



Sellindge Phase 2 Ashford Road, Sellindge, Kent

Post-excavation Assessment



Planning Ref: Y14/0873/SH
Ref: 209210.03
May 2019



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Document Information

Document title Sellindge Phase 2, Ashford Road, Sellindge, Kent
Document subtitle Post-excavation Assessment
Document reference 209210.03

Client name CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS)
Address 140 London Wall
London
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Site location Ashford Road, Sellindge, TN25 6GD
County Kent
National grid reference 610194 138140 (TR 10194 38140)

Planning authority Shepway District Council
Planning reference Y14/0873/SH

WA project name Sellindge Phase 2 SMS
WA project code 209210
Date of fieldwork 24/09/2018 – 15/11/2018
Fieldwork directed by Emilia Seredynska
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Quality Assurance

Issue and date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 16.05.2019	Internal draft	ES	RMD
2 20.05.2019	External draft	ES	RMD
3 21.05.2019	Final	Es	RMD



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) (hereafter 'the client') to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation on a parcel of land located in Sellindge, Ashford Road, Kent, TN 25 6GD (hereafter 'the site'), centred on Grid Reference (NGR) 610194, 138140.

The excavation comprised three areas targeted over archaeological activity which was identified during the Phase 2 evaluation stage of work (Wessex Archaeology 2018a) within previous Trenches 17, 29, 32, 33, 36 and 37. The areas measured: Area 1 - 363m², Area 2 - 807m² and Area 3 - 4590m²

The archaeological investigation has identified activity predominantly dating to the medieval, late medieval & post-medieval periods focused to the south of the site. The presence of multiple ditches demonstrates an established field boundary system possibly related to Somerfield Court and Somerfield Court Barn. A number of smaller linear features which have been identified to the west are interpreted as drainage ditches and presumably were associated with the pond located to the north of Somerfield Court and Somerfield Court Barn.

In addition, one feature dating to the Romano-British period was revealed at the north western corner of Area 1. Several sherds of Romano-British pottery were also discovered across the site however, all were residual.

The archaeological assessment has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives of the specification. The investigation has identified mainly agricultural activity comprising boundary and drainage ditches dating from 12th to 16th century focused within the central portion and to the south of the site. Although, Bronze Age, Mid / Late Iron Age and sparse Romano-British activity has been identified to the north, its density suggests rather a peripheral nature rather than settlement.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) for commissioning the archaeological excavation, in particular Duncan Hawkins. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Ben Found County Archaeologist for Kent County Council, who monitored the project for Folkestone and Hythe District Council and to Thomas Church of Taylor Wimpey for his cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Emilia Seredynska with an assistance of Alin Fuior, Aleksandra Bialobrzewska, Lance Lewis, Malinda Henderson, Finlay Wood and Albert Smith. This report was written by Emilia Seredynska and edited by Rob De'Athe. The project was managed by Rob De'Athe on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Sellindge Phase 2 Ashford Road, Sellindge, Kent

Post-excavation Assessment Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS) to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of three parcels of land equating to approximately 0.60ha located in Sellindge, Ashford Road, Kent, TN25 6GD. The excavation area is centred on NGR 610194 138140.
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises low rise residential housing and associated infrastructure and landscaping.
- 1.1.3 Following from a previous evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018a), three areas of archaeological activity were identified around Trenches 17, 29, 32, 33, 36 and 37. These areas were selected for further investigations (**Figure 1**). Area 1 measured 363m², Area 2 - 807m² and Area 3 - 4590m².
- 1.1.4 This excavation was a subsequent stage in a programme of archaeological works, which had included an archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018a) and a geophysical survey (Wessex Archaeology 2013a). Phase 1 of the proposed development was conducted in 2013 (Wessex Archaeology 2013b) which was followed by a subsequent excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2016). Further non-intrusive surveys comprise the initial Desk-Based Assessment conducted by CgMs Consulting Ltd (CgMs 2013).
- 1.1.5 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the excavation (Wessex Archaeology 2018b). The County Archaeologist for Kent County Council (KCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.6 The strip, map and sample excavation comprising three areas measured approximately 0.60ha was undertaken between 24th September 2018 to 15th November 2018.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the archaeological mitigation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the excavation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The excavation areas were located within agricultural and horticultural fields and enclosure between the A20 road (and properties fronting onto the A20) on the north and east. On the



south the site was partly bounded by the M20 and partly by the property boundaries of the Grade II listed Somerfield Court and Grade II listed Somerfield Barn Court. On the west the site was bounded by the properties Grove House and Rotherwood Farm.

- 1.3.2 The underlying geology was mapped as the Sandgate Formation comprising sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Locally this was overlain by Head deposits of clay and silt. On the south west of the site are deposits of the Hythe Formation comprising interbedded sandstone and limestone (British Geological Survey online viewer 2018).
- 1.3.3 The site rose from south east at around 62m AOD to a high point on the Ashford Road at 68m AOD before declining to the north west at 66m AOD. In general, there was a rise from north to south.
- 1.3.4 A number of field drains and other small water courses were fallen within the site. There was a substantial pond north of 'Somerfield Court' and 'Somerfield Court Barn', in the east of the site.

2 ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A full detailed description of the archaeological background to the site was presented in the DBA previously produced by CgMs Consulting Limited (CgMs 2013). A summary of this has been presented below.

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

Prehistoric period (970.000BC – AD43)

- 2.2.1 A Neolithic arrowhead was recorded from near Harringe Bridge. A large Bronze Age burial mound (Barrow) was recorded at Barrowhill. Though this was relatively remote from the study site, south of the M20 and Channel Tunnel Rail Link its existence indicated the former presence of a highly developed agricultural and ritual landscape in the late Prehistoric periods. Two Iron Age coins were recovered from the site during metal detecting.

Romano-British (AD43 - 410) and Anglo-Saxon (AD410 – 1066)

- 2.2.2 A single find of Roman material was recorded from the study area, a late Roman copper melon bead.
- 2.2.3 A copper alloy stirrup and a copper alloy weight dating to the Anglo-Saxon or early medieval period have been found through metal detecting within 500m of the site.

Medieval (AD1066 – 1500) and Post-medieval (AD1500 – 1800)

- 2.2.4 During the late medieval and early post medieval period, the study site was likely to have comprised of agricultural and horticultural land.
- 2.2.5 The earliest accurate map of the study site is Andrews, Dury and Herbert's map of 1769. Although slightly pictorial this shows the listed building Sommerfield Court of late seventeenth century origin, together with Sommerfield Court Barn to the south of the site. The majority of the site is indicated as horticultural or agricultural land at this time.

19th century (AD1800 – 1900) and Modern

- 2.2.6 The first edition 25" to 1mile Ordnance Survey map of 1871 shows the site in considerable detail. The entire site is shown as agricultural or horticultural land except for a tree lined

avenue and informal 'park' north of Somerfield Court and Sommerfield Court Barn. The site remains unchanged until 1990 when the M20 motorway had formed the southern boundary of the site and the drive to Somerfield Court and its associated Barn complex had become a substantial roadway. A number of listed buildings occur in close proximity (500m) to the site and share inter-visibility. However, no listed buildings fall within the site boundary, and no curtilage structures are identified. A number of field boundaries existing within the site are identifiable in the 1838 Tithe map. These all appear to be post enclosure.

2.3 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Geophysical Survey (2013)

- 2.3.1 A gradiometer survey in the Phase 1 area demonstrated the presence of anomalies of probable and possible archaeological interest within the survey area, along with regions of increased magnetic response and several modern services.
- 2.3.2 Two pit-like anomalies of probable archaeological interest and several pit-like anomalies of possible archaeological interest were identified across the survey area, although these appear clustered in places. A number of trends were also recorded of which the majority were likely to be land drains however, some may have had an archaeological potential.
- 2.3.3 A number of spreads of ferrous and increased magnetic response appeared to form linear patterns which ran parallel with existing field boundaries. Some of these spreads were interspersed with linear anomalies of probable and possible archaeology enhancing the likelihood of these anomalies functioning as former field boundaries. It is possible that some of these former field boundaries correspond with those recorded on historic mapping.

Archaeological Evaluation (2013)

- 2.3.4 Following a geophysical survey of the site, six (25m x 1.80m) trenches were targeted over anomalies of archaeological potential. At the request of the client a seventh trench (3.50m x 2.60m) was targeted over a surface scatter of stone rubble in the northeast corner of Field B.
- 2.3.5 Three of the excavated trenches revealed features of archaeological interest. In Trench 2, two intercutting medieval ditches were recorded, perpendicular to each other. An abundant number of finds was retrieved from the later ditch, consisting of pottery, roof tile, animal bone and various iron objects. Given the amount of domestic refuse it is suggested that there may have been a domestic structure nearby, for which the later ditch formed an enclosing boundary.
- 2.3.6 In Trench 7 the remains of a possible cobbled surface were exposed, comprising chalky limestone fragments. In Trench 3 an undated drainage ditch was recorded, containing chalky limestone fragments in the backfill, along with an undated burnt pit.

Phase 1 Archaeological Evaluation (2015)

- 2.3.7 Fifteen (25m x 1.80m) trenches were targeted over anomalies of archaeological potential previously identified during the 2013 geophysical survey; two trenches had to be cancelled due to the close proximity of services.
- 2.3.8 Within six of the excavated trenches archaeological features were identified. A number of large Romano-British ditches were recorded across the site. The majority of the ditches lay on a northeast to southwest alignment and had multiple re-cuts, suggesting the continuation of use and the re-establishing of boundaries throughout the Romano-British period. Two pits were also identified.



Phase 1 Strip, map and sample excavation (2016)

- 2.3.9 The 2015 evaluation identified an area of higher archaeological potential in the Phase 1 area; the excavation was designed to target these features for investigation.
- 2.3.10 The earliest feature on site was a single pit containing a placed deposit of an inverted bucket urn dating to the Middle Bronze Age. The majority of the remaining features on site dated to the Romano-British period and consisted of several ditches aligned northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast, which formed a series of broadly rectangular plots for agricultural purposes. The ditches provided evidence of several phases of clearing out and re-cutting, suggesting prolonged use of this area during the Roman period. The latest feature recorded during the excavation was a large; broadly north-south 19th century boundary ditch running through the centre of the site.

Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation (2018)

- 2.3.11 The Phase 2 evaluation comprised the excavation of 37 trial trenches measuring between 20m x 1.80m to 30m x 1.80m. The evaluation identified activity dating from the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period to the post-medieval period. Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British archaeological remains were concentrated in the middle and southeast areas of the site and included boundary ditches and shallow pits. During the medieval and post-medieval period a series of field boundaries and drainage ditches had been constructed within the site similar to those found during the Phase 1 archaeological works that suggest landscape organisation. Some residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were also found during the evaluation.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The aims of the excavation, as defined in the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a) and the *KCC Manual of specifications Part B: mitigation-strip, map and sample requirements*, were:
- To examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
 - To seek a better understanding of the resource;
 - To compile a lasting record of the resource; and
 - To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.2 Site specific objectives

- 3.2.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the research objectives of the excavation were:
- To determine the date, extent and character of landscape organisation on the site, its development from the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British to post-medieval periods, and whether it is a continuation of the landscape organisation identified in Phase 1;
 - To determine, as far as possible, the extent of the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British ditches and gullies recorded in Area 3 and to determine their use (agricultural or domestic?);



- To determine, the extent of the Romano-British pits identified in Trench 29 and their overall form/function;
- To assess the potential for further archaeological remains around Trench 17.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a), with reference to KCC archaeological strip, map and sample requirements. The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation areas were set out using GPS, in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.2 Where necessary, the surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features such as treethrow holes were also investigated.

4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used by Wessex Archaeology trained staff. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

Service location and other constraints

4.2.4 The client provided information regarding the presence of any below/above-ground services. There were known high voltage underground cables located to the south of Area 3 and an overhead power line crossing the site between Area 1 and 2. Exclusion zones were established, 15m for below ground and 10m for overhead, either side of these services.

Recording

4.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.6 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.



- 4.2.7 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

Survey

- 4.2.8 The real time kinematic (RTK) survey of all excavated areas and features was carried out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service. All survey data was recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2018b). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

- 4.3.2 All artefacts were retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances sufficient artefacts were only retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit. All artefacts from the evaluation were washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified.

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 Ben Found, County Archaeologist for KCC, monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the County Archaeologist for KCC.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULT

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological mitigation. Details of individually excavated contexts and features are retained in the site archive and a detailed tabulated version of these is provided in **Appendix 1** of this report.

- 5.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the overall location of the site and **Figures 2** and **3** show the phased archaeological results within the excavated areas. **Figures 4A-D** present selected section drawings. Selected photographs are provided in **Plates 1-21**.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A common stratigraphic sequence was observed within Areas and consisted of dark brownish grey heavily rooted silty clay plough soil approximately 0.30m in thickness overlying buried subsoil comprising a light greyish brown silty clay. The overburden sealed the natural geology consisting light greyish orange silty clay with flints inclusions. Natural geology was recorded approximately 0.45m below ground level (BGL).

5.3 Area 1

- 5.3.1 Area 1 (**Figure 2**) measuring 363m² was targeted around Trench 17 of the Phase 2 evaluation in order to assess the potential for further archaeological remains. The area

produced two of ditches, several discrete features and a spread containing an amount of pottery.

Prehistoric

- 5.3.2 A 5m+ long and 1.16m wide ditch terminus **4296** of Early Bronze Age origin was 0.21m deep and had a moderately sloping concave profile with a flat base. The linear feature was running on broadly north to south orientation at the north western corner of Area 1.
- 5.3.3 A southwest to northeast aligned linear feature **4288 (Plate 1)** was identified within the western part of Area 1. The ditch measured 10m+ long, 1.55m wide and 0.72m deep and had a V-shaped base with steep concave sides. A few sherds of Mid / Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from its two secondary fills.
- 5.3.4 An irregular pit **4276** with a flat base and steep straight sides and measuring 0.82m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.23m in depth was located next to the undated posthole **4274**. Mid/ Late Iron Age pottery were retrieved from its charcoal rich backfill.
- 5.3.5 A cluster of postholes and small pits was identified within the south eastern portion of Area 1 within approximately 5m distance of the evaluation Trench 17. A sub-circular in plan posthole **4272 (Plate 2)** with a flat base and straight vertical sides measured 0.26m in diameter and 0.18m in depth. A similar circular feature **4312** with steep straight sides and a U-shaped base measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.19m deep was recorded approximately 3m south of the posthole **4272**. Both postholes produced material dated to Prehistoric period.
- 5.3.6 Mid brownish grey silty clay irregular and shallow (0.13m thick) layer **4295** measured 10m x 3m containing an amount of pottery was revealed along the eastern edge of Area 1. The spread was interpreted to be Prehistoric in date and derived from either heavily truncated features (now destroyed) or a spread of dumped waste material.

Romano-British

- 5.3.7 A sub-circular pit **4291** was uncovered directly adjacent to the north western corner of Area 1. The Romano-British dated feature measuring 1.40m x 0.98m, 0.14m deep had a concave base and shallow concave sides.

Undated

- 5.3.8 A circular posthole **4298** measuring 0.30m in diameter and 0.56m in depth was recorded at the base of the ditch terminus **4296**. The feature characterised by a U-shaped base and vertical concave sides and not produced any artefacts.
- 5.3.9 Another sub-circular feature **4274** with a concave base and a moderately sloping concave profile measuring 0.48m x 0.40m with a depth of 0.13m was recorded circa 4m northeast of the feature **4312**. Due to the lack of finds the posthole **4274** remains undated.

5.4 Area 2

- 5.4.1 Area 2 (**Figure 2**) measuring 807m² was targeted around evaluation Trench 29 in which Late Iron Age / Early Romano-British features were identified in order to determine their extent and function.

Prehistoric

- 5.4.2 A ditch - Group **4318 (Plate 3)** was identified within the eastern portion of Area 2, this also was recorded during evaluation stage of work at the eastern end of Trench 29. The feature

was 20m+ long, approximately 2m wide and was on a northwest to southeast alignment turning towards the south. The ditch **4318** characterised by a concave base and moderately sloping concave sides, with a depth varied from 0.37m up to 0.70m. The ditch **4318** was cut by contemporary pit **4303** to the north and broadly in the middle by a post-medieval ditch – group **4319**. The feature was believed to form a part of boundary system from which Iron Age pottery was recovered.

- 5.4.3 A southwest to northeast aligned Mid/Late Iron Age ditch **4306** measured 13m+ long, 1.26m wide with a depth of 0.23m and had a U-shaped base with a concave shallow profile was identified to the west of Area 2.
- 5.4.4 An oval pit **4303** situated nearby the northern edge of Area 1 was cut into ditch – Group **4318**. This pit had a flat base and steep straight sides and measured 2.70m by 0.80m, 0.50m deep, pottery of Mid/ Late Iron Age date was recovered from the feature.
- 5.4.5 A sub-oval pit/ditch terminus **4310** was identified approximately 20m west of pit **4303** and directly adjacent to the northern side of the excavated area, measuring 1.12m+ in length and 0.88m in width the Mid/ Late Iron Age feature **4310** was 0.20m deep and had a concave base and profile.
- 5.4.6 A group of four discrete features of which two were excavated was identified within the southwestern part of Area 2. A circular feature **4193** having a concave base and steep concave sides measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.16m in depth. The posthole **4193** produced a number of pottery sherds dating to Mid/ Late Iron Age.
- 5.4.7 The other feature **4195 (Plate 4)** measuring 0.84m long, 0.72 wide with a depth of 0.36m was characterised by steep convex sides and a U-shaped base. The pit **4195** contained two deliberate dumped deposits comprised of a large amount of Mid/ Late Iron Age dated pottery.
- 5.4.8 Broadly in the centre of Area 2 a sub-circular feature **4191** was located. The pit measuring 0.28m in length, 0.49m in width and 0.20m in depth was characterised by a concave vertical sides and undulating base. Significant amount of Iron Age pottery indicated its origin however, three pieces of Romano-British pottery considered to be residual were recovered from the feature **4191**.

Post-medieval

- 5.4.9 A drainage ditch – Group **4319 (Plate 5)** of post-medieval date characterised by a V-shaped cobbled base and moderately sloping concave sides was identified across Area 2 on a northwest to southeast alignment. The feature **4319** measured 47m in length, average 0.80m in width and 0.25m in depth disturbing ditch **4306** at its western end.

Undated

- 5.4.10 Several discreet features were revealed across the southern portion of Area 2. A heavily truncated sub-oval pit **4168** situated less than 1m west of the ditch – Group **4318** measuring approximately 0.80m in diameter had a flat base and vertical slightly irregular sides. Very abraded pottery or briquetage retrieved from its 0.06m thick charcoal rich fill remained undated.
- 5.4.11 An undated feature **4314** was identified in close proximity to the southern edge of Area 2. The disturbed sub-oval pit had a flat base with a moderately sloping concave profile and measured 0.74m long, 0.38m wide with a depth of 0.13m

- 5.4.12 Another undated feature **4293**, sub-circular in plan with a concave profile, was located about 4m east of the pit **4314**. The dimensions of the posthole were: 0.49m x 0.40m, 0.07m deep.

5.5 Area 3

- 5.5.1 Area 3 (**Figure 3**) measuring 4590m² was located to the south of the site and targeted over the Trenches 32, 33, 36, 37 and partially 35 in order to determine the date, extent and character of landscape organisation within the site from the Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British to post-medieval periods.

Prehistoric

- 5.5.2 Pit **4286** characterised by a concave base and a shallow concave profile was cut into the centre of undated feature **4284**. Pit **4286** measuring 2.04m long, 1.10m wide and 0.23m deep was dated to Mid/ Late Iron Age by pottery recovered from its charcoal rich deposit.
- 5.5.3 A small sub-circular pit with a concave profile **4213** measuring 0.62m by 0.32m, 0.07m deep was cut into a west to east orientated boundary ditch – Group **4325**. Four pieces of Iron Age pottery were retrieved from the fill which were believed to be residual.

Medieval (11th – 14th century)

- 5.5.4 A sub-circular feature **4074 (Plate 6)** characterised by a U-shaped base and moderately sloping straight sides measuring 0.38m long, 0.34m wide and 0.20m deep was located approximately 2.50m northwest of an undated ditch terminus **4008**. The posthole **4074** contained a single fill, which included late 12th – early 14th century pottery.
- 5.5.5 A feature **4142** of 12th – 14th century provenance was located between two boundary ditches – Group **4326** and Group **4334**. The posthole **4142** was oval in shape with shallow concave sides and an undulating base measuring 0.52m in length, 0.32m in width and 0.10m in depth.
- 5.5.6 A cluster of seven varied in size pits was revealed broadly in the middle of Area 3. A circular pit **4018** measuring 0.95 in diameter and 0.11m in depth had a flat base and moderately sloping concave sides. The feature produced finds dated to the medieval period.
- 5.5.7 Approximately 2.50m southwest of above a pit **4046**, sub-oval in shape having a flat base and a straight vertical profile, was situated. The feature measured 0.73m by 0.60m with a depth of 0.31m and its single secondary fill contained artefactual finds of 12th – 14th century.
- 5.5.8 Another late 12th / 13th century sub-oval, 0.10m deep feature **4024 (Plate 7)** was located circa 2m southeast of the pit **4018**. It had a flat base and steep concave sides and measured 0.80m long and 0.62m wide.
- 5.5.9 A sub-circular pit **4016 (Plate 8)** characterised by a concave profile was uncovered less than 2m south of the feature **4046**. The feature **4016** measuring almost 0.80m in diameter, 0.24m deep comprised a single fill with a datable material placed the pit in the medieval period.
- 5.5.10 A 2.17m long, 1.15m wide and 0.30m deep sub-oval pit **4031** was situated along a southwest to northeast aligned ditch – Group **4334**. The feature **4031** had an undulating base with moderately sloping convex sides. Pottery of late 12th / 13th century date was recovered from the feature.



- 5.5.11 The most southern features of the pit cluster were features **4038** and **4020**. Pit **4038** of medieval origin measuring 0.86m long, 0.82m wide with a depth of 0.22 was characterised by a U-shaped base and moderately convex edges.
- 5.5.12 Approximately 16m towards the northeast of a late medieval pit **4059** a south to north aligned oval pit **4026 (Plate 9)** was excavated. The feature measuring 2.45m in length, 0.96m in width with a depth of 0.74m had a concave base and steep stepped sides. The pit **4026** consisted of dumped deposits of fire / domestic waste material including a substantial amount of pottery dated to early medieval (11th – early 13th century) period.
- 5.5.13 A smaller circular pit **4236** with a concave base and steep straight sides was cut into the pit **4234**. Measuring 1.41m in diameter and 0.63m in depth the pit **4236** comprised of three deliberately dumped deposits of fire waste which produced artefacts dated to late 12th – 14th century.
- 5.5.14 A 5m long portion of ditch **4153** was exposed within the north western part of the excavation area. The west to east aligned feature terminated to the west and had a flat base and a moderately sloping concave profile. This measured 0.60m wide, 0.10m deep and the single fill produced pottery dating to 12th – 14th century.
- 5.5.15 An irregular linear shaped ditch – Group **4325 (Plate 10)** was uncovered broadly in the middle of Area 3 running on west to east orientation. The ditch characterised by a flat base with shallow to moderately sloping sides and measured approximately 2.15m wide and 0.32m deep was interpreted to be a possible hedgerow of medieval date.
- 5.5.16 A linear feature – Group **4327 (Plate 11)** on a south southwest to north northeast alignment was uncovered alongside the eastern boundary of Area 3. The feature measuring 46m+ long, 2.20m wide with an average depth of 0.47m had a concave profile with shallow to steep sides. The ditch **4327** was cut into a wider linear feature **4048** running on the same orientation and truncated by two perpendicular boundary ditches – group **4320** and **4325** and forming square/ rectangular field division dated to the medieval period.
- 5.5.17 A linear shaped feature – Group **4328 (Plate 12)** running on north northeast to south southwest orientation measured 20m in length, 1.50m in width with a depth of 0.42m. The ditch characterised by a concave slightly undulating base and moderately sloping concave or straight sides was disturbed by a large pit **4178** to the north and terminated to the south. The feature **4328** was assumed to be a boundary ditch forming with other ditches medieval agricultural dividing system existing from 13th/ 14th to mid 16th century.
- 5.5.18 Approximately 2m west of the ditch – Group **4328** a curvilinear ditch – Group **4329 (Plate 10)** was revealed. The feature measuring 54m+ long and average 1.40m wide and 0.25 deep ran on northwest to southeast orientation and was characterised by a concave or flat base and moderately sloping to shallow concave sides. The ditch **4329** was disturbed by a pit **4175** to the north and cut by several ditches group – **4324**, **4325** and **4320**. The ditch appeared to be a part of a 12th – 14th century field boundary system.
- 5.5.19 A linear shaped ditch – Group **4330** running on northeast to southwest alignment and measuring 18m long, 1.30m wide and 0.40m deep was located within the southeastern portion of Area 3 and was identified during evaluation phase in Trench 37. The base of the feature varied from flat through concave to V-shaped and sides were concave of moderate slope. The feature was truncated by a perpendicular hedgerow – Group **4325** to the north and terminated to the south forming the agricultural site division of late 12th – early 14th century origin.

- 5.5.20 Circa 2m west of the ditch – Group **4330** a contemporary linear feature – Group **4331** (**Figure 4A**) on the same orientation was revealed. Ditch **4331** measuring 28m in length, 1.25m in width and approximately 0.30m in depth had a flat or concave base and moderately sloping concave sides. The ditch truncated two drainage ditches – Groups **4335**, **4336** and was disturbed by boundary ditches – Group **4325** to the north and group **4320** to the south. The ditch **4331** was a part of field dividing system.
- 5.5.21 A linear feature **4048** (**Plate 11**) measuring 19m long, 1.70m wide and 0.26m deep was recorded along the site eastern edge and was cut by a ditch – Group **4327**. The ditch had a flat base and shallow concave sides. Pottery recovered from its single fill dated the feature to late 12th / early 13th century.
- 5.5.22 A north to south aligned, 33m long linear feature – Group **4332** (**Plate 13**) was located to the east of the excavated area. The ditch had a flat base and a various profile from straight steep to shallow irregular sides and measured in width 0.72m with an approximate depth of 0.18m. The feature **4332** was disturbed by two boundary ditches – Groups **4320** and **4325** and by a drainage ditch – Group **4324** nearby terminus to the north.
- 5.5.23 A linear feature – Group **4333** on a southwest to northeast alignment measured 12m long, 0.63m wide and 0.15m deep was identified within the northern part of Area 3. The ditch was characterised by a flat base and steep sloping concave sides was truncated by a drainage ditch – Group **4324** and likely to be related to ditch – Group **4334** forming a possible entrance, however these are conspicuous as they are on a different alignment to all other ditches in the Area. The function of these remains unclear.
- 5.5.24 A linear feature – Group **4334** (**Plate 14, Figure 4B**) running across Area 3 on a southwest to northeast orientation measured 50m+ long, 1m wide and 0.20m deep and had a concave base with moderately sloping concave sides. The ditch was truncated by several later linear features and could be associated with a ditch Group **4333**.
- 5.5.25 A likely 12th – 14th century drainage ditch – Group **4335** measuring 10m in length with an average width 0.76m and depth 0.20m was seen on north to south alignment within the southeastern portion of Area 3 and had a various base with a moderately to shallow sloping concave profile. The linear was truncated by a west to east aligned boundary ditch – Group **4325** to the north and by a ditch – Group **4331** running on north to south orientation to the south.
- 5.5.26 Directly east of the ditch **4337** a ditch – Group **4338** was revealed running on south southwest to north northeast orientation had a concave base and steep to shallow sloping concave sides. The feature measuring 50m in length with an average width 1.65m wide and depth 0.36m and formed an external part of enclosure - field boundary system dated to 12th – 14th century.
- Late Medieval (15th – 16th century)*
- 5.5.27 Within a central portion of the excavated area surrounded by several pits a late medieval (late 15th – mid 16th century) very shallow (0.04m) circular posthole **4022** was revealed measuring 0.27m in diameter and having a flat base with moderate concave sides.
- 5.5.28 A large circular pit **4059** (**Figure 4B**) of diameter 2.29m and depth 0.42m was revealed to the southwest of Area 3 cutting into a drainage ditch – Group **4334**. The feature described by a concave base and moderately sloping concave sides contained three deliberate backfills containing pottery of mid 15th – mid 16th century.

- 5.5.29 A severely truncated pit **4175** measuring 2m in length, 1.60m in width and 0.30m in depth was identified to the northeast of Area 3. The feature was sub-oval in plan with a concave base and steep concave sides and contained two fills including a large amount of charcoal and oyster shells. Pottery retrieved from these determined its late medieval (15th / 16th century) origin.
- 5.5.30 The extensive, measuring 5m x 2.4m irregular shaped feature **4178 (Plate 16)** characterised by a concave base and moderately sloping concave sides was believed to be a late medieval rubbish pit. The feature **4178** was 0.45m deep and cut pit **4175**. The pit **4178** was filled with two deliberately dumped deposits of domestic refuse containing abundant pottery, oyster shells, animal bones and charcoal. A number of metal objects, such the copper buckle most popular between 1450-1650, were also recovered from the fills.
- 5.5.31 A ditch – Group **4320 (Plate 17)** consisted of two contemporary ditches forming a “T” in plan. The southern part was 57m long running on broadly east to west alignment and at western end turning in right angle towards the south. A 43m long ditch was perpendicularly linked with the southern part broadly in the middle of its length. The ditch characterised by a varied from U-shaped / concave to flat base and a moderately sloping concave profile modified to be shallower or steeper. The average width was 1.50m however, the east to west orientated part was wider than the south to north aligned part. The feature’s average depth was 0.47m reaching the deepest point of 1m with the shallowest at 0.28m. It is likely that the east-west length of this feature cuts or is cut by the north-south length but this could not be proven in the relationship slot excavated at the junction.
- 5.5.32 Group **4320** appeared to be a boundary ditch while the south to north orientated part created an internal divide for agricultural plots. The ditch – group **4320** seemed to be, together with other boundary ditches – Groups **4321** and **4322**, although dated to the mid 15th / mid 16th century several earlier sherds of pottery recovered from the feature and were considered to be residual in origin.
- 5.5.33 Linear feature – Group **4321 (Figure 4C)** on a southwest to northeast alignment was identified along the western edge of the excavation area. The ditch measuring 45m+ long with an average width 1.56m and a depth of 0.20m had a concave base and moderately sloping or shallow concave sides. The ditch **4321** had been recorded within Trench 35 during Phase 2 of the evaluation. The feature appeared to be a boundary ditch – or part of field system of late medieval date.
- 5.5.34 Ditch – Group **4322 (Plate 18)** was located at the northwest corner of Area 3 and consisted an east west aligned ditch measuring 29m in length which cut a north south aligned section of ditch **4052** which measured 12.50m long and extended beyond excavation limit to the north. The ditch **4322** characterised by a concave base with moderately to steep sloping concave profile measuring 2m in width and 0.50m in depth. The feature appeared to be a boundary ditch forming, together with ditches – Group **4321** and the northern arm of **4320**, a field system dated to late medieval period.
- 5.5.35 A 15th/ 16th century feature – Group **4323** measuring 50m in length on a southwest to northeast alignment was identified alongside the western boundary of excavation area parallel to ditch – Group **4321**. Ditch **4323** terminated to the south and to the north was truncated by a later boundary ditch - Group **4322**. The feature **4323** was characterised by with a concave base and a shallow concave profile measuring in average 1.20m wide with a depth of 0.24m.

- 5.5.36 A northwest to southeast orientated ditch – Group **4324 (Plate 19)** measured 41m long, average 0.75m wide, 0.22m deep and had a concave base (U-shaped at terminals) with concave sides of mostly concave to steep slope. The feature **4324** was identified within the northern portion of Area 3 and broadly in the middle the ditch was cut by a perpendicular T-shaped boundary ditch - group **4320**. The ditch – Group **4324** disturbed two perpendicular boundary ditches - Groups **4328** and **4329** and two drainage ditches - Groups **4332** and **4333** to the east. Its western terminus was cut into boundary ditch - Group **4338**. The ditch **4324** dated to 15th century appeared to be of a drainage function.

Post-medieval (15th-17th Century)

- 5.5.37 Feature **4164 (Plate 20)** was revealed to the north of Area 3 measuring approximately 15m long, 10m wide with a depth of 0.34m. The rectangular feature was characterised by a flat base and concave shallow sides and was interpreted to be remains of a structure possibly an animal shelter associated with an agricultural field system. It was filled with a dark greyish almost black deposit contained a large number of tiles, CBM and iron nails together with pottery of post-medieval date.
- 5.5.38 Very similar in nature was 0.24m thick layer **4128** recorded directly west of the feature **4164**. The deposit comprising of mid greyish brown silty clay including very common tiles and bricks with some pottery sherds and animal bones sealed the ditch – group **4322** and assumed to be a spread of material from the structure remains **4164** possibly caused by an agricultural activity.

Undated

- 5.5.39 Four isolated postholes were identified across Area 3. The northern most one situated directly east of a ditch – group **4333** was a circular posthole **4004** having a concave profile and measured 0.40m in diameter, 0.10m in depth. No dating evidence was found for this feature.
- 5.5.40 The undated pit **4020** had a convex base and shallow slightly irregular sides with dimensions 1.12m by 1m, 0.20m deep.
- 5.5.41 Intercutting pits **4284** and **4286 (Plate 21)** were also identified within the southwestern portion of the excavation area cut into a boundary ditch – group **4337**. The sub-circular in shape pit **4284** with moderate concave sides and a slightly undulating base measured 1.90m long, 1.20m wide and was 0.38m deep. It contained a single deliberate backfill which not produced any datable finds.
- 5.5.42 Ditch – Group **4337 (Plate 15)** was identified within the southwestern portion of the excavated area and also during evaluation phase within Trench 36. A ditch on a south southwest to north northeast orientation turning towards the northwest where it was truncated by a west to east aligned boundary ditch/hedgerow - Group **4325**. The feature **4337** measuring 17m long, 1.50m wide with a depth of 0.57m deep was characterised by a flattish concave base with moderately to steep sloping concave or convex sides. The ditch containing residual pottery dated to Iron Age and Romano-British periods.
- 5.5.43 Another couple of intercutting pits **4234** and **4236 (Figure 4D)** was revealed to the northwest of Area 3 in a corner forming by two perpendicular boundary ditches – Group **4322** and **4323**. A large sub-circular pit **4234** measuring 2.44m long and 2.30m wide and a depth – 0.95m had a steep concave edges and a concave base. Although, its single fill contained a large amount of charcoal and animal bones, no dating evidence was recovered from it.



- 5.5.44 Approximately 2m south of the hedgerow **4325** a parallel ditch – Group **4326** was identified. An undated curvilinear ditch **4326**, running on west to east alignment and measuring 25m+ long, approximately 0.82m wide and 0.24m deep had a concave base with moderately sloping concave sides. The ditch formed internal sub division of larger squared/ rectangular field plots.
- 5.5.45 A 3m long ditch terminus **4008** measuring 0.84m wide and 0.27m had a concave base and shallow concave sides and was revealed within the northern portion of Area 3. The linear feature was severely truncated by a drainage ditch – Group **4324** and no artefacts were recovered from its single secondary fill.
- 5.5.46 A relatively shallow and narrow linear feature – group **4336** measured 6.50m long, 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep was identified directly adjacent to the southern site boundary. The gully running on southwest to northeast orientation and was cut by a boundary ditch - group **4331** to the northeast. The gully **4336** had a concave base with moderately sloping concave sides. Presumably this undated feature formed a field drainage system.
- 5.5.47 A west to east aligned drainage ditch – group **4339** was identified within the southwestern portion of Area 3. Measuring 8m long, average 0.86m wide and 0.27m deep the feature was characterised by a U-shaped base slightly undulating with a steep concave profile. Its both terminals were truncated by ditch – group **4323** to the west and **4337** to the east however, the ditch **4339** remains undated due to the lack of artefacts recovered from the fill.

Tree throw

- 5.5.48 A sub-oval feature **4036** with an undulating base and stepped sides measuring 0.65m x 0.70m and 0.22m deep was located within a central part of the Area 3. Due to a mixed fill containing pottery ranging from prehistoric to Medieval the feature **4036** was considered to be a tree throw.
- 5.5.49 A similar feature **4200** but undated was situated at the eastern terminus of the ditch – group 4324 and measured 0.70m in length, 0.26m in width with a depth of 0.33m.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 An assemblage of moderate size was recovered, in which ceramics (pottery and ceramic building material) were predominant. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to post-medieval, although the chronological focus is on the medieval period.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and this information is held in the project archive; quantities by material type are given in **Table 1**.



Table 1 Quantities of artefacts by material type

Material	No	Wt
Pottery	1523	19,288
Ceramic Building Material	1027	40,477
Fired Clay	65	809
Clay Tobacco Pipe	5	16
Worked Flint	46	509
Burnt Flint	46	351
Slag	478	3582
Metal	155	-
Copper alloy	2	-
Iron	153	-
Worked Bone	1	-
Animal Bone	362	2836
Marine Shell	312	1881

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 1523 sherds, weighing 19,288g, and ranges in date from prehistoric to late medieval/ early post-medieval. In general, it survives in good condition, with hard-fired medieval wares showing low levels of surface and edge abrasion. Prehistoric wares, however, softer-fired and more friable, are in poorer condition, and many are heavily abraded. Mean sherd weight overall is 12.70g, which drops to 9.20g for prehistoric sherds, and rises to 13.40g for medieval/early post-medieval sherds (the Romano-British group is too small for meaningful comment).

The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context. For medieval and post-medieval wares, cross-reference has been made to the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) type series, with associated date ranges. The occurrence of identifiable vessel forms, and other diagnostic features, have also been noted. The recording level is consistent with the 'basic record', designed to rapidly characterise and quantify pottery assemblages according to nationally recommended guidelines (Prehistoric Ceramics research Group *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5). **Table 2** gives the breakdown of the assemblage by ware type.



Table 2 Pottery totals by ware type

Date	Ware	Fabric Code	Date range	No sherds	Wt (g)
PREHISTORIC	Beaker			21	61
	Flint-tempered ware			18	525
	Glauconitic sandy ware			25	106
	Grog/flint-tempered ware			53	516
	Grog-tempered ware			108	843
	Sandy ware			9	178
	Sandy/grog-tempered ware			16	97
	Sandy/shelly ware			6	28
	<i>Sub-total prehistoric</i>			256	2354
ROMAN	Oxidised ware			12	73
MEDIEVAL	Canterbury sandy ware	EM1	1050-1225	27	293
	Early medieval shelly ware	EM2	1075-1225	2	188
	Misc shelly-sandy ware	EM3A	850-1225	28	333
	Coarse sandy ware with shell	EM31	1100-1200	29	308
	?E Sussex flint/shell-tempered	EM32	1050-1225	56	1148
	Sandy ware with flint + shell	EM41	1050-1225	5	42
	Ashford-type shelly-sandy ware	EM.M5	1175-1300	73	555
	NW Kent sandy ware (mainly reduced)	M38A	1175-1350	18	161
	NW Kent sandy ware (reduced)	M38B	1175-1400	1	15
	Ashford/Wealden sandy + chalk/shell	M40A	1175-1400	198	1525
	Ashford/Wealden sandy + rare shell	M40B	1175-1400	103	767
	Ashford/Wealden fine ware	M40C	1250-1400	10	62
	Misc medieval sandy ware	M100	1200-1400	7	35
	Late medieval Tyler Hill	LM1	1375-1550	35	459
	Canterbury-type earthenware	LM2	1475-1550	1	8
	Wealden buff sandy ware	LM4	1450-1550	621	10138
	Raeren stoneware	LM9	1475-1550	10	153
	Martincamp flask	LM36	1475-1550	3	27
POST-MED	Jackfield ware		1800+	1	2
	Refined whiteware		1800+	2	5
	Post-medieval redware	PM1	1550-1775	23	589
	Frechen stoneware	PM5	1550-1700	2	48
	<i>Sub-total medieval/post-medieval</i>			1255	16861
	TOTAL			1523	19288

Prehistoric

- 6.2.2 The prehistoric assemblage totals 256 sherds (2354g). The earliest material comprises 21 sherds, all from **4296**, which have been identified as Beaker; they are in a grog-tempered fabric and carry impressed decoration, although the details have been obscured by surface abrasion. All 21 sherds are likely to belong to a single vessel, although only body sherds are present.
- 6.2.3 The remaining 235 sherds are broadly dated as late prehistoric. The range of ware types is given in **Table 2**, these contain various combinations of quartz, flint, shell and grog inclusions. These wares variously have a potential currency between the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age in the region (Morris 2006), but diagnostic sherds appear to indicate a focus in the Middle to Late Iron Age. Vessel forms include rounded and convex vessels with inturned or upright rims; bead-rimmed vessels (one with tooled decoration over the upper part, as well as vertical scoring on the lower part), and everted rim jars. The assemblage lacks the shouldered vessels characteristic of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age traditions of the region, but this does not rule out the possibility that there may be some material here that pre-dates the Middle Iron Age. There are similarities, for example, with the Middle Iron Age assemblages from Beechbrook Wood and Little Stock Farm on the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (*ibid*, figs 3.8).

Romano-British

- 6.2.4 Romano-British pottery is limited to 12 sherds, all in oxidised sandy fabrics. None of the sherds is diagnostic.

Medieval

- 6.2.5 The largest part of the assemblage (1227 sherds) is medieval, with a potential date range spanning the period from mid 9th century to mid 16th century (see **Table 2**), although the earliest ware type is unlikely to date earlier than the 12th century. Nearly all sherds could be identified using the CAT type series, although seven sherds have been classified under the code M100 (miscellaneous medieval sandy wares). The wares identified include Early Medieval (EM), Medieval (M) and Late Medieval (LM) types. There are elements of similarity with several sites in the southern sector of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link Stage 1 (Parsonage Farm, Little Stock Farm and Westenhanger (Mephram 2006).
- 6.2.6 Early medieval wares include a range of coarsewares containing varying quantities of flint and shell; there are some sandy wares of Canterbury-type (EM1) as well as possible East Sussex products (EM32), but broadly speaking all these wares were supplying jars with undeveloped rims (externally thickened), sometimes finger-impressed, with a probable date range of late 11th to late 12th, possibly early 13th century. These wares were found in contexts concentrated in Area 3.
- 6.2.7 By the late 12th century the predominance of the local Ashford/Wealden wares (EM.M5, M40A–C) was established – these wares are essentially sandy, but with varying frequencies (rare to sparse) of shell, and distinctions between them are not always easily to establish with any degree of confidence. These wares dominate the assemblage until the end of the 14th century. Vessel forms include jars with developed rims (flat-topped and squared), and glazed jugs, occasionally decorated (incised and applied motifs); there is also one bowl. There are no large medieval context groups, and this part of the assemblage is generally quite fragmentary.
- 6.2.8 The later medieval development of the Ashford/Wealden industry is represented by Wealden buff sandy ware (LM4); other late medieval wares are present only in very small

quantities. Wealden buff sandy ware was supplying, as the earlier Ashford/Wealden wares, jars with developed rims and jugs, mostly unglazed. There is one perforated strainer base, and one bung-hole spout (one lid-seated jar rim could be from this, or another bung-hole vessel). Again, much of the later medieval assemblage occurred in small, fragmentary groups, but one large group (412 sherds) was recovered from two intercutting pits (**4175** and **4178**) in Area 3. Nearly two-thirds of the total Wealden buff sandy ware (391 sherds) came from these two features. Other late medieval wares include a few sherds of Tyler Hill and Canterbury types (LM1, LM2), and also two imported types: Raeren stoneware (LM9) and Martincamp flasks (LM36), confirming a late 15th/early 16th century date for this group.

Post-medieval

There is very little material that post-dates the mid 16th century. There is a small group of glazed red earthenware (PM1), which could date anywhere from the mid 16th century onwards, and two sherds of Frechen stoneware (late 16th or 17th century). Other wares are much later: Jackfield ware and refined whiteware from the 19th/20th century.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1 A total of 1027 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 40,477g, was recovered from 40 contexts. Most are roofing tile fragments of medieval date. The vast majority (39kg) were recovered from Area 3, with a smaller quantity from Area 2. The assemblage derives from a structure, 15 ditches, three pits, two postholes and a levelling layer. Fragments from each context have been grouped according to fabric and form. Dimensions (thickness, and width where possible) and other salient features such as nail holes, have also been recorded to the project Access database. Samples of each fabric, all tiles with complete widths surviving, or other pieces of interest have been retained, however the bulk of the assemblage does not warrant long-term curation and has been discarded.

Table 3 Quantification of ceramic building material, by fabric and broad type

Fabric	Tile		Brick		Total	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
A	443	17277			443	17277
B	186	7776			186	7776
C	208	8244			208	8244
D	180	5878	3	842	183	6720
E			5	414	5	414
F	2	46			2	46
Total	1019	39221	8	1256	1027	40477

Fabric

6.3.2 The vast majority of tiles represent exploitation of a single clay source; however, variation was noted in the colour and hardness of the tiles. The fabric is very hard and contains a moderate quantity (10%) of voids, up to 2mm in size, sub-angular to angular in shape and poorly sorted, probably the result of the leaching out of calcareous inclusions, and sparse (7%) ferric inclusions, up to 2mm in size, sub-rounded to rounded in shape, in a very fine sandy clay matrix that had been highly fired. One surface is typically smoothed or wiped,

with a fine moulding sand present on the other surface. Colour variation was recorded using fabric codes (**Table 3**).

- 6.3.3 Fabric A varies from pink (7.5YR 7/4) to shades of pinkish red (2.5YR 6/4 and 6/6, light; 2.5YR 5/6 red). Fabric B is red in section (10YR 4/6) but often displays a reddish-brown colour (2.5YR 4/3) on the surfaces and has unoxidised margins. Fabric C has a light red core (2.5YR 6/8) with paler surfaces (7.5YR 6/6, reddish yellow). Fabric D is red (10YR 5/8). These variations in colour are likely to represent natural variation in the clay source and firing temperature. Fabric B is the most highly fired and the clay has fused. Fabrics C and D were probably fired at the lowest temperatures. These fabrics (A-D) were predominately utilised for peg tiles. A similar fabric was identified from Parsonage Farm (Betts and Smith 2006, PFM3/PFM4). Possible sources include the Naccolt kiln, Wye, Ashford, used for brick-making from the 11th century but also the manufacture of tiles (Kent HER number 04 SE 135).

Two fabrics represent different clay sources. Fabric E (5 fragments, 414g) is a hard, sandy fabric containing abundant (40%) quartz sand, fine to medium-grained with occasional coarse-sized grains, well sorted, and rare (2%) iron-rich sandstone, up to 2mm in size and sub-angular in shape. It was fired to a red colour (10YR 4/8) and used to manufacture bricks. Fabric F (two fragments, 46g) is a hard, rough fabric with common (25%) quartz, medium to coarse-grained, sub-rounded to sub-angular in shape, well sorted; sparse (7%) voids from leached calcareous inclusions, up to 1mm in size and round or platy; rare (1%) iron oxides, up to 1mm in size and rounded are also present. It was utilised for flat roofing tile.

Form and date

- 6.3.4 The assemblage is dominated by plain, flat fragments, most of which are likely to derive from peg tiles rather than nibbed or flanged tiles. No complete examples are present or could be reconstructed, but the width of four is measurable: each 150mm, and 10mm thick. Where discernible, the peg tiles have two holes to allow the tiles to be fixed with wooden pegs or iron nails (Keily 1998, 32). Generally, the holes appear to be square or rectangular on the upper surface through which they were punched but became rounder as they pieced the underside. The upper surface of the tiles appears to have been smoothed, probably with cloth, whilst the underside retains sanding from the former and workbench on which they were made. No purposeful marks, such as batch marks, or accidental impressions from animals, were noted. Peg tiles were in use in London from the 12th century and more widely from the middle of the 13th century, through to the post-medieval period. Conservatism in forming methods and style through the medieval and post-medieval periods makes it almost impossible to distinguish products of the different periods (Betts 1985, 535). The pottery assemblage is broadly of 12th to mid 16th century date, with little that post-dates the mid 16th century.
- 6.3.5 A fragment from a pan tile was recovered from ditch **4198**. This slightly curved piece retains part of the fixing nib on the sanded underside, the upper surface was smoothed. It had been made from the same fabric as the pan tiles and is likely to represent the products of a single clay source and workshop. Initially imported from the Continent from the mid 16th century, the of pan tiles became widespread in England from the 17th century onwards (McComish 2015, 40).
- 6.3.6 Eight fragments derived from curved tiles, but too little survived to ascertain if they are hip tiles or ridge tiles. They are slightly thicker than the peg tiles, 12-13mm.
- 6.3.7 Few brick fragments were recovered. They include a handmade 2-inch brick (98mm wide and 55mm thick; 776g) in a hard fire, dark red fabric with buff coloured marls and swirls,

from ditch **4319**. Its surfaces are purplish grey in colour and glassy, almost vitrified in some patches. The other brick fragments (seven pieces, 480g) are small and abraded, with surfaces damaged or completely eroded away. All are in fabrics D or E.

Discussion

6.3.8 Much of the ceramic building material derives from features in the northern half of Area 3, with the largest groups coming from agricultural structure **4164** (11.50kg), ditch **4323** (8.60kg), pit **4178** (5.50kg), pit **4175** (3.20kg) and levelling layer **4128** (2.40kg). Most of these are of broad medieval dating (12th to 16th century), however intercutting pits **4175** and **4178** have been more closely dated to the late 15th/early 16th century. Two sherds of late 16th or 17th century date were found amongst the layer within structure **4164**. The tiles are likely to derive from a relatively simple tiled roof, without a hipped structure. The similarity in the fabric of most of the assemblage suggests a single tilery supplied the tiles for this building. The lack of walling amongst the ceramic building material suggests other materials were utilised for the building. Alternatively, the tiles may have been brought to the site for use as hardcore.

6.4 Fired Clay

6.4.1 This material type consists largely of small, abraded fragments in soft-fired, relatively fine-textured clay with few macroscopically visible inclusions. This material is of uncertain date and origin; two contexts are dated as Iron Age on the basis of pottery and six are medieval; other contexts are undated. One larger clay fragment from subsoil **4302** has one flattish surface, as do a few other fragments from a ditch **4288**, but the significance of these is unknown; both these contexts were otherwise undated. Nineteen small, abraded fragments from pit **4168** (also undated) appear to have two surfaces, and may therefore be very abraded pottery or, more probably, briquetage (saltmaking equipment).

6.5 Clay Tobacco Pipes

6.5.1 Of the five fragments of clay pipe recovered, four comprise plain stems. The fifth is also a stem, from a spurred pipe dating to the 18th century or later (the bowl is missing). The spur carries a maker's mark in relief: W/B. The maker is unknown; there are three possible candidates from Canterbury, working in the 18th and 19th centuries (Oswald 1975, 175).

6.6 Worked Flint

6.6.1 Forty-five pieces of worked flint were recovered from 26 contexts as shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4 Breakdown of flint assemblage by type

Flint Types	No.	% of assemblage
Retouched tools:		
Scraper	4	8.89%
Miscellaneous retouch	4	8.89%
Retouched tools sub-total	8	17.78%
Debitage:		
Flakes (incl. broken)	28	62.23%
Blades (incl. broken)	4	8.89%
Debitage (angular shatter)	2	4.44%
Chips/microdebitage	3	6.66%
Debitage sub-total	37	82.22%
Total	45	100%

Distribution

- 6.6.2 The flint was evenly distributed across the site with no obvious concentration.

Chronology/technology

- 6.6.3 No chronologically indicative pieces were recovered; the only formally-retouched tool types were scrapers. Of these two of the four are end scrapers on flakes from fill **4223** of ditch **4221** and secondary fill **4261** of ditch **4260** that could be rather large Early Neolithic examples. This does not provide secure dating however.
- 6.6.4 There are also a number of blades and flakes that show blade removal scars, which suggests technology dating to either the Mesolithic or Early to Middle Neolithic.
- 6.6.5 The debitage provides some indications of technological skill. Platform edge preparation was evident in contexts **4002** (subsoil) and secondary fill **4117** of ditch **4116**, which may indicate an Early Neolithic date. There is also a 'slice' across the top of a long tubular nodule designed to remove a flaw prior to core reduction which shows precision skill from secondary fill **4311** of pit **4310**. A punctiform struck *flanc de nucleus* from fill **4223** of ditch **4221**, showing skilled core face control on a long almost exhausted core, indicates good knapping technique and finer working control over core faces; again, this would suggest an earlier date.
- 6.6.6 The number of skilfully retouched pieces is proportionately high given the small size of the assemblage, and it is evident that prehistoric activity was taking place within the area. Given the evident technological skill and blade elements it is likely that the assemblage was earlier prehistoric rather than later, and likely dates at least in part to the Early Neolithic.

6.7 Slag

- 6.7.1 A small quantity of slag was recovered (just over 3.50kg), deriving from nine contexts, mainly medieval. This includes some fuel ash slag (including the only piece from a prehistoric context), and some possible iron objects (heavily corroded and possibly consisting only of corrosion products). The latter were found in the largest group of slag (fills of pit **4236**, 3045g), which also contained at least four hearth bottom fragments. The slag itself represents small-scale iron smithing.

6.8 Metalwork

- 6.8.1 The metalwork includes objects of copper alloy (2) and iron (153). The iron in particular is in very poor condition, most objects covered in heavy corrosion. All objects have been X-rayed to aid identification, and to act as a basic record for objects which are likely to deteriorate further in condition, and/or for which retention for long-term curation is not recommended.
- 6.8.2 The copper alloy comprises a small, double-looped ('spectacle') buckle (Obj. No 55, pit **4178**), and a sheet fragment of unknown date and function (Obj. No 22, structure **4164**). The buckle is one of a very common and wide-ranging type which was most popular between c 1450–1650, and excavation finds are most common in the 16th and 17th centuries (Whitehead 1996, 52).
- 6.8.3 Amongst the ironwork, nails are the most commonly identifiable object (at least 61 examples). There are also two horseshoes (Obj. Nos 54, pit **4236**; 70, ditch **4325**), four further fragments (Obj. Nos 21, 62, 75, all structure **4164**), plus another possible fragment (pit **4236**); and a possible knife blade (Obj. No 51, ditch **4324**). Other objects comprise miscellaneous rod, bar, strip and sheet fragments.



6.9 Worked Bone

- 6.9.1 One worked bone object was recovered, from late medieval pit **4178** (Obj. No 48, pit **4178**). This is roughly cylindrical (length 53mm; diameter 9-10mm) with a narrower 'peg' extending from one end; this end is broken, and the other end is damaged, but it seems that at least part of the main body of the object has been hollowed out. The body is decorated by incised spiral lines, with two transverse lines around the end. The object is of uncertain function; possibilities include a peg of some kind, or perhaps a small implement handle.

6.10 Animal Bone

- 6.10.1 A total of 362 fragments (or 2.836kg) of animal bone came from features of Iron Age, medieval, post-medieval and modern date in Areas 2 and 3. Once conjoins are considered the total count falls to 196 fragments (**Table 5**).

Table 5 Animal bone: number of identified bones present (or NISP) by period

Species	Iron Age	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Total
cattle	1	35	9	1	46
sheep/goat	-	8	2	-	10
pig	-	4	3	-	7
red deer	-	1	-	-	1
rabbit	-	1	-	-	1
domestic fowl	-	2	-	-	2
Total identified	1	51	14	1	67
Total unidentifiable	1	103	25	-	129
Overall total	2	154	39	1	196

- 6.10.2 The bones are generally in good condition and have intact cortical surfaces, but a few show signs of physical weathering and these fragments are likely to be residual having been reworked and redeposited from earlier contexts. Gnaw marks are apparent on only 7% of fragments. The assemblage has not therefore been significantly biased by the bone chewing habit of scavenging dogs.
- 6.10.3 Two bone fragments came from Prehistoric pits **4191** and **4303** in Area 2. The small fragment from **4191** is burnt and unidentifiable, and the fragment from **4303** is a cattle tooth.
- 6.10.4 A total of 154 fragments of animal bone came from seven ditches (**4320**, **4321**, **4322**, **4324**, **4328**, **4329** and **4331**), three pits (**4175**, **4178** and **4286**) and layer **4128** in Area 3. Most (67%) fragments, and indeed most (78%) of the identified bones came from pits, particularly **4178**. The medieval assemblage includes bones from cattle (69% NISP), sheep/goat, pig, red deer, rabbit and domestic fowl.
- 6.10.5 The group of bones from medieval pit **4178** includes 21 cattle bones from at least two animals, a calf and an adult. The adult cattle bones include both cranial and post-cranial fragments, and the calf is represented by a tibia. The pit also includes bones from a lamb and skull fragments from two adult sheep, including a sawn horn core. Removal of the horn core from the frontal part of the skull indicates that this element came from horn-working. The other bones from this feature include the mandible from a male pig, a sawn piece of red deer antler, two bones from a domestic fowl, a rabbit tibia and vertebrae from a herring and flatfish, most probably plaice or flounder.



6.10.6 The post-medieval assemblage comprises just 39 fragments, 14 of which are identifiable to species. The bones came from ditch **4327** and structure **4164** in Area 3, and include cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones. A cattle tooth came from modern ditch **4327**.

6.11 Marine Shell

6.11.1 Marine shell consists entirely of oyster; shells and fragments were recovered from four contexts, but most came from two fills in one late medieval pit (**4178**). This group contained a mixture of right and left valves, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste. None of the shells in this pit, or in the other three contexts, are measurable (i.e. preserving original length/width).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The environmental assessment will follow as an addendum to this report.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Summary

8.1.1 The archaeological strip, map and sample excavation has identified remains of Prehistoric to post medieval date.

8.1.2 The earliest material is pottery of Bronze Age date from a ditch in Area 1 with some residual flint spread across the site.

8.1.3 The archaeological remains comprised of mainly medieval and late medieval field boundary and drainage ditches focused in the southern part of the site. (Area 3). A medieval pit cluster encompassed seven features was revealed within the central portion of Area 3. To the north of this area an feature interpreted as a post-medieval structure was revealed.

8.1.4 One pit of Romano-British origin was recorded at the northwest corner of Area 1. Several sherds of Romano-British pottery were also retrieved across the site however, all were residual. These suggest the site is located on beyond of the settlement recorded during 2016 excavation.

8.1.5 Few ditches and several discrete features which can be dated to Mid/ Late Iron Age were recorded to the north of the site though, low density implied a periphery of the settlement.

8.1.6 A few Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic flints were distributed across the site. Although, they were considered to be residual within features, their presence suggested earlier activity at the site.

8.2 Conclusion

8.2.1 The archaeological assessment has identified moderate activity predominantly of medieval date relating to agricultural activity. The presence of large ditches demonstrates an established field boundary system existed in 12th to 14th century with continuation to mid 15th – mid 16th century and likely to be related to 17th century Somerfield Court and Somerfield Court Barn. A number of smaller linear features identified to the south were interpreted as drainage ditches and presumably were associated with the pond located to the north of Somerfield Court and Somerfield Court Barn.

- 8.2.2 Although the previous investigations revealed evidence of the Roman occupation in Sellindge. Within this course of work single isolated feature dating to the Romano-British period was identified. These determined that the Romano-British field system which had been identified during excavation in the Phase 1 area located to the east of the current mitigation did not continue into the site (Wessex Archaeology 2016).
- 8.2.3 A few features dated to Mid/ Late Iron Age were identified to the north of the site however, density suggests rather a peripheral nature than an established settlement.
- 8.2.4 The gradiometer survey (Wessex Archaeology 2013a) demonstrated the presence of anomalies of an archaeological interest, along with areas of increased magnetic response. The excavation confirmed the presence of linear features detected during the geophysics survey. The boundary ditch **4322** located to the north of Area 3 correlated with the anomalies 4005 and 4006 forming a continuous northwest to southeast aligned field boundary. To the south of Area 3 a linear positive anomaly 4007 was identified which corresponded with the boundary ditch **4320**. Although, the gradiometer survey detected only a section of this ditch, the excavation revealed its continuation.
- 8.2.5 Several pits **4059**, **4026**, **4286** and **4286**, **4234** and **4236** were also associated with magnetic response areas. A post-medieval structure **4164** situated to the north of Area 3 was likely to be correlated with a spread of increased magnetic response 4004 recorded during the geophysics survey.
- 8.2.6 The archaeological mitigation within this phase of works identified, recorded and analysed remains that would have been disturbed by the development on land located in Sellindge, Ashford Road, Kent, TN25 6GD, centred on NGR 610194 138140. Three areas were investigated in order to further define and examine features identified within the 2018 evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2018a).
- 8.2.7 The excavation contributed to the understanding of the development of land use from the Mid/ Late Iron Age, with significant land management for agricultural purposes undertaken during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

9 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The significance of the results of the excavation warrants formal publication. It is proposed, following the analyses outlined above, the results will be published as an article in *Archaeologia Cantiana*, a peer reviewed county journal published by the Kent Archaeological Society.
- 9.1.2 The article will include a brief introduction summarising the project background, its aims and objectives, a description of the sequence of archaeological activity and relevant specialist findings, accompanied by appropriate illustrations and tables. The overall significance of the excavation results will be discussed within their local and regional contexts.
- 9.1.3 It is anticipated that a draft publication report will be prepared, checked and submitted to *Archaeologia Cantiana* within 12 months (depending on the availability of specialists) of the submission and acceptance of this report.



10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

10.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone. In the absence of any museum in the area actively collecting archaeological archives, no final repository for the project archive has yet been identified. The archive will continue to be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology until such time as the situation is resolved. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

10.2 Preparation of the archive

10.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the accepting museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

10.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **209210**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 06 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 02 files/document cases of paper records and A4/A3 graphics

10.3 Selection policy

10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and is fully documented in the project archive.

10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.



11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

- 11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
- 11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

11.2 Third party data copyright

- 11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Context data

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
4001	Layer	Topsoil	
Dark brownish grey. Silty clay. Heavily rooted. Depth: 0.00-0.30m.			
4002	Layer	Subsoil	
Light greyish brown. Silty clay. Depth: 0.30-0.45m.			
4003	Layer	Natural	
Light greyish orange. Silty clay with flints inclusions. Depth: 0.45m+.			
4004	Cut	Posthole	4005
Circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.40m. Depth: 0.10m.			
4005	Fill	Secondary fill	4004
Light greenish grey loamy sand.			
4006	Cut	Ditch	4007
Linear ditch with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >14.00m. Width: 0.45m. Depth: 0.09m.			
4007	Fill	Secondary fill	4006
Light yellowish grey loamy sand. Archaeological components: Pottery.			
4008	Cut	Ditch terminal	4009
Linear ditch terminal with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 3.00m. Width: 0.84m. Depth: 0.27m.			
4009	Fill	Secondary fill	4008
Mid brownish grey silty clay with 2% medium and large stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal.			
4010	Cut	Ditch	4011
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 40.00m. Width: 0.90m. Depth: 0.27m.			
4011	Fill	Secondary fill	4010
Mid brownish grey silty clay with 5% small angular flints, 2% pebbles inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, tiles, rare charcoal.			
4012	Cut	Ditch	4013
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.30m. Depth: 0.25m.			
4013	Fill	Secondary fill	4012
Light brownish grey silty sand with rare stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Flint.			
4014	Cut	Ditch	4015
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.10m. Depth: 0.25m.			
4015	Fill	Secondary fill	4014
Light brownish grey silt with rare stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, slug, flint, nails.			
4016	Cut	Pit	4017
Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.78m. Width: 0.75m. Depth: 0.24m.			
4017	Fill	Secondary fill	4016
Light brownish grey silty clay with 2% small and medium flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal, pottery.			
4018	Cut	Pit	4019
Circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Diameter: 0.95m. Depth: 0.11m.			
4019	Fill	Secondary fill	4018
Light greyish brown loamy sand with sparse subrounded flint 0.02-0.03m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, charcoal.			
4020	Cut	Pit	4021
Sub-oval pit with shallow, irregular sides and a convex base. Length: 1.12m. Width: 1.00m. Depth: 0.20m.			
4021	Fill	Secondary fill	4020
Mid greyish orange with blue hue sandy loam with <1% flint, pebble, manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: <1% charcoal.			
4022	Cut	Posthole	4023
Circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Diameter: 0.27m. Depth: 0.04m.			
4023	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4022
Mid blackish brown loamy sand. Archaeological components: Charcoal, pottery.			
4024	Cut	Pit	4025
Sub-oval pit with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.80m. Width: 0.62m. Depth: 0.10m.			
4025	Fill	Secondary fill	4024
Mid orangey grey sandy silt loam with ≤ 1% flint, pebble inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.			
4026	Cut	Pit	4027, 4028, 4029, 4030
Oval pit with steep, stepped sides and a concave base. Length: 2.45m. Width: 0.96m. Depth: 0.74m.			
4027	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4026
Dark blackish brown sandy loam with common hardened clay 0.03 - 0.10 inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal.			
4028	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4026



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
			Very dark blackish brown sandy loam with moderate hardened clay 0.01- 0.03 inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4029	Fill	Primary fill	4026 Mid yellowish brown sandy loam.
4030	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4026 Mid blackish brown sandy loam with sparse hardened clay 0.01 - 0.03 inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4031	Cut	Pit	4032, 4033 Sub-oval pit with moderate, convex sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 2.17m. Width: 1.15m. Depth: 0.30m.
4032	Fill	Primary fill	4031 Mid greyish brown with blue hue sandy silt loam with >1% flint small inclusions.
4033	Fill	Secondary fill	4031 Mid greyish brown silty clay with <1%small flint, large flint, manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, worked flint.
4034	Cut	Ditch	4035 Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >6.00m. Width: 0.32m. Depth: 0.08m.
4035	Fill	Secondary fill	4034 Dark yellowish brown sandy loam with rare flint inclusions 0.01 - 0.02m inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare flecks of charcoal.
4036	Cut	Tree Throw	4037 Sub-oval tree throw with moderate, stepped sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >0.65m. Width: 0.70m. Depth: 0.22m.
4037	Fill	Secondary fill	4036 Mid orangey grey sandy clay loam with ≤1% small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4038	Cut	Pit	4039 Sub-oval pit with moderate, convex sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 0.86m. Width: 0.82m. Depth: 0.22m.
4039	Fill	Secondary fill	4038 Light orangey grey sandy clay loam with occasional flint inclusions, chalk and large pebbles inclusions. Archaeological components: ≤ 1% charcoal, pottery.
4040	Cut	Ditch	4041 Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >35.00m. Width: 0.80m. Depth: 0.23m.
4041	Fill	Secondary fill	4040 Mid greyish brown sandy loam with common flint 0.02-0.05 inclusions.
4042	Cut	Ditch terminal	4043 Linear ditch terminal with moderate, convex sides and a concave base. Length: >15.00m. Width: 1.46m. Depth: 0.44m.
4043	Fill	Secondary fill	4042 Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small sub angular stones and medium size sub rounded flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, burnt clay, charcoal.
4044	Cut	Ditch	4045 Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 30.00m. Width: 0.89m. Depth: 0.23m.
4045	Fill	Secondary fill	4044 Light greyish brown sandy loam with rare flint inclusions 0.01-0.03m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4046	Cut	Pit	4047 Sub-oval pit with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.73m. Width: 0.60m. Depth: 0.31m.
4047	Fill	Secondary fill	4046 Mid orangey brown silty clay with rare large and small flint inclusions, small stones and manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Metal object & fragments of same, ≤ 1% charcoal, pottery.
4048	Cut	Ditch	4049 Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >19.00m. Width: 1.70m. Depth: 0.26m.
4049	Fill	Secondary fill	4048 Light greyish brown sandy loam with rare flint inclusions 0.01 - 0.04m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4050	Cut	Ditch	4051 Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >40.00m. Width: 1.45m. Depth: 0.66m.
4051	Fill	Secondary fill	4050 Mid greyish brown sandy loam with common flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, animal bone.
4052	Cut	Ditch	4053, 4054, 4055, 4056 Linear ditch with moderate, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: 10.00m. Width: 2.20m. Depth: 0.65m.
4053	Fill	Primary fill	4052 Light greyish orange silty clay with rare small manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Occasional pottery.
4054	Fill	Secondary fill	4052 Mid brownish grey silty clay with sparse small manganese inclusions, rare small rounded pebbles inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse pottery, moderate small charcoal flecks.
4055	Fill	Primary fill	4052



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
			Light greyish orange silty clay with rare manganese inclusions, rare small rounded pebbles inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4056	Fill	Secondary fill	4052 Dark brownish grey silty clay with rare medium sized subangular flints and stones, common small manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, CBM, animal bone.
4057	Cut	Ditch	4058 Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >7.00m. Width: 0.75m. Depth: 0.42m.
4058	Fill	Secondary fill	4057 Mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare flint stones inclusions.
4059	Cut	Pit	4060, 4061, 4062 Circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 2.29m. Depth: 0.42m.
4060	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4059 Dark greyish brown silty clay. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal, rare fired clay.
4061	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4059 Dark blackish brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flint stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Common charcoal, common fired clay.
4062	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4059 Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flint stone inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal and fired clay, pottery.
4063	Cut	Ditch	4064, 4065, 4066 Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 2.34m. Depth: 0.82m.
4064	Fill	Secondary fill	4063 Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pottery.
4065	Fill	Secondary fill	4063 Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions.
4066	Fill	Tertiary fill	4062 Light greyish brown silty clay. Archaeological components: Iron object, pottery, CBM.
4067	Cut	Ditch	4068 Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a v-shaped base. Length: 18.00m. Width: 1.16m. Depth: 0.42m.
4068	Fill	Secondary fill	4067 Light yellowish brown sandy loam with rare flint inclusions 0.01-0.02m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4069	Cut	Ditch	4070 Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >57.00m. Width: 2.50m. Depth: 0.42m.
4070	Fill	Secondary fill	4069 Mid greyish brown sandy loam with common flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4071	Cut	Ditch	4072, 4073 Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 0.40m. Depth: 0.29m.
4072	Fill	Secondary fill	4071 Mid grey brown silty clay.
4073	Fill	Secondary fill	4071 Light greyish brown silty clay.
4074	Cut	Posthole	4075 Sub-circular posthole with moderate, straight sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 0.38m. Width: 0.34m. Depth: 0.20m.
4075	Fill	Secondary fill	4074 Mid orangey brown silty clay with <1% stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4076	Cut	Ditch	4077 Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.44m. Depth: 0.26m.
4077	Fill	Secondary fill	4076 Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate medium to large sand stone. rare small sub-angular flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Animal bone.
4078	Cut	Ditch	4079 Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >3.00m. Width: 0.44m. Depth: 0.16m.
4079	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4078 Light greyish brown silty clay with rare subangular flint stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal, sparse fired clay, rare pottery.
4080	Cut	Ditch	4081, 4082, 4083, 4084 Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 20.00m. Width: 1.90m. Depth: 0.43m.
4081	Fill	Primary fill	4080 Mid reddish yellow silty clay with rare fine subrounded flints and chalk inclusions.
4082	Fill	Primary fill	4080 Mid reddish yellow silty clay with rare fine subrounded flints and chalk inclusions.
4083	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4080 Dark blackish grey silty clay with rare, fine-medium subrounded and subangular flints and chalk inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, charcoal, fired clay.



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
4084	Fill	Secondary fill	4080
Mid yellowish grey silty clay with rare fine -medium subrounded flints and chalk inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, animal bone, charcoal.			
4085	Cut	Ditch	4086, 4087
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >45.00m. Width: 1.00m. Depth: 0.32m.			
4086	Fill	Primary fill	4085
Mid reddish grey silty clay. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal.			
4087	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4085
Light bluish grey silty clay. Archaeological components: Sparse pottery, sparse charcoal.			
4088	Cut	Ditch	4089
Linear ditch with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >7.00m. Width: 0.93m. Depth: 0.18m.			
4089	Fill	Secondary fill	4088
Light bluish grey silty clay with <1% manganese, large flint and pebble inclusions.			
4090	Cut	Ditch	4091
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >55.00m. Width: 1.34m. Depth: 0.23m.			
4091	Fill	Secondary fill	4090
Mid greyish brown sandy loam with rare flint inclusions 0.01-0.03m and rare chalk lumps 0.02-0.2m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, animal bone.			
4092	Cut	Ditch	4093
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 10.00m. Width: 0.76m. Depth: 0.15m.			
4093	Fill	Secondary fill	4092
Mid yellowish brown sandy loam. Archaeological components: Pottery.			
4094	Cut	Ditch	4095
Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >46.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth: 0.29m.			
4095	Fill	Secondary fill	4094
Dark blackish grey silty clay with rare flint stones and large sandstone rocks inclusions.			
4096	Cut	Ditch	4097
Curvilinear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.00m. Depth: 0.28m.			
4097	Fill	Secondary fill	4096
Mid reddish grey silty clay with occasional small manganese flecks, rare small sub angular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks and pottery.			
4098	Cut	Ditch	4099
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.80m.			
4099	Fill	Secondary fill	4098
Mid greyish brown silty clay.			
4100	Cut	Ditch	4101
Linear ditch with moderate, stepped sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 8.00m. Width: 0.94m. Depth: 0.31m.			
4101	Fill	Secondary fill	4100
Mid orangey grey silty clay with ≤1% flint inclusions.			
4102	Cut	Ditch	4103, 4104, 4105
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >6.50m. Width: 1.50m. Depth: 0.84m.			
4103	Fill	Secondary fill	4102
Mid reddish yellow silty clay with rare sub-angular flint, rare sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal flecks.			
4104	Fill	Secondary fill	4102
Pale greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal flecks.			
4105	Fill	Secondary fill	4102
Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare subangular flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal flecks.			
4106	Cut	Ditch	4107
Curvilinear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: >65.00m. Width: 2.40m. Depth: 0.84m.			
4107	Fill	Secondary fill	4106
Light greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks.			
4108	Cut	Ditch	4109
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth: 0.32m.			
4109	Fill	Secondary fill	4108
Pale yellowish grey silty clay with rare small sub angular flints inclusions.			
4110	Cut	Ditch	n/a
Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >6.00m. Width: >2.00m. Depth: 0.32m.			
4111	Fill	Secondary fill	4110
Mottled greyish yellow silty sandy clay. Archaeological components: Pottery.			
4112	Cut	Ditch	4113
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >50.00m. Width: 1.37m. Depth: 0.32m.			
4113	Fill	Secondary fill	4112



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
			Mid reddish grey silty clay with rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints well dispersed throughout inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks, rare CBM flecks.
4114	Cut	Ditch	4115
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >26.00m. Width: 1.57m. Depth: 0.24m.
4115	Fill	Secondary fill	4114
			Mid greyish brown silty loam. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4116	Cut	Ditch	4117
			Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >70.00m. Width: 2.20m. Depth: 0.19m.
4117	Fill	Secondary fill	4116
			Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare flint stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse tile, sparse pottery, rare charcoal and fired clay, occasional flint.
4118	Cut	Ditch	4119, 4120
			Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >64.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth: 0.45m.
4119	Fill	Secondary fill	4118
			Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint, rare large sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare animal bone, pottery, occasional fired clay.
4120	Fill	Secondary fill	4118
			Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small sandstone and flint inclusions.
4121	Cut	Ditch	4122
			Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >44.00m. Width: 2.80m. Depth: 0.45m.
4122	Fill	Secondary fill	4121
			Light greyish brown silty clay with rare small sandstone and flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4123	Cut	Ditch terminal	4124
			Linear ditch terminal with steep, straight sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >35.00m. Width: 0.70m. Depth: 0.13m.
4124	Fill	Secondary fill	4123
			Mid brownish orange silty clay with ≤1% large stone and flint 1% small flint, manganese inclusions.
4125	Cut	Ditch	4126, 4127
			Curvilinear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 19.00m. Width: 1.75m. Depth: 0.43m.
4126	Fill	Secondary fill	4125
			Light brownish grey silty clay with rare fine subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal.
4127	Fill	Secondary fill	4125
			Mid greyish black silty clay with rare fine subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal, pottery, CBM, animal bone.
4128	Layer	Made ground	n/a
			Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare fine, subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Tile /CBM, pottery, animal bone, charcoal.
4129	Cut	Ditch	4130
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.24m. Depth: 0.35m.
4130	Fill	Secondary fill	4129
			Mid greyish yellow silty clay with occasional manganese flecks well dispersed throughout inclusions. Archaeological components: Occasional small charcoal flecks well dispersed throughout, occasional pottery.
4131	Cut	Ditch	4132
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 0.80m. Depth: 0.35m.
4132	Fill	Secondary fill	4131
			Pale yellowish grey silty clay with occasional manganese inclusions.
4133	Cut	Ditch	4134
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >30.00m. Width: 1.50m. Depth: 0.35m.
4134	Fill	Secondary fill	4133
			Dark brownish grey silty clay with common manganese flecks throughout inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, CBM.
4135	Unexcavated	VOIDED	n/a
4136	Cut	Ditch	4137
			Linear ditch with shallow, straight sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >5.00m. Width: 1.06m. Depth: 0.11m.
4137	Fill	Secondary fill	4136
			Mid greyish brown mottled with yellowish red silty clay with rare small flint inclusions.
4138	Cut	Ditch	4139, 4140, 4141
			Linear ditch with moderate, stepped sides and a flat base. Length: >40.00m. Width: 1.48m. Depth: 0.33m.
4139	Fill	Secondary fill	4138
			Light orangey grey silty clay. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks, sparse pottery.
4140	Fill	Primary fill	4138
			Light greyish orange silty clay with rare small angular flints inclusions.
4141	Fill	Secondary fill	4138



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
			Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare medium sized subangular stones, common small manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse small charcoal flecks, very common pottery, iron nail, CBM.
4142	Cut	Posthole	4143
			Oval posthole with shallow, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 0.52m. Width: 0.32m. Depth: 0.10m.
4143	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4142
			Mid greyish brown silty clay. Archaeological components: Pottery, rare charcoal flecks.
4144	Cut	Ditch	4145
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >27.00m. Width: 1.20m. Depth: 0.38m.
4145	Fill	Secondary fill	4144
			Mid yellowish brown silty loam with rare charcoal flecks inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4146	Cut	Ditch	4147
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >30.00m. Width: 2.84m. Depth: 0.38m.
4147	Fill	Secondary fill	4146
			Mid greyish brown silty loam with rare charcoal flecks, common flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4148	Cut	Ditch	4149, 4150
			Linear ditch with steep, convex sides and a v-shaped base. Length: 19.00m. Width: 2.24m. Depth: 0.58m.
4149	Fill	Primary fill	4148
			Light yellowish grey silty clay with rare fine subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal, CBM, pottery.
4150	Fill	Secondary fill	4148
			Mid blackish grey silty clay with rare fine subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal, CBM.
4151	Cut	Ditch	4152
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >40.00m. Width: 2.34m. Depth: 0.42m.
4152	Fill	Secondary fill	4151
			Mid greyish brown sandy loam with common flint inclusions 0.01-0.07m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, animal bone, iron object.
4153	Cut	Ditch terminal	4154
			Linear ditch terminal with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >5.00m. Width: 0.60m. Depth: 0.10m.
4154	Fill	Secondary fill	4153
			Dark orangey brown silty clay with <1% small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4155	Cut	Ditch	4156
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >6.50m. Width: 0.30m. Depth: 0.27m.
4156	Fill	Secondary fill	4155
			Mid yellowish brown sandy loam.
4157	Cut	Ditch	4158
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >26.00m. Width: 1.04m. Depth: 0.27m.
4158	Fill	Secondary fill	4157
			Mid greyish brown silty loam with rare flint inclusions 0.01-0.04m, common stone inclusions 0.05-0.15m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, animal bone, rare flecks of charcoal.
4159	Cut	Ditch terminal	4160
			Linear ditch terminal with moderate, irregular sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >8.00m. Width: 0.72m. Depth: 0.24m.
4160	Fill	Secondary fill	4159
			Mid greyish brown silty clay with < 1% large flint inclusions.
4161	Cut	Ditch	4162, 4163
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 30.00m. Width: >2.30m. Depth: 0.50m.
4162	Fill	Secondary fill	4161
			Mid greenish grey sandy clay with sparse large sub-angular sandstone, rare small sub-angular flint stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Moderate oyster shells, rare charcoal flecks.
4163	Fill	Secondary fill	4161
			Light greyish brown sandy clay with one large subangular sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks.
4164	Cut	Structure	4165
			Irregular structure with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 14.70m. Depth: 0.34m.
4165	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4164
			Dark greyish black sandy clay with common large sub-angular sandstones, rare sub-angular flint stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Common tile, rare animal bone, rare charcoal flecks, sparse metal nails.
4166	Cut	Tree Throw	4167
			Sub-oval tree throw with moderate, straight sides and a v-shaped base. Diameter: 0.20m. Depth: 0.24m.
4167	Fill	Primary fill	4166
			Light grey with orange hue sandy silt loam.
4168	Cut	Pit	4169
			Sub-circular pit with vertical, irregular sides and a flat base. Length: 0.84m. Width: 0.82m. Depth: 0.06m.
4169	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4168



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
			Dark greyish brown with orange silty clay with moderate flint components inclusions. Archaeological components: Common charcoal inclusions.
4170	Cut	Ditch	4171
			Curvilinear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >70.00m. Width: 1.00m. Depth: 0.45m.
4171	Fill	Secondary fill	4170
			Light yellowish brown silty clay with sparse small subangular flints, rare mid-sized subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, worked flint.
4172	Cut	Ditch	4173, 4174
			Linear ditch with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 20.00m. Width: 1.66m. Depth: 0.45m.
4173	Fill	Secondary fill	4172
			Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with sparse small to medium sized subangular flints, common manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, worked flints, animal bone, charcoal flecks.
4174	Fill	Secondary fill	4172
			Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small to medium sized subangular flints, sparse manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Common charcoal flecks - poorly sorted, pottery.
4175	Cut	Pit	4176, 4177
			Sub-oval pit with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00m. Width: 1.60m. Depth: 0.30m.
4176	Fill	Primary fill	4175
			Light greyish orange silty clay. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks, iron nail, pottery.
4177	Fill	Secondary fill	4175
			Dark brownish grey silty clay with common small to medium sized subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, CBM, charcoal flecks, animal bone, metal objects, oyster shells.
4178	Cut	Pit	4179, 4180
			Sub-oval pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >5.00m. Width: >2.40m. Depth: 0.45m.
4179	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4178
			Dark brownish grey silty clay loam with very common mid and large sized iron stones and subangular flints, rare manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, oyster shells, metal objects, CBM, animal bone.
4180	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4178
			Dark brownish grey silty clay with sparse small rounded pebbles and subangular flints, small manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, oyster shells, metal objects, CBM, animal bone.
4181	Cut	Ditch	4182
			Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >5.00m. Width: 1.80m. Depth: 0.24m.
4182	Fill	Secondary fill	4181
			Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks.
4183	Cut	Ditch	4184
			Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >49.00m. Width: 1.50m. Depth: 0.24m.
4184	Fill	Secondary fill	4183
			Mid greyish green brown silty clay with moderate medium to large sandstones, rare small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: CBM, pottery.
4185	Cut	Ditch	4186, 4187
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >11.00m. Width: 1.80m. Depth: 0.40m.
4186	Fill	Primary fill	4185
			Mid yellowish grey silty clay.
4187	Fill	Secondary fill	4185
			Mid brownish grey silty clay with common flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4188	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4189
			Mid brownish grey silty clay with abundant sub-rounded stones (vary sized) inclusions. Archaeological components: CBM.
4189	Cut	Ditch	4188, 4190
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >48.00m. Width: 1.16m. Depth: 0.40m.
4190	Fill	Secondary fill	4189
			Might greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.01-0.05m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, clay pipe, iron nail, shell.
4191	Cut	Pit	4192
			Sub-circular pit with vertical, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 0.58m. Width: 0.49m. Depth: 0.20m.
4192	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4191
			Mid greyish brown silty clay loam with moderate flint nodules inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal, common pottery, animal bones.
4193	Cut	Posthole	4194
			Circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Diameter: 0.36m. Depth: 0.16m.
4194	Fill	Secondary fill	4193
			Light brownish grey silty clay with occasionally small subangular flints, sparse manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.
4195	Cut	Pit	4196, 4197
			Sub-circular pit with steep, convex sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 0.84m. Width: 0.72m. Depth: 0.36m.



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
4196	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4195
Light yellowish grey sandy clay with occasional mid-sized subangular flints, very rare manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Very common pottery.			
4197	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4195
Dark brownish grey silty clay with common small manganese inclusions, occasional small subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Very common pottery.			
4198	Cut	Ditch	4199
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >40.00m. Width: 0.74m. Depth: 0.20m.			
4199	Fill	Secondary fill	4198
Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions 0.01-0.03m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, clay pipe, burnt stone, rare flecks of charcoal.			
4200	Cut	Tree Throw	4201
Sub-oval tree throw with steep, straight sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 0.70m. Width: >0.26m. Depth: 0.33m.			
4201	Fill	Primary fill	4200
Light grey with orange hue sandy silt with <1% flint inclusions.			
4202	Cut	Ditch terminal	4203
Linear ditch terminal with moderate, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 40.00m. Width: 0.40m. Depth: 0.33m.			
4203	Fill	Secondary fill	4202
Mid brownish grey silty clay with <1% flint inclusions. Archaeological components: CBM, iron object.			
4204	Unexcavated	VOIDED	n/a
4205	Unexcavated	VOIDED	n/a
4206	Cut	Ditch	4207, 4208
Linear ditch with moderate, convex sides and a flat base. Length: >30.00m. Width: 0.96m. Depth: 0.56m.			
4207	Fill	Secondary fill	4206
Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare mid-sized subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks.			
4208	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4206
Dark brownish grey almost black sandy clay with sparse small rounded pebbles and subangular flints - well sorted, rare manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, charcoal, fired clay.			
4209	Cut	Ditch	4210, 4211, 4212
Curvilinear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >70.00m. Width: 1.22m. Depth: 0.56m.			
4210	Fill	Primary fill	4209
Dark greenish brown sandy clay with very rare small subangular ironstone inclusions.			
4211	Fill	Secondary fill	4209
Dark orangey brown silty clay. Archaeological components: Pottery.			
4212	Fill	Secondary fill	4209
Dark greyish brown silty clay with very rare small rounded pebbles, small sub-angular flints, occasional manganese inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, CBM.			
4213	Cut	Pit	4214
Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.62m. Width: 0.32m. Depth: 0.07m.			
4214	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4213
Dark blackish brown silty clay. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal, pottery.			
4215	Cut	Ditch	4216
Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >58.00m. Width: 2.50m. Depth: 0.64m.			
4216	Fill	Secondary fill	4215
Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Flint.			
4217	Cut	Ditch	4218
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: 7.50m. Width: 0.80m. Depth: 0.64m.			
4218	Fill	Secondary fill	4217
Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks.			
4219	Cut	Ditch	4220
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >60.00m. Width: 0.82m. Depth: 0.64m.			
4220	Fill	Secondary fill	4219
Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks, pottery.			
4221	Cut	Ditch	4222, 4223, 4224
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >20.00m. Width: 1.51m. Depth: 0.64m.			
4222	Fill	Primary fill	4221
Pale yellowish brown silty clay with rare small flint, common manganese inclusions.			
4223	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4221
Dark brownish grey silty clay with rare small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare flint and pottery, moderate charcoal.			
4224	Fill	Secondary fill	4221
Mid greyish brown with a blue hue silty clay with rare medium flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal, pottery.			



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
4225	Cut	Ditch	4226
Linear ditch with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >33.00m. Width: 0.50m. Depth: 0.21m.			
4226	Fill	Secondary fill	4225
Mid bluish brown silty clay. Archaeological components: Pottery, CBM.			
4227	Cut	Ditch	4228, 4229
Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 41.00m. Width: 0.80m. Depth: 0.20m.			
4228	Fill	Secondary fill	4227
Mid yellowish brown silty clay with <1% flint small inclusions. Archaeological components: CBM, charcoal, 3x iron objects.			
4229	Fill	Secondary fill	4227
Mid orangey brown silty clay with < 1 small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: CBM, iron object.			
4230	Cut	Ditch	4231
Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 50.00m. Width: 1.66m. Depth: 1.05m.			
4231	Fill	Secondary fill	4230
Mid greyish brown sandy clay. Archaeological components: Common tile, pottery, moderate charcoal flecks.			
4232	Cut	Ditch	4233
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >28.00m. Width: 1.42m. Depth: 1.05m.			
4233	Fill	Secondary fill	4232
Dark blackish grey sandy clay with rare sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare animal bone, sparse tile and pottery, sparse charcoal flecks.			
4234	Cut	Pit	4235
Sub-circular pit with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.44m. Width: 2.30m. Depth: 0.95m.			
4235	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4234
Mid brownish grey clayey sand with rare sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Common charcoal, are animal bone.			
4236	Cut	Pit	4237, 4238, 4239, 4240
Sub-circular pit with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Diameter: 1.41m. Depth: 0.63m.			
4237	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4236
Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal.			
4238	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4236
Dark brownish grey sandy clay. Archaeological components: Common iron slag, common charcoal, pottery.			
4239	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4236
Mid brownish grey sandy clay with large sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Common charcoal flecks, rare iron slag, iron horseshoe.			
4240	Fill	Secondary fill	4236
Light brownish grey sandy clay. Archaeological components: Pottery.			
4241	Cut	Ditch	4242
Linear ditch with shallow, convex sides and a concave base. Length: >30.00m. Width: 1.80m. Depth: 1.00m.			
4242	Fill	Secondary fill	4241
Mid brownish grey silty clay. Archaeological components: Charcoal.			
4243	Cut	Ditch	4244, 4245
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >17.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth: 1.00m.			
4244	Fill	Secondary fill	4243
Mid reddish brown sandy silt loam.			
4245	Fill	Secondary fill	4243
Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint and stone inclusions 0.01-0.05m inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, animal bone.			
4246	Cut	Ditch	4247, 4248, 4349
Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: >20.00m. Width: 1.50m. Depth: 0.62m.			
4247	Fill	Secondary fill	4246
Light orangey grey silty clay with rare small angular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal, CBM, pottery, worked flint.			
4248	Fill	Secondary fill	4246
Light greyish orange silty clay with very common small manganese inclusions, sparse small sub-angular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: CBM, pottery.			
4249	Fill	Secondary fill	4246
Dark brownish grey silty clay with sparse small subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: CBM, pottery.			
4250	Cut	Ditch	4251
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 50.00m. Width: 0.66m. Depth: 0.62m.			
4251	Fill	Secondary fill	4250
Dark brownish grey silty clay with common manganese inclusions, occasional small rounded pebbles inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, CBM, charcoal flecks.			
4252	Cut	Ditch	4253
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >15.00m. Width: 0.60m. Depth: 0.62m.			
4253	Fill	Secondary fill	4252



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
			Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small subrounded flints inclusions. Archaeological components: CBM, pottery.
4254	Cut	Ditch	4255
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >20.00m. Width: 0.96m. Depth: 0.21m.
4255	Fill	Secondary fill	4254
			Mid brownish grey silty clay with very common small manganese inclusions, rare small subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, occasional small charcoal flecks.
4256	Cut	Ditch	4257
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >32.00m. Width: 1.10m. Depth: 0.46m.
4257	Fill	Secondary fill	4256
			Mid grey mottled reddish brown silty clay with rare medium sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pottery.
4258	Cut	Ditch	4259
			Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >35.00m. Width: 2.50m. Depth: 0.46m.
4259	Fill	Secondary fill	4258
			Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small to medium flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pottery and rare large charcoal chunks.
4260	Cut	Ditch	4261
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >50.00m. Width: 0.60m. Depth: 0.27m.
4261	Fill	Secondary fill	4260
			Greyish brown silty clay with rare small flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, flint.
4262	Cut	Ditch	4263
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 36.00m. Width: 1.20m. Depth: 0.27m.
4263	Fill	Secondary fill	4262
			Light brownish grey silty clay with rare small flints and medium sized rag stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks.
4264	Cut	Ditch	4265
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 28.00m. Width: 1.20m. Depth: 0.39m.
4265	Fill	Secondary fill	4264
			Mid grey mottled with reddish brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare small charcoal flecks.
4266	Cut	Ditch	4267
			Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 0.90m. Depth: 0.39m.
4267	Fill	Secondary fill	4266
			Mid greyish brown silty clay with small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare small charcoal flecks.
4268	Cut	Ditch	4269
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 0.62m. Depth: 0.55m.
4269	Fill	Secondary fill	4268
			Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Archaeological components: Flint flake, pottery.
4270	Cut	Ditch	4271
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.60m. Depth: 0.55m.
4271	Fill	Secondary fill	4270
			Dark brownish grey sandy clay with rare subangular flint stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal.
4272	Cut	Posthole	4273
			Sub-circular posthole with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Diameter: 0.26m. Depth: 0.18m.
4273	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4272
			Dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare small rounded pebbles inclusions. Archaeological components: Very common charcoal flecks, pottery.
4274	Cut	Posthole	4275
			Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.48m. Width: 0.40m. Depth: 0.13m.
4275	Fill	Secondary fill	4274
			Mid brownish grey silty clay. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal flecks.
4276	Cut	Pit	4277
			Irregular pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: 0.82m. Width: 0.60m. Depth: 0.23m.
4277	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4276
			Dark brownish grey with orange mottling sandy clay with rare small rounded pebbles inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal flecks, fired clay, pottery.
4278	Cut	Ditch	4279
			Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 25.00m. Width: 0.72m. Depth: 0.92m.
4279	Fill	Secondary fill	4278
			Light greyish brown silty clay with rare small flints and moderate iron staining inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare small charcoal flecks.
4280	Cut	Ditch	4281, 4282, 4283
			Linear ditch with steep, convex sides and a concave base. Length: 25.00m. Width: 2.00m. Depth: 0.92m.
4281	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4280
			Light yellowish brown silty clay with rare small flints and moderate iron staining inclusions.



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
4282	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4280
Dark brownish grey silty clay with rare small flints and moderate iron staining inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare small charcoal flecks.			
4283	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4280
Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small flints and moderate iron staining inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pottery fragments and charcoal flecks.			
4284	Cut	Pit	4285
Sub-circular pit with moderate, concave sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 1.90m. Width: 1.20m. Depth: 0.38m.			
4285	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4284
Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small flints and moderate iron staining inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks.			
4286	Cut	Pit	4287
Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 2.04m. Width: 1.10m. Depth: 0.23m.			
4287	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4286
Dark brownish grey silty clay with rare small flints and sparse iron staining inclusions. Archaeological components: Very common charcoal fragments and rare pottery and fired clay flecks.			
4288	Cut	Ditch	4289, 4290
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.55m. Depth: 0.72m.			
4289	Fill	Secondary fill	4288
Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pottery, small charcoal flecks.			
4290	Fill	Secondary fill	4288
Mid reddish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare small charcoal flecks, rare pottery, rare fired clay.			
4291	Cut	Pit	4292
Sub-circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.40m. Width: >0.98m. Depth: 0.14m.			
4292	Fill	Secondary fill	4291
Mid reddish brown silt clay with rare subangular flint stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Sparse pottery.			
4293	Cut	Posthole	4294
Sub-circular posthole with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.49m. Width: 0.40m. Depth: 0.07m.			
4294	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4294
Dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small rounded pebbles inclusions.			
4295	Layer	Spread of pottery	n/a
Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks, common pottery.			
4296	Cut	Ditch terminal	4297
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >5.00m. Width: 1.16m. Depth: 0.21m.			
4297	Fill	Secondary fill	4296
Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pottery, rare charcoal.			
4298	Cut	Posthole	4299
Circular posthole with vertical, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Diameter: 0.30m. Depth: 0.56m.			
4299	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4298
Light brownish grey silty sandy clay. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal chunks, rare flints.			
4300	Cut	Ditch	4301, 4302
Curvilinear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >20.00m. Width: 1.70m. Depth: 0.63m.			
4301	Fill	Secondary fill	4300
Mid brownish grey silty clay with common manganese inclusions, rare small to medium sized subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, charcoal flecks.			
4302	Fill	Secondary fill	4300
Dark brownish grey silty clay with abundant manganese inclusions, rare small subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: CBM, occasional charcoal flecks.			
4303	Cut	Pit	4304, 4305
Oval pit with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >2.70m. Width: >0.80m. Depth: 0.50m.			
4304	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4303
Light yellowish grey silty clay with occasional manganese inclusions, rare small subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks.			
4305	Fill	Secondary fill	4303
Mid greyish brown silty clay with common manganese inclusions, sparse small subangular flints inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, charcoal flecks.			
4306	Cut	Ditch	4307
Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a u-shaped base. Length: >13.00m. Width: 1.26m. Depth: 0.23m.			
4307	Fill	Secondary fill	4306
Mid grey mottled reddish brown silty clay with rare sandstone, common flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pottery.			
4308	Cut	Ditch	4309



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a sloping base. Length: >48.00m. Width: 0.80m. Depth: 0.23m.			
4309	Fill	Secondary fill	4308
Mid greyish brown silty clay with common small flint inclusions.			
4310	Cut	Pit	4311
Sub-oval pit with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >1.12m. Width: 0.88m. Depth: 0.20m.			
4311	Fill	Secondary fill	4310
Mid orangey brown silty clay with <1% large and small flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery.			
4312	Cut	Posthole	4313
Circular posthole with steep, straight sides and a u-shaped base. Diameter: 0.25m. Depth: 0.19m.			
4313	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4312
Mid greyish brown silty clay. Archaeological components: Rare pottery and charcoal flecks.			
4314	Cut	Pit	4315
Sub-oval pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: 0.74m. Width: 0.38m. Depth: 0.13m.			
4315	Fill	Deliberate backfill	4314
Light brownish grey silty clay. Archaeological components: Very common charcoal flecks.			
4316	Cut	Ditch	4317
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 40.00m. Width: 0.80m. Depth: 0.19m.			
4317	Fill	Secondary fill	4316
Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare mid-sized sub-angular stones inclusions.			
4318	Group	Ditch	n/a
<p>Curvilinear ditch identified within the eastern portion of Area 2, recorded also during evaluation stage of work in TR. 29. The feature was 20m+ long running on NW-SE alignment and right turning towards SW and goes beyond excavation limit in both directions. The ditch was cut by a smaller ditch of probably drainage function and post-medieval date running on WNW-ESE orientation - group 4319. To the N was cut by pit [4303] and to the S also truncated by modern land drain. The feature had a concave base and moderately sloping concave sides, depth was varied from 0.37m up to 0.70m (eval. slot). Ditch 4048 within Area 3 could be its continuation. This was a part of Iron Age field boundary system.</p> <p>Group components: 2903, 4185, 4300</p>			
4319	Group	Drainage ditch - post-medieval	n/a
<p>Linear shaped ditch running on NW-SE alignment had a V-shaped base and moderately sloping concave sides shallower to the W. The base was cobbled which suggested drainage function. The ditch was identified across Area 2 cutting a boundary ditch - gr. 4318 to the E and truncated by two modern land drains and linear feature [4306] of probably post-medieval provenance to the W.</p> <p>Group components: 4189, 4198, 4308</p>			
4320	Group	Ditch (agricultural boundary, enclosure) medieval / post-medieval	n/a
<p>Curvilinear T-shape, a relationship slot [4071] proved the N-S and E-W ditches were contemporary, forming a T, ditch. Southern part 57m long ran on broadly W-E alignment, at western end turning in right angle towards S where after 5m goes beyond L.O.E. Broadly in the middle the northern part of the ditch was 43m long and running on S-N orientation and was truncated by modern manhole and possible structure [4164] to the N. Base shape was varied from U-shaped / concave to flat with a moderately sloping concave profile being in some cases more steep or shallow. Average width was 1.50m however W-E aligned part was wider than S-N. Average depth was 0.47m with the deepest point 1m in slot [4243] and most shallow in [4096] measuring 0.28m. The feature appeared to be a boundary ditch with E-W part - the larger ditch being outer boundary, while the N-S part of the ditch forms an internal divide for agricultural plots. The ditch seemed to be, together with another boundary ditches - groups 4321 and 4322, the latest feature revealed on site. Most likely it was late medieval in date.</p> <p>Group components: 4063, 4071, 4085, 4096, 4106, 4118, 4133, 4138, 4209, 4243</p>			
4321	Group	Ditch	n/a
<p>Linear shaped feature identified along the western edge of the Area 3 was running on broadly N-S alignment beyond excavation limit in both directions, slightly NE-SW. Had a concave base (flat in slot [4076], undulating in [4183]) and concave sides sloping moderately or shallow. Measuring 45m+ long with an average width 1.56m and depth 0.20m. The ditch was recorded during evaluation phase in Tr. 35 - [3504]. This stage revealed that it cuts ditch [3507], running on SW-NE orientation, beyond Tr. 35. Ditch cuts a perpendicular boundary ditch - group [4325] as well. To the N and in the middle was truncated by modern trial pits. The feature appeared to be a boundary ditch - part of field system of late medieval provenance which was proved by pottery recovered during evaluation. Most likely contemporary with another boundary ditches - group4320 and 4322.</p> <p>Group components: 3504, 4076, 4094, 4098, 4183</p>			
4322	Group	Ditch	n/a



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
			<p>T-shaped ditch located at NW corner of the Area 3. The southern part of the ditch was running on broadly W-E orientation (slightly NW-SE) and measured 29m in length going beyond excavation area to the W and possibly terminates to the E - [4161]. The northern part of the ditch was 12.50m long and S-N aligned going beyond excavation limit to the N. "Connection" of both ditches was sealed by spread layer (4128) containing late medieval material and most likely being related to possible structure [4164]. This structure seemed to truncate the ditch. The ditch, in most cases, had a concave base with variation to be flat or V-shaped at some points with moderately to steep sloping concave profile. Average width was 2m and depth 0.50m.</p> <p>The ditch cut two perpendicular ditches - groups 4323 and 4338.</p> <p>Group components: 4052, 4125, 4148, 4161, 4232</p>
4323	Group	Ditch (drainage)	n/a
			<p>The feature measuring 50m in length run on SW-NE alignment alongside the western boundary of excavation area. Terminates to the S cutting a small post hole [4166]. To the N was cut by a later boundary ditch - group [4322] and broadly in the middle cut a boundary ditch - group [4325] and also two drainage ditches - groups [4326] and [4339]. Linear shaped with a concave base and a shallow concave profile, average width - 1.20m with a depth of 0.24m.</p> <p>Group components: 4159, 4230</p>
4324	Group	Ditch	n/a
			<p>Linear shaped, 41m long ditch of possible drainage function and late medieval provenance. The feature run on NW-SE orientation and located at the northern portion of Area 3 and both its terminals were recorded. Ditch was identified during evaluation phase within Tr.33 - [3308]. It had a vary base with a majority of concave shaped (U-shaped at terminals) with concave sides of mostly concave to steep slope. Average width - 0.75m, depth - 0.22m.</p> <p>Broadly in the middle the ditch was cut by a later perpendicular T-shaped boundary ditch - group [4320] and cut a small ditch terminus [4008]. The ditch itself cut two perpendicular but parallel to each other boundary ditches - group [4328] and [4329] to the E and also nearby its eastern terminus it cut drainage ditches - group [4332] and [4333]. Its western terminus was cut through a boundary ditch - group [4338].</p> <p>Group components: 3308, 4010, 4014, 4078, 4202, 4227, 4250, 4316</p>
4325	Group	Boundary ditch (hedgerow)	n/a
			<p>Slightly irregular linear shaped ditch running on broadly W-E orientation (slightly NW-SE). Very unlikely it turned towards SW at the western end however, this couldn't be expected. More likely it was cut by a perpendicular boundary ditch - group [4321] and ended at that point. Goes beyond excavation area to the E. The feature was located roughly in the middle of Area 3 and was not identified during evaluation phase.</p> <p>The ditch had a flat base with shallow to moderately sloping sides and measured approximately 2.15m wide and 0.32m deep.</p> <p>The ditch was cut by two late perpendicular boundary ditches - group [4321] to the W and group [4320] in the middle and by broadly N-S aligned drainage ditch - group [4323] to the W. The ditch cuts several boundary ditches - groups [4338], [4329], [4330], [4331], [4327] which probably were contemporary forming sort of internal division of agricultural system, most likely hedgerow of medieval date. It cuts some smaller drainage ditches as well - group [4334], [4335], [4332].</p> <p>Group components: 4069, 4129, 4146, 4181, 4215, 4258, 4270</p>
4326	Group	Ditch	n/a
			<p>Linear shaped slightly curving ditch located at SW portion of Area 3, running on W-E alignment. The feature measuring 25m+ long, approximately 0.82m wide and 0.24m deep had a concave base with moderately sloping concave sides. Its both terminals were destroyed by perpendicular ditches: group [4323] to the W and group [4320] to the E. The middle part of the ditch was cut through two earlier intercutting ditches - group [4337] and [4338] run on broadly N-S orientation. It's parallel to earlier ditch [4339] and to possibly contemporary boundary ditch - group [4325].</p> <p>The ditch formed internal sub division of larger squared/ rectangular field divides.</p> <p>Group components: 4100, 4131, 4278</p>
4327	Group	Ditch	n/a
			<p>Linear shaped ditch, 46m+ long running on NNE-SSW alignment alongside the eastern site boundary and beyond an excavation area had a vary base (V-shaped - [4050]; flat - [4121]; concave - [4151]) and a concave profile with shallow to steep sides. Its average width was 2.20m and average depth - 0.47m.</p> <p>The feature cut a ditch [4048] to the N and likely to be its extended re-cut. It appears to continue within Area 2 - group 4318 turning towards the NW. To the S it cuts N-S orientated ditch - group [4332] of probably drain function. Ditch [4327] was cut by two perpendicular boundary ditches [4320] to the S and [4325] at the middle and together forming possibly external square/ rectangular field division dated to medieval period.</p> <p>Group components: 4050, 4121, 4151</p>
4328	Group	Ditch	n/a



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
			<p>Linear shaped feature running on NNE-SSW orientation, approximately 20m long terminates [4254] to the S and to the N was cut by a large pit [4178] of medieval provenance. The ditch was cut by a smaller drainage ditch - group [4324] and probably cutting through another drainage ditch - group [4333]. The ditch was revealed within the NE part of Area 3 and was not identified during evaluation phase.</p> <p>The ditch had a concave slightly undulating base and moderately sloping concave or straight sides and measured 1.50m in width with a depth of 0.42m.</p> <p>The feature was a boundary ditch forming together with other ditches possibly medieval / late medieval agricultural dividing system.</p> <p>Group components: 4080, 4172, 4246, 4254</p>
4329	Group	Ditch	n/a
			<p>Slightly curving linear shaped ditch running on NE-SW alignment across the eastern part of Area 3 and beyond the excavation area to the S. The feature was identified during evaluation phase in Tr.37 - [3709]. The ditch had a concave or flat base and moderately sloping to shallow concave sides and measured in average 1.40m wide and 0.25 deep.</p> <p>To the N it was truncated by pit [4175] and cut by perpendicular ditches (from the N) groups [4324], [4325], [4320] while broadly in the middle cuts a ditch - group [4334] of probably drainage function running on SW-NE orientation. The ditch was parallel to ditches - group [4328] and [4327] and appears to be contemporary.</p> <p>Group components: 3709, 4012, 4090, 4170, 4241, 4256, 4262</p>
4330	Group	Ditch	n/a
			<p>Linear shaped ditch running on NE-SW alignment measuring 18m long, 1.30m wide and 0.40m deep. Located at SE portion of Area 3 and was identified during evaluation phase in Tr.37 - [3704]. To the N truncated by a perpendicular boundary ditch - group [4325] and terminates to the S - slot [4042]. The ditch was parallel to another possibly contemporary ditch - group [4331] located approximately 2m W of it. The base of the feature varied from flat through concave to V-shaped and sides were concave of moderate slope.</p> <p>The feature formed the agricultural site division of possibly medieval/ late medieval date.</p> <p>Group components: 3704, 4042, 4067</p>
4331	Group	Ditch	n/a
			<p>Linear shaped 28m long ditch had a flat or concave base and moderately sloping concave sides. Measuring 1.25m in width and approximately 0.30m in depth the ditch run on NNE-SSW alignment beyond the excavation area to the S and was truncated by a perpendicular boundary ditch - group [4325] to the N. Towards the S the ditch was cut by another perpendicular boundary ditch - group [4320]. The feature cuts two drainage ditches - group [4336] SW-NE aligned gully situated at the southern site boundary and group [4335] NNW-SSE orientated cut by broadly middle part of the ditch [4331]. The feature was parallel to ditch - group [4330] and [4329] forming a field boundary system of medieval / late medieval provenance.</p> <p>The ditch was located at SE portion of Area 3 and was identified during evaluation phase in Tr. 37 - [3711].</p> <p>Group components: 3711, 4114, 4144, 4157, 4264</p>
4332	Group	Ditch (drainage ?)	n/a
			<p>N-S aligned, 33m long linear ditch located to the E of Area 3. Not identified during evaluation phase. The ditch was cut at the SE end by a boundary ditch - group [4327] running on NNE-SSW orientation. Middle part of the ditch [4332] was cut by almost perpendicular wide boundary ditch - group [4325]. And towards the N it was cut by a perpendicular drainage ditch - group [4324]. Terminates to the S - [4123]. The feature had a flat base and a various profile from straight steep sides to shallow and irregular measuring in width average 0.72m with approximate depth of 0.18m.</p> <p>Group components: 4040, 4044, 4123, 4225</p>
4333	Group	Ditch	n/a
			<p>Linear feature running on SW-NE alignment measured 12m long, average 0.63m wide and 0.15m deep. The ditch had a flat base and steep sloping concave sides and going beyond the excavation area to the NE and most likely terminates in relationship slot [4252] as no continuation was recorded beyond. However, the feature can be related to a ditch - group [4334] which was lined up forming a sort of entrance.</p> <p>The ditch was cut at possible terminus by a later broadly W-E aligned ditch - group [4324]. The ditch was located within the NE corner of the Area 3 and identified in Tr. 33 - [3306]. Its function remains unclear could be a part of a drainage system as quite narrow however, considering possible relation to the ditch [4334] this can be a boundary ditch forming internal division and such an entrance. Can be dated to medieval period.</p> <p>Group components: 3306, 4006, 4252</p>
4334	Group	Ditch	n/a



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
<p>Linear shaped feature running across the Area 3 on SW-NE alignment. Goes beyond the excavation area to the SW and probably terminates towards the NE however, truncated by a broadly N-S aligned boundary ditch - group [4329]. The ditch was cut to the NE by another boundary ditch - group [4325] and twice (broadly in the middle and to the SW) by T-shaped boundary ditch - group [4320]. To the SW the ditch was cut through two parallel to each other ditches - groups [4337] and [4338] running on broadly N-S orientation.</p> <p>The ditch measuring 50m+ long, almost 1m wide (average) and 0.20m deep had a concave base with moderately sloping concave sides.</p> <p>Ditch [4334] could be related to most likely contemporary ditch - group [4333] forming sort of field division with an entrance. As that cannot be proved at this stage the ditch may be interpreted as a former drain.</p> <p>The feature was identified during evaluation phase within Tr.36 at the southern end however, the ditch wasn't excavated or recorded.</p> <p>Group components: 4057, 4112, 4136, 4260</p>			
4335	Group	Ditch	n/a
<p>Linear feature running on N-S orientation within the south eastern portion of Area 3. It wasn't identified during evaluation phase. Relatively short measuring 10m in length with an average width 0.76m and depth 0.20 the feature had a various base (U-shaped - [4092], flat - [4266], concave - [4268]) with a moderately to shallow sloping concave profile. It was truncated by a W-E aligned boundary ditch - group [4325] to the N and by N-S orientated another boundary ditch - group [4331] to the S. The feature was likely to be a drainage ditch - part of the former drainage system.</p> <p>Group components: 4092, 4266, 4268</p>			
4336	Group	Ditch	n/a
<p>A shallow and narrow linear feature measured 6.50m long, 0.32m wide and 0.08m deep. The ditch/gully was running on SW-NE orientation and was identified directly adjacent to the southern site boundary going beyond the excavation area to the SW and being cut by a broadly N-S aligned boundary ditch - group [4331] to the NE.</p> <p>The gully had a concave base with moderately sloping concave sides. Presumably the feature had a drainage function forming a field drainage system.</p> <p>Group components: 4034, 4155</p>			
4337	Group	Ditch	n/a
<p>Curvilinear feature running on SSW-NNE orientation turning slightly towards the N and then to the NW. Goes beyond excavation area to the SSW and ends to the NW being truncated by a broadly W-E aligned boundary ditch - group [4325]. The ditch appears to be one of the earliest features on the site and was cut by drainage ditches - groups [4326] and [4334] and T-shaped boundary ditch - group [4320]. It's likely to be a re-cut of the southern portion of a ditch - group [4338] running parallel to that and forming a field boundary system.</p> <p>The feature was identified within the southwestern portion of the Area 3 and during evaluation phase in Tr. 36 - [3608]. The feature measuring approximately 17m long, average 1.50m wide and 0.57m deep had a flattish concave base and moderately to steep sloping concave or convex sides.</p> <p>Group components: 3608, 4108, 4206, 4221, 4280</p>			
4338	Group	Ditch	n/a
<p>Linear (slightly curving) ditch running on N-S turning to NNE-SSW alignment, measuring approximately 50m long, average 1.65m wide and 0.36m deep. The feature had a concave base (most cases) and steep to shallow sloping concave sides. The ditch appears to be the earliest feature within the Area 3 cut by T-shaped boundary ditches: group [4322] to the N and group [4320] to the S. Broadly in the middle it was cut by a perpendicular boundary ditch - group [4325] and at the southern portion by two former drain ditches/gullies - groups [4326] and [4334]. Its southern part was likely to be re-cut by a parallel boundary ditch - group [4337].</p> <p>The ditch ran along the site western boundary and beyond the excavation area in both directions forming most likely an external part of enclosure - field boundary system. The ditch was identified during evaluation phase within Tr. 32 - [3204] and Tr. 36 - [3606]</p> <p>Group components: 3204, 3606, 4102, 4110, 4116, 4219</p>			
4339	Group	Ditch	n/a
<p>A small drainage ditch running on W-E orientation was identified within the southwestern part of the Area 3. Measuring 8m long, average 0.86m wide and 0.27m deep the feature had a U-shaped base slightly undulating with a steep concave profile. Running parallel to another drainage ditch - group [4326] it was truncated by a ditch - group [4323] to the W and by a boundary ditch - group [4337] to the E.</p> <p>Group components: 4088, 4217</p>			



Appendix 2 Kent County Council HER Summary Form

Site Name: Sellindge Phase 2 SMS	
Site Address: Ashford Road, Sellindge, Kent, TN25 6GD	
Summary of discoveries: <p>The archaeological strip, map and sample excavation has identified medium to high level of activity ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval period. The archaeological remains comprised of mainly medieval and late medieval boundary and drainage ditches focused in the southern part of the site. A medieval pit cluster encompassed seven features was revealed within the central portion of Area 3. To the north of this area an extensive feature interpreted as a post-medieval structure was revealed. One pit of Romano-British origin was revealed at the northwest corner of Area 1. Several sherds of Romano-British pottery were also discovered across the site however, all were believed to be residual. These suggest the site is located on the periphery or beyond of the settlement recorded during 2016 excavation. Few ditches and several discreet features which can be dated to Mid/ Late Iron Age were recorded to the north of the site though, low density implied a periphery of the settlement. A few Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic flints were distributed across the site. Although, they were considered to be residual within features, their presence suggested earlier activity at the site. No evidence for any other period was identified during the course of the investigation.</p>	
District/Unitary: The Shepway District Council	Parish: Sellindge
Period(s): Prehistoric (Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age) to post-medieval	
NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m): 610194, 138140 (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)	
Type of archaeological work Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation	
Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From: 24/09/2018 To: 15/11/2018	
Unit/contractor undertaking recording: Wessex Archaeology	
Geology: The underlying geology was mapped as the Sandgate Formation comprising sandstone, siltstone and mudstone. Locally this was overlain by Head deposits of clay and silt. On the south west of the site are deposits of the Hythe Formation comprising interbedded sandstone and limestone	
Title and author of accompanying report: Sellindge Phase 2, Ashford Road, Sellindge, Kent; Post-excavation Assessment Report compiled by Emilia Seredynska	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) <p>The archaeological assessment has identified high level activity dating to the medieval, late medieval and post-medieval periods focusing to the south. The presence of large ditches demonstrates an established field boundary system existed in 12th to 14th century with continuation to mid 15th – mid 16th century and likely to be related to 17th century Somerfield Court and Somerfield Court Barn. A number of smaller linear features which have been identified to the south were interpreted as drainage ditches and presumably were associated with the pond located to the north of Somerfield Court and Somerfield Court Barn. Although the previous investigations revealed evidence of the Roman occupation in Sellindge. Within this course of work only one feature dating to the Romano-British period was identified. These determined that the Romano-British field system which had been identified during excavation in the Phase 1 area located to the east of the current mitigation did not continue into the site. A few features dated to Mid/ Late Iron Age were identified to the north of the site however, density suggests rather a peripheral nature than an established settlement. The gradiometer survey demonstrated the presence of anomalies of an archaeological interest, along with areas of increased magnetic response. The excavation confirmed the presence of linear features detected during the geophysics survey. The boundary ditch located to the north of Area 3 correlated with the anomalies which formed a continuous northwest to southeast aligned field boundary. To the south of Area 3 a linear positive anomaly was identified which corresponded</p>	



with the late medieval boundary ditch. Several pits were also associated with magnetic response areas. A post-medieval structure situated to the north of Area 3 was likely to be correlated with a spread of increased magnetic response recorded during the geophysics survey. The archaeological mitigation within this phase of works identified, recorded and analysed remains that would have been disturbed by the development on land located in Sellindge, Ashford Road, Kent. Three areas were investigated in order to further define and examine features identified within the 2018 evaluation. The excavation contributed to the understanding of the development of land use from the Mid/ Late Iron Age, with significant land management for agricultural purposes undertaken during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Location of archive/finds: Wessex Archaeology Maidstone Office

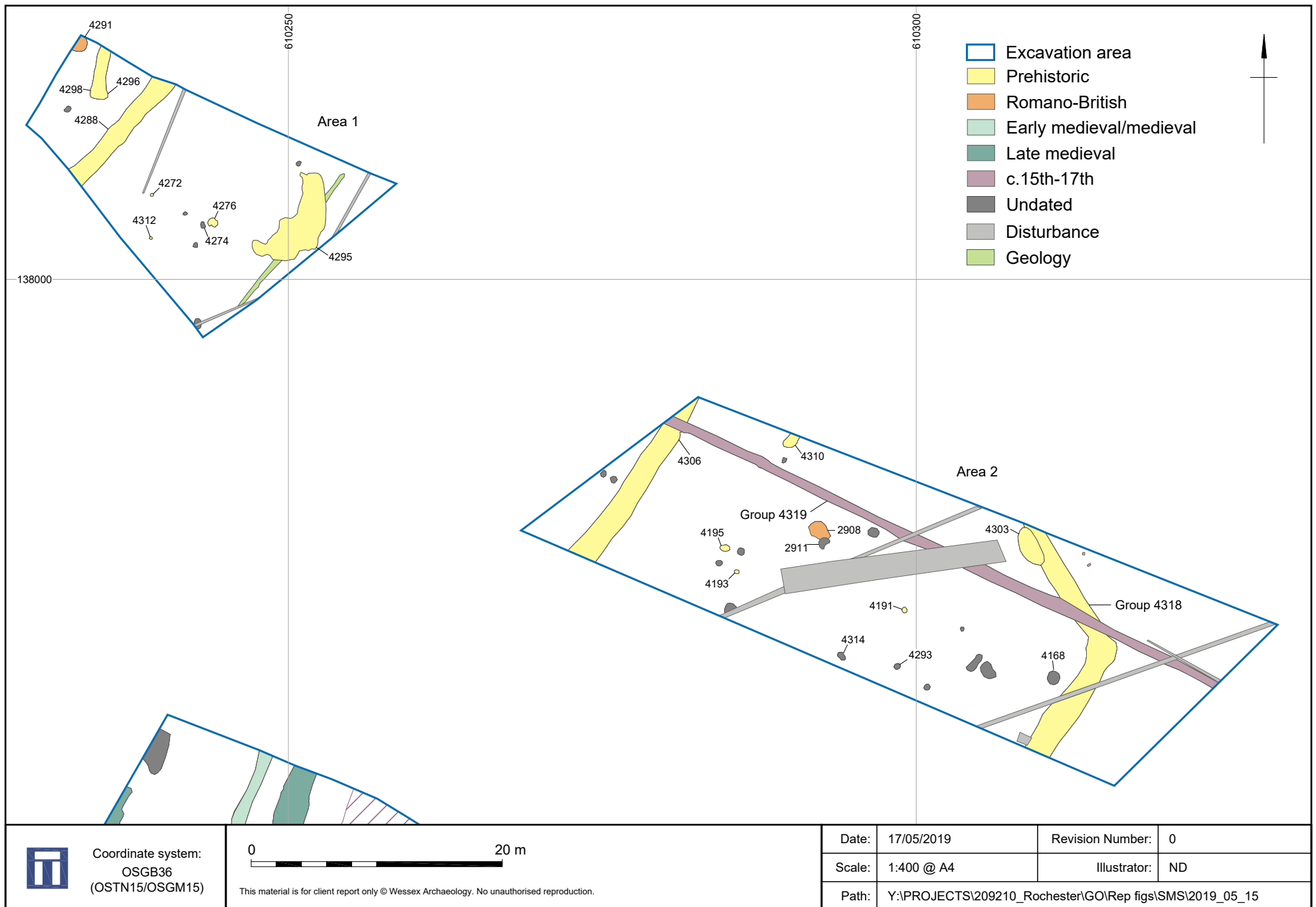
Contact at Unit: Rob De'Athe

Date: 15/05/2019



Site location and excavation areas

Figure 1



Areas 1 and 2 - phased archaeological results

Figure 2



- Excavation area
- Prehistoric
- Early medieval/medieval (c.11th-14th)
- Late medieval (c.15th-16th)
- c.15th-17th
- Undated
- Digitised sections
- Disturbance
- Geology
- Tree throw

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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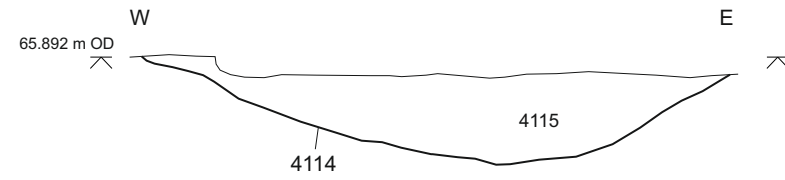
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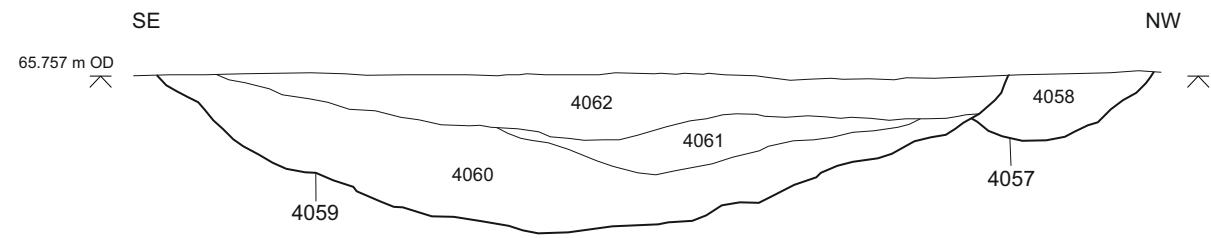
Area 3 - phased archaeological results

Figure 3

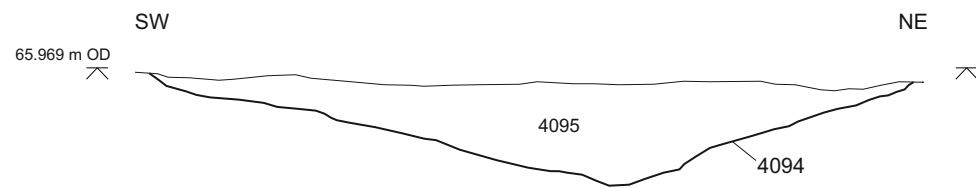
A. South facing section of ditch group 4331, slot 4114



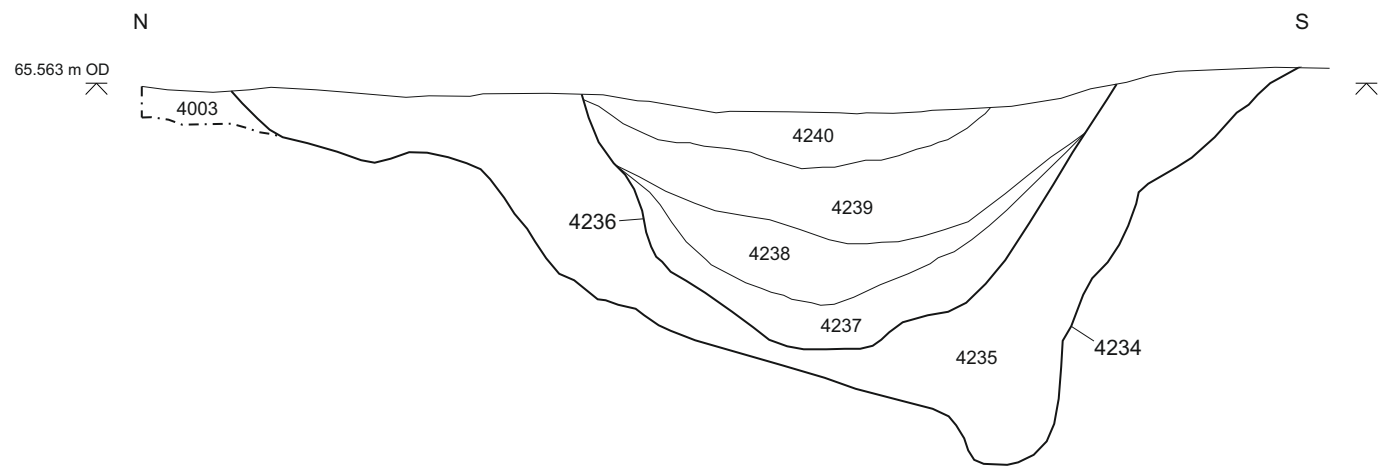
B. North-east facing section of ditch group 4334, slot 4057 and pit 4059



C. South-east facing section of ditch group 4321, slot 4094



D. West facing section of inter-cutting pits 4234 and 4236



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Plate 1: Ditch 4288 viewed from the north-east



Plate 2: Posthole 4272 viewed from the south-east



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Plate 3: Ditch 4318, slot 4300 viewed from the north-east



Plate 4: Pit 4195 viewed from the northeast

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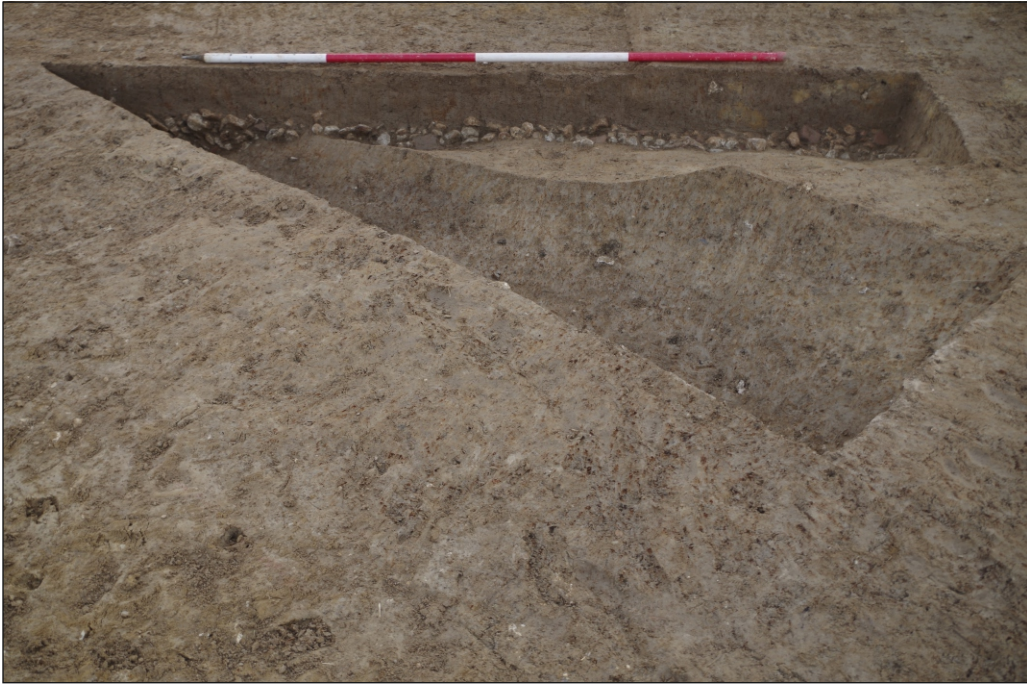


Plate 5: Ditch 4319, slot 4189 viewed from the north-north-east



Plate 6: Posthole 4074 viewed from the north-east


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Plate 7: Pit 4024 viewed from the south-west



Plate 8: Pit 4016 viewed from the south


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Plate 9: Pit 4026 viewed from the east



Plate 10: Ditch 4325, slot 4258 and ditch 4329, slot 4256 viewed from the west



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Plate 11: Ditch 4327, slot 4050 and ditch 4048 viewed from the south



Plate 12: Ditch 4328, slot 4080 viewed from the south-south-west

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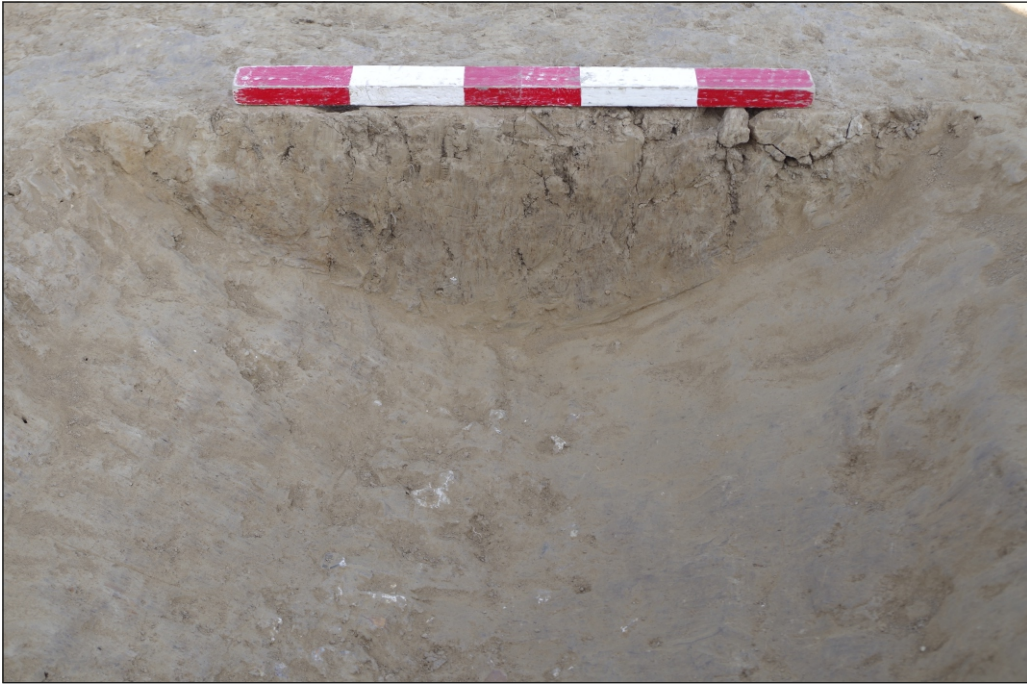


Plate 13: Ditch 4332, slot 4040 viewed from the south



Plate 14: Ditch 4334, slot 4136 viewed from the north-east


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Plate 15: Ditch 4337, slot 4306 and ditch 4320, slot 4209 viewed from the south-south-east



Plate 16: Pit 4178 viewed from the south-east


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Plate 17: Ditch 4320, slot 4063 viewed from the east-south-east



Plate 18: Ditch 4322, slot 4148 viewed from the east-south-east


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Plate 19: Ditch 4324, slot 4250 and 4252 viewed from the west

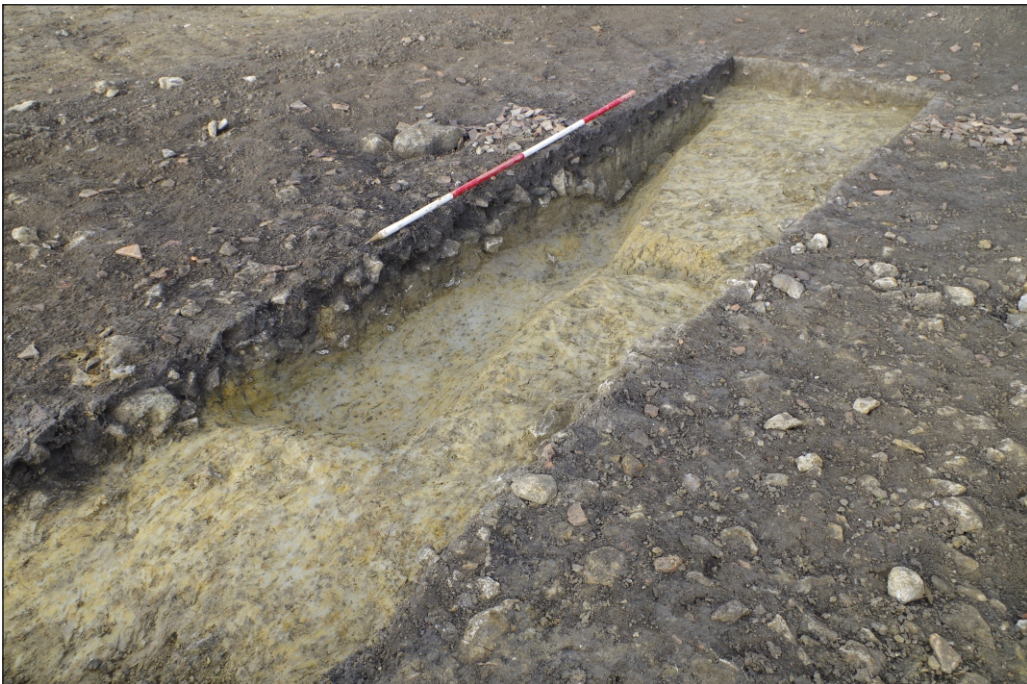


Plate 20: Structure 4164 viewed from the north



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Plate 21: Pits 4284 and 4286 viewed from the north-west

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