] truncating SFB [121] with its posthole [123]. The fills of the possible SFBs were rich in charcoal and fired clay. No dating evidence was retrieved from either structure, but they have been placed in this phase not only because of their proximity to dated Romano-British features, but also as SFBs are not uncommon on sites of this date.
- 11.24 Another possible SFB [67] was recorded in Trench 15, with associated postholes [112], [114] and [116]. Like the SFBs in Trench 14, the fills were rich in charcoal and fired clay, but did not produce any dating evidence.
- 11.25 Three postholes and two ditches were recorded in Trench 17. The postholes [82], [84] and [86] appeared to be associated on an east-west alignment, possibly the remnants of a fence line. Ditch [62] cut across the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment, while Ditch [95] ran

on a southwest-northeast alignment, terminating in the trench. It is possible that Ditch [95] is the return and terminus of Ditch [62].

- 11.26 In Trench 18, Ditch Terminus [28] cut through the top of the Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British gully [53] on a north-south alignment. It was in turn truncated by Pit [51], which was itself was cut by Pit [42]. All these features contained pottery dated to this archaeological period.
- 11.27 Ditch [16] truncated the natural deposits in Trench 19, running on a northwest-southeast alignment. No datable finds were recovered, but it has been placed into this period because of proximity and shared alignments with features of this date.
- 11.28 Two ditches [20] and [32] were recorded in Trench [23]. Ditch [20] was aligned northeast-southwest and Ditch [32] northwest-southeast. Despite being in close proximity they just missed each other within the trench, so no relationship could be ascertained.
- 11.29 Trenches 24 and 25 contained northeast-southwest aligned ditches [40] and [46] respectively. No datable finds were recovered from either of the features, but they have been placed into this period because of proximity and shared alignments with features of this date.

Area 5: Trenches 39, 41, 51, 52, 60, 63, 71 and 75

- 11.30 Pit [247] was recorded truncating the natural deposits in Trench 39. Its fill was rich in charcoal and fired clay, but no datable finds were recovered. This feature has tentatively been placed in this phase.
- 11.31 Layers of colluvium assigned to the Romano-British period were recorded in Trenches 41 and 75. In Trench 41 Layer [274] was overlain by layer [273] and in Trench 75 Layer [244] was sealed by Layer [200].
- 11.32 Posthole [265] was recorded in Trench 51 and east-west aligned ditch [278] was recorded in Trench 52, from which animal bones (sheep) and pottery dating to this phase were recovered.
- 11.33 In Trench 60, posthole [181] was recorded truncating the natural deposits. No datable finds were recovered, and this feature has tentatively been placed in this phase.
- 11.34 A sequence of probable dumped deposits and colluvium was recorded in Trench 63. Located on the side of a steep hill, the earliest dump deposit [209] was overlain by redeposited natural/colluvium [208], then [199], which contained fragments of ragstone and charcoal flecking and Small Find {4}, a Cua pin. This was in turn sealed by dump layers [207], [206] and [205] sequentially. Layer [205] contained a large volume of butchered animal bone, oyster shell and fired clay. A fragment of post-medieval brick was also retrieved from the layer, but this is probably intrusive in nature. Although these deposits are probably a sequence of dumps akin to a midden, the evaluation trench was not large enough to establish their true nature and they they have tentatively been placed within a cut, [210].

- 11.35 North-south aligned ditch [280] was recorded in Trench 71, re-cut by Ditch [268] from which butchered cattle bones were recovered. No datable finds were recovered, and this feature has tentatively been placed in this phase.
- 11.36 In Trench 75 colluvial deposit [244] was overlain by colluvium [200] from which pottery dating to the Romano-British period was retrieved.

Phase 7: Post-Medieval

- 11.37 Ditch [65] with re-cut [35] was recorded on a northeast-southwest alignment in Trench 15 located in Area 1. A fragment of a glass wine bottle was retrieved from the primary fill of Ditch [65] and a piece of a late post-medieval strap binding was collected from the fill the re-cut [35].
- 11.38 In Area 5, layers of colluvium dated to the post-medieval period were recorded in Trench 41, [272] overlain by [271] and [243] in Trench 75.

Phase 8: Modern

- 11.39 Ploughsoil/subsoil was recorded sealing the archaeological horizon in Trenches 1, 8, 13, 14, 16, 17, 23, 41, 48, 60, 63, 72, 76 and 87.
- 11.40 In Trenches 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 modern made ground, spoil from the construction of the CTRL over 2.5m thick was recorded.
- 11.41 Topsoil sealed all the trenches, bringing the site up to the present ground level.

12 CONCLUSIONS

- 12.1 Untruncated natural deposits were noted in all the trenches, except for Trenches 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 in Area 1 where modern interventions likely related to the construction of a motorway truncated the northernmost portion of the site. The natural composed mainly of Wealden Clay, with outcrops of ragstone.
- 12.2 Archaeology dating from the prehistoric to the modern day were uncovered in 43 of the evaluation trenches.
- 12.3 Whilst features with secure dating cover range from the Neolithic to the modern day, the lithics assemblage shows that there was activity across the site dating back to the Mesolithic period.
- 12.4 Two possible Neolithic intercutting pits were recorded in Trench 124, to the south of Area 5, the latter of which produced a sherd of pottery.
- 12.5 A Mid-Late Bronze Age small pit or posthole was recorded in Trench 123, in the south of Area 5, from which pottery and animal bones were recovered. A layer of colluvium in Trench 62, in the west of Area 5 also produced pottery dating to the Middle-Late Bronze Age.
- 12.6 A large ditch and a pit dated to the Late Bronze-Early Iron Age were recorded in Trench 13, to the north of Area 1. The ditch contained pottery and struck flints. Trenches 90 and 123 located in the south of Area 5. also had features that were dated to this phase of activity. In Trench 90, two ditches were recorded, only one of which was excavated, producing pottery, struck flints and animal bone. Pottery from this period was also recovered from the pit in Trench 123.
- 12.7 Features from the Late Iron Age-Early Romano British period were recorded in all the areas of evaluation with apparent focal points of activity in Areas 2 and 6.
- 12.8 A pit or gully remnant with pottery dating to this phase was recorded in Trench 9, located in the east of Area 1. Two gullies and a pit that contained pottery were also noted to the southeast of the area in Trench 18.
- 12.9 In Area 2, Trenches 92, 93, 94 and 125 all had features dating to this period. Trench 92 contained a ditch and a gully, Trench 93 a gully, Trench 94 had two ditches and three pits, and another ditch was recorded in Trench 125.
- 12.10 In Area 4, Trench 102 contained a small discrete charcoal-rich layer and Trench 107 had a pit ascribed to this phase.
- 12.11 Trenches 112, 116, 117, 119 and 121 in Area 6 all contained features dated to this period. Trench 112 had a ditch and a posthole, Trench 116 contained a pit, Trench 117 a ditch terminus, Trench 119 a pit and the terminus of a ditch and Trench 121 held a posthole.
- 12.12 Romano-British features were recorded in Areas 1, (Trenches 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24 and 25) and Area 5 (Trenches 39, 41, 48, 51, 52, 60, 63, 71 and 75).

- 12.13 In Area 1, pits were recorded in Trenches 2 and 11, colluvial layers that dated to the Romano-British period in Trenches 2 and 6 and ditches in Trenches 7, 17, 19, 23, 24 and 25. A possible alignment of three postholes was recorded in Trench 17, probably the remnant of a fence line and a further posthole was excavated in Trench 10.
- 12.14 Two possible sunken feature buildings with associated postholes were recorded in Trench 14 and a further one was excavated in Trench 15. Most likely Romano-British in date, these structures are most probably ancillary buildings associated with farming and the processing of grains.
- 12.15 In Area 6 layers of colluvium dated to the Romano-British period were recorded in Trenches 39, 41 and 75, postholes in Trenches 41 and 60 and ditches in Trenches 52 and 71. A sequence of probable refuse dumping from this period was recorded in Trench 63. This included animal bone and fragments of highly abraded pottery, cbm and fired clay. These layers may be evidence of a midden spreading down the side of a hill, however due to the constraints of the evaluation trench they have cautiously been placed within a cut. With the lack of intensive Romano-British archaeology in the immediate vicinity, it is probable that this waste was brought in from the probable villa site c.1km to the south.
- 12.16 Post-medieval activity was recorded in Trench 15 and Area 1, where a probable field boundary ditch and recut were excavated and Trenches 41 and 75 where there were layers of colluvium dated to this phase.
- 12.17 The evaluation only partially confirmed the existence of archaeological features as suggested by the geophysical survey. The evaluation fieldwork revealed that majority of the potential features were of natural origins and variations within the natural deposits on the site.
- 12.18 It has been observed that the archaeological evidence suggests specific locations within the site for some of the past activity. The activity dated to between Neolithic and Late Bronze Age seem to have been concentrated in the southern part of the site, mostly Area 5. The Late Iron Age-Early Romano British activity seems to have been focused in the central and south-eastern parts of the site (Areas 2 and 6) whilst Romano-British evidence was present in the northern and central parts of the site (Areas 1 and 5), although south-eastern Area 6 also contained colluvium deposits of that date. Post-medieval remains were present in the north (Area 1).

13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 13.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Engena Ltd for commissioning the work and Sylvia Lock of Orion Heritage for consulting the project. We also thank Wendy Richards, the Historic Environment Advisor at Kent County Council Historic Environment Team (KCC), who monitored the project on behalf of Ashford Borough Council.
- 13.2 The supervisor would like to thank Bruce Ferguson, David Havard, Henry Geoghegan, Jake O'Donahue, Liam Morris, Lauren Ward, Natalia Klimasovska, Robert Dye and Tanya Jones, of PCA, for their hard work on site.
- 13.3 The author would like to thank Zbigniew Pozorski for project managing and editing this report and Diana Valk for the CAD illustrations. Thanks also to Jon Cotton for the Pottery Assessment, Chris Jarrett for the Glass Assessment, Amparo Valcarcel for the Ceramic Building Material Assessment, Marit Gaimster for the Small Finds Assessment, Barry Bishop for the Lithics Assessment, Kevin Rielly for the Animal Bone Assessment and Jane Wheeler for the Environmental Archaeology Assessment.

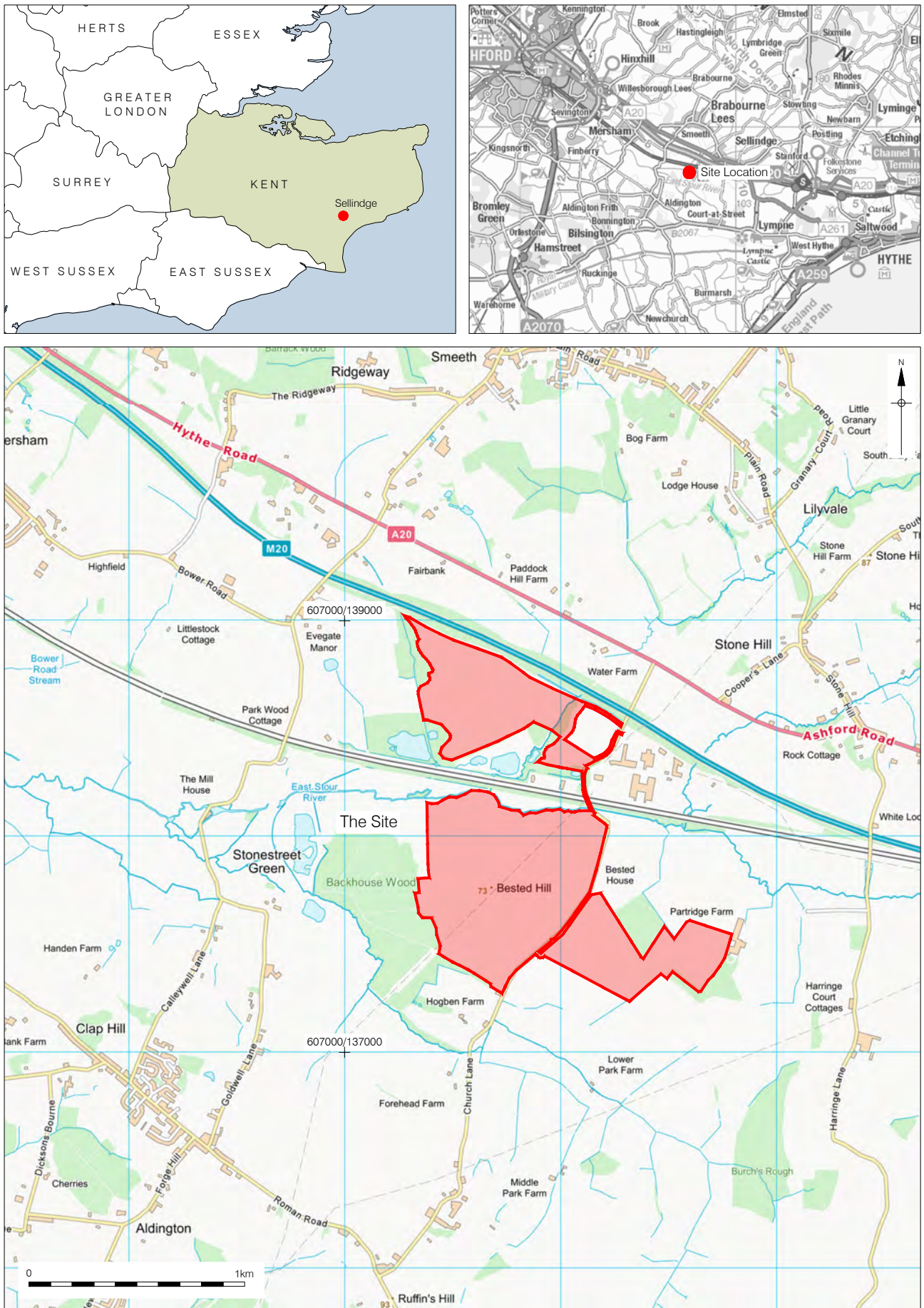
14 BIBLIOGRAPHY

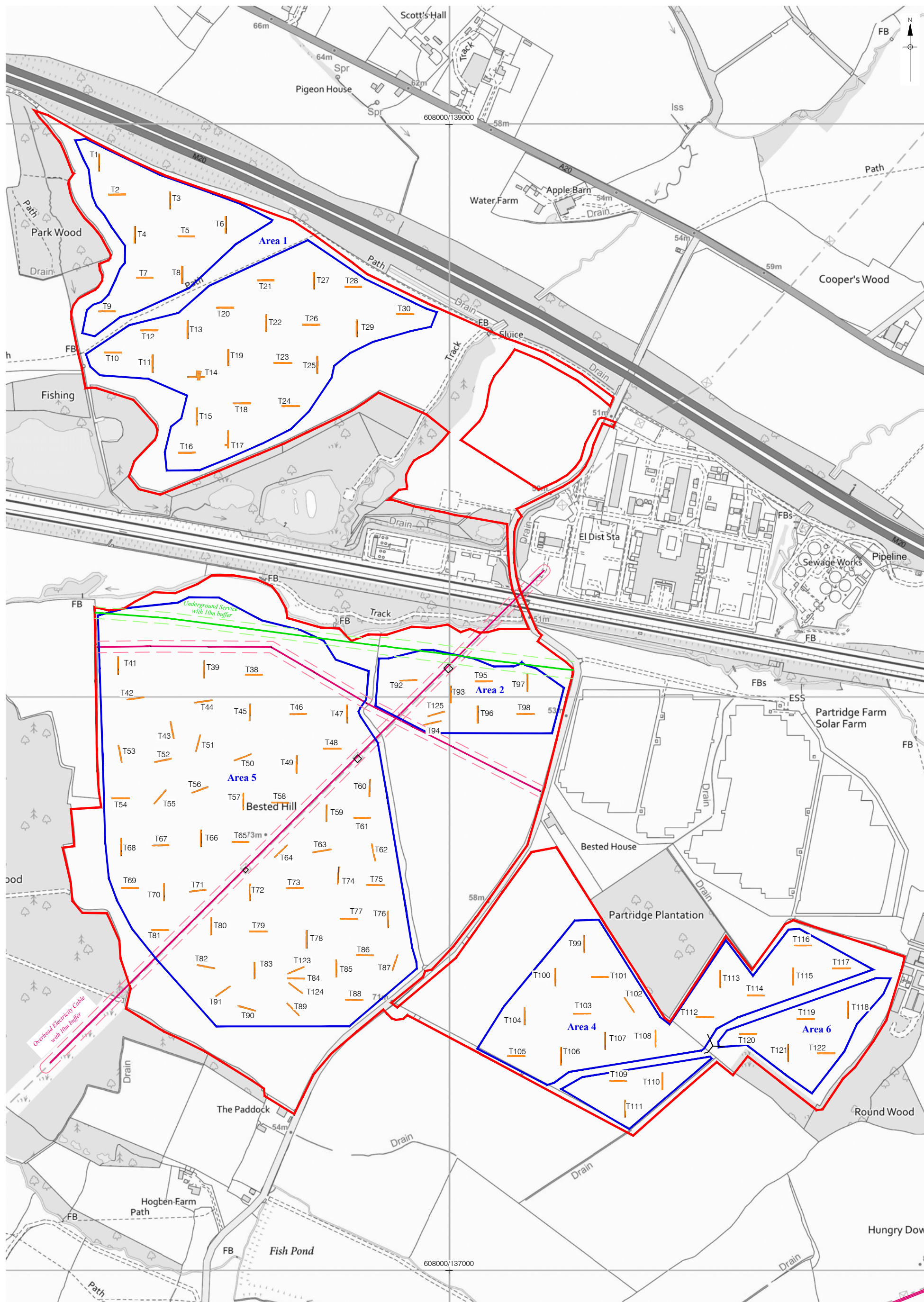
Orion Heritage, 2022. Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment: Sellindge Solar Farm. Orion Heritage Ltd Unpublished Report

PCA, 2023. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation: Land south of M20, Church Lane, Aldington, Kent. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd Unpublished Report

Taylor, J. 2009. Fieldwork Induction Manual. Pre-Construct Archaeology Operations Manual 1. Pre-Construct Archaeology unpublished report

BGS, 2022. Geology of Britain Viewer. Kent, British Geological Survey.
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



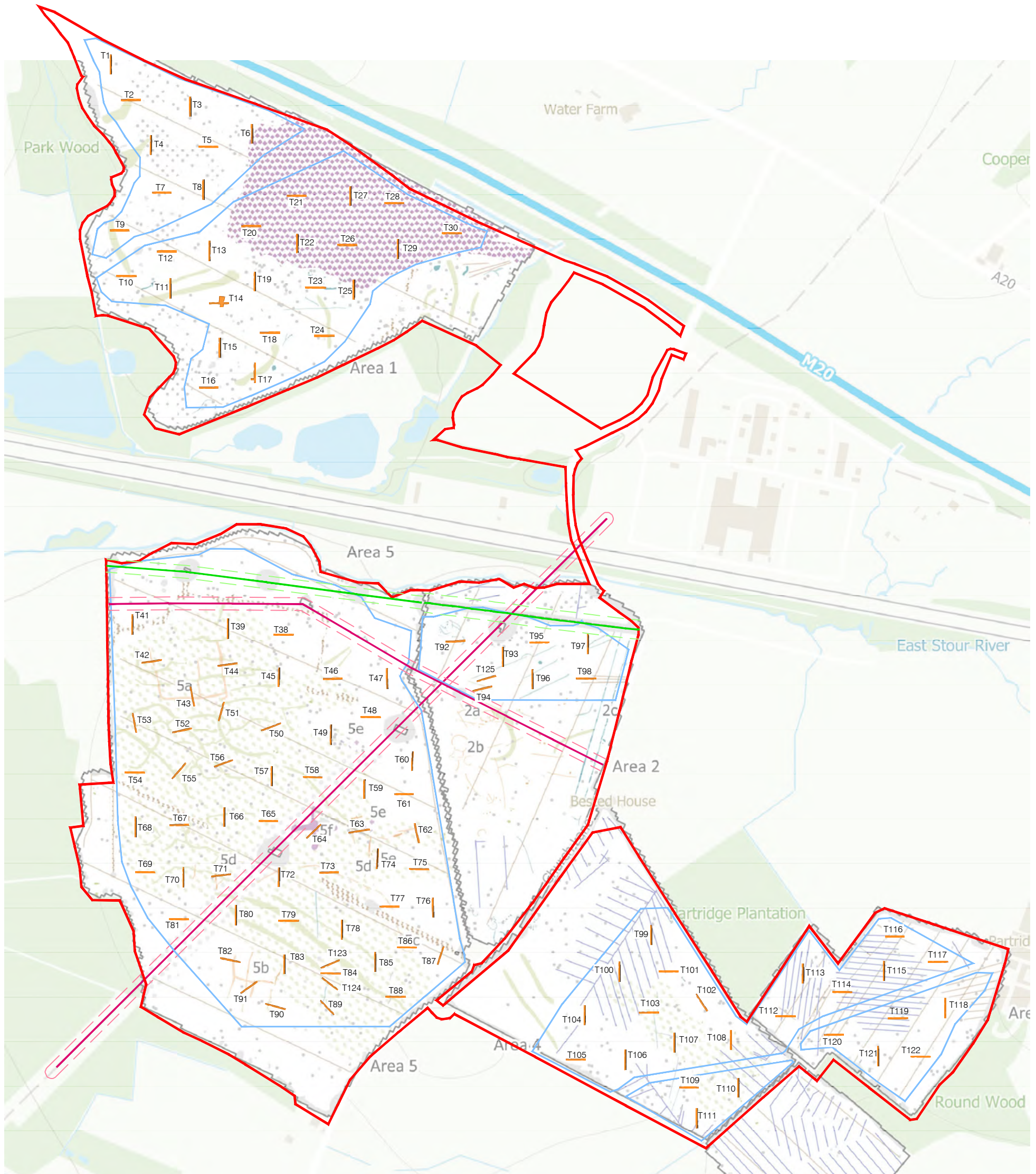


0 250m

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



608250/139100



608250/137100



607390/138890
+

607440/138890
+

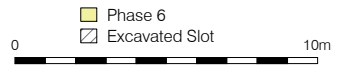
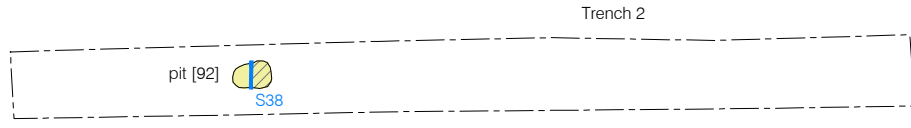
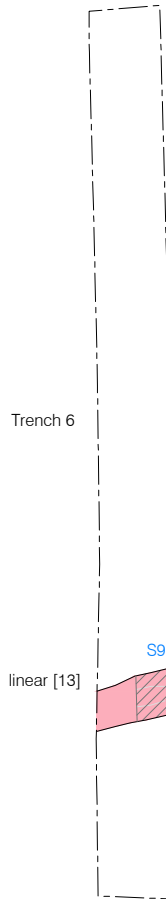
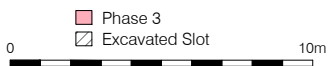


Figure 4
Plan of Trench 2
1:250 at A4

607600/138850
+



607600/138800
+



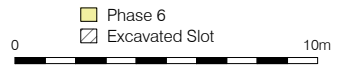
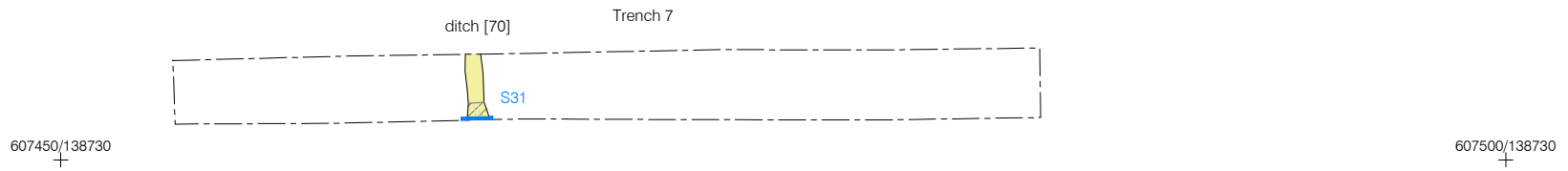
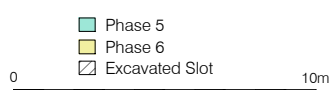


Figure 6
Plan of Trench 7
1:250 at A4



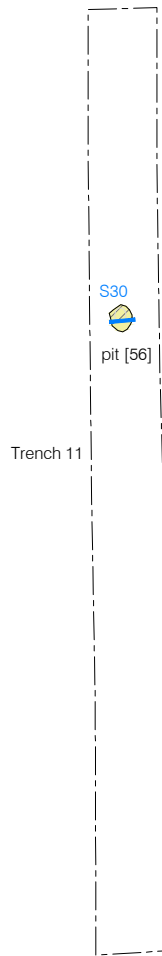
607380/138640
+

607430/138640
+

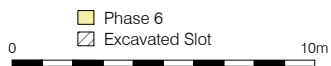




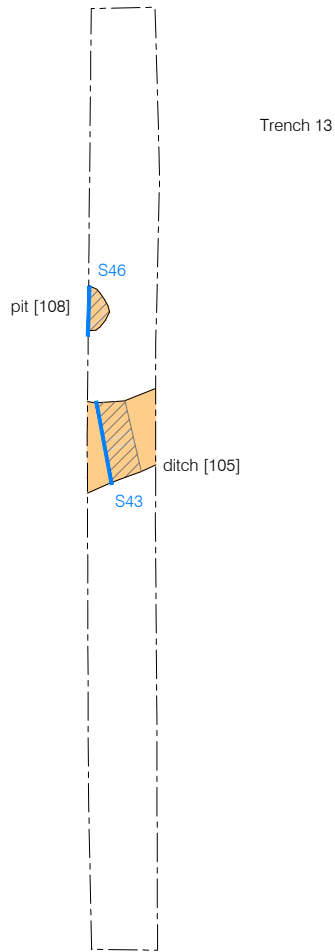
607470/138610
+



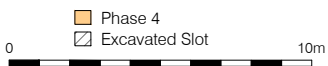
607470/138560
+



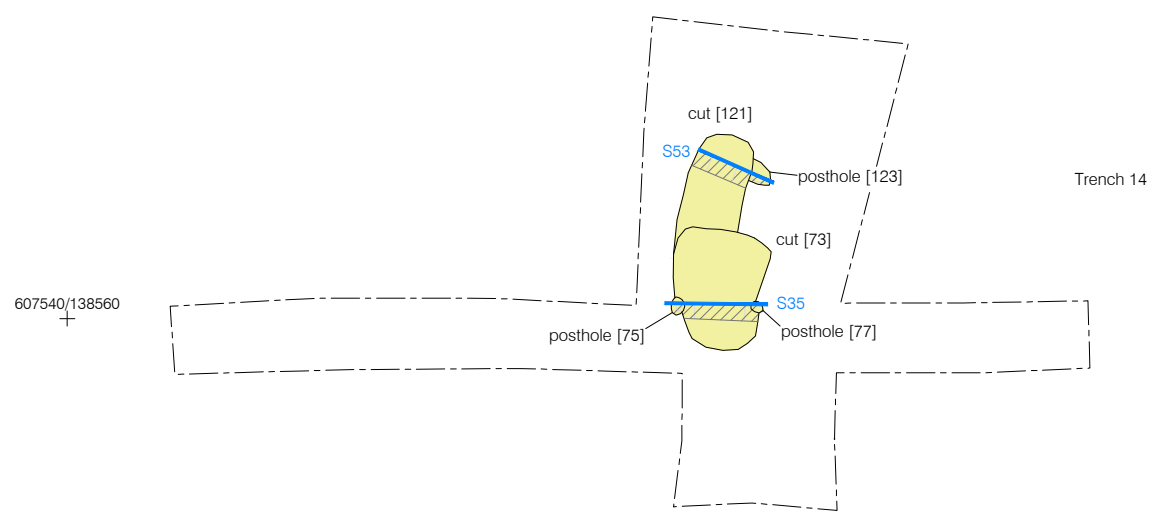
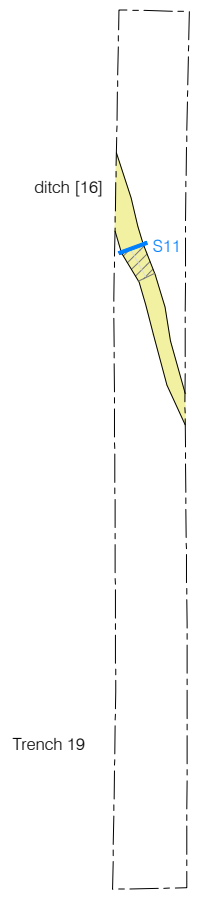
607530/138670
+



607530/138620
+



607540/138610
+



607540/138560
+

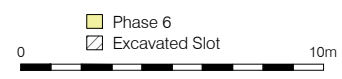
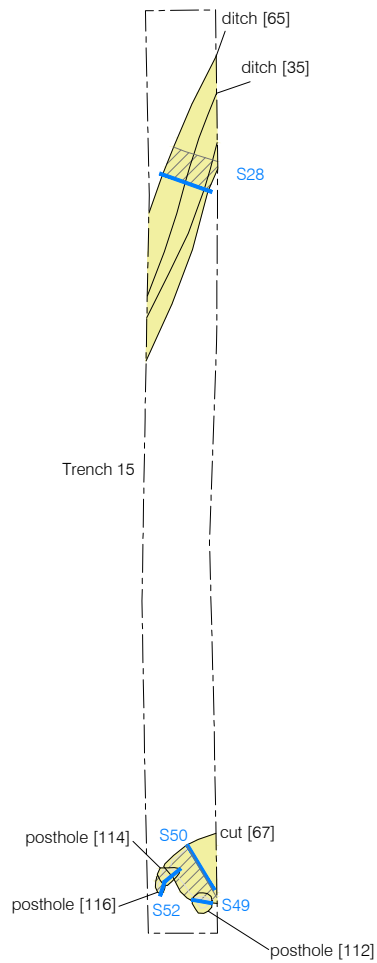


Figure 10
Plan of Trenches 14 and 19
1:250 at A3

607550/138520
+



607550/138470
+

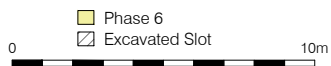
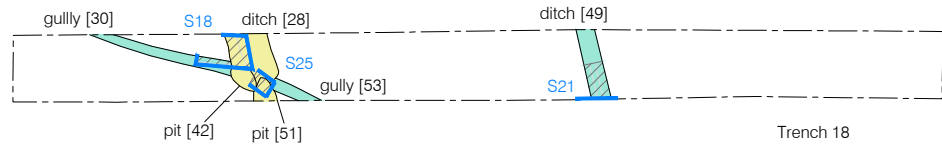
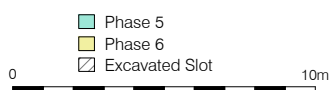
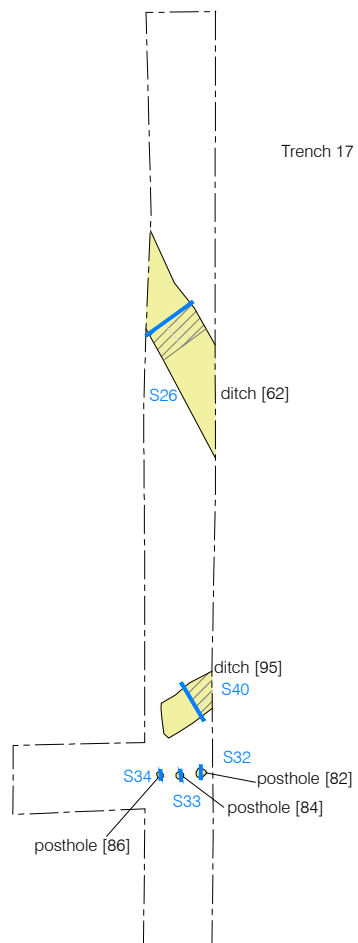


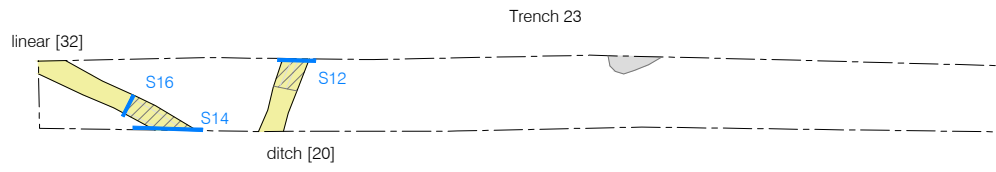
Figure 11
Plan of Trench 15
1:250 at A4



607600/138480
+

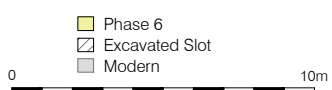
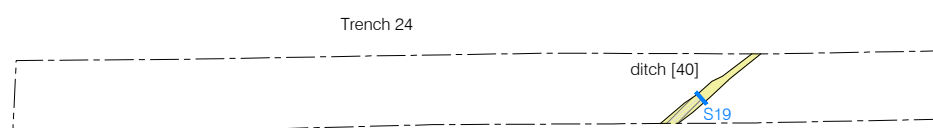
607650/138480
+





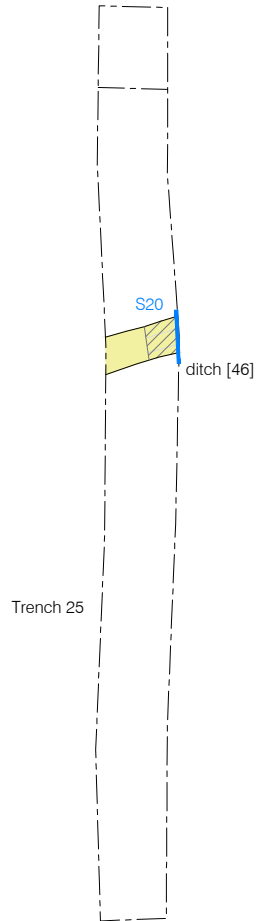
607690/138550
+

607740/138550
+

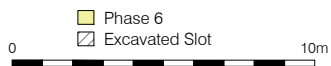


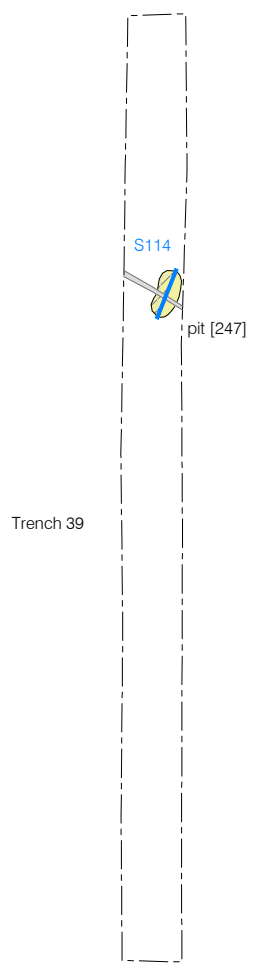


607760/138600
+



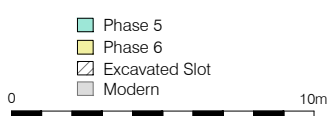
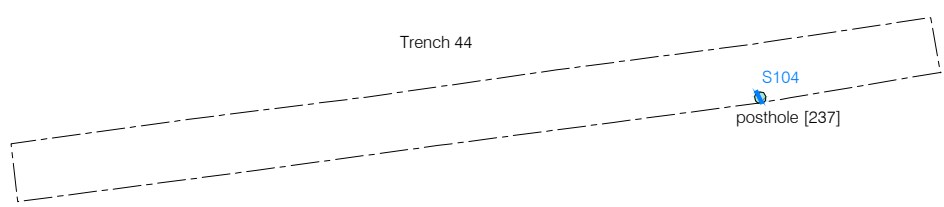
607760/138550
+

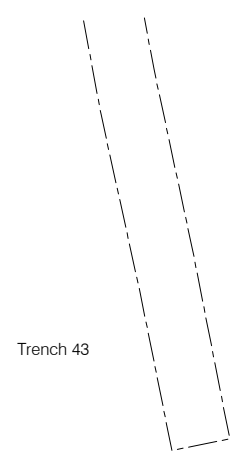




607540/138020
+

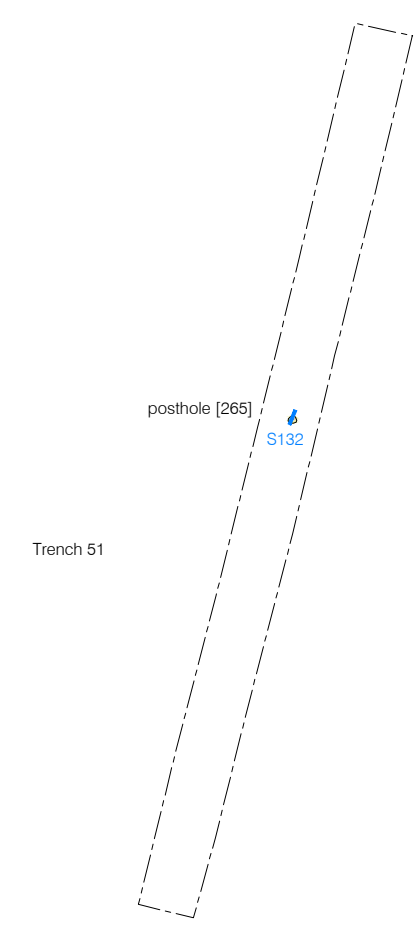
607590/138020
+





Trench 43

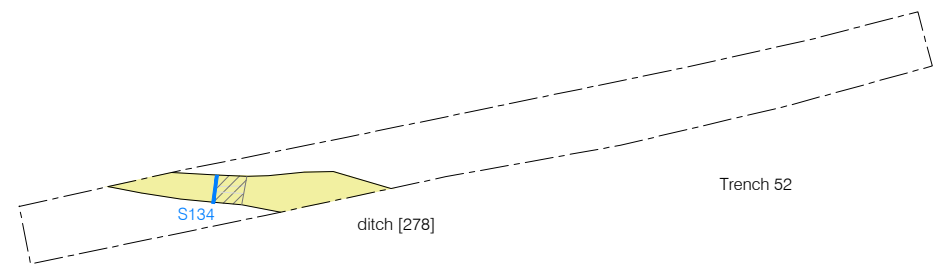
607530/137940



Trench 51

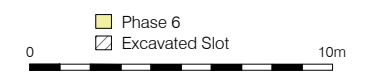
posthole [265]
S132

607530/137890



Trench 52

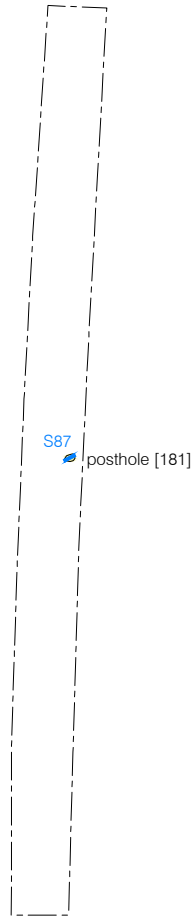
S134
ditch [278]



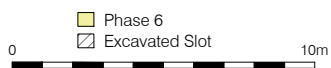
607870/137870
+



Trench 60



607870/137820
+





607760/137740
+

607760/137740
+

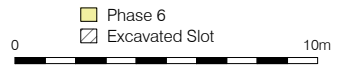
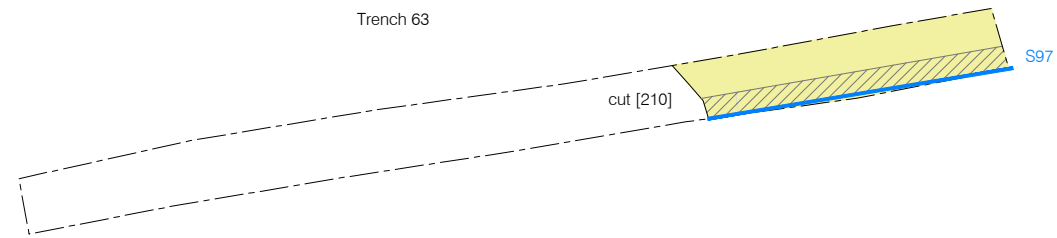


Figure 18
Plan of Trench 63
1:250 at A4



607530/137670

607580/137670

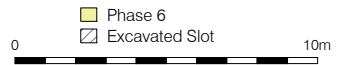
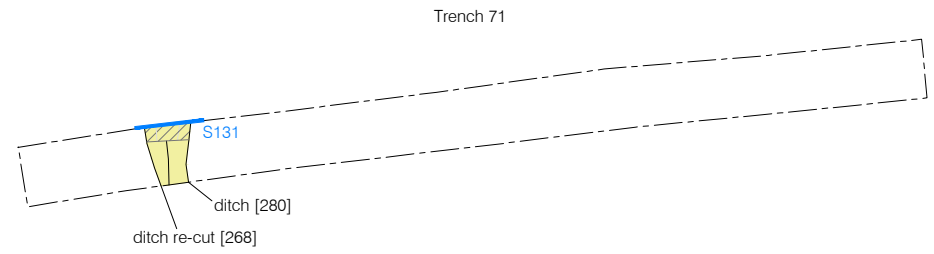
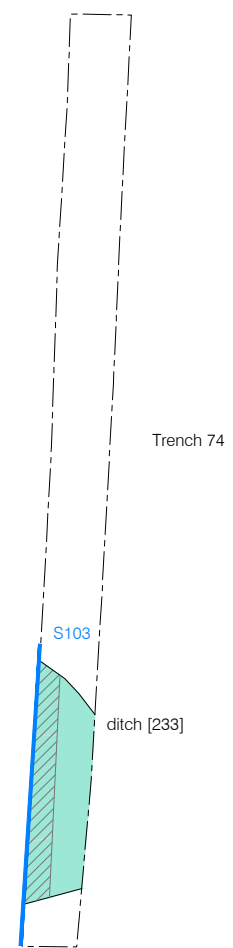
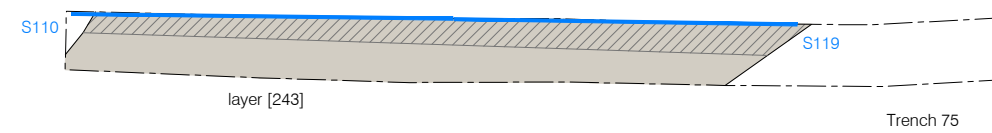


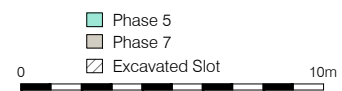
Figure 19
Plan of Trench 71
1:250 at A4

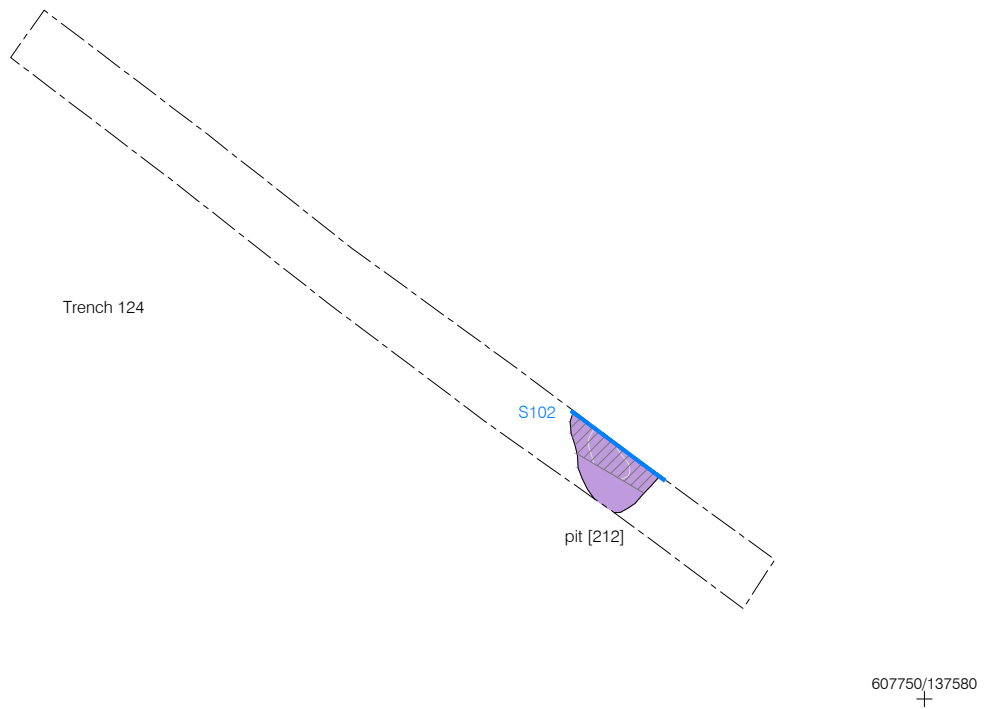
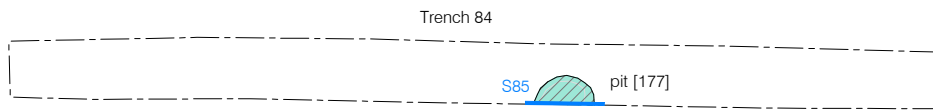
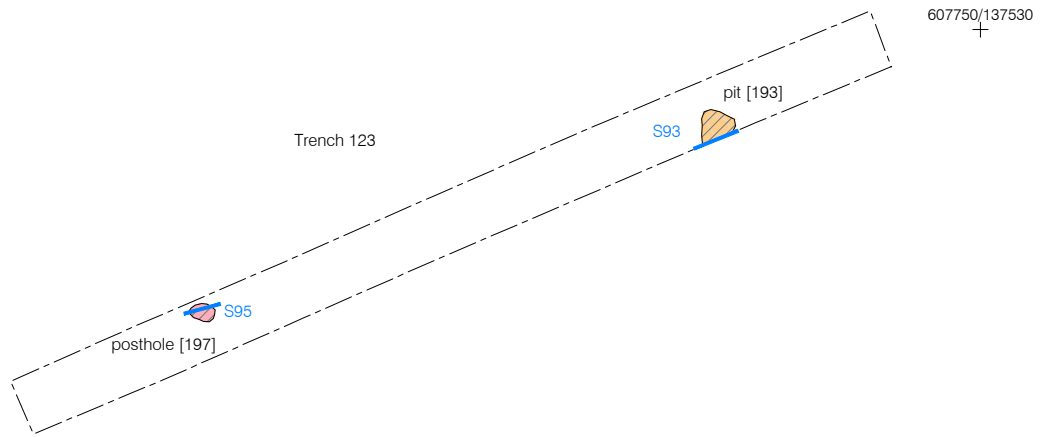


607850/137700
+



607850/137650
+

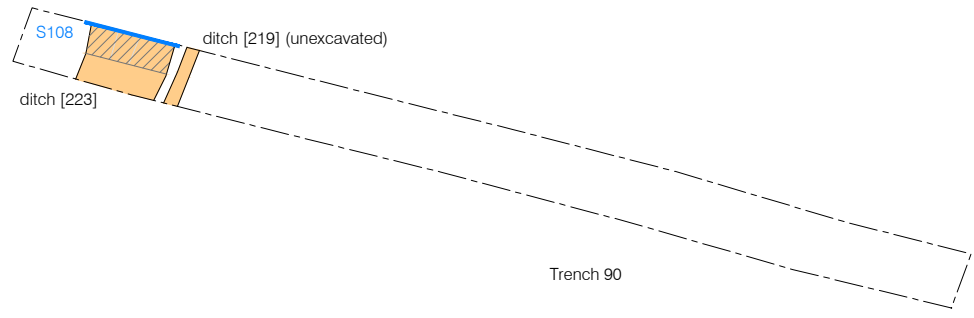




-  Phase 2
-  Phase 3
-  Phase 4
-  Phase 5
-  Excavated Slot

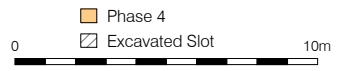
0 10m

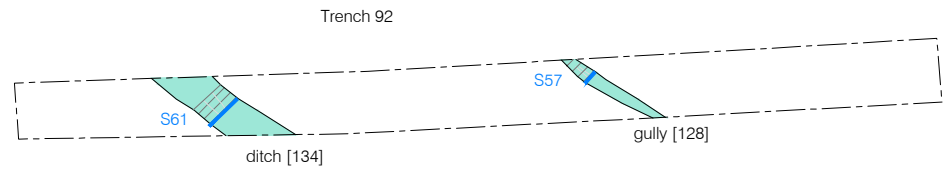
Figure 21
Plan of Trenches 84, 123, and 124
1:250 at A4



607620/137450
+

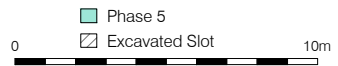
607670/137450
+

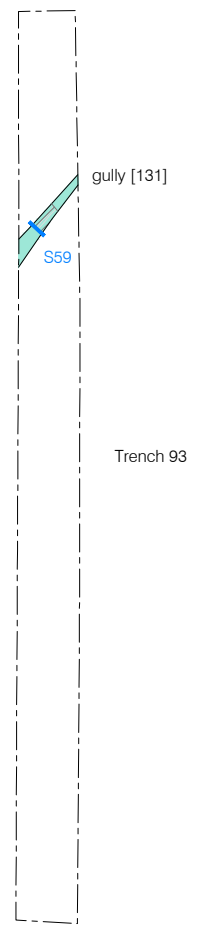




607900/138020
+

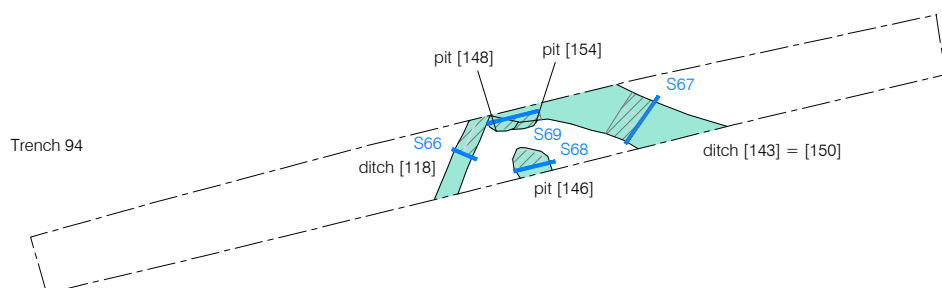
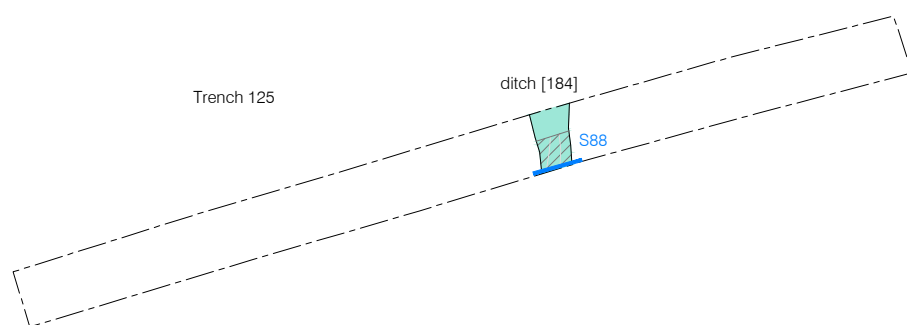
607950/138020
+

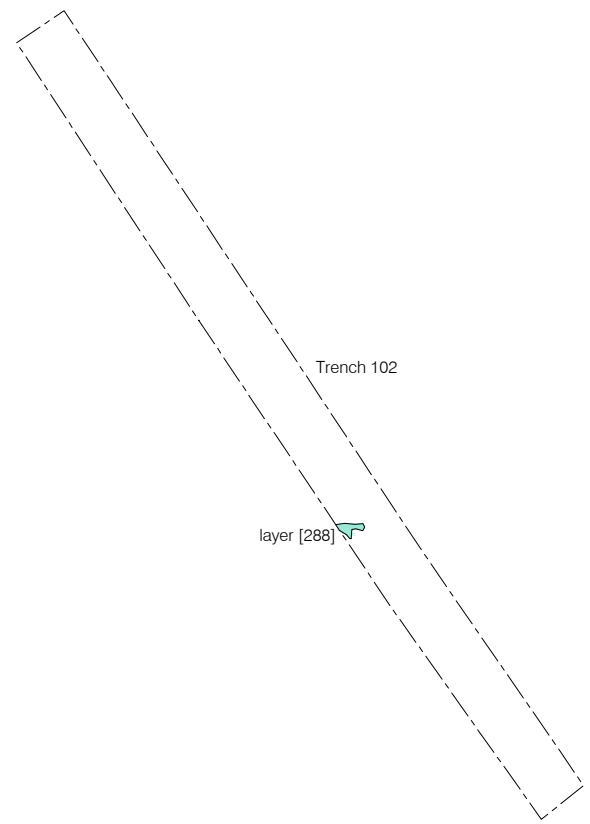




607960/137980
+

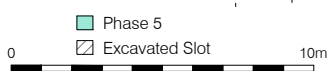
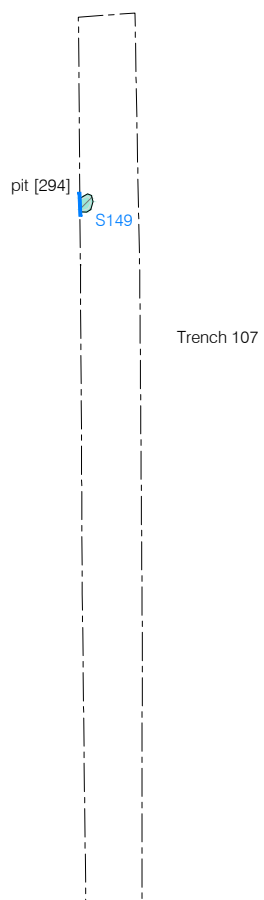
608010/137980
+

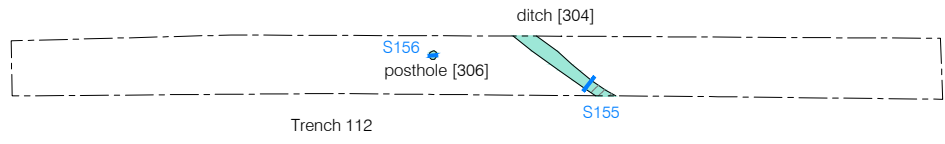




608270/137430
+

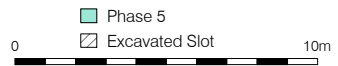
608320/137430
+

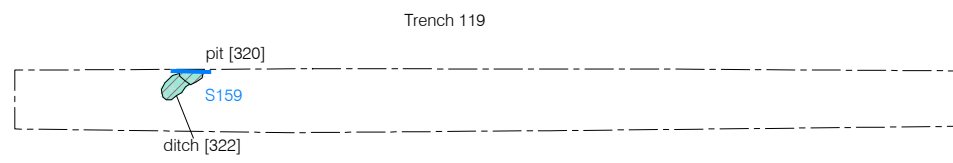




608420/137430
+

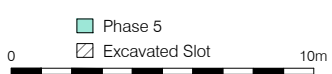
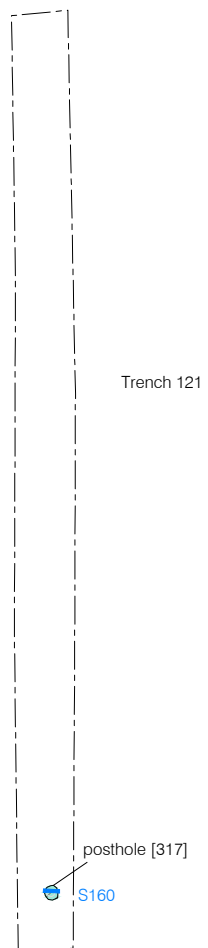
608470/137430
+





608590/137410
+

608640/137410
+

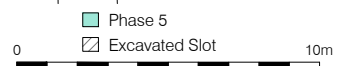




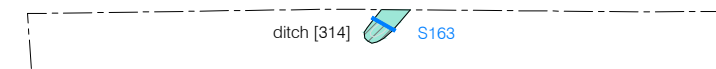
Trench 116

608650/137560
+

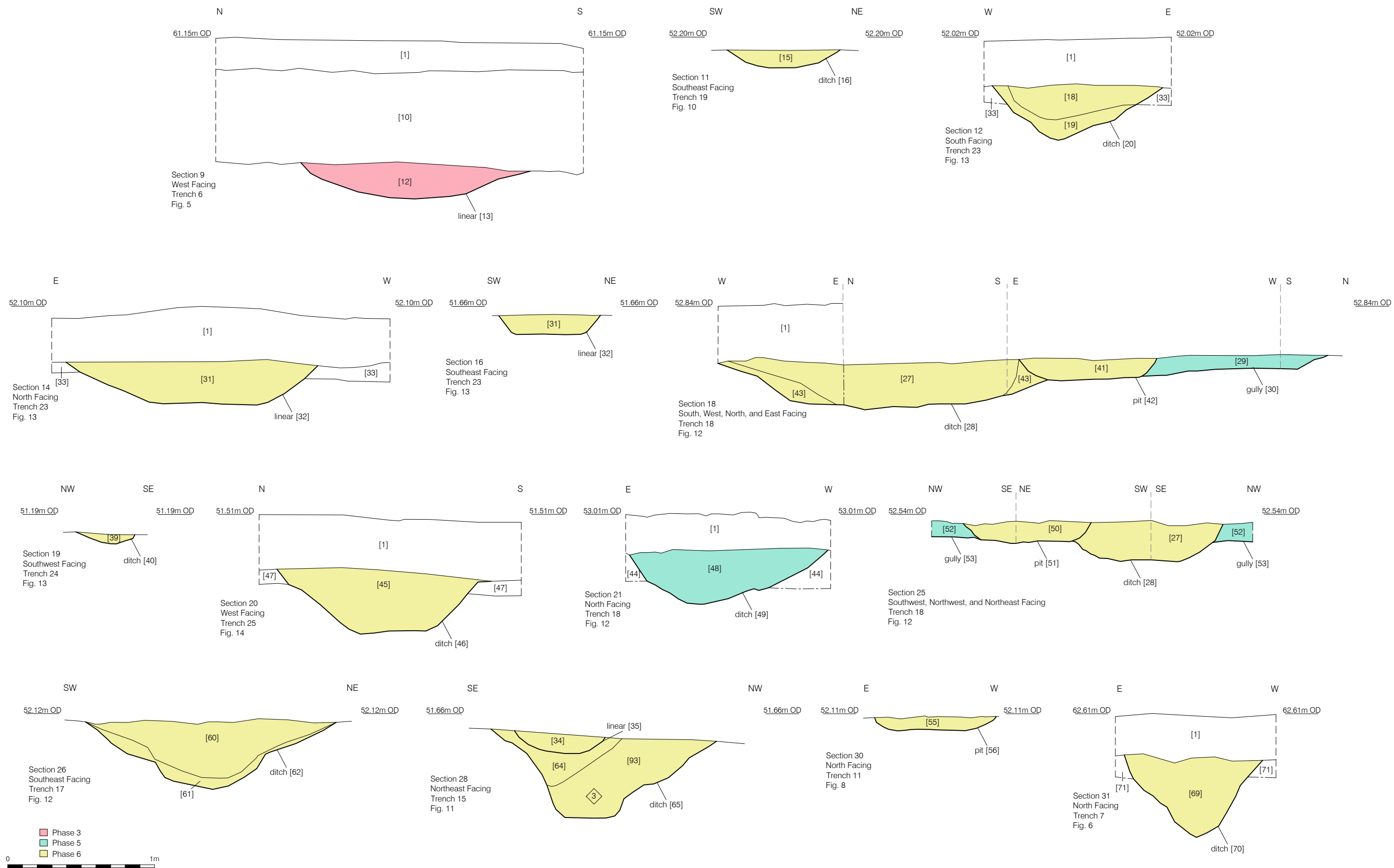
Trench 115

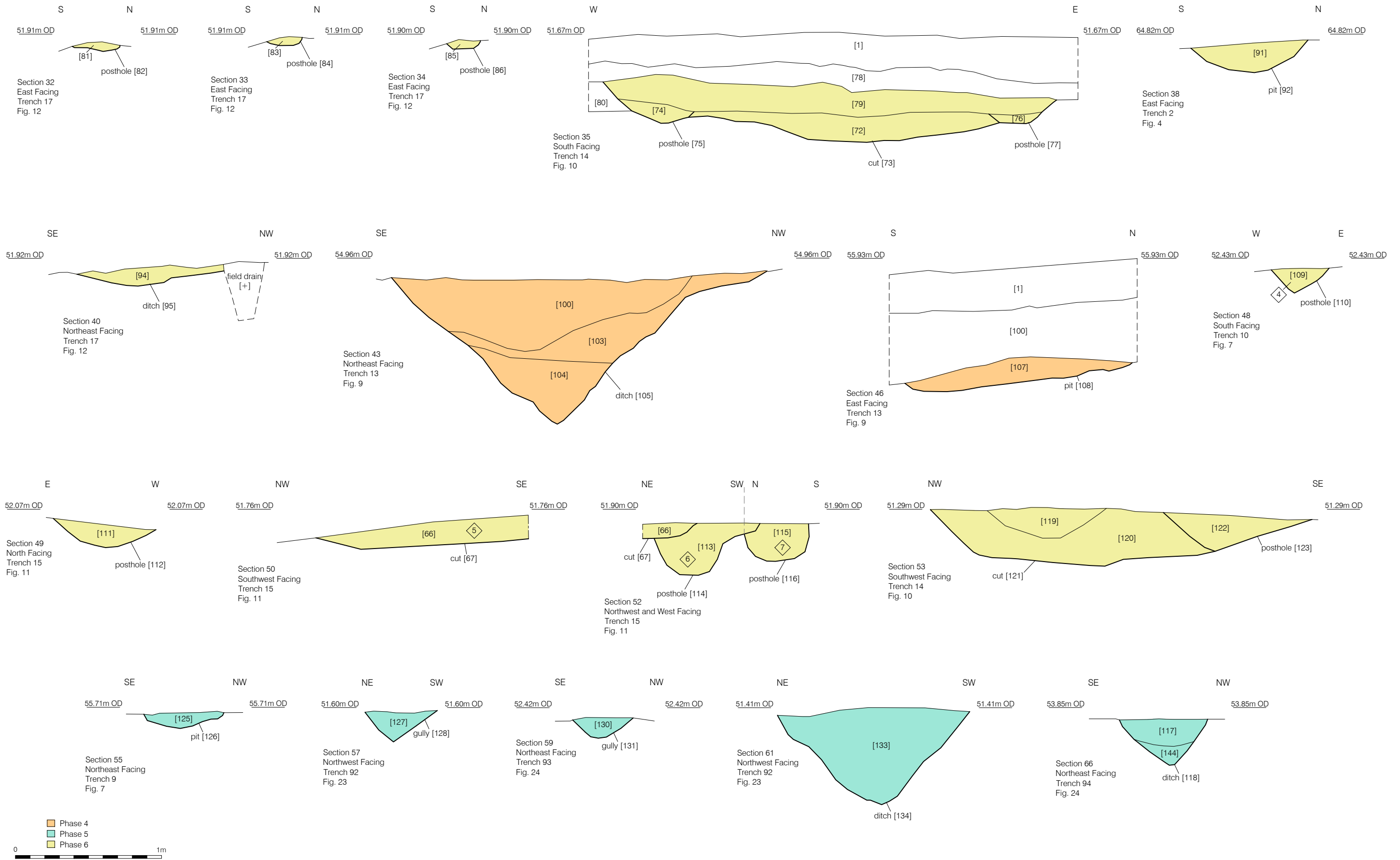


Trench 117



608650/137520
+





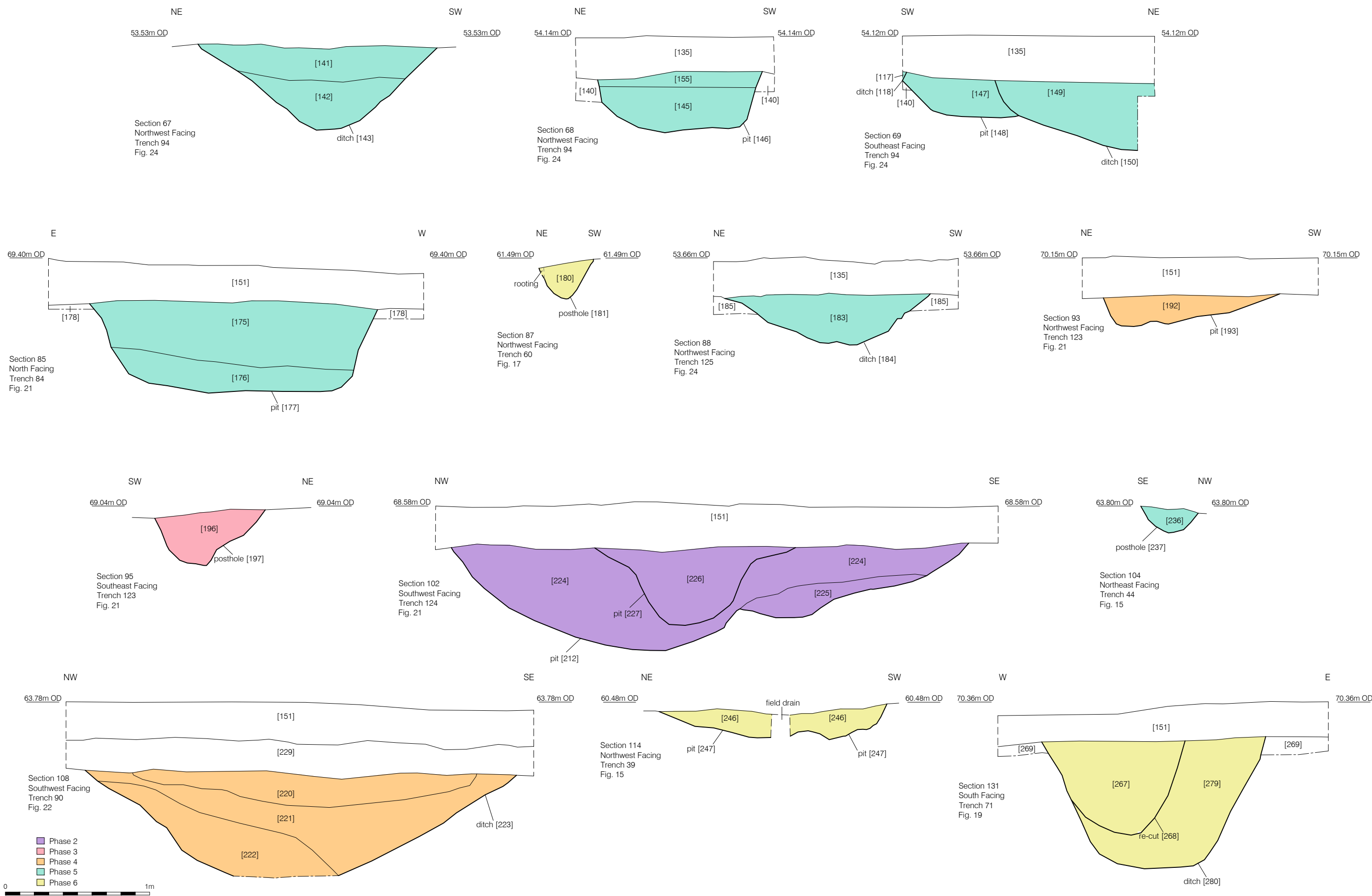
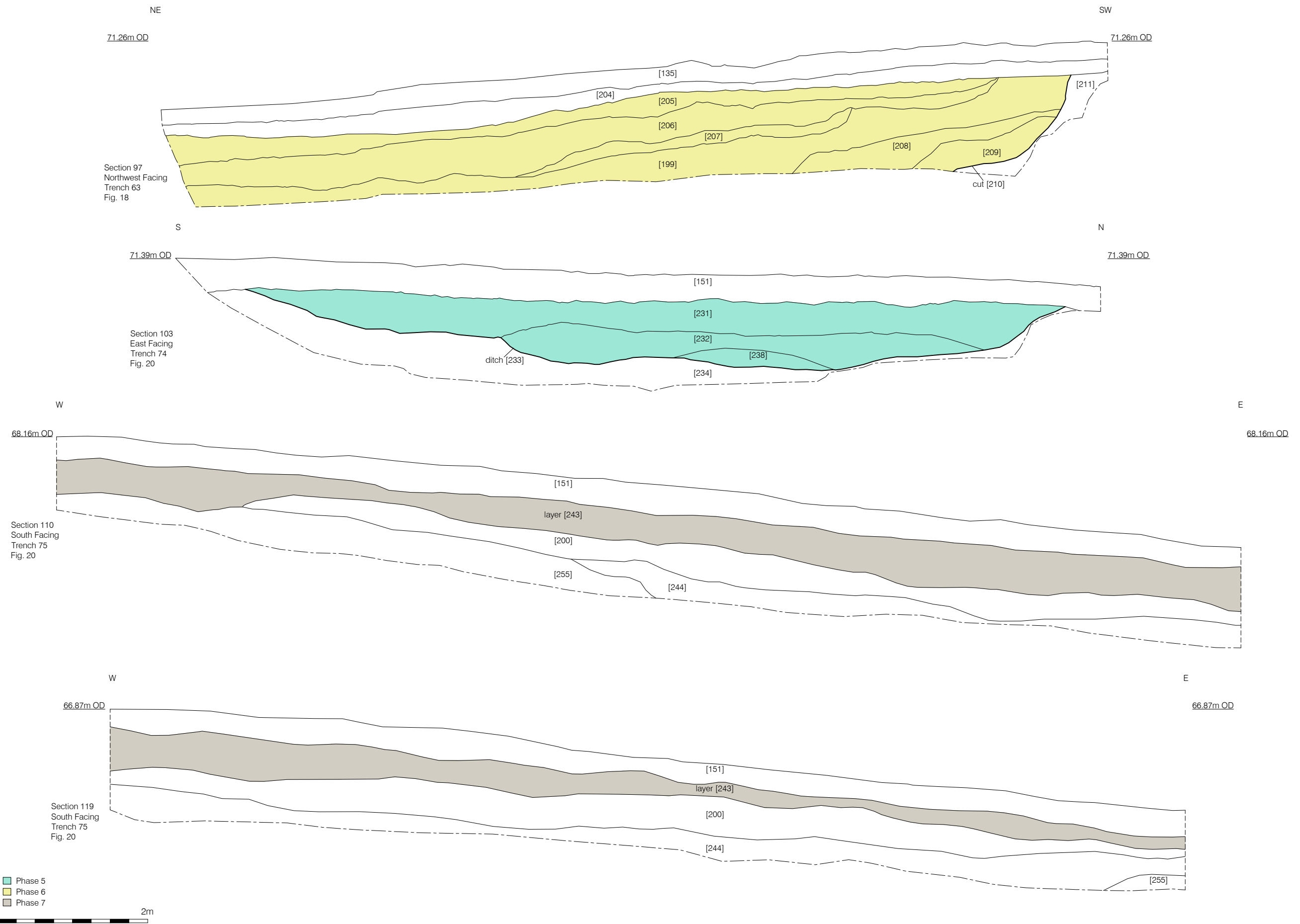
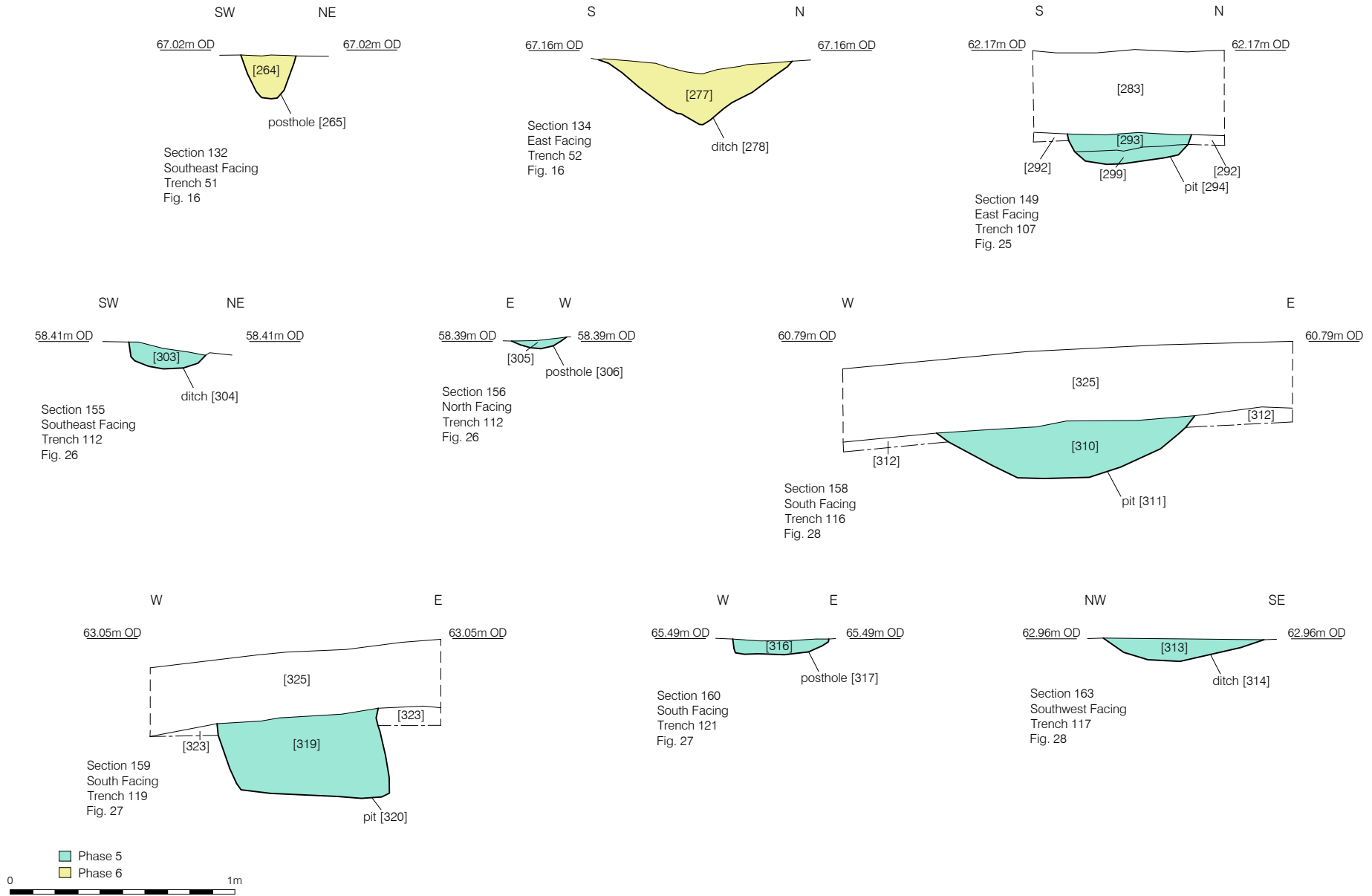


Figure 31
Sections
1:25 at A3





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.

References

Barclay, A, Booth, P, Edwards, E, Mephram, L and Morris, E L, 2006 *Ceramics from Section 1 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Kent*, CTRL Specialist Report Series

Booth, P, 2006 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery, in Barclay et al 2006, 120–228

Booth, P, 2011 The Late Iron Age and Roman periods, in Booth et al 2011, 243–340

Booth, P, Champion, T, Foreman, S, Garwood, P, Glass, H, Munby, J and Reynolds, A, 2011 *On Track. The Archaeology of High Speed 1 Section 1 in Kent*, Oxford Wessex Archaeology Monograph No 4

Brown, L, 2006 *The late Iron Age and Roman pottery from Bower Road, Smeeth, Kent (ARC 440/99)*, CTRL Specialist Report Series

Bryan, E, 2006 *The later prehistoric pottery from Little Stock Farm, Mersham, Kent (ARC LSF99)*, CTRL Specialist Report Series

Champion, T, 2011 Later prehistory, in Booth et al 2011, 151–241

Every, R, 2006 *The late Iron Age and Roman Pottery from North of Saltwood Tunnel, Saltwood, Kent (ARC SLT98)*, CTRL Specialist Report Series

Jones, G P, 2006 *The later prehistoric pottery from Church Lane, Smeeth, Kent (ARC CHL98)*, CTRL Specialist Report Series

Morris, E L, 2006 Later Prehistoric Pottery, in Barclay et al 2006, 34–119

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.

References

- Clark, J.G.D. 1934 The Classification of a Microlithic Culture: the Tardenoisian of Horsham. *Archaeological Journal* 90, 52-77.
- Jacobi, R.M. 1978 The Mesolithic of Sussex. In: P.L. Drewett (Ed.) *Archaeology in Sussex to AD 1500*, 15-22. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 29.
- Martingell, H. 1990 The East Anglian Peculiar? The 'Squat' Flake. *Lithics* 11, 40-43
- Martingell, H. 2003 Later Prehistoric and Historic Use of Flint in England. In: N. Moloney and M.J. Shott (Eds.) *Lithic Analysis at the Millennium*, 91-97. University College London Institute of Archaeology Publications. London.
- Reynier, M. 2005 *Early Mesolithic Britain: Origins, development and directions*, British Archaeological Reports 393. Oxford: Archaeopress.

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 back ground 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.

References

- Campbell, G., Moffett, L., Straker, V. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd. edn.). Swindon: English Heritage.
- Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M., and Jans, J.E.A., 2012. *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland: Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen: Barkhuis & Groningen University Library.
- Jacomet, S. and Collaborators. 2006. *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites* (2nd. edn.). Basel: IPAS Basel University.
- Pozorski, Z. January 2023 v1. Written Scheme of Investigation For An Archaeological Evaluation: Land South of M20, Church Lane, Aldington, Kent. Unpublished Report: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
- Stace, C. 2014. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Williams, D. 1973. Flotation at Siraf. *Antiquity* 47, 198-202.

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;



PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN

t: 01223 845 522

e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

THE ROPE WORKS, BROADWOOD VIEW
CHESTER-LE-STREET
DURHAM DH3 3AF

t: 0191 377 1111

e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD

t: 020 7732 3925

e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG

t: 01636 370410

e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP

T: 01223 845522

e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

2 PLESTOWES BARN
HAREWAY LANE, BARFORD
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 8DD

t: 01926 485490

e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX

t: 01962 849 549

e: winchester@pre-construct.com

