

TECHNICAL REPORT No.

400-RUG-RLEVC-00001-AC

**Strategic Archaeological Plan:
Medway to Eurotunnel Terminal**



CHANNEL TUNNEL RAIL LINK TECHNICAL REPORT

APPROVAL / REVISION RECORD SHEET

REPORT TITLE

Strategic Archaeological Plan:
Medway to Eurotunnel Terminal

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DETAILS

DATE

AA

Strategic Archaeological Plan Project Kent: Areas 410 & 430

2/2/98

AB

Strategic Archaeological Plan: Medway to Eurotunnel Terminal
(update of above document to include Areas 420 & 440)

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AC

Updated to include development of the works

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Appendix 1:

CTRL Archaeological Research Strategy

Drawings:

Archaeological Mitigation Works: Medway to Eurotunnel Terminal

Drawing Numbers	
410-DGH-05200-62005-AC	430-DGH-08100-62021-AC
410-DGH-05300-62006-AC	430-DGH-08350-62022-AC
410-DGH-05600-62007-AC	430-DGH-08650-62023-AC
420-DGH-05900-62001-AB	430-DGH-08900-62024-AC
420-DGH-06200-62002-AB	430-DGH-09200-62025-AB
420-DGH-06500-62003-AB	440-DGH-09550-62001-AB
420-DGH-06800-62004-AB	440-DGH-09850-62002-AB
420-DGH-07100-62005-AB	440-DGH-10100-62003-AB
420-DGH-07300-62006-AB	440-DGH-10350-62004-AB
420-DGH-07500-62007-AC	440-DGH-10600-62005-AB
430-DGH-07800-62020-AC	

1.0 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This document discusses the extent of evaluation work thus far undertaken and sets out the strategy for detailed archaeological mitigation works from the River Medway to the Eurotunnel Terminal at Cheriton. This section of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link (CTRL) is split into four Contract Areas: 410 - the River Medway to Pilgrim's Way; 420 - Pilgrim's Way to Lenham Heath; 430 - Charing Heath to Sevington; and 440 - Sevington to the Eurotunnel Terminal and are described in Section 3.0. This section also outlines the CTRL Research Strategy Landscape Zones which cover this area. A summary of the archaeological background and recent findings from evaluation works undertaken in connection with the Project is given in Section 4.0. The Landscape Zone Priorities are set out in Section 5.0. Proposed fieldwork events to be undertaken in advance of construction are illustrated on the attached figures and described in Section 6.0. These locations are based on careful consideration of all available archaeological information, which includes desk top studies, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys, observation of geotechnical work and trial trenching evaluations. The impact on the archaeological resource from construction activities has also been considered.
- 1.2 In addition, further areas of evaluation work are proposed to reduce still further the risk of unforeseen remains during the construction particularly of critical programme locations. This will be undertaken to the same specification as agreed with the Statutory Consultees for previous evaluation work.
- 1.3 This strategic document has been developed as a Written Scheme of Investigation commensurate with the construction programme and has been presented to the English Heritage and the local authorities for their agreement.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Through the CTRL Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMRs), RLE is committed to take account of the principles of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 and to commission a programme of archaeological works in advance of development. It is recognised that the CTRL Archaeology Programme will generate information that will contribute to wider archaeological studies of the area, conducted by others but not part of the CTRL programme.
- 2.2 RLE have developed a Research Strategy (Appendix 1) to prioritise the archaeology programme so that it both discharges its responsibilities under the EMRs and seeks to provide academic benefit from the works. The Research Strategy provides a strategic routewide framework which sets the general research themes and objectives to be addressed by the archaeology programme. The Research Strategy recognises that the archaeology programme can be undertaken in the context of five broad Landscape Zones: each zone being defined as having a distinctive historical character, landscape and natural history. Within each zone, archaeological works can further be considered in the context of five broad time-periods and one can determine the history of the landscape through which the CTRL passes and what gives the area its specific characteristics today.
- 2.3 The Research Strategy is interpreted at the landscape zone level in light of the known, or expected, archaeological resource for the area and the key questions that it is considered desirable to address within each zone: hereafter termed 'landscape zone priorities'.
- 2.4 This is further refined, and implemented, through the formulation of specific aims to guide individual field work events.
- 2.5 Thus the CTRL archaeology programme will be undertaken within a hierarchical and flexible research design comprising the following elements:

1. **Research Strategy**
↑↓
2. **Landscape Zone priorities**
↑↓
3. **Fieldwork Event aims**

- 2.6 There will be feedback between the tiers to ensure that each level reacts to changing circumstances.

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 Landscape Zones

This part of CTRL Section 1 falls within three of the Research Strategy Landscape Zones: the edge of the North Kent Plain; the North Downs; and the Wealden Greensand, with some Low Weald. The following summaries are taken from the Character Map of England descriptions (Countryside Commission and English Nature 1997).

3.1.1 North Kent Plain

The North Kent Plain consists of open, essentially low and gently undulating land between the Greater Thames Estuary to the north and the North Downs to the south. The Medway towns and their associated development, as well as transport corridors such as the M2, form a distinctive contrast to the predominantly open agricultural landscape. This landscape zone is restricted to the area between the Medway Crossing and the North Downs Country Portal (White Horse Stone).

3.1.2 North Downs

The North Downs have a typical Chalk downland landscape with steep scarp slopes, rolling north facing dip slopes and dry valleys. Springlines and coombes are characteristic landscape features at the foot of the scarp. The rivers Medway and Stour cut through the Downs. Although locally of an open character there are hedges and numerous linear woods and shaws. The area is predominantly rural with a mixture of pasture and arable farmland. Chalk pits and quarries are distinctive features in the landscape.

3.1.3 Wealden Greensand

The Wealden Greensand forms the ridge between the Low Weald and the Chalk of the North and South Downs. The geology of the Wealden Greensand includes heavy Gault Clays and Ragstone. The landuse and relief vary although the overall character is one of a patchwork of farmland and woodland linked by hedgerows. Farming tends to be mixed. The character of the area is enhanced by small streams and gullies which cut through the bedrock. Within Kent, the area is less wooded and the topography less dramatic and there is a more obvious human impact. The transport corridors of the M20 and the railway line to Ashford are prominent in the landscape. The area has traditionally supported a pattern of dispersed settlement.

3.1.4 Low Weald

The Low Weald coincides with outcrops of the Weald Clay, sandwiched between the older rocks of the High Weald and Wealden Greensand ridge. This area is mainly low lying, gently undulating dominated by heavy, damp soils but variable in character with thin beds of Limestone and Sandstone outcropping. The area is well-wooded and is rich in hedgerows and predominantly rural in character.

3.2 Contract Area Descriptions

3.2.1 Area 410 (North Kent Plain, the North Downs)

The broad Medway Valley is enclosed on both sides by steep scarp slopes, which the CTRL will cross on a viaduct. The 410 contract area commences at the southern embankment of the viaduct. Nashenden Valley, on the edge of the North Kent Plain, runs perpendicular to the river valley with a complex of smaller spurs and valleys, characteristic of the ridge and dry valley landform associated with chalk scenery. The CTRL will traverse the valley via a series of cuttings and embankments parallel to the M20. The CTRL will run in tunnel under the North Downs emerging near White Horse Stone. The chalk scarp of the North Downs faces southwards and is wooded. The majority of land affected by the CTRL is under arable cultivation. The contract area ends at the Pilgrim's Way, close to the Old Chatham Road.

3.2.2 Area 420 (Wealden Greensand)

From Pilgrim's Way at the foot of the chalk scarp the CTRL crosses the Boxley Valley: an historic landscape typified by fields of pasture dotted with trees in a deep cutting. The route passes to the north of Maidstone across large arable fields and substantial belts of trees before running close to the M20 at Detling. The CTRL continues to follow the M20, the larger arable field giving way to a pattern of smaller pasture, copses and hedgerows. The route will cross the A20 at Harrietsham where the landscape continues the variable pattern of open agriculture and small country lanes and settlements. East of Harrietsham and the village of Sandway, the Great Stour River commences to the south of the M20 within the degraded landscape of Chilston Park. Towards the end of this contract area near Lenham Heath, the landscape is gently undulating, primarily agricultural with a patchwork of fields and distinctive woodland blocks.

3.2.3 Area 430 (Wealden Greensand with some Low Weald)

From Lenham Heath, the CTRL crosses a diverse landscape of undulating farmland including woodland, Hothfield Common, the Great Stour Valley fed by a number of tributaries, and many small settlements typical to this part of Kent. The CTRL passes through the denuded historic parkland of Godinton on the western edge of Ashford. Approximately 5km of contract 430 lies within the urban area of Ashford. The east side of the town is characterised by new roads, business and industrial development. The contract area ends at the parish boundary between Sevington and Mersham, to the east of the A2070 orbital road.

3.2.4 Area 440 (Wealden Greensand with some Low Weald)

From the eastern side of Ashford at Sevington, the CTRL runs parallel to the Ashford to Folkestone Railway following the gentle northern slopes of the East Stour River, and crosses the southern edge of the village of Mersham. The landscape is mainly agricultural with small pasture fields. At Harringe Lane the CTRL rejoins the M20 corridor and passes Sellindge, Westenhanger and the registered park at Sandling. The CTRL skirts Saltwood to the north of Hythe, crossing the M20 at Newington where it enters the Eurotunnel Terminal.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGY SUMMARY

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The landscape has been much altered through time by human activity. Past archaeological work in the area, much of which has been generated as a consequence of the CTRL, indicates that remains of human activity are present for all of the time periods defined within the Research Strategy (Appendix 1). However, it is clear that some are better represented than others and are more likely to benefit from a prioritised approach to archaeological investigation. The following section considers the area from the Medway viaduct to Cheriton.

4.2 Hunter-foragers (400,000 - 4,500 BC)

- 4.2.1 In general the Palaeolithic period is represented by the chance finds of implements within the Project Kent area. However, no artefacts or implements were discovered during evaluation work, thereby adding little beyond negative evidence to existing knowledge.
- 4.2.2 At the 'White Horse Stone' and 'Nashenden Valley' sites, the CTRL evaluation of the colluvial sequences has demonstrated the potential of dry valley deposits: at 'White Horse Stone' deposits of late glacial origin were located at the base of a sequence which continues through to the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age; at 'Nashenden Valley', dry valley deposits relating to the late glacial interstadial transition were recorded which contain the potential for the study of the wider impact of humans on the post glacial landscape.
- 4.2.3 There is a paucity of excavated Mesolithic sites in Kent and evidence to date is insufficient to say whether any of these sites are of more than of local importance. Known remains focus on implements as an indication of activity, with no definitive evidence for settlement. The presence of Mesolithic material at 'Station Road to Church Lane' together with the possibility for *in situ* deposits to exist within the alluvial and colluvial deposits, is of significance because of the lack of data for this period.

4.3 Early Agriculturalists (4,500 - 2,000 BC)

- 4.3.1 As with the Mesolithic period there is little settlement evidence for the Neolithic period in Kent. Current knowledge focuses on sites such as the Medway Megaliths on the North Downs, which include Kits Coty and supposedly the White Horse Stone. A priority for further work in Kent is research into these monuments and their inter-relationship with the surrounding environment and settlements. Evaluation work at 'White Horse Stone' and 'Nashenden Valley' although not producing any funerary or settlement evidence for the Neolithic period, did reveal depths of colluvial deposits which may provide environmental information on the development of the landscape.
- 4.3.2 A series of features, possibly dating to the late Neolithic / early Bronze Age were recorded during evaluation work at 'Hurst Wood'. Such sites are rare on the Wealden Greensand and although evidence from the evaluation is limited, any information relating to landscape divisions, settlement morphology, environmental and economic information gained would be important. Neolithic / Bronze Age flint implements were also recovered from 'Station Road to Church Lane', thus highlighting the potential to increase the understanding of landuse during this period.

4.4 Farming Communities (2,000 - 100 BC)

- 4.4.1 Colluvial areas within dry valleys and the foot of scarp slopes are considered to hold a valuable resource of archaeological information for settlement and economy during the Bronze Age in Kent. The lack of systematic research and the extensive areas not conducive to aerial photography has provided an uncertain picture of settlement activity for this period. There is little information, for example on land division.
- 4.4.2 Evaluation works at 'West of Blind Lane' indicated possible settlement activity with associated field systems of middle and late Bronze Age date, and thus may provide some of the missing evidence outlined above. Several other evaluations produced middle and / or late Bronze Age deposits and artefacts, e.g. 'Chapel Mill' near Lenham which produced a late Bronze Age pit containing Deverel-Rimbury or post Deverel-Rimbury pottery.
- 4.4.3 The opportunity for the examination of continuity between the Bronze Age and Iron Age may occur at 'White Horse Stone' where late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery and possible buried land surface were located.
- 4.4.3 At 'Chapel Mill' a ditch containing a small quantity of mid-late Iron Age pottery was located which may indicate that remains are peripheral to a larger settlement or, more significantly, that they represent a small short-lived unenclosed farmstead. Iron Age farmsteads and their associated field systems are a priority for future research.

4.5 Towns and their rural landscapes (100 BC - AD 1700)

c. 100 BC - AD 410

- 4.5.1 There has previously been a bias towards 'spectacular' sites of the Romano-British period at the expense of landscape studies, the 'peasant' farmstead and industrial sites. Little is known about rural settlement other than villas, despite the fact that majority of the farming settlements in the Roman countryside were less wealthy/less sophisticated. Many such settlements span the entire period of the Roman occupation, and probably originate in the late Iron Age, yet their nature and interaction with towns and villas has not been defined. As with other periods there is a lack of information about the economic and environmental aspects of all types of settlements. Past excavations of the more well-studied types of sites, such as villas, have concentrated on the structural plan and layout with less attention on their role in the broader landscape and their economic function.
- 4.5.2 Several evaluation sites contained deposits of late Iron Age / early Romano-British date which may provide information relating to the influence of Roman administration on native settlement and economy within the region; the transition period is not well understood. The 'Boarley Farm' evaluation revealed two areas considered to be of late Iron Age / early Roman date and although there is no definitive evidence of settlement at either location, both areas appear to be of differing functions - ritual on the high ground close to White Horse Stone and agricultural on the lower area near the modern farm. The farmstead identified at 'North of Saltwood Tunnel' could contribute to our understanding of the Romanisation of Iron Age communities in the region and their role within the local and regional economy. A rare feeding beaker was recovered providing a very human link between the archaeological recording and the past inhabitants of the site. On this site there is also the possibility that a cemetery may be associated with the farmstead; this may allow the opportunity the examination of continuity and change in burial practices. At 'South of Beechbrook Wood' a series of probable enclosure ditches, including early first to mid third century

pottery, were located and may provide important information on the relatively sparsely populated Wealden Greensand.

- 4.5.3 The Scheduled Roman villa at Thurnham has the potential for addressing a range of issues associated with the villa estate and its predecessor, including economic and environmental evidence which is lacking for the county. The interaction with, and influence of, the villa with its hinterland is also an important research theme.
- 4.5.4 The presence of ditches and metalling at 'East of Newlands' / 'East of Pluckley Road' evaluations indicate the possible presence of a Roman road and could provide information on a possible Roman transport corridor.

c. AD 410 - 1100

- 4.5.5 Little is known of the rural settlement of the early Anglo-Saxon period, or the expansion of settlement in the late Saxon period, particularly in relation to the Weald; much of the settlement pattern having been deduced from documentary sources. No Anglo-Saxon remains have been recorded during any of the evaluations. Only one abraded sherd of chaff-tempered ware found at 'Boys Hall Road to Sevington Railhead', was retrieved.

c. AD 1100 - 1700

- 4.5.6 The rural settlement and the effects of industrialisation is relatively unexplored during this period. In general economic and environmental evidence is slight. However, the pattern of the rural landscape was largely established in the Medieval period and is believed to have culminated in the basic settlement pattern which exists today. Several of the evaluations have identified medieval or later activity, mainly of a dispersed nature and this may help in the understanding of the wider landuse, although the material recovered was not abundant. However, it is of some interest to note that within the North Kent Plain (A2 Corridor) landscape zone, that no Medieval 'sites' have been identified during CTRL evaluation work.
- 4.5.7 Elements of field systems within Project Kent were the most commonly recorded feature during evaluation works. For example, at 'East of Pluckley Road' two or three phases of ditches with pottery dated from AD 900 to 1300 were recorded and at 'Boys Hall Road to Sevington Railhead' where boundary or drainage ditches were revealed which may be associated with Boys Hall moated site (SAM) situated about 300m away. The evaluation site to the north of Westenhanger Castle located a 11/12th century oven or kiln together with possible associated structural elements and perhaps part of an early medieval open field system.
- 4.5.8 On a more substantial level, close to Parsonage Farm, the foundations of a building and associated features which may indicate the remains of a moat. The earliest pottery retrieved was late 11th century, but most was of mid 12th to mid 14th century date. Although not rare on the Weald, little investigation to date has focused beyond the internal features of moated sites. The wider context of this site and its possible industrial use, may provide material relating to its interaction with its surroundings.
- 4.5.9 Other sites revealed evidence of industrial activity, most notably at Mersham where 13th and 14th century iron-working activity and possibly associated structures were recorded and could extend our knowledge of the industry in this part of Kent.

Post 1700

- 4.5.10 Works to date have revealed only field boundaries and trackways for this period. It is not anticipated that information gained will greatly add to existing understanding beyond the recording of landscape division.

The Palaeo-Environment

- 4.5.11 The retrieval of palaeo-environmental data is of importance for all time periods within this area in the context of existing knowledge in Kent. 'Off-site' studies are likely to be of greater importance for earlier periods (e.g. Nashenden Valley and White Horse Stone) and possibly 'on-site' for later periods (e.g. Mersham). The evaluations suggest that direct evidence for interaction of hunter-foragers with the environment may be minimal but the effect of hunter-foragers on the wider landscape may be detectable in colluvial deposits. Environmental changes derived from later agricultural and industrial activity should be detectable on a number of sites.

5.0 LANDSCAPE ZONE PRIORITIES

5.1 Primary Archaeological Concerns

5.1.2 In light of the above discoveries during the evaluation work (Section 4.0), the existing extent of knowledge within these areas of Kent, and the nature of the CTRL, the primary archaeological concerns of the areas will be:

- i. *a reconstruction of the changing palaeo-environment for all time periods present, through 'on-site' and 'off-site' studies and the interaction with past economies:*
 - the interaction with hunter-foragers;
 - changes arising from the adoption of agricultural economies;
 - the effects of and extent of clearance of the 'Wealden Wild Wood';
 - changes arising from early industrial economies;
 - woodland management for Roman, medieval and post-medieval iron working.
- ii. *establish the basis of the rural economy for the area for all time periods, but especially through the recovery of material and environmental remains:*
 - changes to the organisation of the landscape through time;
 - prehistoric landscape division;
 - the effects of the Roman administration;
 - the place of medieval and post medieval vernacular buildings;
 - settlement morphology and function;
 - reliance on pastoralism versus arable farming;
 - the importance of early industrialisation, e.g. medieval and later iron working and fulling;
 - utilisation of natural resources, e.g. woodland management/ utilisation of riverine and coastal resources;
 - the effects of the rise and decline of the Roman administration on existing economies;
 - local, regional and international trade.
- iii. *ritual and ceremonial use of the landscape:*
 - evidence for continuity in the area of the Medway Megaliths;
 - the landscape setting of the Medway Megaliths;
 - evidence for change and continuity of burial practices between the late Iron Age and Romano-British period in east Kent.

6.0 PRIMARY FIELDWORK EVENT AIMS

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 It is the primary concerns, outlined above, which define the Fieldwork Event specific archaeological aims detailed in the tables below. In addition information gained from the following sites will be compared and contrasted with the other landscape zones such as the North Kent Plain.

Table 1: Detailed Mitigation

Reason for Mitigation
<p>Nashenden Valley (410)</p> <p>Evaluation work across the valley has revealed limited archaeological remains of probable post medieval date. In addition, colluvial deposits were identified within the valley floor which contained Bronze Age pottery, although these finds were not <i>in situ</i>. Burnt flint & charcoal were recovered from the interface between the colluvium & the underlying chalk melt-water deposits. The chalk melt-water deposits contained a soil horizon which may have originated in the late glacial Allerød chronozone (c. 11,000 BP). The colluvial deposits are the most important aspect of this area, & the possible late glacial soil horizon may provide information on the Upper Palaeolithic/Mesolithic transition in the area.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The retrieval of palaeo-environmental indicators & a dated sequence to define the contemporary environment & changes over time & to make comparisons with & augment colluvial deposits on the south side of the North Downs; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the contemporary environment of Late Upper Palaeolithic & Mesolithic communities which may have been present in the area, & any changes arising from the adoption of an agricultural economy.
<p>Little Monk Wood (410)</p> <p>Additional evaluation work undertaken to reduce the risk of the discovery of unforeseen remains during construction and to establish whether any further detailed archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction, have revealed deposits similar to those identified at during the Nashenden Valley evaluation (see above). Although no artefactual deposits were recovered, between the colluvium & the underlying chalk melt-water deposits, a soil horizon of potential interest was identified.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The retrieval of palaeo-environmental indicators & a dated sequence to define the contemporary environment & changes over time & to make comparisons with & augment colluvial deposits on the south side of the North Downs and the Nashenden Valley site; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the contemporary environment of Late Upper Palaeolithic & Mesolithic communities which may have been present in the area, & any changes arising from the adoption of an agricultural economy.
<p>White Horse Stone (410)</p> <p>Evaluation work has located artefact bearing colluvial silts, & an extensive buried soil horizon cut by ditches & a shallow pit, sealed beneath approximately 1.2m of hillwash. The best preserved colluvial sequences belong to the late glacial & late Bronze Age - early Iron Age periods. Assessment of the molluscs & plant macro fossils indicate a change from woodland to open country occurring in the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age perhaps as a result of human activity. It will be important to determine the local environment landscape setting of the Medway Megaliths (was there minimal forest clearance, given that there is no evidence for significant contemporary colluvium?), & to study later prehistoric landscape organisation & settlement function particularly through the recovery of ceramic & palaeo-botanical remains.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recover suitable samples, to establish changes in the palaeo-environment for the area & its immediate hinterland, & to make comparisons with & augment the sequence preserved on the North side of the North Downs (Area 1); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the late Glacial landscape & environment within the area; Determine the landscape setting & contemporary environment of the Medway Megaliths in the immediate area; Determine the environment of local late prehistoric agricultural communities; Recover suitable samples, & individual artefacts & artefact assemblages to establish the economic basis of late prehistoric agricultural communities, including; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery of LBA/EIA pottery assemblages to contrast with assemblages from elsewhere in Kent; Recovery of later prehistoric archaeo-botanical remains to establish the relative importance of emmer & spelt

wheat;

- Establish the extent, morphology & function of, & interaction between, settlement & possible ceremonial features in the area.

West of Boarley Farm (420)

This is the most westerly of two areas of LIA/ERB activity were identified at either end of the evaluation area. This area was situated on high ground over-looking White Horse Stone included two animal burials & raises the possibility of 'activity/continuity associated with WHS, possibly of a ritual nature. These remains had been truncated by ploughing. A series of shallow dry valleys containing colluvial plough-wash deposits ran the length of the site.

Aims

- Establish the extent, morphology & function of, & interaction between, occupation remains & possible ceremonial features;
- Recover individual artefacts & artefact assemblages & other indicators, such as faunal & charred plant remains from securely dated sequences to establish the economic basis of agricultural communities;
- Determine the local environment of the site through the recovery of palaeo-environmental data, particularly the recovery of molluscs from cut features and colluvial sequence in the dry valleys.

East of Boarley Farm (420)

This is the most easterly of two areas of LIA/ERB activity were identified at either end of the evaluation area. This area was situated on low ground where a concentration of 34 post holes & 4 pits were recorded; this occupation layer was truncated by a possible Roman plough-soil. Features were c.1.0m beneath existing ground level. The precise area of landtake & depth of construction required for the Boarley Lane diversion may allow these remains to be preserved *in situ*. Evidence of Medieval activity e.g. a quarry pit & a trackway which may have connected Boxley Abbey to Pilgrim's Way.

Aims

- Recover individual artefacts & artefact assemblages & other indicators, such as faunal & charred plant remains from securely dated sequences to establish the economic basis of agricultural communities;
- Determine the local environment of the site foci through the recovery of palaeo-environmental data, particularly the recovery of molluscs from cut features and colluvial sequence in the dry valleys.

Honeyhills Wood (420)

An historic landscape survey of woodland immediately adjacent to Thurnham Roman villa identified two possibly contemporary rectilinear enclosures which do not reflect divisions in the existing wood. It is considered unlikely that these are related to the villa, although the possibility that remains associated with the adjacent villa exist within the wood cannot be discounted. Any remains surviving are likely to have been disturbed & denuded by root action.

Archaeological mitigation within this location is likely to be undertaken in two stages: small-scale trenching across the earthwork features & archaeological recording once the trees from the woodland have been removed (under archaeological supervision).

Aims

Only broad aims are put forward & would be revised in the light of any information ensuing from the trial-trenching work.

- Establish the date & method of construction of the earthen banks;
- Establish changes to the local environment through the recovery of palaeo-environmental indicators from any buried soil horizons;
- Recover artefact assemblages if these are found to be present.

During/After tree removal

- Recovery of a plan & dated sequences of any features/deposits revealed, focusing on any remains which may expand our understanding of settlement & landuse during the LIA & Romano-British period.

Thurnham Villa (420)

The Roman villa was discovered in 1833, & is perhaps the most well-documented villa sites in Kent. Evaluation work for the CTRL, revealed wall footings of the villa & the footings of an aisled building, together with other structures. The majority of pottery retrieved dated between 1st & 2nd centuries. Stratified deposits were found under the villa & the aisled building which presents an opportunity for the examination of the predecessor of the villa. The retrieval of economic & environmental data also has the potential for increasing the level of such knowledge within Kent. Given the range of LIA/ERB sites found throughout the CTRL, Thurnham presents one of several opportunities for the comparison of activities across landscape zones. This site will be the subject of Heritage Deed submission.

No structural medieval remains associated with Corbier Hall were located, although the backfilled 'moat' was revealed.

Aims

- Recovery of the plan & a dated occupation sequence for all phases of the villa's development;
 - Examine the transition between the IA & the RB examining why the site developed into a villa;
 - Examine the decline of the villa & the reasons for this;
- Establish the status, economic orientation & patterns of contact & trade of the settlement;
 - Establish the function of features & structures & the presence of functional zones;

- Recovery of artefact assemblages to elucidate the above;
- Elucidate the interaction with & influence of the villa with its hinterland & other rural settlements;
- Compare the cereal economy of the region & wider areas; investigate the apparently continuation of emmer wheat into the IA;
- Determine the contemporary local environment of the villa.

South of Snarkhurst Wood, Hollingbourne (420)

A thin scatter of worked flint & a pit containing early prehistoric worked flint was located in the west of the site, raising the potential for further sub-soil features & the possibility of contemporary palaeo-botanical evidence. Such sites are rare due to the lack of data for the area. A series of LIA/ERB ditches & pits were located towards the centre of the area & are likely to represent the northern limits of a settlement uncovered during the 1950s. Detailed mitigation is likely to focus around on Trenches 1263-65TT & may provide additional data on the settlement investigated to the south. In addition, a rectilinear pattern of small gullies were located which appear to continue the pattern identified during evaluation work for the motorway service area, which may be associated with the presumed focus of a BA settlement.

Aims

- Determine the morphology & function of the periphery of the LIA/ERB settlement, including any adjacent trackways etc., in relation to the remains identified in the MSA to the north;
- Recovery of artefact assemblages & other economic indicators, including carbonised plant remains & animal bone, to refine understanding of the development of the LIA/ERB settlement;
- Establish the plan & relationship of limited LBA features to the remains identified at the MSA to north.

Chapel Mill, Lenham (420)

A low density of LBA & IA features were revealed during evaluation work, but proved difficult to categorise. Little is known about BA activity at the foot of the Downs/margin of the Weald & the pit containing pottery may indicate further features in the immediate vicinity. The IA features may represent the periphery of a settlement or if remains of a settlement or a short-lived phase of activity.

The environmental potential of the site appears is generally low.

Aims

- Determine whether the LBA & IA remains respectively are associated with other contemporary features & form part of a settlement;
- to recover environmental & other economic indicators if these are found to be present.

Brockton Farmhouse and Barn (430)

Farmhouse

Grade II listed. Two storey painted brick. Hipped roof with massive chimney stack. Earliest part of the building located at the northern end probably 17th century origin with a timber framed two room plan round the chimney. Extensive rebuilding took place when the house was extended and received a brick facing, flemish bond, in the early 19th century.

Barn

Circa 17th century with possible 18th century extensions at the south west and north west. Timber framed barn double aisled with a projecting porch. Thatched roof to barn. porch and extension roofs plain peg tiled. Elevations clad in feather edged weather-boarding and the extensions are constructed of stone brick works and feather edged weather boarding. Internally very little alteration with evidence of the original threshing floor in the central bay. Part of the boarded partitions between the bays have also survived.

There are no known archaeological features and deposits recorded in the vicinity of these properties.

Aims

- Determine the location, extent, character and date of any archaeological remains within the curtilage of the buildings;
- Determine the historical use and development of the site, including the function of any earlier buildings or phases of building;
- Determine the relationship of the below ground archaeological remains to the dismantled structures and their curtilage;
- Produce a full and proper archive record (written, graphic, digital and photographic) of the building and of any archaeological remains and their curtilage.

Hurst Wood (430)

A small number of undated features, including two fired clay & charcoal-rich shallow pits, were located within an area of archaeological potential identified previously by fieldwalking. These features suggest a discrete area of activity. A small quantity of worked flint, including a late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age plano-convex knife was recovered. Should the artefacts be contemporary with the features the remains would be rare in this part of Kent. However, the evaluation results do not preclude the possibility that these features are considerably later (even post-medieval) & thus of little importance. It is RLE's intention to submit suitable samples for C14 dating to resolve this issue.

Aims

- Establish the extent, morphology & function of remains;
 - Determine whether they are associated with other contemporary features & form part of a settlement;
- Recovery of dated environmental & economic indicators if these are found to be present on site.

East of Newlands (430)

Evaluation has established that the majority of this area has been disturbed by the removal of woodland & the construction of the M20 & associated activity. The area is of restricted potential. A possible hollow-way, perhaps of Roman date, was recorded between Newlands Stud & the M20. A discrete concentration of medieval-post-medieval pits was recovered from the east end of the site.

Aims

- Verify the date, alignment & construction method of the possible road & any associated features;
- Establish the origins & any later development of the possible road;
- Establish the extent, morphology & function of any medieval remains;
 - Determine whether they are associated with other contemporary features such as structural remains;
 - Determine whether the function of the site is agricultural, industrial or settlement.

West of Station Road, Parsonage Farm (430)

Evaluation works revealed the stone foundations of a rectangular building. Pits & ditches located to the NW & E of the building are also of medieval date & may be associated with the structure. An artificial channel was recorded to the north of the building. Given the proximity of the site to a former stream course, & the local topography of the site, it is possible that the structure is surrounded by a moat or it is utilising the stream as a power source. The area has a high potential for examining the organisation & functioning of medieval rural settlement & landscape & possible accelerated environmental change due to population increase & concentration.

Aims

- Determine the function & economic basis of the site;
 - Establish the full extent & morphology of any structures or other archaeological remains;
 - Establish the presence/absence extent & morphology of any moat or other water course;
 - Establish a dated sequence of occupation/use;
 - Establish a snap-shot profile of a 'domestic' assemblage through the recovery of dated pottery assemblages;
 - Investigate patterns of natural resource exploitation through the recovery of economic indicators such as faunal & charred plant remains;
- Determine the landscape setting of the site & interaction with the contemporary local environment;
 - Recover palaeo-environmental indicators from well dated sequences, including ditches, the 'moat' & any palaeo-channels.

Beechbrook Wood (430)

Evaluation work to date has revealed archaeological remains of interest. The required level of mitigation is under discussion with English Heritage and the County Archaeologist. Should mitigation be required an addendum to this WSI will be provided.

South of Beechbrook Wood (430)

Evaluation work has identified a series of ditches dated between the early 1st & mid 3rd centuries AD. Roman deposits were also found in two ephemeral 'pits'. The presence of relatively early imported ware suggests a focus of possible domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity. In addition to the impact from the CTRL, associated works in this area will include extraction for sand over approximately 10ha. There is potential for recovering information on the morphology & organisation of past landscapes.

Aims

- Determine the morphology & organisation of the local Roman landscape;
 - Establish a dated sequence for the origin & development of any land divisions, including enclosures & trackways;
 - Establish the absence/presence of any settlement foci & other activity areas;
 - Establish the association between land divisions & possible settlement foci;
- Determine the contemporary local environment;
 - Recover samples for palynological analysis from enclosure ditches.

Yonseas Farm Complex (430)

Farmhouse

Two storey symmetrical plan. Circa 1830, brick construction rendered. Hipped slate roof. Bracket eaves cornice with small pediment in centre. Three sashes with glazing bars intact. Porch containing a round headed doorway with a semi-circular fanlight. Internally well-preserved service room with oven, range and copper.

Oast

Circa 1830. Two cylindrical oasts with conical slate roofs, fantails and cowls, attached to a red brick building with hipped slate roof.

Barn and Byre

Circa 1830. 'L' shaped barn and byre. Brick outer walls and timber framed facing the yard to the east. Pitched slate roof. At the north west corner there is an attached small brick and slate storage barn with an upper floor. There are king post trusses and many original pens and feeders in the structure.

Granary and Cartshed

Circa 1830 granary two storey building of which east and west elevations are made up of flemish bond brick work up to eaves level. North and south elevations are feather edged boarding on a stud work wall with sliding sash windows. Half hipped roof, slate with lead cappings. Access to the first floor is via the east elevation from an external staircase (now removed) up to a small platform to a door in a dormer roof construction.

Attached to the north elevation is a cartshed. A monopitch and post construction supported on a brick wall to the west elevation which goes up to full height of the pitched roof. The capping to the wall is brick on edge with a lead flashing between the brick work and slate roof. The cart shed is open on two sides, but where it adjoins the granary vertical boarding has been fitted.

Bungalow

Circa 1830 One storey red brick square building with hipped slate roof.

Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation of Yonse Farm has been completed and no archaeological remains of significance were located.

Aims

- Determine the location, extent, character and date of any archaeological remains within the curtilage of the buildings;
- Determine the historical use and development of the site, including the function of any earlier buildings or phases of building;
- Determine the relationship of the below ground archaeological remains to the dismantled structures and their curtilage;
- Produce a full and proper archive record (written, graphic, digital and photographic) of the building and of any archaeological remains and their curtilage.

2 Boys Hall Road (430)

The house is included in the statutory list of buildings of special architectural and historic interest grade II. Two storey timber framed cottage considered to be of 16th century origin. It appears to be an unusual two bay house of this period built around a central chimney stack. It has rubble stone walling in the ground floor and gable ends with clay tile hanging over timber framing in the first floor. There is a modern rendered brick outshot on the north side which conceals an earlier timber framed jetty with original wattle and daub panels. The roof is pitched, clad in clay peg tiles with two hipped dormers. The house has timber casement, one sliding sash and two steel windows. The original cottage provides two ground floor reception rooms and two first floor bedrooms. The outshot, which is of modern construction, provides kitchen, bathroom, cloakroom, entrance hall and enclosed entrance porch. A modern lean-to extension houses the heating boiler and forms a rear lobby.

Aims

- Determine the location, extent, character and date of any archaeological remains within the curtilage of the buildings;
- Determine the historical use and development of the site, including the function of any earlier buildings or phases of building;
- Determine the relationship of the below ground archaeological remains to the dismantled structures and their curtilage;
- Produce a full and proper archive record (written, graphic, digital and photographic) of the building and of any archaeological remains and their curtilage.

West of Blind Lane (440)

A series of curvilinear ditches & slots of MBA-LBA date were located & may represent two prehistoric enclosures together with linear features which may be the remains of one or more field systems. Pottery retrieved from some of the features included a Deverel-Rimbury bucket urn & other sherds of possible early 1st millennium BC. Only a limited amount of animal bone was recovered & the survival of organic remains was poor. Immediate parallels within the CTRL are the 'Cobham Park Golf Course' site within the North Kent Plain (A2 Corridor) landscape zone.

Aims

- Determine the morphology & function to the settlement, including any adjacent enclosures & trackways etc;
- Determine the economic basis for the site;
 - Recovery of pottery assemblages for assessment & analysis;
 - Recovery of environmental & other economic indicators if these are found to be present on site.

Bridge House (440)

Grade II listed. The building is timber-framed and was originally built in the first half of the 16th century. It was reconstructed in the 17th century with a chimney and given a new brick front in the early 18th century.

The central crown post was re-used in the southernmost first floor room

The site lies within the historic settlement of Mersham. There are no known buried archaeological features and deposits recorded in the vicinity of this property. Archaeological monitoring of six test pits has been undertaken and recorded, stone footings and topsoil, overlying clay and subsoils (head deposit).

The building will be stabilised and moved as a whole structure to its new site to the north.

Aims

- Determine the location, extent, character and date of any archaeological remains within the curtilage of the buildings;
- Determine the historical use and development of the site, including the function of any earlier buildings or phases of building;
- Determine the relationship of the below ground archaeological remains to the dismantled structures and their curtilage;
- Produce a full and proper archive record (written, graphic, digital and photographic) of the building and of any archaeological remains and their curtilage.

Mersham (440)

Probable industrial activity was recorded over part of the evaluation site. Iron slag largely derived from smelting was recovered in varying quantities from features. Of note were two large pits almost completely filled with slag, iron stone & cinder. Post holes & beam slots may also suggest the presence of associated timber buildings. Pottery retrieved was generally of 13th century date. There appears to be a limited potential for palaeo-environmental, although the small quantity of bone recovered was well preserved.

Aims

- Establish the full extent & morphology & organisation of the iron working site;
- Recovery of artefact assemblages (especially pottery) to elucidate the sequence of site development; to provide information on the status & economy of the site & data on trade & exchange;
- Recover environmental & other economic indicators if these are found to be present on site;
- Determine the landscape setting of the site & interaction with the contemporary local environment.

East of Station Road (440)

The landtake required in particular for the flood storage scheme has yet to be resolved & will have a considerable bearing on the extent of mitigation works required.

Archaeological remains were of a dispersed nature, with ploughing likely to have destroyed features & deposits on the higher ground. The western field was characterised by linear features containing almost no cultural material. In the central field, the features were probably ditches containing little cultural material. The low ridge may have been a focus of occupation. Dated features can be broadly divided into those of 1st century date in the central field. The possibility of waterlogged remains was identified & this in conjunction with peat recorded in a nearby borehole highlights the potential for palaeo-environmental data to be retrieved.

Aims

- Establish a record of the extent, morphology & function of remains of all periods, including any habitation areas & associated enclosures & trackways etc;
- Recovery of dated environmental & economic indicators if these are found to be present on site;
- Recovery of pottery assemblages for assessment & analysis;
- Determine the landscape setting of the site & interaction with the contemporary local environment;
- Recover palaeo-environmental indicators from well dated sequences, palaeosols, & any waterlogged deposits.

Church Lane (440)

Archaeological remains were of a dispersed nature, with ploughing likely to have destroyed features & deposits on the higher ground. An area of occupation may have been on the brow of the hill overlooking the valley of the East Stour (1786TT). Ploughing is likely to have truncated deposits on the top of the knoll, probably accounting for cultural material in secondary contexts. Dated features can be broadly divided into those of BA and/or IA date. The possibility of waterlogged remains & peat recorded in a nearby borehole highlights the potential for palaeo-environmental data to be retrieved. A Mesolithic assemblage was also recovered, though this is unlikely to be *in situ*.

Aims

- Establish a record of the extent, morphology & function of remains of all periods, including any habitation areas & associated enclosures & trackways etc;
- Recovery of dated environmental & economic indicators if these are found to be present on site;
- Recovery of pottery assemblages for assessment & analysis;
- Determine the landscape setting of the site & interaction with the contemporary local environment;
- Recover palaeo-environmental indicators from well dated sequences, palaeosols, & waterlogged deposits (if present).
- Characterise the date and nature of the Mesolithic artefact scatter and any associated environmental evidence.

Talbot House (440)

Grade II listed. The building is 15th century and timber-framed. It has been restored in the 1980s. A Wealden hall house which underwent a post-medieval conversion by the insertion of a first floor over the hall, together with a chimney stack. Internally there is much exposed timber work, including a fine hall screen and with a crown post style of roof.

There are no known buried archaeological features and deposits recorded in the vicinity of this property.

The building will be dismantled and re-erected on a new site.

Aims

- Determine the location, extent, character and date of any archaeological remains within the curtilage of the buildings;
- Determine the historical use and development of the site, including the function of any earlier buildings or phases of building;
- Determine the relationship of the below ground archaeological remains to the dismantled structures and their curtilage;
- Produce a full and proper archive record (written, graphic, digital and photographic) of the building and of any archaeological remains and their curtilage.

North of Westenhangar Castle (440)

A limited series of Medieval features were located towards the centre of the evaluation site, directly beneath the ploughsoil, the most interesting of which was a probable 11/12th century corn drying oven environmental samples from the oven contained rich charred plant assemblage. The oven present the opportunity for the modern excavation of such a structure. Possibility that these features are associated with Westenhangar Castle to the NW. A series of probable field ditches of medieval date were also recorded & may provide information on its landscape setting.

Aims

- Establish the full extent & morphology of any structures or other archaeological remains utilising archaeo-magnetic techniques;
- Determine the function & economic basis of the site;
- Recovery of charred plant material & other economic indicators for palaeo-economic studies.

North of Saltwood Tunnel

A concentration of Roman features was located within a well-defined area of the evaluation. The features comprised mainly ditches with several pits & a linear 'hollow'. The predominant alignment of the ditches is NW-SE suggesting a layout of enclosures boundaries. A late 2nd century Roman cremation & associated vessels was located during works & may provide the opportunity for the examination of continuity/change in burial practice in association with an identified settlement. The evaluation appears to identify the southern limits of an early 1st century AD settlement already recorded during the M20 watching brief.

Aims

- Determine the morphology & organisation of the local Roman landscape;
- Establish a dated sequence for the origin & development of the settlement including associated enclosures & trackways etc;
- Establish the association between land divisions & possible settlement foci;
- Determine the contemporary local environment;
- Recovery of dated environmental & economic indicators if these are found to be present on site;
- Establish a chronology & sequence of development for the cemetery if one is present;
- Determine burial practice as preserved by archaeological remains, including artefact assemblages;
- Recovery of information on Romano-British burial practice, palaeo-pathology & demographic studies.

6.2 Evaluation Work

6.2.1 In addition to the above detailed mitigation works, RLE's desire to minimise the risk of the discovery of unforeseen archaeological remains during construction has necessitated extensive areas of additional trial-trench evaluation works. These have been largely completed within areas 410 and 430 and are summarised on the attached drawings.

6.2.2 Consultation with English Heritage and the County Archaeologist has established further areas of concern and together with the need to reduce the risk of delays during construction RLE will undertake additional areas of evaluation, particularly within contract areas 420 and 440. The more prosaic aims for the additional evaluations are set out in Table 2.

Table 2: Additional Evaluation

<p>Boarley Lane (420)</p> <p>Additional trenches shall be located between the two previous investigations at Boarley Farm which recovered remains of interest.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction. to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
<p>Crismill Lane (420)</p> <p>Additional trenches to evaluate the area to the west of Snarkhurst Wood.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction. to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
<p>A20 Diversion [Holm Hill] (420)</p> <p>Additional trenches to evaluate the area between Eythorne Street and Harrietsham. Ring and linear cropmarks have been identified to the north of the evaluation area.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction. to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
<p>Harrietsham East Street (420)</p> <p>Additional trenches are targeted at several geophysical anomalies recorded during an earlier phase of evaluation.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction. to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. <p>to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.</p>
<p>Sandway Road (420)</p> <p>Additional trenches to evaluate the area between Harrietsham and Chapel Mill. Romano-British activity is recorded to the south of the CTRL.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction. to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
<p>West of Chapel Mill (420)</p> <p>Additional trenches to evaluate undated earthworks in Chilston Park. Close by to the north of the CTRL a series of linear and ring cropmarks have been identified through AP evidence. Immediately to the east Bronze Age and Iron Age activity is to be investigated within the current scheme.</p> <p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction. to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present. to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.
<p>Lodge Wood (430)</p> <p>Additional trenches to evaluate the area west of Ashford. The area is known as a focus of Iron Age / Romano-British activity through documented study and recent CTRL evaluations at Beechbrook Farm.</p>

Aims

- to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction.
- to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present.
- to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.

East of Mersham (440)

Additional trenches to evaluate the area to the East of the Mersham iron-working site already identified.

Aims

- to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction.
- to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present.
- to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.

Little Stock Farm (440)

Additional trenches along the line of the CTRL.

Aims

- to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction.
- to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present.
- to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.

East Stour Diversion, Barrowhill (440)

Additional trenches across the area of the river diversion. Provision will also be made for test pitting of the potential alluvial sequences.

Aims

- to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction.
- to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present.
- to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.

Stone Street West (440)

Additional trenches to evaluate the line of the East Stour River Westenhanger Diversion.

Aims

- to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction.
- to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present.
- to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.

Stone Street East (440)

Additional trenches within the construction site are targeted adjacent to the Roman road.

Aims

- to reduce the risk of unforeseen remains during construction.
- to determine the presence / absence, extent, condition, importance and date of any archaeological remains within the evaluation area; the presence and potential of any environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits; the importance of any remains that are present.
- to establish whether any further archaeological work is necessary in advance of construction.

APPENDIX 1

CTRL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH STRATEGY

APPENDIX 1**CTRL RESEARCH STRATEGY**

By Dr. P. Drewett (Institute of Archaeology, UCL) November 1997

1. Research Strategy

- 1.1 The aim of this research design is to suggest ways to define types of landscape organization crossed by the CTRL corridor and how such organization changed through time. By defining surviving residues of past human activity, the aim is to understand how people lived in the past, how they interacted with, and changed, their environment.
- 1.2 An understanding of past landscapes requires knowledge of political, social, economic and ritual activity and the systems generating such activity. Although a single linear transect is not ideal for undertaking landscape studies, it can provide insights into landscapes either already partly known or to be studied in the future. Sites and landscapes buried under alluvial or colluvial deposits are particularly important in this context.
- 1.3 The research objectives outlined below (section 2) should be considered in the context of the landscape zones crossed by the CTRL. These zones should be defined as having a distinctive historical character, landscape and natural history. Such zones have been defined on the *Character of England Map* by the Countryside Commission and English Nature in conjunction with English Heritage, and are utilized as follows:
 - a) Northern Thames Basin.
 - b) Greater Thames Eastuary (Thames crossing)¹.
 - c) North Kent Plain (A.2 corridor).
 - d) North Downs (A.2 corridor).
 - e) Wealden Greensand: with some Low Weald (the Greensand Vale).
- 1.4 Past landscapes can be studied using five lines of enquiry:
 - a) The natural landscape, its geomorphology, vegetation and climate
 - b) The changes of the landscape into humanly-occupied spaces
 - c) The manipulation and consumption by humans of natural resources
 - d) The organization of the landscape into social and political units
 - e) Ritual and ceremonial use of landscapes

¹ Text in parenthesis indicates equivalent zones identified by KCC

- 1.5 Existing knowledge suggests broad periods defined by different political, social, economic and ritual activity. Five broad time periods can be defined in south-east England which can be used to divide research activity:
- a) Hunter-foragers (400,000-4,500 B.C.)
 - b) Early agriculturalists (4,500-2,000 B.C.)
 - c) Farming communities (2,000-100 B.C.)
 - d) Towns and their rural landscapes (100 B.C.-1700 A.D.)
This period should be considered in three sub-periods:
 - (i) c. 100 B.C.-410 A.D.
 - (ii) c. 410-1100 A.D.
 - (iii) c. 1100-1700 A.D.
 - (e) The recent landscape (1700-1945 A.D.)
- 1.6 By considering the zone of the CTRL by broad periods one can determine the history of the landscape through which the route passes and what gives the area its specific characteristics today.
- 1.7 The topics defined in 1.4 can be investigated within the five time-periods and within five landscape zones. In an archaeological context they are studied through the examination of remains left in the landscape. This can be done at two levels:
- a) **The Region.** Understanding of humanly-organized landscapes requires a knowledge of the distribution of archaeological remains within the landscapes. This necessitates the location, mapping and dating of archaeological remains within their environmental context.
 - b) **Activity Areas.** An understanding of what took place, when and where in the landscape, is fundamental to the understanding of humanly-modified landscapes and how people lived in the past. The study of activity involves the excavation of structures, residues, deliberate deposits and their spatial organization.

2. Research Objectives

2.1 Hunter-foragers (400,000-4,500 B.C.)

- a) Define the nature of contemporary geomorphology and environment and its natural changes through time.
- b) Define range of human activity and where it took place, particularly through the study of palaeoeconomy.
- c) What was the effect of climatic and environmental changes on human lifeways and adaptive strategies?

KEY areas for study: Stratford Box, Lea Valley, Purfleet, Thames Crossing, Ebbsfleet, Harrietsham.

2.2 Early agriculturalists (4,500-2,000 B.C.)

- a) Define nature of contemporary environment.
- b) Determine nature and effect of clearance for agricultural activity.
- c) Define ritual and economic landscapes and their relationships.
- d) Determine nature of and changes in economic lifeways, e.g. relative importance of hunting-foraging and agriculture, studied especially through recovery of faunal and charred plant remains.

KEY areas for study: Lea Valley, Mar Dyke, Rainham, Ebbsfleet, Whitehorse Stone.

2.3 Farming Communities (2,000-100 B.C.)

- a) Determine spatial organization of the landscape in terms of settlement location in relation to fields, pasture, woodland, enclosed areas and ways of moving between these.
- b) Consider environmental change resulting from landscape organization and re-organization.
- c) Determine how settlements were arranged and functioned over time.

KEY areas for study: Rainham, Dagenham, A.2 line, Whitehorse Stone, Nashenden Valley.

2.4 Towns and their rural landscapes (100 B.C. - 1700 A.D.)

- a) What was the effect of the development of towns (e.g. London, Springhead) on the organization of the landscape?
- b) Did population increase and concentration effect natural resource exploitation and accelerate environmental change?
- c) How were settlements and rural landscapes organized and how did they function?
- d) How did the organization of the landscape change through time?
- e) Consider the effect on the landscape of known historical events, e.g. the arrival of Roman administration.

KEY areas for study: St. Pancras Old Church, Springhead, Ebbsfleet and Thurnham Villas, Medway Saxon Cemetery.


2.5 The recent landscape (1700-1945 A.D.)

- a) In what ways was local rural economy affected by Enclosure and agricultural intensification?
- b) Consider the environmental effects of industrialisation.
- c) Consider changes in land use and organization following construction of the railways.
- d) Consider the defence of the Thames estuary and north Kent during periods of threat, e.g. Napoleonic Wars and World Wars.
- e) Consider the effects of river(side) exploitation and trading locations.

KEY areas for study: Rainham Wharf, Chilston Park, The Weald, vernacular buildings, Saltwood tunnel.

3. **Acknowledgements**

Few of the ideas above are my own so I fully acknowledge the ideas and/or written works of David Buckley, John Williams, Christopher Place, John Barrett, Timothy Champion, Roger Thomas, Paul Gilman, and all who have written on the archaeology of Kent and Essex, or on research designs, together with environmental comments from Peter Murphy, Dale Serjeantson and V. Straker.

		TECHNICAL REPORT REVIEW/COMMENTS SHEET	
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CHAPTER AND CLAUSE	COMMENTS		ACTION TAKEN
COMMENTS BY:			
DEPARTMENT:			
DATE RETURNED:		COMMENTS TO BE RETURNED BY:	

LEGEND

Limits of Evaluation and Trench Locations

CTRL Chainage

Surface Artefact Collection

Geophysical Survey

Historic Landscape Survey

Detailed Mitigation

Existing Woodland

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C	10/10/00	SP	HG		PJ
B	10/10/00	BR	HG		PJ
A	10/10/00	BR	HG		PJ

APPROVAL

UNIONRAILWAYS

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

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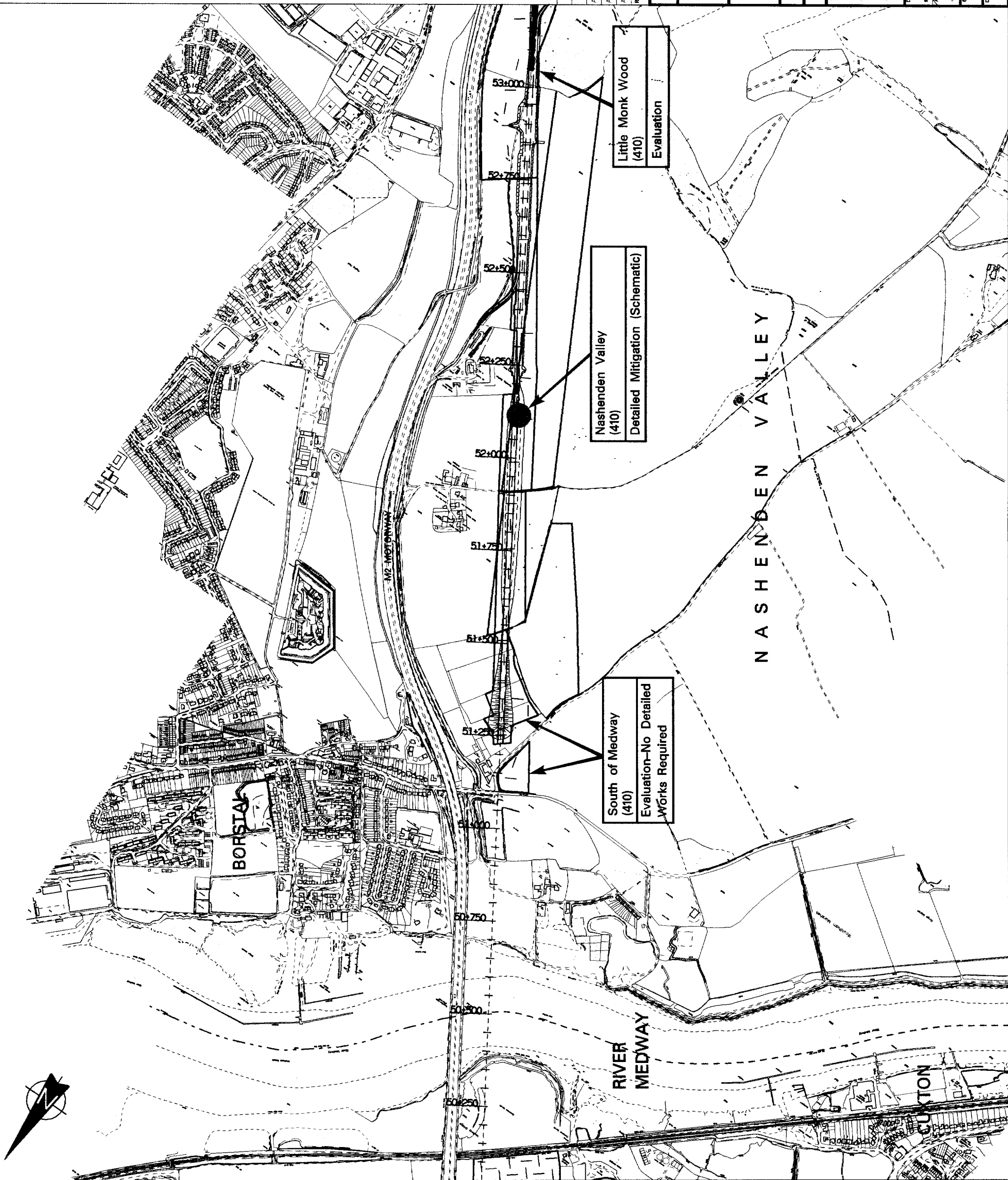
SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS MEDWAY TO EUROTUNNEL TERMINAL

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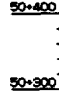


NOTES

LEGEND



Limits of Evaluation and trench locations



CTRL Chainage



Surface Artefact Collection



Geophysical Survey

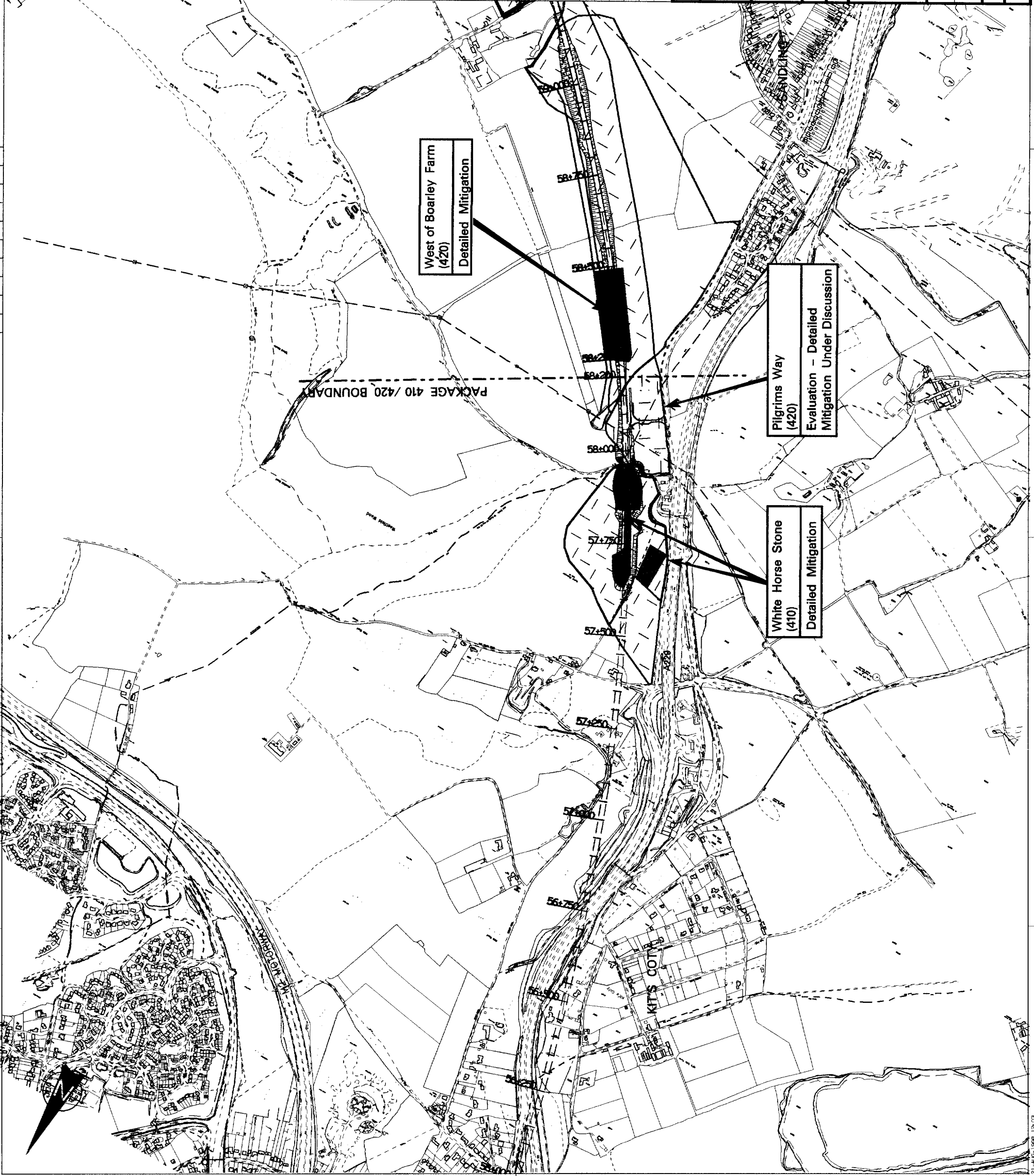


Historic Landscape Survey



Detailed Mitigation

Existing Woodland



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TERMINAL

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NOTES

LEGEND

Limits of Evaluation
and trench locations

CTRL Chainage

Surface Artefact Collection

Geophysical Survey

Historic Landscape Survey

Detailed Mitigation

Additional Evaluation

Building and Curtilage

Walkover Survey

Existing Woodland

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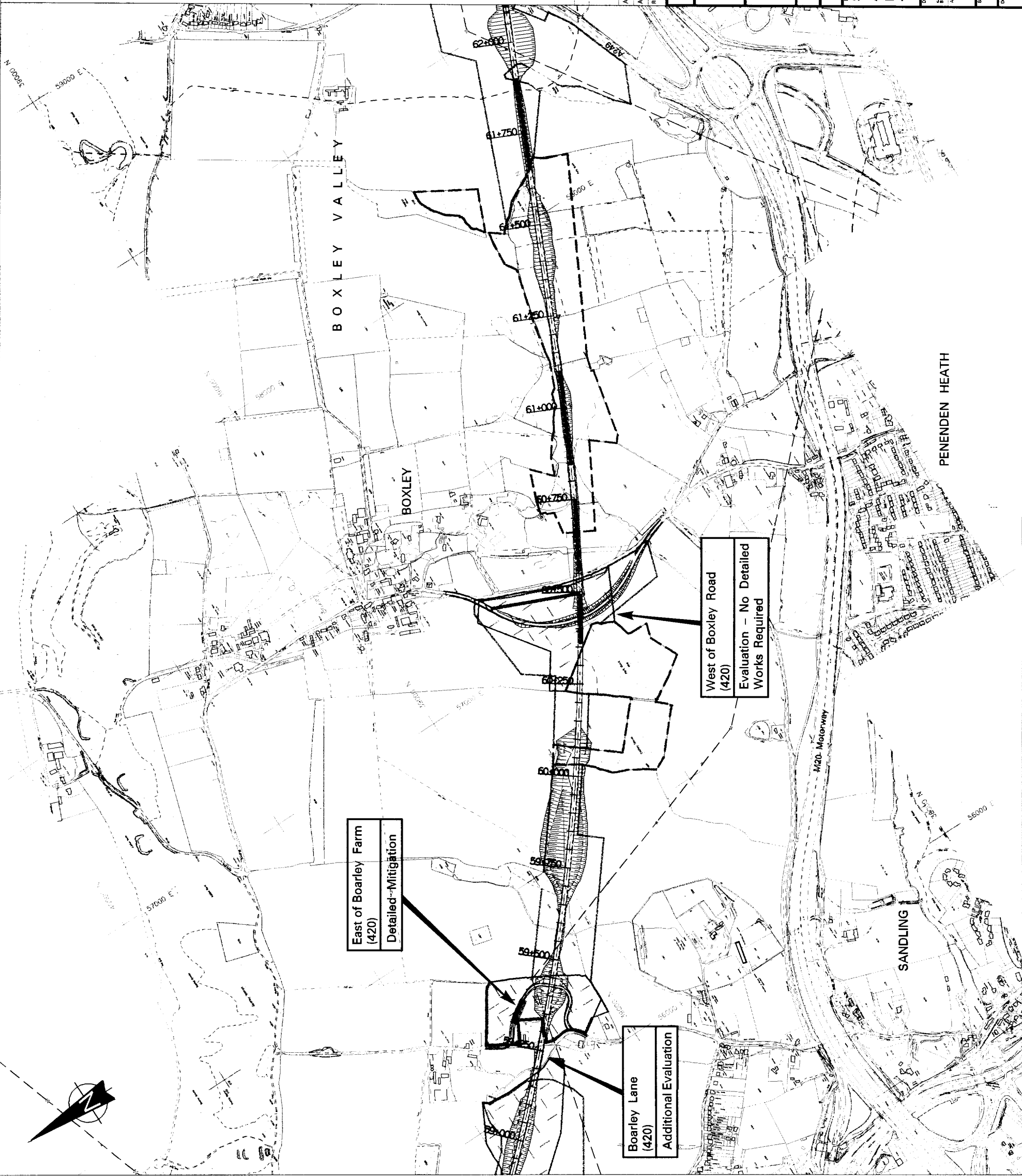
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MEDWAY TO EUROTUNNEL
TERMINAL**

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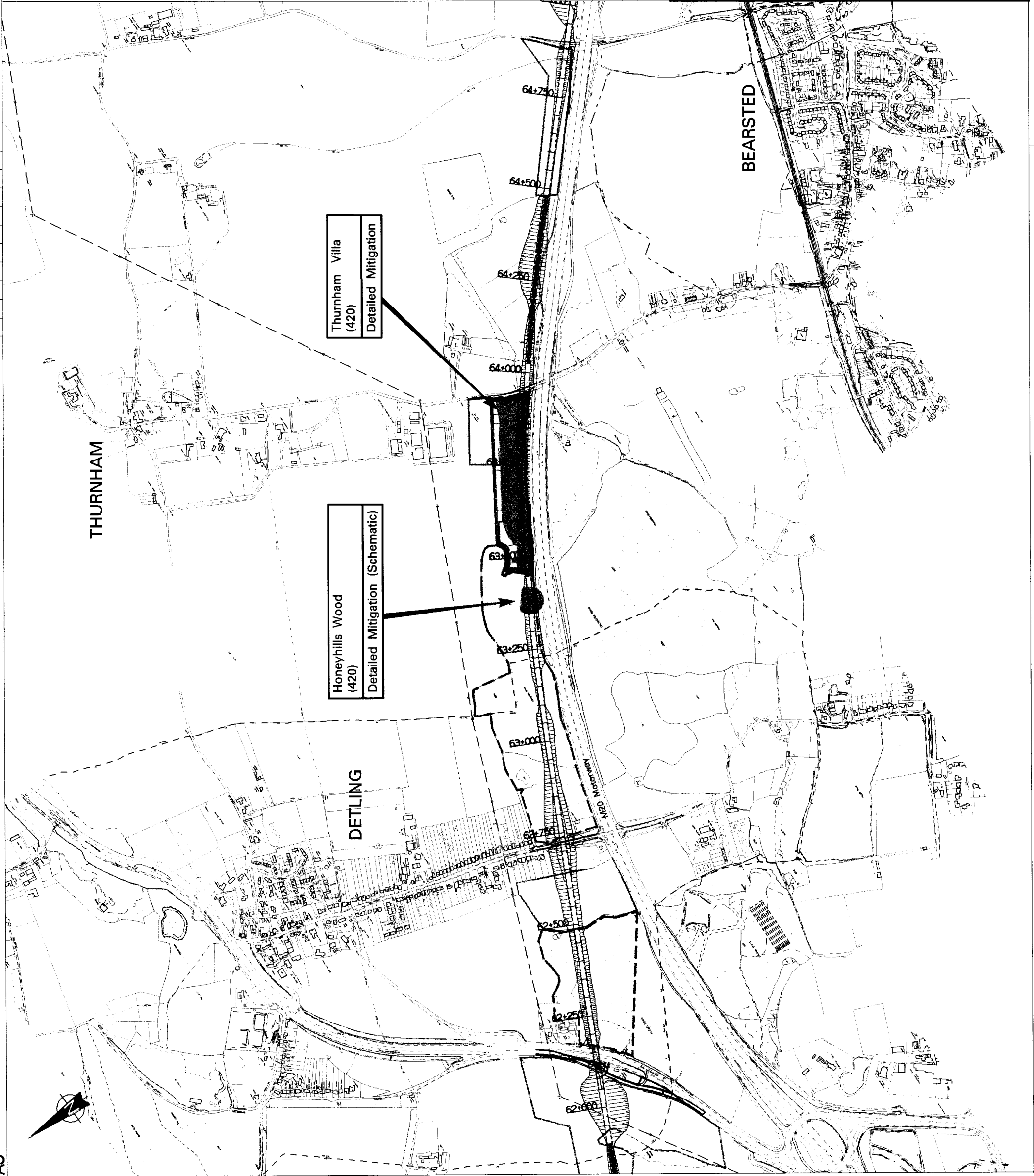
East of Boarley Farm
(420)
Detailed Mitigation

Boarley Lane
(420)
Additional Evaluation

West of Boxley Road
(420)
Evaluation - No Detailed
Works Required

SANDLING

PENENDEN HEATH



NOTES

LEGEND

- Limits of Evaluation and trench locations
- CTRL Chainage
- Surface Artefact Collection
- Geophysical Survey
- Historic Landscape Survey
- Detailed Mitigation
- Additional Evaluation
- Building and Curtilage
- Walkover Survey
- Existing Woodland

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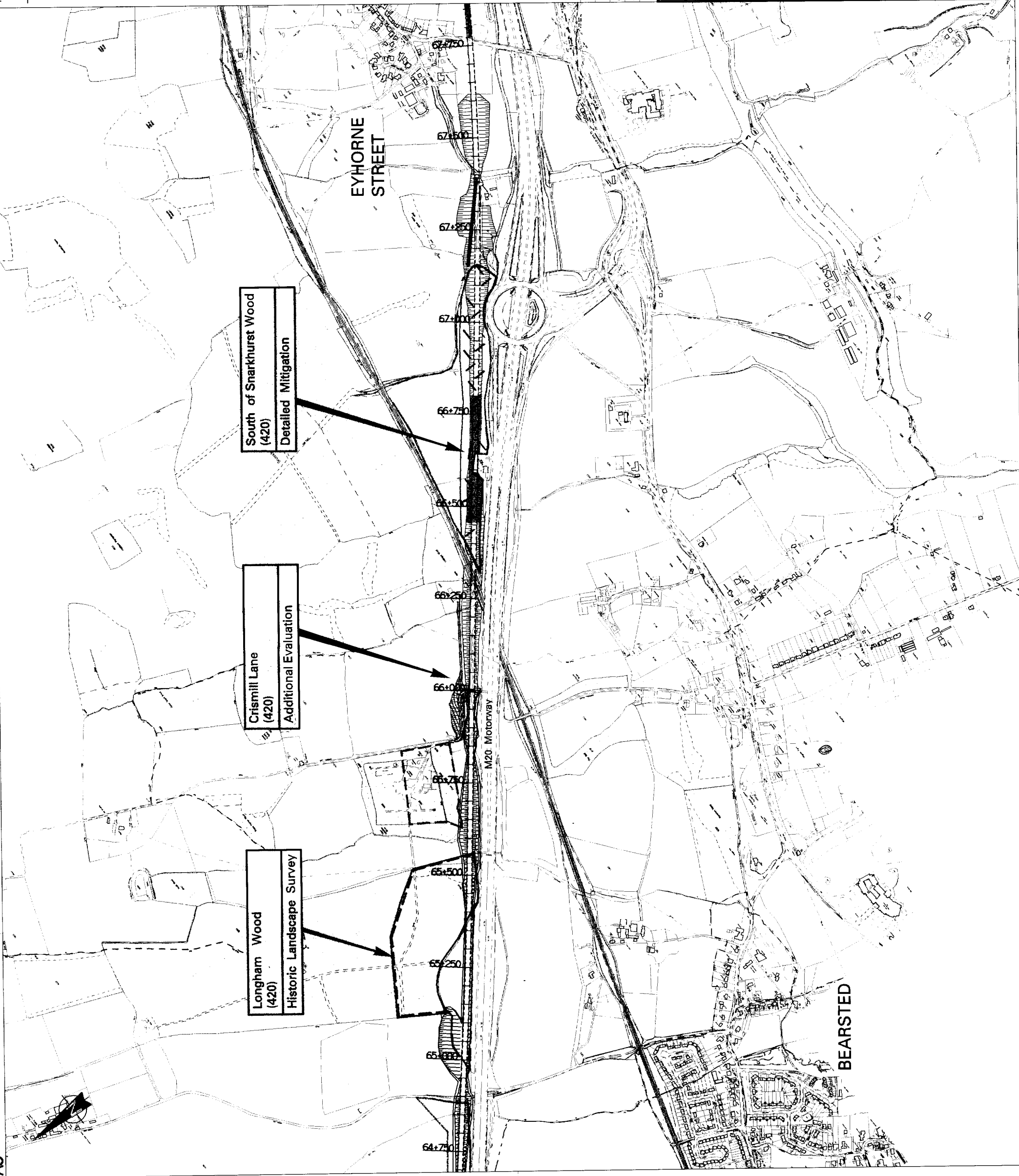
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TERMINAL

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RESCALE WITH CAUTION AS DISTORTION CAN OCCUR

A3



LEGEND

Limits of Evaluation and trench locations

CTRL Chainage

Surface Artefact Collection

Geophysical Survey

Historic Landscape Survey

Detailed Mitigation

Additional Evaluation

Building and Curtilage

Walkover Survey

Existing Woodland

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NOTES

LEGEND

Limits of Evaluation
and trench locations



CTRL Chainage



Surface Artefact Collection



Geophysical Survey



Historic Landscape Survey



Detailed Mitigation



Additional Evaluation



Building and Curtilage



Walkover Survey



Existing Woodland



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Sheet No: A3

Drawing No: 420-DGH-06800-62004-AB

A20 Diversion (Holm Hill)
(420)
Additional Evaluation

HOLLINGBOURNE

EYHORNE
STREET

M20 Motorway

LEGEND

- Limits of Evaluation and trench locations
- CTRL Chainage
- Surface Artefact Collection
- Geophysical Survey
- Historic Landscape Survey
- Detailed Mitigation
- Additional Evaluation
- Building and Curtilage
- Walkover Survey
- Existing Woodland

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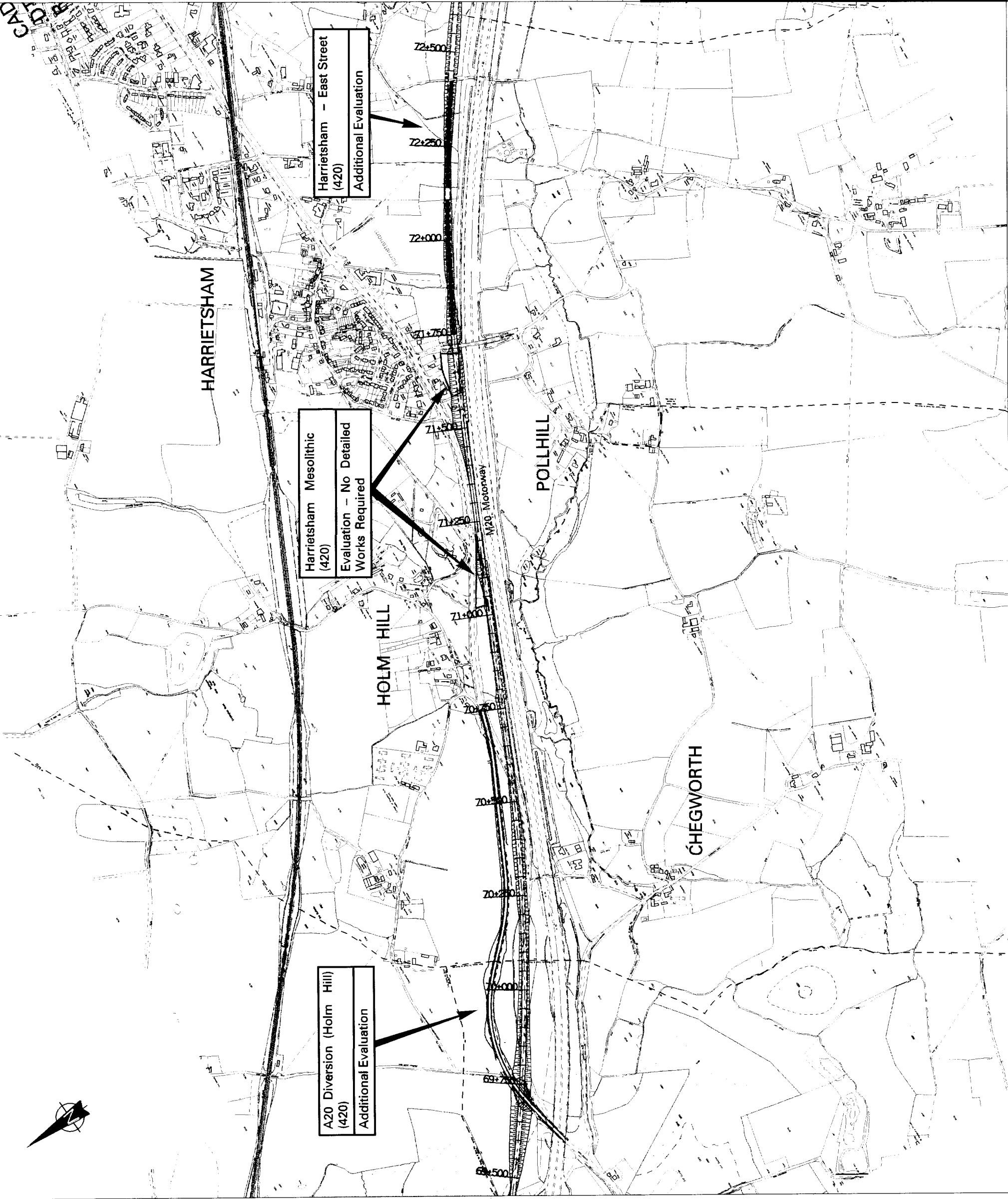
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MEDWAY TO EUROTUNNEL
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NOTES

LEGEND

- Limits of Evaluation and trench locations
- CTRL Chainage
- Surface Artefact Collection
- Geophysical Survey
- Historic Landscape Survey
- Detailed Mitigation
- Additional Evaluation
- Building and Curtilage
- Walkover Survey
- Existing Woodland

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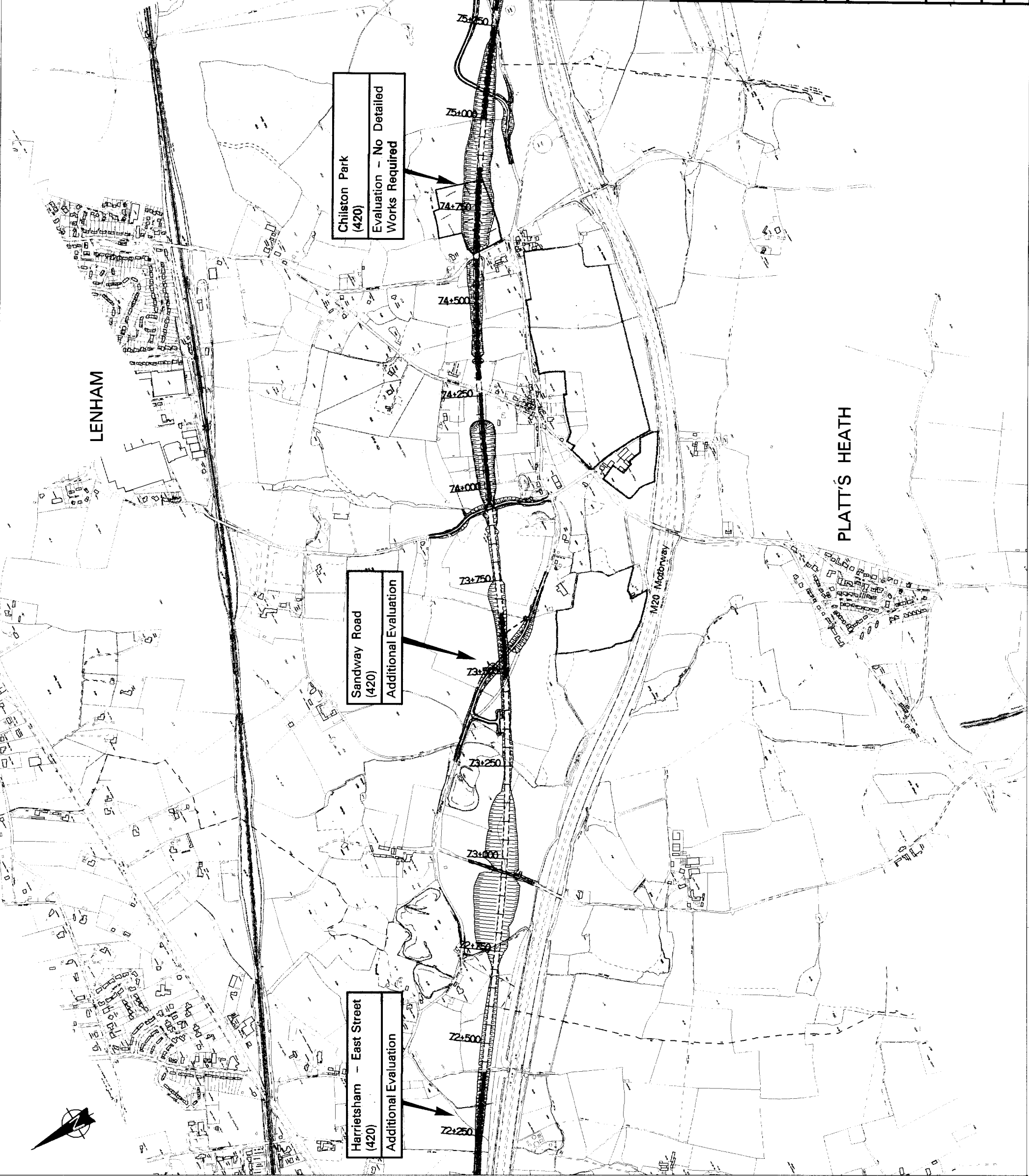
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Chilton Park
(420)
Evaluation - No Detailed
Works Required

Sandway Road
(420)
Additional Evaluation

Harrietsham - East Street
(420)
Additional Evaluation

PLATT'S HEATH

LENHAM

M20 Motorway



LEGEND

- Limits of Evaluation and trench locations
- CTRL Chainage
- Surface Artefact Collection
- Geophysical Survey
- Historic Landscape Survey
- Detailed Mitigation
- Additional Evaluation
- Building and Curtilage
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LEGEND

- Limits of Evaluation and trench locations
- CTRL Chainage
- Surface Artefact Collection
- Geophysical Survey
- Historic Landscape Survey
- Detailed Mitigation
- Additional Evaluation
- Building and Curtilage
- Walkover Survey
- Existing Woodland

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East of Newlands (430)
Detailed Mitigation (Schematic)

Hurst Wood (430)
Detailed Mitigation

Brockton Farmhouse & Barn (430)
Detailed Mitigation of Historic Building Complex

Brockton Farm (430)
Evaluation - No Detailed Works Required

CHARING HEATH

PACKAGE 420 / 430 BOUNDARY

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NOTES

LEGEND

Limits of Evaluation and trench locations

CTRL Chainage

Surface Artefact Collection

Geophysical Survey

Historic Landscape Survey

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Additional Evaluation

Building and Curtilage

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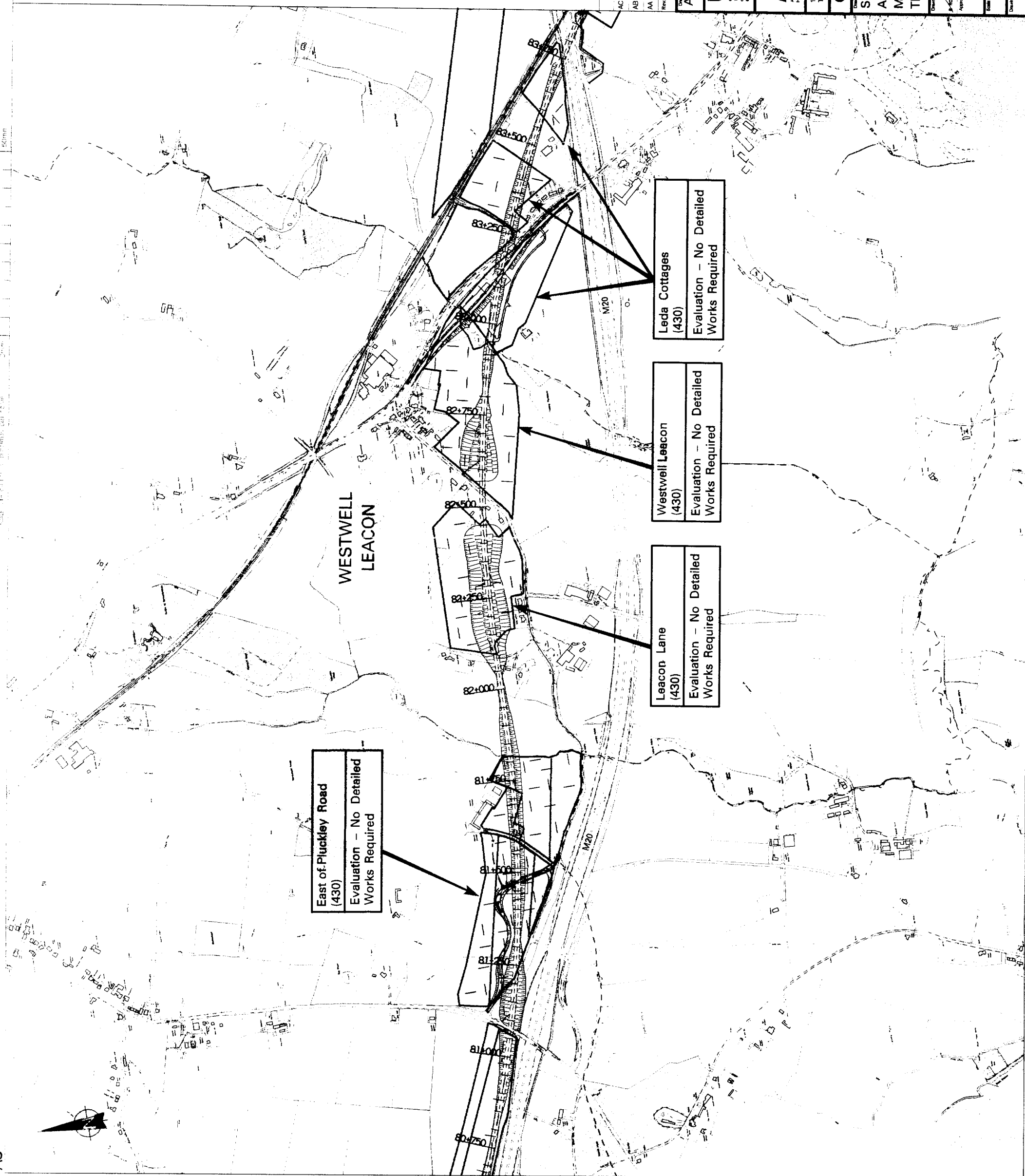
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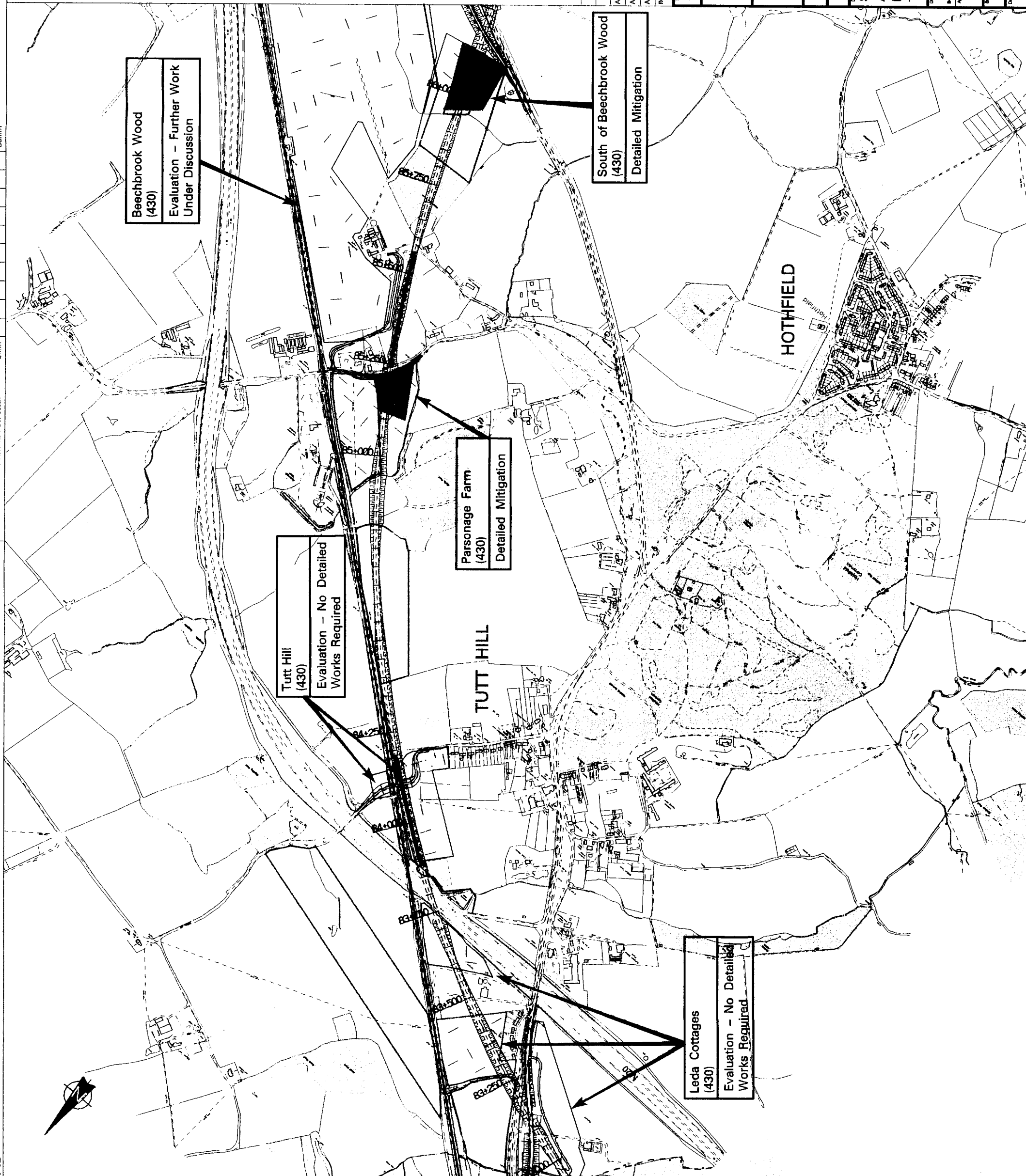
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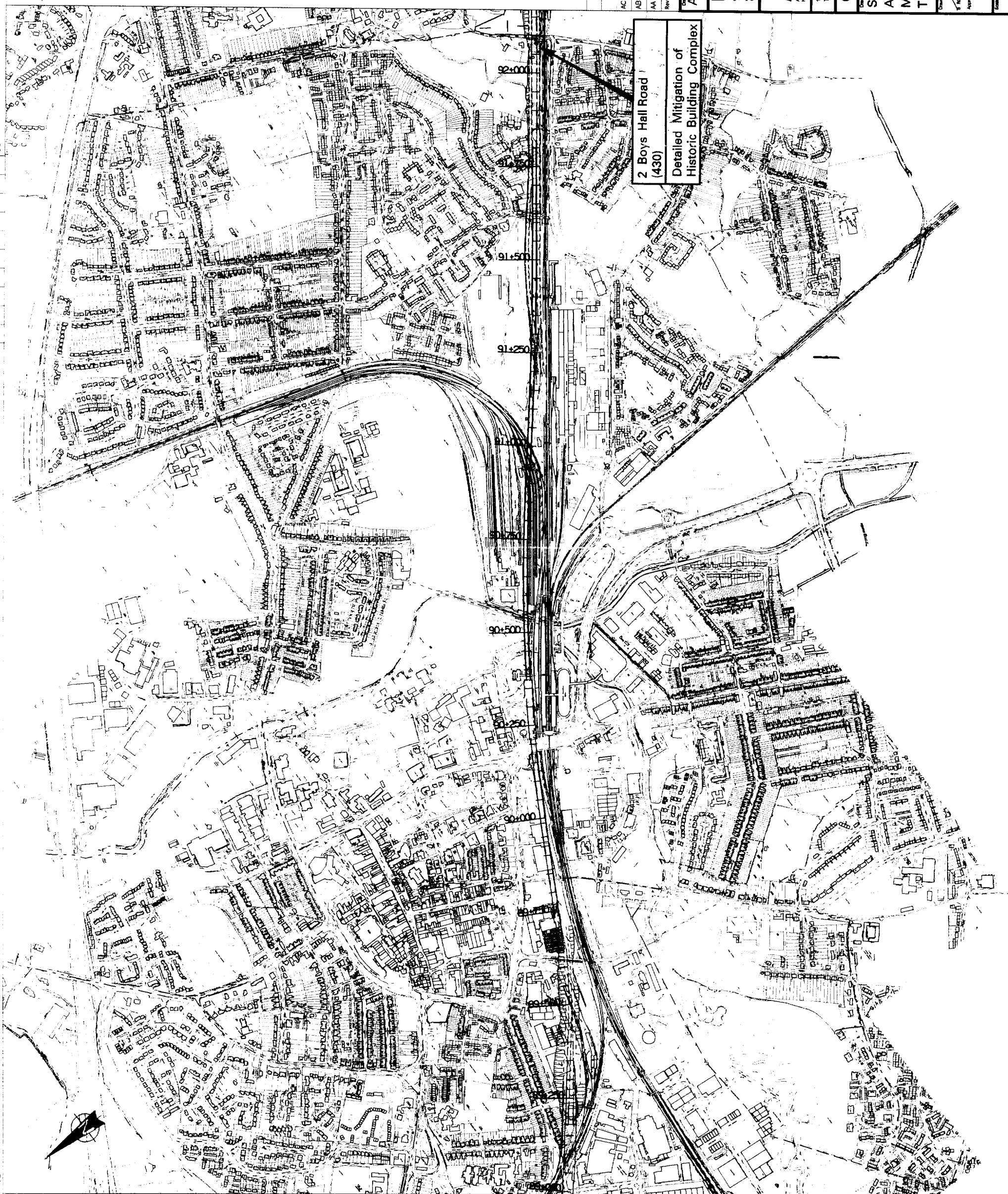
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Designed By Project Engineer

Date

Approved By Chief Engineer

P. J. H. G. *P. J. H. G.*

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NOTES

LEGEND

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
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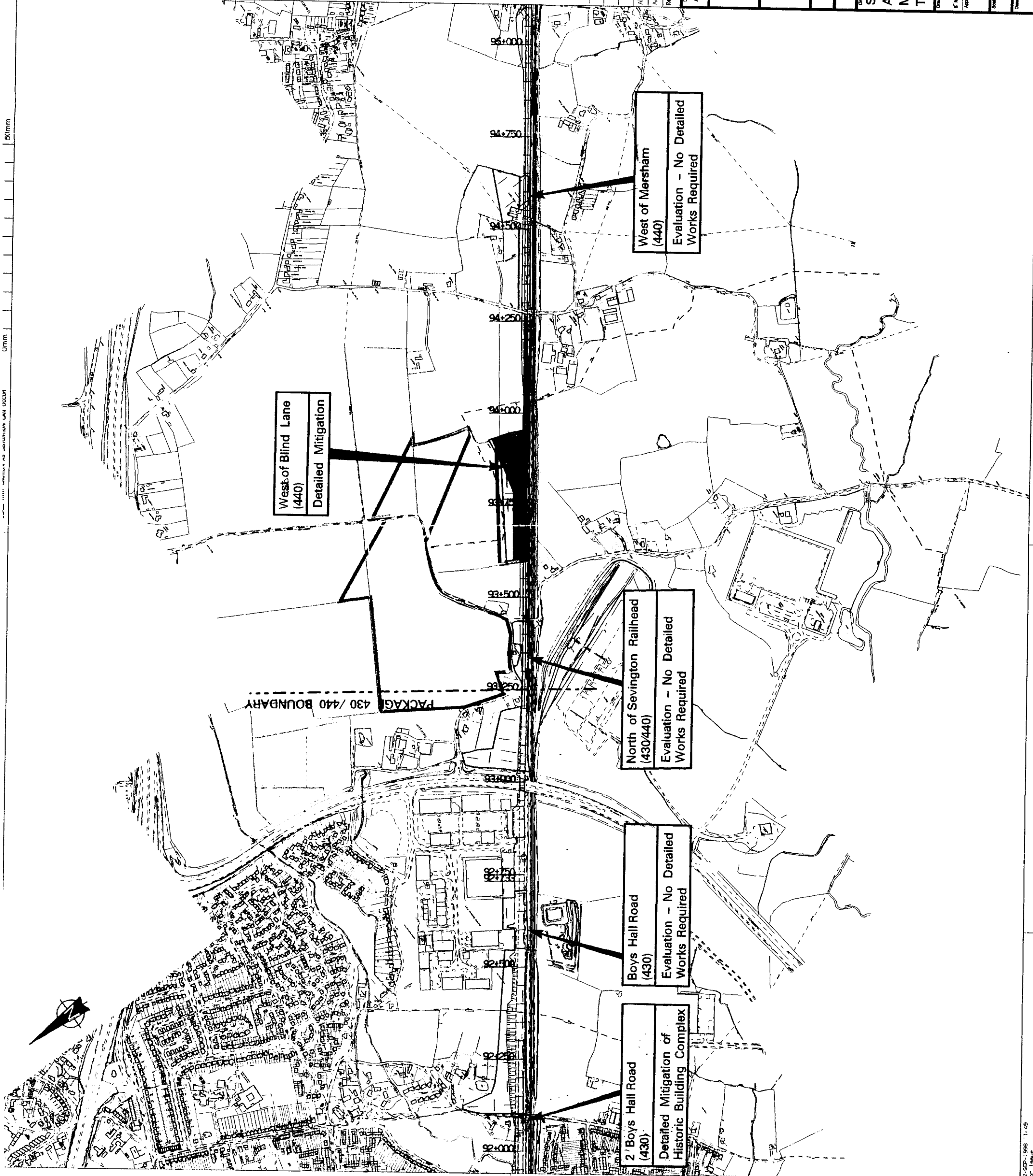
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LEGEND

- Limits of Evaluation and trench locations
- CTRL Chainage
- Surface Artefact Collection
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- Additional Evaluation
- Building and Curtilage
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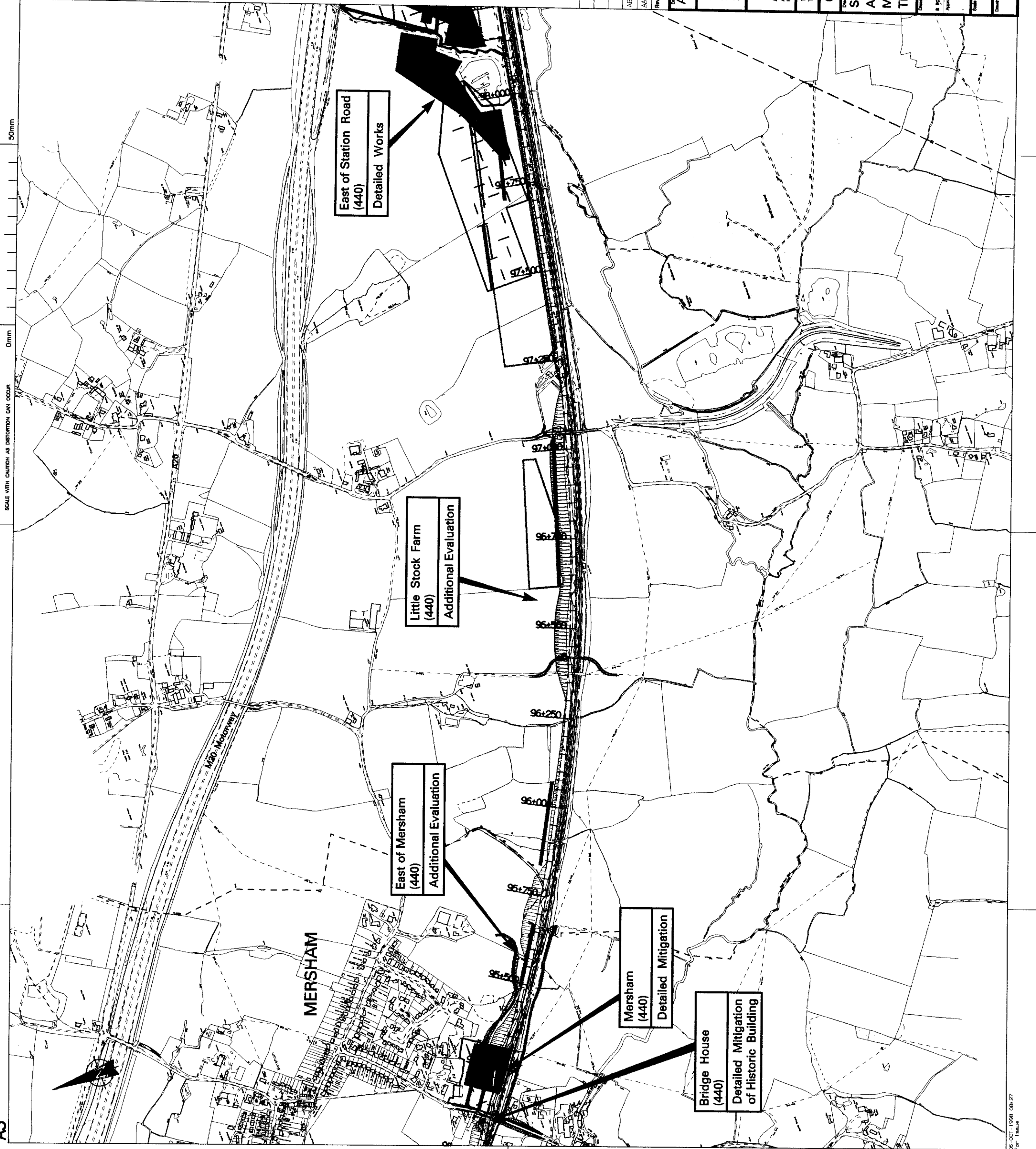
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SUMMARY OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS
MEDWAY TO EUROTUNNEL
TERMINAL

Drawn By	Checked By	Scale	Sheet No.
1:10000 at A3	A3		
Drawn No.	440-DGH-09550-62001-AB		



NOTES

LEGEND

- Limits of Evaluation and trench locations
- CTRL Chainage
- Surface Artefact Collection
- Geophysical Survey
- Historic Landscape Survey
- Detailed Mitigation
- Additional Evaluation
- Building and Curtilage
- Walkover Survey
- Existing Woodland

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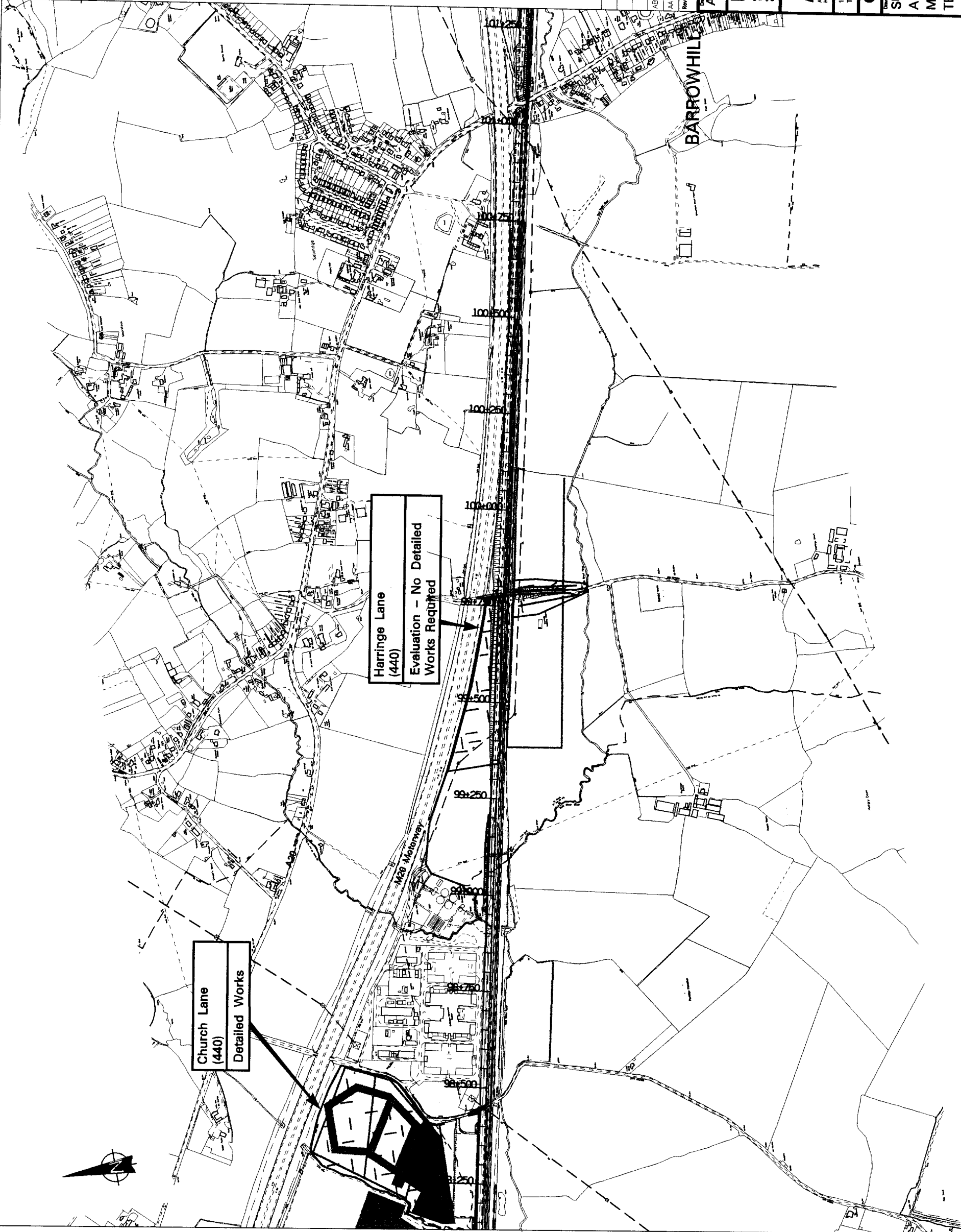
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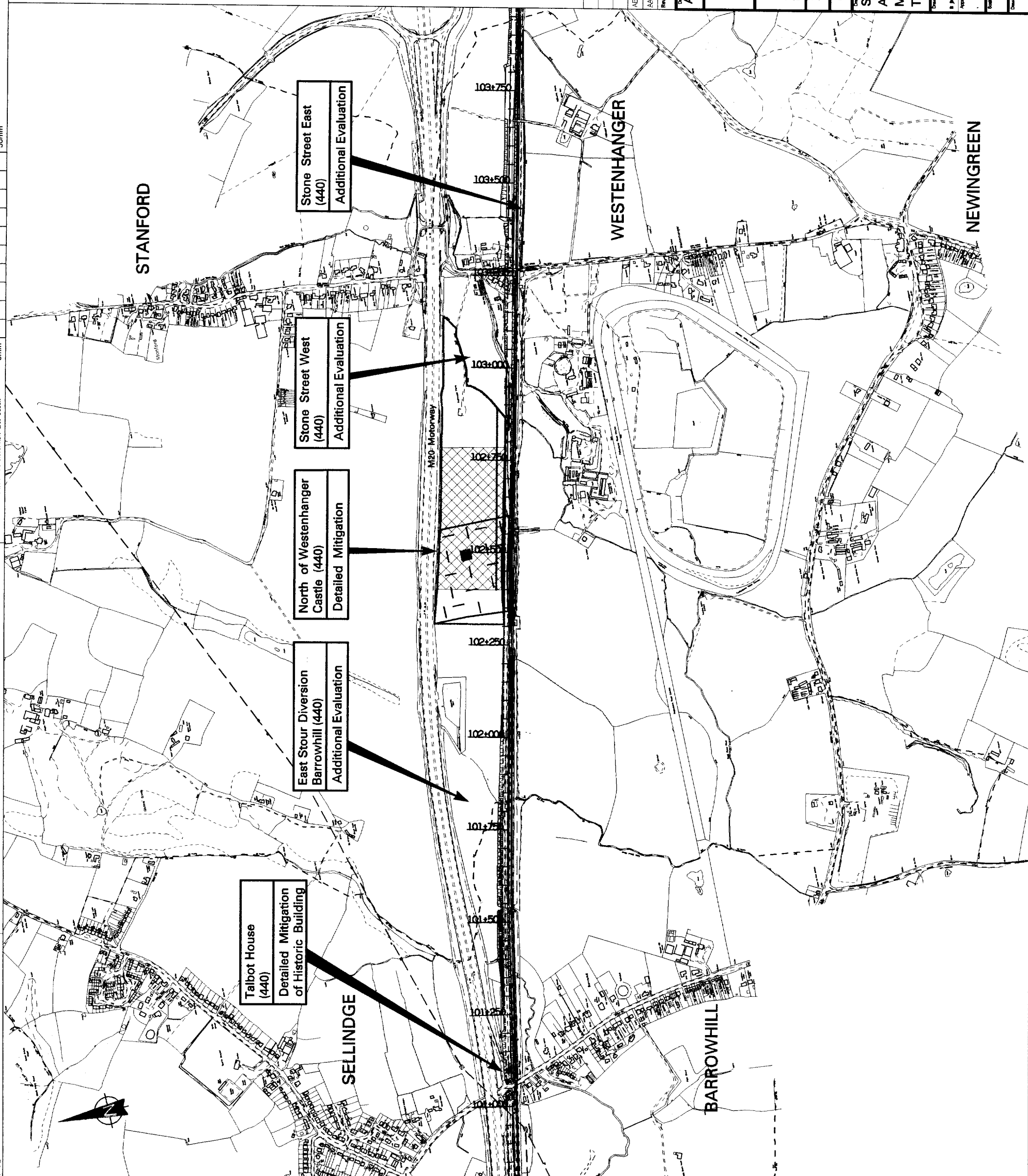
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LEGEND

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Surface Artefact Collection

Geophysical Survey

Historic Landscape Survey

Detailed Mitigation

Additional Evaluation

Building and Curtilage

Valkover Survey

Existing Woodland

Targeted Watching Brief

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SUMMARY OF

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS
MEDWAY TO EUROTUNNEL
TERMINAL**

Name By <i>B. H. H.</i> Amount <i>50.00</i> Date <i>10/10/10</i>	Checked By <i>B. H. H.</i> Date <i>10/10/10</i>
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Approved By Project Engineer

Date

Approved By Manager

P. JOHNSON

Scale	1:10000 at A3	Sheet Size	A3
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LEGEND

Limits of Evaluation and Trench Locations

CTAL Chainage

Surface Artefact Collection

Geophysical Survey

Historic Landscape Survey

Detailed Mitigation

Additional Evaluation

Building and Curtilage

Walkover Survey

Existing Woodland

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SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS MEDWAY TO EUROTUNNEL TERMINAL

Approved By	Date	Checked By	Date
Approved By Project Engineer	Date	H. GILLES	08/08/2008
Approved By Site Manager	Date		

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