Archaeological Evaluation on land at Main Road, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6ET

PHASE 1 EVALUATION REPORT
V1.1

NGR Site Centre: **610900E 137900N**

Planning Application Number: **Y/16/1122/SH**

Report for: **Quinn Estates Ltd**
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CONTENTS

Abstract

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Quinn Estates to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Main Road, Sellindge in Kent. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council. The first phase of Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1) consisted of 43 trenches, which recorded a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology.

The archaeological evaluation has recorded the presence of Late Bronze Age to Earliest Iron Age agricultural activity, mostly in form of north-east; south-west aligned rectilinear field system with a trackway possibly leading towards nearest settlement of that date although located outside evaluated areas. Within central-western extent of the site a Roman burial ground was exposed containing at least two cremation urns, grave goods and potential articulated grave in east-west alignment

Regarding positive outcome of archaeological evaluation it has therefore been suggested that the proposed development will have an impact on buried archaeological resource and further mitigation measures are needed in form of open strip map and sample investigation. The detailed extend, methodology and scope of further mitigation will need to be determined in consultation with KCC Heritage and the Local Planning Authority.

Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Quinn Estates for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Casper Johnson, Senior Archaeological Officer from Kent County Council for his advice and assistance.

Peter Cichy managed the archaeological fieldwork and subsequent excavations were carried out by T Meany, J Cantwell and Django Rayner. Site survey and illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy and this report was written by Peter Cichy. On behalf of the client project was directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson, PhD, MCIFA.

Archaeological Evaluation on land at
Main Road, Sellindge in Kent.
Evaluation Report

NGR Site Centre: 551793E 169810N

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 SWAT archaeology was commissioned by the client to carry out an archaeological evaluation on land at Main Road, Sellindge in Kent.

1.1.2 This phase of archaeological works has confirmed the presence of archaeological remains on this proposed development area and guides the need for any additional detailed mitigation.

1.2 Project background

1.2.1 The developer is planning to develop the land at Main Road, Sellindge in Kent. The land has outline planning permission (Y/16/1122/SH) for a neighbourhood extension for the creation of up to 162 houses including affordable, self-build and retirement housing, up to 929 sq metres. Class B1 Business floor space, allotments, recreational ground and multi-use games area, nature reserve and associated access, parking, amenity space and landscaping.

1.2.2 Prior to evaluation archaeological WSI was prepared by SWAT.

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 On the basis of the present archaeological information KCCHC recommended to Folkestone & Hythe District Council that the proposed development should be subject to a programme of archaeological works in order to clarify the archaeological elements within the site.

1.3.2 The land has outline planning permission (Y/16/1122/SH) for a neighbourhood extension for the creation of up to 162 houses including affordable, self-build and retirement housing, up to 929 sq metres. Class B1 Business floor space, allotments, recreational ground and multi-use games area, nature reserve and associated access, parking, amenity space and landscaping of archaeological works were attached to Planning Decision Notice and an archaeological condition was attached to the outline planning permission and it was:

(7) No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of:

i) Archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. A report detailing the results of the field evaluation works shall be provided to the local Planning Authority prior to the submission of any reserved matters application and:

ii) Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures required to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording shall be undertaken in accordance with a specification and timetable which has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority

***Reason:** To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.*

1.3.3 The methodology of the archaeological evaluation phase of investigation is identified within approved specification which is based on KCC site specific specification in the KCC Evaluation Manual Part B.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1.1 The application site is located in the south east of England, towards the south east of the county of Kent and within the village of Sellindge. The village is south of the Kent downs, located centrally between Ashford and Folkestone, on the A20/M20, 3.8 miles from the coastline at Hythe. The villages of Monks Horton, 2 Stanford and Westenhanger lie one mile to the north, east and southeast respectively.

2.1.2 The PDA (NGR: 610900 137900) is located to the east of the village, bounded to the south by the M20. Open fields meet the northeast and southeast boundary and a high residential housing estate envelopes the western boundary with the Ashford Road (A20) and Swan Lane just beyond.

2.1.3 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (1:50,000) shows that Sellindge is situated on Bedrock Geology of Sandgate Formation- Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone - formed approximately 112 to 125 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when shallow seas dominated the local environment. To the north of the PDA is a small area of Folkestone formation – Sandstone. Superficial deposits found with the Sandgate Formation are Head –

Clay and Silt, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, when subaerial slopes dominated the local environment. The PDA sits at an average height of 70m AOD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) in 1999, a programme of archaeological investigations was commissioned by Union Railways (South) Ltd along the route of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, East Stour Diversion. An evaluation (EKE5092) carried out by Canterbury Archaeological Trust, c.100m southeast of the site, revealed a feature that was identified as part of the old course of the East Stour River which had been filled in during the construction of the present motorway. Further investigation revealed three archaic stages to the river course dating from the late post-medieval period (TR13NW64). An Alluvial Deposit Report (EKE5093) carried out by Wessex Archaeology, suggested that the archaic river course may be prehistoric. Geotechnical investigations (EKE10767) reported no features or deposits.

3.1.2 In 2002, an evaluation (EKE10095) at Cedars, Barrow Hill, c.50m to the south, by CgMs Consulting, uncovered a possible Paleochannel (TR13NW173), based on mid grey blue clay silt, however no other archaeological deposits or features were found. Talbot House, a Grade II Listed Medieval hall house, c.50m to the south, was dismantled and relocated in advance of the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link.

3.1.3 A Building survey was carried out by Oxford Archaeology (EKE11015) and found that it was a four bay timber framed Wealden hall house dating from the mid 15th century with later alterations in the 16th and 17th and 19th centuries. The surviving medieval feature of five "combed daub panels are unusual and the representation of a human figure is unique (TR13NW147). A Dendrochronology report of the inserted floors (EKE11801) dated them to 1546-1566. In 2013, a Desk Based Assessment (EKE14583) and a Detailed Gradiometer Survey.

3.1.4 Report (EKE14585) were carried out by CgMs Consulting in advance of a proposed development at Ashford Road. The results prompted an excavation (EKE14587) by Wessex Archaeology of 6 trial trenches measuring 25m x 1.8m and one trench of 3.5m x 2.6m, c.200m west of the PDA. Three of the trenches revealed archaeological evidence of intercutting medieval ditches with finds of pottery, roof tile, animal bone and iron objects, a cobbled surface of chalky limestone fragments and an undated drainage ditch and burnt

pit. The results suggested there may have been a domestic structure nearby (TR13NW198). A cropmark of a possible ring ditch is recorded to the south of Barrowhill (TR13NW190). (Proposed Development of Land at Main Road, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6ET -Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment SWAT Archaeology DBA).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General Aims

4.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork were therefore to;

· establish the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development;

· ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation;

· determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource, if present, and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits.

4.2 Project Specific Objectives

4.2.1 The primary objective of the archaeological evaluation was to establish or otherwise the presence of any potential archaeological features which may be impacted by the proposed development. The aims of this investigation were to determine the potential for archaeological activity and in particular the earlier Prehistoric and also any Roman, Early Medieval and later archaeological activity.

4.2.2 The programme of archaeological work is carried out in a phased approach and commenced with evaluation through trial trenching. This initial phase has determined that archaeological remains will be affected by the development and that further mitigation measures are required including detailed archaeological excavation, or an archaeological watching brief during construction works or an engineering solution to any preservation in situ requirements.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The evaluation Phase 1 consisted of 43 machine excavated trenches (c.25m x 2.05m) in a layout agreed with the County Archaeologist (Figure 2). The area of investigation is the proposed development area. Each trench was machine excavated under constant archaeological supervision using machine equipped with toothless grading bucket down to the first recognizable archaeological horizon or natural geology.

5.2 Fieldwork

5.2.1 A contingency trenching was activated in trench 13 in order to fully understand the exposed features and determine their extent. The requirements were set out in KCC Spec Manual for Trial Trenching Part B and attached to the approved specification.

5.2.2 A soil sampling programme was not implemented at this stage. Suitable deposits were identified in form of calcined human bones in cremation burials but these features shouldn't be excavated during the evaluation phase but during a subsequent strip map and sample programme.

5.2.3 Where appropriate, trenches, or specific areas of trenches, were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations.

5.2.4 All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with KCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

5.2.5 On completion, the trenches were made safe and left open in order to provide the opportunity for a curatorial monitoring visit. Backfilling was carried out once all recording, survey and monitoring had been completed.

6 RECORDING

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans

and sections were annotated with coordinates and aOD heights. Additionally large sections that would not fit on single A3 page were drawn digitally in 1:10.

6.1.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also includes images of the Site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.

6.2 Recording system

6.2.1 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits. A full list is presented in Appendix. Layers and fills are identified in this report thus (100), whilst the cut of the feature is shown as [100]. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes. Each number has been attributed to a specific trench with the primary number(s) relating to specific trenches (i.e. Trench 1, 101+, Trench 2, 201+, Trench 3, 301+ etc.).

6.2.2 A site plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the proposed development site and the position of evaluation trenches drawn at a scale of 1:100 is shown on Figures 2 and 3. Plans to indicate the locations of archaeological features are drawn to a scale of 1:50. Detailed plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. All detailed plans and sections are related to the site plans.

6.2.3 All plans and sections were drawn on polyester based drawing film, and each plan and/or section was clearly labelled.

6.3 Survey

6.3.1 A GPS site grid was established where necessary across the areas subjected to evaluation. All field surveying were preceded by a site visit to clarify the site specific surveying methodology, determine lines of sight and locate appropriate survey points. All recording points were accurately surveyed with a GPS/GNSS RTK survey kit in 1cm/1ppm accuracy and located to the National Grid.

7 RESULTS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Archaeological evaluation at land at Main Road, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6ET has recorded the presence of Bronze Age to Early Iron Age rectilinear field system within south-western and south-eastern extents of the proposed development area (PDA). An Early Roman burial ground containing cremation urns and potential articulated grave was exposed in western

part of the site. An old field boundary and series of modern land drains laid in ditches were exposed in northern part of the site.

7.1.2 Several land drains exposed in southern extent of the site were found backfilled with specific large shingle and these were associated with HV cables lay in a large ground trench. Due to a concern over compromising drainage system for recently laid cables and newly installed substation located between Trenches 41 and 42 the archaeological remains exposed in Trench 42 were not excavated at this stage.

7.2 **Exposed geology and stratigraphy**

7.2.1 Stratigraphic sequence exposed across the site comprised top soil (context xx01) and subsoil (xx02) overlying natural geology (xx03) and (xx04) and/or levelling deposit, colluvium or ploughsoil.

7.3 **Archaeological Trench Narrative**

7.3.1 Trench 11 (Figure 5) was placed in western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.75metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.52metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1103) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed three field ditches in its central part. Feature [1104] was found in NE-SW alignment and comprised linear cut with moderately sloping sides and slightly concave base. It measured 0.71metres in width and 0.28metres in depth and was filled-in by context (1105) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. Another ditch was exposed few metres to the south. Feature [1106] comprised NW terminus of NW-SE aligned ditch cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 0.7metres in width and 0.28metres in depth and was filled-in by context (1107) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. That was truncated by ditch terminus [1108] comprising linear cut in roughly NW-SE alignment with moderately slopping sides and concave base. It measured 1.1metres in length 0.73metres in width and 0.25metres in depth.

7.3.2 Trench 12 (Figure 3) was placed in western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 24.80metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1203) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench.

7.3.3 Trench 13 (Figure 5) was placed in western part of the site in NE-SW alignment and measured 25.64metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.48metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1303) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed two field ditches and a gully in its south-western part and an Early Roman burial ground in its north-eastern extent. At south-eastern end Trench has exposed Gully [1308] comprising E-W aligned linear cut with shallow sides and concave base. It measured 0.5metre in width and 0.1metre in depth and was filled-in by context (1309) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Further to the NE ditch [1306] comprised WNW-ESE aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 1.8metres in width and 0.45metres in depth and was filled-in by context (1307) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. Ditch appears to converge with another linear [1304] although the relation slot was not excavated at evaluation stage. Feature [1304] comprised north-west; south-east aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 0.7metres in width by 0.3metres in depth and was filled in by context (1305) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. Couple metres further to the NE a potential cut for articulated grave was revealed but not excavated at evaluation stage. Further to the NE a two graves were exposed containing calcined bones deposited in urns. One burial contained accessory vessels deposited with the deceased. All cremations were left in-situ and secured with PVC sheets, then carefully backfilled with loose soil to prevent unauthorised excavation and metal detecting.

7.3.4 A metal detection was carried out around exposed graves but only weak ferrous signals were detected in the vicinity of the burials.

7.3.5 Trench 14 (Figure 6) was placed in western part of the site in NE-SW alignment and measured 25.35metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (1403) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed three field ditches and a pit. Ditch [1408] comprised E-W aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and slightly concave base. It measured 1.03metre in width and 0.2metre in depth and was filled-in by context (1409) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. Ditch constitutes a corner with [1404] and both features are truncated by another NW-SE aligned field ditch [1406]. The relation slot and the latest chronologically linear were not excavated at this stage. Ditch [1404] comprised N-S aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 2.2metres in width and 0.7metres

in depth and was filled-in by context (1405) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Further to the NE, Pit [1410] comprised N-S aligned sub-oval cut with shallow sides and uneven, slightly hollow base. It measured 1.2metres in length by 0.8metres in width and 0.1metres in depth. It was filled-in by context (1411) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. Context produced two potentially residual potsherds dated to Early Bronze Age (after 2450 BC) and several worked flint flakes.

7.3.6 Trench 25 (Figure 3) was placed in northern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 18.53metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.6metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2503) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. A modern service duct was exposed roughly in the middle of this evaluation trench. Service contained ironcast water pipe and two uncertain plastic pipes. No archaeological cuts or deposits were revealed in this evaluation trench.

7.3.7 Trench 28 (Figure 12) was placed in northern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.53metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.55metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2803) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. A large ditch was revealed and investigated here. Feature in E-W alignment turned out to be modern and contained ceramic drain pipe. No earlier archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench.

7.3.8 Trench 29 (Figure 12) was placed in northern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 24.88metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2903) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench.

7.3.9 Trench 30 (Figure 12) was placed in northern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.92metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3003) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. Trench has exposed two modern ditches in E-W alignment containing red ceramic drain pipes. Additionally a narrow vertical-sided land drain was exposed here.

7.3.10 Trench 31 (Figure 12) was placed in northern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.73metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.6metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3103) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with

infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. Two narrow vertical sided land drains were exposed here.

7.3.11 Trench 32 (Figure 6) was placed in northern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25.12metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.6metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (2903) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. Trench has exposed an old field boundary evident on geophysical survey. Feature was sample excavated and revealed modern ceramic drain pipes.

7.3.12 Trench 34 (Figure 12) was placed in northern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.58metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3403) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. Trench has exposed modern ditch an old field boundary evident on geophysical survey. Sample excavated slot through the feature revealed modern ceramic drain pipes.

7.3.13 Trench 35 (Figure 12) was placed in northern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 24.47metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.45metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3503) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. It exposed modern vertical-sided land drain in its western part.

7.3.14 Trench 36 (Figure 12) was placed in northern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 24.66metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.42metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3603) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. It exposed modern vertical-sided land drain in its eastern part.

7.3.15 Trench 37 (Figure 12) was placed in northern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 8.8metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.48metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (3703) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. It exposed an eight-shaped discolouration in its southern part. Feature was sample excavated and turned out to be a bioturbation.

7.3.16 Trench 40 (Figure 13) was placed in south-western part of the site in NE-SW alignment and measured 24.55metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.48metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4003) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-

sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. It exposed vast vertical-sided service trench housing HV electricity cable. A special and associated with electric lay land drain was also revealed in this evaluation trench.

7.3.17 Trench 41 (Figure 13) was placed in south-western part of the site in NW-SE alignment and measured 24.75metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.45metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4103) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. It exposed vast vertical-sided service trench housing HV electricity cable. A special and associated with cable lay land drain was also revealed in this evaluation trench.

7.3.18 Trench 42 (Figure 13) was placed in south-western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25.80metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.45metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4203) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. It exposed vast vertical-sided service trench housing HV electricity cable. A special and associated with cable lay land drain was also revealed in this evaluation trench. Two potentially prehistoric field ditches constituting a corner of a field in NE-SW alignment were exposed in the eastern part of this trench. Features were not excavated due to a concern over compromising electricity infrastructure and associated drain but it can be reported with absolute certainty that two exposed ditches are counterparts of similar features revealed in evaluation trenches further to the east.

7.3.19 Trench 43 (Figure 13) was placed in south-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 23.54metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.59metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4303) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. It exposed vast vertical-sided service trench housing HV electricity cable. A special and associated with cable lay land drains were also revealed in this evaluation trench.

7.3.20 Trench 44 (Figure 13) was placed in south-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.14metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.52metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4403) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cut or deposits were revealed in this trench. It exposed vast vertical-sided service trench housing HV electricity

cable. A special and associated with cable lay land drains were also revealed in this evaluation trench.

7.3.21 Trench 45 (Figure 7) was placed in south-western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 24.27metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.42metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4503) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed two field ditches [4506] and [4510] constituting rectilinear field in NE-SW alignment. These were truncating another linear [4508] in N-S alignment. Additionally a terminus of linear gully [4504] was exposed. Feature [4510] comprised NW-SE aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 0.62metres in width and 0.28metres in depth and was filled in by context (4511) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. Feature [4506] comprised NE-SW aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and slightly concave base. It measured 0.74metres in width and 0.3metres in depth and was filled in by context (4507) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. Feature [4504] comprised roughly N-S aligned linear cut with shallow sides and concave base. It measured 0.52metres in width and 0.1metres in depth and was filled-in by context (4505) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. Feature [4508] was not excavated at evaluation stage.

7.3.22 Trench 46 (Figure 7) was placed in south-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25.92metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.45metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4603) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed several linear features, starting from the southern end, feature [4604] comprised E-W aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 1metre in width and 0.28metres in depth and was filled-in by context (4605) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese. Feature [4606] comprised SE-NW aligned linear cut with shallow sides and flat/ uneven base. It measured 2.3metres in width and 0.18metres in depth and was filled-in by context (4607) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and pebbles. Feature [4608] comprised SE-NW aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 0.9metres in width and 0.27metres in depth and was filled-in by context (4609) firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese. Feature [4612] comprised E-W aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 1.05metres in width and 0.32metres in depth and was filled-in by context (4613)

comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese flecks. Context produced residual worked flint piece dated to Late Neolithic to Beaker Period. At northern end of this evaluation trench a modern ditch was revealed. Excavated feature was found in E-W alignment and was housing ceramic drain pipe.

7.3.23 Trench 47 (Figure 8) was placed in south-western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25.52metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.48metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4703) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed shallow linear footpath in N-S alignment and two discrete features. Feature [4704] comprised N-S aligned linear cut with shallow sides and uneven base. It measured 2.4metres in width and 0.16metres in depth and was filled-in by context (4705) comprising firmly compacted pale grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese flecks and iron pan. Feature [4706] comprised N-S aligned sub-oval cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 1.7metres by 1.1metres and 0.25metres in depth and was filled-in by context (4707) comprising firmly compacted grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese flecks. Feature was interpreted as potential three throw hole due to irregularities in its shape and due to uneven characteristics of its base. Pit [4708] was not excavated at evaluation stage.

7.3.24 Trench 48 (Figure 8) was placed in south-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25.15metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.52metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4803) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed two field ditches in NE-SW and in NW-SE alignments and discrete feature at its northern end. Pit [4808] and ditch [4804] were not excavated at evaluation stage and linear [4806] comprised NE-SW aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 1.03metres in width and 0.22metres in depth and was filled-in by context (4807) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese flecks.

7.3.25 Trench 49 (Figure 3) was placed in south-western part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 23.85metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (4903) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench.

7.3.26 Trench 50 (Figure 9) was placed in south-western part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.3metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.46metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5003) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with

infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed discrete feature within its southern part. Pit [5004] comprised sub-circular cut with shallow sides and flat base. It measured 0.88metres in diameter and 0.1metres in depth. It was filled-in by context (5005) comprising moderately compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones.

7.3.27 Trench 51 (Figure 9) was placed in southern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25.16metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.48metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5103) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed substantial boundary ditch in N-S alignment. Feature [5104] comprised N-S aligned linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 2.21metres in width and 0.32metres in depth and was filled-in by a sequence comprising two contexts. Primary fill (5105) comprised firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese flecks and measured 0.12metres in depth. It was overlain by context (5106) comprising brown-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate manganese flecks and measured 0.2metre in depth.

7.3.28 Trench 52 (Figure 10) was placed in southern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.74metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.65metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5203) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed boundary ditch in roughly N-S alignment. Feature [5204] comprised linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 2.07metres in width and 0.33metres in depth. Its backfill sequence comprised three deposits. Primary fill (5205) comprised firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent angular stone and manganese flecks. It was overlain by context (5206) comprising firmly compacted brown-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate manganese and iron pan Deposit measured 2.1metres in width and 0.28metre in depth and was capped by (5207) comprising dark-grey clay-silt with moderate lenses of yellow-grey silty-clay. Top deposit measured 0.11metres in average thickness and was overlain by 0.22metres-thick band of grey-brown clay-sand-silt with moderate manganese. Deposit contained modern farm machinery parts, barbed wire and plastic string.

7.3.29 Trench 53 (Figure 3) was placed in southern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 24.85metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.46metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5303) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench.

7.3.30 Trench 54 (Figure 3) was placed in southern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.55metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.48metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5403) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench.

7.3.31 Trench 55 (Figure 3) was placed in southern part of the site in NE-SW alignment and measured 25.45metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.47metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5503) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench. A single bioturbation was exposed and investigated here.

7.3.32 Trench 56 (Figure 3) was placed in southern part of the site in NW-SE alignment and measured 24.95metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.46metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5603) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench.

7.3.33 Trench 58 (Figure 10) was placed in south-estern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25.95metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.47metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5803) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed modern field boundary cutting through prehistoric field ditch in NE-SW alignment. Feature [5804] had moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 0.95metres in width and 0.27metres in depth and was filled-in by context (5805) comprising firmly compacted yellow-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones. Fill produced 3 pieces of Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age flintwork although probably residual as they had a plough damage marks.

7.3.34 Trench 59 (Figure 14) was placed in south-eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25.13metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.42metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5903) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench. Three discolourations were examined in this trench and turned-out to be a bioturbations (animal burrows).

7.3.35 Trench 60 (Figure 14) was placed in south-eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 24.46metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.51metres in depth. It

exposed natural geology context (6003) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench.

7.3.36 Trench 61 (Figure 14) was placed in south-eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25.17metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.72metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (6103) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench. Trench has exposed colluvium (6104) in its eastern part comprising firmly compacted poorly-sorted grey with orange clay-silt with infrequent manganese flecks. Colluvium was further tried by geological test-pit which revealed no archaeological cuts or deposit beneath it and thick band of blue waterlogged clay undelaying natural (6103).

7.3.37 Trench 62 (Figure 11) was placed in south-eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25.65metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.5metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (6203) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench has exposed a field ditch [6204] in E-W alignment comprising linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base. It measured 0.97metres in width and 0.29metres in depth and was filled-in by context (6205) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese flecks. Three modern land drains were also exposed in this trench.

7.3.38 Trench 63 (Figure 14) was placed in south-eastern part of the site in NE-SW alignment and measured 25.54metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.56metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (5603) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench. Four modern field drains were exposed here.

7.3.39 Trench 64 (Figure 3) was placed in eastern part of the site in ENE-WSW alignment and measured 23.15metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.58metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (6403) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench. Trench was cutting through existing water course.

7.3.40 Trench 65 (Figure 11) was placed in eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25.12metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.45metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (6503) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with

infrequent manganese and iron pan. A field ditch [6504] in NW-SE alignment was exposed in the middle of this trench. Feature comprised linear cut with moderately sloping sides and concave base and measured 0.78metres in width and 0.21metres in depth and was filled-in by context (6505) comprising firmly compacted pale grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and angular stones.

7.3.41 Trench 66 (Figure 3) was placed in eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 27.37metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.52metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (6603) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench.

7.3.42 Trench 67 (Figure 11) was placed in eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 25.45metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.52metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (6703) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. A pit was exposed in the middle of this trench and geological change was recorded in its western extent. Second geological context (6706) comprised moderately compacted orange-green sandy-clay with sandstone and mudstone flecking. Investigated feature [6704] comprised NE-SW aligned sub-oval cut with steep sides and flat base. It measured 1.5metres in length by 1.05metres in width and 0.23metres in depth and was filled-in by context (6705) comprising firmly compacted pale-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese flecks and iron pan.

7.3.43 Trench 68 (Figure 3) was placed in eastern part of the site in N-S alignment and measured 25.4metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.45metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (6803) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench. A series of bioturbations were examined in this trench which may represent ancient orchards or woodland.

7.3.44 Trench 69 (Figure 3) was placed in eastern part of the site in E-W alignment and measured 22.05metres in length by 2.05metres in width and 0.44metres in depth. It exposed natural geology context (6903) comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with infrequent manganese and iron pan. Trench was cutting through existing watercourse.

8 FINDS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Small quantities of pottery sherds and worked lithics were found during the course of evaluation. Prehistoric material was mostly residual and was broadly dated to Early Mid Bronze Age and Iron Age.

8.2 Catalogues of the pottery and tile (by Paul Hart)

Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery assemblage

Methodology

8.2.1 The sherds were examined in good light using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, total quantity, bulk weight (calculated to the nearest gram), period, ware type, estimate of the number of vessels per ware, condition and date preference basis. They are listed in date order from the earliest to the latest. No information about the contexts or their stratigraphic relationships was known unless stated. In the notes, the pieces are typically plain or less diagnostic body sherds unless stated otherwise.

All dates given are *circa*.

8.2.2 It should also be noted that:

All form and decorative pieces are noted and described in the catalogue and their presence is highlighted by the inclusion of the word 'DRAW' (which does not mean that such pieces necessarily need to be drawn for archive level reporting or for publication).

The material has been bagged by period and separated into DRAW-ables (which do not necessarily need to be drawn for archive level or final site reports or publication) and body sherds.

8.2.3 Period Codes employed

Period	Code	Date (circa)							
Beaker Period	BK	2450	-	1750	BC	Early Bronze Age	EBA	2100	- 1550 BC

Late Iron Age 50	LIA	50	-	0	BC	Latest Iron Age	LIA-ER	0	-	50 AD
Early Roman AD	ER	50	-	150	AD	Mid Roman	MR	150	-	250
Early Medieval 1375	EM	1050	-	1200	AD	Medieval	M	1200	-	1375 AD
Post-Medieval 1900+	PM	1525	-	1750	AD	Modern	MOD			

8.2.4 Abbreviations used

Wear

F : Fresh/fairly fresh

L : Light

M : Moderate

H : Heavy

Dating

> : To/or later

8.3 **Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the pottery, with notes**

Context			**Total sherds**		**Total weight (g)**
Context:	Information on the nature of the context if known.				
Start date:	**Likely commencement date of the context based on the pottery evidence.**				
End date:	**Likely end date of the context based on the pottery evidence.**				
Dating:	**General implications.**				
Comments:	Highlighting elements, wares and issues of particular note.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
	Notes.				
(1406) [1407]			**16 sherds**		**183 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**If the pottery is not residual, then likely after 50 BC, but noting the presence of a piece of PM> tile, which if not intrusive or an accidental inclusion could itself be residual, suggesting the context could potentially be PM> perhaps. Consider the nature of the context and the distribution.**				
End date:	**No pottery certainly after 75 AD and all might date prior to 50 AD, but see immediately above.**				
Dating:	**The fresher looking material is typically LIA>ER and could date up to around 75 AD. Notably, all of the fabrics contain pale grog (mostly profuse), which is not uncommon on some sites (where it might date up to around 70 AD at least; Booth 2006, 128), though is often absent on others. None of the pottery shows any obvious Romanising influence and a date between 50 BC and 50 AD is preferred for this group on current evidence.**				
Comments:	All grog tempered and the majority show a profuse pale grog, including 2 heavily worn sherds, which though residual are thus likely to be broadly same period. The latter 2 aside, the rest are in dark fabrics, mostly with dull (soft) burnished surfaces. The only form sherds are 1 small fragment of a simple rim and 1 small piece of a base with a decent foot-ring, or possibly a low short pedestal of Thompson 1982 A6 Stunted Pedestal type. No decoration is present. Though the sherds are mostly small-ish and some wear is present, the edges of the majority are relatively sharp. Given this, the quantity and consistency, most of the sherds have a reasonable potential to be related to each other and their context, or the context is potentially at least same period, even if the material has seen a little exposure prior to burial. The 1 argument against this is the presence of a single, but sizeable, piece of PM> tile. DRAW: 2 (no significant profile and not worth drawing).				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
2	?LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	2	H	50 BC - 75 AD
	Medium sized thick-walled body sherds with frequent pale grog, 1 with patchy pale oxidised surfaces, other patchy pale to mid grey and darker grey-brown surfaces, very worn, latter fractured. Not certainly/typically an early Romanising fabric. Overfired/re-fired?				
9	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	?3	L>M	50 BC - 75 AD
	Small plain body sherds, most variably medium to thick-walled, 2 medium to thin, all reduced, most with dull burnished surfaces, 2 thicker-walled minimally smoothed-over, notably the fabric contains frequent fine to medium sized pale grey and buff grog.				
5	LIA>ER	'Belgic' style grog tempered	?1/2	L>M	50 BC - 75 AD
	2 small and 1 medium sized body sherds, thick-walled with neatly dull burnished surfaces. 1 small fragment of simple rim with rounded top, similarly burnished. 1 small base with decent foot-ring, or possibly a low short pedestal of Thompson 1982 A6 Stunted Pedestal type, dull burnished. All reduced, the fabric predominantly dark grog with very occasional pale grog. DRAW: 2.				

(1409) [1408]			**2 sherds**		**5 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**After 100 AD and possibly after 1200 AD.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**Little specific data, except that both are residual. Both could be Roman or Medieval.**				
Comments:	Very small residual body sherds. 1 oxidised example, scarred, perhaps from plough damage, could be a Canterbury product, either an ER flagon or M. The other sherd is equally ambiguous, might be Canterbury and could similarly be ER>MR or M.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
1	ER/M	Canterbury sandy	1	H	75-150/1250-1300 AD
	Very small thin-walled body sherd, oxidised exterior, scarred.				
1	ER>MR/EM>M	?Canterbury sandy	1	M	75-175/1200-1225 AD
	Very small, thinnish-walled, black core, sharp brown margins and grey-black surfaces, exterior with a smudge of clay, not well finished. ?ER>MR Canterbury 75-150/175 AD, or ER>MR North Kent Thameside sandy 120-175 AD (perhaps less likely), or EM>M Canterbury 1175/1200-1225 AD.				
(1411) [1410]			**3 sherds**		**6 g**
Context:					
Start date:	**Likely after 2450 BC.**				
End date:	**Unclear, residual.**				
Dating:	**No specific data, but just possibly BK>EBA and given the firing colour perhaps BK.**				
Comments:	Small residual fragments only, with a minimal view of the overall fabric that could be unrepresentative.				
Quantity	*Period*	*Ware*	*Vessels*	*Wear*	*Date preference*
3	?BK>EBA/?BK	Grog tempered ?+ sparse flint	?1	H	2450-1750 BC
	Small body sherd and 2 fragments potentially related, orange oxidised exterior untreated.				
Totals			**21 sherds**		**194 g**

Catalogues of other finds presented

Period Codes employed

Period	*Code*	*Date (circa)*							
Post-Medieval	PM	1525	-	1750	AD	Modern	MOD	1900+	AD

Abbreviations

> : To/or later.
< : No later than.

8.4 **Catalogue of tile**

Context	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*	*Date*
(1407)	1	47	Medium sized fragment, slightly concave (overfired?), dark reddish-purple core with grey-black margins and surfaces, very hard fired, calcareous inclusions.	PM>MOD
Totals	**1**	**47**		

8.5 Bibliography

Booth P. 2006. Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery, in Barclay A., Booth P., Edwards E., Mepham L. and Morris E.L. Ceramics from Section 1 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Kent. CTRL Specialist Report Series. Channel Tunnel Rail Link, London and Continental Railways, Oxford Wessex Archaeology Joint Venture, 122-230.

Thompson I. 1982. Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England. BAR British Series 108.

8.6 A catalogue of the worked lithics

Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics

Methodology

8.6.1 A prime aim is to provide a useful catalogue that combines a record of key characteristics (permitting a degree of preservation and some re-analysis by record), with individual spot-dating information and an overall comment on the worked lithic content of the context and its implications. Each piece has been dated on its individual merits. Where some pieces have the potential to be part of related groups which may be able to be dated with a narrower, more specific range than many of their individual components, such dates have sometimes been applied to less diagnostic material and the possibilities are commented upon in the context notes. Details about the nature of the context and any pottery recovered, which inform the interpretation, are noted where known.

8.6.2 The artefacts were examined using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, type, character, weight (calculated to the nearest gram, with a minimum of 1g), condition, period and potential relationship to context basis. Their suitability for illustration on their own merits was also noted. Within each context the artefacts have been listed first in order of type (waste, retouched, utilised) and then date (earliest to latest). The bulk weight of the flintwork from each context was also recorded.

All dates given throughout are *circa*.

8.7 Period Codes employed

Period	*Code*	*Date (circa)*			
Mesolithic	M	9200	-	4000	BC
First/Early/Earlier Neolithic	EN	4000	-	3350/3000	BC
Neolithic	N	4000	-	2300	BC
Later/Late Neolithic	LN	3000/2900	-	2300	BC
Earlier Beaker Period	EBK	2450	-	2000	BC
Beaker Period	BK	2450	-	1750	BC
Bronze Age	BA	2100	-	1000/900	BC
Early Bronze Age	EBA	2100	-	1550	BC
Middle Bronze Age	MBA	1550	-	1350	BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900	-	600	BC

8.8 Key to catalogue

Class - Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date.

Italics : Additional notes of interest in italics; including:

RU : Denotes tools which have re-used old, patinated struck flakes.

PP : Denotes the presence of platform preparation (abrasion).

FS - Flake shape or core type.

Flake shape

S : Short or squat: width same as or greater than length.

L : Long: length greater than width.

B : Blade: length twice or more width, with parallel sides and dorsal ridge/s.

Core type

K : Keeled.

FT - Flake or core type.

P : Primary: complete/nearly complete cover of cortex on the dorsal surface.

S : Secondary: lesser amount of cortex.

T : Tertiary: no cortex.

/ : Near, ie. '/T': nearly/effectively a tertiary flake.

RM - Raw material type.

Buff SB : A thin and thinning smoothed buff cortex directly overlaying the flint matrix.

RB : Thin slightly rough-ish buff cortex directly overlying the flint matrix.

BG : Mixed buff and a buff-washed grey-black cortex, thin, slightly rough.

BR : As BG but smoothed.

Brown PB : Patchy buff and darker brown thick rough uneven cortex sandwiching a dark reddish layer.

Dark G : Glauconitic Bullhead Bed flint.

Orange R : Smooth thin orangey cortex over an off white sub cortex.

White RW : White to off-white/creamy coloured cortex, thick, slightly rough.

SW: Smooth white cortex, thinning in places.

Black+ 1 : Black flint; thick and dense black or thin translucent black.

2 : Mixed patchy black and grey flint.

3 : Mixed patchy black and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.

4 : Mixed patchy black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.

7 : Graduating black to brown/translucent yellowy-brown flint.

8 : Graduating black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.

9 : Graduating grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.

Brown 13 : Translucent pale greyish-yellowy flint.

Mixed 21 : Mixed black and translucent brown flint with streaks and patches of dark red.

Quality b : Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect knapping; good quality raw material.

c : A moderate content of small to medium-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which likely will affect the knapping quality to some degree; moderate quality.

H - Hammer type.
H : Hard stone (eg. a cobble of rolled flint or quartzite).
SS : Soft stone (combined hard and soft characteristics, typically mostly hard hammer characters with a platform lip; a cortexed flint nodule perhaps).
S : Soft organic (eg. antler, bone, wood).
W - Weight in grams (minimum 1g).
Patina - Patina present? If differential described by ventral/dorsal surface on flakes, or on cores described by platform/flake scars. NB. Note ( ) code below.
N : None.
Y : A glossy yellowy sheen.
D : A darkish, glossy, brownish or yellowy-brownish sheen.
( ) : Patina codes in brackets describe an earlier patina type truncated by re-use.
D - Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present?
Y : Yes, likely chipped or broken post discard.
I - Worthy of future illustration? Initial estimate of pieces of prime interest.
Y : Yes.
? : Possibly, dependent upon context and associations.
Period - Potential date range, defined by Period Codes.
> : To.
< : No later than.
/ : Or.
- : No firm or usefully compact date range.
Preference - Date preferred at this time. Sometimes a tighter but more intuitive opinion.
A - Association with the context.
Blank : No preference at this time.

Key to abbreviations for notes

A	:	Advanced (patina).	nat	:	Natural.
abr	:	Abrupt (retouch).	nr	:	Near.
adj	:	Adjacent.	obv	:	Obviously.
B	:	Blade (flake).	oppos	:	Opposite.
back	:	Backed.	PP	:	Platform preparation (abrasion).
bifac	:	Bifacial (retouch).	pat	:	Patina.
BL	:	Bladelet (flake).	plat	:	Platform.
brk	:	Break.	poss	:	Possible.
convx	:	Convex.	prim	:	Primary (flake).
cortx	:	Cortex.	prob	:	Probably.
dentic	:	Denticulate (retouch).	prx	:	Proximal (flake).
dir	:	Direct (retouch).	resid	:	Residual.
dist	:	Distal (flake).	ret	:	Retouch.
dors	:	Dorsal (flake).	RM	:	Raw material.
E	:	Early (patina).	RU	:	Re-use.
eg	:	Example.	S	:	Strong (patina).
exp	:	Expedient.	sec	:	Section.
fl	:	Flake.	SH	:	Short (flake).
frag	:	Fragment.	signif	:	Significant/ly.
incip	:	Incipient (cones of percussion).	sm	:	Small.
inc	:	Including.	SQ	:	Squat (flake).
inv	:	Inverse (retouch).	subseq	:	Subsequent.
irreg	:	Irregular.	term	:	Termination (flake).
L	:	Long (flake).	tert	:	Tertiary (flake).
lat	:	Lateral (flake).	triang	:	Triangular.
lrg	:	Large.	trunc	:	Truncating/truncated.
vent	:	Ventral (flake).	u-w	:	Use-wear.
M	:	Moderate (patina).	util	:	Utilised.
marg	:	Marginal (retouch).	V/v	:	Very.
med	:	Medium (size).			
mod	:	Moderate.			

8.9 Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics, with notes

Context									**Total lithics**	**Total weight (g)**	
Context:	Information on the nature of the context if known.										
Pottery:	Date of any pottery from or the ceramic date of the context if known.										
Notes:	Elements and trends of initial interest.										
Summary:	Dates and relationships to context.										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
(1105) [1104]									**7 lithics**	**25 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	All small, no patinas, none of the retouched element are of specifically dateable forms.										
Summary:	**No specific data. The general simplicity/expediency of the retouched element suggests they are more likely to date from the BA>EIA. Notably, the majority lack cortex, though most are very small and the 1 larger thicker flake does show some cortex. Though the size of the raw material available will be a factor, the fact that such small flakes are being used for tools could favour a late date within the preferred range. The ambiguity and the lack of any certain association with the context however (see note below) means this material has no specific information to contribute.** **NB. The absence of any chalk-soil type patinas in the site assemblage overall suggests the underlying geology is not chalk and thus none of these can be reliably considered to be context-contemporary. This also hinders the ability to detect any episodes of the later re-use of earlier material.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	L	/T	7b	?	5	*Burnt*	Y		-	-	
	Small, lightly burnt, spalled.										
Retouched											
Misc. ret. flake	S	T	4b	?	1	Y?	?		-	?BA>EIA	
	Sm, triang plan, alle dges ret or chipped/snapped. Broad dist end truncated by ssm snap brks and some dir and inv abr ret, 1 lat some inv abr simple ret and dir shallow semi-abr ret, other lat dir shallow semi-abr ret.										
?Knife/end scraper	S	T	7b	-	1	N	?		-	?BA>EIA	
	Sm spall/shatter, broad convex thin dist shows semi-abr fine marg ret across width										
Side scraper	-	S	SB7b	H	12	N	-		-	?BA>EIA	
	Sm, obliq angled prx amd dist brks, 1 upper prx brk shows a shallow uneven slightly concave edge of dir semi-abr ret.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	T	2b	?	1	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, chips and scarring, fairly consistent along 1 edge.										
Utilised?											
Flake	L	T	4c	?	2	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, chips and scars around edges.										
Flake	L	T	8b	?	2	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, chips and scars and sm brks. Resid?										

(1411) [1410]										8 lithics	49 g
Context:											
Pottery:	Residual ?BK.										
Notes:	Small to medium sized flakes and shatter, no obvious quality looking pieces, majority short, most with some cortex, the retouch simple/expedient.										
Summary:	**No specific data. The general impression however is that none need be significantly early, ie. none need pre-date the BA and the retouched elements could more likely be MBA>EIA. None need relate to the ?BK pottery present, though of course it is possible that some might do. The ambiguity and the lack of any certain association with the context (see note below) means this material has no specific information to contribute.** **NB. The absence of any chalk-soil type patinas in the site assemblage overall suggests the underlying geology is not chalk and thus none of these can be reliably considered to be context-contemporary. This also hinders the ability to detect any episodes of the later re-use of earlier material.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	S	T	9b	?	1	N?	?		-	-	
	V sm, chips and brks, resid?										
Flake	S	S	R13b	?	1	?	?		-	-	
	V sm, some minor chipping.										
Shatter?	-	T	?2-	-	7	*Burnt*	Y		-	-	
	Sm thick angular piece.										
Retouched											
?Awl	L	S	BR4b	H	12	N	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Thick triang sec,1 uncortxd lat shows consistent abras along length, the dist end forms a long projecting fragile point at this side which shows some inv simple ret leading to the tip, the tip showing abras scars all edges.										
?Knife	-	S	RW1b	-	7	N	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thickish piece, shatter? 1 thin edge shows semi-abr marg chippy ret leading to sharp point, with some shallow semi-abr ret on oppos face by tip.										
Retouched?											
Misc. ?ret flake	S	S	RW4b	H	3	N?	?		-	-	
	Sm, 1 steep edge shows v sm area inv semi-abr fine marg ret, poss snap brk across dist.										
Utilised?											
Flake	S	P	SW4c	H	12	N?	?		-	-	
	1 thin lat, other edges steeper, chips and scars, fairly consistent in some areas.										
Flake – hollow scrp/knife	S	S	SW3b	H	7	N?	?		-	-	
	1 thin uncortxd concave edge shows some abras.										

(4614) [4612]										1 lithic	9 g
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Decent blade probably with worn serrated edges, tip broken.										
Summary:	**Broadly N>BK and presumably residual as sole recovery.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
?Serrated	B	/T	RB4b	S?	9	N? Y?	?		N>BK	-	
	Decent, shallow triang sec, dist tip brk, both lats dir ret along length poss worn serrations.										

(4705) [4704]										3 lithics	21 g
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	1 decent blade retouched most margins, with a snap break at the proximal end, potentially hafted as a segment in a composite tool and more likely M>EN if so, though the edges are quite irregular and it is unclear whether some of the retouch could be a case of later re-use. Notably, the flint has either an inherent dark brownish hue or dark brownish patina, which is untypical for the site assemblage. 1 naturally backed simple combined piercer + knife sharing a similar dark hue and on a raw material also not seen elsewhere in the site assemblage. 1 small utilised flake with post patina chipping residual.										
Summary:	**All flakes have a dark yellowish or brownish hue, which is unusual in the site assemblage overall. Consideration should be given as to whether the geology in the immediate area is significantly different to that which underlies the contexts that have produced the rest of the flintwork. If not, then these are all potentially residual, as may well be the case. 1 piece shows post-patina chipping, while some of the scars present on a blade might be a case of re-use, but this is again unclear. The blade is the only piece which offers some indication of a date. It is broadly M>BK and if some of the intentional truncation work on the piece is contemporary with the blade's production, then a M>EN date would be more likely. The current profile is irregular however and it seems that some re-working may well have occurred.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Misc. ret. flake	B	T	3b	-	9	N? D?	?		*Fl* M>BK	*Fl* ?M>EN	
	Decent, single dors ridge, shallow triang sec, prx end snap brk, dst end truncated by dir abrt ret forming 2 shallow hollows with slight peak between. 1 lat shows short length iv abr ret switching to dir shallow marg scaring along rest (some of these scars possibly from a second phase of use), with a hollow of inv semi-abr ret at centre and short length dir abr ret at dist end of lat. Other lat uneven and ragged, with some dir abr lrg ret scars along upper 2/3rds and some chips below.										
Piercer + knife (*nat back*)	S	S	PB7b	H	10	N? D?	?		-	-	
	1 thin lat shows some scarring and sm uneven area of inv semi-abr marg ret at centre. Other lat cotxd but with short length dir abr ret leading to a pointed dist tip, other edge leading to tip is hinged.										
Utilised											
Flake – side scraper	L	T	2c	-	2	Y	Y		-	-	R
	Sm, prx brk, steep lats, 1 lat shows dir marg scarring along length, some post-pat chips.										

(5805) [5804]										6 lithics	92 g
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Interestingly similar sized small pieces, 2 on Bullhead flint, 2 others with similar white cortexes, 2 others tertiaries. The retouch on most is fairly limited or marginal, only 1 shows some bolder retouch and this is inverse, somewhat simple/basic/expedient and may well truncate a subtle yellow patina, suggesting this is re-use if so. 1 other piece may also be re-used. 1 keeled core on Bullhead flint is likely broadly N>BK and the type is perhaps more common in the LN. An end scraper on the same type of raw material could date similarly N>BK, while the simple marginal retouch on the scraper's convex distal end could suggest that a late date within this range, around the EBK, is more likely, though the form and execution is less typical of those types that are more reliably BK. Another flake, which has its distal end abruptly retouched to form a broad triangular shape could also be LN>EBK. The 2 instances of re-use, if so, are more likely to be MBA>EIA.										
Summary:	**There are elements of potential LN>EBK and MBA>EIA date, but the presumption about the nature of the underlying geology on this site (eg. see the Summary in (1105) above) means that none of the later material can currently be considered as certainly associated or context-contemporary and none of the earlier material is certainly associated. The nature of the context and the distribution of this material needs to be considered, also whether there is any precedence for the occurrence of LN>EBK material in the immediate vicinity, which could help support the dating preference for this small number of residual pieces.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Core – keeled	K	S	G3b	-	34	N? Y?	?		N>BK	?LN	
	Sm rounded nodule, 2 flaking faces producing small short or small long flakes.										
Retouched											
End scraper	L	S	G3b	H	14	Y?	?		N>EBA	LN>EBK	
	Small, thick, slightly overshot, 1 lat and dist end cortxd, other lat steep (with abras scarring), the convex dist end shows dir abr marg edge ret and some dir semi-abr ret at 1 corner, the edge profile overall is steep.										
Triangular scraper	L	T	2c	SS	10	Y?	?		N>EBA	LN>EBK	
	Sm, both lower lats truncated by dir steep semi-abr ret forming 2 obliq angled edges that converge to a point.										
Side/hollow scraper (*RU*)	L	S	SW3b	H	13	N? (Y)	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Sm, narrow, thick triang sec, both faces show some incip cones, dist end truncated by dir abr ret. 1 lat mostly cortx, other shows inv bold semi-abr ret along length forming an uneven edge with central concave area, the ret potentially truncating a Y pat.										
Knife (*RU?*)	S	?T	7b	H	7	N? (Y?)	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, decent looking, thin lats,1 ragged, other shows scars and partic a short length of inv shallow semi-abr marg ret that may truncate pat.										
Knife	L	/T	RW21b	-	14	?	?		-	-	
	Dist brk, 1 steep lat, other lat thin with bifac shallow marg ret and scarring.										
Totals									**25 lithics**		**196 g**

9 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

9.1 Introduction

No soil samples for off-site processing were acquired during the course of evaluation.

10 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 Archaeological evaluation Phase 1 of land at Main Road, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6ET has successively fulfilled aims and objectives of the specification and exposed common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil and subsoil concealing natural geology in some places capped by colluvium, but only within south-eastern extent of PDA.

10.1.2 Trenches 1 – 10, 15 – 24, 26 - 27 and 33 were not excavated during Phase 1 evaluation due to presence of potato crop. These trenches are intended to be evaluated during subsequent phases when conditions on-site will allow further investigation.

10.2 Discussion

10.2.1 Evaluation Phase 1 recorded the presence of multi-phase prehistoric field system within southern extent of proposed development area. A potential ancient orchard or woodland was exposed in the eastern extent of PDA (Trench 68) and Early Roman burial ground containing cremation urns was revealed in the western extent of PDA (Trench 13).

10.2.2 Substantial boundary ditch was revealed in Trenches 46, 51 and 52 enclosing south-western part of potential rectilinear field system although the deepest linear feature revealed during the course of the evaluation was Ditch [1404] exposed in Trench 14. After applying extrapolation it can be concluded that Ditch [1404] is fairly parallel to the one exposed in Trenches 51 and 52.

10.2.3 Investigated in Trench 46 prehistoric ditch was found accompanied by parallel modern one containing drain pipe and was fairly aligned with an existing hedgerow. Another modern linear revealed in Trench 58 was found cutting through prehistoric field ditch.

10.2.4 Remains revealed in Trenches 13, 14 and 45 are providing evidence of re-cutting or re-establishing the field system in different alignment. Unfortunately these features did not produced any reliable dating evidence and the pottery retrieved from the top of ditches in Trench 14 is likely residual and derived from nearby burial ground damaged by protracted ploughing activity.

10.2.5 Recovered pottery assemblage is very small, mostly residual and was derived from three features revealed in single trench 14. The pottery represents Beaker (BK>EBA), Late Iron Age (LIA), Early Roman (ER) and possibly Early medieval (EM) periods.

10.2.6 Worked lithics were recovered from ditch [1104], pit [1410], ditch [4612], ditch [4704] and ditch [5804]. First four features are located in close vicinity to each other, within western

extent of the site. Only one discrete feature produced any other anthropogenic material which are three tiny sherds of potential Beaker pottery, although residual. Features [1104, 1410 and 5804] produced MBA>EIA flintwork and three residual pieces dated to LN>EBK, recovered from the ditch [1410]. The earliest lithics dated to Mesolithic period was recovered, together with two undated implements from ditch [4704]. The ditch [4612] produced single piece broadly dated to N>BK. Also ditch [5804] produced one item dated to N>BK and two implements dated to N>EBA and three undated pieces. Most likely all the flintwork other than the one dated to MBA>EIA is residual.

10.2.7 A course of a footpath was revealed in Trenches 46 and 47. A feature could either taking a sharp turn to the north or exposed remain represents two separate trackways that are about to cross over.

10.3 Conclusion

10.3.1 Undertaken fieldwork recorded substantial evidence that significant archaeological features and deposits are still present within southern extent of the site and that subsequent mitigation measures must take place prior to the commencement of construction and associated groundworks.

10.4 Recommendations

10.4.1 Development proposals are likely to impact on archaeological remains therefore a preservation in-situ is proposed where possible and strip map and sample programme is recommended to take place within areas of the site where archaeological remains can't be preserved. The ultimate scale and scope of mitigation will be set out in WSI and agreed with Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council separately in due course.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

11.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics. The Site Archive will be retained at SWAT Archaeology offices until such time it can be transferred to a designated Kent Museum.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

12.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank to the Developer for commissioning the project. Thanks are extended to Casper Johnson, a senior archaeological officer from KCC for his help and advice during the course of investigation.

12.1.2 On completion of the project, the archaeological contractor is to arrange for the transfer, subject to the landowners consent, of the documentary, photographic and material archive to SWAT Archaeology, and to ensure that the appropriate level of resources for cataloguing, boxing and long term storage are provided for a set fee until such times that designated museum in Kent can accept the archive.

12.1.3 The archaeological contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation, by the developer, and the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer.

12.1.4 Copies of all reports compiled as a result of the excavation and post-excavation archaeological works will be submitted to the developer as CD containing a .pdfA version. In addition a CD containing a .pdfA version of the report and a selection of site photos in jpeg format to be sent to the KCC Archaeological Officer and once approved sent to the KCC HER for inclusion in HER Records.

12.1.5 The work the archaeological contractor is to abide by the Code of conduct and the Codes of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. The report was written by: SWAT Archaeology (P Cichy) The Office, School Farm Oast, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP Date: 30/06/2022.

13 REFERENCES

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Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation of land at Main Road, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6ET (SWAT 2021)

APPENDIX 1

Core Personnel Structure

Project Management - Fieldwork	**Role**
Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCIfA, FSA	Director
Peter Cichy	Project Manager
Pawel Cichy	Site Supervisor
Django Rayner	Surveyor
Finds	**Specialist**
Flint	Paul Hart
Early Prehistoric Pottery	Paul Hart
Later prehistoric and Roman pottery	Dr Malcolm Lyne
Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery	Luke Barber
Metal finds, glass and oyster	Ges Moody
Conservation support and x-ray photography	Dana Goodburn-Brown, MSc
Samples and human remains	**Specialist**
Environmental soil processing	QUEST
Faunal, floral micro and macro remains	Dr Mike Allen
Animal Remains (Bones)	Carol White
Palaeomagnetism	Peter Cichy
Human Remains	Dr Chris Dieter
Micro-excavation (cremation burials)	Dana Goodburn-Brown
Post-Excavation and publication	**Role**
Peter Cichy	Author
Bartek Cichy	Illustrations, edition

APPENDIX 2 – HER FORM

Site Name: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 1 of land at Main Road, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6ET
SWAT Site Code: SEL-EV-22

Site Address: As above

Summary: *Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Quinn Estates Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Main Road, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6ET. The archaeological programme was monitored by the Senior Archaeological Officer at Kent County Council. The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of 43 trenches, which recorded a relatively common stratigraphic sequence comprising topsoil, subsoil and colluvium overlying natural geology.*

The archaeological evaluation has recorded the presence of multi-phased prehistoric rectilinear field system. A rectilinear enclosure partially followed by modern hedgerows was identified in south-western extent of PDA. An Early Roman burial ground containing cremation urns was exposed in western part of proposed development area.

Preservation in-situ where possible and strip map and sample prior to commencement of construction works.

District/Unitary: Folkestone & Hythe District Council
Period(s): Prehistoric, Bronze Age, Iron Age, early Roman, modern
NGR (centre of site to eight figures) NGR 610900 137900
Type of Archaeological work: Archaeological Evaluation
Date of recording: April 2022
Unit undertaking recording: Swale and Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology)
Geology: Bedrock Geology of Sandgate Formation- Sandstone, siltstone and mudstone - formed approximately 112 to 125 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period
Title and author of accompanying report: SWAT Archaeology (P Cichy 2022) Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1) of land at Main Road, Sellindge, Kent TN25 6ET
Location of archive/finds: SWAT. Archaeology. Graveney Rd, Faversham, Kent. ME13 8UP
Contact at Unit: Paul Wilkinson

A catalogue of the worked lithics recovered during an archaeological evaluation at Sellindge, Kent

Site Code: SEL-EV-22

Analyst: Paul Hart
Last updated: 09.05.2022

For: Swale and Thames Archaeology Survey Company

Contents

1. Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics

1.1. Methodology

A prime aim is to provide a useful catalogue that combines a record of key characteristics (permitting a degree of preservation and some re-analysis by record), with individual spot-dating information and an overall comment on the worked lithic content of the context and its implications. Each piece has been dated on its individual merits. Where some pieces have the potential to be part of related groups which may be able to be dated with a narrower, more specific range than many of their individual components, such dates have sometimes been applied to less diagnostic material and the possibilities are commented upon in the context notes. Details about the nature of the context and any pottery recovered, which inform the interpretation, are noted where known.

The artefacts were examined using a hand lens of x10 magnification and were catalogued on a context, type, character, weight (calculated to the nearest gram, with a minimum of 1g), condition, period and potential relationship to context basis. Their suitability for illustration on their own merits was also noted. Within each context the artefacts have been listed first in order of type (waste, retouched, utilised) and then date (earliest to latest). The bulk weight of the flintwork from each context was also recorded.

All dates given throughout are *circa*.

1.2. Period Codes employed

Period	*Code*	*Date (circa)*			
Mesolithic	M	9200	-	4000	BC
First/Early/Earlier Neolithic	EN	4000	-	3350/3000	BC
Neolithic	N	4000	-	2300	BC
Later/Late Neolithic	LN	3000/2900	-	2300	BC
Earlier Beaker Period	EBK	2450	-	2000	BC
Beaker Period	BK	2450	-	1750	BC
Bronze Age	BA	2100	-	1000/900	BC
Early Bronze Age	EBA	2100	-	1550	BC
Middle Bronze Age	MBA	1550	-	1350	BC
Earliest Iron Age	EIA	1000/900	-	600	BC

1.3. Key to catalogue 1.4.

Class - Class of artefact, listed individually under its context. Ordered as Waste, Retouched and Utilised, then by date.

Italics : Additional notes of interest in italics; including:

RU : Denotes tools which have re-used old, patinated struck flakes.

PP : Denotes the presence of platform preparation (abrasion).

FS - Flake shape or core type.

Flake shape

S : Short or squat: width same as or greater than length.

L : Long: length greater than width.

B : Blade: length twice or more width, with parallel sides and dorsal ridge/s.

Core type

K : Keeled.

FT - Flake or core type.

P : Primary: complete/nearly complete cover of cortex on the dorsal surface.

S : Secondary: lesser amount of cortex.

T : Tertiary: no cortex.

/ : Near, ie. '/T': nearly/effectively a tertiary flake.

RM		-	Raw material type.
Buff	SB	:	A thin and thinning smoothed buff cortex directly overlaying the flint matrix.
	RB	:	Thin slightly rough-ish buff cortex directly overlying the flint matrix.
	BG	:	Mixed buff and a buff-washed grey-black cortex, thin, slightly rough.
	BR	:	As BG but smoothed.
Brown	PB	:	Patchy buff and darker brown thick rough uneven cortex sandwiching a dark reddish layer.
Dark	G	:	Glauconitic Bullhead Bed flint.
Orange	R	:	Smooth thin orangey cortex over an off white sub cortex.
White	RW	:	White to off-white/creamy coloured cortex, thick, slightly rough.
	SW	:	Smooth white cortex, thinning in places.
Black+	1	:	Black flint; thick and dense black or thin translucent black.
	2	:	Mixed patchy black and grey flint.
	3	:	Mixed patchy black and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	4	:	Mixed patchy black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	7	:	Graduating black to brown/translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	8	:	Graduating black, grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
	9	:	Graduating grey and brown to translucent yellowy-brown flint.
Brown	13	:	Translucent pale greyish-yellowy flint.
Mixed	21	:	Mixed black and translucent brown flint with streaks and patches of dark red.
Quality	b	:	Generally small cherty inclusions, whether occasional or frequent, which likely do not significantly affect knapping; good quality raw material.
	c	:	A moderate content of small to medium-sized cherty inclusions and/or flaws which likely will affect the knapping quality to some degree; moderate quality.
H		-	Hammer type.
	H	:	Hard stone (eg. a cobble of rolled flint or quartzite).
	SS	:	Soft stone (combined hard and soft characteristics, typically mostly hard hammer characters with a platform lip; a cortexed flint nodule perhaps).
	S	:	Soft organic (eg. antler, bone, wood).
W		-	Weight in grams (minimum 1g).
Patina		-	Patina present? If differential described by ventral/dorsal surface on flakes, or on cores described by platform/flake scars. NB. Note ( ) code below.
	N	:	None.
	Y	:	A glossy yellowy sheen.
	D	:	A darkish, glossy, brownish or yellowy-brownish sheen.
	( )	:	Patina codes in brackets describe an earlier patina type truncated by re-use.
D		-	Potential/certain post-discard chipping/breakage damage present?
	Y	:	Yes, likely chipped or broken post discard.
I		-	Worthy of future illustration? Initial estimate of pieces of prime interest.
	Y	:	Yes.
	?	:	Possibly, dependent upon context and associations.
Period		-	Potential date range, defined by Period Codes.
	>	:	To.
	<	:	No later than.
	/	:	Or.
	-	:	No firm or usefully compact date range.
Preference		-	Date preferred at this time. Sometimes a tighter but more intuitive opinion.
A		-	Association with the context.
	Blank	:	No preference at this time.

Key to abbreviations for notes

A	:	Advanced (patina).
abr	:	Abrupt (retouch).
adj	:	Adjacent.
B	:	Blade (flake).
back	:	Backed.
bifac	:	Bifacial (retouch).
BL	:	Bladelet (flake).
brk	:	Break.
convx	:	Convex.
cortx	:	Cortex.
dentic	:	Denticulate (retouch).
dir	:	Direct (retouch).
dist	:	Distal (flake).
dors	:	Dorsal (flake).
E	:	Early (patina).
eg	:	Example.
exp	:	Expedient.
fl	:	Flake.
frag	:	Fragment.
incip	:	Incipient (cones of percussion).
inc	:	Including.
inv	:	Inverse (retouch).
irreg	:	Irregular.
L	:	Long (flake).
lat	:	Lateral (flake).
lrg	:	Large.
vent	:	Ventral (flake).
M	:	Moderate (patina).
marg	:	Marginal (retouch).
med	:	Medium (size).
mod	:	Moderate.
nat	:	Natural.
nr	:	Near.
obv	:	Obviously.
oppos	:	Opposite.
PP	:	Platform preparation (abrasion).
pat	:	Patina.
plat	:	Platform.
poss	:	Possible.
prim	:	Primary (flake).
prob	:	Probably.
prx	:	Proximal (flake).
resid	:	Residual.
ret	:	Retouch.
RM	:	Raw material.
RU	:	Re-use.
S	:	Strong (patina).
sec	:	Section.
SH	:	Short (flake).
signif	:	Significant/ly.
sm	:	Small.
SQ	:	Squat (flake).
subseq	:	Subsequent.
term	:	Termination (flake).
tert	:	Tertiary (flake).
triang	:	Triangular.
trunc	:	Truncating/truncated.
u-w	:	Use-wear.
util	:	Utilised.
V/v	:	Very.

1.4. Catalogue: Quantification and spot-dating of the worked lithics, with notes

Context							**Total lithics**			**Total weight (g)**	
Context:	Information on the nature of the context if known.										
Pottery:	Date of any pottery from or the ceramic date of the context if known.										
Notes:	Elements and trends of initial interest.										
Summary:	Dates and relationships to context.										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
(1105) [1104]							**7 lithics**			**25 g**	
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	All small, no patinas, none of the retouched element are of specifically dateable forms.										
Summary:	**No specific data. The general simplicity/expediency of the retouched element suggests they are more likely to date from the BA>EIA. Notably, the majority lack cortex, though most are very small and the 1 larger thicker flake does show some cortex. Though the size of the raw material available will be a factor, the fact that such small flakes are being used for tools could favour a late date within the preferred range. The ambiguity and the lack of any certain association with the context however (see note below) means this material has no specific information to contribute.** **NB. The absence of any chalk-soil type patinas in the site assemblage overall suggests the underlying geology is not chalk and thus none of these can be reliably considered to be context-contemporary. This also hinders the ability to detect any episodes of the later re-use of earlier material.**										
Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	L	/T	7b	?	5	*Burnt*	Y		-	-	
	Small, lightly burnt, spalled.										
Retouched											
Misc. ret. flake	S	T	4b	?	1	Y?	?		-	?BA>EIA	
	Sm, triang plan, alle dges ret or chipped/snapped. Broad dist end truncated by ssm snap brks and some dir and inv abr ret, 1 lat some inv abr simple ret and dir shallow semi-abr ret, other lat dir shallow semi-abr ret.										
?Knife/end scraper	S	T	7b	-	1	N	?		-	?BA>EIA	
	Sm spall/shatter, broad convex thin dist shows semi-abr fine marg ret across width										
Side scraper	-	S	SB7b	H	12	N	-		-	?BA>EIA	
	Sm, obliq angled prx amd dist brks, 1 upper prx brk shows a shallow uneven slightly concave edge of dir semi-abr ret.										
Utilised											
Flake – knife	L	T	2b	?	1	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, chips and scarring, fairly consistent along 1 edge.										
Utilised?											
Flake	L	T	4c	?	2	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, chips and scars around edges.										
Flake	L	T	8b	?	2	N	?		-	-	
	Sm, chips and scars and sm brks. Resid?										

(1411) [1410]										8 lithics	49 g
Context:											
Pottery:	Residual ?BK.										
Notes:	Small to medium sized flakes and shatter, no obvious quality looking pieces, majority short, most with some cortex, the retouch simple/expedient.										
Summary:	**No specific data. The general impression however is that none need be significantly early, ie. none need pre-date the BA and the retouched elements could more likely be MBA>EIA. None need relate to the ?BK pottery present, though of course it is possible that some might do. The ambiguity and the lack of any certain association with the context (see note below) means this material has no specific information to contribute.** **NB. The absence of any chalk-soil type patinas in the site assemblage overall suggests the underlying geology is not chalk and thus none of these can be reliably considered to be context-contemporary. This also hinders the ability to detect any episodes of the later re-use of earlier material.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Flake	S	T	9b	?	1	N?	?		-	-	
	V sm, chips and brks, resid?										
Flake	S	S	R13b	?	1	?	?		-	-	
	V sm, some minor chipping.										
Shatter?	-	T	?2-	-	7	*Burnt*	Y		-	-	
	Sm thick angular piece.										
Retouched											
?Awl	L	S	BR4b	H	12	N	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Thick triang sec,1 uncortxd lat shows consistent abras along length, the dist end forms a long projecting fragile point at this side which shows some inv simple ret leading to the tip, the tip showing abras scars all edges.										
?Knife	-	S	RW1b	-	7	N	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, thickish piece, shatter? 1 thin edge shows semi-abr marg chippy ret leading to sharp point, with some shallow semi-abr ret on oppos face by tip.										
Retouched?											
Misc. ?ret flake	S	S	RW4b	H	3	N?	?		-	-	
	Sm, 1 steep edge shows v sm area inv semi-abr fine marg ret, poss snap brk across dist.										
Utilised?											
Flake	S	P	SW4c	H	12	N?	?		-	-	
	1 thin lat, other edges steeper, chips and scars, fairly consistent in some areas.										
Flake – hollow scrp/knife	S	S	SW3b	H	7	N?	?		-	-	
	1 thin uncortxd concave edge shows some abras.										

(4614) [4612]										1 lithic	9 g
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Decent blade probably with worn serrated edges, tip broken.										
Summary:	**Broadly N>BK and presumably residual as sole recovery.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
?Serrated	B	/T	RB4b	S?	9	N? Y?	?		N>BK	-	
	Decent, shallow triang sec, dist tip brk, both lats dir ret along length poss worn serrations.										

(4705) [4704]										**3 lithics**	**21 g**
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	1 decent blade retouched most margins, with a snap break at the proximal end, potentially hafted as a segment in a composite tool and more likely M>EN if so, though the edges are quite irregular and it is unclear whether some of the retouch could be a case of later re-use. Notably, the flint has either an inherent dark brownish hue or dark brownish patina, which is untypical for the site assemblage. 1 naturally backed simple combined piercer + knife sharing a similar dark hue and on a raw material also not seen elsewhere in the site assemblage. 1 small utilised flake with post patina chipping residual.										
Summary:	**All flakes have a dark yellowish or brownish hue, which is unusual in the site assemblage overall. Consideration should be given as to whether the geology in the immediate area is significantly different to that which underlies the contexts that have produced the rest of the flintwork. If not, then these are all potentially residual, as may well be the case. 1 piece shows post-patina chipping, while some of the scars present on a blade might be a case of re-use, but this is again unclear. The blade is the only piece which offers some indication of a date. It is broadly M>BK and if some of the intentional truncation work on the piece is contemporary with the blade's production, then a M>EN date would be more likely. The current profile is irregular however and it seems that some re-working may well have occurred.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Retouched											
Misc. ret. flake	B	T	3b	-	9	N? D?	?		*Fl* M>BK	*Fl* ?M>EN	
	Decent, single dors ridge, shallow triang sec, prx end snap brk, dst end truncated by dir abrt ret forming 2 shallow hollows with slight peak between. 1 lat shows short length iv abr ret switching to dir shallow marg scaring along rest (some of these scars possibly from a second phase of use), with a hollow of inv semi-abr ret at centre and short length dir abr ret at dist end of lat. Other lat uneven and ragged, with some dir abr lrg ret scars along upper 2/3rds and some chips below.										
Piercer + knife (*nat back*)	S	S	PB7b	H	10	N? D?	?		-	-	
	1 thin lat shows some scarring and sm uneven area of inv semi-abr marg ret at centre. Other lat cotxd but with short length dir abr ret leading to a pointed dist tip, other edge leading to tip is hinged.										
Utilised											
Flake – side scraper	L	T	2c	-	2	Y	Y		-	-	R
	Sm, prx brk, steep lats, 1 lat shows dir marg scarring along length, some post-pat chips.										

(5805) [5804]										**6 lithics**	**92 g**
Context:											
Pottery:											
Notes:	Interestingly similar sized small pieces, 2 on Bullhead flint, 2 others with similar white cortexes, 2 others tertiaries. The retouch on most is fairly limited or marginal, only 1 shows some bolder retouch and this is inverse, somewhat simple/basic/expedient and may well truncate a subtle yellow patina, suggesting this is re-use if so. 1 other piece may also be re-used. 1 keeled core on Bullhead flint is likely broadly N>BK and the type is perhaps more common in the LN. An end scraper on the same type of raw material could date similarly N>BK, while the simple marginal retouch on the scraper's convex distal end could suggest that a late date within this range, around the EBK, is more likely, though the form and execution is less typical of those types that are more reliably BK. Another flake, which has its distal end abruptly retouched to form a broad triangular shape could also be LN>EBK. The 2 instances of re-use, if so, are more likely to be MBA>EIA.										
Summary:	**There are elements of potential LN>EBK and MBA>EIA date, but the presumption about the nature of the underlying geology on this site (eg. see the Summary in (1105) above) means that none of the later material can currently be considered as certainly associated or context-contemporary and none of the earlier material is certainly associated. The nature of the context and the distribution of this material needs to be considered, also whether there is any precedence for the occurrence of LN>EBK material in the immediate vicinity, which could help support the dating preference for this small number of residual pieces.**										

Class	*FS*	*FT*	*RM*	*H*	*W*	*Patina*	*D*	*I*	*Period*	*Preference*	*A*
Waste											
Core – keeled	K	S	G3b	-	34	N? Y?	?		N>BK	?LN	
	Sm rounded nodule, 2 flaking faces producing small short or small long flakes.										
Retouched											
End scraper	L	S	G3b	H	14	Y?	?		N>EBA	LN>EBK	
	Small, thick, slightly overshot, 1 lat and dist end cortxd, other lat steep (with abras scarring), the convex dist end shows dir abr marg edge ret and some dir semi-abr ret at 1 corner, the edge profile overall is steep.										
Triangular scraper	L	T	2c	SS	10	Y?	?		N>EBA	LN>EBK	
	Sm, both lower lats truncated by dir steep semi-abr ret forming 2 obliq angled edges that converge to a point.										
Side/hollow scraper (*RU*)	L	S	SW3b	H	13	N? (Y)	?		-	MBA>EIA	
	Sm, narrow, thick triang sec, both faces show some incip cones, dist end truncated by dir abr ret. 1 lat mostly cortx, other shows inv bold semi-abr ret along length forming an uneven edge with central concave area, the ret potentially truncating a Y pat.										
Knife (*RU?*)	S	?T	7b	H	7	N? (Y?)	?		-	?MBA>EIA	
	Sm, decent looking, thin lats,1 ragged, other shows scars and partic a short length of inv shallow semi-abr marg ret that may truncate pat.										
Knife	L	/T	RW21b	-	14	?	?		-	-	
	Dist brk, 1 steep lat, other lat thin with bifac shallow marg ret and scarring.										
Totals									**25 lithics**	**196 g**	

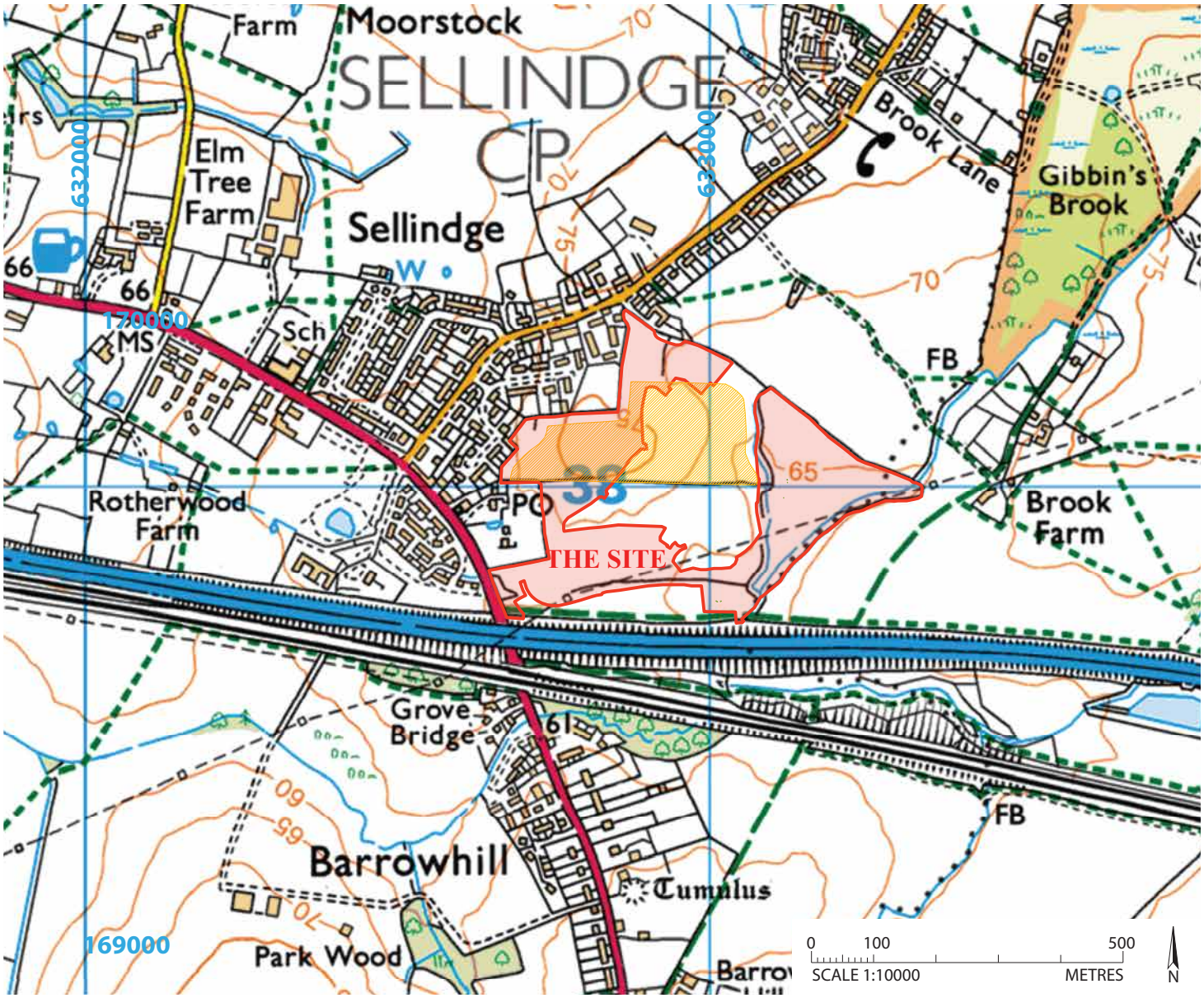
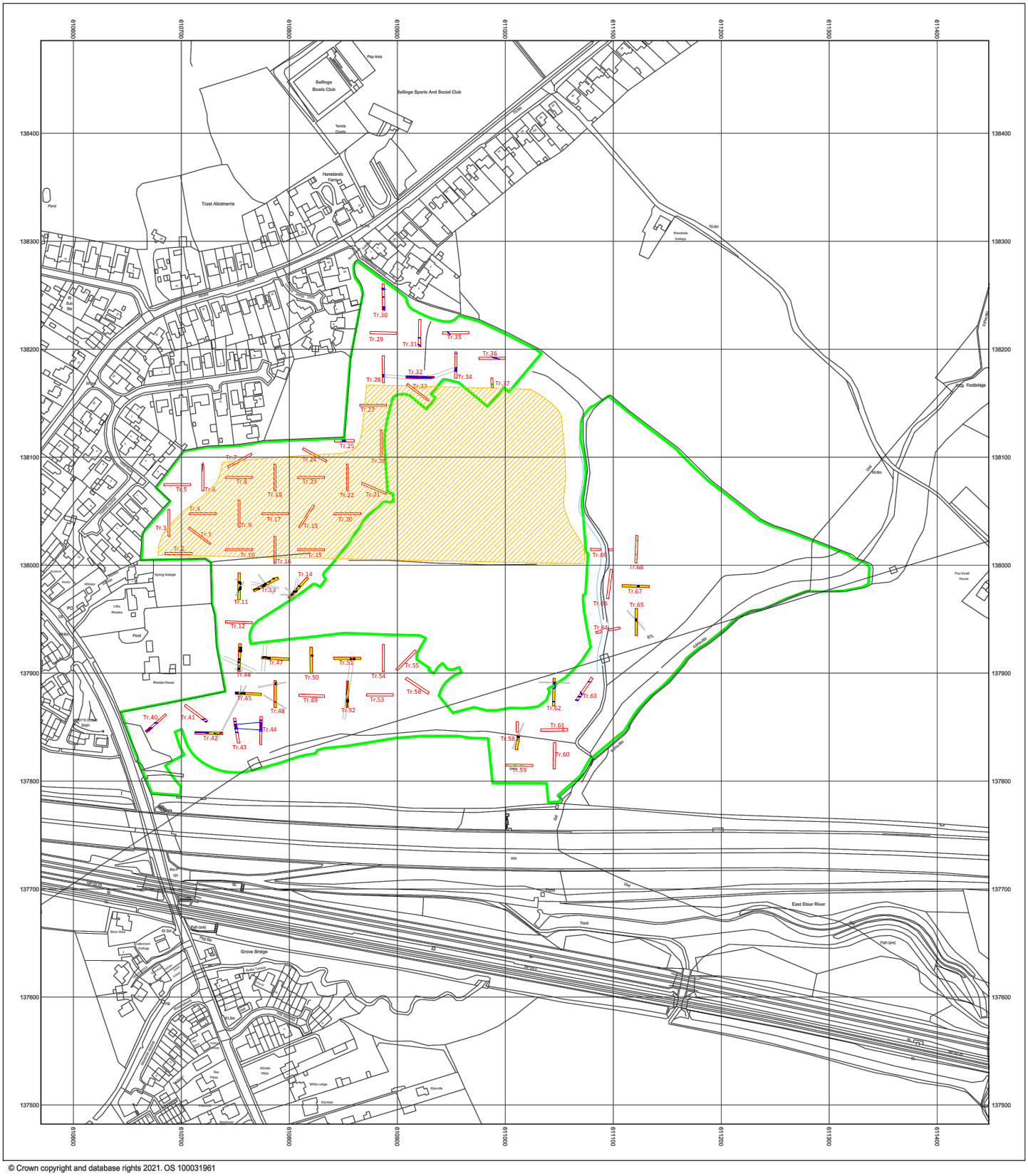


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.



KEY:

PDA(Phase 1) outline

Potato field (no access)

Figure 2: Trench location in relation to OS map

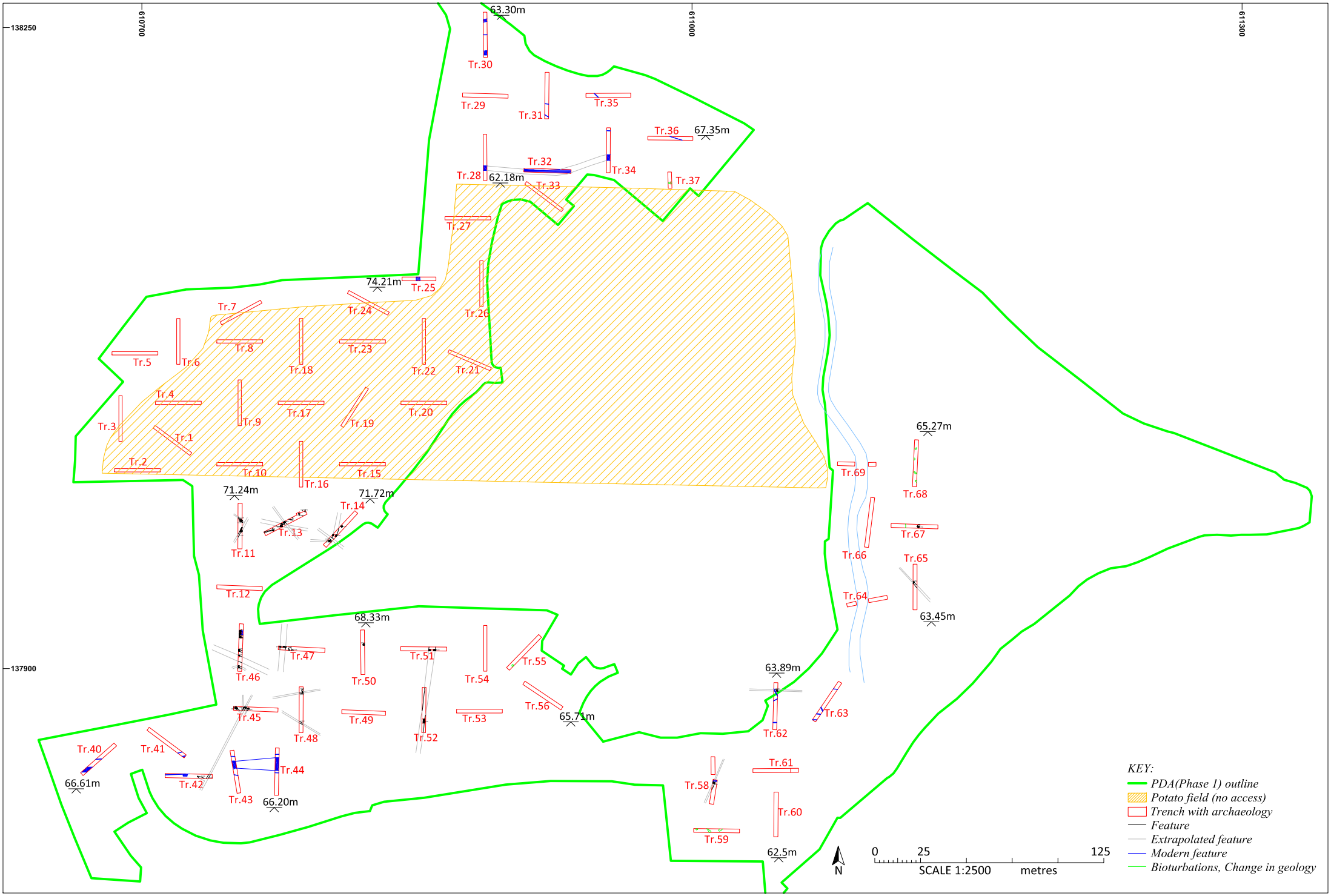


Figure 3: Trench location

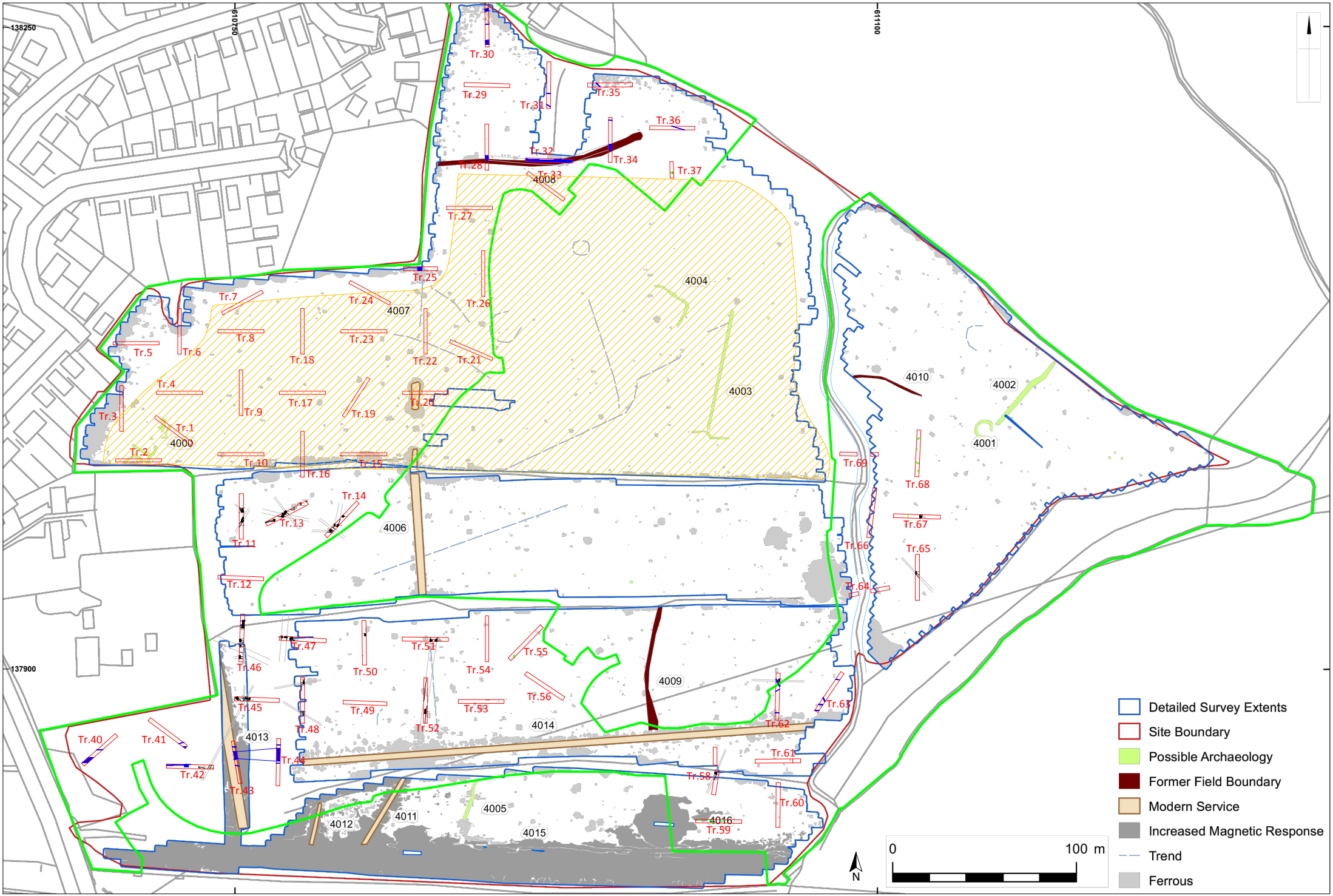


Figure 4: trenches superimposed on geophysical survey interpretation layout

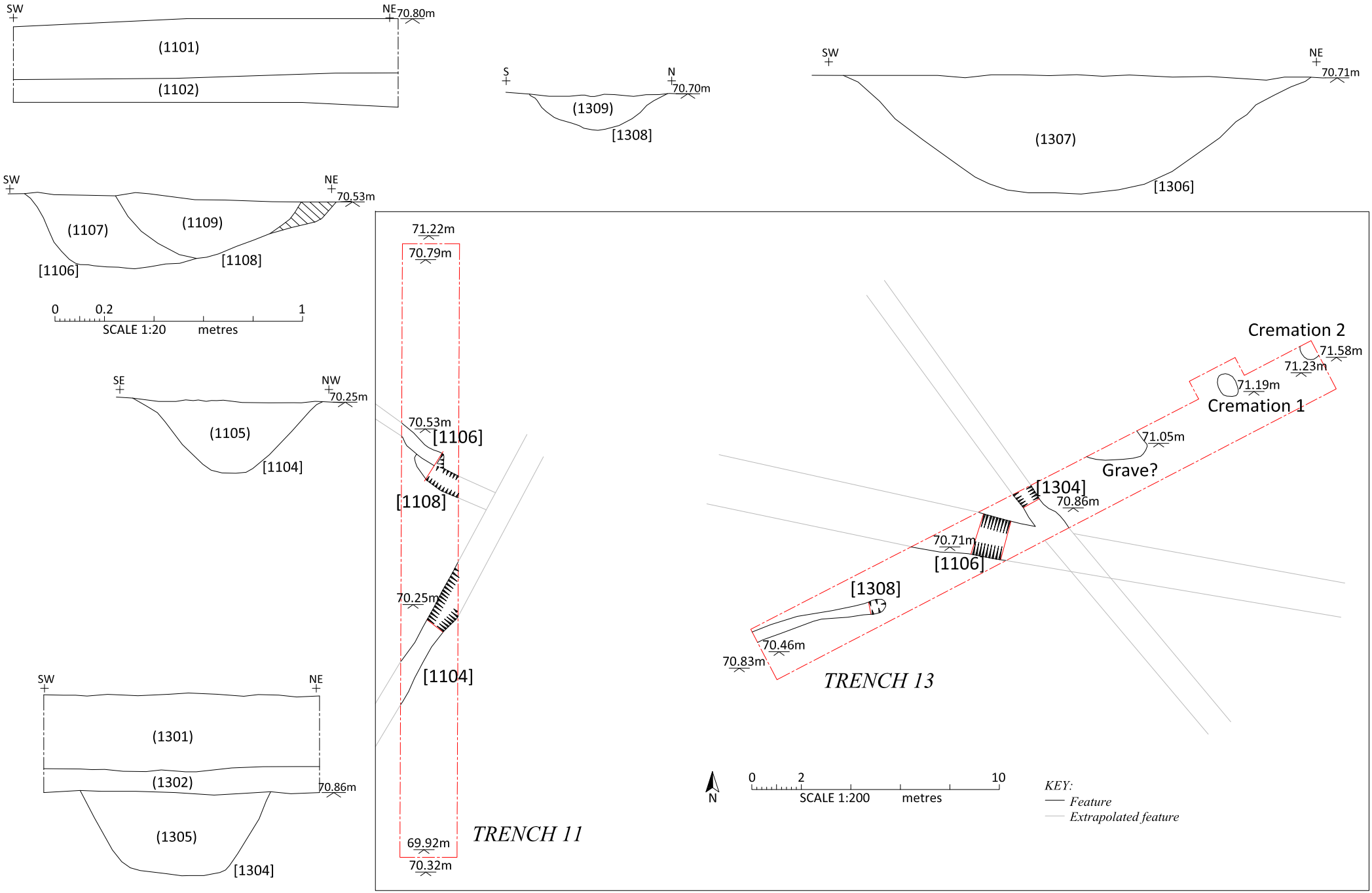


Figure 5: Plan and sections of trench 11 and 13

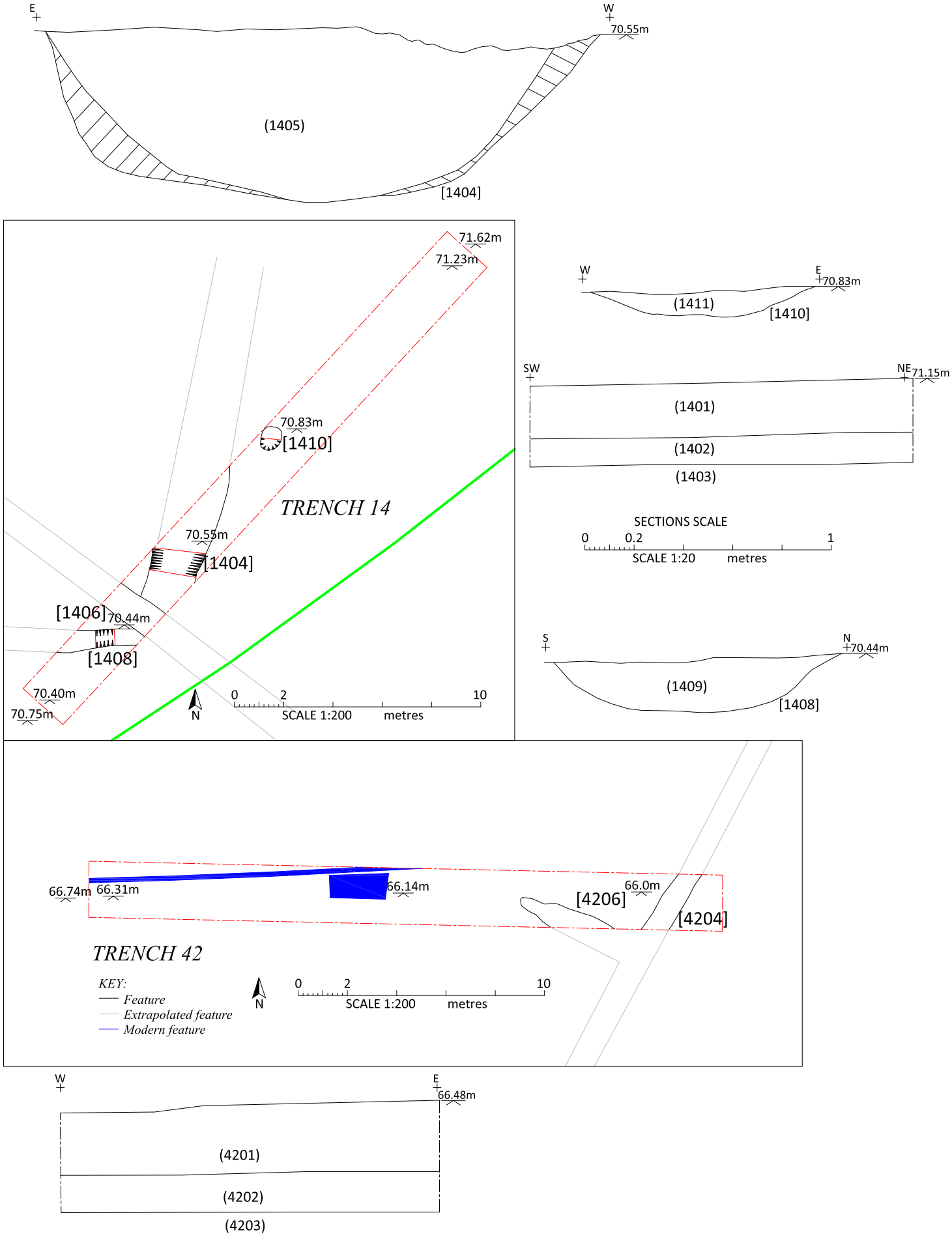


Figure 6: Plan and sections of trench 14 and 42

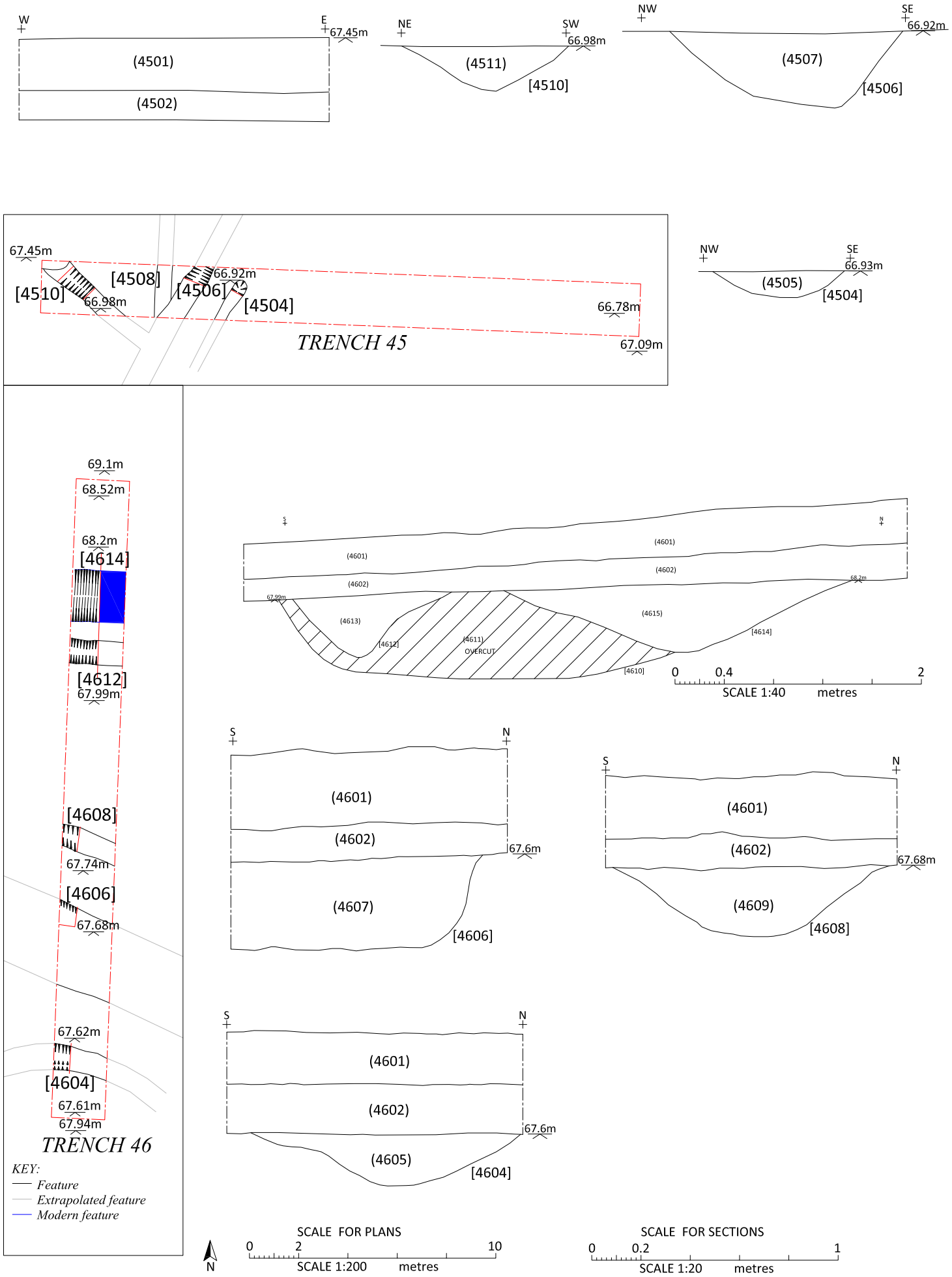


Figure 7: Plan and sections of trench 45 and 46

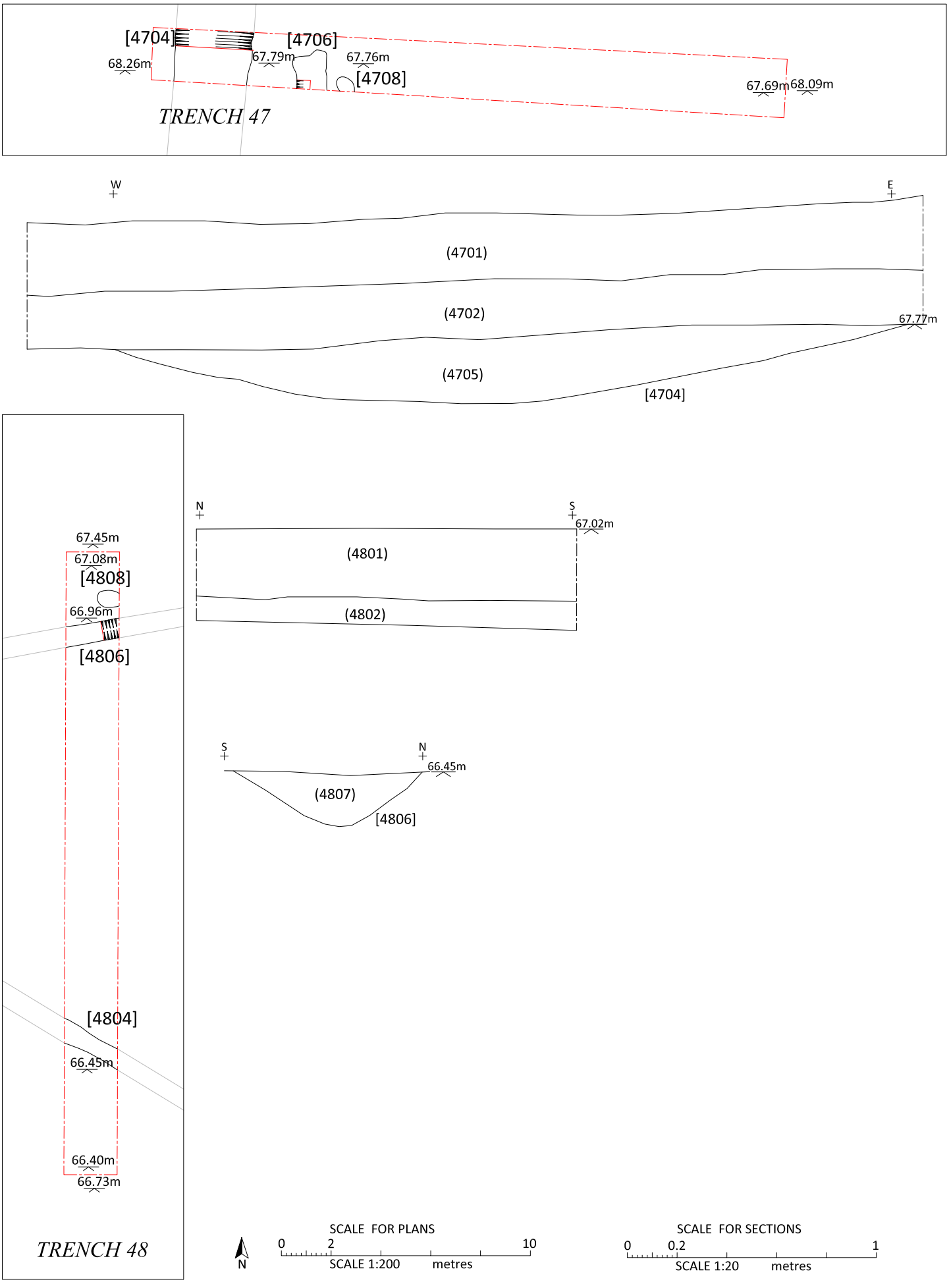


Figure 8: Plan and sections of trench 47 and 48

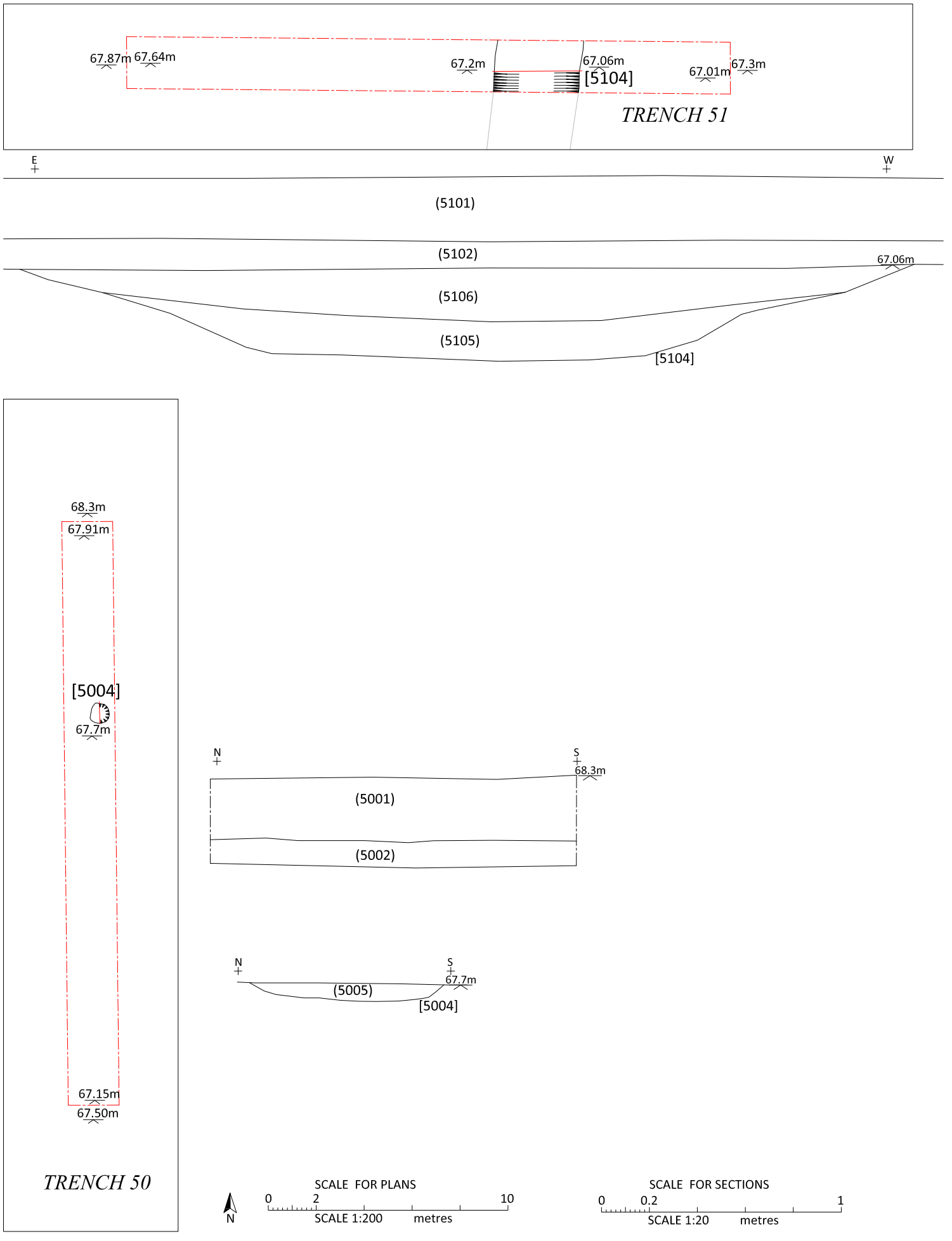


Figure 9: Plan and sections of trench 50 and 51

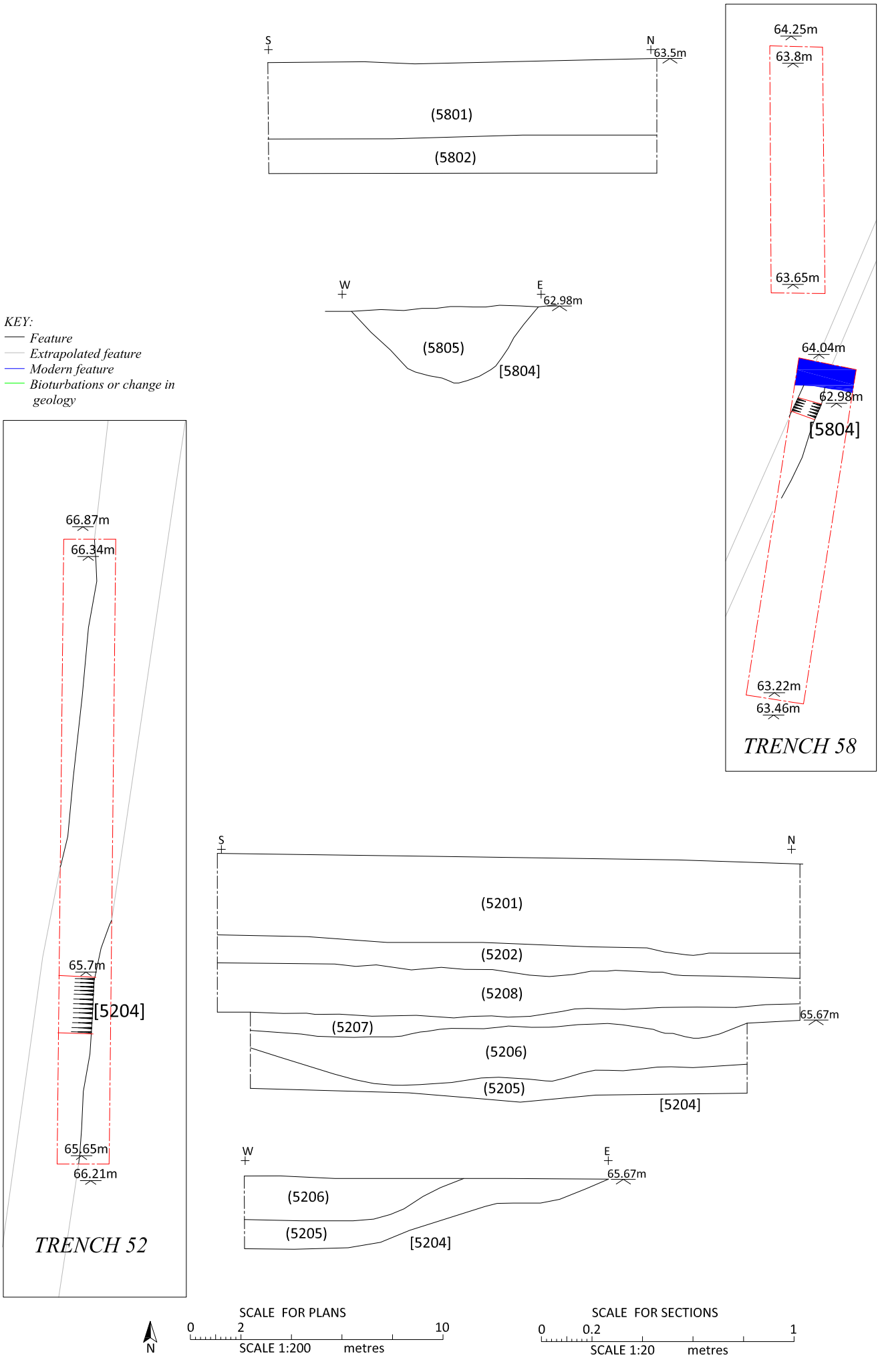


Figure 10: Plan and sections of trench 52 and 58

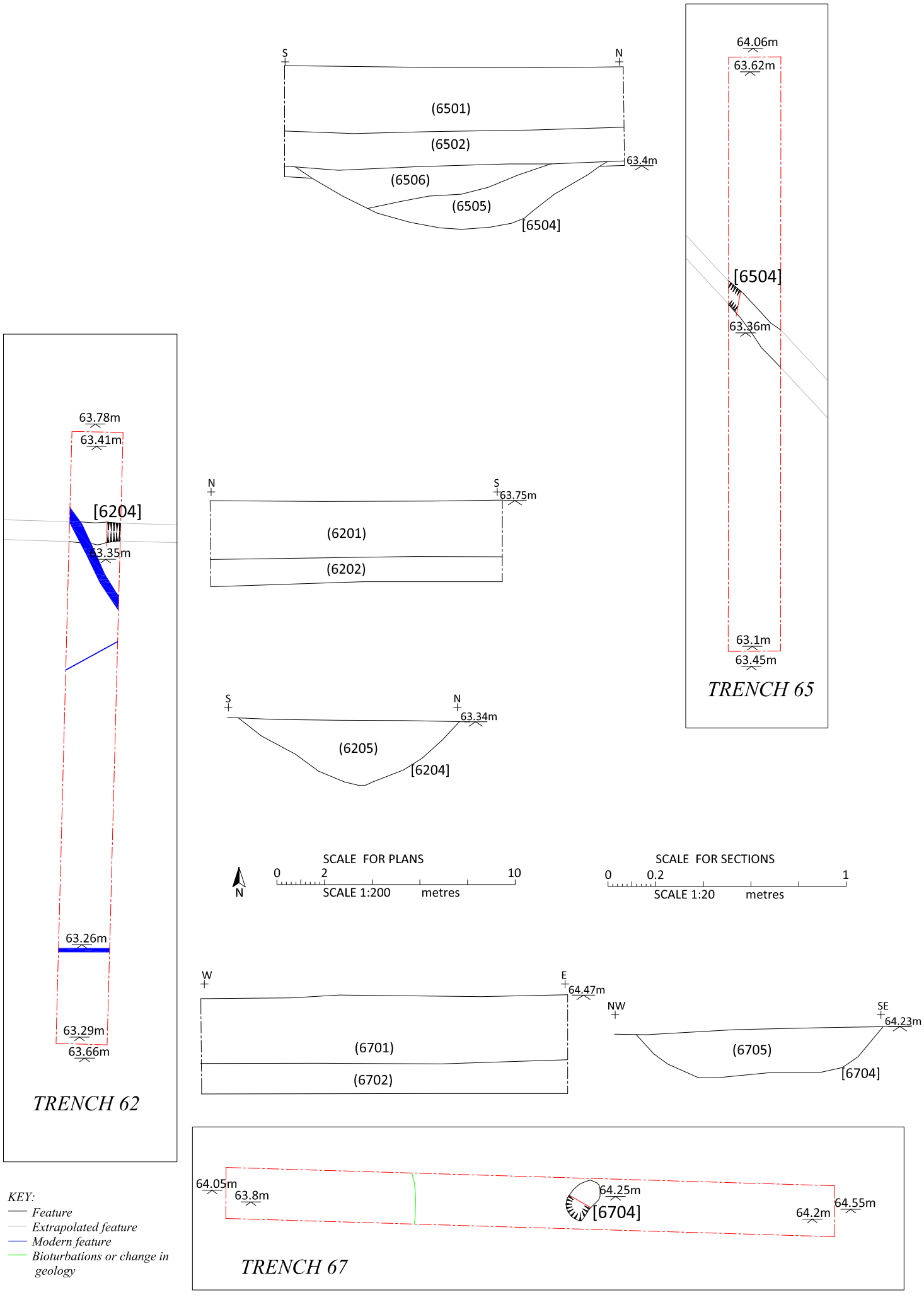


Figure 11: Plan and sections of trench 62, 65 and 67

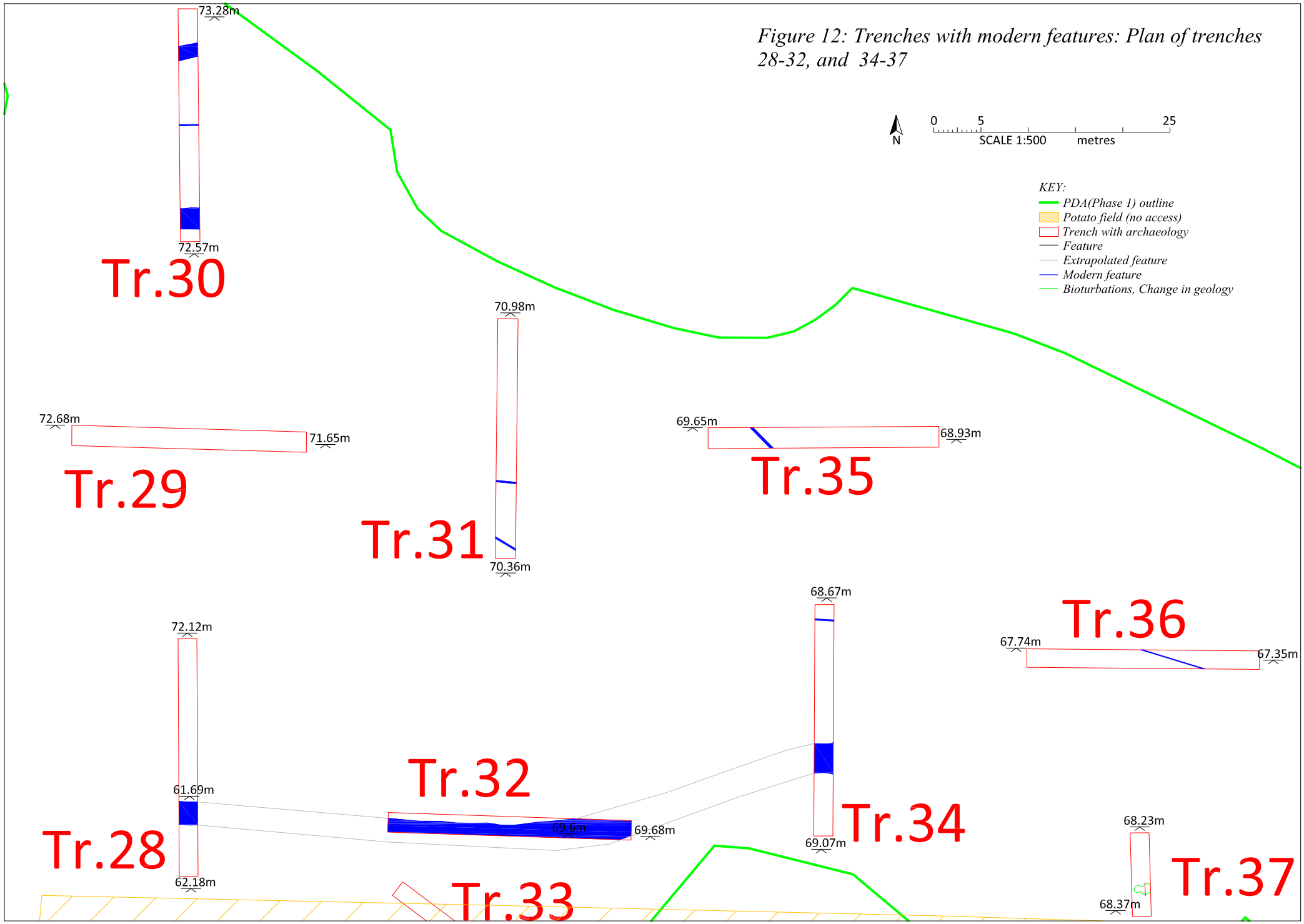
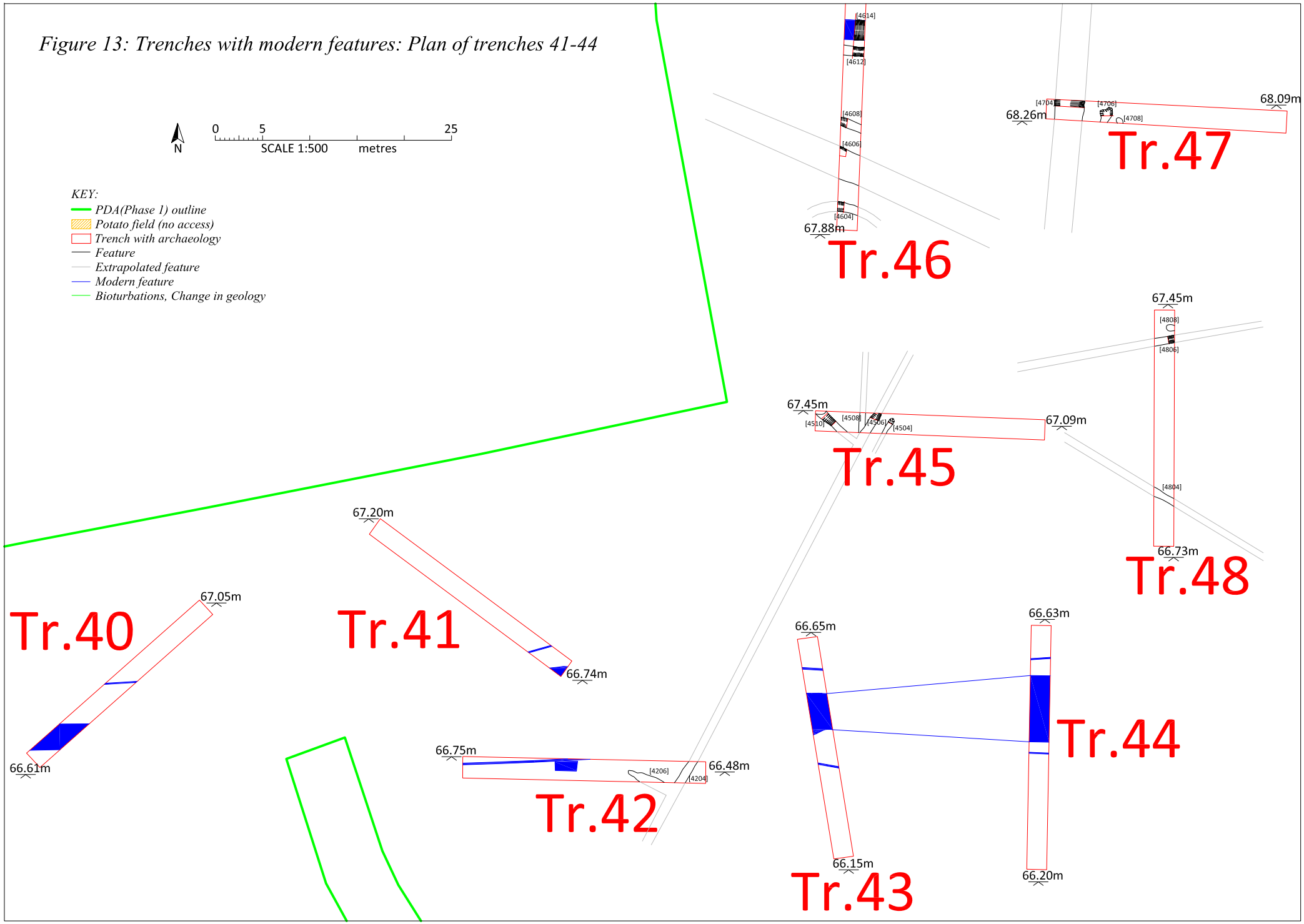


Figure 12: Trenches with modern features: Plan of trenches 28-32, and 34-37
N
0
5
25
SCALE 1:500
metres
KEY:
PDA(Phase 1) outline
Potato field (no access)
Trench with archaeology
Feature
Extrapolated feature
Modern feature
Bioturbations, Change in geology
73.28m
72.57m
Tr.30
72.68m
71.65m
Tr.29
70.98m
Tr.31
70.36m
69.65m
68.93m
Tr.35
68.67m
Tr.36
67.74m
67.35m
72.12m
61.69m
Tr.28
62.18m
Tr.32
69.6m
69.68m
Tr.34
69.07m
68.23m
Tr.37
68.37m
Tr.33

Figure 13: Trenches with modern features: Plan of trenches 41-44



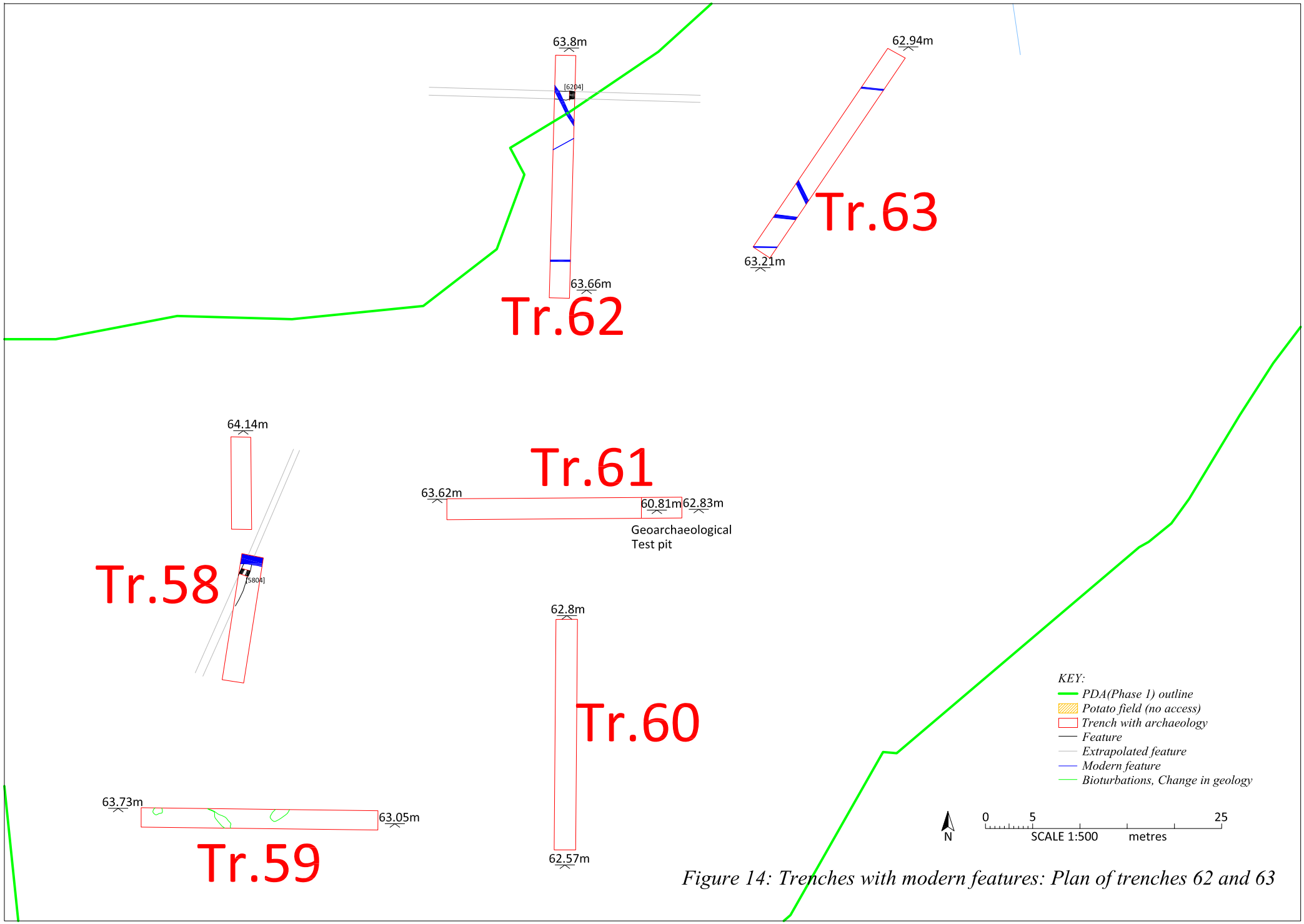


Figure 14: Trenches with modern features: Plan of trenches 62 and 63

Plates

Plate 1: Looking east at the site from its west end

Plate 2: Looking north at ditches exposed in trench 11

Plate 3: Looking west at section through ditch 1106 cutting ditch 1108; 1m scale.

Plate 4: Looking east at trench 13; 2m scale.

Plate 5: Looking east at ditches exposed in trench 13. Ditch 1306 is visible in the foreground and ditch 1304 in the back; 1m scale.

Plate 6: Looking west at section of gully 1308; 0.5m scale.

Plate 7: Looking north east at intersecting ditches exposed in trench 14; 2m scale

Plate 8: Looking north at section of ditch 1404; 1m scale.

Plate 9: Looking north at section of pit 1410; 1m scale

Plate 10: Looking west at archaeological features and modern exposed in trench 42; 2m scale.

Plate 11: Looking north west at features exposed in trench 45

Plate 12: Looking north at section of ditch 4506; 1m scale.

Plate 13: Looking north at trench 46; 2m scale.

Plate 14: Looking west at section of ditch 4808; 1m and 0.5m scale.

Plate 15: Looking north west at overcut section of ditch 4612 and modern ditch 4614.

Plate 16: Looking north west at features exposed in trench 47; 1m and 0.5m scales.

Plate 17: Looking south at trench 48; 2m scale.

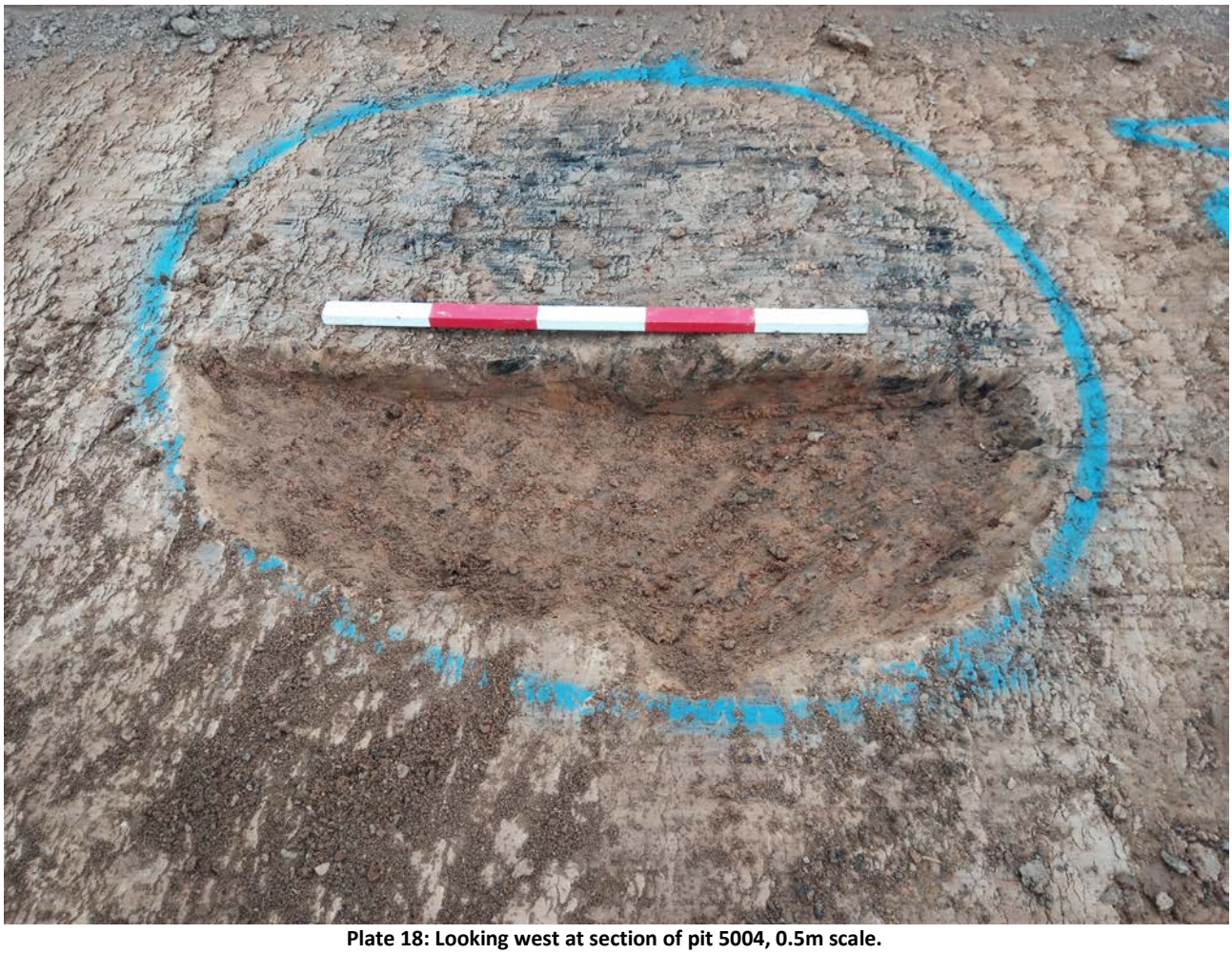


Plate 18: Looking west at section of pit 5004, 0.5m scale.

Plate 19: Looking north west at section of ditch 5204; 2m and 2x1m scales.

Plate 20: Looking north at southern half of trench 58; 2m scale.

Plate 21: Looking south at trench 62 with ditch truncated by modern drain; 2m scale.

Plate 22: Looking north east at section of pit 6704; 1m scale.

Plate 23: Looking west at geo-test pit in trench 61 showing change in superficial sediments at depth of 1.5metres below ground level. The change indicates transition from wet floodplain environment into the dry one. Other possibility is that the grey sediment is a fill of water channel or large pond.