

UNION RAILWAYS LIMITED

EAST OF NEWLANDS

ARC NEW97

An Archaeological Evaluation

Contract No. 194/870



Museum of London Archaeology Service
October 1997

© UNION RAILWAYS LIMITED

All rights including translation reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior written permission of Union Railways Ltd.

UNION RAILWAYS LIMITED

EAST OF NEWLANDS

ARC NEW97

An Archaeological Evaluation

Final Report

Volume 1 of 1

Contract No. 194/870

Prepared by:
Date:
Checked by:
Date:
Approved by:
Position:
Date:



Museum of London Archaeology Service
October 1997

**EAST OF NEWLANDS, NEAR ASHFORD,
KENT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

As part of a wider programme of archaeological investigation along the route of the proposed Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Union Railways Limited (URL) commissioned the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) to evaluate a strip of land situated to the north of the M20 and approximately 8km to the west of Ashford, Kent. The site was split into three different sized areas; a stream separating the central and eastern. The site was centred on 73929/27857 on the URL site grid and 22 trenches and hand dug test pits were excavated to sample the evaluation area. The site had been identified as having good archaeological potential during earlier fieldwalking (OAU 1994).

Four periods of activity were identified on the site. Prehistoric material, which included flints from the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, was retrieved from the eastern field and redeposited Late Iron Age - Early Roman pottery was collected further to the west, where a possible Roman road was recorded. Two field ditches, probably dating to the Roman period, were also recorded, one of which may be associated with the road. Medieval occupation, which included cut features filled with domestic pottery and an oven/firepit, was recorded in the eastern field. Post-medieval activity was represented by a rubble spread over the western field, presumably from refurbishments to the 17th century buildings which now form the existing Newlands Stud.

Table of Contents

SECTION 1: FACTUAL STATEMENT

1 BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Geology, landscape and landuse	2
2 AIMS	3
3 METHODS	4
3.1 General	4
3.2 Survey	4
3.3 Excavation	4
3.4 Recording	5
4 RESULTS: GENERAL	6
4.1 Western area between 1604TT and 1607TT	6
4.2 Central area between 2042TP and 2051TP	6
4.3 Eastern area between 1616TT and 1625TT	6
5 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS	7
5.1 Western area between 1604TT and 1607TT	7
5.2 Central area between 2042TP and 2045TP	8
5.3 Central area between 2046TP and 2051TP	9
5.4 Eastern area between 1616TT and 1625TT	10
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORIES	12
6.1 Events dataset	12
6.2 Archaeological context inventory	13

SECTION 2: STATEMENT OF IMPORTANCE

7 CONCLUSIONS	22
7.1 Extent of archaeological remains	22
7.2 Nature of archaeological remains	22
7.3 Character of the remains	23
7.4 Date of occupation	23
7.5 Environmental evidence	23
7.6 Truncation by ploughing and other activities	24
8 IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	25
8.1 Survival and condition	25
8.2 Period	25
8.3 Rarity	26
8.4 Fragility and vulnerability	26
8.5 Diversity	26
8.6 Documentation	26
8.7 Group value	27
8.8 Potential	27
9 BIBLIOGRAPHY	28

List of Appendices

APPENDIX 1 Pottery	29
APPENDIX 2 Building materials	32
APPENDIX 3 Plant remains	36
APPENDIX 4 Flint	38
APPENDIX 5 Small finds	40

List of Tables

1 Events dataset	12
2 Archaeological context inventory	13
3 Fabric groups	29
4 Bulk dataset, pottery	31
5 Bulk dataset, building material	35
6 Environmental dataset	37
7 Bulk dataset, flint	39
8 Finds dataset, copper alloy	40
9 Finds dataset, iron	40
10 Bulk dataset, nails and slag	41
11 Bulk dataset, glass	41

List of Figures

Cover: General view looking west
Fig 1 Site location plan
Fig 2 Plan of the evaluation trenches and test pits
Fig 3 Trench 1604TT and section of ditch [97]
Fig 4 Trench 1605TT and section of road [99]
Fig 5 Trench 1606TT with sections of road [99] and ditch [101]
Fig 6 Section of road surface [83] 1607TT
Fig 7 Section showing natural accumulations in 2044TP
Fig 8 Trench 1612TT with land drain and tree bole [21] and pit [16] Trench 1614TT with features [24] to [27] Section of modern disturbance in 1613TT
Fig 9 Trench 1615TT with features [28] to [32] Trench 1622TT with pit [51] and section of stratigraphy around oven [56]
Fig 10 Testpit and section showing oven/firepit [45] in 2057TP.

SECTION 1: FACTUAL STATEMENT**1 BACKGROUND****1.1 Introduction**

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Union Railways Limited (URL) and undertaken by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) between 3/6/97 and 19/6/97. The site stretched 1.1km across land to the east of Newlands Stud and west of Pluckley Road. It lay north of the M20, and 7km to the north-west of Ashford in Kent. The evaluation forms part of a larger programme of archaeological investigation along the line of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, the aim of which is to assess the effect of the construction of the new railway upon the cultural heritage. An Environmental Assessment has been prepared (URL, 1994). The evaluation was within route window 28.
- 1.1.2 The site was located on undulating land approximately 1.5km to the south of the Pilgrim's Way near the base of the North Downs. To the east of the evaluation lay a further URL evaluation; 'East of Pluckley Road'(ARC PRD 97).
- 1.1.3 The work consisted of the excavation of 22 trenches numbered 1604 Trial Trench (TT) to 1625TT and 22 test pits; 2039 Test Pit (TP) - 2048TP and 2050TP - 2061TP.
- 1.1.4 The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by URL, detailing the scope and methods of the evaluation, including this report. The area of the evaluation is shown in Fig 2.

1.2 Geology, landscape and landuse

- 1.2.1 The site lay on undulating spurs of higher ground stretching out from the North Downs. The superficial geology of the area was of yellow sands, stained and shot through with iron pans.
- 1.2.2 A stream cut into the natural ground towards the centre of the site, resulting in a gentle valley. On either side of the stream water appeared flowed through the natural sands.
- 1.2.3 The site was approximately 70m wide and stretched for approximately 1.1km across a gentle valley between two areas of higher ground. A section from west to east across the site reads:

85.05m Ordnance Datum (OD hereafter) at 1604TT
 73.98m OD at 1607TT
 69.51m OD at 1610TT
 69.23m OD at 1611TT
 72.32m OD at 1615TT
 80.38m OD at 1620TT
 91.61m OD at 1625TT

To the west of 1604TT, beyond the limits of the site, part of the western crest of the hill had been cut through by the road leading from the A20 to Pluckley and Egerton. To the east of 1625TT the ground was level for approximately 150m before sloping down towards the area covered by the East of Pluckley Road evaluation (ARC PRD97).

- 1.2.4 The fields covered by the evaluation had three land uses. From west to east the first four small fields; the sites of 1604TT, 1605TT, 1606TT, 2039TP, 2040TP and 2041TP, were under pasture. The evaluation noted that this field had been ploughed until recently.
- 1.2.5 The central field; the site of 1607TT, 1608TT, 1609TT, 1610TT, 2042TP, 2043TP, 2044TP and 2045TP, was bordered by a large hedge to the west and the stream to the east and was 'setaside' land planted with rapeseed which was left unharvested. The evaluation showed that this area had been covered by woodland until very recently. The landowner stated that the field had been too wet for cultivation until 1990 when he had cleared the woodland, levelled and drained the field.
- 1.2.6 The eastern most field was planted with flax. The landowner stated that the lower part of the field, that next to the stream (the site of 1611TT, 1612TT, 1613TT, 1614TT, 1615TT, 2046TP, 2047TP, 2048TP, 2051TP), had been levelled and drained in 1967. The evaluation found that much of this area had been truncated down to superficial geology. The eastern part of the field (the site of 1624TT, 1625TT, 2060TP and 2061TP) had been taken up by a diversion of the Pluckley Road. This has taken place during the Pluckley Road bridge construction over the M20 when the area had been severely truncated and then levelled with yellow sand make up.

2 AIMS

- 2.1 In general the works aimed to provide information to determine:
 - 2.1.1 the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any subsoil deposits of archaeological interest which may be associated with, or in close proximity to, the surface concentrations of prehistoric flint recorded during the CTRL Environment Assessment;
 - 2.1.2 the presence and potential of environmental and economic indicators preserved in archaeological features or deposits;
 - 2.1.3 the local, regional and national importance of such remains, and the potential for further fieldwork to fulfil local, regional and national research objectives.
- 2.2 Specific to the evaluation at East of Newlands were the following:
 - 2.2.1 1604TT to 1626TT, 2039TP to 2048TP and 2050TP to 2061TP were located to sample surface concentrations of prehistoric worked flint recovered during previous archaeological survey.

3 METHODS

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 A detailed specification for the evaluation was agreed by URL with the County Archaeologist and English Heritage. The following text is intended only to amplify certain aspects of the evaluation methodology.

3.2 Survey

- 3.2.1 The trench locations were surveyed in by MoLAS Surveyors, based on a trench location plan supplied by URL (revised drawings - 400-DGH-07980-00013-AB & 400-DGH-08110-00014-AB).
- 3.2.2 The trenches have been plotted on Fig 2 from digital information provided by URL using an AutoCAD graphics programme. The trenches are located on the URL site grid.
- 3.2.3 Individual features in trenches were planned at 1:20, taking as a grid the line between the two survey pegs used to mark out the trench. Sections were also positioned using these grid lines. The survey pegs were accurately positioned and marked out the western side of the north to south aligned trenches or the southern side of the east to west trenches.

3.3 Excavation

- 3.3.1 The area evaluated was composed of farmland, roughly 1.1km in length and 70m wide, orientated north-west to south-east. Within this strip 22 trenches and test pits were excavated; the trenches measured 30m long and 1.50m wide and the test pits 1.00m square.
- 3.3.2 The order of excavation was:
- 1611TT to 1625TT, 2046TP to 2048TP and 2050TP to 2061TP
 - 1607TT to 1610TT, 2042TP to 2045TP
 - 1604TT to 1606TT, 2039TP to 2041TP
- 3.3.3 Trenches 1607TT to 1625TT were excavated using a 360° tracked excavator with a flat bladed bucket 2.00m wide. Trenches 1604TT - 1606TT were excavated by JCB with a 1.70m wide flat bladed bucket as access would not allow the use of a 360° tracked excavator. The trenches were cut to the top of natural sands or to a depth of 1.20m. Small sondages were sunk to the top of the natural sand where this was deeper than 1.20m.
- 3.3.4 A sample area at each end of all the trenches was hand cleaned to ensure that the stratigraphy could be accurately recorded. Where necessary greater lengths of the trench

were hand cleaned to determine stratigraphic relationships, and investigate archaeological and geological features.

- 3.3.5 Archaeological features were either half-sectioned (in the case of pits) or fully excavated where only part of the feature entered the trench/test pit. Sample slots were excavated across linear features and environmental samples were taken where appropriate.
- 3.3.6 In part of every trench a complete section of the stratigraphy over superficial geology was exposed. Where encountered, archaeological features were sample excavated and dated providing an accurate picture of the nature and survival of the archaeology in order to fulfil the aims of the evaluation.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 Recording was by the standard Museum of London single context recording system but with modifications to adapt the system to the large area under evaluation. Where a layer was judged to be the same in two or more trenches the same context number was used, if there was any doubt as to the equality of the layer a new context number was issued. In addition a trench sheet was completed for each trench, on the reverse of which a sketch plan and section of the length of the trench was drawn with measurements.
- 3.4.2 Plans were drawn at 1:20; sections/profiles drawn at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:50.
- 3.4.3 All trenches were levelled, each trench having a Temporary Bench Mark incorporated onto one of the survey marker pegs.
- 3.4.4 The trenches/test pits were photographed incorporating a scale, title board with the URL trench/test pit number and a north arrow. Individual features and sections were photographed with a scale only.
- 3.4.5 All test pits were hand excavated in spits as per the URL specification; each spit was sieved. The spits were numbered in sequence starting with 1 at the top; each spit number was prefixed with the TP number so that the top spit in 2039TP was numbered 2039.1. The spit numbers were then cross referenced to context numbers in the archaeological context inventory.

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Western area between 1604TT and 1607TT

- 4.1.1 Two ditches and possibly part of a Roman road were recorded. The ditches were “U” shaped in profile; ditch [97] 1604TT was orientated north-east to south-west and ditch [101] 1606TT was orientated north-west to south-east. Ditch [101] may have been associated with the possible sunken road (within hollow [91] 1606TT), situated 10.00m to the north-east. The possible sunken Roman road was exposed in 1605TT, 1606TT and 1607TT. This feature was orientated north to south down the slope, had a gentle “U” shaped profile 5.00m to 6.00m wide and was 1.00m deep. The base of the feature was 1.50m wide and surfaced with a single layer of gravel pebbles. The feature ran in a straight line for at least 110.00m north to south (the distance between 1605TT and 1607TT) and was sealed by ploughsoil containing ceramic building material and prehistoric, early Roman and medieval pottery. The ploughsoil was sealed by topsoil, together totalling *c* 0.70m thick.

4.2 Central area between 2042TP and 2051TP

- 4.2.1 The field to the west of the stream appeared to have been under woodland until *c* 1990 when the present landowner cleared, levelled and drained it. All the trenches revealed evidence for the grubbing out of the trees.
- 4.2.2 The area between 1611TT and 2051TP, to the east of the stream, revealed a truncated landscape with ?modern intrusions and fairly recent tree boles. The farmer states that the area was ‘levelled and drained’ in 1967.

4.3 Eastern area between 1616TT and 1625TT

- 4.3.1 No archaeological features were recorded between 1616TT and 2056TP although struck flint tools and flakes were found scattered in the topsoil.
- 4.3.2 Test Pit 2057TP revealed a quarter section of a possible small circular pit that was sealed by a subsoil and topsoil totalling *c* 0.50m thick. No datable finds were recovered from the pit but samples revealed only charcoal suggesting that it may have been used as a furnace. Twenty metres to the east, in 1622TT, two pits were recorded; one containing sherds of medieval cooking vessels (dating from 1000 to 1150) and the other a post-medieval buckle, slag and burnt flint. These pits occupied the same stratigraphic position to the charcoal filled pit suggesting an association of date and activity.
- 4.3.3 No archaeological features or finds were recorded in the area between 1623TT and 2059TP. The top of the hill to the east, between 1625TT and 2061TP revealed evidence of widespread horizontal truncation and levelling dating from the recent diversion of Pluckley Road during the recent construction of the M20 road bridge.

5 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Western area between 1604TT and 1607TT

Trenches 1604TT, 1605TT, 1606TT 1607TT and test pits 2039TP, 4040TP and 2041TP

- 5.1.1 The land surface sloped down over 140m north-west to south-east from 85.05m OD at 1604TT to 76.12m OD at 2041TP.
- 5.1.2 Superficial geology was composed of a mid orange brown sand [92] located 0.35m below modern ground surface at 1604TT and up to 0.75m below it at 1606TT. Over the clean superficial geology [92] there was a weathered sandy silt layer [89], [98], [102] and [103] containing flint. Layer [98] contained a fragment of slag waste.
- 5.1.3 All archaeological features appeared to cut layer [89], [98], [102], [103], however, the tops of the cuts may have been ploughed off. The cuts themselves consisted of:
- a ‘U’ shaped ditch [97] (1.15m wide x 0.37m deep) orientated north-east to south-west in 1604TT (Fig 3);
 - a ‘U’ shaped ditch [101] (1.00m wide x 0.40m deep) orientated north-west to south-east in 1606TT (Fig 3). Ditch [101] was parallel to, and 8m to the south of, [91];
 - a wide, gentle ‘U’ shaped cut [91] (5.00 to 5.50m wide x 0.90m to 1.30m deep and at least 110m in length) with a basal metalised/gravel surface [99]/[83] 1.50m wide. It was orientated north-west to south-east and may also have been recorded in 1605TT (Fig 4), 1606TT (Fig 5), 2041TP and 1607TT (Fig 6).
- 5.1.4 The distance between 1605TT and 1607TT was roughly 110m and the feature ran in a straight line. It is possible that cut [91] represented the remains of a Roman road although no dating evidence was retrieved from the ditch [101], the metalised surface [83] and [101] or make up [82] and [104]. The line of the possible road was orientated towards Ashford to the south-east and to Maidstone to the north-west. It also ran through the southern end of 1608TT where a discoloured (grey brown) layer of gravels and grits mixed with sand [78] was recorded. It is possible that the deposit [78] was associated with the possible road, in which case it would have been recorded over a distance of 152m (see 5.2.3 below).
- 5.1.5 Outlying parallel ditches are usually associated with Roman roads and it is possible that ditch [101] represented the southern one of these. Although it was only recorded in 1606TT it may have been ploughed out in 1605TT.
- 5.1.6 The lowest backfill for cut [91] was composed of clean orange grey brown sand with silt [82]/[104] and appeared to have been a natural accumulation.
- 5.1.7 The natural sands had been truncated by plough action to the south-west of the road in 1605TT. The ditch [101] in 1604TT was perpendicular to ditch [97] in 1606TT, possibly suggesting that a field system bordered the road.

- 5.1.8 A ploughsoil [95], [90]/[93], [110] seen in 1604TT and the northern parts of 1605TT, 2039TP and 2040TP, appeared to seal the ditch [97] and cut [91]. This layer had a maximum depth of 0.45m and contained redeposited pottery dating to the prehistoric period.
- 5.1.9 The upper surface of the ploughsoil [110] in 2040TP had been sealed by a layer of dumped broken pegtiles 0.6m thick. These tiles were relatively undisturbed and were sealed by ploughsoil [108]. Layer [108] was 0.31m deep, equivalent to layer [88]/[94] and consisted of a fairly loose mid reddish brown silty sand, with occasional pegtile, pottery, flint gravels and sandy lenses. Much of layer [88], [94], [108] may have represented large scale dumping/regrading which had been turned over by plough action and contained pottery dating from the prehistoric, Late Iron Age - early Roman and medieval periods up to AD1300.
- 5.1.10 The tops of all trenches and test pits were composed of modern turf and dark grey brown topsoil [87]; the latter containing plough strikes suggesting that it had been ploughed until fairly recently. Finds from the topsoil included prehistoric struck flint from 2041TP, modern glass, a rifle cartridge and abraded ceramic building material.

5.2 Central area between 2042TP and 2045TP

Trenches 1607TT, 1608TT, 1609TT, 1610TT and testpits 2042TP, 2043TP, 2044TP and 2045TP

- 5.2.1 The land surface sloped down over 180m north-west to south-east from 74.84m OD at 1607TT to 69.09m OD at 2045TP.
- 5.2.2 In 1610TT natural sands [68] had been stained bright blue; when exposed to air the blue sands oxidised within a few hours giving a very dark blue grey colour. A sondage through sands [68] was abandoned after 0.50m as they were waterlogged and collapsed as they were cut by the machine. No deposits of peat or other organic remains, apart from modern root disturbance, were observed within [68]. In 1608TT, 1609TT, 2042TP, 2043TP, and 2044TP (Fig 7) superficial geology consisted of orange yellow sands and silts [72]/[76] which generally occurred 1.20m to 1.30m below modern ground level.
- 5.2.3 Overlying natural sands were layers of:
- flint nodules mixed with sandy silt [67] (0.55m thick) in 1610TT, 2044TP and 2045TP;
 - light red to grey brown sands and grits [73] and [71] (up to 0.60m thick) in 1609TT and 2043TP;
 - light orange to grey sands, silts and grits [74], [75] and [78] (0.55 - 0.90m deep) in 1608TT and 2042TP.
- 5.2.4 It should be noted that it is also possible that grits and gravels [78] (1608TT) might be associated with the possible sunken road seen to the east. The projected line of this feature would pass through the southern end of 1608TT, where deposit [78] was found (see 5.1.3 above).

- 5.2.5 The layer of flint nodules [67] had been washed by the stream possibly removing the smaller inclusions. A very similar flint layer [13] was seen in 1611TT and 2046TP to the east of the stream at a level of 68.78m OD (see 5.3.5 below). These layers appeared to have been naturally deposited and were archaeologically sterile.
- 5.2.6 Overlying the flint [67] in 1610TT was a layer of light green grey sand with silt [66] (0.20m thick); probably deposited by the stream. In 2044TP and 2045TP the flint layer [67] was sealed by topsoil [63], indicating areas of truncation.
- 5.2.7 Sand [66] in 1610TT was overlain by the gritty layer [71], [74], [78]. In 1608TT and 1609TT a layer of light grey to orange silty clay [65], [69]/[70] and [79] was recorded which was archaeologically sterile, being a type of water modified silt deposit 0.20m to 0.30m thick. This layer was sealed by topsoil [63] in all trenches and testpits except 1610TT.
- 5.2.8 In 1610TT a red brown silty clay [64] (0.20m thick), which possibly represented a buried soil, overlay layer [65]. It may have been truncated to the east and west of 1610TT. Layer [64] was sealed by topsoil [63].
- 5.2.9 All trenches showed evidence for recent woodland clearance including on-site burning and ploughing. Topsoil [63] was 0.30m thick.

5.3 Central area between 2046TP and 2051TP

Trenches 1611TT, 1612TT, 1613TT, 1614TT, 1615TT, testpits 2046TP, 2047TP, 2048TP, 2050TP, 2051TP

- 5.3.1 The land surface sloped up over 240m north-west to south-east from 69.04m OD at 2046TP to 73.09m OD at 2051TP.
- 5.3.2 Natural yellow sands [20] and [22] were recorded at 68.45m OD in 1612TT (0.85m below present ground level); 68.52m OD in 1613TT (0.55m below present ground surface) and 71.06m OD in 1615TT (0.75m below present ground surface). They were not observed in 1611TT at 1.20m below present ground level.
- 5.3.3 Overlying the sand [20] and [22], in all trenches and testpits, was a series of compact mid to light green grey sandy silts [12], [15], [18], [19]. The silt deposit was 0.30 to 0.68m thick, increasing in thickness towards the west. To the west in 1611TT the upper surface of the layer [15] had been modified by running water and was seen to consist of a compact green blue grey coarse sandy silt.
- 5.3.4 Overlying silt [15] in 1611TT was a moderately compacted dark red brown silty sand [14] containing many modern rootlets. Layer [14] was 0.23m thick and probably represented sand and silt deposited by the stream.
- 5.3.5 Overlying layer [14] in 1611TT and also seen in 2046TP, was a 0.25m thick layer of flint nodules and gravels mixed with grey coarse sands and grits [13]. A similar flint layer [67] was seen in 1610TT and 2045TP to the west of the stream (see 5.2.4 above).

- 5.3.6 Above layers [18], [12] and [13], at a depth of 0.30 to 0.45m below present ground level in 1611TT, 1612TT, 1613TT and 2048TP, were numerous indications of woodland clearance and widespread horizontal truncation. It is possible that the original levelling/truncation dates back to the late 19th or early 20th century. A field drain [17] of that date was recorded in 1612TT. It was constructed from sandstone blocks and was orientated east to west emptying into the stream near, and originally running through 2046TP.
- 5.3.7 In the low lying area of the field, a black humic deposit may have accumulated during the development of the woodland. In 1967 this material was stripped away as the woodland was cleared and redeposited when it was mixed with fragments of terracotta field drains [10]. This event was recorded as a pronounced interface between superficial geology [18] and the redeposited humic material [10]. Above [10] a thin band of fine windblown sand [11] had accumulated.
- 5.3.8 The same black humic material filled a series of tree boles [16], [21] in 1612TT (Fig 8); [23] in 1613TT (Fig 8); [25], [26] in 1614TT (Fig 8); and [28] to [32] in 1615TT (Fig 9). Cuts [24] and [27], sunk into the superficial geology [18] of 1614TT, appeared to represent marks made by a mechanical excavator bucket. These cuts were in variety of irregular shapes and depths and were filled with black humic material or a mixture this and redeposited superficial geology [18] which occasionally contained redeposited iron pan and field drain fragments.
- 5.3.9 At the top of the sequence in all trenches and test pits was a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil [1].

5.4 Eastern area between 1616TT and 1625TT

- 5.4.1 The ground surface in this area sloped up over a distance of 450m from 74.20m OD at 1616TT to 91.61m OD at 1625TT.
- 5.4.2 Superficial geology was composed of a pure orange yellow and banded orange brown sand [37], [39], [40], [43] which was 0.70m below present ground level at 1616TT; 1.00 to 1.50m below ground level at 1619TT; and generally between 1.50 and 1.80m below ground level between 1620TT and 1625TT. The top of the superficial geology [37] in 1616TT had been weathered to form a series of clean grey sandy deposits [35] and [36].
- 5.4.3 Overlying superficial geology in all trenches was a periglacial loess/brickearth deposit of moderately compacted mid orange brown clean sandy silt [34], [39], [42], [54], [58] with occasional gravel lenses ([41] in 1618TT) and possibly manganese inclusions ([34] 1616TT). This layer ranged in maximum depth from 0.10m in 1616TT; between 0.30m and 1.00m in 1619TT; between 0.45m and 0.60m in 1621TT to 1622TT and between 1.10m and 1.70m in 1623TT to 1625TT.
- 5.4.4 All archaeological features cut the periglacial loess/brickearth layer and appeared to be medieval/early post-medieval in date. A centre of activity was recorded in the area of 1622TT and 2057TP. In 1622TT (Fig 9) two pits were recorded, the first [56] was 0.75m wide and 0.40m deep. A sample area was excavated through fill [55] composed of clean

grey brown sandy silt. From this limited excavation 86 fragments of pottery, a large flint nodule and occasional large charcoal fragments were retrieved. The pottery has been dated from 1000 to 1150 and most of the fragments relate to domestic cooking vessels.

- 5.4.5 Directly to the north of pit [56] was a large, irregular shaped, pit [51] (Fig 9). Only the base of pit [51] was observed after machining as the fill [50] was almost identical to the layer [54] through which it was cut. Finds from fill [50] included a struck flint tool, 26 fragments of pottery dating from 1150 to 1300, some slag waste and a musket ball.
- 5.4.6 Twenty metres to the west of the pits, in 1622TT and 2057TP (Fig 10), part of an oval or rectangular pit [45] was recorded. Feature [45] was approximately 1.60m x 1.20m and was recorded to a depth of 0.28m. It had a concave profile. The edges of the feature were scorched red [49] and in the base were two small stakeholes; one round [47] 60mm in diameter and 0.24m deep, the other squared 60 x 60mm and 90mm deep. The basal fill [48] (80mm thick) was composed of an orange brown silty sand with a high percentage (*c* 20%) of charcoal and ash. A secondary fill [44] was composed of a mixed orange grey brown silty sand with up to 10% charcoal inclusions. It is clear that a very high temperature was achieved within the feature. As only charcoal fragments were found in the samples the pit may have contained a hearth, probably not associated with metalworking, but the cooking vessels found in pit [56] may imply that the feature [45] was an oven and the two stakeholes might have supported a roof. The date, by association with the pits in nearby 1622TT, is probably medieval/early post-medieval, but no finds were recovered from the fills [44] and [48].
- 5.4.7 Sealing the medieval/early post-medieval cuts in 1622TT and in 1623TT to 1625TT was a clean orange brown sandy silt [33]=[52] with very few inclusions. It is probable that this layer may once have been more widespread but was truncated at the top of the hill. Layer [33]=[52] was slightly lighter brown than layer [43], [54], [58] and probably represents a ploughed soil. The ploughing appears to have truncated the medieval/early post-medieval land surface, along with the tops of the pits in 1622TT and the feature [45] in 2057TP. Layer [33], [52] ranges in depth from 0.20m (1622TT), to 0.50m(2057TP), and 0.60m (1621TT).
- 5.4.8 Modern horizontal truncation was recorded in 1622TT to 1625TT, and 2058TP to 2061TP where deposits [33]=[52] were absent and layers of light reddish brown silty sand with brick [59], [60] or orange brown coarse sand with tarmac fragments [61] were recorded. The truncation and modern layers were located towards the horse gallop and the M20 to the south and in the area where the Pluckley Road was diverted through the top of the field during the construction of the M20.
- 5.4.9 Topsoil [1] was encountered in all trenches and testpits and was 0.30m thick.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORIES

6.1 Table 1: Events dataset

EVENT NAME:East of Newlands
EVENT TYPE:ARC NEW 97
EVENT TYPE:Evaluation
CONTRACTOR:Museum of London Archaeology Service
DATE:21/4/97-14/5/97
GRID:73929/27857 (URL grid)
PROJECT:CTRL
COUNTY:Kent
DISTRICT:Ashford
PARISH:
SMR:
SITE TYPE:Cultivated Land 3 - Operation to a depth >0.25m
PERIODS:Late Iron Age/Early Roman; Medieval/Post-Med
METHOD:Mechanical removal of topsoil; hand excavation and recording of archaeological features.
PHASING:Roman: sunken road, possibly the road from Ashford (from Dover) to Rochester; Medieval/post-med; one area of potential
ENVIRON:Small numbers of charred twig remains
FINDS:Small abraded pottery fragments; building materials; metal; a very small number of flints
GEOLOGY:Thanet sands
CONTEXT NUM:110+116 spit sheets
THREAT: CTRL
SAMPLE:1%
SUMMARY: Roman: sunken road, possibly the road from Ashford (from Dover) to Rochester; Medieval/post-med: characterised by an oven/firepit, a pit with medieval cooking vessels, a pit with metalworking waste, a musket ball and medieval pottery.
ARCHIVE:
ACC_NUM:

6.2 Table 2: Archaeological context inventory

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
1615TT to 1625TT, 2046TP to 2048TP, 2050TP to 2061TP	1	Deposit	Modern		Topsoil, eastern field
Cancelled	2				Cancelled
Cancelled	3				Cancelled
Cancelled	4				Cancelled
Cancelled	5				Cancelled
Cancelled	6				Cancelled
Cancelled	7				Cancelled
Cancelled	8				Cancelled
Cancelled	9				Cancelled
1611TT, 1612TT, 1613TT	10	Deposit	Modern		Layer
1611TT, 1612TT, 1613TT	11	Deposit	Modern		Layer
1611TT	12	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1611TT, 2046TP	13	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
1611TT, 2046TP	14	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
1611TT, 2046TP	15	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1612TT	16	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1612TT	17	Drain	Post-medieval		Post-medieval field drain
1612TT, 1613TT, 1614TT, 1615TT, 2047TP, 2048TP, 2050TP, 2051TP	18	Deposit			Layer - natural
1612TT	19	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
1612TT, 1613TT, 1615TT	20	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1612TT	21	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1613TT, 1614TT	22	Deposit	Modern		Modern disturbance
1613TT, 2048TP+C3 4+C35	23	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
--------	---------	------	--------	-------------	----------

1614TT	24	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1614TT	25	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1614TT	26	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1614TT	27	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1615TT	28	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1615TT	29	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1615TT	30	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1615TT	31	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1615TT	32	Feature	Modern		Modern disturbance
1616TT, 1617TT, 1618TT, 1619TT, 1620TT, 1621TT, 2051TP, 2052TP, 2053TP, 2054TP, 2055TP, 2056TP, 2057TP	33	Deposit	Probably post-medieval		Layer
1616TT	34	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1616TT	35	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1616TT	36	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1616TT	37	Deposit	Natural		Layer
2052TP	38	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1617TT, 1619TT, 2052TP, 2053TP, 2054TP, 2054TP, 2055TP	39	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1618TT, 1619TT, 1620TT	40	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1618TT	41	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1618TT, 1619TT, 1620TT, 1621TT, 2056TP, 2057TP	42	Deposit	Natural		Layer

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
1621TT, 1623TT,	43	Deposit	Natural		Layer

1624TT, 1625TT, 2059TP					
2057TP	44	Deposit	Possibly medieval	45	Fill of 45
2057TP	45	Deposit	Possibly medieval	44, 46, 47, 48, 49	Oval ?Furnace/ oven 45
2057TP	46	Deposit	Possibly medieval	45	Stakehole in 45
2057TP	47	Deposit	Possibly medieval	45	Stakehole in 46
2057TP	48	Deposit	Possibly medieval	45	Fill of 45
2057TP	49	Deposit	Possibly medieval	45	Burnt 'lining' of 45
1622TT	50	Deposit	Medieval to post-medieval	51	Fill of pit 51
1622TT	51	Deposit	Medieval to post-medieval	50	Pit 51
1622TT	52	Deposit	Post-medieval		Layer
1622TT	53	Deposit	Medieval		Layer
1622TT, 2058TP	54	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1622TT	55	Deposit	Medieval	56	Fill of pit 56
1622TT	56	Deposit	Medieval	55	Pit 56
1624TT	57	Deposit	Post-medieval		Tree bole
1623TT, 1624TT, 1625TT, , 2058TP, 2059TP	58	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1622TT	59	Deposit	Modern		Layer
2060TP, 2061TP	60	Deposit	Modern		Layer
1625TT, 2060TP, 2061TP	61	Deposit	Modern		Layer
1625TT	62	Deposit	Modern		Layer
1607TT, 1608TT, 1609TT 1610TT, 2042TP, 2043TP, 2044TP, 2045TP	63	Deposit	Modern		Topsoil central field
1610TT	64	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
1610TT	65	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
1610TT	66	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
1610TT, 2044TP, 2045TP	67	Deposit	Unknown		Layer

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
1610TT, 2045TP	68	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1609TT,	69	Deposit	Unknown		Layer

2043TP					
1609TT	70	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1609TT	71	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1609TT, 2044TP	72	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1609TT	73	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1608TT, 2042TP	74	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1608TT	75	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1608TT	76	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1608TT	77	Deposit	Modern		Burnt out tree bole
1608TT	78	Deposit	Natural/Unkno wn		Layer
1608TT, 2042TP	79	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
1607TT	80	Deposit	Modern		Grubbed out trees
1607TT	81	Deposit	Modern		Layer
1607TT	82	Deposit	?Late Roman to medieval		Layer
1607TT	83	Deposit	?Roman		Layer
1607TT	84	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1607TT	85	Deposit	Post-medieval		Layer
1607TT	86	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1604TT, 1605TT, 1606TT, 2039TP, 2040TP, 2041TP	87	Deposit	Modern		Topsoil western 4 fields
1605TT, 1606TT, 2041TP	88	Deposit	Medieval		Layer
1605TT	89	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1605TT	90	Deposit	?Late Roman	91	Fill of 91
1605TT, 1606TT	91	Deposit	?Roman	90, 99, 104, 105	Linear feature 91
1604TT, 1605TT, 1606TT, 2039TP, 2040TP	92	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1605TT	93	Deposit	Medieval		Layer
1604TT, 2039TP	94	Deposit	Medieval		Layer
1604TT, 2039TP	95	Deposit	Medieval		Layer
1604TT	96	Deposit	?Roman	97	Fill of 97
1604TT	97	Deposit	?Roman	6	Ditch 97

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
1604TT, 2039TP	98	Deposit	?Roman/prehis toric		Layer
1606TT	99	Deposit	Roman	91	Gravel spread in base of 91
1606TT	100	Deposit	?Roman	101	Fill of 101

1606TT	101	Deposit	?Roman	100	Ditch 101
1606TT	102	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1606TT	103	Deposit	Natural		Layer
1606TT	104	Deposit	?Late Roman	91	Fill of 91
1606TT	105	Deposit	?Late Roman	91	Fill of 91
2041TP	106	Deposit	Medieval		Layer
2041TP	107	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
2040TP	108	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
2040TP	109	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
2040TP	110	Deposit	Unknown		Layer
2039TP	2039.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 87
2039TP	2039.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 94
2039TP	2039.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 95
2039TP	2039.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 95
2039TP	2039.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 98
2039TP	2039.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 98
2040TP	2040.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 87
2040TP	2040.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 108
2040TP	2040.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 108
2040TP	2040.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 109
2040TP	2040.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 110
2040TP	2040.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 110
2040TP	2040.7	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 110
2040TP	2040.8	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 110
2040TP	2040.9	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 92
2041TP	2041.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 87
2041TP	2041.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 88
2041TP	2041.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 88
2041TP	2041.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 88

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
2041TP	2041.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 106
2041TP	2041.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 106
2042TP	2042.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 63

2042TP	2042.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 79
2042TP	2042.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 74
2043TP	2043.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 63
2043TP	2043.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 69
2043TP	2043.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 69
2044TP	2044.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 63
2044TP	2044.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 67
2044TP	2044.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 72
2044TP	2044.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 72
2045TP	2045.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 63
2045TP	2045.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 67
2045TP	2045.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 67
2045TP	2045.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 68
2046TP	2046.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2046TP	2046.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 13
2046TP	2046.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 14/15
2047TP	2047.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2047TP	2047.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 18
2048TP	2048.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2048TP	2048.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2048TP	2048.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 23
2048TP	2048.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 23
2048TP	2048.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 23/18
2050TP	2050.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
2050TP	2050.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 18
2051TP	2051.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2051TP	2051.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2052TP	2052.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1

2052TP	2052.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2052TP	2052.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2052TP	2052.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 38
2052TP	2052.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 38
2052TP	2052.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 38
2052TP	2052.7	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 38
2052TP	2052.8	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 39
2053TP	2053.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2053TP	2053.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2053TP	2053.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2053TP	2053.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2053TP	2053.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2053TP	2053.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2053TP	2053.7	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2053TP	2053.8	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 39
2054TP	2054.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2054TP	2054.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2054TP	2054.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2054TP	2054.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2054TP	2054.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2054TP	2054.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 39
2055TP	2055.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2055TP	2055.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
2056TP	2056.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2056TP	2056.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2056TP	2056.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2056TP	2056.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2056TP	2056.5	Deposit	See equated		Spit: same as 33

			context		
2056TP	2056.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2056TP	2056.7	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2056TP	2056.8	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 42
2057TP	2057.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2057TP	2057.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2057TP	2057.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 33
2057TP	2057.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 42
2057TP	2057.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 44
2057TP	2057.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 48
2057TP	2057.7	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 42
2058TP	2058.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2058TP	2058.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2058TP	2058.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2058TP	2058.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2058TP	2058.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2058TP	2058.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2058TP	2058.7	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2058TP	2058.8	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2058TP	2058.9	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 54
2058TP	2058.10	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 54
2059TP	2059.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
2059TP	2059.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2059TP	2059.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2059TP	2059.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2059TP	2059.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2059TP	2059.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 58
2059TP	2059.7	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 43

2060TP	2060.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2060TP	2060.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 60
2060TP	2060.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 61
2060TP	2060.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 61
2061TP	2061.1	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2061TP	2061.2	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2061TP	2061.3	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 1
2061TP	2061.4	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 60
2061TP	2061.5	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 60
2061TP	2061.6	Deposit	See equated context		Spit: same as 61

SECTION 2: STATEMENT OF IMPORTANCE

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Extent of archaeological remains

7.1.1 Field system and road to the east of the site:

- it is possible that the two ditches, [97] and [101], are associated with the possible Roman road and the Roman/early medieval field system that appeared to have covered this area of the evaluation (roughly 160m x 85m). The 4.00m to 5.00m wide sunken road may have been at least 152m long (between 1605TT and 1608TT).

7.1.2 Area of medieval to early post-medieval activity to the west of the site:

- Two pits and a possible oven, located 20.00m from each other in 1622TT and 2057TP respectively, represented a small area of activity. It is difficult to assess the size of this area, but no archaeological remains were found immediately to the east (1619TT) or west (2058TP, 1623TT). A maximum area could therefore have been 60m x 60m, centred around 1622TT and 2057TP. The nature of this activity appeared to be domestic, possibly with some later metalworking activity.

7.1.3 Possible area of prehistoric activity to the east of the site:

- The site was initially thought to have a high potential for prehistoric archaeological remains as indicated by numerous struck flints collected during a previous archaeological survey (OAU, 1994). During the evaluation Mesolithic and Early Neolithic struck flints were collected from the topsoil between 1616TT and 1621TT within the eastern half of the site but no features of a prehistoric date were recorded. It was noted, however, the area at the top of the hill around 1623TT to 1625TT, had been severely truncated by recent road building.

7.2 Nature of archaeological remains

7.2.1 The archaeological remains consisted of a sunken gravel surfaced road, possibly the main route between Ashford and Rochester, and associated ditches and field ditches.

7.2.2 A possible buried medieval ploughsoil was seen in 1604TT, the northern half of 1605TT, 2039TP and 2040TP. It appeared to seal two boundary ditches, although originally it may have been associated with them.

7.2.3 Three small cut features may have represented an area of medieval and early post-medieval activity between 1622TT and 2057TP. All the cuts were sunk directly into archaeologically sterile strata and the tops and associated land/occupation surfaces had been removed through subsequent ploughing.

- 7.2.4 Redeposited struck flints were recovered from the topsoil in the central and western areas of the eastern field.

7.3 Character of the remains

- 7.3.1 The East of Newlands evaluation has identified two areas of activity:
- between 1604TT and 1608TT part of a possible sunken Roman road was recorded, orientated north-west to south-east and possibly running between Ashford and Rochester. To the south-east of the road, in 1606TT, a parallel lateral ditch was excavated. A similar ditch, orientated perpendicular to the road alignment, was recorded in 1604TT. This landscape survived beneath medieval and post-medieval ploughsoils.
 - the second centres on 1620TT and 2057TP, where two medieval/post-medieval pits and an oven/firepit were recorded.
- 7.3.2 A third possible area of activity was centered around 1616TT and 1621TT and characterised by redeposited Mesolithic and Early Neolithic struck flints. No further evidence for prehistoric activity was found.

7.4 Date of occupation

- 7.4.1 Pottery recovered from the evaluation ranged from prehistoric, Late Iron Age - early Roman, Roman, medieval and post-medieval. Most of the pre-medieval pottery was recovered in redeposited contexts.
- 7.4.2 In the eastern area of the site only prehistoric pottery was recovered from the backfill of the possible road. The ploughsoil layer which sealed the possible road and ditch backfills contained a wide range of early redeposited pottery but also medieval wares dating up to 1300.
- 7.4.3 The numerous struck flints recovered from the modern topsoil suggest that there was Mesolithic or Early Neolithic occupation near the site. No further evidence for prehistoric occupation was revealed.

7.5 Environmental evidence

- 7.5.1 Two samples were taken during the evaluation, both from the fills of oven/firepit [45] in 2057TP. The presence of botanical remains in the two samples was limited to charcoal fragments. A few seeds of wild plants were probably intrusive, given the soil conditions at the site and the presence of root fragments in the sample. It is possible to identify charcoal to species from fragments of at least 4mm and a number of fragments of this size or greater were recovered from both samples. Thus, on the assumption that the fills represent primary deposits, the identification of these charcoal fragments should allow identification of the species of wood(s) used as fuel which may reflect local timber resources.

7.6 Truncation by ploughing and other activities

- 7.6.1 The western area between 1604TT and 1607TT did not appear to be seriously truncated. Medieval ploughing having removed the tops of the Roman features which are deep cut and so survived fairly well. In some specific areas, such as the southern end of 1605TT, re-grading may have removed archaeological features.
- 7.6.2 The central area between 2042TP and 2045TP appeared to have been truncated during levelling. Only 1610TT shows a complete sequence.
- 7.6.3 The central area between 2046TP and 2051TP was truncated down to the natural strata by recent agricultural activity (levelling and field drain construction).
- 7.6.4 The area between 1616TT and 2058TP appeared to survive reasonably well, although archaeological remains seemed to be limited to the area of 2057TP and 1622TT. Plough action had probably removed the tops of the cut features here.
- 7.6.5 The area at the top of the hill to the east, around 1623TT to 1625TT had been severely truncated down to the natural Peri-glacial loess/brickearth deposits by recent road building. It is possible that deep cut prehistoric features may have survived in this area (although none were found during the evaluation).

8 IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

8.1 Survival and condition

- 8.1.1 Remains of the possible sunken road, associated ditch and perpendicular ditch appeared to have survived in a relatively complete state in the area between 1604TT and 1607TT.
- 8.1.2 The cut features associated with medieval/early post-medieval activity around 1622TT were also in good condition, although the tops of the features and the associated land surface appeared to have been lost through ploughing.
- 8.1.3 Pottery fragments were located in most of the cut features with a concentration of pottery fragments in the partially excavated pit [56] in 1622TT.
- 8.1.4 Struck flints (both of tools and waste flakes) were redeposited in the topsoil between 1616TT and 1621TT and around 2041TP (*ie* at the base of the hill). A flake was recovered from pit [51] in 1622TT but this was an early post-medieval context. The assemblage appeared to date to the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic but no other evidence for prehistoric occupation was found.
- 8.1.5 Environmental samples were of limited use.

8.2 Period

- 8.2.1 There appears to be little information on the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic in Kent. As no prehistoric features were recorded on the site, it would appear that the site was not occupied in that period. The numerous worked flints, recovered from the top soil at the eastern half of the site (a total of 29), suggest, however, that a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic settlement may be present in the area beyond the limits of the site.
- 8.2.2 The Roman period is well represented in Kent by site locations, but little is known of the nature and development of such sites (OAU, 1994). The same may be stated about the roads; little is known of their initial construction dates, their use, their relationship with the land alongside them, their development, later usage and demise. The early construction phase of the possible road appeared to have been eroded away as it was worn into the soft sands. Roadside ditches, on the other hand often silted up quickly and were sometimes not re-cut, thus preserving a record of the initial construction phase. The ditches at East of Newlands were single phase, there does not appear to have been any re-cutting so it is possible that they contain primary road material (although none was found during the evaluation). As the possible road went out of use, natural infilling occurred before the hollow was eventually filled in with ploughed soil during the medieval period.
- 8.2.3 Three pits represented a small centre of medieval through to early post-medieval activity. It appeared that small, circular firepits, such as that found on the evaluation, have previously been discovered in Kent but little is known of the activity which they represent.

8.3 Rarity

- 8.3.1 As little is known of the prehistoric periods in Kent, the possibility of a prehistoric settlement site beyond the limits of the evaluation, as suggested by the collection of numerous worked flints during the OAU 1994 survey and the East of Newlands evaluation, is worthy of note.
- 8.3.2 Roman roads are not an uncommon feature of the rural landscape, as short stretches can often be identified in most counties. Often roads have been ploughed out or obliterated by post-medieval and modern agricultural practices. The possible length of road that passed through the area of the evaluation and the preservation of both the possible road, the side ditches, and possibly an associated field system is rare.

8.4 Fragility and vulnerability

- 8.4.1 The archaeological remains of East of Newlands are generally of a fragile nature. The ditches and possible Roman road, with the field system to the east of the site, are sealed by 0.60m to 0.70m of buried ploughsoils. The medieval/early Post-medieval activity centred on 1622TT was sealed by 0.45m.

8.5 Diversity

8.5.1 *Prehistoric:*

- Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flints recovered from the topsoil in the eastern field.

8.5.2 *Roman:*

- A section of a possible Roman road was recorded. Associated with the possible road is a side ditch. A second ditch, running perpendicular, may indicate that a Roman field system has also survived.

8.5.3 *Medieval to post-medieval:*

- A concentration of cut features (a oven/firepit and two pits) indicate the possible edge of a small area of domestic medieval to post-medieval activity. Similar ovens/ firepits have been recorded in Kent and environmental samples indicate that the one found during the evaluation was not connected with iron working or smelting.

8.6 Documentation

- 8.6.1 Roman roads in the south-east of England have been examined in Margary 1955 where he details the Roman road from Rochester to Dover (road 131). Margary states that this road has almost entirely disappeared to the north-west of Ashford. In fact Margary places the road to the south the M20, looping round the south of Maidstone before

proceeding up the Medway Valley. The road, to the east of Ashford, appears to have been lightly constructed, approximately 4.5m wide with ditches 12.00m apart. Near to Broadoak the road became narrower and is often deeply sunken. If the road found at East of Newlands is the Rochester to Dover route then it implies that the road lay to the north of Maidstone, taking a more direct route than that implied by Margary.

- 8.6.2 It is therefore possible that the Roman road is on the line of the first 4km of the A20 north-west of Ashford until Hottifield Common where it might continue in a direct line to East of Newlands.

8.7 Group value

- 8.7.1 The presence of numerous worked flints, dating to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, may suggest prehistoric activity in the area of the East of Newlands evaluation and could contribute towards the mapping of potential settlement patterns for this period in Kent.
- 8.7.2 If the road found at East of Newlands forms part of the Rochester to Dover Roman road, then it locates this stretch to the north-west of Ashford, which has previously only been implied. It was not uncommon for Roman roads to become deeply worn in areas where they ascended/descended hillsides. The Romanized Icknield Way, as it climbs the Chiltern escarpment near Dunstable, is deeply terraced; one stretch is 150m in length and *c* 4.80m wide.

8.8 Potential

- 8.8.1 There appears to be poor potential for examining prehistoric occupation or activity in the area of the evaluation due to truncation of the high ground around 1624TT, 1625TT, 2060TP and 2061TP. The evaluation has shown that there is a moderate potential for worked flint recovery in the area near the base of the eastern hill, between 1622TT and 1615TT, but all the artefacts are redeposited in the topsoil.
- 8.8.2 There appears to be good potential for examining a fairly long, complete and quite well preserved section of a possible sunken Roman road. It is possible that this road is part of a known route that ran from Rochester to Dover, but in a position that would re-align the section between Maidstone and Ashford. A ditch may accompany the road but may have been truncated in the area of 1605TT. A ditch aligned perpendicular to the road may be part of a field system contemporary with the road. Finds and environmental evidence do not appear to have as good a potential for recovery.
- 8.8.3 A concentration of medieval and post medieval pits and an oven/ firepit indicate a small area of domestic occupation, but the nature and duration of this occupation are at present not clearly known. In this area there is a fairly good potential for pottery recovery from pit fills.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Margary, I.D, 1955, *The Roman Roads of Britain*

McCarthy, M R & Brookes, C M, 1988, *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD 900-1600*

Pollard, R J, 1988, *The Roman pottery of Kent*

Prendergast M D, 1974, 'Limpsfield medieval coarseware: a descriptive analysis' *Surrey Archaeol. Collect.* 70: 57-77.

URL, 1994, *Union Railways Limited, Channel Tunnel Rail Link: Assessment of Historic and Cultural Effects. Final Report.* (Four volumes. Prepared for URL by OAU).

APPENDIX 1**POTTERY**

By Jonathan Cotton, Roy Stephenson & R. P. Symonds, with Louise Rayner

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The evaluation produced a total of 7 sherds (89g) of prehistoric and Roman date, 120 sherds (1188g) of medieval date and 3 sherds (26g) of post-medieval date. The sherds are in moderate condition with only limited surface wear and abrasion. The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and recorded using standard MoLAS codes on pro-forma sheets. Quantification of the material was by sherd count and weight.

2 Fabrics

- 2.1 The Roman and prehistoric fabrics identified fall into three broad types. The fabrics have been defined on the basis of their inclusions or tempers and were not divided into defined fabric types.

2.2 Table 3: Fabric groups

FABRIC	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERIOD
Flint-tempered fabrics (FLIN)	4 sherds	18g	Prehistoric
Grog-tempered fabric (GROG)	2 sherds	66g	Late Iron Age - Early Romano-British
Sand-tempered fabric (SAND)	1 sherd	5g	Roman
Early medieval shelly ware (EMSH)	7 sherd	28g	Medieval
Early medieval sand and shell ware (EMSS)	107 sherds	1114g	Medieval
Limpsfield ware (LIMP)	4 sherds	8g	Medieval
Sand and shell ware (SSW)	1 sherd	10g	Medieval
Tyler Hill ware	1 sherd	28g	Medieval
Post medieval redware (PMR)	3 sherds	26g	Post-medieval

3 Forms

- 3.1 The prehistoric and Roman assemblages consists of body and base sherds. Two of the sherds, context [94] join to form a base, possibly from a cup or bowl. The flat base has no footring and there is the beginning of a carination at the junction of the base and the vessel wall; because the sherds are broken along this join it is impossible to define this form further. This type of form is typical of grog-tempered 'Belgic' style vessels in use in Kent in the 1st century BC - 1st century AD. The external surface is burnished.
- 3.2 Among the medieval pottery the only form consistently identified is that of cooking pot. Fill [55] in 1622TT produced sherds from a minimum of three vessels.

4 Chronology

- 4.1 Prehistoric and Roman - The flint-tempered sherds have been identified as prehistoric but cannot be more closely dated. Flint-tempered fabrics have a long tradition of use in East Kent, continuing throughout the Iron Age and well into the 1st century AD (Pollard 1988, 43). The grog-tempered fabrics have been dated to the Late Iron Age - Early Romano-British period and form part of the ceramic tradition commonly described as 'Belgic' or of 'Aylesford-Swarling' type. Grog-tempered fabrics were used, alongside flint-tempered, in the 1st century BC - 1st century AD. The Roman sherd is an unsourced fabric type, probably of local manufacture and cannot be more closely dated.
- 4.2 Medieval - The greater part of the assemblage is early medieval pottery that has been classified according to the degree of temper present (sand and shell). These are presumably all products of local kilns, there are some similarities with the assemblages from Eynsford Castle (McCarthy and Brookes 1988). Other non-local sherds originate in Surrey from Limpsfield (Prendergast 1974).

5 General comments

- 5.1 Prehistoric and Roman - The fabrics identified in this assemblage are consistent with our current understanding of the pottery of Kent for these periods. The large sized, joining sherds from the base of a vessel suggest activity of some kind was occurring in the Late Iron Age - Early Romano-British period but, a much larger assemblage is required before the nature of this activity can be defined. The flint-tempered prehistoric sherds and Roman sherds are so few and undiagnostic in nature that further comment is impossible.
- 5.2 The medium size assemblage of cooking pot fragments, some of which retain signs of sooting, from fill [55] in 1622TT is indicative of domestic activity on or near the site.

6 Assessment of potential and further work

- 6.1 The assemblage is of limited potential due to the small number of sherds and the undiagnostic nature of the material. The presence of large sized sherds dating to the late Iron Age - Early Romano-British period may suggest that this period has the most potential, but the recovery of further material would be required. Although these fabric types are well documented for this area, further assemblages are required to refine our understanding of their chronologies.

Table 4: Bulk dataset, pottery*Key:*

PH Prehistoric
 LIA Late Iron Age
 ERB Early Romano British
 RB Romano British
 Med. Medieval
 PM Post-medieval

Note: 2051.1 refers to Test Pit 2051TP spit number 1; 2052.2 refers to spit number 2 etc..

TRENCH	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT	COMMENTS
2051.1TP	1	POT?	1	2	
2052.2TP	1	POT	1	10	
2054.1TP	1	POT	1	4	1600-1800
2054.3TP	1	POT	1	2	
2055.1TP	1	POT	1	14	1600-1800
2056.4TP	33	POT	1	4	1150-1300
1622TT	50	POT	26	92	1150-1300
1622TT	53	POT	4	12	1000-1150
1622TT	55	POT	86	1040	1000-1150
1624TT	57	POT	1	8	1480-1600
1606TT	88	POT	2	7	1 RB, 1 PH
2041.3TP	88	POT	1	10	1050-1150
2041.4TP	88	POT	1	2	1150-1300
1605TT	90	POT	3	16	PH
1604TT	97	POT	2	66	LIA-ERB
2041.5TP	106	POT	2	28	1150-1350

APPENDIX 2**BUILDING MATERIALS***By Terence Paul Smith***1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The site East of Newlands (ARC NEW97) produced 52 fragments of ceramic building material or probable ceramic building material. In addition, 41 fragments of ceramic material were recovered, so small as to be wholly unidentifiable. They may or may not have been building material fragments and are not considered further below. A little daub and one piece of blue Welsh slate were found, together with a lump of modern tarmac.
- 1.2 The material has been examined under x10 magnification and the ceramic material has been divided into fabric groups; these have been given numbers and in the one case where there is a correspondence with a MoLAS fabric number this too is given (after=); close (but not exact) correspondences are also given (after).
- 1.3 The material has also been classified by form - that is, by type and usage.

2 Ceramic Building Materials

- 2.1 Nine distinct fabrics were identified, one of Roman date, the others of medieval or (more probably, in some cases certainly) of post-medieval date. Five of them correspond more or less closely to MoLAS fabrics - that is, to fabrics encountered within the London area.
- 2.2 *Roman Fabric*

Fabric 1 (= MoLAS fabric group 2815): varying shades of orange, red, or brown with differing amounts of quartz (some very sandy, some quite fine) and occasional scatters of limestone and tiny black iron oxides.
- 2.3 These fabrics date from the mid 1st century down to the mid or late 2nd century. Materials in these fabrics were manufactured at various kiln sites on either side of Watling Street between London and St Albans (*Verulamium*) and perhaps also at kiln sites to the south-west of London. They were traded quite widely in south-east England, including Kent.

2.4 *Medieval and Post-Medieval Fabrics*

Fabric 2 (MoLAS fabric 2271): various shades of red or orange-red with hard, well fired texture and little quartz.

Fabric 3 (MoLAS fabric 2586): orange-red with a fine clay matrix and a scatter of quartz inclusions.

Fabric 4: orange-pink with calcium carbonate speckling, some quartz and shell; some silty bands.

Fabric 5: fine orange fabric with a little red iron oxide and quartz; whitish silty streaks.

Fabric 6: fine light brown with a few fine white silty streaks.

Fabric 7 (MoLAS fabric 3032): quite hard fabric, red or reddish purple, with yellow or white calcium carbonate specks and iron throughout.

Fabric 8: fine orange fabric with very little quartz and some tiny black iron oxides.

- 2.5 These fabrics are all of medieval or post-medieval date. Fabrics 2-6 were used for the manufacture of plain roof tiles; those which are closely equivalent to MoLAS fabric numbers may have been made within the London area itself, although they are not quite *exact* equivalents and they may therefore be more local materials; in particular, some of the fabric 3 fragments contained a certain amount of crushed shell, which is not present in the MoLAS equivalent. The other fabrics (unrelated to established MoLAS fabrics) are probably Kentish. Fabric 7 is a brick fabric; bricks in this fabric were made in the London area but perhaps also somewhat further afield; the fragments from this site are perhaps from products manufactured in north-west Kent. Fabric 8 was probably used for a fairly recent land-drainage pipe; its place of manufacture is not known.

3 **Forms**

- 3.1 The one piece of Roman ceramic building material, from context [1], was part of a tegula - that is, a flat roofing tile with a flange along each side; such tiles were used in tandem with curved imbrices, which served to cover the joints between adjacent tegulae. On this example, part of one flange was preserved: it was thin and rounded in form. The lower face of the tegula was burned. This piece shared its context with much later (medieval or, more probably, post-medieval) material, and must therefore be residual.
- 3.2 Much of the medieval or post-medieval ceramic building material came from plain roofing tiles. All was fragmentary and so no full dimensions were preserved. Round peg- or nail-holes, incomplete and therefore of uncertain size, were present on one fragment from context [1] (fabric 4) and on two fragments from context [110] (fabric 3). These, then, were clearly peg-tiles, fixed to the roof laths by means of pegs or nails. Plain roofing tiles in the MoLAS equivalents of fabrics 2 and 3 are usually peg-tiles; clearly too such tiles were made in fabric 4, as the fragment from context [1] shows. It is

possible that some of the tiles in other fabrics were nibbed - that is, had a small lug, or nib, which was hung over the laths. One fragment from context [110] was so badly overfired that its fabric was not clear. Several pieces from contexts [94] and [110] showed reduced grey cores, caused by insufficient oxygen reaching their centres during firing. None of the fragments showed glaze.

- 3.3 Plain roofing tiles were in use in the south-east of England (e.g. at London and Canterbury) from the late 12th century onwards and remained virtually unchanged in form during their long history. It is therefore very difficult to date them at all precisely. There are sometimes one or two clues, but none of the very fragmentary material from this site showed these.
- 3.4 Five fragments of brick from context [58] and one from context [88], were recovered. The fabric (7) suggests a post-medieval date of the late 17th to the early 19th century. No further details were preserved on these tiny fragments.
- 3.5 From context [88] came a small fragment, in fabric 8, of what was probably part of a land-drainage pipe, perhaps of 18th- or 19th-century date.

4 Daub

- 4.1 Eight fragments of daub were recovered from context [44] and six fragments from context [48]. All were in a greyish brown, fairly sandy fabric. One piece from context [44] showed a faint wattle impression and one piece from context [48] preserved one flat face. Daub was in use as a building material from at least the Roman period down to the most-medieval period; even in the 18th and 19th centuries it was still sometimes used, especially for humbler buildings in rural areas.

5 Stone

- 5.1 The only building stone recovered was a small fragment of blue Welsh slate from context [1]. It was 5 mm thick; other dimensions were not preserved. Welsh slate was used in parts of south-east England, especially London, by the 18th century, but in central Kent its is not to be expected much before 1800. Its use greatly increased in the county following the development of rail bulk freight transport during the 19th century. As well as being used for roofing, it was also used (though hardly ever in Kent) as a vertically-hung cladding to walls and was also used to form damp-proof courses in brick walls, since Welsh slate (unlike some others) is completely impervious to water.

6 Tarmac

- 6.1 A lump of black tarmac with pebble surfacing, weighing some 1450 gm, was taken from context [61]; it is modern.

7 Assessment of Potential and Further Work

- 7.1 This fragmentary material is of no great value and is unlikely to add to our knowledge of building materials in Kent. It does not warrant further work.

8 Table 5: Building materials

CBM: Ceramic building material

TEST PIT.SPIT	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT	COMMENTS
2046.1TP	1	CBM	10	120	
2046.1TP	1	CBM	1	6	Residue 150L
2052.2TP	1	CBM	4	42	
2054.3TP	1	DAUB	1	6	
2055.1TP	1	CBM	2	20	
2056.3TP	1	CBM	2	20	
2061.1TP	1	CBM	1	155	
2061.2TP	1	CBM	1	18	
2061.2TP	1	STONE	1	6	Slate
2061.3TP	1	CBM	5	64	
2057.5TP	44	DAUB	7	124	
2057.6TP	48	DAUB	6	82	Residue
2058.3TP	58	CBM	2	10	
2058.3TP	58	DAUB	4	16	
2059.3TP	58	CBM	1	6	
2059.5TP	58	CBM	1	2	
2061.6TP	61	CBM	1	1410	
2040.1TP	87	CBM	1	12	
2041.1TP	87	CBM	6	26	
2041.2TP	88	CBM	1	4	
2041.2TP	88	CBM	3	12	
2039.2TP	94	CBM	3	26	
2039.3TP	95	CBM	2	42	
2040.2TP	108	CBM	4	18	
2040.3TP	108	CBM	5	56	
2040.3TP	108	DAUB	1	4	
2040.4TP	110	CBM	16	325	
2040.5TP	110	CBM	15	550	
2040.7TP	110	CBM	1	4	

APPENDIX 3

Plant remains

By John Giorgi

1 Introduction

- 1.1 Two environmental soil samples were collected during the evaluation and assessed for the presence of charred plant remains. The samples were taken from two fills ([44] and [48]) of a possible oven/firebox [45], provisionally dated to the medieval period. Both samples were of ten litres.
- 1.2 The aim of the assessment was to evaluate the quality of preservation and the abundance and diversity of charred plant remains in the samples and present recommendations on the analysis of the material and the potential for further sampling.

2 Methods

- 2.1 The samples were processed in a flotation machine using sieve sizes of 0.25mm and 1mm for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively. The residues were dried and sorted for biological and artefactual remains.
- 2.2 Once dried, the material from each flot was scanned under a binocular microscope. Modes of preservation, abundance and diversity of organic remains were noted.

3 Results

- 3.1 *?Medieval Fill [44] of a possible oven/firepit [45] (sample <1>, flot vol. 20ml.):* The flot consisted virtually entirely of flecks and small fragments of charcoal. The residue also contained charcoal fragments. Occasional uncharred seeds, eg. *Chenopodium* spp. (goosefoot etc.) and a moderate quantity of root fragments were present in the flot.
- 3.2 *?Medieval Fill [48] of a possible oven/firepit [45] (sample <2>, flot vol. 30ml.):* This flot (together with the residue) also consisted virtually entirely of flecks and small fragments of charcoal. Root fragments were present in the flot.

4 Statement of Potential

- 4.1 The presence of botanical remains in the two samples was limited to charcoal fragments. The few seeds of wild plants in sample <1> are probably intrusive, given the soil conditions at the site and the presence of root fragments in the sample. It is generally possible to identify charcoal to species from fragments of at least 4mm; a number of fragments of this size or greater were recovered from both samples. Thus, on the assumption that the fills represent primary deposits, the identification of these charcoal

fragments should be able to provide information on the species of wood(s) used as fuel for this feature, a reflection possibly of local timber resources.

5 Recommendations

- 5.1 It is recommended that a representative sample of the larger charcoal fragments (greater than 4mm) from the two fills is identified for species. However, this should only be carried out if both the nature and the date of the feature can be established, so that the results can be used to establish the species of wood(s) used as fuel for this particular activity at this time.

6 Table 6: Environmental remains

Abundance was recorded as follows: + = 1-10 items, ++ = 11-100 items, +++ = >100 items

TESTPIT	CONTEXT	SAMPLE	METHOD	SUMMARY	COMMENTS
2057TP	44	1	flotation (0.25mm sieve)	charcoal+++ uncharred seeds+roots++	identification of charcoal to establish wood species used as fuel
2057TP	48	2	flotation (0.25mm sieve)	charcoal+++ roots+	identification of charcoal to establish wood species used as fuel

APPENDIX 4**Flint***By Jonathan Cotton***1 Summary**

- 1.1 In all, 29 pieces of struck flint were recovered with a further 11 pieces of burnt unworked flint. Twenty two of the worked flints were recovered from context [1], two from context [87] and single pieces from [38], [50], [88], [92] and [94].
- 1.2 The raw material appears to have come from the chalk and other secondary ‘gravel’ sources. Several pieces appear to have utilised thermally-fractured flint, presumably picked up off the surface.
- 1.3 Although the collection is thus very small, it contains a number of diagnostic artefacts, including four convex scrapers, several flake knives and a bitruncated microlithic point - the latter a characteristic Mesolithic tool type. Several blades and blade segments are also present, together with part of a ?single-platform core, and are indicative of a carefully controlled core reduction strategy rather than an opportunistic smashing of available nodules.
- 1.4 Taken together, these pointers suggest a Mesolithic to Earlier Neolithic date for the majority of the collection.

2 Table 7: Flint

TRENCH	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT	COMMENTS
Near Hut	1	FLINT	1	8	
Near 1622TT	1	FLINT	1	2	
2046.TP	1	FLINT	1	2	
2046.1TP	1	FLINT	3	36	
2051.1TP	1	FLINT	2	18	
2052.2TP	1	FLINT	1	8	
Near 2053TP	1	FLINT	13	160	
2056.2TP	1	FLINT	2	20	
2061.1TP	1	FLINT	1	18	
2061.2TP	1	FLINT	1	36	Burnt Flint
2061.3TP	1	FLINT	1	8	Burnt Flint
2052.5TP	38	FLINT	1	20	
2057.5TP	44	FLINT	2	64	Burnt Flint
1622TT	50	FLINT	1	12	Burnt Flint
1622TT	50	FLINT	1	4	
2058.3TP	58	FLINT	2	20	
2041.1TP	87	FLINT	2	10	
2041.4TP	88	FLINT	1	14	
NATURAL	92	FLINT	1	8	
2039.2TP	94	FLINT	1	4	
2039.3TP	95	FLINT	1	26	Burnt Flint

APPENDIX 5**Finds***By Jackie Keily, with Angela Wardle***1 Quantification**

- 1.1 A total of four small finds came from this site. All the small finds are metal and they are detailed by material below.

1.2 Table 8: Finds dataset, copper alloy

TRENCH/ TESTPIT.SPIT	CONTEXT	SPECIAL NO.	OBJECT	PERIOD
1622TT	50	1	Buckle	Post-medieval
2041.1	87	5	Shot	Post-medieval

Small find <1> is part of a copper alloy buckle, dating to the early post-medieval period. It requires x-raying. The other copper-alloy small find is a bullet casing, probably dating to the present century.

1.3 Table 9: Finds dataset, iron

TESTPIT.SPIT	CONTEXT	SPECIAL NO.	OBJECT	PERIOD
2058.1TP	1	2	-	-
2046.1TP	1	3	Ring	-

- 1.4 Small find <2> is a flat curving fragment of iron. It may be part of a horseshoe, but it will only be possible to identify this after x-raying. Small find <3> is a small iron ring which was recovered from environmental sieving. It is impossible to identify anything further about this ring until after it has been x-rayed.
- 1.5 A number of fragments of bulk iron - nails and slag - also came from the site. These are detailed in the table below.

1.6 **Table 10: Bulk dataset, nails and slag**

TRENCH/ TESTPIT.SPIT NO	CONTEXT	OBJECT	NO. OF FRAGMENTS
1622TT	50	Slag	4
1622TT	55	Nail	2
2061.5TP	60	Nail	1
1605TT	90	Slag	1
2039.5TP	98	Slag	1

- 1.7 It is interesting that the largest concentration of bulk iron, contexts [50] and [55], came from trench 1622 which occupied the same stratigraphic position as the kiln/furnace. However it is impossible to say at present whether the slag may have been associated in any way with the kiln/furnace or to which period the slag dates.

2 **Storage and curation**

- 2.1 The metal finds require storage in a controlled and monitored low humidity environment.

3 **Further work**

- 3.1 The iron and copper-alloy artefacts need to be x-rayed.
- 3.2 Further examination of the iron artefacts is required after x-raying.

4 **Glass**

- 4.1 One glass fragment from a post-medieval green bottle was recovered from site.

4.2 **Table 11: Bulk dataset, glass**

TESTPIT.SPIT	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	COUNT	WEIGHT	COMMENTS
2053TP	2053.1	GLASS	1	8	Post-med. green bottle glass