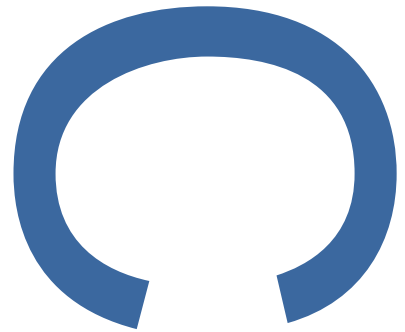


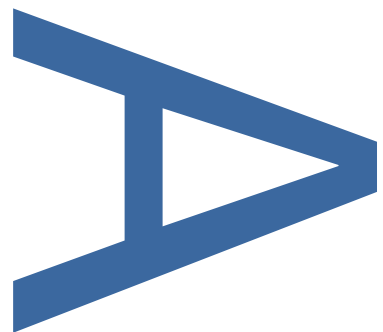
**OXENHOATH MILL FARM,
HIGH HOUSE LANE, HADLOW,
KENT, TN11 9RD**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AND WATCHING BRIEF**



SITE CODE: KOMF18



NOVEMBER 2018

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY


DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Oxenhoath Mill Farm, High House Lane, Hadlow, Kent TN11 9RD

Type of project

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Project Code		K5798	
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Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved
1	26.11.2018	ZP	PM

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**OXENHOATH MILL FARM, HIGH HOUSE LANE, HADLOW, KENT, TN11 9RD
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND WATCHING BRIEF**

Site Code: KOMF18

Central NGR: TQ 62123 51437

Local Planning Authority: TONBRIDGE & MALLING BOROUGH COUNCIL

Planning Reference: TM/18/01014/FL

Commissioning Client: ARCHAEOLOGY COLLECTIVE

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November 2018**

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Oxenhoath Mill Farm, High House Lane, Hadlow, Kent TN11 9RD. The site is located within former farm complex and is centred at National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 62123 51437.
- 1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the demolition of dairy/storage building and stable building and erection of detached dwelling with parking space and residential curtilage (Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council Planning Ref. TM/18/01014/FL).
- 1.3 The fieldwork was carried out on the 1st and 2nd of November 2018 (evaluation) and on 7th November 2018 (watching brief). Two evaluation trenches were excavated and the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new building was monitored under watching brief conditions.
- 1.4 The earliest deposit recorded on site consisted of naturally deposited mudstone. Levels taken on this deposit suggested that the natural topography of the site slopes slightly downwards towards the south-east.
- 1.5 The natural deposits were sealed by a layer of reworked sub-soil indicating that the site had been open agricultural land until the 20th century.
- 1.6 A single posthole, containing an intact post probably dating to the late 19th century, was recorded during the watching brief.
- 1.7 Modern made ground capped with a concrete slab sealed the sub-soil and formed an external yard at a level of c. 32.10m OD.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation and watching brief were undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited at Oxenhoath Mill Farm, High House Lane, Hadlow, Kent TN11 9RD. The site is located within former farm complex and is centered at National Grid Reference TQ 62123 51437 (Figures 1-2).
- 2.2 The site is located in the Borough of Tonbridge and Malling, to the west of High House Lane, c. 1.8km north-west of Hadlow (Figure 1). Trench 1 was located on the site of a former stables and Trench 2 was situated in a yard to the south-east of Trench 1.
- 2.3 The evaluation took place over two days on the 1st and 2nd of November 2018 and the watching brief was conducted on the 7th November 2018. Two evaluation trenches were excavated and the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new building was monitored under watching brief conditions.
- 2.4 The project was managed by Zbigniew Pozorski (PCA) and was commissioned by Archaeology Collective on behalf of the overall client. The archaeological work was supervised by Wayne Perkins.
- 2.5 The site had a potential for archaeological remains site because Palaeolithic flint artefacts and numerous medieval and post-medieval finds have been discovered in the vicinity of the site suggesting occupation during these periods.
- 2.6 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited produced a written scheme of investigation for the site (PCA 2018) that designed the archaeological investigation.
- 2.7 The site archive was identified using the unique site code KOMF18, issued by PCA. The site archive will be deposited with the Sevenoaks Museum, under that code.
- 2.8 All works were undertaken in accordance with the following documents:
- Oxenhoath Mill Farm, High House Lane, Hadlow, Kent TN11 9RD Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief (PCA 2018)
 - Kent County Council's (KCC) Generic Specification for Archaeological Evaluation
 - Kent County Council's (KCC) Generic Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief
 - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Historic England 2016
 - Standard and guidance for an archaeological evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014) and archaeological watching brief' (CIfA 2014).
 - Taylor, J & Brown, G. 2009, updated 2018, *Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual*, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

3.2 The revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 24 July 2018 and replaces the previous NPPF published in March 2012. The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.3 Chapter 16 of the NPPF 2018 concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. In considering any proposal for development, including allocations in emerging development plans, the local planning authority will be mindful of the policy framework set by government guidance, existing development plan policy and of other material considerations.

3.4 Regional Guidance: Tonbridge and Malling New Local Plan

In response to the publication of the *National Planning Policy Framework in 2012*, Council Members have agreed to the production of a new Local Plan.

This new Plan, once adopted, will form part of the Council's *Development Plan* and will replace the current suite of *adopted local plans*. The new Plan will have a time horizon up to 2031.

In the interim, the suite of adopted local plans and any adopted *Neighbourhood Plans* will continue to represent the core of the Council's *Development Plan*, having been prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

3.5 Tonbridge and Malling Development Plan

6.3 Historic Environment

6.3.1 Tonbridge and Malling has a rich and varied historic environment with features dating from the Mesolithic era to the Industrial Revolution and beyond. These features not only contribute greatly to the cultural heritage, economy and character of the Borough, but can also act as destinations for tourists and residents to enjoy. The Kent Historic Landscape Characterisation Survey (2001), the Kent Historic Town Study and the Kent Historic Environment Record all provide detailed information on the historic character of the Borough as well as a record of its historic assets.

6.3.2 Considerable guidance exists in PPG15, PPG16 and Circular 01/2007 regarding Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological remains. They include detailed criteria against which development proposals will be assessed. Areas of Archaeological Potential have also been identified by the County Council.

6.3.3 PPG15, Policy BE6 of the South East Plan, and Core Policy CP1.3 seek to conserve and enhance the historic environment, and recognise the role history has played in defining the character of local areas. Historic buildings are best conserved when they are actively used. New uses and new development may at times need to be accommodated in order to keep these areas vibrant and help support their long-term conservation. The effect of development on the character of the area is the key consideration and regard should be had to Policy SQ1 and the Character Area Appraisals SPD. Compatibility with the character of an area does not preclude contemporary architecture provided these solutions are well designed and do not compromise the overall quality and appearance of the locality.

6.3.4 The use of redundant and under-used historic buildings for appropriate uses is supported by Policy BE6 of the South East Plan. In rural areas regard should also be had to Policy DC1 of this Plan. However, it should also be noted that Historic Buildings have a much higher potential to harbour protected species. Proposals should therefore also have regard to Policy NE3 in Chapter 5.

3.6 Site Specific Background

3.6.1 A planning condition was set out by Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council to accompany the planning permission of the development comprising demolition of dairy/storage building and stable building and erection of detached dwelling with parking space and residential curtilage (Tonbridge and Malling BC Planning Ref. TM/18/01014/FL), and it reads as follows:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

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

3.6.2 Francesca Clark, Archaeological Officer at Heritage Conservation, Environment, Planning & Enforcement of Kent County Council (KCC), who advises the Tonbridge & Malling Borough County Council on archaeological matters, confirmed that an evaluation in the form of trial trenching was required, followed by a programme of archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief.

4 RESEARCH DESIGN

- 4.1 The archaeological work was designed to determine the presence or absence of surviving deposits and features at the site and, if present, to investigate and record them.
- 4.2 The investigation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions, and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival.
- 4.3 The following site-specific research questions were also posed:
- Are there prehistoric remains present on the site, in particular of Palaeolithic origins and could they relate to findings from the area north of the site?
 - Is there any evidence of medieval and/or early post-medieval occupation and structures on the site and could those indicate earlier phases of the farmstead?

5 GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1 According to the British Geological Survey of England and Wales, the local geology consists of mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation. Where the site is located, the mudstone is sealed by alluvium deposited within the valley of the River Bourne, situated 120m to the north of the site.
- 5.2 The site lies on ground gently falling from north-east to south-west.
- 5.3 The site It is situated at c. 32.00m above Ordnance Datum (OD).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

6.1 The section below outlines the archaeological and historical background of the site and surrounding area.

6.2 Prehistoric

6.2.1 In the early 20th century Palaeolithic struck flints finds were discovered at a location c. 300m to the north of the study site (HER TQ 65 SW 12 &36). Those comprised a large collection gathered in the early 20th century which was later dispersed and only few examples are at Maidstone Museum.

6.3 Roman

6.3.1 The only archaeological artefact of Roman date found in the vicinity of the site is a possible Roman lead alloy steelyard weight that was discovered 600m to the east of the site.

6.4 Medieval

6.4.1 Oxon Hoath Park, to the east of the site, was created in the mid/late 14th century by Edward III as a Royal Park. Oxenhoath Mill Farm may have been tied to the manor of Oxen Hoath, as historic sources state that the manor contained a farmstead and a mill. However, this reference may be to another farmstead and mill as no evidence of medieval/early post-medieval structures have been recorded on the site.

6.4.2 The site of the medieval Hadlow homestead (HER TQ 65 SW 8) is located 780m to the south-east of the study site. The manor homestead, which belonged to the Frogmunds, had a moat that is still in a relatively good condition.

6.4.3 This medieval homestead was probably replaced by Spring Place located 780m east-south-east of Oxenhoath Mill Farm. Spring Place farmhouse is a Grade II* listed building constructed in the mid/late 15th with post-medieval alterations.

6.4.4 A virtually complete pottery jug (HER MKE75501) dated 1200 AD – 1250 AD was found in Oxen Hoath Park, 990m south-east of the site.

6.4.5 Numerous medieval silver coins have been found in the vicinity of the study site: 600m to the north (HER MKE110213; dated 1305 AD – 1306 AD), 720m to the south-east (HER MKE110268; dated 1216 AD – 1218 AD), 725m south of the site (HER MKE110311; dated 1296 AD – 1300 AD), 780m to the south (HER MKE110310; 1204 AD to 1209 AD), and further coins within Oxen Hoath Park: 720m to the north-east (HER MKE110282; 1549 AD), 810m to the east-north-east (HER MKE110176; dated 1465 AD – 1467 AD) and 875m to the east-north-east (HER MKE110207; dated 1351 AD – 1352 AD). In addition, a 15th – 17th century cast copper-alloy zoomorphic ewer was found 900m south of the site (HER MKE110240).

6.5 Post-medieval

- 6.5.1 The site lies to the west of Oxen Hoath Park, a Grade II* registered park and garden. Formal gardens were laid out by William Andrews Nesfield in the late 1840's beside a country house set in 18th century parkland.
- 6.5.2 Oxen Hoath manor house, which lies 1.2km to the north-east of Oxenhoath Mill Farm, dates from the late 16th century and is Grade II* listed. It is a large country house built around the remains of a late 16th century building which previously occupied the site. The house was extensively re-modelled after 1757 and again in 1846 by the architect Anthony Salvin.
- 6.5.3 The 18th century cottage of Four Wents is located 220m north-east of the site and it is a Grade II listed building (HER TQ 65 SW 117). The house lies 1.2km to the north-east of Oxenhoath Mill Farm. The entrance wall and gate to kitchen garden at the park are Grade II listed and are located 985m north-east of the site (HER 65 SW 154). Also Grade II listed are gate piers with flanking walls present 130m away to the south-east of the kitchen gate (HER 65 SW 160). The 18th century cottage of Four Wents is located 220m north-east of the site and it is a Grade II listed building (HER TQ 65 SW 117).
- 6.5.4 The site of the lost post-medieval farmstead of Clearhedges is located 500m west of the site (HER MKE81779), and another lost farmstead is located 900m to the south-south-west (HER MKE81780). Approximately 950m south-east of the site is the Grade II listed building known as Costens, formerly two cottages of late 16th/early 17th century origin with later alterations (HER TQ 65 SW 60).
- 6.5.5 The 1846 timber-framed lodge sits to the west of Oxon Hoath Park, 840m north-east of the site (HER TQ 65 SW 149).
- 6.5.6 Hamptons Farmhouse, a 16th century timber-framed building with later changes is located to the north-east of the park (HER TQ 65 SW 71).
- 6.5.7 Various post-medieval artefacts have been retrieved from Oxon Hoath Park. A silver coin dated to AD 1645 (HER MKE110308) was found 340m to the north-east of the site. Another silver coin dated to AD 1636 – AD 1638 was discovered 630m to the south-east (HER MKE110307). A complete post-medieval cast copper alloy crotal bell was found 660m east-south-east of the site (HER MKE110286). A complete cast white metal coated copper alloy buckle dated to AD 1620 – AD 1680 was found 780m north-east of the site (HER MKE119273).
- 6.5.8 Systematic survey and intrusive investigations along the route of a pipeline between Farningham and Hadlow, to the south-west of the site, revealed various undated features, including post-holes, gullies and ditches.

7 METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigation was to determine the presence or absence of surviving features at the site and, if present, to assist in formulating an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy. All works were undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- 7.2 The research design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Pozorski, 2018) aimed to address the research objectives detailed in Chapter 3 (see above).
- 7.3 The evaluation consisted the excavation of two trenches (see Figure 2). Trench 1 was excavated within the footprint of the proposed new building and measured 4.00m east-west by 0.80m north-south by c. 1.00m below ground level (BGL).
- 7.4 Trench 2 was situated within an open yard between the new building and stables. Trench 2 measure 3.60m northeast-southwest by 1.00m northwest-southeast and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.80m BGL.
- 7.5 Both trenches were excavated, under constant archaeological supervision, in 100mm spits until the natural ground was exposed. Each trench was then fully investigated and recorded.
- 7.6 The trenches and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal-detector at regular intervals.
- 7.7 The evaluation was followed by the monitoring of construction groundworks carried out by the client's contractor. The monitoring focussed on excavation of foundation trenches for the new dwelling.

8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

8.1 The following section describes the results of the fieldwork. The archaeological sequence is characterised by phase. See Figure 3 for sections of both trenches.

8.2 Phase 1: Natural

8.2.1 A horizon of natural Mudstone was recorded underlying both trenches. This deposit [3]/[6]/[9]/[12] of firm yellowish brown clay with occasional inclusions of rounded pebbles, was recorded at a maximum level of 31.61m OD in Trench 1 (see Plate 1) and at 31.72m OD in Trench 2 (see Plate 2).

8.3 Phase 2: 19th century

8.3.1 The natural deposits were sealed, in both trenches, by a c. 0.25m thick layer of soft yellowish brown clay with frequent inclusions of small pebbles [2]/[5].

8.3.2 A small pottery assemblage was recovered from context [2] consisting four sherds dating to the late 19th century (see Appendix 4). Context [2] also contained a single large fragment of adult cattle pelvis which may have been chopped through the acetabulum (see Appendix 5).

8.3.3 The deposit [2]/[5] is interpreted as representing a developed sub-soil horizon that was probably formed by several processes including frequent reworking of the soil by ploughing, manure spreading and small scale dumping, and also natural processes such as accumulation of windblown and waterborne detritus and bioturbation.

8.3.4 In the north of the watching brief area a posthole - still containing a timber post 0.3m wide and 0.48m high – cut through layer [2]/[5]. The posthole was sealed by a layer of modern made ground [1] described below.

8.4 Phase 2: Modern

8.4.1 In Trench 1 the historic sub-soil horizon [2]/[5] was sealed by a 0.28m thick layer [1]/[4] of soft mottled bluish grey and brownish yellow clay containing frequent fragments of CBM and slate. This horizon [1]/[4] probably represents a levelling layer deposited prior to the construction of a stables in the early to mid-20th century.

8.4.2 The sub-soil [2]/[5] recorded in Trench 2 was sealed by a 0.23m thick layer [11]/[8] of firm black clayey silt containing inclusions of charcoal, cinders and ash. Deposit [11]/[8] has been interpreted as a bedding layer for a concrete slab [8] which capped Trench 2 forming the current ground surface at a maximum level of 32.10m OD.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Natural Topography

9.1.1 Levels recorded on the naturally deposited Mudstone that formed the basal layer of both trenches suggested that the natural topography of the site slopes downwards gradually towards the south-east.

9.2 Archaeological deposits

9.2.1 The natural deposits were sealed by a layer of reworked sub-soil, which appeared to have formed over a lengthy period – possibly centuries. The presence of this horizon indicated that the site had probably been open agricultural land for a considerable length of time.

9.2.2 A single posthole containing an intact post probably dating to the 19th century was the only cut feature recorded during the investigation. This feature, which may have been a fence post, formed part of the open agricultural landscape before the farm building complex expanded over the site in the 20th century.

9.2.3 The earlier deposits were sealed by 20th century made ground capped with a concrete slab forming an external surface that functioned as a yard within the farm complex.

10 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

10.1 Several site-specific research aims and objectives were raised and addressed for the evaluation. The archaeological investigations sought to address these research questions and are answered in the following section.

10.2 Are there prehistoric remains present on the site, in particular of Palaeolithic origins and could they relate to findings from the area north of the site?

10.2.1 No evidence for prehistoric occupation of the site was discovered during the evaluation and watching brief.

10.3 Is there any evidence of medieval and/or early post-medieval occupation and structures on the site and could those indicate earlier phases of the farmstead?

10.3.1 No evidence for any medieval and/or early post-medieval occupation indicating earlier phases of the farmstead was recorded during the evaluation and watching brief.

11 PLATES



Plate 1: north-east facing photograph of Trench 1 (scale: 1m)



Plate 2: north-west facing photograph of Trench 2 (scale: 1m)

12 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

- 12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Joe Abrams of Archaeology Collective for commissioning the archaeological investigation on behalf of the overall client.
- 12.2 PCA would also like to thank Francesca Clark of the Kent County Council Archaeological for her advice.
- 12.3 The author would like to thank Wayne Perkins for supervising the project, and Bruce Ferguson for assisting with the evaluation.
- 12.4 Special thanks are given to Zbigniew Pozorski who managed the project and to Hayley Baxter who digitised the figures.

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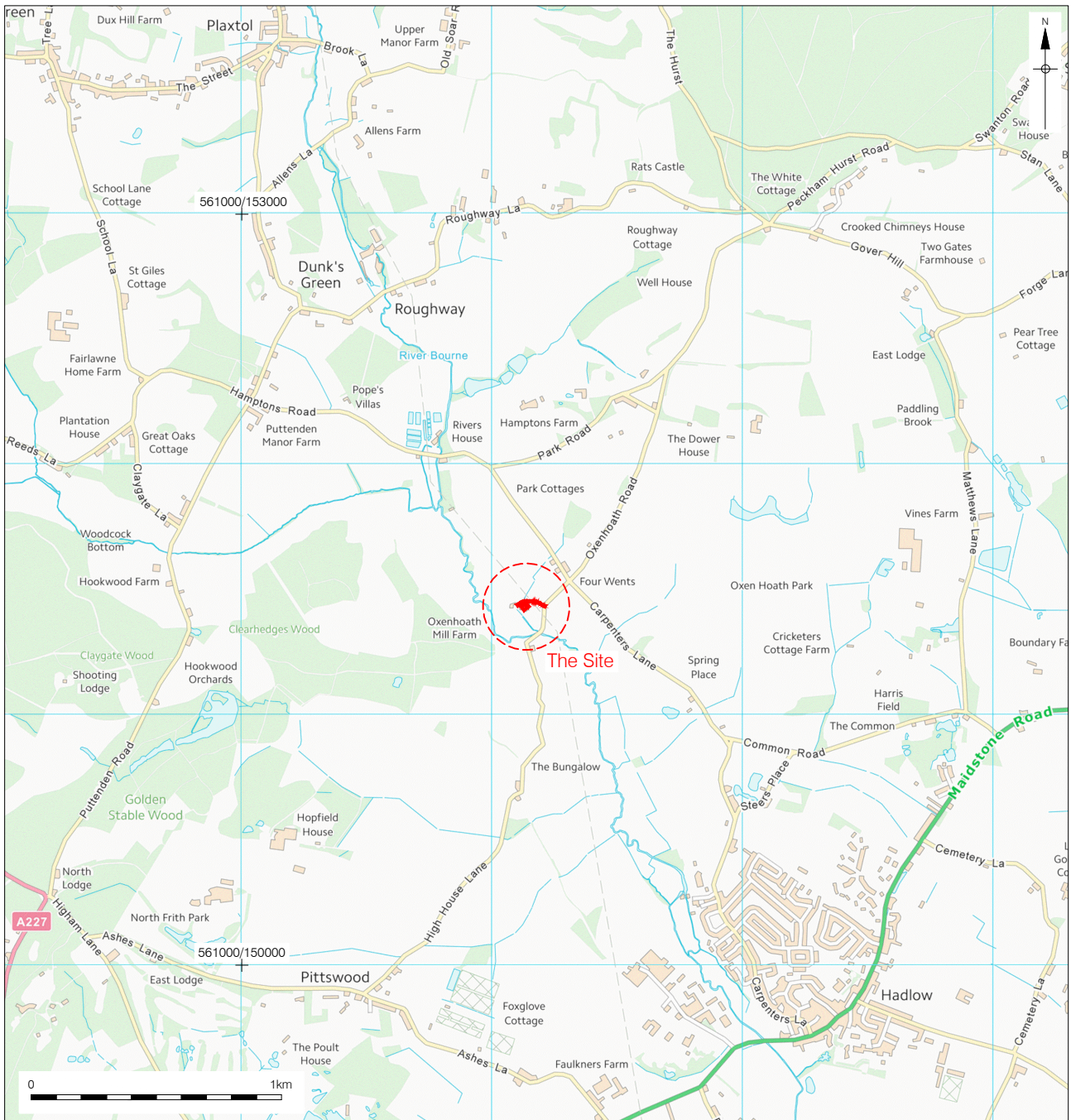
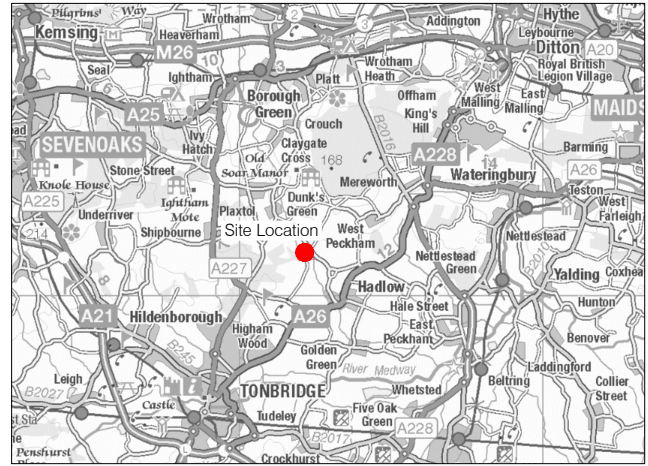
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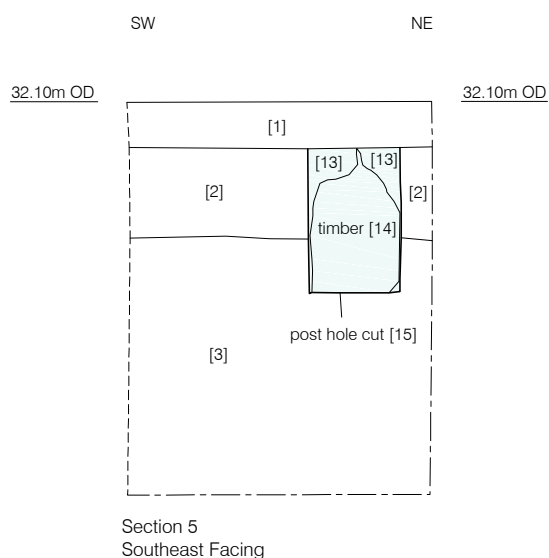
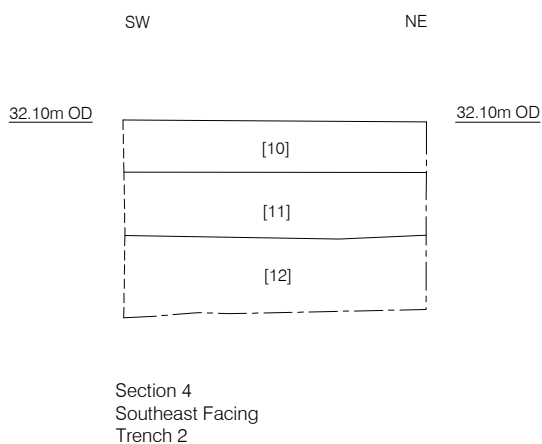
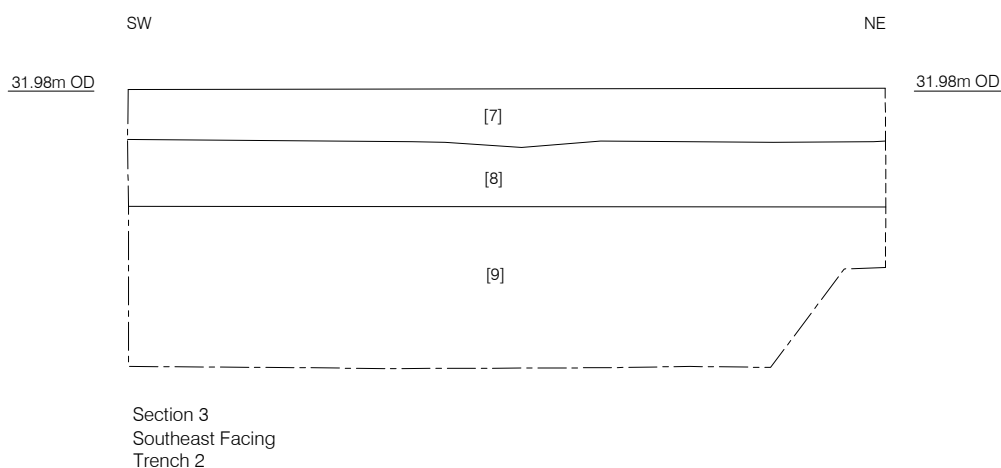
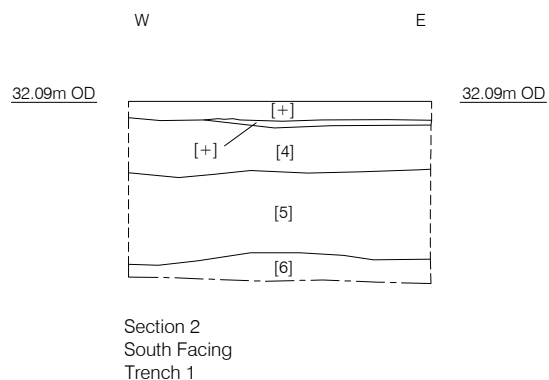
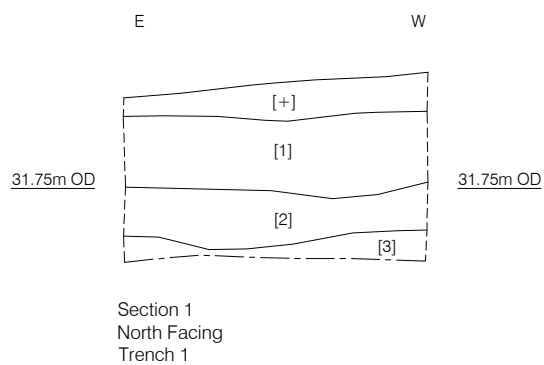
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 Archaeological Feature



Figure 3
Sections
1:25 at A4

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Trench	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (mOD)	Levels low (mOD)	Phase
1	Layer	1	Levelling	10	2.2	0.28	32.02	31.9	PH3
2	Layer	1	Agricultural	10	2.2	0.2	31.78	31.72	PH2
3	Layer	1	Natural	10	2.2	?	31.61	31.55	PH1
4	Layer	1	Make-up	10	2.2	0.16	32.03	32	PH3
5	Layer	1	Agricultural	10	2.2	0.26	31.86	31.8	PH2
6	Layer	1	Natural	10	2.2	?	31.59	31.54	PH1
7	Layer	2	(External)	3.6	1	0.16	31.98	31.98	PH3
8	Layer	2	Bedding	3.6	1	0.23	31.83	31.8	PH3
9	Layer	2	Natural	3.6	1	0.32	31.6	31.6	PH1
10	Layer	2	(External)	3.6	1	0.16	32.1	32.1	PH3
11	Layer	2	Bedding	3.6	1	0.22	31.93	31.93	PH3
12	Layer	2	Natural	3.6	1	0.27	31.72	31.7	PH1

APPENDIX 2: STRATIGRAPHIC MATRIX

	Trench 1				Trench 2			
	+			+				+
Phase 3: Modern	1	=	=	4	7	=	=	10
	2	=	=	5	8	=	=	11
Phase 2: 19th century	3	=	=	6	9	=	=	12
	N.F.E			N.F.E	N.F.E			N.F.E

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Pottery assessment (KOMF18)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The pottery assemblage consists of six sherds, representing 4 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 650g, of which none was unstratified. The pottery dates only to the post-medieval period. The condition of the pottery is good and the assemblage comprises sherd material. It was most likely that the assemblage was deposited under secondary conditions. Pottery was quantified by sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight. The material was hand collected and recovered from two contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups. The coding of the pottery types is according to the that system employed by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT) (e.g. Cotter 2006). The distribution of the pottery is presented as an index.

Index

Context [2], spot date: mid-late 19th century

Red earthenware with iron-streaked glaze (LPM1A), 1800–1900, 3 sherds, 1 ENV, 145g, form: deep bowl. Rim sherd, rounded and undercut, flat base sherds. Internal glaze and external red wash. Staffordshire-type white earthenware ("Ironstone"), transfer-printed, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 159g, form: water closet. Base of the bowl and footring with an internal European landscape design. Internal cess deposit.

Context [2], spot date: late 19th – 20th century

Late post-medieval red earthenware (LPM1B), c. 1775 onwards, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 323g, form: deep flared bowl. Base and wall.

Bone China (LPM7), 1770–1925+, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 23g, form: saucer. Complete profile, plain.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery is of no significance as it occurs as small, fragmentary material without much meaning. The only potential of the ceramics/pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material, which can be discarded as it is fully catalogued.

Reference

Cotter, J, 2006. The pottery. In K. Parfitt, B. Corke & J. Cotter *Townwall Street, Dover Excavations 1996*. The archaeology of Canterbury New Series Volume III. Canterbury Archaeological Trust. 121-254.

APPENDIX 4: FAUNAL REMAINS ASSESSMENT

Animal Bone from Oxenhoath Mill Farm, Hadlow, Kent (KOMF18)

Karen Deighton November 2018

A single animal bone was recovered from context (2) during the course of the investigation. On examination this proved to be a large fragment of adult cattle pelvis which may have been chopped through the acetabulum (hip joint).

APPENDIX 5: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-334361

Project details

Project name

Oxenhoath Mill Farm evaluation and watching brief

Short description of the project

Two evaluation trenches were excavated and the removal of a 20th century foundation was monitored under a watching brief at Oxenhoath Mill Farm, High House Lane, Hadlow, Kent TN11 9RD. The central National Grid Reference for the site is TQ 62123 51437. The work was commissioned by Archaeology Collective. The earliest deposit recorded on site consisted of naturally deposited mudstone. Levels taken on this deposit suggested that the natural topography of the site slopes slightly downwards towards the south-east. The natural deposits were sealed by a layer of sub-soil which was probably formed by a combination of accumulation of windblown detritus, general bioturbation and manuring and ploughing. Modern made ground capped with concrete sealed the sub-soil and formed the current ground surface at a level of c.32.00m OD. No archaeological finds or cut features were encountered during the investigation.

Project dates

Start: 01-11-2018 End: 02-11-2018

Previous/future work

No / Not known

Type of project

Field evaluation

Site status

None

Methods & techniques

"Metal Detectors", "Sample Trenches"

Development type

Rural residential

Prompt

Planning condition

Position in the planning process

After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country

England

Site location

KENT TONBRIDGE AND MALLING WEST MALLING Oxenhoath Mill farm

Postcode

TN11 9RD

Study area

0 Square metres

Site coordinates

TQ 62123 51437 51.238497333536 0.322733837175 51 14 18 N 000 19 21 E Point

Height OD / Depth

Min: 31.54m Max: 31.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited

Project brief originator

Archaeology Collective

Project design originator

Zbigniew Pozorski

Project director/manager

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