Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Investigations at the Former Oil Depot Site, Bramble Lane, Wye, Ashford, Kent

Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design for Publication

Planning Reference: 05/00868/AS
ASE Project No. 2558

NGR 604817 147179
Report No. 2008148

Clive Meaton

with contributions by
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Summary

Archaeological investigations were undertaken at the former World War II oil depot site on Bramble Lane, Wye, Kent, in advance of residential redevelopment. World War II activity on site had resulted in dangerous levels of ground contamination, and therefore remedial ground works were required to decontaminate the site, prior to the commencement of construction work. During the course of these ground works significant archaeological remains were found to survive above the main pool of contaminants. Hence, the original watching brief remit was adapted to allow for a more intensive strip, map and sample excavation. The excavation revealed a large number of Romano-British features, including ditches, gullies, pits, post holes with a possible structure alignment, a probable small kiln, an inhumation, a cremation and a large sub--circular feature, interpreted as a possible pond. The Romano-British activity on site appeared to be largely industrial in nature, with a number of intercutting levigation/flotation pits excavated. Many of the intercut pits were concentrated closer to the river, and appeared to have been utilising ground water level. In contrast, spatially discrete zones of activity with placed deposits were identified on slightly higher ground, continuing outside the excavation area to the northwest. Artefactual evidence indicated a date range of AD 50-140/160, with a complete cessation of Romano-British activity by the 3rd century. Notably, a Roman iron working site was excavated in 1970, located a few hundred metres to the northeast, and it is now thought likely that the Romano-British activity forms a relatively continuous sequence of deposits between the two sites.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

1.1.1 This post-excavation assessment has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) and seeks to summarise the results of the archaeological work (BLW06), identify the potential for future analysis, and outline requirements for publication and archiving.

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 5) and the assessment of the finds and environmental samples (chapter 6). The significance of the results and the potential for further study is discussed in chapter 7. Chapter 8 outlines the revised research aims and chapter 9 describes the further work required. A publication synopsis and breakdown of resources is presented towards the back of the document, including a publication synopsis (chapters 10-11).

1.2 Site Background

1.2.1 The site is located in the Kentish village of Wye, around 100m north of the railway station. It is bounded to the southwest by Bramble Lane, to the northeast and northwest by arable fields and to the south east by the railway line. The development site itself measures around 3 hectares, and is centred on NGR 604817 147179 (Fig. 1).

1.3 Geological and Topographical Background

1.3.1 Wye lies on the flood plain of the River Stour, just south of the point at which the river breaks through the North Downland chalk. The surface topography is generally flat, lying between c.31m and c.32m AOD, with a gentle valley slope inclining to the northwest. The British Geological Survey shows the development area to be situated on Quaternary Drift deposits of alluvium and brickearth (BGS Canterbury Sheet 289: Solid and Drift 1:50 000). However, more detailed geological investigations have revealed the Quaternary deposits within the site to comprise river gravels laid down during the Early Devensian Period between 75 000 and - 25 000 years ago, overlain by 'brickearth' or 'head' deposits laid down between 25 000 and 18 000 years ago. The 'brickearth/head' deposit is thought to be between 0.5m and 1m thick (Burnham and de Saxe 2004).

1.4 Project Outline

1.4.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by FDC Homes Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief prior to residential development at the former oil depot site on Bramble Lane, in Wye near Ashford, Kent. The proposed programme of works included a primary phase of site

decontamination, followed by the construction of 57 new dwellings, along with associated habitat creation, landscaping, and drainage.

1.4.2 The site gained planning consent for development from Ashford Borough Council through reference 05/00868/AS.

1.4.3 During the initial monitoring of ground remediation works and the removal of contaminated soils, significant archaeological remains were exposed, surviving above the main pool of contaminants. These deposits comprised a sub-stantial Romano-British industrial site, including ditches, gullies, large pits and post holes, all frequently associated with Romano-British pottery.

1.4.4 Following a site meeting with the archaeological contractor, developer and County Archaeological Officer it was considered appropriate to implement clause 5.4 in the original watching brief specification.

5.4 *"In the event of significant archaeological remains being encountered the county archaeologist, the developer, and the on site engineer are to be informed immediately. In this situation further time may be required to record the archaeological remains and sample interesting deposits. A strategy for further recording work will be agreed with the County Archaeologist".*

1.4.5 Hence, a new specification was issued by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council in October 2006, detailing a strategy for further archaeological recording; titled *Specification for Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample on Land at the Former Depot Site, Bramble Lane, Wye, Ashford*. This document superseded the original watching brief specification issued by the same body in July 2006 and titled *Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at the Former Oil Depot Site, Bramble Lane in Wye Near Ashford in Kent During the Construction of 57 Dwellings and Site Engineering Works.*

1.4.6 All fieldwork took place between September 2006 and January 2007. The excavations were supervised by Clive Meaton (Senior Archaeologist), and principally undertaken by Liz Chambers, Rob Beck, Rob Wallace, Louise Munns, Michelle Statton, Samantha Worrall, Jim Webster, Rosie Cummings, and Sam Whitehead (Assistant Archaeologists). Illustrations have been produced by Justin Russell (Senior Archaeologist), and the project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Project Manager), Neil Griffin (Project Manager), and Louse Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Numerous finds in the area show the site and its environs to have significant archaeological potential. The results of a Historic Environment Records search, undertaken within a 500m radius of the site, and centred on NGR 604817 147179 are summarised below, and shown on Figure 1. Other notable Romano-British sites within the immediate locality are also represented.

2.2 A large Roman iron working site was excavated in 1970 by J. Bradshaw, a few hundred metres to the northeast of the Bramble Lane site, centred on TR 04974749 (Bradshaw 1970). A number of smelting hearths and cinder remains were found, although the exact extent of the industrial area was not ascertained (Site No. 1 - Ref. TR 04 NW16). This entry also records Roman samian ware, traces of a ditch containing domestic refuse, and two coins of Claudius and Titus from AD 50-72, centred on TR 0477 4730 (Site No. 2 - Ref. TR 04 NW16). The activity here bounds the northwest corner of the Bramble Lane site. At 70-72 Churchfields Way, TR 0514 4687, approximately 3kg of Roman brick were discovered, similar to types from kilns in Canterbury (Site No. 3 - Ref. TR 04 NE 84). Roman-British coarse ware, samian ware, small iron objects and two Roman coins of Antonius Pius and Carusius were also found at Church Fields Way; centred on TR 0504 4692. The pottery assemblage dated from the 2nd-4th centuries (Site No. 4 - Ref. TR 044 NE22). A ditch sealed by deposits containing Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age material was revealed during an evaluation in Wye at TR 049 568 (Site No. 5 - Ref. TR 04 NW 42). Wye railway station and bridge are also recorded (Sites No. 6 & 7 - Refs TR 04 NW54 and TR 04 NW 38 respectively), as well as the house and Watermill near the bridge, and Honeysuckle Cottage on Bramble Lane (Sites Nos.8 & 9 –Refs TR 04 NW 51 and TR 04 NW 93 respectively). Finally a corn windmill was located to the west of Wye, which went out of use in the early 20th century (Site No.10 –Refs Dke 14901).

2.3 Important Roman activity has also been identified outside the search radius, but still in the surrounding environs. To the northwest, the modern Canterbury road (A28) follows the course of an older Roman Road, which passed to the south of Ashford, linking the Weald with the major Roman regional centre at Durovernum (Canterbury) (Site No. 11). Immediately to the southeast of Kempe's Corner where the Wye Road crosses the Canterbury Road, work by J. Bradshaw produced evidence for Roman Buildings, in the form of loose building material dating from the 2nd to the 4th centuries (Burnham & de Saxe 2003 - Site No. 12). In 1972 excavations just to the south of Harville Farm on the west bank of the river revealed a complex of Roman structures, including a rectangular building, 19m by 6m, with a well preserved hypocaust at the south end (Site No. 13). Later additions to the building were noted at each end. Flint foundations for other buildings were also identified at varying distances between 20m and 80m to the north and west (Bradshaw 1972). Datable artefacts from this building complex included 1st and 2nd century samian, as well as two, 3rd century coins (*ibid.*). In 1992, some 24m from the main structure, a large assemblage of broken pottery dating to the 2nd and late 1st centuries was recovered during river dredging (*ibid.*) (Site No. 14). Half of the assemblage comprised large storage jars, with some fragments of bowls, flagons, pie dishes and mortaria also present. Whilst on the opposite side of the river, excavations on a field

drain revealed mid 4th century occupation debris, including pottery, bones, domestic items and over 40 complete, or fragmentary coins dating from AD 320 to 380 (*ibid.*) (Site No. 15). A military belt buckle and dagger was also recovered (Bradshaw 1972).

2.4 The archaeological evidence to date indicates the area to have had a significant Roman presence from the 1st century onwards. It is likely that this activity was focussed on both the surrounding agricultural landscape and a concomitant villa estate, as well as on the Rover Stour, which would have provided an excellent means of transportation. Although a villa has not yet been identified, one may well lie on, or close to the Harville Farm excavations (Site No. 12), or alternatively nearby beneath the modern day settlement.

Table 1: SMR data and other important Romano-British sites

Site No.	SMR Reference	NGR (TR)	Description
1	TR04 NW16 Mke3909	0497 4749	Romano-British iron working site, with smelting hearths and Roman pottery including much Samian Ware recovered nearby
2	TR04 NW16 Mke3909	0477 4730	Traces of a ditch were found where two coins of Claudius and Titus were recovered from deposits of 1st-2nd Century domestic refuse
3	TR04 NE84 Mke18169	0514 4687	During the cutting of a service trench 3kg of Romano-British brick and tile were discovered
4	TR04 NE22 Mke3876	0504 4692	2- 4th century Romano-British coarse ware, Samian, small iron objects and two Roman coins of Antonius Pius and Carusius were discovered during excavations in 1952.
5	TR04 NW42	049 468	A Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age ditch was found during an archaeological evaluation
6	TR04 NW38	0480 4682	Wye Bridge. Built in 1638, repaired in 1684, and altered in 1881.
7	TR04 NW54 Mke8434	0481 4693	Wye Railway Station. The station is thought to have been built in 1846, and appears on the 1st edition OS map.
8	TR04 NW51	0486 4687	A house and watermill located are located on the east bank of the River Stour close to the bridge
9	TR04 NW93 Mke10117	0477 4698	Honeysuckle Cottage, Bramble Lane: Grade II Listed Building. Timber-framed Wealden hall of the late 15th century
10	TR04 NW92 Mke8280	0502 4678	A corn windmill is shown on the 1st edition map of 1861, but noted as being disused on the 3rd and 4th editions
11		Linear	Roman Road linking Canterbury, and East Kent with the Weald
12		0335 4670	Romano-British building material recovered to the southeast of Kempe's Corner dating from the 2nd-4th century
13		04782 46528	Part of a Romano-British building was excavated to the west of the River Stour, south of Harville Farm. Including a hypocaust at the southern end, and associated flint foundations around the area
14		04805 46530	A mass of broken Roman pottery dating from the late 1st to 2nd century was recovered during river dredging 24m away from the Harville buildings
15		0494 4610	A field drain revealed Romano-British domestic rubbish, metallic artefacts and coins dating AD 330-370

2.5 The Bramble Lane site also lies in close proximity to the North Downs Way; a communications route with early and probable prehistoric origins. This trackway follows the course of the North Downs, running along the base of the scarp slope, and crossing the River Stour a short distance to the south of the site. In prehistoric times it is likely that this crossing was a simple ford, but by the Roman period some form of bridge might be envisaged, whilst recent

engineering work revealed the remains of a 14th century wooden bridge. The location of the present stone bridge was established in 1628 (Burnham & de Saxe 2003). During the medieval period, the North Downs Way was used by pilgrims travelling to the shrine of Thomas a Beckett; hence in the present it is also known as the 'Pilgrim's Way'.

2.6 Since the Roman period, Wye has remained an important settlement alongside the River Stour. During the Anglo-Saxon period it appears to have been a Royal Estate, successively owned by the Kent, Mercia, Wessex and then English Kings (Burnham and de Saxe 2004). In 1066 Wye was granted to Battle Abbey, and at the time of Domesday, Wye Hundred was one of several Hundreds contained within the larger administrative unit of Wye Lathe. Until dissolution Wye Manor was managed for the benefit of Battle Abbey, and appears to have been an important medieval settlement, possessing valuable agricultural land. Interestingly it was prior to dissolution, in 1447, that Wye College was founded by Cardinal John Kempe (*ibid*.).

2.7 The development site lies outside the core area of the medieval village and for the most part appears to have remained as farmland until the construction of the 'Pluto' fuel storage depot during the Second World War. PLUTO or 'Pipeline UnderThe Ocean' was a military oil pipeline which passed through Kent, ultimately supplying fuel from Dungeness to the allied armies in Northern France. Tankers also took oil from Wye to army and naval units across East Kent (Carpenter 1999). Two administrative buildings from the base survived near the Bramble Lane street frontage prior to the development, but have since been demolished. A programme of building recording was undertaken in relation to these two structure, detailed in a separate report (Henderson 2007). Furthermore, an earlier coal depot serving the railway line also once stood on the eastern edge of the site.

2.8 In February 2000 archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits took place on site. These were excavated to demonstrate the extent of contamination prior to development, and five of the test pits near the centre of the site were examined in order to ascertain the potential for survival of archaeological deposits. Contamination and disturbance were noted to depths of 1m, and it was concluded that the encountered stratigraphy was likely to be representative of the rest of the site, although it was suggested that there was some potential for preserved deposits to be located around the perimeter of the site (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2000).

3.0 EXCAVATION AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The general objectives were to examine, excavate, sample and record any archaeological remains, or potentially informative environmental deposits revealed during the groundworks connected with the development. These archaeological excavations were informed by a targeted sampling strategy and laid out in the S*pecification for Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample on Land at the Former Depot Site, Bramble Lane, Wye, Ashford*, produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (2006).

3.2 The specific aims of this investigation were to:

- clarify the extent, nature, date and character of the Romano-British remains
- determine what type of industrial activities took place on site during the Romano-British period and the spatial pattern of the industrial features
- determine the chronological framework of the site
- clarify the extent, nature, date and character of activity pre and post-dating the main Romano-British industrial phase
- provide information on the potential for Romano-British activity to survive beyond the investigated area
- place the site in its local and regional context and provide clarification of the extent, nature and importance of Romano-British occupation of Wye

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The site overburden was removed using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical ground reduction took place under continuous archaeological supervision, and progressed on a phased basis. Specific areas were handed back to the decontamination team following completion of the archaeological excavation and recording work, as authorised by the County Archaeological Officer. Mechanical excavation progressed to the top of the underlying natural sediment or archaeological deposits, whichever was higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of the machine. Where necessary archaeological features were hand cleaned.

4.2 On completion of machine stripping a site grid was established, and tied into the National Grid Coordinate system using a Leica Total Station. The resultant surfaces were then hand planned at a scale of 1:50. The sampling strategy was laid out in the site specification, and required a 10% sample of non structural linear features, a 50% sample of discrete features, and 100% of all uncertain intersections (*ibid.*). This strategy was reviewed on a weekly basis with the County Archaeological Officer, in respect of the exposed archaeology. When agreed, some flexibility was introduced thereby accommodating changing circumstances, and the dynamic phased approach of the excavations.

4.3 All inhumations and cremations were excavated within 24 hours of exposure and in accordance with Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. A targeted environmental sampling strategy was agreed between Archaeology South-East and the County Archaeologist. The site was regularly metal detected by representatives of the Kent Archaeological Metal Detecting Support Unit (KAMSU). Metal detection took place under archaeological supervision at all times. Signals were marked, and tagged prior to being excavated.

4.4 All archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards, and in line with the advice given in PPG16 (the Government's advice on *Archaeology and Planning*). All features were planned at 1:50 and section drawings at 1:10. Drawings were on plastic draughting film. Features and deposits were described on standard pro-forma recording sheets used by UCLFAU. Context numbers were allocated for each deposit and soil colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.

4.5 An Ordnance Datum (hereafter OD) bench mark was brought on to site and a Temporary Bench Mark established (Site TBM). All features were then levelled to the Site TBM using an automatic level. A full photographic record (digital, colour slide and black & white) of the work was compiled and will form part of the site archive.

4.6 The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Portslade and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course. The fieldwork was carried out under site code BLW06.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Before development could take place, a large number of geotechnical test pits were excavated across the site. These investigations had shown the underlying soils to be contaminated by hydrocarbons, released into the ground during, and following the Second World War PLUTO activity. This contamination appeared to have seeped through the upper stratigraphy in a number of discrete locations, and contaminated the underlying natural deposits, resting immediately above the level of the water table. Therefore, contamination was generally encountered between a depth of 1 and 3 metres below the ground surface, and shown to form an extensive plume across much of the site, albeit with some uncontaminated areas identified around the perimeter of the development area.

5.1.2 Following the archaeological monitoring during 2000 by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, it was expected that any surviving archaeological deposits would have been seriously impacted by the Second World War PLUTO activity, and the associated contaminants which had been released into the ground (Canterbury Archaeological Trust 2000). Hence an archaeological watching brief was deemed appropriate mitigation during the extensive remedial works undertaken by the environmental decontamination contractor (Biogenie Site Remediation Ltd). These remedial works entailed the removal and temporary storage of the uncontaminated overburden, followed by the complete excavation of all contaminated soils. Contaminated deposits were then formed into a large 'bio pile', which heated internally, allowing the hydrocarbons and other contaminates to be drawn out as gasses. Following the decontamination process, the soils could be reinstated, along with the stored overburden.

5.1.3 However, during the early phase of the archaeological watching brief, it became quite clear that significant archaeological deposits had survived, sandwiched between the contaminated soils, and the overlying impact of the PLUTO activity. Therefore, the initial archaeological mitigation was enhanced to allow for an archaeological strip, map and sample approach. Under archaeological supervision an agreed area was mechanically stripped down to the top of the archaeology, usually between 0.5m-1m below the existing ground surface. This area was then excavated and recorded, before being handed back to Biogene, who would fully truncate all remaining deposits in the process of excavating the underlying contaminated soils. The total area stripped mapped and sampled in this fashion was approximately 0.72 hectares, principally encompassing the central portion of the site.

5.1.4 Where a number of cuts and fills clearly belong to a continuous track of ditch or gully, then they have been grouped and labelled as a Ditch Group (hereafter DG1, DG2 etc). These Ditch Groups are shown on the site plans (Figs. 3-6), with the basis for any such groupings discussed in the text below.

5.1.5 A large number of features, including ditches, gullies, pits, postholes, an inhumation and a possible pond were excavated and recorded. Most of these

features appear to be early Romano-British in date, falling between the mid 1st century and the end of the 2nd century. However, whilst the occupation of the site appears to represent a single, fairly short lived phase of activity, both the material culture and stratigraphic evidence hint at a degree of sequential development. Therefore, tentative phasing has been undertaken, with phase 1 marking the Late Iron Age to the early 2nd century (AD 43-120), phase 2 the late 1st to late 2nd century (AD 70-200), and phase 3 the mid 2nd to the early 3rd century (AD 120-250). The overlapping date ranges reflect the relatively coarse nature of the pottery dates presently available.

5.1.6 The proposed phasing helps illustrate the nature of development across the site, although in reality, it is probable that the predominant Romano-British presence on site was much briefer, maybe from the mid 1st century to mid 2nd century site (AD 43-140). The phased plan also shows features dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods, as well the WW11 PLUTO impact, and possible undated/prehistoric activity. Due to the relatively coherent nature of this Romano-British landscape the excavated features are presented firstly on the basis of their form and character, and secondly on their potential phase.

5.2 Site Stratigraphic Sequence

5.2.1 The general stratigraphic sequence for the southwest half of the site was as follows:

[001] Overburden	c. 0.80m thick
[002] Natural Silty Clay 'Head'	From c. 0.80m below ground surface
[004] Contaminated Natural	From c.1-3m below ground surface

5.2.2 The general stratigraphic sequence for the northeast half of the site was as follows:

[001] Overburden/Top Soil	Between c. 030-0.80m thick
[316] Sub-soil	Between c. 0.10-0.30m thick
[003] Natural Gravelly 'Head'	From c. 0.80m below ground surface
[004] Contaminated Natural	From c.1-3m below ground surface

5.2.3 The southwest half of the site revealed a relatively consistent stratigraphic sequence with the overburden [001] comprising a dark greyish brown clayey silt deposit of made ground, with frequent sub--angular to sub--rounded flint nodules, charcoal, brick, tile concrete, and occasional plastic. This deposit was up to 0.80m deep, laying directly on, and frequently intruding into the underlying natural [002]. Deposit [002] was a light orangish brown sandy silty clay, mottled in colour, with occasional patches of sand and flint gravel, and very frequent manganese staining. The contaminated soils beneath were occasionally encountered from a depth of 1m below the ground surface, but more frequently between 1.5 and 2m. Contaminated deposit [004] was a bluish

grey, varying in composition from sandy silt to silty clay, and smelling strongly of hydrocarbons (petrol). These deposits invariably sat just above the water table, up to a depth of 3m below the current ground surface.

5.2.4 The northeast half of site revealed a similar mixed overburden [001], although this deposit wedged out to form a heavily disturbed, and rooted top soil, some 0.30m thick at the extreme northeast end of site. In places here, [001] overlay a sub-soil [316]. This deposit was between c. 0.10-0.30m thick, mid greyish orange silty clay with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint, and very occasional manganese flecking. The natural [003] consisted of orange-brown clayey silt with frequent sub-rounded gravels comprising up to 50% of the matrix, and with manganese flecking at less than 1%. Beneath the natural, contaminated soils [004], were frequently encountered from a depth greater than 1.5m below the existing ground surface.

5.2.5 Rather than a disjunction, natural deposits [002] and [003] represent a continuum, showing an increased density of sub--rounded flint gravels to the northeast of the site. Generally speaking, contaminated soils were increasingly patchy to the northeast of the site, particularly over planning areas SS through to CCC.

5.2.6 On the whole the archaeological investigations accorded well with the geological data, seeming to confirm the presence of Devensian 'Head/Brickearth' deposits across the site. Compositionally both [002] and [003] contained much higher levels of silt and sand than might be expected of fluvial borne alluvium. Furthermore, it should also be noted that dense patches of gravels were exposed from a depth of between 1 and 2m in planning areas GG and EE. These deposits were heavily stained and not closely examined, but probably relate to the Early Devensian river gravels that are thought to underlie the brickearth deposits in this area. If so, it is more than likely that in places the brickearth and river gravels have become somewhat involuted.

5.2.7 In respect of the general site stratigraphy, mention should also be made of two further factors affecting the archaeological excavations. Firstly, the site was strewn with a large number of geological test pits, generally being 1m wide and 3m long. In places these geological investigations seriously impacted the archaeology, and often hampered the interpretation of stratigraphic intersections. Secondly, by the end of November and into December and January the water levels of the River Stour had risen dramatically, thereby increasing the height of adjacent subterranean water tables (Fig. 9). At times, especially in the north eastern half of the site, the water table was often level with the archaeological surfaces. And from December onwards was never less than 0.50m below any excavated ground surface. A 2 inch petrol pump was frequently used to pump the site and features dry. Nonetheless, rising groundwater seriously impacted upon the form of archaeological investigation entailed by an enhanced watching brief, and a strip, map and sample specification.

5.2.8 A full record of levels was recorded, with reference to the Ordnance Datum, for all excavated features across the site. Furthermore, a number of spot points were taken to describe the height of the excavated surface, as well as the

bases of several ditches to ascertain the gradient on possible drainage gullies/ditches. The vast majority of level values varied between 30m and 31m Ordnance Datum; all are comprehensively tabulated in appendices I

5.3 Quantification of Site Archive

5.3.1 The Site archive is presented below and a full quantification of the finds recovered is presented in Appendix 1.

Table 2: Site archive summary

Number of Contexts	762
Plans and Section Sheets	17 Sections & 31 plans (1:10, 1:20, 1: 100)
Level readings	324
Photographs	17 Black and White, 21 Colour films, 604 Digital images
Bulk Samples	58 (3 boxes)
Bulk Finds	19 boxes + 2 loose stones
Registered Finds	89 Artefacts (1 box)

5.4 Watching Brief Results (Fig. 2)

5.4.1 The watching brief commenced on the 13th September 2006, with deep excavations undertaken by Biogene along the southeast edge of the site, where it borders the railway line. The overburden was up to 2m deep here, and lay directly over contaminated deposits [004]. A possible shallow linear feature was noted [005], with gradual sloping sides and a concave base, being only 0.25m deep and 0.70m wide. It was filled by [006]; a mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal and manganese staining. No finds were recovered and the length of the feature was not ascertained due to the surrounding contamination.

5.4.2 This area also revealed a very mixed and disturbed overburden, with frequent deposits of coal and ash noted. It seems likely that this area relates to the 19th/20th century coal depot known to have existed on the eastern edge of the development area.

5.4.3 Excavations then moved, and began in the planning area AA and CC. Excellent survival of significant archaeological deposits was noted, and the County Archaeological Officer immediately notified, resulting in strip, map and sample excavations across the site. Further monitoring of ongoing geotechnical investigations, as well as groundworks in the southeast corner of site also continued for the duration of the excavation, as agreed with the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (Fig. 2).

5.5 Excavation Results: Ditches and Gullies (Phases 1-3 – c. AD 43-250)

5.5.1 A number of ditches and gullies of early Romano-British origin dissected the development area. For the most part they conformed to a consistent geometric

pattern with two long continuous ditches running parallel to each other, and to the river, aligned broadly northeast to southwest (DG1, DG2 and DG3). These ditches were intersected by several others, running parallel on a northwest to southeast alignment, forming a series of relatively equal sized rectangular spaces or 'fields'. Whilst the stratigraphic evidence seemingly creates a chronological disjunction between many of the linear features, the material cultural and spatial referencing suggests otherwise, indicating a great deal of contemporaneity. This can be explained by the heavily truncated nature of the excavated features, and the sites location adjacent to the river. During the Romano-British occupation of the site it is highly likely that the lower levels of boundary/drainage ditches would often have become silted, thereby requiring frequent maintenance.

5.5.2 *Ditch Group 6 – Phase 1(Figs. 3 & 4)*

Ditch Group 6 was a southeast to northwest aligned gully, which ran for approximately 12m with a clear terminal at its southeast end. Two excavated slots, contexts [31] and [52], revealed a broad gentle U–shaped feature between 0.35-0.50m wide, and 0.15-0.20m deep. The fills, contexts [32] and [53], ranged from a medium orange brown clayey silt to a light greyish brown silty clay, both containing occasional flint nodules, and some manganese flecking. At its northwest end, the continuation of this feature could not be identified, however some 10 metres to the northwest another short track of ditch was recorded on the same alignment, which probably represented the continuing trajectory of DG6 (planning area CC). Cut [108] was 0.30mm wide and 0.040m deep with concave shallow sides to a concave base, and was filled with a mid orange grey clayey silt with no inclusions noted. It is likely that some truncation of this feature occurred due to its general shallowness, thereby making it appear somewhat disjointed. Pottery recovered from this ditch group would indicate a date of c. AD 43-120.

5.5.3 *Ditch Group 7– Phase 1 (Figs. 3 – 4 & 10)*

Ditch Group 7 was another southeast to northwest aligned ditch. This feature continued to the southeast beneath the baulk towards the river, and was clearly cut by both DG1 and DG3**,** before terminating within the excavated area to the northwest. In some areas DG7 appeared somewhat disjointed, but this certainly related to its overall shallowness and associated truncation. Ditch Group 7 consisted of 5 excavated sections: [174], [182] (Fig. 10), [192], [223] and the terminal slot [200]. The excavated slots varied in width between 0.30 -1m and depth from 0.60-0.16m, although the widest and deepest slot was recorded in the northwest facing baulk. Otherwise, this feature was generally recorded around 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep with gentle shallow sides, to a flattish, or slightly rounded base. The terminal [200]**,** was only 0.01m in depth. Notably, in the base of cut [223] at the junction with DG3, a group of five stake holes were recorded seemingly aligned northwest to southeast; contexts [225]-[226]. These features all had a radius of c.0.07m and an average depth of 0.080m, with straight sides to a lightly rounded base. They were most likely filled with material from above; a mid orange grey clayey silt. Pottery recovered from this ditch was consistent with the early Romano-British activity on site, AD 43-120.

5.5.4 *Ditch Group 8 – Phase 1(Figs. 3 & 4)*

In plan, Ditch Group 8 proved quite discordant with the other early Roman features. This gully ran on more of an east to west alignment, being cut by modern disturbance at its eastern end, and terminating somewhat enigmatically, well short of the DG3 intersection. Two slots were excavated through this feature, [176] and [184] which revealed a shallow broad U-shaped feature c. 0.30-0.50m wide and 0.12-0.150m deep, filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay, containing occasional sub--angular to sub--rounded flint nodules to 0.10mm. No dating was recovered from this feature, but based on a comparative morphology of profiles, it seems reasonable to assume an AD 43-120 date.

5.5.5 *Ring Gully Ditch Groups 10 & 11 – Phase 1 (Figs. 3, 4, 11 - 13)*

Two segments of curvilinear gully were recorded. The first, Ditch Group 10 was c. 5.2m in length, with a width of between 0.35-0.40m, excavated in three slots; [275], [278] and [285]. Both ends of DG10 terminated within the excavated area, whilst Ditch Group 11 to the northwest, was c. 0.40m wide and c.12m in length, but continued beneath the northwest site baulk. Apart from two small baulks, DG10 was excavated in its entirety, revealing a narrow U-shaped profile with a depth of between 0.10-0.15m. It was filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay containing sub-angular to sub-rounded flints, occasional charcoal, and frequent manganese flecking throughout. Notably, a number of almost complete, but degraded pots were recovered from this feature, principally from the terminal slots: [275] and [285]. The central excavated segment contained a number of jumbled sherds from a single vessel. These pots may have been deliberately placed deposits. Furthermore, four possible stake holes were recorded in the base of this curving gully, contexts [287]a-d (Fig. 13). They ranged in diameter from 0.05m to 0.08m and in depth from 0.07m to 0.12m. All had steep sides to a tapered base, and appeared to be filled with material from above; a mid brownish grey silty sandy clay [288].

DG11 was excavated in two large 2m slots, [334] and [336], which again revealed a shallow U-shape profile, c. 0.15m deep. It was filled by a light brownish grey silty clay, containing occasional flint. No complete or partially complete vessels were recovered, and this segment of curving gully was clearly cut by DG12.

These two curving gullies almost certainly formed a contemporary feature, and pottery recovered indicated a Phase 1 date for both of AD 43-140. It is possible that they represent the remnant of a ring gully associated with some form of structure, although it should be noted that no adjacent structural features were identified. Conversely, this area was heavily disturbed by modern concrete pile caps, and some truncation of Romano-British features could have occurred. The form of pottery deposition in this feature marks it as a distinctive and important activity zone, early in the Romano-British use of the site.

Just under 4m to the northeast of DG11, a short stretch of gully was recorded, having been significantly truncated by a recently excavated geological test pit. Cut [434] was 0.76m wide and 0.30m deep with concave sides and a flattish base. It was filled by [435]; a mid greyish brown silty clay, containing occasional sub--rounded flints, and charcoal; manganese/iron panning was noted at the base of this feature. This gully was aligned southeast to northwest and

continued beneath the site baulk. It terminated a couple of metres to the south east of the large geological test pit. Pottery from this feature also indicated a Phase 1 date of AD 43-120.

5.5.6 *Ditch Group 13 - Phase 1 (Figs. 3 & 4)*

Four excavated sections constituted Ditch Group 13: [318], [322], [347] and [351]. This linear feature was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast, and ran for approximately 19m before terminating at both ends. Excavations revealed it to be between 0.35-0.50m wide and 0.06-0.20m deep, whilst the recorded sections showed gentle concave sides, to a flat, or sometimes slightly rounded base. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of AD 43-140.

5.5.7 *Ditch Group 15 – Phase 1(Figs. 3 & 5)*

DG15 was another southeast to northwest aligned ditch, but slightly offset from the more regular geometric layout of ditches. At its south eastern extent this feature was completely truncated by Second World War PLUTO activity, and at its north western end continued into the site baulk. DG15 comprised three excavated slots: [443] and [454] measured from 0.75-0.85m wide, and 0.15-0.35m deep, both revealing a steep south western side to an irregular flattish base, and a more gentle gradient up to the north eastern edge. Each cut was filled by a similar mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent angular flint and both fills were truncated on their north east edges by shallow U-shaped cuts, [466] and [456]. These were between 0.35-0.45m wide, 0.07-0.10m deep and formed a continuous later cut, along the north eastern edge of the earlier ditch. The later cuts were filled by [467] and [457], a uniform dark greyish brown silty clay containing moderate to frequent sub--angular flints. Further to the northwest along DG15 slot [458] was undisturbed by any sub-sequent activity, being 0.65m wide and 0.08m deep, with concave sides to a straight horizontal base. Here the ditch was filled by [459]**,** a mid brown grey clayey silt, with frequent angular flint throughout. Whilst [458] was clearly shallower than its counterparts, this relates to a slightly deeper machined surface, in an attempt to create a slope for water run off. On the whole it seems likely that [458] represents a continuation of DG15.

Interestingly, to the southeast of the PLUTO disturbance, a similar alignment of ditch was recorded, running for approximately 5m before continuing beneath the baulk. Slot [412] was excavated, measuring c. 0.70m wide and c. 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a flat irregular base. It was filled by [413] a mid greyish brown silty clay, containing frequent flints, and occasional charcoal.

Although this stretch of ditch was significantly disturbed, it appears to relate to the early Roman activity with tile recovered from [444] and pottery from [459]**.** Combined with the spatial evidence, a Phase 1 date of AD 43-120 seems most likely. However, modern PLUTO disturbance is clearly evident, with a suggestion of medieval activity also present, highlighted by some possible medieval peg tile recovered from fill [455].

5.5.8 *Ditch Group 17– Phase 1(Figs. 3 & 5)*

Ditch Group 17 was a southeast to northwest aligned ditch running parallel to DG15. It ran the width of the excavated area, continuing towards the river

beneath the south eastern site baulk, and truncated at its north western end by later Roman activity. This ditch was investigated in five discrete locations. Cut [531] was c.1.35m in width and 0.42m deep with a moderately steep slope on its south west edge, but a steeper side on the north east edge, with a separate break of slope to the slightly rounded base. It was filled by [532], a mid orange brown silty clay, containing occasional sub--angular to sub--rounded flint, and with some manganese panning around the edges and base. Cut [531] was heavily impacted by a rectangular pit some 1.2m long, 0.60m wide, and 0.55m deep. This cut [529] was filled by [530], a very loose, and mixed mid brown, sandy silty clay, with mottling throughout, and containing frequent flint charcoal, and 19th century pottery sherds. Cut [535], some 5m to the northwest revealed a very similar profile, being 1.6m wide and 0.54m deep. It was filled by a mid greyish orange brown silty clay, [536]. This slot was also disturbed by more recent undated activity in the form a very shallow gully, 0.70m wide and 0.05m deep. This cut was numbered [533], and continued for only a short stretch, becoming quite unclear at both its northwest and southeast ends. It was filled by [534], a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub--rounded flints, containing peg tile and post-medieval brick.

Cut [499] was excavated some 15m to the northwest. It was 1.8m wide and 0.58m deep, with steep sides to a narrow flattish base. Fill [500] was a light to mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate sub- angular flint, pebbles and small stones. Approximately 9m to the northwest again, cut [495] was excavated, being 1.2m wide and 0.34m deep. This slot revealed shallower edges near the top, following a slightly convex gradient, before becoming much steeper and breaking to a flat base. Fill [496] was a mid brownish grey silty clay, containing moderate sub--rounded flint, pebbles and stones, as well as manganese flecking. Cut [495] was truncated on its south western edge by [497], which was interpreted as modern disturbance. The edges of cut [497] were unclear in plan, but in section it revealed a maximum depth of 0.075m. It was filled by [498], a mid brownish grey silty clay. The final slot, context [758], was 1.15m wide and c. 0.20m deep, and filled by [710] a mid yellowish brown silty clay (Fig. 8, Section 13). What was visible in section revealed evenly graded sides with a flattish base, but at this point the ditch was truncated and sealed by later Roman activity.

Between slots [499] and [495], DG17 was cut by another undated feature [539]. Cut [539] was 1.0m wide, 1.20m long, and 0.10-0.15m deep. It had vertical sides and an irregular flattish but grooved base. Fill [540] was very loose, being a dark sandy silty clay, with occasional sub--angular flint, manganese flecking, and heavy rooting throughout. Several fingers of fill extended out from this feature and it was most likely a tree bole, possible grubbed out or excavated by a toothed machine. Peg tile and undated brick was recovered from this feature.

No pottery was obtained from the features cut into the top of DG17; however pottery recovered from the ditch cuts themselves gave a consistent Phase 1 date range of AD 43-120. Its continuing trajectory towards the river was also at odds with the slightly later Romano-British activity on site. Although, the profiles through this ditch were not particularly regular, its width and depths were. Furthermore this ditch group clearly appeared continuous in plan, albeit with a slightly lighter fill than many of the other ditches, and was almost certainly a

single feature, cut by both southwest to northeast orientated ditches (DG2 and 3).

5.5.9 *Ditch Group 19 – Phase 1 (Figs. 3 & 6)*
Ditch Group 19 formed a 10m stretch of ditch aligned southwest to northeast. It was cut on its southwest end by DG2, and on its northeast end by DG18. Three slots were excavated through this linear. Cuts [573], [557] and [559] revealed a width between 0.70-0.90m and a depth from 0.20-0.25m. Similar profiles were recorded, and fills [574], [558] and [560] were consistently noted as being a light brownish grey silty clay with occasional angular flint, sub--angular stone. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a Phase 1 date of AD 43-120.

5.5.10 *Ditch Group 20 – Phase 1 (Figs. 3 & 6)*
Four slots were exposed along the length of Ditch Group 20, a gully aligned southeast to northwest. It terminated within the excavated area on its south eastern end, and was heavily truncated by modern disturbance/geological test pits at its northwest end. Cut [596] was excavated at its terminal, and revealed a very shallow feature at this point, being only 0.09m deep and 0.30m wide. Both cuts [594] and [596] were recorded showing an asymmetrical u-shape, with a slightly steeper northeast edge, being filled by [595] and [597] respectively; a light greyish brown clayey silt containing occasional sub--rounded and sub--angular flints. Slot [616] was a minimum of 0.55m wide and 0.06m deep, but truncated on its northeast edge by modern disturbance. Fill [617] was similar in composition to [595] and [597]. Cut [638] was excavated in box section, at an interface with DG21. In section, DG20 was clearly cut by DG21. Pottery recovered from fill context [617] indicated was consistent with a date of AD 43-120AD.

Another stretch of gully [663] was identified approximately 22m to the northwest aligned southwest to northeast. It ran out of the north east site baulk for some 6 metres before being cut by pit [721]. One excavated slot [663] measured the gully as 0.50m wide and a maximum of 0.15m deep. It had steeper sides, in fact almost vertical on its south-eastern side, with a broad flat base. The cut was filled by [664] a mottled mid orange grey silty clay with very frequent sub--rounded flints throughout. Pottery from this feature provided a date consistent with a Phase 1 range, AD 43-120.

5.5.11 *Ditch Group 1 – Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 4)*
Ditch Group 1 comprised a number of excavated slots with associated cut and fill numbers: [007], [35], [40], [168], [170], [178], [356] and [368]. This ditch was the closest to the south eastern site boundary; being aligned roughly northeast to southwest, and running parallel to the River Stour, which was located some 50m to the southeast. At the southernmost end, the ditch was cut by modern PLUTO disturbance, and continued northeast for approximately 70m, before being truncated by a large WWII concrete storage tank, or pumping facility; context [372]. All the cuts and fills in this ditch alignment revealed distinctive morphology, both in plan and section, with very similar fills and consistent dating material. A number of excavated slots illustrated a regular width of between 1.1-1.5m and a depth of 0.25-0.35m, with slightly concave sides and a rounded, concave base. This linear was consistently filled with a mid greyish brown silty clay, containing occasional sub-rounded flint nodules.

Stratigraphically, DG1 was probably the latest linear feature on site, cutting all other intersected ditch (excepting DG9, with which an uncertain relationship was noted). Pottery from DG1 accords well with Phase 2, indicating a date of AD 70-200.

5.5.12 *Ditch Group 2 – Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 6)*

As noted above, DG1 was cut at its north eastern end by WWII PLUTO installations. However, carrying on from the northeast facing edge of this disturbance another early Romano-British ditch appeared, and continued to the northeast, before swinging around to the southeast and terminating. This linear feature formed Ditch Group 2: contexts [527], [561] and [571]. Cuts [527] and [561] revealed a width of 0.70-0.75m and depths of 0.22m and 0.35m respectively. Both had steep sides to a flattish base and were filled with a light to mid brownish-grey silty clay containing moderate sub-angular flint nodules. Cut [571] was excavated as the ditch dog legged to the southeast, and thus provided a different profile with slightly less steep sides and a more rounded base. The fill was described as a dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular flint. In plan this feature seemed contemporary, and very probably a continuation of DG1. Datable artefacts were somewhat limited from DG2, but pottery was consistent with a Phase 2 date range of AD 70-200. Unfortunately, most of this area was stripped when this part of the site was permanently beneath ground water, and therefore it was not possible to excavate the terminal.

5.5.13 *Ditch Group 3– Phase 2 (Figs. 3- 5)*

Ditch Group 3 ran parallel to DG1 and DG2, at some 22-25m distance to the northwest, also on a northeast to southwest alignment A total of twelve sections and box sections were excavated through this linear feature, revealing a relatively consistent profile throughout its length: [71], [194], [221], [248], [267], [310], [320], [422], [439], [460], [665] and [667]. Excavated sections showed this feature to generally vary between 0.35-0.60m in width, and 0.10-0.24m in depth, with gradual slightly concave sides, and a shallow rounded base, although cuts [310], [320] and [460] showed a flatter base. Likewise, the fills of this feature were very similar, being described as either mid to dark orangish grey, or a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flint nodules, and frequent iron/manganese staining. In a number of instances manganese was identified as panning on the base of the excavated slot, sometimes accounting for up to 20% of the matrix. The dating evidence places this linear feature in Phase 2, AD 70-200.

Interestingly, DG3 ended almost directly opposite the point at which DG2 terminated to the southeast. However, about 3m to the northeast of DG3, another northeast to southwest aligned ditch [688] was noted, being some 11m long. A single slot was excavated through this feature; [688] was 1.05m wide and some 0.17m deep, having gently concave sides to a slight rounded base. Like the vast majority of ditch slots, it had a single fill, which in this case was a mid to dark blackish grey silty clay, containing occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint; [689]. Unfortunately dating material was not forthcoming from this feature; however, stratigraphy and spatial position would suggest it belongs to Phase 3, rather than a punctuated continuation of DG3.

5.5.14 *Ditch Group 4 – Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 4)*

The south western boundary of the uniformed ditch layout was demarcated by Ditch Group 4, being aligned northwest to southeast**.** Four slots were excavated through this feature: [33], [44], [54] and [65]. Cuts [54] and [65] revealed a shallow surviving profile with straight to concave sides, and a rounded base, with between 0.30-0.37m width and 0.13-0.15m depth. Both were filled with mid orange grey clayey silt with occasional flint nodules. Cut [44] was the south-eastern terminus, being 0.40m wide and only 0.06m deep at this point; again with a shallow u-shaped profile. The fill was light greyish brown silty clay, with very occasional sub-angular flint and occasional manganese flecking. A box section, excavated at the junction with DG1, showed that DG4 [33] was cut by DG1 [35], and at this depth was stratigraphically earlier. No pottery was recovered from this ditch group but interestingly a single copper alloy nummus Constantine was recovered, dating 307-361. This is by far the latest artefactual date from across the site, but in view of the stratigraphy and correspondence with the other early Romano-British activity, it would seem likely to be an intrusive find. DG4 clearly forms part of the broader footprint of Romano-British ditches, and would seem to be an integral part of the Phase 2 plan, open between AD 70-200.

5.5.15 *Ditch Group 5 – Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 4)*

A box section at the junction between DG.4 and DG.3 showed the former to swing around to the north-east and form a relatively continuous feature with DG3. Hence DG3 [71], cut DG5 [69], whilst the latter continued on the original southeast to northwest trajectory of DG4. As Ditch Group 5 this continued beneath the north western baulk. Including the box section mentioned above, it comprised four excavated sections: [69], [73], [92] and [101]. The only complete profile was [101], as other sections were targeted to investigate intersections. However, cut [101] indicated a width of 0.50m and a depth of 0.07m with concave sides and a flat base. All the fills described a mid orange grey to mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional flint nodules throughout. Unfortunately no datable artefacts were recovered from this feature, but its position and trajectory would conform to a AD 70-200 date (phase 2).

5.5.16 *Ditch Group 9 – Phase 2-3 (Figs. 3 & 4)*

Ditch Group 9 was another southeast to northwest aligned ditch, with a later re-cut of the original ditch evident. Combined, this ditch and recut originate at the intersection with DG1 and continued to the northwest, forming a junction with DG3, before carrying on beneath the northwest site baulk. Notably, no stratigraphic relationship could be ascertained between this ditch alignment and DG1 or DG3**.** The earlier ditch cut was recorded as contexts [203], [240] and [257]. The surviving width of this feature was between 0.50m and 0.55m; whilst its depth was 0.45-0.50m. Fills were noted as mid brownish grey, to a mid greyish black silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flints, and occasional charcoal. Section 1 (Fig. 7) shows the recut of this ditch which comprised seven excavated sections: [172], [186], [205], [242], [265], [299] and the terminal slot [297]. The profiles are again U-shaped, with a slightly concave or flattish base, measuring between 0.55m and 0.95m wide and generally 0.20-0.35m deep, although the feature shallows out to 0.09m depth at its terminal end. The fills are primarily described as mid-dark greyish black silty clay with frequent

charcoal, and occasional sub-rounded flints. However, towards the southeast end of the recut the fill becomes lighter, described as mid-dark brownish grey silty clay. Pottery recovered from the earlier ditch cut indicates a Phase 2 date of AD 70-200, whilst the recut material was slightly later, suggesting a Phase 3 date in the range AD 120-250.

5.5.17 *Ditch Group 12 - Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 5)*

Ditch Group 12 was another stretch of ditch cut perpendicular at its intersection with DG3, aligned northwest to southeast; terminating before intersecting with DG1. Excavated slots included contexts: [302], [306], [308], and [328]. This gully had a somewhat varied profile, ranging from being steep sided with a tapered base, to a gentle U-shape. It measured between 0.20-0.40m wide and 0.05-0.30m deep, and was consistently filled with a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay containing sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, and frequent manganese flecking throughout. Although the morphology seemingly altered along its length, in plan DG12 was clearly a continuous feature. At slot [302] a small post hole [304] was recorded cut into the base of the gully. This feature was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of c 0.10m and depth of 0.13m. It appeared to be filled with material from above; a light to mid greyish brown silty clay [305].

Over its south-eastern half, DG12 was cut by two separate intercutting pit sequences (discussed below) as it continued to the south east before terminating; contexts [328], [410] and [362]. Cut [362] revealed a shallow, flat based U-shape, filled by light brownish grey silty clay, measuring 0.73m wide by 0.08m deep. Both the stratigraphy and pottery recovered from DG12 indicated a date of AD 70-200 (Phase 2).

5.5.18 *Ditch Group 14 – Phase 2(Figs. 3 & 5)*

Ditch Group 14 was a southeast to northwest orientated ditch, cut by DG1 on its south eastern extent, and by DG3 as it progressed to the northwest. Interestingly, a little beyond the interface with DG3, it dog legged to the left before re-aligning itself northwest to southeast, and disappearing into the northwest site baulk. DG14 comprised seven excavated slots: [353], [357], [418], [420], [446], [430] and [452]. South-east of the junction with DG3, the excavated sections for DG14 showed the ditch to be between 0.50-0.55m wide, and 0.18-0.25m deep, with a gently rounded U-shape in profile. The fills were a mid-dark brownish grey clayey silt, containing occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint nodules, and frequent manganese flecking throughout. Although box section cut [353], had a lower fill [359]; a slightly lighter brownish grey clay silt, 0.12m thick.

Northwest of the junction with DG3**,** as DG14 dog legged, the profiles altered slightly, with a steep side noted on the northeast, and a more gentle incline rising up from the base to the southeast edge; as seen in cuts [446], [430] and [452]. The feature now measured between 0.70-0.80m in width, and 0.19-0.28m in depth. Fills were described as greyish green brown silty clays, containing occasional sub-rounded flint, and frequent manganese flecking throughout. Interestingly, cut [501] records a possible re-cut at [446], which is close to the point at which this feature breaks to the left. The fill of [501] is described as being a light greenish brown, context [502]**.** However, this is noted only as a possible recut, and it is stressed by the excavator that the division was only

seen after two days weathering. Whilst it is likely that a separate, discrete phase of activity occurred here, DG14 appeared as both homogenous and continuous in plan, with all the pottery recovered from this feature indicating a Phase 2 range of AD 70-200.

5.5.19 *Ditch Group 16 – Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 5)*

Two slots were excavated through Ditch Group 16**,** which was a southeast to northwest aligned ditch. It was truncated at its south eastern end by PLUTO activity, and carried on into the baulk at its north western end. Cuts [462] and [464] were both steeply sided to a slightly rounded base, and measured between 0.67-0.80m wide and 0.28-0.30m deep. Fill [463] was described as a mid brown grey clayey silty, and fill [465] a mid to dark grey clayey silt. Both contained frequent flint nodules throughout. Pottery from this feature indicated a Phase 2 date of AD 70-200.

5.5.20 *Ditch Group 18 - Phase 1-3 (Figs. 3 & 6)*

Ditch Group 18 ran the width of the excavation area, but rather than conforming to the overall layout of ditches, it ran obliquely on a rough east to west alignment. At its eastern end it dog legged to the northeast before resuming course and continuing beneath the baulk towards the river. At its western end the ditch interfaced with a dense area of Romano-British activity, seeming to skirt around the edges of a large pond type feature, before swinging to the southwest and disappearing into the baulk. Sections through this ditch revealed an earlier ditch (Phase 2), sometimes truncated by pits (Phase 3), which in turn were truncated by a recut of the original ditch (Phase 3). Several of the pits formed an integral part of the stratigraphy in their relevant sections, and are therefore discussed with the DG18 descriptions.

This track of ditch was investigated in seven excavated slots. At its western end cut [711] represents the ditch recut, and is filled by [712]. In section [711] cuts the older ditch [713] which is filled by [714]/[731], along with other adjacent deposits. These form part of a long section through the possible early Romano-British pond and are discussed in a separate section below.

Cut [547] was 1.25m wide and 0.45m deep with slightly concave sides and an uneven, flat base. It was filled by [548] a light to mid brownish grey containing moderate flint, pebbles and stones, and very occasional charcoal. Fill [548] was truncated by [545], the ditch recut. In section it measured 0.95m wide and 0.32m deep. A steep side on its southern edge partially truncated [548], while a flat base rose unevenly to the northern side before rising sharply to the top. Cut [545] was filled by [546] a dark brownish grey black silty clay, with moderate sub-angular flint, stones and pebbles, and very occasional charcoal flecking.

Approximately 10m to the east another slot was excavated. Cut [565] was 1.7m wide and up to 0.60m deep. It had steep sides and an uneven flat base, being filled by [566] a mid greyish green brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flints. The excavator interpreted this as an even older remnant linear, having been cut by [567]. Cut [567] was c.1.425m in width and 0.40m deep, with steep irregular sides and a flat base. It was filled by [568] a light greyish orange silty clay with frequent sub-rounded flints. The latest recut was [569]**,** which measured 0.98m in width and 0.35m in depth, its profile was virtually identical to

[545], whilst its fill [570] was a dark greyish green brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flints. Although it is possible that [565] represents a very early phase of the ditch, it is more likely to be an older pit cut, as no sign of the older linear was noted in other sections, or in plan. Also the ditch bulged out at the point this slot was located, further suggesting discrete earlier activity. Dating from this truncated feature gave a Phase 1 date range of AD 43-120.

Three further slots were excavated some 9m to the east, located to investigate heterogeneous deposits along this part of the ditch. Cut [555] represents the original ditch with a similar profile to the other slots, being 1.40m wide and up to 0.40m deep (Fig. 7, Section 2 & Fig. 14). It was filled by [556], a mid orangish brown sandy silty clay containing very frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular flint nodules and gravels, and occasional charcoal. This was cut by pit [553], which had a minimum width of 0.95m and depth of 0.30m. Its southern edge was steep, and the base was flat rising gently to the north before being truncated. Fill [554] was a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, with occasional flint, and frequent charcoal and burnt clay. This was cut by post hole [551] a 0.30m square sided feature, 0.15m deep, and filled by [552] a light greyish brown silty clay. This post hole formed part a much longer alignment, of likely modern origin, which is discussed in greater detail below. Pit [553] was truncated on its northern edge by the ditch recut [549]**.** This was 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep, with a u-shaped profile. It was filled by [550] a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal (Fig. 7, Section 2 & Fig. 14).

Another slot was excavated a short distance to the east. The earliest ditch cut was [579]**,** being a minimum of 1.35m wide and 0.50m deep, with a intermediate gradient on its edges and a flat base. It was filled by [580], a mid yellowish brown sandy silty clay, containing frequent flint and occasional charcoal. This was cut by pit [577], which in section was a maximum of 1.20m in width and 0.30m deep with gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. This pit displayed a primary fill [578], which was a mid to light greyish brown silty clay, with frequent flint nodules and gravels, and occasional burnt clay and charcoal and a secondary fill [581], a dark greyish brown silty clay, with occasional sub-angular flint, and frequent charcoal and burnt clay. The pit fills were then truncated by the later ditch [575], which were identical to [549]. Pit cuts [577] and [553] are interpreted as one elliptical shaped pit some 3m in length, cutting the early ditch, but in turn truncated by the later recut ditch. .

A separate pit and ditch slot was excavated a short distance to the east (Fig. 15). The earliest ditch, [591] was 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep, with steep sides to a flat base. It had two fills, [593], a light to mid brownish grey silty clay, above which [592] was identified, being a light to mid brownish grey yellow sandy silty clay, and a maximum of 0.25m thick. Fill [592] was cut by pit [589] which was a minimum of 0.90m wide, 0.22m deep, and c.2m long in plan. In section the north edge of [589] was gently sloping, with the southern more steeply graded to a rounded base. It was filled by [590], a mid blackish grey silty clay. Pit [589] was truncated on its northern side by the ditch recut [587], again revealing a u-shaped profile with a flat base. It measured 0.95m in width and 0.30m deep, and was filled by [588] a dark greyish black silty clay.

The final slot was excavated against a temporary site baulk. Ditch cut [642] was recorded as 1.6m wide and 0.45m deep, with steep regular sides, and flat base sloping slightly to the south. A primary fill was noted [646], which was a mid brown sandy silty clay, mottled with greyish browns, and containing frequent flint gravels and nodules, and occasional charcoal and manganese. The upper fill [643] was a mid to dark brownish grey sandy silty clay, with similar components to [646]. Originally [646] was interpreted as a possible episode of slumping, however it is possible that this context represents the earlier ditch cut, as it is the recut that dominated in plan at this point.

Pottery recovered from these features concords well with the stratigraphic relationships, trending conformably from the earliest single pit through to the final ditch recut. The earliest ditch dates to Phase 2 (AD 70-120), whilst the pits and recut belong to the phase 3 period (AD 120-250).

5.5.21 *Ditch Group 21– Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 6)*

Ditch Group 21 was orientated east-northeast to west-southwest, with profiles exposed in five separate slots. It continued beneath the northeast site baulk, and was cut to the southwest by DG22. Cut [636] was 0.97m wide and 0.02m deep with irregular gently sloping sides and a flat base, whilst cut [649] was 0.90m wide and up to 0.27m deep with very straight steep sides to a flat bottom. Cut [636] was filled by [637] a dark blackish brown grey silty clay with very occasional flint, and small sub-angular pebbles. Cut [649] was filled by [650], a mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent sub-angular flint. Both fills were heavily rooted. Slot [649] truncated a small post hole [675] on its southern edge. This feature was 0.22m in diameter and 0.07m deep, with rounded sides and a curved base. It was filled by [676]; a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent manganese panning. No dating was recovered from this post hole. Cut [640], filled by [641], was located at the box section with DG20, where [640], was seen to truncate DG20 [638]. Similarly cuts [680] and [684] were located at interfaces with other features. Cut [684] was recorded in an oblique section being truncated by pit [686], whilst cut [680] measured 0.73m wide by 0.27m and had a relatively steeply sided u-shape, cutting pit [682] (discussed below) Associated fills [681] and [685] were both mid greyish brown with moderate sub-angular flint. Pottery recovered from this feature provided a Phase 2 date of AD 70-200.

DG21 cut a smaller gully [651] at right angles. The edges of this feature were very ephemeral, and difficult to see in plan, mostly due to dense patches of rooting in the area. However, the section revealed a flat based cut [651], with a steep side to the southwest, and a marginally less steep side to the northeast. It measured 0.70m wide by 0.16m deep and was filled by [652] a light brownish grey sandy clay with frequent sub-angular flint, and frequent rooting. The excavator noted difficulty in identifying the edges and base of this feature, due to the bioturbation. No pottery was recovered from this feature, and its enigmatic nature, and lighter fill may indicate a Phase 1 date, or earlier.

5.5.22 *Ditch Group 22 – Phase 2-3 (Figs. 3 & 6)*

Ditch Group 22 ran west-southwest from the baulk, before swinging gently to the west and terminating. This ditch has an uncertain relationship with DG20, as the interfaces were disturbed by modern activity and heavy rooting, but DG22

was clearly later than DG21. A total of four excavated slots were located across the course of DG22. Cut [622] was excavated and revealed to be 1.35m in width and 0.55m deep, with steeply graded sides to a flat base. It was filled by [635] a mid greyish brown silty clay containing moderate angular and sub-angular flint. Cut slot [644] was excavated 6m to the southwest, being 2.05m wide and 0.50m deep. It had gently sloping irregular north-western side, to a flattish irregular base, and a steep, almost vertical south-eastern side. The primary fill, context [674], was an orange grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flints, up to 0.45m thick. This fill was interpreted as an initial episode of slumping, but may in fact have related to an earlier cut of the ditch on this trajectory. The upper fill [645] was a mid to dark greyish green brown silty clay, 0.50m thick, with occasional sub-rounded flints. This fill was also disturbed by modern concrete pile caps, intruding some 0.05m into the top of the fill. This disturbance was located within the general area. Cut [671] was excavated some 9m to the southwest of this modern activity, measuring 1.5m wide by 0.50m deep (Fig. 7, Section 3). It had a steep northwest edge to a narrow rounded base, and a centrally located convex bulb on its south east side. The primary fill [677] was again interpreted as slumping, and described as a mid grey brown sandy silty clay, with frequent brownish orange mottling throughout. It was up to 0.12m thick and contained sub-angular to sub-rounded flint nodules to 0.10m, and rare manganese flecking. The upper fill [672] was 0.35m thick, and a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay, with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flints, very frequent manganese flecking throughout, and occasional charcoal.

Fills [674] and [677] were originally interpreted as slumping. However sub--sequent hand cleaning suggested them more likely to represent an earlier ditch cut, as the upper and lower fills became clearly defined as the ditch swung to the west. The probable recut was also exposed in a long section through the pond. Here cut [723], filled by context [724], was 1.1m wide, and appeared to be rising up toward its terminus, being only 0.34m deep. It had concave sides to a straight base which sloped downwards from the southwest to northeast. This ditch cut was in an uncertain relationship with pit [721], on it northeast side, and truncated an earlier metalling type deposit [736] on its southwest side. No evidence of the earlier ditch was contained in section having been fully truncated by pit [721]. Pottery recovered from the primary fills of this feature indicated a Phase 2 date of AD 70-100, whilst the pottery from the upper fills, or probable recut, tended to date later into Phase 3, AD 120-250.

5.5.23 *Ditch Group 23 – Phase 3 (Figs. 3 & 6)*

To the south west, a further linear was identified. Ditch Group 23 was aligned almost north-south, but at its southern extent swung very sharply to the northwest. Furthermore this stretch of ditch clearly cut the likely continuation of DG18 which circumscribes part of the possible pond feature. Two slots were excavated through DG23, cuts [702] and [737]; both revealed a steeply sided feature with a flat base, although cut [702] was asymmetrical, with a gentler slope on the northwest side. Each slot measured between 0.75-0.94m wide and 0.35m deep. Fill [738] in slot [737] was a dark grey brown silty clay with occasional large flints and charcoal, whilst [702] was filled by [703], a mid grey clayey silt, also with some large sub-angular flints noted on the context sheet.

The pottery, combined with the stratigraphic evidence would place this ditch within Phase 3, dated to AD 120-250.

5.5.24 *Ditch Groups 24-27 – Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 4)*
At the south western end of the site, another smaller network of ditches were recorded. To a certain degree these seemed divorced from the pattern described above, and were also heavily disturbed by PLUTO activity and pipeline. However, their footprint did largely conform to the established Romano-British co-axial pattern, being aligned northwest to southeast, and northeast to southwest. Notably though, Ditch Groups 24, 25 and 27 ran closely parallel, each being only 3.5 to 4m apart.

5.5.25 *Ditch Group 24 – Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 4)*
Two slots were excavated through Ditch Group 24. Cut slot [146] measured 0.70m wide and 0.55m deep with steep long sides to a flat narrow base. The primary fill [147] was a mid orange brown sandy silty clay, with moderate to frequent flint gravels and up to 0.45m thick. Above this context [145] was a greyish mid brown clayey silt with occasional sand, containing occasional sub-angular flint gravels, pebbles and cobbles. Further to the northwest another slot was excavated [165] measuring 0.75m in width and 0.35m deep. It had shallow upper edges breaking to steep sides, in turn breaking sharply to a flat base. The primary fill was [164], a yellow silty sand mottled with fine white chalk, and containing very frequent sub-rounded gravels, up to 0.10m thick. Above this [163] was a greyish mid brown clayey silt with occasional sand, containing sub-angular flint gravels and pebbles. Cuts [146] and [165] form slots through a single southeast to northwest aligned linear DG24, at least 25m long, which has been truncated in places by modern disturbance relating to the oil storage facility. Pottery from this feature indicates a date of AD 40-120.

5.5.26 *Ditch Group 25 - Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 4)*
To the northeast, another gully was identified DG 25. Cuts [152] and [166] were both broad u-shapes with concave sides and base, measuring 0.40m wide and between 0.05-0.12m wide. Cut [152] was filled by [153] a mid orange grey clayey silt with flint throughout, whilst cut [166] was filled by [167], a mid brownish grey clay silt with flint gravels and small angular flint nodules. These slots formed part of a 10m stretch of gully cut along its course and at both ends by modern disturbance. In fact a slot located at the northwest end of this gully revealed a concrete slab, 0.15m below the ground surface, [158].

5.5.27 *Ditch Group 26 - Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 4)*
Ditch Group 26 formed a short stretch of ditch aligned southwest to northeast and truncated on its southwest end by PLUTO activity. Two sections were excavated through this feature. Cut [23] was a minimum of 0.60m wide and 0.25m deep with steep regular side to a flat regular base. It was filled by [24] a mid yellow grey clayey silt with very frequent sub-angular flint nodules throughout. A box section revealed cut [25] (DG26), to be truncated by another southeast to northwest aligned ditch, [27] DG27.

5.5.28 *Ditch Group 27– Phase 2 (Figs. 3 & 4)*
Ditch Group 27 traversed on a northwest to southeast trajectory. A slot was excavated through DG27: [29] was a slightly asymmetrical u-shape, with a

gentler gradient to the southwester edge. It measure 0.45m in width and 0.16m in depth. Fill [30] was a mid yellow grey clayey silt, with occasional flint nodules throughout. Approximately 7m to the northwest, this linear was seriously impacted by PLUTO activity, most notable by a concrete encased pipeline, which in part followed the trajectory of the Romano-British ditch. Contexts [154] was excavated at the interface revealing the modern pipeline, and some remnant ditch fill. At this point the ditch may have swung to the north east, as a short track of ditch was recorded terminating a few metres to the northeast. The terminal was excavated, [48], revealing a steep irregular sided section, with an irregular base sloping up to its northwest edge. Fill [49] was a dark grey brown clayey silt, with occasional flint gravels and sub-angular nodules.

5.5.29 At the northwest baulk, a heavily truncated ditch was excavated. The surviving profile of cut [132] was a minimum of 0.55m wide and 0.26m deep. It had straight sides, breaking gently to a concave base, and was filled by [133], a mid to dark brownish grey sandy silty clay, containing occasional sub-angular flints and burnt clay, rare chalk fragments, and moderate charcoal.

5.5.30 Apart from cuts [152] and [166] (DG25) the linear features in this area produced pottery consistent with Phase 2, of AD 70-200. It is possible that [152] and [166] belonged to a different period, but their alignment would also suggest Romano-British origins. It should also be noted that fill [49], belonging to DG27 as it swung to the northeast contained a small amount of medieval to post-medieval tile, as well as Romano-British pottery. However, the later dating material has been provisionally interpreted as intrusive due to the close proximity to PLUTO disturbance.

5.6 Results: Pits & Post Holes (Phase 1-3 c. AD 43-250)

5.6.1 In the south of the site, close to the PLUTO disturbance a Romano-British pit was excavated, albeit significantly truncated by modern disturbance. Cut [97] was a modern pit at least 2.55m long, a minimum of 0.75m wide and 0.50m deep. It was filled by [98], a mid dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional clay, containing sub-angular flint gravels, and small pebbles. This post-medieval feature had truncated the top of a Romano-British pit. Cut [99] was at least 2.05m long and a minimum of 0.45m wide. It had one remaining gently sloping side, and was filled by [100], a mid brown sandy silt with frequent sub-angular flint, and gravels. Pottery recovered from the remnant pit indicated a phase 1 date between AD 43-120.

5.6.2 On the southeast edge, two more intercut pits were identified interfacing with Ditch group 5 (DG5). Relationships in plan were uncertain, however, in section, cut [89] appeared to be the latest feature. It measured c. 0.67m in diameter and c. 0.16m deep and was a shallow dished cut filled by [90], a dark grey clayey silt containing occasional burnt clay, and rare flints. On the northeast side, pit [89] clearly truncated the ditch cut [92] and its associated fill [91]. Similarly, the south western edge of pit [89] truncated another older pit [103]. Cut [103] was c. 0.55m in diameter and 0.09m in depth, with straight sides to a horizontal base. It was filled by [104], a mid orange grey clayey silt. Pottery recovered from contexts [90] and [104] indicated a phase 1 range of AD 43-120.

5.6.3 To the southeast, another similar pit was recorded. Cut [9] was sub-rectangular with rounded corners, measuring c.1.05m by c.1.3m by c. 0.45m deep. It had a flat steep side to the north east, and a concave one to the south west, breaking to a much steeper slope, before breaking again, sharply to a flat base. Its primary fill [56], was a mottled orange grey clay silty, containing flint. The upper fill [10], was a grey to dark grey silty clay, with flint in the matrix. Pottery recovered from this feature provided a phase 1 date of AD 43-120.

5.6.4 To the northeast, pit [188] was c.1.05m in diameter and a maximum of 0.19m deep. It had steep shallow sides to a flat base, with a downward slope from west to east, being filled by [189], a mid brown, mottled with brownish orange silty sandy clay, containing frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular flints. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date range of AD 43-120 (phase1).

5.6.5 Two elongated oval features were located to the northwest of [188]. Cut [253] was c.1.8m long and c.0.50m wide, forming a shallow u-shape with a flat base, and filled by [254]; a mid to dark orange grey clayey silt, with occasional flint. Feature [255] was c.1.9m long, and up to 0.60m wide, also with shallow edges and a flat base. It was filled by [256] a mid to dark orange grey clayey silt with occasional flint. Pottery recovered from [256] indicated a date of c. AD 43-120 (phase 1).

5.6.6 Immediately northeast two pits were recorded. Cut [244] was asymmetrical with a slightly steeper northeast side, breaking to a flat base, and measured c.1.06m long by c.0.80m wide and a maximum depth of 0.14m depth. It was filled by [245] a mid to dark orange brown clayey silt with rare flint nodules throughout. Adjacent to the east was [246], measuring c.0.32m in diameter and a maximum of 0.12m deep, revealing an evenly graded u-shape. It was filled by [247]; a mid to dark orange grey clayey silt with rare flint throughout. Close by a small post hole was recorded, [250] filled by [251], which was largely truncated by DG3. No pottery was recovered from either feature, but based on their form, and spatial proximity to nearby Romano-British activity, a date of c. AD 43-120 (phase 1) would seem reasonable.

5.6.7 A small pit was excavated, approximately 5m to the northwest of [244] and [246]. Pit [283] was c. 0.75m long and c.0.60m wide, with a maximum surviving depth of 0.23m. It had a gradual uneven side, sloping down from the southwest and breaking sharply to a vertical side on its northeast side. Fill [284] was a mid greyish brown silty clay, containing occasional flint and charcoal flecking. A single pottery sherd from this feature gave a date of c. AD 43-120 (phase 1).

5.6.8 To the northeast of the large sequence of later intercutting pits towards the centre of the site, another feature was recorded. Cut [324] was sub-circular in plan, with a diameter of c.1.4m, and depth of 0.42m, with steep irregular sides to a narrow slightly rounded base. It was filled with [325]; a light to mid greyish brown silty clay, with rare sub-rounded flint. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of c. AD 43-120 (phase 1).

5.6.9 Further north, close to the pond feature, three more intercutting pits were identified (Fig. 7, Section 4). Cut [653] was irregular in plan, being c.1.1m in diameter, with steep irregular sides and an undulating base. Its primary fill was

[654]; a dark grey clayey silt with a maximum depth of 0.28m, containing rare flint. Below [654], context [661] was recorded; a mottled mid orange brown sandy silty clay, with rare flint and manganese flecking. Notably, context [654], was recorded intruding down and through [661], centrally located to the feature forming a c.0.10m branch onto the underlying natural. This may relate to root action or animal burrowing, or alternatively to a functional use of the pit following the first element of backfilling. Both contexts [654] and [661] produced pottery dated to c. AD43-120 (phase 1).

5.6.10 On its northeast edge, pit [653], displayed an uncertain relationship with pit [655]. This feature was approximately 0.82m in diameter, and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its upper fill was [656]; a dark grey clayey silt with rare flint. This lay above, and intruded down into the underlying deposit [662]; a mottled orange brown sandy silty clay containing rare flint and manganese. As with the adjacent pit, this may relate to a degree of bioturbation, or to functionality. Contexts [661] and [662] were very similar in form and consistency. No pottery was recovered from this feature, but its conjunction with [653] would indicate a phase 1 date.

5.6.11 Another pit lay on the northeast side of [655]. This cut [657], was very truncated, most notably by a modern culvert running through the middle of it (cut [659] filled by [660]). However, its upper fill [658]; was a dark grey silty clay with rare flint. This deposit seemed to lie above material similar to [661 and 662], although this was uncertainly recorded in section. No pottery was recovered from this feature, but a phase 1 date seems likely.

5.6.12 To the northeast, pit [697] was excavated. This feature was approximately 2.0m long by 1.6m wide and 0.25m deep. It had steep shallow sides, with an undulating base, somewhat deeper to the north. Fill [698] was a mid orange grey clayey silt, becoming increasingly orange with depth and containing rare flint. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of c. AD 43-120 (phase 1).

5.6.13 On its northwest side, pit [697] truncated a very short stretch of gully. Cut [699] was c. 0.50m wide, c.0.23m deep, and had a surviving length of c. 0.70m. It had steep sides to a flat base and was filled by [700]; a mid orange grey clayey silt, with rare flint. This gully was fully truncated at its northwest extent by southwest to northeast aligned DG3 (ditch cut [667]). No pottery was recovered from this feature but a phase 1 date seems likely.

5.6.14 To the southeast a small discrete post hole was excavated. Cut [537] was c. 0.50m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with steep sides to a flat base. It was filled by [538]; a mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded flints. No pottery was recovered from this feature, but its close isolated proximity to a phase 1 DG17 suggests that a contemporary date is possible.

5.6.15 Located between DG19 and DG2, pit [582] was recorded (Fig. 6). This feature was c.1.5m long, c. 0.66m wide and up to 0.05m deep. It had shallow sides to a flat base, and was filled by [583]; a mid greyish brown silty clay, with moderate angular flint. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of c. AD 43-120 (phase 1).

5.6.16 Situated in the far northeast corner of the site, and extending out from the baulk, pit [704] was noted. Due to ground water levels this feature was not excavated, but had a minimum width of c.1.6m and length of c.1.7m. It was filled by [705]; a mid blackish grey sandy silty clay, containing rare sub-angular to sub-rounded flint. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of c. AD 43-120 (phase 1).

5.6.17 Pit [151] was located in the very south of the excavation area. This was a sub-circular feature, c. 0.75m long and c. 0.50m wide, with almost vertical sides breaking to a flat base. It was filled by [150], a light to mid brownish orange grey silty clay containing occasional sub-angular flint, occasional pebbles and stones, ceramic building material (hereafter CBM) and charcoal. Iron/manganese panning was noted towards the base of this feature. Pottery recovered from [150] indicated a date AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.18 Close to DG1, pit [13] was excavated. This small pit was sub-oval in plan, measuring 1.2m long, 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep with steep irregular sides breaking gradually to a flat base. It was filled by [14], a mixed dark grey to mid orange brown silty clay, with occasional sub-angular flint. The feature has been interpreted as a tree bole, but it did provide pottery indicating a phase 2 date between AD 70-200.

5.6.19 A small undated pit, or post hole was recorded 1m to the north of [13]. Cut [46] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.42m by 0.36m by 0.24m deep. It had steep sides breaking to a flat base, sloping down to the south, and was filled by [47], a mid brown clay silt. No pottery was recovered from this feature, but its close proximity to a phase 2 pit might suggest a contemporary date.

5.6.20 To the northwest, below DG5 a dense cluster of activity was noted. Cut [105] was a shallow dished feature, sub-circular in plan measuring c. 0.75m in diameter and 0.25m deep. Its upper fill was context [106], a mid dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, with occasional sub-rounded flints, and moderate amounts of burnt clay. Most notably, a primary fill deposit [107] was recorded; being a mid brownish red silty clay, with burnt clay constituting up to 90% of the matrix. This fill formed a 'halo' around the circumference of the feature, (Fig. 7, Section 5 & Fig. 16). Pottery recovered indicated a date of AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.21 Approximately 2 metres to the east of [105] another sub-circular feature was excavated. Cut [110] was 0.52m in diameter, and 0.20m deep, with almost straight sides and a flat base, although a shallow flat edge on the northwest side was recorded at the top of the cut. Primary fill [111] was a mid orange grey clayey silt containing several flint nodules, interpreted as possible post packing. Fill [112] was a mid to dark orange grey clayey silt, containing a few flint fragments, and occasional burnt clay. No dating was recovered from this feature, but it was almost certainly associated with the Romano-British features and activity concentrated in this area (phase 2).

5.6.22 Immediately adjacent to the northeast, pit [127] was excavated. It was roughly square measuring 1.20m by 1.20m and 0.45m deep. The northeast side was

very steep, with the southwest side less so, breaking sharply to a flat base. It was filled by [128], a dark grey clayey silt, mottled with mid to light yellow clayey silt, containing frequent flint nodules, and broken flint. Pottery recovered indicated a date of AD 70-200 with a small amount of probable post-Roman contamination identified.

5.6.23 Directly to the northwest another interesting feature was excavated. In plan this appeared as an oval feature, interfacing at right angles with an elongated, but slightly rounded rectangle (Fig. 7, Section 6 & Fig. 17). Cut [210] was c.1.02m in length and c.0.80m wide. Its upper fill [211], was black, charcoal-rich clayey silt, containing rare flints, and occasional burnt clay. Beneath [211], the primary deposit [212] was mid orange red burnt clay, which appeared to be *in situ* fired natural. On its southwest side [210] was truncated by a deeper smaller cut [207]. This cut was c. 0.60m wide and c.1.2m long, with its long axis perpendicular to the long axis of [210]. Cut [207] had a steeply convex south western side, breaking to a rounded base, with a very steep north east side. Fill [209] was the primary deposit, being mid dark grey clayey silts with several flint nodules recorded in its lower levels. The upper fill [208], was dark grey to black, charcoal-rich clayey silt, containing flint nodules, and some chalk towards the top. The interface between [208] and [212], was sharp but stratigraphically unclear. A possible older cut was also noticed in plan on the northwest edge of this feature. Only a slither of this cut [219] survived, and remained unexcavated, although fill [220] was recorded as a mid to dark yellow grey clayey silt, with occasional burnt clay. This feature was clearly some form of hearth, oven, or possibly a small kiln, which had been cleaned of burnt debris on a number of occasions. Pottery recovered from contexts [208] and [209] provided a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.24 Towards the centre of the site, was a particularly dense area of pits of this phase. Central to this aggregation were cuts [227], [229], [231] and [232], (Fig. 7, Sections 7-8 & Fig. 18). The latest was cut [232], sub-circular in plan and measuring c.2.7m in diameter and a maximum of c. 0.30m deep. It had rounded sides, being slightly less steep on the south western edge before breaking to a flat base, and was filled by [233], a mid greyish brown silty clay containing sub-angular to sub-rounded flint. Cut [232] truncated an earlier pit [229], which was c.3.6m long and a minimum of 0.90m wide. This feature had some noteworthy characteristics; on the northwest side being very shallow and flat based with a maximum depth of c. 0.20m, before gently dropping to a rounded base, and concave side to the south-east. It was filled by [230] mid greyish black silty clay with rare sub-angular flint, and occasional charcoal. Central to its long axis and sealed by [230] a basin like cut was noted measuring a further c.300mm in depth and 750mm in diameter; context [231]. This had steep sides to a flat irregular base and was filled by [252], a light greyish brown sandy silty clay, with moderate sub- rounded to sub- angular flint, and occasional charcoal and manganese flecking. It may be that cut [231] predated pit [229], but seems more likely to have been contemporary structural component of this feature. Pottery recovered from these pits indicated a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.25 Adjacent to the northeast, elongated rectangular pit [227] was excavated. This measured c.1.90m long by c. 0.80m wide and c. 0.26m deep. It had straight sides and a flat base (Fig. 7, Section 7). The single fill [228] was a mid greyish

brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flint. Pottery recovered indicated a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.26 Immediately to the south two further intercut pits were recorded. The latest, [190], measured c.2.05m in length and a maximum of 1.70m wide. This feature had gently rounded sides, and a flat base, but with a slightly deeper depression and much steeper side at its northeast end. It was filled by [206]; a mid greyish brown sandy silty clay containing frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded flints, manganese flecking, and occasional charcoal. Pit [190] almost fully truncated pit [217] to the northeast. The remnant of [217] measured 0.20m deep with rounded sides, and was filled by [218], a light greyish brown sandy silty clay, with frequent sub-angular to sub-rounded flints in the matrix, and occasional manganese flecking. Pottery retrieved from the later pit indicated a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.27 Just under 5m to the east a shallow sub-oval pit [234] was excavated, measuring c. 0.90m in length, by c. 0.70m wide, and c. 0.10m deep, with gently rounded sides, to a concave base (Fig. 19). It was filled by [235]; a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, with rare sub-rounded to sub-angular flints, charcoal, and manganese flecking. Three stake holes [236] a-c, were recorded forming a tripod shape around [234]. They were between c.0.07-0.10m in diameter, and c.0.10m deep, with steep sides to a tapered base. All were filled with a similar dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, containing sub-rounded gravel; context [277]. Pottery retrieved from [235] indicated a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.28 To the north of [234], pits [259] and [261] were recorded. Cut [261] was c.1.15m in length, c.2.05m in width and a maximum of 0.20m deep, with shallow steep sides and a flat, but uneven base. It was filled by [262] a mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional flint and stone. On its south west edge this pit was truncated by a later cut [259]. Pit [259] was c.2.05m long, c. 0.60m wide and between 0.05-0.20m deep. It had averagely graded sides to a flattish base, and was filled by [260]; a dark brownish grey clay silt, with occasional stone, flint and chalk. Both pits provided pottery dating to c. AD 70-200 (phase 2), although the later cut produced a small amount of peg tile, which has provisionally been interpreted as intrusive material.

5.6.29 To the northwest, sub-circular pit [238] was cut by a southeast to northwest aligned ditch, cut and fill [240] and [241] respectively (DG9). Pit [238] was c.1.06m in diameter, and a maximum of 0.30m in depth, with surviving vertical sides and a flat base. Fill [239] was a mid grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular flints, and charcoal flecks. Pottery retrieved from this feature indicated a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.30 Another shallow sub-oval pit was excavated c.3 metres to the southwest. Cut [213] (same as [215]) was c.1.65m long c.1.40m wide, and a maximum of 0.08m deep. Shallow sides broke to a flat base, and the feature was filled by [214] (same as [216]); a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking, and sub-angular to sub-rounded flints. Pottery recovered from this feature was dated to c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.31 Alongside ditch group 14 at its northwest extent, a small stake hole was excavated. Cut [448] was c.0.11m in diameter and 0.06m deep with vertical sides to a flat base. It was filled by [449], a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecking. No dating was obtained from this stake hole, but its close spatial association with the Romano British ditch, might indicate a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.32 Roughly 10m to the south east cut [314] was excavated. This pit had a width of c. 0.60m, a length of c. 0.75m and a maximum depth of 0.26m. It had vertical sides to a flat base, sloping up from the south-east. It was filled by [315]; a mid to dark greyish brown silty clay, with very frequent manganese flecking, especially panning around the base. No dating was obtained from this feature, but its form and spatial associations would be consistent with a phase 2 date.

5.6.33 Two more intercut pits were excavated to the south of [314]. The most recent was [332], measuring c.1.77m long and up to c.1.60m wide. Its maximum depth was 0.23m, with steep northern edges dropping gently before breaking gradually to steeper sides to the south. It was filled [333] a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint, burnt clay and charcoal. Pottery and tile recovered from this ditch indicated a date of c. AD 120-250 (phase 3), although an intrusive William I silver coin, dated to AD 1066-68 was also found.

5.6.34 To the northeast, [332] truncated pit [330]. This cut had a surviving length of c.1.4m, width of c.1.2m and depth of up to 0.20m, with a shallow uneven base. It was filled by [331]; a dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint, and burnt clay, which was also truncated by a northwest to southeast aligned gully, DG12 ([328] and fill [329]). Roman brick was recovered from this pit, and it was stratigraphically earlier than both [332] and [328]. No interface occurred between [332] and [328]. A phase 1 date has been applied to [330].

5.6.35 A few metres to the southeast another small pit was recorded. Cut [380] was c.1.0m in diameter, and truncated by both a modern geological test pit, and gully (DG12). This pit remained unexcavated, but immediately to the southwest a large area of intercut pits was excavated

5.6.36 Context [409] was a cleaning layer generated over the surface of the complex intercut pit sequence prior to excavation (Fig. 20). It was a mid greyish brown black silty clay with frequent sub-rounded flints, and significant levels of manganese flecking throughout. Pottery from [409] indicated a date of c. AD 120-250 (phase 3).

5.6.37 Pit [386] was c.1.0m in diameter, and a minimum of 0.25m deep, with rounded sides. It was filled by [387]; a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional sand, containing sub-angular to sub-rounded flints, and frequent manganese flecking throughout. Pottery retrieved from this feature was dated to c. AD 120-250 (phase 3).

5.6.38 On its northeast side [386] was recorded truncating pit [384]. Cut [384] had a surviving width of c.1.3m and length of c.2.0m length with rounded sides. It was filled by [385]; a mid greyish brown mottled with orange brown silty clay, containing occasional sub- angular to sub- rounded flints and charcoal. This pit

was also disturbed by a geological test pit, but pottery recovered from this feature was dated to phase 3 (c. AD 120-250).

5.6.39 To the northeast, another remnant pit was noted, significantly truncated by [384] and a geological test pit. Only a small segment remained of [382], which was filled by [383]; a mid greyish brown, mottled with brownish orange sandy silty clay, containing sub-rounded flints. No pottery was recovered from this feature.

5.6.40 On the southeast edge of [384] another heavily truncated pit was recorded. Cut [388] was filled by [389]; a mid greyish brown silty clay with very frequent manganese flecking, and occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flints and charcoal. No dating was recovered from this feature.

5.6.41 On its north east side [388] was truncated by pit [402]. The surviving dimensions of this feature were c.1.6m by c.2.6m, and a minimum depth of c. 0.25m and steep concave sides. It was filled by [403]; a dark greyish brown silty clay which became greyish blue with depth, and contained occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flints, and frequent manganese throughout. Brick, tegula and combed box flues were recovered from this feature, securely indicating a Romano-British date.

5.6.42 Pit [402] was truncated on its south-east edge by a large pit. Cut [398] was c.3.7m long by c.2.4m wide with a minimum depth of 0.50m and steep sides (Fig. 7, Section 9). Its upper fill was [399]; a mid blackish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, and very frequent manganese flecking throughout. Context [399] was up to 0.47m thick, beneath which fill [408] was identified; a light bluish grey gault clay with a minimum depth of 0.20m. Pottery recovered from [399] indicated a date of c. AD 120-250 (phase 3).

5.6.43 On its western edge pit [398], truncated another smaller pit [400]. Cut [400] was c.1.6m in length, c.1.0m wide and 0.16m deep with rounded sides. It was filled by [401]; a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay, with occasional flint and frequent manganese flecking throughout (Fig. 7, Section 9). Pottery retrieved from this features indicated a date consistent with phase 3 (AD 120-250).

5.6.44 To the northeast pit [398] partially truncated cut [390]. This cut was c.1.05m wide, with a surviving length of c.2.05m, and minimum depth of 0.21m, and steep concave sides. Pit [390] was filled by [391]; a mid greyish brown with occasional flint, and frequent manganese throughout. Romano-British brick was recovered from this feature

5.6.45 On its southeast edge, [390] truncated [406]. Pit [406] was significantly impacted on all sides, but filled by [407] a mid greyish brown silty clay, containing occasional flint, and frequent manganese flecking throughout (Fig. 7, Section 9). No pottery was recovered from this feature.

5.6.46 To northeast [406] revealed an uncertain relationship with [392]. Pit [392] was another truncated pit, with a surviving length of c.1.8m, and width of c. 0.45m. Its minimum depth was 0.20m with a short stretch of gently convex side remaining (Fig. 7, Section 9). Fill [393] was a mid to light greyish brown sandy

silty clay containing occasional flint, and manganese throughout. No pottery was recovered from this feature.

5.6.47 Pit [392] itself cut a southeast to northwest stretch of gully [410] (DG12). Cut [410] had a surviving width of 0.34m, and a depth of 0.10m. It was filled by [411]; a mid to light greyish brown silty clay, with occasional flint and manganese. No pottery was recovered from this fill.

5.6.48 On the south-east edge of these intercutting pits, cut [396] was recorded, c.1.90m long and c.1.0m wide. This feature was filled by [397]; a light greyish brown silty clay, which became bluish grey with depth, containing occasional flint charcoal and manganese. To the southeast of [396], a small sub-circular pit [394] with a rough diameter of c.1.0m was noted. It was filled by [395]; a light greyish brown silty clay, with manganese throughout. Both of these features remained unexcavated due to rising groundwater. No pottery was recovered from this feature.

5.6.49 Two small discrete post holes were located immediately to the south west of the intercutting pit sequence. Cut [404] had a diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.07m, with gently curved sides to a flattish base. It was filled by [405]; a mid greyish brown silty clay, with occasional flint, and charcoal and manganese flecking. No pottery was recovered from this feature.

5.6.50 Post hole [374] was c. 0.40m wide by c. 0.44m long, and 0.12m deep. It had a vertical side to the northwest, breaking to a flat base, sloping upwards to a steeply curved side on the southeast edge. It was filled by [375]; a light orange brown silty clay, with very frequent sub-rounded flints. No pottery was recovered from this feature (assigned to phase 2).

5.6.51 Unravelling the stratigraphy in this complex set of intercutting pits was problematic. However, much of the artefactual evidence for the later cuts securely indicates a date within phase 3 (AD 120-250). However, it is entirely possible that a number of the truncated pits in this sequence have slightly earlier antecedents.

5.6.52 Just to the southwest of [374] several more intercutting pits were recorded. The largest of these was pit [338]. This cut measured c.2.1m in length and c.1.6m in width, with irregular edges, and gently rounded sides to flat undulating base. It had a surviving maximum depth of 0.18m, and was filled by [339]; a medium greyish black clayey silt with occasional flint. Pottery recovered from this feature provided a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.53 On its northern side, pit [338] truncated an earlier feature [340]. This earlier pit had an approximate width of c. 0.65m, remaining length of 0.80m and depth of 0.11m. It had gently rounded sides, and was filled by [341]; a light greyish black silty clay with rare sub-rounded flints. No pottery was recovered from this pit.

5.6.54 Pit [340] was also truncated by [342]. Pit [342] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.45m. It was asymmetrical in profile with a steeper side to the northeast, and a flat base. This pit was filled by [343]; a dark greyish black silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint. No pottery was recovered from this feature.

5.6.55 A very truncated pit also survived on the southeast side of [338]. Pit [344] had a surviving width of c. 0.60m and a depth of 0.15m, with concave sides to a flat base. It was filled by [345]; a mid grey clayey silt with occasional flint. No pottery was recovered from this feature.

5.6.56 To the south of DG18 another pit was recorded, [543] (Fig. 6). Cut [543] measured c.1.0m long, c. 0.90m wide and 0.09m deep. It had vertical sides with a flat base and was filled by [544], a dark greyish black silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint. No pottery was recovered from this feature, but the dark burnt fill was consistent with many other early Romano-British features. A phase 2 date is thought most likely.

5.6.57 To the north near DG21, pit [620] was excavated. This feature was half sectioned but had been significantly truncated by modern disturbance, most notably a geological test pit. In general this area was heavily rooted with grubbed out tree boles. Cut [620] had a surviving width 0.80m and a maximum depth of 0.12m. It was filled by [621]; a dark blackish grey silty clay, with occasional flint and pebbles, and very occasional charcoal. Rooting was noted throughout the fill, but pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date range of c. AD 70-200 consistent with phase 2.

5.6.58 Approximately 5m to the southwest, pit [647] was recorded. It was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of c.1.55m, and a surviving depth of 0.20m. The northeast edges were gently graded to a flat base, whilst the southwest side had very steep, almost vertical sides. Fill [648] was a mid brownish grey sandy clay, containing moderate sub-angular flint, and frequent rooting. This feature clearly cut the gully [651]. No dating was recovered from this pit, but its morphology and spatial relations with other features would indicate a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.59 A further c.6m to the southwest pit [682] was excavated. This feature was truncated by gully [680] (DG21), but had a surviving diameter of c.1.25m and depth of c. 0.25m. It had steep sides, a flattish irregular base and was filled by [683]; a mid to dark greyish brown, containing occasional sub-angular flint, and frequent heavy rooting. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of c. AD 70-200 (phase 2).

5.6.60 To the south of the site near DG1 two intercutting pits were excavated (Fig. 4). The earliest pit was [17], sub-oval in plane, measuring c.3.4m in length and c.1.5m in width. It had steep irregular sides, except to the west, where the side was more gently sloping, and a flat base, sloping slightly upwards to the north. It was filled by context [18], a mid grey mottled with light orange yellow brown sandy clay silt. Frequent sub-angular flints were contained in the matrix. Pit [17] was partially truncated by pit [38], which was again sub-oval in plan, measuring c.1.85m in length and c. 0.65m in width. It had a vertical side at its eastern end, with more rounded concave sides elsewhere, breaking gradually to a flat base. Fill [39] was a homogenous mid grey clay silt, with rare sub-angular flints. Pottery recovered from both contexts [39] and [18] indicated a phase 3 date of AD 120-250. However, some disturbance seems to have occurred here, as both features also produced later material including a small amount of medieval/post-

medieval peg tile and a post-medieval bag seal. At this point the peg tile and bag seal have been interpreted as residual, possibly belonging to an unidentified feature cut into the earlier Romano-British activity.

5.6.61 To the east, a rectangular pit was an interesting and relatively unusual feature. Cut [59] measured 1.99m in length and 0.98m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.51m, with almost vertical, slightly bowed sides, with a sharp break of slope to a flat base (Fig. 8, Section 10). In the bottom of this feature, a dark greyish black sandy gravel was identified, context [81]. This may have related to contaminated natural, or possibly a pocket of river gravels. Above context [81] was a compacted mid orange brown clay with no inclusions, [80], interpreted as a possible lining to the pit. Above [80], fill [79] was recorded, a compacted blue grey clay some 0.05m in depth. Around the sides of this feature was [88], a mid brownish orange silty clay, with a greenish tinge. This matrix contained sub-angular flint, and occasional chalk flecking. The latest fill was context [60], a finds-rich, dark greyish brown silty clay, with occasional flint and small chalk nodules. Pottery from this feature indicated a phase 3 date of AD 120-250.

5.6.62 Approximately 11m to the east, another distinctive sequence of intercut pits was recorded. The largest was [61], measuring c.1.60m by c.2.0m by c. 0.20m deep. This pit had a steeper gradient on its eastern edge, gradually breaking to a flat base which sloped up to the west with no discernable break. It was filled by [62]; a dark orange brown clayey silt, with moderate sub-angular flint, and occasional small chalk pieces. This pit truncated a northwest to southeast aligned ditch, and a targeted box section confirmed that pit [61], cut ditch [73] and its associated fill [74] (DG5). This relationship could also be made out in plan. Furthermore, pit [61] truncated a second pit on its south eastern side, [84]. Pit [84] was approximately 1.40m by 1.20m and up to 0.24m deep, with a gently concave base. It was filled by [85], a mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional sub-angular flint. Pit [84] was also truncated on its east edge by pit cut [86]. This feature was c.0.80m in diameter and c. 0.35m deep, with a rounded u-shape to its profile. It was filled by [87], a light to mid greyish brown clayey silt, with very occasional sub-angular flint. Interestingly, in plan this pit did not demonstrate a conclusive relationship with the southwest to northeast aligned ditch (DG3). However, in section, both features could be seen to cut a heavily truncated earlier feature, allocated cut [196]. Insufficient material remained of this context to ascertain its nature or dimensions, although the fill [197] was c. 0.13m thick, and formed a mid orange grey silty clay. Pottery recovered from all three pits indicated a phase 3 date (c. AD 120-250).

5.6.63 Further to the northeast, pit [269] was recorded. This cut was c.2.36m in length and c.2.10m in width and a maximum of 0.27m deep. It had steep sides to the southwest and northeast breaking sharply to an uneven base, with gentler rounded sides to the northwest and southeast. The upper fill was [270]; a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare flint. The primary fill was [280]; a mid greenish brown silty clay with rare flint. Pottery recovered from context [270] provided a date between AD 120-250 (phase 3).

5.6.64 Approximately 17m to the north, another rectangular pit was excavated (Fig. 21). Cut [432] was c.2.0m long and c. 0.40m wide, with a depth of c. 0.30m. It had very steep sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. This pit was

filled by [433]; a dark greyish black silty clay, with occasional sub-rounded flints, and burnt clay, and very frequent charcoal. This pit has truncated the southeast to northwest aligned ditch (DG14). Pottery from this pit provided a date of c. AD 120-200 (phase 3).

5.6.65 To the west near DG1, a shallow square pit was excavated. Context [370] measured c.1.20m by c. 0.12m, with steep sides and a flat base. The surviving depth was c. 0.12m and it was filled by [371]; a mid to dark orange grey clayey silt with occasional flint throughout. No pottery was recovered from this feature, and it cut southwest to northeast aligned ditch cut [368], and associated fill [369] (DG1).

5.6.66 A very similar form of pit was excavated to the northwest; although pit [437] was some 25m away, it was directly opposite [370], being approximately 0.70m by 0.70m with a surviving depth of c. 0.10m. It had a steep side to the southeast, with a gently sloping one to the northwest, and a flat base. Fill [438] was a mid brown sandy silty clay with rare sub-rounded gravels and charcoal. No pottery was recovered from this pit, and it cut southwest to northeast aligned ditch [439], and associated fill [440] (DG3). The similar morphology and apparent spatial correlation of both pits [370] and [437], combined with their truncation of phase 2 Romano British ditches, may be taken to suggest a contemporary date, possibly of AD 120-250 (phase 3).

5.6.67 Another small pit or posthole was excavated close by to the northeast. Cut [441] measured c. 0.30m in diameter and 0.10m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by [442] a mid greyish brown sandy silty clay. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of c. AD 120-250 (phase 3).

5.6.68 To the northeast, to the south of DG18, pit [541] was recorded. This cut was sub-circular in plan, being c. 0.60m in diameter with a surviving depth of 0.05m, and very shallow sides to a flat base. It was filled by [542]; a mottled mid greyish orange silty clay. Only one pottery sherd was recovered from this pit, which indicated a phase 3 date (c. AD 120-190).

5.6.69 Another interesting pit with a sunken central component in its base, was excavated to the north of DG18. Cut [600] was c.1.65m long, c.1.20m wide, and up to a maximum of 0.40m deep, with relatively steep sides to a flat slightly uneven base, before a second break of slope produces very steep sides to a narrow flat base (Fig. 8, Sections 11 & 12 & Fig. 22). The upper fill [601] was a dark greyish brown silty clay, with rare chalk pieces, charcoal flecking and sub-rounded flints. Beneath this context [615] was identified being a light greyish brown slity clay, containing patches of mottled orange brown clay, and rare flint and chalk fragments. Pottery recovered from [615] indicated a phase 3 date with Romano-British tile also obtained from [601].

5.6.70 On its northeast side, pit [600] truncated a stretch of gully, which ran to the northeast for approximately 3m before terminating. Terminal slot [604] revealed a width of 0.50m, and depth of 0.07m, with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by [605]; a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded gravels. Cut [602] was also excavated through this feature, measuring c. 0.40m wide and 0.07m deep, with gently rounded sides and base. It was filled by [603];

a mottled light orange grey silty clay with occasional flint. To the northwest, the gully truncated small cut feature [606], which measured c. 0.20m in diameter and 0.08m deep. This cut was filled by [607]; being similar material to [603]. Pottery recovered from this feature was consistent with date range of AD 120-250 (phase 3).

5.6.71 Situated roughly 2m to the northwest a very amorphous stretch of gully was recorded, [608]. A boxed slot was excavated and revealed the gully to be c. 0.35m wide and c. 0.05m deep, with steep shallow sides to a flat base. It was filled by [609]; a mottled light greyish orange brown silty clay, with very rare sub-rounded flints. The length of this gully could only be identified for c.1.5m, on a southwest to northeast alignment. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a phase 3 date range (c. AD 120-200).

5.6.72 A short distance to the southeast of [600] another sub-circular pit was excavated. Cut [598] was c.1.05m wide, by c.1.15m long and a maximum depth of 0.36m, with steep sides to a flat base. Its primary fill was [599]; a mid brownish grey sandy clay, with moderate angular flint. Above this, context [610] was recorded measuring c. 0.50m by c.1.15m and c. 0.12m thick, and comprising a dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent angular flint. No pottery was recovered from this feature, but its location between the Romano-British ditch, and the pit and gully complex to the northeast would suggest a date phase 3 date.

5.6.73 To the northwest, pit [686] was located, roughly 2m to the southwest of pit [647]. In section [686] clearly truncated gully [684] (DG21). This feature was c.1.1m in diameter and c. 0.22m deep with steep sides, and a slightly asymmetrical profile. It was filled by [687]; a dark greyish black silty clay, containing some flint nodules. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a phase 3 date, of c. AD 140-200.

5.6.74 Another large pit was recorded to the southwest. Pit [721] formed the northeast extent of the long section through the possible pond feature (Fig. 8, Section 13). It was oval in shape, revealing a width of c.2.5m and length of c.4.0m, with evenly graded concave sides to a flat base. The primary fill [751] was a maximum of 0.30m thick; and comprised a mid orange grey sandy silt containing flint throughout. Above this was context [725]; a c. 0.15m thick mid to dark orange grey sandy silt containing occasional flints and charcoal throughout. Context [756] lay above [725]; and was a mid to dark orange grey clayey silt up to 0.20m thick. Context [755] was the penultimate deposit, comprising a mid to dark orange sandy silt up to 0.30m thick. The upper fill was [722]; a mid to dark grey clayey silt, with frequent charcoal flecks and shell throughout. In both section and plan pit [721] displayed an uncertain relationship with ditch [723] (DG18). Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of AD 120-250 (phase 3).

5.6.75 A small number of features were excavated across the site which produced no conclusive dating evidence. However, based on morphology, the consistency of their fills, and their spatial proximity to other early Romano-British features, they were most probably of a similar date.

5.6.76 Cut [180] was a small post hole alongside linear cut [186] (DG9), measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.10m deep, with concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by [181]; a mid brown grey clayey silt, containing manganese flecking throughout. A few metres to the northwest, a short stretch of gully was located; [263], which was cut by a southeast to northwest aligned ditch (DG. 9). Cut [263] was 0.28m wide, c.1.0m long and 0.07m deep with concave sides, and a gently rounded base. It was filled by [264]; a mid orange grey clayey silt.

5.6.77 To the north, a small post cut [349] was recorded truncating linear [347] (DG 13). This feature was c. 0.40m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base. It was filled by [350]; a light greyish brown silty clay with frequent flints.

5.6.78 A small pit was recorded to the side of DG18. Cut [584] was sub-circular, measuring c. 0.60m by c. 0.50m and 0.07m deep, with shallow concave sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by [585]; a dark greyish brown clayey silt, containing frequent flints.

5.6.79 Located approximately 13m to the northwest, another small pit was excavated. Cut [618] was c. 0.60m in diameter, and 0.14m deep, with gradual sides and a concave base. It was filled by [619]; a mid grey brown clayey silt containing occasional flints, charcoal and burnt clay.

5.7 Results: Post Hole Groupings, Alignments and Possible Structures (Phases 2 - 3 c. AD 43-200 & post-medieval)

5.7.1 Several post hole alignments and clusters were identified across the site. These are discussed below in respect of their spatial groupings.

5.7.2 To the south of the site a linear alignment of five postholes was recorded, orientated southeast to northwest (Fig. 4): [114], [116], [118], [120], and [122]. Two further post holes were noted on a parallel alignment roughly 2m to the northeast: [124] and [126].

5.7.3 Posthole [114] was located at the northwest end of the longer alignment. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring c. 0.50m in diameter and c. 0.33m deep, with very steep sides to a slightly concave base. The fill [113] was a greyish mid brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravels and pebbles near the base. One pottery sherd was recovered from this feature, indicating a date of c. AD 70-100.

5.7.4 Approximately 2.5m to the south-east posthole [116] was excavated. This was a shallow oval shaped feature, measuring c. 0.75m long, by c. 0.40m wide and c. 0.10m deep, with gentle concave sides to a rounded base. It was filled by [115]; a yellowish mid brown sandy silt containing moderate flint pebbles, and occasional flint charcoal and shell. No pottery was recovered from this feature, and although the morphology is dissimilar to other post holes in this grouping, its alignment would suggest a contemporary date.

5.7.5 About 0.90m to the southeast posthole [118] was excavated. This measured c. 0.50m in diameter and c. 0.25m deep, with steep sides to a flat base. It was

filled by [117]; a greyish dark brown sandy silt containing occasional charcoal, daub and flint gravel. No pottery was recovered from this feature.

5.7.6 Further to the southeast, posthole [120] was recorded, measuring c. 0.30m in diameter, and 0.25m deep, with almost vertical sides, and an irregular tapered base. It was filled by [119]; a brownish mid dark grey sandy silt containing moderate rounded flint pebbles and occasional charcoal. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of c. AD 70-200.

5.7.7 Posthole [122] marked the southeast extent of this alignment. It measured c. 0.30m in diameter, and 0.10m in depth, with concave sides to a gently rounded base. Fill context [121] was a dark greyish brown sandy silt, containing occasional flint pebbles and charcoal. No dating was recovered from this feature, but its similar alignment would indicate a contemporary date.

5.7.8 Posthole [124] was the most north westerly of two postholes, on a parallel alignment to the preceding five. This feature revealed a similar profile, being c.0.70m long, by c. 0.45m wide and 0.26m deep, with steep sides to a flat base. It was filled by [123]; a brownish pale mid grey sandy silt, containing moderate sub- angular flint gravels, and occasional pebbles, daub and charcoal.

5.7.9 Roughly 1.4m to the southeast, posthole [126] measured c. 0.35m in diameter, and 0.22m deep, with steep sides to a flat base, slightly offset to the north. It was filled by [125]; a slightly greyish mid dark brown sandy silt with moderate sub- angular flint gravels.

5.7.10 A relatively small amount of dating evidence was recovered from these postholes, however, their overall spatial coherency and similar morphology would suggest a contemporary date. The pottery recovered from fills [113], and [119] would conform to a phase 2 date.

5.7.11 Another grouping of post holes was recorded between DG5 and DG9. Unfortunately this area was heavily disturbed by modern concrete piles; however a number of early Romano-British postholes were excavated, which may well have comprised a rectangular structure. Two alignments were present, running parallel some 4m apart, and orientated southwest to northeast, with a single post hole possibly offset centrally at the southwest end.

5.7.12 Posthole [95] was oval in shape, measuring c. 0.60m by c. 0.70m by 0.16m deep, with evenly graded concave sides and a rounded base. It was filled by [96]; a mottled greyish brown clayey silt, containing rare flint. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date of c. AD 120-190.

5.7.13 Approximately 3m to the north east post hole [93] was excavated. This cut was c. 0.47m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with steep sides to a flat base. It was filled by [94]; a mottled grey brown clayey silt with rare flint. No pottery was recovered from this post hole.

5.7.14 Between postholes [95] and [93], the remnant cut of a concrete pile was recorded, [141]. This feature was much larger than the early Romano-British postholes, and corresponded to the other modern disturbance in this area.

Similarly, [271] to the north-east of the alignment, proved to be a modern disturbance.

5.7.15 About 1.2m to the north-east of [93], posthole [143] was excavated. This feature was sub-circular, measuring c. 0.60m in diameter and c. 0.20m deep, with steep sides to a rounded base. It was filled by [144]; a mid greenish brown silty clay, containing occasional flint, frequent charcoal, and rare burnt clay/daub. No pottery was recovered from this feature, but morphology and alignment would suggest a date of c. AD 50-140.

5.7.16 Two parallel postholes were also recorded. Cut [137] was c. 0.70m in diameter and 0.20m deep, with slightly concave sides to a rounded base. It was filled by [138]; a mid greenish brown sandy silty clay, with frequent sub-rounded flint and charcoal, and occasional burnt clay daub. Pottery recovered from this feature indicated a date between c. AD120-250.

5.7.17 Two metres to the northeast, posthole [139] was excavated. This feature was c. 0.60m in diameter and 0.10m deep, with steep shallow sides and a flat base. It was filled by [140]; a mid greenish brown sandy silty clay, with occasional sub-rounded flint, and rare charcoal and burnt clay/daub. This posthole was fully excavated as a number of large conjoining pot sherds were recovered, possibly indicating a degraded placed deposit (Fig. 23). The pottery indicated a date range of c. AD 70-200.

5.7.18 Centrally offset, at the southwest end of the possible structure another post hole was recorded. Cut [135] was c. 0.70m long, by c. 0.50m wide and 0.11m deep, with an irregular shallow profile. It was filled by [136]; a mid greyish brown sandy silty clay, containing sub-rounded flints and iron staining throughout. Only one sherd of Late Iron Age pottery, interpreted as residual, was recovered from this feature.

5.7.19 In total five postholes appeared to demarcate the outline of a possible Romano-British post-built structure, represented by [93], [95], [137], [139], and [143], whilst cut [135] may indicate a further structural element at the southwest end. Pottery recovered from these group of postholes strongly conformed to a phase 3 date. However, significant post-medieval activity had occurred in this area, almost certainly destroying other evidence. Interestingly, the postulated structure and the ring gully with its associated placed deposits, appear to respect each other spatially, lying either side of ditch group 9.

5.7.20 Two probable postholes were noted on each edge of the Ditch Group 9 and its recut, but in both instances a stratigraphic relationship between the post hole contexts [289] and [291] and the ditch could not be ascertained. Fill contexts [290] and [292] were similar, being dark greyish black silty clay with occasional charcoal. The pottery and stratigraphy indicated a phase 3 date of c. AD 70-200.

5.7.21 Also along the edge of the ditch at this point, an irregular feature was recorded. Context [293] was between 0.19-0.39m wide, 0.38m long and 0.06m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by [294]; a mid greyish black silty clay, containing rare flint and charcoal flecking. Adjacent to the southeast another

small post hole was recorded. Cut [295] was c. 0.38m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a tapered base. It was filled by [296]; a mid greyish black silty clay with rare flint, and charcoal. Pottery recovered from both features indicated a date of c. AD 50-200.

5.7.22 A couple of metres to the northeast post hole [312] was excavated. This feature was sub-circular, measuring c. 0.32m in diameter and 0.20m deep, with steep sides to narrow slightly rounded base. It was filled by [313]; a mid greyish brown silty clay containing frequent flint. No dating was obtained from this feature, but it cut the edge of linear [310] (DG3), and a phase 3 date is thought possible.

5.7.23 A long linear alignment of 34 post holes was recorded orientated southwest to northeast. A large sample of these was excavated, revealing a probable modern fence line: [480], [478], [505], [507], [509], [511], [513], [515], [517], [519], [521], [525], [623], [551], [625], [627], [629], [631] and [633]. The fills produced a small quantity of CBM, whilst several contained undegraded wood. Only contexts [520] and [630] produced Romano-British material, and although this may have been residual, both cuts [519] and [629] appeared slightly incongruous to the overall alignment and may have had early Romano-British origins. Similarly a stretch of very shallow gully ran parallel to the post holes for a short distance. Linear [503] measured c.4.5m long, between 0.13-0.24m wide and only 0.03m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a [504]; a dark grey clayey silt with occasional flint and burnt clay. A small amount of Romano-British pottery was recovered from this feature, which could have been residual, hence a post-medieval association with the modern fence line seems an equally likely interpretation.

5.8 Results: An Inhumation and Probable Cremation (Phases 1-2)

5.8.1 A probable cremation deposit [669] was also identified in area between DG21 and gully [663] (Fig. 6 & 24). The feature was heavily truncated, with only the base surviving. Cut [669] was roughly 0.27m in diameter and 0.09m deep, with sharp sides to a concave base. On the bottom of the cut a pottery vessel base remained intact, and appeared to represent a deliberate placed deposit, most likely a cremation. The cut was filled by [673]; an orange grey silty clay, containing occasional burnt bone. Furthermore, it was possible to differentiate and fully sample the fill of the remnant pot, [670], which was a mid to light greyish brown silty clay with very frequent burnt bone throughout. Pottery recovered from this feature suggested a phase 1 date of AD 43-120.

5.8.2 Located in the south of the excavation area (Fig. 4), an articulated burial was excavated and recorded (Figs. 25-26). Skeleton [160] was almost fully articulated, in a supine position, orientated east-west, with the head positioned to the east. The skeleton remained in a good state of preservation, measuring a maximum of 1.27m in length and 0.45m wide. It lay within cut [161], which was an irregular rectangle in shape but with rounded ends. The cut was approximately 1.7m long, 0.60m wide and between 0.20-0.30m deep, with almost vertical sides and a flat base. A single grave fill was identified, [162]; a mixed dark grey to mid orange brown silty clay, containing frequent sub-angular flints, charcoal and burnt clay/daub. Pottery recovered from the grave fill indicated a phase 2 date of c. AD A70-200. This burial lay within an area

heavily disturbed by WWII Pluto activity and pipelines, and it is likely that any associated or adjacent burials would have been truncated by this activity.

5.9 Results: A Possible Pond and Associated Features (Phase 3)

5.9.1 The northern extent of the excavated area revealed the densest concentrations of Romano-British activity across the site. In this area a large sunken feature, or pond was recorded, associated with a series of ditches, pits, and what appeared to be remnant metalled surfaces on its northeast side (Figs. 6 & 27-30).

5.9.2 Large quadrants were orientated through it (referred to as the southwest, east, and northwest quadrants), and metre wide slots excavated to reveal three complete sections; one through its length and two across its width. During the excavation of this feature rising ground water was a continual problem, and at no time was the level of the ground water lower than the base of the feature, necessitating continuous pumping.

5.9.3 Section 13 illustrates the long profile from the southwest edge of the pond to the pit located on its northeast edge (Fig. 8). Context [690] represents the cut of the pond itself, which measured approximately 14.5m in width, 15m in length, and up to a maximum of 0.65m deep. Where exposed, the feature generally revealed gently sloping sides to a flat undulating base. No cut features were revealed in the excavated base of [690].

5.9.4 The earliest deposit in the pond cut was located around the east and south east edge of [690], and recorded on the outside of the eastern quadrant; context [707] was up to 0.30m thick, and comprised a mid brownish orange sandy silty clay, containing moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, and rare charcoal and manganese flecking. Elsewhere, a homogenous deposit was noted on the base of the feature, being present in all quadrants, recorded as contexts [719], [706], [757] and [709]. This deposit was up to 0.20m thick, and formed an interface to the underlying natural. It was a mid greenish brown sandy silty clay, with rare charcoal, burnt clay/daub and flint. Discrete fill [760] was located only on the outside of the southwest quadrant above [757]. It was a mid brownish grey sandy silty clay containing rare flint, gravels, charcoal and burnt clay. Otherwise contexts [692], [696] and [708] were found to form a consistent deposit across the feature, overlying the interface deposit below. These contexts were up to 0.30m thick; forming a dark greyish black clayey silt, containing very frequent charcoal particles throughout, frequent burnt clay, and occasional flint and chalk flecks. Context [718] was recorded in the northwest quadrant, lying over [708] and below [701]. It comprised a mid orange brown sandy silty clay with frequent flints, and occasional charcoal and appeared to be a patch of redeposited natural. The upper fill of [690] was also consistent across the feature, and recorded as contexts [691], [695], and [701]. This fill was up to a maximum of 0.40m thick and formed a light to mid greenish brown, containing occasional flint, ironstone nodules, sandstone fragments, charcoal and burnt clay. A final deposit in [690] was recorded on its northeast side as context [729]. This was a yellowish mid grey brown silty sandy clay, containing occasional flint, charcoal, and manganese flecking. However, in section, the interface between [729] and other deposits in [690] was truncated by a geological test pit;

recorded as [727], filled by [726]. Context [729] appeared to be located early in the stratigraphic sequence.

5.9.5 Pit [693] was recorded cut into the upper deposits of [690], in the eastern quadrant. This feature was sub-circular, measuring c.1.0m in diameter, and 0.17m deep, with steep almost vertical sides and a flat irregular base. It was filled by [694]; a very dark greyish brown silty clay, containing frequent charcoal, manganese and occasional flint.

5.9.6 Figure. 8 section 13 shows that on its northeast side, [690] was truncated by a pit. Cut [730] was itself disturbed by a geological test pit in its upper levels, but appeared to be elliptical in shape, about 1.70m wide and 4.0m long. It was filled by [728]/[762]; a mid grey sandy silt containing occasional flint and chalk fragments (Fig. 8, Section 13).

5.9.7 Excavations in this part of the long section were seriously hampered by rising groundwater. However, deposit [731] was identified beneath pit cut [730]. Context [731] was noted as probably the same as [714], which itself formed the fill of ditch cut [713], part of DG18. The recut of this ditch was recorded as [711], filled by [712]; a light greyish black sandy silty clay, containing frequent flints and charcoal, and rare burnt clay (Fig. 8, Section 13). Notably, traces of a gully terminal were identified in the base of the recut, recorded as [715] filled by [716]. It is possible that [715] represented the terminal end of DG21.

5.9.8 In this area a series of ground consolidation episodes appear to have been undertaken. Context [717] (same as [735]) was up to 0.10m thick, 4m wide and 8m long, and formed a mid greyish brown sandy silty clay containing around 50% sub-rounded flints in the matrix, and occasional charcoal. This deposits sealed pit [730] and ditch cut [713], although it appeared to be truncated by ditch recut [711] (DG18). Above [717]/[735], context [761] was recorded, although not appearing in section this context was a dark greyish brown sandy silty clay between 0.05-0.10m thick, containing frequent flint, becoming denser with depth.

5.9.9 Figure 8 section 13 shows context [753] lying below [735]/[717]. Context [753] (same as [744]) was up to 0.20m thick, and formed a light greyish black silty clay containing frequent charcoal and flint throughout. Below [753], context [752] was noted up to 0.20m thick; being a light greyish brown sandy silty clay, containing occasional flints and charcoal. Another possible episode of metalling was recoded as context [736]; a maximum of 0.20m thick, and a mid to dark grey clayey silt, containing densely packed flints of a relatively uniform size, up to 0.10m on the long axis. Deposits [753], [752] and [736] were recorded as lying within flat irregular base cut [754], truncated on its southwest side by recut [711] (DG18) and on its northeast edge by recut ditch [723], filled by [724] (DG22) (Fig. 8, Section 13).

5.9.10 A couple of metres to the northwest two pits were recorded cut into [753] (same as [744]). The youngest pit was [742], measuring c.1.50m in length, c. 0.66m in width and 0.40m deep, with very steep sides to a flat base. It was filled by [743]; a mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional large flints, and rare charcoal.

5.9.11 On its northwest side pit [742], truncated pit [739]. This feature measured 1.26m long by 0.73m wide. It had steep sides, but was not bottomed due to rising groundwater. The upper fill was context [741]; which was up to 0.07m thick and a mid grey silty sandy clay, with occasional large flints. Context [740] was recorded beneath [741]; being a minimum of 0.25m thick, and a yellowish grey silty sand. No pottery was recovered from this feature, but an early Romano-British date is likely.

5.9.12 Several cut and fills were generated, which represented a number of possible linear features circumscribing the southwest side of [690]. Cut context [732] was filled by [759] in its base, then [734], with [733] as its upper fill. Three metres to the northeast another slot was excavated, giving a width of 2.30m, and indicating three possible cut episodes, the latest being [749] filled by [750], then [747] filled by [748] and finally [745] filled by [746] (Fig. 8, Section 14). However, sodden ground conditions in this area combined with a number of geological test pits, made interpretation problematic. Hence limited conclusions can be drawn, although cuts [732], [747] and [749] seem to represent a continuation of DG18, whereas cut [745] hints at older activity.

5.9.13 Although there are clear stratigraphic sequences in this area, the pottery largely indicated a relatively contemporary phase of activity. The earliest feature seems to have been linear cut [745] (AD 70-130 phase 1) running around the southwest edge of the pond cut [690]. Thereafter the primary fills in [690], as well as DG18, provided pottery dates of AD 70-200 (phase 2). Virtually all the further dating evidence, both in terms of backfilling and ground consolidation indicated a date of AD 120-250 (phase 3).

5.10 Results: Medieval, Post Medieval and WWII Pluto Activity

5.10.1 Much of the excavated area had been subject to varying amounts of disturbance, primarily relating to the World War II PLUTO installation; a significant level of truncation associated with concrete encased pipelines traversed the site. Whilst a large number of concrete piles were identified probably indicating the former presence of a PLUTO structure.

5.10.2 The heaviest impact was noted in the centre of the site where a large subterranean structure was recorded, surrounded by a large area of concomitant truncation (Fig. 31). The structure itself was recorded as contexts [372] and [373]. Context [372] related to corrugated steel panels, which had shuttered an area approximately 11m by 13m, with a depth below the exposed ground surface between 2-3m. Within the shuttering, large rectangular bases of steel reinforced concrete had been constructed, context [373], with a central segment some 1500mm deeper than those either side of it. Steps led down from the larger of the concrete slab to the northeast, which accounted for about half of the total concrete base. This slab also had three raised plinths on its surface. The overburden was considerably contaminated in and around this area, and the structure was interpreted as the likely foundations of an oil pumping station.

5.10.3 A few discrete features were identified and investigated in this locality, proving to form part of the PLUTO activity; contexts [450], [364], [366], and [376].

5.10.4 Similarly, a small number of features across the site were shown to be the result of post-medieval or modern activity, with heavily rooted and mixed fills, and containing modern fragments of CBM. These included cut [82] and pit [57] (Fig. 4, south of site), as well as gully [484], and pit [486] (Fig. 5, centre of site). Another nearby pit [468], contained small 18th century pottery sherds, along with some peg tile. Small post hole [360] (Fig. 5) produced some possible peg tie, whilst pits [489] and [491] were interpreted as modern, based on very loose, mixed and rooted fills. Fill [492] did produce some Early Romano-British material, but this was most probably residual. Furthermore, pit [428], adjacent to the northeast corner of the PLUTO structure, also produced some early Romano-British pottery sherds. But its close proximity to the PLUTO structure, combined with very loose and disturbed fills [429] and [436], would indicate post medieval origins. Also impacted by the PLUTO activity was [472], filled by [473]. This was a stretch of gully, in planning area QQ, running from the southwest to the north east, having been truncated by the concrete PLUTO installation. In plan this gully became quite ephemeral at its north eastern extent, and was clearly truncated by what may have been a small tree bole, or heavily rooted post hole, [474], filled by [475]. No dating was recovered from [474], but the truncated gully [472] produced post-medieval pottery sherds with some residual Romano-British material.

5.10.5 A limited amount of Medieval activity was also noted on the site, with a single feature identified. Close to the baulk pit [42] was recorded (Fig. 4); being sub-rectangular in plan, with rounded edges, measuring c.1.0m by c.1.20m and a maximum of c. 0.24m deep. It had very steep sides, breaking to a flat base which sloped downward to the south east. It was filled by [43], a mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional flint pebbles. Medieval pottery dated to between the 13th and 14th centuries was recovered from this feature, along with peg tile and daub.

5.11 Results: Undated Features

5.11.1 A number of irregular, amorphous features were investigated, and revealed to be natural, tree boles, or patches of bioturbated natural, resulting from animal activity. These contexts included [15], [149], [281], [378], [414], [416], [476], (same as [493] and [494]), and [678].

5.11.2 A variety of undated features, with more consistent morphology than those above, were also excavated. Some of these could belong to the Romano-British period, but may well also have other origins, either in prehistoric times, or in a post Romano-British period. However it should be noted that no prehistoric pot was recovered from the site, and very little flintwork, other than what might be expected as a background residue.

5.11.3 Cut [198] (Fig. 4 between DG7 and DG4) was kidney bean shaped, just over 2.5m in length, 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a flat regular bottom. It was filled by [199]; a mid greyish brown silty sandy clay, containing rare flints, and manganese staining. More interestingly, cut [563] (Fig. 6),

measured c.1.18m in diameter and 0.32m deep, with steep sides to a narrow rounded base. It was filled by a [564]; a light greyish brown silty clay, with occasional flint, pebbles and stones.

5.11.4 Two undated stakeholes were excavated east of DG3 (Fig. 5). Cut contexts [611] and [613] were between 0.12m and 0.20m in diameter, and from 0.10m to 0.12m in depth, with steep sides to a flat base. They were filled by [612] and [614]; comprising a similar mid greyish brown silty clay containing occasional flint and charcoal.

5.11.5 Approximately 9m to the southeast, two more small adjacent post holes were excavated close to DG14. Both cut contexts [424] and [426] were between 0.36m to 0.40m in diameter, and from 0.08m to 0.10m deep, with steep sides to a rounded base. They were filled with similar material, contexts [425] and [426], being a mid greyish brown silty clay, becoming lighter in colour with depth, and containing frequent iron/manganese flecking throughout.

5.11.6 In the middle of DG15 and DG16, irregular shaped pit [470] was excavated. This pit measured c.2.20m long by c.1.10m wide and up to 0.25m deep. It had gently rounded sides, irregular on the western edges and a curved base. It was filled by [471]; a mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular flint, and occasional daub and charcoal flecking.

5.11.7 To the north, pit [482] was recorded. This cut was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of c.1.30m in diameter, with shallow curved sides and a flat base. It was filled by [483]; a mid orange grey merging with a mid grey clayey silt, containing occasional flint throughout.

5.11.8 To the south of DG13, next to [324], another small feature was excavated. Cut [326] was c. 0.30m in diameter, and 0.15m deep, with steep sides to a flat base. It was filled by [327]; a mid greyish brown silty clay and very frequent sub-rounded flints. No pottery was recovered from this fill, and the excavator interpreted it as a natural patch of river gravels.

6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT

6.1 The Bulk Finds

6.1.1 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 II.

6.2 The Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

6.2.1 A large quantity of Roman pottery was recovered during archaeological work at Bramble Lane, Wye. The assemblage consists of 5090 sherds, weighing 71554g and amounting to 41.4 EVEs. The pottery was mainly excavated from ditches, gullies and a pond, forming part of a rural settlement. Most of the well-dated contexts contained material likely to be of Flavian to Antonine date but the assemblage also contains significant amounts of grog-tempered pottery which shows traits associated with the Late Iron Age to early Roman 'Belgic' ceramic tradition. A summary, including spot dates can be found in Appendix III.

6.2.2 The condition of the pottery is generally surprisingly good for material recovered from ditches and gullies and in particular the completeness of many vessels was unusual with some evidence of curation and repair of the samian ware. At least one feature, DG10 and DG11, shows evidence of deliberately placed pottery deposits with up to five complete or semi-complete vessels present.

6.2.3 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and recorded according to methods outlined by the Museum of London. The assemblage was quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalents.

6.2.4 In the absence of an overall fabric type series for Kent, fabrics were recorded using Museum of London codes and where possible concordances to the National Roman Fabric reference collection (Tomber & Dore 1998) and to Canterbury Archaeological Trust codes are provided (Table 3).

6.2.5 Grog-tempered wares, of local origin are particularly common, making up 45-60% of the pottery. Grog fabrics by nature do not tend to be very uniform and there is some variability in the size and frequency of grog as well as the presence/absence of other naturally occurring inclusions. These are indistinguishable from Late Iron Age to Early Roman grog-tempered wares in terms of fabric and many of the forms follow in the same broadly 'Belgic' tradition, although associated dating evidence suggests that many may be late 1st or even early 2nd century in date. No examples of early 2nd century lid-seated jars and bowls in a wheel-turned reddish brown grog fabric with black mottling were observed. Lyne (2000, 34) has suggested that these have a very local source and have been recorded in the Harville villa assemblage from Wye, although it is possible that bodysherds were not distinguished from other grog wares.

Table 3: Fabric codes, expansions and concordances

Code	Expansion	NRFRC	CAT
BAETE	Baetican amphora	BAT AM	R50
BB1	Black burnished ware 1	DOR BB1	R13
BB2	Black burnished ware 2	CLI BB2 COO BB2	R14
BBT	Black burnished type		R14.2
COLCC	Colchester colour coated ware	COL CC2/	R33
CGOF	Central Gaulish (other fabrics) colour coated ware	CNG CC2	R22
COLWW	Colchester mortaria (Or similar fabrics from East Kent/North Gaul)	COL WH	R63
FMIC	Fine micaceous wares		R29
GAUL2	Gaul 2 amphora	GAL AM 2	
GROG1	Grog fabrics generally South East 'Belgic' tradition fabric although rare examples of slightly sandier, less coarse or high fired fabrics were included	SOB GT	B1-B2
HOO	Hoo Island oxidised white-slipped ware		
NKGW	North Kent fine greyware	UPC FR	R16
NKOX	North Kent fine oxidised wares		R17
OXID1	Miscellaneous coarse oxidised wares, the majority probably derived from Canterbury industries		R6
PATCH	Well sorted dark coloured grog mostly <1mm in a lighter grey matrix, often with oxidised surfaces, possibly Patch Grove ware	PAT GT?	R68?
SAMCG	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian	LEZ SA2	R43
SAMCG/EG	Central or East Gaulish Samian		R45
SAMEG	East Gaulish Samian		R46
SAMLG	Le Graufesenque Samian	LGF SA	R42
SAMLM	Les Martres-de-Veyre Samian	LMV SA	R43.1
SAMSG	South Gaulish Samian		R42
SAND1	Miscellaneous coarse sandy wares, Probably most derived from Canterbury industry		R5
SHEL1	Miscellaneous shell tempered		
FLINT1	Miscellaneous flint tempered		
GLAUCO1	Miscellaneous glauconitic wares		

Table 4: Quantification by fabrics

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	% Total sherds	% Total weight
BAETE	83	3272	1.6	4.5
BB1	1	4	<0.1	<0.1
BB2	65	591	1.3	0.8
BBT	25	306	0.5	0.4
COLCC	11	74	0.2	0.1
CGOF	11	10	0.2	<0.1
COLWW	26	448	0.5	0.6
FLINT	18	101	0.4	0.1
FMIC	5	27	0.1	<0.1
GAUL2	1	12	<0.1	<0.1
GLAUC	2	11	<0.1	<0.1
GROG1	2363	43863	46.4	60.9
HOO	59	370	1.2	0.5
NKGW	912	6630	17.9	9.2
NKOX	145	1146	2.8	1.6
OXID1	359	3528	7.0	4.9
PATCH	63	1137	1.2	1.6
SAMCG	161	2852	3.2	4.0
SAMCG/EG	2	18	<0.1	<0.1
SAMEG	7	32	0.1	<0.1
SAMLG	22	233	0.4	0.3
SAMLM	46	756	0.9	1.0
SAMSG	1	22	<0.1	<0.1
SAND1	705	6601	13.8	9.2
SHEL	2	4	<0.1	<0.1

6.2.6 One separate group of grog-tempered wares was defined because of its similarity to Patch Grove ware. However only one rim form, a Patch Grove type necked jar, was recorded and it should be noted that Patch Grove ware is considered to be rare in East Kent so it is possible that some or all of this group, which makes up 1.2/1.6% of the total, is from a more local source. There are also a very limited number (22 sherds in total) of residual Middle or Late Iron Age sherds in shelly, flint and glauconitic wares.

6.2.7 The range of forms produced in the grog-tempered ware largely consists of hand-made necked or everted rim jars which are usually cordoned and burnished. The vessels are not the classic 'Aylesford-Swarling' style forms with elaborate corrugated profiles or footring bases but there are clearly 'Belgic' influences and most jar forms can be paralleled amongst Thompson's types B1-3. The character of the grog-tempered pottery is broadly in line with what would be expected in Thompson's East Kent zone and in a settlement as opposed to funerary context (Thompson 1982, 14). Storage jars are also particularly common, accounting for at least a quarter of the jars recorded. Again most of the storage jars are 'Belgic' in character, often with furrowed or stabbed decoration and cordons (see Pollard 1988, fig 14, 25-29). One unusual form in the grog-tempered fabric, although quite crudely handmade, appears to imitate imported Gallo-Belgic jug forms Thompson notes that native imitations of this form are almost always in a grey fabric variant with pale reddish surfaces, as is

this example (Thompson 1982, 529). Other forms in grog-tempered ware include three examples of bead rim or related ovoid forms and one miniature vessel which is semi-complete although truncated at the top. A perforated bodysherd from a strainer was also recorded.

6.2.8 After grog-tempered wares, reduced sandy wares are the most common fabric type, making up between a fifth and a third of the total and coarse sandy wares (SAND1) are the most common of these. The uniformity of the fabric and the range of forms produced, confirm that these are probably almost exclusively derived from the Canterbury coarse-ware producing industry of the Flavian to Antonine period. Pollard (1987, 45) suggests that an absence of coarse sand tempered wares other than those from Canterbury is a characteristic feature of east Kent rural assemblages.

6.2.9 Fine grey wares from the North Kent/Thameside industries are almost as common as the Canterbury type fabrics. Monaghan (1987, 252-253) has defined up to seven variants of similar fabrics and there is some variability, particularly in the firing colour, in the North Kent greywares of this assemblage. Matt pale greywares are much more common than the dark semi-lustrous fabric defined as Upchurch fine reduced ware in the NRFRC (Tomber & Dore 1998, 168). However, the fabrics are characterised by a lack of visible inclusions at x20 magnification (with the exception of fine clay pellets) and by the distinctive 'sandwich' firing.

6.2.10 The Canterbury type fabric is mostly associated with two vessel types, the distinctive jar with an almost horizontal reeded or lid-seated profile and the reeded rim bowl (Pollard 1988, fig 28, 68, 69). However there is also a handful of examples of a wide range of other vessel types including carinated bowls, necked jars, beakers, lids and 'black burnished' related bowl forms. Most forms are produced in both oxidised and reduced variants although the flagons are all in the oxidised variant. The forms are mostly ring-necked cupped mouth types although there are single examples of disc mouth and Hofheim types.

6.2.11 It is interesting to note that the carinated beaker/bowl similar to Monaghan's type 2G (Monaghan 1987, 69) is by far the most common form being supplied by the North Kent fine ware industry. These types make up around half of the beaker forms recorded on the site and about a third of all bowls. By contrast, only around 10% of beakers are poppy-head forms, a type prolifically produced by the industry and broadly contemporary with the carinated beaker. It might therefore be concluded that there is some preference for the carinated form related to function or status. Monaghan's (1987, 158-159) types 5B and 7A, dishes/platters possibly related to samian proto-types, are also reasonably common. Other continental imitations, mostly in oxidised fabric variants include a possible flanged vessel similar to Dragendorff 38. This is paralleled by a rare example of a flanged vessel in Monaghan's corpus of types from the north Kent industry, although there was uncertainty over whether it was derived from a Dragendorff 38 or Curle 11 (5B1.1, 139). Two examples of imitation Dragendorff 30 or 37 with London ware type compass scribed decoration were also recorded as well as a Dragendorff 27 cup similar to Monaghan type 6C1.1.

6.2.12 BB2 only makes up about 1% of the total assemblage, probably indicating that the most intensive activity on the site pre-dates the proliferation of these wares into east Kent in the Hadrianic period. It was not possible to distinguish between BB2 from North Kent and Colchester production sites; both areas seem to have supplied pottery of different types to Wye so either source is plausible. The forms recorded are nearly all open and the rounded rim dish was by far the most common form both in BB2 and in Canterbury greyware imitations. There is one sherd of BB1 in the assemblage and a small number of BB style sherds which are probably not Canterbury products and may originate from North Kent.

6.2.13 Oxidised wares make up around 10% of the assemblage. The majority of these are oxidised versions of the Canterbury type (SAND1) vessels with slightly smaller quantities of North Kent fine oxidised wares. Around 1% of the entire assemblage was made up by the 1st century white-slipped flagon fabric produced at Hoo. Mortaria are not common in the assemblage, making up less than 1% of the total. All examples, with the exception of one flint-gritted vessel in the coarse orange oxidised Canterbury fabric, are in a broadly similar white-ware with mixed flint, quartz and iron-rich grits, sometimes extending over the flange. This fabric correlates well to the description of Colchester white-ware although similar fabrics are known to have been produced more locally around Canterbury and may also be confused with some North Gaulish examples (Tomber & Dore 1998, 133). All the mortaria are bead and flange forms, mostly the low bead, hooked flange type. One vessel has a deeper hooked flange and quite closely parallels a type produced at Canterbury (Pollard 1987, fig 28, no 71). Further research into forms may help to confirm the source. It was notable that Verulamium region white ware was absent from the assemblage as products from this industry, specifically the Brockley Hill kilns, have often been seen in East Kent assemblages of this period and are present at Westhawk farm.

6.2.14 The proportion of samian wares, which make up about 5% of the total, is notably large for a rural settlement site, although this figure may be slightly distorted by a few semi-complete vessels. Around 90% of the samian is in Central Gaulish fabrics and most is in the post-AD 120 Lezoux fabric. This is surprising given the date range of the other material, and as a proportion of material well dated to the Hadrianic or later, samian makes up the vast majority. There is also a significant quantity of the Les Martres-de-Veyre fabric, amounting to around 1% of the total assemblage, whilst South Gaulish fabrics make up less than half a percent and there are only a handful of East Gaulish sherds. A fairly standard range of cups, platters and bowls is present in the assemblage with only a few examples of decorated vessels. Excluding North Kent products, the only other fine wares are a small group of colour-coated sherds, amounting to 10 vessels at most. The Colchester industry seems the most likely source for these although the fabrics are variable; however one vessel is almost certainly a central Gaulish import.

6.2.15 There is a moderate quantity of Spanish Baetican amphora fabric, amounting to 2-5% of the assemblage. This fabric tends to be unusually laminar and soft, although it is uncertain whether this is due to a variation in the fabric or to post-depositional factors. There is also one thin-walled amphora sherd of probable Gaulish origin.

6.3 The post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

6.3.1 The excavations recovered just 11 sherds of post-Roman pottery from six different contexts. All of the material consists of generally small to medium sized sherds (to 50mm across) all of which show some signs of abrasion. The earliest material consists of a small, heavily abraded, thumbed base sherd from a late 13th- to 14th- century oxidised glazed jug in a fine sand tempered fabric from pit fill [43]. The early post-medieval period is represented by a single heavily abraded sherd from a late Frechen stoneware bottle, residual in pit fill [487]. The later post-medieval period is represented by a number of local glazed red earthenwares of 18th- century (U/S, pit fill [469], ditch fill [473]) and later 18th- to mid 19th- date [487]. In addition [487] produced a sherd of mid/late 19th- century English stoneware with Bristol glaze and pit fill [530] a small sherd from a 19th-century yellow ware bowl.

Table 5: Spot dates of post-Roman pottery

Context	Date
U/S	C18th – early 19th
43	Late C13th-14th
469	C18th
473	C18th
487	1x C17th; 2x C18th – mid 19th; 1x mid/late C19th
530	C19th

6.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Susan Pringle

6.4.1 *Introduction*

A total of 418 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material weighing 20.106 kg has been examined from 103 contexts. Of these, one [691] is very large (>50 fragments), seven ([49], [85], [293], [429], [528], [626], [695]) are of medium size (10-24 fragments) and the remainder are small (<9 fragments). The material is predominantly of Roman date, with relatively small amounts of post-Roman brick and tile; total weights for each period are set out in Table 1. The date range for the building materials in each context is summarised in Appendix 1.

Table 6: Building material summary

Roman ceramic building materials	18.1 kg
Medieval/early post-medieval ceramic building materials	0.94 kg
Post-medieval ceramic building materials	0.7 kg
Undated tile, daub, concrete	0.4 kg

6.4.2 *Methodology*

All the ceramic building material has been recorded on the standard Museum of London (MoL) recording form. Tile has been quantified by fabric, form, weight and fragment count. A provisional type series has been drawn up for the Roman fabrics, cross-referenced to the MoL fabric type series where appropriate. Fabric descriptions have been done with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope. The information on the recording sheets has been entered onto an Excel database. Samples of the fabrics and items of interest have been retained; the remainder of the material (approximately 90%) has been discarded.

6.4.3 Summary of fabrics and forms

Roman
There are 18.1 kg of Roman building materials from 79 contexts (91% of the identifiable tile by weight). The Roman tile fabrics can be divided into five broad groups based on the characteristics of the clay matrix.

- Red fabrics with quartz inclusions: R1 is the finest of these, R4 has slightly coarser quartz sand, and R6 is the coarsest. This group accounts for 77% of the total Roman assemblage by weight.
- Orange fabric with dark yellow silty inclusions and fine iron oxides (R2); 10% of assemblage by weight.
- Yellow/grey fabrics from Gault clay. R8 is fine-textured and similar to products of kiln at Eccles Villa near Maidstone, Kent. R9 from an unknown source is coarser and sandier; 9% of assemblage.
- Orange red fabric with fine white calcareous speckle (R7); 2% of assemblage.
- Light orange fabrics with cream streaking, cream silty inclusions and red iron-rich clays. R3 is fine-textured, R5 has very coarse inclusions. R10 has an orange core with cream/light brown margins, and may belong to the Gault clay group: 2% of assemblage.

In the descriptions the following conventions are used: the frequency of inclusions is described as being sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size categories for inclusions are fine (up to 0.25 mm), medium (between 0.25 and 0.5 mm), coarse (between 0.5 and 1 mm), and very coarse (greater than 1 mm).

R1 Compact red or orange-red fabric with few inclusions. Matrix contains coarse silt grade quartz, mica and white shell. Moderate inclusions of fine to medium-sized quartz and sparse medium red iron-rich granules. Visually similar to fabrics in MoL 2815 group.

R2 Orange-red. Matrix contains very fine sand grade quartz, mica, white shell and variable quantities of black iron oxides. Distinctive inclusions of lighter coloured silty clays (< c. 10 mm) and moderate coarse red iron-rich pellets. Near MoL fabric 3023, but finer in texture. Fairly fine moulding sand.

R3 Light orange fabric, fine texture, with cream and darker orange banding. Common fine to very coarse inclusions of dark orange/red clay, and sparse medium to coarse quartz grains.

R4 Orange-red matrix, as R1, with common inclusions of fine to medium quartz (c. 0.2 – 0.5 mm).

R5 Light orange matrix (near R3) with very coarse inclusions of rounded dark-red iron-rich clay and platy cream limestone (<8 mm). Sparse medium to coarse quartz (<1mm). May be brick version of fabric R3.

R6 A distinctive variant of fabric R1 containing common medium to coarse angular quartz grains; it is similar but not identical to MoL fabric 3004.

R7 An orange-red fabric with a fine white calcareous speckle, moderate to common inclusions of medium angular quartz, sparse dark red iron-rich granules and sparse very coarse rock fragments (< c. 6 mm, limestone or chert?). Similar to medieval/post-medieval peg tile fabric T1.

R8 Yellow, yellowish-grey, pink or yellowish-white. Varying amounts of normal or 'rose' (red) quartz (most up to 0.5mm), plus scatter of iron oxide (up to 2mm). A few examples with red moulding sand. MoL fabric 2454.

R9 Hard brownish-grey matrix (Munsell 10YR 6/2) with inclusions of common medium to coarse angular quartz, moderate coarse dark-red iron-rich pellets and white calcareous material. Brick fabric; (the single example may be reduced, probably through burning).

R10 Light orange core, light brown margins and surfaces (Munsell 10YR 8/4). Occasional to frequent cream silty bands and rounded silty inclusions (up to 3mm). Scatter of red iron oxide inclusions (up to 1.5mm). Often has moderately fine moulding sand. Near MoL fabric 3238.

The sources of most of the fabrics are not known but fabric R7 is very similar to the local peg tile fabric T1, a light red fabric with a fine white calcareous speckle; it is presumably of local manufacture. Fabric R8 is identical to MoL fabric 2454, thought to have been produced from the mid-1st century into the later Roman period at the Eccles villa north of Maidstone in Kent. The abundance of the red fabrics with quartz inclusions suggests that much of the tile from the site has come from the same source, possibly a villa in the locality.

Of the identifiable material, the most commonly recorded forms are brick and tegula which together make up 86% of the Roman assemblage by count and 84% by weight. Box flue tiles are also fairly common with 17 fragments representing almost 10% of the total count (9.3% by weight). This contrasts with the very small number, only 2 fragments, of imbrex. The large proportion of flat tile types and flue tiles in the assemblage suggests that the material may have been used (or re-used) for industrial rather than residential purposes.

Table 7: Identifiable Roman tile forms by count and weight

Form	*Count*	*Count as % of total*	*Weight grams*	*Weight as % of total*
Brick	46	26.4%	7168	45.1%
box flue/voussoir	17	9.8%	1486	9.3%
Imbrex	2	1.1%	160	1.0%
Tegula	104	59.8%	6215	39.1%
Tessera	4	2.3%	50	0.3%
tegula mammata	1	0.6%	818	5.1%
Total	174	100.0%	15897	100.0%

Brick fragments form the majority of the Roman tile assemblage by weight (predominantly fabric R1; also in R2, R4, R5, R6, R7, R9). No complete bricks are present, but fragments range from 29mm to 43mm in thickness.

Of interest is the tegula mammata in fabric R8 [736]. Although incomplete, it probably had a single central boss. Tiles of the same type and fabric were imported into London from north-west Kent in the 1st century AD, and re-used in the construction of public buildings, notably in the second phase of the basilica constructed in the early 2nd century AD. The Bramble Lane tile is also likely to be of 1st century date and may first have been used in a military building.

The roofing tile, tegula and imbrex, is predominantly in fabric R1; tegulae also occur in R2, R4, R6 and R8. One lower cutaway of type C (MoL classification) was noted on a tegula in fabric R1 [635].Tegula fragments are much more common than imbrices which suggests that the assemblage does not represent primary destruction debris from tiled roofs.

Reduced and heat-cracked Roman tile, both brick and tegulae, was recovered from [85], [133], [189], [333], [399], [433], [442], [546], [554], [615], [645], [691], [692], [695], [723]. Heat-cracking is an irregular type of fracture or 'crazing' caused by repeated heating and cooling of the tile, as when used in a hearth. This seems to indicate a concentration of burnt tile in the northern part of the site, particularly in association with features U, DD and the pond, but more in-depth analysis would be needed to confirm this.

Box flues are present with combed and scored diagonal lattice keying. Combed keying patterns (on fabrics R1, R2, R4) consist of straight and wavy bands of combing, executed with five- to seven-toothed combs. Part of a circular knife-cut vent approximately 30mm in diameter was noted on a plain face of a tile in fabric R1 [433]. This type of keying is not commonly seen before the end of the 1st century AD. There is a single fragment of lattice-scored box flue (fabric R10) in [409]. This style of keying is usually early and is not common after the 1st century AD.

Four definite and three probable coarse red tesserae (two of which were re-used combed box flue) are present, all in fabric R1. There is some indication of two size groups; one is cuboid and approximately 20mm square, the other rectangular measuring approximately 35mm x 20mm. This suggests that the tesserae may represent the remains of more than one floor. One tessera in the latter group appears to have traces of blackish iron-rich mortar or grout adhering to some faces. They would originally have surfaced floors in a villa or similar structure and their presence on the site is likely to be as redeposited demolition debris.

Signature marks, added probably with the finger to the upper surface of the tile during manufacture, were noted on two bricks and two tegulae ([403], [409], 433], [695]). There is a hoof print, probably of a sheep or goat, on a tegula from [717] (fabric R1).

Fragments of (undated) daub were noted in 15 contexts. All seem to be of similar orange fabrics with a sandy texture. Most is too abraded to provide any information about its function; the exception is a fragment from [442] which is vitrified and reduced and may have been part of an oven or kiln structure.

Medieval and post-medieval
Thirty-five contexts contain post-Roman brick or roof tile which accounts for approximately 1.6 kg of the total weight. This is made up of 0.862 kg of peg tile (53 fragments) and 0.704 kg of brick (4 fragments). All the material is abraded and provides little in the way of typological information.

Almost all the peg tile is in fabric T1 and is likely to have been made at local kilns. It cannot be closely dated, although the presence of square and polygonal nail-holes suggests a probable date range from the later 15th to the late 17th century, although some thicker tiles in a paler version of the fabric may be slightly earlier. There is a single occurrence of a peg tile in fabric T2; peg tile in a similar fabric were dated to 13/14th century at Brisley Farm, Ashford.

T1 fine orange fabric with abundant fine white calcium carbonate inclusions and voids. Smooth flat underside with fine whitish moulding sand.

T2 fine orange fabric with inclusions of paler yellowish-orange clay, common medium to coarse angular quartz, moderate iron-rich nodules<4mm and sparse very coarse rounded quartz <2.5mm.

Post-medieval bricks occurred in six contexts; [58], [133], [189], [129], [142] and [492]. Two fabrics were noted; a hard dark-red fine-grained fabric and a yellow sandy fabric. The yellow bricks, which are machine made and 64-65mm thick, are probably of late 19th or 20th century date.

6.5 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

6.5.1 The Assemblage

Ninety-four contexts from the watching brief and excavation produced a total of 532 fragments of bone weighing approximately 11,800g. The majority of this bone was recovered from dateable Romano-British contexts. The bone was in a

moderate state of preservation but highly fragmentary with very few complete bones present. No single contexts produced large quantities of bone.

6.5.2 *Methods*

Wherever possible bone fragments were identified to species and the skeletal element represented. The resulting data will produce NISP (Number of Identified Specimen) counts. The NISP totals will include all skeletal elements such as skull fragments, ribs and vertebrae. Due to the fragmentation noted within the assemblage, insufficient data is present to merit detailed study of body parts but the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) will be calculated. To assist with age estimates, epiphyseal fusion, dental wear and dental eruption were recorded and will be interpreted using data provided by Silver (1969), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982). The limited measurements possible were undertaken using methods outlined by Von Den Driesch (1976). Each fragment was then studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

6.5.3 *Results*

The following taxa were identified within the assemblage: cattle; sheep/goat (hereafter sheep); pig; horse; red deer; dog; small mammal; bird. Cattle and sheep/goat dominated the assemblage with horse and pig present in smaller quantities. Single fragments only of dog and red deer were recovered; few fragments were identified as small mammal and bird.

For cattle sheep and pig, the assemblage comprises mostly skeletal extremities (single loose teeth, cranial and mandible fragments, metapodials). Few meat producing elements were noted although a large number of undiagnostic longbone fragments were present. Horse fragments were mostly loose teeth, mandible, and vertebrae but few longbone fragments were present.

Ageing data was limited by the fragmentary nature of the assemblage and consequently statistical analysis of results will not be possible. Butchery evidence was noted on some fragments but this too was limited.

6.6 The Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

6.6.1 The excavations uncovered a single Romano-British inhumation burial [160]. The skeleton was in a reasonable state of preservation and almost complete with most parts of the skeleton present.

6.6.2 *Methodology*

A complete skeletal and dental inventory was produced for the skeleton. An age estimate will be attempted based on evidence for epiphyseal fusion (Bass, 1987; Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994) and dental eruption (Gustafson and Koch, 1974) Due to the juvenile age of the skeleton sex estimation will not be attempted. All fragments were examined for signs of pathology and anything of particular note.

6.6.3 *Results*

An assessment of the remains has suggested that they represent a juvenile skeleton. There was no evidence of pathology on the skeleton and no obvious cause of death.

6.7 **The Flintwork** by Chris Butler

6.7.1 *Introduction*

A small assemblage of 76 pieces of worked flint weighing 960gms was recovered during the fieldwork at Bramble Lane, Wye (Table 1).

The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. A hand written archive of the assemblage was produced at this stage, together with an excel database. Those pieces of flint that were obviously not worked were discarded during the assessment.

6.7.2 The Assemblage

The raw material comprised a typical range of flint that is found on sites in this part of Kent, all of which can be derived from local sources. Most of the flintwork was a black or grey unpatinated flint, with some other pieces having an orange staining. A small number of pieces had a light blue-grey patination, and there were two pieces of Bullhead flint.

Table 8. The flintwork

Hard hammer-struck flakes	31
Soft hammer-struck flakes	20
Soft hammer-struck blades	3
Soft hammer-struck blades	2
Flake/blade fragments	12
Chips	2
Cores	3
Core fragment	1
Core rejuvenation piece	1
End scraper	1
Total	*76*

The majority of the flintwork assemblage comprised hard hammer-struck flakes and fragments; but there were also a significant proportion of soft hammer-struck flakes together with some blades. The majority of the flakes and blades had no evidence of any platform preparation, and were sometimes broken or had hinge fractures. The three cores were all flake cores, and comprised a rather crude single-platform flake core and two well-worked multiple platform cores. One core and the core fragment had evidence of platform preparation. There was also a crested blade, providing evidence for some systematic and careful flintworking having taken place.

A single expedient end scraper produced on a soft hammer-struck flake with platform preparation is most likely to be Mesolithic in date.

The flintwork can be divided into two groups. Firstly a group of pieces that includes the soft hammer-struck debitage, some of the hard hammer-struck debitage, two of the cores, together with the crested blade and scraper. This

first group probably dates to the Mesolithic period. The second group includes all of the remaining hard hammer-struck debitage and fits a Later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The two groups of flintwork are intermixed and are all probably residual.

6.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.8.1 The archaeological work at the site recovered 174 pieces of stone, weighing a little over 24.5kg, from 39 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage is characterised in Table 1.

Table 9: Characterisation of geological material

Type	C1st-2nd	C2nd-3rd	Undated	Post-Roman
No. contexts	*25*	*7*	*6*	*1*
Chalk	36/2,202g	8/214g	5/738g	1/4g
Chalk mud	38/485g	14/148g	4/76g	-
Tertiary flint	-	-	4/16g	-
Flint pebbles	17/360g	-	-	-
Tertiary ferruginous sandstone	12/2,978g	7/926g	3/896g	-
Tertiary sandstone	1/368g	2/252g	-	-
Lower Greensand: General	6/679g	3/2,918g	2/44g	-
Lower Greensand: Folkestone stone	1/10,600g	1/440g	-	-
German lava	8/276g	-	-	-
Welsh slate	1/10g	-	-	-

6.8.2 The largest assemblage of stone comes from contexts dated to between the 1st to 2nd centuries AD (120 pieces, weighing just under 18kg) though the range of types is similar in later deposits. The chalk is nearly all heavily weathered, the only exception being the material from post-hole [142] which is distinctly fresh. In addition a number of pieces of compacted chalk mud were recovered (eg Pit [59], post-hole [151], ditch [547] and pond [690]) as well as a number of flint pebbles (most notably from metalling [736] which produced 11 examples). A number of pieces of Tertiary sandstone, most ferruginous, were also recovered and these again often showed signs of weathering. It is likely they derived from now eroded beds resting above the chalk (eg Lenham Beds) and so again would have been 'local' to the site. A few pieces of Lower Greensand, including Kentish Ragstone, were also recovered though none showed any signs of having been worked. Indeed a number appeared to be from fragments of water-worn cobbles. More exotic stone is represented by several fragments of German lava (ditch [561], feature S), undoubtedly fragments from a quern, and a single piece of Welsh slate (feature/ditch [131]). The latter is certainly a 19th-century intrusion.

6.8.3 The only worked stone from the whole site consists of a complete upper stone from a rotary quern with deliberately 'pecked' grinding face from layer RF<77> [736]. The 315mm diameter quern is in Folkestone stone and has notable abrasion/erosion on its outside edge. The stone has a 30-36mm diameter central spindle aperture and a 25mm diameter, 40mm deep socket for a wooden handle on its side. The thickness of the stone (82mm) is in keeping with a 1st/2nd- century quern.

6.9 The Mortar by Luke Barber

6.9.1 Three fragments of mortar, weighing 286g, were recovered from three different contexts: Post-hole [141], pond [690] and ditch [644]. All are dated to the Roman period though intrusive material may be present. The 190g piece from [142] consists of a hard off-white/buff lime mortar with abundant sub--angular flint to 4mm and moderate sub--rounded to sub-angular flint aggregate to 12mm. It is considered quite probable that this piece, which has a smoothed face, is of post-Roman date. The 2g piece from [615] consists of an undiagnostic lump of abraded sandy mortar. The 94g piece from [645] consists of a friable cream lime mortar with abundant angular flint to 7mm. The form of this piece suggests it has been cast into a tapering cylindrical hole, presumably to infill it. A post-Roman date cannot be ruled out for this piece of mortar.

6.10 The Shell by Trista Clifford

6.10.1 A small assemblage of shell was recovered from a limited number of contexts. The assemblage is in a fragmentary and fragile condition, perhaps reflecting acidic soil conditions within these contexts. Only one species, *Ostrea edulis,* the Common Oyster, is represented. The assemblage is characterised in Table 1 below:

Table 10: Quantification of oyster shell by context

Context	Upper valve	Lower valve	weight (g)
60	14	7	278
601	1	0	10
722	1	2	30
724	1	2	12
726	2	0	4
Total	19	11	334

6.10.2 The group from pit fill [60] is of most significance. However, the sample is small, containing a minimum of only 14 individuals, therefore its significance is limited. A brief inspection of the sample indicates a lack of parasitic infestation, which is suggestive of an unmanaged marine resource.

6.11 **The Fired Clay** by Trista Clifford

6.11.1 A small assemblage of 309 fragments weighing 2770g was recovered from sixty nine separate contexts. The assemblage was examined by eye and with a 10x magnification hand lens, and recorded on pro forma archive sheets. Five fabric groups were devised. These are described below.

Fabric 1
Medium density fine-medium sand matrix with sparse coarse sand inclusions c1mm, sparse-medium chalk c1mm, and sparse angular flint up to 4 mm. Frequent – abundant linear organic voids.

Fabric 1a
Similar Fabric 1, with large chalk inclusions up to 10mm.

Fabric 1b
Similar Fabric 1 with marbling indicating mixing of two clays, and Fe oxide up to 2mm.

Fabric 2
Fine micaceous sand with frequent organics, occasional to frequent Fe oxide up to 3mm and occasional circular voids c2mm.

Fabric 3
Dense medium sandy matrix with occasional white inclusions up to 0.5mm.

6.11.2 The assemblage is in a poor, abraded condition. It has not been possible to assign a form or function to the majority of the assemblage due to a lack of diagnostic features. The majority of the material is of Fabric 1-1b. The tempering of these fabrics with chalk is notable, and suggests a structural use as daub, as seen at Danebury and Segsbury Camp (Poole 1984, 2001). The recovery of significant amounts of chalk, which is not natural to the immediate area, during the excavation may relate to this manufacture. One piece from pit fill [60] exhibits two possible parallel wattle marks. Several other pieces have a single smoothed surface. Two fragments from [554] show evidence of an applied grey sub-stance, possibly plaster or daub.

6.11.3 Briquetage fragments, associated with the production and/or trade of salt, were recovered from 21 contexts, including rim fragments from contexts [552], [558] and [574]. Context [558] and [601] also contained possible pedestal base fragments.

6.11.4 Fragments of vitrified fired clay were recovered from seven contexts, including one from [706] with a wattle impression. The presence of vitrified clay may indicate industrial processes, and are probably associated with metal working (see slag report).

6.12 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Trista Clifford

6.12.1 Four clay pipe stem fragments dating to the 18th –19th century were recovered from four separate contexts, all post medieval in origin. The fragment from [142] is particularly abraded in comparison to the others.

6.13 The Nails and other Metalwork by Trista Clifford

6.13.1 *Nails*
A total of 135 nails weighing 1522g were recovered from 53 separate contexts. The assemblage is in a poor state of preservation with a high degree of corrosion. The majority have an oval or circular flat head, with a square-sectioned, tapering stem. The largest group, the general purpose nails, range in size between 13mm and *c* 50mm in length.Few heavy-duty nails, which are associated with architectural construction, were recovered. These range between *c* 50mm and 154 mm in length and are also largely square sectioned with flat oval heads. No other nail types, such as hobnails were observed to be present.

6.13.2 *Other metalwork*
The remaining ironwork consists of rod and strip fragments of uncertain function, and unidentifiable amorphous lumps. Three copper-alloy and one lead strip fragments were also recovered.

6.14 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

6.14.1 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 (2001). 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 have been x-rayed to aid identification.

The registered finds assemblage is summarised in Appendix IV

6.14.2 *Conservation:*
All finds were assessed for conservation requirements. Registered finds <1>, <4>, <6>, <11>, <13>, <16>, <18>, <19>, <20>, <21>, <24>, <31>, <32> and <34> 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.

6.14.3 *Objects of personal adornment or dress*

Brooches
A single brooch, RF<11> was recovered from ditch fill [202]. The brooch is a Colchester Type A two piece brooch, dating to 1st – 2nd century AD (Hattat 1989, 297). The object appears to be more poorly preserved than the pins and bracelet described below, which may indicate the use of a different copper-alloy in its manufacture (The type of copper-alloy utilised varies between brooch

types (e.g. Bayley 1985), therefore it follows that alloys may also vary between object types.) or differential burial conditions. The lack of any other brooches is notable, as these tend to be one of the more common Roman finds.

Hairpins

Five hairpins were recovered, all from contexts within the pond feature, four of which are in a good state of preservation. The bone pin RF<17> is undecorated, as is RF<76>. However, RF<76> is dark brown to black in colour, from immersion in watery burial conditions (L. Sibun pers. comm.). Parallels from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig.17) date this type of pin to *c* AD 50-200. It is probable that copper-alloy pin RF<31> is of a similar date, due to its typological similarity. An undated parallel for this pin exists in the Roman Aldborough collection (Bishop 1996, fig 9:53).

RF<20> is typologically similar to Cool Group 5C (Cool 1990, fig 4.7, 4.8), having a simple knopped head with a cross-hatched block below it. This type of pin occurs throughout the Roman period, with a concentration found within 2nd century contexts (Cool 1990, 157). An unstratified bone example from Aldborough (Bishop 1996, fig.11: 68), although much cruder in execution, shows similar decoration of the head.

Due to the incomplete nature of pin RF<19> it is not possible to date closely or provide a parallel.

Bracelet

Two fragments of twisted wire bracelet, RF<34>, were recovered from ditch fill [556]. The bracelet conforms to Allason-Jones' Type 15/16 (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 128). A parallel from Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig.41: 1602) is associated with 3rd - 4th century grave deposits, later in date than the pottery data would suggest for this context. However, given its simple style and construction an earlier date should not be ruled out for this example; twisted wire bracelets date from the Iron Age onwards (Johns 1996, 118).

Button

An unstratified button RF<33> is 19th-20th century in date.

6.14.4 *Toilet instruments*

Tweezers

A complete pair of copper alloy tweezers, RF<13> was recovered from ditch fill [556]. The tweezers are in remarkably good condition, therefore may signify loss rather than discard. An exact parallel from Colchester is described as Roman in date (Crummy 1983, Fig 63: 1883).

6.14.5 *Household utensils and furniture*

Knives and cleavers

Four knives or fragments of knives were recovered. The most complete example is RF<24>, a large knife or cleaver from pond fill [696] measuring 225mm in length. The spine of the blade is curved, the curve continues along the handle, which terminates with a rounded knop. Similar examples exist from

Kingsholm (Manning 1974, 171) and Colchester (Crummy 1983, Fig 113: 2949). RF<3> is a large, straight knife blade measuring c193mm in length. The blade is poorly preserved. Two smaller knives RF<22> and RF<25> have a square sectioned tang, which would originally have been enclosed by a wooden or bone handle. A similar example is illustrated in Crummy (1983), Figure 113. 2947.

Quern by Luke Barber
A complete upper stone from a rotary quern with deliberately 'pecked' grinding face from layer [736]. The 315mm diameter quern is in Folkestone stone and has notable abrasion/erosion on its outside edge. The stone has a 30-36mm diameter central spindle aperture and a 25mm diameter, 40mm deep socket for a wooden handle on its side. The thickness of the stone (82mm) is in keeping with a 1st/2nd- century quern.

Vessels
A small fragment of pale green coloured glass, RF<35> was recovered from context [586]. The fragment formed part of the handle of a 1st-2nd century bottle (Price and Cottam 1998 p25). The section is flattened with vertical reeding to one side. Two fragments from a square blue/green glass bottle, RF<85> and <86> were recovered from ditch fills [691] and [722] respectively. This common form, Isings Type 50, dates to the later 1st- 2nd century AD (Price and Cottam 1998 p195). RF<85> is a base sherd with a circular ring. It is likely on a rural site such as this that these three sherds derive from the same bottle (A Wardle pers.comm.)

RF<87> derives from the neck of a flask or jug, and is probably 1-2nd century in date. Two further glass fragments, RF<88> and <89> were also recovered but are too small to be diagnostic, although it is apparent that <89> has been burnt.

6.14.6 *Objects employed in weighing and measuring*

Steelyard
The broken arm from a steelyard RF<21>, a scale with arms of unequal length, was recovered from ditch fill [558]. The arm is marked on either sides with Roman numerals and dots representing the scale of pounds and ounces (Crummy 1985 p99). The presence of this fragment is significant as it indicates that trade activity was taking place locally.

6.14.7 *Tools*

File
RF<7> is a long, rectangular iron object with a flattened section and curved sides, similar in shape to a modern file. The object was recovered from context [100], dated AD50-100. No parallel has been found.

Smith's set or chisel
RF<23>, recovered from context [725] is an iron smith's set or chisel with an oval section, expanded and flattened at one end. Similar sets have been found at Verulamium (Manning 1972, Fig 60.2, 60.3).

Handle
RF <46>, from pond fill [695], is a fragment from a hollow iron tube, circular in section with a slight expansion on the diameter at one end. The object is pierced with a circular perforation at this end, possibly a rivet hole. It is probable that the fragment formed part of the handle to a socketed tool. No parallel has been found.

6.14.8 *Fasteners and fittings*

Binding
Two binding strip fragments, RF<6>, were recovered from pit fill [62]. Both are formed of folded sheet copper alloy with three copper alloy rivets along the length. Their crude execution suggests repair rather than decorative purposes. Together with the repaired Samian vessels, these objects provide evidence of the reuse and repair of possessions.

Right angled fittings
Three right angled fittings were recovered. RF<48> is similar to a right-angled tie strip from Colchester, dated *c* AD 250-300 (Crummy 1983 p120 4079), although presumably this type of bracket was utilised in earlier periods. RF<81> is broken at both ends, but resembles another fitting from Colchester: Fig 130:4080. RF <75> is incomplete and may be part of a larger object, such as a joiners dog or wall hook.

Joiners Dog
RF<82> consists of the arm and part of the cross piece of a joiners dog. A similar example was found at Colchester, dated to the 2nd – early 3rd century (Crummy 1983 p120 4071).

Strip fittings
Two strip fittings were excavated; both are rectangular in shape and section. RF<54>, from ditch fill [738] has a rivet at both ends. RF<80>, from pond fill [695] has a single rivet hole at one terminal.

Ring headed pin
A ring headed pin was recovered from pond fill [708]. RF<53> is a large iron pin with a flattened section. The head is flat and circular, spiralling in on itself and tapering to a point at the centre of the spiral. The closest parallel is that of a ring headed pin from Colchester, however the ring is open in this example Crummy 1983 Fig 128:4075).
An iron fragment of similar construction to the head of this pin, RF<79>, was recovered from context [301], is included here for its visual similarity.

Ring
Pond fill [696] contained RF<37>, an iron ring with a diameter of 42mm. The function of the ring is uncertain.

6.14.9 *Coins*

Of the five coins recovered, four are from stratified contexts and are described below.

RF<1> [55], ditch fill
A copper alloy nummus of the House of Constantine, Victories holding shield inscribed VOT XX, AD 307-361

RF<4> [60] pit fill
A copper alloy Sestertius, bust right (possibly Trajan), illegible reverse and legends, AD 27BC-260.

RF<16> [691], ?pond feature
A copper alloy Dupondius or As, laureate bust right, female deity right, legends illegible. AD 27BC-260.

RF<78> [333] BS(35)
A silver penny of William I, the Conqueror. Profile/cross fleury type BMCi. Hastings mint. AD1066-1068 (North 839)

The Roman coins are in poor condition with a high degree of wear. The Norman coin is well preserved with some wear. Its intrusive presence within a well dated Roman context is interesting to note, as it is potentially the only indication of activity during that period on the site. The coins probably result from casual losses rather than deliberate deposition.

6.14.10 *Objects associated with transport*

Hipposandal
RF<38> is an unstratified iron hipposandal fragment, consisting of the hooked heel. It is not possible to classify typologically due to the incomplete nature of the object, however similar hipposandals have been found at Verulamium (Manning 1972, 172) and Colchester (Crummy 1983, 105).

6.14.11 *Objects associated with trade*

Six late post-medieval bag seals associated with agricultural trade were recovered. Three are from stratified Roman deposits and are intrusive within these contexts. Their presence may illuminate the extent to which these contexts have been disturbed.

6.14.12 *Objects of uncertain function*

A number of objects of uncertain function for which no parallels could be found were recovered, including RF<83>, a triangular iron fragment with a rectangular section. RF<84> is a broken rod with a hooked end and rectangular, flattened section. A flat, roughly triangular lead object with line and dot decoration, RF<70>, is probably medieval in date. RF<56> is a vesica shaped lead object, possibly a weight or seal of uncertain date.

6.14.13 *Miscellaneous objects*

Net sinker
An unstratified rolled lead net sinker, RF<59>, is medieval in date.

Bullet
An unstratified bullet casing RF<74> is modern in date.

Washer
A modern copper-alloy washer, RF<47> was recovered from context [58] and is intrusive within this context.

Wire
Three lengths of drawn iron wire with pointed ends, RF<39>, and a possible spring mechanism, RF<40>, were recovered from a 19th century context [530].

Pencil by Luke Barber
Post-medieval pit [450] produced a well-used 49mm long, 6mm diameter section of 19th- century 'slate' pencil (RF 42).

6.15 The Environmental Sample - Macrobotanicals and Charcoal
by Lucy Allott

6.15.1 Introduction
A sampling strategy was established to recover evidence for agricultural, domestic and industrial activities during the Roman and post-medieval phases of land use at Bramble Lane, Wye. A total of 58 samples were taken during the excavation, the majority of which are from dated features. A specialist sample was taken to retrieve charcoal from pit context [433], while all remaining samples were taken as bulk samples to recover a range of environmental remains, such as charred botanicals, bone and shell. The charcoal analysis aimed at identifying specimens suitable for C14 dating, to establish the range of woody taxa being brought to the site and their potential for providing an overview of the vegetation environment from which they were being collected.

Many of the contexts sampled date to the early Romano-British land use at the site. In addition two earlier contexts with Late Iron Age/Romano-British spot dates and two contexts containing Medieval and post-Medieval pottery were sampled.

The region is subject to fluctuations in ground water level which results in regular wetting and drying of the deposits. This can be detrimental to the preservation of environmental remains. For example charcoal becomes impregnated with sediment particles and the internal anatomical structures are obscured or damaged. It was anticipated that the preservation state of the charred plant remains may be poor or variable.

6.15.2 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 these have been passed to specialists. Sample <49> from a cremation was wet sieved through 4mm, 2mm, 1mm, 500µm and 250µm meshes. Each fraction was dried and sorted for archaeological remains.

Charcoal fragments >2mm were extracted from the dried flots and residues for further assessment. A sub--sample of 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 V and VI. This assessment focuses on the charred botanical assemblage.

6.15.3 Results

Uncharred root material was common in many of the samples and several also contained modern seeds such as *Chenopodium* sp. (goosefoots), *Sambucus nigra* (elder), *Carex* sp. (sedges) and *Rubus* sp. (brambles). No waterlogged deposits were present at the site and these uncharred plant remains are therefore considered modern. Modern insects and land snail shells were also noted. Although these components suggest a small degree of disturbance, this need not preclude assessment of the archaeological remains present.

Preservation of charred macro plant remains was extremely variable within and between samples. The majority of samples produced poorly preserved and fragmented remains. Eleven samples contained no charred macroplant remains and low to moderate frequencies of charred cereal grains, weed seeds and occasional pulses were noted in the remaining samples. Cereal crops identified include *Triticum* sp. (wheat), *Hordeum* sp. (barley) and *Avena*/*Bromus* sp. (oat/brome) grains. Glume fragments were present in two samples, <52> and <56> however no other chaff was noted. Arable weeds such as *Bromus* sp. and *Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp. were also recorded in low frequencies.

Several samples contained bone (including fish bone and fragments of large mammal bones), teeth, land snail shells and marine molluscs. Other archaeological remains noted include pottery, cbm, fire cracked flint, worked flint, Fe and Cu objects. Metal work has been extracted for inclusion in the finds report.

Late Iron Age

The Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British features [136], [673] and [661] contained no charred plant remains and therefore no further information can be given about these features.

Early Romano-British

The majority of contexts and therefore samples date to the Roman occupation of the site. On the whole the pits and post-holes produced better preserved cpr assemblages than the ditch fill contexts which tended to contain greater quantities of uncharred vegetation suggesting modern disturbance.

This assemblage is dominated by charred cereal grains, predominantly wheat taxa. The majority of the wheat seeds present are glume wheats including *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) and *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer), although some free-threshing *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat) may also be present in some of the larger assemblages. Chaff is almost absent in the samples which makes identifications of wheat species more difficult. Barley and occasional oats were also recorded. In sample <52>, context [696] for example it appears that *Hordeum* sp. (barley) are dominant. A full analysis will confirm/refute this observation.

It was anticipated that samples from the large pond feature [690] might contain a greater variety of weed seeds than those from other ERB features. Without waterlogged environments their preservation in this feature is reliant upon contact with fire. These samples did produce marginally more diverse weed seed assemblages than other contexts although the samples also contained cereal crops and occasional chaff. There was no evidence for in situ burning within this feature and it is possible that some or all of the charred botanical assemblage is a result of re-deposition from nearby contexts rather than providing direct evidence for natural silting processes.

Samples from the inhumation [162] and cremation [673] contexts contained very small amounts of environmental remains. Charred botanicals such as pulses have been/are frequently recorded in cremation deposits dating to the Roman period. No charred plant remains were included in this cremation but as a single example it is not possible to say whether this is significant.

Medieval and Post-Medieval
Assemblages containing medieval and post-medieval pottery contained low frequencies of poorly preserved charred macrobotanicals and wood charcoal. These assemblages hold no potential for further analysis.

Charcoal
A background scatter of wood charcoal was noted in many of the samples. Charcoal fragments were extracted from 14 of these for further analysis and identification. The results are presented in Appendix VII The range of taxa identified was quite limited. *Quercus* sp. (deciduous oak) dominated the assemblage and in several contexts for example [60], [90] and [208] this was the only taxon identified. Other taxa include *Corylus*/*Alnus* sp. (hazelnut/alder), Pomoideae/Maloideae type (apple/pear/hawthorn/whitebeam), *Prunus* sp. (sloe/cherry), *Berberis vulgaris* (barberry) and *Frangula alnus*. (alder buckthorn). These are all typically found on archaeological sites and may all have provided fuel.

Context [514] produced some uncharred fragments of *Pinus* sp. (pine). Uncharred wood fragments will only preserve in waterlogged or desiccated environments and as neither soil condition is represented at the site the

fragments are most likely modern and represent contamination/disturbance within this context.

Two samples, <39>, and a specialist charcoal sample, <41>, taken from context [433] the fill of a large pit were of particular interest. These produced large amounts of *Quercus* sp. (oak) charcoal. During excavation it was noted that some of the larger charcoal pieces appeared to have chisel marks and possible evidence for shaping. On closer examination no distinct chisel marks were noted however it is possible that some of the smoothed edges result from deliberate shaping of the wood rather than from natural fracturing that occurs during charring. Some of these pieces may originate from structural timbers or implements rather than fuel wood.

Hand collected charcoal from [722] was a very small, young twig and could not be satisfactorily identified. In such specimens it is often difficult to acquire clear sections showing sufficient anatomical features and the anatomical features that are visible can be highly variable and atypical of the mature tree wood most frequently used for comparison and identification. Charcoal from context [223] has not been identified at this stage although it may be identifiable when compared with further reference specimens.

7.0 SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL OF RESULTS

7.1 **The Stratigraphy** by Clive Meaton

7.1.1 The Roman invasion of AD 43 had a dramatic impact on the British Isles, with major changes in social, economic and technological spheres. In archaeological terms this has meant a dramatically increased visibility in the archaeological resource, with large numbers of excavations revealing Roman field systems, villas, roads, settlements, cemeteries, and material culture.

7.1.2 Part of the principal Claudian invasion force is thought to have landed at Richborough, which lies some 25 kilometres downstream of Wye, on the estuary of the Stour. This important river debouches into the English Channel on the east coast of Kent (Cantium). Hence, Kent would have been an important focus of early Romano-British activity, and is thought to have been the industrial heartland of Britannia; being a major centre of pottery manufacture, and also of iron production (Andrews, 2004). The raw materials necessary for both industries were locally abundant, most particularly the iron bearing deposits in the Kent and Sussex Weald. Furthermore Kent's prominence, and its strategic maritime importance, resulted in several forts being constructed along the coastline, at Richborough, Dover, Reculver and Lympne.

7.1.3 The archaeological evidence suggests that Wye quickly became an important Romano-British settlement. This is not unsurprising given Wye's location on the River Stour as it emerges from the chalk downland and meanders toward the resource rich environments of the Kent and Sussex Weald. Furthermore, Wye is located on the North Downs Way as it fords the River Stour, and was therefore situated on an established communication route.

7.1.4 The important Romano-British settlement of Canterbury, known as Durovernum, is located roughly 12 kilometres to the northeast of Wye, and is similarly placed on the banks of the River Stour. It is likely that the fortunes of the Romano-British settlement at Wye were closely allied to those of Canterbury. The evidence suggests that Canterbury began to expand in the late 1st century, probably as a trading centre and socio-religious hub. Major reorganisation occurred between AD 80-100, when the street layout took on a clearly Romanised pattern (Millett 2007). The emergence of Canterbury as a major urban centre corresponds well with the industrial activity revealed at the Bramble Lane site. It is probably no coincidence that the Roman Road linking Canterbury with the Wealden heartlands passed a few hundred metres to the northwest of the site. In fact this road linked Canterbury with the important roadside settlement recently excavated at Westhawk Farm, some 5km to the southwest of Wye. Moreover, close to Westhawk Farm the Roman road branched out, with one route turning to the northwest towards Rochester, another heading southeast to Lympne, and another continuing southwest into the Weald. It seems that the Romano-British settlement in Wye would have been ideally situated to take advantage of both the River Stour, and the nearby Roman roads.

7.1.5 The Romano-British development of the Bramble Lane site has been broadly divided into 3 specific phases. The earliest of these ranges from c. AD 43-120 (phase 1), and comprises a number of southeast to northwest linear features (DG6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 17, 19, 20 and 21), interspersed with a few discrete pits. The ring gully (DG.10 & 11) would most probably have formed an upstanding feature at this time, either as stock control or more likely a structure for domestic or industrial activity. Whilst the gullies did not seem to form a complete enclosure, the surrounding area was heavily impacted by post-medieval disturbance, and roundhouses frequently leave minimal impact on the archaeological record. Certainly, the placed deposits excavated from these curvilinear gullies mark it as an important area (see also discussion below). The vast majority of excavated features across site can be placed in phase 2, dated between AD 70-200. This is when the co-axial field system became established, and a concentrated episode of small scale industry took place, resulting in a comparatively dense agglomeration of pits and associated features. The final phase has been dated of AD 120-250. At this time several of the ditches appear to have been substantially recut (DG9, 18 and 22), and a timber structure built alongside DG9. In general, the evidence would seem to indicate increased activity to the northeast of the site during this period, most notably around the pond feature and the ditches connected with it. Two episodes of ground consolidation around the edges of the pond have also produced dates of AD 120-250.

7.1.6 Contrastingly, it should be noted that a large part of the archaeological record from this site forms a coherent landscape in its own right, and therefore too much emphases on phasing seems somewhat divisive. The co-axial field system is clearly defined, and respected by virtually all discrete features. For example both the possible round house and timber structure are located directly opposite, lying either side of DG.9. Whilst they may not necessarily have been standing at the same time, their location is unlikely to have been coincidental. In fact, it seems reasonable to argue that the Romano-British evidence on this site represents a dynamic, but relatively short lived episode of activity. The pottery dates can be bracketed between AD 43-250, but most groups are interpreted as belonging to the earlier part of this range. Therefore, both the material culture and stratigraphic evidence points to congruous developmental trends, rather than discrete phases, most probable from the mid 1st century to the mid/late 2nd century. However, it should also be considered that this dating may be the result of differential truncation, rather than a real measurable pattern in the data. After all, the PLUTO disturbance in the southwest half of the site had removed a much higher proportion of the Romano-British landscape (up to 0.80m). Therefore the later episodes of activity may well have been destroyed, whereas to the extreme northeast of site, surface truncation was at 0.30-0.40m, and therefore the slightly later deposits survived intact.

7.1.7 On the whole, the Romano-British activity revealed during the course of these excavations, appears to show small scale industry, set within a rural landscape. An eclectic mix of archaeological features and deposits were recorded, including pits, ditches, gullies, postholes, structures, burials and a possible pond. As discussed above, the larger ditches appear to have demarcated the layout of a Romano-British field system, whilst many of the pits and gullies may well have related to water based processes. It is thought possible that a number

of the intercutting pits and gullies were used for levigation, in which clay was separated from its impurities through a combination of pounding, kneading and flotation. The gault clay identified in the base of pit cut [398] would help corroborate this interpretation, whist several of the pits revealed narrower sub-circular cuts in their base indicating some form of concerted bounding or downward force; a feature often associated with clay preparation.

7.1.8 It is likely that many of the pits involved in this type of process would have been automatically filled with groundwater in their lower reaches, therefore creating an ideal environment for flotation. The frequent manganese/iron flecking panning in the base of features appears to verify water based processes. The manganese or ferric oxide noted in the fill and base of many features results from the chemical weathering of minerals in slightly acidic water, which allows the displacement of metallic ions by hydrogen ones. This process releases highly insoluble metallic ions into solution, which then become oxidised, and eventually precipitated onto exposed surfaces as a brown or reddish coloured material.

7.1.9 The possibility of clay working on site is noteworthy, especially in view of the potential for transporting goods along the River Stour, and on the Roman road. It may be the case that small scale pottery production was being undertaken in the vicinity, or that the site was acting as a distribution node, from which ceramics were traded to the wider Romano-British rural landscape. The recovery of a large assemblage of late 1st and early 2nd century pottery dredged from the river close by, is of some interest when placed in this context (Fig. 2 & Table 1: Site No14). Moreover, trade would also help explain the unusually high amounts of high status samian Ware (5% of the assemblage), on what appears to be a small scale, primarily utilitarian site. As well as the ceramic assemblage, the presence of quern material in two different stone types, including fragments of German lava [131] and [736], birquetage [552,558,574 and 601]), and the broken arm from a steel yard marked on either side with Roman numerals [558], helps corroborate the assertion that trade was playing an important role. Conversely, little evidence for pottery firing was noted on site, with only one possible small kiln [207] excavated.

7.1.10 Interestingly, very little evidence was found for metalworking on site, although a few hundred metres to the northeast the iron working site excavated by J. Bradhaw in 1970 is located. It is possible that the area between the Bramble Lane excavations and the Iron working site is replete with Romano-British activity. Furthermore, it would seem that some nucleation of specific industrial processes is clearly visible in the archaeological record in Wye.

7.1.11 It might reasonably be argued that both the iron and clay working sites were connected to a more broadly encompassing Romano British villa estate, coordinating economic activity within the area. Although the exact location of this villa complex has not yet been pin pointed, it is likely to be relatively close to the industrial activities. The lack of large quantities of Roman Building material on site however, would indicate that no high status masonry structures were in the immediate vicinity of the Bramble Lane site. Similarly no structures were identified during the excavation of the iron working site to the northeast.

7.1.12 Of further significance were the possible placed deposits, most notably in the stretch of curvilinear gully DG10 ([275] and [285]). Two near complete vessels were recovered from [286], one semi complete vessel from [276] (Fig. 12), and a number of jumbled but conjoining sherds from [278]. Approximately 4m to the southeast, in cut slot [257] through DG9, an almost complete samian bowl was recovered, although split in half (Fig. 32). Roughly 9m to the southwest of the ring gully, in one of the postholes forming the possible footprint of a post built structure, several large conjoining pot sherds were recorded [139].

7.1.13 The archaeological features recorded toward the northeast end of site proved somewhat discontinuous with the rest. Ditch groups 18, 22 21, and 23 were all slightly offset to the general co-axial layout, and seemingly converged on the large pond type feature [690]. Both ditch groups 18 and 22 appear to have been recut, whilst evidence for two discrete episodes of ground consolidation or metalling [717] and [736] was present around the northeast edge of the pond, as it interfaced with the ditches. Interestingly, five hairpins were recovered from the pond deposits [691], [692], [695], [701] and [708]. These artefacts are normally associated with females, and may therefore be emphasising gender based activities in this area. The artefactual evidence also seems to indicate that this part of the site was among the last to go out of use.

7.1.14 Overall the Romano-British occupation of the site appears to have been comparatively brief, with an almost complete lack of pottery datable from after the late 2nd century AD. This actually ties in well with the pottery assemblage dredged from the river nearby. Elsewhere in Wye though, the archaeological evidence indicates Romano-British activity for the entire duration of the Roman period. In contrast, the Bramble Lane site clearly shows a concentrated period of activity in the second half of the 1st century through to the late 2nd, with little evidence for anything substantially later. This seems strange given the continuing Romano-British presence in the surrounding area. At the very least it might be expected that the field ditches remained open, demarcating rural boundaries.

7.1.15 A possible explanation might be that the field boundaries were originally used to bound field cultivation, but increasingly wet conditions resulted in the area being used for localised industrial activity, such as clay preparation and ceramic working. Alternatively a preservation bias, relating to the WWII PLUTO activity, may have skewed the data, having removed the vast majority of upper deposits and archaeological horizons. Notably, the northeast end of the site had suffered the least impact, and it was this area that provided the youngest dates, trending from the early to late 2nd century.

7.1.16 Although the apparent abandonment of this area is somewhat enigmatic, the stratigraphic evidence combined with the pottery assemblage does indicate a degree of temporally sequential activity. Many of the ditches, pits and post holes appear largely contemporary with a likely date range in the second half of the 1st century to the early 2nd century. It then appears that some of the ditches were recut, and these features trend slightly later from the early part to the late 2nd century.

7.1.17 Therefore, the early Romano-British site on Bramble Lane, Wye, has good potential to further our knowledge of this period. In local terms, the emphasis is on the immediate rural landscape, and the basis on which this may have been spatially differentiated to accommodate a number of relatively small scale industrial activities. This site shows the variety of manufacturing process undertaken in rural settlements, and how these were situated alongside a more traditional farmed landscape. Moreover, some degree of co-ordination and centralisation in the area is highly likely, and as such a significant amount of socio-economic activity is likely to have been under the jurisdiction, or management of a local villa estate.

7.1.18 In regional terms, this site has the potential to elucidate the emergence and development of an early Romano-British settlement, and how this may have been both dependent, and integrated with broader socio-economic growth. Most notable is the link between the development of Wye, and the contemporary emergence of Canterbury as an important trading centre. The Bramble Lane excavation provides both good resolution and integrity of data, revealing how small scale industries can develop around established communications routes and networks, and form part of developing settlement patterns. As such, located alongside a Roman Road, and the River Stour, it has the potential to shed some light on regional trade, and distribution networks.

7.2 The Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

7.2.1 *Chronology*

Although the majority of well-dated groups can be securely dated to post-AD 120 by the presence of central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian and BB2, it is notable that grog-tempered wares are the most common type present throughout all contexts. As noted above a very high proportion of diagnostic sherds have affinities to Gallo-Belgic types and often feature cordons and furrowed decoration. Even where these clear, 'Belgic' traits are not present, all the material seems to be broadly similar both in terms of fabric and the range of forms produced, which are overwhelmingly necked jars.

7.2.2 The large quantity of 'Belgic' influenced material is particularly of note because there is no clear evidence of features pre-dating the Flavian period from the site (the small number of contexts which may be earlier than AD 70 being small, poorly-dated groups). Increasingly, evidence from east Kent sites suggests that grog-tempered pottery traditions with origins in the Late Iron Age continue well into the Flavian period and seem to be surviving in use in large numbers in the early 2nd century. Pollard (1988, 67) notes that grog-tempered sherds make up around 30-40% of pottery from Flavian to Trajanic groups from previous unpublished excavations at Wye and at Canterbury and this trend is even more marked in this assemblage with between 50-70% of the group from the large pond feature (dated AD 140-250) made up by grog-tempered ware. Two recently excavated assemblages from the Ashford area, Eureka Park (Doherty 2007) and Brisley Farm (Thompson forthcoming), give a similar picture of large quantities of grog-tempered wares usually without clearly Romanised traits appearing in contexts with small quantities of late 1st or early 2nd century material although, unlike Wye, both sites have substantial Late Iron Age/Early Roman phases.

7.2.3 A cremation group at Eureka Park (Doherty 2006) included similar grog-tempered wares deposited alongside a North Kent vessel with 'London-ware' type compass scribed decoration which almost certainly post-dates AD 70. The distinctive 'furrowed' decoration, achieved by wiping or combing the wet clay in a linear pattern, and described by Pollard (1988, 42) as typical of pre-Flavian assemblages in east Kent is particularly common in the assemblage. However, interestingly many grog tempered sherds feature neater groups of vertical combed lines which could be seen as showing some continuity between the Iron age decorative style and the Romanised 'London-ware' tradition, although the similarity may be purely coincidental.

7.2.4 Grey and oxidised sandy wares from the industries centred around Canterbury and the Upchurch/Thameside kilns of north Kent, predominate amongst the Romanised coarse wares, with the majority of forms post-dating AD 70; many of the forms from the latter industry have an end date of around AD 120-140. The dating of Canterbury wares is perhaps less precise, although Pollard suggests that the main production of reeded and lid-seated jars and bowls probably did not commence until the mid Flavian and continued until the mid Antonine period (Pollard 1988, 67).

7.2.5 The sparse amounts of BB2, which gradually superseded Canterbury wares after AD 120, probably indicate that activity on the site was tailing off during the period when the two coarse ware industries were in competition. The one anomaly in this picture of the activity decreasing and features being filled after AD 120 is the significant quantity of Central Gaulish samian. This ware was first imported around AD 120 although it seems unlikely, in normal use, that it would be broken and discarded in quantity very soon after it was initially imported. Furthermore there are at least 5 examples showing evidence of repair which would suggest that these vessels were prized and curated. The completeness of many samian vessels from the site may suggest some kind of deliberate deposition of fine wares which could explain the large amounts appearing in groups composed primarily of late 1st to early 2nd century material. A few samian sherds can be securely dated into the mid to late 2nd century, including the East Gaulish wares, first imported after AD 140 and a mortarium sherd with a date range of AD 170-200. Overall it is notable that the range and proportion of different types across all the well dated groups is very consistent suggesting a single, fairly short-lived phase of activity on the site.

7.2.6 Status Function and trade

The assemblage is quite unusual for a rural settlement, particularly in the high proportion of tablewares and drinking vessels. Tablewares, including flagons and fine ware bowls and dishes make up 20% of known forms. Drinking vessels (beakers and cups) are particularly common making up a further 7-15% of forms, (a very large proportion of which are carinated beakers from the north Kent fine ware industry). The fact that this type was reportedly very common at the contemporary Westhawk farm settlement may indicate some similarity in the range of functional activities occurring at both sites and/or a very established supply to the area from a particular North Kent kiln or kilns.

7.2.7 It is worth highlighting that bowls and dishes account for about a third of known forms, and are more common by sherd count than jars (although quite a high proportion of the grog tempered wares were recorded as jar/bowls because it can be difficult to distinguish between these forms when only a partial profile is present). The large quantity of samian ware, which makes up around 5% of the assemblage, although not including large quantities of decorated wares, probably reflects some sort of high status activity unusual on a rural settlement where most of the features might be assumed to relate to agriculture and low status domestic activity. It is notable that the vast majority of the samian in this assemblage is Central Gaulish, which perhaps indicates that high status activity is limited to a fairly short chronological period towards the end of the lifespan of the site (although it should be noted that ring-gully DG.10, which contained five semi-complete vessels, apparently deliberated placed, is dated to AD 70/80-120). The proportion of samian is certainly much greater than at Eureka park or Brisley Farm although these assemblages are not easily comparable because the majority of material on both sites belongs to an earlier phase than at Wye. An unpublished assessment from the nearby settlement at Westhawk Farm (Lyne 2000) notes that quantities of South and Central Gaulish samian are roughly equal and relatively small. However it is notable that there is a significant amount Central Gaulish vessels with evidence of repair at both sites. Further work should include more detailed comparison of the assemblage to that from Westhawk farm, including a consideration of sources of production and routes of supply.

7.2.8 Despite evidence of a large area of iron smelting and other industrial activity in the vicinity of the site, there is no particular use-wear evidence indicating use in industrial processes. The number of large storage jars is quite high although this may have more to do with stylistic traditions in the East Kent region generally than any particular activity on this site specifically.

7.2.9 There is a lack of published Roman assemblages from East Kent and, in particular, a lack of data on rural non-villa sites from Kent as a whole. The large size of this assemblage therefore makes it locally significant.

7.3 **The post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

7.3.1 The post-Roman assemblage from the site is small and all appears to have suffered some reworking. No large context groups are present and only one rim sherd was recovered (U/S). The material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

7.4 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Susan Pringle

7.4.1 *Summary*

The building materials from the site indicate that most of the activity can be dated to the Roman period. The Roman assemblage is predominantly brick and tegula with a few fragments of box flue and tegula mammata, the latter being types which are generally associated with hypocausts and higher-status buildings. However, none of the brick and tile appears to be in primary deposition contexts. The high proportion of brick and other flat tile types, such as tegula mammata and deflanged tegula, together with the evidence of

burning, suggests that kiln-related activities were taking place in the Roman period.

The large numbers of tiles in certain of the fabrics, including relatively high status forms such as box flue tiles and tesserae, suggests that a nearby villa may have been the source of much of the material. Much of this material could tentatively be dated to the first half of the 2nd century, although the tegula mammata and scored box flue provide evidence of possible 1st century activity in the locality.

7.4.2 *Analysis of potential – Romano-British*
The Roman assemblage has the potential to provide dating information for many of the features including some for which there are no pottery dates.

The ceramic fabric assemblage may indicate that much of the tile has been re-used from a single source, possibly a nearby villa, and could be used to relate activity on the site to other local Roman period sites or structures.

The imported fabrics have the potential to indicate social and commercial links with other parts of Kent and the south-east.

The reused flat tiles and the presence of signs of burning are evidence that industrial or manufacturing processes may have been taking place during the Roman period and further analysis of their distribution has the potential to identify industrial features and areas more precisely.

7.4.3 *Analysis of potential Post-Roman*
The post-Roman assemblage provides dating evidence for the features in which it occurs.

7.5.4 *Significance of the data*

International and national
The assemblage has no international significance.

Regional and local
The presence of a tegula mammata in fabric 2454 is of regional significance as tiles of the same type and fabric, thought to have been produced at the Eccles villa near Maidstone during the 1st century AD, have been found in association with public buildings in Roman London. This may indicate a military or other official involvement in tile production and distribution.

The Roman assemblage is locally significant as it confirms the use of the site for manufacturing or industrial processes during the Roman period. It also suggests that there may be a fairly high-status building such as a villa in the vicinity.

The post-Roman assemblage has no regional or local significance.

7.5 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

7.5.1 Despite the fragmentary nature of the assemblage, identification of the majority of fragments to species and element was possible. However, available ageing, sexing, pathological, butchery and metrical data is severely limited. As a result of this and the absence of any large groups, meaningful. statistical analysis is not possible. Therefore the assemblage holds little potential for further work.

7.6 The Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

7.6.1 Due to the reasonable state of preservation of the skeleton an accurate age estimate should be possible. However, pathological or sexing data are not available.

7.7 Flint by Chris Butler

7.7.1 This assemblage is probably too small for any further meaningful analysis.

7.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

7.8.1 The geological material is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis. The vast majority of the assemblage is not worked and would have been available locally to the site, either in its primary geological context or in reworked drift deposits. The only definite exceptions to this consist of the German lava, the Folkestone stone quern and the intrusive Welsh slate but the quantities involved are too small for meaningful analysis. However, the presence of quern material in two different stone types in the 1st to 2nd centuries does demonstrate further-reaching trade, presumably centred on the river.

7.9 The Mortar by Luke Barber

7.9.1 The mortar is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis as the assemblage is too small and is of uncertain origin, both spatially and chronologically.

7.10 The Shell by Trista Clifford

7.11 Due to the small sample size and condition, potential for further work is limited.

7.11 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

7.11.1 Despite the paucity of objects or fragments with diagnostic features the fired clay assemblage holds some potential for further work. The fabric types should be refined and a spatial analysis of the material attempted to elucidate on the range of activities taking place on the site. The presence of briquetage and vitrified fabrics is significant and indicative of industrial salt production and/or trade.

7.12 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Trista Clifford

7.12.1 There is little potential for further work on the clay pipe assemblage, which has been recorded on pro forma sheets for the archive.

7.13 The Nails and other Metalwork by Trista Clifford

7.13.1 The nail assemblage is of fairly limited significance, but holds some potential for further work. Primarily, the distribution of the nails may assist in the understanding of activity patterns across the site and the location of any buildings.

7.13.2 The other metalwork is of minimal significance and holds little potential for further work, due to the unidentifiable nature of the objects.

7.14 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

7.14.1 The registered finds assemblage is small, yet constitutes a broad range of objects indicative of domestic activity, probably coupled with small scale industry, during the 1st-2nd century AD. The presence of the steelyard fragment also indicates some kind of localised trading activity. The objects are not of a particularly high status, and the lack of brooches is interesting to note compared to the higher number of hairpins. Hairpins are normally associated with women, possibly a point of interest given the industrial nature of the features investigated.

7.14.2 With the exception of the bracelet, (which may in fact be earlier in date), and 4th century coin, the Roman assemblage is largely dateable to the 1st-2nd century, and is comparable in date with the pottery. The assemblage is of local significance and should be compared with other rural sites within the area, for example Westhawk Farm.

7.14.3 The significance and potential of the coins for dating of the features will be increased by closer identification; therefore specialist advice should be sought, or further recourse made to the standard catalogues.

7.14.4 The post Roman assemblage is small, and represents casual losses rather than concentrated activity. Although indicative of continuity of land use, the post Roman assemblage is considered to hold minimal significance.

7.15 The Environmental Sample by Lucy Allott

7.15.1 Sampling has confirmed the presence of environmental remains including charred crop seeds, occasional weed seeds, wood charcoal and bone. Although poor preservation of charred botanicals in many of the samples precludes detailed interpretations of the economic, farming or domestic evidence, there are several samples containing relatively rich and moderately well preserved assemblages that require further analysis.

7.15.2 The LIA, Medieval and post-Medieval contexts have produced low frequencies of charred plant remains that are generally poorly preserved. No further information can be obtained from the macroplant remains about these occupations.

7.15.2 The early Romano-British assemblage holds the greatest potential for further work. Archaeological work undertaken in the area in the 1970's (Arch Cant.

85/1971/177-178; Britannia: 2/1971/288) and earlier did not aim to retrieve archaeobotanical remains. A grey literature search has also found a scarcity of more recently excavated sites containing Roman deposits with charred botanicals within the immediate vicinity of Bramble Lane, Wye. The importance of this, albeit small, assemblage is therefore elevated by its relative isolation in this region.

7.15.3 Samples from contexts [339], [692], and [90] have potential to provide information concerning crop processing. Although cereals are moderately well represented in several contexts there are very few arable weed seeds and chaff. This may indicate that grain was brought to the site late in the processing sequence (Hillman 1981). Further analysis will be used to quantify the taxa present, to establish the ratios of the different wheat taxa (where identifications are possible) and to establish any other morphological evidence that may help to characterise the grain assemblage.

7.15.4 Sites with Roman deposits to the north such as Eureka Park (Allott forthcoming) and Brisley Farm (Carruthers in prep) have provided similar macrobotanical assemblages with similar preservation patterns. Recent evaluations (such as the Wessex eval. at Park Wood) and excavations along the Channel Tunnel Rail Link may also provide comparable information although many of these are currently unpublished. The analysis will aim to place the Bramble Lane, Wye assemblage within its wider regional context.

7.15.5 Charcoal

The assemblage contains a typical array of taxa with Oak species dominating and common hedgerow taxa represented in smaller proportions. The hedgerow species could have grown along field boundaries in the site vicinity. All the taxa identified could have been used as fuel and some of the taxa such as *Corylus avellana*, *Prunus* species and the Pomoideae/Maloideae group would also have provided, naturally growing, local sources of nuts and fruit. Many of the taxa may also have been used in construction. It is very difficult to relate charcoal fragments to specific wood using activities and the majority of this assemblage most likely results from a range of domestic activities. Charcoal from context [433] may provide an exception to this trend. The charcoal pieces are unusually large for archaeological charcoals, the wood anatomy is well preserved and they originate from medium-sized timbers (of approximately 15cm in diameter). These large pieces of oak may derive from a structure that has been accidentally or deliberately burnt. These should be considered with reference to other finds and context evidence available for this large rectangular feature [432].

7.15.6 Contexts [692], [722] and [433] contain charcoal suitable for C14 dating. Some of these contain wood charcoal specimens that are currently unidentified either because they are young and do not display typical wood anatomy or because further reference material needs to be viewed.

8.0 RESEARCH AIMS

8.1 A number of specific aims were highlighted as part of the Bramble Lane excavations. These are reiterated and addressed below, and provide scope for some revised research aims.

8.2 Existing Research Aims

8.2.1 *Clarify the extent, nature, date and character of Romano-British remains*

A large number of archaeological features and deposits were identified during the course of these excavations. For the most part these deposits were truncated, and sealed beneath up to 0.80m of overburden. They frequently revealed only single cut and fills without structure, and included ditches, gullies, pits, postholes with a possible timber framed structure, a supine inhumation burial, a cremation, and a large sub- circular sunken feature, interpreted as a pond. The density of features increased upslope away from the river, and early Romano-British activity appeared to virtually cease at the southeast extent of the excavations. In fact only a couple of ditches continued beneath the final south eastern baulk towards the river. Conversely, archaeological deposits showed no evidence of diminishing to the northwest or northeast, and it is likely that such deposits are currently preserved *in situ*, both to the northwest and northeast of the excavated area. In fact, it may be the case that Romano-British activity forms a relatively continuous sequence of deposits between the Bramble Lane site, and the iron working site excavated a few hundred metres to the northeast. Pottery recovered from the site indicated dates between c. AD 43-250, although the Romano-British presence is thought to have been early in this range.

8.2.2 *Determine what type of industrial activities took place on site during the Romano-British period, and the spatial pattern of the industrial features*

The excavations revealed a large number of intercutting pits, some of which have been interpreted as possible flotation/levigation pits used for the preparation of clay. It was therefore concluded that clay working, and possibly ceramic production was undertaken on and near the site. Although it should be noted that only one likely small kiln like structure was revealed. However, this is not unsurprising. Many of the intercut pits were concentrated closer to the river, and appeared to have been utilising ground water levels. In contrast, spatially discrete zones of activity, with evidence for placed deposits were identified on higher ground, continuing beneath the baulk to the northwest. It is likely that important production and storage activities were located in these areas, and were not completely exposed during the course of these excavations. More enigmatic was the large sunken feature, revealed in the northwest extent of the excavation. It is possible that this was a pond, possible serving the industrial activities on site, or for watering livestock. Interestingly its northeast edges were consolidated on two separate occasions with compacted flint deposits, which might indicate an access point to the upstanding feature.

8.2.3 *Determine the chronological framework for the site*

Virtually all the pottery recovered during the course of these excavations can be attributed to AD 43-250. Three provisional phases have been identified, phase 1from c. AD 43-120, phase 2 from c AD 70-200, and phase 3 from c. AD 120-250. It has been postulated that the principal period of activity was phase 2, when the majority of boundary ditches, pits and post holes were cut. Possibly the original intention was for arable cultivation of these fields, which became untenable due to frequent flooding. If so, this would then explain the industrial activities on site making apparent use of groundwater levels. Some ditch recuts, a few discrete pits, and the backfilling of the possible pond feature appear to have occurred in second half of the second century and seem to mark the final phases of activity on site. No continuity into the late Romano-British activity was revealed, which is strange, unless the ground had become frequently waterlogged and unusable. Both the stratigraphic and ceramic evidence conform to this chronological interpretation.

8.2.4 *Clarify the extent, nature, date and character pre and post dating-dating the main Romano-British phase.*

No features were definitively identified as pre-dating the Romano British phase, and the only significant features post dating it related to the World War II PLUTO installation

8.2.5 *Provide information on the potential for Romano-British activity to survive beyond the investigated area.*

As stated above, the presence of archaeological deposits from the northwest to the northeast of the site is highly likely. Furthermore, this area is relatively undeveloped suggesting low levels of potential truncation. To the southeast of the excavated area far fewer archaeological deposits were recorded. Combined with the impact of the railway line, and the WWII activity, significant Romano-British deposits are thought unlikely to be present, or have survived in this direction. Similarly, surviving archaeological deposits to the southwest are likely to have been seriously impacted by the residential development on Bramble Lane.

8.2.6 *Place the site in its local and regional context and provide clarification of the extent, nature and importance of Romano-British occupation of Wye*

Wye has importance in both local and regional terms. It is as an early Romano-British rural settlement, which probably experienced parallel development to that of Canterbury, some 12 kilometres down stream on the banks of the River Stour. As such Wye has strong potential for revealing how settlement patterns emerged in Kent during the early Romano-British period. Furthermore, Wye was clearly involved in small scale industrial manufacturing processes, and being located on the River Stour would most likely have developed as an important economic hub for trade networks, and associated distribution. The archaeological evidence shows there to have been important Romano-British occupation of Wye throughout the Roman-British period.

8.9 *Revised Research Aims*

8.9.1 In light of the above assessment some revised research aims have been identified. These are listed below:

- *To further elucidate a chronological framework for the site*. I*nvestigating why the Romano-British occupation of the site appears to have been so relatively short lived. Is this a preservation bias, caused by differential levels of truncation across the site, or a reliable inference based on the surviving stratigraphic and artefactual data. Further consideration will therefore be given to both stratified and unstratified material, as well as to any available palaeoenvironmental evidence for the area. A comparison with the iron working site excavated by J.Bradshaw, a few hundred metres to the northeast will also be undertaken.*

- *To investigate the potential for spatial compartmentalisation and demarcation of intra-site activities, also encompassing the iron working site to the northeast. Artefactual distribution will therefore be plotted and interrogated, giving full consideration to the associated degree of resolution. The broader small scale industrial context, most especially those set within rural landscapes, will also be reviewed allowing for regional inter-site comparisons.*

- *To consider the site as an integral part of both the local and regional Romano-British economic and social context with emphasis placed on established and emerging trade networks, as well as developing settlement patterns.*

- *To what extent is there a bias in the artefactual assemblage towards 'female' objects (i.e. hairpins)? Is this because of differing deposition processes between artefact classes or can something more be said concerning the role of women at the site?*

9.0 METHODOLOGY & RESOURCE ALLOCATION

9.1 ***The Stratigraphic Sequence*** by Clive Meaton

9.1.1 A final report will be prepared following the format outlined below. After further analysis of the finds the sub-groups will be grouped and a basic land use model established for the site. This will inform the text for the subsequent publication. Information supplied by the various specialists will be included within the publication, and appropriate plans and maps will illustrate the text.

9.2 **The Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

9.2.1 Further tasks include consultation of other unpublished assessments carried out on local rural settlements in recent years, particularly those completed as part of the CTRL project, including Little Stock Farm. The assemblage provides an excellent opportunity for analysis of stratified groups as around third of the pottery was excavated from the pond feature. Other large fairly large groups which may be looked at in more detail include DGs 18, 21, 22, and 28. In particular the assemblage from ring gully DG10-11 should be highlighted in publication because of the large number of semi-complete vessels, indicating deliberate placing of deposits. The mortaria also require some further research particularly into the range of forms produced by the Colchester, Canterbury and North Gaulish mortarium industries.

9.2.2 A full report will be prepared to present the results of the above further research and to present a selection of key groups (fully illustrated up to 50 vessels). The main phases as represented by the pottery will be outlined alongside the fabric and form type series for the site.

9.3 **The post-Roman pottery** by Luke Barber

9.3.1 No additional work is proposed

9.4 **The Ceramic Building Material** by Susan Pringle

9.4.1 A report will be prepared for publication based largely on the work undertaken at assessment but taking into account any refinement in dating and interpretation of features. The following items will be included for illustration to accompany the report.

Table 11: Building materials for illustration

Context	*Form*	*Suggested caption*
385	flue x 3	Box-flue tile with combed keying (fabric R4)
403	brick	Brick with signature mark (fabric R7)
409	flue x 1	Box-flue tile with scored diagonal lattice keying (fabric R10).
409	tegula x 2	Tegula with signature mark (fabric R4)
433	flue x 4	Box-flue or voussoir tile with combed keying and circular vent (fabric R4)
433	brick	Brick with signature mark (fabric R7)
635	tegula	Tegula with lower cutaway type C (fabric R1)
695	tegula	Tegula with signature mark (fabric R1)
736	tegula mammata	Tegula mammata with boss c. 45 x 35 x 15mm (fabric R8)

9.5 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

9.5.1 It is recommended that a summary report be prepared for publication. This will include an overall quantification table showing the Number of individual Specimens (NISP) for each taxa as there is insufficient data present to merit a detailed examination of age, body part or butchery patterns, general observations will be made.

9.6 The Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

9.6.1 A report will be produced summarising the remains and providing a more accurate estimate of age.

9.7 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

9.7.1 It is recommended that no further detailed work be undertaken on this assemblage at present, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future. A summary report will be included in the publication and the handwritten assessment summary retained in the archive.

9.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

9.8.1 It is proposed to fully list the stone on Geological Material Archive sheets prior to discarding the majority of the material. The only piece for retention is the Folkestone stone quern fragment. Although no further analysis is proposed the quern material should be mentioned in the main site narrative and the complete upper stone illustrated.

9.9 The Mortar by Luke Barber

9.9.1 The material will be discarded and no further work is proposed.

9.10 The Shell by Trista Clifford

9.10.1 No further work is required.

9.11 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

9.11.1 Local parallels should be sought for the briquetage vessels, which may originate from or bear similar fabrics to those found at Scotney Court (Barber 1998) and an attempt made to place the material within a local and regional context. A summary report will be prepared for inclusion.

9.12 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Trista Clifford

9.12.1 No report need be included for publication

9.13 The Nails and other Metalwork by Trista Clifford

9.13.1 A short report should be included for publication relating to the nails. The other metalwork objects have been recorded for the archive but need not be included for publication.

9.14 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

9.14.1 Further recourse should be made to the standard catalogues and a short report on the stratified coins produced for publication.

9.14.2 An expanded report on the Roman small finds incorporating comparison with local sites should be included for publication. Allowance should be made for c.30 illustrations.

9.15 The Environmental Sample by Lucy Allott

9.15.1 37 of the 58 samples taken produced little or no charred botanical remains and no further work is recommended for these samples. Macrobotanical remains from samples <12>, <37>, <39>, <45>, <52>, <54>, are considered worthy of further analysis and identification because they contained diverse, well preserved remains or large quantities of botanical remains. A further 15 samples contained small amounts of charred plant remains that may be considered for further analysis if the contexts are of particular interest.

9.15.2 Charcoal identifications made during the assessment should be included in the publication report. Further analysis is recommended for samples <39> and <41> from context [433] to establish whether the smaller fractions of charcoal contain additional taxa to those already identified.

10.0 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING PROPOSALS

10.1 *Publication Synopsis*

10.1.1 These excavations form a significant contribution to the known archaeology of the area and as such it is proposed to publish the results of the site as an article with an interpretation-led site narrative integrated with data from find and environmental material where appropriate. Specialist reports will be prepared for certain categories and these will either be included in the publication or integrated into the site narrative with the full reports lodged with the research archive.

10.1.2 The site will be examined in terms of overall phasing and interpretation of features and land use. Reference will be made to relevant contemporary sites, both locally and more further a field, where available, in attempt to put the site in a local and regional context. The research areas outlined above will provide the main focus for the discussion.

10.1.3 The report will include results from all phases of fieldwork. Appropriate maps, plans, sections, table and illustrations of significant artefacts will be used as illustrations in the report. It is envisaged that the report will either be submitted for publication in *Archaeologia Cantiana* or a stand-alone monograph bringing together sites excavated in the Ashford area by ASE.

10.1.4 It is proposed the article will follow the publication synopsis outlined below, resulting in an illustrated article of up to 11000 words.

Working Title

Archaeological Investigations at the Former Oil Depot Site, Bramble Lane, Wye, Ashford, Kent

Introduction

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

Excavation Methodology *(100)*

Excavation Results *(4000)*

Introduction
Prehistoric
Roman
Post-Roman

Artefactual Evidence

Pottey	*(2000; 50 illust)*
Ceramic Building Material	*(800; 12 illust)*
Worked Flint	*(200)*
Finds & Reg Finds	*(1200; up to 30 illust)*

Environmental Evidence
Botanical Remains *(800)*
Charcoal *(600)*

Discussion: Suggested Topics *(1000)*
Development of the Roman Landscape

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

10.2 *Artefacts and Archive Deposition*

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

11.0 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

11.1 Staffing

11.1.1 The project team will be composed as follows:

Table 12: Project team

Team Member	Initials	Tasks
Clive Meaton	CM	Site Analysis; Report production; archive collation
Louise Rayner	LR	Report production; Project Manager
Chris Butler	LA	Flint work analysis
Anna Doherty	AD	Pottery
Susan Pringle	SP	Ceramic building material
Lucy Allott	LA	Environmental analysis
Lucy Sibun	LS	Animal Bone
Justin Russell	JR	Illustrations
Fiona Griffin	FG	Illustrations
Nicki Bettley	NB	Archive collation & deposition

11.2 Resources

11.2.1 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.

Table 12: Resources required for analysis and publication

Task	Team Member	Person Day
Specialist Analysis & Reporting		
Roman Pottery analysis & text	AD	8
CBM report	SP	2
Worked flint analysis & text	CB	0.5
Finds & Reg Finds report	TC	8
Plant Remains analysis & text	LA	4
Charcoal analysis & text	LA	3
Animal Bone report	LS	1
Human Bone report	LS	1
Illustration and Preparation of Report		
Prepare plans and sections for publication	FG	5
Illustrate artefacts (Pottery up to 50 items)	HF	10
Illustrate artefact (stone, finds)	HF	8
Grouping, final checking of phases and landuse	CM	15
Report text (inc. background research)	CM	10
Project management	LR	2
Report Edit	LR	2
Report post-ref edit	LR	1
Archive Preparation		
Compilation and deposition of archive	NB	1
Publication Grant		Fee

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Appendix I: Context register and post excavation data

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
1	Deposit			Made Ground				
2	Deposit			Natural gravel rich drift deposit				
3	Deposit			Natural silt clay drift deposit				
4	Deposit			Contaminated Ground				
5	Cut	6		Cut of ditch SE-NW aligned				Linear
6	Fill		5	Fill of 5	1			Linear
7	Cut	8		Cut of shallow ditch SW-NE aligned	1		30.60m OD	Ditch - Feature E
8	Fill		7	Fill of 7		120-250AD		Ditch - Feature E
9	Cut	10 & 56		Rectangular pit			30.51m OD	Pit Cut
10	Fill		9	Upper fill of pit cut 9		50-160AD		Pit Fill
11	Cut	12		Generic Feature Number - Linear gully aligned NW-SE				Voided Context
12	Fill		11	Generic Fill of Feature Number 11		LIA-Early Roman		Cleaning - Feature F
13	Cut	14		Heart shaped cut/tree throw			30.54m OD	Tree Bole
14	Fill		13	Fill of tree throw cut 13		70-200AD		Tree Bole Fill
15	Cut	16		Amorphous cut of tree throw				Tree Bole
16	Fill		15	Fill of tree throw cut 15		15th-17th C.		Tree Bole Fill
17	Cut	18		Sub- oval pit			30.57m OD	Pit Cut
18	Fill		17	Fill of pit cut 17		Post Med + Roman		Pit Fill
19	Cut	20		Generic Feature Number - Linear gully aligned NE-SW	26			Voided Context
20	Fill		19	Generic Fill of Feature Number 19		70-200AD		Cleaning - Feature D
21	Cut	22		Generic Feature Number - Linear ditch aligned SW-SE				Voided Context
22	Fill		21	Generic Fill of Feature Number 22	27			Cleaning - Feature C
23	Cut	24		Ditch cut through Feature Number 19	26		30.88m OD	Ditch - Feature D
24	Fill		23	Fill of ditch cut 23	26			Ditch - Feature D
25	Cut	26		Boxed L-section through Feature Numbers 19 & 21	26		30.75m OD	Ditch - Feature D
26	Fill		25	Fill of cut 25	26			Ditch - Feature D
27	Cut	28		Boxed L-section through Feature Numbers 19 & 21	27		30.58m OD	Ditch - Feature C
28	Fill		27	Fill of cut 27	27			Ditch - Feature C
29	Cut	30		Ditch cut through Feature Number 21	27			Ditch - Feature C

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
30	Fill		29	Fill of cut 29	27	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature C
31	Cut	32		Cut of gully through Feature Number 11	6		30.56m OD	Gully - Feature F
32	Fill		31	Fill of 31	6	50-100AD		Gully - Feature F
33	Cut	34		Box section through intersecting gullies	4		30.49m OD	Gully - Feature G
34	Fill		33	Fill of 33	4			Gully - Feature G
35	Cut	36		Box section through intersecting gullies	1		30.49m OD	Ditch - Featue E
36	Fill		35	Fill of 35	1	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature E
37	Layer			Modern concrete				
38	Cut	39		Possible recut of pit 17		Post Med + Roman	30.57m OD	Pit Cut
39	Fill		38	Fill of pit 38		120-200AD		Pit Fill
40	Cut	41		Cut through linear gully/ditch NE-SW aligned	1		30.49m OD	Ditch - Feature E
41	Fill		40	Fill of linear cut 40	1	LIA-Roman		Ditch - Feature E
42	Cut	43		Sub- circular pit cut			30.45m OD	Pit Cut
43	Fill		42	Fill of pit cut 42		Late 13th-14th C		Pit Fill
44	Cut	45		Cut through linear gully - (same as 33)	4		30.55m OD	Gully - Feature G
45	Fill		44	Fill of gully cut 44	4			Gully - Feature G
46	Cut	47		Possible cut of small post hole			30.53m OD	Cut of P/H
47	Fill		46	Fill of 46				Fill of P/H
48	Cut	49		Cut of possible modern linear			30.46m OD	Linear
49	Fill		48	Fill of cut 48		Roman + post-Med		Linear
50	Cut	51		Generic Feature Number - Linear gully aligned NW-SE				Voided Context
51	Fill		50	Generic Fill of Feature Number 50	4			Cleaning - Feature G
52	Cut	53		Ditch cut through Feature Number 11	6		30.46m OD	Gully - Feature F
53	Fill		52	Fill of 52	6			Gully - Feature F
54	Cut	55		Ditch cut through Feature Number 50	4	Coin 707-361AD	30.50m OD	Gully - Feature G
55	Fill		54	Fill of 54	4			Gully - Feature G
56	Fill		9	Lower Fill of pit cut 9				Pit Fill
57	Cut	58		Cut of pit			30.58m OD	Pit Cut
58	Fill		57	Fill of pit cut 57		Post Med.		Pit Fill
59	Cut	60,79,80,81, 88		Cut of rectangular pit			30.76m OD	Pit Cut
60	Fill		59	Upper fill of pit cut 59		120-250AD		Pit Fill

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
61	Pit	62		1 of 3 intercutting pits - see cuts 84 & 86			30.57m OD	Pit Cut
62	Fill		61	Fill of pit cut 61		120-200AD		Pit Fill
63	Cut	64		Generic Feature Number - Ditch aligned NE-SW (see 7,35,40)				Voided Context
64	Fill		63	Generic Fill of Feature Number 63	1	LIA/Roman		Cleaning - Feature E
65	Cut	66		Ditch cut through Feature Number 50	4		30.37m OD	Gully - Feature G
66	Fill		65	Fill of 65	4			Gully - Feature G
67	Cut	68		Generic Feature Number - aligned SW-NE		Roman Tile		Voided Context
68	Fill		67	Generic Fill of Feature Number 67	3			Cleaning - Feature I
69	Cut	70		Box section through intersecting gullies (Feature Nos. 50 & 67)	4		In error	Gully - Feature G
70	Fill		69	Fill of 69	4			Gully - Feature G
71	Cut	72		Box section through intersecting gullies (Feature Nos. 50 & 67)	3		In error	Ditch - Feature L
72	Fill		71	Fill of 71	3	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature L
73	Cut	74		Box through intersecting pit cut 61 and gully (Feature No. 50)	5		In error	Gully - Feature G
74	Fill		73	Fill of gully cut 73	5			Gully - Feature G
75	Cut	76		Generic Feature Number - E-W aligned gully				Voided Context
76	Fill		75	Generic Upper Fill of Feature No.75	8			Cleaning - Feature I
77	Cut	78		Generic Feature Number - SW-SE aligned gully/ditch				Voided Context
78	Fill		77	Generic Upper Fill of Feature No. 77	7			Cleaning - Feature H
79	Fill		59	Blue capping layer below 60 in pit cut 59				Pit Fill
80	Fill		59	Orange clay capping layer below 79 in pit cut 59				Pit Fill
81	Fill		59	Layer of modern contamination in pit cut 59				Pit Fill
82	Cut	83		Sub- circulat modern pit?			30.44m OD	Pit Cut
83	Fill		82	Fill of 83				Pit Fill
84	Cut	85		1 of 3 intercutting pits - see cuts 61 & 86		Roman	30.57m OD	Pit Cut
85	Fill		84	Fill of pit cut 84		70-200AD		Pit Fill
86	Cut	87		1 of 3 intercutting pits - see cuts 61 & 84			30.57m OD	Pit Cut
87	Fill		86	Fill of pit cut 86		70-200AD		Pit Fill
88	Fill		59	Green/Grey lining of pit cut 59				Pit Fill
89	Cut	89		Cut of pit at intersection with Feature No. 50			30.57m OD	Pit Cut
90	Fill		89	Fill of 89		50-160AD		Pit Fill
91	Cut	92		Ditch cut though Feature No. 50 at intersection with pit cut 89	5		30.63m OD	Gully - Feature G
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch**	**Spot Date**	**Section**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**

					Group		Levels	
92	Fill		91	Fill of 91	5			Gully - Feature G
93	Cut	94		Possible posthole			30.44m OD	Cut of P/H
94	Fill		93	Fill of 93				Fill of P/H
95	Cut	96		Possible posthole			30.45m OD	Cut of P/H
96	Fill		95	Fill of 95		120-190AD		Fill of P/H
97	Cut	98		Cut of modern feature overlying pit cut 99			30.76m OD	Pit Cut
98	Fill		97	Fill of 97		Post Med.		Pit Fill
99	Cut	100		Pit cut below modern cut 97			30.76m OD	Pit Cut
100	Fill		99	Fill of 99		50-100AD		Pit Fill
101	Cut	102		Ditch cut through Feature No. 50	5		30.71m OD	Gully - Feature G
102	Fill		101	Fill of 101	5			Gully - Feature G
103	Cut	104		Cut of pit, itself cut by pit 89			30.57m OD	Pit Cut
104	Fill		103	Fill of 103		LIA/Early Roman		Pit Fill
105	Cut	106 &107		Posthole			30.62m OD	Cut of P/H
106	Fill		105	Upper fill of 105		70-200AD		Fill of P/H
107	Fill		105	Halo fill of 105				Fill of P/H
108	Cut	109		Cut of shallow gully	6		30.67m OD	Gully - Feature F ?
109	Fill		112	Fill of 108	6			Gully - Feature F ?
110	Cut	111		Possible posthole			30.66m OD	Cut of P/H
111	Fill		110	Primary fill of 110				Fill of P/H
112	Fill		110	Upper fill of 110				Fill of P/H
113	Fill		114	Fill of 114		70-100AD		Fill of P/H
114	Cut	113		Posthole			30.65m OD	Cut of P/H
115	Fill		116	Fill of 116				Fill of P/H
116	Cut	115		Posthole			30.64m OD	Cut of P/H
117	Fill		118	Fill of 118				Fill of P/H
118	Cut	117		Posthole			30.67m OD	Cut of P/H
119	Fill		120	Fill of 120		70-200AD		Fill of P/H
120	Cut	119		Posthole			30.62m OD	Cut of P/H
121	Fill		122	Fill of 122				Fill of P/H
122	Cut	121		Posthole			30.52m OD	Cut of P/H
123	Fill		124	Fill of 124				Fill of P/H
124	Cut	123		Posthole			30.62m OD	Cut of P/H
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch**	**Spot Date**	**Section**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**

					Group		Levels	
125	Fill		126	Fill of 126				Fill of P/H
126	Cut	125		Posthole			30.52m OD	Cut of P/H
127	Cut	128		Cut of rectangular pit			30.55m OD	Pit Cut
128	Fill		127	Fill of 127		70-200AD		Pit Fill
129	Cut/Fill			Generic Feature Number (cut & fill) - NW-SE aligned gully/ditch	24	120-250AD		Cleaning - Feature A
130	Cut/Fill			Generic Feature Number (cut & fill) - NW-SE aligned gully/ditch	25			Cleaning - Feature B
131	Cut/Fill			Generic Feature Number (cut & fill) - NW-SE aligned gully/ditch		50-160AD		Linear – Cleaning
132	Cut	133		Ditch cut through Feature No.131			30.72m OD	Linear
133	Fill		132	Ditch fill in 132		100-200AD		Linear
134	Cut/Fill			Generic Feature Number (cut & fill) - NW-SE aligned gully/ditch	9	120-250AD		Cleaning - Feature J
135	Cut	136		Posthole, and possible building alignment			30.51m OD	Cut of P/H
136	Fill		135	Posthole fill		LIA		Fill of P/H
137	Cut	138		Posthole, and possible building alignment			30.57m OD	Cut of P/H
138	Fill		137	Posthole fill		140-250AD		Fill of P/H
139	Cut	140		Posthole, and possible building alignment			30.63m OD	Cut of P/H
140	Fill		139	Posthole fill		70-200AD		Fill of P/H
141	Cut	142		Posthole, and possible building alignment			30.50m OD	Cut of P/H
142	Fill		141	Posthole fill		Post Med.		Fill of P/H
143	Cut	144		Posthole, and possible building alignment			30.41m OD	Cut of P/H
144	Fill		143	Posthole fill				Fill of P/H
145	Fill		146	Upper ditch fill	24	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature A
146	Cut	145 & 147		Ditch cut	24		30.60m OD	Ditch - Feature A
147	Fill		146	Lower ditch fill	24			Ditch - Feature A
148	Fill		149	Mixed fill of 149				Linear
149	Cut	148		Possible ditch/gully cut			30.52m OD	Linear
150	Fill		151	Fill of 151		70-200AD		Fill of P/H
151	Cut	150		Possible small pit/large posthole			30.59m OD	Cut of P/H
152	Cut	153		Ditch cut through Feature No. 130	25		30.50m OD	Ditch - Feature B
153	Fill		152	Fill of 152	25			Ditch - Feature B
154	Cut	155		Ditch cut through Feature No.21				Modern
155	Fill		154	Fill of 154		70-200AD		Modern
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch**	**Spot Date**	**Section**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**

					Group		Levels	
156	Void			Voided Context				Voided Context
157	Void			Voided Context				Voided Context
158	Cut	159		Modern ditch			30.29m 30.43m OD	Modern
159	Fill		158	Fill of modern ditch				Modern
160	Skeleton		161	Articulated skeleton				Burial
161	Cut	160,162		Grave cut			30.29m - 30.42m OD	Burial
162	Fill		161	Grave fill		50-200AD		Burial
163	Fill		165	Upper ditch fill	24			Ditch - Feature A
164	Fill		165	Lower ditch fill	24	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature A
165	Cut	163 & 164		Ditch Cut	24		30.51m OD	Ditch - Feature a
166	Cut	167		Ditch cut through Feature No. 130	25		30.53m OD	Ditch - Feature B
167	Fill		166	Fill of 166	25			Ditch - Feature B
168	Cut	169		Ditch cut through Feature No. 63	1		30.19m OD	Ditch - Feature E
169	Fill		168	Fill of 168	1	50-170AD		Ditch - Feature E
170	Cut	171		Box section through intersecting gullies (Feature nos. 63 and 134)	1		30.18m OD	Ditch - Feature E
171	Fill		170	Fill of gully 170 (Feature 63)	1	Roman Tile		Ditch - Feature E
172	Cut	173		Box section through intersecting gullies (Feature nos. 63 and 134)	9		30.18m OD	Ditch - Feature J
173	Fill		172	Fill of gully 172 (Feature 134)	9			Ditch - Feature J
174	Fill		175	Fill of ditch cut 175	7	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature H
175	Cut	174		Ditch cut through Feature No. 77	7		30.30m OD	Ditch - Feature H
176	Cut	177		Ditch cut through Feature No. 75	8		30.21m OD	Ditch - Feature I
177	Fill		176	Fill of 176	8			Ditch - Feature I
178	Cut	179		Ditch cut	1		30.38m OD	Ditch - Feature E
179	Fill		178	Fill of 178	1	50-100AD		Ditch - Feature E
180	Cut	181		Possible posthole			30.18m OD	Cut of P/H
181	Fill		180	Fill of posthole				Fill of P/H
182	Cut	183		Ditch cut through Feature No. 77	7		30.37m OD	Ditch - Feature H
183	Fill		182	Fill of 182	7	50-150AD		Ditch - Feature H
184	Cut	185		Ditch cut through Feature No. 75	8		30.37m OD	Ditch - Featue I
185	Fill		184	Fill of 184	8			Ditch - Feature I
186	Cut	187		Ditch cut through FeatureNo. 134	9		30.23m OD	Ditch - Feature J
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch**	**Spot Date**	**Section**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**

					Group		Levels	
187	Fill		186	Fill of 186	9	Roman Tile		Ditch - Feature J
188	Cut	189		Truncated pit cut			30.38m OD	Pit Cut
189	Fill		188	Fill of pit 188		50-160AD		Pit Fill
190	Cut	191,206		Pit. Cuts pit 217.			30.37m OD	Pit Cut
191	Fill		190/217	Cleaning layer over intercutting pits	7	70-200AD		Pit Fill
192	Cut	193		Ditch cut through Feature no. 77	7		30.53m OD	Ditch - Feature H
193	Fill		192	Fill of 192	7			Ditch - Feature H
194	Cut	195		Ditch cut through Feature No. 67	3		30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature L
195	Fill		194	Ditch fill in 194	3	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature L
196	Cut?	197		Truncated cut? Links cuts 194 and 86 (1of 3 intercutting pits)			30.48m OD	Pit Cut
197	Fill		196	Fill of 196				Pit Fill
198	Cut	199		Prehistoric pit/tress throw? - Banana shaped			30.50m OD	Tree Bole?
199	Fill		198	Fill of possible pit 198				Tree Bole Fill?
200	Cut	201		Terminus of gully - Feature no. 77	7			Ditch - Feature H
201	Fill		200	Fill of gully terminus 200	7	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature H
202	Fill		203	Fill of 203	9	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature J
203	Cut	202		Ditch cut through Feature No. 134	9			Ditch - Feature J
204	Fill		205	Fill of recut	9	170-250AD		Ditch - Feature J
205	Cut	205		Recut ditch through Feature No. 134. Cuts earlier ditch 203	9			Ditch - Featrue J
206	Fill		190	Principal fill of pit cut 190		70-200AD		Pit Fill
207	Cut	208,209		Cut of burnt recut pit/hearth/small kiln			30.71m OD	Pit Cut
208	Fill		207	Upper fill of 207		Roman		Pit Fill
209	Fill		207	Lower fill of 207		50-160AD		Pit Fill
210	Cut	211, 212		Pit, possibly cut by 207			30.71m OD	Pit Cut
211	Fill		210	Upper fill of 210				Pit Fill
212	Fill		210	Lower fill of 210				Pit Fill
213	Cut	214		Discrete sub--oval pit			30.41m OD	Pit Cut
214	Fill		213	Single fill of pit		70-200AD		Pit Fill
215	Cut	216		Same as 213				Pit Cut
216	Fill		215	Same as 214				Pit Fill
217	Cut	218		Earliest pit, cut by 190			30.35m - 30.37m OD	Pit Cut
218	Fill		217	Pit fill				Pit Fill
219	Cut	220		Possible recut at sw end of burnt pit 207				Pit Cut
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch**	**Spot Date**	**Section**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**

					Group		Levels	
220	Fill		219	Fill of 219				Pit Fill
221	Cut	222		Box section ditch cut through Feature No. 67 (221 cuts 223)	3		30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature L
222	Fill		221	Fill of 221	3	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature L
223	Cut	224		Box section ditch cut through Feature No.77 (223 cut by 221)	7		30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature H
224	Fill		223	Fill of 223	7			Ditch - Feature H
225	Cut	226		Group of 5 stakeholes in base of 223				Stakeholes
226	Fill		225	Fill of stakeholes 225				Stakehole Fill
227	Cut	228		Cut of elongated oval pit			30.50m OD	Pit Cut
228	Fill		227	Fill of 227		50-160AD		Pit Fill
229	Cut	230		Sub- rectangular pit, cut by 232			30.50m OD	Pit Cut
230	Fill		229	Fill of 229		70-200AD		Pit Fill
231	Cut	252		Cut in base of 229			30.50m OD	Pit Cut
232	Cut	233		Cut of youngest pit which cuts 229			30.50m OD	Pit Cut
233	Fill		232	Fill of pit		50-160AD		Pit Fill
234	Cut	235		Oval pit/hearth			30.33m OD	Pit Cut
235	Fill		234	Fill of 234		70-200AD		Pit Fill
236	Cut	237		3 stakholes surrounding cut 234				Stakeholes
237	Fill		236	Fill of stakeholes				Stakehole Fill
238	Cut	239		Pit, cut by recut ditch 240			30.42m OD	Pit Cut
239	Fill		238	Fill of pit 238		70-200AD		Pit Fill
240	Cut	241		Recut ditch which cuts both pit 230, and earlier ditch 242	9		30.42m OD	Ditch - Feature J
241	Fill		240	Fill of recut	9	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature J
242	Cut	243		Earliest ditch cut exposed in this section	9		30.42m OD	Ditch - Feature J
243	Fill		242	Fill of 243	9	50-200AD		Ditch - Feature j
244	Cut	245		Pit cut, next to 246			30.39m OD	Pit Cut
245	Fill		244	Fill of 244				Pit Fill
246	Cut	247		Small pit cut, next to 244			30.39m OD	Pit Cut
247	Fill		246	Fill of 246				Pit Fill
248	Cut	249		Ditch cut through Feature No. 67, and cuts pit 250	3		30.37m OD	Ditch - Feature L
249	Fill		248	Fill of 248	3			Ditch - Feature L
250	Cut	251		Small pit, cut by 248			30.37m OD	Pit Cut
251	Fill		250	Fill of 250				Pit Fill
252	Fill		231	Fill of 231				Pit Fill
253	Cut	254		Cut of elongated pit			30.43m OD	Pit Cut

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
254	Fill		253	Fill of 253				Pit Fill
255	Cut	256		Cut of elongated pit			30.44m OD	Pit Cut
256	Fill		255	Fill of 255		LIA/Roman		Pit Fill
257	Cut	258		Ditch cut through Feature No. 134. Cuts postholes 289 & 291?	9		30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature J
258	Fill		257	Fill of 257	9	140-250AD		Ditch - Feature J
259	Cut	260		Pit which cuts pit 261				Pit Cut
260	Fill		259	Fill of 259		50-200AD		Pit Fill
261	Cut	262		Pit, cut by 259			30.27m & 30.32m OD	Pit Cut
262	Fill		261	Fill of 261		70-200AD		Pit Fill
263	Cut	264		Gully, cut by ditch Feature No. 134			30.26m OD	Linear
264	Fill		263	Fill of 263				Linear
265	Cut	266		Ditch intersection. Relationship unclear. Feature No.134	9			Ditch - Feature J
266	Fill		265	Fill of 265	9			Ditch - Feature J
267	Cut	268		Ditch intersection. Relationship unclear. Feature No. 67	3			Ditch - Feature L
268	Fill		267	Fill of 267	3			Ditch - Feature I
269	Cut	270, 280		Sub-circular pit			30.49m OD	Pit Cut
270	Fill		269	Fill of 269		130/150-250AD		Pit Fill
271	Cut	272		Possible Post-med posthole			30.31m OD	Cut of P/H
272	Fill		271	Fill of posthole		Post Med.		Fill of P/H
273	Cut	274		Generic Feature No. for Ring Gully			30.30m OD	Voided Context
274	Fill		273	Generic Fill for ring gully 273	10			Cleaning - Feature M
275	Cut	276,277		NW terminus of ring gully 273	10		30.39m OD	Ring Gully - Feature M
276	Fill		275	Fill of 275	10	LIA/Early Roman		Ring Gully - Feature M
277	Fill		275	Fill in broken pot, placed in terminus slot of ring gully 273	10			Ring Gully - Feature M
278	Cut	279		Cut through central segment of ring gully 273	10	70-200AD		Ring Gully - Feature M
279	Fill		278	fill of 278	10		30.40m OD	Ring Gully - Feature M
280	Fill		269	Earliest greenish fill of 269				Pit Fill
281	Cut	282		Irreguar shaped natural feature? containing bluish green clay			30.29m OD	Natural?
282	Fill		281	Fill of 281				Natural?
283	Cut	284		Pit			30.48m OD	Pit Cut
284	Fill		283	Fill of pit		50/70-120AD		Pit Fill
285	Cut	286		NE terminus of ring gully 273	10		30.35m OD	Ring Gully - Feature M

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
286	Fill		285	Fill of 285	10	70/80-130AD		Ring Gully - Feature M
287	Cut	288		Group of 4 stakeholes in the base of ring gully 273	10			Ring Gully - Feature M
288	Fill		287	Fill of stakeholes	10			Ring Gully - Feature M
289	Cut	290		Possible truncated posthole on east side of 257/299 recut			30.48m OD	Cut of P/H
290	Fill		289	Fill of posthole 289		50-200AD		Fill of P/H
291	Cut	292		Possible truncated posthole on west side of 257				Cut of P/H
292	Fill		291	Fill of posthole 291				Fill of P/H
293	Cut	294		Post Hole		Roman Box Flue	30.46m OD	Cut of P/H
294	Fill		293	Fill of 293		LIA/Roman		Fill of P/H
295	Cut	296		Possible posthole alongside Feature No. 134			30.41m OD	Cut of P/H
296	Fill		295	Fill of 295		50-200AD		Fill of P/H
297	Cut	298		NW terminal recut of Feature No. 134	9		30.42m OD	Ditch - Feature J
298	Fill		297	Fill of 297	9			Ditch - Feature J
299	Cut	300		Recut of 257, Feature No134	9			Ditch - Feature J
300	Fill		299	Fill of 299	9			Ditch - Feature J
301	Cut/Fill			Generic Feature Number - NW/SE aligned gully/ditch	12	70-200AD		Cleaning - Feature K
302	Cut	303		Ditch cut through Feature No. 301	12		30.30m & 30.38m OD	Ditch - Feature K
303	Fill		302	Fill of 302	12	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature K
304	Cut	305		Post/stake hole in base of 302				Cut of P/H
305	Fill		304	Fill of 304				Fill of P/H
306	Cut	307		Ditch slot through Feature No. 301	12		30.34m OD	Ditch - Feature K
307	Fill		306	Fill of 306	12			Ditch - Feature K
308	Cut	309		Ditch slot through Feature No. 301	12		30.51m OD	Ditch - Feature K
309	Fill		308	Fill of 308	12	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature K
310	Cut	311		Gully, NE/SW aligned	3		30.44m & 30.39m OD	Ditch - Feature L
311	Fill		310	Fill of 310	3	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature L
312	Cut	313		Posthole alongside 310, possibly cut by 310			30.44m OD	Cut of P/H
313	Fill		312	Fill of 312				Fill of P/H
314	Cut	315		Cut of squarish pit			30.40m OD	Pit Cut
315	Fill		314	Fill of 314				Pit Fill
316	Deposit			Sub-soil				Desposit
317	Cut/Fill			Generic Feature No. - NW/SE aligned gully	13			Cleaning - Feature O

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
318	Cut	319		NW terminal cut of Feature No. 317	13			Ditch - Feature O
319	Fill		318	Fill of 318	13			Ditch - Feature O
320	Cut	321		Ditch slot through Feature No. 67	3		30.37m OD	Ditch - Feature L
321	Fill		320	Fill of 320	3	50-160AD		Ditch - Feature L
322	Cut	323		Ditch slot through Feature No. 317	13		30.36m OD	Ditch - Feature O
323	Fill		322	Fill of 322	13	50-100AD		Ditch - Feature O
324	Cut	325		Small pit on eastern edge of large recut pits			30.29m OD	Pit Cut
325	Fill		324	Fill of 324		LIA/Roman		Pit Fill
326	Cut	327		Possible small posthole, immediately to NW of 324			30.32m OD	Cut of P/H
327	Fill		326	Fill of 326				Fill of P/H
328	Cut	329		Ditch cut through Feature No. 301, cuts pit 330	12		30.52m OD	Ditch - Feature k
329	Fill		330	Fill of 329	12	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature K
330	Cut	331		Pit. Cut by ditch 301 and pit 332			30.43m & 30.52m OD	Pit Cut
331	Fill		330	Fill of 330		Roman Brick		Pit Fill
332	Cut	333		Latest pit. Cuts earlier pit 330			30.39m OD	Pit Cut
333	Fill		332	Fill of 332		120-250AD		Pit Fill
334	Cut	335		Central segment through ring gully 273	11		30.38m OD	Ring Gully - Feature N
335	Fill		334	Fill of 334	11	70-200AD		Ring gully - Feature N
336	Cut	337		SW terminus of ring gully 273	11			Ring Gully - Feature N
337	Fill		336	Fill of 336	11	LIA/Roman		Ring Gully - Feature N
338	Cut	339		Charcoal rich pit, which cuts 340 and 344			30.31m OD	Pit Cut
339	Fill		338	Fill of 338		70-200AD		Pit Fill
340	Cut	341		Pit. Cut by 338 and 342			30.30m OD	Pit Cut
341	Fill		340	Fill of 340				Pit Fill
342	Cut	343		Small posthole. Cuts 340			30.30m OD	Cut of P/H
343	Fill		343	Fill of 342				Fill of P/H
344	Cut	345		Pit. Cut by 338			30.29m OD	Pit Cut
345	Fill		344	Fill of 344				Pit Fill
346	Cut/Fill			Generic Feature No. for possible enclosure ditch	14	120-250AD		Cleaning - Feature P
347	Cut	348		Ditch cut through Feature No. 301. Cut by posthole 349	13		30.44m OD	Ditch - Feature O
348	Fill		347	Fill of 347	13			Ditch - Feature O
349	Cut	350		Posthole. Cuts linear Feature 301			30.44m OD	Cut of P/H
350	Fill		349	Fill of 349				Fill of P/H

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
351	Cut	352		Terminus ditch cut through Feature 317	13		30.35m OD	Ditch - Feature O
352	Fill		351	Fill of 351	13			Ditch - Feature O
353	Cut	354,359		Junction box section. Feature No.346. Cut by 355 (Feature 63)	14		30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature P
354	Fill		353	Upper fill of 353	14			Ditch - Feature P
355	Cut	356		Junction box section. Feature No. 63. Cuts 353 (Feature 346)	1		30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature E
356	Fill		355	Fill of 355	1			Ditch - Feature E
357	Cut	358		Ditch cut through Feature 346	14		30.47m OD	Ditch - Feature P
358	Fill		357	Fill of 357	14			Ditch - Feature P
359	Fill		353	Lower fill of 353. Below 354	14			Ditch - Feature P
360	Cut	361		Squarish posthole			30.30m OD	Cut of P/H
361	Fill		360	Fill of 360		Post Med.		Fill of P/H
362	Cut	363		Ditch cut through Feature No. 301	12		30.30m OD	Ditch - Feature K
363	Fill		362	Fill of 362	12			Ditch - Feature K
364	Cut	365		Possible posthole (east of 100E 260N)			30.37m OD	Cut of P/H
365	Fill		364	Fill of 364				Fill of P/H
366	Cut	367		Possible posthole (east of 100E 260N)			30.37m OD	Cut of P/H
367	Fill		366	Fill of 366				Fill of P/H
368	Cut	369		Ditch cut through Feature No.63. Cut by pit 370	1		30.59m OD	Ditch - Feature E
369	Fill		368	Fill of 368	1	70-120AD		Ditch - Feature E
370	Cut	371		Rectangular pit. Cuts 368			30.53m OD	Pit Cut
371	Fill		370	Fill of 370				Pit Fill
372	Structure			Pluto related large concrete tank/storage/ pumping station			Base c.29.40m	Modern
373	Structure			As above				Modern
374	Cut	375		Posthole south of large intercutting pit feature			30.27m OD	Cut of P/H
375	Fill		374	Fill of 374				Fill of P/H
376	Cut	377		Possible posthole, cut by tree bowl			30.49m OD	Cut of P/H
377	Fill		376	Fill of 376		Post Med.		Fill of P/H
378	Cut	379		Tree bowl/geology?				Tree Bole?
379	Fill		378	Fill of 378				Tree Bole Fill?
380	Cut	381		Pit on NE edge of intercutting pits. Cut by linear 301				Intercut Pit Feature
381	Fill		380	Fill of 380				Intercut Pit Feature
382	Cut	383		Very truncated pit, on NE corner of large area of intercutting pits			30.29m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
383	Fill		382	Fill of 382				Intercut Pit Feature

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
384	Cut	385		Large pit at NW of intercutting pits. Cut by Geol. Test pit.			30.29m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
385	Fill		384	Fill of 384		120-190AD		Intercut Pit Feature
386	Cut	387		Yougest pit in SW Quad of inteructting pit feature			30.29m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
387	Fill		386	Fill of 386		120-200AD		Intercut Pit Feature
388	Cut	389		Tuncated pit in SW of intercutting pit feature			30.29m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
389	Fill		388	Fill of 388				Intercut Pit Feature
390	Cut	391		Truncated pit. Cut by linear feature 301			30.28m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
391	Fill		390	Fill of 390		Roman Brick		Intercut Pit Feature
392	Cut	393		Elongated oval pit in SE Quad of intercutting pit feature			30.32m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
393	Fill		392	Fill of 392				Intercut Pit Feature
394	Cut	395		Small sub- circular pit at SE extent of intercutting pit feature			30.32m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
395	Fill		394	Fill of 394		50-160AD		Intercut Pit Feature
396	Cut	397		Sub- oval pit in intercutting pit feature. Cut by 398 and cuts 406			30.29m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
397	Fill		396	Fill of 396				Intercut Pit Feature
398	Cut	399, 408		Large pit at southern end of intercutting pit feature			30.32m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
399	Fill		398	Fill of 398		120-200AD		Intercut Pit Feature
400	Cut	401		Pit in intercutting pit feature. Cut by 398			30.32m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
401	Fill		400	Fill of 400		LIA/Roman		Intercut Pit Feature
402	Cut	403		Large pit in intercutting pit feature. Cut by 398			30.29m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
403	Fill		402	Fill of 402		Roman CBM		Intercut Pit Feature
404	Cut	405		Small posthole on edge of intercutting pit feature			30.29m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
405	Fill		404	Fill of 404				Intercut Pit Feature
406	Cut	407		Truncated pit in intercutting pit feature. Cut by 392, 398			30.32m OD	Intercut Pit Feature
407	Fill		406	Fill of 406				Intercut Pit Feature
408	Fill		398	Fill of 398. Blue gault clay. Levigation lining???				Intercut Pit Feature
409	Layer			Cleaning layer over intercutting pits		70-200AD		Intercut Pit Feature
410	Cut	411		Ditch K. linear marks eastern edge of intercutting pits	12		30.32m OD	Intercut Pit/Feature K
411	Fill		410	Fill of 410	12			Intercut Pit/Feature K
412	Cut	413		NW-SE aligned gully			30.52m OD	Ditch - Feature V
413	Fill		412	Fill of 412				Ditch - Feature V
414	Cut	415		Tree bowl/geology/rooting?			30.42m OD	Tree Bole?
415	Fill		414	Fill of 414				Tree Bole Fill?
416	Cut	417		Tree bowl			30.51m OD	Tree Bole?

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
417	Fill		416	Fill of tree throw				Tree Bole Fill?
418	Cut	419		Ditch cut through linear feature 346	14		30.27m OD	Ditch - Feature P
419	Fill		418	Fill of 418	14	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature P
420	Cut	421		Ditch junction. Feature no. 346. Cuts 422 (Feature No.67)	14		30.26m OD	Ditch - Feature P
421	Fill		420	Fill of 420	14	Roman Tegula		Ditch - Feature P
422	Cut	423		Ditch junction. Features no. 67. Cut by 420 (Feature No.346)	3		30.26m OD	Ditch - Feature L
423	Fill		422	Fill of 423	3			Ditch - Feature I
424	Cut	425		Small posthole			30.24m OD	Cut of P/H
425	Fill		424	Fill of posthole				Fill of P/H
426	Cut	427		Small posthole. Next to 424			30.34m OD	Cut of P/H
427	Fill		426	Fill of posthole 426		38		Fill of P/H
428	Cut	429,436		Modern pit			30.68m OD	Pit Cut
429	Fill		428	Fill of 428		Post Med.		Pit Fill
430	Cut	431		Ditch slot through 346	14		30.32m OD	Ditch - Feature P
431	Fill		430	Fill of 430	14			Ditch - Feature P
432	Cut	433		Rectangular charcoal rich pit. Cuts linear feature no. 346			30.44m OD	Pit Cut
433	Fill		432	Fill of 432		120-200AD		Pit Fill
434	Cut	435		Gully. NE of linear feature 346. Truncated by Geol.T.Pit			30.54m OD	Ditch - Feature W
435	Fill		434	Fill of 434		50-160AD		Ditch - Feature W
436	Fill		428	Bioturbated fill of 428				Pit Fill
437	Cut	438		Squarish pit. Cuts 439 (linear feature 67)			30.32m OD	Pit Cut
438	Fill		437	Fill of 437				Pit Fill
439	Cut	440,445		Ditch cut through linear feature 67. Cut by pit 437	3		30.32m OD	Ditch - Feature L
440	Fill		439	Fill of 439	3	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature I
441	Cut	442		Small posthole immediately NE of 439			30.33m OD	Cut of P/H
442	Fill		441	Fill of 441		120-250AD		Fill of P/H
443	Cut	444		Ditch cut. NW-SE aligned. Immediately south of concrete tank	15		30.44m OD	Ditch - Feature Q
444	Fill		443	Fill of 443	15	Roman Tile		Ditch - Feature Q
445	Fill		439	Fill of 439. Possibly indicates recut	3			Ditch - Feature L
446	Cut	447		Ditch slot through linear feature 346	14		30.22m OD	Ditch - Feature p
447	Fill		446	Fill of 446	14	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature P
448	Cut	449		Stakehole between 430 and 434			30.35m OD	Stakeholes
449	Fill		448	Fill of 448				Steakehole Fill
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch**	**Spot Date**	**Section**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**

					Group		Levels	
450	Cut	451		Post-Med. Elongated rectangular pit. South of concrete tank			30.54m OD	Pit Cut
451	Fill		450	Fill of 450		C19th		Pit Fill
452	Cut	453		Ditch cut through linear feature 346. Cut by 432	14			Ditch - Feature P
453	Fill		452	Fill of 452	14			Ditch - Feature p
454	Cut	455		NW-SE aligned ditch. Same as 443.	15		30.43m OD	Ditch - Feature Q
455	Fill		454	Fill of 454	15	Med-Post-Med.		Ditch - Feature Q
456	Cut	457		Possible early ditch. Recut by 454. May be a modern field drain	15			Ditch - Feature Q
457	Fill		456	Fill of 456	15			Ditch - Feature Q
458	Cut	459		NW-SE aligned, south concrete tank (same as 443/454)	15		30.30m OD	Ditch - Feature Q
459	Fill		458	Fill of 458	15	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature Q
460	Cut	461		Ditch cut through linear feature 67			30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature L
461	Fill		460	Fill of 460		Roman Tile		Ditch - Feature L
462	Cut	463		Slot through NW/SE aligned ditch. Truncated by concrete tank	16		30.46m OD	Ditch - Feature R
463	Fill		462	Fill of462	16	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature R
464	Cut	465		Slot through NW/SE aligned ditch. Truncated by concrete tank	16		30.47m OD	Ditch - Feature R
465	Fill		464	Fill of 464	16			Ditch - Feature R
466	Cut	467		Possible early ditch. Recut by 444. May be modern field drain.	15			Ditch - Feature Q
467	Fill		466	Fill of 466	15			Ditch - Feature Q
468	Cut	469		Small pit				Pit Cut
469	Fill		468	Fill of 468		18th C.		Pit Fill
470	Cut	471		Large oval pit			30.49m OD	Pit Cut
471	Fill		470	Fill of 470				Pit Fill
472	Cut	473		Truncated NE/SW aligned ditch. Cut at SW end by concrete tank			30.66m OD	Linear - Feature X
473	Fill		472	Fill of 472		Roman + Contam.		Linear - Feature X
474	Cut	475		Posthole/rooting?			30.56m OD	Pit Cut
475	Fill		474	Fill of 474				Pit Fill
476	Cut	477		Posthole/rooting?			30.55m OD	Tree Bole
477	Fill		476	Fill of 476		Post Med.		Fill of tree bole
478	Cut	479		Stake/posthole			30.60m OD	Cut of P/H
479	Fill		478	Fill of 478				Fill of P/H
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch Group**	**Spot Date**	**Section Levels**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**
480	Cut	481		Modern pit			30.51m OD	Pit Cut

481	Fill		480	Fill of 480		Post Med.		Pit Fill
482	Cut	483		Likely treethrow			30.54m OD	Tree Bole
483	Fill		482	Fill of 482				Tree Bole Fill?
484	Cut	485		Heavily truncated ditch. Probably modern			30.51m OD	Linear - Feature Y
485	Fill		484	Fill of 484				Linear - Feature Y
486	Cut	487,488		19th century pit?			30.50m OD	Pit Cut
487	Fill		486	Fill of 486		17th-19th C.		Pit Fill
488	Fill		486	Fill of 486. Interleaved with 487.				Pit Fill
489	Cut	490		Modern pit?			30.47m OD	Modern?
490	Fill		489	Fill of 489		Post Med.		Modern?
491	Cut	492		Modern pit?			30.63m OD	Modern?
492	Fill		491	Fill of 491		Post Med.		Modern?
493	Cut	494		Same as 476. Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank				Cut of P/H
494	Fill		493	Fill of 493. Same as 477				Fill of P/H
495	Cut	496		Slot through NW/SE aligned ditch. Wide linear NE of tank	17		30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature T
496	Fill		495	Fill of 495	17	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature T
497	Cut	498		Poss recut of above?				Modern?
498	Fill		497	Fill of 497				Modern?
499	Cut	500		Slot through NW/SE aligned ditch. Wide linear NE of tank	17		30.57m OD	Ditch - Feature T
500	Fill		499	Fill of 499	17	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature t
501	Cut	502		Recut of 346	14			Ditch - Feature P
502	Fill		501	Fill of 501	14			Ditch - Feature P
503	Cut	504		Modern narrow linear?			30.66m OD	Modern?
504	Fill		503	Fill of 503		70-200AD		Modern?
505	Cut	506		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.60m OD	Cut of P/H
506	Fill		505	Fill of 505		Post Med.		Fill of P/H
507	Cut	508		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.60m OD	Cut of P/H
508	Fill		507	Fill of 507		Post Med.		Fill of P/H
509	Cut	510		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.60m OD	Cut of P/H
510	Fill		509	Fill of 509				Fill of P/H
511	Cut	512		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. NE/SW			30.60m OD	Cut of P/H
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch Group**	**Spot Date**	**Section Levels**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**
512	Fill		511	Fill of 511		Post Med.		Fill of P/H

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
513	Cut	514		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.60m OD	Cut of P/H
514	Fill		513	Fill of 513				Fill of P/H
515	Cut	516		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.58m OD	Cut of P/H
516	Fill		515	Fill of 516		70-200AD		Fill of P/H
517	Cut	518		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.60m OD	Cut of P/H
518	Fill		517	Fill of 517		Roman tile		Fill of P/H
519	Cut	520		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.60m OD	Cut of P/H
520	Fill		519	Fill of 519				Fill of P/H
521	Cut	520		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.59m OD	Cut of P/H
522	Fill		521	Fill of 521		Post Med.		Fill of P/H
523	Cut	524		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW				Cut of P/H
524	Fill		523	Fill of 523				Fill of P/H
525	Cut	526		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.56m OD	Cut of P/H
526	Fill		525	Fill of 525		Roman tessera?		Fill of P/H
527	Cut	528		Slot through NE/SW ditch. Possibly continuation of linear	2		30.63m OD	Ditch - Feature S
528	Fill		527	Fill of 527	2	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature S
529	Cut	530		Modern rectangular pit. Cuts 531			30.95m OD	Pit Cut
530	Fill		529	Fill of 529		19th C.		Pit Fill
531	Cut	532		Slot through NW/SE aligned ditch. Wide linear NE of tank	17		30.60m & 30.95m OD	Ditch - Feature T
532	Fill		531	Fill of 531	17	50-160AD		Ditch - Feature T
533	Cut	543		Shorth stretch of linear. Likely modern		Post Med.	30.72m OD	Linear Cuts Feature T
534	Fill		533	Fill of 533				Linear Cuts Feature T
535	Cut	536		Slot through NW/SE aligned ditch. Wide linear NE of tank	17		30.72m OD	Ditch - Feature T
536	Fill		535	Fill of 535	17	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature T
537	Cut	538		Small posthole			30.60m OD	Cut of P/H
538	Fill		537	Fill of 537				Fill of P/H
539	Cut	540		Rectangular pit with rooting			30.55m OD	Pit Cut
540	Fill		539	Fill of 539		Post Med.		Pit Fill

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
541	Cut	542		Small pit			30.45m OD	Pit Cut
542	Fill		541	Fill of 541		120-190AD		Pit Fill
543	Cut	544		Rectangular burnt pit			30.50m OD	Pit Cut
544	Fill		543	Fill of 543				Pit Fill
545	Cut	546		Recut of NW-SE aligned ditch. NE end of site	18		30.41m OD	Ditch - Feature U
546	Fill		545	Fill of 545	18	120-190AD		Ditch - Feature U
547	Cut	548		Early ditch recut by 545	18		30.41m OD	Ditch - Feature U
548	Fill		547	Fill of 547	18			Ditch - Feature U
549	Cut	550		Recut of NW-SE aligned ditch. NE end of site	18		30.53m OD	Ditch - Feature U
550	Fill		549	Fill of 549	18			Ditch - Feature U
551	Cut	552		Modern posthole. Cuts 553			30.53m OD	Cut of P/H
552	Fill		551	Fill of 551				Fill of P/H
553	Cut	554,586		Pit. Cuts ditch 555	18		30.53m OD	Pit Cut - Feature U
554	Fill		553	Fill of 553	18	120-250AD		Pit Cut - Feature U
555	Cut	556		Early ditch recut by 549	18		30.53m OD	Ditch - Feature U
556	Fill		555	Fill of 555	18	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
557	Cut	558		Ditch cut. Possible continuation of linear featue 63 to NE of tank	19		30.59m OD	Ditch - Feature AA
558	Fill		557	Fill of 557	19	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature AA
559	Cut	560		Ditch cut. Possible continuation of linear featue 63 to NE of tank	19	70-200AD	30.62m OD	Ditch - Feature AA
560	Fill		559	Fill of 559	19	50-160AD		Ditch - Feature AA
561	Cut	562		Ditch cut. Possible continuation of linear featue 63 to NE of tank	2		30.63m OD	Ditch - Feature S
562	Fill		561	Fill of 561	2	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature S
563	Cut	564		Prehistoric pit?			30.37m OD	Pit Cut
564	Fill		563	Fill of 563				Pit Fill
565	Cut	566		Early ditch. Cut by 569	18		30.42m OD	Ditch - Feature U
566	Fill		565	Fill of 565	18	43-100AD		Ditch - Feature U
567	Cut	568		Linear. Cuts 565 and cut by 569	18		30.42m OD	Ditch - Feature U
568	Fill		567	Fill of 567	18	120-250AD		Ditch - Feature U
569	Cut	570		Recut of NW-SE aligned ditch. NE end of site	18		30.42m OD	Ditch - Feature U
570	Fill		571	Fill of 569	18	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
571	Cut	572		Ditch cut. Possible continuation of linear 63 to NE of tank	2		30.52m OD	Ditch - Feature S
572	Fill		571	Fill of 571	2			Ditch - Feature S

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
573	Cut	574		Ditch cut. Possible continuation of linear featue 63 to NE of tank	19		30.51m OD	Ditch - Feature AA
574	Fill		573	Fill of 573	19	50-120AD		Ditch - Feature AA
575	Cut	576		Recut of NW-SE aligned ditch. NE end of site	18		30.51m OD	Ditch - Feature U
576	Fill		575	Fill of 575	18	120-250AD		Ditch - Feature U
577	Cut	578,581		Pit. Cut by 575. Cuts earliest ditch 579	18		30.51m OD	Ditch - Feature U
578	Fill		577	Fill of 577	18	120-190AD		Ditch - Feature U
579	Cut	580		Earliesr ditch. Recut by 575	18		30.51m OD	Ditch - Feature U
580	Fill		579	Fill of 579	18	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
581	Fill		577	Upper fill of 577	18	100/120-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
582	Cut	583		Pit			30.55m OD	Pit Cu
583	Fill		582	Fill of 582		LIA/Roman		Pit Fill
584	Cut	585		Posthole/pit			30.42m OD	Pit Cut
585	Fill		584	Fill 584				Pit Fill
586	Fill		553	Fill of 553. Context generated for secure recovery of finds	18	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
587	Cut	588		Recut of NW-SE aligned ditch. NE end of site	18		30.52m OD	Ditch - Feature U
588	Fill		587	Fill of 587	18	120-250AD		Ditch - Feature U
589	Cut	590		Pit. Cut by recut 587. Cuts 591	18		30.52m OD	Ditch - Feature U
590	Fill		589	Fill of 589	18	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
591	Cut	592		Earliest ditch. Recut by 587	18		30.52m OD	Ditch - Feature U
592	Fill		591	Slumping in 591?	18			Ditch - Feature U
593	Fill		591	Primary fill of 591	18	120-150AD		Ditch - Feature U
594	Cut	595		Gully at NE extent of site. Running NW-SE	20		30.37m OD	Ditch - Feature BB
595	Fill		594	Fill of 594	20			Ditch - Feature BB
596	Cut	597		Terminal of above gully	20		30.34m OD	Ditch - Feature BB
597	Fill		596	Fill of 596	20			Ditch - Feature BB
598	Cut	599,610		Pit.Adjacent to pit 600 and associated linear 602/604			30.49m OD	Pit Cut
599	Fill		598	Fill of 598				Pit Fill
600	Cut	601,615		Sub- cirucular pit, cuts linear 602			30.54m OD	Pit Cut
601	Fill		600	Fill of 600. Above 615		Roman Brick		Pit Fill
602	Cut	602		Linear. Drainage for pit 600 ???			30.55m OD	Ditch - Feature CC
603	Fill		603	Fill of 602		120-190AD		Ditch - Feature CC
604	Cut	605		Terminal of above linear			30.56m OD	Ditch - Feature CC
605	Fill		604	Fill of 604		120-250AD		Ditch - Feature CC

606	Cut	607		Possible post/stake hole. Cut by 602			30.55m OD	Cut of P/H
607	Fill		606	Fill of 606				Fill of P/H
608	Cut	609		Box section through amorphous linear. NW of 600			30.51m OD	Linear
609	Fill		608	Fill of 608		120-200AD		Linear
610	Fill		598	Primary fill of 598				Pit Fill
611	Cut	612		Stakehole			30.34m OD	Stakeholes
612	Fill		611	Fill of 611				Stakehole Fills
613	Cut	614		Cut of possible stakehole				Stakehole
614	Fill		613	Fill of 613				Stakehole Fill
615	Fill		600	Fill of 600. Below 601		70-200AD		Pit Fill
616	Cut	617		Gull NE edge of site. Same as cuts 584 and 586	20		30.45m OD	Ditch - Feature BB
617	Fill		616	Fill of 616	20	50-160AD		Ditch - Feature BB
618	Cut	619		Small pit			30.48m OD	Pit Cut
619	Fill		618	Fill of 618				Pit Fill
620	Cut	621		Pit. Truncated by modern geology test pits			30.47m OD	Pit Cut
621	Fill		620	Fill of 620		70-200AD		Pit Fill
622	Cut	635		Large curving linear. NE end of site	22		30.47m OD	Ditch - Feature DD
623	Cut	624		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.57m OD	Cut of P/H
624	Fill		623	Fill of 623				Fill of P/H
625	Cut	626		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.53m OD	Cut of P/H
626	Fill		625	Fill of 625		Post Med.		Fill of P/H
627	Cut	628		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.47m OD	Cut of P/H
628	Fill		627	Fill of 627				Fill of P/H
629	Cut	630		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.51m OD	Cut of P/H
630	Fill		629	Fill of 629		Early Roman		Fill of P/H
631	Cut	632		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.46m OD	Cut of P/H
632	Fill		631	Fill of 631				Fill of P/H
633	Cut	634		Modern posthole. One in alignment NE of tank. Running NE/SW			30.45m OD	Cut of P/H
634	Fill		633	Fill of 633				Fill of P/H
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch Group**	**Spot Date**	**Section Levels**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**
635	Fill		622	Fill of 622	22	120-250AD		Ditch - Feature DD

Context	Type	Filled By	Fill Of	Comments	Ditch Group	Spot Date	Section Levels	Site Ft.ID/Interpretation
636	Cut	637		Ditch running roungly parallel to large curving ditch.e	21		30.47m OD	Ditch - Feature EE
637	Fill		636	Fill of 636	21			Ditch - Feature EE
638	Cut	639		Ditch junction (616&636). Cuts 640	20		30.45m OD	Ditch - Feature BB
639	Fill		638	Fill of 638	20	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature BB
640	Cut	641		Ditch junction (616&636). Cut by 638	21		30.45m OD	Ditch - Feature EE
641	Fill		640	Fill of 640	21	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature EE
642	Cut	643,646		Ditch slot through linear against SE baulk	18		30.49m OD	Ditch - Feature U
643	Fill		642	Fill of 642	18	50-160AD		Ditch - Feature U
644	Cut	645,674		Ditch cut through curving linear	22		30.55m OD	Ditch - Feature DD
645	Fill		644	Fill of 644. Above 674	22	120-250AD		Ditch - Feature DD
646	Fill		642	Slumping fill in 642	18	50-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
647	Cut	648		Pit			30.55m OD	Pit cut
648	Fill		647	Fill of 647				Pit Fill
649	Cut	650		Ditch cut. Continuation of 636	21		30.53m OD	Ditch - Feature EE
650	Fill		649	Fill of 649	21	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature EE
651	Cut	652		Cut of gully. Cut by ditch 649, and pit 647			30.53m OD	Linear
652	Fill		651	Fill of 651				Linear
653	Cut	654,661		3 small intercutting pits			30.46m OD	Pit Cut
654	Fill		653	Upper fill of 653. Possibly denotes a recut.		50-160AD		Pit Fill
655	Cut	656,662		Central of 3 small intercutting pits. Levigation?			30.46m OD	Pit Cut
656	Fill		655	Upper fill of 655. Above 662. Possibly denotes a recut				Pit Fill
657	Cut	658		1 of 3 small intercutting pits			30.46m OD	Pit Cut
658	Fill		659	Fill of 657				Pit Fill
659	Cut	660		Cut of modern drain				Modern?
660	Fill		659	Fill of drain				Modern?
661	Fill		653	Primary fill of 653. Below 654		LIA/Roman		Pit Fill
662	Fill		655	Primary fill of 655. Below 656				Pit Fill
663	Cut	664		Linear. NW corner of site. NE/SW aligned			30.40m OD	Linear
664	Fill		663	Fill of 663		LIA/Early Roman		Linear
665	Cut	666		Ditch cut through linear feature 67	3	70-200AD	30.46m OD	Ditch - Feature L
666	Fill		665	Fill of 665	3			Ditch - Feature L
667	Cut	668		Teminal cut through linear feature 67	3	120-190AD	30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature L
668	Fill		667	Fill of 667	3			Ditch - Feature L

669	Cut	670,673		Cut of cremation			30.42m OD	Cremation
670	Fill		669	Fill of 669				Cremation
671	Cut	672,677		Ditch cut through large curving linear	22		30.42m OD	Ditch - Feature DD
672	Fill		671	Fill of 671. Above 677	22	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature DD
673	Fill		669	Fill of cremation pot		LIA/Roman		Cremation
674	Fill		644	Slumping in cut 644. Below 645	22	100-200AD		Ditch - Feature DD
675	Cut	676		Cut of posthole			30.53m OD	Cut of P/H
676	Fill		675	Fill of posthole				Fill of P/H
677	Fill		671	Slumping fill in 671. Below 672	22	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature DD
678	Cut	679		Cut of tree bole			30.44m OD	Tree Bole?
679	Fill		678	Fill of tree bole				Tree Bole Fill?
680	Cut	681		Cut of ditch. Continuation of 636,649. Cuts pit 682	21		30.65m OD	Ditch - Feature EE
681	Fill		680	Fill of 680	21	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature EE
682	Cut	683		Pit. Cut by linear 680			30.65m OD	Pit Cut
683	Fill		682	Fill of 682		70-200AD		Pit Fill
684	Cut	685		Cut of ditch. Continuation of 636, 649, 680.Cut by pit 686	21		30.58m OD	Ditch - Feature EE
685	Fill		685	Fill of 685	21	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature EE
686	Cut	687		Pit. Cuts linear 684			30.58m OD	Pit Cut
687	Fill		686	Fill of 686		140-200AD		Pit Fill
688	Cut	689		SE terminal of ditch, cut by large curving ditch			30.46m OD	Linear
689	Fill		688	Fill of 688				Linear
690	Cut	691,692 ++		Cut of large enclosure/pond/pit feature			30.68, 30.62 & 30.73m OD	Pond Feature
691	Fill		690	Upper fill of SE quad of 690		70-250AD		Pond Feature
692	Fill		690	Below 691. Burnt fill in SE quad of 690		120-200AD		Pond Feature
693	Cut	694		Pit cut in SE quad of 690			30.47m OD	Pit Cut
694	Fill		693	Fill of 693		70-130AD		Pit Fill
695	Fill		690	Upper fill in SW quad of 690		120-250AD		Pond Feature
696	Fill		690	Below 695. Burnt fill in SW quad of 690		140-250AD		Pond Feature
697	Cut	698		Pit			30.54m OD	Pit Cut
698	Fill		697	Fill of 697		LIA/Early Roman		Pit Fill
699	Cut	700		Cut of gully, linking pit 697 with terminal slot 667 (feature 67)			30.54m OD	Linear
700	Fill		699	Fill of 699				Linear
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch Group**	**Spot Date**	**Section Levels**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**
701	Fill		690	Upper fill in NW quad of 690		Roman +		Pond Feature

						Contam.		
702	Cut	703		Ditch cut in extreme NW corner of site	23		30.48m OD	Ditch - Feature FF
703	Fill		702	Fill of 702	23	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature FF
704	Cut	705		Pit in extreme NE corner of site				Pit Cut
705	Fill		704	Fill of 704		LIA/Roman		Pit Fill
706	Fill		690	Below 692 in SE quad of 690		70-200AD		Pond Feature
707	Fill		690	Below 706 in SE quad of 690		80-200AD		Pond Feature
708	Fill		690	Burnt fill in NW quad of 690. Below 701/718/		120-200AD		Pond Feature
709	Fill		690	Duplicated context. Same as 757				Pond Feature
710	Fill		758	Fill of ditch 758	17	LIA/Roman		Ditch - Feature T
711	Cut	712		Recut linear which cuts earlier ditch 713 & surface 717	18			Ditch - Feature U
712	Fill		711	Fill of 711	18	120-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
713	Cut	714		Earlier ditch, cut by 711. In slot through 690 and assoc.ditches	18			Ditch - Feature U
714	Fill		713	Fill of 713	18	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
715	Cut	716		Terminal gully, cut by 711. In slot thru 690 and assoc. ditches		140-225AD		Linear
716	Fill		715	Fill of 715				Linear
717	Layer			Possible metalled surface		120-190AD		Layer
718	Fill		690	Mottled deposit in NW quad of 690. Below 701/708		120-200AD		Pond Feature
719	Fill		690	Possibly primary fill in NW quad of 690				Pond Feature
720	Void			Voided context				Voided Context
721	Cut	722;755;725;751&756		Cut of large pit in slot through 690 and associated ditches		120-190AD		Pit Cut
722	Fill		721	Upper fill of 721. Above 755		150-250AD		Pit Fill
723	Cut	724		Recut of large curving ditch	22	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature DD
724	Fill		723	Fill of 723	22	120-250AD		Ditch - Feature DD
725	Fill		721	Charcoal lens/fill of 721. Above 751		120-200AD		Pit Fill
726	Cut	727		Sqaure pit. Transpired to be geological test pit				Pit Cut
727	Fill		726	Fill of test pit		70-200AD		Pit Cut
728	Fill			Machine backfill. Mixed with 729. Originally thought fill of 730		120-200AD		Pit Fill
729	Fill		690	Fill of 690. Exposed primarily in plan in unexcavated NE quad		120-200AD		Pond Feature
730	Cut	728,762		Elliptical pit				Pit Cut
731	Fill		713?	Ditch fill.Possibly same as 714.	18	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
732	Cut	733,734,759		Linear on edge of SW quad of 690				Ditch - Feature GG
733	Fill		732	Upper fill of 732. Above 734				Ditch - Feature GG
Context	**Type**	**Filled By**	**Fill Of**	**Comments**	**Ditch Group**	**Spot Date**	**Section Levels**	**Site Ft.ID/Interpretation**
734	Fill		732	Burnt fill of 732. Above 759				Ditch - Feature GG

735	Layer			Same as 717		120-200AD		Layer
736	Layer		754?	Earlier phase of metalling. Possibly in cut 754		120-150AD		Layer
737	Cut	738		Ditch aligned NW/SE. Continuation of 702	23		30.55m OD	Ditch - Feature FF
738	Fill		737	Fill of 737	23	70-200AD		Ditch - Feature FF
739	Cut	741,740		Pit. Cut by pit 742			30.55m OD	Pit Cut
740	Fill		739	Lower observed fill of 739. Below 741				Pit Fill
741	Fill		739	Upper fill of 739				Pit Fill
742	Cut	743		Pit. Cuts 739			30.55m OD	Pit Cut
743	Fill		742	Fill of 742		LIA/Roman		Pit Fill
744	Fill		754	Possibly same as 753				Pit Fill
745	Cut	746		1 of 3 linears circunscribing NW and W edge of 690			30.51m OD	Ditch - Feature U
746	Fill		745	Fill of 745		70-130AD		Ditch - Feature U
747	Cut	748		1 of 3 linears circumscribing NW and W edge of 690			30.51m OD	Ditch - Feature U
748	Fill		747	Fill of 747				Ditch - Feature U
749	Cut	750		1 of 3 linears circumscribing edge of 690. Cut by chalk drain			30.51m OD	Ditch - Feature U
750	Fill		747	Fill of 749		70-200AD		Ditch - Feature U
751	Fill		721	Fill of 721. Below 725?				Pit Fill
752	Fill		754	Fill of possible cut for metalling/crush. Below 753		LIA/Early Roman		Pit Fill
753	Fill		754	Fill of possible cut for metalling/crush. Below 717		70-200AD		Pit Fill
754	Cut	752,753,736		Cut for possible lower metalling/crush				Pit Fill
755	Fill		721	Fill of 721. Below 722				Pit Fill
756	Fill		721	Fill of 721				Pit Fill
757	Fill		690	Primary fill of 690 in SW quad				Pond Feature
758	Cut	710		Cut of ditch of SE edge of 690. Continuation of 495,499,535,531	17			Ditch - Feature T
759	Fill		732	Primary fil of 732				Ditch - Feature GG
760	Fill		690	Fill in SW quad of 690. Above 757				Pond Feature
761	Layer			Metalling/crush. Same as 717?		129-200AD		Layer
762	Fill			Fill of 730. Secure finds from 730. no mixing with 728.		43-150AD		Pit Fill

Appendix III: Pottery Data and Spot Dates

Context	Date range	Comments
8	120-250	Likely earlier in this range
10	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
12	LIA-Early Roman	No clearly romanised material in this context but only a few sherds so possibly residual
14	120-200	Likely earlier in this range
14	70-200	
18	120-200	Likely earlier in this range
20	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
30	120-200	Likely earlier in this range
32	50-100	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
36	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
39	120-200	Likely earlier in this range
41	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage
43	Late 13th-14th century	
49	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range; Med/post-Med, residualRoman
58	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
60	120-250	Well dated group, likely earlier in this range
62	120-200	Likely earlier in this range
64	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage
72	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
85	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
87	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
90	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
96	120-190	
100	50-100	2 sherds
104	LIA/early Roman	One probable pre-Roman sherd and sherds from a grog tempered vessel prob LIA-pre-flavian in date but could be residual
106	70-200	likely earlier in this range, majority of material LIA/erom
113	70-100	one sherd

119	70-200	not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range but likely earlier in the range		
128	70-200	not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range but likely earlier in the range		
129	120-250	one sherd		
131	50-160			
133	100-200	likely earlier in this range		
134	120-250	unlikely later than 160 but one sherd of BB2 has date range upto 250		
136	LIA	one bodysherd of probable pre-Roman fabric, likely residual		
138	140-250			
140	70-200	likely at the start of this range		
142	70-200	not well dated but more likely at the start of this range		
145	70-200	not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
150	70-200	not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
155	70-200			
162	50-200	probably later than 70 but not well dated		
164	70-200	not well dated		
169	50-170	not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
174	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
179	50-100	One sherd		
183	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
189	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
191	70-200	possibly 120+		
195	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
201	70-200	not well dated, bodyshrd of fabric likely in this range		
202	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
204	170-250	likely earlier in this range		
206	70-200	likely earlier in this range		
208	Roman	one grog tempered sherd probably romanised but not specifically datable		
209	50-160	sherds of one vessel		
214	70-200	not well dated, bodysherd of a fabric likely in this range		
222	70-200	possibly 120+, but uncertain		
228	50-160	not well dated, bodysherd of a fabric likely in this range		

230	70-200	likely earlier in this range		
233	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
235	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
239	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
241	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
243	50-200			
256	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
258	140-250			
260	50-200			
262	70-200	not well dated, bodysherd of a fabric likely in this range		
270	130/150-250	Unlikely later than 200 but one sherd of BB2 may be as late as 250		
272	Post-med/modern contamination			
276	LIA/early Roman	sherds of one vessel (could be residual but semi complete although fragmentary)		
278	70-200	not well dated bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
284	50/70-120	one sherd		
286	70/80-120	2 near complete vessels(in addition to the minature vessel labelled as 276/286) may indicate deliberate primary deposition of pots in the context, Interestingly one of the vessels has a tpq date of c.AD70 whilst the other would normally be regarded as LIA/early roman I.e. probably not much later than 70		
286	70-120/130	two near complete vessels (in addition to the minature vessel marked as from 276/286), suggests some kind of deliberate primary deposition of vessels. Interestingly one of the vessels is in the gallo-belgic tradition of grog tempered cordoned vessels usually thought to end at the end of the pre-flavian period whilst the other is almost certainly flavian or later strongly suggesting a date very near the start of flavian period		
290	50-200	not well dated, bodysherd of fabric likely in this range		
294	LIA/Roman	No clearly romanised material in this context but only one sherd so possibly residual		
296	50-200	not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
301	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
303	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
309	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
311	120-200			
321	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
323	50-100	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
325	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
329	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		

333	120-250	well dated group, probably earlier in this range
335	70-200	Likely earlier in this range
337	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage
339	70-200	Likely earlier in this range
346	120-150	One sherd central gaulish samian
361	120-200	
369	70-120	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
385	120-190	
387	120-200	Well dated group
395	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
399	120-200	Likely earlier in this range
401	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage
409	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
419	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
429	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
433	120-200*	*Further research needed into hammerhead mortarium form which may date this context slightly later
435	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
440	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
442	120-250	One sherd BB2
447	120-200	
459	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
463	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
469	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range; includes 18th century pottery
473	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range; includes 18th century pottery
487	17th-19th century	x1 c17th; x2 c18th - mid 18th; x1 mid/late c19th
492	LIA/Roman	
492	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
496	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage
500	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage
504	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range
516	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range

528	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
530	19th century			
532	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
533	LIA	One sherd, probably residual		
536	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
542	120-190	One sherd central gaulish samian		
546	120-190	Likely earlier in this range		
554	120-250	Well dated group, unlikely to be a late as 3rd century although 2 sherds in the context give a late date of 250		
556	120-200	Likely earlier in this range		
558	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
559	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
560	50-160			
562	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
566	43-100	2 sherds		
568	120-250	Likely earlier in this range		
570	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
574	50-120	One North kent greyware form		
576	120-250			
578	120-190	Likely earlier in this range		
580	120-200	Likely earlier in this range		
581	100/120-200			
583	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
586	120-200			
588	120-250	Unlikely later than 200 but one sherd of BB2 may be as late as 250		
593	120-150			
603	120-190	one sherd		
605	120-250	cross-fit with sherd from [708]		
609	120-200			
615	70-200			
617	50-160	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
621	70-200	possibly later than 120		

630	Early Roman?	One grog tempered sherd in a Romanised form		
635	120-250	Unlikely later than 200 but one sherd of BB2 may be as late as 250		
639	LIA/Roman	one grog tempered sherd probably romanised but not specifically datable		
641	120-200	probably earlier in this range		
643	50-160			
645	120-250			
646	50-200	probably later than 70 but not well dated		
650	120-200			
654	50-160	one sherd is probably later than 100 but not enough of rim is present to positively identify		
661	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
664	LIA/early Roman	No clearly romanised material in this context but one sherd so possibly residual		
665	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
667	120-190	One sherd of central gaulish samian		
672	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
673	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
674	100-200			
677	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
677	70-200	probably not later than 140 but possibly up to 200		
679	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
681	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
683	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
685	120-200	probably earlier in this range		
687	140-200	tpq date slightly uncertain as possible east Gaulish samian not positively identified		
691	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
691	140-250	V. large group. One form might date this to after 160 but only a partial profile is present so this is uncertain, unlikely to be later than 200 as only a few sherds of BB2 have a date range extending this far		
692	120-200	large group, probably earlier in this range		
694	Intrusive post med/modern material	roman dating 70-130		
695	120-250*	further research on mortarium form may refine dating of this context, most other material unlikely to be later than 200		
696	140-250	v. large group. Vast majority of material is earlier than date range given but one sherd of east Gaulish samian is later than 140- notable that no BB2 is present which gradually becomes the most common coarseware after 120		

698	LIA/early Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
701	Post-med/modern contamination			
703	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
705	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
706	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
707	80-200			
708	120-200	cross-fit with sherd from [605]		
710	LIA/Roman	Nothing specifically datable, grog tempered sherds usually associated with pre-flavian "belgic" wares but often found with later material in this assemblage		
712	120-200			
714	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
715	140-225	Likely earlier in this range		
717	120-190			
718	120-200			
721	120-190			
722	150-250	well dated group		
723	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
724	120-250	unlikely to be as late as 3rd century although 2 sherds of BB2 give a late date of 250		
725	120-200			
727	70-200	Not well dated, bodysherds of fabrics likely in this range		
728	120-200	Likely earlier in this range		
729	120-200			
731	70-200	Likely earlier in this range		
735	120-200			
736	120-150			
738	70-200			
743	LIA/Roman			
746	70-130			
750	70-200*	further research on mortarium form may refine dating of this context		
752	LIA/early Roman	No clearly romanised material in this context but only a few sherds so possibly residual		

753	70-200			
753	70-200	likely earlier in this range		
761	120-200	well dated		
762	43-150			
276/286	LIA/early Roman	One semi-complete minature vessel, truncated away at top. Check context information as deliberate placing of minature vessels may be significant		
590/593	120-200			

Appendix IV: The Registered Finds

SF	Context	Object	Material	Weight (g)	Description	Spot Date
1	55	COIN	COPP	<2	Nummus House of Constantine 307-361AD	
2	55	SEAL	LEAD/IRON	6	Post med bag seal	
3	60	KNIF	IRON	166	large blade, tip and tang missing	120-250
4	60	COIN	COPP	18	Sestertius, 1-260AD Poss Trajan/Vespasian	120-250
5	60	BOWL	CERA	30	Stamped, Drag 33 AD120-190	120-250
6	62	FITTING	COPP	6	2x strip frag. Riveted binding	120-200

7	100	TOOL	IRON	486	rectangular blade with curved edges. File?	50-100
8	void					
9	void					
10	60	BOWL	CERA	794	Near complete 18/31R PATRICI MA stamp AD120-50	120-250
11	202	BROO	COPP	4	Colchester type 2 piece, 1-2nd century	70-200
12	void					
13	556	TWEE	COPP	4	Complete; incised line decoration along edges	120-200
14	void					
15	679	SEAL	LEAD/IRON	6	Post med bag seal	70-200
16	691	COIN	COPP	10	Dupondius/As 1st-mid 3rd century	70-250
17	691	PIN	BONE	<2	Undecorated conical head	70-250
18	701	PIN	IRON	<2	Wire/pin length 37mm; v corroded	post med contamination
19	708	PIN	COPP	<2	Bent at 40 degree angle; head missing	120-200
20	692	PIN	COPP	2	Collared and knopped head with incised decoration; L 204mm	120-200
21	558	STEELYARD ARM	COPP	10	Terminal disc, weights incised along arm dots/Roman numerals	70-200
22	725	KNIF	IRON	172	Blade and ?handle	120-200
23	725	TOOL	IRON	108	rectangular with expanding end. Chisel or smith's set	120-200
24	696	KNIF	IRON	158	blade and tang/handle complete	160-200
25	712	KNIF	IRON	52	tang and blade fragment; possible wood remaining on tang	120-200
26	void					
27	void					
28	void					
SF	**Context**	**Object**	**Material**	**Weight (g)**	**Description**	**Spot Date**
29	void					
30	u/s	BOWL	CERA	48	?Drag 33 TVILVS[I] AD120-90	
31	695	PIN	COPP	6	conical undecorated head	120-250*
32	u/s	COIN	COPP	6	Dupondius/As 1st-mid 3rd century	
33	u/s	BUTT	COPP	4	modern; undecorated; loop missing	
34	556	BRAC	COPP	2	2x frag, square section; twisted	120-200
35	586	VESS	GLAS	8	Fragment; translucent, pale green handle with vertical reeding	120-200
36	void					

37	696	RING	IRON	12	2x frag, oval section thinned from wear	160-200
38	u/s	UNK	IRON	150	Semicircular plate with projecting hook, plate concave reverse	
39	530	WIRE	IRON	4	3x fragments twisted together	
40	530	UNK	IRON	16	wire twisted around central strand	modern
41	u/s	BOWL	CERA	32	Drag 33; CAS[----] AD100-120	
42	451	PENCIL	STON	4	19th century slate pencil	
43	566	VESS	CERA	38	prob Drag 15 or 18 AD43-100	43-100
44	void					
45	u/s geo test pit	BOWL	CERA	152	Stamp illegible; ?Drag 18/31	
46	695	TOOL	IRON	82	Possible socket handle	120-250*
47	58	WASH	COPP	<2	13mm diameter	70-200
48	717	FITTING	IRON	30	right angled tie-strip or bracket	120-190
49	void					
50	void					
51	void					
52	18	SEAL	LEAD/IRON	6	Post med bag seal	120-200
53	708	FITTING	IRON	44	?ring headed pin	120-200
54	738	FITTING	IRON	32	rectangular strip fitting with rivet at either end	70-200
55	Void					
56	703	UNK	LEAD	16	?weight or bag seal	LIA/Roman
57	Void					
58	Void					
59	u/s	NETS	LEAD	10	rolled lead netsinker, medieval	
60	Void					
SF	**Context**	**Object**	**Material**	**Weight (g)**	**Description**	**Spot Date**
61	Void					
62	Void					
63	Void					
64	590/593	VESS	CERA	10	stamped Samian PAT AD120-90	
65	206	VESS	CERA	120	repaired Drag 37 decorated	70-200
66	609	VESS	CERA	2	repaired Samian fragment	120-200

67	u/s	SEAL	LEAD/IRON	8	Post med bag seal	
68	u/s	SEAL	LEAD/IRON	10	Post med bag seal	
69	u/s	SEAL	LEAD/IRON	6	Post med bag seal	
70	u/s	UNK	LEAD	6	Triangular object with line and dot decoration	
71	691	VESS	CERA	6	repaired drag 18/31 or 31	70-250
72	691	VESS	CERA	38	repaired drag 18/31	70-250
73	691	VESS	CERA	114	repaired drag 18/31 3x perforation	70-250
74	u/s	BULLET	COPP	12	Modern	
75	333	FITTING	IRON	14	right angled fitting. Joiners dog frag?	120-250
76	211	PIN	BONE	4	Undecorated conical head, dark brown patina	
77	736	QUER	STON	10600	complete upper stone	120-150
78	333	COIN	SILV	<2	William I BMCi type Hastings mint 1066-68 AD	120-150
79	301	UNK	IRON	6	?terminal forged into spiral, similar RF<53>	70-120
80	695	FITTING	IRON	60	strip fitting with single rivet at one end	120-250
81	590/593	FITTING	IRON	56	tie strip or bracket	
82	761	FITTING	IRON	70	joiner's dog fragment	
83	578	UNK	IRON	24	Uncertain, possible tool fragment	120-190
84	645	UNK	IRON	18	flattened rod with rectangular section hooked end	120-250
85	691	VESS	GLAS	10	blue/green square bottle base fragment circular ring	
86	722	VESS	GLAS	26	blue/green square bottle body fragment	
87	245	VESS	GLAS	<2	clear fragment, poss modern?	
88	258	VESS	GLAS	2	2x green glass, abraded, undiagnostic	
89	131	VESS	GLAS	8	pale green heat distorted	

Appendix V: Environmental Quantification: Flots

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Date range	Flot Volume ml	Flot description (prior to sorting)	Charred plant remains	Other	Potential
19	135/136	Posthole, and possible building alignment	LIA	40	Very high proportion uncharred small roots and fragments of uncharred seeds. <50 and Small (mostly <2mm) charcoal fragments	-	-	D
49	673	Fill of cremation pot	LIA/Roman	no flot wet sieved				D
50	661	Primary fill of 653. Below 654	LIA/Roman	40	very high proportion of uncharred vegetation and very silt flot, occasional charcoal fragments (<4mm)	-	2 friable pieces of bubbly industrial debris	D
26	208 & 209	Lower fill of 207	Roman	90	High frequency charcoal (60%) occasionaly >4mm, mostly <4mm and CPR (10%), moderate to low frequency uncharred vegetation	-	-	C
27	208	Upper fill of 207	Roman	50	moderate frequency uncharred small roots. Occasional >4mm charcoal but mostly <4mm	-	-	C

34	322/323	Ditch slot through Feature No. 317	50-100	40	high proportion uncharred small and medium roots, Small <4mm charcoal only, occassional CPR	-	-	D
6	10	Upper fill of pit cut 9	50-160	75	silt and uncharred vegetation common, occasional charcoal >4mm mostly small charcoal frags	low frequency cereal grains *(Triticum* sp.), low weed seeds	-	D
12	90	Fill of 89	50-160	220	Frequent charcoal >4mm and <4mm (some *Quercus* sp. - oak)	med -high frequency cereal grains *(Triticum* sp. & others to id), low frequency weed seeds	-	B
29	233	Fill of pit	50-160	50	high frequency uncharred small-medium roots, uncharred *(Rubus* sp. and cf. *Bifora* sp.) seeds. Charcoal fragments <4mm only, occasional CPR	Charred grains *(Hordeum* sp. and indet frags), small possibly indeterminate round weed seeds	-	D
42	560	Fill of 559	50-160	80	high proportion uncharred vegetation and weed seeds (*Rubus* sp.). Low quantity, small <4mm charcoal only	-	modern insects	D
46	643	Fill of 642	50-160	40	very high proportion uncharred small to medium roots and seeds, very few small <4mm charred wood only, CPR	low charred grains (Triticum sp., Hordeum sp. and indet frags). Charred cf. Brassica sp. seeds	-	D
21	162	Grave fill	50-200	70	high frequency uncharred small-medium roots, seeds and and uncharred wood fragments. Very few and small charcoal fragments only	low frequency small charred grain fragments and 1 Triticum sp.	-	D

14	113	Fill of 114	70-100	35	high frequency uncharred roots, small charcoal fragments only	low frequency cereal grains and weed seeds (?)	land snail shell fragments	D
10	85	Fill of pit cut 84	70-200	55	moderate uncharred vegetation, occasional charcoal >4mm mostly small charcoal fragments	low-med frequency cereal	-	C
11	20	Generic Fill of Feature Number 19	70-200	115	silt and uncharred vegetation common, occasional charcoal >4mm mostly small charcoal frags	low frequency cereal grains, v. poor preservation	indeterminate burnt bone fragments	D
13	106	Upper fill of 105	70-200	60	moderate silt and uncharred vegetation, occasional charcoal >4mm mostly small charcoal fragments	low frequency poorly preserved cereal grains	-	D
18	140	Posthole fill	70-200	? Needs doing	high frequency uncharred roots, quite silty, low frequency uncharred seeds, occasional >4mm charcoal but mostly small charcoal fragments	low frequency charred cereals (incl. *Triticum* sp. and *Hordeum* sp.), and charred seeds to id	-	C/D
20	150	Fill of 151	70-200	<10	50% uncharred, 50% charred, some uncharred seeds, small charcoal fragments only	low frequency charred grains and charred seeds to id, one *Raphanus* sp. fruit segment	modern insects	C
23	206	Principal fill of pit cut 190	70-200	25	modetate uncharred vegetation including uncharred seeds (including cf. *Carex* sp.) and silt, small <4mm charcoal fragments ony	low frequency of poorly preserved cereal grains only	1 tooth <4mm, modern insects	D

24	206	Principal fill of pit cut 190	70-200	15	very high proportion uncharred roots and seeds (including cf. *Carex* sp.). Small and few charcoal fragments only	low frequency of poorly preserved cereal graisn only	-	D
33	278/279	Cut through central segment of ring gully 273	70-200	60	very high proportion uncharred small to medium roots. <10 charcoal fragments >4mm, mostly <4mm	-	-	D
36	335	Fill of 334	70-200	60	High proportion uncharred medium roots and uncharred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.), Occasional chacoal >4mm, mostly <4mm, Occasional CPR	<10 charred indeterminate, poorly preserved grains, <10 charred weed seeds - fragmented and poorly preserved	-	D
37	339	Fill of 338	70-200	60	half flot uncharred vegetation, occasional uncharred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.), remaining half <4mm charcoal fragments and CPR	Moderate quantities (ca. 100) of charred cereal grain. Preservation variable some highly fragmented. Moderate diversity and quantity of charred weed seeds (including cf. APIACEAE, cf. ROSACEAE, *Polygonum*/*Rumex* spp and various to id.)	industrial debris (slag/ hammerscale?) bubbly/friable fragments	B
48	672	Fill of 671. Above 677	70-200	20	moderate uncharred small to medium roots only, flot quite silty, uncharred seeds (cf. Bifora sp.). Occasional charcoal >4mm, low frequency <4mm, very low CPR	1 charred Hordeum sp. grain and occasional very small charred seeds present	-	D

17	133	Ditch fill in 132	100-200	? Needs doing	high frequency uncharred roots, moderate charrcoal mostly small <4mm fragments	low-med frequency charred weed seeds and cereal grains (including *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp. and others to id)	modern insects, small land snail shells	C
43	546	Fill of 545	120-190	30	moderate to high proportion uncharred small roots and uncharred seeds (APIACEAE and cf. *Bifora* sp.), flot quite silty. Low quantity small charcoal only, occasional CPR	Charred weed seed (*Chenopodium* sp.) present	-	D
57	717	Possible metalled surface	120-190	<5	high proportion uncharred small roots, grass and seeds (incl Carex sp. and cf. Bifora sp.)	Charred cereal grains and weed seeds very infrequent (1 Hordeum sp., 1 Triticum cf. aestivum)	-	D
3	30	Fill of cut 29	120-200	45	occassional charcoal >4mm, small charcoal frags, occassional uncharred vegetation	low-med cereal grains *(Triticum* sp.), low weed seeds	-	C
4	18	Fill of pit cut 17	120-200	140	high frequency uncharred roots and seeds, occasional small charcoal	low frequency cereal grains *(Triticum* sp.)	-	D
9	62	Fill of pit cut 61	120-200	80	high frequency uncharred roots and seeds *(Sambucus nigra),* occassional charcoal >4mm mostly small charcoal frags	low-med frequency cereal (incl. Triticum sp. & others to id)	-	C
39	433	Fill of 432	120-200	135	<4mm Charcoal fragments abundant, >4mm moderate frequency, low percentage uncharred vegetation and seeds (including *Chenopodium* sp. and *Rubus* sp.)	1 cf. *Polygala* sp., no cereals noted	-	C/B

40	447	Fill of 446	120-200	20	High proportion uncharred small roots and uncharred seeds (*Chenopodium* sp.), <10 charcoal fragments >4mm, mostly <4mm, CPR	<10 charred cereal grains (*Triticum* sp. and *Hordeum* sp.)	-	D
41	433	Fill of 432 Charcoal sample	120-200	NA		Charcoal Sample (ca. 3 litres)		B/A
54	692	Below 691. Burnt fill in SE quad of 690	120-200	45	very high proportion of charred material,including small (<4mm) charcoal fragments and CPR	Frequent charred grains (Triticum sp. prominent, Hordeum also present) also small quantity of charred grass weed seeds to id. CPR Preservation poor - moderate.	-	B/C
56	708	Burnt fill in NW quad of 690. Below 701/718/	120-200	65	very silty flot with moderate uncharred vegetation, occasional charcoal >4mm, mostly <4mm, CPR	Charred cereal grains (Triticum sp. prominent, T. aestivum and Hordeum sp. noted), 1 glume base fragment recorded, infrequent charred weed seeds (including cf. Polygonaceae type and cf. *Bromus* sp.	-	C?
1	8	Fill of 7	120-250	60	frequent uncharred roots, small charcoal fragments only	low frequency cereal grains *(Triticum* sp.)	-	D
8	60	Upper fill of pit cut 59	120-250	240	large uncharred roots present, occassional uncharred seeds *(Chenopodium* sp.), occassional large charcoal >3cm but mostly <4mm	low-med frequency cereal (incl. Triticum sp. & others to id)	-	C

35	333	Fill of 332	120-250	35	moderate frequency small roots and indeterminate seed fragments, occasional charcoal >4mm but mostly <4mm (not for id)	low frequency of poorly preserved cereal grains only		D
44	568	Fill of 567	120-250	50	very high proportion uncharred small-medium roots and occasional uncharred *Chenopodium* sp. seeds, small <4mm charcoal fragments only	low frequency of poorly preserved cereal grains, 1 poorly preserved *Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp. seed	-	D
51	695	Upper fill in SW quad of 690	120-250	25	very silty flot with moderate uncharred vegetation, occasional charcoal <4mm, CPR	Occasional charred grains very poor preservation. Charred grass weed seeds to ID and Polygonum/Rumex sp. seeds, poorly preserved glume bases	-	C?
58	736	Earlier phase of metalling. Possibly in cut 754	120-250	30	very high proportion of uncharred roots and seeds (Chenopodium sp.), flot silty, occasional charcoal <4mm fragments, very infrequent CPR	1 or 2 charred weed seeds to id	-	D
31	270	Fill of 269	130/150-250	75	High proportion uncharred small and medium roots, uncharred seeds (including *Sambucus nigra* and *Bifora* sp.), <10 charcoal fragments >4mm mostly <4mm, CPR	Poor-moderate preserved charred cereal grain (Triticum sp. and Hordeum sp.)	-	C/D

30	258	Fill of 257	140-250	60	Silty flot, moderate frequency uncharred small to medium roots, uncharred seeds (including *Chenopodium* sp., and *Rubus* sp.). Occasional >4mm charcoal mostly <4mm, CPR	Charred grains (*Triticum* sp., cf *Hordeum* sp. and indeterminate fragments), Charred seeds (*Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp.)	-	C
52	696	Below 695. Burnt fill in SW quad of 690	140-250	110	very high proportion of charred material, mostly charred fragments <4mm, occasionally >4mm. Occasional uncharred small roots and seeds (*Carex* sp.), moderate to frequent CPR	Charred grains (>250) dominated by moderately - poorly preserved *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp. *Triticum aestivum.* Also 1 glume base and various charred grass seeds to id.	-	B
53	691	Upper fill of SE quad of 690	140-250	55	moderate uncharred vegetation, flot silty, small charcoal fragments only, infrequent CPR	Charred grain (Triticum sp.) infrequent and poorly preserved	a few flint flakes	D
5	43	Fill of pit cut 42	late 13th-14th	50	high frequency uncharred roots, low uncharred seeds *(Chenopodium* sp.), occasional charcoal >4mm mostly small charcoal frags	-	1 frag ind, debris	D
55	701	Upper fill in NW quad of 690	Post-med/mod contam	15	moderate uncharred vegetation, flot silty, small charcoal fragments only, occasional CPR	Charred cereal grains infrequent (Triticum sp and Hordeum sp.), very infrequent charred weed seeds to id	-	C?
2	24	Fill of ditch cut 23		50	silt and uncharred vegetation common	low frequency cereal grains *(Triticum* sp.)	-	D

7	56	Lower Fill of pit cut 9		50	silt and uncharred vegetation common, occasional charcoal >4mm mostly small charcoal frags	low frequency cereal grains *(Triticum* sp.)		C
15	117	Fill of 118		200	moderate silt and uncharred vegetation, moderate charcoal >4mm mostly small charcoal fragments	-	-	C
16	123	Fill of 124		175	moderate to high frequency uncharred roots (some large), occasional small charcoal fragments	low frequency cereal grains (*Triticum* spp.) and crop plants (pulses to identify), and weed seeds (including *Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp.)	1 fish bone, occasional small land snail shells	C
22	163	Upper ditch fill		<10	high frequency uncharred roots, small grasses and seeds (incl. *Chenopodium* sp and other unidentified species), low to moderate silt content, occasional charcoal >4mm, mostly <4mm but very few fragments	low frequency charred grains and small possibly indeterminate round weed seeds	occasional small bones (fish/amph?), modern insects, small land snail shells	D
25	211 & 212	Lower fill of 210		15	moderate quantity uncharred vegetation, moderate quantity silt/sed, occasional >4mm charcoal but mostly <4mm and CPR.	low frequency charred cereals (incl. *Triticum* sp., *Hordeum* sp. and *Avena sativa*), 1 weed seed (cf. Polygonum/Rumex sp.) noted	-	D

28	211	Upper fill of 210		25	very high proportion uncharred small to medium roots, uncharred *Sambucus nigra* seeds. Charcoal fragments <4mm only, occasionalCPR	3 indeterminate (distorted and poorly preserved) grains	-	D
32	277	Fill in broken pot, placed in terminus slot of ring gully 273		<5	Very silty flot with occasional small grasses and roots, indeterminate uncharred seeds. Small fragments of charcoal <4mm only	-	-	D
38	427	Fill of posthole 426		<5	high proportion uncharred medium and small roots. Charcoal scarce and small frags only	-	modern insects	D
45	601	Fill of 600. Above 615		100	very high proportion uncharred small to medium roots, uncharred seeds (cf. APIACEAE and *Rubus* sp.), low quantity of small <4mm charcoal fragments only, CPR	low - moderate charred cereal grains (*Triticum* sp. dominant), charred seeds (*Polygonum*/*Rumex* sp., *Carex* sp. and others to id.)	modern insects	C/B
47	670	Fill of 669		no flot wet sieved				D
Pot content	509			10	low-moderate frequency uncharred vegetation, very small cbm/pot fragments, occasional >4mm charcoal fragemnts, mostly <4mm	low frequency small, indeterminate (?) round weed seeds	-	D

Appendix VI: Environmental Quantification: Residue

Sample Number	Context	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	CPR?	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Fishbone	Weight (g)	Molluscs	Weight (g)	Residue Description
1	**8**	√	2	√	<1			√	24					pottery, FCF, CBM
2	**24**	√	<1	√	<1			√	2	√	<1			charcoal, pottery, industrial debris, metal Fe, CBM, glass
3	**30**	√	<1	√	2			√	4					pottery, metal, CBM
4	**18**	√	2	√	1	√	1 grain	√	6					pottery, metal, FCF, CBM
5	**43**			√	1			√	2					pottery and CBM
6	**10**	√	2	√	2			√	6	√	<1			pottery and CBM
7	**56**	√	2	√	1			√	2					pottery, FCF, CBM
8	**60**	√	4	√	12	√	some grain	√	20	√	<1	√	10	pottery (132), metal Fe and Cu, FCF, CBM,
9	**62**	√	2	√	2			√	2			√	4	pottery, FCF, CBM
10	**85**	√	6	√	8			√	42			√	4	pottery, Fe, FCF, CBM
11	**20**	√	<2	√				√	70					pottery, CBM, metal Fe
12	**90**	√	8	√	10			√	4					pottery, metal Fe, CBM
13	**106**	√	2	√	2			√	18					pottery, metal, FCF, CBM
14	**113**	√	1	√	1			√	2			√	4	CBM
15	**117**	√	11	√	29			√	2			√	1	pottery, metal, Cu, FCF, CBM, Burnt Clay
16	**123**	√	2	√	2			√	4			√	4	pottery, industrial debris, FCF, CBM
17	**133**	√	4	√	3			√	12			√	2	pottery, metal, fcf, CBM, daub
18	**140**	√	2	√	7			√	1					pottery, burnt clay, possible tooth
19	**135/136**	√	3					√	10					pottery, FCF, lithics, CBM

20	**150**	√	4	√	1			√	2					pottery, lithics, FCF, CBM
21	**162**	√	2	√	2	√	2	√	22					pottery, lithics, CBM
22	**163**	√	1	√	1			√	<1			√	<1	CBM
23	**206**	√	3	√	2									pottery, metal, FCF
24	**206**	√	4	√	4	√	5	√	5					pottery, lithics, FCF, CBM
25	**211 & 212**	√	2	√	4									pottery, CBM/burnt clay (190g)
26	**208 & 209**	√	12	√	37									FCF, CBM/burnt clay (649g)
27	**208**	√	8	√	48									burnt clay (380g)
28	**211**	√	4	√	2									FCF, CBM (525g)
29	**233**	√	15	√	5	√	19	√	8					pottery, industrial debris, FCF, CBM, glass Burnt clay
30	**258**	√	2	√	2			√	2					pottery, FCF, CBM, slate
31	**270**	√	11	√	12			√	41					pottery, lithics, FCF, CBM
32	**277**	√	1											pottery, FCF, CBM
33	**278/279**	√	1					√	20					pottery, FCF, CBM
34	**322/323**	√	1	√	2	√	1	√	1					pottery, lithics, metal, FCF, CBM, slate
35	**333**	√	23	√	49	√	21	√	15	√	<1			pottery, lithics, FCF, CBM, coin (see registered finds)
36	**335**	√	3	√	2			√	7			√	<1	pottery, FCF, CBM
37	**339**	√	6	√	6	√	5	√	12					pottery, FCF, CBM (135g), burnt clay (213g), magnetic pieces
38	**427**	√	1											industrial debris (89g)
39	**433**	√	34	√	1523			√	6					pottery, metal, CBM

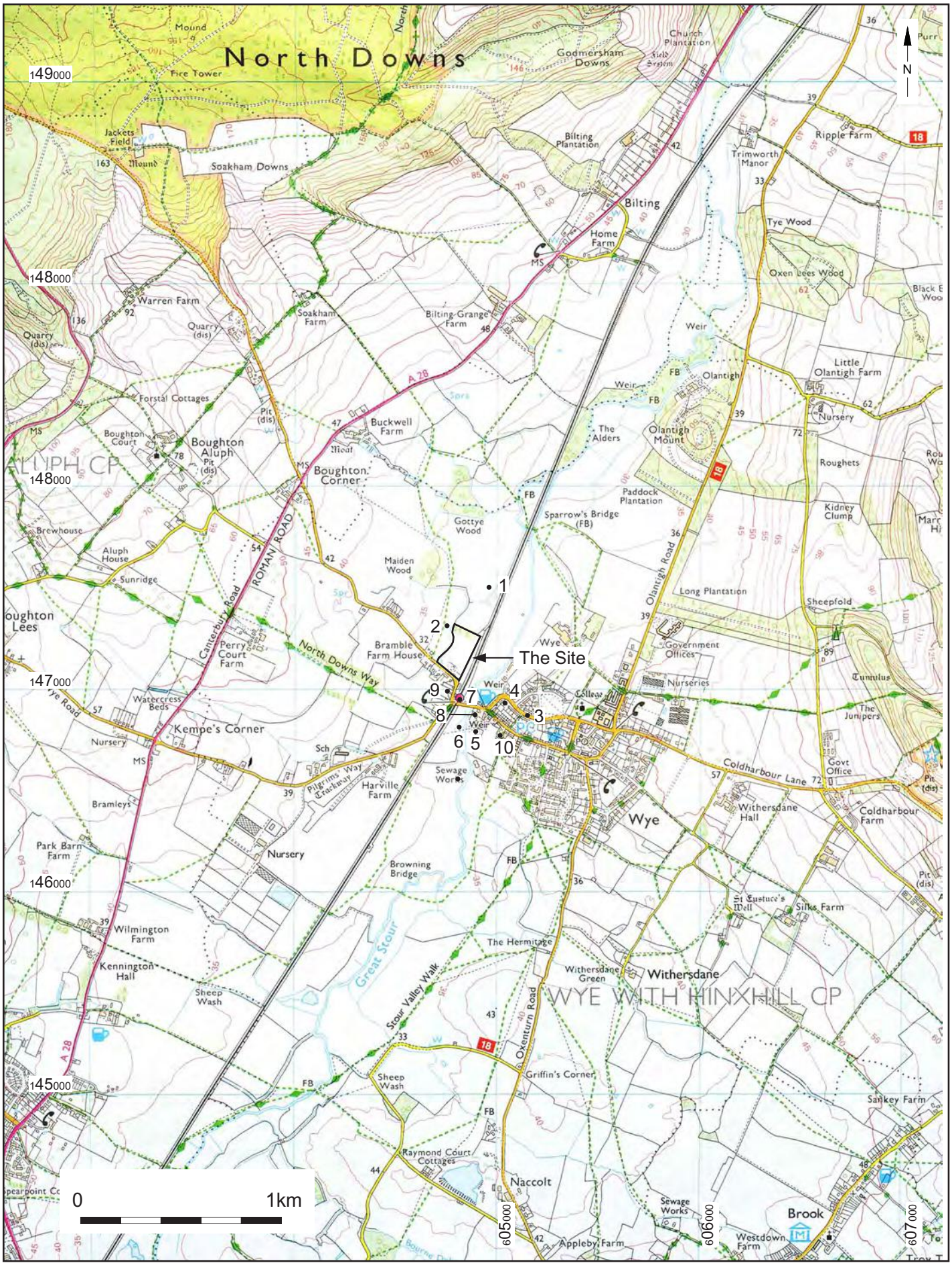
40	**447**	√	6	√	18			√	7					pottery, metal, CBM, lithics, industrial debris (149g)
41	**433**			√	826									-
42	**560**	√	2									√	<1	pottery, metal, CBM
43	**546**	√	2	√	2	√	6	√	15					pottery, Cu, FCF, CBM
44	**568**	√	1	√	<1	√	3							pottery, lithics, FCF, CBM, slate
45	**601**	√	4	√	7			√	14					pottery, industrial debris, metal
46	**643**	√	2	√	2									pottery, CBM
47	**670**							√	120					Pottery
48	**672**	√	3	√	5			√	26					pottery, lithics, metal, FCF, CBM
49	**673**							?						-
50	**661**					√	<1	√	<1					pottery, FCF, CBM (undiag. <2mm), Coal (undiag. <2mm)
51	**695**													pottery (103g)
52	**696**	√	4	√	10			√	88					pottery, metal, burnt clay
53	**691**			√	8	√	13	√	26					pottery (102g), FCF, CBM
54	**692**	√	6	√	14			√	51					pottery, industrial debris, metal, CBM
55	**701**	√	1	√	3			√	12					pottery, FCF, burnt clay
56	**708**	√	4	√	6			√	4	√	<1			pottery, metal
57	**717**	√	2					√	49					pottery, industrial debris, metal, FCF, CBM
58	**736**							√	2			√	2	
Pot content	**509**													-

Appendix VII: Charcoal Identification

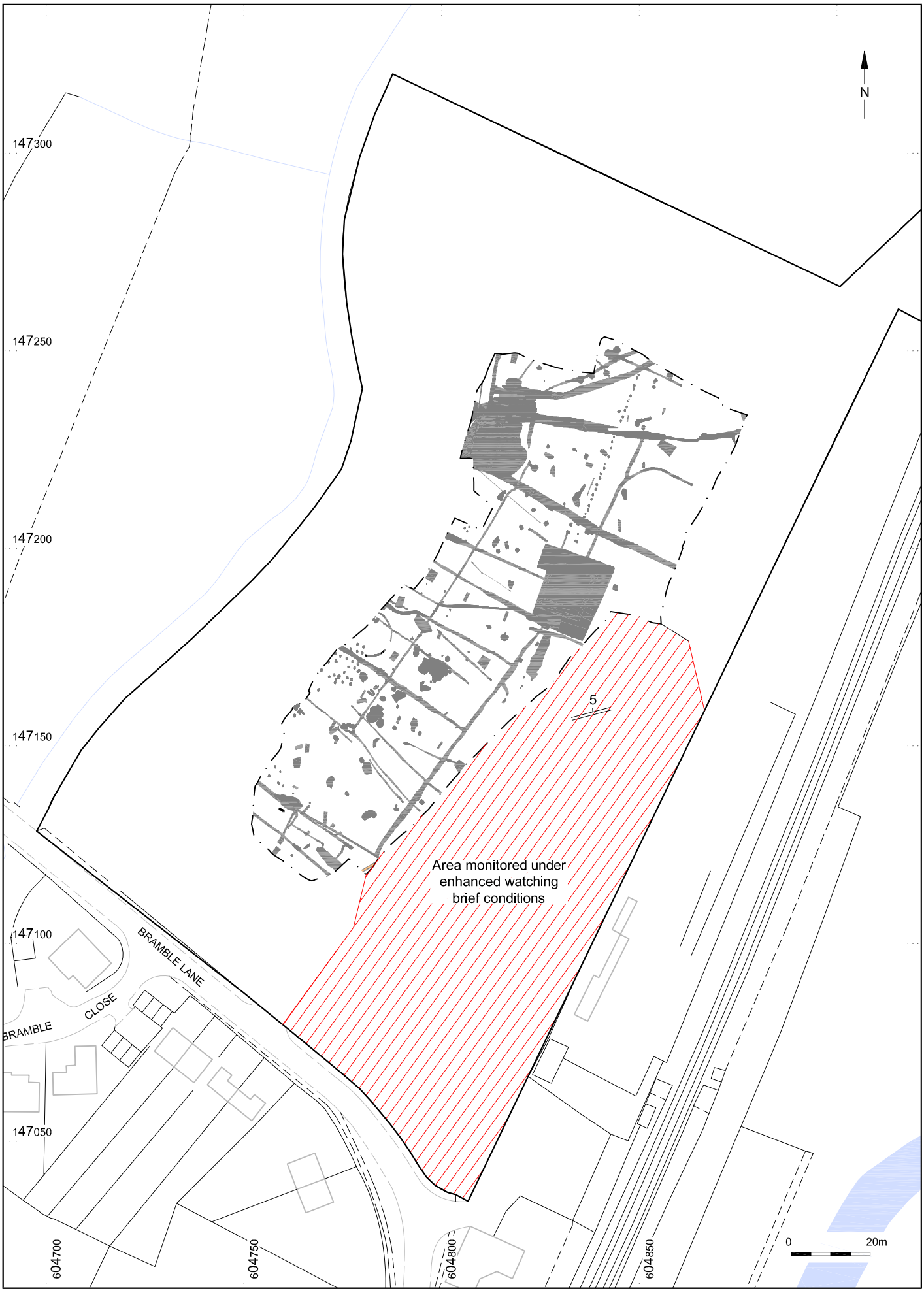
Sample Number	Context	General description	Preservation condition	Taxa Identified	Quantities	Potential
8	**60**			*Quercus* sp.	12	
12	**90**	2 bags looked at		*Quercus* sp.	16	
15	**117**			*Corylus*/*Alnus* sp	1	
15	**117**			*Quercus* sp.	12	
26	**208 & 209**		Charcoal very soft and iron and sediment rich. Some possibly very young.	*Berberis* sp./*Quercus* sp	14	
27	**208**	charcoal assemblage very similar to BS <26>	Iron staining and sed filtered through. Charcoal often damp and soft	*Quercus* sp.	19	
28	**211**					
29	**233**		Charcoal very damp and silty	Pomoideae/Maloideae type	2	
29	**233**			*Quercus* sp	5	
30	**258**					
31	**270**			Maloideae type	2	
31	**270**			Quercus sp.	1	
31	**270**			Prunus sp.	1	
31	**270**		wood not well preserved./ Id difficult	Frangula sp./Alnus sp.	2	
35	**333**			Quercus sp.	6	
35	**333**			Maloideae type	2	

39	**433**	Large quantities (weight --g of charcoal and large pieces common. Moderate sized branch segments approximately 30mm diameter and some larger up to approximatley 70mm). These are often portions of much larger wood	Larger pieces tend to be well preserved, however small-moderate charcoal fragments tend to be soft with iron staining and some roots. Internal structure still well-preserved and suitable for identifying.	*Quercus* sp.	8	A/B
39	**433**			Pomoideae/Maloideae (incl. *Crategus, Sorbus, Malus and Pyrus* spp.)	2	
39				*Alnus* sp.	2	
40	**447**			*Quercus* sp.	9	B/C
40	**447**			Maloideae type	1	
41	**433**	see <39> some wood thought to be worked however this is not very obvious. There are a few ends that may have been cut and one possible chizel mark. Very difficult to determine though	Well preserved and wood pieces are often very large >80mm	*Quercus* sp.	11	
41	**433**			*Corylus avellana*	2	
52	**696**			*Quercus* sp.	3	
52	**696**			cf. *Corylus avellana*	1	
52	**696**			Maloideae type	2	
53	**691**			*Corylus*/*Alnus* sp.	1	
53	**691**			*Quercus* sp.	1	
54	**692**			*Quercus* sp.	4	
54	**692**			1 possibly too young to id very small branch fragment. Multi perforation plates, uniser med-long rays, vessel distribution not very clear but short radials and solitary present, no GR yet too young		
	722	Hand collected Charcoal		Solitary vessels, numerous, small and diffuse porous. Rays 1-3 ser, p-plates simple		

	233	Hand collected Charcoal		short radial multiples, Large vessels, multiple p-plates, rays uni-seriate		
	514	Hand collected Charcoal	possible wood shavings	*Pinus* sp.		



© Archaeology South-East		Bramble Lane, Wye	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2558	Nov 2008	Site loaction plan showing SMR data and other Romano-British sites	
Report Ref: 2008148	Drawn by: FEG		



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Project Ref: 2558	Nov 2008	Site plan showing excavated and monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2008148	Drawn by: JLR		

N

DG21
DG20
DG18
DG22
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DG2
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DG1
DG27
DG25
DG26
DG24

Prehistoric/Undated
1st-early 2nd Century AD (Phase I)
Late 1st-late 2nd Century AD (Phase II)
Mid 2nd-early 3rd Century AD (Phase III)
Medieval
Post Medieval/Modern
WWII PLUTO

0 10m

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Project Ref: 2558	Nov 2008	Phased site plan @ 1:500	
Report Ref: 2008148	Drawn by: JLR/FEG		

N

Culvert

Disturbed

DG15

DG3

DG14

DG13

DG12

DG11

DG10

DG9

DG1

DG8

DG7

DG5

DG4

DG6

DG27

DG25

DG26

DG24

Section 1

Section 5

Section 6

Section 7

Section 8

Section 9

Section 10

Tree throw

236 (Stakeholes)

"Pluto" pipeline

Pipe

Prehistoric/Undated

1st-early 2nd Century AD (Phase I)

Late 1st-late 2nd Century AD (Phase II)

Mid 2nd-early 3rd Century AD (Phase III)

Medieval

Post Medieval/Modern

WWII PLUTO

Geological Test Pit

0 5m

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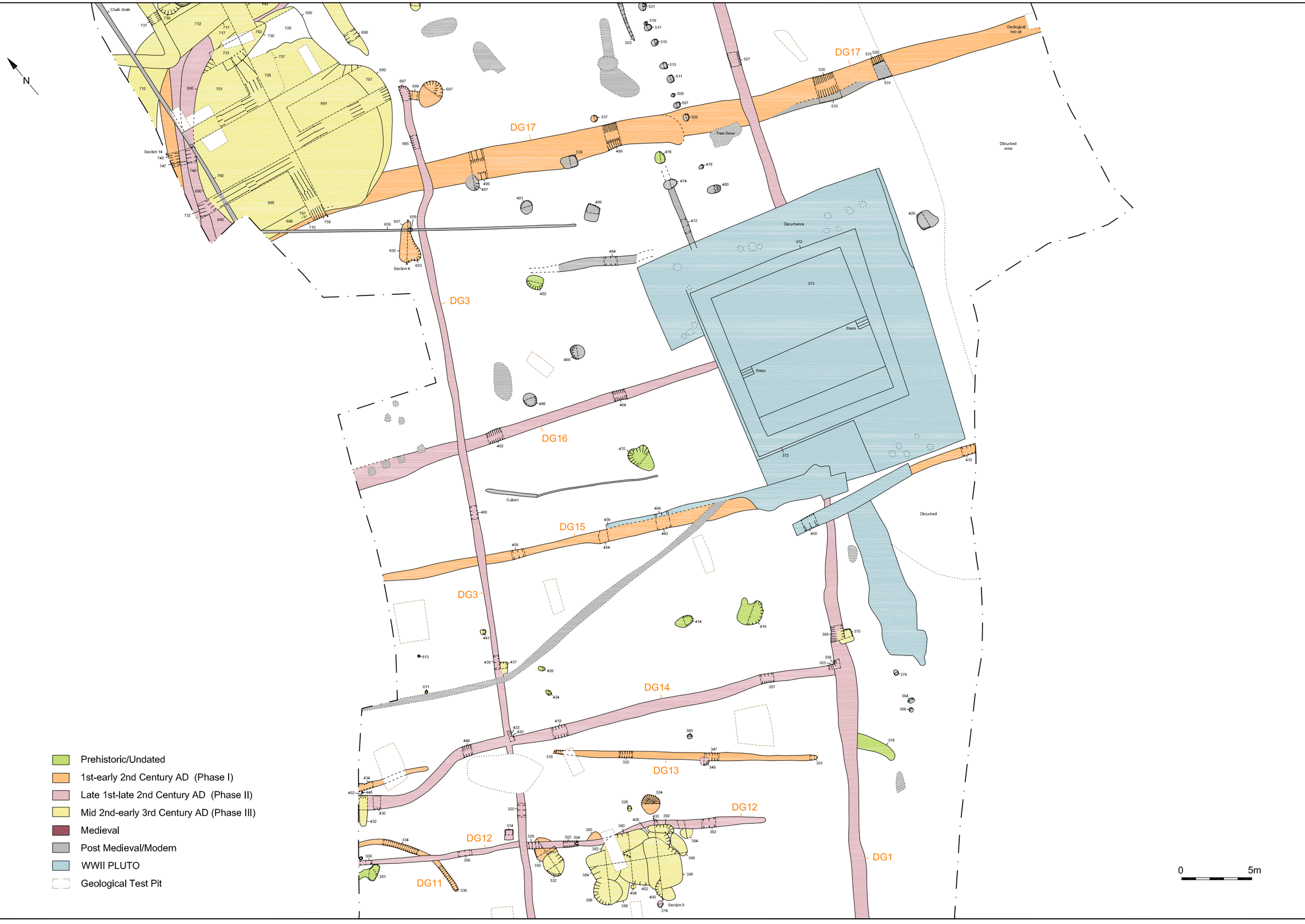
Project Ref: 2558	Nov 2008	Site plan @ 1:250	
Report Ref: 2008148	Drawn by: JLR/FEG		



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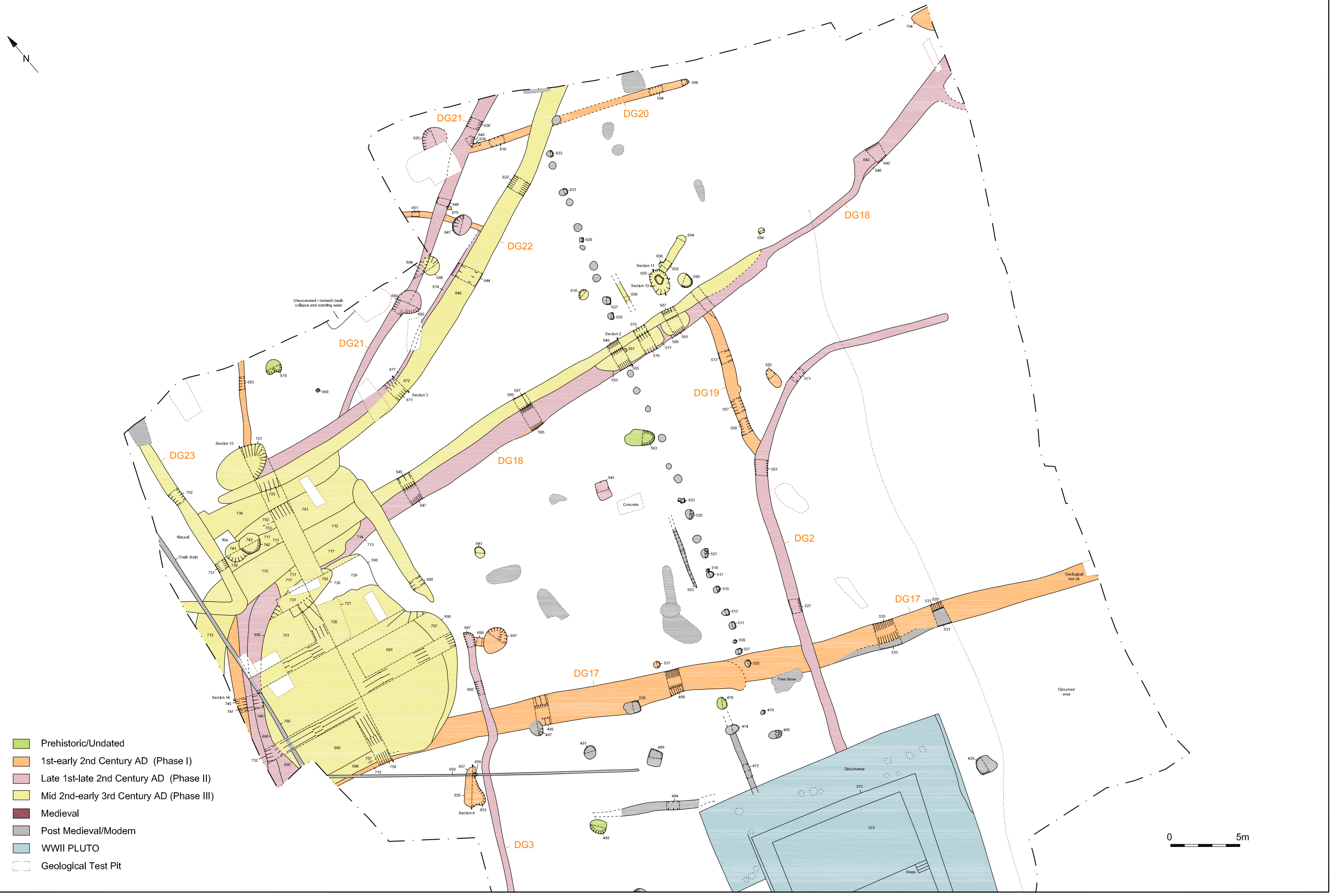
Project Ref: 2558	Nov 2008	Site plan @1:250	
Report Ref: 2008148	Drawn by: JLR/FEG		



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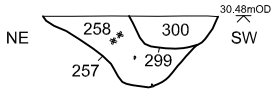
Project Ref: 2558	Nov 2008	Site plan @1:250	
Report Ref: 2008148	Drawn by: JLR/FEG		

Section 1



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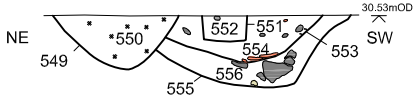

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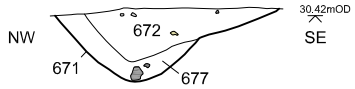

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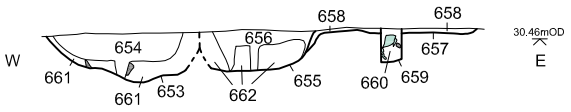

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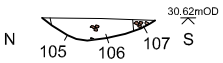

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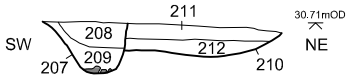

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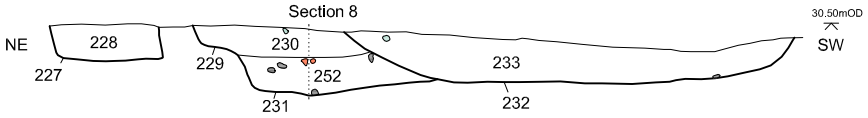

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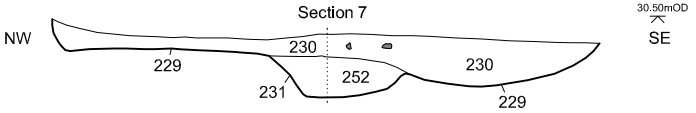

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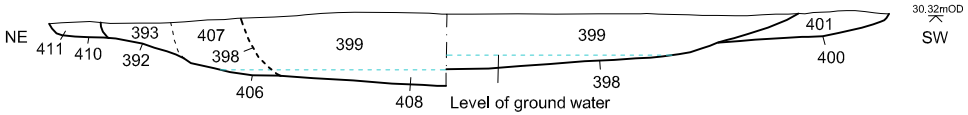

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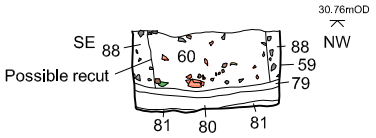

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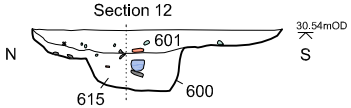

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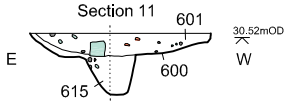

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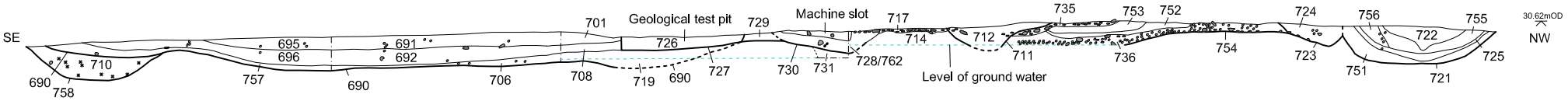

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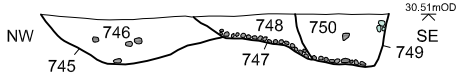

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Fig. 9: Flooded site

Fig. 10: Cut [182], Ditch Group 7

Fig. 11: Ring gully, Ditch Group 10

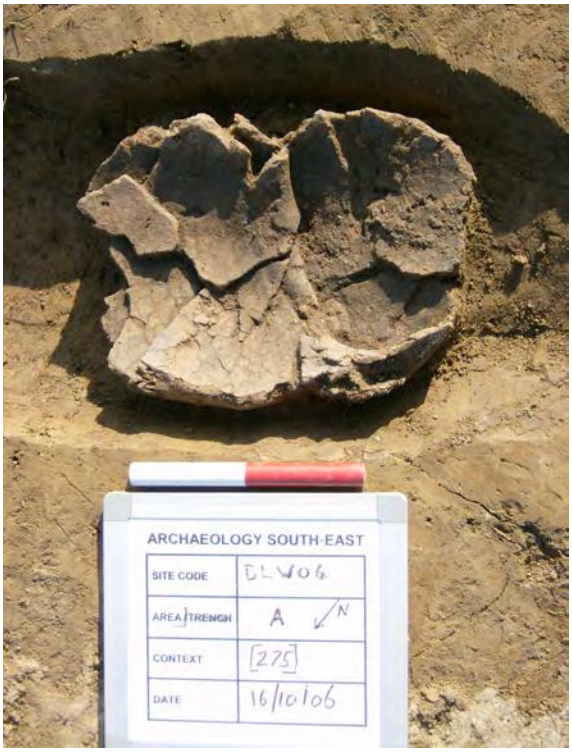

Fig. 12: Ring gully and placed deposits, Ditch Group 10

Fig. 13: Ring gully, placed deposits & stakeholes, Ditch Group 10

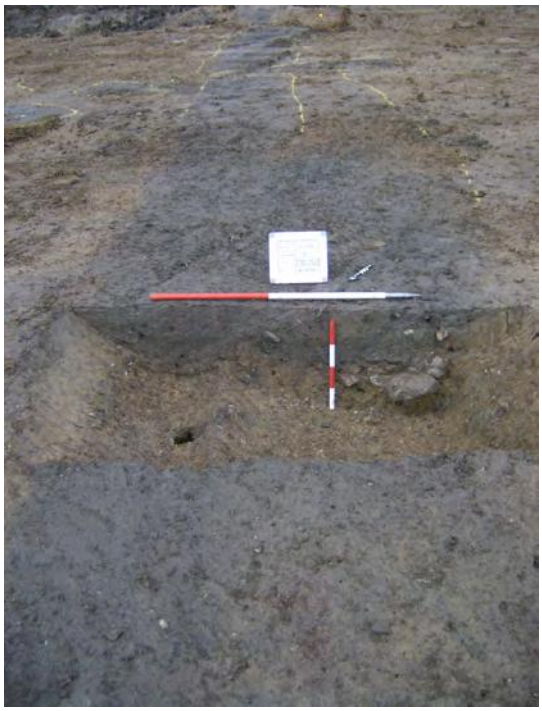

Fig. 14: Ditch Group 18 and pits [555] + [553]

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Fig. 15: Ditch Group 18 [587], [591] + pit [589]

Fig. 16: Pit [105] with burnt halo

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Fig. 17: A possible kiln [207] + [210]

Fig. 18: Quadranted pits [227] + [232]

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Fig. 19: Pit [234] with surrounding stakeholes

Fig. 20: Complex intercutting pits [386] + [409]

Fig. 21: Rectangular pit [432]

Fig. 22: Pit [600]

Fig. 23: Posthole [139] with large pot sherds

Fig. 24: A possible cremation [669]

Fig. 25: Working on inhumation [161]

Fig. 26: Inhumationburial [161]

Fig. 27: Pond feature [690] looking to the South-east

Fig. 28: Pond feature [690] looking to the North-east

Fig. 29: Working in the pond feature

Fig. 30: Pond feature section

Fig. 31: PLUTO structure [372]

Fig. 32: Broken samian bowl in [257], Ditch Group 9

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