

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
BOROUGH GREEN SANDPITS
BOROUGH GREEN
KENT**

**NGR: 561522 157898
(TQ 61522 57898)**

Planning Reference: TM/07/512

ASE Project No: 3231

Site Code: BGS 08

ASE Report No: 2016293

OASIS ID: archaeol6-274594



By Greg Priestley-Bell

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Prepared by:	Greg Priestley-Bell	Senior Archaeologist	
Reviewed and approved by:	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
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**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR
Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk**

Abstract

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological investigation carried out by Archaeology South-East between 26th August 2008 and 22nd October 2015. The fieldwork was commissioned by Borough Green Sandpits Ltd. The work has revealed remains dating from the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods.

Prehistoric remains comprised an unfinished, possibly Palaeolithic, handaxe, a small assemblage of probably Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (LBA) worked flint and two LBA - Iron Age pits.

The vast majority of features date to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, perhaps c. AD10-70, and comprised at least ten ditches, and more than ninety pits and post-holes, including two probable structures and a group of potential funerary features. A small Late Iron Age/early Roman farmstead with associated small scale stone quarrying is construed.

No further activity was identified until the later post-medieval period, when two phases of clay extraction were recorded. The earlier of these is 18th to early 19th century, represented by at least twenty shallow pits and six gullies; the latter is 19th to early 20th century, represented by an extensive area of parallel strip excavations with narrow undug baulks between strips.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Gov 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication which is suggested as a journal article.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site comprises the northern extension of Borough Green Sandpit, Platt Industrial Estate, Platt, hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) 561522 157898 and its location is shown on Figure 1. The site is located c. 1.5km to the north-east of the modern-day centre of Borough Green and c. 1km to the south of the M26 motorway.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site comprises two fields, together measuring c. 4.5 hectares in size, located on the northern side of a disused sandpit to the west, and the working sandpit to the east. The elevation is between 92m and 97m AOD.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology is Gault Clay over sands of the Folkestone Beds. The archaeological evaluation undertaken by Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit (KARU) identified a head deposit of brickearth (Philp, 2006).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Planning permission (TM/07/512) was granted by the Planning Applications Group at Kent County Council who placed the following condition on the consent:

No development shall take place in the northern extension area until the implementation of a programme of archaeological/historic landscape work has been secured in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the County Planning Authority.

1.3.4 A trial trench evaluation was undertaken by KARU prior to the planning application (Philp, 2006). The work comprised the excavation of sixteen trenches up to 50m in length. The trenching identified a discrete area of what was interpreted as Late Iron Age activity on the northern edge of the site, suggested by the excavator as the site of a possible farmstead.

1.3.5 A historic landscape assessment (Thorne, 2007), a historic landscape recording (Thorne, 2008) was carried out by ASE. A topographic survey was also carried out by ASE (Davidson, 2008).

1.3.6 *A Specification for archaeological investigation at Borough Green sand-pit, Borough Green, Kent* was produced by the Heritage Conservation Team at Kent County Council (2008). The document outlined the requirement for a strip, map and sample excavation of the proposed quarry extension. All work was carried out in accordance with this document and the appropriate *Standards and Guidance* documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) as well as the English Heritage Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; English Heritage 2008).

1.3.7 The strip, map and sample was undertaken by ASE in three phases: Phase 1, between 26th August and 10th September 2008 (ASE, 2008); Phase 2, between

9th May and 23rd June 2011 (ASE, 2011); Phase 3, between 5th and 22nd October 2015 (ASE, 2016). The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Neil Griffin and directed by Greg Priestley-Bell with auxiliary supervision from Gary Webster. Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift provided post-excavation management.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Previous Work

1.4.1 Previous archaeological work on the site comprises:-

- Field evaluation carried out by KARU in November 2005
- Historic landscape assessment carried out by ASE in May 2007, ASE Project 2960
- Historic landscape recording carried out by ASE in March 2008, ASE Project 3231
- Topographic survey carried out by ASE between 3rd March and 2nd April 2008, ASE Project 3231

1.5 Archaeological methodology

- 1.5.1 For a more detailed description of the methodology adopted, the reader is referred to the Kent County Council (KCC) specifications document *Manual of specifications: Part B: Mitigation – strip, map and sample requirements* (KCC 2009). This section provides a summary of that methodology.
- 1.5.2 Removal of topsoil and subsoil was undertaken using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Deposits were removed in spits no greater than 200mm in thickness. Machine excavation was carried down on to the top of archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural deposits, whichever was uppermost. The resultant surfaces were hand cleaned as necessary and planned. All spoil removed and exposed surfaces were scanned with a metal detector.

Excavation and Recording Techniques

- 1.5.3 A full ongoing excavation plan was prepared as the stripping progressed using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. Where it was deemed necessary features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised and included on the overall plan.
- 1.5.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards using pro-forma context sheets and record sheets. Sections through archaeological features and deposits were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 1.5.5 A full photographic record was kept of all significant archaeological features comprising monochrome prints, colour transparencies and digital, and will form part of the site archive.

- 1.5.6 The provisions of the Treasure Act of 1996, amended 2003 were observed. A single find of a small piece of scrap gold from a Late Iron Age context was made and declared under the act.
- 1.5.7 A relevant Ministry of Justice licence was obtained prior to the excavation and removal of cremated human remains.

Environmental and Finds Collection and Sampling Strategy

- 1.5.8 Where deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered, bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of smaller features) were taken for environmental analysis. No waterlogged wood was found. All finds were collected.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; to specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.
- 1.6.3 Three phases of fieldwork were carried out under the same Site Code BGS08. Context numbers were generated as a single series starting at [01].
- 1.6.4 Where possible, the results from the 2006 KARU evaluation have been integrated.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The potential of the area was gauged in relation to known historic and archaeological remains within a 1km radius of the site and listed in the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER; Table 1). Referenced locations are shown on Figure 1.

Period Summaries

2.2 Prehistoric

Palaeolithic

- 2.2.1 A number of Palaeolithic flint implements have been collected from finds spots to the west and south-west of the site (HER Nos. TQ 65 NW 64; TQ65NW65; TQ 65 NW 34; TQ 65 NW 42 and TQ 65 NW 40). All the flintwork, except a Late Middle Acheulian handaxe found in a garden (TQ65NW42) is from the J.W.Bance and E.Harrison collections with no exact provenance.

Mesolithic

- 2.2.2 A small quantity of mesolithic flintwork has been collected from five finds spots (TQ65NW71, TQ65NW75, TQ65NW70, TQ65NW54 and TQ65NW49) including four tranchet axes, two cores, a microlith, a microburin and other unspecified implements. All finds are sited to place name only and are recorded in J.J.Wymer's 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites*.

Neolithic

- 2.2.3 There are only two entries for the Neolithic period, both finds spots : a Neolithic flint arrowhead (TQ 65 NW 46) was found to the south-west of the site; a small assemblage (TQ65NW43), including arrowheads has been recorded from Platt to the east.

Iron Age

- 2.2.2 Three Iron Age coin finds spots have been recorded (MKE71082, MKE7103 and TQ 65 NW 42). An evaluation at Borough Green Sandpit undertaken by KARU identified archaeological remains relating to a Late Pre-Roman Iron Age occupation site. The remains included pits and a ditch, and associated cultural material (Philp 2006). The KARU evaluation also recovered two broadly prehistoric flint artefacts (*ibid*).

2.3 Romano-British

- 2.3.1 A possible Romano-British cremation cemetery has been identified some 400 m. to the east of the site (TQ 65 NW 23), while further Romano-British cremations and pottery have been recorded to the west (TQ 65 NW 17).

2.4 Medieval

- 2.4.1 There is only one entry for the medieval period: an evaluation at 20-22 Wrotham Road, borough Green (EKE9688) recorded a linear feature, a possibly medieval pit and several finds.

2.5 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.5.1 A post-medieval brickworks lay some 400 m to the east of the site (TQ 65 NW 87) within the area of the existing Borough Green Sandpit; earthworks and many wasters are still evident in what is now called Botany Wood. OS mapping of the 1870s shows kilns and clay pits in Botany Wood, but by the 1890s this area had apparently been worked out, and production moved into the field immediately to the east. This move may have represented increased production in response to the coming of the railway.
- 2.5.2 The London, Chatham and Dover Railway is opened in the 1880s and seems to give an immediate boost to the brick and tile industry in the area. A spur line or 'tramway' is built, connecting the brickworks (TQ65NW87) to the main line. Shortly afterwards a new pit is opened just to the south-east at Bassett's Farm, also served by a spur or 'tramway'.
- 2.5.3 A post-medieval tile kiln is known to the south-west of the site (TQ 65 NW 66) and to the west remains have been found of the Wrotham Old Pottery (TQ 65 NW 77). OS mapping shows Wrotham Old Pottery was established in the 1890s, and although it did not have its own spur line, it had a direct road link to the new Wrotham Station.
- 2.5.4 A number of undated historic landscape features have been identified to the east, north-east and south-east of the site. These include a bank (TQ 65 NW 89) and a number of historic field boundaries (TQ 65 NW 89 – 93); it is likely that these are of post-medieval date.
- 2.5.5 There are a number of post-medieval - modern Listed Buildings, buildings, historic farmsteads and railway within a kilometre radius of the site (see Table 1 below).
- 2.5.6 A number of historic landscape features have been identified within the area of the proposed quarry extension. These include post-medieval field boundaries, post-medieval ancient woodland, a post-medieval to modern footpath and undated quarry pits (ASE 2007).
- 2.5.7 Modern entries comprise The Mount garden (TQ65NW257) and the site of a Royal Observer Corps Underground Monitoring Post (TQ65NW124).

Figure 1 No.	HER No.	Location NGR	Description
1	TQ65NW34	56133 15726	Finds spot: Palaeolithic flintwork
2	TQ65NW40	56093 15770	Finds spot: Palaeolithic flintwork
3	TQ65NW42	56126 15717	Finds spot: Palaeolithic, Late Middle Acheulian handaxe
4	TQ65NW64	56145 15729	Finds spot: Palaeolithic flintwork
5	TQ65NW65	56140 15703	Finds spot: Palaeolithic flintwork
6	TQ65NW71	56200 15700	Finds spot: Mesolithic microlith, microburin and implements
7	TQ65NW75	56100 15700	Finds spot: Mesolithic tranchet axe
8	TQ65NW70	56200 15700	Finds spot: Mesolithic two axes and blades/flakes
9	TQ65NW54	56100 15700	Finds spot: Mesolithic tranchet axe
10	TQ65NW49	56100 1570	Finds spot: Mesolithic cores, two
11	TQ65NW43	56200 15700	Finds spot: Neolithic arrowheads, scraper
12	TQ65NW46	56160 15727	Finds spot: Neolithic arrowhead

Figure 1 No.	HER No.	Location NGR	Description
13	MKE71082	56200 15750	Finds spot: Iron Age coin
14	MKE7103	16200 15750	Finds spot: Iron Age coin
15	TQ65NW42	56126 15717	Finds spot: Iron Age coin, Gallo-Belgic stater
16	TQ65NW23	56214 15777	Cemetery? Romano-British
17	TQ65NW17	56099 15756	Cremation cemetery, Romano-British
18	EKE9688	561088 157559	Evaluation: medieval features and finds
19	TQ65NW185	56103 15773	Listed Building: Med - Post-med Oak Cottage
20	TQ65NW238	56099 15724	Listed Building: Med - Post-med 89 Station Road
21	TQ65NW237	56105 15754	Listed Building: Med - Post-med The Old Manor House
22	TQ65NW141	560852 157174	Listed Building: Med - Post-med Fourways House (farmhouse)
23	TQ65NW250	56111 15865	Listed Building: Post-med Barn by Ivy Hall Farmhouse
24	TQ65NW239	560789 157257	Listed Building: Medieval Fourways House (house)
25	TQ65NW126	561080 157567	Evaluation: Post-med finds and features
26	TQ65NW251	56107 15866	Listed Building: Post-med Ivy Hall Farmhouse
27	TQ65NW140	56119 15715	Listed Building: Post-med Hunts Farmhouse
28	TQ65NW210	56178 15723	Listed building: Post-med Fir Tree Cottages
29	TQ65NW164	56181 15723	Listed Building: Post-med Stone Cottage
30	TQ65NW87	56192 15781	Post-med pottery works and modern brickworks
31	TQ65NW96	560893 157426	Building: Post-med Railway Station
32	TQ65NW66	56102 15751	Tile kiln, Post-med
33	MKE84058	56117 15716	Farmstead, Post-med, Hunts Farm
34	MKE84059	56183 15729	Farmstead, Post-med, NE of Stone Cottage
35	MKE84061	56101 15756	Farmstead, Post-med, The Old Manor House
36	MKE84062	56058 15807	Farmstead, Post-med, Westlands
37	MKE84064	56109 15866	Farmstead, Post-med, Ivy Hall Farm
38	MKE84066	56172 15856	Farmstead, Post-med, Park Farm
39	MKE88559	56212 15758	Farmstead, Post-med, Bassett's Farm
40	TQ65NW287	56175 15788	Hedgerow, Post-med – modern
41	TQ65NW288	56158 65787	Hedgerow, Post-med – modern
42	TQ65NW289	56146 15789	Hedge and lynchet, Post-med – modern
43	TQ65NW290	56142 15790	Ridge and furrow, Post-med
44	TQ65NW299	56099 15746	Building: Post-med – modern public house and former Railway Hotel
45	TQ65NW336	56100 15724	Listed Building: Post-med – modern Forge Cottage
46	TQ65NW77	56090 15800	Pottery works, Post-med – modern, Wrotham Old Pottery
47	TQ65NE816	57584 15545	Railway, Post-med – modern
48	TQ65NW267	56084 15723	Building, Post-med – modern milepost
49	TQ65NW124	56129 15727	Site of Underground Monitoring Post, modern
50	TQ65NW257	561469 156894	Landscape: modern, The Mount garden
51	TQ65NW90	56235 15791	Field boundary, undated
52	TQ65NW89	56245 15794	Bank, undated, Nepicar farm
53	TQ65NW91	56250 15772	Field boundary, undated

Table 1: Summary of HER data

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 *General Aims*

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork were:

- To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed during the fieldwork with a view to understanding their character, extent preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts
- To refine the dating, character and function of the landscape features at this site
- To make the results of the investigation publicly accessible

3.2 *Specific Aims*

3.2.1 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were:

- to understand the character, form, function, extent and date of the Iron Age/Romano-British activities indicated in this area by the KARU evaluation of the site
- to investigate the context of the Iron Age/Romano-British occupation site within the wider landscape
- to include analysis of the spatial organisation of activities on the site through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages
- to place the activities/remains in the wider archaeological framework
- to contribute to an understanding of the environmental history of the Borough Green area

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS (Figure 3)

4.1 Summary

4.1.1 The work has revealed prehistoric to the 19th - early 20th century.

Palaeolithic? – Neolithic

4.1.2 Remains from this period comprised a small assemblage of diagnostic worked flint, generally of a probably Middle Neolithic to LBA date. Some earlier material was present however. Ten artefacts were recovered from the natural head deposit, including a possibly Palaeolithic handaxe that had been abandoned after a few initial removals. Further diagnostic retouched pieces included an unstratified Mesolithic or early Neolithic blade and two possibly Middle Neolithic – LBA scrapers.

Late Bronze Age – Iron Age

4.1.3 A total of sixteen predominantly small and abraded sherds of pottery, perhaps dating to between the Late Bronze Age (LBA) and the Iron Age (IA), were collected from five contexts. In three contexts the material was clearly residual. The remaining contexts [82] and [335] were the single fills of two small, isolated pits [81] and [334]. Pit [81] contained burnt sandstone and was perhaps a hearth.

Late Iron Age/early Roman

4.1.4 The majority of the features on the site were firmly dated by pottery to the pre-conquest and immediately post-conquest period during the 1st century AD (AD10-70). The features comprised at least ten ditches or ditch sections, more than forty pits and in excess of fifty post-holes. Some of the pits were apparently associated with stone extraction. Eighteen of the post-holes were probably associated with a structure, while a further three post-holes and associated gully perhaps represented structural elements of a roundhouse.

4.1.5 In addition, a probable midden was identified, together with a possible hollow track and a few possible funerary features. The close dating and spatial distribution of these features suggests that they all related to a single phase of occupation of a small Late Iron Age/early Roman farmstead and associated small scale quarrying.

18th to early 19th century

4.1.6 No further activity was recorded on the site until the 18th century when the area began to be used for clay extraction.

19th to early 20th century?

4.1.7 A second more extensive area of clay extraction, probably extending across the entire eastern field was identified in the north-east of the site.

Unphased

4.1.8 Fifteen features, including two probable cremations, did not contain any dating material nor did they have any clear stratigraphic relationship with dated contexts.

4.2 Site Archive

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	428
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	6
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans A1 permatrace sheets 1:20 or 1: 50	Na
Photos	Black and white	111
	Colour slide	99
	Digital images	227
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	28
Context register	Context register sheets	14
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	2
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	17
Drawing register	Section register sheets	4
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	1

Table 2: Site archive quantification table

4.3 Overlying and natural deposits

4.3.1 The site was covered by 0.10m - 0.30m of topsoil consisting of dark yellowish brown/mid yellowish grey slightly sandy clayey silt with occasional flints. No significant subsoil layer was recorded.

4.3.2 According to the BGS, the underlying geology is Gault Clay over sands of the Folkestone Beds. To the south of the site deposits of head are known to overlie the Gault Clay. The archaeological evaluation undertaken by KARU apparently identified a head deposit of brickearth (Philp 2006).

4.3.3 In the north-western part of the site a silty clay head deposit containing 10-20% flinty gravel was identified, directly overlying weathered Gault Clay. A small assemblage of possibly Palaeolithic flintwork was collected from this deposit.

4.4 Site sequence

4.4.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [***], have been grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are referred to by their either their context number or their group label (GP **). In this way, linear features are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>.

4.5 Site phasing

4.5.1 The results are described under six headings as follows:

- Period 1: Palaeolithic? - Neolithic
- Period 2: Late Bronze Age (LBA) – Iron Age
- Period 3: Late Iron Age (LIA) /early Roman
- Period 4: 18th to early 19th century
- Period 5: 19th to early 20th century?
- Unphased

4.6 Period 1: Palaeolithic? – Neolithic

4.6.1 A group of ten pieces of worked flint recovered from the head deposit [101] included a possibly Palaeolithic unfinished biface that had been abandoned after a few initial removals; due to the small number of removals, the possibility that the piece represents a core or serrated tool cannot be discounted.

4.6.2 The group of artefacts from context [101] were recovered from the head deposit overlying the weathered Gault Clay that forms the solid Cretaceous geology at the site. The deposit appeared to consist of c. 1m of silty clay with up to 20% flint gravel in some areas; the recovered artefacts were manufactured using the same raw materials, flint and cherty flint, contained within the deposit itself, suggesting that if the proposed abandoned biface were Palaeolithic, then the other pieces in this group would be also. The flint gravel has diverse origins including frost-pitted, nodular and angular flint, together with rounded and sub-rounded gravels, suggesting a solifluction deposit that had incorporated elements of river terrace gravel. The deposit is almost certainly Late Pleistocene in age (Pope, 2011).

4.6.3 Although the remainder of the flint assemblage mainly consists of chronologically undiagnostic waste flakes, the general character of the material suggests a probable Middle Neolithic to LBA date. Two residual scrapers from LIA/Early Roman ditch [203] are more firmly of Middle Neolithic to LBA date, while an unstratified retouched blade is likely to date from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. This material can probably be regarded as representing the expected 'background' level.

4.7 Period 2: Late Bronze Age – Iron Age

4.7.1 An assemblage of sixteen predominantly small and abraded sherds of pottery, probably dating to between the LBA and the IA, were recovered from five contexts ([82], [261], [269], [335] and [401]). The material from [261] was clearly residual in a dated LIA/early Roman ditch GP23. The single sherds from contexts [269] GP10 and [401] GP10 were from within a LIA/early Roman pit/post-hole group, and are also residual.

4.7.2 The remaining contexts [82] (GP17) and [335] were the single fills of two small, isolated pits [81] and [334] on the southern edge and north-east corner of the site respectively. Pit [81] also contained worked and fire-cracked flint, together with burnt sandstone and perhaps represented a hearth, although no *in situ* burning was identified. Pit [334] was perhaps a second hearth; however, although it contained flecks of charcoal and burnt clay no, again *in situ* burning

was identified. It is difficult to interpret these apparently isolated features in any meaningful way, although they perhaps relate to a low level of transient activity.

4.8 Period 3: Late Iron Age/early Roman

Ditches

4.8.1 Three broadly parallel curving ditches (GP8, GP7 and GP5) at least 25m long apparently formed an eastern boundary to a cluster of pits, GP18 and GP20. The three ditches perhaps represent successive reassertion of the same boundary. The southern end of ditch GP 5 incorporated a probably associated post-hole [108], while the southern extension of ditch GP5 was almost certainly represented by interrupted ditch [106/110]. Two further ditches and a ditch lobe ([GP32, GP6 and GP30), in broad SE-NW and E-W alignments radiating away from the boundary were perhaps associated with access into a stone extraction area (see below). Ditch GP32 was first recorded during the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit (KARU) evaluation (Philp, 2006).

4.8.2 Two broad ditches (GP31 and GP23/spur [338]) formed a c.36m long E-W alignment across the site, with activity on either side. A shallow depression [320]/[330] extended northwards from ditch GP23. Two broadly N-S ditches (GP3 and GP22) in the same alignment, formed the western limit of the focus of activity on the site. A small and short section of ditch [226] extended westwards from ditch GP3. The terminus of GP3 [191] produced a small rectangle of scrap gold, perhaps suggesting that metals other than iron were being worked on the site.

Pits

4.8.3 Stone extraction/rubbish

Twenty-four pits, have been grouped together where they appear to form clusters, or have been left as stand-alone contexts if isolated (GP18, GP20, GP21, GP27, GP35, [151], [153], [167], [169] and [322]). These were probably associated with the extraction of ironstone or ferruginous sandstone. The arrangement of these pits suggest that the pattern of extraction was broadly aligned along a SSW-NNE orientation; perhaps following linear stone outcrops. Many of these pits appeared to have been backfilled with clasts of reject stone, while a few had silted-up over time. A considerable amount of pottery, together with a small amount of animal bone, was also recovered from the pits, suggesting that some extraction holes had been re-used for rubbish disposal. Two associated shallow depressions ([129] and GP34) between extraction pits probably represented areas of trample.

4.8.4 Hearths

Pit [185] contained a large quantity of fired clay fragments, some with wattle impressions, and was likely to have been an oven or kiln, while two pits [374]/[376] and [403] were possible sunken hearths.

4.8.5 Funerary features?

All the proposed funerary features except [316] lay in the southern part of the site, close to or within two large depressions generally assumed to have been

clay pits of uncertain origin. These landscape features were designated HLF6a (the larger depression) and HLF6b in *Historic Landscape Recording: Borough Green Sandpit Kent* (Thorne 2008). Pit [70] was a probably prehistoric/Roman cremation, and it is clear that part or all of HLF 6a was open at some time during that period, either as a natural depression, perhaps the site of a spring, or as an early quarry.

- 4.8.6 Five isolated small pits ([66], [68], [70], [74] and [76]) and one small spread [75] lay within HLF6, or in the case of [66] between the two depressions. Pit [70], measuring 150mm in diameter and 150mm deep, contained a large quantity of calcined bone and probably represented a cremation. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the fill [71], a significant quantity of LIA/early Roman pottery was recovered from a nearby discrete clay deposit [75] that perhaps represented a disturbed and/or truncated feature. Pit [66], measuring 0.60m long, 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep, showed clear evidence of significant *in situ* burning, and *perhaps* represented the site of a pyre.
- 4.8.7 Two undated shallow pits ([68] and [74]), measuring 400mm and 450mm in diameter respectively, produced small quantities of charcoal and were *perhaps* related to the nearby funerary activity. An isolated small pit [173] just to the north of HLF6, contained a significant amount of fire-cracked flint, and perhaps represented a pyre deposit.
- 4.8.8 A small, isolated depression [215], a little to the north-east of HLF6, contained moderately large group of LIA/early Roman pottery, probably from a single vessel. The pottery deposit was possibly an example of structured deposition, perhaps with a funerary association. Pit [316] produced a significant quantity of burnt bone and charcoal, and perhaps represented a cremation. Isolated pit [173] contained a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint, and *perhaps* represented a pyre deposit.
- 4.8.9 A further seven dispersed pits ([238], [310], [312], [318], [342], [425] and [427]) were recorded; at this stage their function remains unclear; post-hole [314] was probably associated with pit [312].

Structures

4.8.10 Structure 1

A semi-circular arrangement of three gullies GP4 containing two post-holes ([181] and [193]) lay immediately adjacent to the northern edge of the Phase 2 area. This set of features possibly represented the southern half of a roundhouse, while three post-holes ([326], [340] and [342]), a gully [308] and an area of trample [410] a little to the north were perhaps elements of the northern half of the roundhouse. The postulated structure would measure c. 8m in diameter. The presence of a possible midden GP25 just to the west suggested that perhaps permanent domestic settlement lay nearby.

4.8.11 Structure 2

A second possible structure of at least 21 postholes (GP10) measured c. 5.5m in width, and was perhaps a small hut. Part of the southern edge of the hut was represented by possible drainage gully [389] that contained two further post-holes ([358] and [360]) (GP28). A large post-hole or pit [270] was apparently

the central feature of the structure. Three probably structural postholes in Structure 2 ([262], [270] and [278]) and the central pit [270] produced burnt clay, including possible fire-brick fragments. The rest of the material perhaps represents daub used on the internal walls of Structure 2. Fossil fish remains from the underlying Folkestone Beds or Gault Clay were recovered from three samples taken from Structure 2 and the nearby ditch terminus [260]; this material was almost certainly brought onto the site with the dug clay.

4.8.12 Fenceline

An 'L'-shaped fenceline or screen comprising nine post-holes (GP24) separated the small precinct containing Structure 2 from that containing terminating ditch GP22 and pit [238]. The precise function of the partly enclosed area containing ditch GP22 remains unclear.

Midden GP25

- 4.8.13 An extensive spread [175] of charcoal, burnt clay and pottery, measuring c. 10m x 15m, probably represented the site of a midden/ash pile. This deposit was very thin and patchy, and there was some evidence of post-medieval intrusion resulting in poor integrity of the feature. On this basis the feature was not sampled.

Hollow track/quarry?

- 4.8.14 A broad linear depression GP29, measuring c. 10m long and up to 4m wide, perhaps represented a section of hollow track or shallow quarry pit that had subsequently been used for rubbish disposal, perhaps to 'firm-up' the routeway. A large quantity of LIA/Early Roman pottery was recovered from the feature, together with a piece of bronze perhaps horse-harness. A contiguous spread [332]/[333] of stone perhaps represented a dump of material, possibly rejects from quarrying.

4.9 Period 4: 18th - early 19th century

- 4.9.1 A series of 21 irregular, shallow pits (GP1), covered an area of c. 20m x 10m, with each pit measuring up to 4m x 1m and up to 0.15m deep. The features almost certainly represented clay (brickearth) extraction pits.
- 4.9.2 A series of four parallel narrow ditches spaced at c. 5m intervals (GP2), measuring up to 700mm wide and up to c. 22m long, lay immediately to the south of the extraction pits GP1. Ditch [48 *et al*] had been heavily truncated and was represented by three remnant sections [48], [50] and [52]. Two short ditches ([56] and [60]) lay at right angles to the four parallel ditches, connecting ditches [54], [58] and [62]. This arrangement of ditches lay in the same alignment as the series of extraction pits and appeared to represent the setting out of further (apparently unexploited) extraction areas.
- 4.9.3 A significant number of the features, both extraction pits GP1 and setting out ditches (GP2), produced 18th- to early 19th-century pottery and/or CBM. A possible dump deposit [112] of pottery and glass was recovered from the western end of the site and perhaps dated to between 1750 – 1780.

4.10 Period 5: 19th - early 20th century?

- 4.10.1 An extensive pattern of shallow rectangular depressions [GP1], typically measuring 1m – 1.5m wide and 5m – 7m long and with a maximum depth of 0.10m, were aligned with the northern boundary of the site. These features represented clay (brickearth) extraction, probably dating to the 19th and early 20th centuries; a significant quantity of tile fragments was recovered from the fill of the depressions. Although the extraction pits were only mapped with precision in the eastern end of the eastern field, it was clear during topsoil stripping that they extended across the entire area of the eastern field. The presence of a former clay pit was confirmed by an examination of the existing surface topography. This second phase of clay extraction was probably triggered by the coming of the railway in the 1880s and the construction of a connecting spur line.
- 4.10.2 The parallel strip extraction method, leaving narrow undug baulks between each strip, allowed overburden and waste from the active strip to be backfilled into the previously worked out strip without cross contamination. Although undated, a similar pattern of brickearth extraction was observed during excavations at Deal and dated to the 19th early 20th century (Bashford 1997).
- 4.10.3 A late 19th- to early 20th-century architectural fragment was recovered from a disturbed context, and is likely to have been brought onto the site as part of hardcore.

4.11 Unphased and undated features

- 4.11.1 Fifteen features did not contain any dating material nor did they have any clear stratigraphic relationship with dated contexts. Six possibly funerary features ([66], [68], [70], [72], [74] and [76]) in the south of the site are likely to be of a LIA/early Roman date, but are as yet only tentatively phased, final confirmation pending results of C14 analysis; only pit [70] produced human bone. A probable cremation burial [316] produced human bone but no dating evidence, and remains unphased. A further nine dispersed discrete features, small pits or post-holes, also remain unphased.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderately large assemblage of bulk finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 2). A total of 17 registered finds were recovered, including a single item of treasure; these are detailed in sections 5.15-5.16. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 The Flintwork Karine Le Hégarat

Introduction

5.2.1 A total of 60 pieces of struck flint weighing 3742g were recovered through hand collection and sorting of environmental residues, during three phases of work at the site. A further eight fragments of unworked burnt flint were also hand collected. The pieces of struck flints were thinly spread across the site, and no concentrations were found. Just over half the assemblage (31 pieces) derives from unstratified deposits. Twelve pieces came from topsoil, subsoil or natural Head deposits, and 17 pieces came from ten archaeological features / deposits including a clay extraction pit, several postholes and ditches, and a “trampled” deposit. A piece displaying characteristics of a handaxe and a Neolithic serrated piece were recovered. Otherwise based on technological and morphological traits, a large quantity of the material suggests a late prehistoric date (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age). A small earlier component was also present.

Methodology

5.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Technological details were noted in order to aid characterising the material and further information was recorded regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge-damage). Dating was attempted when possible. Hand collected burnt unworked flints were quantified by piece and by weight. The assemblage was directly catalogued onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. A breakdown of the composition of the assemblage by provisional period is provided in Table 3.

Raw material and condition

5.2.3 A large quantity of pieces recovered during phases 1 and 2 – and principally from natural Head Deposit [101] and the fill of clay extraction pit [104] - were almost entirely stained to a rusty or greenish brown colour. Where damage the flint appeared light grey. The stained cortex was mostly thin (<2mm), but several pieces displayed thicker outer surface (up to 5mm). Inclusions were common, and this flint appeared to be of very poor flaking quality. The remaining pieces were manufactured from a mid to dark grey flint with a creamy stained cortex. These artefacts appeared to offer a better flaking quality. A few pieces displayed incipient traces of light blue surface coloration.

5.2.4 The condition of the flints varied, but overall the pieces displayed moderate to slight post depositional edge damage. This indicates that the flints have been subject to some movement, but the condition is surprising because more signs of weathering and rolling is expected in assemblages from Head Deposits. Fifteen pieces were recorded as broken.

Results

5.2.5 The assemblage is dominated by pieces of débitage products including 31 flakes, a blade, three blade-like flake, a piece of irregular waste and 10 chips (Table 3). The recorticated blade from ditch [234] indicates presence in the landscape during the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The flakes are irregular. Several examples were crudely made, displaying cortical or plain platform with no signs of preparation. Others are more carefully worked, exhibiting limited platform preparation. A few pieces display thin flake scars on the dorsal face and winged platform. Overall the flake-based removals suggest a Late prehistoric date (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age), but a small earlier component is also clearly present.

Category	No
Flake	31
Blade	1
Blade-like flake	3
Irregular waste	1
Chip	10
Single platform flake core	2
Multiplatform flake core	6
Unclassifiable core	1
Tested nodule	1
End scraper	1
End-and-side scraper	1
Serrated piece	1
Core tool	1
Total	60

Table 3: Summary of the flint assemblage

5.2.6 Ten cores were recovered including two single platform flake cores, six multiplatform flake cores, an unclassifiable core and a tested nodule. The majority were crudely worked and used to remove flakes. One of the core from layer [105] was more extensively worked.

5.2.7 The piece from layer [101] (SF01) weight 405g. The artefact displays characteristics of a core tool, and it was originally believed that it could have represented an attempt at the manufacture of a small handaxe (ASE 2011). Viewed from the side, it is unsymmetrical, and only selected areas have been worked to create a working edge, that is very sinuous. The piece could also be a core. It is possible that flakes were initially removed to create platforms from which a few flakes were struck. The piece could therefore represent a multiplatform flake core, or an attempt at the manufacture of a small Palaeolithic handaxe. In both cases, the core or the core tool would have been minimally reduced.

- 5.2.8 An end scraper, an end-and-side scraper and a serrated piece were also recovered. The end-and-side scraper from ditch [203] is made on a thick flake and displays a broad platform with incipient cone of percussion. The unstratified end scraper is made on a thick flake with a plain platform. It displays direct abrupt retouch along the distal end. The unstratified serrated is made on a blade, and displays small area with serrations on the right side at the distal end. Scrapers are difficult to date, but based on technological traits both the end scraper and the end-and-side scraper are likely to be Late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic – Late Bronze Age). The serrated piece suggests a Neolithic date.

5.3 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of largely residual later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site, amounting to 55 sherds, weighing 263g. The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope. Fabrics were recorded according to a site specific type-series in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). It was quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) on pro-forma records and in an Excel spreadsheet.

Site-specific fabric definitions

FLGL1 Moderate, moderately-sorted flint, mostly of 2-3mm with rare examples up to 5mm; occurs with moderate coarse glauconite of 0.5-0.6mm

FLGR1 Moderate to common ill-sorted flint of 0.2-4mm and sparse grog in a similar size range, which is sometimes difficult to distinguish from the surrounding silty matrix

FLIN1 Moderate to common, moderately-sorted flint of 0.2-2.5mm in a silty matrix

FLIN2 Moderate to common, ill-sorted flint of 0.2-4mm, in a silty matrix

FLIN3 Moderate to common, ill-sorted flint of 0.2-5mm, in a silty matrix

FLQU1 Sparse flint of c.2-3mm with moderate quartz of c.0.3-0.5mm

ROCK1 Moderate to common ill-sorted white quartz-rich rock (?sandstone) of 0.2-4mm in a silty matrix

- 5.3.2 The assemblage is almost entirely made up by undiagnostic bodysherds, predominantly in flint-tempered fabrics. It was mostly recovered as single fragments in features assigned to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. It is possible that some of these sherds are broadly contemporary Late Iron Age flint-tempered and/or glauconitic fabrics; however, most well-sealed Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery groups seem to lack these fabric types, suggesting that most of the prehistoric sherds are likely to represent much earlier residual material. The range of flint-tempered fabrics is generally relatively coarse – e.g. fabrics FLIN2 AND FLIN3 – and one, FLGR1, contained a mixture of coarse flint and grog. A single sherd, is in a similarly coarse fabric containing a quartz-rich rock (ROCK1). These fabric attributes are fairly typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages. The only rimsherd in the prehistoric assemblage is from a simple

plain rim/bipartite form of very small diameter, which also probably belongs to the Late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLGL1	4	21	2
FLGR1	10	64	4
FLIN1	12	43	12
FLIN2	17	77	15
FLIN3	1	17	1
FLQU1	10	31	7
ROCK1	1	10	1
Total	55	263	42

Table 4: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics

5.3.3 Other slightly finer flint-tempered fabric types like FLIN1 and FLQU1 and flint-tempered wares containing glauconite (FLGL1) are difficult to date with confidence when occurring in isolation and these could be of any c. 1st millennium BC date. A few very small bodysherds in these fabric types were found in pits [081] and [334], which were the only pottery-producing features which were considered to belong to stratigraphic Period 2.

5.4 The Late Iron Age/Early Roman Pottery

by Isa Benedetti-Whitton and Anna Doherty

5.4.1 A medium-sized assemblage of 1563 sherds weighing 14,691g was recovered from 80 contexts. This total includes the 187 fragments weighing 556g collected from environmental samples <8>, <10>, <11>, <12>, <13>, <14>, <16>, <17>, <18>, <19>, <21>, <122> and <28>. The pottery was fairly homogenous in terms of fabric, with the vast majority being grog-tempered wares that date from the pre-conquest and immediately post-conquest period during the 1st century AD. There was greater variety in terms of forms present, and at least two contexts produced multiple sherds that fit together to compose partial vessels. The assemblage is recorded by fabric type in Table 5.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)
GLAUC	Glauconite tempered (greensand) wares	2	43
GROG	Un sourced grog-tempered wares	1534	14499
GROG-FL	Grog-tempered wares with moderate flint inclusions	2	10
GROG-OX	Oxidised grog-tempered wares	6	81
NKOX	North Kent oxidised wares	3	5
OXID	Oxidised wares	11	28
OXIDF	Fine oxidised wares	3	7
SAMLG	South Gaulish Samian wares	1	12
VRW	Verulamium region white-ware	1	6
Total:		1563	14691

Table 5: Quantification of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery fabrics

Methodology

5.4.2 The pottery was examined with a x20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated vessel number (ENV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) on pro forma records and in an Excel spreadsheet. The pottery has been recorded using codes from the Southwark/London typology (Marsh & Tyers 1978; Davies et al 1994) with some cross-referencing to Thompson's (1982) Belgic form typology. All the pottery has been retained as part of the site archive.

Fabrics

5.4.3 The vast bulk of the pottery assemblage (98%) was comprised of grog-tempered wares. There was some variety in the type of grog used, and flint pieces were also present in one variant (GROG-FL) whilst some other grog-tempered fragments were oxidised (GROG-OX). However the majority of the pottery assemblage was made up of sherds of wheel-thrown and hand-made grog-tempered coarse-wares.

5.4.4 Two sherds of glauconite (GLAUC) tempered and surfaced ware were recovered from contexts [186] and [259]. This type of pottery is not unusual for the pre-conquest period - during the excavations of a Late Iron Age and early Roman site in Snarkhurst Wood to the east of Maidstone, glauconite-tempered wares were the most common type of pottery found (Lyne 2006), and the bypass excavations at West Malling also produced a significant quantity (Jones 2009). Given the proximity of Borough Green to the glauconitic rich deposits of Gault Clay less than a kilometre to the north of site it is perhaps surprising that not much glauconitic pottery was found.

5.4.5 Other fabrics can be placed more specifically in the post-conquest period. These include unsourced oxidised fabrics (OXID; OXIDF), North Kent oxidised wares (NKOX), Verulamium-region white wares (VRW) and south Gaulish samian ware (SAMLG), none of which were extensively represented. Only fourteen sherds of oxidised ware, including fine ware examples, were collected from eight contexts: [172]; [176]; [186]; [214]; [219]; [347]; [367]; and [419]. None of the sherds were intact enough to associate with a particular vessel type, with the average weight per sherd being only 2.5g.

5.4.6 Contexts [354] and [419] collectively produced three pieces of NKOX, although the sherd from [419] was extremely small and weighed <1g. The two sherds from [354] were much abraded and appeared to be pieces of the same thin-walled fine ware vessel. NKOX pottery has a fairly broad date range, from AD 70-150 (Jones 2009), although based on the other pottery collected from Borough Green it is more likely to date to an earlier point in this date range, during the first century AD.

5.4.7 Only one example each of south Gaulish samian ware and Verulamium region white ware were found, respectively from [156] and [375]. The VRW sherd was too small to be diagnostic, but the samian fragment – although very chipped – was intact enough to be identified as a base fragment of a Ritterling 9 cup, which fell out of use c.AD 60, indicating this to be a very early example of samian ware.

Forms

- 5.4.8 As shown in Table 6 a limited range of form types was recorded, dominated by plain, bead rim and necked jar forms, mostly comparable to Thompson's (1982), B1, B2, C1 and C3 types as well as a few examples of storage jars and lids. Table wares are represented by just a single example of a Ritterling 9 cup and fragments from collared flagons in a fine oxidised grog-tempered ware, possibly imitating Gallo-Belgic imports.
- 5.4.9 Decorative elements were present on a number of the grog-tempered sherds; those from [212] and [235] had neat horizontal combing; the fragments from [233] and [321] had a singular horizontal band of chevrons or 'herringbone', a type of decoration associated with storage jars. [350] produced a further nine fragments of storage jar, identified on the basis of the thickness of the sherds and the approximate rim diameter which was 480mm. There was also some black pitch residue around the rim interior of the sherds from [350].

Form code	Description	EVE	ENV
1A	Collared flagon	0.40	2
2 (C3)	Plain rim jar (Thompson type C3)	0.99	28
2A	Bead rim jar	0.07	3
2A (C1)	Bead rim jar (Thompson type C1)	0.45	18
2B	Simple everted rim jar	1.13	19
2PD (A)	Pedestal jar (Thompson type A)		3
2T	Necked jar	1.59	10
2T (B1)	Necked jar (Thompson type B1)	0.67	11
2T (B2)	Necked jar (Thompson type B2)	0.07	2
2V	Storage jar	0.20	1
6RT9	Ritterling 9 cup		1
9A	Lid	0.25	2
Total		5.79	100

Table 6: Quantification of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery forms

- 5.4.10 Several otherwise undiagnostic body and neck sherds displayed moulded cordons, which are a common feature on grog-tempered wares dating to the Late Iron Age / 1st century AD. The only identifiable forms were recovered from [419]: an everted-rim jar with a double cordon around the shoulder (B2-1). A number of sherds fitted together to form larger pieces of single vessels. Seventeen fragments of a pedestal-based vessel, including the complete base, were collected from [339], and the nine pieces of storage jar mentioned above from [350] but there is no clear evidence that either represents a structured deposit. Neither deposition is believed to have further significance, e.g. as a cremation burial.

5.5 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.5.1 The archaeological work recovered just 10 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 198g, from one of seven individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed in Table 7.

Context	Fabric	No/ weight	Approx. date	Comments
Pit 1 u/s	Frechen stoneware	1/10g	1550- 1700	Bottle x1 (fe mottling, salt glaze)
23	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware	1/2g	1740- 1775	Cup x1 (scratch blue decoration)
45	Fine hard-fired earthenware	1/68g	1600- 1725	Jar x1 (oxidised. moulded club rim). Worn
47	Fine hard-fired earthenware	1/26g	1600- 1725	Bowl (oxidised. down-turned club rim)
55	Fine hard-fired earthenware with some calcareous peppering	1/12g	1600- 1725	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised)
59	Fine hard-fired earthenware with some calcareous peppering	2/2g	1600- 1725	Uncertain form x1 (too small to be certain)
112	Glazed red earthenware (late)	1/22g	1750- 1850	Uncertain form (clear glaze internally)
112	Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware	1/6g	1720- 1775	Bowl? x1 (foot-ring base)
112	Creamware	1/50g	1750- 1820	Bowl x1

Table 7: Post-Roman pottery assemblage

5.5.2 All of the pottery is of the post-medieval period, with the majority belonging to the later 17th to 18th centuries. The material generally occurs as isolated sherds and although some have notable abrasion damage, the majority of sherds are quite fresh. As such the waste appears to have been derived from quite close by occupation and not subjected to significant reworking.

5.5.3 Local wares are well represented as well as more industrialised wares from 18th- century Staffordshire and a single German stoneware import from the 17th century. However, too little is present to reliable comment on the status of the associated household. The largest group, a mere three sherds from context [112], suggests a deposition date between c. 1750 and 1780.

5.6 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Introduction

5.6.1 A fairly small assemblage of 139 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 6563g was hand-collected from twenty contexts: [11, 15, 16, 23, 45, 47, 53, 55, 59, 61, 63, 65, 100, 105, 112, 170, 225, 332, 351, 396]. Some unstratified material collected from pit fill is included in these figures although for the most part unstratified material was not catalogued, but has been retained. The CBM was mainly comprised of tile fragments, of which a significant percentage was largely undiagnostic spall chips. In some instances these could be distinguished as either brick or tile based on the fabric type, but for the bulk of the material this was not the case. Table 8 shows the comparative quantities and weights of CBM found.

Form	Quantity	% of total	Weight (g)	% of total
Brick	8	5.8	2175	33.1
Tile	58	41.7	1778	27.1
Spall	72	51.8	621	9.5
Other	1	0.7	1989	30.3
Total:	139	100%	6,563g	100%

Table 8: Comparative quantities of CBM forms

Methodology

5.6.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Examples of fabrics and form have been retained in addition to items of interest.

Fabrics and forms

5.6.3 Six fabrics were identified across the whole assemblage; three tile fabrics, two brick fabrics and one potential Roman fabric (see Table 9). Neither of the individual tile or brick fabrics were that different from one another, for instance both T1A and T1B had calcareous inclusions but were distinguished based on the differing quantities of calcareous material present; likewise B1B simply contained greater amounts of quartz than B1A. Possible Roman fabric ?R1 was determined to be Roman as it very similar to Roman fabrics seen at other sites, being uniformly oxidised to an orange colour, and with a laminated quality to the clay which contained very few inclusions. The three fragments identified as ?R1 (collected from contexts [15], [53] and [61]) were all undiagnostic spall pieces, although too thick to be fragments of peg tile.

Fabric	Description
T1A	Dense orange fabric, occasionally with laminated quality and moderate voiding. Sparse-moderate oxide speckle and calcareous material. Sparse pale silty deposits.
T1B	More calcareous version of T1A - common-abundant calcareous speckle and inclusions up to 3mm. Often more fired so red rather than orange matrix.
T2	Dense orange fabric - nearly sterile with sparse calcareous material and voiding.
?R1	Similar to T2 but micaceous. ?Roman fabric.
B1A	Red-orange brick-earth type material with sparse coarse quartz and iron-rich inclusions and oxides.
B1B	Sandier version of B1A with common-abundant coarse and very coarse unsorted quartz.

Table 9: CBM fabric descriptions

- 5.6.4 Roof tile was the most common form of CBM identified at Borough Green Sandpit. Of the three tile fabrics, T1A and T1B were the most prevalent; only two example of T2 were identified from contexts [63] and [100]. T1A and T1B tile was collected from [11, 15, 23, 45, 63, 100, 105, 112, 170 and 332] and was a fairly homogenous assemblage in terms of form, with most of the tile being 10-12mm thick, and crafted using a fine moulding sand. The peg holes that had survived were square and sharply cut. Peg tile generally cannot be dated with any precision but the consistency in form and firing suggests a mid-late post medieval date of c.1700 or later.
- 5.6.5 Only nine brick pieces were collected during the excavation, from contexts [11, 15, 100, 105, 112, 332 and 396]. With the exception of the B1B brick spall from context [100], a piece of green-glazed brick with vitrified fabric from [105], and another fragment of brick that was burnt to a slag-like consistency from [112] all the brick was made from B1A. Both the fragments that had intact with and/or thickness were partially vitrified and heat-warped, and so the measurements do not no help date the brick. However, the otherwise evenness of form and approximate dimensions of the B1A brick would not contradict the mid-later post-medieval date suggested for the tile; none of the brick was frogged. The green glazed brick, however, can be dated to the earlier post-medieval period, c.1500, when such bricks were used in decorative schemes in external brickwork.
- 5.6.6 The 'other' category is represented by a single part of a decorative concrete pedestal from [65]. This could be late 19th century at the earliest but is more likely to date to the 20th century.

5.7 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Introduction

5.7.1 A total of 146 pieces of fired clay weighing 4388g were hand-collected from twenty-one contexts, and a further quantity of fired clay weighing 1589g was retrieved from fifteen environmental samples. Not all of the sampled clay was counted due to its small size and generally poor condition, but based on the amounts of material that was counted, a total of around 300 pieces is likely. Most of the clay was undiagnostic, although some potential fire bricks and pieces of heath lining were distinguished.

Methodology

5.7.2 All the fired clay has been recorded on standard recording forms and quantified by fabric, form, and weight. Examination of fabrics was conducted using a x20 binocular microscope and fabric descriptions were defined using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into an Excel database and all fired clay has been retained as per standard procedure.

Summary of fabrics and forms

5.7.3 Three fabrics were identified (see Table 10), although some clay pieces were too small for fabric to be assessed. Amongst the larger clay pieces (>10mm) grog-tempered F1 was the most common, with over half of the fired clay (~55%) being made from this clay. F1 clay was collected from 10 contexts - [186, 225, 263, 271, 279, 353, 356, 365, 367, 417] – and although much of it was undiagnostic a number of pieces displayed characteristics that can be associated with certain functions or artefact types.

5.7.4 Context [186] produced the greatest quantity of F1 clay, which all appeared vaguely burnt, and in addition to grog also contained moderate amounts of pebble pieces. Several fragments had flattened surfaces and two had wattle impressions (35mm; 16mm), and in all likelihood all the F1 clay from this context originally functioned as daub.

Fabric	Description
F1	Grog-tempered fabric. Generally orange in colour; 'soapy' feel.
F2	Brick earth-type clay with moderate quantities of quartz up to 0.5mm.
F3	Similar to F2 but mottled in colour (cream and orange). Possible grog inclusions and moderate mica.

Table 10: Fired clay fabric descriptions

5.7.5 A number of slightly burnt fragments of F1 clay were also recovered from [225]. These were brown in colour and very soapy in texture, and many of them had flat surfaces. They have provisionally been identified as hearth lining, and as a number of fragments of angular fired clay objects were also found on site, which are most likely to be pieces of firebrick - also known as 'belgic bricks'), the presence of a hearth or kiln seems very likely. Potential firebrick fragments

were collected from contexts [263], [271] (from environmental sample <18>), and [417]; these were not discoloured or burnt to the same extent as the hearth lining.

- 5.7.6 The largest quantity of F3 clay was also collected from [186]. Nearly all of this was non-diagnostic, although some had curving or flat surfaces; others showed signs of being exposed to heat, e.g. oxidisation; others were fully reduced. At least four pieces of clay with wattle impressions were present (12mm; 20mm; 11mm; 14mm), although it is possible that others had impressions that have since been worn away. One possible F3 object was also found in [375]. It had areas of internal reduction and what appeared to be a curving exterior surface but was also very abraded.
- 5.7.7 F2 was the least well represented fabric with only 35 examples, some of which were burnt, and many of which were only scraps (<10g). One piece of daub in F2 was identified based on two wattle impressions, both of ~20mm.
- 5.7.8 A number of the environmental samples collected were particularly rich in fired clay. [186] produced approximately 219 fragments weighing 1120g (quantity based on an average of weight per fragment taken from a sample of fifty fragments), and 10% of sample <23> from context [404] (4-8mm bracket) was almost entirely composed of fired clay fragments. Some angular edge fragments from a separate bag of sample <23> appear to be further fragments of fired clay firebrick.

5.8 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The excavations recovered just three pieces of clay pipe from the site. The assemblage is summarised in Table 11.

Context	Element	Date range	No/weight	Combined stem length	Bore diameter	Comments
U/S end	W stem	1750-1900	1/2g	48mm	1.8mm	Worn
61	stem	1650-1700	1/2g	25mm	2.7mm	Worn
332	stem	1750-1900	1/2g	43mm	1.5mm	Stained brown

Table 11: Clay pipe assemblage

5.9 The Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 The excavations recovered just four shards of glass. Three consist of pieces of uncorroded dark green wine bottles with cylindrical body form (contexts [112] 2/90g, context [332] 1/22g). The only feature piece is the high kicked base from [112]. All this glass can be placed in a c. 1750-1850 date range. The final piece of glass consists of a tiny scrap of uncorroded colourless glass from context [235] (residue 19). Although almost certainly modern the piece is so small as to easily be intrusive.

5.10 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The archaeological work recovered 182 pieces of stone, weighing 16,862g, from one of 43 individually numbered contexts. These totals include 102 pieces (2661g) recovered from one of 12 environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and stone type on pro forma for the archive during this assessment. The resultant information was subsequently used to create an Excel spreadsheet.

5.10.2 With a few exceptions (e.g. an unstratified piece and one from a late post-medieval deposit), all of the stone was recovered from Period 3 (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) deposits. The vast majority of the assemblage is composed of unworked pieces of types that occur naturally at the site in the Folkestone Beds of the Lower Greensand. These consist of medium-grained ferruginous sandstone (carstone) (58/1639g), poorly-cemented sandstone (8/550g), Greensand chert (53/1798g) and fossils of local origin (3/52g). The most notable of the latter is part of the outer ring of an ammonite from context [354]. A fragment weighing 1172g from context [176] demonstrates these stone types to essentially share the same origin: the piece is of open-textured glauconitic sandstone within which is embedded a bivalve fossil to the top, and below is a joined bed of chert. With the exception of one or two pieces that exhibit signs of burning this group, which forms the majority of the assemblage, has not been modified by the action of man. Very few pieces have been actually utilised and these are summarised in Table 12.

Context	Context date	Type	No/weight	Comments
172	LIA/ERB	Flint cobble	1/234g	Fragment. Orange brown with blue-grey surface. Polish wear on apex of surviving side
172	LIA/ERB	Flint cobble	1/216g	Complete cobble with blue-grey surfaces. High wear polish on both larger faces
269 <20>	LIA/ERB	Medium-grained sandstone	1/224g	Slightly friable yellow-orange with some ferruginous seams (not calcareous) – possibly Lower Greensand Folkestone beds. Unfinished spindle whorl?
377	LIA/ERB	Quartzite cobble	1/36g	Mid grey-purple surface. Rounded cobble with impact damage on x1 apex and down one side as well as some small pecked damage on opposite larger faces

Table 12: Quantification of geological material

5.10.3 Context [269] (Structure 2, G10) produced a complete roughly circular disc of probable local sandstone that has a diameter of 60-70mm and thickness of 30mm. The piece has a drilled hour-glass perforation through its centre (20mm tapering down to 7mm) suggesting it may represent an unfinished spindle whorl (there is no use-wear to suggest use as a small loom-weight). Pit [171], fill [172] (G20) produced the two flint cobbles, both of which clearly have wear polish suggesting utilisation for grinding/polishing. Whether these were brought from the coast or lower reaches of the Medway is uncertain, however, the presence of marine organism burrowing damage to the fossil fragment from [354] suggests there was indeed contact with the coastal fringe. Due to the absence of suitable local stone for grinding and polishing the cobbles may well have been quite well curated items. The quartzite cobble from cut [376], fill [377], has quite distinctive impact damage to suggest use as a hammerstone.

5.10.4 More exotic stone is confined to a scatter of tiny granules of medieval West Country slate (context [351] 3/<1g) and post-medieval coal (12/4g from contexts [176], [261], [269] and [356]) from the environmental residues. This material is mostly likely to be intrusive.

5.11 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.11.1 The excavations recovered 376g of material initially classified as slag/industrial waste from one of 18 individually numbered contexts. These totals consist of 354g (four individual pieces) of hand-collected material with the remainder being derived from one of 15 environmental residues. It should be noted that quantification by count was only undertaken for hand-collected material – that from the residues was too small and numerous to make this a realistic or worthwhile exercise. As such, in the current report the medium of weight is the standard quantification cited.

5.11.2 The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive, with the resultant information being used to compile an Excel database. The overall assemblage is summarised in Table 13.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
U/S Pit 1			Fuel ash slag	1	6	Pale, lightweight, aerated
U/S Pits 1 & 2			Fuel ash slag	1	32	Almost certainly from coal burning
11			Fuel ash slag	1	84	Quite brown & very irreg but aerated
186	11		Fuel ash slag	1	2	
225	16	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
233	22	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
235	19	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
261	15	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
269	20	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
271	18	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
275			Forge bottom	1	232	Plano-convex. c. 80mm di, 37mm thick
275	26	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		2	
279	24	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
317	27	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
351	17	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
356	21	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
401	25	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	
404	23	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		6	
419	28	Magnetic	Magnetic fines		1	

Table 13: Slag assemblage

5.11.3 The magnetic fractions of the environmental residues were carefully scanned for the presence of metallurgical remains under x10 magnification. All contained insignificant amounts of magnetic fines (granules of ferruginous siltstone and clay which have had their magnetic properties enhanced through burning). This material could have been generated by any burning event, including domestic hearths, and is not indicative of metalworking.

5.11.4 The four pieces of fuel ash slag could also have been formed by any high temperature event, including domestic hearths. However, one unstratified example has the properties/morphology very typical of fuel ash slag derived from coal burning. The only definite metal working waste consists of the single forge bottom from LIA/ERB cut [274], fill [275]. This suggests at least some iron smithing was occurring, but the absence of other iron slag is quite notable and suggests any such activity did not take place close to the excavation area.

5.12 The Bulk Metalwork by Susan Chandler

5.12.1 A total of 9 iron objects were recovered during the works on site, weighing 99g. The main body of the bulk iron assemblage was recovered unstratified, with 7 fragments of an undiagnostic item being collected from the topsoil. Two large masonry nails were recovered from context [112], a dump at the western end of the site. They are hand forged, one has been clenched at its tip and they are likely to be medieval or post medieval in date.

5.13 The Animal Bone by Hayley Forsyth-Magee

5.13.1 Excavations at Borough Green Sandpits produced a small assemblage of faunal bone containing 536 fragments, 830g. The faunal remains have been recovered through hand-collection from 12 contexts and retrieval from 16 bulk samples. The faunal remains are in a poor-moderate state of preservation with some signs of surface erosion evident. Provisional pottery spot-dating indicates that the majority of the material derives from features dating to the Late Iron Age-Roman (AD10-150) period.

Methodology

5.13.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal. The assemblage does not contain any measurable bones or ageable mandibles. Age at death data has been collected for each specimen where observable. The state of epiphyseal bone fusion has been recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

The Assemblage

5.13.3 A range of taxa have been identified in the assemblage; the three main domesticates are present, with cattle dominating the assemblage (see Table 14). Horse is the only other domesticate present. Wild taxa are represented by fish; shark and ray? as well as a single anuran bone. Large and medium mammal bones form the majority of the assemblage due to high levels of bone fragmentation and taphonomic burial processes. Of the 536 bone fragments retrieved from contexts [116], [144], [210], [225], [233], [315], [319], [351], [354], [375], [411], [419] and bulk samples <8>, <12>, <14>, <15>, <16>, <17>, <18>, <19>, <20>, <21>, <22>, <23>, <24>, <25>, <26>, <28>, only 200 could be identified to taxa. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from the bulk samples, containing 431 bone fragments of which 101 were identifiable to taxa.

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	16
Sheep	3
Sheep/goat	2
Pig	2
Horse	1
Fish	1
Shark	2
Ray?	1
Anuran	1
Large Mammal	70
Medium Mammal	76
Small Mammal	25
Total	200

Table 14: The NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) count and MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) count.

- 5.13.5 The fish remains present include shark teeth and a ray spine recovered from bulk samples <15>, <18> and <25>. Further identification to taxa may be possible.
- 5.13.6 Both meat and non-meat bearing bones are represented, with loose teeth and long bone fragments dominating the assemblage. Evidence of butchery was noted in a pig ulna fragment from [419] with multiple cut marks and that had also been gnawed. A large mammal mandible fragment also from [419] had been chopped.
- 5.13.7 Gnawing by canid has been recorded in two bones including a medium mammal long bone fragment from context [116] and a pig ulna from [419]. The majority of the burnt faunal bone fragments present are unidentifiable, 41g were recovered from the assemblage. A small quantity of charred and calcined identifiable bone fragments were recovered from context [419] and bulk samples <116>, <233>, <271>, <279>, <419>.
- 5.13.8 No evidence of pathology or non-metric traits has been noted, no measureable bones or ageable mandibles have been recorded.

5.14 The Burnt Bone by Dr Paola Ponce

Introduction

- 5.14.1 A small amount of cremated human bone was recovered from two individual contexts. [071] (sample <1>), and [317] (sample <27>). The former was recovered from a small pit [070], thought to represent a cremation burial. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the fill [071], a small quantity of prehistoric pottery was recovered from a nearby discrete clay deposit [075] that perhaps represented a disturbed and/or truncated feature. Context [317] was interpreted as a post hole from which no dating evidence was recovered
- 5.14.2 A further small amount of unidentified burnt bone was recovered from context [082], the fill of a possible cooking pit. The two small fragments of burnt bone,

weighing 0.6 grams, were broadly dated to later prehistoric period (c.1150-1BC) on the basis of their association with undiagnostic flint-tempered pottery. It was not possible to determine whether these fragments were of human or animal origin.

Methodology

- 5.14.3 The excavated fills of the cremation deposits underwent flotation and were processed as environmental samples. Bone fragments were collected and subjected to careful recording and separated in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm.
- 5.14.4 The assessment of the human cremated bone was undertaken according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). Age and sex were assessed from the stage of skeletal and tooth development along with sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton following Ubelaker (1989) and (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).
- 5.14.5 The total of weight of the cremation deposit was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour. All recognisable finds were recorded and scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone. The presence and weight of fragments from all skeletal areas (skull, axial skeleton, upper limb, and lower limb) was noted. The potential of the assemblage to yield demographic or other information was then considered.

Results

- 5.14.6 The bone recovered from contexts [071] and [317] was identified as human. The total amount of bone recovered from them was 603.0 grams (Table 15). Most the bone came from the 4-8mm and >8mm fractions (48.7% and 45.5% respectively). Very little came from the 2-4mm fraction (5.7%).

Context	Weight (grams)				Identifiable elements					
	2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total	Age	Sex	S	A	U	L
71 <1>	30.1	219.4	240.9	490.4	Adult	?	yes	yes	yes	yes
317 <27>	4.7	74.4	33.5	112.6	A/Sub	?	yes	yes	yes	-

Table 15: Summary of cremated human bone analysis. Note: (S= skull, A = axial, U= upper limb, L = lower limb)

- 5.14.7 With regards to the areas of the body identified, both contexts showed that all areas of the body were fairly equally represented, although the bones of the lower limb were not identified in context [317].
- 5.14.8 The identified fragments in context [071] did not show repetition of elements and therefore probably represents a single individual. The skeletal parts identified included fragments of the skull, both mandibular condyles, and a fragment of the body of the mandible with a socket for a molar as well as roots of teeth from incisors, canines, premolars and molars.
- 5.14.9 The axial skeleton was represented by fragments of cervical vertebrae in addition to other unidentified vertebral segments along with fragments of

different parts of ribs. Skeletal elements of the upper limb included a fragment of the trochlear notch of an unsided ulna, the sternal end of an unsided clavicle, and proximal and distal hand phalanges. The lower limb fragments included a number of tibial, femoral and fibular shafts, and a fragment of the right ischium of the pelvis.

- 5.14.10 The skeletal elements identified from context [317] included bone fragments belonging to individuals of two different age groups, a sub-adult and an adult and for this reason the cremation was assessed to represent a double burial. The sub-adult remains included skull fragments, the proximal epiphysis of the right humerus with one hand phalanx and a number of unsided ribs.
- 5.14.11 The fragments of the adult individual included several fragments of the cranial vault, along with roots of teeth probably those of the incisors, canines and premolars. Identified fragments of long bones included those of a possible unsided radius or ulna, and a number of shafts of unidentifiable long bones. Finally, a few fragments of unsided ribs and 1 hand phalanx were also present.
- 5.14.12 It was not possible to determine age at death for either individual beyond the category of "adult" and "sub-adult". Sex assessments were not possible due to the absence of dimorphic traits of the pelvis and skull represented in the sample. Finally, no evident pathology was observed.

Bone colour

- 5.14.13 With regards to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that in context [71], 50% of the fragments were white in colour and 50% were brown. Fully oxidised white (>c. 600° C) suggests a highly efficient cremation process (Holden et al. 1995a, b) but brown-coloured fragments (unburnt) indicates a poor degree of oxidation (below 600°C) (ibid).
- 5.14.14 In context [317], 80% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white but a combination of grey and blue hues were identified in the remainder of the sample (20%), thus suggesting an incomplete oxidised process (up to c. 600° C) (ibid).

5.15 The Registered Finds by Susan Chandler

- 5.15.1 The registered finds were given registered finds numbers RF <0> and recorded on pro forma sheets, as per standard practice. The objects discussed here are detailed in Table 16. RF numbers <10> and <11> are not included here as they are stone, and are included in the stone section of this report.

Dress fittings

- 5.15.2 Two buttons, RF numbers <1> and <9> were collected unstratified. Both are post medieval in date; <1> is 28mm in diameter and has a missing loop and <9> is 25mm in diameter, with a tinned outer face and complete short loop on the reverse.
- 5.15.3 RF<2> is a post medieval/ modern D- buckle frame with an offset strap bar.
- 5.15.4 There is some debate into the used of copper alloy rings from the medieval period; Ring RF<7> has been included here as a dress fitting as it is likely to

have been part of a belt or harness. It is 27mm in diameter, with an ovoid section. Little to none of the original external surface remains.

- 5.15.5 RF<12> is an Iron Age strap fastener consisting of a cast copper alloy ring with a projecting stud on one side. The stud is attached by a solid neck at 90 degrees to the ring. There is no evidence for decoration or enamelling, which is sometimes found on similar objects. It also has little to no signs of use or wear. A comparable example has been found at Kenton (Minter 2004, Fig 1.B).

Swivel

- 5.15.6 RF<14> is an iron swivel loop comprised of a square sectioned bar, with a pyramidal terminus at one end and bending round into a loop at the other. As only the swivel is present it is not possible to say what application it would have been used for, though they were commonly used in the medieval period. This is comparable to examples from the 13th and 15th centuries seen in Goodall (2011, 334; numbers J262 and J263).

Coin

- 5.15.7 A single coin, RF <3> was recovered unstratified from the western area of the site. This is a “new pence” two pence piece of Queen Elizabeth II dated 1971.

Horse shoes

- 5.15.8 Three horseshoes were recovered unstratified on site. Two, RF numbers <15> and <16>, are large, modern examples, likely 20th or early 21st century in date. RF <13>, from the western area of the site, is more unusual and earlier. This shoe seems to be of a medical or corrective nature, similar to modern shoes referred to as “Hospital shoes”. It is thinner than a standard horse shoe and was possibly intended for use with another shoe, with three nail holes down each side and a plate covering the whole of the hooves sole which would protect it from the ground. Further analysis of this shoe via radiography may be beneficial to help date the shoe, as it is an unusual type.

Undiagnostic or unknown

- 5.15.9 RF<4> is a short lead alloy strip, 56mm long and 10mm wide. It has been cut at each end and has a D shaped section. It was recovered from context [105], the fill of a clay extraction pit. Due to its undiagnostic nature it is not possible to tightly date, though it is likely to be post medieval.
- 5.15.10 RF<5> is a number of small copper alloy fragments of 1-2mm in size found within a soil matrix. It is obviously the remains of an object, but it is not identifiable. The fragments were recovered from context [055], the fill of a post medieval ditch.
- 5.15.11 RF<6> is a partial iron object consisting of a section of bar, bending approximately 90 degrees. It is not possible to tell what it may have been due to its much corroded nature. It was recovered from the topsoil.
- 5.15.12 RF<8> is a disc of copper alloy, 26mm in diameter and 1.5mm thick. It is possibly a button head or coin, though it is not possible to tell due to the level

of corrosion on the object. It was recovered unstratified from the west area of the site.

RF	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	u/s pit 2	Button	Copper alloy	Post medieval
2	u/s outside pits 1 & 2	Buckle	Copper alloy	Post medieval
3	u/s w area	Coin	Copper alloy	Modern
4	105	Strip	Lead	Post medieval
5	55	UNK	Copper alloy	Post medieval
6	100	UNK	Iron	
7	u/s w area	Ring	Copper alloy	Medieval
8	u/s w area	Disc	Copper alloy	Medieval
9	u/s w area	Button	Copper alloy	Post medieval
12	347	Strap fastener	Copper alloy	Iron Age
13	u/s w area	Horse shoe	Iron	Medieval
14	u/s w area	Swivel loop	Iron	Medieval
15	100	Horse shoe	Iron	Medieval
16	100	Horse shoe	Iron	Medieval
17		Ingot	Gold	Iron Age

Table 16: the registered finds

5.16 Gold Ingot (treasure case 2011 T362) by Trista Clifford

Circumstances of discovery

5.16.1 Found on 7 June 2011 during archaeological excavation on the site of Borough Green Sand Pits Wrotham. The find RF <17> was recovered at a depth of c.350mm from a ditch fill which also contained pottery dated to the Late Iron Age/ early Roman period. The find constitutes Treasure under the Treasure Act 1996 due to its age and metal content, i.e. greater than 300 years old and greater than 10% gold.

Description of find

5.16.2 An undecorated late Iron Age hammered gold strip or ingot, cut at both ends. The measurements are as follows: length 17.27mm; width 5.7mm; thickness 1.04mm; weight 1.2g.

5.16.3 The fragment resembles bracelet fragments from Snettisham, Norfolk Hoard F (Stead 1991) which show similar cut marks, as well as 2008T27 – a gold bar from Brympton, Somerset (PAS ID SOM-4C93D6).

5.12 The Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

Introduction

- 5.12.1 Twenty-eight bulk soil samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from pit, ditch, hearth and posthole features, as well as cremations and a hollowed track.
- 5.12.2 Occupation of the site has been dated to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period with earlier prehistoric and later 18th-19th century AD activity. The sampled features all belong to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period, although several are presently undated due to the absence of diagnostic material.
- 5.12.3 The following report assesses the potential of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

Methodology

- 5.12.4 The bulk samples, ranging from 1 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500 μ m mesh for the heavy residue and a 250 μ m mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3, Table 1).
- 5.12.5 Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage.
- 5.12.6 The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3, Table 2). Where necessary, flots were subsampled and 100ml of the volume scanned. Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.
- 5.12.7 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x 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 (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990).
- 5.12.8 Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not sufficient enough to permit satisfactory identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues.

5.12.9 Charcoal from ditch features were not submitted for assessment as their deposits can be built up slowly over time, thereby limiting its potential to provide accurate data on the local environment and fuel selection. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 1 (Appendix 3) and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

Period 3: Late Iron Age (LIA)/ Early Roman (c 2000/1800 – 600 BC)

Samples <4> [107], <6> [111], <7> [136], <8> [138], <10> [172], <11> [186], <12> [184], <13> [176], <14> [116], <15> [261], <16> [225], <17> [351], <18> [271], <19> [235], <20> [269], <21> [356], <22> [233], <23> [404], <24> [279], <25> [401], <26> [275] and <28> [419].

5.12.10 Twenty-two samples have been dated to the LIA/ Early Roman phase from Borough Green. The heavy residues contained pot fragments, burnt stone and clay, ceramic building material, flint, fire-cracked flint, coal, slag, glass and magnetic material. Environmental material included animal bone and teeth, burnt bone, land snail shells, charred plant macrofossils and charcoal. Charcoal fragments were available in sufficient quantities (>3g from the >4mm fraction) from 11 samples to be submitted for assessment.

5.12.11 The flots contained 60 to 95% uncharred material mostly of modern roots, twigs and recent seeds of blackberry (*Rubus* sp.) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) as well as sedges (*Carex* sp.) and thistles (*Cirsium* sp.). Several of the flots contained modern insect remains and worm capsules and the flot from the hearth deposit [186] contained a small amount of lithics.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

5.12.12 Charred plant macrofossils were rare in the LIA/ Early Roman flots from Borough Green and preservation ranged from poor to moderate with a proportion of the remains indeterminate. A small number of poorly preserved cereal caryopses were identified from ditch fills [116] and [225], with several belonging to an indeterminate wheat (*Triticum* sp.) variety. A single barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain was recovered from pit fill [271] and small wild grass (Poaceae) caryopses were present in pit fill [404]. Charred hazelnut shell fragments were recovered from the residues from ditch fill [233] providing evidence for the exploitation of wild plant resources at the site.

Charcoal

5.12.13 Overall preservation of the charcoal was poor with almost 30% of the fragments indeterminate in this period. General distortion of the anatomical features was common amongst the fragments whilst a number were affected by vitrification. The process of vitrification has often been attributed to high temperatures and prolonged burning time (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Prior & Alvin, 1983), although recent experiments claim that vitrification is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010). Radial cracks, associated with the burning of fresh or damp wood (Keepax, 1988: 32) were present on a number of fragments and several contained post-depositional sediment, caused by fluctuating water tables during burial.

Pits [136], [172], [176], [235], [271], [275] and [404].

5.12.13 Charcoal taxa from the majority of the LIA/ Early Roman pit fills were largely varied, excluding pit fills [275] and [404] which exclusively consisted of oak (*Quercus*) fragments from large branch or stem wood. Oak was present in all pit fills, excepting that of pit fill [136] which consisted of mostly indeterminate charcoal as well as single fragments of elm (*Ulmus* sp.) and field maple (*Acer campestre*). Field maple was common throughout the pit samples as were fragments of plum-type (*Prunus* sp.) charcoal, potentially deriving from cherry, plum or blackthorn shrubs. Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and willow/ poplar (*Salix/ Populus*) charcoal were also present within the pit fills [172] and [176] and alder (*Alnus* sp.) was identified in pit [269]. Charcoal from the apple sub-family (Maloideae) indicates the exploitation of apple, pear or hawthorn trees. Round wood was identified in all pit fills, excluding [275] and [404], and derived from twigs and small branches of oak, elm, field maple and plum-type.

Postholes [269] and [279].

5.12.14 Half of the wood charcoal from the LIA/ Early Roman postholes were severely distorted making identification impossible. Of the fragments that could be determined, oak, alder, field maple and buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*) were present, along with charcoal of the apple sub-family and birch family (Betulaceae). No round wood was noted within the posthole samples.

Hearth [186]

5.12.15 The identifiable charcoal from the hearth all derived from large branch or stem wood fragments of oak. The fragments were severely affected by radial cracks indicating that the wood may have been burnt when fresh or damp.

Undated

Samples <1> [71], <2> [77], <3> [67], <5> [109], <9> [174] and <27> [317].

5.12.16 The heavy residues from the undated samples contained little archaeological material. A small amount of burnt clay, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material was recovered. Charred botanicals were recovered from pit [77] and cremation [317], which also contained abundant burnt bone. Animal bone and teeth were abundant in cremation [71]. Charcoal fragments were present in sufficient quantities (>3g from the >4mm fraction) to be submitted for assessment in hearth deposits [67] and [109] and pit fill [174].

5.12.17 The flots contained between 10 and 95% uncharred material of modern roots and cremation [71] contained a small amount of burnt bone. Charcoal fragments were present in all of the undated flots and abundant in hearth deposits [67] and [109].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

5.12.18 A single dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed from hearth [109] was the only charred plant macrofossil recorded from the undated flots. A small number of hazelnut shell fragments were recovered from the heavy residue from cremation fill [77], cut [76], whilst a couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) tuber was identified in the heavy residue of cremation [317].

Charcoal

5.12.19 Oak, from large branch or stem wood, was the only taxon identified in hearth [67], of which, several of the fragments were severely vitrified. Hearth [109] contained charcoal of both oak and field maple, although 60% of the fragments were too poorly preserved to be identified. Round wood of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak/ chestnut (*Quercus/ Castanea*) and of the rose family were identified in pit [174] indicating the burning of small branch and twigs likely for fuel.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological work have been met insofar as archaeological remains and deposits exposed were sampled and recorded with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date. This process has allowed a greatly improved understanding of the nature of the very limited remains recorded during the initial field evaluation.

6.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork were:

- 1) to understand the character, form, function, extent and date of the Iron Age/Romano-British activities indicated in this area by the KARU evaluation of the site;
- 2) to investigate the context of the Iron Age/Romano-British occupation site within the wider landscape;
- 3) to include analysis of the spatial organisation of activities on the site through examination of the distribution of artefactual and environmental assemblages;
- 4) to place the activities/remains in the wider archaeological framework;
- 5) to contribute to an understanding of the environmental history of the Borough Green area.

6.1.3 To a large degree the first and third specific aims have been met, although further analysis is required to phase, where possible, unphased features and to more precisely define the activities identified on the site.

6.1.4 The remaining specific aims relate to the significance of the site within a wider archaeological and geographical context. These questions will be addressed following further consideration of the HER data and associated additional research.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 *Stratigraphic Sequence*

Phase 1: Palaeolithic – Neolithic

6.2.1.1 This phase was represented by a small quantity of chronologically diagnostic flintwork; no associated features were identified.

6.2.1.2 The later prehistoric flintwork holds no potential for further analysis. Such finds are not uncommon, evidence for probably transient prehistoric activity in the immediate area is represented by several finds spots of flintwork from the Mesolithic and Neolithic.

6.2.1.3 The most interesting and potentially most significant find from the current work was the possibly Palaeolithic unfinished biface or handaxe within a small assemblage of cherty flint. Although palaeolithic implements in the Bance Collection are recorded as coming from 'Borough Green Sandpit' (TQ65NW40) and Crow Hill, Borough Green (TQ65NW65), doubt on the authenticity of some of the material has been cast by more recent analysis; material from the Bance Collection is also accepted to be of generally poorly provenance.

6.2.1.4 The precise origin of the head deposit from which the possibly Palaeolithic unfinished biface was recovered remains unclear, and further study of that aspect of the remains is unlikely to be fruitful unless further exposures of the same deposit are seen. Although the Bance Collection is now dispersed, some material may still be accessible. A comparison between the raw material used on the current site with that used for the implements recorded by Bance from 'Borough Green Sandpit' might be informative.

Phase 2: Late Bronze Age – Iron Age

6.2.1.3 In addition to a small quantity of unstratified pottery, only two small, isolated pits were dated by pottery to this period. The features are interpreted as possible hearths perhaps associated with some transient activity.

6.2.1.4 Although the very limited remains from this period indicate a continuity of activity on the site at least from the LBA, they are seen as having limited significance and no potential for further analysis.

Phase 3: Late Iron Age/early Roman

6.2.1.5 A large number of features on the site were firmly dated by pottery to this period, most of them relating to a single phase of occupation (probably no longer than AD40-70) of small-scale occupation Late Iron Age/early Roman, perhaps a farmstead with associated small scale quarrying. Much of the activity was enclosed on the eastern side by an arrangement of up to three curving ditches. A probable building, a midden, a cremation and several groups of stone-extraction holes lay within arc of the curving ditches, while a second probable structure, a possible section of sunken way and further ditches lay without.

6.2.1.6 The purpose of the larger, northern single ditches seems to have been to provide drainage around the two probable buildings (Structures 1 and 2). The eastern triple ditches were *perhaps* associated with the control of stock through the interruption between ditches [157] and [336], which was perhaps the main access from the east into the partially enclosed area. If this were the case, pit group GP21 might represent the location of gates or some temporary barrier. The presence of livestock on the site is confirmed by the animal bone assemblage which is dominated by cattle, with sheep, goat and pig also being present.

6.2.1.6 No intercutting with features from other phases was identified, while only five instances of intercutting with unphased features or features of the same phase were recorded. Potential for further stratigraphic analysis is therefore very limited.

6.2.1.7 However, further analysis and associated research into the spatial organisation of activities on the site is required, together with research-based consideration of the significance of site within the wider LIA/early Roman landscape.

Phase 4: 18th - early 19th century

6.2.1.8 With the possible exception of an isolated dump deposit, remains from this period comprised pits and gullies related exclusively to clay extraction. None of the features intercut, or were cut or cut by features from other periods.

6.2.1.9 Although the features themselves do not require any further analysis, a certain amount of research is required into the history of clay extraction in the immediate area. Further consideration of the origin of the two large pits on the site (HLF6a and 6b) is also required in light of the results of the excavation.

6.2.1.10 Many earthworks relating to tile/brickmaking, together with significant quantities of wasters, were noted in woodland just to the east of the site, but within the quarry.

Phase 5: 19th - early 20th century?

6.2.1.11 With the exception of an architectural fragment recovered from a disturbed context, remains from this period comprised an extensive pattern of shallow rectangular depressions related to clay extraction. None of the features intercut, cut or were cut by features from other periods.

6.2.1.12 Again as stated above in relation to the Phase 4 clay extraction features, although the features themselves do not require any further analysis, a certain amount of research is required into the history of clay extraction in the immediate area.

6.2.2 The Worked Flint

6.2.2.1 The flint assemblage provides evidence for prehistoric presence in the landscape. A core tool that displays characteristics of a handaxe was recovered from layer [101]. Unfortunately because working was stopped during the first stage of the reduction, it is difficult to confirm whether the aim was actually to produce a handaxe or simply some blank flakes.

6.2.2.2 A serrated piece was recovered. The tool indicates a Neolithic date. Otherwise, the assemblage consists principally of pieces of débitage and modified pieces that are chronologically undiagnostic. The pieces are thinly spread, and none of the prehistoric pits excavated during phase 1 produced any worked flints. It is difficult to date such assemblages. Nonetheless, based on technological and morphological grounds, a late prehistoric date is most likely. A small earlier component was also present including a blade and possibly one or two flakes.

6.2.2.3 Unfortunately given the early stage of production of the core from layer [101], the presence of a handaxe is uncertain. Furthermore the origin of the flintwork from the head deposits is unclear (ASE 2016). Overall, beyond the analysis carried out during this assessment, the assemblage has no potential to further increase our understanding of the chronology of occupation of the site or in itself has any potential further analysis.

6.2.3 The Prehistoric Pottery

6.2.3.1 The prehistoric pottery is undiagnostic and was largely found as residual material in later features. As such it is considered to be of low significance and has no potential for further analysis.

6.2.4 The Late Iron Age/Early Roman Pottery

6.2.4.1 West Kent now has a generally good publication record for Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery, from the High Speed 1 project and elsewhere. The Borough Green assemblage appears to be a fairly typical of a lower status Late Iron Age – early post conquest assemblage. Grog-tempered wares – both hand-made and wheel-thrown – make up the vast bulk of the assemblage, with only a few oxidised and post-conquest fabrics demonstrating more securely ‘Roman’ activity and trade with other regions.

6.2.4.2 On the other hand the assemblage includes a number of fairly large stratified groups from a range of feature types, especially from ditch G3, hollow track/midden G29, pit alignment G20 and structure G4. Given that there are no large published assemblages from the very local area (within c. 5km), the current assemblage provides some potentially useful comparative data. It is of clear local significance with some potential to contribute to regional research questions. In particular the variation in fabric choices between Borough Green and other sites from nearer to the Maidstone area is of interest, particularly in terms of the very low levels of glauconitic fabrics identified.

6.2.4.3 Further analysis and discussion of this topic might help in interpreting whether this is likely to be governed by cultural choice or economic/trading relationships.

6.2.5 The Post-Roman Pottery

6.2.5.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage is small, lacking in good feature sherds and dispersed in its contexts. The types are well known from the area and as a result it holds no potential for further analysis.

6.2.6 The Ceramic Building Material

6.2.6.1 The CBM is of no national or international significance, but is of some limited local interest as examples of locally used building material fabrics. This assemblage has no potential for future research.

6.2.7 The Fired Clay

6.2.7.1 The fired clay is of minor local significance as it would seem to indicate the presence of a hearth or kiln feature or similar, most likely dating to the Iron Age or early Roman period. The presence of a hearth or kiln would indicate either a domestic residence or location of small-scale industry. However, beyond this the fired clay does not lend itself to further interpretation. It is of no significance on either a national or international level.

6.2.8 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

6.2.8.1 The assemblage appears to represent a low background scatter of post-medieval activity at the site and is not unexpected. The material has no potential for further analysis

6.2.9 Glass

6.2.9.1 The glass is of limited significance and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis

6.2.10 Geological Material

6.2.10.1 The stone assemblage is small but that of Period 3 does suggest contact with the coastal fringe as well as the utilisation, albeit aborted, of the local outcrops. However there is no potential for further analysis. It is however, recommended that the probable spindle whorl is incorporated into the registered finds report.

6.2.11 The Metallurgical Remains

6.2.11.1 The slag assemblage only appears to relate to fairly low-levels of iron-smithing activity and other non-diagnostic high-temperature events. It is therefore of low significance and has no potential for further analysis

6.2.12 Bulk Metalwork

6.2.12.1 The significance of the assemblage is low due to its small size and the common nature of the object in the archaeological record. There is no potential for further work.

6.2.13 Animal bones

6.2.13.1 The assemblage is of local significance only. Due to its relatively small size and poor condition, it holds no potential for further analysis.

6.2.14 The Burnt Bone

6.2.14.1 The small assemblage of human bone from probable cremation deposits is of local significance due to its size, degree of fragmentation and the lack of dating information derived from the unurned deposits found in the fill [071] of pit [070] and fill [317] of pit [316]. The tiny quantity of unidentified identified burnt bone from [082] is of low significance.

6.2.14.2 Radiocarbon dating of the probable funerary remains has the potential to increase our understanding of activity on site by determining whether the funerary activity is contemporary with the main period of Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement activity or belongs to an earlier, prehistoric period.

6.2.14.3 The cremated bone holds no potential for further identification of the age or sex of the individuals. However, once the date of the burials is determined, comparisons with other sites located on the West Kent area can be carried out in order to highlight similarities and differences in terms of types of deposits represented (urned/unurned), and colour of bone, as this will allow us to observe how the results obtained in this present analysis fit within the wider funerary activity of the region.

6.2.15 Registered Finds

6.2.15.1 The significance of this assemblage varies greatly. The unstratified objects do not provide much information due to their lack of context. The modern items are of little interest. However some items; <12>, <13> and <17> are noteworthy in a site wide and local context, as well as potentially nationally due to their more unusual nature.

6.2.15.2 There is potential for further identification of horseshoe RF<13> through x-radiography and for further research on parallels for strap-fastener RF<12> and gold ingot RF<17>.

6.2.16 The Environmental Samples

Charred Plant Macrofossils

6.2.16.1 The charred cereal grains from the LIA/ Early Roman occupation represent 'background noise' of cereal cultivation and processing. Crop processing was likely to have occurred elsewhere at the site or off-site. The presence of both wheat and barley would indicate a mixed cereal economy, although the remains are too few to draw any definite conclusions from. Hazelnuts may have entered the deposits unintentionally along with the collected fuel wood or they may have been deliberately collected by the inhabitants of the site for consumption. It is possible that the hazelnut shell fragments from cremation fill [77] and the onion couch grass tuber in cremation fill [317] represent the symbolic deposition of foodstuffs in a funerary context. The paucity of charred plant macrofossils makes comparison with local contemporary sites problematic.

6.2.16.2 The charred plant macrofossils do not have the potential to inform further on the diet or arable economy of the site. It is therefore recommended that no further analysis be carried out on the flots.

Charcoal

6.2.16.3 The poor preservation of the wood charcoal was likely caused by taphonomic factors such as weathering and trampling and fluctuations in the water table after burial. The identification of field maple within the assemblage indicates the local presence of open woodland whilst hazel and buckthorn both highlight the exploitation of hedgerows and scrubland. The presence of round wood possibly indicates the employment of woodland management techniques with smaller branches and twigs cut to ensure branch regrowth and a renewed source of fuel wood.

6.2.16.4 The recovery of industrial material, such as slag and coal, within the LIA/ Early Roman samples may link the charcoal to industrial activities at the site. It has been suggested that charcoal, rather than uncharred wood, is the ideal fuel for smelting or smithing activities (Gale, 1999: 382). Wood may have been intentionally charred prior to such activities at Borough Green for use as fuel. Data regarding wood fuel selection and use from Iron Age Kent is severely limited although it is more readily available from Early Roman sites in the area, such as the early salt-working settlement at Scotney Castle (Goode, 1998).

6.2.16.5 It is recommended that identification and analysis be carried out on charcoal from several of the LIA/ Early Roman samples at Borough Green as they have the potential to inform on the local environment and fuel selection. Evidence for woodland management techniques and fuel use for industrial activities may also be detected. Poorly preserved samples (i.e. those with >4 indeterminate fragments) have not been recommended for analysis.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 The original general research aims (ORs) have been addressed or can be addressed by the site archive with a minimal level of further analysis.

7.1.2 The original specific aims have to a large extent been met, although further analysis is required to phase, where possible, unphased features and to more precisely define the activities identified on the site.

7.1.3 The specific aims relating to the site within a wider archaeological and geographical context can be addressed following further consideration of the HER data and associated additional research.

7.1.4 The secondary RRAs are as follows:

- to increase our understanding of cultural and trading relationships between groups within West Kent, through the further analysis and discussion of the Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery
- to determine whether the burial activity was contemporary with the main period of Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement on the site or related to an earlier period, by submitting the human remains for radiocarbon dating
- to use further analysis of the charcoal to: determine what kind of vegetation grew near the site and how was the local environment exploited; determine whether the charcoal related to industrial activities at the site, such as metalworking; determine to what extent targeted wood selection was carried out; identify potential evidence for woodland management techniques; compare the charcoal assemblage with other assemblages within the area in order to identify a potential local signature.
- to consider the limited evidence for stock control on the current site in comparison to other Late Iron Age/early Roman settlement sites in the south of England.

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the archaeological investigations should be published as a journal article.

7.2.2 The article should seek to address the individual site-specific research questions identified and should be presented within a chronological framework.

7.2.3 The report should present a detailed chronological narrative of the site sequence, attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda and would pursue the following suggested structure:

- Introduction
- Natural geology, topography and environment
- Period 1-3 descriptions
- Specialist sections
- Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1.1 After completion of research in relation to sites of similar date and character in the area, a written account of the prehistoric archaeology of the site will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to address the revised research aims. The narrative will include a relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

7.3.2 The Flintwork

7.3.2.1 No further work is proposed for this assemblage. Elements of this report could be integrated in the final report if required.

7.3.3 The Prehistoric Pottery

7.3.3.1 No further work is proposed. The presence of poorly-dated prehistoric pottery should be noted in the stratigraphic narrative but it can be excluded from any further specialist reporting.

7.3.4 The Late Iron Age/Early Roman Pottery

7.3.4.1 A specialist publication with further consideration of stratigraphy and comparable assemblages from similar excavations local to Borough Green is recommended, to be accompanied by supporting illustrations. The following tasks have been identified:

Research on additional Kentish sites local to or relevant to Borough Green, with particular reference to fabric choice	1 day
Writing summary in required format	1 day
Extracting pieces for illustration and organising archive	0.5 days
Total:	2.5 days

7.3.5 The Post-Roman Pottery

7.3.5.1 No further work is proposed.

7.3.6 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

7.3.6.1 There are no recommendations for future work involving the CBM. Relevant sections of the above report can be extracted by the publication author if deemed necessary.

7.3.7 The Fired Clay

7.3.7.1 There are no recommendations for future work involving the fired clay. Relevant sections of the above report can be extracted by the publication author if deemed necessary.

7.3.8 The Clay Tobacco Pipe: Further Work

7.3.8.1 No further work is proposed and the material has been discarded.

7.3.9 Glass

7.3.9.1 No further work is proposed.

7.3.10 The Geological Material

7.3.10.1 The stone assemblage is relatively small and certainly lacks diversity. The material from Period 3 does suggest contact with the coastal fringe as well as the utilisation, albeit aborted, of the local outcrops. There no potential for further work on this material

7.3.11 The Bulk Metalwork

7.3.11.1 The presence of this material ought to be noted in the site narrative using the data in the current assessment, but no separate report on the stone is needed for publication. The probable spindle whorl is recommended for illustration and should be incorporated into the registered finds report.

7.3.12 The Metallurgical Remain

7.3.12.1 No further work is proposed and the material has been discarded.

7.3.13 The Animal Bone

7.3.13.1 No further work is proposed.

7.3.14 The Registered Find

7.3.14.1 A brief registered finds report will be prepared focusing on the more significant items. The publication report will largely be based on the above text but limited further research is recommended. The following tasks have been identified:

Further research on parallels for RFs <12>, <13> and <17> 1 day
Prepare registered finds text including integration of stone spindle whorl

	0.5 days
Total	1.5 days
X-radiography of RF <13>	Fee

7.3.13 Environmental Samples

7.3.13.1 Further work on charcoal should address the following research questions:

- What kind of vegetation grew near the site and how was the local environment exploited by the occupants of Borough Green?
- Is the charcoal related to industrial activities at the site, such as metalworking?
- To what extent was targeted wood selection carried out by the inhabitants of the site?
- Is there any evidence for woodland management techniques?
- How does the charcoal assemblage at Borough Green compare to other assemblages within the area and can a local signature be detected?

7.3.13.2 It is recommended at this stage that identification and analysis be carried out on charcoal from seven samples from Borough Green. These are pit fills [172], [176], [235], [275] and [404], hearth [186] and the hollowed track [419]. If the currently unphased hearth [67] and pit [174] can be securely dated then it is also recommended that the charcoal from these samples be submitted for full analysis.

Analysis of wood charcoal fragments from 7 samples:

Identifications and data entry	3 days
Literature consultation and report production	1 days
Total	4 days

7.3.14 Finds Illustration

7.3.13.1A selection of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and the following registered finds will be illustrated: strap-fastener RF <12>, horseshoe RF <13>, and the spindle whorl from context [269].

Total number of finds illustrations required:

Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery	2 days
Registered finds	1 days

7.3.15 Radiocarbon Dating

7.3.15.1 Two radiocarbon dates are required on the cremated human bone from contexts [071] and [371] Fee

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Draw as many as yet unphased or undated features as possible into the phases	1 day
Define and describe landuse	1 day
Documentary research	2 day
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	1 day
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence.	5 days
Post ref edits	2 days
Sub-Total	12 days
Specialist Analysis	
The Late Iron Age/Early Roman Pottery	2.5 days
Registered finds	1.5 days +fee
Environmental Material	4 days
Radiocarbon dates X 2	Fee
Illustration	
Pottery and finds illustration	3
There will be c. 7 stratigraphic figures	3
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	2
Project Management	2
Production	fee

Table 17: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work the site archive will be deposited with a suitable archive repository.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
	1		Layer	Topsoil	1000		
	2		Layer	Natural	1001		
	3		Layer	Subsoil	1002		
	4		Void		1003		
	5		Void		1004		
4	6	6	Cut	Pit, quarry	1005	1	clay extraction pits
4	7	6	Fill	Fill, single	1006	1	clay extraction pits
4	8	8	Cut	Pit, quarry	1007	1	clay extraction pits
4	9	8	Fill	Fill, single	1008	1	clay extraction pits
4	10	10	Cut	Pit, quarry	1009	1	clay extraction pits
4	11	10	Fill	Fill, single	1010	1	clay extraction pits
4	12	12	Cut	Pit, quarry	1011	1	clay extraction pits
4	13	12	Fill	Fill, single	1012	1	clay extraction pits
4	14	14	Cut	Pit, quarry	1013	1	clay extraction pits
4	15	14	Fill	Fill, single	1014	1	clay extraction pits
4	16	16	Cut	Pit, quarry	1015	1	clay extraction pits
4	17	16	Fill	Fill, single	1016	1	clay extraction pits
4	18	18	Cut	Pit, quarry	1017	1	clay extraction pits
4	19	18	Fill	Fill, single	1018	1	clay extraction pits
4	20	20	Cut	Pit, quarry	1019	1	clay extraction pits
4	21	20	Fill	Fill, single	1020	1	clay extraction pits
4	22	22	Cut	Pit, quarry	1021	1	clay extraction pits
4	23	22	Fill	Fill, single	1022	1	clay extraction pits
4	24	24	Cut	Pit, quarry	1023	1	clay extraction pits
4	25	24	Fill	Fill, single	1024	1	clay extraction pits
4	26	26	Cut	Pit, quarry	1025	1	clay extraction pits
4	27	26	Fill	Fill, single	1026	1	clay extraction pits
4	28	28	Cut	Pit, quarry	1027	1	clay extraction pits
4	29	28	Fill	Fill, single	1028	1	clay extraction pits
4	30	30	Cut	Pit, quarry	1029	1	clay extraction pits
4	31	30	Fill	Fill, single	1030	1	clay extraction pits
4	32	32	Cut	Pit, quarry	1031	1	clay extraction pits
4	33	32	Fill	Fill, single	1032	1	clay extraction pits
4	34	34	Cut	Pit, quarry	1033	1	clay extraction pits
4	35	34	Fill	Fill, single	1034	1	clay extraction pits
4	36	36	Cut	Pit, quarry	1035	1	clay extraction pits
4	37	36	Fill	Fill, single	1036	1	clay extraction pits
4	38	38	Cut	Pit, quarry	1037	1	clay extraction pits

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
4	39	38	Fill	Fill, single	1038	1	clay extraction pits
4	40	40	Cut	Pit, quarry	1039	1	clay extraction pits
4	41	40	Fill	Fill, single	1040	1	clay extraction pits
4	42	42	Cut	Pit, quarry	1041	1	clay extraction pits
4	43	42	Fill	Fill, single	1042	1	clay extraction pits
4	44	44	Cut	Pit, quarry	1043	1	clay extraction pits
4	45	44	Fill	Fill, single	1044	1	clay extraction pits
4	46	46	Cut	Pit, quarry	1045	1	clay extraction pits
4	47	46	Fill	Fill, single	1046	1	clay extraction pits
4	48	48	Cut	Ditch	1047	2	extraction set out ditches
4	49	48	Fill	Fill, single	1048	2	extraction set out ditches
4	50	50	Cut	Ditch, discontinuous	1049	2	extraction set out ditches
4	51	50	Fill	Fill, single	1050	2	extraction set out ditches
4	52	52	Cut	Ditch, discontinuous	1051	2	extraction set out ditches
4	53	52	Fill	Fill, single	1052	2	extraction set out ditches
4	54	54	Cut	Ditch	1053	2	extraction set out ditches
4	55	54	Fill	Fill, single	1054	2	extraction set out ditches
4	56	56	Cut	Ditch	1055	2	extraction set out ditches
4	57	56	Fill	Fill, single	1056	2	extraction set out ditches
4	58	58	Cut	Ditch	1057	2	extraction set out ditches
4	59	58	Fill	Fill, single	1058	2	extraction set out ditches
4	60	60	Cut	Ditch	1059	2	extraction set out ditches
4	61	60	Fill	Fill, single	1060	2	extraction set out ditches
4	62	62	Cut	Ditch	1061	2	extraction set out ditches
4	63	62	Fill	Fill, single	1062	2	extraction set out ditches
	64	64	Cut	Rutting	1063		
	65	65	Fill	Fill, single	1064		
	66	66	Cut	Hearth	1065	14	hearth? pyre?
	67	66	Fill	Fill, single	1066	14	hearth? pyre?
	68	68	Cut	Pit/post-hole	1	15	funerary feature?
	69	68	Fill	Fill, single	1	15	funerary feature?
	70	70	Cut	Pit, cremation	2	11	cremation
	71	70	Fill	Fill, single			
	72	72	Cut	Hearth	3	16	hearth?
	73	72	Fill	Fill, single	3	16	hearth?
	74	74	Cut	Pit	1067	12	funerary feature?
3	75	75	Layer	Spread	1068		
	76	76	Cut	Pit	1069	13	cremation/pyre deposit?
	77	76	Fill	Fill, single	1070	13	cremation/pyre deposit?
	78	2	Layer	Natural	1071		

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
	79	2	Layer	Natural	1072		
	80	74	Fill	Fill, single	1073	12	funerary feature?
2	81	81	Cut	Pit, cooking	1074	17	cooking pit?
2	82	81	Fill	Fill, single	1075	17	cooking pit?
4	83	83	Cut	Ditch terminus	1076	2	extraction set out ditches
4	84	84	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1077	2	extraction set out ditches
4	85	85	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1078	2	extraction set out ditches
4	86	86	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1079	2	extraction set out ditches
4	87	87	Cut	Ditch terminus	1080	2	extraction set out ditches
4	88	88	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1081	2	extraction set out ditches
4	89	89	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1082	2	extraction set out ditches
4	90	90	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1083	2	extraction set out ditches
4	91	83	Fill	Fill, single	1084	2	extraction set out ditches
4	92	84	Fill	Fill, single	1085	2	extraction set out ditches
4	93	85	Fill	Fill, single	1086	2	extraction set out ditches
4	94	86	Fill	Fill, single	1087	2	extraction set out ditches
4	95	87	Fill	Fill, single	1088	2	extraction set out ditches
4	96	88	Fill	Fill, single	1089	2	extraction set out ditches
4	97	89	Fill	Fill, single	1090	2	extraction set out ditches
4	98	90	Fill	Fill, single	1091	2	extraction set out ditches
	99		Void		1092		
	us						
	100	1	Layer	Topsoil	1093		
1	101		Layer	Natural	1094		
	102		Layer	Pond fill	1095		
	103		Layer	Natural	1096		
5	104	104	Cut	Pit, quarry	1097	1	clay extraction pits
5	105	104	Fill	Fill, single	1098	1	clay extraction pits
3	106	106	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1099	5	ditch
3	107	106	Fill	Fill, single	1100	5	ditch
	108	108	Cut	Hearth?	1101		
	109	108	Fill	Fill, single	1102		
3	110	110	Cut	Ditch	1103	5	ditch
3	111	110	Fill	Fill, single	1104	5	ditch
4	112		Layer	Dump?	1105		
3	113	113	Cut	Tree hole	1106		
3	114	113	Fill	Fill, single	1107		
3	115	115	Cut	Ditch terminus	1108	5	ditch
3	116	115	Fill	Fill, single	1109	5	ditch
3	117	117	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1110	5	ditch

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
3	118	117	Fill	Fill, single	1111	5	ditch
3	119	119	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1112	8	ditch
3	120	119	Fill	Fill, single	1113	8	ditch
3	121	121	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1114	8	ditch
3	122	121	Fill	Fill, single	1115	8	ditch
3	123	123	Cut	Pit	1116	18	pit group
3	124	123	Fill	Fill, single	1117	18	pit group
3	125	125	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1118	7	ditch
3	126	125	Fill	Fill, single	1119	7	ditch
3	127	127	Cut	Pit	1120	18	pit group
3	128	127	Fill	Fill, single	1121	18	pit group
3	129	129	Cut	Trample?	1122		
3	130	129	Fill	Fill, single	1123		
3	131	131	Cut	Pit	1124	18	pit group
3	132	131	Fill	Fill, single	1125	18	pit group
3	133	133	Cut	Pit	1126	18	pit group
3	134	133	Fill	Fill, single	1127	18	pit group
3	135	135	Cut	Pit	1128	20	pit alignment
3	136	135	Fill	Fill, single	1129	20	pit alignment
3	137	137	Cut	Pit	1130	20	pit alignment
3	138	137	Fill	Fill, single	1131	20	pit alignment
3	139	139	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1132	32	ditch
3	140	139	Fill	Fill, single	1133	32	ditch
3	141	141	Cut	Pit	1134	21	pit group
3	142	141	Fill	Fill, single	1135	21	pit group
3	143	143	Cut	Pit	1136	21	pit group
3	144	143	Fill	Fill, single	1137	21	pit group
3	145	145	Cut	Pit	1138	21	pit group
3	146	145	Fill	Fill, single	1139	21	pit group
3	147	147	Cut	Pit	1140	21	pit group
3	148	147	Fill	Fill, single	1141	21	pit group
3	149	149	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1142	4	Structure 1
3	150	149	Fill	Fill, single	1143	4	Structure 1
3	151	151	Cut	Pit	1144		
3	152	151	Fill	Fill, single	1145		
	153	153	Cut	Pit	1146		
	154	153	Fill	Fill, single	1147		
3	155	155	Cut	Pit	1148	21	pit group
3	156	155	Fill	Fill, single	1149	21	pit group
3	157	157	Cut	Ditch terminus	1150	7	ditch

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
3	158	157	Fill	Fill, single	1151	7	ditch
3	159	159	Cut	Ditch terminus	1152	8	ditch
3	160	159	Fill	Fill, single	1153	8	ditch
3	161	161	Cut	Trample terminus	1154	34	trample
3	162	161	Fill	Fill, single	1155	34	trample
3	163	163	Cut	Trample	1156	34	trample
3	164	163	Fill	Fill, single	1157	34	trample
3	165	165	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1158	7	ditch
3	166	165	Fill	Fill, single	1159	7	ditch
	167	167	Cut	Pit	1160		
	168	167	Fill	Fill, single	1161		
3	169	169	Cut	Pit	1162		
3	170	169	Fill	Fill, single	1163		
3	171	171	Cut	Pit	1164	20	pit alignment
3	172	171	Fill	Fill, single	1165	20	pit alignment
	173	173	Cut	Pit, pyre deposit?			
	174	173	Fill	Fill, single	33	26	pyre deposit?
3	175	175	Cut	Trample	1168	25	midden?
3	176	175	Fill	Fill, single	1169	25	midden?
3	177	177	Cut	Pit, quarry	1170	20	pit alignment
3	178	177	Fill	Fill, single	1171	20	pit alignment
3	179	179	Cut	Stone hole	1172	27	stone extraction pits?
3	180	179	Fill	Fill, single	1173	27	stone extraction pits?
3	181	181	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1174	4	Structure 1
3	182	181	Fill	Fill, single	1175	4	Structure 1
3	183	183	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1176	4	Structure 1
3	184	183	Fill	Fill, single	1177	4	Structure 1
3	185	185	Cut	Oven/smelter?	1178		
3	186	185	Fill	Fill, single	1179		
3	187	187	Cut	Stone hole	1180	27	stone extraction pits?
3	188	187	Fill	Fill, single	1181	27	stone extraction pits?
	189		Void		1182		
	190		Void		1183		
3	191	191	Cut	Ditch terminus	1184	3	ditch
3	192	191	Fill	Fill, single	1185	3	ditch
3	193	193	Cut	Posthole	1186	4	Structure 1
3	194	193	Fill	Fill, single	1187	4	Structure 1
3	195	195	Cut	Gully	1188	4	Structure 1
3	196	195	Fill	Fill, single	1189	4	Structure 1
3	197	197	Cut	Ditch terminus	1190	4	Structure 1

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
3	198	197	Fill	Fill, single	1191	4	Structure 1
3	199	199	Cut	Pit	1192	20	pit alignment
3	200	199	Fill	Fill, single	1193	20	pit alignment
3	201	201	Cut	Stone hole	1194	20	pit alignment
3	202	201	Fill	Fill, single	1195	20	pit alignment
3	203	203	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1196	5	ditch
3	204	203	Fill	Fill, single	1197	5	ditch
3	205	205	Cut	Ditch	1198	30	lobe on GP5
3	206	205	Fill	Fill, single	1199	30	lobe on GP5
3	207	207	Cut	Ditch terminus	1200	6	ditch
3	208	207	Fill	Fill, single	1201	6	ditch
3	209	209	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1202	6	ditch
3	210	209	Fill	Fill, single	1203	6	ditch
3	211	211	Cut	Ditch	1204	5	ditch
3	212	211	Fill	Fill, single	1205	5	ditch
3	213	213	Cut	Ditch terminus	1206	30	lobe on GP5
3	214	213	Fill	Fill, single	1207	30	lobe on GP5
3	215	215	Cut	Pit?	1208		
3	216	215	Fill	Fill, single	1209		
	217		Void		1210		
3	218	218	Cut	Pit	1211	35	pit group
3	219	218	Fill	Fill, single	1212	35	pit group
3	220	220	Cut	Pit	1213	35	pit group
3	221	220	Fill	Fill, single	1214	35	pit group
3	222	222	Cut	Pit	1215	35	pit group
3	223	222	Fill	Fill, single	1216	35	pit group
3	224	224	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1217	3	ditch
3	225	224	Fill	Fill, secondary	1218	3	ditch
3	226	226	Cut	Ditch	1219		
3	227	226	Fill	Fill, single	1220		
	228		Void		1221		
	229		Void		1222		
	230		Void		4		
	231		Void		4		
3	232	232	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1223	3	ditch
3	233	232	Fill	Fill, upper	1224	3	ditch
3	234	234	Cut	Ditch	1225	31	ditch
3	235	234	Fill	Fill, single	1226	31	ditch
3	236	236	Cut	Ditch	1227	22	ditch
3	237	236	Fill	Fill, single	1228	22	ditch

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
	238	238	Cut	Pit	1229		
	239	238	Fill	Fill, single	1230		
	240		Void		1231		
	241		Void		1232		
3	242	242	Cut	Ditch	1233		
3	243	242	Fill	Fill, single	1234		
3	244	244	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1235	3	ditch
3	245	244	Fill	Fill, single	1236	3	ditch
3	246	246	Cut	Pit	1237	24	fenceline
3	247	246	Fill	Fill, single	1238	24	fenceline
3	248	248	Cut	Pit	1239	24	fenceline
3	249	248	Fill	Fill, single	1240	24	fenceline
	250		Void		1241		
	251		Void		1242		
	252		Void		1243		
	253		Void		1244		
	254		Void		1245		
	255		Void		1246		
	256		Void		1247		
	257		Void		1248		
3	258	258	Cut	Ditch terminus	1249	22	ditch
3	259	258	Fill	Fill, single	1250	22	ditch
3	260	260	Cut	Ditch terminus?	1251	23	ditch
3	261	260	Fill	Fill, single	1252	23	ditch
3	262	262	Cut	Posthole	5	10	Structure 2
3	263	262	Fill	Fill, single	5	10	Structure 2
3	264	264	Cut	Pit	1253	10	Structure 2
3	265	264	Fill	Fill, single	1254	10	Structure 2
3	266	266	Cut	Posthole?	6	10	Structure 2
3	267	266	Fill	Fill, single	6	10	Structure 2
3	268	268	Cut	Posthole?	7	10	Structure 2
3	269	268	Fill	Fill, single	7	10	Structure 2
3	270	270	Cut	Pit	1255	10	Structure 2
3	271	270	Fill	Fill, upper	1256	10	Structure 2
3	272	272	Cut	Posthole	8	10	Structure 2
3	273	272	Fill	Fill, single	8	10	Structure 2
3	274	274	Cut	Pit	1257	10	Structure 2
3	275	274	Fill	Fill, single	1258	10	Structure 2
	276		Void		1259		
	277		Void		1260		

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
3	278	278	Cut	Posthole	9	10	Structure 2
3	279	278	Fill	Fill, single	9	10	Structure 2
3	280	280	Cut	Posthole	10	10	Structure 2
3	281	280	Fill	Fill, single	10	10	Structure 2
3	282	282	Cut	Posthole	11	10	Structure 2
3	283	282	Fill	Fill, single	11	10	Structure 2
3	284	284	Cut	Posthole	12	10	Structure 2
3	285	284	Fill	Fill, single	12	10	Structure 2
3	286	286	Cut	Posthole	13	24	fenceline
3	287	286	Fill	Fill, single	13	24	fenceline
3	288	288	Cut	Posthole	14	24	fenceline
3	289	288	Fill	Fill, single	14	24	fenceline
3	290	290	Cut	Posthole	15	24	fenceline
3	291	290	Fill	Fill, single	15	24	fenceline
3	292	292	Cut	Pit	1261	24	fenceline
3	293	292	Fill	Fill, single	1262	24	fenceline
3	294	294	Cut	Posthole	16	10	Structure 2
3	295	294	Fill	Fill, single	16	10	Structure 2
3	296	296	Cut	Posthole	17	10	Structure 2
3	297	296	Fill	Fill, single	17	10	Structure 2
3	298	298	Cut	Pit/posthole	1263	24	fenceline
3	299	298	Fill	Fill, single	1264	24	fenceline
3	300	300	Cut	Posthole	18	10	Structure 2
3	301	300	Fill	Fill, single	18	10	Structure 2
3	302	302	Cut	Posthole	19	10	Structure 2
3	303	302	Fill	Fill, single	19	10	Structure 2
3	304	304	Cut	Posthole	20	10	Structure 2
3	305	304	Fill	Fill, single	20	10	Structure 2
	306	306	Cut	Pit	0		
3	307	306	Fill	Fill, single	1265	4	Structure 1
3	308	308	Cut	Pit	1266	4	Structure 1
3	309	308	Fill	Fill, single	1267	4	Structure 1
	310	310	Cut	Gully	1268		
	311	310	Fill	Fill, single	1269		
3	312	312	Cut	Ditch terminus?	1270		
3	313	312	Fill	Fill, single	1271		
3	314	314	Cut	Posthole	21		
3	315	314	Fill	Fill, single	21		
	316	316	Cut	Pit, cremation	22		
	317	316	Fill	Fill, single	22		

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
3	318	318	Cut	Pit	1272		
3	319	318	Fill	Fill, single	1273		
3	320	320	Cut	Pit	1274		
3	321	320	Fill	Fill, single	1275		
3	322	322	Cut	Pit	1276		
3	323	322	Fill	Fill, single	1277		
	324		Void		1278		
	325		Void		1279		
3	326	326	Cut	Pit	1280		
3	327	326	Fill	Fill, single	1281		
	328		Void		1282		
	329		Void		1283		
3	330	330	Cut	Pit	1284		
3	331	330	Fill	Fill, single	1285		
3	332	332	Layer	Dump deposit	1286		
3	333	333	Layer	Dump deposit	1287		
2	334	334	Cut	Pit	23		
2	335	334	Fill	Fill, single	23		
3	336	336	Cut	Ditch	1288	23	ditch
3	337	336	Fill	Fill, single	1289		
3	338	338	Cut	Ditch	1290		
3	339	338	Fill	Fill, single	1291		
3	340	340	Cut	Posthole	1292	4	Structure 1
3	341	340	Fill	Fill, single	1293	4	Structure 1
3	342	342	Cut	Pit	1294	4	Structure 1
3	343	342	Fill	Fill, single	1295	4	Structure 1
	344		Void		1296		
	345		Void		1297		
3	346	346	Cut	Depression	1298	29	hollowed track/midden
3	347	346	Fill	Fill, secondary	1299	26	pyre deposit?
3	348	348	Cut	Ditch	1300	33	ditch terminus?
3	349	348	Fill	Fill, single	1301	33	ditch terminus?
3	350	224	Fill	Fill, upper	1302	3	ditch
3	351	224	Fill	Fill, primary	1303	3	ditch
3	352	352	Cut	Ditch terminus	1304	31	ditch
3	353	352	Fill	Fill, single	1305	31	ditch
3	354	270	Fill	Fill, primary	1306	10	Structure 2
3	355	355	Cut	Posthole	24	10	Structure 2
3	356	355	Fill	Fill, single	24	10	Structure 2
3	357	232	Fill	Fill, primary	1307	3	ditch

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
3	358	358	Cut	Pit	1308	10	Structure 2
3	359	358	Fill	Fill, single	1309	10	Structure 2
3	360	360	Cut	Pit	1310	10	Structure 2
3	361	360	Fill	Fill, single	1311	10	Structure 2
3	362	362	Cut	Ditch	1312	33	ditch terminus?
3	363	362	Fill	Fill, single	1313	33	ditch terminus?
3	364	364	Cut	Ditch terminus	1314	33	ditch terminus?
3	365	364	Fill	Fill, single	1315	33	ditch terminus?
3	366	366	Cut	Hollowed track?	1316	29	hollowed track/midden
3	367	366	Fill	Fill, single	1317	29	hollowed track/midden
	368		Void		1318		
	369		Void		1319		
	370		Void		1320		
	371		Void		1321		
	372		Void		1322		
	373		Void		1323		
3	374	374	Cut	Pit	1324		
3	375	374	Fill	Fill, single	1325		
3	376	376	Cut	Gully/pit?	1326		
3	377	376	Fill	Fill, single	1327		
3	378	378	Cut	Ditch terminus	1328	31	ditch
3	379	378	Fill	Fill, single	1329	31	ditch
	380		Void		1330		
3	381	382	Fill	Fill, single	25	10	Structure 2
3	382	382	Cut	Posthole	25	10	Structure 2
	383		Void		1331		
	384		Void		1332		
	385		Void		1333		
	386		Void		1334		
	387		Void		1335		
	388	388	Layer	Hardstanding?	1336		
3	389	389	Cut	Gully	1337	10	Structure 2
3	390	389	Fill	Fill, single	1338	10	Structure 2
3	391	391	Cut	Gully	1339	10	Structure 2
3	392	391	Fill	Fill, single	1340	10	Structure 2
3	393	393	Cut	Ditch, segmented	1341	23	ditch
3	394	393	Fill	Fill, single	1342	23	ditch
3	395	395	Cut	Ditch	1343	3	ditch
3	396	395	Fill	Fill, single	1344	3	ditch
3	397	397	Cut	Ditch	1345	31	ditch

Period	Context	Parent	Type	Interpretation	Subgroup	Group	Group Description
3	398	397	Fill	Fill, single	1346	31	ditch
3	399	400	Fill	Fill, single	26	10	Structure 2
3	400	400	Cut	Stakehole	26	10	Structure 2
3	401	402	Fill	Fill, single	27	10	Structure 2
3	402	402	Cut	Posthole	27	10	Structure 2
	403	403	Cut	Pit	0		
3	404	403	Fill	Fill, primary	1347		
3	405	403	Fill	Fill, upper	1348		
3	406	406	Cut	Posthole	28	10	Structure 2
3	407	406	Fill	Fill, single	28	10	Structure 2
	408		Void		29		
	409		Void				
3	410	410	Cut	Depression	1349		
3	411	410	Fill	Fill, single	1350		
3	412	412	Cut	Posthole	30	10	Structure 2
3	413	412	Fill	Fill, single	30	10	Structure 2
3	414	414	Cut	Stakehole	31	24	fenceline
3	415	414	Fill	Fill, single	31	24	fenceline
3	416	416	Cut	Gully terminus	1351		
3	417	416	Fill	Fill, single	1352		
3	418	418	Cut	Hollowed track	1353	29	hollowed track/midden
3	419	418	Fill	Fill, single	1354	29	hollowed track/midden
3	420	420	Cut	Hollowed track	1355	29	hollowed track/midden
3	421	420	Fill	Fill, primary	1356	29	hollowed track/midden
3	422	420	Fill	Fill, upper	1357	29	hollowed track/midden
	423		Void				
	424		Void				
	425	425	Cut	Pit	1359		
	426	425	Fill	Fill, single	0		
	427		Cut	Posthole?	0		
	428	427	Fill		0		
	u/00s						

Appendix 2: Quantification of bulk finds

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Fired clay	Wt (g)	Burnt flint/stone	Wt (g)	Burnt bone	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Bulk metal	Wt (g)
11			23	1624																	1	84		
15			30	1250																				
23	1	<2	15	186																				
45	1	68	6	68																				
47	1	26	12	48											6	8								
53			1	34																				
55	1	12	1	<2											1	<2							1	<2
59	2	2	2	<2											3	<2								
61			2	<2									1	2	3	4								
63			2	52																				
65								1	2042															
67																	2	10						
71					32	40																		
73																	1	2						
75	5	10																						
82	3	22			2	<2	3	20	5	1172							1	8						
100			6	144			2	34	1	54														
101							14	690																
104							8	2116	1	126							1	106						
105			15	432																			1	14
107	11	128																						
109	4	4																						
112	4	86	11	392			1	10			2	90											2	76
114	15	312																						
116	3	20			1	10			5	1900														
118	5	48																						

120								2	268														
124								4	200														
128	3	34						1	386														
130	26	140					2	12	3	242													
132									4	164													
136	16	86					1	8															
138	2	16																					
144	12	82			8	50																	
148	8	60							1	14													
150	10	40																					
152	59	354							4	64													
156	5	36																					
170	2	8	1	8																			
172	31	244																					
172							1	236															
172									1	218													
172	44	352							1	8													
176	24	126																					
176	53	536							5	2764				4	20								
178	63	290																					
180	17	88																					
182	74	428							3	44													
184	20	122																					
186	2	36												64	3380	1	8						
188	41	322							1	4													
192	8	466																					
192	27	202												1	16								
198	14	72							1	6													
204	3	12					1	44	2	162													
210	2	44			1	10	3	44															
212	21	224							6	778				3	22								
214	3	16												1	4								
216	37	202																					
219	5	18																					

221	9	61																					
225	150	1751	32	358	10	46	2	49	1	48					2	21							
233	37	367	1	670	8	14			1	16													
235	9	214					2	15															
237	14	107							1	80					11	117							
243	2	18																					
259	4	46																					
263	3	13												2	41								
265	2	12														1	6						
269	6	20					1	6															
271	33	182	4	62																			
275									1	2694										1	235		
279	10	158					1	13						4	28								
285	1	4																					
291	1	3																					
297	1	7					1	4															
301																							
303																							
309	15	145												1	53	2	45						
313	3	23																					
315	15	122			1	2																	
319	14	165			18	183																	
321	12	299							1	13													
323	3	59																					
327	2	41																					
331	4	49																					
332	15	512	2	294								1	23	1	2								
333	1	40																					
335	2	8	1	6																			
337	26	399					1	14															
339	18	357																					
341	1	1																					
347	5	50																					
349	7	63																					

350	44	802							3	65										
351	4	17	4	24	9	67														
353	4	26												2	6					
354	6	136			1	1								1	1					
361	2	16																		
363	16	307																3	99	
365	13	211												3	178					
367	53	766						5	152					2	19					
375	4	79			1	8								1	66					
377	9	110						1	849											
379	22	242																		
390	3	13																		
392	1	8																		
396	42	759	3	24	2	25														
405	3	32																		
411	7	45			20	30	2	5												
413																				
417	11	84												4	103					
419	92	1284	20	83	6	19	1	1	3	27				4	25			2	2	
421	10	28																		
422	20	266																		
101 SF1							1	138												
102 SF2							1	214												
u/s	8	76																		
u/s							1	10												
u/s							2	200												3 18
u/s (PH 3)	23	310					1	6												
U/S NE Corner - Surface	1	38																		
u/s outside pit 1 & 2			7	436				1	262									1	34	
u/s pit 1	1	10	2	36			5	168	1	6								1	4	
u/s pit 2			1	8			9	130												

u/s w area							1	74	2	396														
u/s w field	6	182					3	56																
u/s west end	17	354					1	<2	2	56			1	<2										
u/s west end							1	36																
Total	1479	15921	194	5759	120	505	49	3673	69	14560	3	113	3	4	123	4112	9	185	2	2	5	418	4	90

Appendix 3: Environmental samples

Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
1	71	Cremation	3								****	472									
2	77	Pit	6	**	2	**	2		*	1											
3	67	Hearth	6	****	202	****	76	<i>Quercus</i> (10) [V:7, RC:4, PDS:1]													B.Clay (**/38g) FCF (* /20g)
4	107	Ditch	20	*	<2	**	2														
5	109	Hearth	10	***	8	**	2	<i>Quercus</i> (2) [V:2, RC:2, PDS:1] <i>Acer campestre</i> (1) [V:1, RC:1, RW:1] cf. <i>Acer campestre</i> (1) [V:1, RC:1, RW:1] Indet. (6) [PDS:4, D:6, RC:2, V:2]													FCF (* /2g)
6	111	Ditch	30	*	<2	**	<2														
7	136	Pit	10	***	26	**	6	<i>Ulmus</i> sp. (1) [RW:1, V:1] <i>Acer campestre</i> (1) [D:1, RW:1] cf. <i>Acer campestre</i> (1) [RW:1, V:1] Indet. (7) [PDS:2, D:5, RC:2, V:2, RW:3]	*	<2											B.Clay (* /2g)
8	138	Pit	20	**	4										*	<2	*	<2			Pot (* /8g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
9	174	Pit	10	**	10	***	4	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (4) [RW:3, D:1, PDS:2] cf. <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (1) [D:1, RW:1] <i>Quercus/ Castanea</i> (3) [RW:3, D:1] Rosaceae (1) [D:1, RW:1] Indet. (1) [D:1]													
10	172	Pit	40	***	10	**	4	<i>Acer campestre</i> (2) [RW:1, PDS: 2] Betulaceae (2) [D:2, RC:1] <i>Quercus</i> (2) [D:1, PDS:2, V:1] cf. <i>Quercus</i> (1) [V:1] <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1) [RC:1, PDS:1, RW:1] <i>Populus/ Salix</i> (1) [PDS:1, V:1] Maloideae (1) [D:1]													Pot (**/56g)
11	186	Hearth	20	***	18	**	2	<i>Quercus</i> (8) [V:7, RC:7, PDS:3] Indet. (2) [D:2, RC:1, PDS:1]						*	<2						B.Clay (***/1171g) Pot (*2g) FCF (*2g) Slag (*2g)
12	184	Ditch	20	***	24	**	1							*	<2						Pot (*10g)
13	176	Pit	30	***	24	***	10	<i>Quercus</i> (5) [RC:2, V:1, RW:1] <i>Acer campestre</i> (3) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (1) Indet. (1) [D:1]													Pot (*6g) B.Clay (*<2g)
14	116	Ditch	20	***	18						***	84	**	4	*	<2					B.Clay (*2g) Pot (**/96g)
15	261	Ditch	40	**	3	***	6				*	2					*	<1			Pot (*17g) Coal (*<1g) Mag.Mat. (**2g) Flint (*<1g) FCF (**/184g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
16	225	Ditch	40	**	6	****	20		*	<1	**	27					**	<1			FCF (**/61g) Pot (**/76g) Mag.Mat. (**/3g) B.Clay (**/77g) B.Stone (* /45g)
17	351	Ditch	40	**	<1	***	2				*	10			*	<1			*	<1	B.Clay (* /3g) Pot (* /2g) FCF (**/23g) Slate (* /<1g) Mag.Mat. (**/1g)
18	271	Pit	40	***	27	****	50	Rosaceae (2) [D:2] <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1) <i>Acer campestre</i> (1) <i>Quercus</i> (1) [RW:1] Indet. DP (3) [RW:3, D:3] Indet. (2) [D:2]			*	<1		*	1	**	<1				FCF (**/150g) Pot (**/85g) Mag.Mat. (**/2g) CBM (* /80g) B.Clay (**/75g) Stone (* /103g) B.Stone (* /42g)
19	235	Pit	40	***	8	****	20	<i>Quercus</i> (7) [V:5, RC:4, RW:2] <i>Acer campestre</i> (1) [V:1] cf. <i>Acer campestre</i> (1) [V:1] Indet. (1) [D:1]							*	<1	*	<1			Pot (* /14g) FCF (**/65g) Mag.Mat. (**/1g) B.Stone (* /19g) B.Clay (* /9g) Glass (* /<1g)
20	269	Posthole	40	**	6	****	15	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> (2) <i>Alnus</i> sp. (1) [PDS:1] <i>Quercus</i> (1) [V:1, PDS:1] Betulaceae (1) [D:1] <i>Acer campestre</i> (1) Indet. (4) [D:4, PDS:3]			**	6					*	<1			Sandstone(* /224g) Stone (* /231g) Pot (**/58g) FCF (**/83g) Mag.Mat. (**/3g) B.Stone (**/1484g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
																					Coal (*/<1g) Flint (*/4g)
21	356	Posthole	10	**	<1	***	2								*	<1					FCF (*/8g) Pot (*/4g) Flint (*/6g) B.Clay (*/12g) Coal (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. (**/1g)
22	233	Ditch	40	***	20	***	10		*	<1	**	9			**	4	***	4			Pot (**/24g) FCF (**/58g) B.Clay (**/30g) Mag.Mat. (**/4g) Stone (*/35g) B.Stone (*/19g)
23	404	Pit	40	***	13	****	20	<i>Quercus</i> (8) [RC:1, V:1] Indet. (2) [V:1, RC:1, D:1]			*	<1			*	<1					B.Clay (***/217g) Mag.Mat. (***/9g) FCF (***/132g)
24	279	Posthole	40	***	20	****	20	<i>Quercus</i> (3) [V:1, PDS: 1] Maloideae (1) [D:1] Indet. (6) [D:5, V:1, RC:1]			*	1	*	2	**	2	**	1			Pot (**/54g) Flint (*/<1g) FCF (**/105g) B.Clay (**/28g) Mag.Mat. (**/2g)

Sample Number	Context	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail Shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
25	401	Posthole	1	**	2	***	6				*	<1					*	<1			FCF (*/<1g) Pot (*/<1g) B.Stone (* /30g) Mag.Mat. (*/<1g) Coal (*/<1g) Flint (* /4g)
26	275	Pit	10	**	4	****	10	Quercus (9) [PDS:7, RC:1] Indet. (1) [RC:1, D:1]							*	1					Mag.Mat. (**/5g) FCF (**/76g) B.Stone (* /6g)
27	317	Cremation	10	**	<1	***	2		*	<1		**	33	***	74	****	50				Mag.Mat. (* /1g)
28	419	Hollowed track	40	***	29	****	25	Quercus (4) [RC:3, PDS:1, D:1] Acer campestre (2) Fagus sylvatica (1) [RW:1] Indet. (3) [RC:1, D:2, V:3]			**	21			*	5	**	2			Stone (**/435g) FCF (**/26g) Pot (**/ 190g) Mag.Mat. (**/2g) B.Clay (**/74g)

Key: DP = diffuse porous, V = vitrified, RC = radial cracks, PDS = post-depositional sediment, D = distorted, RW = roundwood, KW: knotwood

Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Flv, Dung etc	Burnt Bone	Lithics
1	7 1	4	7 0	7 0	9 0	< 5		*	**	*											*	
2	7 7	< 1	< 5	< 5	9 5	< 5			**	**						*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frag (from residue)	+	+			
3	6 7	2 4	1 5	1 0	1 0	< 5		**	**	**												
4	1 7	9	4 0	4 0	9 0	5		*	**	**												
5	1 9	2 4	6 0	6 0	3 0	1 0		**	**	**			*	<i>Rumex</i> sp.	+	+						
6	1 1	1 4	1 5	1 0	9 5	< 5	<i>Carex</i> sp. *															
7	1 3	2 6	1 0	1 0	8 0	1 0	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> *	*	**	**												
8	1 3	3 8	1 5	1 0	4 5	5 0	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. *	*	**	*												
9	1 7	1 4	1 9	1 0	8 0	5		**	**	*												
10	1 7	3 2	3 6	3 0	9 0	5	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. *		*	**												
11	1 8	6 7	5 0	5 0	9 5	5																*
12	1 8	1 4	1 7	1 0	9 0	5			*	**											*	
13	1 7	6 6	4 6	4 0	6 0	1 0	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. *	**	**	**												
14	1 1	6 4	2 5	2 5	9 0	5				*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. <i>Cerealia</i> indet.	+									
15	2 6	1 3	8 0	8 0	9 0	1 0	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. *														*	

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical	Identifications	Preservation	Insects	Flv. Plantae etc.	Burnt Bone	Lithics	
16	25	1	5	5	80	5	<i>Carex</i> sp. *	*	*	**	*	Cerealia indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+											
17	35	1	5	5	80	10			*	**										*				
18	27	1	4	4	80	5	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. * <i>Rubus</i> sp. *	*	**	*	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	+							*	*			
19	23	1	0	0	70	25	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. *			**														
20	26	3	6	0	90	10	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. **													*				
21	35	2	2	2	70	20			*	**										*				
22	23	3	3	3	90	5	<i>Rubus</i> sp. * <i>Ranunculus</i> sp. *			**						*		<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags	+	+				
23	42	2	1	0	85	10	<i>Rubus</i> sp. *	*	**	*			*	Poaceae (small)	+	+								
24	27	8	8	8	90	5	<i>Cirsium</i> sp. * <i>Ranunculus</i> sp. *			**										*	*			
25	41	1	5	5	90	5			*	**										*				
26	27	1	1	1	95	5														*	*			
27	37	1	5	5	90	5				*			*	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var. <i>bulbosum</i> (from residue)	+	+								

Appendix 4: HER Summary

HER enquiry no.						
Site code	BGS08					
Project code	3231					
Planning reference	TM/07/512					
Site address	Borough Green Sandpit, Borough Green, Kent					
District/Borough	Tonbridge and Malling					
NGR (12 figures)	561622 157898					
Geology	Gault Clay over sands of the Folkestone Beds					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav X	WB X	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	Between 26 th August 2008 and 22 nd October 2015.					
Sponsor/client	Borough Green Sandpits Ltd					
Project manager	Neil Griffin					
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell					
Period summary	Palaeolithic		Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman			Post-Medieval		
Project summary	<p><i>Prehistoric remains comprised an unfinished, possibly Palaeolithic, handaxe, a small assemblage of probably Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (LBA) worked flint and two LBA - Iron Age pits.</i></p> <p><i>The vast majority of features date to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, perhaps c. AD10-70, and comprised at least ten ditches, and more than ninety pits and post-holes, including two probable structures and a group of potential funerary features. A small Late Iron Age/early Roman farmstead with associated small scale stone quarrying is construed.</i></p> <p><i>No further activity was identified until the later post-medieval period, when two phases of clay extraction were recorded. The earlier of these is 18th to early 19th century, represented by at least twenty shallow pits and six gullies; the latter is 19th to early 20th century, represented by an extensive area of parallel strip excavations with narrow undug baulks between strips.</i></p>					

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: archaeol6-274594

Project details

Project name Archaeological investigations at Borough Green Sanpit, kent: post-excavation assessment

Short description of the project Prehistoric remains comprised an unfinished, possibly Palaeolithic, handaxe, a small assemblage of probably Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (LBA) worked flint and two LBA - Iron Age pits. The vast majority of features date to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period, perhaps c. AD10-70, and comprised at least ten ditches, and more than ninety pits and post-holes, including two probable structures and a group of potential funerary features. A small Late Iron Age/early Roman farmstead with associated small scale stone quarrying is construed. No further activity was identified until the later post-medieval period, when two phases of clay extraction were recorded. The earlier of these is 18th to early 19th century, represented by at least twenty shallow pits and six gullies; the latter is 19th to early 20th century, represented by an extensive area of parallel strip excavations with narrow undug baulks between strips.

Project dates Start: 26-08-2008 End: 22-10-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 3231 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes BGS08 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed

Monument type ROUNDHOUSE Late Iron Age

Monument type DITCHES Roman

Monument type PITS Roman

Significant Finds WORKED FLINT Palaeolithic

Significant Finds FLINT Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds POT Late Iron Age

Significant Finds POT Roman

Significant Finds GOLD INGOT Late Iron Age

Investigation type "Open-area excavation", "Watching Brief"

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England

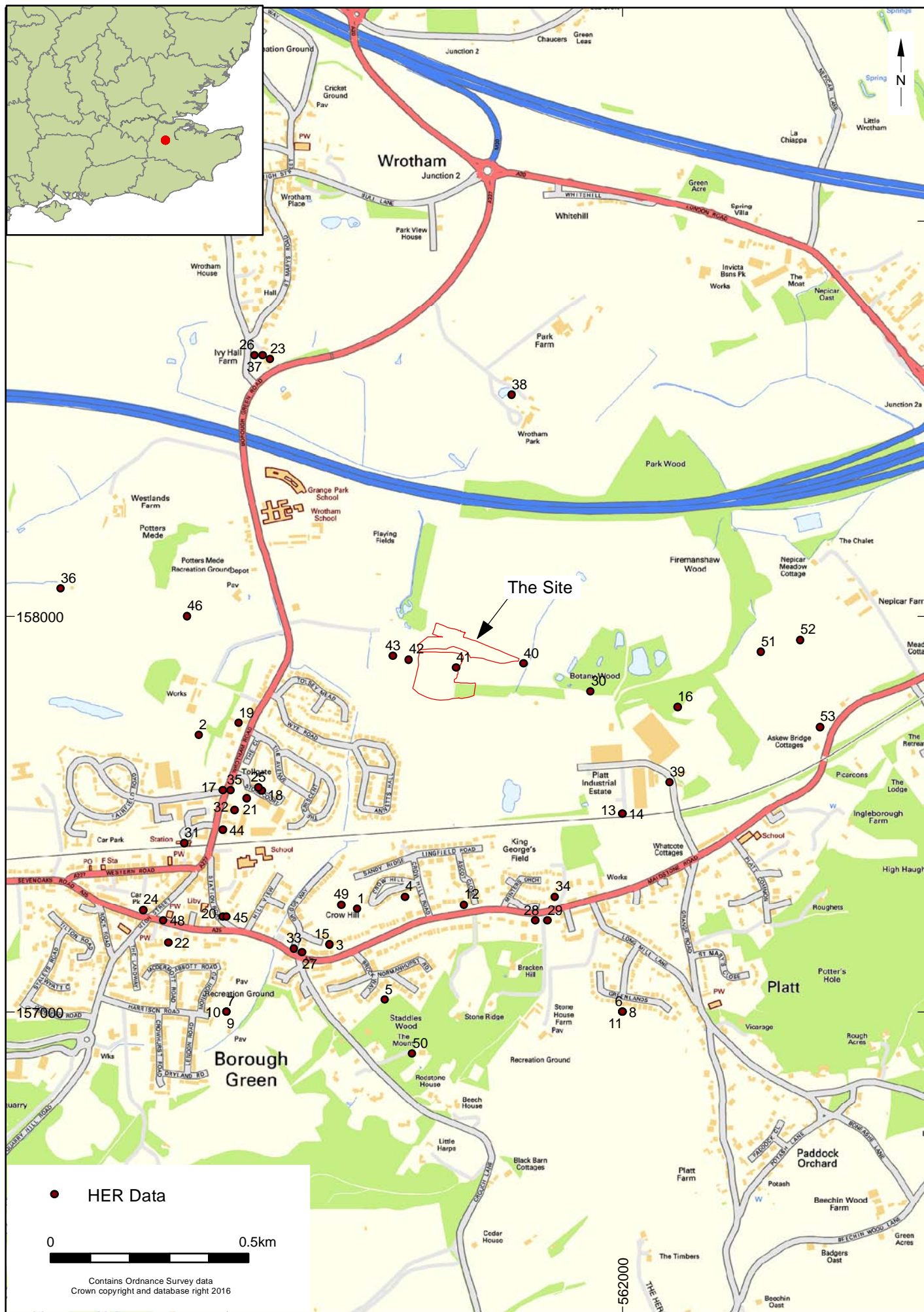
Site location KENT TONBRIDGE AND MALLING BOROUGH GREEN Borough Green Sandpit, Borough Green, Kent

Postcode TN15

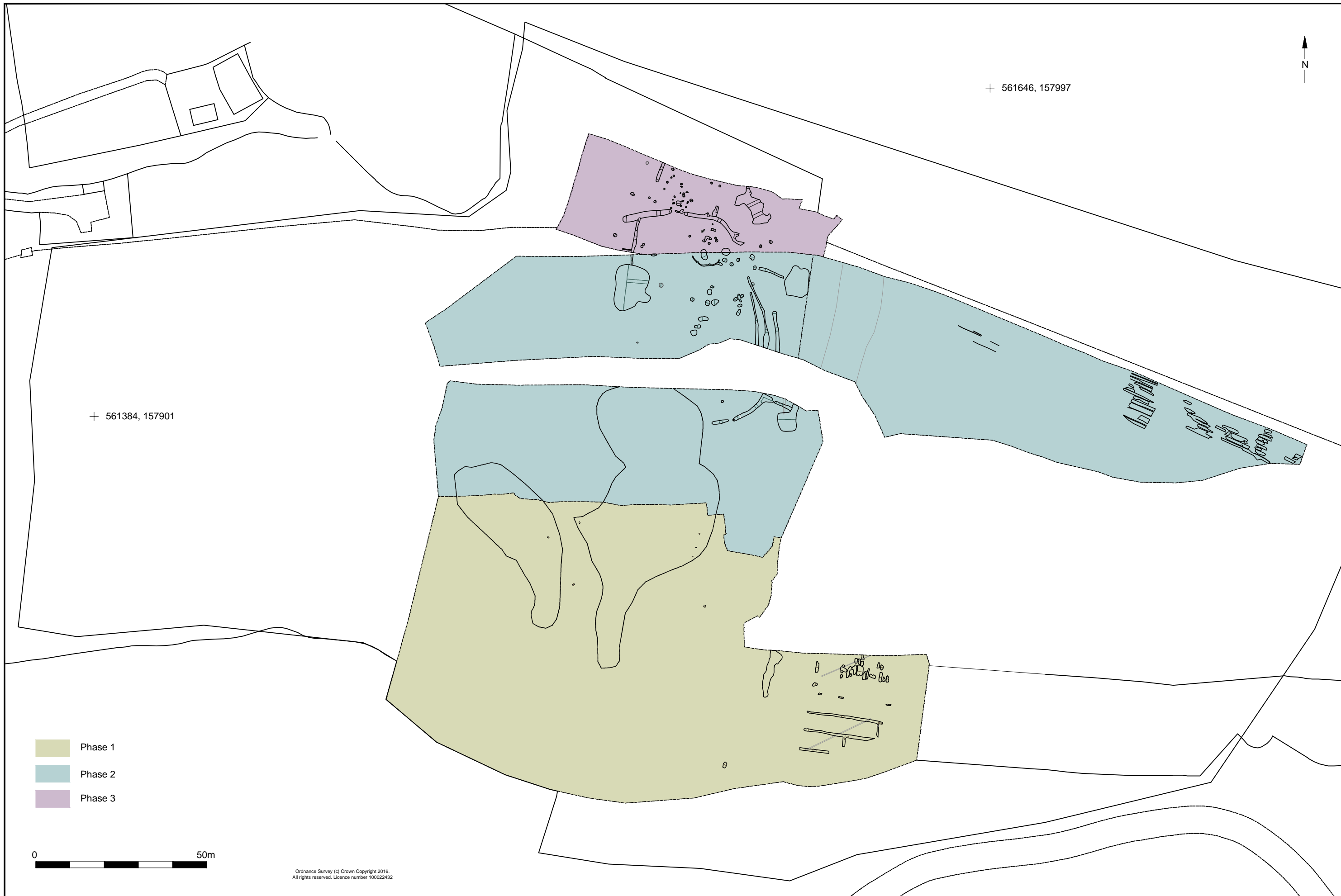
Study area 4 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 61522 57898 51.296723519804 0.317050055869 51 17 48 N 000 19 01 E Point

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Borough Green Sandpits Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics","Metal","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological investigations at Borough Gre4en Sandpit, Borough Green, Kent: a post-excavation assessment and updated design report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Greg Priestley-Bell
Other bibliographic details	Report no. 2016293
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	Booklet
Entered by	Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)
Entered on	27 January 2017

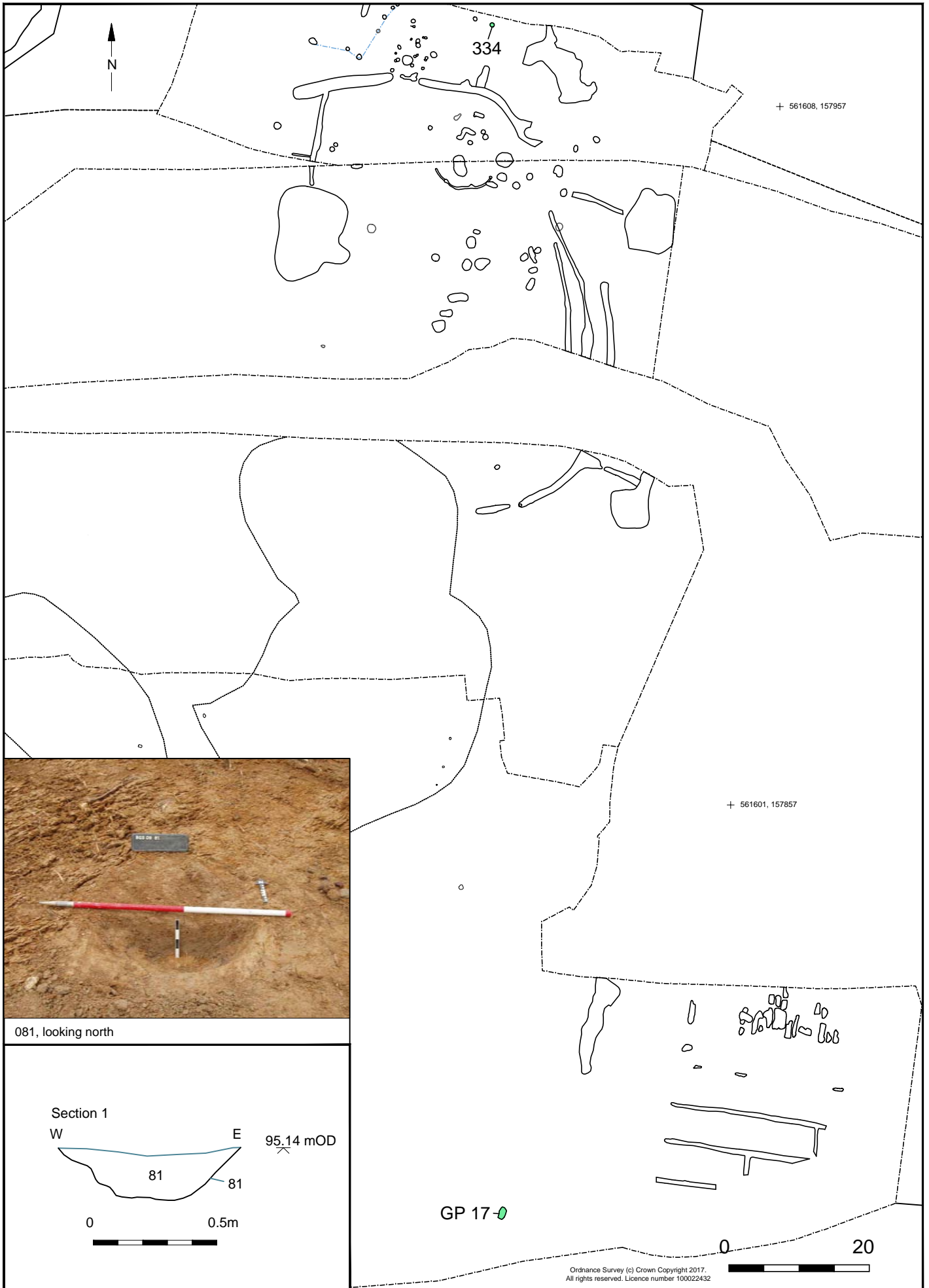


© Archaeology South-East		Borough Green Sand Pit	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3231	Feb 2017	Site location and HER data	
Report Ref: 2016293	Drawn by: AR		

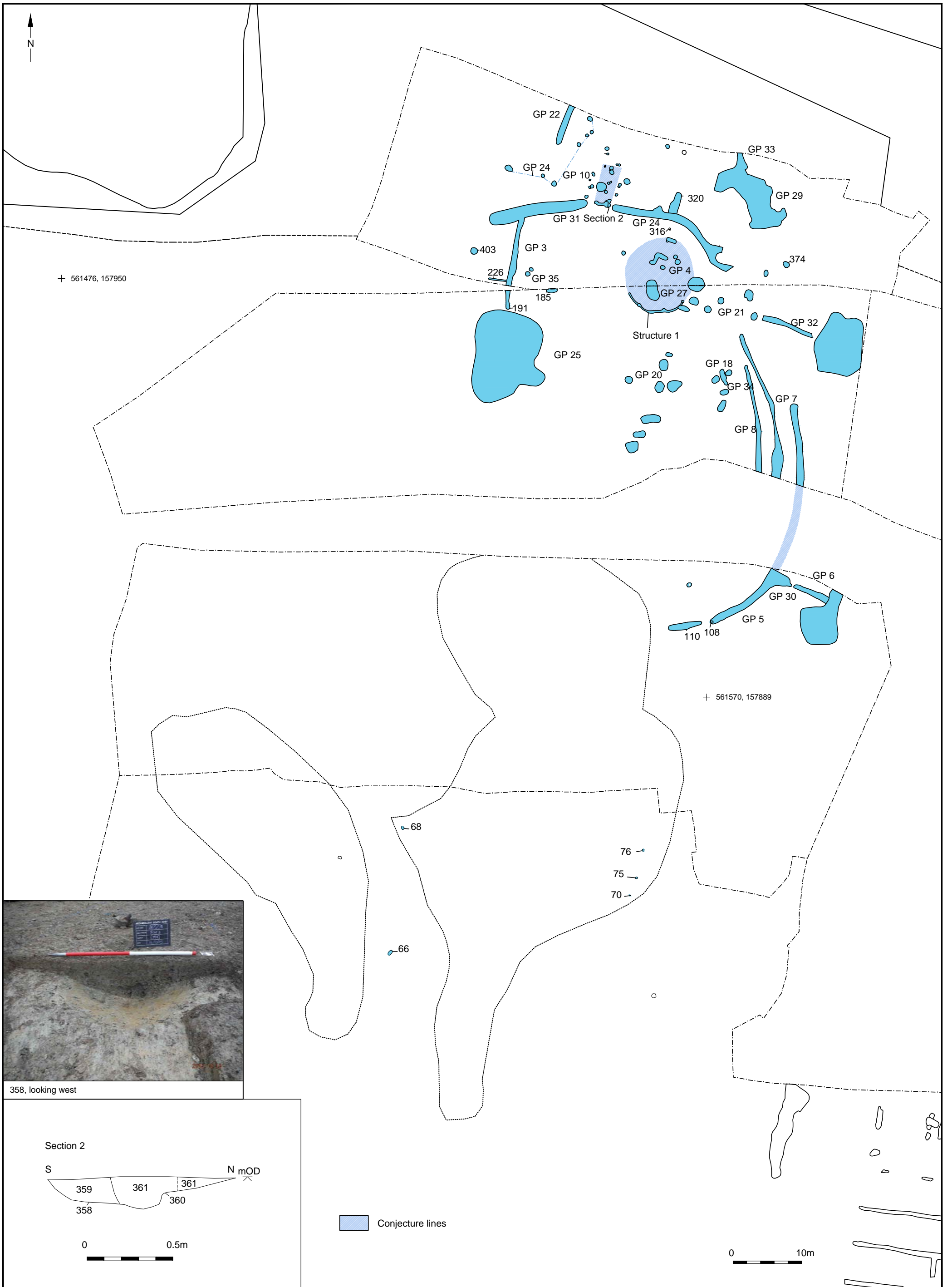


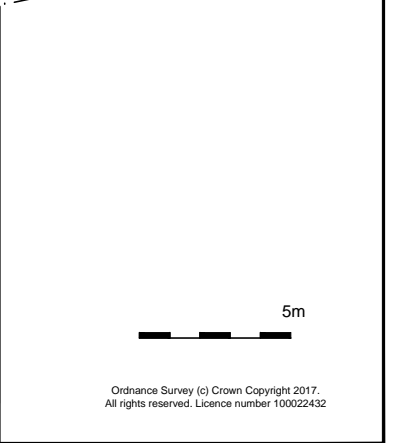
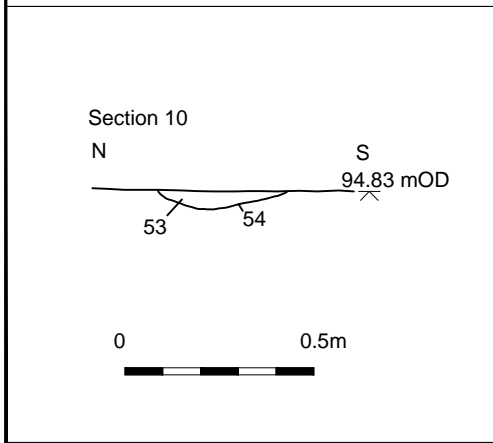
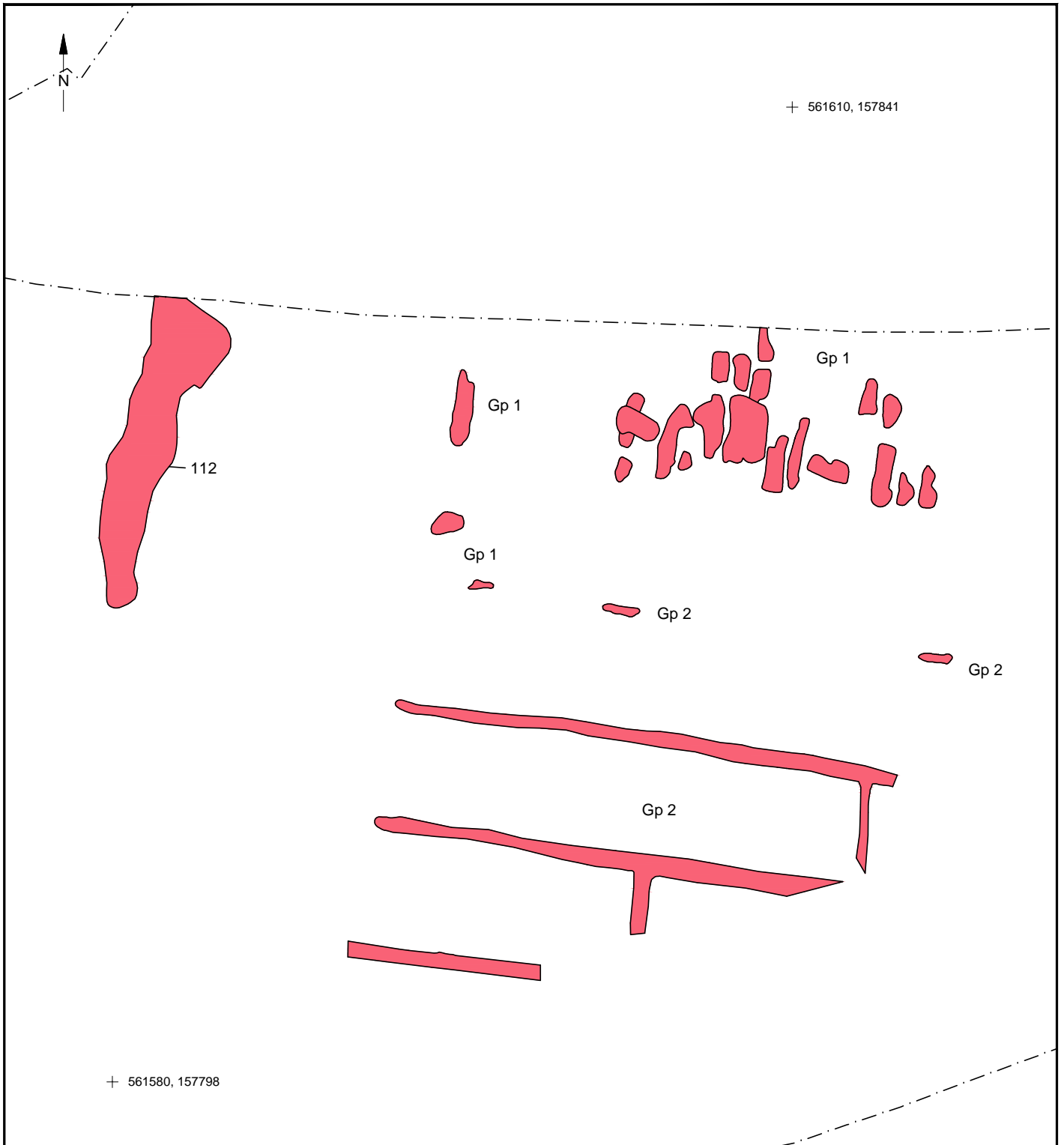
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© Archaeology South-East		Borough Green Sand Pit, Phase 3	Fig.2
Project Ref: 3231	Feb 2017	Location of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 2016293	Drawn by: AR		



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Project Ref: 3231	Feb 2017	Period 2, plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016293	Drawn by: AR		





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Project Ref: 3231	Feb 2017	Period 4, plan section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016293	Drawn by: AR		



Period 5, looking north west

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Borough Green Sand Pit, Phase 3

Project Ref: 3231

Feb 2017

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Period 5, plan and photograph

Fig. 6



© Archaeology South-East		Borough Green Sand Pit, Phase 3	Fig.7
Project Ref: 3231	Feb 2017	Unphased features	
Report Ref: 2016293	Drawn by: AR		

Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

