

**An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Repton Park,
Ashford, Kent. Phases 8, 9 & 10**

(NGR 599272 143618)

Planning ref: AS/02/01565

**Project No: 3179
Site Code: BKS11**

**ASE Report No: 2011142
OASIS id: archaeol6-**

**By Diccon Hart
With contributions by Luke Barber, Anna Doherty,
Karine LeHegarat, Sarah Porteus
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Arcadis to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Repton Park, Ashford, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. A total of 50 trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural geology at a maximum height of 69.08m OD in the far northwest of the site (Trench 66), falling away to 58.44m OD to the east (Trench 7) and 51.52m OD to the south (Trench 38a).

Archaeological features revealed include a number of ditches on a variety of alignments, interspersed with occasional pits, postholes and tree throws that are consistent with low-level agricultural landuse. Though dating is limited, it is considered that two superimposed co-axial field systems are represented among the various ditch alignments; a WNW-ESE/NNE-SSW aligned field system of possible Middle-Late Bronze Age date and a NW-SE/NE-SW alignment of probable medieval date. Some post-medieval finds recovered from the topsoil horizon attest to continued farming on the site into the 19th century and the presence of some sequences of recent made ground are probably associated with the 20th century use of the site as a barracks.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by Arcadis to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Repton Park, Ashford, Kent, formerly known as the Templer and Rowcroft Barracks and hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 599272 143618 and its location is shown on Figure 1.

1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted by Ashford Borough Council for the redevelopment of the site for mixed use (Planning ref. AS/02/01565) Due to the archaeological potential of the site, the Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (KCC) advised that a programme of archaeological work, should be applied to any consent for the development. As a consequence, Condition 4 of the decision notice stated that:

'...no development shall take place on each phase until the completion of archaeological field evaluation works for that phase in accordance with a specification and written timetable which takes into account the protected species on the site and has previously been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing'

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

1.1.3 A *Specification* outlining the requirements of the archaeological evaluation was prepared by the Heritage Conservation Group at KCC (KCC 2006). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and with the appropriate Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 2009).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site lies to the northwest of Ashford and comprises an extensive complex that includes the remains of former military administrative buildings and accommodation, associated roads and hardstanding and grassed areas, as well as recent civil residential development and the Grade II listed post-medieval Repton Manor. The site is bounded by Orchard Drive and the A20 to the north, East Lodge Road and residential development to the south, Lodge Wood to the northwest and Loudon Wood to the southwest. The route of the Channel Tunnel rail Link passes through the site from east to west.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (1:50,000 map sheet 289) comprises bands of Atherfield Clay, Hythe Beds, Sandgate Beds and Weald Clay.

1.3 Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The aims of the investigation, as set out in the *Specification* (KCC 2006) was:

'...to establish whether there are any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed development. If significant remains are revealed by the evaluation appropriate mitigation measures can be agreed. The evaluation is thus to ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, importance, and quality of any archaeological remains on the site.'

1.4 Scope of report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of Phases 8, 9 and 10 of an ongoing programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation. Other phases of fieldwork are the subject of separate documents, as set out in Section 2, below. The work was carried out between 16th May and 2nd June 2011 by Diccon Hart (Senior Archaeologist), John Cook (Surveyor) and Gary Webster and Cat Douglas (Assistant Archaeologists). and Lesley Davidson (Archaeologist). The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation Manager).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 The following information has been drawn from the *Specification* (KCC 2006), with due acknowledgement.
- 2.1.2 The site contains Repton Manor, a post-medieval house with associated landscaped gardens. There is evidence to suggest that it lies on the site of the medieval manorial complex, possibly including a moat.
- 2.1.3 The former Templar and Rowcroft Barracks was in use from the 1940s. However, the Kent Historic Environment Record (HWER) records that a temporary barracks was established on the site in 1797 by the order of George III (HER no. TQ 94 SE 41).

2.2 Previous work on the site

- 2.2.1 Several phases of archaeological fieldwork have already been undertaken on the site, as summarised below.

Phase 1 evaluation:	March 2004 (ASE 2004a)
Phase 2 excavation:	April-May 2004 (ASE 2005a)
Phase 3 evaluation:	October 2004 (ASE 2004b)
Phase 4 evaluation:	November 2004 (ASE 2004c)
Phase 5 evaluation:	July 2005 (ASE 2005b)
Phase 6 excavation:	January 2005 (ASE 2005a)
Phase 7 evaluation:	January 2007 (ASE 2007)

- 2.2.2 Much of the archaeological activity revealed during the course of these various phases of archaeological fieldwork appears to be Late Iron Age or early roman in date and includes a variety of pits, postholes and ditches, including two possible ditched enclosures. Other features present include medieval and post-medieval ditches in the immediate environs of Repton Manor.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** This phase of fieldwork consisted of the excavation of a total of 990m trenching, comprising seven trenches in Phase 8, 31 trenches in Phase 9 and 12 trenches in Phase 10 (this included an additional 20m of contingency trenching as agreed with KCC), as set out in Figure 2. The trenches were located using DGPS. Some minor revision to trench locations was required due to on-site constraints.
- 3.2** All trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. The trenches excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a 13 tonne mechanical tracked excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide grading bucket. Excavation continued to the surface of the underlying natural geology or archaeological deposits, whichever were higher.
- 3.2** All encountered deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the Specification using standard Archaeology South-East record sheets. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection.
- 3.3** The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.4** Trenches were backfilled and compacted but no further reinstatement was carried out.
- 3.5** A full photographic record of the work, comprising both digital and 35mm film was kept and will form part of the site archive. The archive, which has been quantified in the table below, is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade and will be offered to a suitable museum in due course.

Number of Contexts	179
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	2
Photographs	95no digital
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	N/A
Environmental flots/residue	1 box

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4 RESULTS

4.1 Natural geology

4.1.1 For the most part, the natural geology revealed during the course of the fieldwork consisted of Weald Clay and Atherfield Clay, comprising yellow or yellowish brown clay and silty clays. This geology was encountered across all trenches excavated in Phases 9 and 10, and the southernmost trenches of Phase 8 (e.g. Trenches 3, 5 and 7). In the northernmost trenches of Phase 8, however, a band of the Hythe Beds was recorded, consisting of brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional pockets of limestone.

4.2 Overburden

4.2.1 Considerable variation in the nature and depth of the overburden was noted during the course of the investigation. Sequences of modern made ground, were recorded in the northern trenches of Phase 8 (Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 6) and the eastern trenches of Phase 9 (Trenches 30-35). In both these areas, the original topsoil horizon was sealed beneath sequences of made ground and modern topsoil horizons to give a total depth of overburden that varied from 0.50m (Trench 32) to 1.30m (Trenches 1 and 2) above the level of the underlying natural geology.

4.2.2 In the far west of the site, in Phase 10, sequences of colluvium were noted, which, when combined with the overlying topsoil horizons, resulted in a total depth of overburden ranging from 0.40m (Trench 68) to 0.65m (Trench 60). Across the remainder of the trenches, in Phase 9, the overburden generally consisted of a simple topsoil horizon measuring up to 0.40m deep.

4.2.3 A context listing with dimensions and heights AOD is given in Appendix 1. A description of each trench is given below. Full plans, photographs and sections of trenches which contained archaeological features are detailed in Figures 3-21.

4.3 Phase 8 (Figure 2)*Trench 1*

4.3.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.30m

Orientation: WNW-ESE

Summary

4.3.2 Natural geology, comprising mid brownish yellow sandy clay with pockets of gravel [1/004] was encountered at a maximum height of 59.12m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 58.76m OD towards the western end of the trench. This was sealed by a buried topsoil horizon of mid greyish brown silty sand [1/003], in turn sealed by a thick layer of recent made ground comprising redeposited Weald Clay [1/002]. A small assemblage of 16th-19th century Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and pottery was recovered from the buried topsoil horizon [1/003], along with a small residual fragment of possible Roman tile. A layer of mid yellowish sandy silt topsoil [1/001] capped the sequence.

4.3.3 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 2

4.3.4 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.35m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Summary

4.3.5 The natural geology, consisting of mid reddish yellow sandy clay with pockets of limestone [2/004] was recorded at a maximum height of 58.50m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 58.07m OD to the south. This was overlain by a layer of anaerobic dark grey silty clay [2/003] that contained frequent organics and was seen to preserve a remnant turf line at its surface. The deposit appears to represent a low-lying marshy or boggy area. This was sealed by a thick layer of recent made ground [2/002], largely consisting of redeposited weald clay but including layers of recent clinker hard standing that presumably represents efforts to consolidate the underlying soft, marshy ground. The sequence was capped with the topsoil horizon of the site [2/001].

4.3.6 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 3

4.3.7 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: WNW-ESE

Summary

4.3.8 Natural Weald Clay [3/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 59.12m OD at the southeastern end of the trench, falling away to 58.66m OD to the northwest. This was directly sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [3/001]. A small residual fragment of possible Roman tile was recovered from this topsoil horizon.

4.3.9 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 4

4.3.10 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.00m

Orientation: WNW-ESE

Summary

4.3.11 Natural geology, consisting of the mid reddish yellow sandy clay, [4/004], was encountered at 59.69m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 58.03m OD to the west. This was sealed by buried topsoil horizon of mid reddish brown silty sandy clay [4/003] from which several fragments of 16th-19th century brick and tile were recovered, as well as a small residual fragment of possible Roman material.

4.3.12 This subsoil horizon was overlain by a layer of recent made ground of redeposited Weald Clay [4/002] that was only seen to extend across the westernmost 16m of the trench; towards the eastern end of the trench, the subsoil horizon was directly overlain by the topsoil horizon [4/001] that capped the sequence.

4.3.13 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 5

4.3.14 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Summary

4.3.15 Natural mid reddish yellow sandy clay [5/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 59.00m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 58.39m OD to the south. This was directly sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [5/001].

4.3.16 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 6

4.3.17 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Summary

- 4.3.18 Natural geology, consisting of mid reddish yellow clay with occasional pockets of limestone [6/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 59.29m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 58.39m OD to the south. This was directly sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [6/001].
- 4.3.19 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 7

4.3.20 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.38m

Orientation: WNW-ESE

Summary

- 4.3.21 Natural mid yellow Weald Clay [7/002] was recorded at around 58.44m OD across the trench. This was directly sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [7/001]
- 4.3.22 No archaeological features were observed.

4.4 Phase 9 (Figures 3-17)*Trench 30*

4.4.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.00m

Orientation: NNE-SSW

Summary

4.4.2 Natural mid greyish yellow Weald Clay [30/003] was observed between 53.46m and 53.30m OD. This was sealed by a layer of buried mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil [30/004], in turn overlain by a thick layer of modern made ground incorporating layers of redeposited Weald Clay [30/003]. The entire sequence was capped with the topsoil horizon of the site [30/001].

4.4.3 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 31

4.4.4 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.03m

Orientation: ENE-WSW

Summary

4.4.5 Natural Weald Clay [31/002] was observed at a maximum height of 53.94m OD at the western end of the trench, falling away to 53.40m OD to the east. This was overlain by a buried topsoil horizon of mid greyish brown silty clay [31/004], in turn sealed by a thick layer of modern century made ground [31/003]. The sequence was capped with the topsoil horizon of the site [31/001].

4.4.6 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 32

4.4.7 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.8 Natural mid yellow Weald Clay [32/002] was recorded at a maximum elevation of 54.22m OD at the western end of the trench, falling away to 53.99m OD to the east. This was sealed by a subsoil horizon of mid yellowish brown silty clay [32/005], overlain by a buried topsoil horizon of mid greyish brown silty clay [32/004] which was in turn overlain by a thick layer of modern made ground [32/003]. The topsoil horizon of the site [32/001] sealed the sequence.

4.4.9 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 33

4.4.10 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.10m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.11 Natural mid yellow Weald Clay [33/002] was recorded at a maximum elevation of 54.65m OD at the western end of the trench, falling away to 54.13m OD to the east. This was sealed by a subsoil horizon of mid yellowish brown silty clay [33/005], overlain by a buried topsoil horizon of mid greyish brown silty clay [33/004] which was in turn overlain by a thick layer of modern made ground [33/003]. Fragments of 19th century pottery were recovered from the buried topsoil horizon [33/004] and a small assemblage of 16th-19th century brick and tile was also recovered from the made ground deposit [33/003]. The topsoil horizon of the site [33/001] sealed the sequence.

4.4.12 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 34

4.4.13 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 1.00m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.14 Natural Weald Clay [34/002] was recorded at 54.82m OD at the northern end of the trench, sloping down to 54.03m OD to the south. This was sealed by a buried topsoil horizon of mid greyish brown silty clay [34/004] which was in turn overlain by a thick layer of modern made ground [34/003]. The topsoil horizon of the site [34/001] capped the sequence.

4.4.15 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 35

4.4.16 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.96m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.17 Natural Weald Clay [35/002] was observed at a maximum height of 53.64m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 53.49m OD to the south. This was overlain by a buried topsoil horizon of mid greyish brown silty clay [35/004], in turn sealed by a layer of modern made ground [35/003]. The topsoil horizon of the site [33/001] sealed the sequence.

4.4.18 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 36 (Figure 4)

4.4.19 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.65m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.20 Natural mid greyish yellow Weald Clay [36/002] was recorded between 53.53m and 53.60m OD. A single small posthole with rounded profile [36/003] and fill of dark greyish brown silty clay [35/004], was investigated towards the centre of the trench but produced no finds. This was sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [36/001].

4.4.21 No other archaeological features were observed.

Trench 37 (Figure 5)

4.4.22 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.30m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.23 Natural mid yellow Weald Clay [37/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 52.13m OD at the eastern end of the trench, sloping down to a minimum of 51.75m OD to the west. A single small possible ditch or gully [37/003] on a broadly east-west alignment was present within this trench. This was filled with mid brownish yellow silty clay [37/004], although no finds were recovered from the feature.

4.4.24 Any pre-existing topsoil had been previously stripped from this area of the site and ditch [37/003] was directly sealed by a deposit of recent hardcore [37/001]. Given this and the fact that ditch [37/003] could not be traced across any of the adjacent trenches, it remains possible that it constitutes little more than modern wheel rutting associated with the recent topsoil stripping of the site.

Trench 38

4.4.25 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.30m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.26 Natural Weald Clay [38/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 51.82m OD at the southern end of the trench, falling away to 51.41m OD to the north. The topsoil in this area of the site had been previously stripped and the natural Weald Clay was directly sealed by modern hardcore [38/001].

4.4.27 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 38a

4.4.28 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.29 Natural Weald Clay [38a/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 51.52m OD at the western end of the trench, falling away to 51.28m OD to the east. This was directly sealed by modern hardcore [38a/001].

4.4.30 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 39 (Figure 6)

4.4.31 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.85m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.32 Natural Weald Clay [39/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 51.09m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 50.82m OD to the south. A single small posthole with rounded profile [39/003] and fill of a light brownish grey silty clay [39/004] was revealed towards the centre of the trench. No finds were recovered from the feature which was directly sealed by modern hardcore [39/001].

Trench 40

4.4.33 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.34 Natural Weald Clay [40/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 52.24m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 51.84m OD to the west. This was directly sealed by modern hardcore [40/001].

4.4.35 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 41

4.4.36 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.37 Natural Weald Clay [41/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 52.74m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 52.18m OD to the south. This was directly sealed by modern hardcore [41/001].

4.4.38 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 42

4.4.39 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.80m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.40 Natural Weald Clay [42/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 53.26m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 52.64m OD to the west. This was directly sealed by modern hardcore [42/001].

4.4.41 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 43 (Figure 7)

4.4.42 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.43 Natural Weald Clay [43/002] was recorded between 54.16m and 54.23m OD.

4.4.44 Two sub-circular features were investigated and recorded at the far western end of the trench but both are likely to comprise natural features. These include [43/003] and [43/005], both of which were filled with similar deposits of mid greyish brown silty clay [43/004] and [43/006] that were very similar to the overlying topsoil horizon [43/001] that sealed the features. A small residual fragment of possible Roman tile was recovered from this topsoil horizon.

Trench 44 (Figure 8)

4.4.45 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.46 Natural Weald Clay [44/002] was recorded between 53.73m and 53.63m OD.

4.4.47 A single ditch on a WNW-ESE orientation was recorded within this trench, consisting of a ditch cut with rounded profile [44/003], filled with mid greyish yellow silty clay [44/003]. No finds were recovered from the feature. It is probable that this ditch may be the same as that recorded in Trench 46 to the west. The feature was sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [44/001].

Trench 45 (Figure 9)

4.4.48 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.49 Natural Weald Clay [44/002] was observed at a maximum height of 53.73m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 52.93m OD to the west.

4.4.50 A single small posthole was recorded within this trench. This consisted of a sub-circular cut with rounded profile [45/003], filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [45/004]. No finds were recovered. The feature was sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [45/001].

Trench 46 (Figure 10)

4.4.51 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.52 Natural Weald Clay [46/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 52.41m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 52.15m OD to the south.

4.4.53 A single WNW-ESE aligned ditch was recorded at the northern end of the trench, consisting of a ditch cut with rounded profile [46/003] filled with mid greyish yellow silty clay [45/004]. No finds were recovered from the feature, which was sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [46/001]. It is possible that this forms the westerly continuation of ditch [44/003] although if this is indeed the case, the ditch must describe a fairly meandering course as it was not observed in Trench 45.

- 4.4.54 A fragment of 18th-19th century tile was recovered from topsoil deposit [46/001].

Trench 47 (Figure 11)

- 4.4.55 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

- 4.4.56 Natural Weald Clay [47/002] was observed at a maximum height of 52.70m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 52.41m OD to the west.

- 4.4.57 Two parallel ditches on a northwest-southeast alignment were present towards the centre of the trench, including [47/003] to the west and [47/005] to the east. Both had rounded profiles and both were filled with similar deposits of mid greyish brown silty clay [47/004] and [47/006] respectively. A small quantity of roman Nene Valley pottery, dated to the 3rd-4th century AD was recovered from ditch [47/003]. It is likely that the two ditches represent successive re-cuts of the same boundary, though no direct stratigraphic relationship existed between the two features.

- 4.4.58 The ditches were partially truncated by a small sub-circular pit [47/007], filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [47/008]. All features were sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [47/001].

Trench 48

- 4.4.59 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.55m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

Natural Weald Clay [48/002] was recorded between 53.25m and 53.22m OD. This was directly overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [48/001].

No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 49

- 4.4.60 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

- 4.4.61 Natural Weald Clay [49/002] was observed at a maximum height of 54.46m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 53.80m OD to the west.. This was directly overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [49/001].

- 4.4.62 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 50 (Figure 12)

4.4.63 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.55m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.64 Natural Weald Clay [50/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 54.62m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 54.44m OD to the south. A single northwest-southeast aligned ditch was investigated within this trench, comprising a shallow irregular ditch cut [50/003] filled with mid yellowish brown silty clay [50/004]. A small assemblage of 13th-14th century pottery was recovered from ditch fill [50/004].

4.4.65 The topsoil horizon of the site [50/001] capped the sequence.

Trench 51 (Figure 13)

4.4.66 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.44m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.67 Natural Weald Clay [51/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 55.03m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 54.80m OD to the south. A ditch on a broadly east-west alignment was recorded at the northern end of the trench, consisting of a shallow cut with irregular rounded profile [51/003], filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [51/004]. No finds were recovered from the feature, which was sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [51/001].

Trench 52

4.4.68 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.52m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.69 Natural Weald Clay [52/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 54.72m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 54.59m OD to the west. This was directly sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [52/001].

4.4.70 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 53 (Figure 14)

4.4.71 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.72 Natural Weald Clay [53/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 54.62m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 53.86m OD to the south. An east-west orientated ditch was revealed at the northern end of the trench, consisting of a shallow ditch cut with irregular rounded profile [53/003], filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [54/004]. No finds were recovered from the feature, which was directly overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [53/001]. It is possible that this represents the westerly continuation of ditch [51/003], revealed in Trench 51 to the east.

Trench 54

4.4.73 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.48m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.74 Natural Weald Clay [54/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 53.84m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 53.35m OD to the west. This was directly sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [54/001].

4.4.75 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 55

4.4.76 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.77 Natural Weald Clay [55/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 54.92m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 54.42m OD to the west. This was directly sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [55/001].

4.4.78 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 56 (Figure 15)

4.4.79 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.49m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.4.80 Natural Weald Clay [56/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 55.30m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 54.98m OD to the south. A probable ditch on a northeast-southwest alignment was investigated at the northern end of the trench, consisting of a wide but shallow ditch cut [56/003], filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [56/004]. No finds were recovered from the feature, which was directly overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [56/001].

Trench 57 (Figure 16)

4.4.81 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.45m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.82 Natural Weald Clay [57/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 55.41m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 55.08m OD to the west.

4.4.83 A total of three features were investigated in this trench. The westernmost of these consisted of a wide and irregular cut [57/003], filled with mid greyish yellow silty clay [57/004]. No finds were recovered and given the feature's irregularity it probably represents little more than variation in the underlying Weald Clay. Towards the centre of the trench, a small probable pit was recorded, consisting of a steep sided sub-circular cut [57/005], filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [57/006]. At the far eastern end of the trench was a NNE-SSW aligned ditch with shallow, rounded profile [57/007], filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [57/008]. No finds were recovered from either feature.

4.4.84 All three features described above were sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [57/001].

Trench 58 (Figure 17)

4.4.85 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.4.86 Natural Weald Clay [58/002] was encountered at a maximum height of 55.67m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 55.51m OD to the west. A single ditch, on a WNW-ESE orientation was investigated within

this trench, consisting of a ditch cut with rounded profile [58/003], filled with mid greyish brown silty clay [58/004]. No finds were recovered from the feature, which was sealed by the topsoil horizon of the site [58/001].

Trench 59

Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

- 4.4.87 Natural Weald Clay [58/002] was observed at a maximum height of 56.69m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 56.02m OD to the south. This was directly overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [59/001].
- 4.4.88 No archaeological features were observed.

4.5 Phase 10 (Figures 18-21)*Trench 60* (Figure 19)

4.5.1 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.5.2 Natural Weald Clay [60/005] was recorded at a maximum height of 62.55m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 61.79m OD to the south. A shallow irregular feature [60/004], filled with dark yellowish brown silty clay [60/003] probably represents rooting of the underlying Weald Clay. The feature was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown silty clay colluvium [60/002], from which two small abraded sherds of coarse flint tempered pottery of possible Middle-Late Bronze Age date were recovered. This was in turn sealed by the topsoil of the site [60/001].

Trench 60a (Figure 20)

4.5.3 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.66m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.5.4 This trench constituted a contingency trench excavated in agreement with KCC in order to trace the NNE-SSW aligned ditch initially revealed in Trench 61 immediately to the north.

4.5.5 The natural Weald Clay [60a/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 63.02m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 62.82m OD to the south. The southerly continuation of the ditch found in Trench 61 was revealed and recorded here as [60a/004], a ditch with rounded profile, filled with mid yellowish brown silty clay [60a/003]. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.5.6 A layer of mid yellowish brown silty clay colluvium [60a/002] sealed ditch [60a/004] and was in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [60a/001].

Trench 61 (Figure 21)

4.5.7 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.5.8 The natural Weald Clay [61/002] was recorded at a maximum height of 63.71m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 62.82m OD to

the south. The northerly continuation of ditch [60a/004] was identified within this trench. Here, it consisted of a ditch cut with rounded profile [61/004], with a primary fill of mid yellowish brown silty clay [61/007], overlain by a secondary fill of dark greyish brown silty clay [61/003] containing fragments of charcoal and fire cracked flint, as well as a small fragment of prehistoric pottery. Immediately to the east of ditch [61/003] was a small pit or posthole [61/006], filled with a deposit of mid greyish brown sandy silt [61/006] that also contained fragments of charcoal and fire cracked flint. Analysis of environmental samples recovered from both these features have yielded small assemblages of wood charcoal and infrequent charred macrobotanicals, including a single charred grain of wheat from pit [61/006].

- 4.5.9 A layer of mid yellowish brown silty clay colluvium [61/002] sealed the ditch and was in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [61/001].

Trench 62

- 4.5.10 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: northwest-southeast

Summary

- 4.5.11 Natural Weald Clay was recorded at a maximum height of 63.97m OD at the northwestern end of the trench, falling away to 63.62m OD to the southeast. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown colluvium [62/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [62/001].

- 4.5.12 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 63

- 4.5.13 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

- 4.5.14 Natural Weald Clay [63/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 65.34m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 64.71m OD to the west. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown colluvium [63/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [63/001].

- 4.5.15 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 64

- 4.5.16 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.5.17 Natural Weald Clay [64/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 66.44m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 64.65m OD to the south. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown colluvium [64/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [64/001].

4.5.18 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 65

4.5.19 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.5.20 Natural Weald Clay [65/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 66.31m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 65.92m OD to the west. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown colluvium [65/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [65/001].

4.5.21 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 66

4.5.22 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m

Orientation: northwest-southeast

Summary

4.5.23 Natural Weald Clay [66/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 68.68m OD at the northwestern end of the trench, falling away to 66.56m OD to the southeast. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown colluvium [66/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [66/001].

4.5.24 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 67

4.5.25 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: east-west

Summary

4.5.26 Natural Weald Clay [67/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 68.47m OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 67.42m OD to the west. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown colluvium [67/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [67/001].

4.5.27 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 68

4.5.28 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: north-south

Summary

4.5.29 Natural Weald Clay [68/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 66.90m OD at the northern end of the trench, falling away to 65.76m OD to the south. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown colluvium [68/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [68/001].

4.5.30 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 69

4.5.31 Length: 10.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: southeast-northwest

Summary

4.5.32 Natural Weald Clay [69/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 68.58m OD at the southeastern end of the trench, falling away to 68.22m OD to the northwest. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown colluvium [69/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [69/001].

4.5.33 No archaeological features were observed.

Trench 70

4.5.34 Length: 20.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m

Orientation: WNW-ESE

Summary

4.5.35 Natural Weald Clay [70/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 67.90 OD at the eastern end of the trench, falling away to 67.54mm OD to the west. This was sealed by a layer of mid yellowish brown colluvium [70/002], in turn overlain by the topsoil horizon of the site [70/001].

4.5.36 No archaeological features were observed.

5 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. An overview can be found in Table 2. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently counted, weighed and bagged by context and by material. None of the finds require further conservation.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Coconut	Wt (g)	Plaster	Wt (g)
1/003	3	16	19	572	6	1476								
3/001			1	14										
4/003	1	2	6	82										
33/004	8	84	3	112	1	46								
43/001			1	18										
46/001			3	124										
47/004	1	<2									4	10	1	<2
47/008							1	<2						
50/004	7	14							3	4				
60/002	2	6												
Total	22	122	33	922	7	1522	1	<2	3	4	4	10	1	<2

Table 2: Quantification of the Finds

5.2 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.2.1 A total of four sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery sherds, weighing 8 grams were recovered during the evaluation. Two thick-walled sherds, from context [60/002], in a very coarse flint-tempered fabric with moderate to common very ill-sorted flint inclusions of between 0.5 and 4mm, are most likely to be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date. A further small sherd of flint tempered pottery recovered from the residue of sample <1> (context [61/003]) is broadly dated to the prehistoric period.

5.2.2 A single sherd of Nene Valley colour-coated ware, was recovered from context [47/004]; this fabric type is usually found in groups dating to the mid 3rd to 4th century AD in Kent.

5.3 The post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery. The material consists of predominantly small sherds, the earliest of which show signs of extensive abrasion and attack from the acidic subsoil. As such the material appears to have been subjected to a significant degree of reworking.

5.3.2 The earliest pottery is of the medieval period. Context [1/003] produced an abraded oxidised bodysherd (3g) in sand and shell tempered ware from the Ashford/Potter's Corner industry (CAT fabric EM.M5) likely to be of 13th-century date. Context [50/004] produced two similar sherds (4g) as well as five (10g) of the sand tempered Ashford/Potter's Corner fabric (CAT fabric M40B). A later 13th- to mid 14th- century date is probable for this deposit.

5.3.3 All of the definite post-medieval pottery from the site is of the 19th century. Context [1/003] produced a plain pearlware base and rim of an unglazed earthenware flower pot. Context [33/004] contained a slightly better preserved group of sherds dated to c. 1825 – 1875. This consists of three sherds from an English stoneware shouldered bottle, an unglazed earthenware flower pot bodysherd, a yellow ware bodysherd (with white banded slip) and three sherds from a transfer-printed saucer with blue foliage design and cup recess. Context [4/003] produced a small (2g) scrap of ceramic tempered with fine sand and sparse calcareous inclusions to 1mm. Although this scrap could be from a peg tile the fabric is quite typical of the early post-medieval period.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.4.1 A total of 17 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 918g were recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage contained a range of abraded brick and tile fragments ranging from possible Roman date to modern.

5.4.2 The assemblage has been examined with the aid of a X10 binocular microscope and a provisional fabric series drawn up (Table 3). The results have been recorded on pro forma recording forms and an Excel database for archive (Appendix 2, Table 1), fabric samples have been retained and approximately 25% of the material has been discarded.

Fabric	Description	Date range	Contexts
T1	Orange silty fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions and moderate elongated voids	C16th-C19th	1/003, 4/003, 33/004, 46/001
T2	Orange fabric with cream silt streaks and very sparse quartz	C17th-C19th	1/003
T3	Orange under-fired tile fabric with sparse micaceous speckling	Roman?	3/001, 4/003, 43/001
B1	underfired orange fabric with moderate coarse quartz	C15th-C17th	1/003, 4/003, 33/004
B2	Pale orange underfired fabric with cream silt marbling and moderate coarse quartz and sparse coarse red iron rich silt	Roman?	1/003

Table 3: Provisional CBM fabric descriptions

5.4.3 The earliest material was recovered from contexts [1/003], [3/001], [4/003], and [43/001]. Two fabrics were present which may be Roman in date, T3 and B2, both of which are under fired. No readily identifiable Roman CBM forms were present so a Roman date cannot be confirmed but it is probable that these fabrics are of Roman origin. All the material of possible Roman date is small and highly abraded suggesting it is likely to have moved from the point of origin.

5.4.4 Brick fabric B1 is under-fired and with coarse quartz inclusions and not closely datable, a possible later medieval or early post-medieval date is likely. Again brick in this fabric is highly abraded and was recovered from [1/003], [4/003] and [33/004].

5.4.5 The remainder of the assemblage is comprised of abraded fragments of brick and peg tile of post-medieval date in fabrics T1, T2.

5.4.6 A small fragment of blue dyed render was also recovered from context [47/004]. The fragment is likely to be later post-medieval and small enough to be intrusive.

5.5 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A clear glass window pane fragment was recovered from pit [47/007] (fill [47/008]). The piece is of 20th-century date.

5.5.2 Ditch [50/003] (fill [50/004]) contained three fragments of fired clay. Two conjoining fragments are in a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric. The third piece is again sparse fine sand-tempered but with rare quartz inclusions to 1mm as well as occasional organic temper. All three fragments are amorphous, although they derive most likely from structural daub.

5.5.3 Ironwork, all of 19th to early 20th century date, was recovered from deposits [1/003] and [33/004]. A single iron fitting, probably from agricultural machinery, was recovered from [33/004]. The group from [1/003] includes fragments from a metal vessel, e.g. a bucket, a circular-sectioned rod fragment, a heavy duty strip fragment and a socketed tool.

5.6 The Environmental Samples by Karine Le Hégarat

5.6.1 Two bulk soil samples were taken during evaluation work at the site to recover environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, bones and shells as well as to assist finds recovery. Both samples were extracted from Trench 61. Sample <1> was retrieved from the secondary silty clay fill [61/003] of ditch [61/004] and sample <2> came from the sandy silt fill [61/005] of pit or posthole [61/006]. The samples were processed in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes and air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves (4 and 2mm) and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Appendix 2, Table 2). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 2, Table 3).

5.6.2 Both flots were dominated by uncharred vegetation including high numbers of fine roots as well as uncharred weed seeds such as orache (*Atriplex* sp.), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), nightshade (*Solanum* sp.), blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*) as well as seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family. Roots were also noticed during field work. The presence of uncharred vegetation could suggest a small degree of modern disturbance and potential contamination of the deposits by later intrusive elements.

5.6.3 Nonetheless, these samples contained moderate to small quantities of environmental remains, consisting of charcoal and charred macroplant remains, with the largest assemblage recorded in the secondary fill of ditch [61/004]. The flot and residue from ditch [61/004], sample <1> produced a moderate assemblage of wood charcoal fragments, which contained pieces >4mm in size (and occasionally larger ones >14mm in size). Sediment

infiltration was apparent in a large proportion of the fragments and sediment concretions were also evident on several pieces. This overall poor state of preservation may restrict the level of identification obtainable. The wood charcoal fragments present in sample <2> (pit or posthole [61/006]) were more sparse and predominantly small (<4mm in size), although larger pieces were also recorded.

- 5.6.4 Charred macroplants were very sporadic and the small assemblage revealed poor preservation. Ditch [61/004] contained a single indeterminate charred plant remain and pit / posthole [61/006] contained a single charred grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), a single indeterminate emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum* / *spelta*) glume base, one stem fragment and a single unidentified wild/weed seed. No other classes of biological material were represented. Both deposits produced some fire cracked flint, with the larger assemblage (7100g) recorded in sample <1> which also yielded a small sherd of flint tempered prehistoric pottery, otherwise not closely datable. A small amount of amorphous fragments of fired clay <10mm in size were present in the residue from sample <2>. Four coconut shell fragments weighing 10g were hand collected from ditch [47/003].
- 5.6.5 Sampling from the ditch and pit (or posthole) deposits has confirmed the presence of a small to moderate quantity of environmental remains including wood charcoal fragments and infrequent charred macrobotanicals. The charred macroplants provide evidence for the use of crop such as wheat. However, the assemblage is too limited and too poorly preserved to provide any significant information about the agricultural economy. The assemblage of wood charcoal fragments contained fragments which may be suitable for identifications although they were found within heavily rooted deposits and might have been redeposited through bioturbation. It is also possible that the assemblage present in the ditch isn't in its primary context; it might derive from several sources. The assemblage of wood charcoal fragments may present material suitable for dating, although the presence of modern disturbance might lessen their dating potential.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1** This investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features within the area of the proposed development, consisting of a number of ditches on a variety of alignments, interspersed with occasional isolated pits, postholes and tree throws. The overall picture is one of relatively low-level agricultural landuse that is generally consistent with the results of previous phases of work on the site. If the character of landuse on the site seems clear, however, determining its date is not such an easy task. Very little dating evidence was forthcoming during the investigation (though this, in itself, lends weight to the notion of low-intensity landuse) and that which is present is limited, with very low sherd counts by context and with much of the material being dated on fabric alone. Nevertheless, some tentative observations are outlined below.
- 6.2** A closer examination of the various ditch alignments recorded on the site suggests the presence of at least two superimposed field systems of broadly co-axial form (Fig. 22). Possibly the earlier of the two consists of ditches on WNW-ESE and NNE-SSW alignments, including ditches [37/003], [44/003] and [46/003], [57/007], [58/003] and [60a/004] and [61/004]. A single small, abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery recovered from ditch [61/004] hints at a possible prehistoric date for this field system, though of course one should be very wary of dating an entire field system on the basis of a single sherd. The other discernible field system present on the site consists of ditches on northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest alignments, including ditches [47/003] and [47/005], [50/003] and [56/003]. On the basis of a small group of seven sherds of 13th-14th century pottery recovered from ditch [50/003] it is possible to suggest a medieval origin for this field system, with a probable residual sherd of Roman Nene Valley pottery from ditch [47/003].
- 6.3** The remaining ditch, [51/003] and [53/003] lies on a more east-west alignment that does not properly conform to either of the two alignments outlined above, although it is conceivable that it represents evidence for more irregular fields within the possible prehistoric field system described above.
- 6.4** The occasional pits and rooting features recorded elsewhere across the site are certainly not out of place within the context of field systems of prehistoric or medieval date and, in the absence of any artefactual or ecofactual remains present within them, they are of limited significance. A possible exception to this might be the small pit or posthole [61/007], which has produced a small assemblage of wood charcoal, macro-botanicals and fire cracked flint. This assemblage is similar to that recovered from the nearby ditch [61/004], tentatively dated to the Middle-Late Bronze Age. On this basis it does not seem unreasonable to suppose that the two deposits are derived from a common source of probable Bronze Age date.
- 6.5** Post-medieval activity on the site is demonstrated by the small groups of CBM and pottery of 19th-19th century date recovered from topsoil deposits in various trenches and is probably best seen as indicative of the continuance of farming practices on the site throughout the post-medieval period. In addition, the presence of 20th century made ground deposits recorded in the Phase 8 trenches and the easternmost trenches of Phase 9 represent

activity associated with the usage of the site as a barracks and perhaps during the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link.

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APPENDIX 1: LIST OF RECORDED CONTEXTS

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Deposit Depth	Max. Height m. AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	59.82
1/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.95m	59.57
1/003	Deposit	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m	59.47
1/004	Deposit	Natural	0.50m	0.26m	-	59.12
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.88m	59.80
2/002	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.70m	58.92
2/003	Deposit	Buried soil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m	58.55
2/004	Deposit	Natural	0.50m	0.26m	-	58.50
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	59.50
3/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	59.12
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	59.59
4/002	Deposit	Made ground	16.00m	Tr.	0.45m	58.78
4/003	Deposit	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.60m	59.29
4/004	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	58.69
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m	59.17
5/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	59.00
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	59.59
6/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	59.29
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	58.82
7/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	58.44
30/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	54.27
30/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	53.46
30/003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.78m	54.08
30/004	Deposit	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.17m	53.63
31/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	54.72
31/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	53.94
31/003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.54m	54.56
31/004	Deposit	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m	54.26
32/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	54.71
32/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	54.22
32/003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.19m	54.56
32/004	Deposit	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.11m	54.37
32/005	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18m	54.28
33/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	55.55
33/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	54.65
33/003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	55.35
33/004	Deposit	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	54.95
33/005	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	54.65
34/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	55.47
34/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	54.82

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Repton Park, Ashford. Phases 8, 9, & 10 Evaluation. ASE Report No. 2011142

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Deposit Depth	Max. Height m. AOD
34/003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.56m	55.27
34/004	Deposit	Buried topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36m	54.92
35/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16m	54.44
35/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	53.64
35/003	Deposit	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.62m	54.37
35/004	Deposit	Buried topsoil	10.00m	Tr.	0.16m	53.76
36/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	54.03
36/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	53.60
36/003	Cut	posthole	0.30m	0.25m	0.10m	53.44
36/004	Fill	Fill of [36/003]	0.30m	0.25m	0.10m	53.44
37/001	Deposit	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	52.33
37/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	52.13
37/003	Cut	Ditch	0.50m exc.	0.47m	0.30m	52.20
37/004	Fill	Fill of [37/003]	0.50m exc.	0.47m	0.30m	53.44
38/001	Deposit	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	51.92
38/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	51.82
38a/001	Deposit	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	51.92
38a/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	51.52
39/001	Deposit	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	51.92
39/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	51.52
39/003	Cut	Posthole	0.30m	0.23m	0.11m	51.07
39/004	Fill	Fill of [39/003]	0.30m	0.23m	0.11m	51.07
40/001	Deposit	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	52.74
40/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	52.24
41/001	Deposit	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	52.84
41/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	52.74
42/001	Deposit	Hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	54.01
42/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	53.26
43/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	54.63
43/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	52.23
43/003	Cut	Rooting?	1.55m	1.00m	0.15m	54.35
43/004	Fill	Fill of [43/003]	1.55m	1.00m	0.15m	54.35
43/005	Cut	Rooting?	1.10m	0.50m	0.15m	54.29
43/006	Fill	Fill of [43/005]	1.10m	0.50m	0.15m	54.29
44/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	54.23
44/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	53.73
44/003	Cut	Ditch cut	1.80m	1.38m	0.26m	54.00
44/004	Fill	Fill of [44/003]	1.80m	1.38m	0.26m	54.00
45/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	53.73
45/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	53.35
45/003	Cut	Posthole	0.36m	0.40m	0.14m	53.17

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Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Deposit Depth	Max. Height m. AOD
45/004	Fill	Fill of [43/003]	0.36m	0.40m	0.14m	53.17
46/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.50m	52.79
46/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	52.41
46/003	Cut	Ditch	1.80m	1.17m	0.30m	52.41
46/004	Fill	Fill of [46/003]	1.80m	1.17m	0.30m	52.41
47/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.45m	53.15
47/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	52.70
47/003	Cut	Ditch	1.80m	0.95m	0.20m	52.58
47/004	Fill	Fill of [47/003]	1.80m	0.95m	0.20m	52.58
47/005	Cut	Ditch	1.80m	0.30m	0.17m	52.58
47/006	Fill	Fill of [47/005]	1.80m	0.30m	0.17m	52.58
47/007	Cut	Pit	0.85m	0.80m	0.20m	52.57
47/008	Fill	Fill of [47/007]	0.85m	0.80m	0.20m	52.57
48/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m	53.58
48/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	53.25
49/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	54.70
49/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	54.46
50/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m	54.88
50/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	54.62
50/003	Cut	Ditch	3.60m	1.00m	0.27m	54.48
50/004	Fill	Fill of 50/003	3.60m	1.00m	0.27m	54.48
51/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34m	54.88
51/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	54.62
51/003	Cut	Ditch	3.60m	1.00m	0.27m	54.48
51/004	Fill	Fill of 50/003	3.60m	1.00m	0.27m	54.48
52/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m	55.02
52/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	54.59
53/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	54.66
53/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	54.26
53/003	Cut	Ditch	1.80m	1.30m	0.13m	54.17
53/004	Fill	Fill of 50/003	1.80m	1.30m	0.13m	54.17
54/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m	54.07
54/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	53.84
55/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32m	55.24
55/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	54.92
56/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m	55.58
56/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	55.30
56/003	Cut	Ditch	2.84m	2.40m	0.30m	55.17
56/004	Fill	Fill of [56/003]	2.84m	2.40m	0.30m	55.17
57/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m	55.64
57/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	55.41

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Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Deposit Depth	Max. Height m. AOD
57/003	Cut	Possible ditch?	1.80m	3.26m	0.36m	54.98
57/004	Fill	Fill of [57/003]	1.80m	3.26m	0.36m	54.98
57/005	Cut	Pit cut	1.10m	1.05m	0.41m	55.10
57/006	Fill	Fill of [57/005]	1.10m	1.05m	0.41m	55.10
57/007	Cut	Ditch cut	2.26m	1.36m	0.24m	55.21
57/008	Fill	Fill of [57/007]	2.26m	.36m	0.24m	55.21
58/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m	56.07
58/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	55.67
58/003	Cut	Ditch	2.84m	2.40m	0.30m	55.50
58/004	Fill	Fill of [56/003]	2.84m	2.40m	0.30m	55.50
59/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28m	57.25
59/002	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	56.69
60/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m	62.95
60/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	62.70
60/003	Fill	Fill of [60/004]	1.10m	1.10m	0.10m	61.95
60/004	Cut	Rooting	1.10m	1.10m	0.10m	61.95
60/005	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	62.55
60a/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m	63.52
60a/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	63.22
60a/003	Fill	Fill of [60a/004]	1.80m	1.00m	0.36m	63.04
60a/004	Cut	Ditch cut	1.80m	1.00m	0.36m	63.04
60a/005	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	63.02
61/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.33m	64.16
61/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m	63.86
61/003	Fill	Fill of [61/004]	1.80m	0.85m	0.20m	63.40
61/004	Cut	Ditch	1.80m	0.85m	0.30m	63.04
61/005	Fill	Fill of [61/006]	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m	63.71
61/006	Cut	Pit/posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m	63.22
61/007	Fill	Fill of [61/004]	1.80m	0.85m	0.10m	63.40
61/008	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	63.02
62/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	64.51
62/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	64.26
62/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	63.97
63/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	64.51
63/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	64.26
63/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	63.97
64/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	66.89
64/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	66.64
64/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	66.44
65/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	66.81

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Max. Deposit Depth	Max. Height m. AOD
65/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	66.51
65/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	66.31
66/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	69.08
66/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.14m	68.82
66/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	68.68
67/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	68.87
67/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	68.57
67/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	68.47
68/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	67.30
68/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	67.05
68/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	66.90
69/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	68.98
69/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	68.68
69/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	68.58
70/001	Deposit	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30m	68.33
70/002	Deposit	Colluvium	Tr.	Tr.	0.25m	68.03
70/003	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	67.90

APPENDIX 2: FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Table 1: CBM quantification

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Spot date	Fabric notes	Kept
1/003	T1	peg tile	7	304			12			C17th-C19th	Orange silty fabric with sparse calcareous inclusions and moderate elongated voids	1 of 7
1/003	T1	flake	2	6				A				2
1/003	B1	brick	8	142				A		C15th-17th?	underfired orange fabric with moderate coarse quartz	1 of 8
1/003	T2	pan tile	1	42			12	A		C17th-C19th	Orange fabric with cream silt streaks and very sparse quartz	1
1/003	pot	pot	1	8						C18th-19th		1
1/003	B2	unknown	1	14				A		Roman?	Pale orange underfired fabric with cream silt marbling and moderate coarse quartz and sparse coarse red iron rich silt	1

Context	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight	L	B	T	Condition	Comments	Spot date	Fabric notes	Kept
1/003	B2	imbrex??	1	54			12	A	May be roman or later, not conclusive	Roman?		1
3/001	T3	tile	1	14			9			Roman?		1
4/003	T1	tile	2	48			11	Rd		C16th-C19th		1
4/003	B1	brick	1	16				A	hard fired			1
4/003	T3	tile	3	16				A		Roman?		1
33/004	B1	brick	1	60						C15th-C17th		1
33/004	T1	tile	2	52			12			C16th-C19th		1
43/001	T3	tile	1	18			9			Roman?	Orange underfired tile fabric with sparse micaceous speckling	1
46/001	T1	Curved tile	3	124			9			C18th-C19th		1
47/004	M	Render	1	<2						?	blue dyed render?	1

Table 2: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	Weight (g)
1	61/003	Fill of ditch [61/004]	40	40	***	18		****	18		FCF ****/7100g - Pot */4g	
2	61/005	Fill of pit/posthole [61/006]	10	10	**	2	* Triticum sp.	6	***	<2	FCF ***/36g - CBM **/6g	

Table 3: Flot quantification (*=1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds and fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	61/003	12	150	64	2	** Chenopodiaceae, Atriplex sp., Rubus sp., Polygonum/Rumex sp., Solanum sp., Betula sp.	**	**	***				*	indet. CPR	+
2	61/005	<2	8	85	5	* Chenopodiaceae, Betula sp.	*	*	**	*	unident. seed	++	*	glume base (indet.), stem frag. (indet.)	++

APPENDIX 3: HER SUMMARY FORM AND OASIS FORM

HER Summary Form

Site Code	ARS10					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Repton Park, Ashford, Kent. Phases 8, 9 and 10					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 599272 143618					
Geology	Weald Clay, Atherfield Clay, Hythe Beds, Sandgate formation					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3179					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 16.05.11- 02.06.11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Arcadis					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Diccon Hart					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA ✓	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other Modern		
100 Word Summary.						
<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Arcadis to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Repton Park, Ashford, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. A total of 50 trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural geology at a maximum height of 69.08m OD in the far northwest of the site (Trench 66), falling away to 58.44m OD to the east (Trench 7) and 51.52m OD to the south (Trench 38a).</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features revealed include a number of ditches on a variety of alignments, interspersed with occasional pits, postholes and tree throws that are consistent with low-level agricultural landuse. Though dating is limited, it is considered that two superimposed co-axial field systems are represented among the various ditch alignments; a WNW-ESE/NNE-SSW aligned field system of possible Middle-Late Bronze Age date and a NW-SE/NE-SW alignment of probable medieval date. Some post-medieval finds recovered from the topsoil horizon attest to continued farming on the site into the 19th century and the presence of some sequences of recent made ground are probably associated with the 20th century use of the site as a barracks.</i></p>						

OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-104181

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation on land at Repton Park, Ashford, Kent. Phases 8, 9 and 10
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Arcadis to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Repton Park, Ashford, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. A total of 50 trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural geology at a maximum height of 69.08m OD in the far northwest of the site (Trench 66), falling away to 58.44m OD to the east (Trench 7) and 51.52m OD to the south (Trench 38a). Archaeological features revealed include a number of ditches on a variety of alignments, interspersed with occasional pits, postholes and tree throws that are consistent with low-level agricultural landuse. Though dating is limited, it is considered that two superimposed co-axial field systems are represented among the various ditch alignments; a WNW-ESE/NNE-SSW aligned field system of possible Middle-Late Bronze Age date and a NW-SE/NE-SW alignment of probable medieval date. Some post-medieval fidns recovered from the topsoil horizon attest to continued farming on the site into the 19th century and the presence of some sequences of recent made ground are probably associated with the 20th century use of the site as a barracks.
Project dates	Start: 16-05-2011 End: 02-06-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	3179 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BKS11 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD ASHFORD Repton Park, Ashford.
Postcode	TN25 4GF
Study area	10.39 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 992 436 51.1563240874 0.848947968439 51 09 22 N 000 50 56 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 51.52m Max: 61.08m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Diccon Hart
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Arcadis

Project archives

Physical Archive	Local Museum
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recipient	
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Survey'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Environmental','Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological evaluation on land at Repton Park, Ashford, Kent. Phases 8, 9 and 10
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hart, D
Other bibliographic details	2011142
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Description	A4 booklet

Entered by	D Hart (d.hart@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	28 June 2011

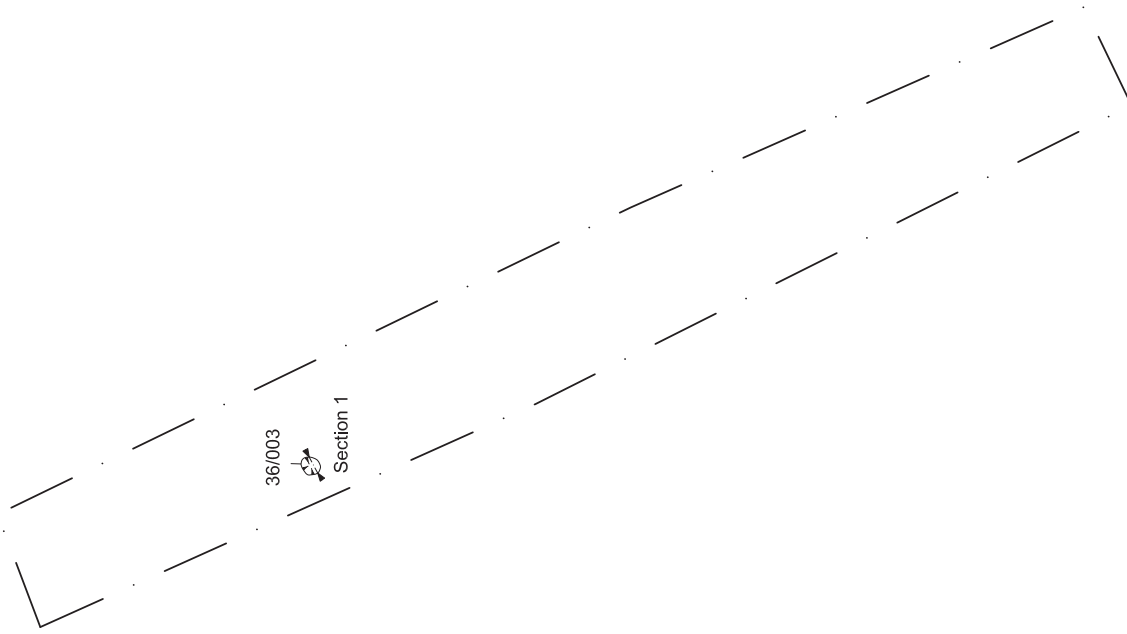
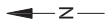


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Project Ref: 3179	June 2011	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		





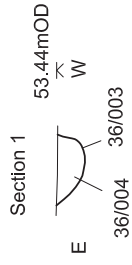
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Project Ref: 3179	June 2011	Plan of Phase 9 trenches	
Report Ref: 2011142	Drawn by: JLR		



36/003



Section 1



Sample section



38/003 looking south

Trench 36 looking south

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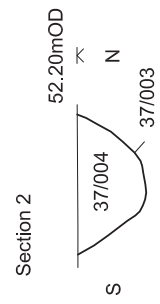
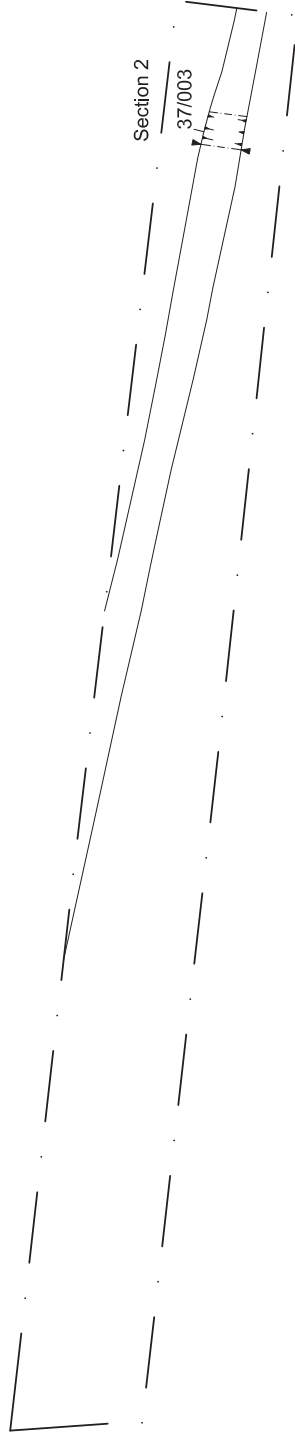
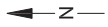
Project Ref: 3179 June 2011

Report Ref: 2011142 Drawn by: JLR

Repton Park, Ashford

Trench 36: Plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 4



Sample section

37/001

37/002



37/003 looking west

Trench 37 looking west

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Repton Park, Ashford

Project Ref: 3179

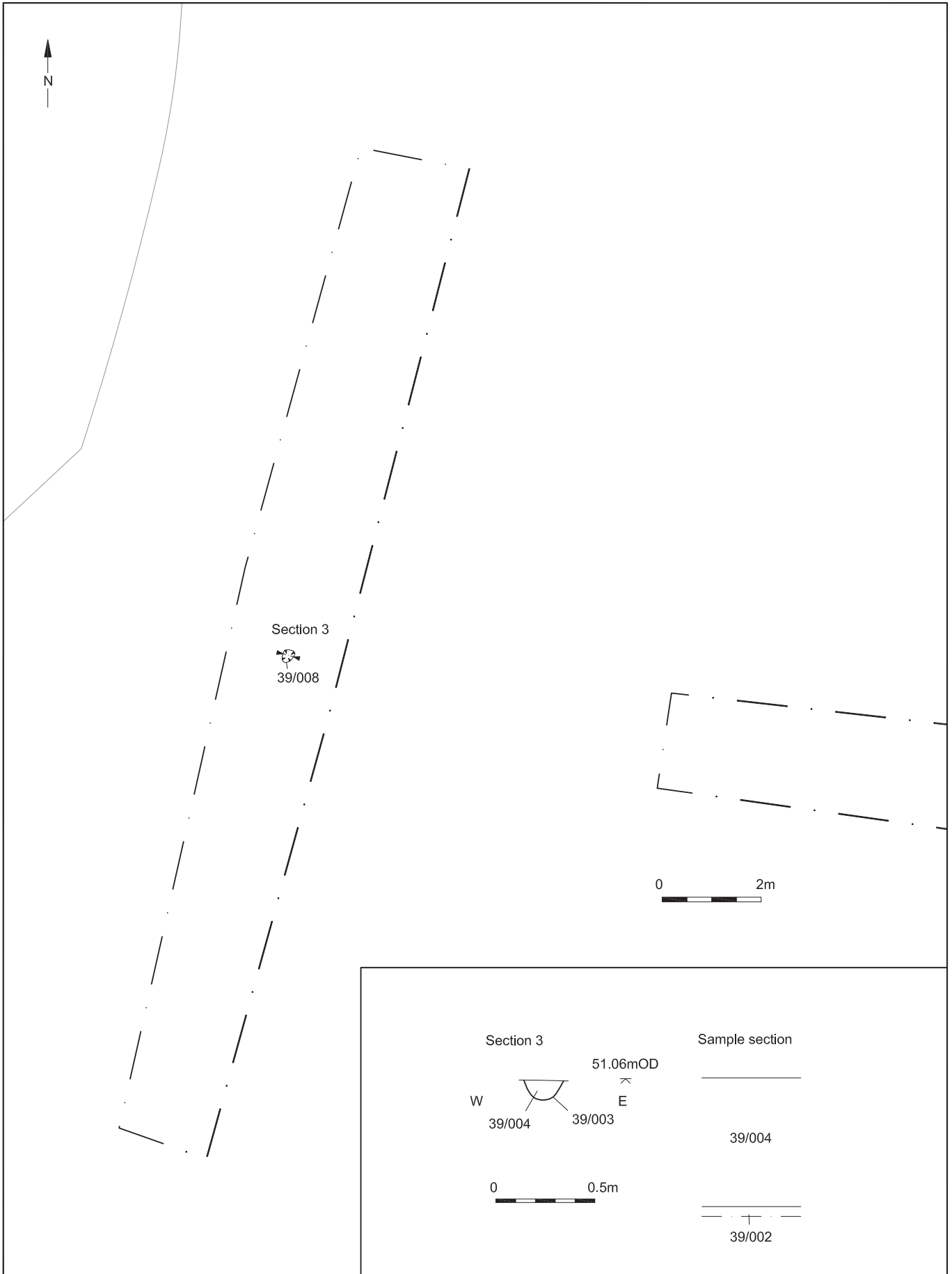
June 2011

Trench 37: Plan, sections and photographs

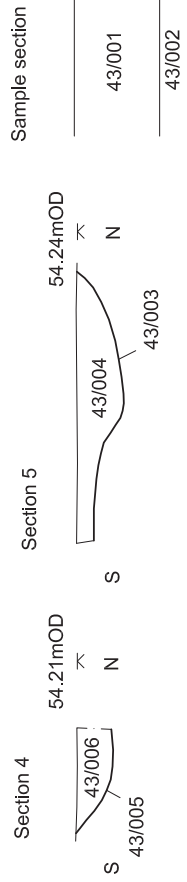
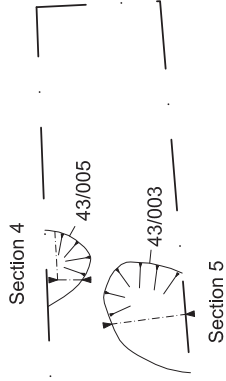
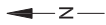
Report Ref: 2011142

Drawn by: JLR

Fig. 5



© Archaeology South-East		Repton Park, Ashford	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 3179	June 2011	Trench 39: Plan and sections	
Report Ref: 2011142	Drawn by: JLR		



Trench 43 looking west

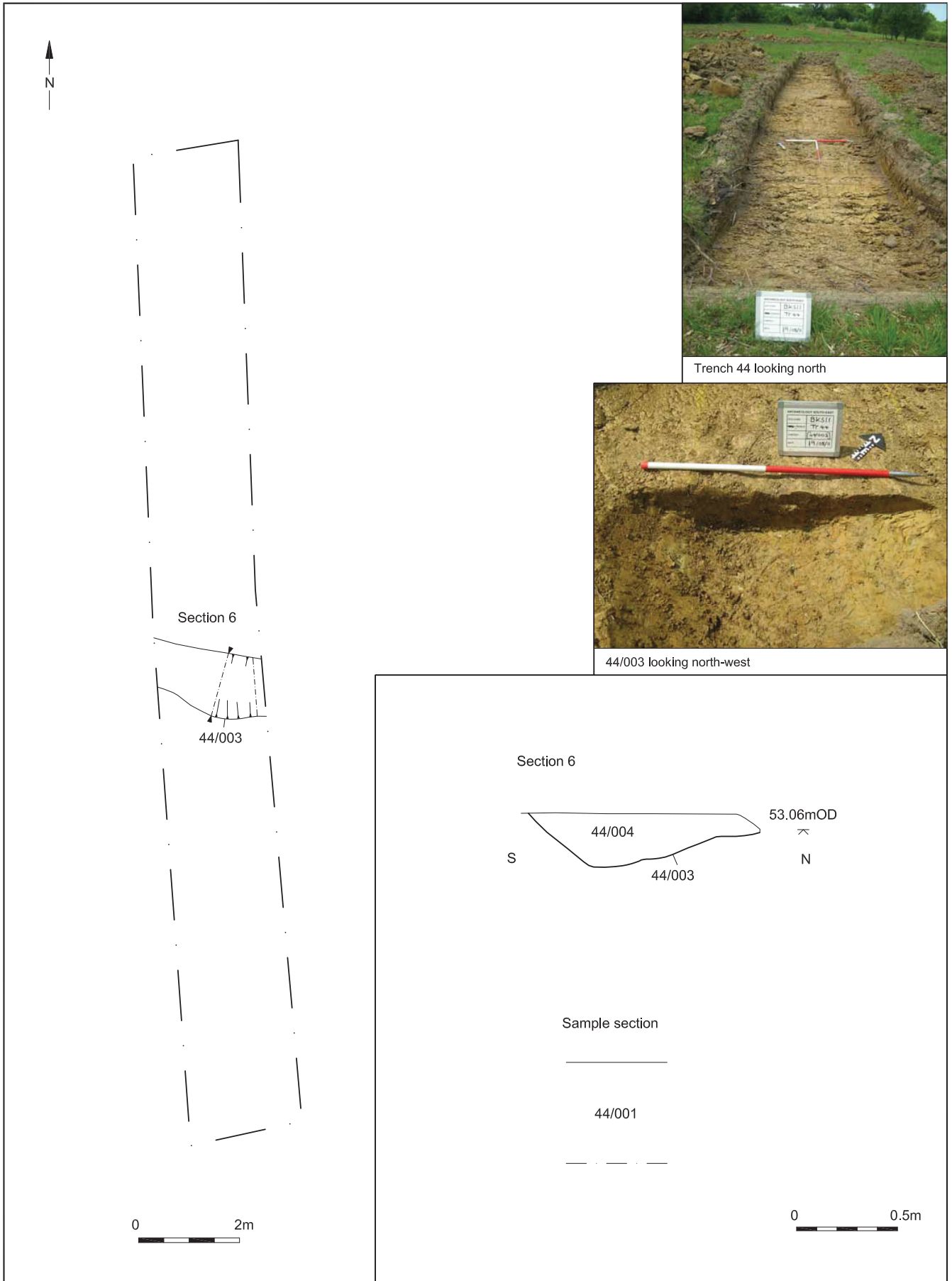


43/005 looking west

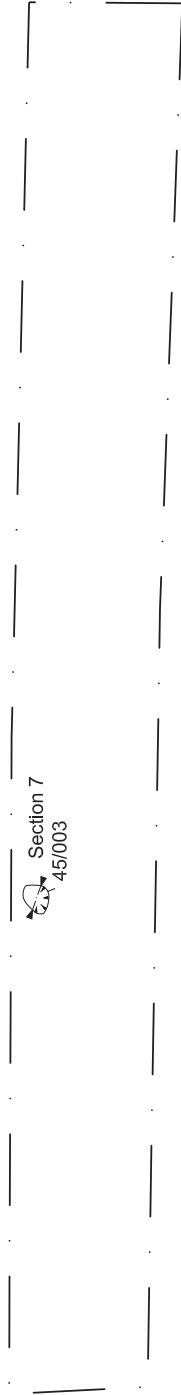
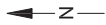


43/003 looking west

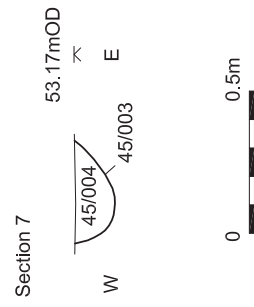
© Archaeology South-East		Repton Park, Ashford		Fig. 7
Project Ref: 3179	June 2011	Trench 43: Plan, sections and photographs		
Report Ref: 2011142	Drawn by: JLR			



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Project Ref: 3179	June 2011	Trench 44: Plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2011142	Drawn by: JLR		



Section 7
45/003



Sample section
_____ 45/001
_____ 45/002



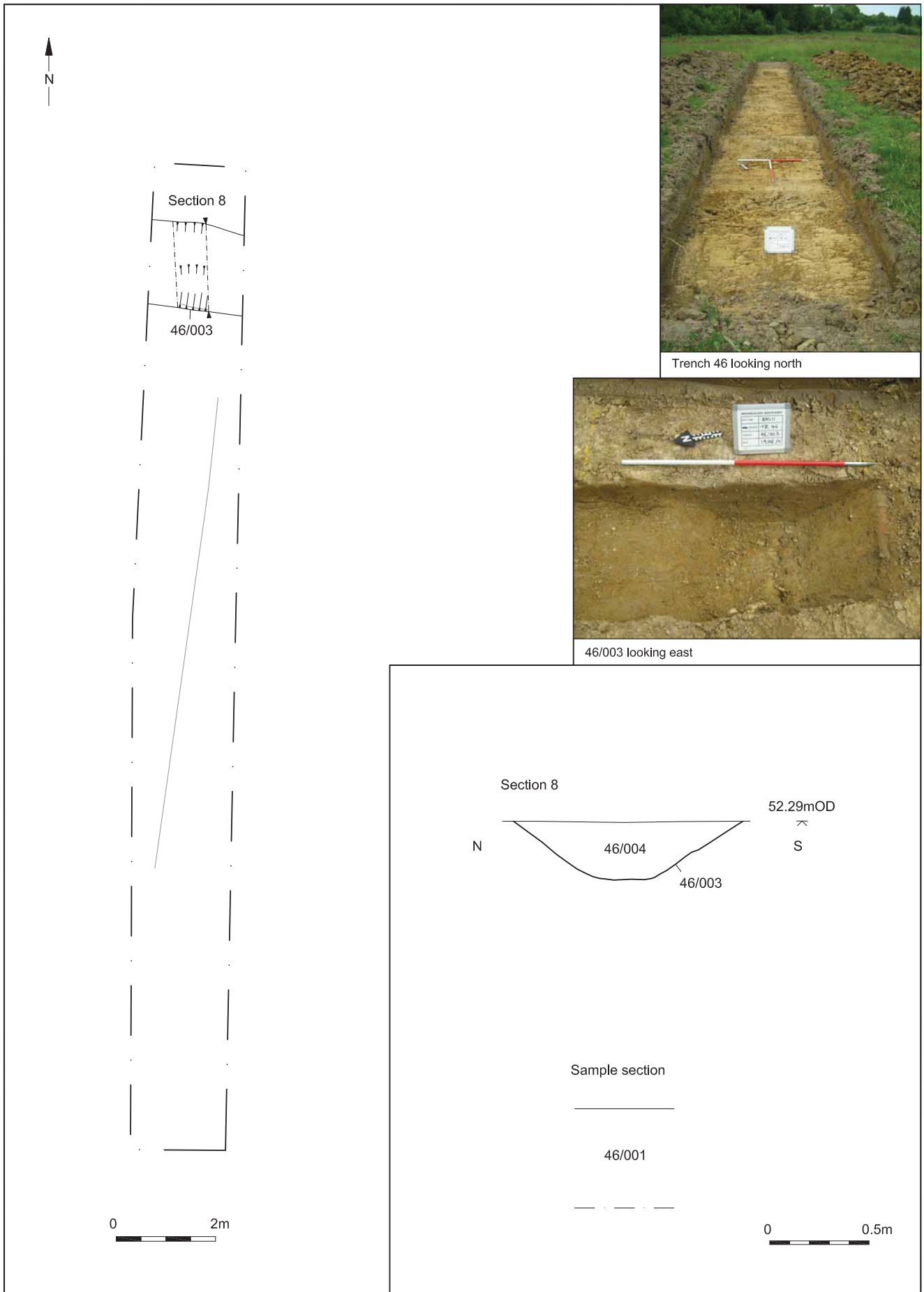
Trench 45 looking east



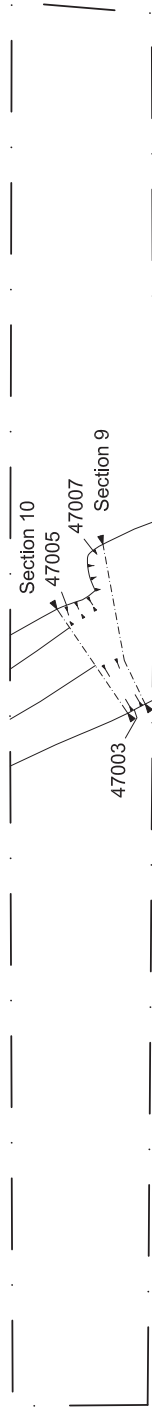
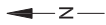
48/003 looking north

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Repton Park, Ashford
Trench 45: Plan, sections and photographs



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Project Ref: 3179	June 2011	Trench 46: Plan, sections and photographs	
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47/003 looking north



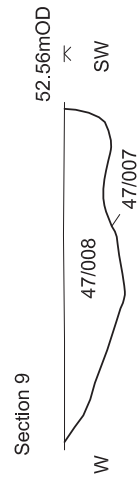
47/003 looking north



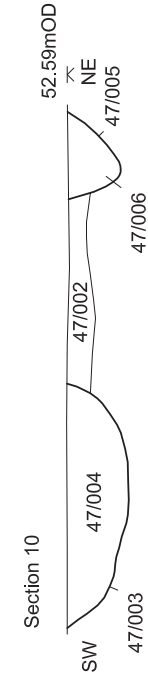
47/007 looking south



Trench 47 looking west



Section 9



Section 10

Sample section
47/001
47/002



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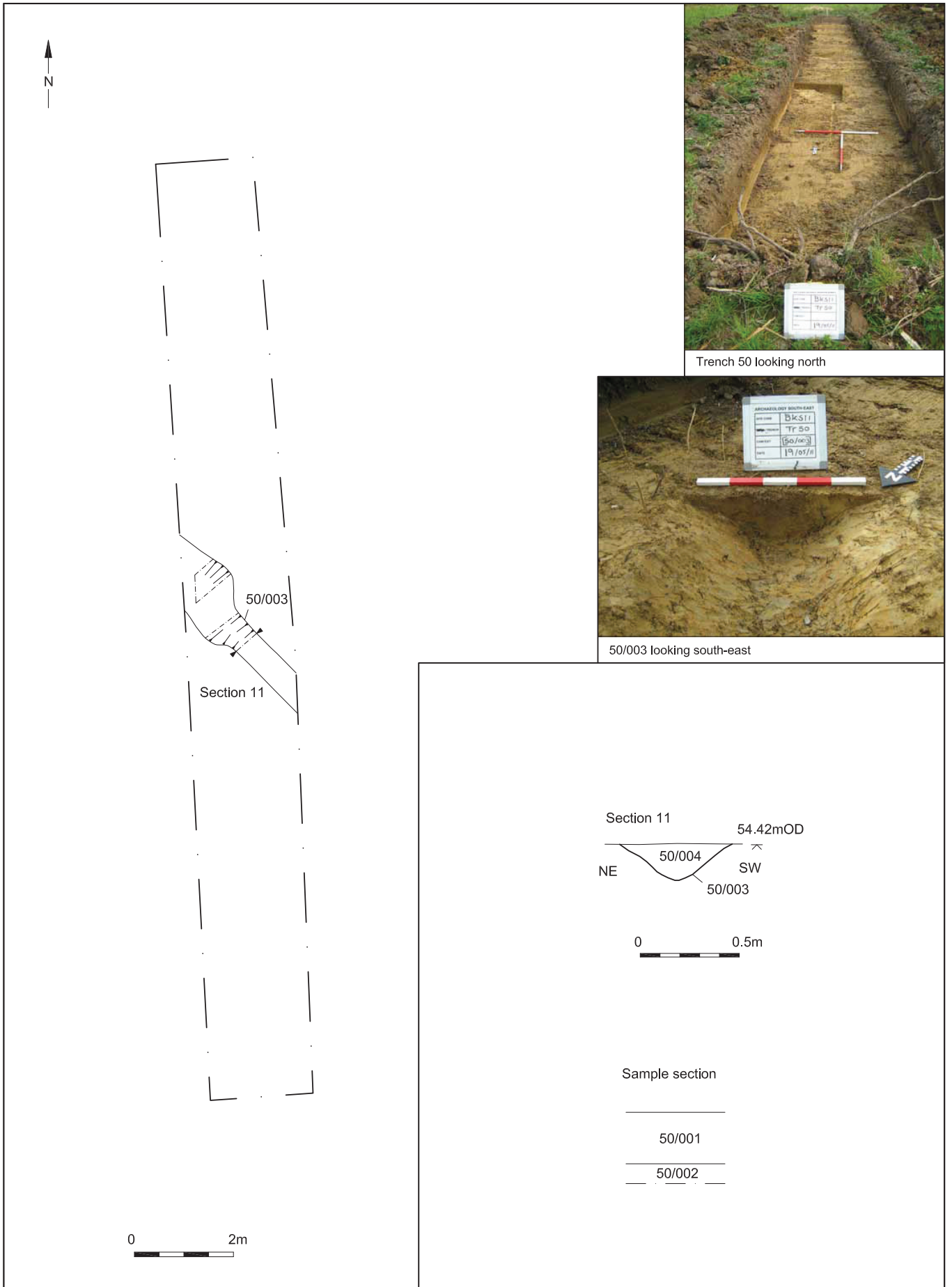
Repton Park, Ashford

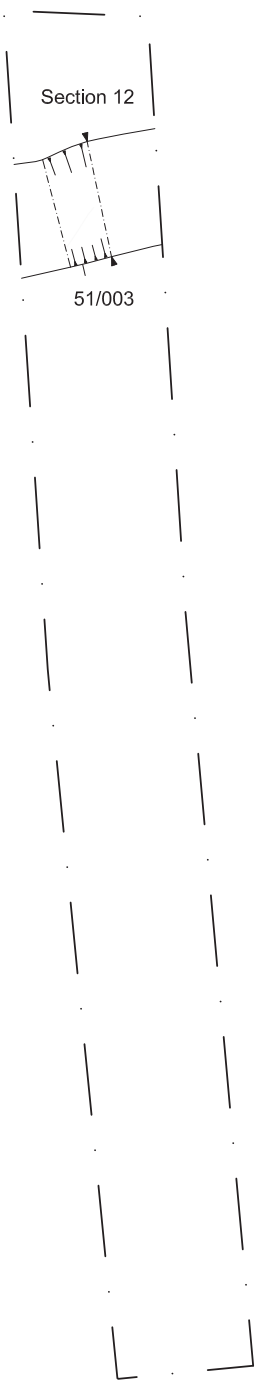
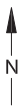
Project Ref: 3179
June 2011

Trench 47: Plan, sections and photographs

Report Ref: 2011142
Drawn by: JLR

Fig. 11

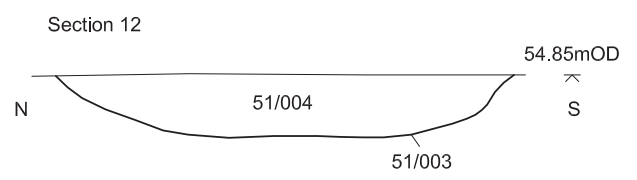




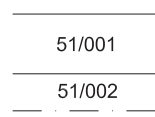
Trench 51 looking south



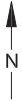
51/003 looking east



Sample section



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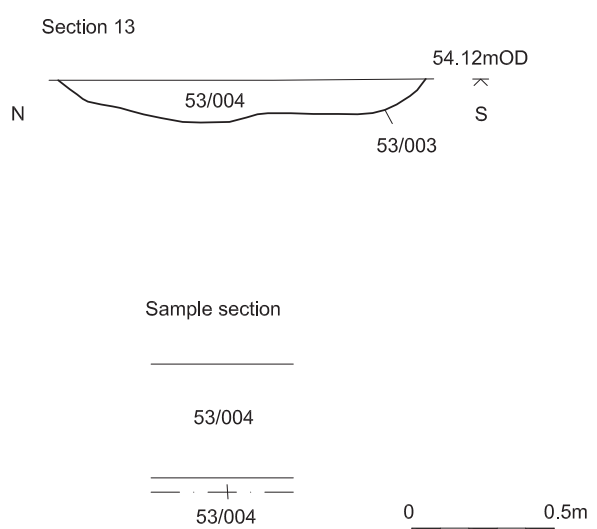
0 2m

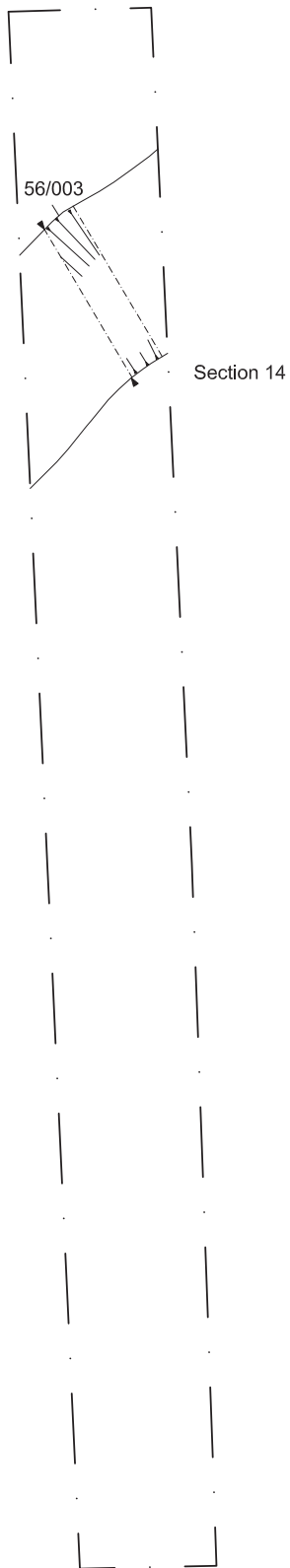
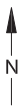


Trench 53 looking south



53/003 looking north-east

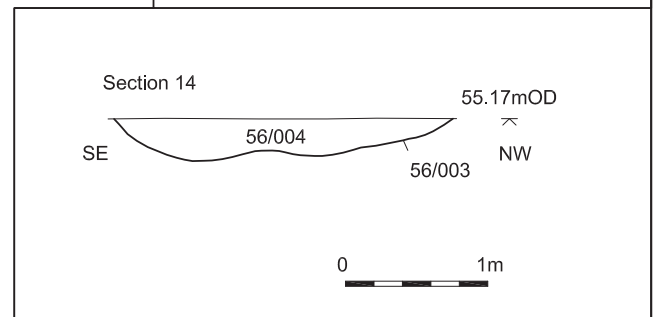




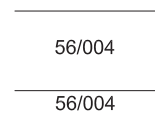
Trench 56 looking south



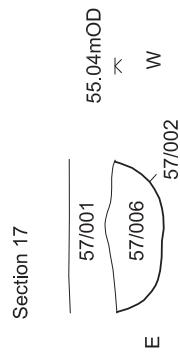
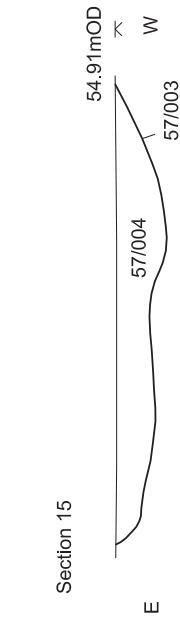
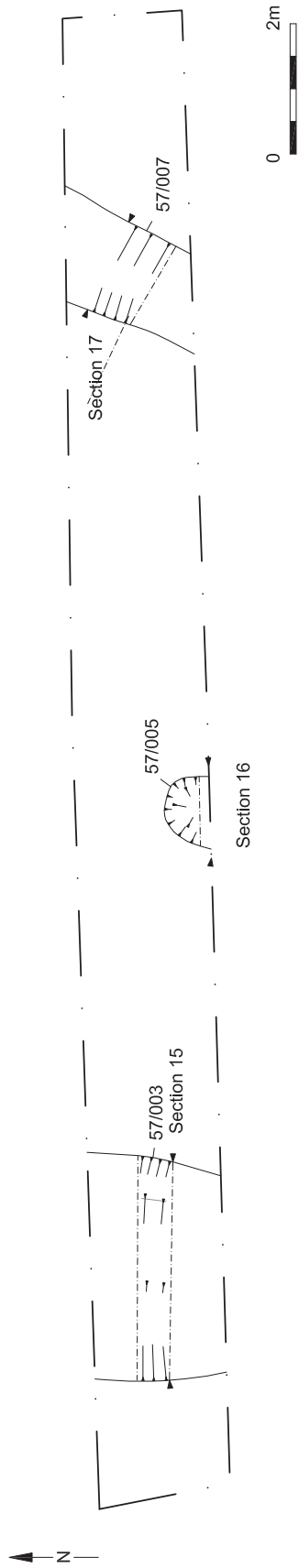
53/003 looking south-west



Sample section



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Project Ref: 3179

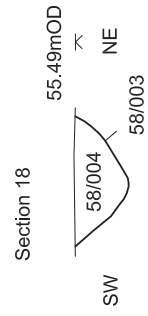
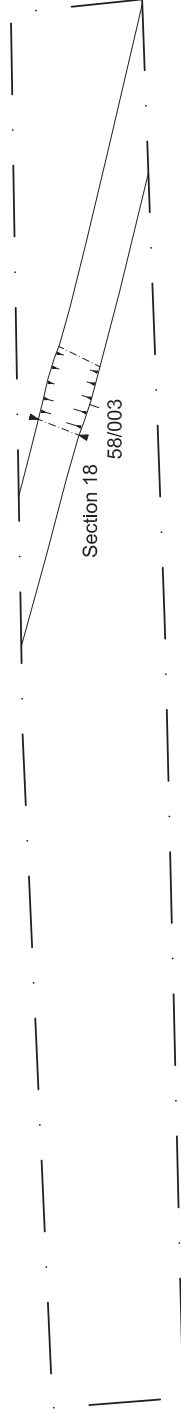
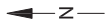
June 2011

Trench 57: Plan, sections and photographs

Report Ref: 2011142

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Fig. 16



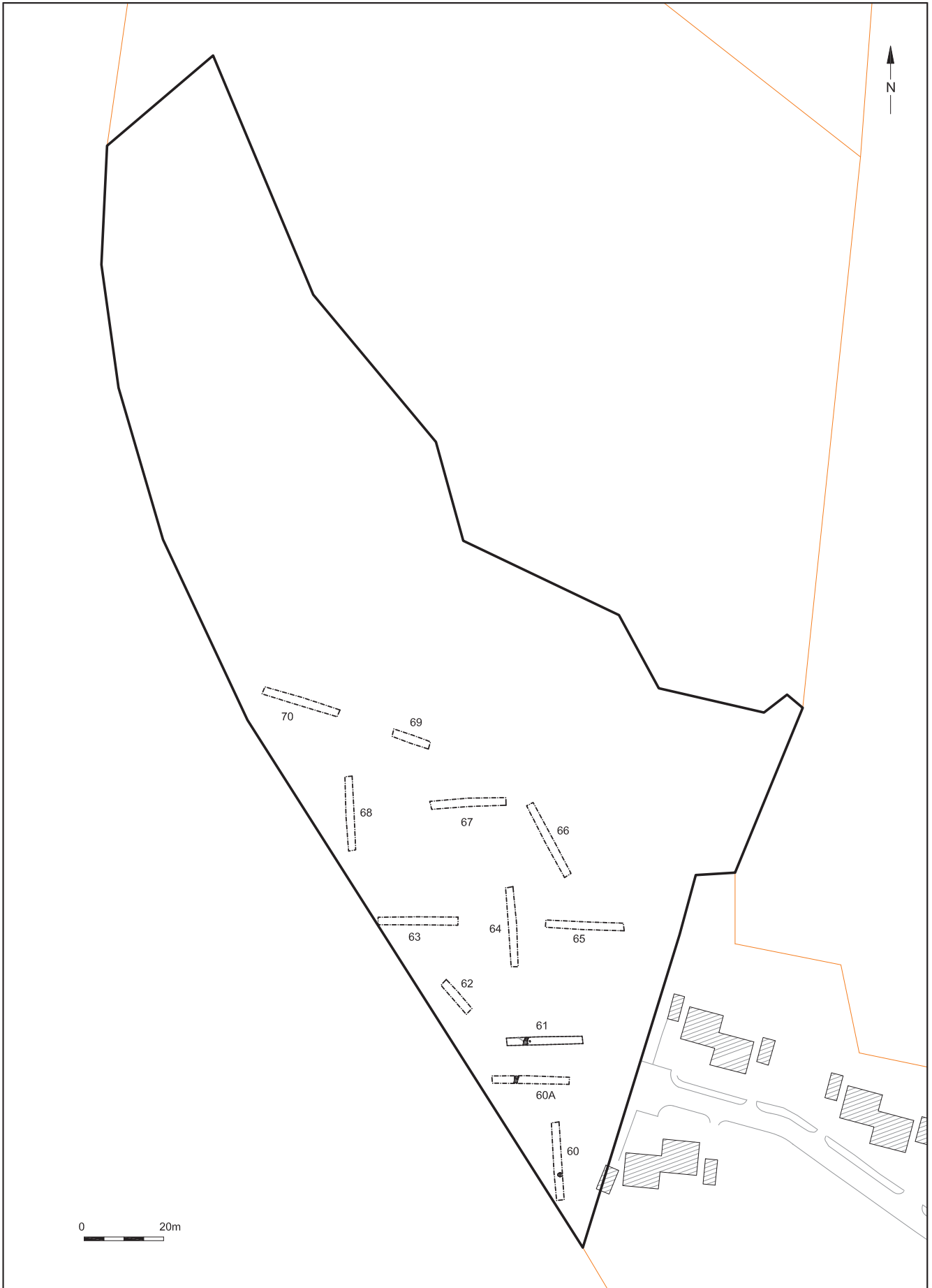
Trench 58 looking west

58/003 looking north-west

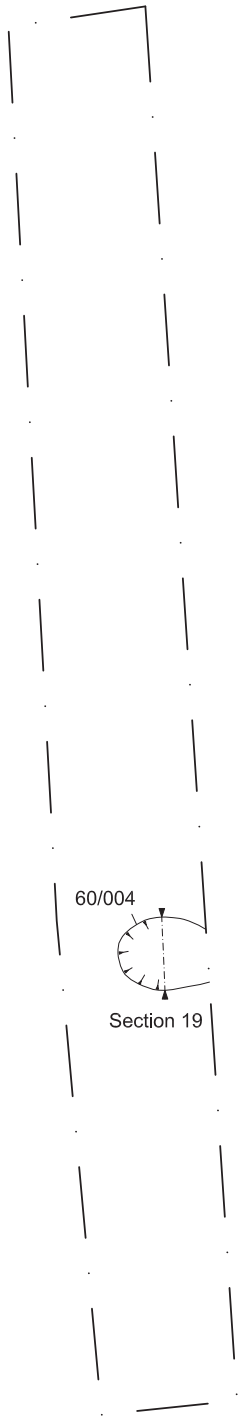
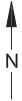
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Repton Park, Ashford
 Trench 58: Plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 17



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Project Ref: 3179	June 2011	Plan of Phase 10 trenches	
Report Ref: 2011142	Drawn by: JLR		



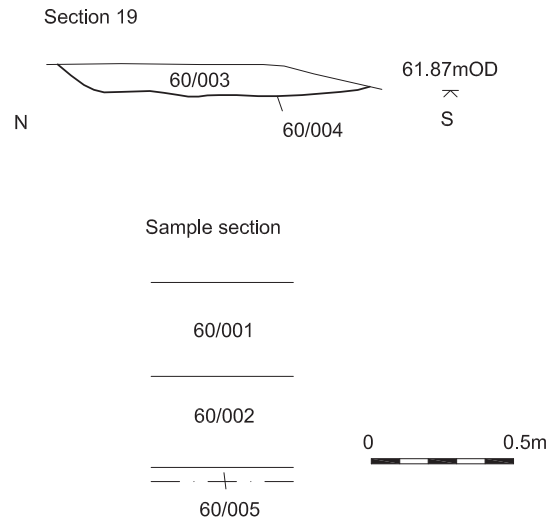
0 2m



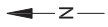
Trench 60 looking north



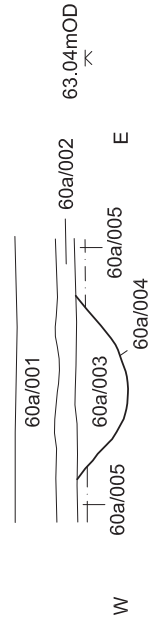
60/004 looking east



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Report Ref: 2011142	Drawn by: JLR		



Section 20



Sample section

- 60a/001
- 60a/002
- 60a/005



Trench 60a looking east

Trench 60a looking north

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Project Ref: 3179

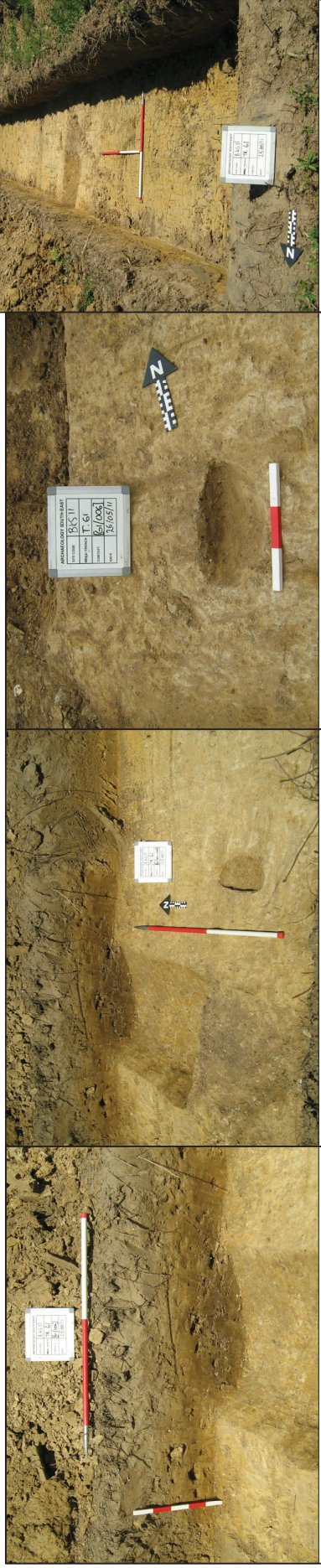
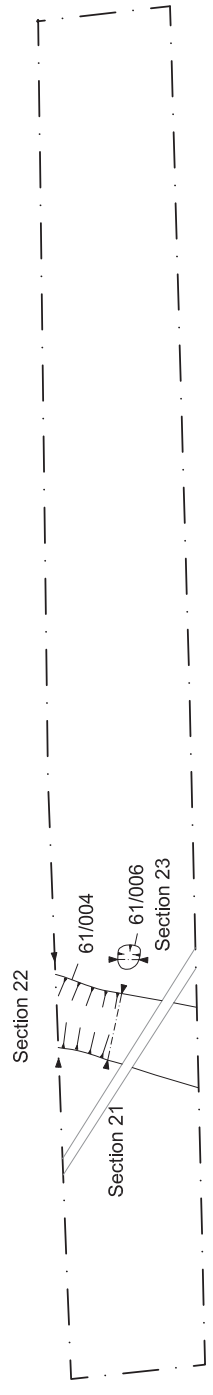
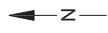
June 2011

Trench 60a: Plan, sections and photographs

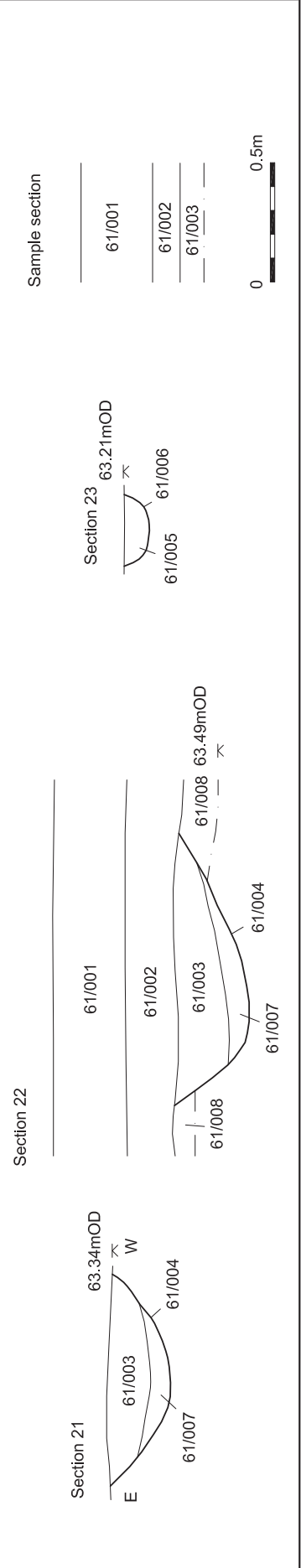
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Fig. 20



61/004 looking north 61/004 and 61/006 looking north 61/006 looking west Trench 61 looking east





— Prehistoric
— Medieval
— Undated

0 50m

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