Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Evaluation at Decoy Solar Farm, Aldingbourne, West Sussex.

NGR: 492223 104127
(SU 92223 04127)

ASE Project No: 7910
Site Code: DSP 15

ASE Report No: 2016039
OASIS id: archaeol6-241379
Chichester Museum, Accession No: CHCDM:2016.5

By Suzanne Westall MSc MA ACIfA
With contributions by
Luke Barber, Isa Benedetti-Whitton, Karine Le Hégarat and Mariangela Vitolo

Illustrations by Lauren Gibson

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Decoy Solar Farm, Aldingbourne, West Sussex. The fieldwork took place between the 25th and the 27th January 2016. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.

The evaluation encountered 'background' evidence of prehistoric activity comprising a few fragments of struck flint and a core. A single archaeological feature was also encountered – an undated post-hole containing charcoal. Geoarchaeological evidence of the Aldingbourne Raised Beach was also by the presence of well-rounded flint pebbles and sand within gravel deposits in the extreme west of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client to carry out an archaeological field evaluation at Decoy Solar Farm, near Oving, West Sussex (hereafter referred to as 'the site') (Figure 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 492223 104127.

1.1.2 The work was commissioned as the solar park recently came under new ownership and, during that process, the new owners identified an archaeological condition on the original planning consent that was not met during the construction phase. It was thus agreed between CgMs Consulting and Chichester District Council's Archaeological Advisor, James Kenny, that a trial trench evaluation comprising five 30m x 1.8m trenches would be excavated within the park to assess its archaeological potential and the overall potential impact of the development.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The British Geological Survey shows the site to be located on London Clay Formation clay, silt and sand, overlain with superficial raised beach deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2015).

1.2.2 The site is set on agricultural land between the villages of Oving and Woodgate. It is currently utilised as a solar farm and lies just to the south of the railway line, west of the Aldingbourne Rife.

1.3 Scope of Report

1.3.1 This report covers the results of the five trench evaluation carried out by ASE in January 2016. As all of the solar panels had been installed prior to this planning condition being fulfilled, the trenches were situated around the edges of the park (Figure 2), with only one (Trench 3) set between a group of panels.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Known sites of interest in the vicinity of Decoy Solar Farm date to the historic period rather than the prehistoric.

2.2 Saxon

2.2.1 Decoy Farm is located in the south of the historic parish of Tangmere, close to the parish boundary which is formed by the Aldingbourne Rife. Aldingbourne itself is first mentioned in 683AD as *Aldingburne*, and then 200 years later as *Ealdingburnan*, meaning 'the stream or bourne belonging to Ealda'.

2.3 Medieval

2.3.1 Tote Copse Castle is located 400m north of the site. The castle was built in the first half of the 12th century by Seffrid de Escures, the Bishop of Chichester, at the hub of his Aldingbourne estate. Parts of the castle keep and of the motte are still visible.

2.3.2 The Parish Church of Saint Mary in Aldingbourne is situated 1km north of the site and is a Grade I Listed Building. Some elements of its architecture can be dated to the Norman period.

2.4 Post-Medieval

2.4.1 Several Grade II Listed Buildings can be found in the village of Aldingbourne, about 1km north of the site: The Manor House (18th/19th century), Meadow Cottage (17th century), Greenacres (17th century), and the Square House and its adjoining granary (both late 18th century).

2.5 Project Aims and Objectives

2.5.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- Clarify the presence (or absence) and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site, with a view to assessing the impact that construction of the solar park may have had on these remains.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential.

2.5.2 If the site proved to be of archaeological interest, more specific research aims were to be developed with reference to the South East Research Framework.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

3.1.1 Trenches (Figure 2) were located as per a preceding *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI; ASE 2015), although it was necessary to move Trench 5 5.5m to the south-east, due to the location of a composting toilet at its proposed north end. The trenches were laid out using GPS.

3.1.2 Trench locations were scanned before excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) in order to verify the absence of any live underground services.

3.1.3 The trenches were excavated using an 8 tonne 360º tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under constant supervision by ASE. Soil was removed in spits of approx. 100mm-150mm.

3.1.4 Finds were collected from the topsoil and subsoil as machining progressed and machine reduction ceased once an identifiably archaeological or a clean geological horizon was reached. Any potentially archaeological deposits were then investigated by hand and recorded.

3.1.5 All work was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the preceding WSI (ASE 2015), *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2015), the best practice and guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014a).

3.1.6 The open trenches were inspected by James Kenny, Archaeological Advisor to Chichester District Council, and William Bedford of CgMs Consulting prior to backfilling. They were then backfilled using the excavated material in stratigraphic sequence.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 ASE informed Chichester Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Chichester Museum in due course under the archive accession number "HF 3/2/2016". The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	3
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	17
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	5

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0.5 tub
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS (Figure 2)

4.1 Trenches: 1, 2, 4 and 5

4.1.1 Across the site, there was a general, modern topsoil deposit [001] of mid to dark grey-brown clay silt 0.26m-0.3m thick, directly overlying a natural geological layer of light-yellow-brown silty clay [003]. In trenches 2-5, the majority of finds were recovered from the base of the topsoil, where a thin layer of subsoil measured approximately 0.06m thick. This was given the context number [002] in all four of these trenches.

4.1.2 In Trench 1, the geological natural (5.81m.A.O.D) was more variable than elsewhere and contained patches of gravel and some sand. This was thought to be evidence of Aldingbourne Raised Beach – and thus of potential geo-archaeological interest should any further work be necessary.

4.1.3 No archaeological features were identified in trenches 1, 2, 4 or 5. Data regarding the deposits in each trench can be found in Appendix 1, Table 1.

4.2 Trench 3

4.2.1 Deposits in Trench 3 comprised a geological layer of compact, light yellow-brown silty clay [3/003] (7.86m.A.O.D.) overlain by a thin layer of subsoil [3/002]. The latter formed an interface between the 0.26m-0.28m thick topsoil [3/001] and the natural and was probably a result of both ploughing and bioturbation.

4.2.2 In the north-eastern quarter of the trench, the topsoil was a little thicker than elsewhere (perhaps filling a slight hollow). Beneath it, in an area roughly 1m by 0.5m, was a thin (0.05m-0.07m) layer of, pale grey-brown silty clay [3/006] (7.89m.A.O.D.). This contained burnt (11 pieces) and struck flint (2 fragments) and probably represented part of subsoil [3/002], however, it is also possible that it related to a plough truncated archaeological deposit. An obvious 'cut' was not apparent.

4.2.3 Only one clear archaeological feature was identified during the fieldwork. This comprised a small post hole or pit [3/004] in the central portion of Trench 3 (Figure 3). In plan this feature was ovoid in shape and c.0.25m in diameter. It was located at a height of approximately 7.87m.A.O.D. Excavation revealed a deposit containing frequent oak charcoal [3/005] which extended into the ground at an angle. The charcoal within fill [3/005] suggests an archaeological origin, although no artefacts were recovered. It seems possible that this post-hole was associated with the struck and burnt flint fragments recovered from this trench and the neighbouring Trench 2. The environmental sample taken from fill [3/005] is discussed in section 6.0, below.

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	trench
3/002	Layer	Interface layer between topsoil and natural, comprised of a mixture of the two.	trench	trench	trench
3/003	Layer	Geological Natural	trench	trench	trench
3/004	Feature	Possible pit or post-hole	0.25	0.25	0.27
3/005	Fill	Charcoal-rich fill within [3/004]	0.25	0.25	0.27
3/006	Deposit	Localised deposit at east end of trench – may be same as [3/002]	1	0.5	0.06

Table 3: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. Finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. Finds were all packed and stored according to CIFA (2014b) guidelines. None require further conservation. A quantification is shown in Table 4 below.

Context	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
2/001	21	1872			4	80				
2/002			4	163	20	434	1	10		
3/001	10	303	3	24	11	339				
3/002			7	116	56	1321				
3/006			2	29	11	51				
4/001			1	8	2	21			2	389
5/002	6	1063	1	17	2	99				
Total	37	3238	18	357	106	2345	1	10	2	389

Table 4: Quantification of finds

5.2 **Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation at the Decoy Solar Farm produced just six pieces of struck flint weighing 76g. The assemblage comprises five flakes and a small core (Table 5). They derive from topsoil deposit in trenches 3 and 4, subsoil deposit in trench 3 and deposit [3/006], which may be the same as [3/002]. The pieces are technologically poor. All the flakes are broken. One displays a cortical platform. The core is very small (24g) and crudely worked. Although cones of percussion are present on one surface, the scar suggests that it was used to remove a very small flake. A small quantity of un-worked burnt flint (106 fragments weighing 2345g) was also recovered from seven contexts. The fragments were calcined mid to dark grey. Although un-datable, fragments of un-worked burnt flint are frequently associated with prehistoric activities.

5.2.2 Overall the artefacts are chronologically un-diagnostic, providing limited evidence for prehistoric presence in the landscape.

Category	Flakes	Core	Total
No	5	1	6

Table 5: The flintwork

5.3 **Ceramic Building Material (CBM)** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.3.1 A total of 35 piece of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 2956g were hand-collected from three evaluation contexts: [2/001]; [3/001]; and [5/002]. Two tile fabrics were distinguished (see Table 6) and all of the tile was well fired and evenly formed with fine moulding sand. As an assemblage there was

little variation in craftsmanship, with the exception that some tile fragments from [2/001] were clearly curved suggesting them to be pantile fragments, and other others from [5/002] were flat. Pieces of both the pantile and flat tile pieces had even, tapering peg or nail holes, the latter being more likely as all the tile appeared fairly recent in date, c.19th-20th century.

5.3.2 None of the brick pieces were intact enough for a full set of dimensions to be taken. The two largest fragments – both from [5/002] – were 60mm thick and appeared late post-medieval in form. The other brick pieces were much more fragmentary and had no intact surfaces. Four very broken and undiagnostic pieces of CBM in the distinctive fabric F1 were collected from [3/001], a single fragment of which had remnants of cement, which would support a date of the mid-19th century or later for that context.

Fabric code	Description
T1	Dense, reddish matrix, sometimes micaceous. Sparse-moderate black iron-oxide up to 3mm; sparse medium quartz; sparse white inclusions up to 2mm and pale streaking on some tiles.
T2	Very dense orange fabric with moderate fine voids and iron-rich inclusions up to 1mm.
F1	Reddish clay with common pebble fragments up to 2.5mm
B1	Medium beige/brown evenly fired fabric with sparse reddish iron-rich deposits up to 3mm.
B2	Evenly fired orange fabric with few apparent inclusions; sparse iron oxides.
B2A	Over-fired (and later?) version of B2.

Table 6: CBM fabric descriptions for DSP15

5.4 **The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Context [4/001] produced two quite fresh pieces (390g) of dark grey/black glassy slag with some green mottles. The slag, which is slightly aerated, is similar to iron blast furnace waste, but is not typical of the types produced by the Early Post-medieval industry of the Weald. Considering the context it was found in it could easily represent later post-medieval waste that has come from further afield.

5.5 Fired Clay

5.5.1 A single piece of amorphous fired clay was recovered from the subsoil [2/002] of Trench 2.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE by Mariangela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 One bulk soil sample was taken from the fill of a posthole/truncated pit [3/004] to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the sample and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The sample was processed in its entirety in a flotation tank and the residue and flot were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2: Table 1). Artefacts recovered from the sample were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and its contents recorded (Appendix 2: Table 2). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, NIAB 2004) Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments recovered from the heavy residue were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997), and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 2: Table 1.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Sample <1> [3/005] produced a small flot, which was dominated by uncharred vegetative matter, such as rootlets and seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.). This material is indicative of low level disturbance and is likely to have infiltrated the deposit through root action. No charred macro plant remains were recorded.

6.3.2 Charcoal was present in large amounts and identification work was carried out on randomly selected fragments. Most fragments showed evidence of sediment encrustation and percolation which most are likely due to fluctuations in ground water level. The only identified taxon is deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp.). The two species of deciduous oak, that are native to the British Isles, cannot be distinguished from each other on the grounds of anatomical features;

therefore identification was only possible to the genus level. The residue also contained a small amount of fire cracked flint.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The bulk soil sample from Solar Park, Decoy Lane, contained no charred macro plant remains. The sample was however fairly rich in oak charcoal. Oak is known to make a good fuel wood and it can also be used for timber (Taylor 1981). It is therefore possible that this taxon was specifically selected for its characteristics, but it is also possible that oak was chosen because it was widely available in the woodland near the site. Because oak is a fairly long lived taxon, its wood is not suitable for C14 dating.

6.4.2 This sample has shown that there is potential for nearby deposits to preserve more charcoal and highlights the possibility for preservation of other charred plant remains. Any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 Across the site the natural London Clay was overlain by a thin deposit of subsoil which was in-turn overlain by 0.26m-0.3m thick top/ploughsoil. The only exception was encountered within trenches 1 and 3. Within Trench 1 in the extreme west of the site a variation in the natural was equated with the presence of the Aldingbourne Raised Beach. In Trench 3 limited archaeological remains were encountered.

7.1.2 The only identified feature comprised an undated posthole or pit [3/004] filled with oak charcoal. A deposit of grey colouration [3/006] which incorporated both burnt and struck flint may relate to a disturbed archaeological feature within the plough horizon.

7.1.3 Scattered finds within the topsoil and subsoil indicate a low level of prehistoric activity. A more precise date could not be determined from the flintwork found and no subsequent activity was identified until the insertion of several land drains in the post-medieval period. CBM from several trenches is derived from these land drains which were constructed of ceramic pipe, reused ceramic tiles, or a combination of the two.

7.1.4 Due to the solar farm's construction prior to the fulfilment of the archaeological planning condition a reduced area of the site was available for archaeological evaluation. This meant that apart from Trench 3, all the other sample locations were situated on the edges of the site.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.2.1 Though the solar farm had already been constructed, the below ground 'impacts' of these projects are usually limited. The relatively low impact of solar panels indicates possible deposit survival in the area not evaluated.

7.2.2 Ploughing has been carried out on the site during its use as agricultural land, and narrow ploughscars were evident across the surface of the natural. The presence of ploughing would potentially have negatively impacted on archaeological remains had they been present. The effect of ploughing is perhaps evident in the presence of context [3/006]; a ploughed disturbed deposit of possible prehistoric origin.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

7.3.1 Finds from the topsoil [-/001] or subsoil [-/002], indicate prehistoric activity, but general lack of archaeological features and the limited quantity of finds does not suggest any intensive occupation in the areas covered by the evaluation. Nor was there any evidence of subsequent activity until the post-medieval period, when a number of land drains were inserted.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

7.4.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:

- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site with a view to assessing the impact that construction of the solar park may have had on these remains.
- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site.
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- Produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential.

7.4.2 The area covered by the trial trenching was limited due to the inaccessibility of most of the site, but it seems likely that the areas seen are relatively representative of the site as a whole, with evidence of low level prehistoric activity and use of the site as farmland during the post-medieval to modern period. The impact of the solar farm is therefore thought to have been minimal.

7.5 Conclusions

7.5.1 Apart from unstratified finds of struck flint and post-medieval brick and tile, few other archaeological remains were encountered on the site. The only features comprised an undated posthole, a nearby plough disturbed deposit of possible prehistoric origin and post-medieval land drainage. Trench 1 in the extreme west of the site succeed in revealing deposits of geoarchaeological interest likely related to the Aldingbourne Raised Beach. Past activity within the development site seems to have been of low intensity. This said, the area available for archaeological evaluation was limited and further remains may exist in unevaluated areas. Disturbance of these areas is, however, considered to have been generally low. This is due to the limited below ground impacts of such developments.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	DSP 15					
Project code	7910					
Planning reference						
Site address	Decoy Solar Farm, West Sussex PO20 3TR					
District/Borough	Chichester					
NGR	492223 104127					
Geology	Bedrock: London Clay Formation – clay, silt and sand. Superficial: Raised beach deposits of sand and gravel.					
Fieldwork type	Eval					
Date of fieldwork	25th-27th January 2016					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Suzie Westall					
Period summary	Prehistoric	Post-Medieval				
Project summary **(100 word max)**	The evaluation encountered 'background' evidence of prehistoric activity comprising a few fragments of struck flint and a core. A single archaeological feature was also encountered – an undated post-hole containing charcoal. Geoarchaeological evidence of the Aldingbourne Raised Beach was also by the presence of well-rounded flint pebbles and sand within gravel deposits in the extreme west of the site.					
Museum/Accession No.	HF 3/2/2016					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Lithics	Flint	Prehistoric	6 fragments
CBM	Brick and Tile	Post-medieval	37 pieces

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-242730

Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Decoy Solar Farm, Aldingbourne, West Sussex
Short description of the project	The fieldwork took place between the 25th and the 27th January 2016. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The evaluation encountered 'background' evidence of prehistoric activity comprising a few fragments of struck flint and a core. A single archaeological feature was also encountered - an undated post-hole containing charcoal. Geoarchaeological evidence of the Aldingbourne Raised Beach was also by the presence of well-rounded flint pebbles and sand within gravel deposits in the extreme west of the site.
Project dates	Start: 25-01-2016 End: 27-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DSP15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	LITHICS Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded

Development type	Solar Farm
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX CHICHESTER TANGMERE Decoy Solar Farm
Postcode	PO22 XXX
Study area	10.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 922 041 50.828520976624 -0.690711596157 50 49 42 N 000 41 26 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4m Max: 5m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Chichester District Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Suzie Westall
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Decoy Solar Farm, Aldingbourne, West Sussex
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Description	Eval Report
Entered by	andy margetts (a.margetts@ucl.ac.uk)
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Appendix 1

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2m-0.3m	6.03
	1/002	Layer	Natural		5.73
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3m-0.33m	8.63
	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.06m-0.07m	8.30
	2/003	Layer	Natural		8.23
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m-0.3m	6.71
	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.04m-0.06m	6.41
	4/003	Layer	Natural		6.35
5	5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26m-0.28m	5.90
	5/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.04m-0.07m	5.62
	5/003	Layer	Natural		5.55

Table 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts

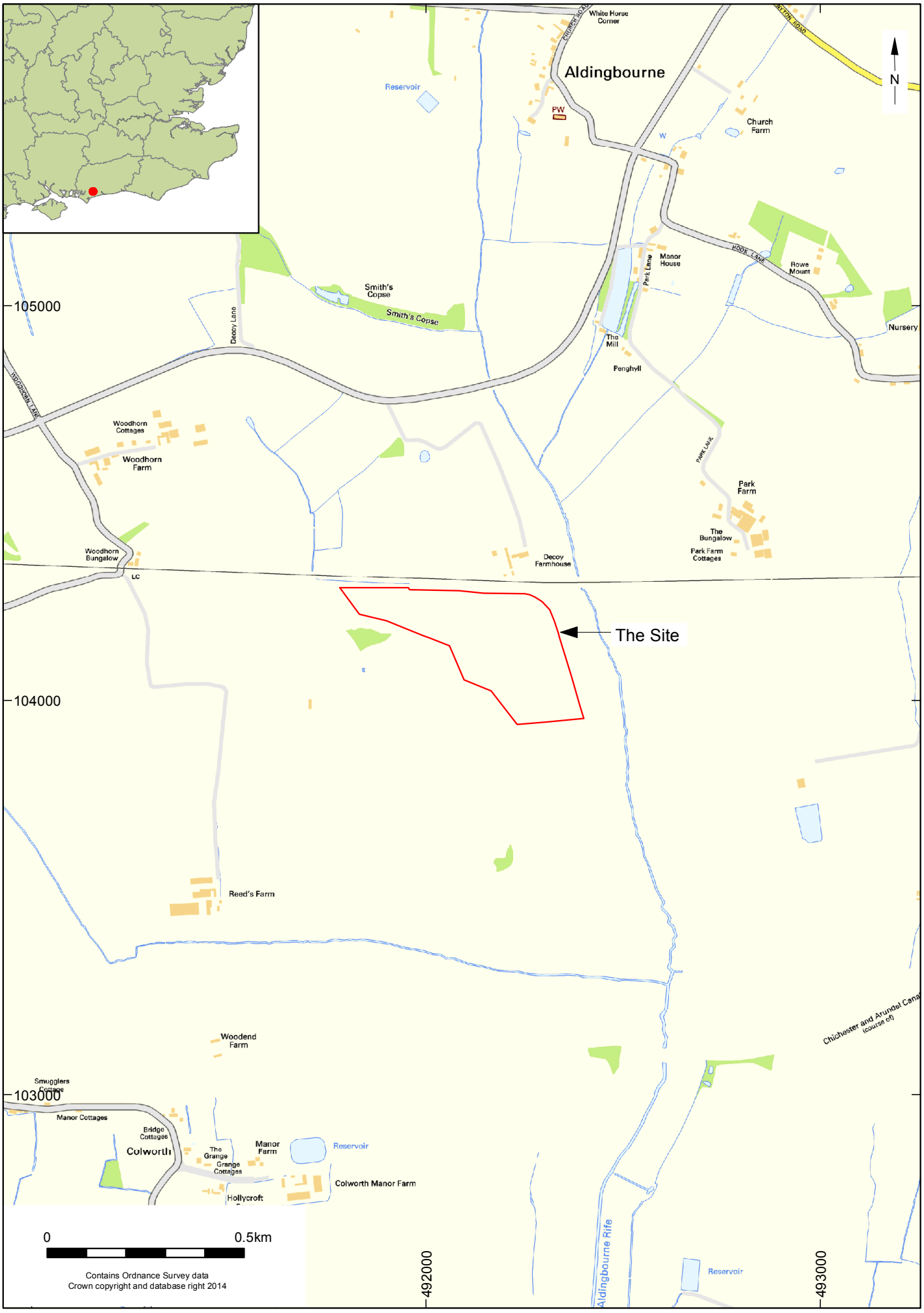
Appendix 2

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	3/005	Posthole/Pit	5	5	***	82	****	24	*Quercus* sp. 13, cf *Quercus* sp.(distorted) 1, Indeterminate (distorted) 1	FCF */ 5g

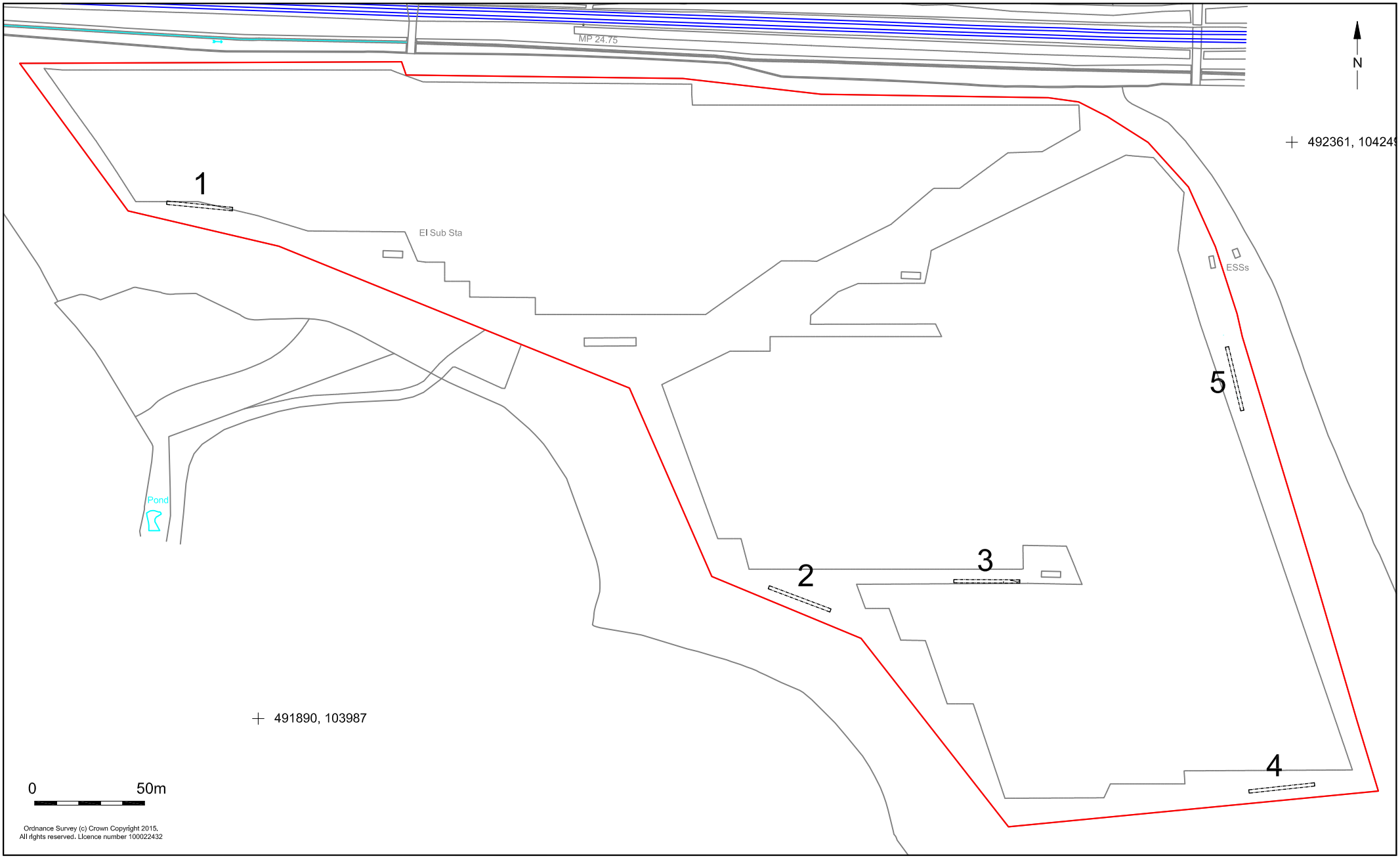
Table 1: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Key: cf. = compares with

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal <2mm
1	3/005	3	50	50	80	10	* *Chenopodium* sp.	**

Table 2: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)



© Archaeology South-East		Solar Park, Decoy Farm, Oving	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7910	February 2016	Site location	
Report Ref: 2016039	Drawn by: LG		



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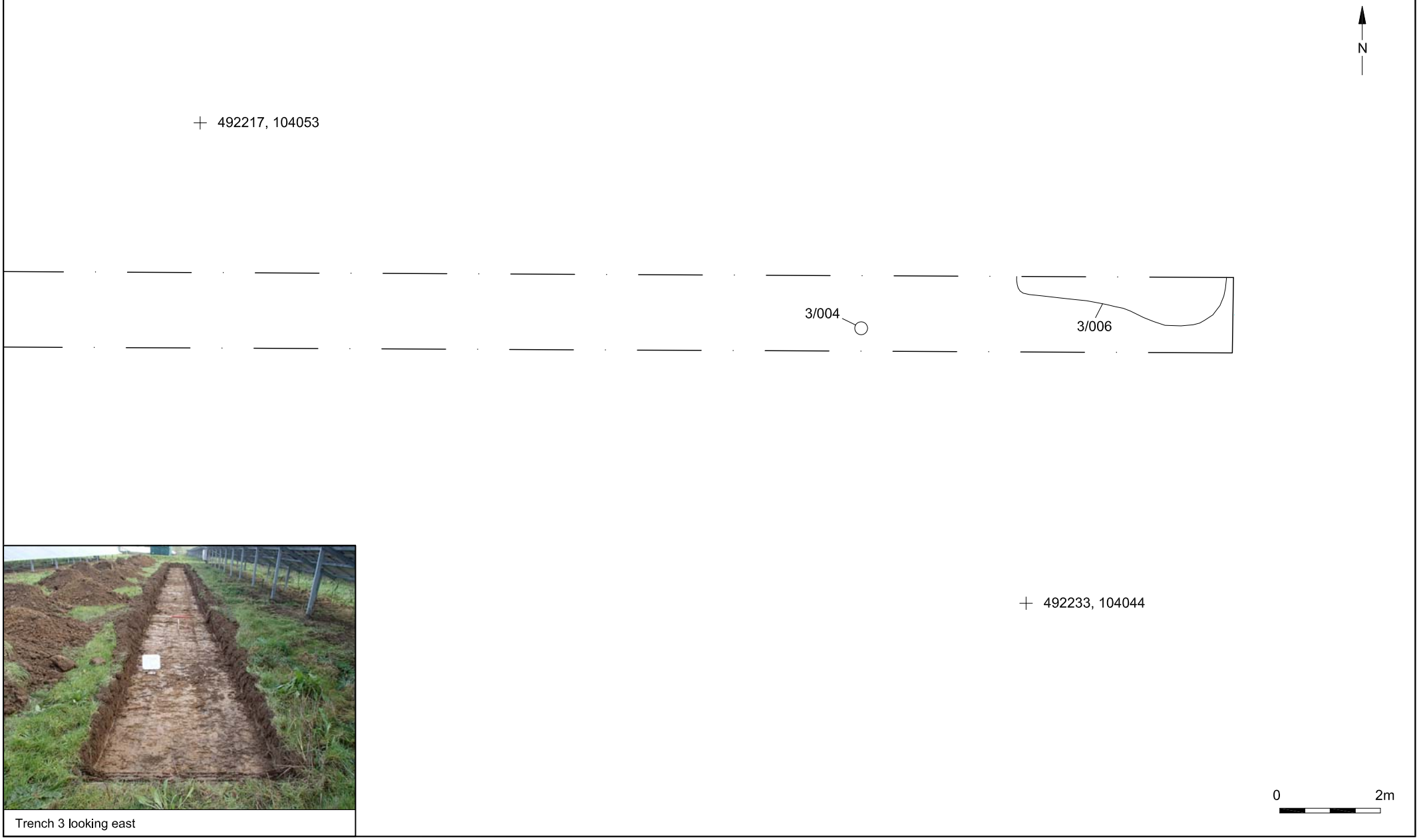

Trench 3 looking east

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Project Ref: 7910	February 2016	Trench 3 plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016039	Drawn by: LG		