

UNION RAILWAYS LIMITED

WESTWELL LEACON

ARC WWL 98

An Archaeological Evaluation

Contract No. 194/870P4



Museum of London Archaeology Service
December 1998

© 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 1998

UNION RAILWAYS LIMITED

WESTWELL LEACON

ARC WWL 98

An Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation Report

Volume 1 of 1

Contract No. 194/870P4

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



Museum of London Archaeology Service
December 1998

**WESTWELL LEACON NEAR ASHFORD,
KENT**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

The Museum of London Archaeology Service undertook an archaeological evaluation on the site of Westwell Leacon, to the south-east of Charing and to the north-west of Ashford, between the 11th and the 19th of August 1998. The excavation forms part of five evaluations which were added to the larger programme of archaeological investigations excavated in 1997 along the line of the future Channel Tunnel Rail Link. The aim was to assess the effect of construction of the new railway upon the cultural heritage.

Four of the 23 trial trenches contained archaeological features: two features in 3253TT; a possible modern boundary and chalk footing in 3256TT; two ditches/drains in 3257TT; and a large ditch in 3263TT. No dates could be accurately established for the ditches.

Table of Contents

SECTION 1: FACTUAL STATEMENT	1
1 BACKGROUND	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Geology, landscape and landuse	1
2 SPECIFICATION	3
2.1 Aims	3
3 METHODS	4
3.1 General	4
3.2 Survey	4
3.3 Excavation	4
3.4 Recording	5
4 RESULTS	6
4.1 General	6
5 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS	7
5.1 Trenches with archaeological features	7
5.2 Trenches without archaeological features	9
6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORIES	10
6.1 Table 3: Events dataset	10
6.2 Table 4: Archaeological context inventory	11
7 CONCLUSIONS	14
7.1 Extent of archaeological remains	14
7.2 Nature of archaeological remains	14
7.3 Character of the site	14
7.4 Date of occupation	15
8 IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS	16
8.1 Survival and condition	16
8.2 Period	16
8.3 Rarity	16
8.4 Fragility and vulnerability	16
8.5 Diversity	16
8.6 Documentation	16
8.7 Group value	16
8.8 Potential	17
9 BIBLIOGRAPHY	18
Kent SMR	19

List of Tables

Table 1	Trenches with archaeological features	7
Table 2	Trenches without archaeological features	9
Table 3	Events dataset	10
Table 4	Archaeological context inventory	11

List of Figures

Fig 1	Site location plan
Fig 2	Plan of the evaluation trenches
Fig 3	Trench 3253TT with profiles of features [5] and [7] Trench 3256TT with profiles of features [45] and [47]
Fig 4	Trench 3257TT with profiles of features [35] and [37] Trench 3263TT with profile of feature [41]

SECTION 1: FACTUAL STATEMENT

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 The Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) was commissioned by Union Railways Limited (URL) to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Westwell Leacon, between the 11th and 19th of August 1998, on land to the north of the M20, about 2km south-east of Charing and approximately 7km to the north-west of Ashford, Kent (Fig 1). The evaluation forms part of a larger programme of archaeological investigations 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). This evaluation is within CTRL route window 29.
- 1.1.2 The evaluation consisted of 23 trenches numbered 3247TT (Trial Trench) to 3269TT.
- 1.1.3 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 on Fig 2.

1.2 Geology, landscape and landuse

- 1.2.1 The uppermost geology was characterised in the north-west of the site by a compact, dark grey-orange silty clay, becoming green with depth, with frequent fractured flint nodules [3]. In the eastern part of the site a compact, light orange-brown, silty clay with occasional flint pebbles was recorded.
- 1.2.2 In addition, a very similar orange-brown, silty clay with up to 10% flint pebbles was present in 3257TT [33], 3262TT [19], 3266TT [13], 3267TT [9], 3268TT [11] and 3269TT [12].
- 1.2.3 The eastern part of the site, 3255TT contained compacted light orange-brown silty clay with occasional flint pebbles [23].
- 1.2.4 In 3247TT, 3261TT and 3265TT a dark orange-brown silty clay ([26], [20] and [31]) overlay grey clay. In 3255TT, 3260TT and 3261TT, an orange with black mottling or green-grey silty clay ([23], [21] and [20]) became orange with depth.
- 1.2.5 The lowest lying part of 3264TT contained dark-grey silty clay with orange flecks [18], that changed to peat deeper down. At a later stage this area was filled in and levelled, as seen by numerous layers of subsoil overlying the peat. An implied stream was marked by a still extant channel and sluice, close to the adjacent ponds.
- 1.2.6 The site was situated to the south of the cottages of Westwell Leacon, bordered to the south-west by Leacon Lane and to the north-east by Maidstone Road. The field lay highest near the cottages in the north-west at 84.65m OD (3252TT) sloping gently to the south at 80.54m OD (3247TT), and generally towards the east, lowest at 66.59m

OD (3254TT), into a valley where lie two ponds, next to 3265TT and 3266TT. The ponds may indicate the position of a former stream (Fig 2).

- 1.2.7 The site covered an area with irregular boundaries approximately 500m long and 200m wide. A section of present ground level from north-west to south-east reads:

84.65m Ordnance Datum (OD hereafter) at 3252TT

82.56m OD at 3253TT

70.80m OD at 3259TT

70.48m OD at 3263TT

66.59m OD at 3264TT

- 1.2.8 The site was under arable cultivation.

2 SPECIFICATION

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 In general the works aimed to provide information to determine:

- the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any subsoil and deposits of archaeological interest which may be associated with, or in close proximity to, the surface concentrations of prehistoric flint recorded during the earlier URL Environment Assessment;
- the presence and potential of environmental and economic indicators preserved in any archaeological features or deposits;
- the local, regional and national importance of such remains, and the potential for further fieldwork to fulfil local, regional and national research objectives.

2.1.2 More specifically, the works aimed:

- To place any findings in the context of nearby sites evaluated previously in 1997, ie East of Pluckley Road (ARC PRD 97) and South of Station Road, Parsonage Farm (ARC PFM 97).

3 METHODS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared 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 by MoLAS, based on a trench location plan supplied by URL (drawing number 430-DGH-08250-62034-AB). The co-ordinates on this drawing (and other figures used in this report) utilises the CTRL Project Grid.

3.2.2 Trenches were accurately positioned and marked out with pegs (on the western side of a north to south trench or the southern side of an east to west trench) using a total station and datalogger, traversing off the URL survey control.

3.2.3 The archaeological features in trenches 3253TT, 3257TT and 3263TT were planned and profiles were drawn at 1:20, taking as a grid the line between the two survey pegs used to mark out the trench.

3.3 Excavation

3.3.1 The trenches were excavated using a 360⁰ tracked excavator with a flat bladed bucket 2.00m wide. The excavated area is equivalent to approximately 1.5% of the site area.

3.3.2 Trenches were generally less than a metre deep. Where this was the case a sondage was machine excavated (at one end of the trial trench) to a depth of 1.20m below current ground level, to ensure the natural deposits were sterile.

3.3.3 The trenches were excavated to the uppermost natural geology or to a maximum depth of 1.20m. 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 stretches of the trenches were hand cleaned to determine stratigraphic relationships, and investigate archaeological and geological features.

3.3.4 Archaeological features, all of which were linear in character, were sample excavated. No environmental samples were taken due to the sterile nature of the ditch fills.

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. Specifically these adaptations concerned layers: where a layer was judged to be the same in two or more trenches (such as topsoil, subsoil and some uppermost geological deposits), the same context number was used. If there was any doubt as to the equality of a layer a new context number was issued. A trench sheet was completed for each trench, on the reverse of which a sketch plan and section (of the entire trench) was drawn using metric measurements and OD heights.
- 3.4.2 Archaeological features were drawn in plan at 1:20; sections/profiles were drawn at 1:10 and 1:20. Geological features were sketched on the reverse of the trench sheets.
- 3.4.3 For all trenches the OD heights were established, each trench having a Temporary Bench Mark incorporated onto one of the survey marker pegs.
- 3.4.4 The results were mostly negative but due to an error the site supervisor did not compile a photographic record of the evaluation.

4 RESULTS

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The two main natural deposits (see 1.2 above) consisted of a clay cap at the top of the hill and colluvial material washed down the slope. At the base of the slope this colluvial material overlay peat and boggy ground marked by the two extant ponds to the very east of the site.
- 4.1.2 The topsoil was up to 0.32m thick and consisted of moderately compacted grey silt with orange mottling [1]. Inclusions were moderate amounts of flint pebbles and nodules (10-70mm) and frequent roots [1].
- 4.1.3 By contrast topsoil in 3247TT consisted of friable dark grey-brown silt with frequent subangular flint pebbles and chalk fragments [24]. Topsoil in 3265TT consisted of friable grey-brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular flint pebbles and occasional ceramic building material (CBM) and charcoal flecks [14].
- 4.1.4 Subsoil varied from a light orange to dark brown-grey silt. This subsoil was cut by modern intrusions (for example field drains) but, being a plough disturbed soil, sealed now truncated archaeological features.

5 TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Trenches with archaeological features

Table 1 : Trenches with archaeological features

Note:

- Heights refer to the upper surface of layers.
- Trench sequences are geology - archaeological cut features - subsoil - topsoil unless stated otherwise.
- Numbers in square brackets are contexts.

Trench number	Geological layers	Archaeological features	Subsoil	Topsoil
3253TT	[3] 82.56m OD	Cuts [5] and [7]	[2] 82.79m OD	[1] 83.02m OD
3256TT	[13] 77.36m OD	Cut [45] (modern cut [47] beneath topsoil)	[8] 77.59m OD	[1] 77.82m OD
3257TT	[33] 76.00m OD to 73.83m OD	Cuts [35] and [37]	[32] 75.15m OD	[1] 75.40m OD
3263TT	[13] 69.18m OD	Cut [41]	[8] 69.66m OD	[1] 69.97m OD

5.1.1 3253TT (Fig 3)

5.1.1.1 Cut [5] was probably rectangular (partially obscured by the trench edge), with rounded corners, gradually concave sloping sides and a flat base with a diffuse boundary. The fill consisted of greyish green with orange flecks clay with angular flint pebbles [4]. The type and function of this feature is not known.

5.1.1.2 Cut [7] was probably linear and aligned north (N) to south (S), 90mm deep with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. It was filled with green clay with orange flecks containing angular flints (20-130mm) [6]. This may have been the base of a ditch or drainage gully.

5.1.1.3 The features [5] and [7] were sealed by subsoil [2] (0.20m deep) which in turn was sealed by topsoil [1]. Topsoil [1] (0.20m deep) sloped from 83.60m OD (the south-east (SE) corner) to 82.56m OD (the NW corner).

5.1.2 3256TT (Fig 3)

5.1.2.1 Cut [45] was 0.60m wide and surviving 0.20m deep, with vertical sides and flat base. The fill [44] consisted of chalk blocks set in two parallel rows with central rubble and earth core containing frequent charcoal and CBM flecks. This feature has been interpreted as the foundation for a wall. No associated layers or features were recorded.

5.1.2.2 Cutting subsoil [8] was shallow cut [47], which survived to 1.80m wide . The fill of cut [47] consisted of a dark brown silt [46] with moderate flints, occasional charcoal flecks and modern plastic fragments.

5.1.3 *3257TT* (Fig 4)

5.1.3.1 Ditch cut [35] was 1.40m wide and 0.13m deep, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill consisted of greyish to light brown clayey silt with frequent orange flecks and occasional charcoal flecks [34].

5.1.3.2 Ditch cut [37], aligned N-S, was 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep, with sides sloping at 45 ° and a rounded base. It was filled with mottled grey orange-brown clayey silt with frequent orange flecks and occasional charcoal flecks [36].

5.1.4 *Trench 3263TT* (Fig 4)

5.1.4.1 Ditch cut [41] was 1.50m wide and 1.10m deep, with steep sides at approximately 45 ° and a rounded base. It contained three fills:

- Fill [43], consisted of grey silty clay mottled with red and brown containing occasional flint pebbles.
- Fill [42] was a grey clayey silt mottled with red containing occasional charcoal flecks.
- Fill [40] was a yellow brown clayey silt with occasional flint pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks.

No finds were recovered from the sample section dug across the ditch but the ditch fills were sealed by the plough disturbed subsoil (subsoil [8]).

5.2 Trenches without archaeological features

Table 2 : Trenches without archaeological features

Note:

- Heights refer to the upper surface of layers.
- Trench sequences are geology - subsoil - topsoil unless stated otherwise.
- Numbers in square brackets are contexts.

Trench number	Geological layers	Subsoil	Topsoil
3247TT	[26] 80.02m OD	[25] 80.36m OD	[24] 80.54m OD
3248TT	[3] 75.91m OD	[2] 76.10m OD	[1] 76.37m OD
3249TT	[3] 80.75m OD	[2] 81.05m OD	[1] 81.27m OD
3250TT	[3] 82.04m OD	[2] 82.36m OD	[1] 82.59m OD
3251TT	[3] 82.42m OD	[2] 82.73m OD	[1] 83.04m OD
3252TT	[3] 84.24m OD	[2] 84.45m OD	[1] 84.65m OD
3254TT	[3] 76.37m OD	[2] 76.45m OD	[1] 76.71m OD
3255TT	[23] 73.16m OD	[22] 73.68m OD	[1] 74.03m OD
3258TT	[13] 70.23m OD	[22] 70.39m OD	[1] 70.71m OD
3259TT	[33] 70.09m OD	[32] 70.53m OD	[1] 70.80m OD
3260TT	[21] 75.71m OD	[8] 75.88m OD	[1] 76.13m OD
3261TT	[20] 76.85m OD	[8] 77.22m OD	[1] 77.64m OD
3262TT	[19] 72.60m OD	[8] 72.97m OD	[1] 73.28m OD
3264TT	[18] 66.09m OD	[17] 66.30m OD	[1] 66.59m OD
3265TT	[31] 65.97m OD	[15] 66.81m OD overlying: [16] four peat lenses 66.68m OD [29] grey silty clay 66.12m OD [30] yellow grey sand 66.02m OD	[14] 67.02m OD
3266TT	[15] 69.90m OD	[10] 70.28m OD	[1] 70.55m OD
3267TT	[9] 73.95m OD	[8] 74.16m OD	[1] 74.40m OD
3268TT	[11] 75.48m OD	[10] 75.61m OD	[1] 75.91m OD
3269TT	[12] 70.44m OD	[27] 70.97m OD	[1] 71.22m OD

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORIES

6.1 Table 3: Events dataset

EVENT_NAME: Westwell Leacon
EVENT_CODE: ARC WWL 98
EVENT_TYPE: Evaluation
CONTRACTOR: Museum of London Archaeology Service
DATE: 11-19/08/1998
GRID: 27500N 76200E (CTRL Grid)
PROJECT: CTRL
COUNTY: Kent
DISTRICT: Ashford
PARISH: Westwell CP
SMR:
SITE_TYPE: Cultivated Land 3 - Operation to a depth >0.25m
PERIOD: Several undated features: ditches and a ?medieval wall foundation.
METHOD: Mechanical removal of topsoil; hand excavation and recording of sections of archaeological features.
PHASING: Possible medieval to recent
ENVIRON: No samples were taken.
FINDS: No finds
GEOLOGY: Folkstone Beds (grey clay under orange brown silty clay with iron pan and flint pebbles, to east peat and a buried stream).
CONTEXT_NUM: 47
THREAT: CTRL
SAMPLE: 1%
SUMMARY: Seven archaeological linear features, one of them a chalk wall foundation, pointing to agricultural land use from ?medieval times onwards.
ARCHIVE: URL archive at Aylesford
ACC_NUM:

6.2 Table 4: Archaeological context inventory

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
3248TT- 3264TT, 3266TT- 3269TT	1	deposit			topsoil
3248TT- 3254TT	2	deposit			subsoil
3248TT- 3254TT	3	deposit			natural
3253TT	4	deposit		5	fill
3253TT	5	cut		4	linear feature
3253TT	6	deposit		7	fill
3253TT	7	cut		6	linear feature
3256TT, 3260TT- 3264TT, 3267TT	8	deposit			subsoil
3267TT	9	deposit			natural
3268TT	10	deposit			subsoil
3268TT	11	deposit			natural
3269TT	12	deposit			natural
3256TT, 3258TT, 3263TT, 3266TT	13	deposit			natural
3265TT	14	deposit			topsoil
3265TT	15	deposit			subsoil
3265TT	16	deposit			peat
3264TT	17	deposit			subsoil
3264TT	18	deposit			natural
3262TT	19	deposit			natural
3261TT	20	deposit			natural
3260TT	21	deposit			natural

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
3255TT, 3258TT	22	deposit			subsoil
3255TT	23	deposit			natural
3247TT	24	deposit			topsoil
3247TT	25	deposit			subsoil
3247TT	26	deposit			natural
3269TT	27	deposit			subsoil
3269TT	28	deposit			subsoil
3265TT	29	deposit			subsoil
3265TT	30	deposit			subsoil
3265TT	31	deposit			natural
3257TT	32	deposit			subsoil
3257TT, 3259TT	33	deposit			natural
3257TT	34	deposit		35	fill
3257TT	35	cut		34	linear feature
3257TT	36	deposit		37	fill
3257TT	37	cut		36	linear feature
3257TT	38	deposit		39	fill
3257TT	39	cut		38	?treebole
3263TT	40	deposit		41	fill
3263TT	41	cut		40	ditch
3263TT	42	deposit		41	fill
3263TT	43	deposit		41	fill
3296TT	44	deposit		45	chalk wall foundation

TRENCH	CONTEXT	TYPE	PERIOD	ASSOCIATION	COMMENTS
3296TT	45	cut		44	foundation trench
3296TT	46	deposit		47	fill
3296TT	47	cut		46	ditch, probable boundary

SECTION 2: STATEMENT OF IMPORTANCE**7 CONCLUSIONS****7.1 Extent of archaeological remains**

- 7.1.1 None of the archaeological features could be dated exactly. Where archaeological features were present they were recorded directly cutting geology. The upper parts of the archaeological features, and any associated land surfaces, had been lost through plough action. As a result of this plough action archaeological features appeared to be sealed by a sterile subsoil. This subsoil was directly overlain by present modern topsoil.
- 7.1.2 A chalk foundation wall [45] was located in the northern centre of the site in 3256TT. This position is down hill from, and well to the east of the area of present standing buildings along Leacon Lane. It is not known if this wall foundation forms part of a building. A linear feature (cut [47], cutting the subsoil) in the same trench may mark the position of a recently grubbed out hedge but these features are not contemporary.
- 7.1.3 The remaining five features were ditches and gullies: in 3253TT, 3257TT and 3256TT their respective alignments do not suggest that they are integral parts of a unified field system. However, ditch [41] in 3265TT ran parallel to the hill side and may have been a boundary, dividing a meadow or field from the boggy ground to the south-east.
- 7.1.4 Non-archaeological remains consisted of modern field drains in 3253TT, 3255TT, 3258TT, 3262TT and 3265TT and a tree bole in 3257TT.

7.2 Nature of archaeological remains

- 7.2.1 The archaeological features consisted of a possible boundary wall foundation and ditches, all indicating boundaries and drains created for agricultural land use.

7.3 Character of the site

- 7.3.1 Situated on a hill side to the east of Leacon Lane and at the back of cottages and gardens, the site consisted of agricultural land (Fig 2). The site is characterised by a number of ditches and gullies presumed to be agricultural in nature. A single wall foundation may imply a more intensive land use.

7.4 Date of occupation

- 7.4.1 The wall foundation in 3256TT contained chalk and pegtile; such building materials have been used in Kent from medieval to recent times. Other than this no datable material was recovered from the evaluation.

8 IMPORTANCE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

8.1 Survival and condition

- 8.1.1 All features were recorded where they cut into the natural geology. Their shallow depth, however, suggests that originally they were cut from higher up the soil profile, but have been subject to truncation by subsequent agricultural activity.

8.2 Period

- 8.2.1 Most of the features were undated, the chalk blocks and pegtile fragments suggesting a medieval to post-medieval date for the boundary wall.

8.3 Rarity

- 8.3.1 Features relating to agricultural activity (as the ditches recorded in the evaluation probably do) are not rare in Kent.

8.4 Fragility and vulnerability

- 8.4.1 All features, due to their surface proximity, are liable to damage or destruction by construction activity

8.5 Diversity

- 8.5.1 It is likely that all of the features, with the exception of the chalk footings, relate to drainage and land division. The footings may represent a separate structure.

8.6 Documentation

- 8.6.1 Potential documentary sources, such as Tythe maps and early editions of the Ordnance Survey, have not been consulted during the works. No previous field work has been undertaken.

8.7 Group value

- 8.7.1 The results from Westwell Leacon added little archaeological evidence to the picture already established by previous fieldwork in the environs. It is not considered that any group value accrues from nearby locations.

8.8 Potential

- 8.8.1 According to the evidence from the trial trenches there is no potential for further archaeological work on this site.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Museum of London, 1994

Archaeological Site Manual.

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

URL, 1997a, *East of Pluckley Road*

Archaeological Evaluation (Prepared for URL by MoLAS)

URL, 1997b, *South of Station Road, Parsonage Farm*

Archaeological Evaluation (Prepared for URL by MoLAS)

Kent SMR Record Sheet

Site Name: Westwell Leacon															
Site code: ARC WWL 98															
Summary: An evaluation of 23 trenches, commissioned by Union Railways Limited, was carried out by the Museum of London Archaeology Service in August 1998 at Westwell Leacon, north-west of Ashford, Kent. The evaluation explored the area east of a site excavated in 1997, ARC PRD 97.															
District: Ashford		Parish: Westwell CP													
Period(s): 1.Undated ditches and a wall - chalk blocks in the wall may imply a medieval date															
NGR Easting 596200		NGR Northing 147500													
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Type of Recording:</td> <td>Evaluation</td> <td>Watching Brief</td> <td>Field Walking</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(Delete)</td> <td>Excavation</td> <td>Geophysical Survey</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Measured Survey</td> </tr> </table>				Type of Recording:	Evaluation	Watching Brief	Field Walking		(Delete)	Excavation	Geophysical Survey				Measured Survey
Type of Recording:	Evaluation	Watching Brief	Field Walking												
	(Delete)	Excavation	Geophysical Survey												
			Measured Survey												
Date of Recording: (From) 11/08/1998		(To) 19/08/1998													
Unit Undertaking Recording: Museum of London Archaeology Service, Walker House, 87 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4AB															
Summary of Field Results: Four of the 23 trenches revealed archaeological features, most of them were unrelated and undated ditches and drains. There was one chalk wall foundation, possibly a medieval boundary wall.															
Location of Archive/Finds:		URL archive at Aylesford													
Bibliography:		Evaluation report													
Summary Compiler: Friederike Hammer			Date: 1/10/1998												

