ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT PLOT 20, "LOCAL CENTRE", EUREKA BUSINESS PARK, ASHFORD

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POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND PROJECT DESIGN FOR PUBLICATION

Project Nos. 2676, 2926
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OASIS FORM

Summary

This report presents the results of post-excavation assessment of an evaluation and excavation at Plot 20, Eureka Park, Ashford. An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Quadrant Estates Ltd in advance of the proposed construction of a new business park on Trinity Road, Boughton Aluph, Ashford, Kent (Planning Reference: AS/04/00044). This phase of work focused on Plots 2 (Herald) and 20 (Local Centre), and forms part of a continuing programme of archaeological work at Eureka Park. The site was evaluated in late March 2007 with 24 trial trenches excavated to a cumulative length of approximately 500 metres. Archaeological features were discovered in the north and eastern part of Plot 20. These comprised Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British ditches and two pits. No archaeological features were observed in Plot 2. The ensuing archaeological excavation was therefore targeted in the north and eastern part of Plot 20, encompassing an area of approximately 4300² metres. Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch systems were revealed, in association with a slightly later enclosure and droveway dating to the Roman period, and a number of pits and postholes. The site contributes to a growing understanding of the Late Iron Age and immediate Post Conquest landscape of the Ashford environs.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

1.2 *Site Background*

1.2.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Quadrant Estates Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation on the site of a proposed new business park on land adjacent to Trinity Road, Boughton Aulph, Kent. The areas of the proposed new business park currently under archaeological investigation are known as Plots 2 “Herald” and Plot 20, “Local Centre”. They are hereafter referred to as *the site* (Figs 1 and 2) (NGR TR 00587 45159).

1.2.2 The site is situated west of Bockhanger to the north of the M20, near Junction 9. It is bounded to the north - west by the A251, Trinity Road, to the east and south by residential development, and to the west by open fields.

1.2.3 According to the British Geological Survey (1:50 000 map sheet no 289, Canterbury), the wider underlying geology at the site is predominately Folkestone Beds, a deposit of cross bedded sands with minor clay beds and local cherty or calcareous stone bands. To the east of the site later deposits of Head Brickearth and Fourth Terrace River Gravels are present.

1.2.4 The topography of the site itself is gently undulating, with the excavation area located on a slight slope, dipping to the north - east. To the west of the site the Folkestone beds, covered with a light heathy turf delineated the western boundary of the excavation area. Within the footprint of the site the underlying sand was largely sealed by a layer of Brickearth, variable in depth, becoming more substantial down slope. The area had recently been covered by substantial vegetation, with the trees and shrubs grubbed up prior to archaeological work commencing. As a consequence the site had been subject to high levels of rooting, resulting in a heavily disturbed topsoil and mulch layer located over a thick subsoil. The rooting disturbance was substantial enough to have penetrated the surface of the underlying Brickearth, and in many cases the archaeological features themselves.

1.2.5 The ground surface ranged from 63.88mOD at the south-western corner of the site to approximately 60.31mOD at the lower north- eastern corner, a drop of over 3.5 metres between the highest and lowest parts of the site.

1.3 *Project Background*

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Ashford Borough Council for the construction of a new business park (ref. AS/04/00044). Owing to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area, and after consultation with the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council (Ashford Borough Council's advisers on archaeological issues) a condition was attached to this consent requiring a programme of archaeological works to be implemented at the site prior to development.

1.3.2 An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the overall development area was initially undertaken (James 2003). A Stage 1 archaeological evaluation (Riccoboni,2006), and a subsequent Stage 2 excavation and watching brief were conducted in 2006 on land immediately to the north of the current excavation area (Sygrave 2006). A series of Late Iron Age/Romano British ditches and a several pits and postholes were recorded during these investigations. Two Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British cremation urns were also uncovered accompanied by accessory vessels. Other dated features included two medieval/post-medieval pits and a pit in Evaluation Trench 5 dated to the Middle Iron Age (Sygrave 2006).

1.3.3 The current phase of work forms part of a continuation of this programme of archaeological work at Eureka Park. This document relates to archaeological interventions undertaken in 2007 within Plots 2 (Herald) and 20 (Local Centre).

1.3.4 A specification for the initial stage 1 evaluation phase was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council (HCGKCC 2005). This document outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches. The initial trial trenching at the site was undertaken from the 19th to the 27th of March 2007. A total of 24 trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of approximately 500 metres. Archaeological features were discovered in the north and eastern part of Plot 20. These comprised Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British ditches and two pits. No archaeological features were observed in Plot 2. This work was undertaken under site code EPA07, Project Number 2676 (Thorne 2007).

1.3.5 Following the results of this investigation, a specification for a Stage 2 excavation phase was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council, targeting the area of archaeological activity identified during the evaluation (Fig. 2) (HCGKCC 2007). This work was undertaken from the 18th of May to the 30th of July 2007, under site code EPA07, Project number 2926.

1.3.6 The Stage 1 Evaluation was carried out by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Alice Thorne (Archaeologist), Caroline Russell and Sally Mortimore (Assistant Archaeologists). The Stage 2 Excavation was carried out by Alice Thorne (Archaeologist), Michelle Statton, Dave Honess, Rob Davies, Rachel Bilson, Leigh James, Gemma Noburn (Assistant

Archaeologists). The illustrations were produced by Justin Russell and Sally Mortimore. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies in an area of known archaeological remains. Recent work by Archaeology South-East at Brisley Farm on the southern side of Ashford has produced extensive Late Iron Age settlement and funerary evidence with suggestions of continuity into the Roman period; indicating that Iron Age occupation of the Ashford area was much greater than previously suspected (Stevenson forthcoming). An archaeological desk based assessment was prepared by Archaeology South-East outlining the archaeological potential of the site (James 2003). The assessment concluded that the site had moderate potential for Romano-British remains and a low potential for all other periods.

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

No	HER No.	NGR (TR)	Description
1	TR 04 NW 109	0042244294	Post-Medieval to Modern infectious diseases hospital built in c. 1867
2	TR 04 NW 3	00514572	A Romano-British burial was found in a disused sand pit to the north of Ashford near Sandhurst Farm, Kennington. The remains comprised a small globular one-handled flagon of reddish pottery
3	TR 04 NW 18	00804546	An Iron Age or possible Early Roman cremation group, comprising a jar (urn), a bowl and a dish (possibly used to lid the urn) was found in 1963 at Duck Farm
4	TR 04 NW 25	001455	Mesolithic finds from Sandyhurst Lane. Finds included an axe, 35 blades/flakes and seven scrapers
5	TR 04 NW 68, 69	014459	Tower Lodge, a Grade II listed Building
6	TR 04 NW 82	012459	Grade II farmhouse
7	TR 04 NW 91-KE8743	00454574	Grade II Post Medieval house. Sandpit cottages.
8	TR 04 NW 67	016455	Stone House, A Grade II listed Building
9	TR 04NW 2	01674525	A Roman glass bottle was found in Kennington in 1923: this two handled vessel was identified as a 'dolphin flask' dating from the 2nd to 3rd centuries

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

2.3 The SMR indicates that Late Iron Age and Roman occupation and funerary activity is known to have occurred within close proximity to the site. Funerary remains have been discovered to the north and north-west, and a Roman bottle was discovered to the east. Most of these discoveries have been made during late nineteenth and early twentieth century groundwork or quarrying, perhaps suggesting that further remains may have been impacted by late Post Medieval and Modern urban development within the area of Kennington Lees, Goat Lees and Bockhanger. Mesolithic material is also known from Sandhurst Farm. The remainder of the SMR entries refer to Post Medieval buildings within the locality.

2.4 Previous phases of archaeological field work at the Business Park include an evaluation undertaken in January 2006 (Riccoboni 2006), a resulting excavation undertaken in February and March and a watching brief undertaken in July later in that year (Sygrave 2006). These phases of work were conducted under the site code EPA06 and revealed a Middle Iron Age pit and a series of Late Iron Age/Romano British ditches, pits and postholes. Two Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British cremation urns were also discovered accompanied by accessory vessels. Later features included two medieval/post-medieval pits.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The stated objective of the evaluation was to:

'establish whether there are any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed development. If significant remains are revealed by the evaluation appropriate mitigation measures can be agreed. The evaluation is thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, nature, date, importance and quality of any archaeological remains on the site.' (HCGKCC, 2005)

3.2 The stated objective of the excavation was to:

'examine the archaeological resource within the site within a framework of defined aims, to seek a better understanding of that resource, to analyse the findings/record and then to disseminate the results of the work' (HCGKCC, 2007).

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

a) *clarify the extent and nature of the pure sandy Folkestone Beds in relation to the Head Brickearth and clarify the relationship of the geology to the survival of archaeology;*
b) *clarify the extent, character, date and nature of Late Iron Age/Early Romano British activity on the site;*
c) *provide a comparison of the nature of the archaeology on this site to the site over the road, west of Trinity Road.*
d) *provide a comparison of the character of the LIA/EBA activity north of Ashford with the character of the contemporary activity to the south of Ashford and place the site in its local and regional context;*
e) *formulate a chronological timeframe for the site;*
f) *provide an environmental assessment of the site within its chronological timeframe;*
g) *clarify the nature of the concrete remains – assess whether it is a WWI military underground structure, and whether it merits preservation in situ or just recording* (HCGKCC 2007).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 *Introduction*

4.1.1 To date, ten trenches were excavated within Plot 2, and fourteen evaluation trenches and two excavation areas have been excavated within Plot 20 during the two phases of work (Fig. 2).

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

4.2 *Quantification of Site Archive*

Number of Contexts	103
Plans and Section Sheets	3 (1:10 and 1:50)
Bulk Samples	4
Bulk Finds	1 box mixed finds
Registered Finds	None
Level readings	30 readings taken with a surveyors level, remaining readings taken using GPS
Photographs	2 Black and White film, 3 Colour film, 54 Digital images

Table 2: Quantification of Site Archive, Evaluation Phase

Number of Contexts	328
Plans and Section Sheets	22 (1:10, 1:20, 1: 100)
Bulk Samples	45
Bulk Finds	8 boxes
Registered Finds	None
Level readings	120 readings taken with a surveyors level, remaining readings taken using GPS
Photographs	7 Black and White, 8 Colour films, 290 Digital images

Table 3: Quantification of Site Archive, Excavation Phase

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

4.3 *Site Phasing*

4.3.1 A fairly restricted range of dates were obtained from specialist assessment during the post-excavation process. This places the majority of activity on the site within the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman Period. The pottery data generally could not provide any more refined site phasing, primarily as a result of the problems inherent in the close dating of Late Iron Age/Early Roman grog-tempered pottery. However during the process of post-excavation analysis, linear features and coherent sets of features were grouped together. The groupings were established on the basis of the association of the features in plan and the stratigraphic relationships

established on site, combined with the specialist dating evidence. This facilitated consideration of site development and land use patterns. The proposed site phasing is outlined in chapter four. Each group has been assigned an alphabetical feature letter from A - N.

4.4 ***Evaluation Results*** (Fig. 2)

4.4.1 A total of 24 trenches were excavated during the evaluation phase measuring 20m by 1.80m wide. Of these the 10 trenches located within Plot 2 (Herald) contained no archaeological material. Of the 14 stripped in Plot 20 (Local Centre) six trenches, concentrated to the north and east of the plot, revealed evidence of archaeological activity. One further trench towards the centre of Plot 20 contained modern remains.

4.4.2 Trench 14

4.4.3 Within Trench 14 a 7.75m wide deposit of concrete blocks and rubble was encountered within the centre of the trench. This appeared to be modern demolition material, but due to the location of the site, situated on a high point in the landscape on the sand ridge, it was proposed that the remains may have derived from a military structure such as a demolished pill box. For further details see section 4.5.1, Excavation Area B.

4.4.4 Trench 19

4.4.5 Within Trench 19, a partially exposed pit [19/005], (19/006) contained a spindle whorl and seven fragments of pottery dating to the Early Roman Period. Two linear features located towards the centre of the trench both produced Late Iron Age to Early Roman dates [19/007], (19/008), [19/009], (19/010). One other shallow undated possible linear was proved during the excavation to be an area of intrusion from the subsoil.

4.4.6 Trench 20

4.4.7 Within Trench 20, a single linear feature orientated NE – SW was located at the interface between the Folkestone beds and the Brickearth [20/007], (20/006), (20/005). This feature produced pottery of a Late Iron Age to Early Roman date.

4.4.8 Trench 21

4.4.9 Within Trench 21 a wide linear feature was identified towards the northern extent of the trench [21/005]. The primary fill produced 17 fragments of pottery of a Late Iron Age- Early Roman date (21/007). The upper fill produced nineteen fragments of pottery of the Early Roman period (21/006). An undated possible pit was located close by [21/008] (21/009).

4.4.10 Trench 22

4.4.11 Within Trench 22 a wide linear feature orientated NW- SE produced 29 fragments of pottery of a Late Iron Age- Early Roman date [22/010] (22/011). One other possible shallow feature was proved during the evaluation to have resulted from rooting disturbance.

4.4.12 Trench 27

4.4.13 Within Trench 27, a shallow linear feature located at the westernmost extent of the trench contained modern CBM and pieces of clinker [27/004] (27/005), and is likely to result from machine movement on site. Approximately 6 metres from the westernmost extent of the trench a NW-SE orientated linear producing 4 fragments of pottery of a Late Iron Age- Early Roman date was identified [27/006] (27/007).

4.4.14 Located slightly further to the east a wider rectilinear feature was identified producing 26 fragments of pottery of a Late Iron Age- Early Roman date [27/008] (27/009). This feature had diffuse edges and an undulating base. It had a deeper and more substantial profile towards its north western edge. Originally thought to be a single feature which had suffered from rooting disturbance, following full exposure of the feature during the excavation it was discovered that the feature actually comprised of two intersecting cuts. The more substantial profile to the north-west consisted of a linear feature orientated SW - NE. A shallow irregular sub oval pit was located intersecting with the ditch to the south.

4.4.15 Trench 29

4.4.16 Within Trench 29, an irregular possible linear feature with a curved northern edge was observed crossing the trench [29/005]. The feature contained a primary fill consisting of a firm light orangish grey sandy silt (29/007) and an upper fill comprising a mid orangish brown silty sand (29/006). No finds were produced from this feature.

4.5 *Excavation Results*

4.5.1 **Site B** (Fig.4)

4.5.2 Excavation area B encompassed approximately 120 square metres, and was located over the position of Trench 14. Area B was designed to investigate the demolished structure identified during the evaluation phase, thought possibly to represent a military structure such as a demolished pill box. The investigation demonstrated that the deposit (Context **2**) extended over an area of approximately 8.2 m by 5.4m, and comprised a loose mid brown silty sand, containing a mixture of modern rubbish. This included coke cans, fabric, crisp packets, plastic piping, plastic bags, occasional brick and very frequent blocks, slabs and fragments of concrete and concrete rubble. Concrete 'sand' bags were also present in small numbers. This deposit had a maximum depth of 0.22m and had been dumped within a hollow or shallow cut (Context **3**) into the surface of the underlying Folkestone sand (Context **1**). The mixed nature of the material and the relative shallowness of the deposit combined with an absence of any indications of footing structures suggests that the deposit probably represents an imported modern dump of general demolition rubble and mixed rubbish from elsewhere, and is unlikely to derive from the in-situ demolition of a structure.

4.6 **Site A** (Fig. 3)

4.6.1 Natural deposits and topography

4.6.2 The excavation area was situated on the east facing slope of a rise in the underlying geology. The modern ground surface varied from 63.88mOD in the south-western corner of the site to 60.31mOD in the north-east. The over burden was variable in depth, but generally ranged from between 300mm to 600mm in depth, and the archaeological horizon was encountered at a depth of between 63.47mOD in the south-western corner of the site and 59.75mOD in the north- eastern corner (Plates 1-4).

The topsoil on site was a dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt (Context **4**). This topsoil was variable in depth, and contained very frequent rooting with pockets of disturbance and wood mulch relating to the recent grubbing up of the trees and shrubs which had previously covered the area. The topsoil sealed a subsoil deposit (Context **5**) which comprised a dull brownish- orange sandy clayey silt. This deposit was also heavily root disturbed and variable in depth across the site. Below this the surface of the underlying Brickearth was encountered (Context **6**). While this deposit was heavily root disturbed, it was at this level that archaeological features also became visible. A sondage excavated at the southernmost extent of the site confirmed that a clean bright orangish brown Brickearth lay below the root disturbed surface layer, which became sandier at depth (Context **7**). The Brickearth was found to overlie the natural sand to the west of the site, and was also found to thicken down slope, to the east and north. The Brickearth therefore appears to have collected in a hollow or formed against a ridge of the underlying Folkestone Beds. The Folkestone sand [Context **1**] comprised a yellow to golden soft and friable sand, which contained frequent patches of discolouration. Patches of flint gravels, deposits of indurated clay with flints and patches of ironstone staining were concentrated against the hill slope at the interface between the two deposits.

The excavation allowed the investigation of the archaeological remains in relation to the geological substrata of the site. It was found that the archaeology was concentrated upon the Brickearth geology, and was therefore located primarily against the hill slope across the site. This confirms the results of the previous phases of evaluation across the Eureka Park development site (Thorne 2007; Riccoboni 2006) which found that archaeological remains appear to be concentrated upon the heaver soils of the Brickearth. The excavation has indicated that this differentiation in the location of archaeological activity is unlikely to result from differential preservation (i.e. in terms of the possibility of more acute erosional processes removing or truncating archaeology cut into the sand) but in fact does appear to be a real distinction. Several features approach and are cut into the underlying sand and then turn sharply at the point of geological interface, returning back down slope into the main mass of the Brickearth. Feature A for example, is not noticeably shallower or more eroded at the point it encounters the sand geology, and retains the rough dimensions of the rest of its length.

This then appears to reflect a genuine archaeological disparity in the land use of the two underlying geologies. This may not imply that archaeological activity was confined solely to the Brickearth – rather that the activities undertaken on the Brickearth were such as to leave an archaeological trace. Possibly the heavier silts required the excavation of ditches to facilitate drainage – whereas the sand did not. Alternatively, the underlying geologies may have affected the surface vegetation, which in turn may have influenced the forms of land use practised in the area.

4.7 Archaeological activity

The thick, heavily disturbed subsoil deposit and the root damaged surface of the Brickearth contributed to difficulties in identifying stratigraphic relationships on site. This problem may have been compounded by the fact that archaeological activity on the site appears to have occurred within quite a close temporal proximity resulting in little marked distinction in backfilled soils. The difficulty of dating Late Iron Age to early Roman grog-tempered wares has also compounded difficulties in establishing site development. However, the relationships of features in plan, supported by pottery data and site stratigraphy have been used to establish the following proposed site phasing (see Fig. 5):

4.8 Phase 1: Late Iron Age

4.8.1 Feature E

The earliest evidence on site appears to comprise a Late Iron Age ditch system (Contexts **[137], 138,139, [157], 158, 159, [165], 174, 175, 166, [187], 188, [196], 197, 274, [203], 204, 205, [236], 237 256**). In plan the feature took a sinous form, which dog – legs across the site, loosely following the point of geological interface, and is orientated approximately south - east to north - west. This feature appears to form a continuation of a feature identified during the 2006 excavations to the north of the site (Sygrave 2006, 8) (see Fig. 9).

It is thought that part of the original ditch system became re-orientated during its period of use, (features M and N) which may have resulted in the truncation of a large proportion of the early ditch (Fig. 5). As a result only the backfilled area of the 'dogleg' could be confidently attributed to the Feature E phase of land use. However, enough information was obtained to suggest that this was a substantial feature, with a width of between 1.05m to 2.10m, and a depth of 0.52m to 0.90m. It had a varied profile along its length, ranging from tapered to concave sides, generally with a rounded point. It contained two phases of backfilling (in some areas, particularly on the sands, a primary sandy silting deposit was present). The composition of the fills varied slightly along the features' length. However the lower fill was generally a friable mid greyish- brown sandy silt, often containing charcoal flecking and flint gravels. The upper fill generally comprised a friable mid brown sandy clayey silt (Figs. 6.1- 6.3). The only notable concentration of smithing slag on the site was also recovered from this ditch [165], upper fill (166).

A section of the ditch (Cut 196, Fills 274, 196) was found to contain large quantities of Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery. A 6.5 meter long section of the ditch was 100% excavated in order to fully expose the deposit (Figs 6.2-6.5, Plates 5 and 6). The upper ditch fill (197) produced more than 22kg of pottery, representing around 30 vessels. None of these vessels were found to be intact, but most had a large part of the profile surviving. It is thought possible that these vessels were deliberately broken prior to deposition. Many of the vessels are heavily sooted suggesting that they may represent domestic pottery curated over a number of years, or may have been pots used for single event linked to the placing of the deposits . The pottery dates span a range of 100 years, possibly suggesting the former. The surface of the lower fill (274) produced some fragments of pottery which were refittable with

sherds from the upper fill (196). (274) also contained fragments of fuel ash slag.

The pottery was deposited at a point at which the ditch changed orientation, at a sharp right angled corner. The deposition appears to have constituted a significant and deliberate act, occurring immediately before this section of the ditch was backfilled. As such it is proposed that the deposit may represent part of a formal ritual putting this part of the system out of use. This process was followed by reorientation and recut of the ditch system to create an entranceway. This is thought to have occurred sometime soon after [196] was backfilled, as the new entranceway utilises the run of the existing ditch (Fig. 3).

4.8.2 Feature J

An elongated pit appears to be associated with Feature E, and is positioned on roughly the same alignment as the south-west – north-east stretch of the ditch system (Contexts **[277], 288, [279], 280, [305], 306**). This feature had an oval shape in plan, with a rounded concave profile. It measured between 1.05m to 0.90m wide and 0.33m to 0.48m deep (Fig. 7.1). It was filled by a friable mid orangish brown slightly sandy clayey silt. The pottery recovered is assigned a Late Iron Age to late 1st/ early 2nd century AD date.

4.8.3 Feature I

A linear which adjoins Feature E is also proposed as corresponding to this Late Iron Age phase of land use (**Contexts [242] 243, [244], 245, [281]. 282, [291], 292, [317], 318**). Feature I aligned south-west – north-east, and comprised a shallow concave gully, measuring 0.43m to 0.55m wide by 0.09m to 0.17m deep. It contained a single fill of a friable mid orangish brown sandy silt (Fig. 7.2). A few fragments of pottery recovered from the ditch produced a broad Late Iron Age - late 1st/early 2nd century AD date. It is thought that some fragments are probably pre-conquest, and possibly even Middle to Late Iron Age dependant on the advent of grog-tempered wares in Kent.

No relationship could be conclusively established in section between features E and I due to the similarity in fills. Feature I also appears to respect and drain into Feature E so may have been active at the same time. However, as discussed, Feature E appears to have been partially recut at a slightly later period, and so there remains the possibility that Feature I might correspond to a slightly later phase of land use. The feature may comprise a boundary ditch demarking a possible field system and/or drainage ditch draining into Feature E.

An 'L' shaped slot was excavated at the intersection between feature I and D to explore their stratigraphic relationship. Due to the shallow nature of feature D at this point, and the similarity in fills of the two features the results were not totally conclusive. However, it was thought that Feature D cut Feature I (Fig. 7.3). A slot dug to investigate the association between C and I showed no relationship.

4.8.4 Feature G

A small gully is also likely to derive from this period (Contexts **134], 135, 136, [178] 179, [230], 231, [254], 255, [263], 264, [270], 271**). The feature measures between 0.81m to 0.33m wide, and 0.34m to 0.12m deep. It had a concave profile, and was filled by mid orangish brown slightly sandy silty clay. The fill comprised backfilled natural, and was very similar in colour and texture to the surrounding Brickearth, making the feature ephemeral and difficult to identify. The feature was dated to the LIA on the presence of one fragment of pottery from context 255, and as such is very insecurely dated. The gully has also been relatively dated to an earlier phase through its stratigraphic relationship with Feature A (Fig. 7.4) and the early 1st century BC pit cut 228 (temporarily attributed the feature letter H) and posthole [265] (Fig. 7.5). Feature G is thought to possibly comprise a small expedient drainage ditch or gully, which became gradually silted up. It is positioned uphill of the main concentrations of post holes and pits on site and so may have been a feature designed to aid drainage in relation to these.

4.8.5 Possible pit and posthole alignment

A series of pits and postholes forming a possible alignment are located at the top of the slope, following the interface with sand ridge. Three pits had a diameter of 0.68m to 1.25m and a depth of 0.30m to 0.60m **[221], 222, [223], 224, [258], 259**. They had a concave profile, and were filled by a dark orangish brown silty sand. Three postholes are also located within this area of the site, possibly within the same alignment. These had a diameter of 0.30m – 0.43m and a depth of up to 0.15m **[215], 216, [217], 218, [219], 220**. They have a rounded concave profile, and are filled with a mid orangish brown sandy- silt. None of these features have been well dated, but what evidence there is suggests a date from the Late Iron Age to the early 2nd century AD.

4.8.6 Isolated Pits and Postholes

Cut **[301]** comprises a small posthole close to Feature N, dated to the Late Iron Age - late 1st/early 2nd century AD. Elongated pit **[313]** may also date from an early phase of land use. It comprised a sub oval feature measuring 2.38m in length by 0.67m in width and 0.35m in depth. It had a smooth concave profile and was filled by a mid brownish sandy silt containing bodysherds of the Middle to Late Iron age.

4.9 Phase 2: Late Iron Age - Early Roman

It is thought that during the Late Iron age to early Roman period the central section of feature E was taken out of use, and the system remodelled to create an entranceway or causeway crossing the ditch. It is thought that features M and N jointly represent this remodelling of the land use system.

4.9.1 Feature M

Feature M (Contexts **[64], 65, [91], 92, [93], 94, [117], 118, 119, [234], 235, 256, [303], 304**) had a concave profile, and measured between 2.00m to 1.30m wide and 0.60m to 0.30m deep. It contained a single fill, which varied slightly in colour along its length in relation to the geological substrata. However, it generally consisted of a mottled mid – dark greyish brown sand to clayey sand. The terminus cut [93] was sub rounded in plan, with an irregular

concave profile. It measured 1.30m wide by 0.30m deep. It was filled by a mottled brownish orange sand containing occasional fragments of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware (Fig. 7.6). An additional slot through the terminus produced a Roman amphorae sherd dating to AD 50-400.

The relationship between Feature E and M was ephemeral and difficult to establish on site (Plate 9). This may be due to the possibility that E was backfilled and M cut soon after, through soft redeposited ground. The relationship may have also been disturbed as a result of rooting action within the fill of the ditch. However, following repeated cleaning and investigation on site it was proposed that feature M [234] cut through feature E [236] (Fig. 7.7). The pottery data recovered from contexts (235), (256) and (237) was poor, suggesting a general pre-conquest date, and the post-excavation analysis could shed no further light on the problem. An additional feature to the west of the intersection comprised a circular feature approximately 1.2m in diameter by 0.55m deep [238]. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy gravel (257) and a mid brownish sand containing small flints (239). These deposits are very similar to the surrounding natural, and it was not possible to establish if the feature represented an archaeological feature. It is thought likely that the feature had a biological or even geological cause.

No relationship was visible at the intersection with Feature A (Plate 7). This may suggests that the two features were in use at the same time. However, a slightly later Roman Period enclosure could have been incorporated onto an active Later Iron Age/ Early Roman period landscape boundary. This may explain the depth of cut [62] in relation to [64] (see plate 7), and also the depth of cut [72] in relation to the rest of Feature M (Plate 8).

4.9.2 Feature N

Feature N forms the northern section of the remodelled landscape system and incorporates contexts (**[140], 141, [163], 164, [167], 168, 173 [206], 207, 329, [283], 284, [287], 288, [289], 290 [315], 316**). As with Feature M there was some variation is size and profile along its length. However the ditch measured between 1.03 – 1.50m in width and 0.24 – 0.50 m in depth, and had a smooth tapered to concave profile. It was generally filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand fill containing occasional charcoal fragments. Context 166 was also found to contain some fuel ash slag. In some of the excavated slots a light brownish grey slightly silty sand primary silting was also present. The intersection with Feature E produced no clear evidence of their stratigraphic relationship, however a very faint trace of a cut indicated that [167] (Feature N) cut [165] (Feature E) (Fig. 7.8).

The terminus of the Feature N was 0.40m in width by 0.38m and comprised an irregular sub-oval shape in plan, with an undulating base [140]. An ‘L’ shaped slot and a 1m wide perpendicular slot both produced faint evidence that this feature extended across and beyond the line of Feature E (Fig. 6.1, Fig. 7.9). The terminus was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (141). This contained a quantity of LIA material, but fragments containing 'Belgic' style furrowed decoration is thought to put this assemblage at least into the early 1st century AD.

A small pit was also identified close to the ditch terminus, cut into its upper fills **[208], 209.** This comprised a sub-oval pit measuring approximately 0.70m in width by 0.31m in depth. It had an irregular undulating profile and was filled

by a dark brownish grey sandy silt, which contained frequent charcoal flecks, smears of burnt clay and fragment of pottery broadly dated to the 1st century AD to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD.

Feature N truncated a small circular pit **[285], 286** measuring approximately 0.50m in diameter by 0.15 m in depth with steep tapered sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mottled mid brown silty sand containing MIA to LIA pottery.

It thought possible that only a small part of the ditch system was backfilled and reorganised, leaving the majority of the features open to be incorporated into the new system. The deliberate placement of large quantities of pottery in the corner of the backfilled stretch may in some way be making reference to/ demarking/ commemorating this process of changing landscape organisation and possibly even agricultural land use practises. As the original ditch is thought to have been influenced by the underlying topography and geology, so too the newly created entranceway may have been designed to facilitate access between differing geologies and land use systems.

4.10 Phase 3: Early Roman

4.10.1 Feature A

An adjoining enclosure may have been in use at around the same period as Features M and N. Feature A (**[14], 15, 16, [17] 38, 20, [54], 55 [56], 57, [58], 59, [60], 61, [62], 63, [66]. 67, 68, 69, [80], 81, 82, 83, 84, [160], 161, 162, [176], 177, [327], 328**) contains some variation in its profile, but generally consisted of a substantial ditch 1.20 to 2.20m wide and 0.60 to1m deep (Fig. 7.10). It had a tapered profile with a rounded base. Its fill varied along its length, primarily in respect to the underlying geology. One slot provided evidence that the ditch may have been recut or cleaned during its use [54], 55, [56], 57. Within some slots a primary silting was present, sealed by a mid orangish brown clayey silt.

At the southern extent of the site an upper fill was present (38) which contained an unusually large quantity of pottery. Two small sub circular patches of burnt clay were also positioned close by along the line of the ditch (124) and (125) (Fig. 8.5). These were of 0.60 and 0.40m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.10m. These features were not contained within a cut, and comprised small patches of burning on the surface of the natural, possibly deriving from small hearths or fires. The concentration of domestic waste in this area, including the fired clay and a large fragment of a lower millstone perhaps suggests the proximity of occupation within the area. The ditch appears to have been used as a domestic dump at the time that this feature was going out of use.

No relationship was visible at the intersection with Feature M (Plate 7). This may suggest that the two features were in use at the same time. However, it may also indicate that a Roman period enclosure could have been incorporated onto an already active Later Iron Age/ Early Roman period landscape boundary. This may explain the depth of cut [62] in relation to [64] (see Plate 7), and also the depth of cut [72] in relation to the rest of feature M (Plate 8).

A stratigraphic relationship could be established between Features A and C (Fig. 8.1). Despite the shallow nature of gully C, it was established that Feature A was the earlier. Unfortunately the corresponding relationship between A and D could not be established, as Feature D had been lost at the point of intersection.

The pottery data from Feature A indicates a post – conquest Roman period date. Whilst a quantity of earlier Late Iron Age and 'Belgic' style pottery was present, it is thought that these may represent residual or curated pieces. On the whole the pottery tends towards the late 1st- 2nd century date. A few pieces could not be dated well and have been issued a broad 2nd to 3rd century date range, but on balance are thought most likely to date from earlier in this range. It is proposed therefore that this feature went use during the second century AD.

Feature A is thought to represent an enclosure ditch defining, and possibly draining the internal area. In some cases the ditch had been cut through the Brickearth onto the underlying sand – possibly to facilitate that drainage. Feature A appears to contain the majority of pits and postholes identified on the site. This combined with the quantity of domestic pottery obtained from the backfill deposit (38) and the semi- complete mortaria placed at the surface of feature L suggests that this area was situated within, or close to an occupation site.

4.10.2 Feature B

A second linear orientated south - west – north - east may also comprise a form of land division dating from this period (Contexts **[23], 24, 25, 26, [76], 77, [101], 102, [129], 130**). Feature B was fairly consistent in profile, and measured between 0.75m - 0.89m wide by 0.23m to 0.33m deep. It had a gradual concave profile with a rounded base, and was filled by a mid orangish brown clayey silt. It had a rounded terminus with a concave profile filled by a mid orangish brown clayey silt. Feature B had no stratigraphic relationship with features A and E but was thought to have been cut by, and therefore predate, Feature C (discussed later). Some fragments of pottery were recovered but only provided a broad LIA to early Roman date. Feature B is thought to possibly represent some form of internal drainage or partition within enclosure A.

4.10.3 Feature F

An additional ditch terminus was also identified within the area of Feature A. Feature F (**[97], 98, [108], 109**) comprised a linear feature with a width of 0.50m – 0.55m and a depth of 0.20m – 0.32m. It had a smooth concave profile and a rounded terminus and was filled by a mid orangish brown clayey silt. A few fragments of pottery were recovered but could not provide more than a broad LIA to Late 1st/early 2nd century date.

4.10.4 Pits and Postholes

[28], 29, [30], 31, [32], 33, [34], 35, [41], 42, [43], 44, 45, [46], 47, [48], 49. [50], 51, [52], 53, [89], 90, [103], 104,[112], 113, 114, [120], 121, 124, 125, [126], 127, 128, [143], 144, [145], 146, [153], 154, [155], 156, [169], 170, [171], 172, [175], 176 [180], 181, [185], 186, [228], 229, [232], 233, [250], 251, [252], 253, [265], 266, [268], 269, [295], 296, [299], 300, [323], 324

The majority of pits and postholes on site fall within the area defined by Feature A, suggesting that this ditch enclosed an area of occupation or activity.

Postholes [28], [30], [32], and [34] ranged from 0.33- 0.50m in diameter to 0.09-0.20m in depth (Fig. 8.6). They were generally circular in plan, with a slightly concave base. They were filled by a mid greyish brown sandy clay. These features often contained occasional fragments of burnt clay, and pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. In posthole [30] some Romanised fabrics were present, and one form dates to after AD 120. Post hole [32] was undated, but appeared on the basis of size, form and alignment to be associated with neighbouring features. Post hole [112] was located in close proximity to this group and had similar dimensions and date range.

Pits [41], [46], [48] and [103] also appear to form a small group. These measured between 0.67- 0.96m in diameter to 0.26- 0.29m in depth (Fig. 8.7). They had a circular to oval shape in plan with steep sides and a flattish to concave base. They were filled by a mid greyish brown sandy clay. Most provided pottery dates ranging from the Late Iron Age to the late 1st/early 2nd century AD. Pit [46] produced one small fragment of pottery which may have dated from the Middle Iron Age, but is likely to be residual. A small posthole [43] measuring 0.40m in diameter by .023m in depth with a tapered profile and pointed base was located close by, filled by a dark greyish brown sandy clay. This contained pottery of late 1st/early 2nd century AD. An undated pit [185] located nearby may be associated with this group.

A possible undated posthole was located in association with three pits [50], [52], [252], and [153]. These pits were often ephemeral, but measured between 0.70m – 1.10m in diameter and 0.23 – 0.14m in depth (Fig. 8.8). These had a steep profile with a flattish base and were filed by a mid greyish brown sandy clay. Fill (53) contained early 1st - early 2nd century AD. Fill 251 was poorly dated by one fragment assigned a broad Middle Iron Age – 1st century AD range.

Other small pits or postholes of similar dimensions and date located close by include [120], [169], and [299]. Posthole [144] produced a lot of LIA material, but also contained 'belgic' style furrowed decoration which dates this feature to at least early 1st century AD

A small fire pit [126] was also located within the confines of enclosure A. This comprised a circular feature in diameter, measuring 0.60m by 0.18m in depth. It had concave sides and a flattish base. It was filled with a mid orangish brown clayey silt containing very frequent charcoal fragments. The pit had suffered from severe rooting disturbance, with seams and flecks of charcoal blurring the edge of the fill and intruding into the surrounding natural. Below this an orangish red burnt clay natural at the base of the feature indicated in situ burning. One body sherd of pottery from the fill produced a MIA/LIA - early 1st AD date.

Several elongated pits also fall within the area enclosed by Feature A. These include [155], [180], [228], [268] and measure between 2 – 1.70m in length by 0.80 - 0.65 – m in width and 0.38 - 0.15m in depth (Fig. 8.9). They comprise sub-oval features with smooth concave profiles and flattish bases. They were

filled by a mid orangish brown clayey silt to silty sand. None produced substantial quantities of pottery, but fill 156 and 269 were assigned probable LIA - late 1st/early 2nd century AD dates and fill 181 contained MIA/LIA - early 1st AD pottery.

There is no clear pattern or distribution to the pits and postholes contained within feature A. It is tempting to see possible structural relationships between [153], [252], [52], [50] and [41], [43], [46], [48] and [103] and possibly functional alignment between elongated pits [268], [132], [155], [180]. However, the evidence is too inconclusive to interpret these features as anything more than deriving from a focus of activity of some kind in this area. Many of these pits have pottery dating from quite a wide date range from the Late Iron Age to the 2nd century AD. Many of these features will not be contemporary, and several more are undated and could derive from any period of land use at the site. However, as has already been proposed enclosure A may define a focus of activity, and the presence of these pits and postholes may suggest that an area of Late Iron Age to early Roman period occupation may be situated near the southern part of the excavation area. This theory is supported by the large dump of domestic waste at the southernmost extent of Feature A and the deposition of the semi complete mortaria in Feature L.

4.10.5 Feature L

Feature L (**[132], 131, 133, and 152)** comprised a large pit partially exposed extending from the eastern baulk (Plate 11). This had a diameter of 2.9m and a depth of 0.55m. The primary fill of the feature comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay containing frequent pieces of pot dating from AD 50-160, burnt clay and occasional fragments of charcoal (Context 152). Above this a mid greyish brown clayey silt (133) contained occasional charcoal fragments and fragments of pottery dating from 120-200AD (Fig 8.2). A semi-complete mortarium (131) had been deliberately deposited in an inverted position at the top of a pit fill. The mortarium is probably dated to the late 1st century and is interesting because it could suggest continuity in the practice of deliberate deposition of pottery already recorded on the site with Feature E.

4.11 Phase 4: Roman

4.11.1 Features C and D

Two linear features were identified running across the site in a NW-SE direction. These linears' were found to be of similar dimensions and to run parallel to each other for most of their length, at between 4.5 to 5m spacing.

Feature C. ([18], 19, [21], 22, [36], 37, 39, 40, [70], 71, [87], 88, [106], 107, [211], 212, [213]. 214, [240], 241, [248], 249). The dimensions of Feature C varied dependant upon the degree of surface truncation. However it comprised a gully measuring between 0.78 to 0.25m wide by 0.30 – 0.12m deep. It had a concave profile, and was filled by a mid orangish brown clayey silt.

Feature D. ([78],79, [85], 86, [99], 100, [110], 111, [115], 116, [122], 123, [189], 190, 227, [260], 261, [293], 294, [319], 320 comprised a smooth concave profile measuring between 0.60 - 0.40m wide by 0.38 – 0.03m deep.

It was filled by a mid orangish brown clayey silt to sandy silt. Feature D was not as well preserved as feature C.

Due to the often shallow nature of the features and the similarities in fill the intersections were often very ephemeral, and difficult to conclusively establish stratigraphic relationships. However, feature C was thought to cut features B (Fig. 8.3) and A (Fig. 8.1). Feature D was also thought to cut feature B, E (Fig 8.4) and I (Fig. 7.3). Feature D appears to have an undulating base, and is discontinuous across the site. However, it was thought during machining that feature D did originally stretch continuously across the site, and in places a faint trace of its path was visible at the very base of the subsoil (Context 227).

It is thought that these two parallel linear features functioned jointly as a drove way leading out to the fields, possibly from a focus of activity to the south east of the site. Feature C was found to turn a sharp right angled corner at the northernmost extent of the site, suggesting that the droveway may be opening out into a field at this point. Feature D however runs out from the northern boundary of the site and appears to align with a linear feature identified during the 2006 excavations to the north of the site (cuts 134, 136, 149) (Fig. 9). The ditches appear to comprise the latest phase of activity on site, dating to a period when the main ditch and enclosure systems have gone out of use. The pottery indicates a date into the early 2nd century AD.

4.12 Phase 5: Undated

4.12.1 Feature K

Three possible pits were identified towards the northernmost extent of the site (**[275], 276, [311], 312, [321], 322**). These comprised sub oval features measuring between 3.10 - 1.65m in length, 1.10- 0.90m in width and 0.34 - 0.20m in depth. These features were ephemeral and indistinct in plan, but were found to have fairly well defined edges in profile. Each feature was filled with a sterile light greyish brown clayey silt. An additional similar feature was identified close by during the evaluation [29/005]. It was not possible to ascertain if these are archaeological features, despite the fairly regular edges it is thought probable that they represent tree throws/ rooting disturbance or patches of geological differentiation (Plate 10).

4.12.2 Charcoal rich Pits [182], 183, 184, [192], 193, 194

Two charcoal rich pits were identified on site in close proximity to each other. They had a circular profile with short concave sides and wide flat bases. [182] measured 0.80m in diameter by 0.15m deep and [192] measured 1.20m in diameter by 0.20m deep. Pit 182 showed evidence of in-situ burning, with a burnt clay natural edge (184) and was filled by a dark brownish black clayey silt which was rich in charcoal. Pit 192 had no evidence of in situ burning, but contained a primary fill of dark brownish black charcoal and silt (193). The secondary fill comprised a friable mid yellowish brown redeposited natural fill which contained frequent charcoal and small flint pebbles and gravels (194). Both pits had suffered from intensive root disturbance. The pits contained no datable evidence and they have no stratigraphic relationship to each other, or any other feature. Therefore it has not been possible to attribute them to a phase. However, on the basis of their proximity and similarities in character, it is suggested that they are contemporary, and may represent small cooking pits or relate to small scale charcoal production in the area. Feature 182 may

comprise the remains of a small charcoal clamp or fire pit whereas feature 192 may have been intended to contain the waste material or product from that fire (Plate 12).

4.12.3 Isolated undated pits and postholes

Several undated pits and postholes were identified across the site, with no apparent association. Feature [250] is thought to be an area of subsoil intrusion into the underlying natural as a result of rooting or burrowing action. Features [175], [295] and [325] comprise small isolated undated postholes to the north of the site. A circular pit located close to the run of feature I measured approximately 1m in diameter by 0.22m in depth and contained a sterile mid orangish silty sand [307]. An additional undated pit was located in the vicinity. This comprised a sub oval feature in plan with an irregular concave profile [309]. It measured 2.25m by 0.75m and 0.34m in depth and was filled by a mid orangish brown sandy silt.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT

5.1 Bulk Finds Overview

5.1.1 All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and pottery marked with site code and context. The bulk assemblage is quantified by count and weight, and each material type recorded on pro forma archive forms where applicable. Only selected bulk metalwork has been x-rayed where appropriate. The material is quantified in Appendix 2.

5.2 Iron Age and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A large assemblage of 4275 sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery, weighing 56.19kg (amounting to 22.12 EVEs) was recovered from the site. Features on site range in date from the 1st century BC to the Hadrianic period with no clear hiatus in activity. A large proportion of the pottery appears Middle Iron Age in character with unrestricted and ovoid shaped plain rim jars amongst the most common forms; however, as these always seem to occur in association with grog-tempering, it seems likely that these contexts date to the beginning of the Late Iron Age. One large group of this type comprises around a third of the assemblage and includes many semi-complete vessels.

5.2.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and EVEs. A site specific fabric type-series was created for the Iron Age pottery, following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1995). Roman fabrics, forms and decoration are described using Museum of London codes and have been concorded to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998).

Iron Age Fabrics

FL1 Sparse to moderate flint usually of less than 1mm; also containing sparse or moderate quantities of quartz, mostly less than 0.1mm, with rare grains up to 5mm and rare glauconite/ iron rich inclusions.

GL1 Common, well-sorted glauconite of 0.2-0.5mm with sparse to moderate, well-rounded quartz of 0.5-0.7mm.

GLFL1Moderate, moderately-sorted flint between 2-3mm with common well-sorted glauconite around 0.5mm.

GR1 Common grog, mostly between 0.5-2mm in a matrix with few other visible inclusions, although rare or sparse iron-rich inclusions or quartz may occur.

GR2 Moderate to common angular grog mostly between 1-2mm but sometimes up to 5mm. It has sparse hard angular brown iron-rich inclusions, usually in the same size range as the grog and may contain rare/sparse ill-sorted quartz or flint usually less than 0.5mm in size.

IG1 Moderate hard angular brown iron-rich inclusions, up to 5mm in size which frequently erupt on surfaces. Like grog fabrics it has a hackly fracture and soapy feel and most examples have sparse to moderate

inclusions around 2-3mm which may be grog, clay pellets or soft sedimentary rock inclusions.

Q1 Common quartz around 0.1mm with rare/sparse larger grains up to 0.3mm in a matrix with few other visible inclusions.

Q2 Common quartz mostly in a size range between 0.3-0.6mm in a matrix with few other visible inclusions

SH1 Moderate elliptical voids from leeched shell, around 2-3mm, in a matrix with sparse to moderate ill-sorted quartz of 0.1-0.4mm

Roman Fabrics

Code	Expansion	Concordance to NRFRC
AMPH	Unsourced amphora	
BAETE	Baetican Dressel 20/Haltern 70 amphora	BAT AM 1
BB1	Black-burnished ware 1	DOR BB 1
BB2	Black-burnished ware 2	COL BB 2, CLI BB2, COO BB2
BBS	Black-burnished style ware	
CC	Unsourced colour-coated ware	
COLWW	Colchester white ware	COL WH
HOO	Hoo ware	
NKGW	North Kent grey ware	UPC FR
NKOX	North Kent oxidised ware	
OXID	Unsourced oxidised ware	
OXIDF	Unsourced fine oxidised ware	
PATCH	Patchgrove ware	PAT GT
SAMCG	Central Gaulish samian ware	LEZ SA 2
SAND	Unsourced grey ware	
VRW	Verulamium region white ware	VER WH

Table 4: Roman codes and concordances to Tomber & Dore (1998)

5.2.3 Iron Age Pottery

Probable pre-conquest fabrics amount to 2506 sherds weighing 32.91 kg (about 60% of the overall assemblage). A fabric with large angular iron-rich inclusions possibly also containing grog, IG1, makes up around 20% of these wares. The grog-tempered fabric (GR2), which makes up around 10-13% of the fabrics, has sparse finer examples of the same iron rich inclusions and may be related to IG1. The coarse flint and grog fabric, GRFL1 is almost as common as IG1; however, the quantities of both fabrics may be distorted by a few near-complete vessels. These fabrics are associated with plain rimmed, unrestricted or incurving ovoid jars lacking developed bead rims, which are more characteristic of Middle Iron Age assemblages.

Flint-tempered wares (FL1) make up 7.5% of the Iron Age fabrics. Forms in this fabric include earlier bulbous jars with flaring rims and footring bases, and well-developed bead-rim ovoid forms as well as necked jars from the 1st century AD. The earlier vessels tend to be at the finer end of the range of this fabric and are often very well burnished.

Glauconitic wares, accounting for 17-25% of the Iron Age fabrics, are found on a wide range of types, including Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and Gallo-

Belgic influenced forms. Of particular note are three vessels featuring distinctive curvilinear patterns of stabbed dots bordered by burnished lines on round-bodied forms. They are paralleled by the Mucking-Crayford style wares of north-west Kent and southern Essex and it seems likely that they have been imported to the site as no similar pottery has been found in east Kent. Cunliffe suggests a date in the latter part of the 2nd century BC for these wares (Cunliffe 1982, 42).

The most common types in glauconitic fabrics are plain upright and incurving jar forms which tend to be thinner-walled and better finished than the types produced in the grog-tempered wares discussed above. Some examples of incurving walled jars with developed bead-rims can be more firmly dated into the Late Iron Age. Necked Gallo-Belgic influenced jars, many including furrowed decoration are also common and, whilst it is probable that some of these sherds were produced into the Roman period, it is interesting to note that the more distinctive forms tend to be early examples. One, a wheel-made bowl or wide-mouth cup with cordons and a corrugated body, is very closely paralleled by a vessel from Swarling from a well-dated burial group which may be as early as the late 1st century BC (Thompson 1982, E2-2, 11, 381-383).

Amongst the quartz-tempered wares, fabric Q1 is particularly fine and comes in a similar range of forms to the earlier flint-tempered wares, i.e. well-finished plain rim and incurving wall forms, sometimes featuring bead rims, as well flaring rimmed jars with rounded bodies and footring bases. The coarser Q2 fabric is longer lived and there may be some overlap between this and the Romanised (SAND) fabric. One interesting form in this fabric is a fairly thick-walled carinated bowl or jar with a post-firing perforation below the rim which is located in the centre of a large sherd and therefore perhaps more likely for suspension of the vessel rather than repair.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	% Sherds	% Weight
FL1	189	2478	7.5	7.5
GL1	614	5814	24.4	17.6
GLFL1	1	26	<0.1	0.1
GR2	274	4326	10.9	13.1
GRFL1	418	6210	16.6	18.8
IG1	454	7582	18.0	22.9
Q1	240	3254	9.5	9.8
Q2	325	3348	12.9	10.1
SH1	2	18	0.1	0.1

Table 5: Quantification of Iron Age fabrics

5.2.4 Late Iron Age/ Early Roman Pottery

The GR1 fabric, associated with Gallo-Belgic influenced pottery of the 1st century AD, amounts to 1388 sherds, weighing 16.82 kg (about 30% of the entire assemblage). GR1 was distinguished from the earlier GR2 fabric by the absence of other inclusions and by better finished surfaces which are often highly burnished. However, grog-tempered fabrics are fairly variable and may have become gradually less coarse and better finished over time.

There are a range of necked and everted jars with cordons (mostly variants of Thompson's types B1-3), which are a feature of east Kent settlement sites (Thompson 1982, 14). A few partial profiles may be carinated bowls but all are fairly crude handmade examples unlike classic Aylesford-Swarling

carinated and cordoned types. There is also one example of a conical shaped lid similar to Thompson's type L6 (Thompson 1982, 549). Many of the 'Belgic' type wares have a black pitch or resin around the rim area which is common on pottery of this type from the area.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	% Sherds	% Weight
GR1	1388	16818	100	100

Table 6: Quantification of Late Iron Age/Early Roman fabrics

5.2.5 Roman pottery

Only 370 sherds weighing 6.32 kg (around 10% of the assemblage) is Romanised fabrics. Coarse greywares are relatively rare, constituting 5-11% of the Roman assemblage with 3-7% made up by similar local oxidised wares. This probably reflects the fact that grog-tempered wares continued to meet the bulk of demand for coarse wares in the early Roman period. The site is also outside the main distribution area of the greyware producing industry at Canterbury, with only one example of a Canterbury type reeded-rim bowl identified. Amongst the other coarse unoxidised wares, there are a small number of BB1, BB2 and other BB style sherds of Hadrianic date.

Patchgrove ware makes up about 11-20% of the Romanised wares, with 23 vessels represented. The earliest products of this industry have many affinities to other locally produced grog-tempered 'Belgic' types and forms include a flagon-like vessel, paralleled at Richborough, and possibly based on *Camulodunum* type 161 (Pollard 1988, 35, fig 15, 53, using typology of Hawkes & Hull 1947).

North Kent fine wares are much more common when quantified by sherd count (of which they make up around 45%) that by weight (12%). As at recent excavations at Wye (Doherty 2007), by far the most common vessel type is the carinated beaker/bowl similar to Monaghan's type 2G (Monaghan 1987, 68-71). Of note amongst the North Kent oxidised wares are two examples of Hofheim type flagons, in an early oxidised fabric containing rare flint inclusions. These are probably amongst the earliest products of the industry and no later than AD 80 (Monaghan 1987, type 1E5, 50-52). Another interesting early vessel is a semi-complete butt-beaker, paralleled by Monaghan's type 2B (Monaghan 1987, 61-62). There is only one sherd of the Hoo island fabric associated with 1st century white-slipped flagons and three fine oxidised sherds probably of local origin.

A single semi-complete Verulamium region mortarium, makes up 6-19% of the Roman assemblage. The form is slightly atypical with a hooked rim and no bead but its closest parallel is dated to the Flavian-Trajanic period in London (Davies et al 1994, 209, fig 39, 49). A rounded rim bowl, possibly allied to BB types, is also present in the assemblage. The fabric is not dissimilar to Canterbury and Colchester mortarium fabrics and both are plausible sources of supply to the Ashford area.

Amphora make up a large proportion of the Romanised wares (nearly 35% by weight, 9% by sherd count). The majority are Baetican in origin, almost certainly from Dressel 20 olive oil amphorae. Three amphora sherds, including two from a plain flaring rim could not be sourced although a Gaulish origin is suggested on the basis that the fabric is micaceous and contains rounded limestone inclusions.

Central Gaulish samian makes up around 4-6% of the Romanised wares and the Dragendorff 18/31 bowl dated to AD 120-160 is by far the commonest form. There is one decorated vessel, a Dragendorff 37 bowl depicting a hunt-scene in continuous 'free-style' decoration. A single sherd of colour- coated ware with abraded barbotine scale decoration is probably central-Gaulish white colour-coated ware, dated AD 50-130.

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	% Sherds	% Weight
AMPH	3	62	0.8	1.0
BEATE	25	2118	6.8	33.5
BB1	2	22	0.5	0.3
BB2	8	90	2.2	1.4
BBS	1	4	0.3	0.1
CC	4	14	1.1	0.2
COLWW	1	16	0.3	0.3
HOO	1	2	0.3	<0.1
NKGW	106	404	28.6	6.4
NKOX	60	374	16.2	5.9
OXID	27	170	7.3	2.7
OXIDF	3	2	0.8	<0.1
PATCH	44	1286	11.9	20.3
SAMCG	21	226	5.7	3.6
SAND	43	334	11.6	5.3
VRW	21	1196	5.7	18.9

Table 7: Quantification of Roman fabrics

5.3 **The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The excavations recovered 50 pieces of slag, weighing a little over 1.1kg, from 18 different contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on a metallurgical pro forma sheet, which is housed with the archive. The assemblage is characterised in Table 4.

Period	Undated	MIA/LIA	LIA – C1st	C1st – 2nd	C2nd – 3rd	Totals
No. contexts	*2*	*2*	*6*	*5*	*3*	*18*
Fuel ash slag	1/4g	2/28g	12/272g	13/109g	2/9g	30/422g
Undiagnostic iron slag	-	-	2/36g	2/252g	-	4/288g
Smithing slag	-	-	-	7/284g	-	7/284g
Hearth lining	3/148g	-	-	-	6/26g	9/174g
Totals	4/152g	2/28g	14/308g	22/645g	8/35g	50/1168 g

Table 8: Characterisation of slag assemblage

5.3.2 The majority of the material from the site consists of fuel ash slag which can derive of any number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths. Although there is a little in Iron Age deposits the majority is from the Roman period. The few pieces of possible burnt clay hearth lining are equally undiagnostic of process. The four pieces of undiagnostic iron slag are all from Roman deposits and it is quite probable they relate to smithing. Only seven pieces (284g) of definite smithing slag are present, all of which were recovered from Ditch [165], Fill [166]. The same context produced nine pieces (92g) of lightweight aerated fuel ash slag which, considering their association,

may also be waste from smithing. This is the only notable concentration of slag on the site – the remainder forming a sparse scatter across the area.

5.4 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The excavations recovered 33 pieces of stone, weighing a little under 10kg, from 15 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on geological material forms, which are housed with the archive. The assemblage is characterized in Table 5.

Period	Undated	MIA/LIA	LIA – C1st	C1st – 2nd	C2nd – 3rd	Totals
No. of contexts	*2*	*1*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*15*
Flint	1/274g	-	-	-	1/48g	2/322g
Coarse Tertiary sandstone	-	-	-	1/92g	5/7834g	6/7926g
Ferruginous Tertiary sandstone	2/26g	1/474g	8/248g	8/344g	2/26g	21/1118 g
Lower Greensand chert	-	-	2/8g	1/18g	1/276g	4/302g
Totals	3/300g	1/474g	10/256g	10/454g	9/8184g	33/9668 g

Table 9: Characterisation of geological material

5.4.2 The flint consists of brown or red Tertiary pebbles/cobbles which would have been naturally available at the site, or a very short distance from it. The cherty sandstone of the Lower Greensand is also likely to have been geologically reworked and thus also present in local Tertiary deposits. The ferruginous sandstone fragments are common in deposits of all periods, the earliest being a Mid/Late Iron Age post-hole [121] where it may have been used as post-packing. Although this stone type was undoubtedly available locally, whether it is reworked carstone from Wealden strata or a truly Tertiary stone is uncertain. However, the lack of abrasion on the pieces would suggest the latter. The only worked stone consists of several fragments from a lower millstone in an extremely coarse light grey well-cemented Tertiary sandstone (RF 6) from Ditch [17], Fill [38]. Identical stone, also found in a 2nd- to 3rd-century context, was located at the Kingsnorth site on the Isle of Grain (Barber forthcoming a) where it was thought to derive from the Woolwich or Oldhaven Beds. Although the Kingsnorth stone was unworked it was undoubtedly from the same source as the current stone – the almost breccia nature of the rock, with a number of grains up to 10mm across and a few inclusions to 45mm, is very distinctive. The current stone is suitably large (*c.* 650mm diameter and 40mm thick at its edge) to suggest it is from a millstone rather than a hand quern though from where this stone was taken is uncertain. The removal of millstones for re-use on a nearby peasant settlement has been noted at Angmering (Barber forthcoming b) and a similar scenario may be suggested here. A finer variant of this stone type was recovered from Ditch [14], dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries, though this piece showed no definite signs of having been worked.

5.5 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.5.1 A total of 285 fragments of fired clay, weighing 2640g were recovered from 26 separate contexts. The assemblage is characterised below in Table 2. The analysis aimed to identify the form and function of the burnt clay assemblage,

in order to illuminate the possible range of activities taking place on the site, for example textile production.

5.5.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function, and recorded on pro-forma archive sheets. The primary characteristics indicating function used in the analysis include: wattle impressions, smoothed surfaces, diagnostic piercings or being part of a known object form, with the presence of at least two diagnostic features informing identification.

Period	Undated	MIA-LIA	LIA-1st	1st-2nd	2nd-3rd	Totals
No. of contexts	*6*	*2*	*4*	*11*	*3*	*26*
F1	1/16g		2/6g	3/36g	50/418g	56/478g
F2				2/26g	9/80g	11/106g
F3				8/144g	11/154g	19/298g
F4 briquetage		2/6g	2/2g	5/10g	11/34g	20/52g
F5	24/650g	1/54g	8/12g	61/600g	78/378g	171/1694g
F6 briquetage		7/16g				7/16g

Table 10: Characterisation of Fired Clay

5.5.3 A series of six fabric groups were devised, described below:

F1
Medium to fine sandy fabric with frequent to abundant organic voids

F2
As F1, without organic temper. Marbled: light buff to dark red poorly mixed clays

F3
Dense, fine sandy matrix with moderate organic voids, poorly sorted. Sparse to moderate iron rich inclusions up to 5mm

F4
Very fine briquetage fabric with common to abundant organic voids. Colour ranges from pale pinkish buff through to dark greyish purple

F5
Medium - fine sandy matrix with sparse organic voids, occasional coarse sand grains and rare angular flint up to *c.*8mm

F6
Fine briquetage fabric with common angular to sub-angular coloured flint pebbles up to 5mm, poorly sorted. No organic voids.

5.5.4 The assemblage is in a poor, abraded condition and as such it has not been possible to assign a form or function to the majority of fragments due to a lack of diagnostic features. Fragments from objects, to which a function could be ascribed, are listed below under 'Registered Finds'.

5.5.5 The majority of the material is in Fabric 5; a fabric type also identified in the 2006 evaluation assemblage from context [19/006] (Clifford 2007). Many of these fragments are notable for a flat, pale buff surface, which was also present on the group from context [19/006]. The largest groups occur from

ditch fills [38] and [83], dated to 2nd-3rd century AD, and [73], dated to 1st-2nd century AD. The subsoil, context [5] also contained a largish group. No evidence of structural use, such as wattle impressions, was found.

5.5.6 Two briquetage fabrics were observed: F4 and F6. These are comparable with fabrics B6 and B3 from Scotney Court respectively (Barber 1998, 339). Twenty seven briquetage fragments, associated with the production and/or trade of salt, were recovered from six contexts, mainly consisting of amorphous lumps with one possible body sherd from ditch fill [38] which is not indicative of form. The abraded and irregular nature of the assemblage, coupled with the chronological spread of the assemblage is evidence for the re-deposition and residuality of material.

5.5.7 Two contexts, [166] and [274], contained highly fired, vitrified fragments. Ditch fill [166], dated to the 1st century AD, has been highlighted as containing a high concentration of metalworking debris, associated with domestic smithing, in the slag report therefore this material is likely to be associated with this activity.

5.6 Ceramic Building Material by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 A total of 29 fragments of CBM weighing 896g were recovered from five separate contexts. Four separate fabric types could be distinguished:

B1 Medium fired, medium coarse sand tempered. Poorly sorted occasional pebbles up to 10mm; Red iron rich inclusions up to c. 5mm, sandy pockets and frequent voids.

B2 Highly fired, red outer surface and grey core. Abundant poorly sorted iron rich metallic black inclusions up to 10mm

T1 Well fired fine sand tempered with occasional iron rich inclusions up to 2mm

T2 Lower fired, powdery fine sand tempered with sparse to moderate clay pellet inclusions up to 2mm

5.6.2 Context [4] contained five abraded brick fragments in fabric B1. Five roof or peg tile fragment in fabric T2 and seven in T1 were also recovered. Those of fabric T2 appeared more abraded than those of T1.

5.6.3 Context [5] contained four brick fragments in fabric B2 and three peg or roof tile fragments in fabric F1. A modern ceramic tile fragment was also recovered from this context.

5.6.4 Two CBM flakes were recovered from contexts [11] and [94], along with a highly abraded brick fragment from the surface of [15]. All are too small to be diagnostic.

5.6.5 The CBM assemblage is difficult to date, due to its fragmentary and abraded nature. The peg and roof tile is likely to be post-medieval; probably later 17th-18th centuries. The brick is probably contemporary. No CBM of Roman date was observed to be present.

5.7 Metal Work by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 Only five iron nails were recovered from three contexts, weighing a total of 100g. Three, from ditch fills [55], dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century, and [83] dated to the 2nd-3rd century, are general purpose nails with stem lengths below c50mm. The remaining two, from ditch fill [161], dated to the late 1st-2nd century, and [83] can be classed as heavy duty nails, with stem lengths over 50mm. Only one, a general purpose nail from context [83] is circular in section; the rest have square sections with, where present, flattened oval heads.

5.7.2 The remaining ironwork consists of three unidentifiable amorphous lumps from contexts [5], [83] and [130].

5.8 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 Registered finds are washed, air dried or cleaned by a conservator as appropriate to the material requirements. Objects have been packed appropriately in line with IFA guidelines (2000). All objects are assigned a unique registered find number (RF<00>) and recorded on the basis of material, object type and date (shown in Table 2). All metal registered finds will undergo x-ray to aid identification.

5.8.2 All finds were assessed for conservation requirements. Registered finds were cleaned and stabilised by the Conservation department at the Institute of Archaeology. Unless indicated in the relevant section no further conservation for stabilisation or analytical purposes is required. Metal work is boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel.

5.8.3 Household utensils and furniture

Knife

An iron whittle-tanged knife fragment, RF<4>, was recovered from the surface of Slot [74], a ditch re-cut with associated pottery dating to AD50-250. The object measures 116mm in length. The blade is highly corroded, the spine is straight; both the blade and the tang are terminated by a break. The tang is square in section. Similar knives exist from Colchester (Crummy 1983, Fig 113: 2940-51)

5.8.4 Objects associated with textile production

Spindle whorl

A biconical spindle whorl fragment, RF<3> was recovered from pit fill [113], section E. The context is dated to the late 1st- early 2nd century, however the form is consistent with Danebury Type 3 (Poole, 1984), which is of LIA date. The fabric is well fired, reduced with frequent, fairly coarse sand with occasional to sparse larger grains c.1mm and sub-rounded pebbles c.1.2mm.

Loomweight

A probable triangular loomweight fragment, RF<5>, was recovered from ditch fill [197], dated to the 1st century BC. Two truncated piercings remain, measuring 11.75mm and 9.42mm in diameter. The fabric is not particularly well fired moderate fine sand with poorly sorted moderate organic voids and occasional rounded pebbles up to 4mm and iron-rich inclusions up to 6mm.
The triangular form is typical of Iron Age weights, and is widespread in the southeast of the UK. This example is comparable to those illustrated in Poole (1984, 404-5) and Sudds (2006, 69). This form of weight is

associated with textile production, although some research questions this interpretation (Poole, 1995), citing use as oven bricks or other structural use as possible alternatives.

5.8.5 Horse Equipment

A fragment from an iron horseshoe, RF<2> was recovered from context [4]. The fragment constitutes the branch and calkin from a large, heavy-duty shoe. The x-radiograph shows a line of four nail holes along the branch, situated close to the calkin which is upright and angled at the tip. The calkin is later in form than those illustrated by Clark (1995, 81, 1995). The closest parallel is from London, dated 1500-1600 AD (Egan 2005, 180 fig 1041), however the size of this example possibly suggests a later date.

5.9 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

5.9.1 A small assemblage of 27 pieces of worked flint weighing 392g was recovered during the work, and is summarised in Table 0. The flint raw material comprises a number of different types, including lightly patinated mottled grey coloured flint, with a light buff coloured cortex, patinated honey-brown coloured flint, and a black coloured flint.

Type	Number
Hard hammer-struck flakes	15
Soft hammer-struck flakes	5
Soft hammer-struck blade	1
Fragments	4
Core	1
Cutting flake	1
Total	**27**

Table 11: The Flintwork

5.9.2 This small assemblage comprises mostly debitage. Most of the pieces are hard hammer-struck flakes and fragments, although there were also five soft hammer-struck pieces, however none of these had any evidence for platform preparation. The blade is missing its proximal end, but is almost certainly soft hammer-struck.

5.9.3 The single core is a multi-platform flake core, which exhibits some platform preparation on one of its platforms, and has been well worked, before being discarded. The only implement was a cutting flake, made on a soft hammer-struck flake with platform preparation that has some semi-abrupt retouch along part of one lateral edge. There was also a natural flint nodule with a hole piercing its centre; however there was no obvious wear to suggest that it had been utilised.

5.9.4 Although there are a number of pieces, for example the soft hammer-struck flakes and blade, the multi-platform flake core and the cutting flake that may date to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic, the remainder of the assemblage would be more at home in a Later Neolithic or Bronze Age context.

5.10 Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

5.10.1 Introduction

Forty five bulk samples were taken during archaeological excavations at Eureka Park, Ashford to establish evidence for archaeobotanical remains such as wood charcoal, crop and weed seeds, and nuts and other environmental remains. A further four samples taken during the evaluation phases of work had revealed a small amount of charred botanical remains. This work assesses the potential of the samples and specifically the macro botanical remains and charcoal for providing information concerning Roman occupations at the site.

5.10.2 Methods

Bulk environmental samples were processed using tank flotation. The flots and residues were retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. Once dry, the flots were scanned under a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x7-45 to record an overview of their contents and establish their potential for further analysis. Residues were passed through stacked sieves and each fraction sorted. Archaeological and environmental remains such as charcoal, bone, marine shell, pottery, cbm and worked metal, were removed from the residues, quantified and where appropriate were passed to specialists. Small samples associated with vessels were wet sieved through 4mm, 2mm, 1mm, 500µm and 250µm meshes. Each fraction was dried and sorted for archaeological remains.

Hand collected charcoal and a sub-sample of fragments, >2mm, were extracted from the dried residues for identification and assessment. These were fractured following standardised methodology (Gale and Cutler 2000) and viewed under an incident light Olympus microscope at magnifications of 50, 100, 200 and 400x.

Macrobotanical remains and charcoal were identified using modern and archaeological comparative material at University College London and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Hather 2000; Jacomet 2006; Martin & Barkley 2000, Schweingruber 1990, Schoch et al. 2004). Where species identifications have been made the nomenclature used follows Stace (1991). Archaeological and environmental materials recovered from the flots and residues have been classified and quantified in Appendices 4 and 5. Charcoal identifications are recorded in Appendix 6.

5.10.3 Results

Uncharred root material was common in many of the samples and several also contained modern seeds such as *Chenopodium* sp. (goosefoots), *Galium* sp. (bedstraws), *Polygonum*/*Rumex* spp. (knotweeds/docks). No waterlogged deposits were present at the site and these uncharred plant remains are therefore considered modern and suggest a small degree of modern disturbance.

Charred macroplant remains were present in small quantities. In many of the samples however these were often poorly preserved or fragmented. Wheat species, including *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) and *T. aestivum* (bread wheat) were noted in six samples. Spelt wheat caryopses and glume bases were

most abundant in samples <20> and <21> from pit fill context [133]. Some awn fragments that may originate from the same source were also present in these samples. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were identified in several samples, including <33>, pit fill context [259] and <14> the secondary fill of ditch [118], although these were infrequent and often fragmented. Samples <21>, <33>, <5>, <16>, <45> and <43> contained occasional *Pisum sativum* (pea) and cf. *Vicia*/*Lathyrus* sp. (vetches/peas). Samples <45> and <43> were taken from deposits surrounding vessels [10] and [12].

Grasses such as *Avena* sp*. and Bromus* sp. (oat/brome) were noted in samples <20>, <21> (context [133]) and <41> (context [316]). *Polygonum* sp. (knotweeds), *Rumex* sp. (docks) weed seeds from the Pink family (Caryophyllaceae) were also identified. Small round charred weed seeds that may be *Brassica* sp. (mustard) were present in almost all samples. Three of the evaluation samples produced very similar assemblages with glume bases, wheat and barley seeds and pulses in small quantities.

Moderate to large quantities of charcoal fragments (<4mm) were present in many of the samples. Sample <26>, from the upper pit fill context [183], and <18> from pit fill context [127], were particularly rich and their flots were composed almost exclusively of wood charcoal fragments. Specimens in sample <26> were soft and showed some evidence for sediment infiltration however many of these fragments were >4mm in size and therefore suitable for analysis. *Quercus* sp. (deciduous oak) was the only taxon recorded in these samples. A more diverse range of taxa, including *Corylus avellana* L. (hazel), *Ilex aquifolium* L. (holly), *Alnus* sp. (alder) as well as *Quercus* sp. (oak) were identified in the hand collected specimens. The majority of fragments originate from large heartwood specimens and many of these had split along their rays. This is a typical preservation pattern of oak due to the presence of large rays. Roundwood segments that are more appropriate for C14 dating were rare in the samples.

Small bone fragments were noted in the residues from samples <5>, <25> and <41> only. No other environmental remains were present in the samples.

6.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 *The Stratigraphic Sequence* by Alice Thorne

6.1.1 The investigation revealed a network of ditch systems and pits dating from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman Period. The establishment of site phasing has been complicated through difficulties in establishing stratigraphic relationships in the field and issues with the dating of grog tempered pottery in this part of Kent. However several phases of land use may be represented, most noticeably a Late Iron Age ditch system which is thought to have been remodelled, and incorporated into an Early Roman period enclosure. There is some evidence for continuity in the practise of deliberate deposition at the site, linked to the deliberate backfilling of some stretches of Features E and A and the placement of the semi – complete mortaria in feature L. It is then proposed that following the abandonment and silting of these ditch systems a droveway was laid out across the site.

6.1.2 The orientation, proximity and dating of these features corresponds with the results of excavations to the north of the site in 2006, and strongly suggests that the two sites form part of a contemporary complex of Late Iron Age to Early Roman land use (Fig. 9). The fewer pits, postholes and pottery recorded during the 2006 excavations perhaps confirms the theory that the area to the north of the site is opening out into agricultural land, with indications of domestic activity generally located to the south and east of the site, where the greatest concentrations of domestic waste (such as local and imported wares, briquetage, a mill stone, a spindle whorl and loomweight, smithing activity, iron nails and a knife) have been identified.

6.1.3 No evidence of funerary activity was identified during the excavations in Plot 20. However, the two Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British cremation urns accompanied by accessory vessels during the 2006 excavations, the Early Roman Cremation Group discovered in 1963 (Site 3, Fig.1) and the Romano British burial found in 1914 (Site 2, Fig 1) suggests that a small cemetery or burial area may have been placed some way from the focus of settlement, possibly within and respecting the associated field systems.

6.1.4 A small assemblage of Mesolithic - Bronze Age flint work was also recovered from the site, which represents a residual background scatter.

6.1.4 The results of this evaluation and excavation contribute towards a growing body of knowledge of the Late Iron Age and Early Roman Landscape of Ashford. The results are therefore of **Regional significance.**

6.2 *The Pottery* by Anna Doherty

6.2.1 The unusual nature of the Late Iron Age assemblage means that it is potentially of regional significance as very little material of this date is known in east Kent. Context [197] is an unusually large sealed group which is suitable for further analysis.

6.3 *The Metallurgical Remains* by Luke Barber

6.3.1 The small assemblage of slag does not warrant any further analysis. Low quantities of slag are frequently found on Roman rural sites and simply represent sporadic domestic iron-smithing work. The current site has not

produced the quantity of slag one would expect if the process were undertaken on any 'industrial' scale.

6.4 *The Geological Material* by Luke Barber

6.4.1 The assemblage of geological material is small and is virtually exclusively composed of unworked stone that would have probably been natural to the site. No particular concentrations of this stone, both chronologically or spatially is in evidence. As such the majority of the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The five fragments of millstone from [38] are of more interest as they hint at the presence of a mill somewhere in the general vicinity during the Roman period.

6.5 *Fired Clay* by Trista Clifford

6.5.1 Due its fragmentary nature, and the lack of any diagnostic features, the fired clay assemblage is considered to be of little significance and hold little potential for further work.

6.6 *CBM* by Trista Clifford

6.6.1 The majority of the CBM assemblage originates from topsoil and subsoil deposits therefore is of limited significance or potential.

6.7 *Metal Work* by Trista Clifford

6.7.1 The nail and ironwork assemblage holds little potential for further work.

6.8 *The Registered Finds* by Trista Clifford

6.8.1 The registered finds assemblage is small and limited in its potential for further work. Together with the spindle whorl from the Evaluation stage (Clifford 2007), the objects recovered provide some evidence for the production of textiles.

6.9 *The Flintwork* by Chris Butler

6.9.1 This small residual assemblage has little potential for further study.

6.10 *The Environmental Samples* by Lucy Allot

6.10.1 Phase 1 Late Iron Age

The majority of samples from this occupation contained very few botanical remains. Sample <33>, pit context [259] contained small quantities of barley grains, a pulse and several charred weed seeds. Although the remains are not abundant or diverse the sample provides a comparison to those from the later Roman occupation phases.

6.10.2 Phase 2 Late Iron Age-Early Roman

Moderate quantities of charred botanical remains were recovered from the samples dating to the LIA-ERB occupation. The remains tend to be poorly preserved or fragmented however samples <14> [119], <32> [235], and <41>

[316] provide the best potential for characterising the range of cereals and weed seeds present. These samples were taken from ditch fills and therefore although they have potential to provide information concerning the transitional LIA-ERB occupation at the site the detail of interpretation available may be limited. Samples taken during the evaluation from trenches 20, and 21 produced similar assemblages containing wheat, barley and weed seeds. No pulses were noted in either the excavation or evaluation samples.

6.10.3 Phase 3 Early Roman

Charred botanical remains from samples <20> and <21> are of particular interest and hold potential for further analysis for several reasons. The macro botanical remains are relatively abundant and generally well preserved which should enable a high level of identification to be obtained. The samples were taken from pit fill deposits [133] associated with a semi-complete vessel [131] that is well dated to 70-100AD (Doherty see above) and may provide information concerning the use, or activities surrounding the deposition, of this vessel. Sample <20> was taken from the general pit fill deposit while sample <21> was taken from sediment adjacent to the inverted vessel although both are from context [133]. Although the samples appear to have superficially very similar contents with some evidence for crop processing debris a full analysis may reveal more detailed information regarding differences in preservation and taxon diversity between the samples. The pit contents may be related to the end of land use (see pot report) and/or agricultural practices. Further literature concerning the use of plant remains in ceremonial activities will be considered to establish whether the deposit has any parallel. The evaluation sample from pit [006] in trench 19 contained a similar assemblage and requires full analysis to enable comparison. The analysis will aim to identify similar occurrences in contemporary sites in the region and to establish the likely origins of what appear to be small but diverse assemblages.

6.10.4 Phase 4 Roman

Botanical remains were sparse in contexts from this occupation period and where present their preservation was surprisingly poor. These samples therefore hold very little potential for further analysis although it should be noted that the lack of environmental evidence may be valuable for interpreting taphonomic processes and activities that are indicated during this occupation.

6.10.5 Phase 5 Undated

Samples from the 'charcoal rich pits' produced large quantities of wood charcoal and a few charred weed seeds. Sample <26>, upper pit fill context [183] was particularly rich in charcoal however the charcoal assessment has identified one taxon, *Quercus* sp. (oak) heartwood only, and therefore this assemblage does not hold further potential for C14 dating. Sample <27>, context [184] which was labelled as, 'burnt material' in pit [182] produced insignificant quantities of small charcoal fragments.

It was hoped that charcoal suitable for C14 dating would be recovered and help refine the dating for context [197] which contained vessels ranging in date from 1st century BC to 1st century AD. Two samples, <29> and <30> were taken from this context however they have not produced sufficient charcoal for further analysis and dating.

It is evident form several sites within Kent that preservation of charred botanicals from Late Iron Age-Early Romano British contexts in this region can be highly variable. Neighbouring sites (Sygrave 2006) produced very few botanical remains (Allott 2006) however an earlier phase of work at this site contained contemporary (LIA-ERB) assemblages with similar assemblages. Charcoal from the region often contains fine sediments that are a product of frequent fluctuations in the ground water table. Such fluctuations have a detrimental effect upon preservation of charcoal and are also likely to influence the macrobotanicals. The moderately preserved botanicals from this site are therefore of **regional importance**.

A recent survey of literature (Van der Veen et al. 2007) aimed to assess the current state of knowledge regarding occurrences of botanical remains at Roman sites and has laid out areas for future research. Van der Veen et al. (2007) suggest that large scale projects in which large numbers of samples are taken and analysed is of key importance for better understanding agricultural, industrial, domestic and ceremonial practices in this region of Britain. Although many of the samples at Eureka Park contained sparse and only moderately preserved botanical remains they were taken from a cross section of Late Iron Age to Roman occupation features and will be combined with data from a previous phase of work to provide a fuller picture of domestic, ceremonial and possibly agricultural land use in the region.

7.0 REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

7.1 *Revised Research Aims*

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

- *To investigate this site within the wider context of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman landscape of the Ashford environs and the headwaters of the Stour. It will be considered if the site may form part of an occupation pattern located on the slightly higher ground focused around the more fertile pasture lands on the low lying clays. It will also be considered if the location of the site approximately 2 km south of the ancient North Downs Way, and close to point of divergence of the route along the Stour Valley is of relevance for this study. This site has the potential to contribute towards the growing understanding of the regional development of this area, and the increasing awareness of the national and international significance of the Iron Age to Early Roman landscape of Kent.*

- *When considering the site within its local context particular reference will be made to excavations at Brisley Farm, Park Farm East, Westhawk Farm, Bramble Lane Wye, and the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link. Evidence for parallels in deliberate deposition will be sought on comparable sites, and in particular potential similarities in practise will be investigated. An example of this may be the complete/semi-complete vessels which have been found at the corners of rectilinear ditched enclosures during the recent excavations at the nearby site of Brisley farm (Stevenson forthcoming). Deliberate positional practises are often associated with the final stages of use of a feature and as such maybe reference the past use of (or future aspirations for) a landscape system.*

- *It may also be of use to consider the geological and environmental context of the site, and to investigate landscape use in terms of geological parameters. It is interesting to note that both the Late Iron Age ditch system E (which contained evidence for deliberate deposition) and the burials identified during the 2006 excavations to the north are located on the cusp of a variation in the underlying natural. The underlying type of geology may have influenced the vegetation of the site and thereby the landscape organisation in terms of agricultural practises, occupation and funerary activity.*

8.0 METHODOLOGY FOR FURTHER WORK

8.1 ***The Stratigraphic Sequence*** by Alice Thorne

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

8.2 ***The Pottery*** by Anna Doherty

8.2.1 The group from [197] will undergo further analysis to attempt to refine the date and understand the group from a chronological, function and depositional basis. Amongst the Roman groups, [38] and [83] are also particularly large with a high number of intact rim profiles. Illustration work could include up to 61 vessels (including 7 cremation vessels from the evaluation). A further 2.5 days would be recommended to prepare a publication report.

8.3 ***The Metallurgical Remains*** by Luke Barber

8.3.1 The slag was recorded on pro forma for the archive during the assessment and no separate specialist report is proposed for publication. Reference to the assemblage from Ditch [165] should be made in the site narrative in order to demonstrate the presence of domestic smithing activity in the 1st century AD. This information can be extracted from the above factual statement.

8.4 ***The Geological Material*** by Luke Barber

8.4.1 No separate specialist report is proposed for the final publication. However, the millstone should be described in the narrative text of the site. This information will be extracted from the above factual statement. No further work is suggested and no pieces are proposed for illustration.

8.5 ***Fired Clay*** by Trista Clifford

8.5.1 The report contained in this PXA should be referred to in the final narrative, but no separate specialist report is proposed for publication.

8.5.2 No further work is required.

8.6 ***CBM*** by Trista Clifford

8.6.1 The report contained in this PXA should be referred to in the final narrative, but no separate specialist report is proposed for publication.

8.6.2 No further work is required.

8.7 ***Metal Work*** by Trista Clifford

8.7.1 The report contained in this PXA should be referred to in the final narrative, but no separate specialist report is proposed for publication.

8.7.1 No further work is required.

8.8 ***The Registered Finds*** by Trista Clifford

8.8.1 Material for the publication narrative can be extracted from this report.

8.8.2 No further work is required.

8.9 ***The Flint work*** by Chris Butler

8.9.1 It is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flint work should be retained for possible further study in the future. A short summary paragraph should be included in the report and the handwritten assessment summary retained in the archive.

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

8.10.1 Samples <33>, <14>, <32>, <41>, <20>, <21>, <5> taken (from contexts [259], [119], [235], [316], [133] and [38]) during the excavation and samples <1>, <2> and <4> (contexts [19/006], [20/006] and [21/007] respectively) from the evaluation phase should be fully analysed prior to publication. This analysis will aim to characterise the similarities and differences between the macrobotanical assemblages from these samples and also provide information regarding domestic, agricultural and ceremonial activities undertaken at the site between the Late Iron Age and the final Roman occupation.

Samples <8>, <18>, <26>, <40> (contexts [90], [127], [183], [298]) may be targeted for further charcoal analysis and identification. Charcoal fragments from samples <20> and <21> (context [133]) are not numerous or large but it is suggested that some of these fragments should be identified to help contribute to the data available for this interesting feature.

9.0 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING PROPOSALS

9.1 *Publication Synopsis*

9.1.1 It is proposed that the findings are worthy of publication as an article in the county archaeological journal, *Archaeologia Cantiana*. The article will present the results from all phases of archaeological investigation at the site including the recommendations put forward for the Trinity Road excavation (Sygrave 2006). Reference will be made to other Late Iron Age and Early Roman sites in the area, in an attempt to put the results into a local and regional context.

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

9.1.3 It is proposed the article will follow the publication synopsis outlined below, resulting in an article of c5500- 6000 words.

Working Title

Archaeological Investigations on Land at Eureka Park, Boughton Aulph, Kent – *Archaeologia Cantiana*

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

Excavation Results *(2500)*

Specialist Reports *(750)*
Pottery
Environmental evidence *(1000)*

Discussion: Suggested Topics *(2000)*
The Late Iron Age to Early Roman context of the Ashford Environs
Comparable deliberate deposition practices
Geological parameters of the site

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

Figures
Site Location
Site Plan
Selected sections or pottery illustrations

9.2 *Artefacts and Archive Deposition*

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

10.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

10.1 *Staffing*

10.1.1 The project team will be composed as follows:

Team Member (TBC)	**Initials**	**Tasks**
Alice Thorne	AT	Site Analysis; Report production; archive collation
Anna Doherty	AD	Prehistoric & Roman pottery; Archive collation & deposition
Lucy Allot	LA	Environmental specialist – macrobotanicals and charcoal
Trista Clifford	TC	Finds specialist
Louise Rayner	LR	Post-Excavation Project Manager; editing
Justin Russell	JR	Publication Figures

Table 12: Project Team

10.2 *Resources*

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

Task	**Team Member**	**Person Day**
Stratigraphic		
Prepare publication text & integrate specialist information	AT	10
Finds & Environmental		
Pottery analysis & text	AD	2.5
Macrobotanicals	LA	4.5
Charcoal	LA	2.5
Illustration and preparation of report text		
Prepare plans and sections for publication	JR	1.5
Project management	LR	0.5
Report Edit	LR	1
Preparation & Deposition of archive	TC	1
Publication Grant		Fee

Table 13: Resources required for analysis and publication

Acknowledgements
Thanks are due to Sue Pringle for assistance with identifying the CBM

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
2	1	1/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
2	1	1/002	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	2	2/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
2	2	2/002	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	3	3/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
2	3	3/002	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	4	4/001	Deposit		Construction deposit				Modern
2	4	4/002	Deposit		Construction deposit				Modern
2	4	4/003	Deposit		Subsoil				
2	4	4/004	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	4	4/005	Deposit		Natural -Sand				
2	5	5/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
2	5	5/002	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	6	6/001	Deposit		Construction deposit				Modern
2	6	6/002	Deposit		Topsoil				
2	6	6/003	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	8	8/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
2	8	8/002	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	9	9/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
2	9	9/002	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	10	10/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
2	10	10/002	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	10	10/003	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
2	11	11/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
2	11	11/002	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
20	13	13/001	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	13	13/002	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	14	14/001	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				
20	14	14/002	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	14	14/003	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				
20	14	14/004	Deposit		Modern dump/ demolition layer				Modern
20	15	15/001	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				
20	15	15/002	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	16	16/001	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				
20	16	16/002	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	17	17/001	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				
20	17	17/002	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	18	18/001	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				
20	18	18/002	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	18	18/003	Deposit		Modern disturbance				Modern
20	19	19/001	Deposit		Wood Mulch				Modern
20	19	19/002	Deposit		Topsoil				
20	19	19/003	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
20	19	19/004	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	19	19/005	Cut		Cut of Pit	L	19/006		
20	19	19/006	Fill		Fill of Pit	L		19/005	Conquest to mid 2nd century, likely pre-Flavian
20	19	19/007	Cut		Cut of Ditch	C	19/008		
20	19	19/008	Fill		Fill of Ditch	C		19/007	
20	19	19/009	Cut		Cut of Ditch	B	19/010		
20	19	19/010	Fill		Fill of Ditch	B		19/009	LIA-Early Roman
20	19	19/011	Cut		Cut of Ditch		19/012		
20	19	19/012	Fill		Fill of Ditch			19/011	
20	19	19/013	Cut		Recut of 19/007	C	19/014		
20	19	19/014	Fill		Fill of Ditch	C		19/013	LIA-Early Roman? Bodysherds

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
									only
20	20	20/001	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				
20	20	20/002	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	20	20/003	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	20	20/004	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	20	20/005	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	20	20/006	Fill		Fill of Ditch	A		20/007	LIA-Early Roman? Bodysherds only
20	20	20/007	Cut		Cut of Ditch	A	20/006		
20	21	21/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
20	21	21/002	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	21	21/003	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	21	21/004	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
20	21	21/005	Cut		Cut of Ditch	A	21/006, 21/007		
20	21	21/006	Fill		Upper fill of Ditch	A		21/005	Post-conquest-likely pre-Flavian
20	21	21/007	Fill		Primary fill of Ditch	A		21/005	LIA-Early Roman
20	21	21/008	Cut		Cut of Pit		21/009		
20	21	21/009	Fill		Fill of Pit			21/008	
20	22	22/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
20	22	22/002	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	22	22/003	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	22	22/004	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	22	22/005	Deposit		Natural - Sandy Brickearth				
20	22	22/006	Deposit		Wood Mulch				Modern
20	22	22/007	Deposit		Natural- Brickearth				
20	22	22/008	Deposit		Cut of Ditch		22/009		
20	22	22/009	Deposit		Fill of Ditch			22/008	LIA-Early Roman

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	22	22/010	Deposit		Cut of Ditch	E	22/011		
20	22	22/011	Deposit		Fill of Ditch	E		22/010	LIA-Early Roman
20	23	23/001	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				
20	23	23/002	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	23	23/003	Deposit		Topsoil				
20	23	23/004	Deposit		Natural flint gravels				
20	24	24/001	Deposit		Sandy Topsoil				
20	24	24/002	Deposit		Natural- Sand				
20	27	27/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
20	27	27/002	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	27	27/003	Deposit		Natural				
20	27	27/004	Cut		Modern Intrusion- probable tyre track		27/005		
20	27	27/005	Fill		Fill of 27/004			27/004	Modern
20	27	27/006	Cut		Cut of Ditch	D	27/007		
20	27	27/007	Fill		Fill of Ditch	D		27/006	Post-conquest? One probable Romanised sandy fabric
20	27	27/008	Cut		Cut of possible linear	I	27/009		
20	27	27/009	Fill		Fill of possible linear	I		27/008	LIA-Early Roman
20	29	29/001	Deposit		Topsoil				
20	29	29/002	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	29	29/003	Deposit		Natural - Sandy Brickearth				
20	29	29/004	Deposit		Rooting Disturbance				LIA-Early Roman? Bodysherds only
20	29	29/005	Cut		Poss Pit/ Rooting		29/006, 29/007		
20	29	29/006	Fill		Upper fill of poss Pit			29/005	
20	29	29/007	Fill		Primary fill of poss Pit			29/005	
20	Area B	1	Deposit		Natural - Sand				

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area B	2	Deposit		Modern backfill of demolition rubble			3	Modern
20	Area B	3	Cut		Possible sand extraction pit		2		Modern
20	Area A	4	Deposit		Topsoil/ wood mulch				Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	5	Deposit		Subsoil				
20	Area A	6	Deposit		Root disturbed surface of natural				
20	Area A	7	Deposit		Clean natural				
20	Area A	8	Cut		Context Void				
20	Area A	9	Fill		Context Void				
20	Area A	10	Vessel	Vessel	Partially complete vessel				120- 250 AD
20	Area A	11	Fill		Fill surrounding context 10. Same as context 83.				
20	Area A	12	Vessel	Vessel	Partially complete vessel				70-150 AD
20	Area A	13	Fill		Fill surrounding context 12. Same as context 5				
20	Area A	14	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A	15, 16		
20	Area A	15	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		14	70?-160 AD
20	Area A	16	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		14	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	17	Cut	Ditch	Poss recut of ditch 14	A	38		
20	Area A	18	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	19		
20	Area A	19	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		18	120- 250 AD
20	Area A	20	Gen Fill	Ditch	GF for surface collection	A			70 - 200 AD
20	Area A	21	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	C	22, 27		
20	Area A	22	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		21	1st C AD- c.70 AD
20	Area A	23	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Boundary marker?	B	24,25		
20	Area A	24	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill	B		23	50 - 160 AD

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	25	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill	B		23	1st C AD- c.70 AD
20	Area A	26	Gen Fill	Ditch	GF for surface collection	B			Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	27	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		21	
20	Area A	28	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		29		
20	Area A	29	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			28	120 - 200 AD
20	Area A	30	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		31		
20	Area A	31	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			30	1st C AD- c.70 AD
20	Area A	32	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		33		
20	Area A	33	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			32	
20	Area A	34	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		35		
20	Area A	35	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			34	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	36	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Dich/ possible Droveway	C	40, 39, 37		
20	Area A	37	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		36	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	38	Fill	Ditch	Fill of poss recut	A		17	120 - 250 AD
20	Area A	39	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		36	
20	Area A	40	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		36	
20	Area A	41	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		42		
20	Area A	42	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			41	1st C AD- c.70 AD
20	Area A	43	Cut	Posthole	Cut of poss posthole		44, 45		
20	Area A	44	Fill	Posthole	Fill of poss posthole			43	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	45	Fill	Posthole	Fill of poss posthole			43	
20	Area A	46	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		47		
20	Area A	47	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			46	MIA/LIA - early 1st AD
20	Area A	48	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		48		

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	49	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			49	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	50	Cut	Posthole/ small Pit?	Cut of possible Posthole/ Pit		51		
20	Area A	51	Fill	Posthole/ small Pit?	Fill of possible Posthole/Pit			50	
20	Area A	52	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		53		
20	Area A	53	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			52	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	54	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A	55		
20	Area A	55	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		54	50 - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	56	Cut	Ditch	possible recut of ditch 54	A	57		
20	Area A	57	Fill	Ditch	Fill of recut	A		56	
20	Area A	58	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A	59, 60, 61		
20	Area A	59	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		58	
20	Area A	60	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		58	
20	Area A	61	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		58	120-160 AD
20	Area A	62	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch	A	63		
20	Area A	63	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		62	End of 1st C BC-end of LIA
20	Area A	64	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	M	65		
20	Area A	65	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	M		64	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	66	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A	67, 68, 69		

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	67	Fill	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A		66	
20	Area A	68	Fill	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A		66	
20	Area A	69	Fill	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A		66	120-200 AD
20	Area A	70	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	71		
20	Area A	71	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		70	120- 150 AD
20	Area A	72	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible underlying ditch	A	73		
20	Area A	73	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		72	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	74	VOID	Ditch	Poss recut of Ditch - possibly associated with excavation of E?	A	75		
20	Area A	75	Fill	Ditch	Fill of poss recut	A		74	50 - 250 AD
20	Area A	76	Cut	Ditch	Ditch terminus - Boundary marker?	B	77		
20	Area A	77	Fill	Ditch	Fill of terminus	B		76	50 - 200 AD
20	Area A	78	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	D	79		
20	Area A	79	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		78	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	80	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A	81,82, 83, 84, 191		
20	Area A	81	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		80	70 - 120AD
20	Area A	82	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		80	
20	Area A	83	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		80	120 - 250 AD
20	Area A	84	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		80	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	85	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	D	86		
20	Area A	86	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		85	70 - 200 AD
20	Area A	87	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	88		
20	Area A	88	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		87	50 - 160 AD
20	Area A	89	Cut	Pit	Cut of small Pit		90		
20	Area A	90	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			89	
20	Area A	91	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	M	92		
20	Area A	92	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	M		91	50 - 400 AD
20	Area A	93	Cut	Ditch	Ditch terminus. Possible boundary marker.	M	94		
20	Area A	94	Fill	Ditch	Fill of terminus	M		93	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	95	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	96		
20	Area A	96	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		95	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	97	Cut	Ditch	Ditch terminus. Possible boundary marker.	F	98		
20	Area A	98	Fill	Ditch	Fill of terminus	F		97	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	99	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	D	100		
20	Area A	100	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		99	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	101	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Boundary marker?	B	102		
20	Area A	102	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Pit	B		101	1st C AD- c.70 AD
20	Area A	103	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		104, 105		
20	Area A	104	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			103	50/70 - 200 AD
20	Area A	105	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			103	

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	106	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	107		
20	Area A	107	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		106	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	108	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	F	109		
20	Area A	109	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	F		108	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	110	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway. Break along line of or possible terminums?	D	111		
20	Area A	111	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		110	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	112	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		113		
20	Area A	113	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			112	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	114	Deposit	Deposit	Likley root disturbance, mixing fill from context 113				Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	115	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	D	116		
20	Area A	116	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		115	50/70 - 200
20	Area A	117	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	M	118,119		
20	Area A	118	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	M		118	
20	Area A	119	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of Ditch	M		118	LIA
20	Area A	120	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		121		
20	Area A	121	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			120	MIA/LIA - early 1st AD
20	Area A	122	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway. Break along line of or possible terminums?	D	123		
20	Area A	123	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		122	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	124	Deposit	Deposit	Burnt surface of brickearth				

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	125	Deposit	Deposit	Burnt surface of brickearth				
20	Area A	126	Cut	Pit	Cut of small fire pit		127, 128		
20	Area A	127	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			126	MIA/LIA - early 1st AD
20	Area A	128	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			126	
20	Area A	129	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Boundary marker?	B	130		
20	Area A	130	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Pit	B		129	50 - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	131	Vessel	Vessel	Vessel within pit 132	L			70-100/110
20	Area A	132	Cut	Pit	Cut of large pit	L	133, 152		
20	Area A	133	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	L		132	120 - 200
20	Area A	134	Cut	Ditch	Cut of possible ditch	G	135, 136		
20	Area A	135	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	G		134	
20	Area A	136	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of Ditch	G		134	
20	Area A	137	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	E	138, 139, 142		
20	Area A	138	Fill	Ditch	Primary silting of Ditch	E		137	
20	Area A	139	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of Ditch	E		137	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	140	Cut	Ditch	Cut of ditch	N	141		
20	Area A	141	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	N		140	Early 1st C AD-Late 1st-Early 2nd
20	Area A	142	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch	E		137	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	143	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		144		
20	Area A	144	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			143	Early 1st C AD- c.70 AD
20	Area A	145	Cut	Probable burrow	Probable burrow		146		
20	Area A	146	Fill	Probable burrow	Probable burrow			145	
20	Area A	147	Void	Void	Void				
20	Area A	148	Void	Void	Void				
20	Area A	149	Void	Void	Void				

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	150	Void	Void	Void				
20	Area A	151	Void	Void	Void				
20	Area A	152	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	L		132	50 - 160
20	Area A	153	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		154		
20	Area A	154	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			153	
20	Area A	155	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		156		
20	Area A	156	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			155	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	157	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	E	158, 159		
20	Area A	158	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	E		157	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	159	Fill/Deposit	Ditch	Possible upper fill of Ditch/ Modern intrusion?	E		157	Modern intrusion?
20	Area A	160	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A	161, 162		
20	Area A	161	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of Ditch	A		160	70 - 200
20	Area A	162	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	A		160	
20	Area A	163	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	N	164		
20	Area A	164	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	N		163	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	165	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	E	166, 175, 174		
20	Area A	166	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of Ditch	E		165	Early 1stC AD-end of LIA
20	Area A	167	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	N	168, 173		
20	Area A	168	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	N		167	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	169	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		170		
20	Area A	170	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			169	MIA/LIA - early 1st AD
20	Area A	171	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		172		
20	Area A	172	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			171	

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	173	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	N		167	
20	Area A	174	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	E		165	
20	Area A	175	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of Ditch	E		165	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	176	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A	177		
20	Area A	177	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		176	70 - 120
20	Area A	178	Cut	Ditch	Cut of possible ditch	G	179		
20	Area A	179	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	G		178	
20	Area A	180	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		181		
20	Area A	181	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			180	MIA/LIA - early 1st AD
20	Area A	182	Cut	Pit	Cut of small fire pit		183, 184		
20	Area A	183	Fill	Pit	Upper fill of Pit			182	
20	Area A	184	Deposit	Pit	Burnt natural layer			182	
20	Area A	185	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		186		
20	Area A	186	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			185	
20	Area A	187	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	E	188, 262		
20	Area A	188	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	E		187	M-LIA
20	Area A	189	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	D	190		
20	Area A	190	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		189	
20	Area A	191	Fill	Ditch	Primary silting of Ditch	A		80	
20	Area A	192	Cut	Pit	Cut of charcoal pit		193, 194, 195		
20	Area A	193	Fill	Pit	Charcoal rich primary fill			192	
20	Area A	194	Fill	Pit	Secondary fill of pit			192	
20	Area A	195	Deposit	Pit	Burnt natural layer			192	

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	196	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	E	197, 274, 198		
20	Area A	197	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	E		196	Early 1st C BC-Early 1st C AD
20	Area A	198	Void	Vessel	Vessel within fill 197	E			As 197
20	Area A	199	Void	Vessel	Vessel within fill 197	E			As 197
20	Area A	200	Void	Vessel	Vessel within fill 197	E			As 197
20	Area A	201	Void	Vessel	Vessel within fill 197	E			As 197
20	Area A	202	Void	Vessel	Vessel within fill 197	E			As 197
20	Area A	203	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	E	204, 205		
20	Area A	204	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	E		205	MIA - LIA
20	Area A	205	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of Ditch	E		205	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	206	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	N	207		
20	Area A	207	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	N		206	
20	Area A	208	Cut	Ditch	Possible recut of ditch 206	N	209		
20	Area A	209	Fill	Ditch	Fill of possible recut	N		208	1st century AD - end of LIA
20	Area A	210	Void	Vessel	Vessel within fill 197	E			**Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	211	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	212		
20	Area A	212	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		211	MIA
20	Area A	213	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	214		
20	Area A	214	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		213	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	215	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		216		
20	Area A	216	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			215	
20	Area A	217	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		218		
20	Area A	218	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			217	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	219	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		220		
20	Area A	220	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			219	
20	Area A	221	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		222		
20	Area A	222	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			221	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	223	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		224		
20	Area A	224	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			223	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	225	Deposit	Rooting	Rooting Disturbance				
20	Area A	226	Deposit	Rooting	Rooting Disturbance				
20	Area A	227	Deposit	Ditch	Feint trace of base of ditch	D			
20	Area A	228	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	H	229		
20	Area A	229	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	H		228	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	230	Cut	Ditch	Cut of possible ditch	G	231		
20	Area A	231	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	G		230	
20	Area A	232	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	H	233		
20	Area A	233	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	H		232	
20	Area A	234	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	M	235		
20	Area A	235	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	M		234	1st C AD- c.70 AD
20	Area A	236	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	E	237, 256		
20	Area A	237	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	E		236	MIA/LIA - early 1st AD
20	Area A	238	Cut	Possible Pit	Cut of possible pit		239, 257		
20	Area A	239	Fill	Possible Pit	Primary fill of possible pit			238	
20	Area A	240	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	241		
20	Area A	241	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		240	

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	242	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	I	243		
20	Area A	243	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	I		242	
20	Area A	244	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	I	245		
20	Area A	245	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	I		244	
20	Area A	246	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	247		
20	Area A	247	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		246	
20	Area A	248	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	C	249		
20	Area A	249	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	C		248	
20	Area A	250	Cut	Possible Pit	Cut of possible pit		251		
20	Area A	251	Fill	Possible Pit	Fill of possible pit			250	
20	Area A	252	Cut	Possible Pit	Cut of possible pit		253		
20	Area A	253	Fill	Possible Pit	Fill of possible pit			252	MIA/LIA - early 1st AD
20	Area A	254	Cut	Ditch	Cut of possible ditch	G	255		
20	Area A	255	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	G		254	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	256	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of Ditch	E		236	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	257	Fill	Possible Pit	Fill of possible pit			238	
20	Area A	258	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		259		
20	Area A	259	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			258	Early 1st AD - c.70 AD
20	Area A	260	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway	D	261		

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	261	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		260	
20	Area A	262	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of Ditch	E		187	
20	Area A	263	Cut	Ditch	Cut of possible ditch terminus	G	264		
20	Area A	264	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	G		263	
20	Area A	265	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		266		
20	Area A	266	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			265	MIA/LIA - early 1st AD
20	Area A	267	Void	Vessel	Vessel within fill 197	E			
20	Area A	268	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		269		
20	Area A	269	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			268	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	270	Cut	Ditch	Cut of possible ditch terminus	G	271		
20	Area A	271	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	G		270	
20	Area A	272	Cut	Stakehole	Cut of possible stakehole				
20	Area A	273	Fill	Stakehole	Fill of possible stakehole				LIA
20	Area A	274	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	E		196	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	275	Cut	Possible Pit/ treethrow	Cut of possible pit/ treethrow	K	276		
20	Area A	276	Fill	Possible Pit/ treethrow	Fill of possible pit/ treethrow	K		275	
20	Area A	277	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	J	278		
20	Area A	278	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	J		277	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	279	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	J	280		
20	Area A	280	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	J		279	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	281	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	I	282		
20	Area A	282	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	I		281	

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	283	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	N	284		
20	Area A	284	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	N		283	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	285	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		286		
20	Area A	286	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			285	MIA - LIA
20	Area A	287	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	E	288		
20	Area A	288	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	E		287	
20	Area A	289	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	N	290		
20	Area A	290	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	N		289	
20	Area A	291	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	I	292		
20	Area A	292	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	I		291	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	293	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway.	D	294		
20	Area A	294	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		293	
20	Area A	295	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		296		
20	Area A	296	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			295	
20	Area A	297	Cut	Possible Pit	Cut of possible pit		298		
20	Area A	298	Fill	Possible Pit	Fill of possible pit			297	M-LIA
20	Area A	299	Cut	Posthole	Cut of posthole		300		
20	Area A	300	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			299	1st - late 1st/early second century AD
20	Area A	301	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		302		
20	Area A	302	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			301	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	303	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	M	304		
20	Area A	304	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	M		303	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	305	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit	J	306		
20	Area A	306	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit	J		305	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	307	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		308		
20	Area A	308	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			307	
20	Area A	309	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		310		
20	Area A	310	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			309	
20	Area A	311	Cut	Possible Pit/ treethrow	Cut of possible pit/ treethrow	K	312		
20	Area A	312	Fill	Possible Pit/ treethrow	Fill of possible pit/ treethrow	K		311	
20	Area A	313	Cut	Pit	Cut of Pit		314		
20	Area A	314	Fill	Pit	Fill of Pit			313	M-LIA
20	Area A	315	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	N	316		
20	Area A	316	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of Ditch	N		315	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	317	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible boundary marker.	I	318		
20	Area A	318	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	I		317	Early 1st C BC-End of LIA
20	Area A	319	Cut	Ditch	Cut of drainage ditch/ possible Droveway.	D	320		
20	Area A	320	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	D		319	

Plot	Area/ Trench	Context	Context Type	Feature Type	Context Comments	Feature Group	Filled by	Fill of	Spot date
20	Area A	321	Cut	Possible Pit/ treethrow	Cut of possible pit/ treethrow	K	322		
20	Area A	322	Fill	Possible Pit/ treethrow	Fill of possible pit/ treethrow	K		321	
20	Area A	323	Cut	Possible rooting disturbance/ treethrow	Cut of possible rooting disturbance/ treethrow		324		
20	Area A	324	Fill	Possible rooting disturbance/ treethrow	Fill of possible rooting disturbance/ treethrow			323	
20	Area A	325	Cut	Posthole	Cut of Posthole		326		
20	Area A	326	Fill	Posthole	Fill of Posthole			325	
20	Area A	327	Cut	Ditch	Cut of Ditch. Possible enclosure ditch	A	328		
20	Area A	328	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	A		327	120 - 200
20	Area A	329	Fill	Ditch	Fill of Ditch	N	206		
20	Area A	100&102			Intersection of ditches			99&101	LIA - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	166/168			Intersection of ditches			165&167	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	235/256			Intersection of ditches			234&236	Early 1st - Late 1st/ Early 2nd century AD
20	Area A	73&75			Possible mixing of contexts			72&74	50 - 160
20	Area A	15/16			Possible mixing of contexts			14	1st century AD - Late 1st/early 2nd

Appendix 2: Finds Quantification

Context	Pottery	weight (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Fired clay	wt (g)	Char	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)
4	25	232	17	448	3	66							3	36			1	34
5	289	1286	9	430	4	40			1	272	1	30	12	128				
6					1	22												
11	38	470	1	6	2	10							7	28				
13	29	168																
15	78	826	1	12														
16	8	66											1	2				
19	7	34																
20	14	54															1	220
22	2	18																
24	22	114							2	134			6	8				
25	11	54							5	114			1	<2				
26	6	68																
29	25	382																
31	8	34															4	108
35	2	56							2	18								
37	7	40							3	14								
38	357	5370					10	1210	12	7174+			86	392				
42	7	38																
44	1	6							1	36								
47	3	16			1	24												
49	9	34			1	<2												
53	4	18																
55	28	134			2	14	1	44			1	10						

Context	Pottery	weight (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Fired clay	wt (g)	Char	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)
61	41	354			1	32	12	302										
63	10	114							1	8								
65	24	162																
69	23	118			2	120	1	10										
71	2	6					4	16										
73	17	116											2	12				
75	15	234											15	230				
77	7	12																
79	6	10																
81	5	34																
83	433	6526			1	8	2	32	3	180	5	94	69	546	2	2		
84	34	452																
86	24	68											1	8				
88	13	50																
92	23	188							1	6							1	8
94	17	138	1	<1									2	6			1	2
96	4	12																
98	8	52																
100	5	22																
102	11	82																
104	36	116																
107	2	34																
109	14	60			2	6									3	<2		
111	2	8																
113	5	30											6	20				
114	10	150			1	<2							2	44				
116	11	12																
119	23	252											3	3				
121	2	162							1	472								

Context	Pottery	weight (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Fired clay	wt (g)	Char	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)
123	14	78																
127	2	40																
130	107	824			2	8	1	112			130	46	20	66	1	<2		
131	20	1202																
133	30	412																
135					2	4												
139	20	194																
139	2	18																
141	78	886			1	34												
142	13	208															1	2
144	38	390																
152	110	2610							2	110								
156	6	16			2	22												
158	136	1632											8	16				
161	16	208									1	28						
164	9	52																
166	119	1584			1	12							8	144			18	248
168	7	56																
170	2	14																
175	3	46																
177	58	198											2	24	-	48		
181	2	6			1	<2							1	54				
182									1	58								
188	3	22																
197	1096	18934																
198	43	546																
199	12	100																
200	217	2504																
201	16	250																

Context	Pottery	weight (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Fired clay	wt (g)	Char	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)
202	80	1034																
204	6	4																
209	26	574																
210	28	344																
212	2	16																
214	3	72																
218	2	12																
222	2	8																
224	3	8																
229	5	16																
235	22	156															1	26
237	1	30															1	20
253	7	8																
255	3	12			1	10							3	2				
256	55	274													3	<2		
259	7	84																
266	3	8													1	<2		
269	6	28																
273	2	8																
274	32	566															8	166
278	3	80			1	8												
280	49	354																
284	10	42																
286	27	458			1	8							2	6				
292	17	32																
298	1	10			1	50											1	8
299	21	110															1	6
302	5	10																
304	5	28			3	74											3	18

Context	Pottery	weight (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Fired clay	wt (g)	Char	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)
306	4	62																
314	4	20																
316	17	68																
318	2	8																
320									2	320								
328	41	352																
?100 + 102													12	600				
100 + 102	9	20											2	<2				
113 section E	1	46																
15 + 16	10	58							1	94			1	20				
15 surface	16	222											5	20				
166 + 168	8	122																
168/166	23	206											1	8			1	4
205 (or 208)	3	24																
72 + 73	5	42											18	22				
73 + 75	33	230							1	120			5	20				
Surface	1	54																
U/S	1	26											1	8				
Total	4597	58068	29	896	37	572	31	1726	39	1956	138	208	305	2473	10	50	43	870

Appendix 3: Pottery spot dates

Context	Context Edate (TPQ)	Context Ldate	Comments
4	Early 1st	Late 1st/early 2nd	
5	120	250	A mixed context, the majority of material probably LIA-ERom material, however it is dated to after 120 by more than one form
10	50	150	likely earlier in this range
12	70	150	
15	70?	160	Certainly post-conquest, although the form dating the context to 70+ is only a partial form profile so cannot be confidently identified
16	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	Only two bodysherds present, not well dated
19	120	250	mixed dating
20	70	200	
22	1stC AD	c.AD 70	not well dated
24	50	160	NB only one tiny bodysherd weighing 2g dates this context to 50+ so there is a possiblility it is intrusive. The rest of the material is likely Late iron age or grog tempered LIA/erom
25	Early 1stC AD	c. 70 AD	
26	Early 1stC AD	Late 1st/early 2nd	
29	120	200	Only one form dates this context to after 120, although there is one other romanised fabric present, most material is LIA-Erom
31	Early 1stC AD	c. 70 AD	not well dated
35	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	not well dated
37	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
38	120	250	V. large context, securely dated to after 120 but again the vast majority of material is grog tempered, and more likely early 1st to late 1st/early 2nd in date- This suggests a date at the start of the given range 120-250. There is very little clearly romanised material.
42	1stC AD	c. 70 AD	perhaps more likely pre-conquest than post
44	Early 1stC AD	Late 1st/early	

		2nd	
47	m-lia	early 1st	Only one bodysherd present- not well dated
49	Early 1stC AD	Late 1st/early 2nd	perhaps more likely pre-conquest than post
53	Early 1stC AD	Late 1st/early 2nd	
55	50	Late 1st/early 2nd	
61	120	160	
63	end of 1stC BC	LIA	Contains a very typical 'belgic' bowl which would normally put this context into the 1st C AD but research on paralells suggests this may be one of the earliest 'Belgic' type forms and the nearest paralell from a well dated funerary context is 1stC BC.
65	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	Probably pre-conquest, poss even M-LIA depending depending on when grog tempered wares are first made in Kent. Howver lattice decoration is present which may be 1stC ad
65	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	Probably pre-conquest, poss even M-LIA depending depending on when grog tempered wares are first made in Kent
69	120	200	certainly post-conquest although only a tiny bodysherd of central gaulish samian, weighing less than 2g dates this to after 120 and therefore could be intrusive
71	120	150	
73	1stC AD	Late 1stC	bodysherds, not well dated. There is some definitely post-conquest material laebelled 72/73
75	50	250	likely earlier in this range
77	50	200	
79	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	bodysherds, not well dated
81	70	120	
83	120	250	large group, well dated to after ad120 but again most material is grog tempered lia-erom type
84	Early 1st C AD	Late 1st/early 2nd	Majority of assemblage 'belgic' in character
86	70	200	only a small rim sherd, weighing 2g is certainly post-conquest(and likely later than ad70) so there is a possiblity that it is intrusive
88	50	160	only one bodysherd weighing less than 2g is certainly post-conquest, Therefore there is a possiblitly that it is intrusive
92	50	400	unlikely to be any later than other roman contexts but contains a probable amphora sherds which could not be identified or dated any more acurately than 50-400
94	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated

96	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	not well dated, only bodysherds present
98	Early 1st	Late 1st/early 2nd	not well dated
100	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	not well dated includes a grog tempered sherd
102	1stC AD?	c. 70 AD	most material looks late iron age, probably pre-conquest
104	50/70	200	probably later than ad 70
107	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	not well dated includes a grog tempered sherd
109	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
111	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	not well dated only bodysherds present
113	Early 1st	Late 1st/early 2nd	
114	Early 1st	Late 1st/early 2nd	most material appears LIA
116	50/70	200	
119	LIA	LIA	
121	M-LIA	Early 1st	Only one bodysherd present- not well dated
123	1stC BC	LIA	not well dated includes a grog tempered sherd more similar to the 1stC AD types but uncertain
127	M-LIA	Early 1st	Only one bodysherd present- not well dated
130	50	Late 1st/early 2nd	probably not later than 1st century
131	70	100/110	only one vessel present but semi-complete and well dated
133	120	200	
139	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
141	Early 1st AD	Late 1st/early 2nd	a lot of LIA material, but 'belgic' style furrowed decoration puts this at least early 1st C AD
142	1stC BC	LIA	contains grog tempered sherds but nothing neccessirily taking it into the 1st century AD

144	Early 1st AD	c.AD 70	a lot of LIA material, but 'belgic' style furrowed decoration puts this at least early 1st C AD
152	50	160	probably unlikely much later than 120
156	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
158	1stC BC	LIA	possible some sherds with 1st century AD type decoration but uncertain,
161	70	200	
164	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	not well dated
166	Early 1st AD	LIA	Some material looks M-LIA but 'Belgic' style furrowed decoration and necked forms pus this context into 1stC AD
168	1stC BC	LIA	One sherd is in a grog fabric sim to 1st C AD grog fabrics but uncertain
170	M-LIA	Early 1st	only two sherds present
175	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	Not well dated
177	70	120	
181	M-LIA	Early 1st	only two sherds present
188	M-LIA	LIA	Not well dated only one bodysherd present, probably of LIA date
197	1st C BC	early 1st C AD	Dating of this group remains uncertain because probably the majority of material looks more middle Iron Age but the presence of fairly large quantities of grog probably means it is probably at least 1stC BC. However a very small number of sherds do look slightly 'belgic' in character which may mean the true date is early in the 1st C AD but it is unlikely to be much later than the very begining of the period of Gallo-Belgic influence. Because there seems to be deliberate placing of deposits you might expect the date range of pots to be closer than in a normal ditch where it has silted up over a long period. However there might also be curation of vessels explaning why you seem to have pots which may vary in date by up to 100 years in the same context.
205	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	not well dated one sherd is possibly a romanised grog fabric
209	1st C AD	LIA	most material pre 1st century ad but two 'belgic' style sherds
212	MIA	MIA	Only one sherd present (probably residual)
214	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
218	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
222	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	Not well dated
224	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	only one sherd present- not well dated
229	1stC BC		One sherd is in a grog fabric sim to 1st C AD grog fabrics but uncertain

235	1stC AD	c.70 AD	Other sherds marked 235/256 are 'belgic in character and 256 appears to be earlier
237	M-LIA	Early 1st	only one sherd present- not well dated
253	M-LIA	Early 1st	only one sherd present- not well dated
255	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	Not well dated
256	1stC BC	LIA	
259	Early 1st AD	c.AD 70	a lot of LIA material, but 'belgic' style furrowed decoration puts this at least early 1st C AD
266	M-LIA	Early 1st	only one sherd present- not well dated
269	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	not well dated only bodysherds present
273	lia	lia	only one sherd present- not well dated
274	1stC BC	LIA	Includes sherds which cross-fits with 197 the ditch deposit v. rich in pottery
278	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated, contains one bodysherd in a fabric more like the 1st C AD grog-tempered ware but uncertain
280	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
284	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
286	M-LIA	lia	
292	1stC BC	LIA	difficult to say whether pre or post 1st C AD but almost certainly pre-conquest
298	M-LIA	LIA	Not well dated only one bodysherd present, probably of LIA date
299	1st C AD	Late 1st/early 2nd	bodysherds, most are early fabrics one with belgic 'furrowed decoration puts this into 1st C AD
302	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	Not well dated
304	Early 1st	Late 1st/early 2nd	
306	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
314	M-LIA	LIA	not well dated only bodysherds present
316	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	Probably pre-conquest
318	1stC BC	LIA	Not well dated
328	120	200	probably early in this range

100&102	LIA	Late 1st/early 2nd	
15/16	1st C AD	Late 1st/early 2nd	marked as 15/16 the material in the context is more similar to 16
166/168	Early 1st	Late 1st/early 2nd	
166/168	1st C AD	Late 1st/early 2nd	Probably pre-conquest most material looks early but fullowed 'belgic decoration puts this context into the 1st century AD
235/256	Early 1st	Late 1st/early 2nd	
72&73	50/70	200	
73&75	50	160	

Appendix 4: Environmental Quantification, Flots

Phase	Sample Number	Context Number	Context Type	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ltrs)	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Cereals	Other crops	weed seeds	other CPR	Other	Potential
1	33	259	Fill of pit (258)	20	50	uncharred veg. common, unch. Seeds (Galium sp.)	*	****	** frags incl. *Hordeum* sp.	* cf. *Pisum sativum*	** *Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp.	-	insects (mod)	C/B
1	22	136	Secondary fill of Ditch (134)	4	10	uncharred veg. common		**	-	-	* cf. *Brassica* sp.	-	-	D
1	28	218	Fill of posthole (217)	2	<5	uncharred veg. common		*	-	-	* cf. *Brassica* sp.	-	beetle carapace (mod)	D
1	30	197	Fill of Ditch (196)	38	80	uncharred veg. common, uch. Seeds (Galium sp.)	*	****	-	-	* cf. *Brassica* sp.	-	-	D
1	36	280	Fill of Pit (279)	36	20	uncharred veg. common		**	-	-	-	-	-	D
1	37	292	Fill of Ditch (291)	10	20	uncharred veg. common, unch. Seeds (galium sp.)	**	****	** indet. Frags	-	** cf. *Brassica* sp.	-	-	D
1	35	274	Fill of Ditch (196)	6	50	uncharred veg. common	*	**	* 1 cf. *Hordeum* sp.	-	* *Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp. (poss charred), cf. *Brassica* sp.	-	-	D/C
1	29	197	Fill of Ditch (196)	no flot										
2	14	119	Secondary fill of Ditch (118)	14	40	uncharred veg. common	*	****	* indet frags, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp. (poor pres.)	-	** cf. *Brassica* sp.		1 ind. Spheroid	C

Phase	Sample Number	Context Number	Context Type	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ltrs)	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Cereals	Other crops	weed seeds	other CPR	Other	Potential
2	23	141	fill of Ditch (140)	2	<5	uncharred veg. and sediment		**	* indet frags	-	* cf. *Brassica* sp.	-	-	D
2	39	290	Primary fill of Ditch (189)	14	45	uncharred veg. common, unch. Seeds (Poly/Rumex sp.)	*	****	* v. few & poor pres.	-	* v. few	-	-	D
2	32	235	Primary fill of ditch (234)	8	20	uncharred veg. common, unch. Seeds (Poly/Rumex sp., Galium sp.)			* 2 cf. *Hordeum* sp. v. poor pres. mostly indet.	-	* 1 cf. *Poly*/*Rumex* sp., cf. *Trifolium* sp.	-	-	D/C
2	41	316	Fill of Ditch (315)	12	25	uncharred veg. common	**	****	** cf. *Avena*/*Bromus* sp. & frags	-	-	occ. Stem frags (not wood charcoal)	-	D/C
2	25	164	Fill of Ditch (163)	no flot										
3	20	133	Fill of Pit (132)	20	150	uncharred veg. common	*	**	**	-	**	lots g.b. pres. Variable but for Id	-	B
3	21	133	Fill of Pit (132)	126	250	uncharred veg. common	**	****	** pres not good	* pres not good	** incl. Poaceae, *Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp. to Id	lots g.b. & other chaff, pres. Mod-poor cf. *T. spelta* but to Id	-	B
3	5	38	fill of Ditch (17)	6	25	uncharred veg. common	*	****	* indet frags	3 *Pisum sativum*	* *Galium* sp., *Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp., *Carex* sp. cf. *Brassica* sp.		-	C/B
3	8	90	fill of Pit (89)	46	110	uncharred veg. common	**	****	-	-	-		-	C/B

Phase	Sample Number	Context Number	Context Type	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ltrs)	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Cereals	Other crops	weed seeds	other CPR	Other	Potential
3	18	127	Fill of Pit (126)	450	1000	very charcoal rich	***	****	-	-	-	-	-	C/B
3	6	75	fill of Ditch (74)	40	120	uncharred veg. common	*	****	-	-	** cf. *Brassica* sp.		-	D
3	10	98	Fill of Ditch (97)	10	90	Uncharred veg. common, unch seeds (Chenopodium)	*	****	* 1 cf. *Avena sativa* & indet. Frags	-	* cf. *Brassica* sp.		-	D
3	15	121	Fill of posthole (120)	6	10	uncharred veg. common	*	**	* 1 cf. *Hordeum* sp. (frag.)	-	* cf. *Brassica* sp.		-	D
3	17	125	Burnt surface of brickearth	4	10	uncharred veg. common	*		* indet frags, *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp. (poor pres.)	-	* cf. *Brassica* sp.	-	-	D
3	19	130	Fill of Pit (129)	24	105	uncharred veg. common		****	-	-	-	-	-	D
3	24	161	Secondary fill of Ditch (160)	16	70	uncharred veg. present	**	****	-	-	-	-	-	D
3	3	15	fill of Ditch (14) mixed with (16)	10	35	Uncharred veg. common, unch seeds (Chenopodium)	*	**	* indet		2 cf *Carex* sp., 1 cf. *Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp.		-	D/C
3	4	16	fill of Ditch (14) mixed with (15)	4	25	Uncharred veg. common, unch seeds (Chenopodium)		***	* *Hordeum* sp.		** cf. *Brassica* sp.		-	D/C
3	16	124	Burnt surface of brickearth	2	5		*	**	* indet frags	* cf. *Pisum sativum*	* cf. *Brassica* sp.	1 indet g.b.	-	D/C
3	31	233	Fill of Pit (232)	<2	<5	uncharred veg. present	*	****	-	-	-	occ. Stem frags (not wood charcoal)	-	D/C

Phase	Sample Number	Context Number	Context Type	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ltrs)	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Cereals	Other crops	weed seeds	other CPR	Other	Potential
3	7	77	fill of Ditch terminus (76)	no flot										
3	34	269	Fill of Pit (268)	no flot										
4	1	19	fill of Ditch (18)	8	90	Uncharred veg. common		**	-	-	-		-	D
4	2	37	fill of Ditch/ Droveway (36)	2	20	Uncharred veg. common	*	**		* Poaceae	, 1 unid		-	D
4	12	40	Fill of Ditch (36)	60	90	uncharred veg. common		****	* *Triticum* sp.	-	-		-	D
4	11	86	fill of Ditch (85)	18	85	uncharred veg. common		****	* *Triticum* sp.	-	* cf. *Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp., Unid., cf. *Brassica* sp.		-	D/C
4	13	116	Fill of Ditch (115)	10	35	uncharred veg. common, unch seeds (Chenopodium)	*	***	-	-	** cf. *Brassica* sp.		-	D/C
4	38	294	Fill of Ditch (293)	10	10	sed rich, unch. Veg. present	*	****	-	-	** cf. *Brassica* sp.	-	-	D/C
5	26	183	Upper fill of pit (182)	92	230	very charcoal rich	***	****	-	-	* poss idable	-	-	B/A
5	27	184	Burnt material fill of (182)	no flot										
	40	298	Fill of Pit (297)	10	25	charcoal/uncharred veg. 50/50	**	****	-	-	-	-	-	C
	9	92	Fill of ditch (91)	9	10	uncharred veg. common, unch. Seeds (Galium sp.)	*	**	* 1 cf. *Hordeum* sp.	-	** cf. *Brassica* sp.		-	D

Phase	Sample Number	Context Number	Context Type	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (ltrs)	Flot description	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Cereals	Other crops	weed seeds	other CPR	Other	Potential
	43	11	Vessel (10) surround	<2	<5	sed rich, unch. Veg. present		*	* 1 indet frag	* 1 cf. *Pisum sativum*	-	-	-	D
	45	13	Vessel (12) surround	2	<5	sed rich, unch. Veg. present, unch. Seeds (Chenopodium sp., Poly/Rumex sp.)		**		* 1 pulse?	* cf. *Brassica* sp.	occ. Stem frags/chaff	-	D
	42	10	Fill of Vessel (10)	no flot										
	44	12	Fill of Vessel (12)	no flot										

Flot quantification (* = 1-25, ** = 26-50, * = 51-75, **** = 76 – 100, ***** = >100) by phase (1 = Late Iron Age, 2 = Late Iron Age to Early Roman, 3 = Early Roman, 4 = Roman, 5 = Undated).**

Appendix 5: Environmental Quantification, Residue

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context Type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charred plant remains <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred plant remains >4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other
1	22	136	Secondary fill of Ditch (134)	40	**	1g	*	1g							pottery - 2g
1	28	218	fill of posthole (217)	6	*	<1g	*	1g							pottery - 8g
1	29	197	fill of Ditch (196)	1			*	1g	**	1g					pottery - 11g
1	30	197	fill of Ditch (196)	40	*	2g	*	2g							pottery - 162g, slag - 68g
1	33	259	fill of pit (258)	40	***	6g	**	6g							pottery - 17g, metal - 3g, fire cracked flint - 324g
1	35	274	fill of Ditch (196)	40	***	2g	*	2g							pottery - 10g
1	36	280	fill of Pit (279)	40	**	1g									pottery - 47g
1	37	292	fill of Ditch (291)	40	**	1g	*	2g							pottery - 13g
2	14	119	Secondary fill of Ditch (118)	40	***	4g	**	4g							pottery - 32g
3	18	127	fill of Pit (126)	40	****	15g	****	26g							pottery - 12g
3	19	130	fill of Pit (129)	40	**	1g	*	<1g							CBM - 1g
3	20		fill of Pit (132)												
3	21	133	fill of Pit (132)	40	***	5g	**	5g	*	1g					

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context Type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charred plant remains <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred plant remains >4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other
2	23	141	fill of Ditch (140)	40	***	4g	**	4g							pottery - 18g, slag >4mm - 22g
2	25	164	fill of Ditch (163)	40	**	2g	*	<1g					*	<1g	pottery - 18g
2	32	235	Primary fill of ditch (234)	40											pottey - 16g
2	39	290	Primary fill of Ditch (189)	40	***	3g	*	7g							pottery - 19g, industrial debris - 4g
2	41	316	fill of Ditch (315)	40	***	6g	**	6g					*	<1g	pottery - 38g
3	3	15	fill of Ditch (14) mixed with (16)	40	**	<1g									pottery >4mm - 30g
3	4	16	fill of Ditch (14) mixed with (15)	20	**	4g	**	2g							pottery >4mm - 4g, CBM - 4g
3	5	38	fill of Ditch (17)	40	**	4g	**	4g					1g		pottery >4mm - 96g, CBM - 31g, metal - 4g, fire cracked flint - 10g
3	6	75	fill of Ditch (74)	40	***	5g	**	4g							pottery >4mm - 23g, CBM - 32g, lead >4mm - 1g
3	7	77	fill of Ditch terminus (76)	20	**	<1g									pottery >4mm - 14g
3	8	90	fill of Pit (89)	6	**	2g	**	3g							
3	10	98	fill of Ditch (97)	40	***	2g	**	4g							pottery >4mm - 32g, metal >4mm - 11g, fire cracked flint >4mm - 9g

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context Type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charred plant remains <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred plant remains >4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other
3	15	121	fill of posthole (120)	15	**	1g									pottery - 17g
3	16	124	Burnt surface of brickearth	8	*	1g	*	1g	*	1g					burnt clay - 8g
3	17	125	Burnt surface of brickearth	8			**	1g							
3	24	161	Secondary fill of Ditch (160)	40	****	4g	**	4g							pottery - 20g, metal >4mm - 4g, w/flint >4mm - 62g
3	31	233	fill of Pit (232)	10	**	<1g	*	1g							
3	34	269	fill of Pit (268)	40	**	4g	*	2g							pottery - 4g
4	1	19	fill of Ditch (18)	40					*	<1g					pottery >4mm - 4g
4	2	37	fill of Ditch/ Droveway (36)	40	***	2g	**	4g							pottery >4mm - 20g
4	11	86	fill of Ditch (85)	40	***	4g			*	1g	**	4g			pottery >4mm - 8g
4	12	40	fill of Ditch (36)	40											
4	13	116	fill of Ditch (115)	40	**	2g	*	1g							pottery - 29g
4	38	294	fill of Ditch (293)	40											
5	26	183	Upper fill of pit (182)	10	****	243g	****	140g							
5	27	184	Burnt material fill of (182)	1	**	<1g									
	9	92	fill of ditch (91)	40	**	1g	**	2g							pottery >4mm - 31g
	40	298	fill of Pit (297)	10	***	4g	**	2g							pottery - 2g
	42	10	fill of Vessel (10)	3			**	1g							
	43	11	Vessel (10) surround (11) = (83)	5	*	1g	**	3g							

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context Type	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charred plant remains <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred plant remains >4mm	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other
	44	12	fill of Vessel (12)	3	**	<1g									
	45	13	Vessel (12) surround (13) = (5)	5			*	2g							pottery - 7g, flint 7g

Residue quantification (* = 1-25, ** = 26-50, * = 51-75, **** = 76 – 100, ***** = >100) by phase (1 = Late Iron Age, 2 = Late Iron Age to Early Roman, 3 = Early Roman, 4 = Roman, 5 = Undated).**

Appendix 6: Environmental Quantification, Charcoal

Context No.	Sample No.	Context Type	Taxa Identified				
			Quercus sp.	*Corylus avellana*	cf. *Ilex aquifolium*	cf. *Alnus* sp.	Indet.
83		Fill of Ditch [80]	2				
109		Fill of Ditch [108]	1				
130		Fill of Pit [129]					1
177		Fill of Ditch [176]				2	
256		Secondary Fill of Ditch [236]			1		
266		Fill of Posthole [265]		1			
127	18	Fill of Pit (126)	**				
183	26	Upper fill of pit (182)	**				

Charcoal identifications and quantification (** = 11-50 fragments viewed)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: archaeol6-36018

Project details

Project name	PLOT 20,
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Quadrant Estates Ltd in advance of the proposed construction of a new business park on Trinity Road, Boughton Aluph, Ashford, Kent (Planning Reference: AS/04/00044). This phase of work focused on Plots 2 (Herald) and 20 (Local Centre), and forms part of a continuing programme of archaeological work at Eureka Park. The site was evaluated in late March 2007 with 24 trial trenches excavated to a cumulative length of approximately 500 metres. Archaeological s were discovered in the north and eastern part of Plot 20. These comprised Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British ditches and two pits. No archaeological s were observed in Plot 2. The ensuing archaeological excavation was therefore targeted in the north and eastern part of Plot 20, encompassing a area of approximately 4300square metres. Late Iron Age to Early Roman ditch systems were revealed, in association with a slightly later enclosure and droveway dating to the Roman period, and a number of pits and postholes. The site contributes to a growing understanding of the Late Iron Age and immediate Post Conquest landscape of the Ashford environs.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2007 End: 30-06-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2926 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	EPA07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age

Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	QUERN Roman
Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD BOUGHTON ALUPH Eureka Business Park
Postcode	XXXXXX
Study area	4300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TR 00587 45159 51.1698397596 0.869627644448 51 10 11 N 000 52 10 E Point
Height OD	Min: 60.00m Max: 64.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	The Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council
Project director/manager	JON SYGRAVE
Project supervisor	Alice Thorne

Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Quadrant Estates Ltd

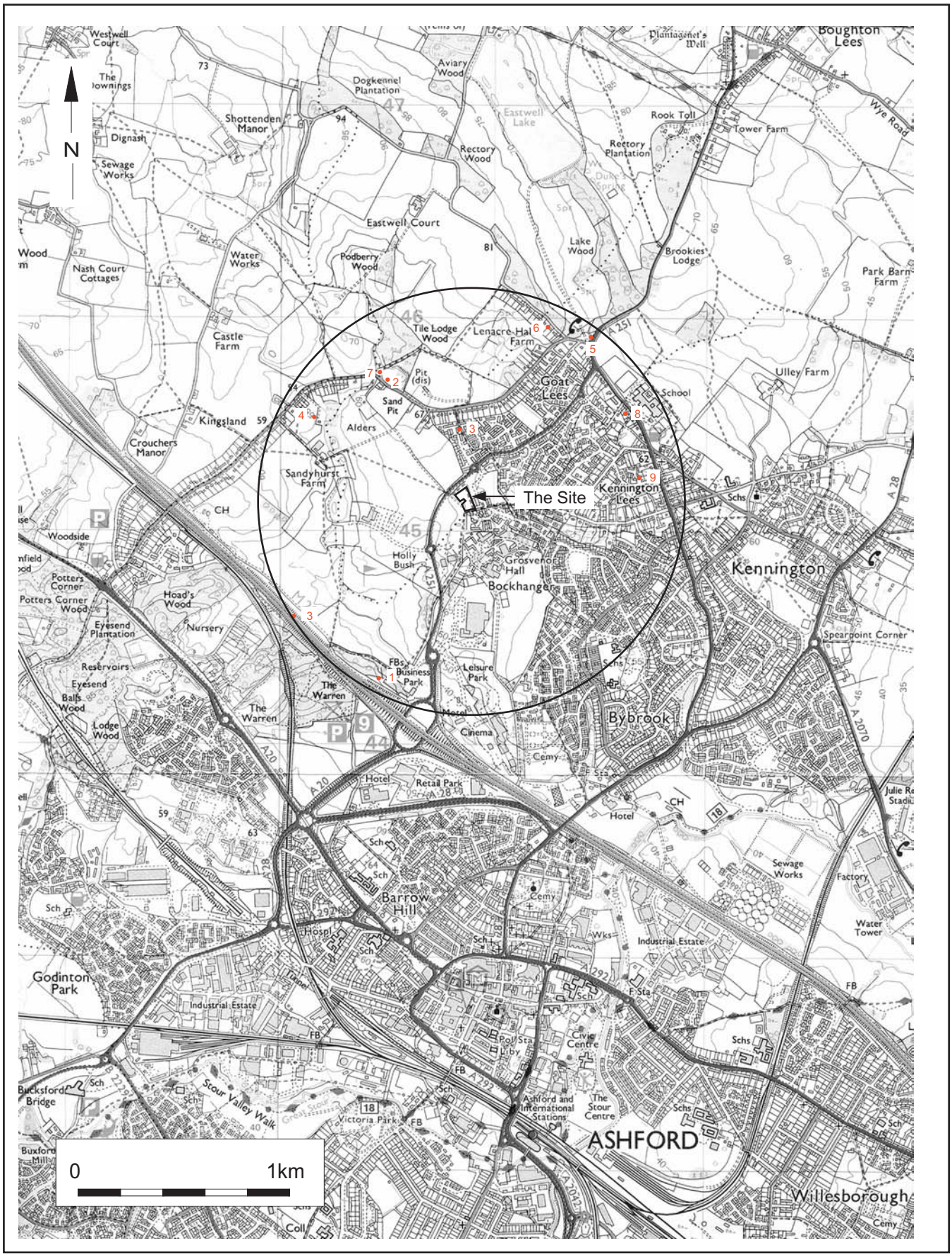
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Drawing','Map','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey ','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thorne, A
Other bibliographic details	2926

Date	2008
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South - East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South- East
Description	Grey Literature report
Entered by	Alice Thorne (tcrnath@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	3 January 2008



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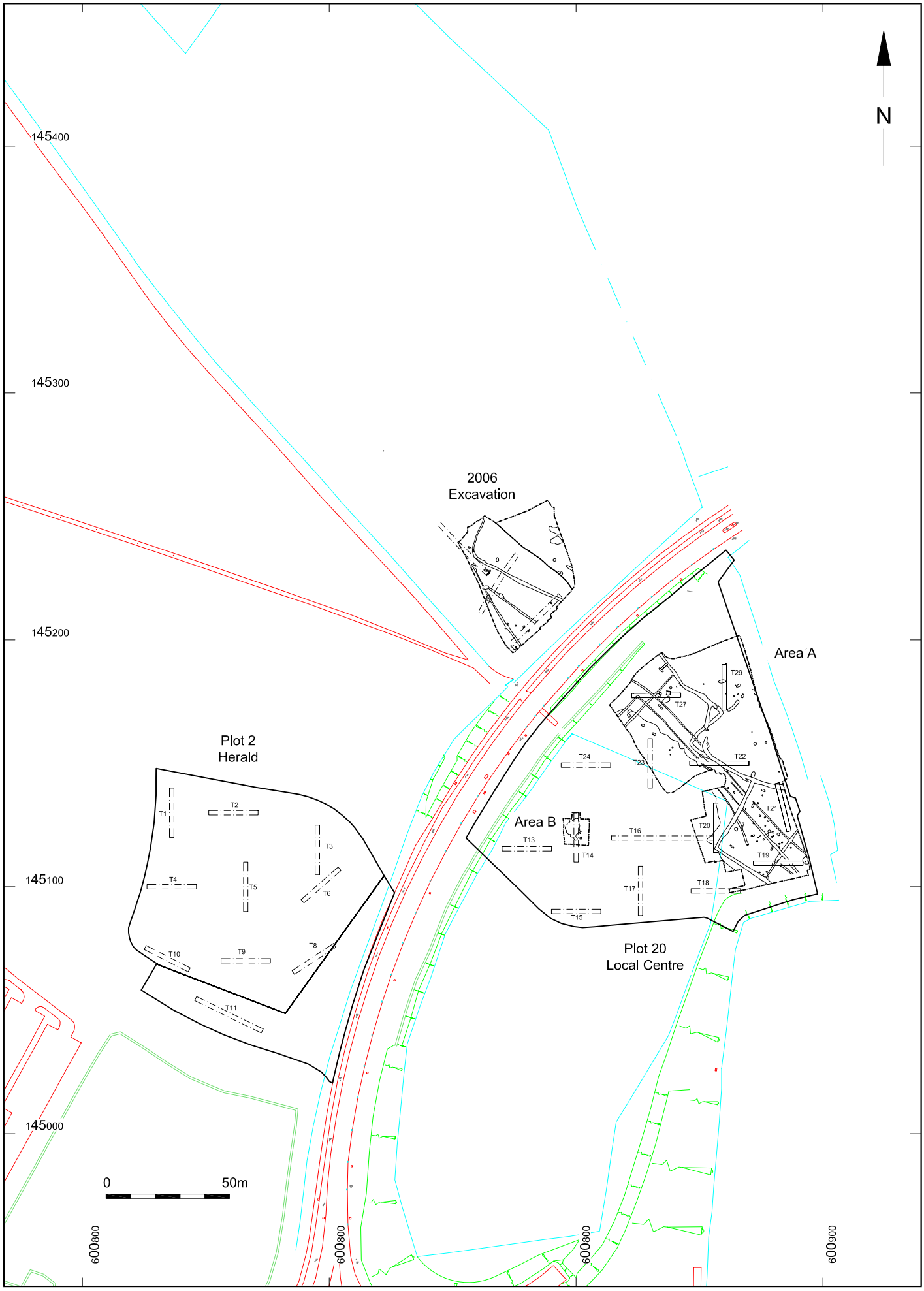
Project Ref: 2926	Jan 2008	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		



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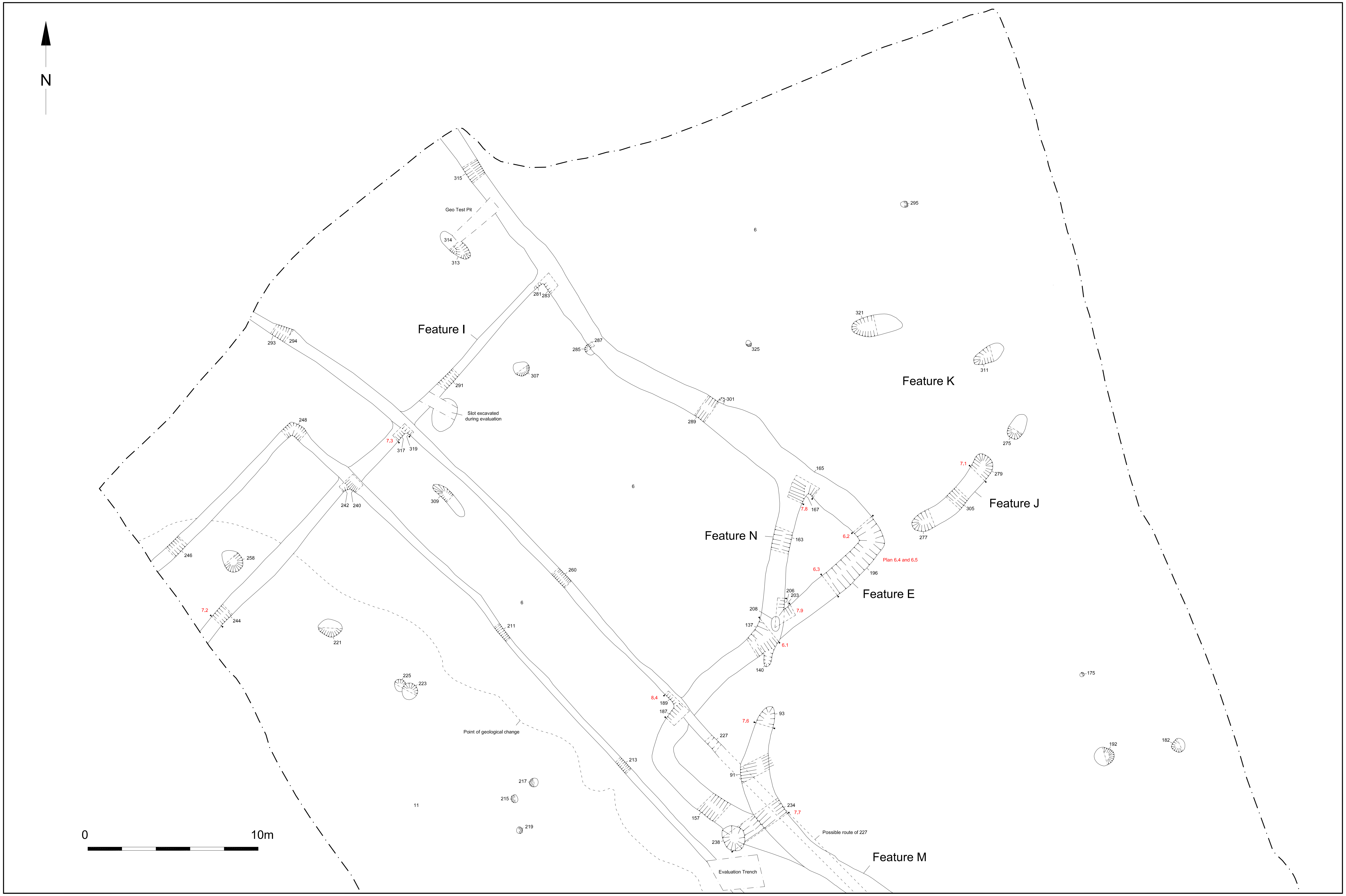
Project Ref: 2926	Jan 2008	Trench Locations	
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		



N
Geo Test Pit
Feature I
Feature K
Feature J
Feature N
Feature E
Feature M
Slot excavated during evaluation
Plan 6.4 and 6.5
Point of geological change
Possible route of 227
Evaluation Trench
0
10m
315
314
313
281
283
293
294
287
285
325
321
295
311
291
307
301
289
248
7.3
317
319
275
7.1
279
165
305
277
242
240
309
7.8
167
163
6.2
6.3
196
246
258
260
7.2
244
221
206
203
208
7.9
137
6.1
140
211
175
225
223
8.4
189
187
93
7.6
227
192
182
213
91
217
215
11
234
7.7
157
219
238
6

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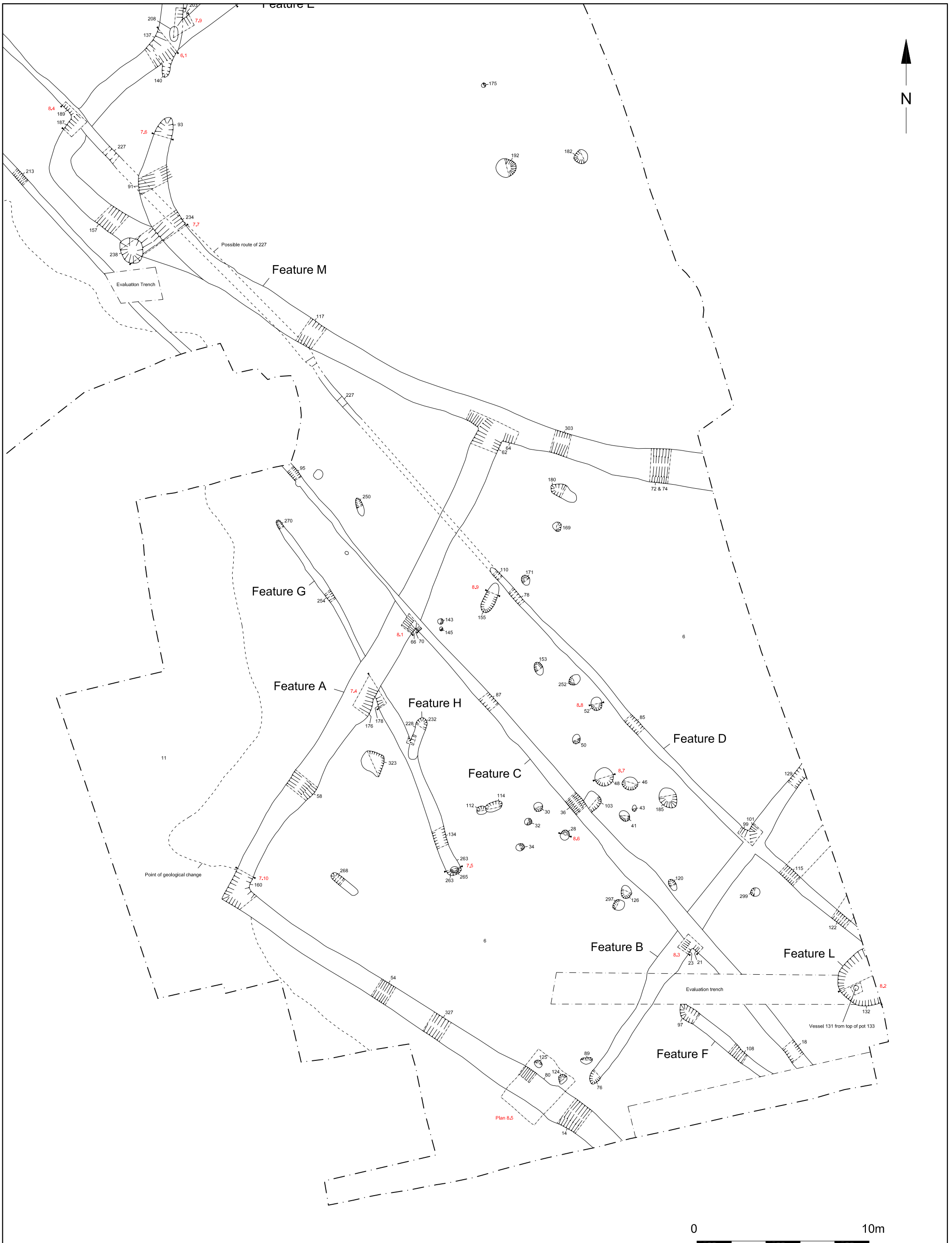
Project Ref: 2926	Jan 2008	Proposed Site Phasing	
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		



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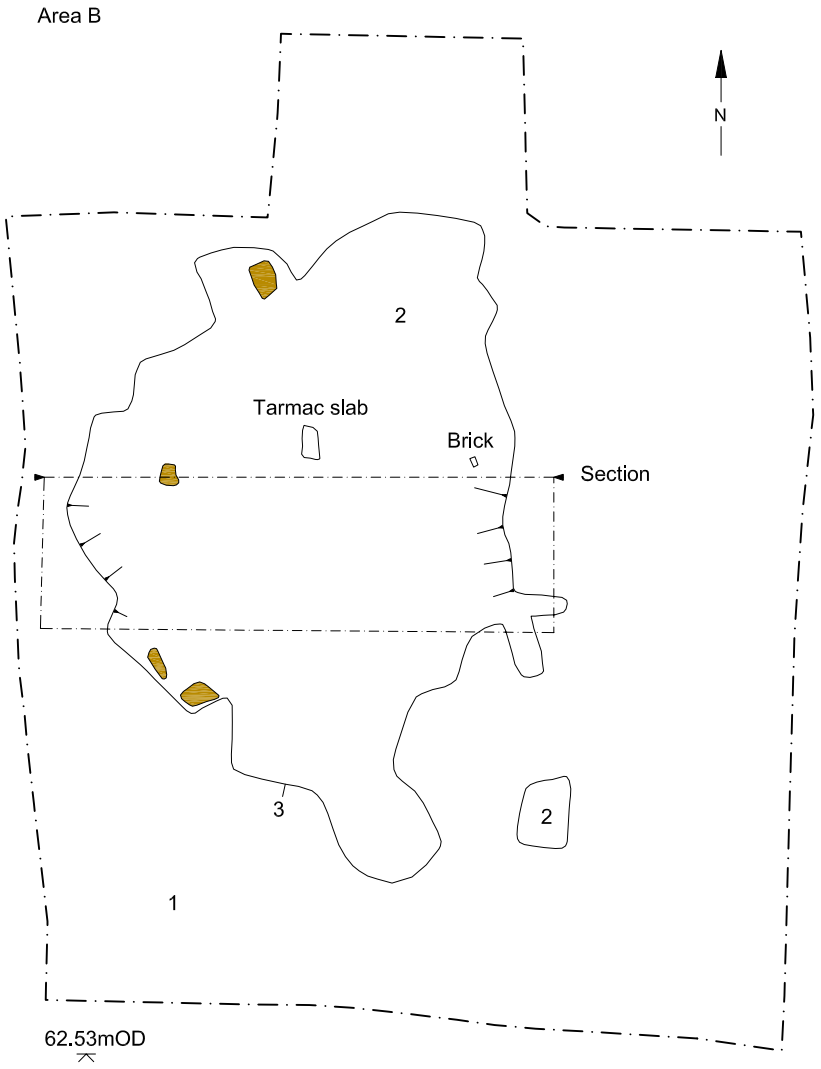
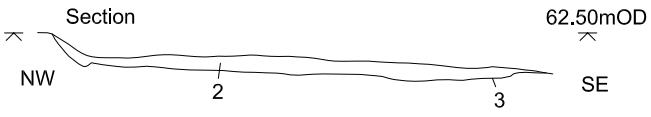
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		





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Project Ref: 2926	Jan 2008	Site Plan and Section, Excavation Area B	
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		

N

Feature I
Feature K
Feature J
Feature N
Feature E
Feature M
Feature G
Feature A
Feature H
Feature D
Feature C
Feature B
Feature L
Feature F

0 20m

Phase 1 - Late Iron Age
Phase 2 and 3 - Late Iron Age/Early Roman
Phase 4 - Roman
Undated

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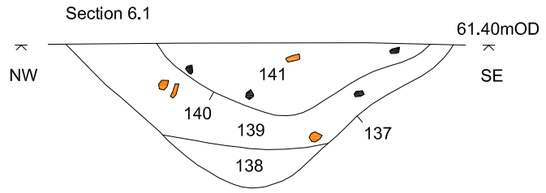
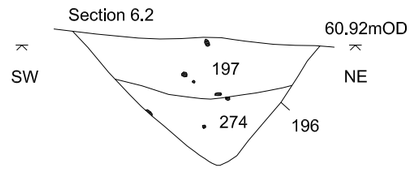
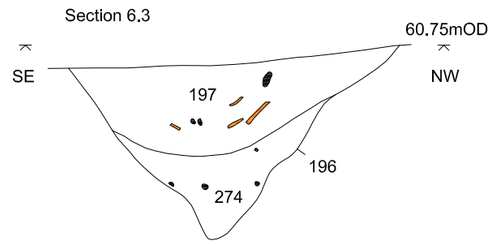
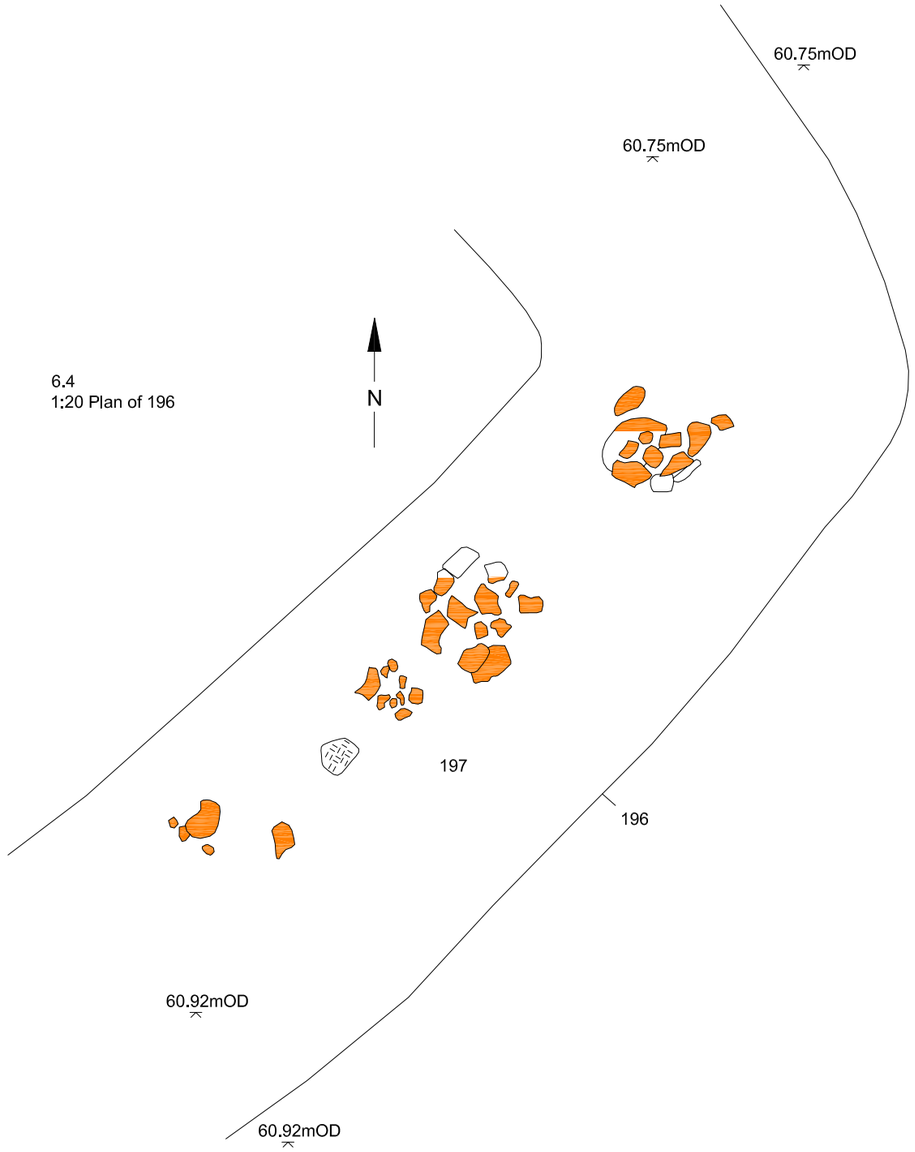
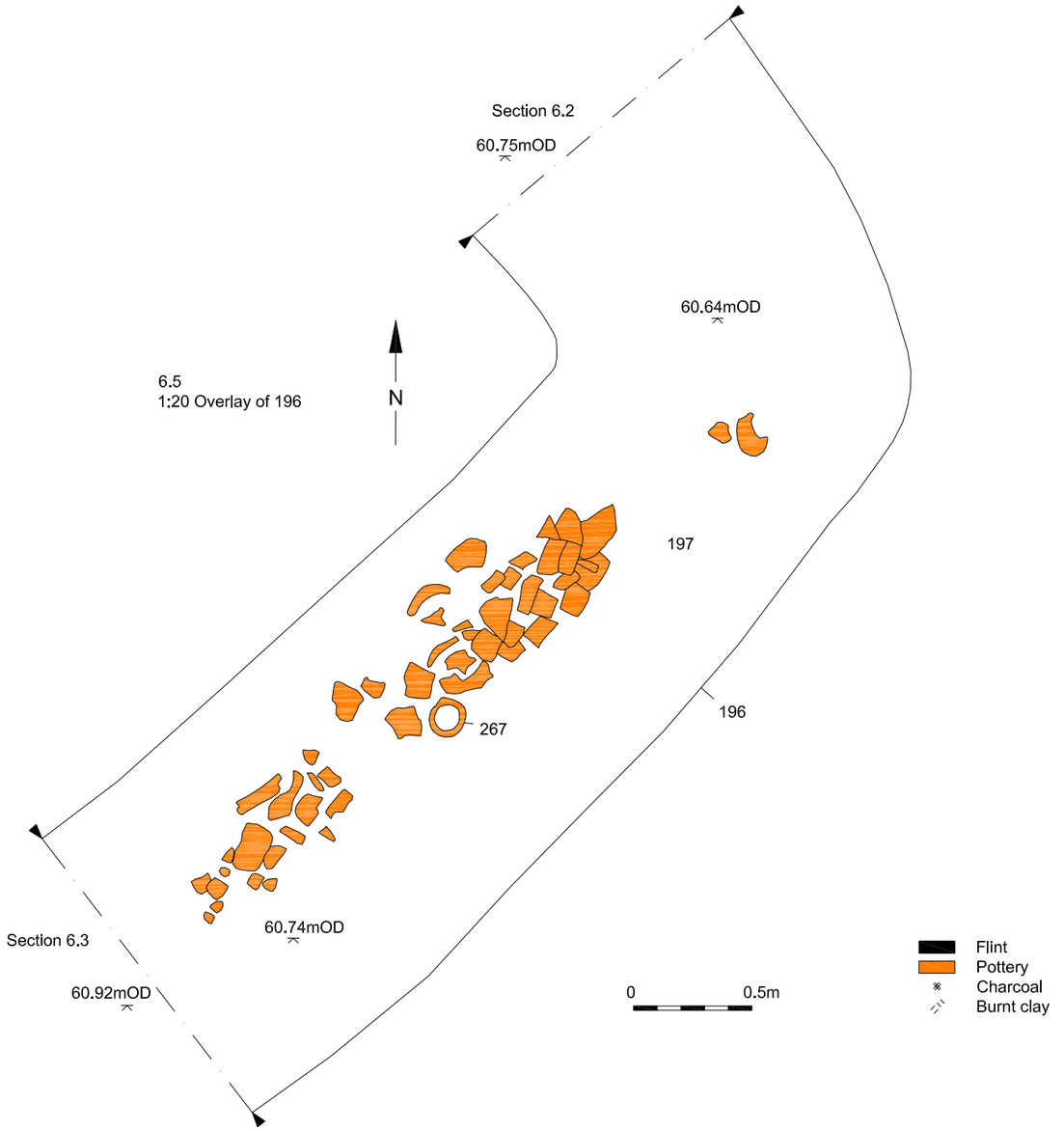
Project Ref: 2926	Jan 2008	Proposed Site Phasing	
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		











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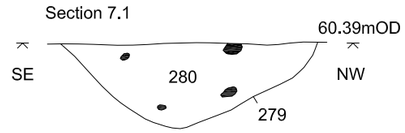
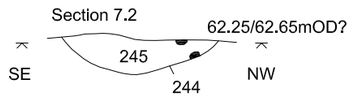
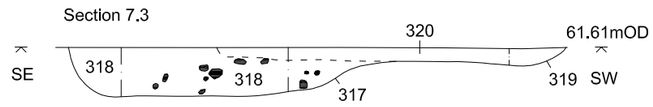
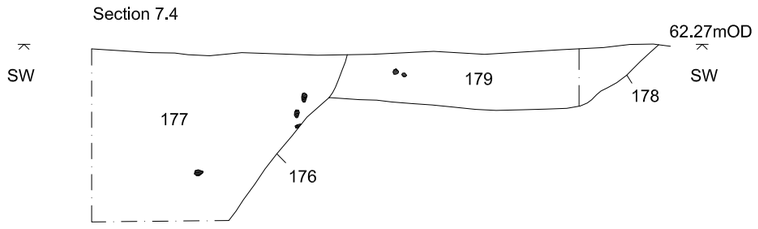
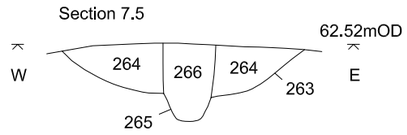
Project Ref: 2926	Jan 2008	Selected Sections and Site Plans: Area A	
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		

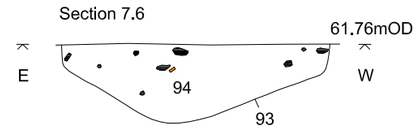


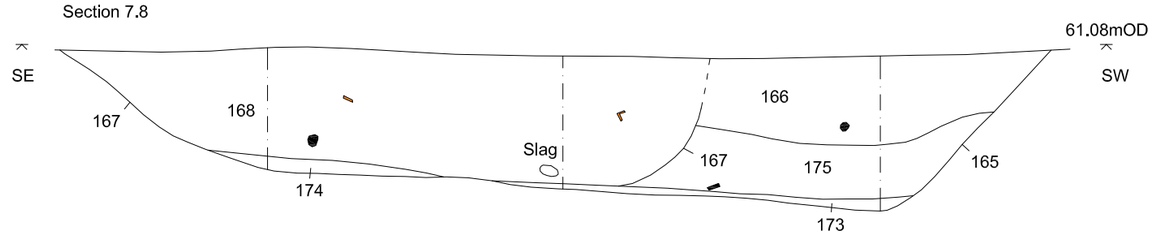


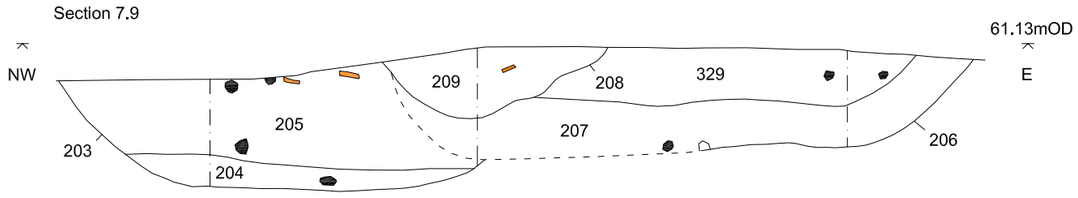


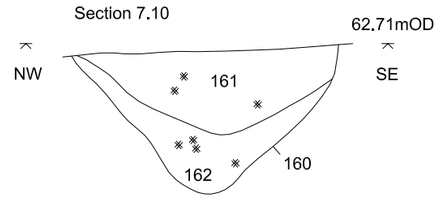












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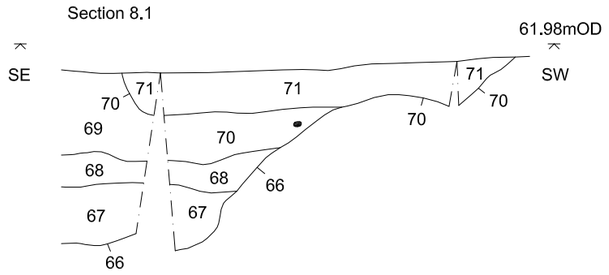
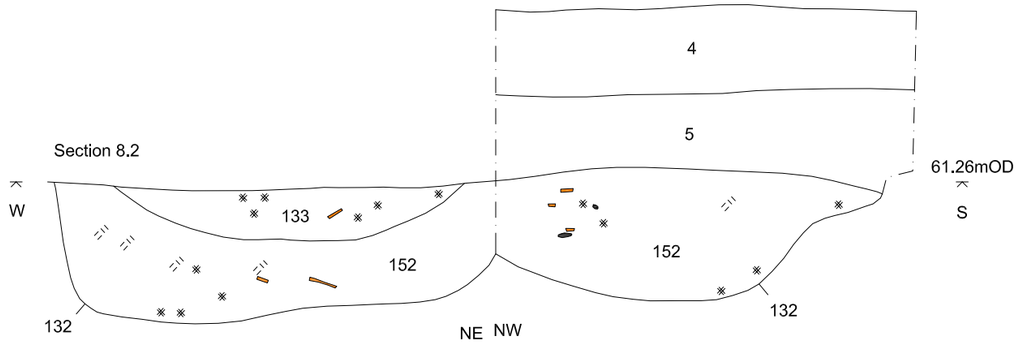
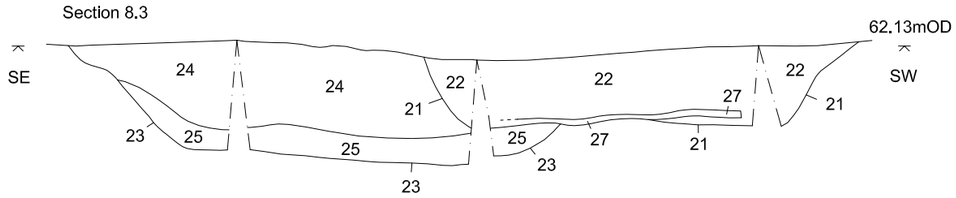
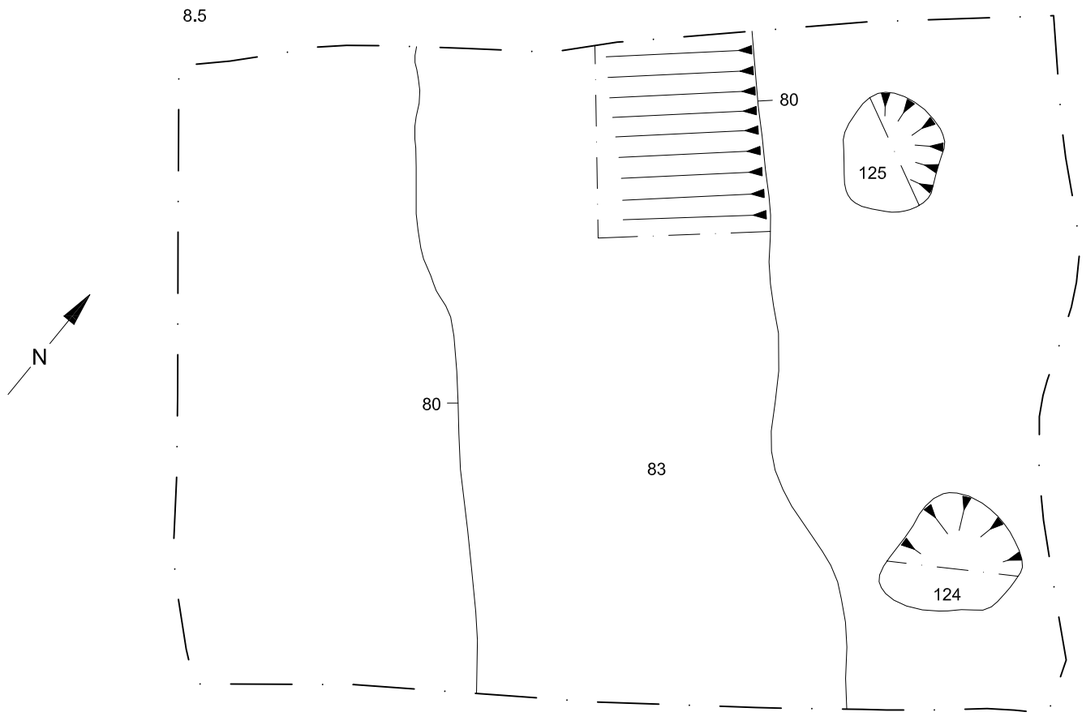
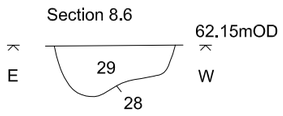
Project Ref: 2926	Jan 2008	Selected Sections	
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		

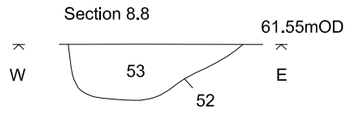


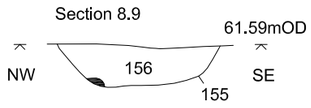












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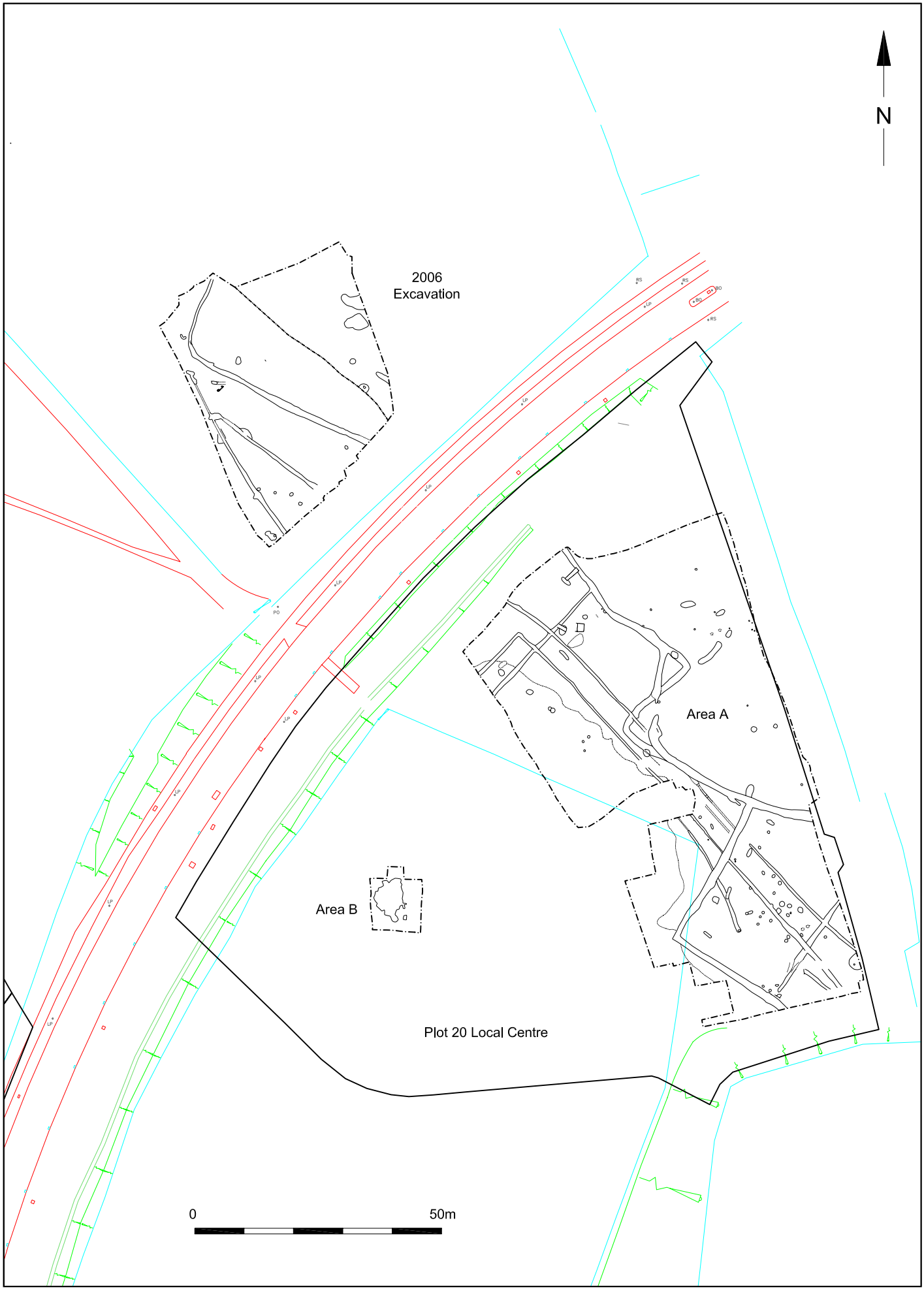
Project Ref: 2926	Jan 2008	Selected Sections and Site Plans	
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		



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Project Ref: 2926	Jan 2008	Trench Locations	
Report Ref: 2007151	Drawn by: JLR		

Plate 1: General site shot (facing south-west)

Plate 2: General site shot (facing south)

Plate 3: General site shot (facing south-east)

Plate 4: General site shot (facing north)

Plate 5: General site shot of [196] during excavation (facing SW)

Plate 6: General site shot of [196] showing pottery deposit (facing N)

Plate 7: NE facing section of intersecting ditches I and M [62] and [64]

Plate 8: NE facing section of [72]

Plate 9: NW facing section of [234], [236] and [238]

Plate 10: SW facing section of [275]

Plate 11: Plan shot of pit [132] facing north

Plate 12: Plan shot of pit [192] facing south