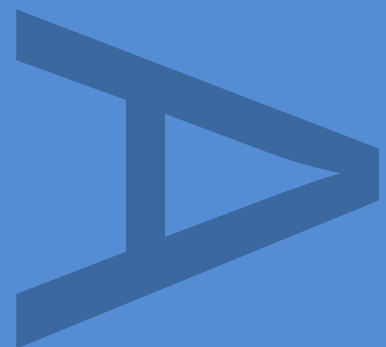


**LODGE HILL  
CHATTENDEN  
MEDWAY  
KENT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**KLHC10  
JUNE 2011**



**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**LODGE HILL, CHATTENDEN  
KENT**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited			K2511
	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Guy Seddon		May-June 2011
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		June 2011
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		June 2011
Project Manager Sign-off:	Tim Bradley		June 2011

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

# **An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent**

**Site Code: KLHC10**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 7565 7346**

**Written and Researched by Guy Seddon**

**Project Manager: Tim Bradley**

**Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting**

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited**

**Unit 54**

**Brockley Cross Business Centre**

**96 Endwell Road**

**Brockley**

**London**

**SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925**

**Fax: 020 7639 9588**

**Email: [tbradley@pre-construct.com](mailto:tbradley@pre-construct.com)**

**Website: [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)**

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**June 2011**

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PCA Report Number: 11060

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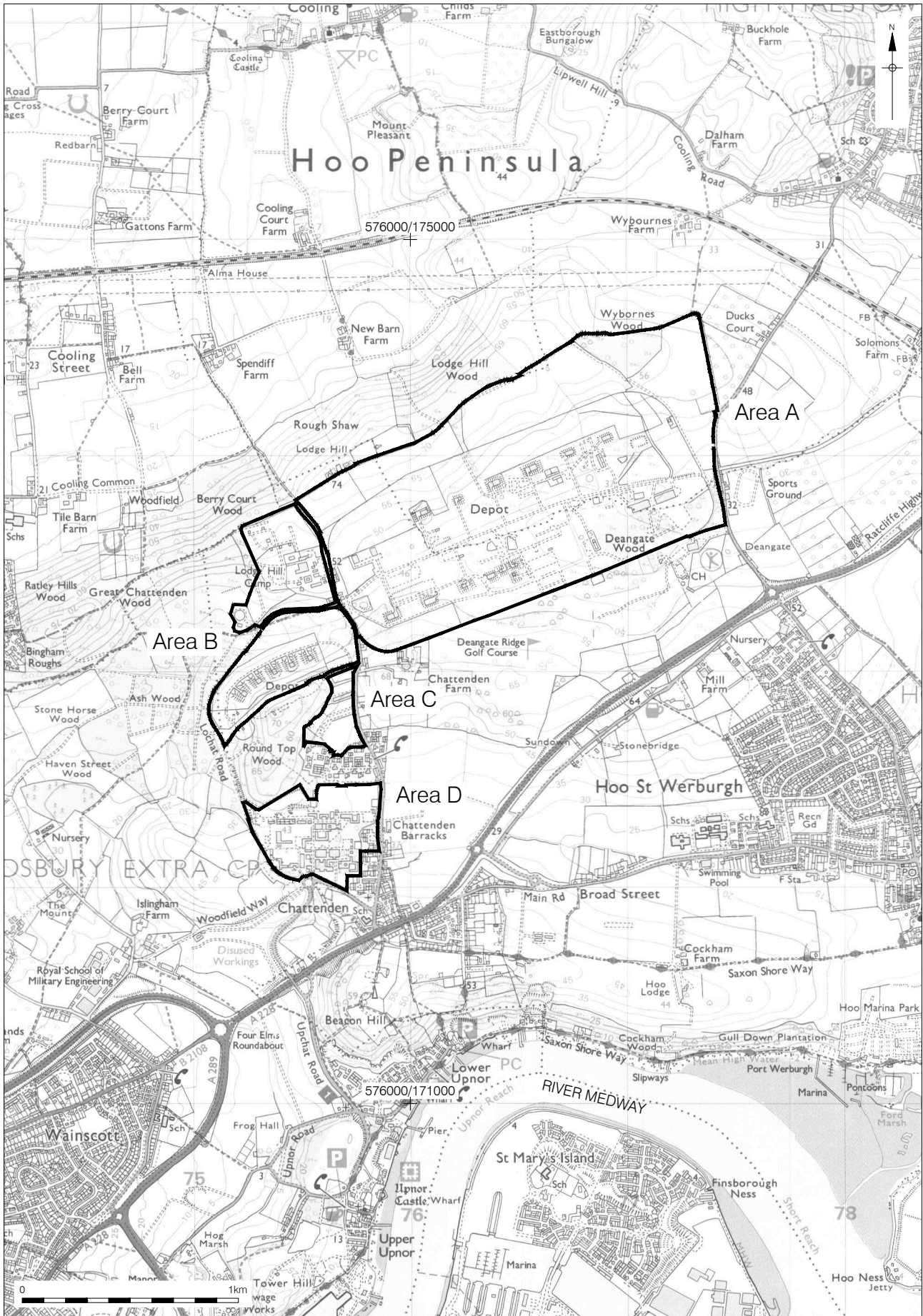
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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken on land at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent. The evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on behalf CgMs Consulting between 14<sup>th</sup> April and 13<sup>th</sup> May 2011.
- 1.2 The evaluation followed the preparation of a Desk Based Assessment (Hawkins 2009), an extensive archaeological monitoring exercise and deposit model during geotechnical investigations (Payne 2011), and a geophysical survey of the site (Bunn 2011).
- 1.3 One hundred and three trenches were excavated during this phase of evaluation.
- 1.4 During the investigations undertaken to date across the site, distinct geographical areas have been referenced, labelled A-D (Figure 2). The evaluation trenching focussed on three of these areas; Area A North, Area A South and Area D, which the previous investigations of the site have highlighted as being of higher archaeological potential.
- 1.5 Area A North is located on a south facing ridge line to the north of the site, and revealed natural clay and “head” deposits cut by possible prehistoric features, which were sealed by a layer of post-medieval subsoil and modern plough soil.
- 1.6 Area A South is located at the base of the slope. Medieval pits, ditches and postholes were revealed towards the south of the area on the north facing southern escarpment of the valley. Evidence of 20<sup>th</sup> century truncation was evident across the northern and central sections of the area.
- 1.7 Area D was situated towards the extreme south of the site, and revealed extensive 20<sup>th</sup> century truncation and redeposition of material across the entire area, although an isolated possible pit of prehistoric date was recorded.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) on land at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent in advance of a planning application for the site. The evaluation was conducted between 14<sup>th</sup> April and 13<sup>th</sup> May 2011 and was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting.
- 2.2 The site covered approximately 320 hectares and is currently used as a training ground for The Royal Engineers. The site was divided into four areas formed from the five physically separate parcels of land. Area A, by far the largest of the areas, was itself subdivided into north and south. Area A North comprises open grassland on the south facing side of a dominant ridge to the north of the site, which is currently used for grazing sheep. This area was specifically targeted as this type of location is known to be the preferred locations for late Prehistoric and Early Anglo-Saxon burial grounds due to their dominant position on the skyline. It has also been shown that dominant ridges overlooking alluvial plains in north Kent are preferred locations for Prehistoric settlement (Hawkins 2009).
- 2.3 Area A South, the Lodge Hill Training Area, is set within the valley base and the north facing southern ridge was evaluated not only because of prior evidence of an early Romano-British cemetery in the vicinity but also because the monitoring exercise highlighted the area as the head of two waterways, possibly marking the area as 'sacred' and the focus of further funerary or ritual activity.
- 2.4 Area B was located towards the west of the study area, on land occupied by the Lodge Hill Camp and the Chattenden Enclosure – this area was examined during the monitoring exercise.
- 2.5 Area C lay in an area of land occupied by vacant terrace housing to the south of Area B – this area was examined during the monitoring exercise and follow-up geophysical survey. Area D covered the site of the now demolished Chattenden Barracks and was evaluated to ascertain the levels of truncation across this area (Figure 2).
- 2.3 This report will focus on the areas of the archaeological evaluation, Area A, (North and South) and Area D.
- 2.4 The central National Grid Reference of the site is TQ 7565 7346.
- 2.5 The site was given the code KLHC10.
- 2.6 The project was monitored by Ben Found of Kent County Council, project managed for PCA by Tim Bradley and supervised by the author.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:25,000 at A4



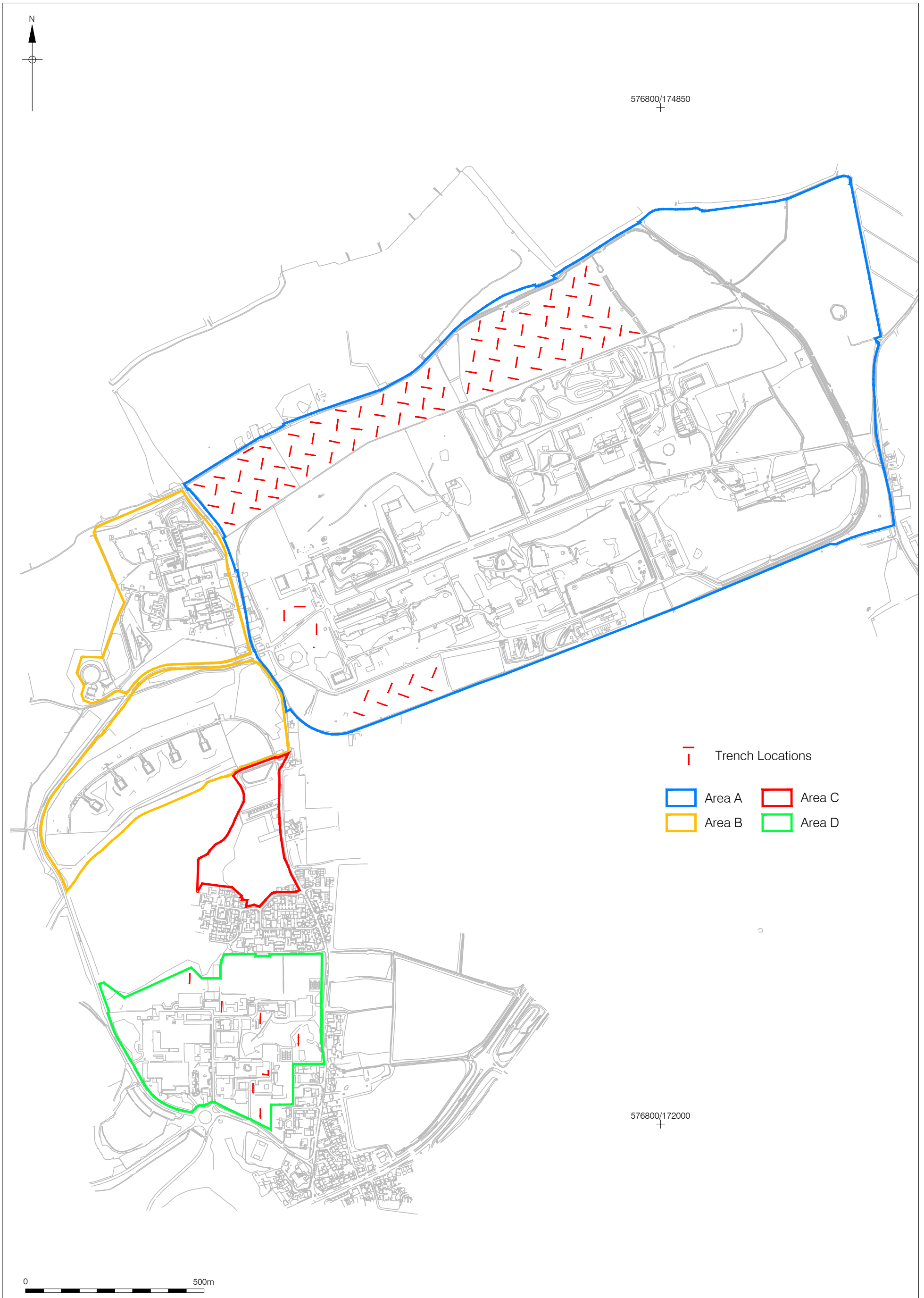
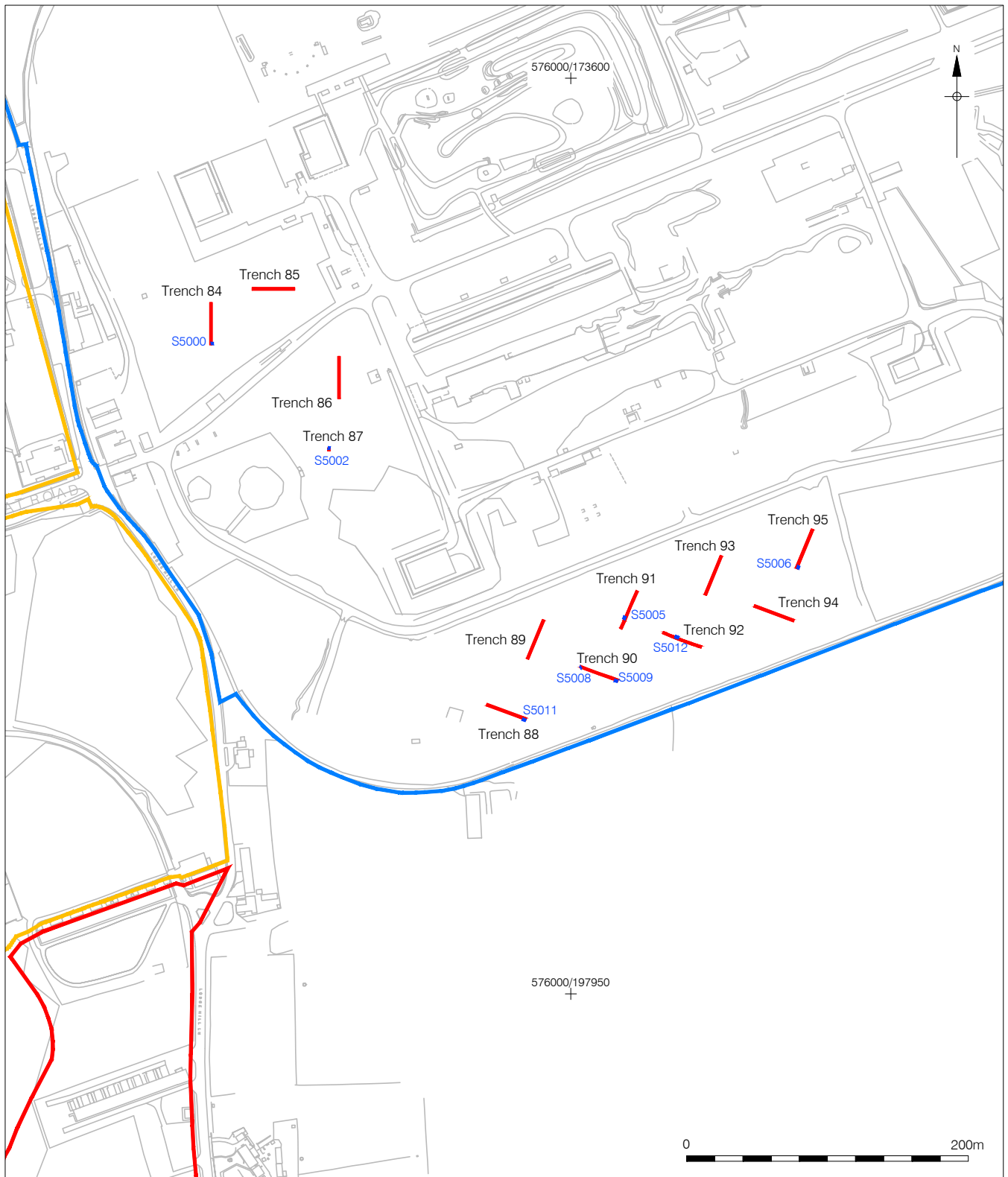


Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:10,000 at A3



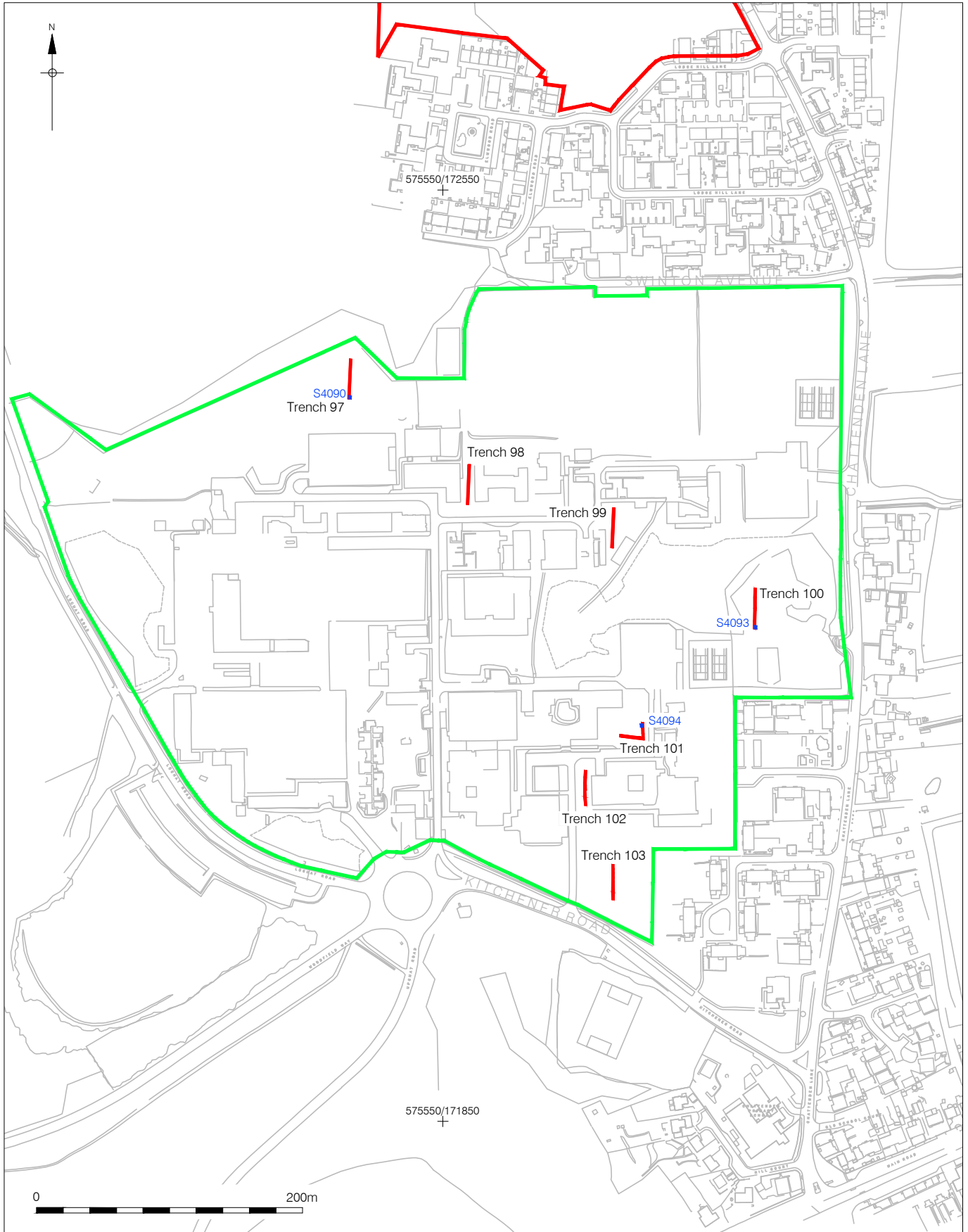
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Figure 3  
 Trench Location - Area A North  
 1:4,000 at A3



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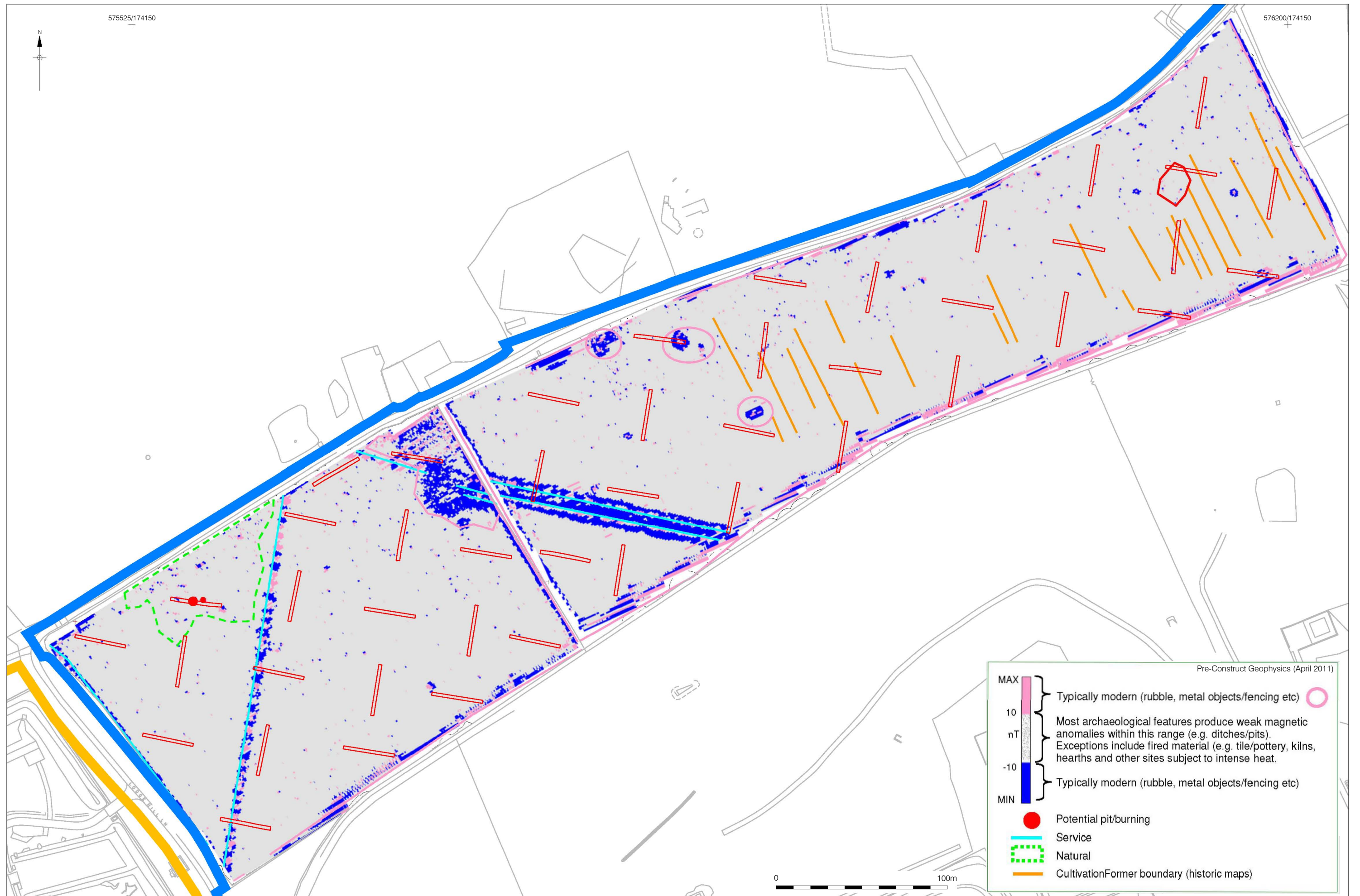
Figure 4  
 Trench Location - Area A South  
 1:4,000 at A4



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Figure 5  
 Trench Location - Area D  
 1:4,000 at A4





### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 In March 2010 the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published Planning Policy Statement, PPS5 Planning for the Historic Environment.
- 3.2 PPS5 sets out Government's national planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. The policies in the PPS are a material consideration which must be taken into account in development management decisions.
- 3.3 Annex 2 of PPS5 defines as a "Heritage Asset", *'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape positively identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions'*; heritage assets are also defined as *'valued components of the historic environment'*.
- 3.4 In short, government policy provides a framework which:
- Has a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated Heritage Assets (which include World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Protected Wreck Sites, Registered Parks and Gardens, Registered Battlefields or Conservation Areas);
  - Protects the settings of designated heritage assets
  - Takes into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets;
  - Requires applicants to provide proportionate information on heritage assets affected by their proposals and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the significance of those heritage assets
  - Accepts that where the loss of whole or part of a heritage asset's significance is justified, provision must be made for the recording of assets and publication of the resulting evidence.
- 3.5 Under the new Coalition Government, Eric Pickles was appointed as Secretary of State (SoS) for Communities and Local Government (CLG) in May 2010. Pickles' letter of the same month confirmed the Government's intention to 'rapidly abolish' Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs). In July 2010, a letter was issued by CLG confirming the SoS's revocation of RSSs with immediate effect.
- 3.6 A number of legal challenges were made to the SoS's July 2010 decision to revoke RSSs, including a challenge brought by CALA Homes, who have continued to legally challenge

subsequent statements issued by the Government in respect of the status of RSSs. The most recent decision by the Courts confirmed that, at present, the Government's intention to abolish RSSs may only be worthy of being given weight in "very few" cases, at least until Parliament has accepted the principle of abolition and until Strategic Environmental Assessment has been undertaken.

- 3.7 On this basis, the policies within the South East Plan currently remain part of the adopted Development Plan that covers the Lodge Hill site, and "weight" should therefore be attributed to them.
- 3.8 The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England (The South East Plan) was adopted in May 2009 and contains the following heritage policy and supporting text:

**POLICY BE6: MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT WHEN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING PLANS AND STRATEGIES, LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND OTHER BODIES WILL ADOPT POLICIES AND SUPPORT PROPOSALS WHICH PROTECT, CONSERVE AND, WHERE APPROPRIATE, ENHANCE THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND THE CONTRIBUTION IT MAKES TO LOCAL AND REGIONAL DISTINCTIVENESS AND SENSE OF PLACE. THE REGION'S INTERNATIONALLY AND NATIONALLY DESIGNATED HISTORIC ASSETS SHOULD RECEIVE THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF PROTECTION. PROPOSALS THAT MAKE SENSITIVE USE OF HISTORIC ASSETS THROUGH REGENERATION, PARTICULARLY WHERE THESE BRING REDUNDANT OR UNDER-USED BUILDINGS AND AREAS INTO APPROPRIATE USE SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.**

12.15

THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT INCLUDES THE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE OF PAST HUMAN ACTIVITY. IT IS ALL AROUND US AS PART OF EVERYDAY LIFE, AND IT IS THEREFORE DYNAMIC AND CONTINUALLY SUBJECT TO CHANGE. IT IS NOT LIMITED TO THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, BUT INCLUDES LANDSCAPES, BOTH URBAN AND RURAL AND AS AN EXAMPLE OF ITS GREAT DIVERSITY, MARINE HERITAGE SITES AROUND THE COAST. THESE ENVIRONMENTS ARE FRAGILE AND REQUIRE PROTECTION, BUT ALSO HAVE AN ENORMOUS POTENTIAL TO CONTRIBUTE TO A SENSE OF PLACE AND IDENTITY AND ADD TO THE QUALITY OF OUR DAILY LIVES THROUGH UNDERSTANDING AND APPROPRIATE MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS.

12.16

IT IS WIDELY RECOGNISED THAT THE SOUTH EAST HAS A RICH AND DIVERSE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT. THIS IS A TREMENDOUS ASSET, A PRECIOUS AND IRREPLACEABLE EXPRESSION OF OUR HISTORY, HERITAGE AND CULTURE, VISIBLY SO, WHERE IT LIES AT THE HEART OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL CHARACTER AND SENSE OF PLACE. THE HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND LANDSCAPES THAT CHARACTERISE THE REGION ADD MUCH TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE THAT UNDERPINS THE REGION'S ECONOMY. BOTH THE RURAL LANDSCAPE AND THE HISTORIC URBAN FABRIC INFLUENCES INVESTMENT DECISIONS OF INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES. THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT IS PART OF THE WIDER ENVIRONMENT OF THE REGION THAT IS A 'DRAW' FOR THOSE INVESTING IN THE AREA.

12.17

REGIONALLY SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC FEATURES AND SITES IN THE SOUTH EAST INCLUDE:

1. HISTORIC CITIES OF CANTERBURY, CHICHESTER, OXFORD, ROCHESTER, SOUTHAMPTON AND WINCHESTER
2. MARITIME HERITAGE RELATING TO THE THAMES ESTUARY, SOLENT, THE CHANNEL COAST INCLUDING NAVAL DOCKYARDS OF CHATHAM, PORTSMOUTH AND SHEERNESS, REGENCY BRIGHTON AND THE SEASIDE BUILT HERITAGE OF THE KENT AND SUSSEX COASTS
3. AN HISTORIC COUNTRYSIDE OF VARYING CHARACTER REFLECTING BOTH MIDLANDS ENCLOSURE ON TOP OF OPEN FIELD SYSTEMS AND MORE ORGANICALLY DEVELOPED LANDSCAPES OF KENT AND SUSSEX.



4. AN OUTSTANDING ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE FROM THE PALAEOLITHIC SITES OF BOXGROVE AND THE THAMES GRAVELS, THROUGH A RICH PREHISTORY REFLECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THROUGH ROMAN CENTRES OF CANTERBURY, CHICHESTER AND SILCHESTER AND THE WIDER NETWORK OF SMALLER TOWNS, VILLAGES AND OTHER RURAL SETTLEMENTS, THROUGH MAJOR SAXON AND MEDIEVAL ECCLESIASTICAL AND URBAN CENTRES.
5. THE NETWORK OF HISTORIC MARKET TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH THEIR MEDIEVAL CHURCHES AND OTHER HISTORIC BUILDINGS
6. THE STATELY HOMES AND HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS RINGING LONDON FROM OXFORDSHIRE TO KENT
7. THE DEFENCE HERITAGE OF THE REGION WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN IN THE FRONT LINE OF THE DEFENCE OF ENGLAND.

#### **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGNATIONS IN THE SOUTH EAST**

- **MORE THAN 76,000 LISTED BUILDINGS (> 5,500 GRADE I AND GRADE II\*) INCLUDING MORE THAN 200 BUILDINGS AT RISK (MORE THAN ANY OTHER REGION)**
- **ALMOST 2,000 CONSERVATION AREAS**
- **ABOUT 2,600 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS**
- **MORE THAN 350 REGISTERED HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS AND SIX REGISTERED BATTLEFIELDS**
- **TWO INSCRIBED WORLD HERITAGE SITES (AND THREE ON THE TENTATIVE LIST)**
- **FINDS RECORDED IN 22 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS MAINTAINED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

12.18

**APART FROM THE DESIGNATIONS REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE BOX, ACCOUNT NEEDS TO BE TAKEN OF THE WIDER HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT INCLUDING HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS THAT CURRENTLY PROVIDE INFORMATION ON SOME 130,000 FEATURES IN THE REGION.**

12.19

**SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT THROUGH THE PLANNING SYSTEM AND OTHER PLANS AND STRATEGIES SHOULD BE BASED UPON AN UNDERSTANDING OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND VULNERABILITY TO CHANGE. THIS IS CRITICAL GIVEN THAT THE PACE AND SCALE OF CHANGE FACED BY THE REGION. THE STANDARDISATION OF SOME NEW DEVELOPMENT CAN LEAD TO A DILUTION OF LOCAL CHARACTER, AND SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED. LOCAL CHARACTER ASSESSMENT, FOR EXAMPLE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AND URBAN CHARACTERISATION, CAN BE A USEFUL TOOL TO INFORM POLICY DEVELOPMENT.**

3.9 The Medway Local Plan 2003 was adopted and became operative on 14th May 2003, replacing the Medway Towns Local Plan, 1992 and the Medway Local Plan Deposit Version 1999. The Medway Council is in the process of preparing its LDF which will, once adopted, replace the Local Plan, and in the meantime, a number of the Local Plan policies have been 'saved' for development control purposes. The policies relating to Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Archaeology have been saved for development control purposes and are as follows:

**"POLICY BNE20 SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS**

**SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS ARE DEFINED ON THE PROPOSALS MAP. DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS OR OTHER NATIONALLY IMPORTANT SITES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED IF IT WOULD:**

- (I) DAMAGE OR DESTROY SUCH SITES; OR**
- (II) BE DETRIMENTAL TO THEIR SETTING.**

## **POLICY BNE21 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

### **DEVELOPMENT AFFECTING POTENTIALLY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED, UNLESS:**

- (I) THE DEVELOPER, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OFFICER, HAS ARRANGED FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION TO BE CARRIED OUT BY AN APPROVED ARCHAEOLOGICAL BODY BEFORE ANY DECISION ON THE PLANNING APPLICATION IS MADE; AND**
- (II) IT WOULD NOT LEAD TO THE DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION OF IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS. THERE WILL BE A PREFERENCE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IN SITU.**
- (III) WHERE DEVELOPMENT WOULD BE DAMAGING TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS, SUFFICIENT TIME AND RESOURCES ARE MADE AVAILABLE FOR AN APPROPRIATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION UNDERTAKEN BY AN APPROVED ARCHAEOLOGICAL BODY. SUCH INVESTIGATIONS SHOULD BE IN ADVANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AND IN**

**ACCORDANCE WITH A SPECIFICATION AND PROGRAMME OF WORK APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL. RESOURCES SHOULD ALSO BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION.**

- 3.10 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the study site or adjacent to its boundaries. The nearest scheduled monument is at Beacon Hill approximately 400m south of the study site. Policy BNE20 of the Medway Local Plan is therefore not thought to be relevant to the study site.
- 3.11 The study site does contain a known archaeological site, a Roman cremation cemetery identified in the early twentieth century, and there is a potential for other archaeological remains. Policy BNE21 is therefore relevant to the study site.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.2 The solid geology of the site consists almost entirely of Eocene London Clay, with the possible exception of a small outcrop of River Terrace Gravels at the western end of Area A North, plus a small area of glacial head deposit that encroaches into the southern site boundary.

4.2.1 To the south of the former Chattenden Barracks, (Area D), Blackheath and Oldhaven Beds are mapped between the high ground of Beacon Hill on the south and an unnamed hill north east of Islingham Farm. These deposits have however been denuded in the past by extraction.

### **4.3 Topography**

4.3.1 Area A North comprises the south facing slope of an east-west orientated ridgeline to the north of the study site, Area A South encompasses the land within what is known as The Lodge Hill Training Area and Area D covers the site of the former Chattenden Barracks.

4.3.2 To the north of Area A North a distinctive landslip is visible and is known as 'Rough Shaws'. This extends in an east-west direction for approximately 1km, between Berry Court Wood at its western end to a point just beyond Lodge Hill Wood to the east. It is likely that the base of this landslip represents an earlier shoreline of the Thames, with the present shoreline lying 5.25km further to the north.

4.3.3 Area A North is defined by an area of higher ground to the north of the site. The ridge rises from 40m AOD in the south to 85m AOD in the north. It is bounded by Rough Shaw and Lodge Hill Wood to the north, open farmland to the east, Lodge Hill Camp to the west and the Lodge Training Area to the south.

- 4.3.4 Area A South lies within the southwest of the Lodge Hill Training Area and forming the valley base and east-west orientated southern ridgeline, which rises from 50m AOD to 70m AOD. Roughly centrally within the valley cartographic evidence indicates the presence of a small watercourse which ran from the west to the east, probably beginning within the site on or around the 46m contour and leaving the area at its south-eastern corner at around the 30m contour. Beyond the site this stream continues to flow towards the east, past Solomon's Farm at around 25m AOD. Around the area where the stream exists the study site, a wide and shallow opening to the valley has formed, this shallow opening is bounded on its north side by the stream itself, whilst the valley base is occupied by an area of woodland known as Deangate Woods.
- 4.3.5 Area D lies to the south of the study site in the former Chattenden Barracks. This represents a relatively low lying area of ground at between 35 and 45m AOD. Its northern extent occupies part of Round Top Wood, into which areas of terracing are clearly visible. Much of the remaining area comprises large areas of concrete and tarmac.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

5.1 The archaeological and historical background is presented in full in the desk based assessment (Hawkins 2009) and summarised below.

### **5.2 Paleolithic**

5.2.1 The London Clay geology of the study site precludes the possibility of 'in situ' Paleolithic deposits being encountered, and although possible, the likelihood of derived residual Palaeolithic material being encountered across the study site is likely to be low.

5.2.2 Fragments of a mammoth tusk were recovered in association with the alluvial deposits of an ancient stream bed close by the Five Elms roundabout, just west of the study sites southwestern boundary (HER Ref: TQ 77 SE 162 MKE 166). The precise context of the find is uncertain as it was recovered during civil engineering works.

5.2.3 A programme of geo-archaeological and Palaeolithic test pitting at the Hoo Road, Wainscott development site (Godden et al, forthcoming) revealed an absence of significant Pleistocene strata, Pleistocene faunal remains or Palaeolithic material.

### **5.3 Mesolithic**

5.3.1 Very small quantities of Mesolithic material, including struck and worked flints were recovered in association with the archaeological investigations of the A289 and the Hoo Road Wainscott development site (Clark et al, 2009).

5.3.2 During the monitoring of the site carried out by PCA in 2010 a Mesolithic bifacial struck flint axe was recovered from context [255] (subsoil) in the centre of Area A.

## 5.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age

- 5.4.1 Archaeological investigations associated both with the A289 and the Hoo Road Wainscott development (Clark et al, 2009) confirms the emergence of a highly developed agrarian and ritual landscape during these periods. Evidence for field systems and land division, possibly of ritual significance are represented at both sites. Of particular note was evidence for a series of sub-rectangular fields and a number of pit alignments. At least one of the pits had been lined with wicker and may have been open for a considerable period of time. This complements a pattern now seen widely across Kent (Champion, T in Williams, JH, 2007).
- 5.4.2 Although relatively few finds of Neolithic date were identified from either site, the Bronze Age was more clearly represented with Deverel Rimbury type pottery and diagnostic lithic material being recovered (HER Ref: TQ 77 SE 158, MKE 20162 late Bronze Age pit, Four Elms Roundabout TQ 75032 71424).
- 5.4.3 During 1918, practice military trench digging, just beyond the study sites south western boundary between Chattenden Barracks and Islingham Farm, revealed a large late Bronze Age barrel shaped urn, together with a second unornamented urn. The finds were accompanied by a deposit of 'black earth and wood ashes' suggesting a cremation burial, or burials were represented (HER TQ 77 SE7, MKE 2636, TQ 751 718).
- 5.4.4 Considered in conjunction with the evidence for Bronze Age activity from the A289 and Hoo Road Wainscott development it would appear probable that a small 'urnfield' cemetery, rather than a purely isolated find is represented here. The location of this find at the interface of the 'Woolwich Beds and London Clay may be significant. It suggests burial was deliberately focused at the margin of the London Clay, which in this period could not be ploughed and was suitable only for pasture and woodland, with the lighter soils suitable for arable agriculture.
- 5.4.5 The Beacon (SAM 25468, HER TQ 77 SE 6 MKE 2635; TQ 7577 7146) at Beacon Hill might potentially have originated as a Bronze Age burial mound (barrow) a class of monument which is increasingly being recognised in Kent's archaeological landscape.

- 5.4.6 During these periods the study site is likely to have been divided principally between pasture and woodland. The heavy soils of the London Clay would have been unsuited for arable cultivation and the limited extent of the River Terrace Gravels and Head deposits within the study site suggest that these are unlikely to have been a focus of such activity. The land within the study site may have been divided by pit alignments, ditched field systems and enclosures, all of which are likely to have left in-situ archaeological deposits.
- 5.4.7 Although the emerging pattern of settlements in Neolithic and Bronze Age Kent appears relatively dense (Champion T, in Williams, JH, 2007), settlement within the study site during these periods is unlikely to have been intensive due to the underlying geology. It can perhaps be anticipated that a very small number of pastoral farmsteads or "small holdings" might be represented, particularly close by the outcrops of gravel at Lodge Hill and Head deposits at Chattenden Farm where horticultural cultivation would have been practical, or along the margins of the lighter soil on the extreme south west of the site.
- 5.4.8 The presence of a probable cremation burial or burials between the former Chattenden Barracks and Islingham Farm is noteworthy. Further funerary remains may be represented toward the interfaces of geological deposits. Evidence for ritual and particularly funerary activity could be present on both the prominent ridge on the north of the study site around the Former Lodge Hill House and the hill top at Round Top Wood. However this evidence may be obscured both by the extent of landslip that has occurred at Lodge Hill and of tree cover both at Lodge Hill and at Round Top Wood.

## **5.5 Iron Age and Roman**

- 5.5.1 Archaeological evidence indicates there is considerable continuity between the Iron Age and Roman periods in Kent.
- 5.5.2 Both Iron Age and Roman settlement and activity is widely evidenced across Kent, the Medway Valley being no exception to this. The widespread evidence of this activity has led to estimates of population densities within Kent that approached (and possibly exceeded) those of the early Modern period (Champion, T and Millett M, in Williams, JH, 2007). The high population may subsequently have declined significantly in the late Roman period, possibly as a result of plagues, several of which are documented from continental Europe during this period.



- 5.5.3 The relatively low level of past archaeological fieldwork in the general area of the study site, and in particular within 1km of the study site boundaries, means that relatively few archaeological finds from these periods are actually recorded on the Kent Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.5.4 The archaeological investigations associated with the A289 and the Hoo Road, Wainscott development (Clark et al, 2009), revealed a small Roman Road, aligned northwest to southeast which probably formed a precursor to the A2108/A228, linking Watling Street to the Hoo Peninsula. The alignment of this road as excavated suggests it would have run just south of the former Chattenden Barracks.
- 5.5.5 Aligned to this Roman road was an extensive field system, whilst upon the line of the A289 itself a large rectangular enclosure measuring some 70m by 64m, of late 1st or 2nd century date was identified. The single enclosure ditch which had a flat base was typically up to 2m wide and 1.5m deep with an entrance causeway to the south west. A few postholes along the inside edge of the ditch suggest that the enclosure may also have had an internal fence (Clark et al 2009: HER Ref: TQ 77 SE159, MKE20163).
- 5.5.6 Within the enclosure the vast majority of the features were concentrated in the northwest quarter. Among the main structures identified was a square masonry enclosure of clay bonded chalk blocks. Symmetrically within this structure was a smaller, square walled structure, which in plan is identical to a number of Romano-Celtic shrines investigated elsewhere in southern England. If the interpretation of this structure as a Romano-Celtic shrine is correct, its location within an enclosure sited close to a watercourse is one with several parallels in Roman Britain and Northern Gaul.
- 5.5.7 This putative Romano-Celtic shrine complex lay just north of the Four Elms Roundabout close by the existing stream, which is in part fed from within the study site. At the head of the stream, close to the western end of the main valley within Area A a small Roman cemetery was recorded during the construction of part of the military depot in the early twentieth century. The finds were reported in Volume XXVIII of the Journal *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

- 5.5.8 The presence of a probable 1st-2nd century Romano-Celtic shrine some 450m west of the south western boundary of the study site, and a contemporary cremation cemetery within the study site, both associated with the same stream system, indicates that the stream itself may have been regarded as 'sacred' in this period and could have been a focus of further ritual and funerary activity.
- 5.5.9 By the third century AD the Romano Celtic shrine at the Four Elms roundabout appears to have been converted to agricultural use, and that site as a whole evidenced an increased level of agricultural and possibly domestic use before apparently being abandoned in the fourth century AD.
- 5.5.10 Few other finds of Roman material are recorded within 1km of the study site boundary. A Denarius of Gordian III and the Empress Tranquillina is recorded from 'Cooling near Strood' (HER Ref: TQ 77 NE 6 MKE 2550 – TQ 75 75), though the precise findspot is unknown. An extremely doubtful 'pipe clay Venus figurine' is recorded from 'Cooling' in 1958 (TQ 77 NE 14 – MKE 2558 ; TQ 75 75), though a location in Hoo is also given by the HER (TQ 77 SE1 – MKE 2631, 519 7872).

## **5.6 Anglo Saxon**

- 5.6.1 The archaeological investigations associated with the A289 and Hoo Road, Wainscott development (Clark et al, 2009) revealed the existence of a substantial and extensive Middle Saxon (6th – 7th century) settlement comprising several sub rectangular enclosures set within an extensive field system. The enclosures contained several buildings, which included at least one substantial timber hall as well as several sunken featured buildings, indicating that the site was a probable Estate Centre (HER Ref: TQ 77 SE 160, MKE 20164, TQ 75047 71417). The relatively high level of coins recovered from the Hoo Road site and their association with high status metalwork finds may even indicate that this was a Royal Estate Centre or 'Vill'. The Anglo Saxon settlement partly overlay the earlier Roman activity and it appears possible that this represents the survival of a Roman estate or agricultural land holding into the Anglo Saxon period. Subsequent work at Hoo Road confirmed the sixth to seventh century dating.

- 5.6.2 It has been suggested earlier that a substantial Beacon or earth mound at Beacon Hill, may potentially have originated as a late Prehistoric burial mound or barrow (SAM 25468; TQ 77 SE 6, MKE 2635, TQ 7578 7146). However, it is also possible that its origin lay in the early part of this period when barrows were utilised for high status burials. Similarly a late Prehistoric barrow might have become the focus of early Saxon funerary activity (Welch, M, in Williams, JH, 2007, p227-228).
- 5.6.3 In c.764 twenty 'sunlungs' of land at "Aeslingham", (now Islingham, represented by Islingham Farm, 300m north of the Hoo Road settlement and approximately 500m west of the study site boundary) was granted by King Offa of Mercia and his under King Sigere of Kent to the Bishops of Rochester. The Grant was confirmed by Eanmund King of Kent (Cambell, A, 1973).
- 5.6.4 No finds of Anglo Saxon material have been recovered within the study sites boundaries, although a coin of Knut (Canute) was found close by the study site boundary at Four Elms Hill (HER Ref: TQ 77 SE34, MKE2663; TQ 756 717). A Few other finds of Anglo Saxon material are also recorded within 1km of the study site.
- 5.6.5 During this period the study site is likely to have been divided between woodland and pasture. Settlement within the study site during this period is unlikely to have been intensive and it can be anticipated that a very small number of pastoral farmsteads or smallholdings might be represented – particularly by the outcrops of River Terrace Gravels at the former Lodge Hill House and Head deposits at Chattenden Farm or along the margins of the lighter soil at the extreme south west of the site.

## **5.7 Late Medieval and Post Medieval**

- 5.7.1 At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) Chattenden formed part of the Bishop of Rochester's estates at Frindsbury: "Before 1066 it answered for 10 sulungs; now 7. Land for 15 ploughs. In Lordship 5 ploughs. 40 villagers with 28 smallholders have 11 ploughs. A church; 9 slaves; a mill at 12s; meadow, 40 acres; woodland, 5 pigs. Value before 1066 and later £8; now £25" (Morgan, P, 1983; 13)

- 5.7.2 The place name 'Chattenden' means 'forest settlement' from the elements 'Ceto' and 'Ham Dun' (Glover, J, 1976). It is recorded as 'Chetindunam' in AD1100 and 'Chatindone' in AD1281. The place name suggests that the level of local forestation was far greater than today and there are references to disputes over the ownership of 'Chetindone Woods' (Hasted, Vol 3, 1797). There was no medieval 'village' at Chattenden and instead settlement consisted of a number of dispersed farmsteads. Chattenden Farm itself may have originated in the late medieval period as the Manor or estate centre.
- 5.7.3 Islingham continued as a major estate centre throughout this period and a chapel was constructed here in the late eleventh or early twelfth century (SMR Ref: TQ 77 SW12-MKE2676; TQ 7469 7173).
- 5.7.4 Beacon Hill, Hoo common is the site of a warning beacon first mentioned in an Ordnance of 1377 (HER TQ 77 SE6, MKE 2635; TQ 7577 7146). The mound is some 25m in diameter and 6.5m high and located on a promontory with commanding views over the Medway. As discussed previously this feature might conceivably have originated as a late Prehistoric and/or Anglo Saxon burial mound. Beacon Hill is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (25468).
- 5.7.5 The earliest specific description of Chattenden appears to be from Edward Hasted's "The History and Topographical Survey of the County of Kent, Volume 3 (1797)" "Chattenden is an estate in this parish (Frindsbury) which was once accounted an appendage to the Manor of Frindsbury; and was as such given with it to the Church of Rochester, in the time of the Saxon heptarchy, and remained part of the possessions of the priory (of Rochester) at its dissolution in the 32nd year of King Henry VIII. When this manor, with the rest of the possessions of the priory was surrendered into the Kings hands, who in that year granted, the Manor of Chattenden, and its appurtenances to Sir George Brocke, Lord Cobham".
- 5.8 For a detailed discussion of the cartographic evidence for the site reference should be made to the Desk based Assessment (Hawkins D 2009).

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Bradley 2011), the trenches were arranged in order to fully investigate the underlying geology and assess the presence or absence of significant archaeological remains. One hundred and three evaluation trenches, numbered 1 to 103, were excavated.
- 6.2 Trenches 43 and 80 were targeted on anomalies detected during a geophysical survey of the site (Bunn 2011 – see Figure 6). The trench locations and orientations are detailed in Figures 2 – 6). All trenches measured 2m wide by 30m long.
- 6.3 The trenches were opened with a 360 mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat-bladed ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. Excavation by machine was undertaken in spits until significant archaeological horizons or natural geology was reached.
- 6.4 The sides and bases of the trenches were hand cleaned prior to recording.
- 6.5 All recording systems adopted during the investigations were fully compatible with those developed out of the Department of Urban Archaeology Site Manual, now published by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLAS 1994). Individual descriptions of all archaeological and geological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets.
- 6.6 All archaeological deposits were recorded with the Global Positioning System (GPS). Excavated slots were recorded by hand on polyester based drawing film, the plans at scale of 1:20 and the sections at a scale of 1:10. The OD heights of all principle strata were calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. The trenches were located using GPS and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid.
- 6.7 A full photographic record was also compiled, which included black and white prints and colour transparencies on 35mm film. Digital shots were also taken.
- 6.8 Levels were taken in all trenches with the GPS.
- 6.9 Due to the fact that the site was on an active army base, specifically used for the training of troops in the detection and disposal of explosives, a trained specialist from BACTEC International Limited was on site with PCA at all times.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHASE DISCUSSION

### 7.1 PHASE 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 Either clay or clay with gravel banding was found at the base of the stratigraphic sequence in all trenches, with the exceptions of Trench 31 which contained pure gravels and Trenches 86, 87 and 103, which were not fully excavated due to extensive 20<sup>th</sup> century truncation and contamination. The deposit was yellowish, reddish brown in colour and represents London Clay. The layer was found at a maximum height of 72.88m OD in Trench 96 and a minimum height of 40.71m OD in Trench 99, mirroring the contours of the modern topography.
- 7.1.2 The geophysical survey highlighted the possibility of an outcrop of River Terrace Gravels towards the northwest of the site, although this proved to be 20<sup>th</sup> century disturbance. However, further to the east in Trench 31 the gravels were present.
- 7.1.3 The geophysical survey also highlighted the possibility of a ring ditch or similar in Trench 43. Upon investigation this proved to be natural clay banding.

### 7.2 PHASE 2: Prehistoric

- 7.2.1 Two pits, [950] and [952] were identified in **Trench 19** (Figure 7). Pit [950] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.80m by 0.35m with a depth of 0.10m and had a single fill, context [949]. Pit [952] was sub-rectangular in plan, 1.90m in length with a width of 0.98m and a depth of 0.28m, with a single fill, [951]. The fills of both the pits contained a substantial amount of burnt flint and baked clay/daub flecks. It is possible that these features date to a later or even an earlier phase, however they are considered unlikely to post-date the medieval period, as they were sealed by medieval to post-medieval subsoil. These features have been tentatively dated to the Late Iron age.
- 7.2.2 Ditch [971] was recorded in **Trench 23** (Figure 7). It was orientated northwest-southeast, was 1.20m wide and 0.78m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a deposit of mid brownish grey clayey silt, which became gradually more clayey towards the base and contained occasional fragments of burnt flint. The feature was thought to represent either a drainage or boundary ditch.

- 7.2.3 Two parallel northeast-southwest aligned linear possible ditch features [977], and [981] and a pit [979] were identified in **Trench 43** (Figure 7). Ditch [977] had a width of 1.14m and a depth of 0.42m whilst [981] had a width of 0.72m and a depth of 0.35m. They both had steep sides, flat bases and were filled with a mid orangey brown silty sandy clay. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these and although [977] appeared to truncate a post-medieval field drain, this was probably coincidence as the linears were both sealed by the subsoil through which the drain was cut. The depth of the features indicates horizontal truncation and they may represent the remains of a driveway from the hill top down into the valley. Pit [979] was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.79m north-south by more than 0.58m east-west, (extending beyond the trench edge) and had a depth of 0.23m. The fill was a dark greyish brown silty sandy gravel which contained no finds. It too was sealed by the subsoil.
- 7.2.4 **Trench 40** contained a single pit, [1005] (Figure 8). It was sub-oval in plan, measuring 1.30m by 0.82m with a depth of 0.15m and had moderately sloping sides and a concaved base. Its fill [1004] was a mid yellowish brown silty clay from which no dating evidence was retrieved.
- 7.2.5 A ditch [1025], two pits [1027] and [1030] and a layer [1028] were recorded in **Trench 44** (Figure 8). The ditch ran on an east-west alignment, narrowing from 1.75m wide in the west to 1.06m in the east and had a depth of 0.42m. It had a single fill [1024] which was a mid greenish grey silty clay containing burnt flint and burnt clay/daub. It also contained a single small sherd of Roman cbm dated AD 50-160, which is probably intrusive. The pits were both sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and flat bases. Pit [1027] measured 0.66m by more than 0.53m, (extending beyond the eastern LOE) with a depth of 0.25m and pit [1030] was 0.99m by more than 0.79m, (extending beyond the western LOE) and had a depth of 0.19m. Their fills were mid greyish orange silty clays and no dating evidence was retrieved from either of them. Fill [1028] was a mid greenish grey silty clay with flecks of charcoal and burnt flint and a sherd of flint tempered pottery. Dating of this pottery is problematic (see Appendix 1), but a possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date is postulated. It measured 1.42m north-south by more than 0.82m east-west and had a thickness of 0.34m.
- 7.2.6 Feature [1098] was a curvilinear ditch in **Trench 45** (Figure 8). It had a width of 1.98m and a depth of 0.36m with concave sides and a slightly concave base. The fill [1097] was a mid brownish grey silty clay. No finds were recovered.
- 7.2.7 **Trench 46** contained a sub-circular pit [1100]. It measured 0.55m by 0.58m and had a depth of 0.35m. It had a single fill [1099], which was a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

- 7.2.8 Ditch [1037] and pit [1039] were recorded in **Trench 47** (Figure 8). The ditch was aligned northwest-southeast, had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was 1.30m wide and had a depth of 0.06m. It was filled by a mid greenish grey silty clay [1036] which contained no finds. Pit [1039] was sub-oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.90m by 2.12m and had a depth of 0.12m. Its fill, [1038], was a mid greenish grey silty clay with no finds recovered.
- 7.2.9 Ditch [1034] in **Trench 53** (Figure 9) was aligned northwest-southeast. It had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.22m with moderately sloping sides and a stepped base, possibly indicative of a re-cut. It contained two fills, [1032] and [1033]. The primary fill [1033] was a light yellowish brown silty clay 0.08m thick containing daub. The secondary fill [1032] was mid grey in colour and was devoid of finds.
- 7.2.10 Ditch [1119] in **Trench 55** (Figure 9) ran on a northwest-southeast alignment, had a width of 1.38m and a depth of 0.25m with sides that were moderately sloped and a flat base. Its fill [118] was a mid brownish yellow silty clay that contained no finds.
- 7.2.11 In **Trench 56** a northwest-southeast aligned ditch [1114] was recorded (Figure 9). It had a width of 0.82m and a depth of 0.24m with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill [1113], which was a mid brownish grey clayey silt from which no finds were recovered.
- 7.2.12 **Trench 65** contained ditch [1106] (Figure 10). It had a northeast-southwest alignment, a width of 0.54m and a depth of 0.17m with concave, moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill [1105] was a mid greyish brown silty clay from which no finds were retrieved.
- 7.2.13 **Trench 101**, located within Area D contained pit [1136] (Figure 10). This feature appeared sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.84m north-south by more than 0.50m east-west, (continuing past the western LOE) and had a depth of 0.50m. It had shallowly sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base. The fill [1135] was a light yellowish greyish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of large charcoal fragments and contained pottery and burnt flint. As with the other pottery recovered from this phase, a putative date of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age for this sherd has been postulated.



### 7.3 PHASE 3: Roman

- 7.3.1 It is worthy of note that within the subsoil in **Trench 75**, layer [1109] did produce a relatively large quantity of fairly un-abraded Roman brick and tegula (Appendix 3). Unfortunately this was not from a sealed feature but does suggest a Roman masonry structure in close proximity, probably further up the slope to the north, where this material could easily have migrated from.

### 7.4 PHASE 4: Medieval

- 7.4.1 The medieval phase was concentrated in Trenches 90, 91 and 92, all of which were located within Area A South, on the southern, north facing slope of the valley although a trench from Area A North, Tr 75 also produced medieval finds.
- 7.4.2 Pit [1111] was recorded in **Trench 75** (Figure 10). It was sub-circular in plan, (extending beyond the northern LOE), measuring 1.40m east-west by more than 0.96m north-south and had a depth of 0.49m. Its sides were moderately sloped, gradually breaking to a flat base. The fill of the pit [1110] was a mid yellowish brown silty clay with very small flecks of daub throughout. Forty sherds of pottery dating to between 1125 and 1250 AD were collected from the feature (Appendix 2).
- 7.4.3 Ditch [4022] was located within **Trench 90** (Figure 11). It was orientated northwest-southeast, had a width of more than 0.90m, (continuing under the southern and western LOEs) and a depth of 0.43m. The sides of the ditch were very steeply sloped with sharp breaks to the surface and to the flat base. It contained two fills, [4020] and [4021]. The primary fill of the ditch, [4021], was a mid greyish brown silty clay 0.27m thick from which fragments of Kentish peg tile dated to 1180-1600 were recovered (Appendix 3). Sealing this was the secondary fill [4020], a dark brown silty clay 0.16m thick in which no finds of archaeological significance were evident.
- 7.4.4 **Trench 91** contained feature [4013] (Figure 11). This had an ovoid shape in plan, measuring 0.72m by more than 0.65m (continuing beyond the western LOE), and a depth of 0.21m. This feature has been interpreted as a pit, although it could well be the terminus of a small ditch. The sides of the feature were steeply sloping and the base was flat. It contained a single fill [4012], a mid greyish yellow silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

7.4.5 **Trench 92** (Figure 11) contained seven postholes, [4027], [4035], [4037], [4039], [4045], [4047] and [4049], three pits, [4025], [4029] and [4031] and a ditch [4033]. Ditch [4033] was orientated north-south, had a width of 1.00m and a depth of 0.13m, with concave sides and a concave base. Its fill [4032] was a light greyish orange silty clay containing cbm dated to 1180-1600 (Appendix 3). It effectively dissected the trench with the majority of the postholes, [4037]-[4047] to the east of it whilst the pits all lay to the west. Pit [4025] and [4031] were both sub-circular in plan, with concave sides and bases. Pit [4025] measured 0.52m by 0.58m with a depth of 0.10m whilst pit [4031] measured 0.58m by 0.62m and had a depth of 0.13m. They were both filled with mid greyish brown silty clay and no finds were found in either pit. Pit [4029] was possibly rectangular in plan, though it was difficult to determine with any certainty as it continued under the northern LOE. It had very steep sides, but the base was not observed. Its fill [4028] was a mid greyish brown silty clay containing cbm dated 1200-1800. It is probable that postholes [4035], [4037], [4039], [4045] and [4049] form a group, possibly structural in nature. Postholes [4035], [4037] and [4049] all contained cbm dated from c. 1200-1800 AD and were aligned east-west; postholes [4039] and [4045] appeared to be a return of that alignment to the south - if so this forms a convincing structure at the eastern end of Trench 92. Posthole [4049] contained two sherds of medieval pottery dated to between 1125 and 1250 AD (Appendix 2). Posthole [4038] also contained cbm dating to between 1200 and 1800 AD (Appendix 3).

Context No	N-S	E-W	Depth	Finds
4027	0.22m	0.20m	0.29m	n
4035	0.32m	0.32m	0.20m	cbm
4037	0.46m	0.40m	0.42m	cbm
4039	0.35m	0.36m	0.08m	cbm
4045	0.2	0.47	0.09	n
4047	0.16m	0.24m	0.09m	n
4049	0.38m	0.38m	0.18m	pot/cbm

## 7.5 PHASE 5: Post-Medieval

- 7.5.1 Pit [1079] in **Trench 71** (Figure 10) appeared sub-circular in plan (continuing beyond the western LOE). It measured 1.72m north-south and was greater than 1.26m east-west. Its sides were steeply sloped breaking sharply to a concaved base. The single fill of the pit [1078] was a mid brownish grey silty clay, with frequent lenses of mid grey brown and contained peg tile dating to 1450-1800 (Appendix 3).
- 7.5.2 Ditch [1121] in **Trench 55** (Figure 9) had a northeast-southwest alignment with a width of 1.14m, steeply falling sides and a flat base that sloped down from northwest to the southeast with a minimum depth of 0.36m and a maximum depth of 0.65m. Its fill [1120] was a mid greyish brown silty clay containing burnt flint, burnt clay/daub and fragments of post-medieval brick dating to 1450-1900 (Appendix 3).
- 7.5.3 A layer of subsoil sealed the entirety of Area A. Its thickness is consistent across the site averaging between 0.20m and 0.30m. The highest level for this layer was in Trench 49, where it was observed at a height of 70.66m OD. It sloped towards south, the lowest point being in Trench 101, where the top of the deposit was found at a height of 39.17m OD.
- 7.5.4 The horizon is thought to have formed in the post-medieval period as it sealed all pre-medieval and medieval features and the entire area is known to be used as farmland in the post-medieval period.
- 7.5.5 It is also worthy of note that within the subsoil in **Trench 75**, layer [1109] did produce a relatively large quantity of fairly un-abraded Roman brick and tegula (Appendix 3). Unfortunately this was not from a sealed feature but does suggest a Roman masonry structure in close proximity, probably further up the slope to the north, where this material could easily have migrated from.

## **7.6 PHASE 6: 20<sup>th</sup> Century**

- 7.6.1 Areas of the site showed serious re-working during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. In Area A South the natural stratum in **Trenches 86** and **87** had been heavily truncated and backfilled with contaminated rubbish and capped with clay and topsoil. The most evident re-working, however, was across Area C where terracing of the site had entirely removed the subsoil from **Trenches 98, 99, 100, 102** and **103**. The subsoil was then re-deposited to the north of the area, shown in **Trench 97** as being c.2m thick. The subsoil was still present in the area of **Trench 101**, where it was cut by a modern service trench [1138].
- 7.6.2 The re-working of the area is most evident in **Trench 103** where at a depth of c. 0.50m what appeared to be the in situ concrete roofs of bunkers were partially revealed.

## 8 TRENCH SUMMARIES

8.1 The type, phase and date of the features found in each trench are summarised below. The data within has been arranged by phase and then by context number. Highest and lowest levels are also included.

Tr No	Context Number	Context Type	Levels m AOD		Phase	Date
			Highest	Lowest		
1 to 83	906	Topsoil	73.06	52.81	6	20thC
1	907	Subsoil	64.40	64.14	5	Post med
	908	Natural	64.23	63.97	1	Natural
2	909	Subsoil	63.65	62.65	5	Post med
	910	Natural	63.45	62.45	1	Natural
3	911	Subsoil	63.48	63.45	5	Post med
	912	Natural	63.25	63.07	1	Natural
4	913	Subsoil	59.90	59.64	5	Post med
	914	Natural	59.76	59.47	1	Natural
5	915	Subsoil	55.30	54.17	5	Post med
	916	Natural	54.98	54.15	1	Natural
6	917	Subsoil	52.70	49.67	5	Post med
	918	Natural	52.45	49.61	1	Natural
7	919	Subsoil	62.37	62.20	5	Post med
	920	Natural	62.27	61.92	1	Natural
8	921	Subsoil	60.05	57.62	5	Post med
	922	Natural	59.69	57.55	1	Natural
9	923	Subsoil	57.90	55.75	5	Post med
	924	Natural	57.62	55.61	1	Natural
10	925	Subsoil	59.11	59.07	5	Post med
	926	Natural	58.89	58.49	1	Natural
11	927	Subsoil	56.04	53.02	5	Post med
	928	Natural	55.82	52.88	1	Natural
12	929	Subsoil	53.75	52.84	5	Post med
	930	Natural	53.53	52.77	1	Natural
13	931	Subsoil	58.11	55.91	5	Post med
	932	Natural	57.92	55.64	1	Natural
14	933	Subsoil	60.57	60.02	5	Post med
	934	Natural	60.31	59.92	1	Natural
15	935	Subsoil	64.19	62.41	5	Post med
	936	Natural	63.95	62.31	1	Natural
16	937	Subsoil	65.58	64.71	5	Post med
	938	Natural	65.28	64.67	1	Natural
17	939	Subsoil	65.09	65.04	5	Post med
	940	Natural	64.93	64.70	1	Natural
18	941	Subsoil	66.56	65.84	5	Post med

Tr No	Context Number	Context Type	Levels m AOD		Phase	Date
			Highest	Lowest		
	942	Natural	66.27	65.64	1	Natural
19	943	Subsoil	65.80	65.06	5	Post med
	949	Fill of [950]	65.07	65.04	2	LIA
	950	Pit	65.07	64.94	2	LIA
	951	Fill of [952]	64.99	64.90	2	LIA
	952	Pit	64.99	64.69	2	LIA
	944	Natural	65.49	64.82	1	Natural
20	945	Subsoil	63.98	62.01	5	Post med
	946	Natural	63.75	61.97	1	Natural
21	947	Subsoil	60.61	59.02	5	Post med
	948	Natural	60.36	58.69	1	Natural
22	953	Subsoil	58.64	56.52	5	Post med
	954	Natural	58.36	56.45	1	Natural
23	969	Subsoil	55.22	54.58	5	Post med
	970	Fill of [971]	54.52	54.34	2	LIA
	971	Ditch	54.52	53.70	2	LIA
	974	Natural	54.92	52.83	1	Natural
24	955	Subsoil	57.16	55.90	5	Post med
	956	Natural	56.87	54.76	1	Natural
25	957	Subsoil	60.32	57.99	5	Post med
	958	Natural	60.02	57.84	1	Natural
26	959	Subsoil	63.72	61.44	5	Post med
	960	Natural	63.44	61.36	1	Natural
27	961	Subsoil	65.29	64.09	5	Post med
	962	Natural	65.00	63.98	1	Natural
28	963	Subsoil	66.91	65.54	5	Post med
	964	Natural	66.60	65.50	1	Natural
29	965	Subsoil	68.35	67.75	5	Post med
	966	Natural	68.07	67.67	1	Natural
30	967	Subsoil	68.04	66.80	5	Post med
	968	Natural	67.78	66.78	1	Natural
31	975	Subsoil	67.27	66.66	5	Post med
	976	Fill of [977]	66.10	65.94	2	LIA
	977	Ditch	66.10	65.56	2	LIA
	978	Fill of [979]	66.59	66.46	2	LIA
	979	Pit	66.59	66.32	2	LIA
	980	Fill of [981]	66.29	66.12	2	LIA
	981	Ditch	66.29	65.81	2	LIA
	982	Natural	66.96	65.52	1	Natural
32	983	Subsoil	64.71	62.57	5	Post med
	984	Natural	64.42	62.51	1	Natural
33	985	Subsoil	61.68	59.99	5	Post med

Tr No	Context Number	Context Type	Levels m AOD		Phase	Date
			Highest	Lowest		
	986	Natural	61.41	59.88	1	Natural
34	987	Subsoil	60.19	60.09	5	Post med
	988	Natural	59.74	59.04	1	Natural
35	989	Subsoil	63.65	61.93	5	Post med
	990	Natural	63.40	61.88	1	Natural
36	991	Subsoil	66.25	64.34	5	Post med
	992	Natural	65.97	64.28	1	Natural
37	993	Subsoil	67.99	66.81	5	Post med
	994	Natural	67.76	66.77	1	Natural
38	995	Subsoil	69.02	68.44	5	Post med
	996	Natural	68.74	68.27	1	Natural
39	997	Subsoil	68.90	68.84	5	Post med
	998	Natural	68.79	68.67	1	Natural
40	1003	Subsoil	66.45	64.58	5	Post med
	1004	Fill of [1005]	66.04	65.98	2	LIA
	1005	Pit	66.04	65.88	2	LIA
	1006	Natural	66.17	64.48	1	Natural
41	999	Subsoil	67.28	66.27	5	Post med
	1000	Natural	67.00	66.22	1	Natural
42	1041	Subsoil	69.71	69.45	5	Post med
	1042	Natural	69.53	69.30	1	Natural
43	1021	Subsoil	69.62	68.56	5	Post med
	1022	Natural	69.34	68.44	1	Natural
44	1023	Subsoil	68.70	67.97	5	Post med
	1024	Fill of [1025]	68.01	67.89	2	LIA
	1025	Ditch	68.01	67.50	2	LIA
	1026	Fill of [1027]	68.13	68.07	2	LIA
	1027	Pit	68.13	67.89	2	LIA
	1028	Layer	68.22	68.12	2	LIA
	1029	Fill of [1030]	68.38	68.32	2	LIA
	1030	Pit	68.38	68.12	2	LIA
	1031	Natural	68.39	67.51	1	Natural
45	1009	Subsoil	67.60	66.10	5	Post med
	1097	Fill of [1098]	67.20	66.82	2	LIA
	1098	Ditch	67.20	66.48	2	LIA
	1010	Natural	67.29	65.81	1	Natural
46	1101	Subsoil	69.15	68.18	5	Post med
	1099	Fill of [1100]	68.32	68.15	2	LIA
	1100	Pit	68.32	67.92	2	LIA
	1102	Natural	68.95	67.93	1	Natural
47	1035	Subsoil	70.28	69.36	5	Post med

Tr No	Context Number	Context Type	Levels m AOD		Phase	Date
			Highest	Lowest		
	1036	Fill of [1037]	69.91	69.76	2	LIA
	1037	Ditch	69.91	69.61	2	LIA
	1038	Fill of [1039]	69.55	69.42	2	LIA
	1039	Pit	69.55	69.29	2	LIA
	1040	Natural	70.00	69.28	1	Natural
48	1043	Subsoil	69.67	69.42	5	Post med
	1044	Natural	69.53	69.30	1	Natural
49	1001	Subsoil	71.11	70.64	5	Post med
	1002	Natural	70.83	70.53	1	Natural
50	1013	Subsoil	70.18	69.49	5	Post med
	1014	Natural	69.90	69.41	1	Natural
51	1007	Subsoil	68.63	66.57	5	Post med
	1008	Natural	68.34	66.49	1	Natural
52	1015	Subsoil	65.92	63.41	5	Post med
	1016	Natural	65.65	63.35	1	Natural
53	1017	Subsoil	68.40	67.83	5	Post med
	1032	Fill of [1034]	67.79	67.75	2	LIA
	1033	Fill of [1034]	67.75	67.72	2	LIA
	1034	Ditch	67.79	67.54	2	LIA
	1018	Natural	68.11	67.72	1	Natural
54	1019	Subsoil	71.03	69.85	5	Post med
	1020	Natural	70.75	69.68	1	Natural
55	1117	Subsoil	72.2	71.23	5	Post med
	1118	Fill of [1119]	71.71	71.59	2	LIA
	1119	Ditch	71.71	71.30	2	LIA
	1120	Fill of [1121]	71.60	71.36	5	Post med
	1121	Ditch	71.60	70.77	5	Post med
	1122	Natural	71.92	71.05	1	Natural
56	1045	Subsoil	70.84	69.55	5	Post med
	1113	Fill of [1114]	69.67	69.43	2	LIA
	1114	Ditch	69.67	69.27	2	LIA
	1046	Natural	70.79	69.45	1	Natural
57	1047	Subsoil	68.4	66.62	5	Post med
	1048	Natural	68.23	66.49	1	Natural
58	1049	Subsoil	65.73	62.29	5	Post med
	1050	Natural	65.09	62.22	1	Natural
59	1051	Subsoil	63.92	61.03	5	Post med
	1052	Natural	63.70	60.97	1	Natural
60	1053	Subsoil	67.45	66.1	5	Post med
	1054	Natural	67.25	65.97	1	Natural
61	1055	Subsoil	71.37	69.7	5	Post med



Tr No	Context Number	Context Type	Levels m AOD		Phase	Date
			Highest	Lowest		
	1056	Natural	71.17	69.38	1	Natural
62	1107	Subsoil	72.80	72.35	5	Post med
	1108	Natural	72.69	72.18	1	Natural
63	1057	Subsoil	72.20	71.67	5	Post med
	1058	Natural	71.95	71.40	1	Natural
64	1059	Subsoil	69.69	67.60	5	Post med
	1060	Natural	69.50	67.49	1	Natural
65	1103	Subsoil	64.74	63.50	5	Post med
	1105	Fill of [1106]	63.43	63.42	2	LIA
	1106	Ditch	63.43	63.25	2	LIA
	1104	Natural	64.64	63.32	1	Natural
66	1081	Subsoil	62.06	59.84	5	Post med
	1082	Natural	61.86	59.57	1	Natural
67	1083	Subsoil	61.51	59.62	5	Post med
	1084	Natural	61.21	59.36	1	Natural
68	1065	Subsoil	64.96	62.85	5	Post med
	1066	Natural	64.78	62.76	1	Natural
69	1063	Subsoil	67.93	65.92	5	Post med
	1064	Natural	67.71	65.79	1	Natural
70	1061	Subsoil	72.39	71.46	5	Post med
	1062	Natural	72.19	71.33	1	Natural
71	1077	Subsoil	70.96	70.72	5	Post med
	1078	Fill of [1080]	70.52	70.39	5	Post med
	1079	Pit	70.52	70.17	5	Post med
	1080	Natural	70.76	69.43	1	Natural
72	1067	Subsoil	68.02	66.65	5	Post med
	1068	Natural	67.82	66.43	1	Natural
73	1069	Subsoil	64.73	61.83	5	Post med
	1070	Natural	64.47	61.61	1	Natural
74	1071	Subsoil	61.04	59.08	5	Post med
	1072	Natural	60.92	58.89	1	Natural
75	1109	Subsoil	62.64	62.34	5	Post med
	1110	Fill of [1111]	62.11	62.02	4	Medieval
	1111	Pit	62.11	61.80	4	Medieval
	1112	Natural	62.30	60.73	1	Natural
76	1087	Subsoil	65.10	63.20	5	Post med
	1088	Natural	64.81	63.07	1	Natural
77	1075	Subsoil	68.10	66.30	5	Post med
	1076	Natural	67.88	65.96	1	Natural
78	1085	Subsoil	71.32	69.49	5	Post med
	1086	Natural	71.02	69.25	1	Natural

Tr No	Context Number	Context Type	Levels m AOD		Phase	Date
			Highest	Lowest		
79	1073	Subsoil	72.65	72.03	5	Post med
	1074	Natural	72.44	71.77	1	Natural
80	1089	Subsoil	70.96	70.88	5	Post med
	1090	Natural	70.68	70.35	1	Natural
81	1091	Subsoil	69.44	67.27	5	Post med
	1092	Natural	69.28	67.24	1	Natural
82	1093	Subsoil	65.22	64.50	5	Post med
	1094	Natural	65.00	64.28	1	Natural
83	1095	Subsoil	67.01	66.75	5	Post med
	1096	Natural	66.70	64.82	1	Natural
84 to 85	4002	Re-deposited Topsoil	48.91	*	6	20thC
84	4000	Subsoil	48.78	*	5	Post med
	4001	Natural	48.65	48.48	1	Natural
85	4003	Subsoil	48.37	*	5	Post med
	4004	Natural	48.20	48.01	1	Natural
86	*	Contaminated	*	*	6	20thC
87	4005	Made Ground	48.31		6	20thC
	4006	Made Ground	48.11	*	6	20thC
88 to 95	4008	Topsoil	60.60	51.05	6	20thC
88	4042	Subsoil	60.60	60.16	5	Post med
	4043	Natural	60.30	58.43	1	Natural
89	4040	Subsoil	57.27	55.77	5	Post med
	4041	Natural	57.07	55.70	1	Natural
90	4019	Subsoil	59.99	59.84	5	Post med
	4020	Fill of [4022]	58.99	58.95	4	Medieval
	4021	Fill of [4022]	58.93	58.84	4	Medieval
	4022	Ditch	58.99	58.52	4	Medieval
	4023	Natural	59.62	58.94	1	Natural
91	4011	Subsoil	57.4	56.83	5	Post med
	4012	Fill of [4013]	56.91	56.82	4	Medieval
	4013	Pit	56.91	56.68	4	Medieval
	4014	Natural	57.19	54.89	1	Natural
92	4050	Subsoil	57.31	57.20	5	Post med
	4024	Fill of [4025]	57.09	*	4	Medieval
	4025	Pit	57.09	56.99	4	Medieval
	4026	Fill of [4026]	57.04	*	4	Medieval
	4027	Posthole	57.04	56.75	4	Medieval
	4028	Fill of [4029]	57.21	*	4	Medieval
	4029	Pit	57.21	56.56	4	Medieval
	4030	Fill of [4031]	57.08	*	4	Medieval
	4031	Pit	57.08	56.95	4	Medieval

Tr No	Context Number	Context Type	Levels m AOD		Phase	Date
			Highest	Lowest		
	4032	Fill of [4033]	57.16	*	4	Medieval
	4033	Ditch	57.16	57.03	4	Medieval
	4034	Fill of [4035]	57.15	*	4	Medieval
	4035	Posthole	57.15	56.95	4	Medieval
	4036	Fill of [4037]	57.42	*	4	Medieval
	4037	Posthole	57.42	57.00	4	Medieval
	4038	Fill of [4039]	57.16	*	4	Medieval
	4039	Posthole	57.16	57.08	4	Medieval
	4044	Fill of [4045]	57.18	*	4	Medieval
	4045	Posthole	57.18	57.09	4	Medieval
	4046	Fill of [4047]	57.14	*	4	Medieval
	4047	Posthole	57.14	57.05	4	Medieval
	4048	Fill of [4049]	57.08	*	4	Medieval
	4049	Posthole	57.08	56.90	4	Medieval
	4051	Natural	57.16	56.95	1	Natural
93	4009	Subsoil	54.62	52.86	5	Post med
	4010	Natural	54.32	52.81	1	Natural
94	4017	Subsoil	54.8	54.69	5	Post med
	4018	Natural	54.56	54.16	1	Natural
95	4015	Subsoil	52.26	51.09	5	Post med
	4016	Natural	52.02	50.83	1	Natural
96	1115	Subsoil	73.01	72.97	5	Post med
	1116	Natural	72.88	72.61	1	Natural
97 to 103	1123	Re-deposited Topsoil	53.55	38.99	6	20thC
97	1124	Made Ground	50.67	50.27	6	20thC
	1125	Natural	49.20	48.90	1	Natural
98	1126	Made Ground	43.7	42.98	6	20thC
	1127	Made Ground	43.44	42.59	6	20thC
	1128	Natural	43.14	42.56	1	Natural
99	1129	Made Ground	41.3	41.11	6	20thC
	1130	Made Ground	41.13	41.03	6	20thC
	1131	Natural	40.83	40.71	1	Natural
100	1132	Made Ground	39.68	39.29	6	20thC
	1133	Natural	39.54	39.06	1	Natural
101	1134	Subsoil	39.27	39.17	5	Post med
	1135	Fill of [1136]	39.03	38.99	2	LIA
	1136	Pit	39.03	38.93	2	LIA
	1137	Fill of [1138]	38.92	38.78	6	20thC
	1138	Service Trench	38.92	38.74	6	20thC
	1139	Natural	39.16	38.72	1	Natural

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Tr No	Context Number	Context Type	Levels m AOD		Phase	Date
			Highest	Lowest		
102	1140	Natural	38.55	38.46	1	Natural
103	+	Made Ground	38.10	38.95	6	20thC

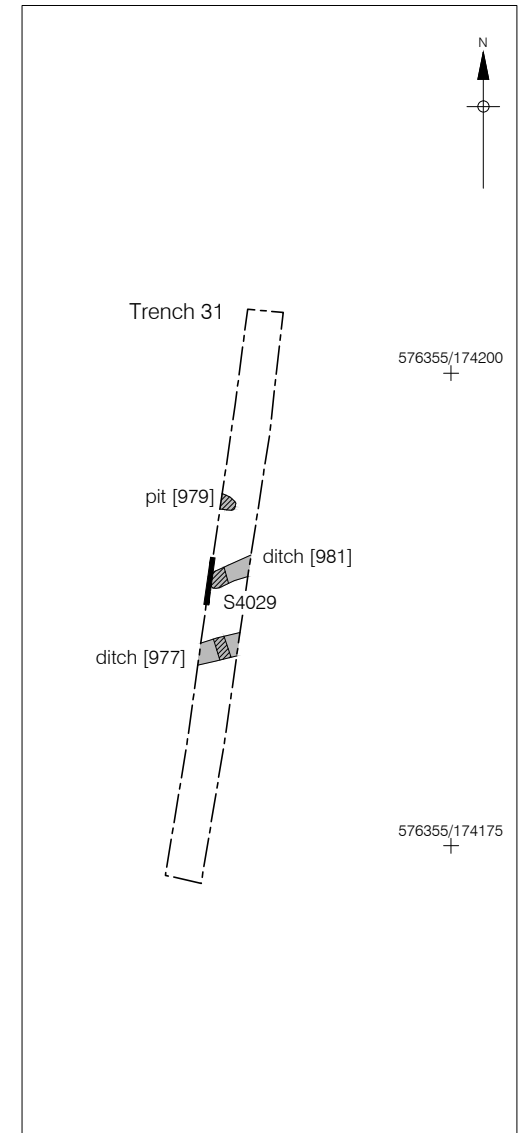
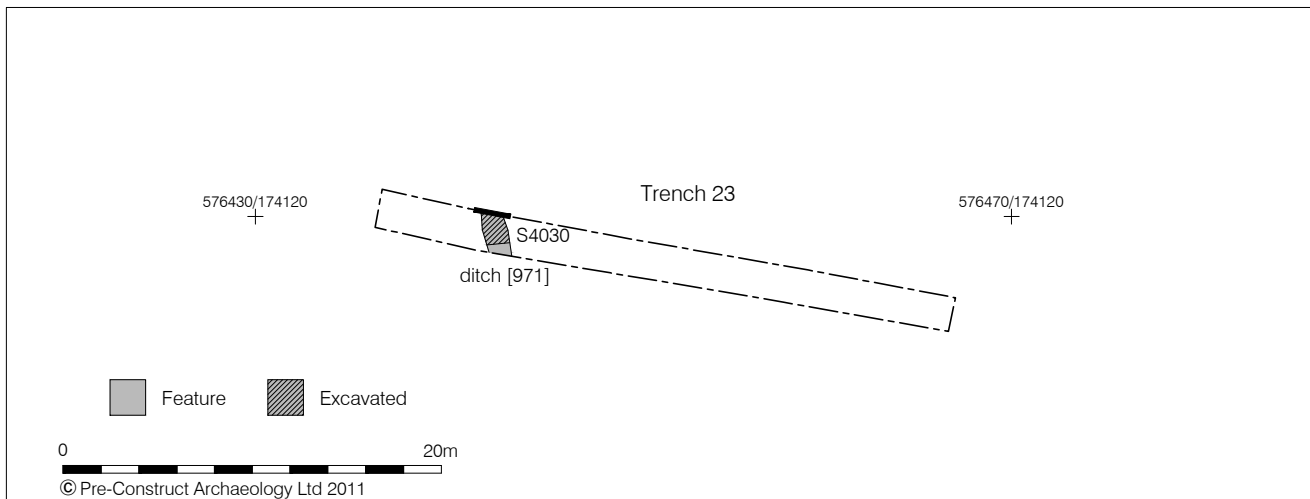
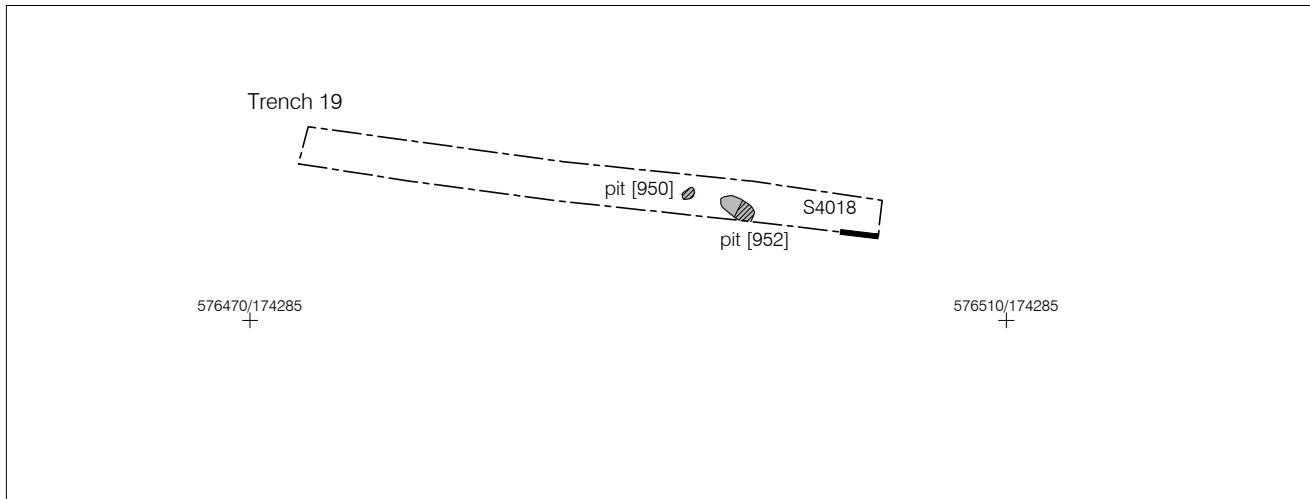
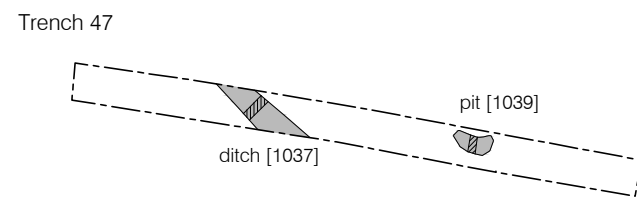
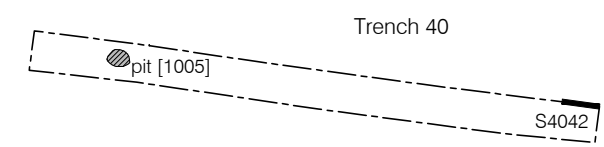
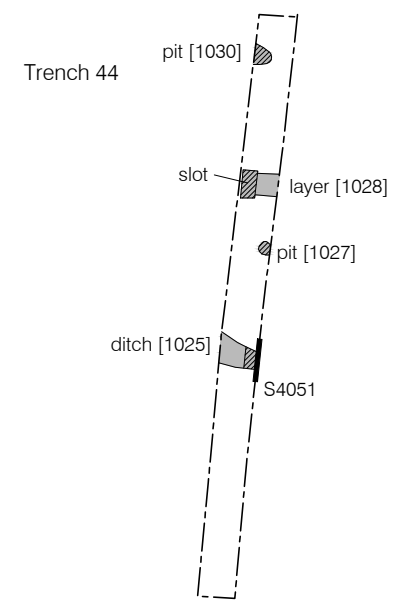


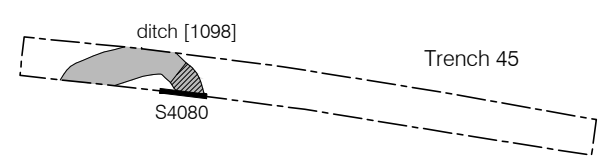
Figure 7  
Trenches 19, 23 & 31  
1:400 at A4



576070/173990



576180/173990



Feature    Excavated



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Figure 8  
Trenches 40, 44, 45 & 47  
1:400 at A3

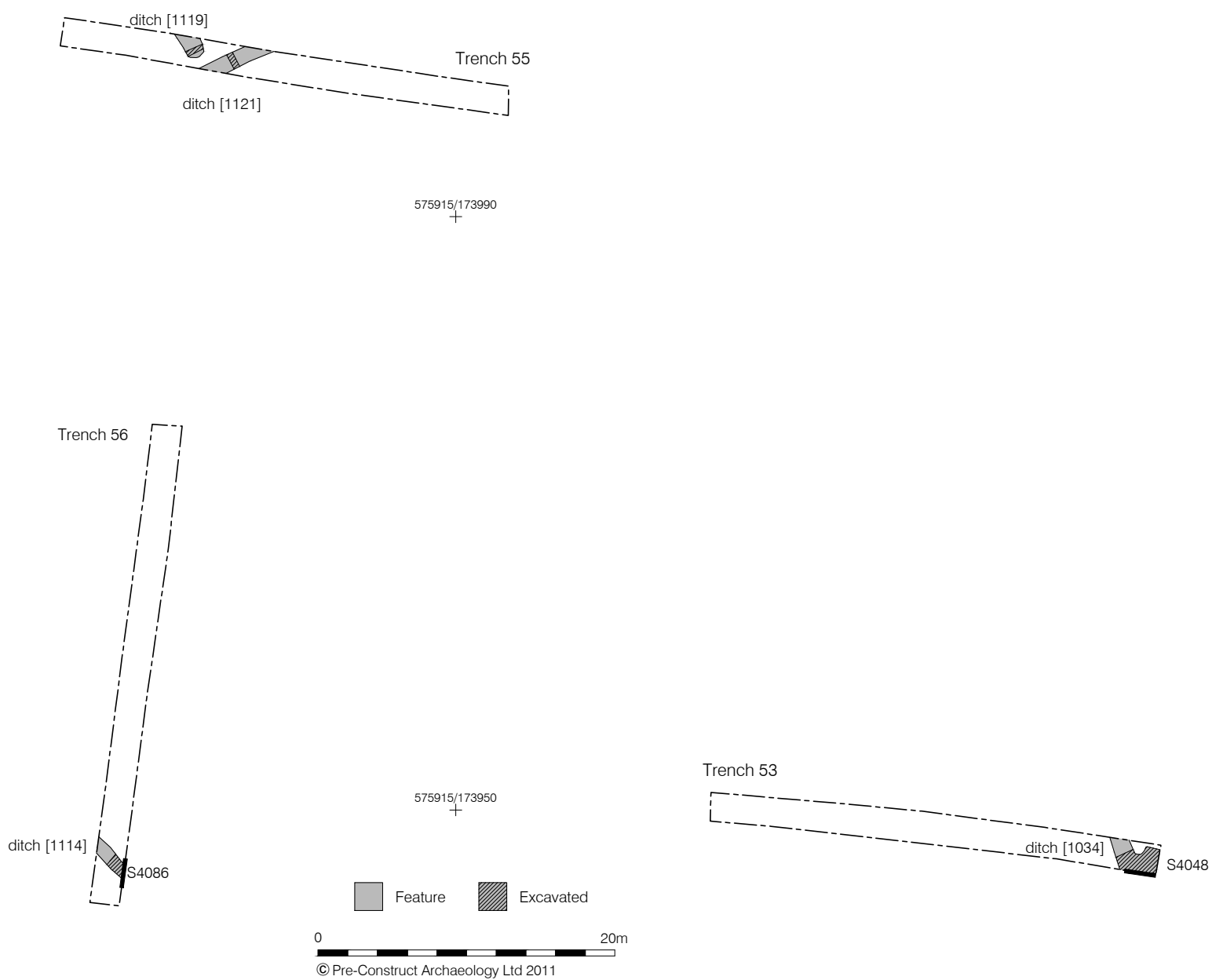


Figure 9  
Trenches 53, 55 & 56  
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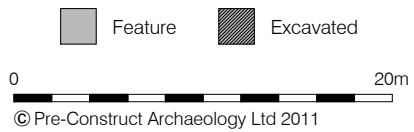
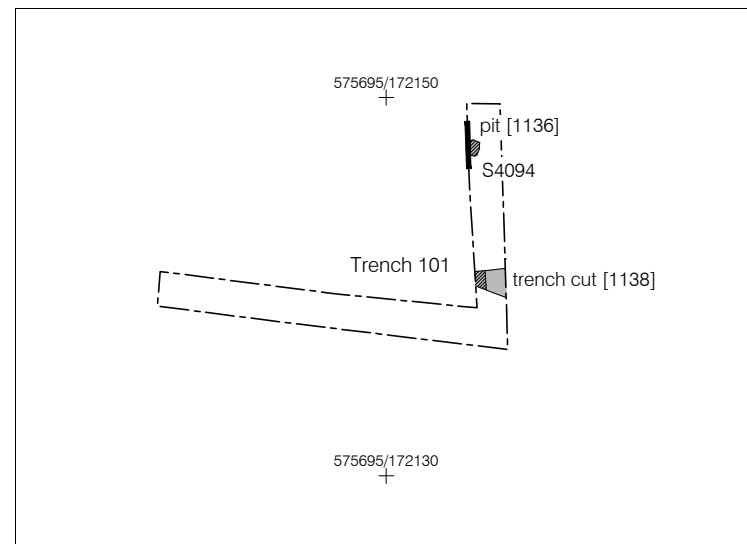
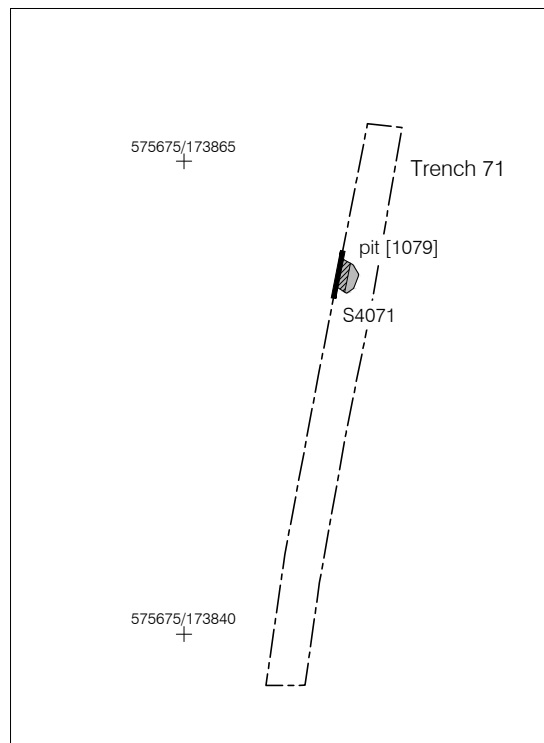
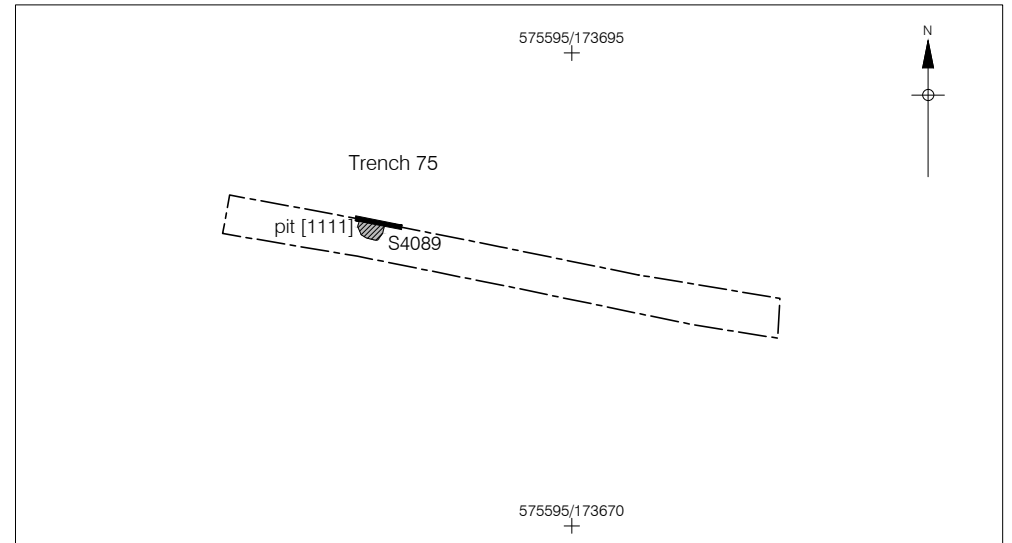
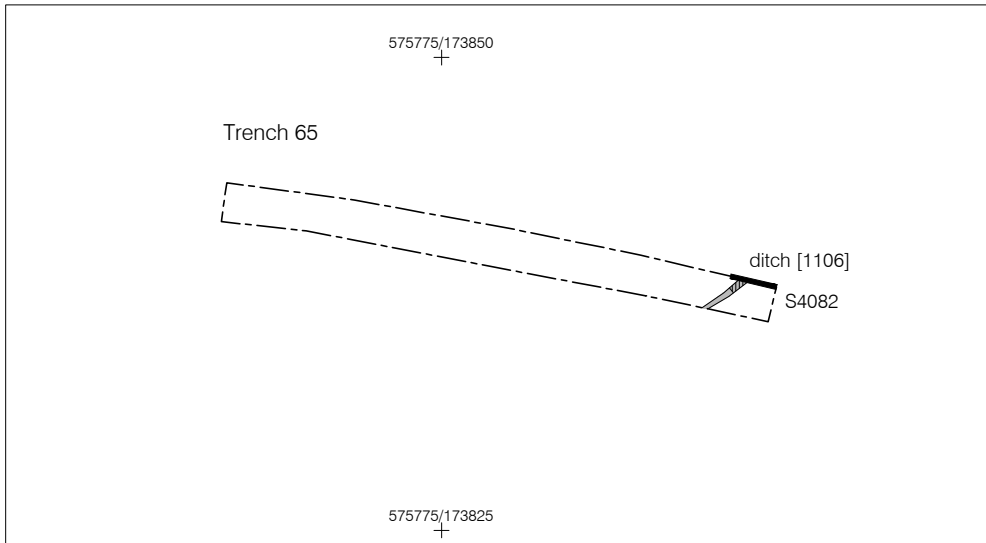


Figure 10  
Trenches 65, 71, 75 & 101  
1:400 at A4



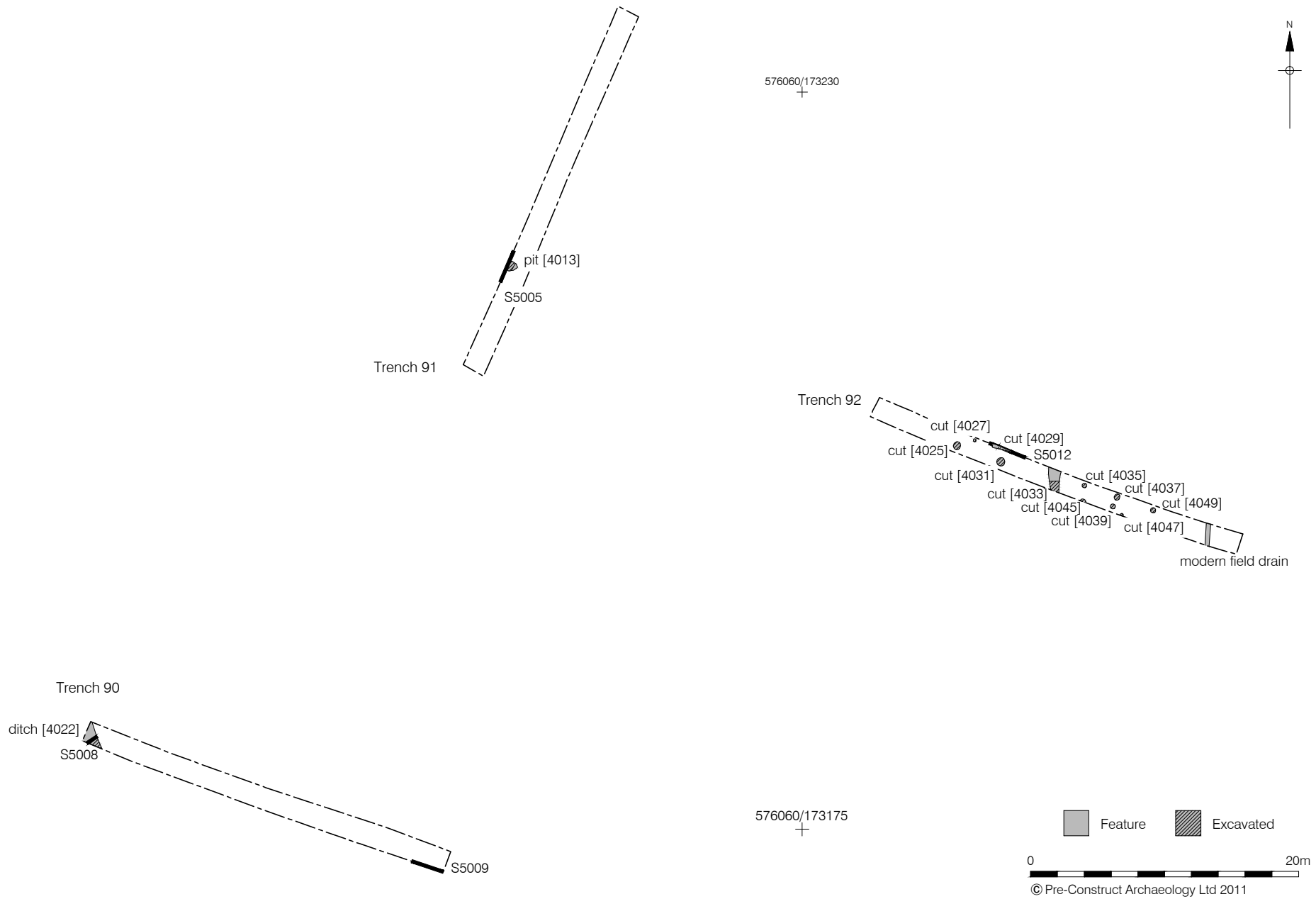
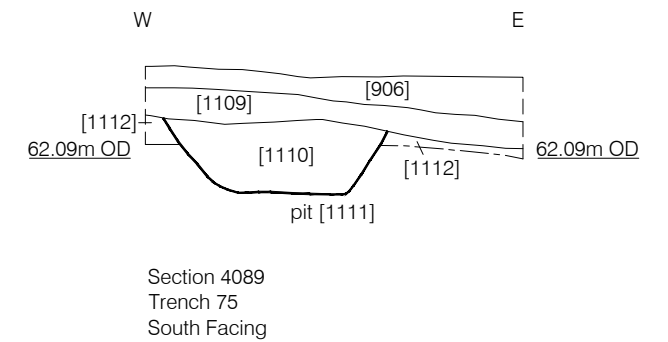
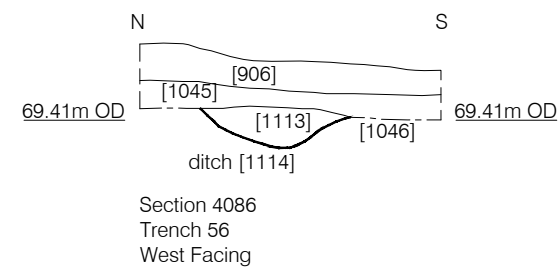
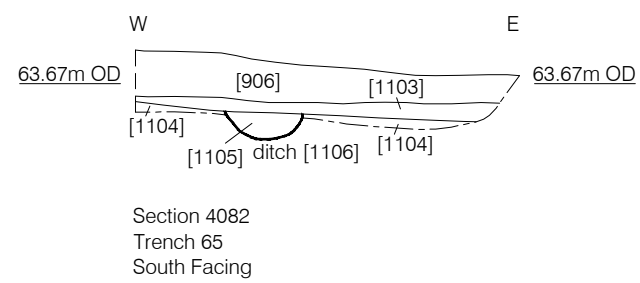
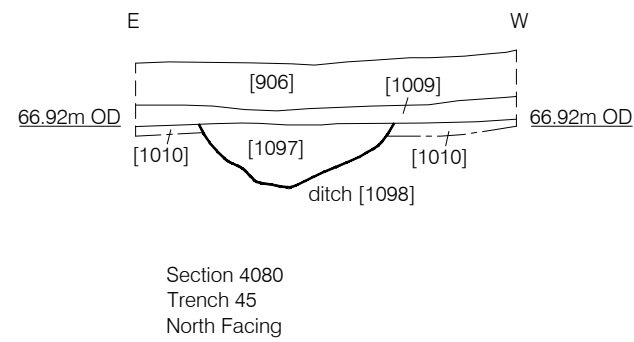
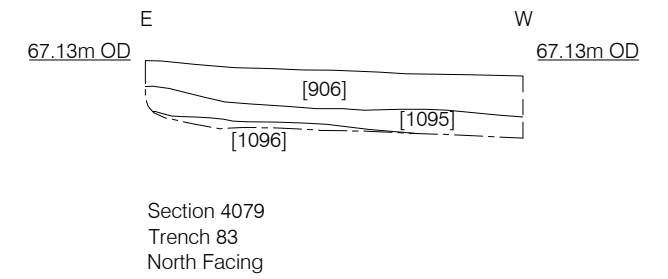
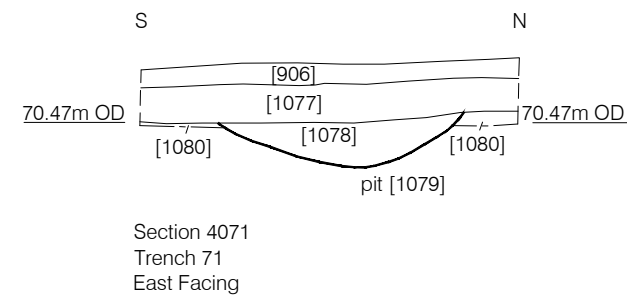
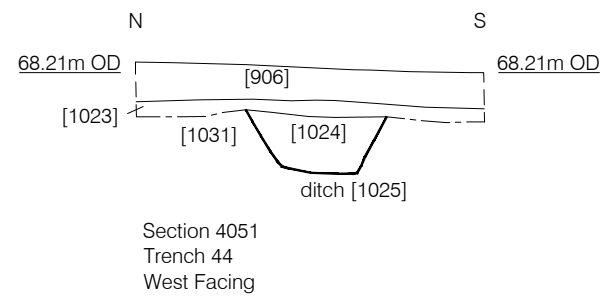
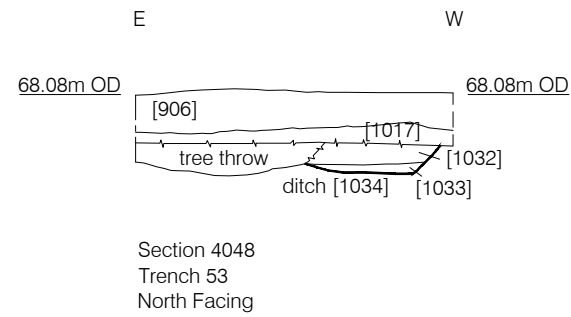
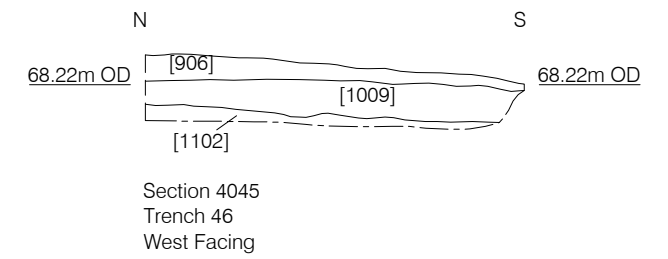
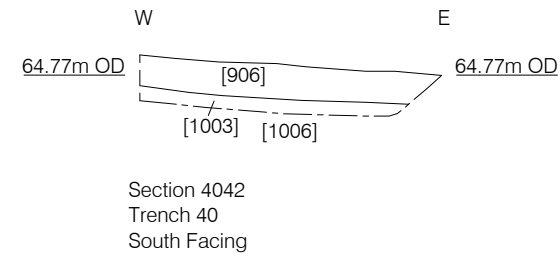
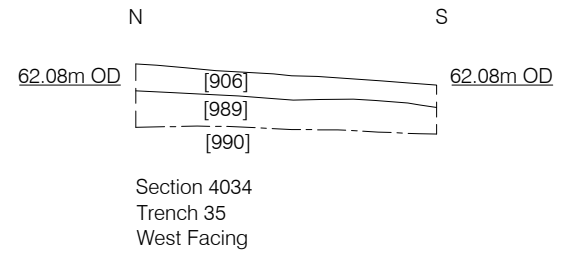
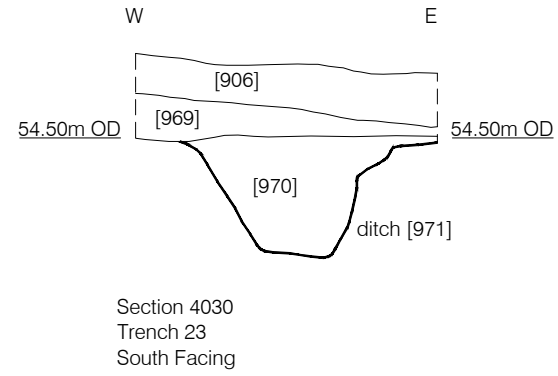
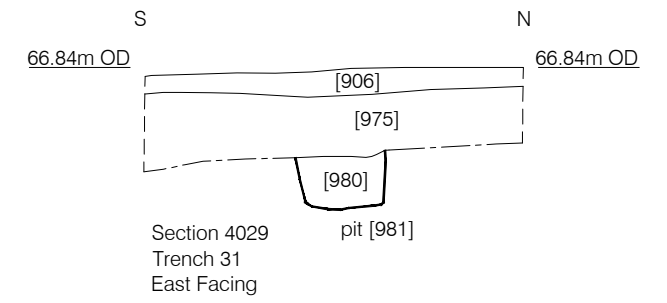
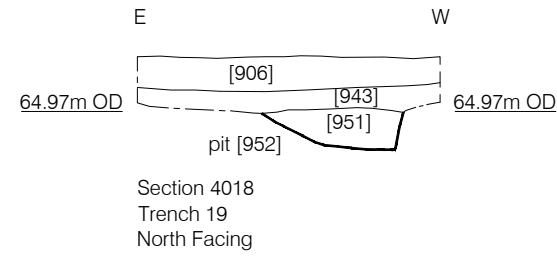
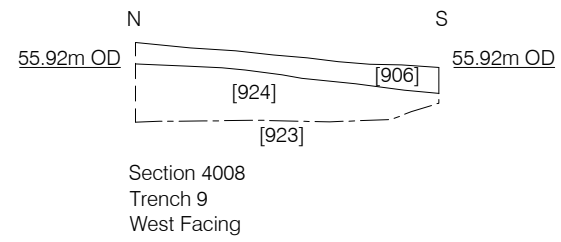
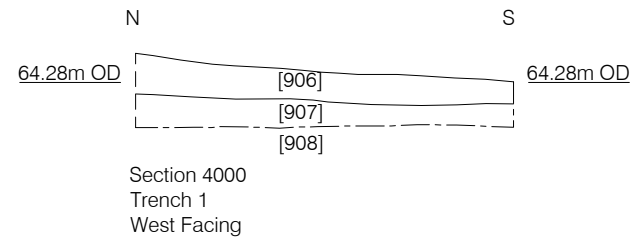
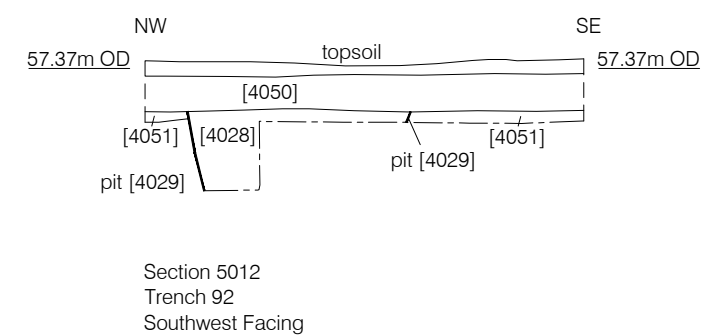
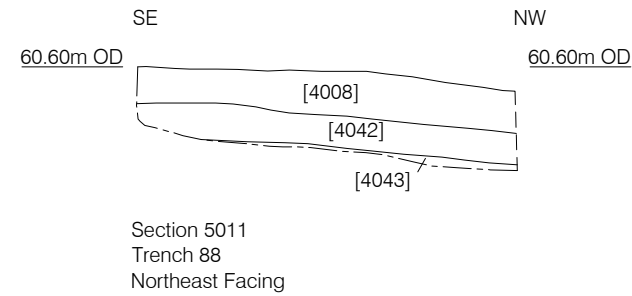
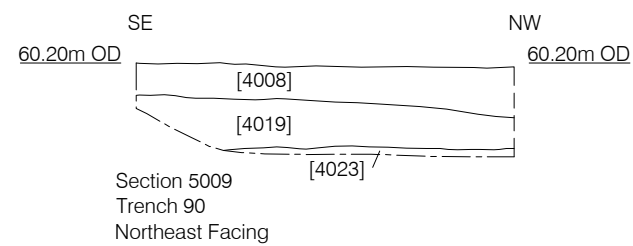
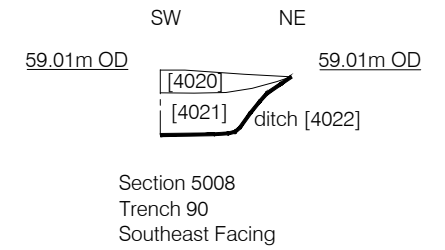
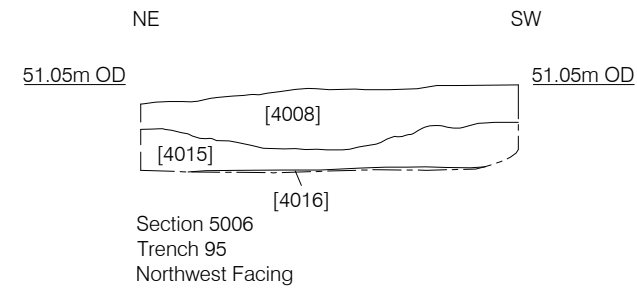
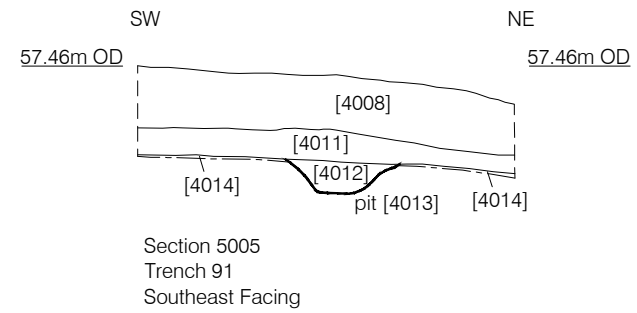
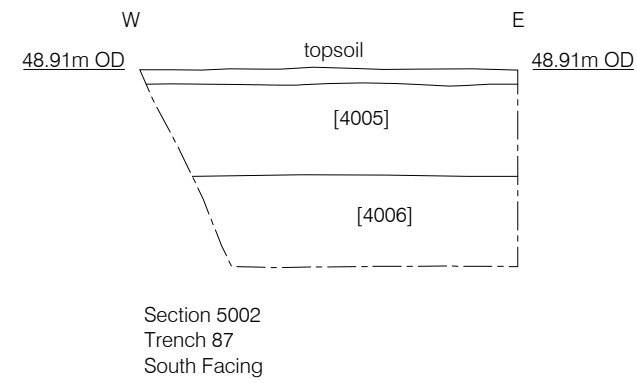
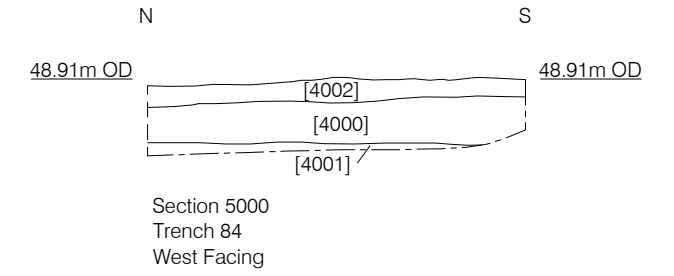
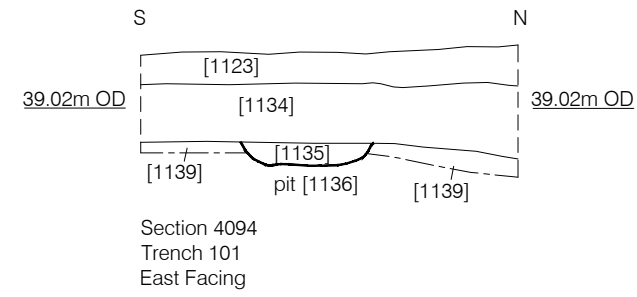
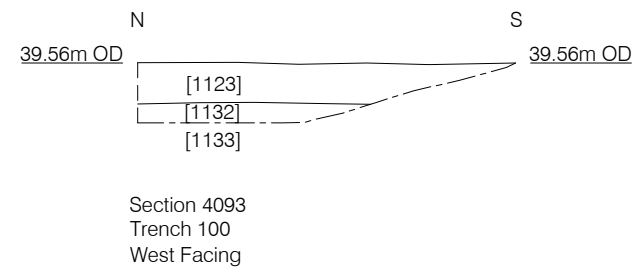
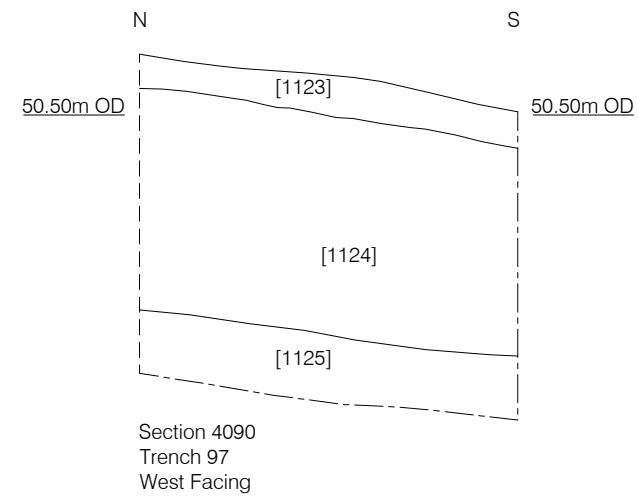


Figure 10  
Trenches 90, 91, & 92  
1:400 at A4



0 2m  
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2011

Figure 12  
Sections  
1:50 at A3



0 2m  
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2011

Figure 13  
Sections  
1:50 at A3

## 9 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The principle objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to assess determine the presence or absence of archaeological activity of any period and to set it within the wider landscape. These objectives were achieved and the results are summarised below:
- 9.2 The earliest phase of archaeological activity evidenced during the evaluation can be broadly attributed to the prehistoric period. Although many of the features had no dating evidence they have tentatively been phased as prehistoric as the dearth of any material evidence can be indicative of prehistoric activity. Refining the date range is not possible within the constraints of the evaluation findings, although two fragments of abraded pottery recovered from sealed contexts may be Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in date.
- 9.3 These prehistoric features were all identified across Area A North in Trenches 19, 23, 31, 40, 44, 45, 47, 53, 55, 56 and 65, with an isolated possible feature also recorded in the limited untruncated area within Trench 101 in Area D. The Desk Based Assessment suggested that there was a good potential for evidence for land division and agricultural activity in this area of the site, and this has been confirmed by the evaluation. The majority of the features were ditches and probably represented field systems and drove ways on the more easily cultivated and higher pasture land of the northern ridgeline.
- 9.4 The next phase of archaeological activity for which there was evidence was early Romano British in date. This was represented primarily in the quantity of Roman brick and tile found in Trench 75. Although it was residual in nature it does demonstrate that Roman masonry structures were present either on or in very close proximity to the western end of Area A North, close to the area previously identified by the Desk Based Assessment and follow-up monitoring exercise as having a good potential for Roman activity.
- 9.6 A concentration of medieval features was located in Trenches 90, 91 and 92 in Area A South. Ditch [4033] ran on a north-south alignment across Trench 92 with a probable lightweight post-built structure, possibly a barn, to the east of it and pitting activity to the west. This location places the medieval activity close to the location of Chattenden Farm to the south, a complex suggested in the Desk Based Assessment as possibly originating in the medieval period as the local Manor or estate centre. The results of the evaluation trenching would appear to confirm this area as being a focus of medieval activity.
- 9.7 Two post-medieval features were recorded, both in Area A North, pit [1079] in Trench 71 and Ditch [1121] in Trench 55. These are probably indicative of the farming activities that took place across the area during this period and which have persisted until the present day. No trace of the mansion house at Lodge Hill was found.

- 9.10 The lack shallow nature of the archaeological features in Area A North strongly suggests horizontal truncation to the area, either through ploughing, solifluction or a combination of both. It is probable that any shallow features that may also have been present in antiquity have long since disappeared through soil erosion processes.
- 9.11 Area D was severely truncated with large areas of made ground. Although a possible prehistoric pit was identified in Trench 101, this is likely to be very isolated.

## 10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work. Thanks also to Ben Found for monitoring the evaluation on behalf of Kent County Council.
- 10.2 The author would like to thank Tim Bradley for his project management, and editing, Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations, Richard Archer for the on-site surveying, Nathalie Barrett for the survey processing and Sophie White for technical and logistical support. Thanks also to Mike Seagar Thomas for the prehistoric pottery dating, Chris Jarrett for analysis of the medieval and post-medieval pottery and Kevin Haywood for his identification of the building material.
- 10.3 The author would like to thank Paul Henry of Bactec for providing on site ordnance monitoring and clearance. Thanks to Alexis Haslam for undertaking the machining and supervision of Area A South. Thanks are also due to Richard Archer and Alexis Haslam for transport to and from the site. Finally, the author would also like to thank the field staff, Sarah Barrowman, Neil Hawkins, Rebecca Haslam, Jim Heathcoate, Andrew Lythe and Aiden Turner for their hard work and dedication.

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Plate 1: Ditch [971] Trench 23 Looking SE



Plate 2: Pit [979] Trench 31 Looking W





Plate 3: Ditch [1114] Trench 56 Looking SE





Plate 4: View of backfilled trenches in Area A North Looking NE



Plate 5: Pit [1110] Trench 75 Looking N



Plate 6: Depth of re-deposited natural in the north of Area D, Trench 97





Plate 7: Showing the extent of modern intrusions across Area D, Trench 103





Plate 8: Medieval ditch [4033] and postholes Trench 92 Looking NE

## **APPENDIX 1: Prehistoric Pottery Assessment Pottery from Lodge Hill**

### **Mike Seager Thomas**

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Lodge Hill consists of four sherds (c.15 grams) from two contexts (1028 and 1135). All are burnt and heavily weathered. Two fabrics are represented: medium flint-tempered (from contexts 1028 and 1135) and shelly or shell-tempered (from context 1135).

While the assemblage is definitely prehistoric, owing to the recurrence of these fabric types at different dates, the weathering of the sherds, and their isolation at Lodge Hill, *it is impossible to date them with certainty*. Possible dates include earlier Neolithic, for one of the shelly sherds has traces of what *might* be a whip- or twisted-cord impression, a decorative trait, which associated with such a fabric, could only be Early or Middle Neolithic (this combination is currently unparalleled locally, but is found in Essex), earlier first millennium BC (Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age or Early Iron Age), when similar fabrics are often found together (e.g. at Kingsnorth Power Station and Manor Farm, Rainham), and later Iron Age (Middle or Late), when shelly fabrics also occur, albeit with different associations (e.g. in the Darent Valley).

In view of the composition of the group as a whole, it is suggested that the group is either mixed prehistoric or belongs to one or other of the two earlier periods; and that in view of the lack of local parallels for the 'Neolithic' sherd, and the equivocal nature of its 'decoration', the latter of these two early dates (that is: earlier first millennium BC) is the more likely.

## **APPENDIX 2: Post Roman Pottery**

**Chris Jarrett**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (1 box). There is a small incidence of abraded sherds amongst the medieval pottery indicating that some of this material had been redeposited. The majority of the sherds however are in a good condition and indicates that this material was deposited soon after breakage. There are no vessels with complete profiles but vessel forms could be assigned to some sherds. The pottery is medieval and post-medieval in date, and mostly of a late 12th to early 13th century date, except for one 19th century sherd. All individual contexts produced small groups of pottery (under 30 sherds) except for one medium sized group (30-100 sherds).

All the pottery (44 sherds, of which none are unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an ACCESS 2007 database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count and estimated number of vessels, using standard Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric codes and dating. The pottery is discussed by its types and distribution.

### **THE POTTERY TYPES**

#### **Early medieval**

There are 43 sherds of pottery dating to this period.

Shell-filled with little or no sand (EM2), 1050-1225, one sherd, 1 ENV, form: unidentified and the sherd is abraded.

North or West Kent fine sandy with sparse shell and sparse grits (EM22), 1125-1250, 42 sherds, 6 MNV's, form: rounded jar/cooking pots with expanded (wheel-thrown) rims and applied vertical, thumbbed strip decoration. One sherd is a variant fabric and absent of shell with no code available to cover its type.

#### **Post-medieval**

Fine red earthenware (LPM2), 1825 - 1900+, one sherd, 1 ENV, form: flower pot.

## DISTRIBUTION

Table 1 lists the contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds, the pottery types and a spot date for the group.

Context	Sherd	ENV's	Date range of pottery types	Date range of the latest type	Fabric types	Spot date
[1095]	1	1	1825-1900+	1825 - 1900+	PM2 (flower pot)	1825 - 1900+
[1109]	1	1	1125-1250	1125-1250	EM22	1125-1250
[1110]	40	4	1050 - 1250.	1125-1250	EM2 (abraded), EM22 (jar)	1125-1250
[4048]	2	2	1125-1250	1125-1250	EM22 and an abraded jar rim in this shell free variant of the fabric	1125-1250

Table 1. KLHC10, distribution of pottery showing the number of sherds and its deposition spot date for each context.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The Post-roman pottery assemblage has some significance at a local level for demonstrating what types of pottery were marketed to the area during the medieval period and demonstrates certain activities. The single sherd of a late post-medieval flower pot is mundane and of no consequence.

Potential

The pottery has the potential to provide dating for the contexts they were found in.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH.

If further archaeological work is undertaken on the site then the medieval pottery recovered from the evaluation will need to be reassessed as to its importance.



### APPENDIX 3: Building Material Assessment

#### Kevin Hayward

Where possible comparison was made with fabric collections at Gillingham/Rochester as both peg tile and Roman groups had a Wealden silty imprint. If these are local they are prefixed by RK1-16. The rest are compared with the London fabric collections.

Context	Fabric		Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
1015	3102	Daub	5	1500bc	1664	1500bc	1664	1500bc-1664
1024	2815	Vitified fleck Roman Cbm	1	50	160	50	160	AD50-160
1028	3102	Burnt Daub	1	1500bc	1664	1500bc	1644	1500bc-1664
1033	3102	Burnt Daub	3	1500bc	1664	1500bc	1664	1500bc-1664
1078	3201	Abraded peg tile very fine silt zig-zag	3	1200	1800	1450	1800	1450-1800
	3046							
1095	2459a	Abraded Roman Tile	1	50	160	50	160	50-160
1109	3201	Abraded peg tile very fine silt zig-zag, scattered quartz RK4 sandy peg tile local sandy post medieval red brick lots of Local Roman silty brick and tegula (AD100-120)	12	100	1800	1450	1900	1450-1900
	RK4							
	RK15							
	3009							
	2459a							
1120	3102	Daub local sandy post medieval red brick fragment Tegula	8	1500bc	1900	1450	1900	1450-1900
	3046/3215							
	2459a							

4007	2271	Abraded Peg Tile Kent variant abraded coarse moulding sand	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600
4021	RK4		4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800
	RK6 (2586)							
4028	3201		2	1200	1800	1200	1800	1200-1800
4032	2271		2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600
4034	RK6 (2586)		1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600
4036	2271		3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1800
4038	3201		5	1200	1800	1200	1200	1200-1800
4048	3201		2	1200	1800	1200	1800	1200-1800

**Daub** – reddened chaff quartz fragments some scattered black iron oxide and occasional chaff earliest contexts 1015-1033

#### **Roman Fabrics –**

Fresh examples a definite bias towards early Roman activity the presence of 3009 Early second century AD AD100-AD120 [1109]

- (1) By far the most common is the distinctive 3009 large angular silty lumps set within a loose red sandy fabric AD100-AD120 Hampshire tile production area all from 1109 but intermixed with later peg tile and brick
- (2) 2815/2459a fragments sandy fabric AD50-AD160

*Note: It is possible that The CBM/Pottery Kiln at Hoo may have produced something comparable to 3009 but in the absence of any fabric collection specific to that Kiln i will go with the good match that is 3009.*

#### **Medieval and Post Medieval Peg Tile**

Most are abraded suggesting early – water worn? Intermixed with Roman

- (1) 3201 Very fine silty bands that zig-zag 1200-1800
- (2) 2271V reduced core slightly more iron rich than London sandy fabric 1180-1800
- (3) 2586V (RK6 – Rochester Fabric Group) red iron oxide and black iron oxide 1180-1800

- (4) RK4 coarser sandy fabric common medieval and post medieval peg tile

**Medieval and Post Medieval Brick**

Just fragments of red sandy locally produced groups with a broad date range of 1450-1900  
3046/3215 and browner RK15 (Rochester Fabric Group)

**APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT INDEX**

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KLHC 10	906	1-83			Layer	Topsoil	20th C	5
KLHC 10	907	1			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	908	1			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	909	2			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	910	2			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	911	3			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	912	3			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	913	4			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	914	4			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	915	5			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	916	5			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	917	6			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	918	6			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	919	7			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	920	7			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	921	8			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	922	8			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	923	9			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	924	9			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	925	10			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	926	10			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	927	11			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	928	11			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	929	12			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	930	12			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	931	13			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	932	13			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	933	14			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	934	14			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	935	15			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	936	15			Layer	Natural	Natural	1

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KLHC 10	937	16			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	940	17			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	941	18			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	942	18			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	943	19			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	944	19			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	945	20			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	946	20			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	947	21			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	948	21			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	949	19			Fill	Fill of Pit [950]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	950	19			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	951	19			Fill	Fill of Pit [952]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	952	19			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	953	22			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	954	22			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	955	24			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	956	24			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	957	25			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	963	28			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	964	28			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	965	29			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	966	29			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	967	30			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	968	30			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	969	23			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	970	23			Fill	Fill of Ditch [971]	LIA	2

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KLHC 10	971	23			Cut	Cut of Ditch	LIA	2
KLHC 10	972	*			*	Void	*	*
KLHC 10	973	*			*	Void	*	*
KLHC 10	974	23			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	975	31			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	976	31			Fill	Fill of Pit [977]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	977	31			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	978	31			Fill	Fill of Pit [979]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	979	31			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	980	31			Fill	Fill of Pit [981]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	981	31			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	982	31			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	983	32			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	984	32			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	985	33			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	986	33			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
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KLHC 10	993	37			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	994	37			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	995	38			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	997	39			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	999	41			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	1001	49			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	1003	40			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1004	40			Fill	Fill of Pit [1005]	LIA	2



Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KLHC 10	1005	40			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1006	40			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1007	51			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1008	51			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1009	45			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1010	45			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1011	*	*	*	Void	*	*	*
KLHC 10	1012	*	*	*	Void	*	*	*
KLHC 10	1013	50			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1014	50			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1015	52			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1016	52			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1017	53			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1018	53			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1019	54			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1020	54			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1021	43			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	1023	44			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1024	44			Fill	Fill of Ditch [1025]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1025	44			Cut	Cut of Ditch	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1026	44			Fill	Fill of Pit [1027]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1027	44			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1028	44			Layer	Pre-historic Horizon	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1029	44			Fill	Fill of Pit [1030]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1030	44			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1031	44			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1032	53			Fill	Upper Fill of Ditch [1034]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1033	53			Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch [1034]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1034	53			Cut	Cut of Ditch	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1035	47			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1036	47			Fill	Fill of Ditch [1037]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1037	47			Cut	Cut of Ditch	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1038	47			Fill	Fill of Pit [1039]	LIA	2

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KLHC 10	1039	47			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1040	47			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1041	42			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1042	42			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1043	48			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	1045	56			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1046	56			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1047	57			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1048	57			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1049	58			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	1067	72			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
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KLHC 10	1070	73			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1071	74			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1072	74			Layer	Natural	Natural	1



Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KLHC 10	1073	79			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1074	79			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1075	77			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1076	77			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1077	71			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1078	71			Fill	Fill of Pit [1079]	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1079	71			Cut	Cut of Pit	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1080	71			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1081	66			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1082	66			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1083	67			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1084	67			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1085	78			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1086	78			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1087	76			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1088	76			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1089	80			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1090	80			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1091	81			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1092	81			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1093	82			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1094	82			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1095	83			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1096	83			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1097	45			Fill	Fill of Ditch [1098]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1098	45			Cut	Cut of Curvilinear Ditch	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1099	46			Fill	Fill of Pit [1100]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1100	46			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1101	46			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1102	46			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1103	65			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1104	65			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1105	65			Fill	Fill of Ditch [1106]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1106	65			Cut	Cut of Ditch	LIA	2

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KLHC 10	1107	62			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1108	62			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1109	75			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1110	75			Fill	Fill of Pit [1111]	Med	3
KLHC 10	1111	75			Cut	Cut of Pit	Med	3
KLHC 10	1112	75			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1113	56			Fill	Fill of Ditch [1114]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1114	56			Cut	Cut of Ditch	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1115	96			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1116	96			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1117	55			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1118	55			Fill	Fill of Ditch [1119]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1119	55			Cut	Cut of Ditch	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1120	55			Fill	Fill of Ditch [1121]	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1121	55			Cut	Cut of Ditch	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1122	55			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
KLHC 10	1123	97			Layer	Redeposited Topsoil	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1124	97			Layer	20thC Dump Layer	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1125	97			Layer	20thC Dump Layer	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1126	98			Layer	Made Ground	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1127	98			Layer	Re-deposited Natural	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1128	98			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1129	99			Layer	Made Ground	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1130	99			Layer	Re-deposited Natural	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1131	99			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1132	100			Layer	Made Ground	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1133	100			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	1134	101			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	1135	101			Fill	Fill of Pit [1136]	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1136	101			Cut	Cut of Pit	LIA	2
KLHC 10	1137	101			Fill	Fill of Trench [1138]	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1138	101			Cut	Cut of 20th C Trench	20th C	5
KLHC 10	1139	101			Layer	Natural	Natural	1

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KLHC 10	1140	102			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
KLHC 10	4000	84			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4001	84			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	4002	84-85			Layer	Topsoil	20th C	5
KLHC 10	4003	85			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4004	85			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	4005	87			Layer	Made Ground	20th C	5
KLHC 10	4006	87			Layer	Contaminated Made Ground	20th C	5
KLHC 10	4007	86			Layer	Made Ground	20th C	5
KLHC 10	4008	88-95			Layer	Topsoil	20th C	5
KLHC 10	4009	93			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4010	93			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	4011	91			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4012	91			Fill	Fill of Pit [4013]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4013	91			Cut	Cut of Pit	Med	3
KLHC 10	4014	91			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	4015	95			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4016	95			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	4017	94			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4018	94			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	4019	90			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4020	90			Fill	Secondary Fill of Ditch [4022]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4021	90			Fill	Primary Fill of Ditch [4022]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4022	90			Cut	Cut of Ditch	Med	3
KLHC 10	4023	90			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	4024	92			Fill	Fill of Pit [4025]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4025	92			Cut	Cut of Pit	Med	3
KLHC 10	4026	92			Fill	Fill of Posthole [4027]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4027	92			Cut	Cut of Posthole	Med	3
KLHC 10	4028	92			Fill	Fill of Pit [4029]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4029	92			Cut	Cut of Pit	Med	3
KLHC 10	4030	92			Fill	Fill of Pit [4031]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4031	92			Cut	Cut of Pit	Med	3



Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
KLHC 10	4032	92			Fill	Fill of Ditch [4033]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4033	92			Cut	Cut of Ditch	Med	3
KLHC 10	4034	92			Fill	Fill of Posthole [4035]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4035	92			Cut	Cut of Posthole	Med	3
KLHC 10	4036	92			Fill	Fill of Posthole [4037]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4037	92			Cut	Cut of Posthole	Med	3
KLHC 10	4038	92			Fill	Fill of Posthole [4039]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4039	92			Cut	Cut of Posthole	Med	3
KLHC 10	4040	89			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4041	89			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	4042	88			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4043	88			Layer	Natural	Natural	1
KLHC 10	4044	92			Fill	Fill of Posthole [4045]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4045	92			Cut	Cut of Posthole	Med	3
KLHC 10	4046	92			Fill	Fill of Posthole [4047]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4047	92			Cut	Cut of Posthole	Med	3
KLHC 10	4048	92			Fill	Fill of Posthole [4049]	Med	3
KLHC 10	4049	92			Cut	Cut of Posthole	Med	3
KLHC 10	4050	92			Layer	Subsoil	Post-med	4
KLHC 10	4051	92			Layer	Natural	Natural	1

## APPENDIX 5: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

### Project details

Project name An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Lodge Hill, Chattenden, Medway, Kent. The evaluation was carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd between 14th April and 13th May 2011. One hundred and three trenches were excavated during this phase of evaluation. Area A North revealed natural clay and "head" deposits cut by possible prehistoric features, which were sealed by a layer of post-medieval subsoil and modern plough soil. Area A South revealed medieval pits, ditches and postholes. Area D revealed extensive 20th century truncation and redeposition of material across the entire area, although an isolated possible pit of prehistoric date was recorded.

Project dates Start: 14-04-2011 End: 13-05-2011

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined

Monument type PITS Late Bronze Age

Monument type PITS Medieval

Monument type DITCHES Late Bronze Age

Monument type DITCHES Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Bronze Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds FLINT Late Bronze Age

### Project location

Country England

Site location KENT MEDWAY CHATHAM Lodge Hill

Postcode ME3 8NY

Study area	2435169.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 7565 7343 51.4320650304 0.527188836081 51 25 55 N 000 31 37 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40.71m Max: 72.88m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local museum
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Media available	'Geophysics','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive	Local Museum

recipient

Paper Contents 'Ceramics','Worked stone/lithics'

Paper Media available 'Drawing','Matrices','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

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Entered by Tim Bradley (tbradley@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 15 June 2011

# PCA

PCA SOUTHERN

UNIT 54

BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE

96 ENDWELL ROAD

BROCKLEY

LONDON SE4 2PD

TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091

FAX: 020 7639 9588

EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

PCA NORTHERN

UNIT 19A

TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK

DURHAM DH6 5PG

TEL: 0191 377 1111

FAX: 0191 377 0101

EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

PCA CENTRAL

7 GRANTA TERRACE

STAPLEFORD

CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 5DL

TEL: 01223 845 522

FAX: 01223 845 522

EMAIL: [mhinman@pre-construct.com](mailto:mhinman@pre-construct.com)

