

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF  
LAND AT BRISLEY FARM SCHOOL SITE, ASHFORD**

**Planning Ref: 09/00472/AS**

**NGR 598920 140440**

**ASE Project Report: 2010176**

**Project No. 4040**

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-84182**



**By Alice Thorne  
with contributions by Anna Doherty,  
Chris Butler, Gemma Driver, Sarah Porteus,  
Trista Clifford, Lucy Sibun, Lucy Allott, and Luke Barber**

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## CONTENTS

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION**
- 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**
- 3.0 EXCAVATION AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**
- 4.0 METHODOLOGY**
- 5.0 RESULTS**
- 6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**
- 7.0 DISCUSSION**
- 8.0 CONSIDERATION OF RESEARCH AIMS AND EMERGENT THEMES**
- 9.0 PUBLICATION**
- 10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location
- Fig. 2 Site plan, all phases
- Fig. 3 Site plan, Phase 2
- Fig. 4 Overall Brisley Farm plan, Phase 2
- Fig. 5 Site plan, Phase 5.1
- Fig. 6 Overall Brisley Farm plan, Phase 5.1
- Fig. 7 Site plan, Phase 6
- Fig. 8 Phase 6, sections and photos
- Fig. 9 Detailed plan of G671
- Fig. 10: Overall Brisley Farm plan, Phases 6 and 7
- Fig. 11: Site plan, Phases 10a and 10b
- Fig. 12 Phases 10a and 10b, Sections and photos
- Fig. 13 Overall Brisley Plan, Phases 10a and 10b
- Fig. 14 Site plan, Phase 11
- Fig. 15: Phase 11, detailed plan of OA3
- Fig. 16 Phase 11, selected sections and photos
- Fig. 17 Overall Brisley Farm plan, Phase 11
- Fig. 18 Site plan, Phase 13.5
- Fig. 19 Phase 13.5, selected sections and photos
- Fig. 20 Overall Brisley Farm plan, Phase 13
- Fig. 21 Site Plan, Phase 14 and Phase 15 (undated)
- Fig. 22 Phase 15 (undated), selected Sections and Photos
- Fig. 23 Overall Brisley Farm plan, Phase 14
- Fig. 24 Plan showing location of Roman trackways in the Brisley Farm area

## **Tables**

- Table 1: Quantification of site archive
- Table 2: Group Register
- Table 3: Land Use Register
- Table 4: Quantification of prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics
- Table 5: Quantification of fabrics from pit [177]
- Table 6: Characterisation of the post-Roman pottery by area
- Table 7: Summary of the six largest context assemblages from Period 10
- Table 8: Summary of the four largest context assemblages from Period 11
- Table 9: NISP count for the Phase 10b assemblage.
- Table 10: Tile fabric descriptions and conjectural dates
- Table 11: Brick fabric descriptions and conjectural dates
- Table 12: The flintwork
- Table 13: Charcoal identification

## **Appendices**

- Appendix 1: Context Register
- Appendix 2: Finds quantification
- Appendix 3: Residue quantification
- Appendix 4: Flot quantification
- Appendix 5: SMR Summary Form
- Appendix 6: Oasis Form
- Appendix 7: Phasing used for previous excavations

## **Summary**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at the Brisley Farm School site, Ashford, Kent (NGR 598920 140440). The site encompassed an area of approximately 8806m<sup>2</sup>. The excavation revealed the presence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval remains surviving on site. The most significant elements include a possible Romano British trackway and cremation burial and part of a Mediaeval farmstead with associated fields and enclosures. The excavations are a valuable contribution towards a fuller understanding of the development of the Brisley Farm vicinity, where several phases of excavation have previously taken place and also help us to understand the wider archaeological landscape of the south Ashford area.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (hereafter ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at the Brisley Farm School site, Ashford, Kent (NGR 598920 140440). The excavation area is hereafter referred to as the site (Figs 1 and 2).

1.1.2 Brisley Farm has been the focus of an extensive series of archaeological investigations since 1998. The School Site sits centrally within these previous areas of investigation and it's results are an important addition to our understanding of the development of the archaeological landscape. Details of the previous archaeological work are given in section 2.0.

### **1.2 Topography and geology**

1.2.1 The site encompasses an area of approximately 8806m<sup>2</sup> and is located to the south of Ashford within the parish of Kingsnorth (Fig.1). It is bounded to the west and south by Coulter road and to the north and east by residential development. An unmade footpath (Green Lane) forms the northern boundary to the site.

1.2.2 Brisley Farm school site lies in the upper valley of the Great Stour River at around 40-45mOD. According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Solid and Drift Edition map (Sheet 305/306 *Folkestone and Dover*), the site lies on Wealden Clay. This geology varies from bright yellow to various shades of brown, and is interspaced with bands of manganese rich clay silts. The site lies at the foot of a small hill (Colemans' Kitchen Wood), an outcrop of the Cretaceous Lower Greensand Hythe Beds and Atherfield Clay which is located immediately to the north-west.

1.2.3 The site is situated on a slight east facing slope. Archaeological remains were visible across the site at between 45mOD (north-western corner), dropping to 41.60mOD (south-eastern corner). The Wealden clay is very poorly draining, and the excavations were often heavily waterlogged during wet weather.

1.2.4 During the development of the area surrounding the School Site a contractors' compound was established in the School site's north-west corner.

### **1.3 Project background**

1.3.1 The development site is located within an area of Brisley Farm which has been subject to numerous archaeological interventions since 1998 (Fig. 1). Due to the archaeological potential of the site, a Stage 1 field evaluation was undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

1.3.2 The programme of trial trenching conducted between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of February 2009 by Archaeology South-East confirmed the presence of medieval pits, postholes and ditches that probably formed part of the agricultural landscape centred on a small medieval farmstead recorded immediately to the north of the site. Several post-medieval ditches also indicated the survival of an essentially

agricultural landscape into the modern period (Hart 2009). This work was undertaken under Sitecode BFS09, project number 3767.

- 1.3.3 On the basis of these results, the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (HCGKCC) recommended an Archaeological Strip Map and Sample programme to be undertaken at the site. A Written Scheme of Investigation setting out the requirements for the strip map and sample was compiled by ASE in response to a request by CgMs and was approved by the County Archaeological Officer of the HCGKCC (Sygrave and Stevenson 2009).
- 1.3.4 The excavation took place in several phases, from September 2009, to May 2010. The fieldwork was carried out by Alice Thorne (Senior Archaeologist), Tom Collie, Nina Olofsson, Tony Baxter, Clair Gannon and Roddy Matteson (Assistant Archaeologists). The surveying was undertaken by Rob Cole. This work was undertaken under Site Code BFS09, Project Number 4040.

#### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the analysis of data from excavations at the Brisley Farm School Site. It includes all stratigraphic evidence and all categories of artefacts and environmental remains.
- 1.4.2 This report describes the results of the fieldwork (section 4) and the analysis of the finds and environmental samples (section 5). A discussion (section 6) contextualises the results and the consideration of the research aims (section 7) summarises the findings, and outlines the agreed route to publication.
- 1.4.3 The illustrations were produced by Fiona Griffin and Justin Russell. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager), Louise Rayner and Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Previous archaeological investigations at Brisley Farm**

- 2.1.1 Archaeology South-East have undertaken previous archaeological investigations during the past 12 years of development on numerous areas within Brisley Farm.
- 2.1.2 Archaeology South-East have carried out evaluations and six excavations at Brisley Farm between 1998 and 2004 on Areas 1-7 and Area 9 of the Ward Homes housing development (Fig. 1). Area 8, 'Pightlands' was developed by Jarvis homes and ASE also carried out the archaeological investigations here. The total area so far subject to excavation has been 6.43ha, with the most significant remains discovered in Areas 3 and 4. These two areas were subject to extensive archaeological excavation, with 100% removal of archaeological deposits in the most significant part. The analysis of the material recovered from all previous phases of investigation has been undertaken and first draft of the monograph which reports the findings is complete. The sites are of at least regional importance and elements are nationally, if not internationally significant.
- 2.1.3 The work has afforded a unique opportunity to chart the landscape development of a wide area south of Ashford over at least three millennia. Human activity has been identified from the Bronze Age, Early-Late Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods culminating in a WWII encampment and the late 20<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> century housing development.

### **2.2 Summary of Key Elements of the Landscape History**

#### **2.2.1 Early Prehistoric**

The previous excavations and the evaluation of the School Site have revealed some, although fairly limited, evidence of Mesolithic occupation of the site in the form of flint scatters.

#### **2.2.2 Late Bronze Age –Early Iron Age**

A Late Bronze Age, co-axial field system, was evident in excavation Areas 3-4 and Area 6. This co-axial system has also been identified at the nearby sites of Westhawk Farm (Booth et al 2008), Christchurch School (Stevenson, forthcoming) and Missenden (Thorne 2008) and is characterised by distinctive, thin gullies with a very pale fill. It seems likely that this field system was extensive, possibly extending across the south Ashford landscape.

#### **2.2.3 Iron Age and Romano-British**

Overlying the Bronze Age field ditches were the complex remains of a Late Iron Age settlement that developed from c.150BC though to and post, the Roman Conquest in 43AD. This occupation was most intensive in excavation Areas 3 and 4 where rapidly dug and infilled ditches created a complex sequence of overlying enclosures. In general terms, the settlement included enclosed and unenclosed elements, a cremation cemetery, (possibly arranged around a circular space, similar to that found at Westhampnett, Hampshire) and several ring gullies and other general occupation evidence. Of particular interest were two burials with weapons (warrior-burials) placed within square ditched enclosures, probably forming barrow



monuments. These were located within the settlement area and dated to c.AD10 and AD 40-50. Such burials are rare in the south-east and are reminiscent of a continental tradition that is more widespread in northern England (East Yorkshire in particular). These are thought to be the latest of these types of burial found in the country and probably also in Europe. These burials became the focus for veneration into the Roman period with the construction of a square ditched enclosure to the front of the monuments into which a succession of placed deposits of pottery and animal remains were put. The rest of Brisley Farm was turned over to fields by this time with the imposition of a newly aligned ditch system. The establishment and intensification of activity at Westhawk Farm, 500m to the east, sees the decline of Brisley Farm, although there is circumstantial evidence (the continued veneration of the 'warrior burials') that the Westhawk Farm population continued to intermittently visit Brisley Farm. By the, mid-late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, Brisley Farm seems to fall out of use for several centuries.

#### 2.2.4 Saxon

A single pit has been C14 dated to the Saxon period.

#### 2.2.5 Medieval and post-medieval

Evidence for a farmsteads dating from 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century has been forthcoming from Areas 2a and Area 8 (Pightlands). The evidence includes structural elements, fields and paddocks. Post-medieval activity has also been identified in Area 7.

The previous excavations have enabled a good understanding of the development and use of the medieval and post medieval landscape. A small farmstead (labelled as the Northern Farm) was established in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, just to the north of Green Lane and immediately adjacent to the School Site. Initially, this occupation required the setting up of fields and enclosures, almost certainly including the clearance of trees and shrubland, possibly for the first time since the end of the Romano-British period.

This initial clearance in the Northern Farm vicinity formed bounded spaces probably leading from Chart Lane and Green Lane. The function of these spaces is not certain, although the faunal evidence suggests an increased reliance on sheep and it may be that these were fields for controlled grazing. The charred plant evidence was poor, although far better than for the prehistoric periods and the evidence suggests a mixed farming regime.

A second domestic settlement, labelled as the 'Southern Farm', was set up in last quarter of 13<sup>th</sup> century, some 300m to the southeast, and the archaeological evidence rapidly increased as both the Northern and Southern Farm became more established. The relationship of these two farms to each other is unclear, however one possibility is that the Southern Farm may be occupied by the son of the Northern Farm's owner. During this period, the 13<sup>th</sup> and early/mid 14<sup>th</sup> century, both farmsteads are characterised by central rough stone yards surrounded by probable buildings and small enclosures. The actual evidence for buildings was fairly ephemeral and often their location was marked merely by an empty space surrounded by yard surfaces, although post and sill beam construction was also present.

Ceramic evidence suggests that sometime in the Mid 14<sup>th</sup> century (Period 12) the Northern Farm was largely abandoned with only a minimum of activity going on into the second half of 14<sup>th</sup>/early 15<sup>th</sup> century which may have been related to maintaining the ditches or robbing of materials. This abandonment was widespread in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, resulting from depopulation caused by plague and famine. The Southern Farm, however, continued into the post-medieval period, although there may have been a slight dip in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The archaeological evidence for the post-medieval occupation of the Brisley Farm area was more limited than the medieval although sufficient remains were recovered to enable a broad characterisation of the land use. This period sees the end of the Southern Farm, and possibly, a more widespread, general decline, in the vicinity. The only new occupation is the development of the small farmstead at the north of Area 7, adjacent to Chart Lane, although the evidence is poor and the farmstead short-lived.

#### 2.2.6 World War II Remains

The area was used as an RAF encampment during the Second World War. During the excavation of Area 8, a bomb crater was found which anecdotal and documentary evidence suggests caused the deaths of several airmen. This crater was respectfully excavated, with the consent and assistance of the MOD. No human remains were recovered although general debris of 1940's date was present. The crater was located just to the north of the current excavation area and there is the possibility that further features relating to this period may be present in the vicinity.

### **3.0 EXCAVATION AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

The WSI detailed the aims and objectives of the works (Sygrave and Stevenson 2009) The general purpose of the archaeological strip, map and sample exercise was to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of archaeological remains on the site and conduct an archaeological excavation to ensure that features impacted upon by the proposed development will be preserved by record prior to the redevelopment of the site.

#### **3.2 Research Aims**

- To understand the historic development of the area of the site set in the context of archaeological evidence from the surrounding sites.
- To understand the use and development of the Prehistoric landscape.
- To understand the use and development of the medieval landscape.
- To understand the use and development of the post-medieval landscape.

#### **3.3 Specific Research Objectives of the Strip, Map and Sample:**

- To investigate any further evidence relating to nearby Mesolithic activity, as suggested by the 2009 evaluation
- To investigate evidence of prehistoric enclosures, recorded during the evaluation and observed on the surrounding archaeological sites.
- To investigate any evidence of the prehistoric funerary landscape observed during previous adjacent excavations.
- To investigate the extent of remains relating to the medieval farmstead known to have existed to the north of the present site.
- To investigate evidence of the post-medieval boundary and agricultural features, recorded during the evaluation and observed on the surrounding archaeological sites.

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Survey and sampling strategy**

- 4.1.1 The site was machine stripped in several phases. The complete site plan is presented in Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 The site and test pits were planned using survey grade equipment, Topcon GR3. It produces post processed GPS results to an accuracy of typically +/- 3.0mm + 0.5ppm horizontally and +/- 5.0mm +0.5ppm vertically and real time RTK to an accuracy of +/- 10mm + 1ppm horizontally and +/- 15mm +1ppm vertically. The control was based on co-ordinates derived from GPS, while subsequent surveys were RTK surveys, thus ensuring that all work was carried out in a highly accurate projection based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR).
- 4.1.3 The co-ordinate system used was the OSGB36 (02) transformed from the WGS84 longitude, latitude and ellipsoidal height. This enables every point recorded in the survey to have a co-ordinate triplet referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. This is expressed as Easting, Northing and Orthometric Height (above sea level). An accurate position related to the OSGB36 (02) co-ordinate system can only be obtained by using survey grade GPS systems.
- 4.1.4 The excavation strategy was carried out in accordance with the KCC generic specification part B for Strip, Map and Sample and can be found in detail in the WSI (Sygrave and Stevenson 2009).

## 5.0 RESULTS

### 5.1 Quantification of Site Archive

5.1.1 The following archive was compiled during the excavations:

Number of Contexts	478
Plans and Section Sheets	15
Bulk Samples	42
Bulk Finds	1 box
Registered Finds	3
Photographs	6 black & white film, 7 colour film, 682 digital images

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive

### 5.2 Methodology for grouping and land use

5.2.1 The results from the excavation are described below. A full context register is given in Appendix 1.

5.2.2 During the post excavation, contexts have been grouped together to allow analysis of site phasing and development. This process complements the methods used for production of the forthcoming Brisley Farm monograph. Group numbers (shown as G123) are an interpretative imposition on the context data and comprise of a number (sometimes many) of interrelated contexts. For example, all the individual context numbers associated with a single phase of a ditch have been grouped together under a single group number. The same applies to other features (e.g. a cluster of associated pits or postholes).

5.2.3 Each group has been assigned a group number, ranging from G640 - G686. This numbering system follows on from the grouping established for earlier phases of work at Brisley Farm.

Group	Contexts (Cut No's)	Description	Phase
640	108	Ditch - Field Boundary	13.5
641	113	Gully	13.5
642	115	Gully	13.5
643	318	Ditch - Field Boundary	6
644	304, 307	Ditch - Field Boundary	10b
645	129, 125, 136, 151, 201, 181, 187, 211, 262, 218, 337	Ditch - Field Boundary	10b
646	138, 153, 295	Ditch - Field Boundary	10b
647	134, 260, 264, 266	Gully	13.5
648	161, 213, 242, 167, 185, 171, 216, 195, 235, 237, 297	Ditch - Field Boundary	6
649	165, 227, 284, 280	Ditch - Field Boundary	10a

650	155, 239, 221, 247	Ditch - Field Boundary	10a
651	199, 205, 225	Ditch - Field Boundary	10b
652	159, 103, 130, 131, 132, 550, 571	Geology	
653	233, 249	Gully	6
654	197, 293	Gully	6
655	310, 314	Ditch - Field Boundary	10b
656	323, 326, 327, 333	Spread	10b
657	335, 354, 488, 506, 518, 527, 532	Ditch - Field Boundary	13.5
658	501, 498, 500	Ditch - Field Boundary	11
659	463, 459, 541	Trackway Ditch	6
660	430, 456, 432	Trackway Ditch	6
661	426, 420, 511, 349, 373	Trackway Ditch	6
662	503, 490, 491	Trackway Ditch	6
663	408, 520, 359, 417	Trackway Ditch	6
664	394, 413, 400, 386, 375	Building enclosure?	11
665	379, 377, 384, 382	Building enclosure?	11
666	423, 419, 486	Ditch - Field Boundary	11
667	480, 477	Ditch - Field Boundary	14
668	547, 548, 552	Ditch - Field Boundary	6
669	525, 534	Ditch - Field Boundary	6
670	231, 229, 173, 175, 177, 191, 193	Group of pits	5.1
671	545, 554, 557	Cremation Burial	6
672	299	Pit	2
673	535, 537	Ditch, Filed Boundary	6
674	123	Pit	6
675	339	Posthole	11
676	392	Pit	11
677	410	Pit	11
678	528 530	Lynchet	13.5
679	105	Pit	15
680	169	Pit	15
681	445	Posthole	15
682	552	Pit	15
683	110, 117, 119, 121, 142, 146, 148, 183, 320, 325, 341, 343, 347, 363, 365, 369, 402, 404, 437, 530, 537	Probable tree throws/ bioturbation	15
684	130, 131, 132, 140, 517, 568, 575, 578	Probable geological	15
685	127, 144, 157, 163, 179, 203, 207, 209, 223, 244, 222, 255, 257, 268, 270, 272, 242, 276, 278, 282, 288, 290, 301, 352, 367, 371, 389, 396, 406, 415, 425, 429, 435, 447, 449. 451, 453, 454, 461, 464, 467, 469, 475, 493, 495, 507, 543, 559, 561, 564, 566, 577	Undated pits/postholes	15

686	473, 512, 515, 570	Modern disturbance	14
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Table 2: Group Register

5.2.4 The individual groups have then been considered in terms of land use to facilitate consideration of the phases of site development.

These numbers are used to broadly characterise the function of the land for a given period. The following classifications have been used:

OA	Open Area
TD	Track / Droeway
FS	Field System
EN	Enclosure
BR	Burial activity

Landuse	Groups	Description	Phase
OA1	672	Pit	
OA2	670	Group of late Iron Age Pits	5.1
TD1	663, 661, 662, 660, 659	Early Roman period Trackway	6
BR1	671	Early Roman Cremation Burial	6
FS1	648, 643, 653, 654, 668, 669, 673, 674	Early Roman Roman field system	6
FS2	650, 649	Medieval field system, possibly respecting part of an earlier field system	10a
FS3	651, 644, 655, 646, 646, 656	Medieval field system	10b
EN1	665, 664, 675, 676, 677	Medieval Building Enclosure	11
FS4	666, 658	Medieval field system	11
FS5	657, 640, 641, 642, 678	Post Medieval field system	13.5

Table 3: Land Use Register

### 5.3 Methodology for establishment of site phasing

5.3.1 The site contained a number of archaeological features of different periods, with a limited number of stratigraphic relationships. All intersections were investigated, although relationships were often extremely difficult to identify in the field. Many features were ephemeral and difficulties in establishing relationships were mirrored by difficulties in distinguishing edges from the surrounding natural substrate. It is thought that annual drying combined with movement of groundwater during wet conditions had blurred the boundary between 'natural' substrate and feature fills.

5.3.2 Where possible, those relationships established during the fieldwork have been supported and clarified during the post-excavation process, in particular by the results of the pottery analysis. However, there are also issues with the range and quality of the dating evidence identified during the fieldwork. The volume of datable

artefactual material present was in general limited, as perhaps might be expected from a rural site which appears to have been at the margin of contemporary settlement activity for most of its development. Finds (particularly from the early Roman period) were few, often comprising little more than small chips and isolated sherds of undiagnostic pottery for which only the broadest dates are obtainable. When dealing with such small assemblages, differing taphonomic processes may also seriously affect the reliability of the results, and it is very possible for such small chips and sherds to result from intrusion, perhaps carried by rooting, burrowing, or silting of drying cracks on the surface of the geology (a process witnessed during fieldwork). Such small pieces can also become incorporated residually into later features, an issue particularly problematic where the later features are themselves poorly dated.

5.3.3 The site phasing has therefore been developed with caution, and in reference to earlier phases of work at Brisley farm where the same range of problems were encountered. The following phases must be considered as indicative only, and the poor quality and range of dating evidence available borne in mind. The different phases of land use have been assigned the same phasing numbers as that used in the forthcoming Brisley Farm monograph. This has been chosen to allow a clear consideration of the School site within its broader contemporary context and enable integration of data into the forthcoming monograph.

Phase 1:	Earlier Prehistoric (Neolithic to Early Bronze Age)
Phase 2:	Mid Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age-Earliest Iron Age (c.1500BC – 700BC)
Phase 5.1:	Late Iron Age (1 <sup>st</sup> century BC)
Phase 6:	Early Roman (mid to late 1 <sup>st</sup> Century)
Phase 10a:	Medieval (mid 12 <sup>th</sup> to mid 13 <sup>th</sup> century)
Phase 10b:	Medieval (mid 12 <sup>th</sup> to mid 13 <sup>th</sup> century)
Phase 11:	Medieval (early 13 <sup>th</sup> to mid 14 <sup>th</sup> century)
Phase 13.5:	Post medieval (18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> century)
Phase 14:	Modern (20 <sup>th</sup> to 21 <sup>st</sup> century)
Phase 15:	Undated

A complete list of the phasing used within the forthcoming monograph is given in Appendix 7.

## 5.4 Site stratigraphy and topography

5.4.1 Context [100] comprised a thick deposit of made ground which was variable in depth, measuring up to 1.20m in the north-west corner of the site. This layer is thought to be related to the presence of a former contractors compound, and may be formed from dumped spoil derived from previous phases of construction work within the Brisley Farm site.

5.4.2 Below this, context [101] represented a buried topsoil, which indicated that in many places the made ground had been dumped over the original ground surface. However, in several areas of the site the buried topsoil layer was missing, indicating some parts of the site, notably the south-eastern corner had been stripped in the past.



5.4.3 Below this, context, [102] was a compact mid orangish brown subsoil. This had a variable depth, in some places barely present, (for example the south-eastern corner of the site), whilst in the north measured approximately 0.20m thick. This deposit was often very difficult to distinguish from the underlying natural, but appeared as a slightly more homogenous and often manganese rich layer sealing the more geologically variable underlying natural. A substantial degree of modern wheel rutting was noted at the surface of this layer, in several cases cutting into the underlying natural.

5.4.4 Below this the natural Weald Clay was encountered, and unless otherwise stated, all the archaeological features on site were observed cutting into this layer (context [103]). The variable clay substrate comprised silty clay with fragments of iron-stained chalk flints and abundant 'spreads' of manganese and iron nodules. The clay was heavy and unyielding, and in the drier months dried hard, forming deep cracks and fissures. In the wetter months entire areas of the site could flood for considerable periods. In the southern part of the site a series of irregular seams of clay were investigated, and were found to comprise a series of alluvial deposits, likely resulting from the movement of surface water and groundwater across and through the surface of the clays.

## **5.5 Archaeological Remains**

5.5.1 The archaeological remains are detailed below by phase.

## **5.6 Earlier Prehistoric (Phase 1, Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age)**

5.6.1 A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered from site, which included residual Mesolithic and Later Neolithic pieces.

## **5.7 Bronze Age (Phase 2, c2000 - 700BC) (Fig. 3 and Fig 4)**

5.7.1 OA1 (G672)

One pit contained evidence of possible in-situ Bronze Age flintwork. Pit G672 [299] was sub-oval in plan measuring 1.90m in length by 1.45m in width, with concave edges and an irregular base measuring a maximum of 0.20m deep. This feature had a mid greyish brown silty clay fill which contained some charcoal, and six fragments of flint – five fresh flakes, (two of which refit) and a possible residual side scraper manufactured from a different type of flint. There is no clear evidence for what function the pit may have served.

5.7.2 Figure 4 shows the pit in the wider context of the known Bronze Age landscape of Brisley Farm.

## **5.8 Phase 5.1: Late Iron Age (1<sup>st</sup> century BC) (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6)**

5.8.1 Dating evidence relating to the Iron Age period at the Brisley farm School site is broad, ranging from 300BC - 0AD, as the assemblage lacks specific diagnostic pottery forms. However, there are no clearly middle Iron Age pottery forms and in reference to the trends in assemblages noted for earlier phases of work the dates of use and abandonment of the Late Iron Age features are thought to fall late in the sequence, to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. This argument is supported by the fills of pit [177], G670, the lower fills of which are thought to derive from first century period, whilst the upper fill has a potentially later date, as it also contains grog tempered pottery generally thought to date from the first century AD in settlement contexts.

#### 5.8.2 OA2 Feature group G670

Group G670 comprised a small group of pits located within the southern central part of the site.

Pit [177] comprised a substantial sub oval feature, measuring 2.06m in length, 1.44m in width by 0.75m in depth. It had a smooth concave profile and a flattish base. It contained three distinct fills. The primary fill [189] comprised mottled light bluish orange silty clay. The secondary fill comprised light bluish grey silty clay, with occasional charcoal and moderate quantities of manganese. The upper fill was light mottled greyish orange clay. The lower two fills both contained pottery dating to between 300BC – 0AD. The upper fill contained the same range of pottery forms, in addition to grog tempered fragments suggesting a first century AD date.

This pit may be associated with two sub circular shallow undated possible postholes, features [191] and [193], which were located within close proximity to this feature, and measured no more than 0.55m by 0.06m deep.

To the south–east of this pit were four shallow sub-circular features, [173], [175], [231] and [229] all of which had been cut by a later ditch. These features measured between 0.90m to 1.50m width and 0.06m to 0.15m in depth, with irregular concave edges and were filled by a mid bluish grey slightly silty clay. Although they may be tree throws, fills [172] and [174] both contained small scraps of late Iron Age pottery, and it is possible that these features may represent shallow traces of pits. The pottery may indicate that these features are contemporary with more substantial pit [177].

These features are thought to represent the remains of a possible refuse pit. The traces of postholes and very shallow possible pits (or, potentially, tree throws) may indicate a degree of contemporary activity within the vicinity of this pit, although the evidence is poor.

5.8.3 Figure 6 shows feature group G670 in the wider context of the known Late Iron Age landscape of Brisley Farm.

### 5.9 Phase 6: Early Roman (mid-late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD) (Figs 7, 8 and 9)

5.9.1 The dating for the next phase ranges from 50BC – c120AD. As has been discussed in paragraph 4.3.4 the dates are by necessity broad, due to small sizes of the assemblages and the small fragmentary pieces of un-diagnostic pottery. However, the assemblage does include grog tempered fragments, which although a problematic dating tool in Kent, is generally thought to have begun in settlement

contexts in the first century AD (Doherty, pers. comm.) This, in association with two well dated structured deposits located in the trackway ditches (TD1) (ranging from the immediate post conquest period to AD 70) have suggested a first century date for this phase of activity. It is therefore considered probable that these features represent activity originating within the Late Iron Age landscape, which continued into and was finally abandoned during the early Roman period.

#### 5.9.2 Ditched trackway TD1 (G663, G661, G662, G660, G659)

Ditch groups G663, G661, G662, G660 and G659 represent a series of interrupted elongated linear features, orientated north-west to south-east, situated in two parallel alignments in the north-eastern part of the site.

These features measured between 2m to 1m in width by 0.50m to 0.18m in depth, with shallow rounded termini, tapered edges and gentle concave bases. Ditches G663 and G662, which comprised the eastern alignment, were slightly narrower and shallower features, ranging from 1.47m to 0.80m in width by 0.33m to 0.15m in depth. They had a similar concave profile, and were filled by the same light bluish brown slightly silty clay. A spread of light greyish blue silty clay sealed part of the northern ditch G661 (context [350], not shown on plan), and also the southern ditch G659 (context [539]). These spreads are thought to represent the last phase of silting and disuse of the features, possibly infilling trampled or collapsed areas along the profile of the old ditch.

The dating evidence from the ditches was generally sparse and ranged from 50BC to AD120. However two probable structured deposits were identified. A partially complete flagon dating from 15BC to 70AD was recovered from context [358] (ditch G663), and part of a beaker dated to AD40 to 100 was recovered from context [348] (group G661).

Some very small sherds and chips of medieval pottery were recovered from context [492], [504] (ditch G662) [457] (ditch G660) and [407] (ditch G663) but are thought to be intrusive pieces, likely resulting from rooting or burrowing activity.

These parallel orientated features represent the remains of trackway boundary ditches. The sections of ditch are interrupted, possibly suggesting that the trackway may have had openings out into contemporary field systems. Alternatively, the interrupted nature of the features may suggest that the ditches were excavated with a primary emphasis upon definition of the trackway, rather than drainage. The trackway appears to be aligned with similar ditches found in the earlier excavations (Fig. 10).

#### 5.9.3 Cremation burial and cremation related features, G671 (Contexts [544], [545], [553], [554], [558]) (Fig. 9)

A group of three features, G671, may be the remains of cremation related features

The most convincing element in this group was a small circular pit located some 34m to the south-west of the trackway ditches. This feature measured 0.30m in diameter by 0.10m deep, with steep tapered edges and a rounded base, [545]. It was filled by a dark greyish-black silty clay, which contained frequent charcoal fragments and small fragments of burnt bone [544]. A small group of grog tempered pottery sherds were recovered, which are likely to have derived from a

single vessel, dating to 50BC-AD120, although the pottery is thought to be unlikely to come from the earliest part of this range. The specialist report has indicated that although most of the cremated bone is unidentifiable, possible fragments of human cranium were present (Section 5.13) This feature is therefore thought to represent the remains of a cremation burial. The sparse quantity of bone and the incomplete nature of the vessel may indicate that the burial constituted a redeposited quantity of pyre debris, following the main cremation rite.

A small shallow pit was located nearby [554], which contained a silty clay fill with occasional fragments of charcoal. A second feature measuring 1.30m by 0.40m with a maximum depth of 0.10m had irregular edges and contained a light greyish orange silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks [558]. No datable inclusions were obtained from either of these features. However, given their proximity to the cremation burial and the charcoal within their fills, it is possible that they are related to the cremation process (perhaps for example representing token memorials from which the cremated bone has degraded entirely).

#### 5.9.4 Field system FS1 (ditch groups G668, G669, G674, G654, G648 and G643)

Within the wider context of the trackway and burial recorded above, several other features indicate a contemporary landscape of fields.

Ditch G648 was slightly curved orientated broadly west to south-east and crossed the southern part of the site. This feature measured between 1.10m to 0.71m in width by 0.39m to 0.19m in depth and had gentle tapered edges with a rounded base. It was filled by a mid orangish brown firm clay. Dating evidence for this feature was poor, but contexts [160], [170] and [240] have produced some tiny scraps of 50BC to AD120 pottery. This feature is thought to be a continuation of ditch G643 to the west, from which pottery dating from AD10 – 120 was also recovered.

Group G654 comprised small undated gully measuring 0.20m in width by 0.13m in depth which was filled by a firm mid greyish brown silty clay. This feature intersected with the line of ditch G648. No relationship could be discerned at the point of intersection and as the gully did not continue past the line of ditch G654, it is thought probable that the two features are contemporary, with G654 draining into the line of G643.

An additional stretch of narrow undated gully cut by medieval ditch 650 may also date to this phase of land use (G653). The gully was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment, running parallel to G648. It was filled by a mid grey-brown silty clay with very indistinct edges. Its south-eastern end tapered out, having been truncated by the subsoil and lost to ploughing. No relationship with G648 could be discerned at its western extent.

Ditch G668 was situated in the eastern part of the site, and was an irregular linear feature orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. This feature measured between 1.57m to 0.88m in width by 0.20m to 0.15m in depth, with an irregular shallow concave profile, and irregular edges. This shallow ditch was filled by a mottled light grey and orangish brown silty clay, from which some pottery dating from 50BC to AD120 was identified. This feature appears to respect line of the ditched trackway, TD1 and may in association with a small stretch of gully, G673 from which some 50BC to AD120 pottery was recovered represent part of the early Roman period field system located along line of trackway.

Only a very small area of feature G669 was exposed in plan. This probable ditch, orientated west-east, had been cut by the post-medieval ditch G657. Feature G669 contained some tiny sherds of pottery dating from 50BC to AD120. The small size of the sherds indicates that they could be residual, and the feature may in fact be part of the medieval ditch system G651 located to the west, although the alignments of the two ditches do not quite match. However, alternatively this feature may represent part of the early Roman field system described above.

These ditches are thought to represent a field system, contemporary with the trackway crossing the north-eastern part of the site. These features may have originated during the late Iron Age and it is interesting to note the proximity of pit group G670 identified in Phase 5.1 to ditch G648 and gully G653, possibly indicating some continuity in land-use in this area.

#### Pit G674

A small pit (context [123]) measuring 0.47m in diameter by 0.13m in depth containing two sherds of 50BC to AD120 pottery was also identified in isolation the north-western part of the site. There is no clear indication of the function of this feature.

Figure 10 places this field system and trackway in the context of the other Roman remains found during earlier excavations.

### **5.10 Phase 10a: Medieval (mid 12<sup>th</sup> - mid 13<sup>th</sup> century AD) (Figs 11, 12 and 13)**

5.10.1 Following the early Roman period there appears to be a break in activity (or at least recognisable archaeological activity) until the medieval period.

5.10.2 A small complex of features has suggested a small focus of activity within the southern part of the site which may have been influenced by the earlier Roman field system.

#### 5.10.3 Field System FS2 (G650, G649)

Ditch groups G649 and G650 together represent an 'L' shaped enclosure located in the southern part of the site. This ditch cut the edge of underlying Roman ditch G648, but also ran parallel to it for a distance of some 33.7m. This feature measured between 0.80m to 0.66m in width by 0.22m to 0.17m in depth, becoming shallower and narrower to the north-west. It had an irregular profile, varying from tapered with a rounded point to concave, and was filled by a mid brownish orange firm slightly silty clay, containing pottery dating from 1150 - 1250. A spread of material [291] sealing the surface of the ditch at the point of intersection of G648 also contained abundant 1150 - 1250 pottery fragments. This ditch had been cut by medieval ditch G645 at its southern end.

This phase of land use is unusual in that G650 and G649 appear to respect the line of a Roman period ditch. Whilst this ditch, G648, had certainly been abandoned and silted up by the medieval period, it is possible that a trace may have been visible within the landscape (possibly an area of the field which was particularly damp during wet weather?) this may have influenced the layout of the later medieval field system.

Spatially this feature appears isolated, and it makes more sense if it is considered in relation later ditches G645 and G646, thereby forming a small enclosure or field. However the intersection of G645 and G650 revealed a clear relationship (one of the clearest identifiable on site) as a result of a dump of unworked ragstone blocks (context [219]) located towards the terminus of G650 (Figure 12 Section 8, and photograph). This relationship indicates two phases of activity in this area with Period 10. It seems likely therefore that FS2 (Fig. 11, inset) represents an element of a field system, of which the apparent later ditches, G645 and G646 may also have been part. These ditches were, perhaps, subsequently cleaned out and continued as boundaries whilst G650 and G640 (field system FS2) had gone out of use (with contexts [219] and spread [291] possibly indicating phases of deliberate backfill).

These ditches are believed to represent the first phase of medieval field systems established on site, possibly indicating some respect of earlier Roman boundaries.

Figure 13 places this field system in the context of the other Period 10 remains found during earlier excavations.

### **5.11 Phase 10b: Medieval (mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century AD) (Figs 11, 12 and 13)**

5.11.1 As has been discussed above the stratigraphy identified on site has suggested a slightly later sequence of activity, falling within the same broad date range as phase 10a. This may represent the re-cutting and continuation of parts of a medieval field system initially laid out during the preceding phase 10a.

#### **5.11.2 Field System FS3 (groups G644, G645, G646, G655, G651, G655, G656)**

Group G644 comprised a west-north-west to east-south east orientated ditch located to the west of the excavation area. This feature measured 1.35m in width by 0.58m in depth, with a tapered profile and a rounded base. It was filled by two fills, both of mid orangish brown slightly silty clay. This feature intersected with Feature G655 to the south, which had similar dimensions and sequence of fills. No relationship could be discerned at the point of intersection, indicating that the two features represent part of a contemporary field system. The pottery data has confirmed their contemporary date, with the dates ranging from 1150 to 1275 AD.

Also of contemporary date is feature G645, located in the southern part of the site on a north-west to south-east orientation. This feature measured between 1.00m to 0.86m wide by 0.36m deep becoming progressively shallower to the east, where the feature is thought to have been significantly truncated by later ploughing. The end of this feature was very small, narrow and indistinct, and is not thought to represent a definite terminus, but rather the point at which the true line of the ditch has been completely lost. The feature was filled by a light brownish orange silty clay.

Feature G646 intersected with the line of G645, and as no relationship could be distinguished, and as G646 appears to align upon G645, these features were identified during fieldwork as contemporary. The pottery data has supported this initial assessment with both features containing medieval pottery of a 1150 to 1275 date. G646 was a north-north-east to south-south west aligned ditch, measuring 0.91m in width by 0.18m in depth. It was filled by a light brownish orange silty clay,

very similar in colour and composition to feature G645. A fragment of fired clay with a possible wattle imprint was recovered from fill 294.

Feature 651 comprised a north-west to south-east aligned stretch of linear, measuring between 1.45m to 1.10m in width by 0.51m to 0.36m in depth, with concave sides and a flattish base. As has been discussed in paragraph 4.7.4 this feature may be contemporary with feature G669 to the north-east. This feature was filled by a light brownish grey silty clay, containing very little artefactual material. As a result dating of this feature is extremely problematic. Two medieval sherds were recovered from context 204. However, these fragments came from an area which had been disturbed by a modern field drain. A further tiny sherd of roman pottery was identified in context 224. The paucity of dating evidence in relation to this ditch highlights issues with dating at Brisley. The light leached fills with indistinct edges might indicate an earlier date for this ditch. However on balance, the two fragments of pot, and the parallel alignment of G645 and G651, perhaps tends towards the interpretation of G651 dating to the medieval period, and forming part of FS3.

Within the context of this field system, a spread of material located in the western part of the site comprised an irregular elongated spread of a mid greyish-brown silty clay, with diffuse edges, an undulating base, and no evidence of a regular cut 'form'. This layer measured between 0.06m and 0.30m deep, and contained occasional small sub-angular stones, oyster shell and substantial quantities of 1175 to 1275 pottery (G656). An irregular linear area, initially thought to have been a small gully, was found upon excavation to lack any regularity in profile, and is thought to represent a eroded depression, possibly resulting from trample. No evidence of structural remains were identified in this area, although the deposit did produce substantial quantities of 1175 to 1275 pottery. It is thoughts that this deposit may represent an area of trample, or possibly the remains of a midden deposit.

This network of field systems are thought to represent part of the wider network of phase 10 Medieval field systems established around the base of Coleman's Kitchen wood (also observed in Areas 7 and 8 to the north) at around the mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. This wider landscape is shown in context in Figure 13.

## **5.12 Phase 11: Medieval (mid 13th to 14 century AD) (Figs 14, 15, 16 and 17)**

5.12.1 An interesting element of the medieval land use pattern suggests a slightly later range of dating evidence for the features in the north-east corner of the site. The dating ranges from 1225 – 1350, but when looked at group level, the dates trend towards 1275 – 1350, indicating a date within the late 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century. These features are thought to relate to the settlement evidence observed during earlier phases of work in Area 8 to the north of the current site.

### **5.12.2 Enclosure EN1 (ditch groups G664, G665)**

Ditch groups G664 and G665 together define a sub-rectangular space, with rounded corners measuring 13.5m by 6.7m in area. A small entrance was located on the north-western side of the feature.

The ditches measured between 1.18m to 0.70m in width by 0.16m to 0.10m in depth, with concave profiles and rounded termini. The fills comprised a mid greyish brown sandy silty clay from which moderate quantities of mid 13th to 14 century AD

pottery, a fragment of CBM, fired clay and an iron wall hook for setting in wood <RF3> and several irregular blocks of sandstone (including one burnt fragment) were recovered. The northern edge of the enclosure was defined by an irregular spread of mid greyish brown sandy silty clay, measuring approximately 0.30m in width by 0.08m in depth, widening towards the eastern baulk (context [384]). This spread had irregular undulating edges, and may represent a trace of a hedgerow line, or the very base of a shallow stretch of linear which has been truncated.

One very shallow posthole G675, was identified within the enclosure. This feature measured 0.56m in diameter by 0.06m deep (context [389]) although no dating evidence was observed within the silty clay fill. No further postholes or evidence for internal structures were observed.

It is not entirely clear what this enclosure may have been used for. One explanation is a small animal enclosure, (the posthole may be a tether post, although this is quite tenuous). Conceivably this space could have enclosed a building, although this would have been fairly large by the standards of the other medieval buildings identified during previous excavations (Stevenson, forthcoming).

#### Pit G676

Immediately to the north of the enclosure, a large pit sub-circular pit was partially exposed extending from the northern baulk of the site (context [392]) which contained two fills both containing fragments of mid 13th to 14 century AD pottery. The lower fill of the feature contained occasional large fragments of sandstone and flecks of burnt clay (context [391]).

#### Feature G677

A shallow irregular sub-oval shaped feature measuring 3.20m in length by 1.60m in width, with a shallow irregular concave edges and a flattish base was located to the south-west of the ditched enclosure. This feature measured a maximum of 0.12m in depth, and contained a small quantity of 1250 – 1350 AD pottery (context [410]). No relationship with the underlying Roman ditch G663 could be discerned during fieldwork, although the later pottery assessment indicated a later date. This feature is thought to represent an area of trample rather than a deliberately cut feature. It had been cut by a shallow undated posthole [406].

This small complex of features represents a continuation of the small farmstead (the Northern Farm) discovered in Area 8 to the north (Fig.17)

### 5.12.3 Field System FS4 (ditches G666 and G658)

Enclosure OA3 was surrounded by a wider network of ditches, producing pottery of the same period. Feature G666 to the south of the enclosure comprised a north-north west to south-south east linear, which cut Roman ditch (G663) and was cut by post-medieval ditch (G657) at its western extent. G666 feature measured 1.10m in width by 0.29m in depth, with tapered sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mixed orangish grey silty clay, which contained a substantial assemblage of mid 13th to 14 century AD pottery, occasional charcoal, and moderate quantities of sand stone This feature had been cut by a post-medieval ditch at its western edge,.

Ditch G683 was a small north south aligned gully, representing the western boundary of the field system. (context [357] section 15, Fig 16) pottery from a small section of its fill (context [355]) dated from 1225 to 1300. This ditch extended to the



south of G666 and was mostly removed by later post medieval boundary G657, with only a thin slither remaining.

G658 was very shallow feature measuring a maximum of 0.87m in width by 0.10m in depth filled by a mid brownish grey silty clay. It had very irregular and shallow ends, which were thought to have resulted from plough truncation of the undulating base of a shallow feature rather than genuine termini.

These features are thought to represent wider enclosures or field systems associated with the possible building enclosure and the medieval farm identified in Area 8 to the north.

### **5.13 Phase 13.5: Post-medieval (18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries) (Figs 18, 19 and 20)**

5.13.1 The dating for this phase of land use is good. The feature fills were usually dark and easily recognisable.

#### **5.13.2 Field System FS5 (G657, G640)**

Ditch G657 was substantial and orientated north-north-east to south-south-west across the eastern part of the site. This feature measured between 1.83 - 1.10m in width and 0.40m in depth, with a generally steep, concave profile. It was filled with a dark grey silty clay which contained post-medieval pot, a 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century glass jar, brick, and a fragment of whet stone <RF2>. It has been suggested (paragraph 4.10.3) that this feature may in part recut an earlier medieval field system, as earlier cuts (contexts [357], [484]) were found to the north of the feature, and stretches of this earlier, medieval ditch appear to be orientated upon a point where feature G657 changes orientation slightly. The southern part of G657 was much shallower and narrower and had been heavily truncated by modern disturbance in this area.

To the north of the site, the trace of a slight topographic rise was noted to the immediate west of the ditch alignment, suggesting the presence of a remnant lynchet in this area. Substantial root disturbance noted on the western edge of the feature in the centre of the site, G678 (contexts [528] and [530]) indicate a substantial hedgerow lining the ditch on the western side, and may help explain the survival of a lynchet associated with the ditch.

Ditch G640 was also oriented on a similar alignment, but was located in the far north-west corner of the site. A much smaller area of this feature was exposed during fieldwork. However, this feature was found to measure 2.15m in width by 0.85m in depth, and had a bluish orange silty clay primary fill with contained a fragment of animal bone, and a similar dark grey silty clay upper fill, containing frequent decayed roots and organic matter. Two small gullies ran parallel to this feature. Gully G641 measured 0.40m in width by 0.19m in depth with a steep tapered edge and a rounded point. Gully G642 measured 0.34m in width by 0.09m in depth. Both features were filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay. These features are thought to represent small gullies, running parallel to the line of primary field ditch G640.

5.13.3 Figure 20 shows the post-medieval remains across the landscape.

### **5.14 Phase 14: Modern (Fig. 21)**

5.14.1 There had been substantial modern disturbance across the site, mainly in the form of field drains, and wheel rutting. This had caused substantial damage to features, particularly in the south and south-east of the site. However wheel ruts were also present to the north of the site, and it is possible that G667, and G647, both undated linear features, with no clear spatial relationship to the surrounding archaeology may represent traces of wheel rutting. This interpretation is uncertain as no obviously modern character to the features were noted during excavation.

## **5.15 Phase 15: Undated (Figs 21-23)**

### 5.15.1 Natural features and tree / shrub removal features

Where possible, undated features have been discussed in the phases outlined above, where spatial relationships or similarities of fill have indicated a likely association with a particular period of archaeological activity. However, there remain undated, irregular and ephemeral features, concentrated particularly in the northern part of the site. These features were often sub-circular with shallow ephemeral and irregular edges, filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay. Many features of a similar type and character have been noted during successive earlier excavations at Brisley farm, and are considered to be undatable rooting disturbance and tree throws (G683) (Stevenson, forthcoming). Some features had a different character, exhibiting steep tapered sides with clear edges, and were filled by a light brownish-grey silt. These features are thought to be geological, caused by cracking of the ground surface under dry conditions, and subsequent silting, a process witnessed on site during variable weather conditions (G684).

### 5.15.2 Undated pits

Several pits and postholes were present, distributed across the site. Where possible, based upon spatial relationships and apparent associations, these features have been grouped and described in association with datable phased remains described above. However, significant quantities of potential features remain, which contained no dating evidence, and exhibit no clear spatial relationship with surrounding features. These features were often ephemeral, and no clear function or purpose for the features could be ascertained. These have been attributed to undated Group G658.

Those undated features which were identified as having a particular function have been grouped separately and described below.

Pit G679 comprised a sub-oval feature with steep tapered sides and an irregular flattish base. This feature measured 1.31m in length by 0.78m in width by 0.36m thick. It had a primary fill of a firm mid reddish–orange clay, indicating burning in situ [107]. The upper fill [104] contained a mid greyish orange silty clay, containing frequent fragments of burnt clay, charcoal, and patches of redeposited natural clay. The environmental samples produced fragments of field maple charcoal. The feature may be a small hearth or cooking pit (Fig. 22, Section 22).

Small square shaped pit G680 measured 0.66m<sup>2</sup> by 0.06m deep. This feature had a flat base and was filled by a pale greyish brown silty clay, with sparse natural inclusions of manganese and occasional charcoal, concentrated mainly around the

base of the deposit. The underlying natural clay had been scorched, showing signs of in-situ burning this feature believed to represent the base of a small hearth or cooking pit (Fig. 22, Section 21).

Small pit G682 was found to measure 0.80m in diameter by 0.09m in depth, with a flat base, was filled by a dark greyish black silty clay with frequent flecks of burnt clay, charcoal and evidence of some in-situ burning (Fig. 22, Section 20).

Small posthole G681 was found to measure 0.12m in diameter by 0.28m deep, and was filled by a dark greyish black silty clay, containing occasional fragments of burnt clay and frequent charcoal. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature (Fig. 22, Section 19).

## 6.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Bulk Finds Overview

6.1.1 The bulk finds assemblage from the excavations at the Brisley Farm School site was washed and dried or air dried by context. All finds have been quantified by count and weight and were bagged by type and context. All finds have been fully listed for archive on pro forma. The material is quantified in Appendix 2.

### 6.2 The prehistoric and Roman pottery by Anna Doherty

#### 6.2.1 Introduction

A small assemblage of 253 sherds, weighing 658 grams, ranging from Middle/ Late Iron Age to early Roman date was recovered during the latest phase of excavations at the school site. All of the fabrics and forms were of comparable types to those found in earlier phases of work and the assemblage was quantified and recorded according the same methodology and type-series previously employed (Thompson, in prep). The pottery is generally in fairly poor condition and quite a large number of contexts only yielded one or two sherds of pottery. This suggests a fairly significant chance that much of the assemblage is redeposited. However, two partially complete vessels deposited in close proximity in separate linear features, forming a possible trackway, present some evidence of symbolic or structured deposition.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight(g)	%Sherds	%Weight
FLIN1	1	2	0.4%	0.3%
FLIN2	11	26	4.3%	4.0%
FLIN3	23	120	9.1%	18.2%
GLAU 1	44	40	17.4%	6.1%
GROG1	75	342	29.6%	52.0%
GROG1 A	24	32	9.5%	4.9%
GROG2	8	26	3.2%	4.0%
GROG3	1	8	0.4%	1.2%
IO1	1	0	0.4%	0.0%
NKFW	57	48	22.5%	7.3%
OXID	1	0	0.4%	0.0%
SAND1	7	14	2.8%	2.1%
Total	253	658	100.00%	100.00%

Table 4. Quantification of Prehistoric and Roman pottery fabrics

### 6.2.3 Middle to Late Iron Age

A single very small sherd of coarsely flint-tempered pottery probably dates to the Late Bronze or Early Iron Age; however, this was demonstrably residual. Otherwise, the earliest material in the assemblage is comparable with the Middle to Late Iron Age phase identified in previous phases of excavation (Period 4). It consists of quartz rich and/or glauconitic flint-tempered fabrics FLIN2 and FLIN3, iron-rich fabric IO1, and purely sandy and glauconitic fabrics SAND1 and GLAUC1. Material of this type accounts for around a third of the total assemblage, the vast majority deriving from the three fills of pit [177], G670. Only one diagnostic feature sherd, a hand-made rounded shoulder jar with an upright to slightly beaded rim was recovered. This group is not very closely datable by itself since the single form could be from quite a broad date-range and similar fabrics are known in Kent throughout the Middle and Late Iron Age (Booth 2009, 4). However, it is of note that the primary and secondary fills of pit [177] completely lack grog-tempered wares, whilst the tertiary fill contains a mixture of grog-tempered and Middle/Late Iron Age fabrics. The date at which grog-tempering first emerged remains unproven by independent dating in Kent and may well have occurred at different times in localised areas (Booth 2009, 5). However in general, although many grog-tempered vessels from funerary contexts can be dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC, the widespread adoption of these wares in settlement contexts probably happened significantly later (Sealey 2007, 30).

Fabric	Sherds	Weight(g)	%Sherds	%Weight
FLIN2	11	26	11.5%	13.7%
FLIN3	22	98	22.9%	51.6%
GLAUC1	39	34	40.6%	17.9%
GROG1A	24	32	25.0%	16.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 5. Quantification of fabrics from pit [177]

### 6.2.4 Late Iron Age to early Roman

The largest group of fabrics, making up around 42% by sherd count are grog-tempered wares. However, other than those found in pit [177] and the partially complete vessel described below, these were generally found as isolated sherds. This material includes just one diagnostic form: a simple necked jar with a single cordon comparable to Thompson (1982) form B1-1. Both grog-tempered wares and forms broadly deriving from the Aylesford-Swarling tradition appear to be much longer lived in the Ashford area than elsewhere in the Kent and the southeast. Similar types were still found in very high proportions in sealed stratigraphic groups from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD at Eureka Park, Ashford (Doherty 2007). However, the near absence of Romanised wares is probably of significance; other than the partially

complete vessel described below, these are only represented by a single sherd of a coarse oxidised fabric, possibly of Canterbury origin. A slightly larger proportion of Romanised wares were a feature of phase 2 at Westhawk Farm, dated AD43-70 (Lyne 2008, 257).

#### 6.2.5 Possible placed deposits from the trackway

Two partially-complete vessels were recovered from two parallel linear features, interpreted as possible constituent parts of a trackway. One of the vessels, from context [358], G663, is a grog-tempered handled jug or flagon. The fabric of this vessel appears fairly well-fired with a consistently grey core and brownish red surfaces. This type of firing is more indicative of early Roman wares, although the vessel cannot be dated to the post-conquest period with certainty. Thompson (1982, 529) notes that this form is consistently associated with fine, red or brown surfaced grog-tempered wares and it is likely that that these vessels represent an attempt to imitate imported high-status table wares, particularly Terra Rubra and fine white slipped red-wares from central Gaul, the latter being especially associated with flagons. At Colchester the main imported flagon forms *Cam. 165* and *Cam. 161* are dated respectively to c.15BC-AD25 and AD10-50. Local imitations may be somewhat later but it seems unlikely that this vessel dates much beyond AD60-70. The other vessel, from context [348] is in a (probably fairly early) fabric variant of the post-conquest North Kent/Thameside fine-ware producing industry. Only bodysherds are present but the fineness of the fabric and the thinness and curve of the walls suggest a globular beaker.

Both of the vessels are less than half-complete and in a fragmentary condition, but the fact that two forms associated with drinking and pouring of liquids, which typically make up only a tiny component of rural assemblages during this period, have been found in close proximity suggests some element of structured deposition and might represent a symbolic act denoting a significant change in the use of the landscape, as the trackway went out of use. If these vessels are treated as a contemporary group, a deposition date of c.AD40-60/70 seems most likely.

#### 6.2.6 Summary

In general the, pottery is probably of limited significance because there are no substantial diagnostic groups and most aspects are comparable to pottery found in the much larger assemblage from previous phases of work at the site (Thompson, in prep). However, the evidence of structured deposition, presented by the two partially-complete vessels from the trackway, is of interest.

#### 6.2.7 Further work

The pottery has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required

### 6.3 The post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

#### 6.3.1 Introduction and methodology

The evaluation and subsequent excavations recovered 710 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing just under 4.5kg, from 61 individually numbered contexts. Although the assemblage spans the mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the vast majority of sherds are of the mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. Indeed there is a notable absence of any pottery dating to between the mid 14<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. As such the much larger assemblage from the previous Brisley Farm excavations (Barber forthcoming) provides a much fuller ceramic sequence than the School Site material. The condition of the pottery is very variable. Although some large (60mm + across) unabraded sherds are present the majority consist of smaller sherds (to 30mm across), often with signs of moderate abrasion. As such much of the assemblage appears to have been reworked to a certain extent. The majority of the assemblage comes from refuse dumped in ditches although some was recovered from general spreads and other features. The overall assemblage is characterised in Table 6.

Individual context assemblages are variable in size. Most are small (under 6 sherds), with 11 contexts containing 6 to 15 sherds and 10 contexts containing more than 16 sherds of which only four contain over 40 sherds. By far the largest single group consists of 169 sherds (871g) from [291] although this assemblage appears to be derived from just two badly fragmented vessels. Residual and intrusive sherds appear only in very low numbers, however, the small number of sherds in many contexts make isolating residual material difficult.

The aims of the post-Roman pottery analysis was to aid the chronological analysis of the field system and associated sites and to add additional information, where possible, to the ceramic sequence established for the main excavations at Brisley Farm (Barber forthcoming).

The pottery was divided into fabric groups based on a visual examination of the tempering/inclusions and manufacturing technology. The material was then quantified by sherd count and weight for each context. Too few rim sherds were present to warrant quantification by EVES. The quantification formed the basis of the spot dating which also highlighted the presence/absence/degree of recognisable residuality/intrusiveness in each context. This data is housed with the archive on an excel database with the overall assemblage characterised in Table 6. A selection of the best context groups was subsequently made in order to illustrate the chronological range represented by the assemblage. The fabric series is the same as that for the main excavations (Barber forthcoming), with gaps in the sequence caused by fabrics not present at the current assemblage.

### 6.3.2 Medieval (Periods 10 and 11)

#### Shell tempered wares

##### Fabric 1a – Abundant shell

A low-fired fabric tempered with abundant shell (voids) to 2mm but no/rare sand. Both oxidised and reduced cooking pots/bowls are present. A rare fabric at the site (ie in ditch fill [154] G650) and the majority of sherds present are small with some abrasion. Probably a 12<sup>th</sup>- to early 13<sup>th</sup>- century fabric at the current site but its origins pre-date this.

#### Fabric 1b – Moderate shell and coarse sand

A medium fired fabric tempered with common/moderate shell (voids) to 2mm and moderate medium/coarse sand and sparse larger rounded clear/milky quartz grains to 1mm. Both oxidised and reduced patchy cooking pots/bowls are present. This fabric, like F1a, is not common (ie ditch fills [302] and [305] G644) and probably marks the transition between F1a and F1c. Probably a mid/late C12th- to early/mid 13<sup>th</sup>- century fabric.

#### Fabric 1c – Moderate shell and medium sand (Potter's Corner)

A medium fired fabric tempered with common/moderate shell (voids) to 2mm and moderate/abundant fine/medium sand. Both oxidised and reduced vessels are present though most have dull orange to mid brown surfaces. The majority of sherds in this fabric were recovered from Area A suggesting this was the focus of earlier activity within the current site. Although cooking pots are the most common vessel, bowls/skillets and crudely made unglazed jugs are also represented in the assemblage. Decoration is very rare, particularly on cooking pots. A single example of an applied thumbed strip was noted in evaluation context [8/014] and an out-turned necked vessel from ditch fill [154] (G650) has rope twist decoration on the rim. The two unglazed jugs represented include one with incised zig-zag line decoration and one with horizontal grooving (ditch fill [355], G657 and ditch fill [308] G655 respectively). The vessels are competently made on the wheel and probably represent a chronological development from F1b. The source of this fabric is probably the Potter's Corner kiln/s at Ashford (Grove 1952). An early to mid/late 13<sup>th</sup>- century fabric.

#### Fabric 1d – Sparse shell and medium sand (Potter's Corner)

A medium to well fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant fine/medium sand with rare/sparse shell inclusions (voids) to 2mm and occasionally iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. Manufacture and firing are more refined than F1c though the range of vessel types and colours are similar. A more common fabric in Areas B and C and notable by its absence in Area A. This represents a chronological progression at the Potter's Corner kiln/s from F1c. The two fabrics overlap in the mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> century but rim forms tend to be more typically flat-topped types (ie in ditch fill [378], G665) more in keeping with the second half of the 13<sup>th</sup> or early 14<sup>th</sup> centuries. A single decorated vessel is present – an unglazed oxidised jug with bone-impressed paired dots (context [391]). A mid 13<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup>- century date is probable.

#### Sand tempered wares

##### Fabric 2b – Coarse sand

A medium fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant medium/coarse sand with rare sub-rounded white/milky quartz and iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. Some sherds have very rare shell inclusions (voids) to 1mm suggesting it may be related to F1b/c. The fabric is really a coarser version of F2c. Most vessels are oxidised a dull orange. Although cooking pots are by far the most common type some unglazed/sparsely glazed jugs are present, some with heavily thumbed bases (ie ditch fill [376], G665). A crude stabbed rod handle with patches of green glaze was recovered from [323]. An early/mid 13<sup>th</sup>- to early 14<sup>th</sup>- century fabric.

##### Fabric 2c – Medium sand (Potter's Corner)

A medium to well fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant fine/medium sand with rare sub-rounded iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. This is a common fabric at the site, particularly in Areas B and C and appears to be a later development from F1d,



and related to F2b. Most vessels are oxidised a dull orange though reduced grey ones are also present. Cooking pots, occasionally with internally glazed bases (ie ditch fills [374], G664 and [376], G665), are well represented (usually with squared/flat-topped club rims), but glazed jugs are also quite common. The latter often have a poorly applied thin, patchy clear or dull green external glaze and thumbed bases. Bodysherds from pit fill [409] and ditch fill [411], G664 have applied vertical strips and white slip lines under the glaze respectively. A late Potter's Corner fabric (Canterbury Fabric M40B). Late 13<sup>th</sup>- to mid 14<sup>th</sup>- century although possibly a little earlier on some jugs.

#### Fabric 2e – Fine sand

A medium fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant fine sand. This is a finer version of F2c used primarily for jugs. However, it is quite rare at the site as most jugs are in the coarser F2c. Most vessels are oxidised a pale orange with a thin patchy dull green external glaze. Mid 13<sup>th</sup>- to mid 14<sup>th</sup>- century.

#### Other Wares

#### Fabric 3a – Medium sand and iron oxides

A medium fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant fine/medium sand with moderate sub-rounded iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. This fabric is probably related to F2c but is significantly different to keep it separate. Most vessels are oxidised a dull orange though rarely reduced grey examples are also present. Cooking pots/bowls with flat-topped rims, often with internally glazed bases (ie ditch fills [399], [422], both G 664 and [422], G666), are by far the most common type, but jugs are also present. The latter often have a poorly applied thin, patchy clear or dull green external glaze and an example from ditch fill [422], G666, has horizontally combed lines under the glaze. Later 13<sup>th</sup>- to mid 14<sup>th</sup>- century.

#### Fabric 3b – Medium sand with flint

A medium fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant fine/medium sand with rare to common sub-angular multicoloured flint grits to 1mm. Both oxidised and reduced vessels are present, usually quite crudely made. Cooking pots are the most common (including a handled example from ditch fill [422] G 666) though bowls are also present. The presence of some vessels with glazing on their interior bases, together with flat-topped rims (both in ditch fill [422], G 666) suggest the fabric is of a similar chronological range to F3a despite its crudity. The current assemblage includes jug fragments in this fabric (also from ditch [422], G666) consisting of a wide unglazed strap handle and a clear glazed bodysherd. Later 13<sup>th</sup>- to mid 14<sup>th</sup>- century.

### 6.3.3 Later post-medieval (Period 13)

The later-post-medieval pottery from the site occurs in negligible quantities. No large groups were present and all of the material appears to be the result of refuse disposal/manuring during the 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The assemblage consists of local glazed redwares (2/14g), a single piece of early 19<sup>th</sup>- century transfer-printed pearlware plate (2g) and four sherds (47g) from refined white earthenware plates of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date (ditch fill [361], G657).

Fabric/Area	Areas A-D evaluation	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Totals
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Fabric/Area	Areas A-D evaluation	Area A	Area B	Area C	Area D	Totals
No. contexts	7	24	10	17	4	62
Medieval: mid C12th – mid 14 <sup>th</sup> (Periods 10 and 11)						
F1a Abundant shell	-	6/34g	-	-	-	6/34g
F1b Moderate shell/coarse sand	-	4/15g	-	-	1/1g	5/16g
F1c Moderate shell/sand	6/70g	352/1,774g	14/69g	10/40g	4/2g	386/1,955g
F1d Sand/sparse shell	-	-	41/267	49/213g	-	90/480g
F2b Coarse sand	6/29g	10/150g	3/31g	-	1/2g	20/212g
F2c Medium sand	-	11/72g	40/304	42/252g	2/5g	95/633g
F2e Fine sand	-	1/1g	-	11/105g	-	12/106g
F3a Sand & fe ox	-	-	8/118g	47/303g	-	55/421g
F3b Sand & flint	-	2/11g	3/13g	29/474g	-	34/498g
Later Post-medieval (mid C18th – early 20 <sup>th</sup> ) (Period 13 late to 14)						
Mixed glazed redwares & industrialized wares	1/3g	1/2g	5/58g	-	-	7/63g
Totals	13/102g	387/2,059g	114/86	188/1,387g	8/10g	710/4,418g
Average sherd size	7.8g	5.3g	7.5g	7.4g	1.3g	

Table 6: Characterisation of the post-Roman pottery by area (Number/weight in grams)

#### 6.3.4 Discussion of the medieval ceramic sequence

The current assemblage of pottery has a similar composition to the Period 10 and 11 material from the main excavations (Barber forthcoming) though the assemblage is relatively meagre in comparison. Additionally the current material also suggests a chronological shifting of activity to different areas within the site with the earliest activity notably in Area A. Although the current assemblage adds little to the study of the ceramics of the area there are a few useful groups worth considering.

##### Period 10

The earliest post-Roman pottery from the site, probably of mid/late 12<sup>th</sup>- century origin, is represented by very few sherds – virtually all coming from Area A. The low numbers of sherds involved make it difficult to ascertain to what extent the material could be residual, however, the sherds do not show undue signs of abrasion despite their low-fired nature. These earliest assemblages are where most of the F1a sherds are to be found. Ditch fills [154], G 650 and [200], G 645 contain three (27g) and two (4g) sherds respectively along with three (55g) and one (4g) sherds of the shell and sand tempered F1c. The presence of an F1c cooking pot rim with rope-

twist decoration on its out-turned rim (context [154]) would certainly support an early date in the mid/late 12<sup>th</sup> century.

There are a few contexts containing larger assemblages that can be placed in a mid/late 12<sup>th</sup>- to mid/late 13<sup>th</sup>- century range. All six of these are in Area A and are summarised in Table 7 though none of the groups are considered reliably large.

Context / Fabric	[164] ditch fill: G649	[291] spread	[102] subsoil	[308] ditch fill: G655	[316] spread	[323] spread
F1a	-	-	-	-	-	1/3g (CP)
F1b	-	-	1/4g (CP)	-	-	-
F1c	26/90g ( C P )	169/871g ( C P )	17/75g ( C P )	21/152g ( C P ) 1/7g (J)	14/58g ( C P )	46/265g ( C P ) 1/16g (B)
F2b	-	-	-	3/15g (?)	3/22g (?)	4/113g (J)
F2c	-	-	3/60g (J)	3/12g (?)	-	4/12g (?)
F3b	-	-	-	-	1/9g (CP)	-
Date range	c. 1150-1225	c. 1150-1250	c. 1175-1275	c. 1175-1275	c. 1175-1275	c. 1200-1275

Table 7: Summary of the six largest context assemblages from Period 10. (CP – Cooking pot, B – Bowl, J – Jug).

All of the sherds from [164] are from a single oxidised F1c cooking pot which unfortunately is missing its rim. However, the coarseness of the fabric together with the general finish of the pot suggests it to be of early date. The group from [291] is similar in that it is derived from just two badly fragmented oxidised F1c cooking pots. Both have thickened curving down-turned rims of early type and are externally sooted. The F1c sherds from [102] have similar rim forms although this context also produced an F2c rod handle with quite crude slashing and thumbed strips from an unglazed jug. This crude type of handle is similar to others attributed to the Ashford/Wealden tradition of the late 12<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>- centuries (Cotter 2006, 171, No. 125). The group from [308], ditch G655 is again dominated by F1c cooking pots (at least two vessels), this time with thickened club rims. However, at least one oxidised unglazed F1c jug is also present decorated with horizontal grooves lines. The remaining sherds are from sand tempered wares of unknown form. Although the assemblage from [316] is again dominated by at least two F1c cooking pots with thickened down-turned rims there is a notable presence of F2b and F3b sherds suggesting a date in the 13<sup>th</sup> century to be the more likely. The group from [323] includes at least three F1c oxidised cooking pots with rounded club rims as well as a bowl with flat-topped club rim and a residual F1a shelly body sherd. There are also a few sherds from a single crudely finished oxidised F2b jug with thin patchy green glaze and a stabbed rod handle and a sprinkling of F2c sherds of uncertain form. Although a date range of 1200-1275 is almost certain a date in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century is probable.

#### Period 11

Four of the best groups of this period are shown in Table 8. At a general level the low quantities/absence of F1c sherds, the dominant fabric in the Period 10 contexts (Table 7). These have been largely replaced by the later better-fired Potter's Corner

fabrics with either minimal (F1d) or no shell (F2c). There is also a notable increase in the quantity and quality of glazed jugs.

<b>Context/ Fabric</b>	<b>[355] ditch fill: G657</b>	<b>[385] ditch fill: G664</b>	<b>[411] ditch fill: G664</b>	<b>[422] ditch fill: G666</b>
F1c	1/10g (CP) 13/59g (J)	-	-	-
F1d	6/69g (B)	14/88g (CP)	4/18g (CP)	28/147g (CP)
F2b	1/3g (CP)	-	-	-
F2c	2/21g (CP)	29/197g (CP) 1/26g (B) 1/12 (J)	10/51g (CP) 5/15g (J)	9/89g (CP)
F2e	-	-	-	11/105g (J)
F3a	-	6/103g (CP)	14/99g (CP)	18/95g (CP) 4/78g (J)
F3b	-	2/6g (CP)	-	26/331g (CP) 2/142g (J)
Suggested date range	c. 1225- 1300	c. 1250-1350	c. 1275-1350	c. 1275-1350

Table 8: Summary of the four largest context assemblages from Period 11. (CP – Cooking pot, B – Bowl, J – Jug).

The assemblage from [355], ditch G657 contains a single abraded (probably residual) F1c cooking pot bodysherd but several sherds from an oxidised jug with simple spout in the same fabric. The vessel is decorated with incised zig-zag lines but is unglazed and may represent a late F1c piece. There are a number of the finer F1d sherds, including an oxidised bowl with out-turned squared rim as well as a small selection of sandy F2 cooking pots. The assemblage from [385], ditch G664 contains no F1c sherds but a good range of F1d cooking pots with out-turned rounded or squared rims. However, there is a notable increase in the quantity of F2c sandy ware of various forms. These include a cooking pot with flat-topped out-turned rim and applied thumbed strip, a bowl with triangular club rim and the thumbed base from an oxidised jug. There are also at least two F3a cooking pots, one of which has a wide flat-topped rim. The group from context [411], ditch G664 contains low quantities of F1d sherds although these may be old/residual. The small group is dominated by F2c vessels including at least two jugs – one with clear (orange) glaze, the other with white slipped lines under a thin green glaze. The presence of an oxidised F3a cooking pot with internally glazed base suggests a date in the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Context [422], ditch G422 appears to contain a significant residual quantity of abraded F1d sherds with a good scatter of F2c cooking pots and at least one F2e oxidised jug with sparse clear glaze. However, this group contains a significant quantity of the sand/iron oxide wares (F3). These include at least one oxidised unglazed F3a jug with horizontal combed lines and slashed strap handle with a further two jugs (one with unglazed strap handle, the other with clear/brown glaze) in F3b. There are also cooking pots in this fabric with flat-topped rims and internally glazed bases, again suggesting a date in the first half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

The assemblage from the site falls comfortably within the ceramic sequence established during the main excavations. As with the earlier excavations, the majority of material has been recovered from ditches and spreads rather than pits. This suggests that refuse was probably mainly spread on the surrounding arable

fields during episodes of manuring with other material dumped in defunct silted ditches, perhaps during periods of pastoralism.

The vessel types present at the site are fairly typical for the period represented. Period 10 is dominated by unglazed cooking vessels in sand/shell tempered wares (F1b and c) while Period 11 shows a transition to the sand with sparse shell tempered ware (F1d) and an increase in sand tempered material (F2c). This goes hand in hand with an increase in the number of jugs. The pottery of these periods is of moderate quality. On the whole it is competently potted, but never of a high standard with most vessels, including jugs, exhibiting little or no decoration. Indeed it is quite notable how most of the jugs are in medium sand tempered ware (F2c) rather than the expected fine sand tempered ware (F2e). This was also noted at the Pivington moated site (Rigold 1962, Group B). The bulk of this material is from the local Potter's Corner kiln/s and it is likely that the bland nature of the wares simply represents the range that kiln produced. Although the earlier excavations produced very low quantities of non-local pottery (Barber forthcoming) the current assemblage contains no such material emphasising the low status/limited trade contacts of the occupation. However, although this at first suggests a low social status it may also be the result of difficult transportation of more exotic goods to this rather isolated location. Similarly land-locked sites within the Weald, even when of high status, such as the moated sites at Moat Farm, Leigh (Parfitt 1976) and Pivington (Rigold 1962) and ecclesiastical sites such as Bayham and Battle Abbeys (Streeten 1983 and 1985), have also produced low levels of imported material. As a result it is likely that imported wares were not generally traded this far inland during the High Medieval period and as such their absence cannot be seen as an indicator of status.

#### 6.3.5 Further work

The pottery has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required

### 6.4 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

#### 6.4.1 Introduction

A total of 49 fragments of animal bone were recovered from 14 contexts. The assemblage contains hand-collected bone only, no bone fragments were recovered from the environmental samples. The assemblage is in a poor condition and contains small, eroded fragments of bone and teeth.

#### 6.4.2 Methodology

The assemblage has been identified to species level where possible and recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Elements that are difficult to identify to species level, such as long-bones and ribs, have been recorded according to their size with the larger fragments classed as 'cattle-sized' and the smaller fragments classed as 'sheep-sized'.

#### 6.4.3 Results

The majority of the bone and teeth fragments were recovered from groups G644, G645 and G646. These groups are dated to Phase 10b, mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> Century and represent field boundary ditches. These groups produced 42 fragments of bone of which 29 were identifiable to some level. The NISP count for this phase is shown in Table 9 and includes all elements. 'Cattle' and 'cattle-sized' fragments and 'sheep' and 'sheep-sized' fragments have been grouped together respectively.

<b>SPECIES</b>	<b>NISP</b>
CATTLE	9
SHEEP	10
PIG	5
HORSE	5

Table 9: NISP count for the Phase 10b assemblage.

6.4.4 The assemblage is dominated by loose teeth which tend to survive better than bone in the archaeological record. Due to the poor condition of the assemblage, no age-at-death data or metrical data is available. Few conclusions can be drawn but it would appear that this assemblage represents the remains of farm animals.

#### 6.4.5 Further work

The animal bone has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required

## **6.5 The Slag** by Luke Barber

6.5.1 The site produced negligible quantities of industrial waste: the assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive. Subsoil [102], produced a possible piece of hearth lining (1g) together with two pieces (22g) of somewhat dense grey fuel ash slag. The three pieces (6g) of 'slag' from Late Iron Age to Early Roman pit fill [176] (G 670) are in fact natural iron concretions from the Weald Clay. A single piece (6g) of possible hearth lining was also recovered from ditch fill [296] (G648). As such all of the material recovered could relate to domestic hearths rather than any metal-working processes.

6.5.2 The site produced negligible quantities of industrial waste: the assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for archive.

### 6.5.3 Further work

The slag has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required

## **6.6 The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

6.6.1 The excavations recovered only 18 pieces of stone, weighing 3,481g, from seven individually numbered contexts, all of which appear to belong to the medieval period (Phases 10 and 11). The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for the archive. The majority of pieces consist of unworked and heavily weathered pieces of Kentish Ragstone (12/3,325g) from ditches G644, G650 and G664. Two pieces of weathered calcite were recovered from subsoil [102] and a small piece (2g) of ferruginous carstone, from the Lower Greensand beds, was recovered from ditch fill [305] (G664). All of this material would have been available locally after natural transportation from the original Greensand outcrops.

6.6.2 Only two worked pieces of stone are present. The first consists of a nearly complete low conical spindle whorl turned from local Wealden clay ironstone (subsoil [102]. RF 1: 18g). The piece, which measures 36mm in diameter and 19mm tall, is decorated with three incised horizontal grooves on its side/upper surface and has a central aperture of 8mm (top) tapering to 15mm (bottom). The other worked piece consists of a 68mm long fragment from a tapering oval-sectioned whetstone (35 mm x 27 mm in section: RF 2: 118g) in a light grey non-calcareous but slightly micaceous fine/medium grained sandstone of uncertain source. The stone was recovered from ditch fill [487] (G 658).

### 6.6.3 Further work

The geological material has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required

## **6.7 The Ceramic Building Material** by Sarah Porteus

### 6.7.1 Introduction and methodology

A total of sixteen fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 1830g were recovered from the excavation phase. The material was of medieval and post-medieval date. Fabric types were identified using a x10 binocular microscope and cross referenced with the provisional fabric types drawn up by Susan Pringle (reproduced in Tables 10 and 11) as part of earlier works at Brisley Farm. Where possible fabric types have also been compared to those of the Museum of London (MoL) fabric reference collection.

### 6.7.2 Fabrics and Forms

#### Medieval

Medieval material was represented by fragments of peg tile and a possible curved tile which appears to be a medieval version of an *imbrex* or possible ridge tile with shallow curve and without crest. Medieval peg tile in fabric BRF/T4 of 13<sup>th</sup> to early 16<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from contexts [109], [361], G657 (probably residual) and a flake from context [302] may also be in the same fabric. The curved tile from context [399], G664 was in fabric BRF/T7 and of possible 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century date. A fragment of tile in a fabric similar to BRF/T5 from context [422], G666 is of possible 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date.

#### Post-medieval

Post-medieval brick was recovered from contexts was identified in fabrics BRF/B1, BRF/B2 and Museum of London fabric MoL3035. Frogged examples are likely to be of later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date with unfrogged examples of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date. Context [361], G657 contained a partial frogged brick in fabric BRF/B2 and an unfrogged example with a reduced outer surface. Context [487], G66 contained a frogged brick in MoL3035, a typical Kentish fabric and also a fragment in fabric BRF/B1. Unfrogged brick in fabric BRF/B2 was also recovered from context [505]. A fragment of brick in fabric BRF/B2 from context [107] is of broad post medieval date. A fragment of peg tile with a circular peg hole and uneven surface in fabric BRF/T3 of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from context [114], G642.

#### Undated

An undated fragment on peg tile in fabric BRF/T2 was recovered from context [505].

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Conjectural date</b>
BRF/T2 /T2e	fine orange fabric (M: light red, 2.5YR 6/6) with abundant fine white calcium carbonate inclusions and voids. Smooth flat underside with fine whitish moulding sand.	Undated
BRF/T3	fine orange fabric (M: light red, 2.5YR 6/8) with cream streaking and inclusions of dark red and pale orange clay/siltstone. Quartz (c. 2.5mm) is usually sparse although some examples are sandier. Medium to coarse moulding sand.	13th to late 15th/early 16th century?
BRF/T4	red fabric with common fine quartz and very coarse platy inclusions of red clay, <10mm; sparse coarse quartz and elongated blackish	Post-medieval, c. 16th to 18th century?



	inclusions. The moulding sand is fine to medium.	
BRF/T5	orange fabric (M: reddish yellow, 5YR 6/6), similar in character to T3 but with moderate inclusions of very coarse rounded quartz grains <2.5mm and iron-rich nodules <6mm.	13th-14th century?
BRF/T7	Orange matrix (M: reddish yellow, 5YR 6/6), reduced core. Common medium to very coarse quartz; sparse calcium carbonate including shell.	Late 12th/13th century?

Table 10: Tile fabric descriptions and conjectural dates

Fabric	Description	Conjectural Date
BRF/B1	Orange with cream silty bands, inclusions of cream siltstone and dark red iron-rich clay; moderate quartz. Near fabric B4. Similar to MoL fabric 3238.	Unfrogged 16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century, frogged, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
BRF/B2	Fine sandy orange or orange-red fabric with occasional iron-rich inclusions. Some examples have sparse to moderate inclusions of coarse quartz; some have lenses of clay with a white calcareous speckle. Similar to MoL fabrics 3033/3046/3039.	Unfrogged 16 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century, frogged, mid 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century

Table 11: Brick fabric descriptions and conjectural dates

6.7.3 The assemblage is consistent with material recovered from field systems with material moved through ploughing of the area. It is recommended the post-medieval material be discarded as fabric samples have already been retained from earlier phases of work.

6.7.4 Further work

The CBM has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required.

**6.8 Prehistoric flintwork** by Chris Butler

6.8.1 A small assemblage of 64 pieces of worked flint weighing 629g was recovered during the work, and is summarised in Table 12. The raw material is a dark grey to black coloured flint with a number of pieces having either a blue-grey patination or a grey-white patination. At least one piece appears to be Bullhead flint.

Type	No.
Hard hammer-struck flakes	34
Soft hammer-struck flakes	2
Soft hammer-struck bladelet	1
Fragments	17
Chip	1
Shattered piece	1
Core	1
Core fragments	4
Scrapers	2

Fabricator	1
Total	64

Table 12: The Flintwork

- 6.8.2 This small assemblage is almost entirely debitage, and comprises mostly hard hammer-struck flakes that are without evidence of platform preparation. These and most of the flake fragments probably derive from later prehistoric flintworking.
- 6.8.3 The exceptions are two soft hammer-struck flakes, a soft hammer-struck bladelet, and a number of small flakes and fragments that exhibit evidence of a systematic knapping strategy, typical of the Mesolithic period. A small well worked-out bladelet core with two opposed platforms is also of Mesolithic date.
- 6.8.4 The implements comprise a small side scraper on a hard hammer-struck flake, a fragment from a broken end scraper, and a probable fabricator. The latter is manufactured on a thick long flake, triangular in section, with abrasion at one end and along the lateral edges. All of these implements would not be out of place in a Bronze Age context.
- 6.8.5 Previous work at Brisley Farm (Butler 2002) has produced quantities of Mesolithic flintwork and a residual scatter of Mesolithic material of similar proportions (10-15%) has been recovered in this latest work. The majority of this small assemblage is also similar in character to that recovered in the previous work, and represents a largely residual assemblage of Later Neolithic or Bronze Age flintwork.
- 6.8.6 The only feature to produce an assemblage of possible in-situ flintwork is fill [298] of pit 299, G79 which comprised five fresh-looking hard hammer-struck flakes, and a side scraper manufactured on a hard hammer-struck flake. Three or four of the flakes appear to come from the same knapping episode, with two flakes refitting. The side scraper is a different flint type and may be residual in this context. The group of flakes would be consistent with a Bronze Age date.
- 6.8.7 Further work
- The flint has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required.

## 6.9 The fired clay by Trista Clifford

- 6.9.1 A small collection of twenty eight pieces of fired clay weighing 104g was recovered during the excavation. Fragments were recorded in fabric Groups 1 and 3 (Clifford forthcoming). The majority derived from Phase 10b/ 11 contexts. The only piece worthy of note came from ditch fill [294], G646. This fragment exhibits a possible wattle impression or the remains of a piercing measuring 6.5mm in diameter. No other diagnostic features were observed.
- 6.9.2 Further work

The fired clay has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required.

## **6.10 The Leather** by Trista Clifford

6.10.1 Phase 6 ditch fill [358], G663 contained a small piece of leather. The fragment has dried out and laminated. It exhibits no diagnostic features therefore cannot be inherently dated.

### 6.10.2 Further work

The leather has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required.

## **6.11 The Glass** by Trista Clifford

6.11.1 A clear, pressed glass storage jar of 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date came from Phase 13.5 upper ditch fill [361], G657. The body of the jar is complete, however the lid is missing.

### 6.11.2 Further work

The glass has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required.

## **6.12 The Ironwork** by Trista Clifford

6.12.1 A small collection of three pieces of ironwork consisting of strip fragments and a single nail was recovered. The only piece from a phased context (Phase 10b) came from tertiary ditch fill [308], G655 a flat strip fragment. An unstratified World War II shell splinter was also recovered.

### 6.12.2 Further work

The ironwork has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required.

## **6.13 The Cremated Bone** by Lucy Sibun

6.13.1 A small quantity of cremated bone was recovered from a possible Early Roman burial (Group 671, [544] fill of cremation pit [553]). The bone was recovered through environmental processing (sample <38>) and collected as 2-4mm and 4-8mm fractions, each producing 10 grams of off-white, calcined bone. Unfortunately, the majority of the assemblage is unidentifiable but possible fragments of human cranium were identified in the 4-8mm fraction.

### 6.13.2 Further work

The cremated bone has been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required.

## 6.14 Charred Macrobotanical remains and wood charcoal by Lucy Allott

### 6.14.1 Introduction

A targeted program of sampling was implemented during this phase of archaeological work at Brisley Farm. Previous phases of work have shown that preservation of charred remains is relatively poor due to the heavy clay soils and fluctuating water table which results in seasonal wetting and drying/cracking of the soils. Sampling aimed to contribute to existing data for this locality recording remains associated with Late Iron age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval phases of land use.

### 6.14.2 Methodology

#### Charred macroplant remains

Bulk sample sizes varied from 10 to 40 litres and were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were retained on 250 and 500µm meshes. Residues were passed through geological sieves 4 and 2mm and each size fraction was sorted for bioarchaeological and artefact remains to maximize recovery. The flots were measured and weighed before being passed through 4mm, 2mm, 1mm, 500µm and 250µm sieves. Each size fraction, >250µm, was viewed and sorted for charred macroplant remains under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45. Identifications were made by comparing the macroplant remains with modern reference specimens held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London and with specimens documented in reference manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004, Anderberg 1994, Berggren 1969, 1981). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

#### Charcoal

Fragments of wood charcoal were recovered in both the flots and residues produced during flotation. Charcoal specimens were fractured along three planes (TS – transverse, TLS – tangential longitudinal and RLS – radial longitudinal sections) following standardised methodology (Gale and Cutler 2000). The fractured surfaces were viewed using both a stereozoom Leica EZ4D microscope at 8-45x magnifications (for preliminary sorting) and an incident light Olympus BHMJ microscope at 50, 100, 200 and 400x magnifications (for taxonomic identifications). The presence of roundwood fragments and vitrified charcoal are recorded. Identifications, recorded in Table B have been made through comparison with modern reference material at University College London, Institute of Archaeology, and with taxa documented in identification manuals (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990, Schoch *et al.* 2004).

### 6.14.3 Results

Charred macrobotanical remains and charcoal are relatively infrequent and poorly preserved in all of the samples taken. Previous work at the site recorded that this may be in part due to processing and sorting methods. However as both the residues and flots were sorted in their entirety this is unlikely to be the case in this instance and the small assemblages are almost certainly associated with site preservation conditions. Macrobotanicals were frequently abraded resulting in poor preservation of surface anatomical features used for identification. Both macrobotanicals and charcoal showed signs that infiltration of sediment particles had occurred, which is frequently associated with fluctuations in ground water and seasonal wetting and drying. As a result many of the charcoal fragments retained too few clear anatomical features to facilitate identification and it is likely that the strong bias towards oak in the assemblage does not reflect the true range of wood used at the site. A more diverse range of taxa were recorded in the richer charcoal assemblages recovered from Brisley Farm Areas 1-8 (Gale forthcoming)

A small quantity of vitrified, charcoal is present in the assemblage. Charcoal can become vitrified during prolonged exposure to high temperatures (Braadbaart & Poole 2008). These fragments were also often cracked and distorted which may also be caused by charring at high temperatures. It is also possible that cracks and distortion in the wood were present to some extent prior to charring.

Uncharred seeds are common in many of the assemblages and as there is no evidence for sustained waterlogging of deposits at the site the majority of these remains are almost certainly of modern or relatively modern origin. Clay soils at Brisley Farm are subject to cracking during dry summer months forming large gaps into which such contaminants can fall. This introduces a level of uncertainty regarding the reliability of the location of charred remains which could also be subject to movement within the soils. The following summaries the results of sampling by phase and group. Appendices 3 and 4 document the contents of the flots and residues and Table 11 provides details of the charcoal identification.

#### 6.14.4 Phase 5.1 Late Iron / Age (300BC-0)

##### Group 670 – pit group

Fewer than 20 flecks (<2mm) of charcoal were the only environmental remains recovered from samples <9> and <7> from the secondary [188] and tertiary fills [176] of pit [177] and therefore contribute no further information regarding the function of the feature.

#### 6.14.5 Phase 6 – Early Roman (50BC – 120AD)

Samples from features relating to a track/droeway (groups G661, G662, G663 and G659, samples <25>, [348], <37>, [489], <27>, [358] and <35>, primary fill [476]) and field system (groups G648, G643 and G668, samples <13>, [214] the upper fill, <24>, [317] and <39>, [551]) dated to the Early Roman land use contained small, infrequent fragments of wood charcoal and a single poorly preserved grass (Poaceae) seed.

A somewhat larger assemblage of wood charcoal was evident in Early Roman cremation burial Group G671 (<38>, [544] fill of cremation pit [553]). This assemblage consists predominantly of heavily concrete charcoal fragments although distorted and vitrified fragments are also common. Preservation was particularly poor however several pieces of oak (*Quercus* sp.) were identified. Three

possible peas/beans (*Pisum sativum/Vicia* sp.) were the only macrobotanical remains recorded and these were also poorly preserved. Cremated bones were recovered from this deposit (see Sibun).

#### 6.14.6 Phase 10a – Medieval (mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century)

Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the only taxon recorded in sample <4>, [154] from the fill of ditch [155] (group 650) which forms part of a medieval field boundary. Charcoal fragments were far less frequent in a sample taken from group 649 (<14>, [226] fill of gully [227]).

#### 6.14.7 Phase 10b - Medieval (mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century)

Groups G645 G651 G644 and G655 (samples <2>, [135] <21>, [302] from the upper fills of ditches [136] and [304], <12>, [224] ditch [225] and <22> & <23> from the tertiary [311] and primary [313] -fills of ditch [314]) forming part of a medieval field system produced small charcoal flecks and a small but fairly diverse macrobotanical assemblage. Peas/beans (*Pisum sativum/Vicia* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopses including one bread type wheat (*T. aestivum*), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), possible oat (*Avena* sp.) and wild grass (Poaceae) seeds are evident suggesting a wide variety of crops being used and perhaps cultivated during this period. Unfortunately as for many of the deposits at Brisley Farm both charcoal and macrobotanical remains are fairly poorly preserved therefore limiting the level of identification obtained.

Sample <17>, [291] from a spread associated with this phase of Medieval land use contains a small amount of charcoal with occasional poorly preserved cereal caryopses.

#### 6.14.8 Phase 11 – Medieval (early 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century)

Two samples from building enclosure Group 664 (<28>, [374], G644 fill of ditch terminus [375] and <30>, [393] fill of ditch [394]) produced limited macrobotanical remains including one pea/bean (*Pisum/Vicia* sp.) and a possible cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapis* sp.) seed. Uncharred botanical remains that suggest modern disturbances within the sediment were also relatively common in these samples.

Infrequent small charcoal flecks were the only environmental remains recovered from field boundary ditch Group 666 (sample <31>, [422] fill of ditch [423]).

#### 6.14.9 Phase 13.5 – Post medieval (19<sup>th</sup> century)

A sample taken from a field boundary ditch Group 657 (<26>, [355] secondary fill of ditch [357]) was dominated by twigs, bark fragments, buds as well as a moderate quantity of uncharred bramble seeds. A single charred macro was present but poorly preserved.

Small charcoal flecks and one very large bread-type cereal caryopses (*Triticum aestivum*) were present in field boundary ditch Group 667 (<36>, [481] fill of ditch terminus [480]).

#### 6.14.10 Phase 15 Undated

Nineteen of the samples were taken from features that remain undated. The majority of these contained small assemblages of wood charcoal however charred macrobotanical remains were recorded in only a few deposits.

Pits [105], [425], [179] and [471] (G679-G682) contained moderately frequent charcoal fragments and oak (*Quercus* sp.) wood was identified in each sample (<1>, <32>, <8> and <34>). Field maple was the only other taxon noted in sample <1>, [104] from the upper fill of pit [105] although given the poor preservation and distortion of many of the pieces it is likely that other taxa are present but were not identified. The assemblage from sample <32>, [424] (fill of pit [425]) included wood from slow grown mature specimens as well as several quicker grown individuals and pieces of roundwood. Although this reveals some diversity in maturity of wood being used the assemblage is too limited to suggest evidence for management strategies.

A small assemblage of oak wood was also recorded in hearth feature [522], G682 (<40>, [523]).

Sample <29>, [390] from the upper fill of pit [392], G676 (spot dated to 1200-1275)) contained several wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopses, an immature pea (*Pisum sativum*) and what appears to be a poorly preserved legume but it retains no distinguishing features. Further charred macrobotanical remains were present in unphased samples <6>, [168] from small hearth [169], G680; <10>, [206] and <11> [208] from postholes [207] and [209]; and <33>, [444] from postpipe [445]. Crops indicated include bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), pea (*Pisum sativum* sp.) and vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Fragments of grasses and also present and some of these appear consisted oat (*Avena* sp.) that may be wild or cultivated as well as bromes (*Bromus* sp.)

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Quercus sp.	Acer campestre	Distorted Unidentifiable	Indet. twig wood	Total Fragments identified/classified
38	544	6	21 (incl. 1 rw)		7		28
4	154	10a	25		present		25
1	104	0	22	2	present		24
32	424	0	30		present	1	31
8	178	0	24		present		24
34	470	0	18		present		18
40	523	0	15		present		15

Table 13: Charcoal Identification (rw = roundwood)

#### 6.14.11 Discussion and Conclusions

Macrobotanical remains recovered during this phase of intervention provide no evidence to contribute to the interpretation of Late Iron Age agricultural activities and only a limited amount of evidence for peas or beans during the Roman phase of land use. Evidence for natural vegetation is limited to the presence of oak as no

other woody taxa, weeds or naturally occurring wild plants are indicated in either the charcoal or macrobotanical assemblages.

Macrobotanical remains associated with the medieval phase of land use are somewhat better represented with bread-type wheat preserving in many of the samples. Peas and beans, barley and oat are also present although these are slightly less common. Due to the limited nature of the assemblages it is not possible (beyond broad observations) to compare frequencies of the different crop remains present nor to suggest that one crop was preferred over others. It is interesting to note that chaff and weeds are uncommon with only occasional grass seeds and cabbage/mustard evident. Although this might be a result of preservation bias it may also indicate that the crops were not processed in the vicinity. This assemblage is comparatively similar to those recorded by Carruthers (Stevenson forthcoming) at Brisley Farm in excavation Areas 1-8 in which bread-type wheat was also common. This assemblage lends further support to evidence for the somewhat hardier bread-type wheat enabling cultivation of heavy clay soils that might have been more problematic to farm prior to its introduction.

Charred macrobotanical remains in samples from post-medieval deposits are extremely limited with only one very large bread-type wheat cereal noted. It is possible however that uncharred buds, twigs and other woody matter recovered from 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundary ditch G657 are associated with the use of this feature representing hedging perhaps and could have preserved the relatively short time span.

Unphased/ungrouped assemblages are broadly similar to those recorded from the medieval features with bread-type wheat common, a continued presence of peas and beans and only occasional grasses indicated. With the exception of field maple these assemblages also suggest that oak was preferentially selected for fuel and other wood using purposes however without further dating evidence they cannot be used to further characterize the agricultural activities or the natural vegetation environment.

#### 6.14.12 Further work

The environmental remains have been fully analysed and beyond integration of this report into the forthcoming ASE monograph detailing all of the Brisley Farm excavations, there is no further work required



## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Early Prehistoric**

#### 7.1.1 Hunter-gatherer and later activity

The flintwork recovered comprised a fairly limited and mostly unstratified assemblage, which is in keeping with what is already known about the landscape. There is limited, although increasingly convincing, evidence of Mesolithic occupation of the site. Although the School Site has not produced definitive tools of this period, there is evidence that knapping took place in the vicinity. The same is true of the Neolithic period, where the small flint assemblage is enough to demonstrate activity but not intense occupation.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age (Fig. 4)**

#### 7.2.1 Pits and boundaries

The evidence for the Bronze age occupation of the site is limited to pit [299], G672, a small feature, in which probable in-situ Bronze Age flintwork has been recovered, although offering little else to help interpretation of function. No other features of Bronze Age date were identified during fieldwork and the feature may be considered the light of the generally sparse wider Bronze Age landscape of Brisley farm, as one of a thin scatter of isolated pits and tree clearance features set within a pastoral landscape of co-axial field systems (Chapter 3, Stevenson, forthcoming).

It is worth noting, as can be seen from Figure 4, that the co-axial field system identified excavation Areas 3-4 and 6 does not appear to continue into the School Site. Their absence here is not especially surprising as the gullies which defined this system were at times ephemeral and intermittent and could easily not have survived. Bronze Age pits in both the Brisley Farm vicinity and across the south-east have been at times found in association with field boundaries and it could be that a boundary once existed close to pit G272, perhaps immediately to the north beyond the limit of excavation.

### **7.3 Phase 5.1: First century BC (Fig. 6)**

#### 7.3.1 Pits

The excavation has provided limited evidence of Late Iron Age activity on the site, in the form of a substantial pit and a scatter of smaller, less substantial possible pits and postholes (OA2). These features appear as if set in isolation, within the wider landscape of large fields and smaller enclosures located around the base of Coleman's Kitchen wood and there is little clue to function to be derived from the sparse artefacts and poor environmental remains recovered. However, the fairly minimal evidence of activity of this period identified is in keeping with the rest of the landscape. This vicinity is thought to represent traces of an economy geared towards the raising or management of livestock with the main focus of settlement (and more extensive and intensive archaeological remains) located to the east within previous excavation Area 4 (Figure 6).

### **7.4 Phase 6: Mid to late first century AD (Fig 10)**

#### 7.4.1 Patterns of occupation

As has been noted during previous phases of work within the vicinity, there is evidence that from the mid first to the second century AD the density of human occupation on the land around Brisley Farm decreased, with a probable shift in habitation to the new roadside settlement of Westhawk Farm (Stevenson, forthcoming). The evidence from the school site appears to fit with this proposed paradigm. There is no sign of habitation on site, with the features identified perhaps originating in the late Iron Age, before abandonment in the early Roman period, and perhaps reflective of a rural, agricultural context.

#### 7.4.2 Trackway

Probably the most interesting aspect are the parallel alignments of interrupted ditch segments that are thought to represent the remains of trackway boundary ditches, with possible entrances into adjacent field systems (TD1). This is thought to be a continuation of the remains of a trackway discovered in Area 4 to the east. However, there are some considerable differences in the plan of the two parts of this track. The School Site trackway is wider, for example, and intermittent in nature. In addition, the dating evidence from the school site also indicates infilling of the trackway ditches occurred in the late first century AD, whilst the alignments within Area 4 have been dated potentially slightly later, infilling in the late 1<sup>st</sup> to early to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Stevenson, Chapter 8, forthcoming). However, it is possible to explain these differences. The track in Area 4 is believed to follow an Iron Age precursor, which was, in effect, a linear open space between a dense pattern of enclosures, (Stevenson, forthcoming). This trackway was later formalised by the imposition of side ditches (shown by the parallel orange ditches on Figure 10) as it passed through an intensively occupied space. However, in the School Site vicinity, the land was essentially open (without a dense pattern of enclosures) and perhaps within this open landscape boundary ditches would have been required to form the trackway. To the north-west the alignment of the trackway is lost, as it passes through Area 8. However feature G79, which contained late Iron Age sand tempered pottery (chapter 4, Stevenson, forthcoming) may be continuation of this alignment, reflecting the earlier origins of the track, and possibly becoming truncated/lost upslope.

This trackway is thought to have late Iron Age origins and may have been abandoned sometime after the mid first century AD. An element of structured deposition may be present in the placement of two pottery vessels within the line of the ditch, and might represent a symbolic act denoting a significant change in the use of the landscape, as the trackway went out of use.

The trackway is an important addition to the understanding of the development of the landscape of South Ashford. As Figure 24 shows, it is possible to interpret this as leading to the Roman settlement at Westhawk Farm and therefore being part of the wider pattern of communication in the area.

#### 7.4.3 Field system

The trackway appears to have been set within a wider contemporary context of field systems (FS1), one ditch of which may respect the location of the late Iron Age pit described above. Although intermittent and incomplete, this partial field system (FS1) is broadly on the same alignment as those identified in the previous excavation areas, forming approximate east-west fields.

#### 7.4.4 Cremation, burial rites and boundaries

Evidence of a probable cremation burial, BR1, was also identified, to the south of the trackway ditches. The date range produced by the pottery analysis is wide, ranging from 50BC – 120AD. However, it is thought likely that the placement of this burial is associated with the trackway, either during the period of its use, or a tradition associated with its presence following abandonment of the route way. The presence of this burial is significant in that it suggests that the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century cremation burial activity noted in the earlier phases of work at Brisley (in Areas 2b, 3 and 4 to the east) continues to the west, albeit potentially in a less intensive distribution. It is interesting to note that this burial conforms to a pattern noted during earlier work, of burials located to the south of the line of the track (Chapter 8, Stevenson, forthcoming).

### 7.5 Phases 10a and b: mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (Fig.13)

#### 7.5.1 The initial medieval occupation

Field systems FS2 and FS3 are believed to represent the first phase of medieval activity on site, possibly indicating some respect of earlier Roman boundaries. This network of field systems are thought to represent part of the wider network of Period 10 Medieval field systems established around the base of Coleman's Kitchen wood, also observed in Areas 7 and 8 to the north at around the mid 12<sup>th</sup> to mid 13<sup>th</sup> century (Stevenson, forthcoming). In keeping with this evidence, this first phase of medieval occupation seems to consist of setting out fields and enclosures prior to the establishment of permanent farmsteads in the succeeding period.

### 7.6 Phase 11: mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 14 century AD (Fig. 17)

#### 7.6.1 The Northern Farm

Previous excavations have demonstrated that during the late 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14 centuries increasing intensification of activity took place within an area of a small farm located in Area 8 (Chapter 9, Stevenson, forthcoming). The evidence from the School Site supports these results. From the mid 13<sup>th</sup> to 14 century AD a small complex of features, EN1, represents a small, ditched enclosure established in the north-east corner of the site, close to the boundary of Green Lane. The function of this enclosure is unclear, a likely use may have been as a small animal enclosure, perhaps with a tether post (G675). However, previous work in Kent, for example at Lydd Quarry, (Barber and Priestly-Bell 2008) has shown that the remains of buildings in this period can be extremely ephemeral and in many cases only shown by a gap in the archaeological remains. There is, therefore the possibility that a structure was located within this enclosure. The remnant of a system of ditches within this vicinity is believed to represent wider fields / enclosures around the farm (FS4).

There has been a suggestion that this farm was focussed around the intersection of Chart Road and Green Lane, indicating that these two route ways may have medieval origins. The excavations at the school site support this suggestion. The alignments of exposed ditches and the enclosure do not cross the line of the track, instead apparently respect its orientation and location.

### 7.7 Phase 13.5: 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century AD (Fig. 20)

#### 7.7.1 Post-medieval boundaries

The excavations have shown a notable absence of features dating from the mid 14<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The next phase represented is late post-medieval, where two substantial ditches (possibly, in part respecting medieval alignments) were observed. Documentary evidence shows that by the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century the land had been consolidated into larger fields, and both the substantial linear features identified are shown on the Tithe map of 1838.

## **8.0 CONSIDERATION OF RESEARCH AIMS AND EMERGENT THEMES**

### **8.1 General aim**

8.1.1 The general aim as detailed in the WSI has been achieved in that the character, quality and degree of survival of archaeological remains on the site was ascertained and all the archaeological deposits were preserved by record prior to development.

### **8.2 Research aims**

8.2.1 The excavations have allowed the understanding of the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval use and development of the landscape as detailed in the Results and discussed in Chapter 7.

### **8.3 Specific Research Objectives**

8.3.1 Evidence for Mesolithic activity was forthcoming but consisted solely of residual flintwork rather than cut features. This evidence, as far as it goes, suggests an intermittent and transitory use of the site.

8.3.2 There was no direct evidence of early prehistoric enclosures, although the Late Iron age pit group G670 may be aligned close to a former and non-surviving boundary. It is not until the Roman period that formal boundaries are detectable.

8.3.3 The possible cremation burial (of Late Iron Age – Roman date) is a small, though interesting addition to the understanding of the funerary landscape of Brisley Farm.

8.3.4 The extent of the remains associated with the Northern Farm (previously excavated in area 8) have been defined.

8.3.5 The post-medieval boundary ditches have been recorded and placed within the context of the known landscape.

### **8.4 Emergent themes**

8.4.1 The excavation has contributed towards a growing body of knowledge of the archaeological development of the south Ashford area. The results of this programme of work are particularly significant when considered in association with the results of previous phases of excavation at Brisley Farm. Several themes discussed above have been highlighted during the School site excavation and are summarised here

- Presence of late Iron Age / Early Roman period trackway which fits well within the known communication system
- Evidence of cremation burial occurring to the south of the trackway, in keeping with a trend already observed from previous excavations
- Evidence of structured deposition within the trackway ditches

- Possible evidence of respect of Early Roman period field system by Medieval field systems, a phenomenon also identified in the Area 8 excavations
- Evidence for the development of the medieval farm originally identified in Area 8
- Significance of boundary alignments for the possible medieval origins of Green Lane
- Apparent respect of a medieval boundary during the post-medieval restructuring of the landscape

## **9.0 PUBLICATION**

### **9.1 Further Work**

9.1.1 All finds, environmental evidence and the stratigraphic sequence have been fully analysed and the analysis has been reported on in this document. There is no further work to be undertaken specifically with regard to the School Site. The site does warrant publication and details for this are given below.

### **9.2 Publication of Results**

9.2.1 The site will be published in the forthcoming ASE Brisley Farm Monograph. This publication details all other phases of archaeological investigation which have been carried out since 1998.

9.2.2 The stratigraphic text presented in the current report will be fully integrated into the chronologically driven narrative of the monograph. The period discussions already completed for the other exaction areas will be added to and amended to take account of these new results. The plans and photographs in this report will be reproduced in the monograph and sections included where they are significant (demonstrating stratigraphic relationships, for example) and interpretative plans of the wider archaeological landscape, which have already been developed, will be amended to take account of the new information gained from the School Site excavations.

9.2.3 All of the specialist reports from the School Site will be included in the monograph along with all of the specialist reports from the previous phases. Key information from them will also be integrated into the stratigraphic narrative and discussions.

### **9.3 Timescales to production**

9.3.1 The Brisley Farm monograph draft will be submitted to KCC and referees in January 2011. Following the comments on this draft, production of the monograph will continue in early spring 2011

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## **APPENDICES**

**Appendix 1: Context Register**

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	100	DEPOSIT	made ground		Deposit				
A	L	101	DEPOSIT	buried topsoil		Deposit				
A	L	102	DEPOSIT	subsoil		Deposit		1175-1275		
A	L	103	DEPOSIT	natural geology	652	Deposit				
A	L	104	PIT	upper fill	679	Fill				15
A	L	105	PIT	pit	679	Cut	104 106			15
A	L	106	PIT	burnt lining to pit	679	Fill				15
A	L	107	DITCH	upper fill	640	Fill				13.5
A	L	108	DITCH	ditch	640	Cut	107 111			13.5
A	L	109	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Fill		post med	Tile frag only	15
A	L	110	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Cut	109			15
A	L	111	DITCH	primary fill	640	Fill				13.5
A	L	112	DITCH	gully	641	Fill		1800-1900		13.5
A	L	113	DITCH	gully	641	Cut	112			13.5
A	L	114	DITCH	gully	642	Fill				13.5
A	L	115	DITCH	gully	642	Cut	114			13.5
A	L	116	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
A	L	117	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Cut	116			15
A	L	118	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Fill				15

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	119	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Cut	118			15
A	L	120	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
A	L	121	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Cut	120			15
A	L	122	PIT	possible pit	674	Fill		50BC-AD120	2 tiny bodysherd of 1 vessel	6
A	L	123	PIT	possible pit	674	Cut	122			6
A	L	124	DITCH	ditch	645	Fill				10b
A	L	125	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut	124			10b
A	L	126	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
A	L	127	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	126			15
A	L	128	DITCH	ditch	645	Fill		1175-1275		10b
A	L	129	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut	128			10b
A	L	130	DEPOSIT	natural geology	652	Deposit				
A	L	131	DEPOSIT	natural geology	652	Deposit				
A	L	132	DEPOSIT	natural geology	652	Deposit				
A	L	133	DITCH	gully terminus	647	Fill				13.5
A	L	134	DITCH	gully terminus	647	Cut	133			13.5
A	L	135	DITCH	upper fill of ditch	645	Fill				10b
A	L	136	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut	135 149			10b
A	L	137	DITCH	ditch	646	Fill		1150-1250		10b
A	L	138	DITCH	ditch	646	Cut	137			10b
A	L	139	FEATUR E	probable geological	684	Fill				15

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	140	FEATUR E	probable geological	684	Cut	139			15
A	L	141	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
A	L	142	FEATUR E	probable treebole	683	Cut	141			15
A	L	143	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
A	L	144	PH	posthole	685	Cut	143			15
A	L	145	FEATUR E	probable burrow	683	Fill				15
A	L	146	FEATUR E	probable burrow	683	Cut	145			15
A	L	147	FEATUR E	probable burrow	683	Fill				15
A	L	148	FEATUR E	probable burrow	683	Cut	147			15
A	L	149	DITCH	primary fill	645	Fill				10b
A	L	150	DITCH	ditch	645	Fill				10b
A	L	151	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut	150			10b
A	L	152	DITCH	ditch	646	Fill				10b
A	L	153	DITCH	ditch	646	Cut	152			10b
A	L	154	DITCH	ditch	650	Fill		1125-1225		10a
A	L	155	DITCH	ditch	650	Cut	154			10a
A	L	156	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
A	L	157	PIT	pit	685	Cut	156			15
A	L	158	DEPOSIT	paleochannel?	652	Fill				
A	L	159	DEPOSIT	paleochannel?	652	Cut	158			

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	160	DITCH	ditch	648	Fill		50BC-AD120	1 tiny scrap	6
A	L	161	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	160			6
A	L	162	FEATUR E	possible pit	685	Fill				15
A	L	163	FEATUR E	possible pit	685	Cut	162			15
A	L	164	DITCH	ditch	649	Fill		1150-1225		3a
A	L	165	DITCH	ditch	649	Cut	164			3a
A	L	166	DITCH	ditch	648	Fill				6
A	L	167	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	166			6
A	L	168	HEARTH	small hearth	680	Fill				15
A	L	169	HEARTH	small hearth	680	Cut	168			15
A	L	170	DITCH	ditch	648	Fill		50BC-AD120	2 tiny grog-tempered bodysherds	6
A	L	171	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	170			6
A	L	172	PIT	pit	670	Fill		300BC-AD60	1 tiny scrap	5.1
A	L	173	PIT	pit	670	Cut	172			5.1
A	L	174	PIT	pit	670	Fill		300BC-AD60	3 sherds of one vessel	5.1
A	L	175	PIT	pit	670	Cut	174			5.1
A	L	176	PIT	tertiary fill of pit	670	Fill		50BC-AD70	37 small sherds from 3 vessels- mixture of MIA tradition fabrics and grog-tempered wares	5.1

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	177	PIT	pit	670	Cut	176 188 189			5.1
A	L	178	FEATUR E	pit	685	Fill				15
A	L	179	FEATUR E	pit	685	Cut	178			15
A	L	180	DITCH	ditch	645	Fill				10b
A	L	181	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut	180			10b
A	L	182	FEATUR E	probable rooting	683	Fill				15
A	L	183	FEATUR E	probable rooting	683	Cut	182			15
A	L	184	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut				6
A	L	185	DITCH	ditch	648	Fill	184			6
A	L	186	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut				10b
A	L	187	DITCH	ditch	645	Fill	186			10b
A	L	188	PIT	secondary fill	670	Fill		300-0BC	41 small sherds from 3-4 vessels	5.1
A	L	189	PIT	primary fill	670	Fill		300-0BC	17 sherds in MIA style fabrics + one MIA type form- it's possible that this type of material continues into the Late Iron Age but would expect some grog-tempered	5.1

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
									pottery if it was 1st C AD	
A	L	190	PH	possible posthole	670	Fill				15
A	L	191	PH	possible posthole	670	Cut	190			15
A	L	192	PH	possible posthole	670	Fill				15
A	L	193	PH	possible posthole	670	Cut	192			15
A	L	194	DITCH	ditch	648	Fill				6
A	L	195	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	194			6
A	L	196	DITCH	gully	654	Fill				6
A	L	197	DITCH	gully	654	Cut	196			6
A	L	198	DITCH	ditch	651	Fill				10b
A	L	199	DITCH	ditch	651	Cut	198			10b
A	L	200	DITCH	ditch	645	Fill		1125-1225		10b
A	L	201	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut	200			10b
A	L	202	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
A	L	203	PH	posthole	685	Cut	202			15
A	L	204	DITCH	ditch	651	Fill		1175-1275	x2 small sherds	10b
A	L	205	DITCH	ditch	651	Cut	204			10b
A	L	206	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
A	L	207	PH	posthole	685	Cut	206			15
A	L	208	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
A	L	209	PH	posthole	685	Cut	208			15
A	L	210	DITCH	ditch	645	Fill		300BC-AD60	2 tiny bodysherds	10b
A	L	211	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut	210			10b



AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	212	DITCH	ditch	648	Fill				6
A	L	213	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	212			6
A	L	214	DITCH	upper fill	648	Fill				6
A	L	215	DITCH	primary fill	648	Fill				6
A	L	216	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	214 215			6
A	L	217	DITCH	ditch	645	Fill				10b
A	L	218	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut	217			10b
A	L	219	DITCH	upper fill	650	Fill				10a
A	L	220	DITCH	primary fill	650	Fill				10a
A	L	221	DITCH	ditch	650	Cut	219 220			10a
A	L	222	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
A	L	223	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	222			15
A	L	224	DITCH	ditch	651	Fill		AD40-400	One tiny bodysherd-possibly a Canterbury product which would be dated c.70-160	10b
A	L	225	DITCH	ditch	651	Cut	224			10b
A	L	226	DITCH	gully	649	Fill				10a
A	L	227	DITCH	gully	649	Cut	226			10a
A	L	228	PIT	pit	670	Fill				5.1
A	L	229	PIT	pit	670	Cut	228			5.1
A	L	230	PIT	pit	670	Fill				5.1
A	L	231	PIT	pit	670	Cut	230			5.1
A	L	232	DITCH	gully	653	Fill				6

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	233	DITCH	gully	653	Cut	232			6
A	L	234	DITCH	ditch	648	Fill				6
A	L	235	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	234			6
A	L	236	DITCH	ditch	648	Fill				6
A	L	237	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	236			6
A	L	238	DITCH	lower fill	650	Fill		1150-1250		10a
A	L	239	DITCH	ditch	650	Cut	238 245			10a
A	L	240	DITCH	upper fill	648	Fill		50BC-AD120	1 tiny scrap	6
A	L	241	DITCH	lower fill	648	Fill				6
A	L	242	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	241 240			6
A	L	243	PH	possible posthole	685	Fill				15
A	L	244	PH	possible posthole	685	Cut	243			15
A	L	245	DITCH	upper fill	650	Fill				10a
A	L	246	DITCH	ditch	650	Fill				10a
A	L	247	DITCH	ditch	650	Cut	246			10a
A	L	248	DITCH	gully	653	Fill				6
A	L	249	DITCH	gully	653	Cut	248			6
A	L	250	DEPOSIT	spread	685	Fill				15
A	L	251	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
A	L	252	PH	posthole	685	Cut	251			15
A	L	253	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
A	L	254	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
A	L	255	PH	posthole	685	Cut	253 254			15
A	L	256	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	257	PIT	pit	685	Cut	256			15
A	L	258	VOID	VOID						
A	L	259	DITCH	gully	647	Fill				13.5
A	L	260	DITCH	gully	647	Cut	259			13.5
A	L	261	DITCH	ditch	645	Fill				10b
A	L	262	DITCH	ditch	645	Cut	261			10b
A	L	263	DITCH	gully	647	Fill				13.5
A	L	264	DITCH	gully	647	Cut	263			13.5
A	L	265	DITCH	gully	647	Fill				13.5
A	L	266	DITCH	gully	647	Cut	265			13.5
A	L	267	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
A	L	268	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	267			15
A	L	269	PH	posthole	685	Fill		1150-1275	x1 tiny chip	10b
A	L	270	PH	posthole	685	Cut	269			10b
A	L	271	PH	stakehole	685	Fill				15
A	L	272	PH	stakehole	685	Cut	271			15
A	L	273	PH	stakehole	685	Fill				15
A	L	274	PH	stakehole	685	Cut	273			15
A	L	275	PH	stakehole	685	Fill				15
A	L	276	PH	stakehole	685	Cut	275			15
A	L	277	PH	stakehole	685	Fill				15
A	L	278	PH	stakehole	685	Cut	278			15
A	L	279	DITCH	ditch	649	Fill				10a
A	L	280	DITCH	ditch	649	Cut	279			10a

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	281	PIT	pit	685	Fill		300BC-AD60	3 tiny scraps	5.1
A	L	282	PIT	pit	685	Cut	281			5.1
A	L	283	DITCH	gully terminus	649	Fill				10a
A	L	284	DITCH	gully terminus	649	Cut	283			10a
A	L	285	VOID	VOID						15
A	L	286	VOID	VOID						15
A	L	287	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
A	L	288	PH	posthole	685	Cut	287			15
A	L	289	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
A	L	290	PIT	pit	685	Cut	289			15
A	L	291	DEPOSIT	spread	655	Deposit		1150-1250		10b
A	L	292	DITCH	gully	654	Fill				6
A	L	293	DITCH	gully	654	Cut	292			6
A	L	294	DITCH	ditch	646	Fill		1150-1250		10b
A	L	295	DITCH	ditch	646	Cut	294			10b
A	L	296	DITCH	ditch	648	Fill				6
A	L	297	DITCH	ditch	648	Cut	296			6
A	L	298	PIT	pit	672	Fill		BA		2
A	L	299	PIT	pit	672	Cut	298	BA		2
A	L	300	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
A	L	301	PIT	pit	685	Cut	300			15
A	L	302	DITCH	upper fill	644	Fill		1150-1250		10b
A	L	303	DITCH	primary fill	644	Fill				10b
A	L	304	DITCH	ditch	644	Cut	302 303			10b

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	305	DITCH	upper fill	644	Fill		1175-1275		10b
A	L	306	DITCH	primary fill	644	Fill		1150-1250		10b
A	L	307	DITCH	ditch	644	Cut	305 306			10b
A	L	308	DITCH	tertiary fill	655	Fill		1175-1275		10b
A	L	309	DITCH	secondary fill	655	Fill		1175-1250		10b
A	L	310	DITCH	ditch	655	Cut	308 309 315			10b
A	L	311	DITCH	tertiary fill	655	Fill		1175-1250		10b
A	L	312	DITCH	secondary fill	655	Fill		1175-1250	x1 tiny chip	10b
A	L	313	DITCH	primary fill	655	Fill				10b
A	L	314	DITCH	ditch	655	Cut	311 312 313			10b
A	L	315	DITCH	primary fill	655	Fill		1175-1250	x4 tiny chips	10b
A	L	316	DEPOSIT	spread	644	Deposit		1175-1250	x1 resid LIA/RB	10b
A	L	317	DITCH	ditch	643	Fill		AD10-120	2 sherds from one jar, quite hard fired- looks more likely to be Roman than pre- conquest	6
A	L	318	DITCH	ditch	643	Cut	317			6
A	L	319	PIT	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
A	L	320	PIT	probable treebole	683	Cut	319			15
A	L	321	VOID	VOID		Voided		1200-1275		
A	L	322	VOID	VOID		Voided	321			
A	L	323	DEPOSIT	Spread	656	Deposit		1175-1275		3b

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
A	L	324	FEATURE	probable burrow	683	Cut	325			15
A	L	325	FEATURE	probable burrow	683	Fill				15
A	L	326	DITCH	gully	656	Fill				10b
A	L	327	DITCH	gully	656	Cut	326			10b
A	L	328	DEPOSIT	geology	652	Deposit				
A	L	329	DEPOSIT	geology	652	Deposit				
A	L	330	DEPOSIT	geology	652	Deposit				
A	L	331	VOID							
A	L	332	VOID							
A	L	333	DEPOSIT	Spread	656	Deposit		1200-1275		10b
A	L	334	DITCH	gully	657	Fill				13.5
A	L	335	DITCH	gully	657	Cut	334			13.5
A	L	336	DITCH	gully terminus	645	Fill				10b
A	L	337	DITCH	gully terminus	645	Cut	336			10b
A	L	338	PH	posthole	675	Fill				15
A	L	339	PH	posthole	675	Cut	338			15
B	L	340	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
B	L	341	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Cut	340			15
B	L	342	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
B	L	343	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Cut	342			15
B	L	344	DITCH	gully terminus	661	Fill				15
B	L	345	DITCH	gully terminus	661	Cut	344			15
B	L	346	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
B	L	347	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Cut	346			15

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
B	L	348	DITCH	ditch	661	Fill		AD40-100	Sherds of one partially complete beaker	6
B	L	349	DITCH	ditch	661	Cut	348			6
B	L	350	DEPOSIT	Spread	661	Deposit				15
B	L	351	PIT	pit	685	Fill		1800-1900	x1 sherd only	13.5
B	L	352	PIT	pit	685	Cut	351			13.5
B	L	353	DITCH	primary fill	657	Fill				13.5
B	L	354	DITCH	ditch	657	Cut	353			13.5
B	L	355	DITCH	secondary fill	657	Fill		1225-1300		13.5
B	L	356	DITCH	primary fill	657	Fill				13.5
B	L	357	DITCH	ditch	657	Cut	355, 356			13.5
B	L	358	DITCH	ditch	663	Fill		15BC-AD70	Partially complete imitation of flagons imported during this date range in southern Britain	6
B	L	359	DITCH	ditch	663	Cut	358			6
B	L	360	DITCH	ditch	657	Fill				13.5
B	L	361	DITCH	upper fill	657	Fill		1830-1900		13.5
B	L	362	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
B	L	363	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Cut	362			15
B	L	364	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
B	L	365	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Cut	354			15
B	L	366	PH	possible posthole	685	Fill				15

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
B	L	367	PH	possible posthole	685	Cut	366			15
B	L	368	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
B	L	369	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Cut	368			15
B	L	370	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
B	L	371	PIT	pit	685	Cut	370			15
B	L	372	DITCH	ditch	661	Fill				6
B	L	373	DITCH	ditch	661	Cut	372			6
B	L	374	DITCH	ditch terminus	664	Fill		1275-1300		11
B	L	375	DITCH	ditch terminus	664	Cut	374			11
B	L	376	DITCH	ditch terminus	665	Fill		1275-1350		6
B	L	377	DITCH	ditch terminus	665	Cut	376			6
B	L	378	DITCH	ditch terminus	665	Fill		1225-1300		6
B	L	379	DITCH	ditch terminus	665	Cut	378			6
B	L	380	DITCH	gully	685	Fill				15
B	L	381	DITCH	gully	685	Cut	380			15
B	L	382	Feature	rooting disturbance, hedgerow?	665	Deposit		1225-1300		6
B	L	384	Feature	rooting disturbance, hedgerow?	665	Deposit				6
B	L	385	DITCH	lower fill	664	Fill		1250-1350		11
B	L	386	DITCH	ditch	664	Cut	385 387			11
B	L	387	DITCH	upper fill	664	Fill				11
B	L	388	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
B	L	389	PIT	pit	685	Cut	388			15
B	L	390	PIT	upper fill	676	Fill		1200-1275		11



AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
B	L	391	PIT	lower fill	676	Fill		1200-1275		11
B	L	392	PIT	pit	676	Cut	390 391			11
C	L	393	DITCH	ditch	664	Fill		1250-1350		11
C	L	394	DITCH	ditch	664	Cut	393			11
C	L	395	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
C	L	396	PH	posthole	685	Cut	395			15
C	L	397	Feature	spread	664	Deposit		1225-1300	x1 small sherd	11
C	L	399	DITCH	ditch	664	Fill		1275-1350		11
C	L	400	DITCH	ditch	664	Cut	399			11
C	L	401	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Fill		1250-1350	x1 small sherd	15
C	L	402	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Cut	401			15
C	L	403	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Fill				15
C	L	404	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Cut	403			15
C	L	405	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
C	L	406	PH	posthole	685	Cut	405			15
C	L	407	DITCH	ditch	663	Fill		1225-1300	x1 small sherd	6
C	L	408	DITCH	ditch	663	Cut	407			6
C	L	409	PIT	pit	677	Fill		1250-1350		11
C	L	410	PIT	pit	677	Cut	409			11
C	L	411	DITCH	surface collection of finds	664	Fill		1275-1350		11
C	L	412	DITCH	ditch	664	Fill				11
C	L	413	DITCH	ditch	664	Cut	412			11
C	L	414	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
C	L	415	PH	posthole	685	Cut	414			15
C	L	416	DITCH	ditch	663	Fill				6
C	L	417	DITCH	ditch	663	Cut	416			6
C	L	418	DITCH	ditch	666	Fill				11
C	L	419	DITCH	ditch	666	Cut	418			11
C	L	420	DITCH	ditch	661	Cut	421			6
C	L	421	DITCH	ditch	661	Fill				6
C	L	422	DITCH	ditch	666	Fill		1275-1350	good group	11
C	L	423	DITCH	ditch	666	Cut	422			11
C	L	424	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	425	PIT	pit	685	Cut	424			15
C	L	426	DITCH	ditch	661	Cut	427			6
C	L	427	DITCH	ditch	661	Fill				6
C	L	428	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
C	L	429	PH	posthole	685	Cut	428			15
C	L	430	DITCH	ditch	660	Cut	431			6
C	L	431	DITCH	ditch	660	Fill				6
C	L	432	DITCH	ditch	660	Cut	433			6
C	L	433	DITCH	ditch	660	Fill				6
C	L	434	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	435			15
C	L	435	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	436	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Fill		1225-1300	x3 tiny chips	15
C	L	437	FEATURE	probable treebole	683	Cut	436			15
C	L	438	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
C	L	439	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	438			15
C	L	440	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	441	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	440			15
C	L	442	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
C	L	443	PH	posthole	685	Cut	442			15
C	L	444	PH	postpipe	681	Fill				15
C	L	445	PH	edge of postpipe	681	Cut	444			15
C	L	446	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
C	L	447	PH	posthole	685	Cut	446			15
C	L	448	PIT	pit	685	Cut	449			15
C	L	449	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	450	PH	possible posthole	685	Cut	451			15
C	L	451	PH	possible posthole	685	Fill				15
C	L	452	PIT	pit	685	Cut	453			15
C	L	453	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	454	PIT	pit	685	Cut	455			15
C	L	455	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	456	DITCH	ditch	660	Cut	457			6
C	L	457	DITCH	ditch	660	Fill		1275-1350	x1 tiny chip	6
C	L	458	DITCH	ditch	659	Fill				6
C	L	459	DITCH	ditch	659	Cut	458			6
C	L	460	PIT	pit	685	Cut	461			15
C	L	461	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	462	DITCH	upper fill	659	Fill		50BC-AD120	1 sherd, quite high-	6

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
									fired, probably more likely post-conquest	
C	L	463	DITCH	ditch	659	Cut	462 476			6
C	L	464	PH	posthole	685	Cut	465			15
C	L	465	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
C	L	466	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	467	PIT	pit	685	Cut	466			15
C	L	468	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	469	PIT	pit	685	Cut	468			15
C	L	470	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	471	PIT	pit	685	Cut				15
C	L	472	MOD DIST	machine rutting	686	Cut	473			15
C	L	473	MOD DIST	machine rutting	686	Fill				15
C	L	474	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	475	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	474			15
C	L	476	DITCH	primary fill	659	Fill		50BC-AD120	2 small grog-tempered sherds- quite hard fired probably more likely to be Roman than pre-conquest	6
C	L	477	DITCH	ditch	667	Cut	478 479			14
C	L	478	DITCH	primary fill	667	Fill				14

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
C	L	479	DITCH	secondary fill	667	Fill				14
C	L	480	DITCH	ditch terminus	667	Cut	481			14
C	L	481	DITCH	ditch terminus	667	Fill				14
C	L	482	VOID	VOID		Void				
C	L	483	DITCH	ditch	657	Fill				13.5
C	L	484	DITCH	ditch	657	Cut	483			13.5
C	L	485	DITCH	ditch	666	Fill		1225-1300		11
C	L	486	DITCH	ditch	666	Cut	485			11
C	L	487	DITCH	ditch	657	Fill				13.5
C	L	488	DITCH	ditch	657	Cut	487			13.5
C	L	489	DITCH	ditch	662	Fill				6
C	L	490	DITCH	ditch	662	Cut	489			6
C	L	491	DITCH	ditch	662	Cut	492			6
C	L	492	DITCH	ditch	662	Fill		1250-1350	x1 small sherd	6
C	L	493	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	494			15
C	L	494	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	495	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	496			15
C	L	496	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	497	DITCH	ditch	658	Fill				11
C	L	498	DITCH	ditch	658	Cut	497			11
C	L	499	DITCH	ditch	658	Fill		1150-1250	weathered	11
C	L	500	DITCH	ditch	658	Cut	499			11
C	L	501	DITCH	gully terminus	658	Cut	502			11
C	L	502	DITCH	gully terminus	658	Fill		1225-1300	x2 small sherds	11

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
C	L	503	DITCH	ditch	662	Cut	504			6
C	L	504	DITCH	ditch	662	Fill		1225-1300	x3 small sherds	6
C	L	505	DITCH	ditch	657	Fill				13.5
C	L	506	DITCH	recut of ditch	657	Cut	505			13.5
C	L	507	PIT	pit	685	Cut	508			15
C	L	508	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
C	L	509	DEPOSIT	spread	661	Deposit				15
C	L	510	DITCH	ditch	661	Fill				6
C	L	511	DITCH	ditch	661	Cut	510			6
C	L	512	MOD DIST	machine rutting	686	Cut	513			14
C	L	513	MOD DIST	machine rutting	686	Fill		1250-1350		14
C	L	514	MOD DIST	machine rutting	686	Fill		1225-1300		14
C	L	515	MOD DIST	machine rutting	686	Cut	514			14
C	L	516	FEATURE	geological?	684	Cut	517			
C	L	517	FEATURE	geological?	684	Fill				
C	L	518	DITCH	ditch	657	Cut	519			13.5
C	L	519	DITCH	ditch	657	Fill				13.5
C	L	520	DITCH	ditch	663	Cut	521			6
C	L	521	DITCH	ditch	663	Fill				6
D	L	522	PIT	pit	685	Cut	532			15
D	L	523	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
D	L	524	DITCH	ditch	669	Fill		50BC-AD120	a few small grog	6

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
									tempered bodysherds	
D	L	525	DITCH	ditch	669	Cut	524			6
D	L	526	DEPOSIT	alluvial layer	652	Deposit				15
D	L	527	DITCH	ditch	678	Cut	528			13.5
D	L	528	DITCH	ditch	678	Fill				13.5
D	L	529	DEPOSIT	rooting disturbance, hedgerow?	678	Fill				13.5
D	L	530	DEPOSIT	rooting disturbance, hedgerow?	678	Deposit				13.5
D	L	531	DITCH	ditch	657	Fill				13.5
D	L	532	DITCH	ditch	657	Cut	530 531			13.5
D	L	533	DITCH	ditch	669	Fill				6
D	L	534	DITCH	ditch	669	Cut	533			6
D	L	535	PIT	elongated pit	673	Cut	536			6
D	L	536	PIT	elongated pit	673	Fill		50BC-AD120	1 grog-tempered bodysherd	6
D	L	537	PIT	elongated pit	673	Cut	538			6
D	L	538	PIT	elongated pit	673	Fill		1250-1350	x1 tiny chip	6
D	L	539	DEPOSIT	spread	659	Deposit		50BC-AD120 or Med	13 small sherds, 10 are LIA/earlier Roman, 1 resid LBA/EIA, 2 Med (but these are tiny crumb like sherds and more likely intrusive?)	6

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
D	L	540	DITCH	ditch	659	Fill		50BC-AD120	4 small sherds- some possibly the same vessel in 540 and 546	6
D	L	541	DITCH	ditch	659	Cut	539 540			6
D	L	542	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
D	L	543	PIT	pit	685	Cut	542			15
D	L	544	BURIAL	cremation pit	671	Fill		50BC-AD120	small group of grog-tempered bodysherds mostly of one vessel- unlikely to be of the earliest part of this range	6
D	L	545	BURIAL	cremation pit	671	Cut	544			6
D	L	546	DITCH	ditch	668	Fill		50BC-AD120	3 grog-tempered bodysherds of one vessel- possibly same vessel found in 540 and 539	6
D	L	547	DITCH	ditch	668	Cut	546			6
D	L	548	DITCH	ditch	668	Cut	549			6
D	L	549	DITCH	ditch	668	Fill				6
D	L	550	DEPOSIT	geology	652	Deposit				
D	L	551	DITCH	ditch	668	Fill			Resid LIA/Erom pot	6
D	L	552	DITCH	ditch	668	Cut	551			6



AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
D	L	553	PIT	possible pit	671	Fill				6
D	L	554	PIT	possible pit	671	Cut	553			6
D	L	555	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
D	L	556	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	555			15
D	L	557	DEPOSIT	spread	671	Deposit		AD10-120	11 grog-tempered sherds including shoulder of cordoned jar	6
D	L	558	DEPOSIT	spread	668	Deposit		1225-1300	x2 tiny chips	11
D	L	559	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	560			15
D	L	560	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
D	L	561	PIT	possible pit	685	Cut	562			15
D	L	562	PIT	possible pit	685	Fill				15
D	L	563	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
D	L	564	PH	posthole	685	Cut	563			15
E	L	565	PH	posthole	685	Fill				15
E	L	566	PH	posthole	685	Cut	565			15
E	L	567	FEATUR E	probable geological	684	Fill				15
E	L	568	FEATUR E	probable geological	684	Cut	567			15
E	L	569	FEATUR E	modern intrusion	686	Fill				15
E	L	570	FEATUR E	modern intrusion	686	Cut	569			15
E	L	571	DEPOSIT	geology	652	Deposit				15

AREA	CONTEXT PREFIX	CONTEXT	TYPE	CONTEXT COMENTS	GROUP	CUT / FILL	FILL NO.	SPOT DATE	SPOTDATE COMMENTS	PHASE
E	L	572	FEATUR E	probable treebole/rooting	683	Fill				15
E	L	573	FEATUR E	probable treebole/rooting	683	Cut	572			15
E	L	574	FEATUR E	probable geological	684	Deposit				15
E	L	575	FEATUR E	probable geological	684	Edge	574			15
E	L	576	PIT	pit	685	Fill				15
E	L	577	PIT	pit	685	Cut	576			15
E	L	578	FEATUR E	probable geological	684	Deposit				15

Appendix 2: Finds Quantification

Cnbt	Pot	Wt (g)	C BM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Sh ell	Wt (g)	Fli nt	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Sto ne	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Wh mtl	Wt (g)	Char	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Gla ss	Wt (g)	Lea ther	Wt (g)
us															1	100												
102	29	152							13	214	1	20	4	40	1	92	1	<2										
107															1	4	1	30										
109	1	18																										
111					1	28																						
112	1	<2																										
122	3	2																										
126							1	<2			1	<2																
128	6	20			4	14																						
135									2	20	1	4																
137	4	12			1	<2			1	<2							1	6										
141					1	4																						
154	7	82							1	6																		
156									1	<2	2	8																
160	1	<2																										
164	26	92																										
170	2	<2							2	14																		
172	1	<2									1	4																
174	3	8																										
176	37	52							2	22													3	6				
184											1	<2																

188	46	60																		
189	15	84					3	8												
200	6	12		9	16												1	<2		
204	2	10					2	12												
210	2	<2												1	<2					
214							1	16												
219										1	2610									
220				1	6		1	4	1	32										
222							2	4	1	6										
224	1	<2					2	18												
238	3	30					2	12												
240	1	<2																		
246							2	8												
256							1	26												
259							1	16												
269	1	<2																		
281	3	<2																		
285																	1	18		
291	172	874		8	6		3	10	1	<2	2	10								
294	4	20		1	2									1	4					
296														1	6					
298							6	76												
302	4	12		1	<2															
303				6	42						4	290								
305	7	28		14	166				1	<2	1	4								
306	5	4							1	<2										

308	28	188													1	8	3	20								
309	4	32			2	4	1	4																		
311	4	12							4	18	1	8					8	32								
312	1	<2															1	6								
315	4	4									4	132														
316	19	92							2	22																
317	3	26																								
319									1	6																
321	45	380			1	<2											3	8								
323	12	30					3	14																		
333	11	28																								
348	60	48																								
351	1	12																								
355	24	164			1	<2																				
358	63	262									2	8													2	<2
360					1	12																				
361	4	48	6	574																					1	438
372										2	84															
374	8	76															1	4								
376	5	48																								
378	2	12																								
382	8	12																								
385	53	432																								
390	3	8															7	30								
391	7	54																								
393	3	4										5	390													





Sample Number	Context	Phase	Group	Context comments	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)/ weights in grams
35	476	6	659	primary fill	40			*	1											COAL*/1 MAGNETIC**/2
37	489	6	662	ditch	40	*	1	*	1											POT */2
39	551	6	668	ditch	40			**	1											
38	544	6	671	cremation pit?	10	***	24	****	8	*	<2			**	10	***	10			FCF **/36, GLASS */2, POT **/24
4	154	10a	650	ditch	40	****	16	****	8											
14	226	10a	649	gully	40	*	1													
2	135	10b	645	upper fill of ditch	40	*	1	*	1											
12	224	10b	651	ditch	40	*	4	**	1	*	1							*	1	POT**/20
21	302	10b	644	upper fill	30	*	1	*	1											CBM*/1 BURNT CLAY*/1
22	311	10b	655	tertiary fill	40	*	1	**	1											
23	313	10b	655	primary fill	40	*	1	****	2	*	<2									BURNT CLAY*/2 POT*/1
17	291	10b	0	spread	40	**	2	**	2											POT*/4
28	374	11	664	ditch terminus	40			*	<2											POT**/21
30	393	11	664	ditch	40	*	1													
31	422	11	666	ditch	40	*	1	*	1											POT*/10 GLASS*/4



Sample Number	Context	Phase	Group	Context comments	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)/ weights in grams
26	355	13.5	657	secondary fill	40	*	1	**	1											GLASS*/1
36	481	14	667	ditch terminus	40			***	10											POT*/2
1	104	0	0	upper fill	20	****	48	***	22											SLAG*/12 BURNT CLAY****/3698
3	143	0	0	posthole	30	*	1	**	1											
5	156	0	0	pit	10	*	1	*	1											
6	168	0	0	small hearth	20															
8	178	0	0	pit	10	**	54	****	8											POT*/1
10	206	0	0	posthole	10	*	1	*	1											GLASS*/1
11	208	0	0	posthole	10															POT*/14 BURNT CLAY*/1
15	168	0	0	small hearth	20	**	2	*	1											DAUB**/34 POT*/1
16	243	0	0	possible posthole	10			*	1											
18	289	0	0	pit	40			*	1									*	1	
19	298	0	0	pit	10	*	2	**	4											FLINT*/1
20	300	0	0	pit	40	*	6	**	1											BURNT CLAY*/2

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Group	Context comments	Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)/ weights in grams
29	390	0	0	upper fill	40	*	1	**	1	*	<2									BURNT CLAY**/34 POT*/2
32	424	0	0	pit	20	****	10	****	22											
33	444	0	0	postpipe	10	*	1	***	4											MAGNETIC**/2
34	470	0	0	pit	40	**	10	****	8											
40	523	0	0	small hearth	40	**	4	**	4											
41	574	0	0	probable geological	20	*	1	*	1											
42	565	0	0	posthole	10	**	4	***	4											

**Appendix 4 Flot quantification** (estimated minimum number of specimens (mns) \* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250 and preservation + = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Group	Context comments	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Uncharred seeds (modern)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred crops and weed/wild plant remains (Identifications)	Preservation	other charred plant remains (identifications)	Preservation	burnt bone	Land snail shells
7	176	5.1	670	tertiary fill of pit	<2	32	93	5				*						
9	188	5.1	670	secondary fill	<2	5	97	1	* <i>Sambucus nigra</i>			*						
13	214	6	648	upper fill	10	90	95	4	* Chenopodiaceae indet.			*						
24	317	6	643	ditch	12	72	91	8				*						
25	348	6	661	ditch	16	21	35	65	* <i>Picris echoides</i> , Chenopodiaceae indet., <i>Potentilla</i> sp. (fruit)									
27	358	6	663	ditch	4	12 5	92	8										
35	476	6	659	primary fill	11	55	45											
37	489	6	662	ditch	26	60	60	38	* Chenopodiaceae indet.		*	**			* CPR indet.	+		

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Group	Context comments	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Uncharred seeds (modern)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred crops and weed/wild plant remains (identifications)	Preservation	other charred plant remains (identifications)	Preservation	burnt bone	Land snail shells
39	551	6	668	ditch	<2	8	97	3	** <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet., <i>Persicaria</i> sp.				1 Poaceae	++				
38	544	6	671	cremation pit?	6	11	55	45										
4	154	10a	650	ditch	6	65	82	9	* Caryophyllaceae indet., <i>Persicaria</i> sp.	*	*	***						
14	226	10a	649	gully	2	37	97	2	* Caryophyllaceae indet.			*						
2	135	10b	645	upper fill of ditch	2	50	95	3				*						* (1)
12	224	10b	651	ditch	4	39	94	5	* <i>Rubus</i> sp.		* (1)							
21	302	10b	644	upper fill	8	27	82	17	* <i>Rubus</i> sp.		* (1)	*						
22	311	10b	655	tertiary fill	2	39	93	5	* <i>Rubus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae indet., <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., <i>Persicaria</i> sp.			**	1 Triticum sp., 1 cerealia indet., 1 cf. Chenopodiaceae	+/ ++	3 indet. CPR	+		

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Group	Context comments	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Uncharred seeds (modern)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred crops and weed/wild plant remains (identifications)	Preservation	other charred plant remains (identifications)	Preservation	burnt bone	Land snail shells
23	313	10b	655	primary fill	18	49	56	40		* (1)	**	***	1 <i>Triticum</i> sp., 1 <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , 1 cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp., 2 cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., 1 <i>Pisum/Vicia</i> sp., 2 Poaceae frags.	+	1 indet cpr	+		
17	291	10b	0	spread	14	150	91	5	* <i>Rubus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae e indet.	* (2)	*	***	* Cerealia	+				
28	374	11	664	ditch terminus	22	51	74	22	* <i>Rumex</i> sp.		* (1)	**						
30	393	11	664	ditch	60	129	56	41	** Chenopodiaceae e indet., <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., <i>Persicaria</i> sp., <i>Lamiaceae</i> indet.		*	**	1 cf. <i>Pisum/Vicia</i> sp., 1 cf. <i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp.	+				
31	422	11	666	ditch	<2	45	96	3	** <i>Picris echinoides</i> , <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Persicaria</i> sp. Chenopodiaceae e indet., thorn			*						
26	355	13.5	657	secondary fill	8	80	82	18	** <i>Rubus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae e indet., cf. <i>Persicaria</i> sp.						1 indet. cpr	+		

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Group	Context comments	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Uncharred seeds (modern)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred crops and weed/wild plant remains (identifications)	Preservation	other charred plant remains (identifications)	Preservation	burnt bone	Land snail shells
36	481	14	667	ditch terminus	18	65	89	10	* <i>Picris echinoides</i> , Chenopodiaceae indet., cf. <i>Persicaria</i> sp.			*	1 v. large <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	+				
1	104	0	0	upper fill	4	70	70	20	* cf. <i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	* (2)	*	***					*	
3	143	0	0	posthole	14	95	87	10	* Chenopodiaceae indet.			*						
5	156	0	0	pit	<2	3	85	15	* Caryophyllaceae indet.									
6	168	0	0	small hearth	14	45	40	45	* Chenopodiaceae indet.	* (1)	*	****	1 <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	++	1 indet. rachis frag & 1 indet. charr frag.			
8	178	0	0	pit	<2	10	75	5	* Chenopodiaceae indet., cf. <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	*	*	***						
10	206	0	0	posthole	<2	18	55	8			**	****	1 <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , 2 <i>Avena/Bromus</i> sp.	+	3 indet. cpr	+	*	

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Group	Context comments	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Uncharred seeds (modern)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred crops and weed/wild plant remains (identifications)	Preservation	other charred plant remains (identifications)	Preservation	burnt bone	Land snail shells
11	208	0	0	posthole	<2	19	95	1	* <i>Polygonum/Rum</i> ex sp.	* (1)	*	**	1 <i>Triticum aestivum</i> , 1 <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., 1 Poaceae indet.	+/ ++	1 indet. cpr	+		
15	168	0	0	small hearth	2	45	95	4			* (1)	*						
16	243	0	0	possible posthole	<2	4	87	3	* <i>Picris echoides</i>		*	**						
18	289	0	0	pit	14	18 5	92	5	* Chenopodiaceae e indet., cf. <i>Polygonum</i> <i>lapathifolium</i>		*	**						
19	298	0	0	pit	<2	10	95	3			*	*						
20	300	0	0	pit	4	65	92	3		*	**	***						
29	390	0	0	upper fill	18	14 2	77	20	* <i>Polygonum/Rum</i> ex sp., <i>Picris</i> <i>echioides</i> , Chenopodiaceae e indet., cf. <i>Polygonum</i> <i>lapathifolium</i>		*	**	1 immature <i>Pisum</i> <i>sativum</i> , 1 Cerealia (cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.), 1 cf Fabaceae	+/ ++				
32	424	0	0	pit	<2	26	58	2	* <i>Picris</i> <i>echioides</i> , <i>Caryophyllaceae</i> indet.		* (1)	****						

Sample Number	Context	Phase	Group	Context comments	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Uncharred seeds (modern)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Charred crops and weed/wild plant remains (Identifications)	Preservation	other charred plant remains (Identifications)	Preservation	burnt bone	Land snail shells
33	444	0	0	postpipe	<2	9	90	4	* <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp.			***	1 <i>Pisum sativum</i> , 1 cf. <i>Bromus</i> sp.	++				
34	470	0	0	pit	6	32	75	22	* <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp./ Caryophyllaceae indet.	* (1)	*	**			* indet. cpr	+		
40	523	0	0	small hearth	8	25	30	2		**	***	****						
41	574	0	0	probable geological	<2	2	97	1	Caryophyllaceae indet.			**						
42	565	0	0	posthole	<2	2	96	1	Caryophyllaceae indet.			**						



### Appendix 5: SMR Summary Form

Site Code	BRF09					
Identification Name and Address	BRISLEY FARM SCHOOL SITE, ASHFORD					
County, District &/or Borough	KENT					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 598920 140440					
Geology	WEALD CLAY					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4040					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. ✓	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. Sept 200 to Ma 2010	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	John Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Alice Thorne					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA ✓	IA ✓	RB ✓
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other Modern		
100 Word Summary.						
<p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at the Brisley Farm School site, Ashford, Kent (NGR 598920 140440). The site encompassed an area of approximately 8806m<sup>2</sup>. The excavation revealed the presence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval remains surviving on site. The most significant elements include a possible Romano British trackway and cremation burial and part of a Mediaeval farmstead with associated fields and enclosures. The excavations are a valuable contribution towards a fuller understanding of the development of the Brisley Farm vicinity, where several phases of excavation have previously taken place and also help us to understand the wider archaeological landscape of the south Ashford area.</i></p>						

## Appendix 6: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-84182**

### Project details

Project name	BRISLEY FARM SCHOOL SITE, ASHFORD
Short description of the project	<i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at the Brisley Farm School site, Ashford, Kent (NGR 598920 140440). The site encompassed an area of approximately 8806m<sup>2</sup>. The excavation revealed the presence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval remains surviving on site. The most significant elements include a possible Romano British trackway and cremation burial and part of a Mediaeval farmstead with associated fields and enclosures. The excavations are a valuable contribution towards a fuller understanding of the development of the Brisley Farm vicinity, where several phases of excavation have previously taken place and also help us to understand the wider archaeological landscape of the south Ashford area.</i>
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2009 End: 31-05-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRF09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	TRACKWAY Roman
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEMS Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD KINGSNORTH Brisley Farm
Postcode	XXXXXX
Study area	8806.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 598920 140440 50.9031156238 0.274260486263 50 54 11 N 000 16 27 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 41.00m Max: 45.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Alice Thorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

### Project archives

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

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF LAND AT BRISLEY FARM SCHOOL SITE, ASHFORD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thorne, A
Other bibliographic details	2010176
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-east

Place of issue or publication    Archaeology South-East

Description                    Grey literature report

Entered by                    Alice Thorne (tcrnath@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on                    11 October 2010

## APPENDIX 7: Phasing used for previous Brisley Farm excavations

### Period

- 1 Earlier Prehistoric (Neolithic to Early Bronze Age)
- 2 Mid Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age-Earliest Iron Age
  - 2.1 Mid Bronze Age (c.1500BC – 1000BC)
  - 2.2 Late Bronze age-Earliest Iron Age (c.1000BC – 700BC)
  - 2.3 Early Iron Age (c. 700BC-300BC)
- 3 Mid Iron Age (c. 300-150BC)
- 4 Mid–Late Iron Age transitional c. 150-100BC
- 5 Late Iron Age (c.150BC-50AD)
  - 5.1 c.100BC-0 (Areas 3-4)
  - 5.2 c.0-50AD (Areas 3-4)
    - Sub phases of Period 5.2 (Areas 3-4)*
    - 5.2a: 1<sup>st</sup> stratigraphic phase (Areas 3-4)
    - 5.2b: 2<sup>nd</sup> stratigraphic phase (Areas 3-4)
    - 5.2c: 3<sup>rd</sup> stratigraphic phase (Areas 3-4)
    - 5.2d: 4<sup>th</sup> stratigraphic phase (Areas 3-4)
- 6 Roman (c. AD50 – Late 1<sup>st</sup> century)
- 7 Roman (c. Late 1<sup>st</sup> –Early - Mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century)
- 8 Roman (c. Mid - Late 2<sup>nd</sup> century)
- 9 Saxon
- 10 Medieval – 13<sup>th</sup> Century
- 11 Medieval – 13-14<sup>th</sup> Century
- 12 Medieval – 14-15<sup>th</sup> Century
- 13 Post Medieval
  - 13.1 –15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> Century
  - 13.2 – c. Mid 16<sup>th</sup> Century
  - 13.3 – c. Mid 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries
  - 13.4 – 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries
  - 13.5 – 18<sup>th</sup> –19<sup>th</sup> Centuries
- 14 Modern (20<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> Century)

15 Undated



		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Site location		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG			









98000,  
140000

99000,  
140000

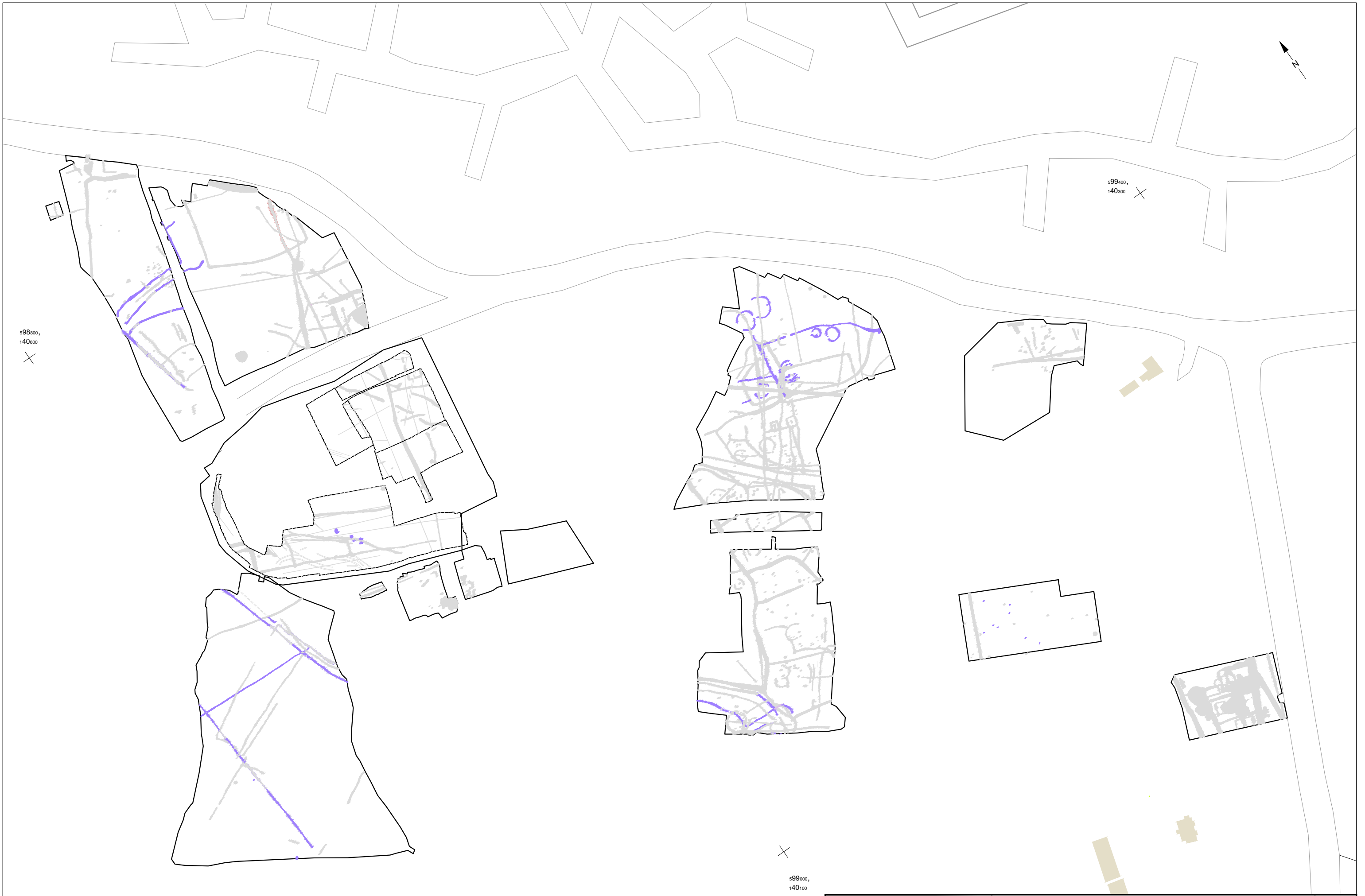
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Phase 2 Bronze Age

0 50m

<b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Overall Brisley plan phase 2 Bronze Age		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG			





Phase 5.1 LIA (1st century BC)



<b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Overall Brisley plan phase 5.1 LIA (1st century BC)		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG			



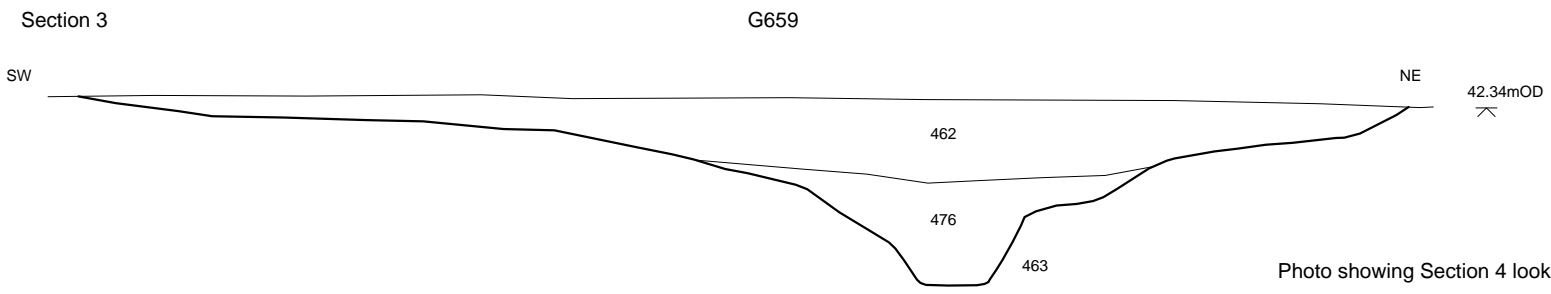


Photo showing Section 4 looking south east

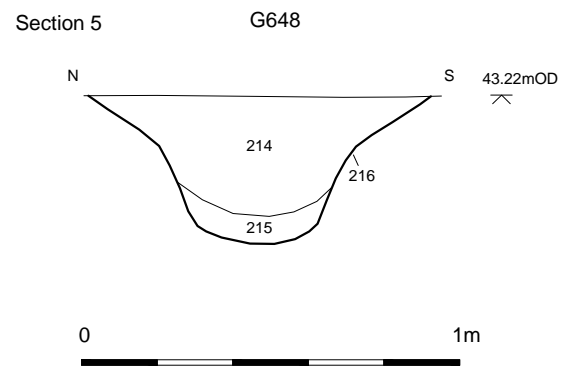
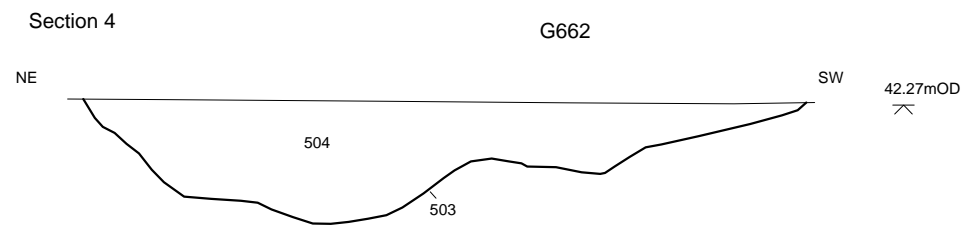
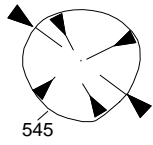


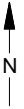
Photo showing Section 5 looking east

Archaeology South-East		Brisley Farm School Site	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG	Phase 6 Sections and photos	

Section 6



G671



BR1

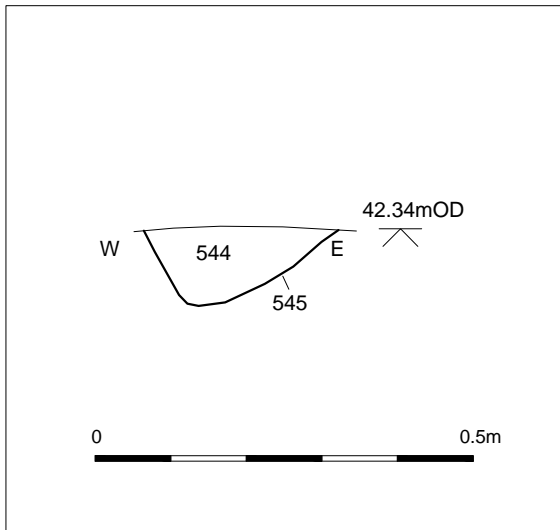
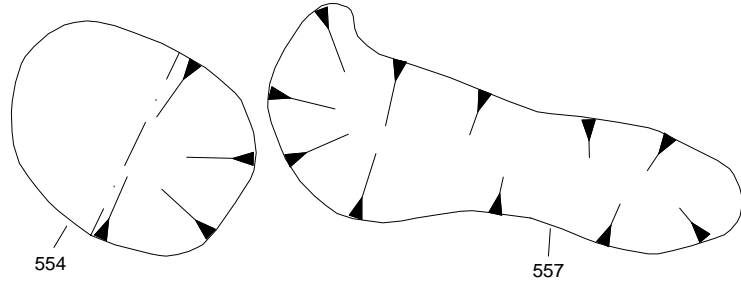


Photo showing Section 6 looking north





598000,  
140000

599400,  
140300

599000,  
140100

Phase 6 Early Roman (mid to late 1st century)

Phase 7 Roman (2nd century)

0 50m

Archaeology South-East		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 10
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Overall Brisley plan phase 6 and 7		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG			

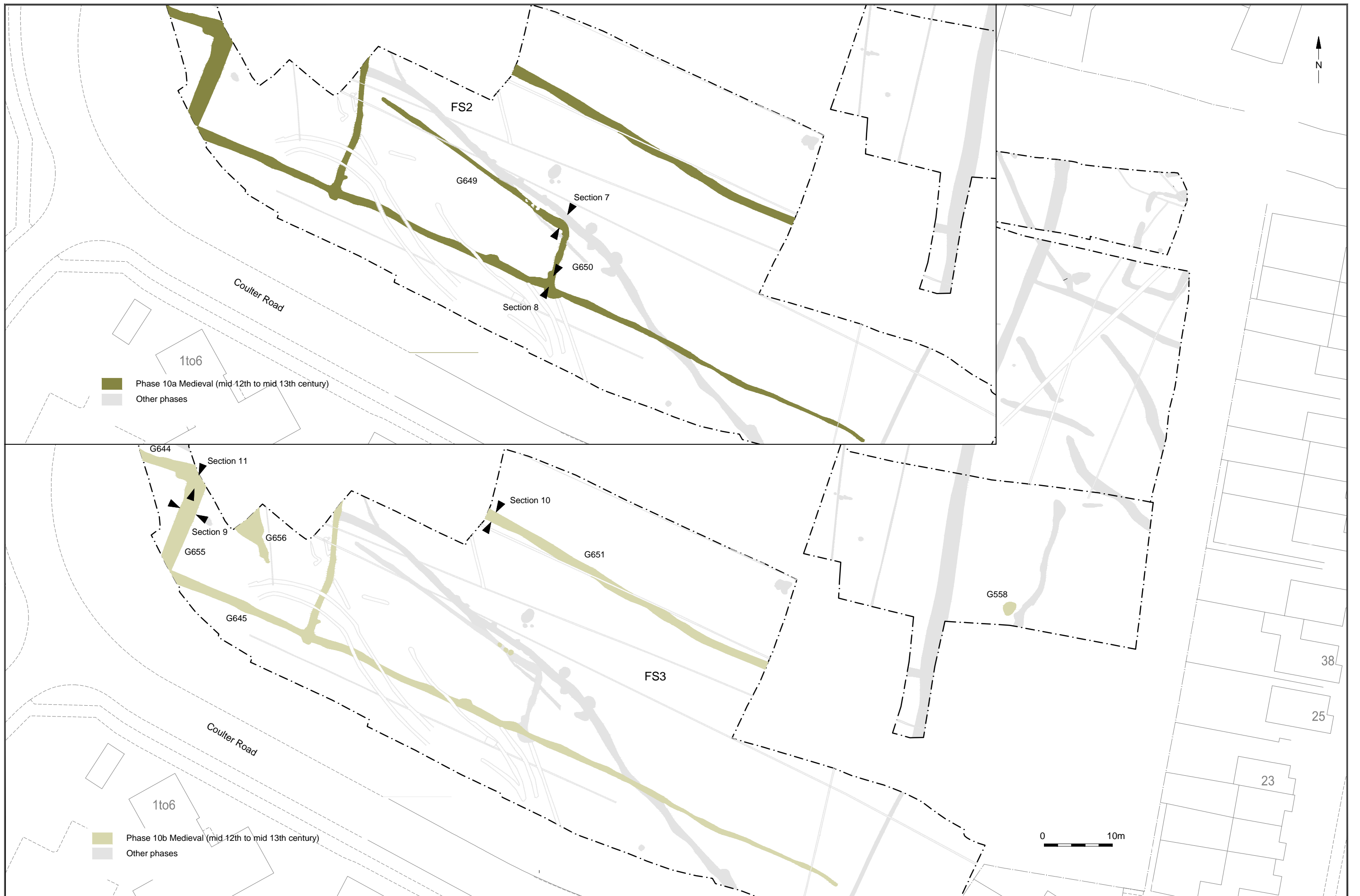




Photo of Section 8 200/221 looking south east

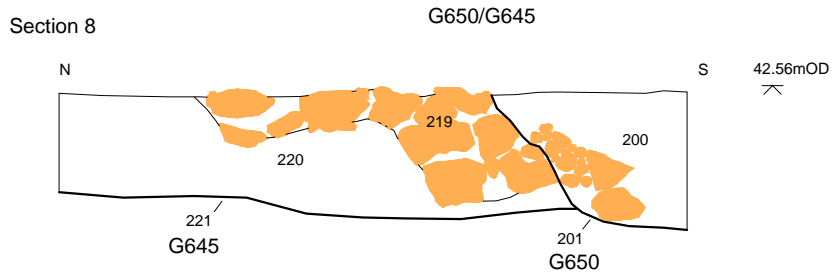


Photo of Section 9 looking north east

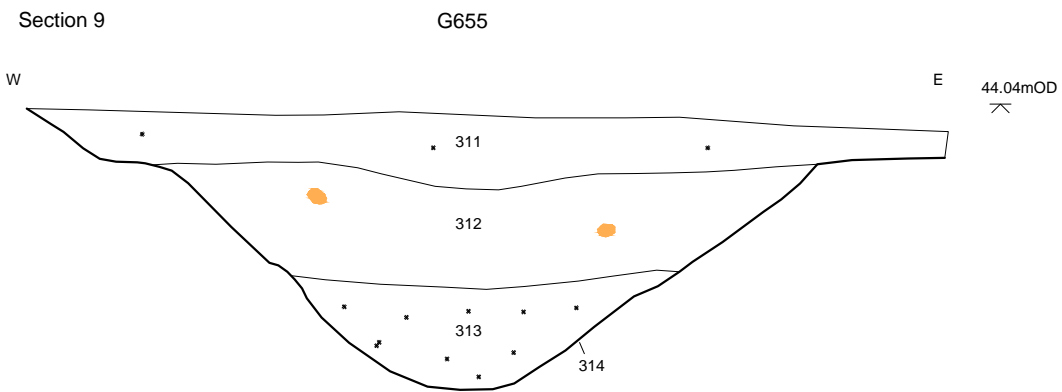
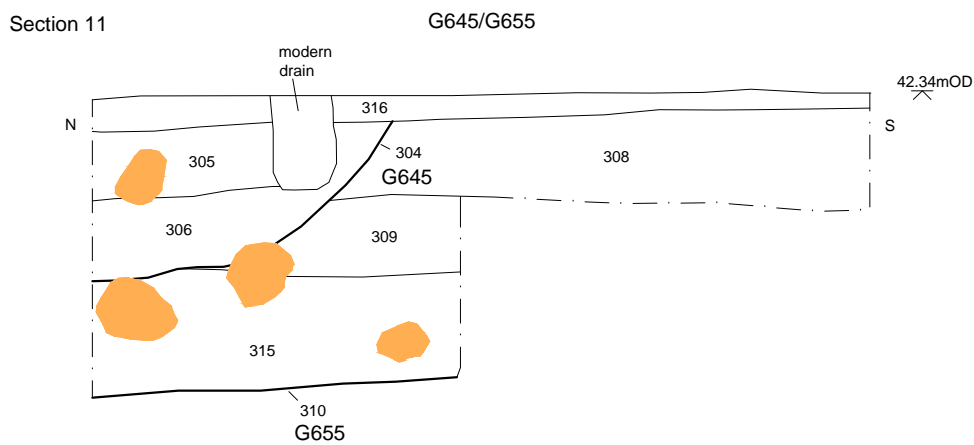


Photo of Section 10 looking south east



Charcoal

Sandstone

0 1m



Photo of Section 11 looking east



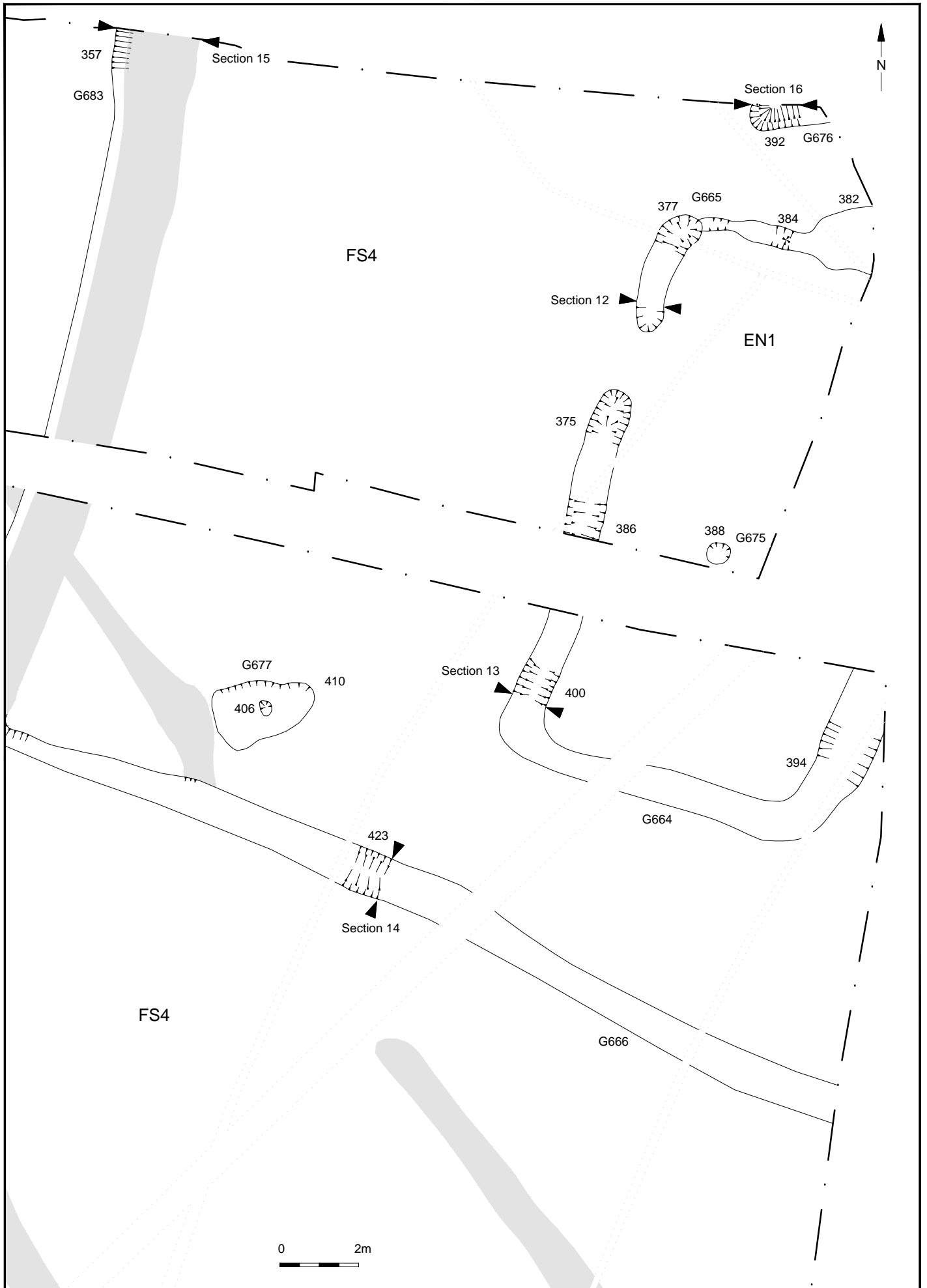
- Phase 10a Medieval (mid 12th to mid 13th century)
- Phase 10b Medieval (mid 12th to mid 13th century)



<b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 13
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Overall Brisley plan phases 10a & 10b		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG			

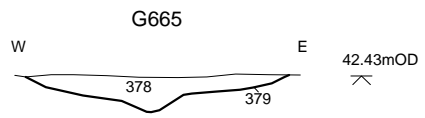


Archaeology South-East		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 14
Project Ref: 4040	August 2010	Site plan phase 11 Medieval (early 13th to mid 14th century)		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: FEG			



Archaeology South-East		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 15
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Phase 11: Detailed plan of EN1		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: FEG			

Section 12



Section 13



Photo of section 13 looking south

Section 14



Photo of section 14 looking north west

Section 15

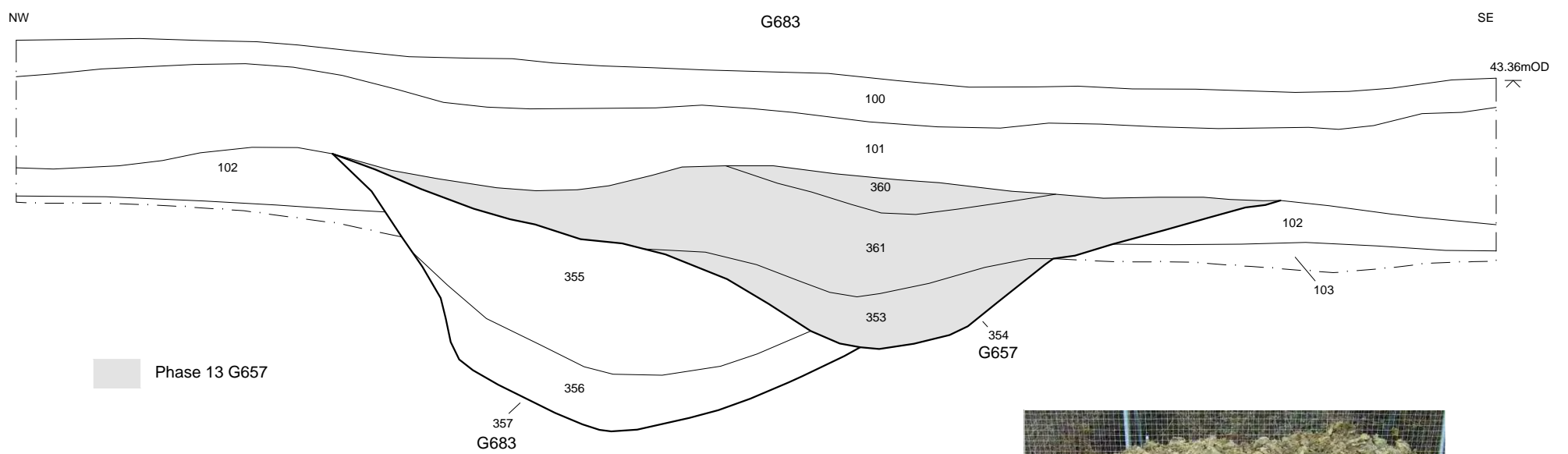


Photo of section 15 looking north

Section 16

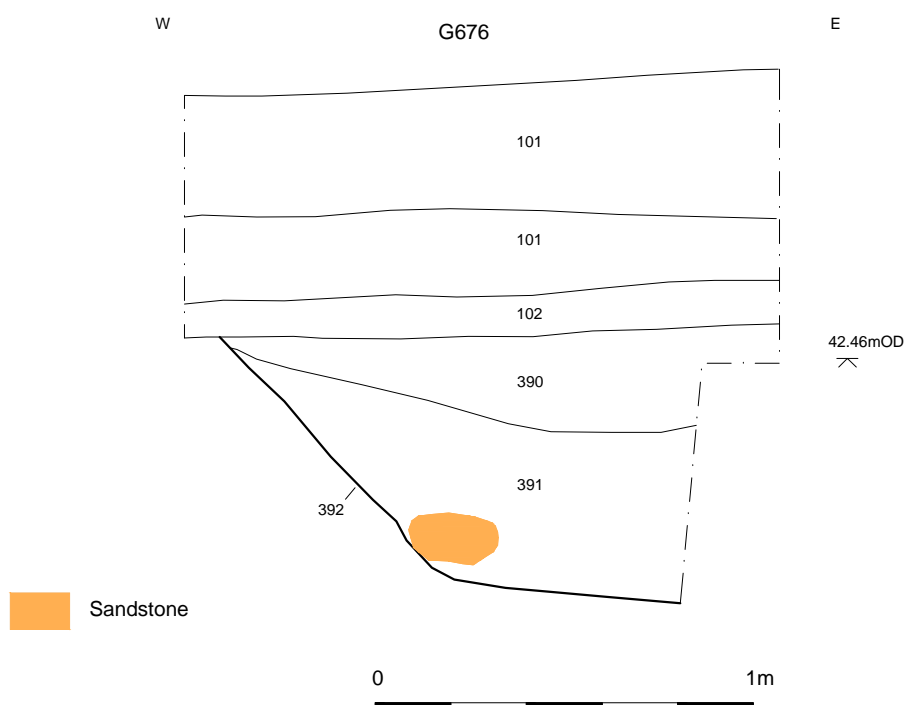
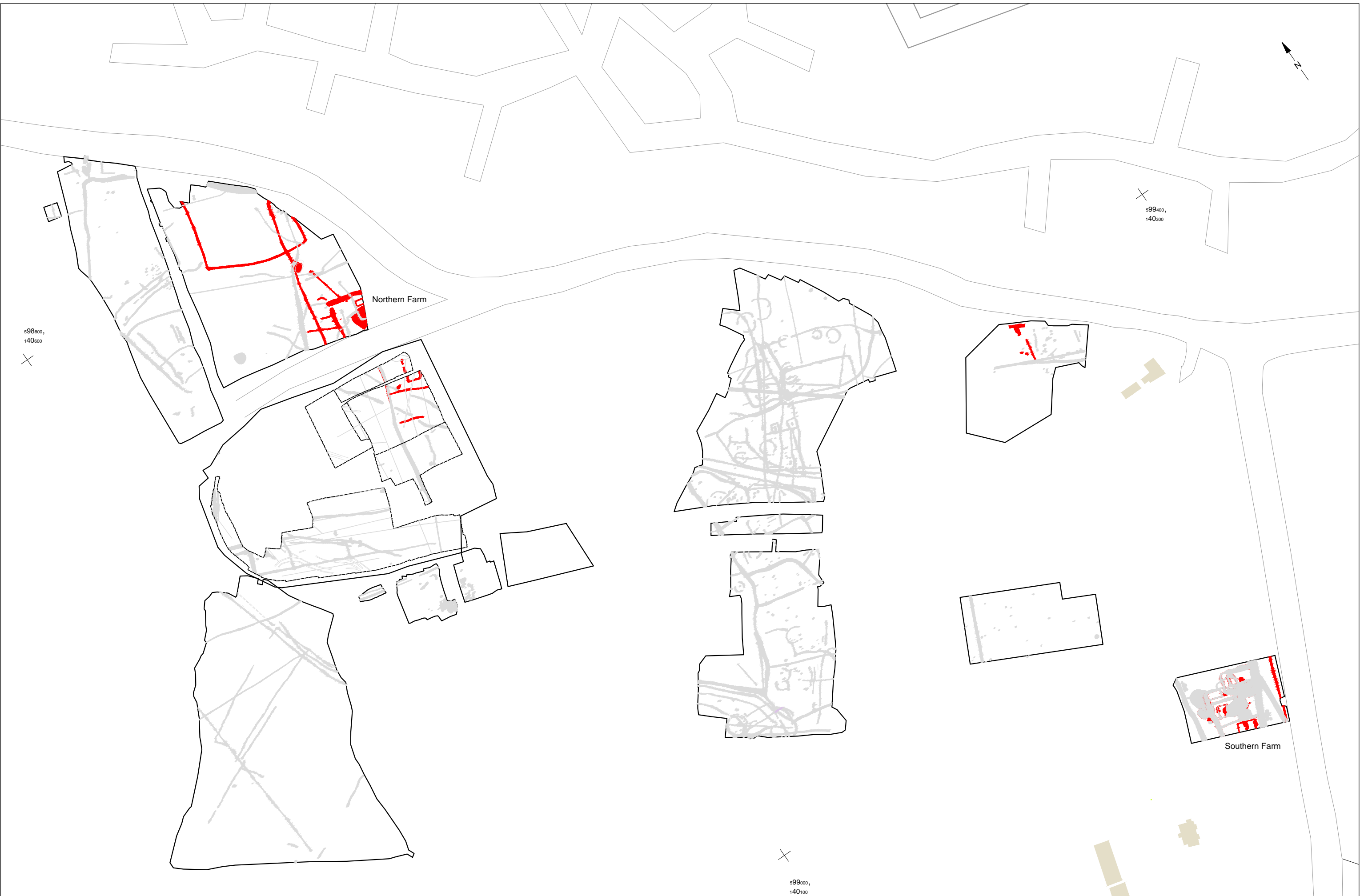


Photo of section 17 looking north



Phase 11

0 50m

<b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 17
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Overall Brisley Plan Phase 11		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG			



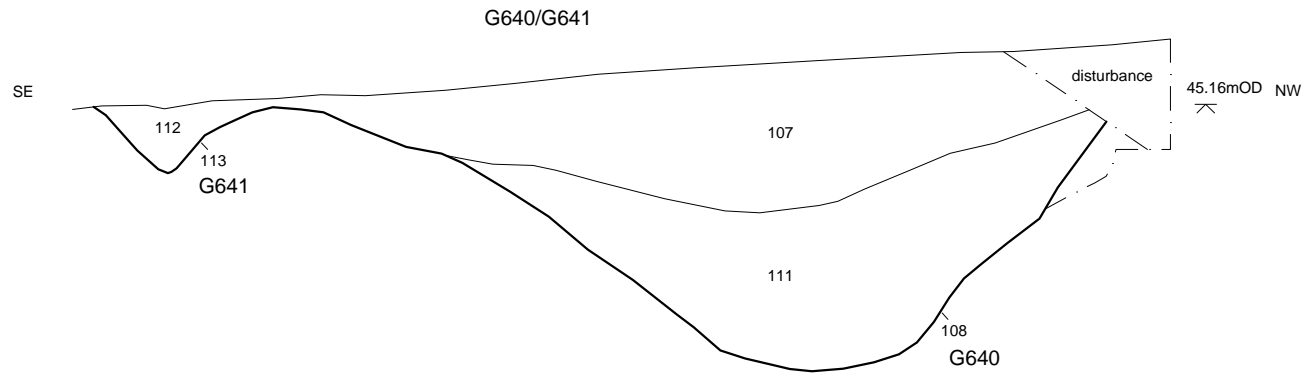


Phase 13.5 Post Medieval (18th to 19th century)  
 Other phases

0 10m

Archaeology South-East		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig.18
Project Ref: 4040	August 2010	Site plan phase 13.5 Post Medieval (18th to 19th century)		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: FEG			

Section 17



Section 18

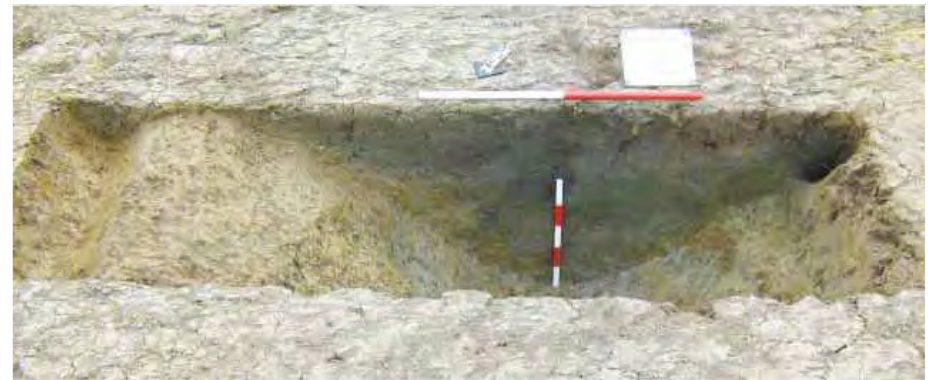
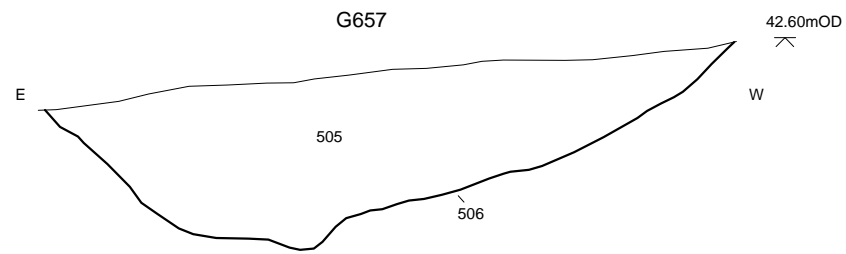
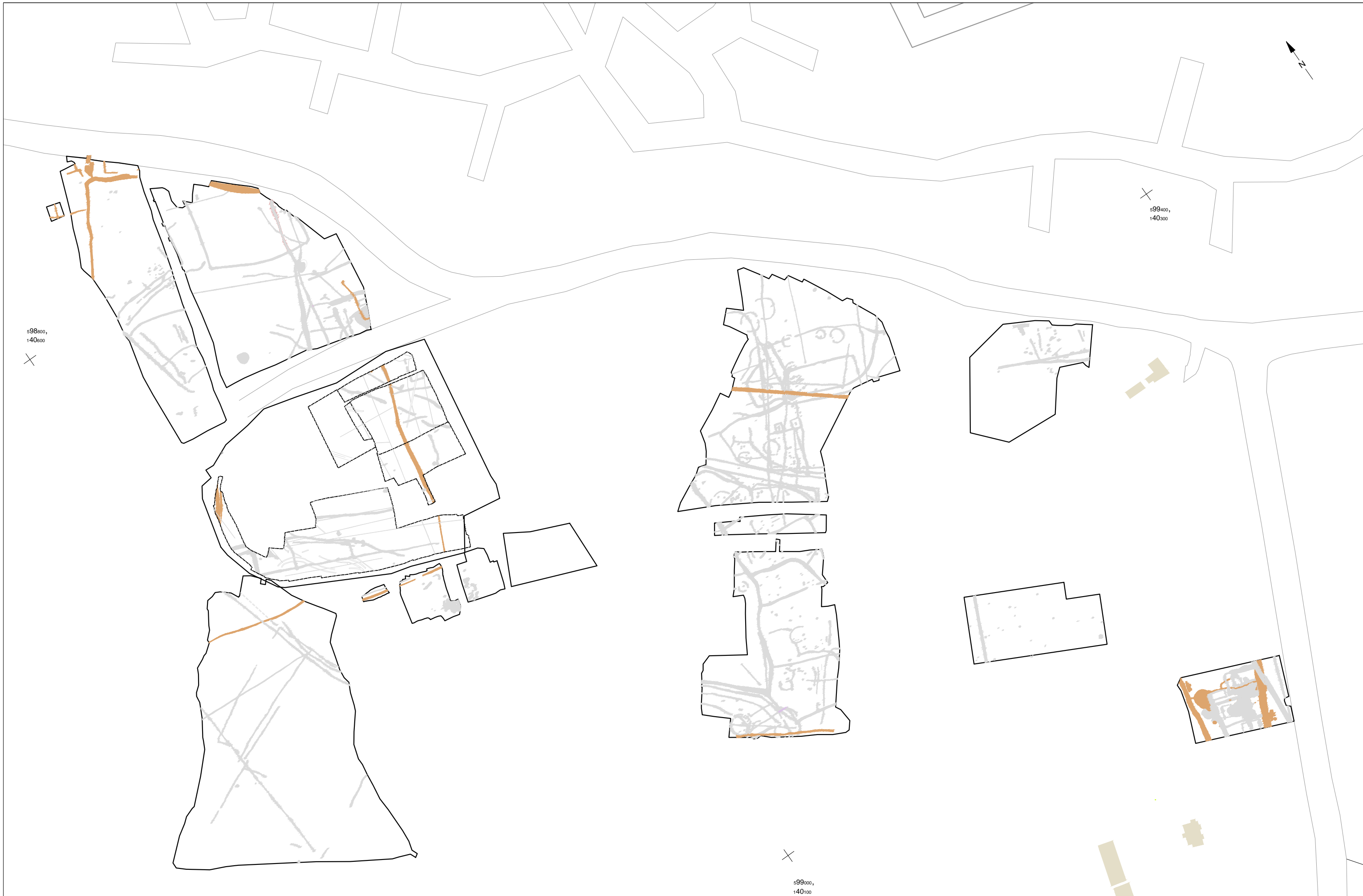


Photo of section 17 looking south



↑ <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Brisley Farm School Site	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Phase 13.5 selected sections and photos	
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG		



s98000,  
140600



s99400,  
140300



s99000,  
140100

Phase 13.5 Post medieval (18th to 19th century)



<b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 20
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Overall Brisley Plan Phase 13.5		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG			



<b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 21
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Site plan phase 14 Modern (20th to 21st century) and Phase 15 Undated		
Report Ref:	Drawn by: FEG			

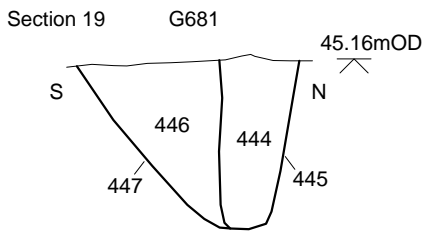


Photo of section 19 looking west

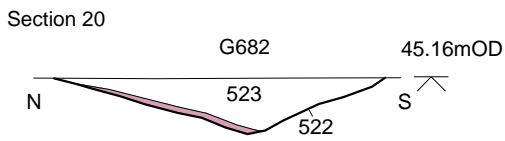


Photo of section 20 looking east

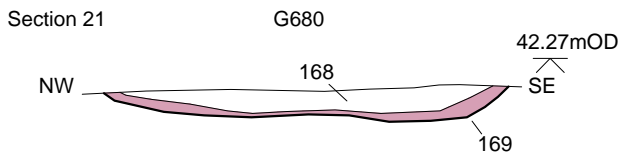


Photo of section 21 looking north east

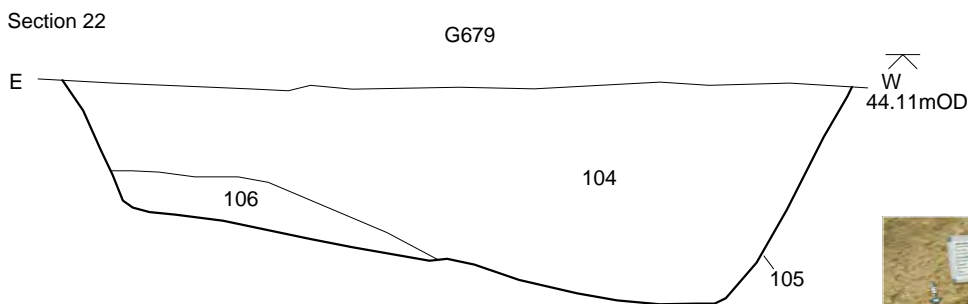


Photo of section 22 looking south

Clay burnt insitu





s98800,  
140600  
X

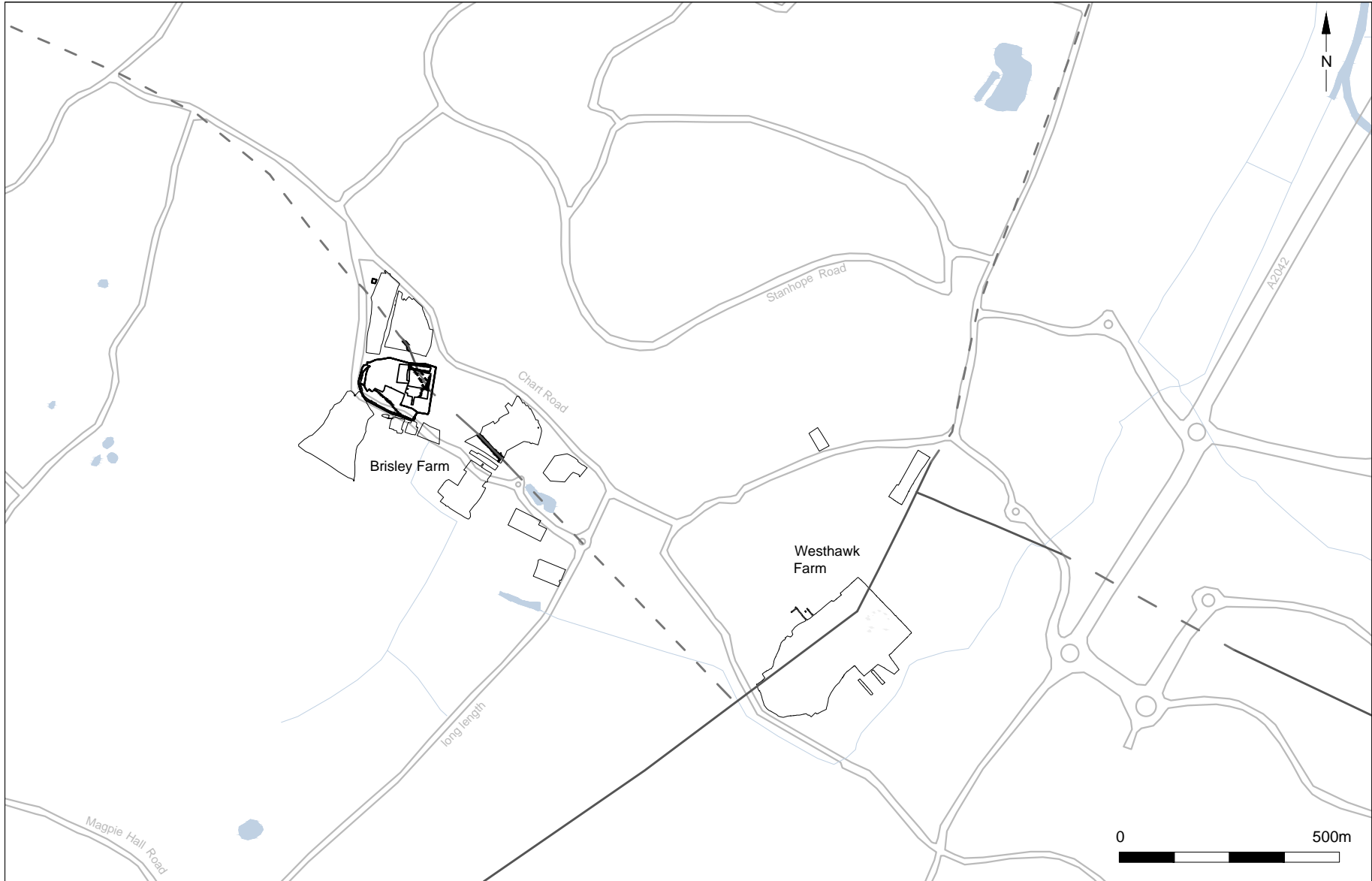
s99400,  
140300  
X

s99000,  
140100  
X

Phase 14 Modern (20th to 21st century)

0 50m

<b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 23
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Overall Brisley Plan Phase 14 and Undated		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG			



——— Known location of Roman trackways  
 - - - - - Probable location of Roman trackways

Archaeology South-East		Brisley Farm School Site		Fig. 24
Project Ref: 4040	Oct 2010	Plan showing location of Roman trackways in the Brisley Farm area		
Report Ref: 2010176	Drawn by: FEG			

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