

**Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report
Land East of Nackington Road, South of Canterbury
Kent**

**NGR: 615765, 156087
TR 15765 56087**

**ASE Project no: 160710
ASE Report No: 2018052
Site Code: LSC 15
OASIS ID: archaeol6-309528**



By Teresa Vieira

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land to the South of Canterbury, Kent between 15th and 26th January 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs.

Archaeology was only recorded in the central part of the site. Here a probably Roman ditch and a cobbled track with associated ditches were recorded. The rest of the site was archeologically sterile.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, to undertake an archaeological evaluation and following Watching Brief, in advance of development on land east of Nackington Road, south of Canterbury, Kent. The location can be seen in Figure 1 (centred on NGR: 615765, 156087). Overall archaeological project management and consultancy was provided by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the online British Geological Survey 1:50,000 mapping, the geology for the majority of the site comprises Thanet Formation sand, silt and clay with smaller areas of Margate and Seaford chalk recorded in the south. Where superficial deposits are recorded this is capped by head deposits of clay and silt (BGS 2018).

1.2.2 The site occupies some 230ha of land, predominantly agricultural fields, lying to the south-east of Canterbury. The parcel of land where the present work took place within the site is agricultural land bounded to the west by Nackington Road.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 This work is being undertaken prior to a planning application being submitted in order to inform development design.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation and watching brief which was undertaken between the 15th and the 26th of January 2018.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information has been summarised from the Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2014), the geophysical survey report (Stratscan 2015) and the evaluation report of Site A and B (ASE 2016) which is located to the north-east of this evaluation.

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 A Palaeolithic hand axe fragment is recorded from TR 14600 54500 (HER Ref: MKE 79287). No other finds from the earlier prehistoric period are recorded within 400m of the site boundary.

2.3 Prehistoric

2.3.1 Archaeological investigations at the New Dover Road Park and Ride carpark (HER Ref: EKE 5727; TR 1647 5592 and HER Ref: TR 15 NE398; TR 1640 5590) identified two late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pits both containing placed deposits, one containing complete and crushed pot boilers and pottery, the other cold deposited ash. Approximately 150m to the west of the Park and Ride site a watching brief on the south Canterbury water main (HER Ref: TR 15 NE 397; TR 16250 55900) revealed a spread of late Bronze or early Iron Age pot boilers and pottery. Approximately 500m to the west of the water main site and also within the site, a Bronze Age palstave axehead was recovered as a metal detecting find (HER Ref: MKE 57417; TR 15650 55850).

2.3.2 A number of other finds/sites of the later prehistoric period are recorded within 400m of the site boundary.

2.4 Roman

2.4.1 The dominant Roman feature in the landscape of the site is the Roman Road Watling Street (New Dover Road), which bisects the overall site and is approximately 400m north-east of the present evaluation area.

2.4.2 Other Roman finds recorded within 400m of the site boundary include a Roman burial from Ridlands Farm (HER Ref: TR 15 NE 128; TR 1517 5636), and the head of a Roman Bronze figurine at TR 148 564 (TR 15 NW 271). An undated, straight-sided enclosure recorded at TR 1598 5499 might represent a Roman farmstead (TR 15 SE 96).

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Although a large number of late-medieval sites and finds are recorded within 400m of the site, the majority of these have no relevance for the site's archaeological potential. Part of the Pilgrims Way crosses the northern part of the site.

2.6 Post-Medieval

- 2.6.1 Map evidence spanning the period 1799 to 1838 shows the site as principally comprising agricultural land.
- 2.6.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877 shows farms at Milestone Farm towards the eastern edge of the site and at Barton towards the northern edge. A limekiln is located at Milestone (HER Ref: TR 15 NE 385; TR 1703 5581).
- 2.6.3 By 1899 (Fig. 11) the site had been crossed by the Elham Valley Line Railway (HER Ref: TR 14 NE 10; TR 1707 4712).
- 2.6.4 Few changes are shown to the site in Ordnance Survey maps of 1908 and 1938. During the Second World War a road block was established on Watling Street within the site boundary (HER Ref: TR 15 NE 781; TR 1675 5587), together with air raid shelters at TR 1620 5622 (HER Ref: TR 15 NE 902).
- 2.6.5 By 1961 the Elham Valley Railway Line had closed and a large number of field boundaries had been removed with the bulk of the site utilised for fruit orchards. Subsequently a number of agricultural buildings and further field boundaries have been deleted and a Park and Ride facility constructed.
- 2.6.6 Although the HER places a World War II block point within the site (HER Ref: TR 15 NE 869), this is actually located on the railway to the north.

2.7 Geophysical Survey

- 2.7.1 A detailed gradiometer survey was conducted over approximately 228 hectares of proposed development area by Stratascan (Stratascan 2015).
- 2.7.2 This area of the site, Land East of Nackington Road, was interpreted as an area of scattered magnetic debris - likely to be related to modern 'green waste' fertilizer.

2.8 Trial Trench Evaluation (2015-2016)

- 2.8.1 Previous evaluation focussing on Sites A and B was undertaken in December 2015 to January 2016 (ASE 2016; Figure 2).
- 2.8.2 The field system and enclosure ditches represented in Site A appear to date from late 1st century BC and 1st century AD. The features probably relate to a small settlement, perhaps associated with the enclosure of Site B, which lies some 500m to the south-west. The occurrence of Roman brick and tile and chalk blocks within the ditches may suggest the proximity of a relatively high status building.
- 2.8.3 A small number Late Roman artefacts were recovered from the overburden in the vicinity of Site A, and from one of the ditches. They are thought to relate to the abandonment of the site.
- 2.8.4 The bivallate enclosure identified as Site B is possibly a defensive structure. The internal ditch was relatively deep with a steep profile. The primary fill

(15/007) and intermediate fill (15/005) of the ditch were dated to the early to mid-1st century BC, and final fills (15/004) and (16/010) dated to the mid to late 1st century BC.

2.8.5 The external ditch of the Site B enclosure can be dated to between the late 1st century BC and early 1st century AD. This may suggest the expansion of the original enclosure during this period, perhaps increasing its defensive nature, or adding to its perceived grandeur. The enclosure itself occupies the higher ground and the land to the east would once have sloped away at a far greater rate. The absence of any later artefacts suggests that the enclosure appears to have been in use for a relatively short period of time, perhaps some 150 years. This outer ditch was shallower than the inner one with the possibility of posts set at intervals; and could perhaps have formed a palisade-type structure.

2.9 Aims and Objectives

2.9.1 The broad aims of the evaluation, in keeping with previous similar projects are:

- To corroborate/test the results of the geophysical survey
- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any remains and deposits
- To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site
- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

2.9.2 The project will seek to inform on the following areas of research from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF 2008):

- The evolution of settlement in the later prehistoric period
- The role of rural settlement in the Roman period

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016). All work was carried out in accordance with this document as well as the Sussex Standards (ESCC, CDC, WSCC 2017) and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Regulations, Standards and Guidelines (CIfA 2018).
- 3.1.2 Nineteen trenches measuring 30m x 1.80m in plan were excavated.
- 3.1.3 The location of these trenches was accurately established using survey grade differential global positioning system (DGPS).
- 3.1.4 Four extra trenches (31A, 31B, 31C and 36A) were excavated to confirm if the archaeological features observed initially carried further in the field. The location of Trench 36A was accurately established using survey grade differential global positioning system (DGPS). Trenches 31A, 31B, 31C were located using a handheld GPS with an accuracy varying from 3m to 5m.
- 3.1.5 The proposed locations of trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services prior to excavation.
- 3.1.6 The trenches were excavated using a 20-tonne 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The excavation was taken in spits of no more than 0.20m, down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural', whichever was uppermost.
- 3.1.7 During the watching brief fourteen geotechnical test pits and seven CBR (California Bearing Ratio) pits were also monitored by an archaeologist. They were recorded and located using a handheld GPS with an accuracy varying from 3m to 5m.
- 3.1.8 All excavation and recording of archaeological deposits and features was undertaken in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016) using standard ASE pro-forma recording sheets and digital photography. Sections were drawn at 1:10 scale on drafting film.

3.2 The Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	189
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	109
Context register	3
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	19
Test Pits Record forms	14

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	10
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Overburden and Geology

- 4.1.1 The ploughsoil across the site comprised a loose, dark greyish brown silty clay. The deposit measured between 0.10m and 0.34m in thickness and was overlaying subsoil in some parts of the site, and in others the natural geology.
- 4.1.2 The subsoil was encountered in Trenches 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37 and 39. It comprised a moderately firm orange-brown clayey silt. The deposit measured between 0.10m and 0.24m in thickness and directly overlay the natural substrate.
- 4.1.3 The natural geology consisted of brickearth. It comprised a firm silty to sandy clay, mid to dark brown orange. The site sloped down from east to west and the level where the natural geology was encountered varied between 49.95m in the east to 45.44m AOD in the west.

4.2 Trenches 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38 and 39

(Figures 6-8)

- 4.2.1 The majority of the trenches were devoid of archaeology.

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
21	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.27	46.61 - 46.97
21	002	Layer	Natural	NA	46.15 - 46.37
22	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.24-0.33	45.83 - 46.54
22	002	Layer	Natural	NA	45.44 - 46.54
23	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.28	47.04 - 47.46
23	002	Layer	Natural	NA	46.64 - 46.98
24	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.24-0.34	47.16 - 48.00
24	002	Layer	Natural	NA	46.69 - 47.43
25	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.17-0.27	46.94 - 46.41
25	002	Layer	Natural	NA	46.37 - 45.99
26	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.22-0.32	45.39 - 46.06
26	002	Layer	Natural	NA	45.01 - 45.51
27	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.19-0.30	48.60 - 48.65
27	002	Layer	Natural	NA	48.17 - 48.19
28	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.22-0.23	47.18 - 47.73
28	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10	46.96 - 47.50
28	003	Layer	Natural	NA	46.71 - 47.14
29	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.20-0.34	47.01 - 46.44
29	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12	46.79 - 46.10
29	003	Layer	Natural	NA	46.45 - 46.03
30	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.25-0.31	46.58 - 47.36
30	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.16-0.23	46.27 - 47.01
30	003	Layer	Natural	NA	46.22 - 46.63
32	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.27-0.29	47.76 - 48.41
32	002	Layer	Natural	NA	47.41 - 47.79
33	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.17-0.30	47.76 - 48.41

Trench	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m	Height m AOD
33	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.14-0.18	47.59 – 48.11
33	003	Layer	Natural	NA	47.38 – 48.63
34	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.26-0.30	48.94 – 49.36
34	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.09-0.16	48.78 – 49.20
34	003	Layer	Natural	NA	48.34 – 49.16
35	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.10-0.21	49.11 – 49.29
35	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.24	49.01 – 49.08
35	003	Layer	Natural	NA	48.63 – 48.72
37	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.24-0.30	49.59 – 50.02
37	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.17	49.35 – 49.72
37	003	Layer	Natural	NA	48.94 – 49.42
37	004	Layer	Madeground	0.30-0.88	49.35 – 49.72
38	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.15-0.24	49.49 – 49.38
38	002	Layer	Natural	NA	48.83
39	001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.20-0.28	49.90 – 50.58
39	002	Layer	Subsoil	0.10-0.11	
39	003	Layer	Natural	NA	49.40 – 49.95

Table 3: Trenches 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38 and 39 list of recorded contexts

4.3 Trench 31 and Trenches 31A, 31B and 31C (Figures 3 and 4)

4.3.1 Trench 31 measured 29m in length x 1.80m in width. It ran on an east-west alignment. The natural substrate [31/003] occurred at between 48.47m and 48.05m AOD. A subsoil [31/002] was above this and measured between 0.15m and 0.17m in thickness. There was an overburden of 0.19-0.21m of top/ploughsoil [31/003] across the trench.

4.3.2 Sealed beneath the subsoil [31/002] a feature interpreted as a road with parallel road-side ditches and gullies to either side was recorded. The feature had a northwest-southeast alignment.

Road surface

4.3.3 The lowest deposit in the road sequence was [31/025], a grey silty sand, which was only partially excavated. This context produced very fragmented pieces of ceramic building material of post-medieval date.

4.3.4 [31/025] was apparently cut by [31/026]=[31/008] within which [31/005]=[31/009] a flint cobbled surface, running on northwest-southeast alignment was recorded. Surface [31/005]=[31/009] covered the whole width of the trench and measured at least 4.0m in width, extending beyond the northern and southern limits of the trench, and had an approximate thickness of 0.40m. It comprised medium sized flint cobbles in a matrix of a firm dark greyish brown silty clay. [31/005]=[31/009] yielded ceramic build material and one pot sherd of post-medieval date, and one clay pipe fragment dating to c.1750 – 1910.

4.3.5 Within one linear area of surface [31/005] deposit [31/004], a of a soft, mid brownish grey clayey silt, with a maximum thickness of 0.20m was recorded

overlying [31/005]. The finds recovered from [31/004] include pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and clay pipes. The largest group consisted of ceramic building material and it suggests a post-medieval date spanning the 16th-17th or early 18th century. A smaller group of (residual) Roman dated CBM was also retrieved. The clay pipes from this context date to c. 1660-1710.

- 4.3.6 Small trenches 31A, 31B and 31C were excavated in an attempt to trace the surface [31/005]=[31/009]. Trench 31A measured 4.70m x 1.80m, Trench 31B measured 3.50m x 1.80m and Trench 31C measured 3.50m x 1.80m.
- 4.3.7 In Trenches 31A and 31B the apparent continuation of surface [31/005]=[31/009] was recorded, but in Trench 31C no archaeology was recorded.

Roadside features

- 4.3.6 To the west of the surface, and running parallel to it, was ditch [31/006]. It measured c. 1.64m in width and 0.36 of depth. Its fill [31/007] comprised a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of medium sized flints. From this context was retrieved ceramic building material of both Roman and post-medieval date and one sherd of Roman pottery.
- 4.3.7 To the east of the surface, a series of ditches and gullies were recorded. These are [31/010], [31/012], [31/014], [31/016], [31/018], [31/020], and 31/023].
- 4.3.8 Gully [31/010] measured 0.11m in width and 0.30m in depth. It was filled with [31/011], a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small sized flints. Ceramic building material and one fragment of a clay pipe were retrieved from this context and they date to the post-medieval period.
- 4.3.9 Gully [31/014] was 0.15m wide and 0.24m deep and its single fill [31/015] comprised a very compact light greyish brown sandy clay. Ceramic building material, struck flint, fired cracked flint and animal bone were recovered from this context. The flint flakes can be broadly dated to the Middle Neolith / Late Bronze Age while all the fragments of ceramic tile date to a post-medieval period.
- 4.3.10 Ditch [31/012] measured 0.60m in width and 0.058m in depth. This ditch had one single fill [31/013] that comprised a soft light greyish brown silty clay and it produced two fragments of Roman ceramic building material and one fragment of post-medieval ceramic tile.
- 4.3.11 Gully [31/016] measured 0.19m in width and 0.16m in depth. Its single fill [31/017] comprised a soft mid greyish brown silty clay. Ceramic brick and tile of post-medieval period were retrieved from this context, and a fragment of a clay pipe dated to c. 1680-1750.
- 4.3.12 Ditch [31/020] measured 0.56m in width and 0.33m in depth. It was filled with [31/021] and [31/022]. [31/021] the basal deposit, comprised a light brown clay, interpreted as re-deposited natural, and no finds were retrieved from this fill. It measured 0.09m in thickness. [31/022] the upper fill, measured 0.30m in thickness and comprised a light brownish grey silty clay. This deposit produced one pot sherd of medieval date, c. 1200/25-1350/75 and one sherd of Late Iron

Age/Early Roman date. Two pieces of ceramic building material of post-medieval date and one flint flake of late prehistoric date was also recovered from this context.

4.3.13 Gully [31/018] it measured 0.16m in width and 0.24m in depth. Its single fill [31/019] comprised a mid-greyish brown silty clay. From this context were retrieved two pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material and one flint piece that likely predates the Middle Bronze Age.

4.3.14 Ditch [31/023] measured 0.82m in width and 0.19m in depth. It was filled with [31/024], a firm light brown grey clay. This context produced two pieces of tile of post-medieval date.

Context	Type	Description	Length m	Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Height AOD
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.19-0.21	48.79-48.26
31/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.15-0.17	48.60-48.11
31/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	48.47-48.05
31/004	Layer	Deposit	NA	4.00	0.20	48.06-47.86
31/005	Layer	Cobbled surface "road" same as 31/009	NA	4.00	c. 0.40	47.86-47.46
31/006	Cut	Ditch	NA	1.64	0.36	48.06-47.70
31/007	Fill	Fill of 31/006	NA	1.64	0.36	48.06-47.70
31/008	Cut	"Road" same as 31/026	NA	0.30	0.27	48.06-47.79
31/009	Fill	Fill of 31/008 same as 31/005	NA	0.30	0.27	48.06-47.79
31/010	Cut	Gully	NA	0.11	0.30	48.05-47.78
31/011	Fill	Fill of 31/010	NA	0.11	0.30	48.05-47.78
31/012	Cut	Ditch	NA	0.60	0.08	48.05-47.97
31/013	Fill	Fill of 31/012	NA	0.60	0.08	48.05-47.97
31/014	Cut	Gully	NA	0.15	0.24	48.05-47.81
31/015	Fill	Fill of 31/014	NA	0.15	0.24	48.05-47.81
31/016	Cut	Gully	NA	0.19	0.16	48.05-47.89
31/017	Fill	Fill of 31/016	NA	0.19	0.16	48.05-47.89
31/018	Cut	Gully	NA	0.16	0.24	48.05-47.81
31/019	Fill	Fill of 31/018	NA	0.16	0.24	48.05-47.81
31/020	Cut	Ditch	NA	0.56	0.33	48.05-47.72
31/021	Fill	Basal fill of 31/020	NA	0.45	0.09	
31/022	Fill	Upper fill of 31/020	NA	0.56	0.30	48.05-47.75
31/023	Cut	Ditch	NA	0.82	0.19	48.05-47.86
31/024	Fill	Fill of 31/023	NA	0.82	0.19	48.05-47.86
31/025	Fill	Fill of 31/026	NA	NA	NA	47.46-47.36
31/026	Cut	"Road" same as 31/008	NA	NA	NA	47.05-46.65

Table 4: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

4.4 Trench 36 and Trench 36A (Figure 5)

- 4.4.1 Trench 36 was located in the southern field and measured 27.70m in length, 1.80m in width and was orientated on a northwest to southeast alignment. The natural substrate occurred at between 49.21m and 49.48m AOD.
- 4.4.2 One ditch [31/004] was recorded. It ran on a northwest – southeast alignment and it measured 1.00m in width and 0.21m in depth. Its fill [36/005] comprised a moderately compact, middle greyish brown silty clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and large flints and an assemblage of finds were recovered from it (pottery, ceramic building material [*tegulae* and *imbreces*], glass, struck flint, fired clay, and fired cracked flint). Except for the struck flint elements that date to the prehistoric period, all the assemblage is Roman. Both the pottery assemblage and the building material suggest a date of late 1st to early 2nd century AD. The glass dates from c.AD 43 to the end of the second century. The ditch was sealed by subsoil, [31/002].
- 4.4.3 Trench 36A was later excavated to try to verify the presence of the ditch [36/004] further east in the field. Trench 36A measured 16.20m in length and 1.80m in width. A linear feature was observed in this trench, running along the same approximate alignment as [36/004]; a second, parallel, linear feature was also observed. The features were not excavated in this trench.

Context	Type	Description	Length m	Width m	Deposit Thickness m	Heigh m AOD
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	NA	NA	0.13-0.26	49.58-49.71
36/002	Layer	Subsoil	NA	NA	0.10-0.17	49.35-49.58
36/003	Layer	Natural	NA	NA	NA	49.21-49.48
36/004	Cut	Ditch	NA	1.0	0.48	49.04
36/005	Fill	Fill of [36/004]	NA	1.0	0.48	49.04

Table 5: Trench 36 list of recorded contexts

4.5 Test Pits

(Figures 9-12)

Fourteen test pits and seven CBR (California Bearing Ratio) Pits were excavated under archaeological supervision. They measured in plan 2.00m x 0.70m. No archaeological features were observed.

Test /CBR Pit	Pit	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m
TP1		1/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	0.24
TP1		1/002	Layer	Natural (Clay)	0.81
TP1		1/003	Layer	Natural (Clay w/ Flints)	0.50
TP1		1/004	Layer	Natural (Chalk)	1.45
TP2		2/001		Ploughsoil	0.27
TP2		2/002		Natural (Clay)	0.80
TP2		2/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	1.93
TP3		3/001		Ploughsoil	0.24
TP3		3/002		Natural (Clay)	1.10
TP3		3/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	0.96
TP3		3/004		Natural (Chalk)	0.70
TP4		4/001		Ploughsoil	0.30
TP4		4/002		Natural (Clay)	1.30
TP4		4/003		Natural (Chalk)	1.40
TP5		5/001		Ploughsoil	0.20
TP5		5/002		Natural (Clay)	1.32
TP5		5/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	1.48
TP6		6/001		Ploughsoil	0.32
TP6		6/002		Natural (Clay)	1.28
TP6		6/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	1.50
TP7		7/001		Ploughsoil	0.30
TP7		7/002		Natural (Clay)	1.40
TP7		7/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	1.30
TP8		8/001		Ploughsoil	0.32
TP8		8/002		Natural (Clay)	1.68
TP8		8/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	1.00
TP9		9/001		Ploughsoil	0.25
TP9		9/002		Natural (Clay)	0.95
TP9		9/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	0.90
TP9		9/004		Natural (Chalk)	0.90
TP10		10/001		Ploughsoil	0.30
TP10		10/002		Natural (Clay)	0.50
TP10		10/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	2.00
TP10		10/004		Natural (Chalk)	0.20
TP11		11/001		Ploughsoil	0.30
TP11		11/002		Natural (Clay)	0.75
TP11		11/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	1.95
TP12		12/001		Ploughsoil	0.30
TP12		12/002		Natural (Clay)	0.60
TP12		12/003		Natural (Clayey Sand)	1.90
TP12		12/004		Natural (Chalk)	0.20
TP13		13/001		Ploughsoil	0.32
TP13		13/002		Natural (Clay)	1.68
TP13		13/003		Natural (Chalk)	1.00
TP14		14/001		Ploughsoil	0.26
TP14		14/002		Natural (Clay)	1.74
CBR2		2/001		Ploughsoil	0.24
CBR2		2/002		Re-deposited Natural	0.50
CBR2		2/003		Natural (Clay)	0.36

Test Pit / CBR Pit	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness m
CBR3	3/001		Ploughsoil	0.20
CBR3	3/002		Re-deposited Natural	0.60
CBR3	3/003		Natural (Clay)	0.20
CBR4	4/001		Ploughsoil	0.30
CBR4	4/002		Natural (Clay)	0.70
CBR5	5/001		Ploughsoil	0.30
CBR5	5/002		Natural (Clay)	0.70
CBR6	6/001		Ploughsoil	0.26
CBR6	6/002		Natural (Clay)	1.04
CBR7	7/001		Ploughsoil	0.20
CBR7	7/002		Natural (Clay)	1.15

Table 6: Test Pits and CBR Pits list of recorded contexts

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. Hand-collected finds are quantified in Table 7. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
31/004	4	1019	3	56	74	9070	1	1154	1	269	30	2229	3	11						
31/007			1	22	6	274														
31/009	1	197	1	8	2	243							1	1						
31/011					3	89							1	6						
31/013					4	238									1	44				
31/015	2	76			11	292				1	2				1	3				
31/017	1	11	4	90	4	148							1	4						
31/019	4	52			4	97														
31/022	2	21	2	7	6	93									2	24				
31/024					2	34									1	33				
31/025					6	50														
36/005	2	14	50	624	38	9021				5	5				5	77	22	160	1	22
37/004					3	1697														
Total	16	1390	61	807	163	21346	1	1154	1	269	36	2236	6	22	10	181	22	160	1	22

Table 7: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Flintwork Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The latest phase of work produced ten pieces of worked flint weighing 770g and ten fragments of unworked burnt flint weighing 18g. The pieces of struck flint came from trench 31 (8 pieces) and trench 36 (2 pieces). The burnt flint fragments also came from trenches 31 (5 fragments) and 36 (5 fragments).

5.2.2 The assemblage consisted entirely of unmodified waste. It comprises seven flakes, a core face/edge rejuvenation flake and two multiplatform flake cores. Context [36/005] produced two flakes. One of them is made on Bullhead Beds flint and displays thin removal scars on the dorsal face. It is likely to belong to the early prehistoric period (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age). The other flakes are more crudely made; they can only be broadly placed within the Middle Neolithic / Late Bronze Age period. A core face/edge rejuvenation flake was recovered from context [31/019]. It displays fine retouch, and it most likely predates the Middle Bronze Age. Both cores came from trench 31 (context [31/004], 492g and context [31/009], 196g). They were both in a poor condition. Both of them have been crudely worked to remove some flakes, but some of

the flakes may be accidental.

- 5.2.3 Trenches 31 and 36 produced ten pieces of struck flint and ten burnt unworked flint. No chronologically diagnostic pieces were found. A flake from [36/005] and a core face/edge rejuvenation flake from [31/009] suggest a Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The remaining pieces are likely to be Late prehistoric in date. The cores may even be later.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery, totalling 53 sherds, weighing 653g, was recovered from the current phase of evaluation. At present, the pottery has been examined using a x 20 binocular microscope for the purposes of spot-dating and characterisation but not fully quantified according to a fabric and form type-series. It is recommended that the pottery should be retained for integration into any future recording programme, in the event of further archaeological work at the site.

- 5.3.2 Probably the earliest fragment is a small bodysherd of flint-tempered pottery with a well-fired silty matrix and moderate, fairly fine flint inclusions of c.0.2-2mm in size, found as a residual element in context [31/017], alongside post-medieval material. Similar wares occurred in Middle/Late Iron Age pottery groups from a previous phase of evaluation on the current site but tended to be absent from contexts dating to the 1st century AD (ASE 2016). A single abraded grog-tempered sherd of Late Iron Age/early Roman date was also noted with post-Roman material in context [31/022]. Another abraded Roman grey ware base sherd was found in context [31/007], which produced both Roman and post-medieval CBM.

- 5.3.3 The largest group of pottery, totalling 50 sherds, weighing 624g, was recovered from context [36/005]. This group has a secure *terminus post quem* of c. AD120 provided by a large sherd from a rounded rim bowl in a BB2 fabric (probably of north Kent/Thameside origin). Generally though the group, which is mostly made up by fairly unabraded material, looks more typical of the late 1st-early 2nd century, perhaps suggesting that it was deposited very shortly after AD120. It comprises sherds from necked jars in Canterbury grey and oxidised coarse sandy wares and North Kent/Thameside fabrics include some fine grey wares. There are also one or two residual sherds in flint- and grog-tempered fabrics.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 The archaeological evaluation recovered eight sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 146g, from four individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 8 as part of the visible archive. Medieval fabrics have been allocated the Canterbury Archaeological Trust's fabric code as well as a common name while post-medieval ones have been allocated common name only.
- 5.4.2 The single medieval sherd is quite worn and notably small. Although of 13th- to mid-14th century date it could be residual or intrusive. The remainder of the assemblage is fresher and appears to represent a period of activity spanning the early/mid-17th to mid-18th centuries. Too few sherds are present to comment on status or functionality.

5.4.3 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known of in Canterbury. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report but is recommended for retention so it can be re-evaluated following any Stage 2 mitigation works that may be undertaken at the site.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of vessels)
31/004	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	16g	Uncertain form x1 (clear glaze internally)
31/004	London stoneware	EPM	2	38g	Tankard x1 (cylindrical, iron wash, salt glaze)
31/009	Tin-glazed ware	EPM	1	8g	Jar x1 (white glaze with blue horizontal lines)
31/017	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	3	82g	Uncertain form x1 (clear glaze internally)
31/022	M1 Tyler Hill sandy ware	HM	1	2g	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, exterior sooted). Worn

Table 8: Pottery assemblage (HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750)

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Introduction

5.5.1 A fairly large assemblage of 145 pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 17,587g was hand-collected from thirteen contexts across three trenches. Trench 31 produced the greatest quantity of CBM, which primarily comprised post-medieval brick and tile, although there was some Roman material and residual medieval roof tile present as well. Comparative quantities and weights of CBM forms found across all contexts are shown below in Table 9.

CBM form	Quantity	% of total	Wt (g)	% of total
Brick	55	37.9	9622	54.7
Roof tile	55	37.9	1460	8.3
Tegula	19	13.1	3842	21.8
Imbrex	13	9.0	2321	13.2
Floor tile	2	1.4	192	1.1
?Roman brick	1	0.7	150	0.9
Total	145	100%	17,587g	100%

Table 9: Quantities and weights of different CBM forms

Methodology

5.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope

and where possible catalogued using Museum of London Archaeology's (MOLA) fabric reference codes (MOLA 2014a; MOLA 2014b).

- 5.5.3 In those instances where no MOLA equivalent was known, site specific fabric codes were used and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions for the Roman CBM are provided in Table 10, and the post-Roman fabric descriptions in Table 11.
- 5.5.4 As the site was in the vicinity of Canterbury, which uses its own list of CBM fabric codes developed by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT), where they are known CAT fabrics are also included in Table 11.

The Roman material

- 5.5.5 Only a modest quantity of Roman CBM was recovered, and nearly all of this came from [36/005], with lesser quantities from contexts [31/004], [31/007], and [31/013]. As a group it was fairly well-preserved, although subject to surface abrasion. There was a good quantity of large *tegula* roof tile fragments with intact flanges, and also curved *imbrex* pieces. There was only a single potential fragment of Roman brick, which would suggest that this assemblage did actually once function as a roof, rather than the alternative structures into which Roman brick and tile were often used, for example to line ditches or as kiln or corn dryers.
- 5.5.6 Three fabrics were represented amongst the Roman CBM, including two variants of the same fabric 2459. These are listed below in Table 10. Fabric 2454 is a pale coloured clay with very little iron content. Generally it fires to a yellow or cream colour, although a pink-beige variant was also present within this assemblage. The 2454 clay is believed to have been sourced in the Eccles region of Kent, although as a fabric its use was restricted to the first century AD.

Roman brick and tile fabrics	
Fabric	Description
2454	Fine, dense white-cream fabric with sparse angular quartz. Includes pink-beige variant. CAT 8.
2459A	Fine, finely gritty and micaceous orange fabric with no apparent moulding sand (until AD 160). CAT 7.
2459B	As above but with coarse moulding sand, AD 125-250.
?3028	Fine, orange fabric. Dark red ferrous pieces, some angular and angular pale inclusions and marbling; medium coarse angular grey/white moulding sand.

Table 10: Fabric descriptions for Roman CBM

- 5.5.7 Fabrics 2459A and 2559B are distinct due to the different amounts of moulding sand present; the 'A' type having no apparent moulding sand and the 'B' having coarse moulding sand. 2459A stops being found from the mid-second century onwards, being largely replaced by 2459B until c.AD 250. The presence of both types, but a greater quantity of the 2459A, would suggest a date of the first-early second century for the Roman assemblage. The other potentially Roman

piece of CBM – a possible fragment of Roman brick – was not well-preserved enough to definitely be identified as Roman, and was in a marbled, silty fabric of a type that remains un-provenanced and therefore undated.

The post-Roman material

5.5.8 The post-Roman material far outnumbered the Roman assemblage. Nearly all of it came from Trench 31, with the exception of some post-medieval brick fragments that were found in [37/004]. The post-Roman assemblage contained equal quantities of brick and tile pieces in terms of fragment count, and then a couple of post-medieval floor tile fragments. As a whole it suggests a post-medieval date spanning the 16th-17th or early 18th century, although there were some very abraded fragments of medieval roof tile present across the assemblage also, distinguished by a very coarse, quartz-rich fabric (T2) that is typical – although not exclusively used during – the medieval period. The fabric descriptions for the post-Roman CBM are listed below in Table 11.

Fabric	Description
Medieval and post-medieval roof tile fabrics	
T1	Generally hard-fired fine orange fabric with sparse very coarse quartz.
T2	Coarse fabric with moderate-common coarse and very coarse blue-white quartz.
T3/ 3201	Pinkish fabric with sparse-moderate calcareous inclusions. CAT 32.
2586	Orange fabric with varying quantities (moderate-common) of medium and coarse quartz.
Post-medieval brick fabrics	
B1	Low-fired orange fabric with moderate calcareous inclusions up to 5mm, and sparse ferrous inclusions and flint chips.
3033	Fine fabric with scatter of quartz (up to 0.8mm), calcareous/calcium carbonate inclusions (up to 1.5mm) and black iron oxide (up to 1.5mm). Occasional flint fragments and small pebbles (up to 7mm).
3039	As fabric 3033 but with lenses of light clay giving a streaky appearance to the core.
Post-medieval floor tile fabrics	
FT1	Coarse looking orange fabric, low fired with moderate-common medium and coarse angular quartz and sparse calcareous inclusions.

Table 11: Fabric descriptions for post-Roman roof tile, brick and floor tile

5.5.9. With the exception of quartz-rich T2 none of the other roof tile fabrics could be closely dated. Fabric T1 was the most numerous across the assemblage. It was very fine and dense with only sparse quartz, of a type that is also found across both the medieval and post-medieval periods. Only one tile fragment had a peg hole, which was round. Peg holes were prevalent during the medieval period, but endure into the post-medieval period, which makes them an inadequate dating tool.

5.5.10 Fabric T1 was very similar to 2586, is a generic red sandy roof tile fabric that was used during both the medieval and post-medieval periods in London. In terms of this assemblage there was only a single example of 2586, and it was catalogued separately from T1 as it had a slightly different texture.

5.5.11 T3 (MOLA 3201, CAT 32) is a very common fabric across the south east. It did

not make up a large proportion of the assemblage, and like T1 and 2586 cannot be dated with any accuracy. However the general character of and fabrics present amongst the bricks allow tighter dating parameters to be applied.

- 5.5.12 Nearly all the brick pieces recovered were in locally produced fabrics that most likely predate 1666, although the presence of low-fired but frogged bricks in B1 could be 18th century in date. One of the B1 brick pieces, from [37/004], had maker's mark impression within the frog, but due to the low-fired quality of the brick this was abraded and illegible. There are certain brick types that would generally appear in later 17th-18th century assemblages that are absent from the CBM recovered (e.g. bricks in fabrics similar to MOLA 3032), which would further suggest the latest deposits to be of no later than the early-mid 18th century.
- 5.5.13 Variations of fabric 3033 and 3039 were most common during the earlier post-medieval/Tudor period, but versions of these red-orange sandy fabrics continue to be used into the 19th century. The dimensions intact across the assemblage suggest bricks dating both the earlier end of this spectrum, particularly those formed from fabric 3039, but also thicker bricks (~65mm) which are more likely to be of 17th-18th century date.
- 5.5.14 Only two pieces of floor tile were included in the assemblage, both unglazed although one had some vitrified mortar attached to the edge. The fabric is of the quartz-rich, slightly calcareous quality that could either be English or Flemish in origin. It was not particularly hard fired and so a date of the 16th or 17th century is suggested for the floor tile.

Discussion

- 5.5.15 The greatest quantity of CBM recovered from any one context was collected from [31/004], and was a group of mixed date incorporating Roman, medieval and post-medieval material, including a B1 brick piece. This may indicate a degree of intrusion into earlier deposits that have become mixed with later dating material.
- 5.5.16 The only other context to produce a significant quantity of Roman-dating material was [36/005], and no later-dating CBM was included alongside this group. This would suggest that there are further sealed Roman deposits in the Trench 36 area, and potentially too around Trench 31 although these may have been disturbed.
- 5.5.17 Although the Roman material was not as dominant within the assemblage as the post-Roman CBM, where it was recovered it was in good enough condition to make it a significant find and worthy of further investigation in the hope of finding more.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 A small assemblage of 22 fragments weighing a total of 156g was recovered from context [36/005]. Two fabrics are represented. Twelve pieces are in Fabric 1, tempered with abundant very fine sand and moderate grassy organics and have a thickness of c.19mm. The larger fragments exhibit parallel flattish surfaces and a straw impressed surface.
- 5.6.2 Ten fragments are in Fabric 2, tempered with sparse fine sand, moderate rounded quartz and sparse iron rich inclusions in lenses. These pieces are reminiscent of degraded Roman ceramic building materials since they exhibit parallel flat surfaces one of which is sanded.

5.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A small assemblage comprising six fragments (weight 22g) was recovered from four different contexts. All six are plain and undecorated stem fragments. The earliest four pieces are from [31/004] and [31/011] and date to c. 1660-1710. A fragment dating to c. 1680-1750 was found in [31/017]. The latest fragment ([31/009]) dates to c. 1750-1910.

5.8 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 Just one fragment of glass (weight 22g) was recovered from [36/005]. The shard is a greenish colourless corner fragment from a mould-blown rectangular vessel, possibly a flask but more likely a rectangular bottle and dating to c. AD 43 to the end of the 2nd century.

5.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 The evaluation recovered just two pieces of stone from the site. Context [31/004] contained a 1156g fragment from a 40mm thick slab of Purbeck Marble, the top of which has a fine polish. However, overall the piece is quite worn and has clearly been redeposited. Its age is uncertain and it could easily be medieval despite being in an 18th- century deposit. The other stone consists of a 2g scrap of laminar coal from context [31/015]. The stone is of well-known types for the area and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The assemblage has been discarded.

5.10 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.10.1 Context [31/004], dated to the 18th century, produced a 270g fragment of quite fresh grey-brown dense but aerated iron slag with a few pieces of embedded fuel (charcoal). The piece is probably from iron smithing. The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.11 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.11.1 An assemblage of 36 animal bones was analysed weighing approximately 2236g in total (Table 12). The preservation of the assemblage was poor. Material was very fragmented and showed signs of erosion and flaking of the cortical surface. Some preliminary dating was available; most of the dated

material was post-medieval.

Context	Sample	Date	No. fragments	NISP
31/004		Post-medieval	30	30
31/015		Medieval/post-medieval	1	1
36/005		Roman	5	5

Table 12: List of contexts analysed, the number of bone fragments and the number of identifiable specimens (NISP)

Method

5.11.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element (Schmid 1972; Hillson 1992) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been recorded according to size and categorised as large, medium or small mammal.

5.11.3 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing, and any determinations of age made using Silver (1969). Dental eruption and attrition was recorded using Grant (1982) for cattle, using age stages in Halstead (1985). Specimens have been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing, non-metric traits and pathology. The assemblage contained no measurable long bones of domestic mammals.

Assemblage

5.11.4 The assemblage was dominated by domestic mammal bones. 28 bones were identifiable to taxa, 8 to taxa size. Cattle were by far the best represented species but horse and ovicaprid were also present (Table 13).

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	26
Ovicaprid	1
Horse	1
Large mammal	7
Medium mammal	1

Table 13: Taxa abundance

5.11.5 Fusion analysis was possible on ten bones from the assemblage. The horse ulna in context [31/004] was unfused, indicating an animal under 3.5 years old (Silver 1969). The ovicaprid radius in the same context was fused distally, indicating an individual over 10 months old. Cattle bones were largely fused, including two proximal radii and two distal humeri [31/004], all of which fuse before 36 months (*ibid.*). Two left femur fragments from different cattle were unfused proximally and distally, and thus were from individuals that died before 4 years old (*ibid.*).

Surface modification

5.11.6 Butchery was recorded on 17 bone fragments solely from post-medieval context [31/004], the majority of which could be attributed to cleaver butchery. Two animal bones were subjected to more in-depth butchery analysis based on multiple sequences of butchery visible. One proximal cattle femur was fractured at midshaft using a cleaver, which took two blows. This opened the marrow cavity and also separated the upper from lower limb. Scoop marks on the bone suggest defleshing was also carried out using a cleaver. A cattle pelvis from the same context showed cut and chop marks on the ventral surface of the ilium, which was sawn from the rest of the pelvis just above the acetabulum. Chop marks were also present on cattle mandibles, large mammal vertebrae (used to axially split the carcass) and other large and medium mammal long bone fragments. Cut marks were present on long bone fragments resulting from meat filleting. These butchery episodes suggest that butchery was largely carried out by cleavers, particularly for disarticulation and carcass portioning, but also for defleshing. Saws were also used for carcass portioning, and evidence of cut marks shows that knives were also used for filleting meat. This is typical butchery of the post-medieval period.

Pathology

5.11.7 Pathological changes to animal bones were detected on one fragments of cattle bone. Slight periosteal new bone formation was observed on a cattle femur from context [31/004], suggesting possible systemic infection causing reactionary bone growth.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 Natural geology was encountered between 49.95m AOD sloping down to 45.44m AOD towards the west. A top/ploughsoil was recorded in all the trenches, overlaying directly the natural geology and in some trenches a subsoil horizon. Archaeology was encountered in 2 of the 19 trenches; all of the recorded archaeological features were cut into the natural geology and were sealed by the subsoil.
- 6.1.2 Archaeology was encountered in two trenches, in the southern area of the field. It comprised one ditch of Roman date and one probable road and respective road-side ditches of possible post-medieval date.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 Despite the active ploughing on site and the absence of a subsoil horizon in much of the site the archaeological horizon appears to have remained intact and well preserved. There was c. 0.25m – 0.50m of overburden in each trench.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

- 6.3.1 A small assemblage of worked flint was recovered from contexts in Trenches 31 and 36. A flake from ditch [36/004] and a core face/edge rejuvenation flake from gully [31/009] suggest a Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date. The remaining pieces are likely to be Late prehistoric in date. Context [36/005] produced a large assemblage of finds of Roman date, indicating the worked flint is almost certainly residual. Context [31/009] produced pottery, ceramic building material and a clay pipe fragment of post-medieval date, and the presence of prehistoric material is likely to be residual.
- 6.3.2 One small pottery sherd of Middle/Late Iron Age date was retrieved from gully [31/017]. The context produced mainly post-medieval dating evidence suggesting its presence as residual.

Roman

- 6.3.3 Ditch [36/004] ran on a northwest-southeast alignment, and contained a large, fairly unabraded, group of pottery with a secure *terminus post quem* of c. AD120. From this context was also retrieved glass, dating from c.AD 43 to the end of the second century, and Roman CBM. The group of CBM was generally well preserved and contained mainly roof tile, suggesting the assemblage was likely to have been used as a roof.
- 6.3.4 A very small group of Roman CBM was provided by contexts [31/004], [36/007] and [36/013], although most likely to be residual in these contexts.

Post-medieval

- 6.3.5 In Trench 31 a northwest-southeast aligned cobbled was identified. A series of parallel gullies and ditches were recorded on either side. These may comprise roadside/trackside ditches and also possible wheel ruts. The dating evidence suggests that this feature is post-medieval though the residual Roman finds might point towards a possible Roman origin with reuse in later periods.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

- 6.4.1 The current fieldwork successfully achieved the general proposed research aims.
- 6.4.2 The evaluation provided largely negative evidence relating to the specific research aims for the earlier prehistoric period. The only associated remains comprise a very small residual flint assemblage, broadly dated to the Mesolithic to Middle Bronze Age period.
- 6.4.3 The evaluation provided evidence that this part of the site most likely only contains open Roman fields with only one ditch of probable Roman date being recorded. This produced a well preserved assemblage of finds that may suggest further activity in the vicinity. The evidence cannot really address the research question relating to the role of rural settlement in the Roman period.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 Archaeology was only recorded in the central part of the site. Here a probably Roman ditch and a post-medieval cobbled track with associated ditches were recorded. The rest of the site was archeologically sterile.

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MOLA 2014b, Medieval and post-medieval brick and drain fabric codes, available online:

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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HER Summary

Site Code	LSC15					
Identification Name and Address	Land South of Canterbury, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TR 15755 56049					
Geology	Thanet Formation Sand, Margate and Seaford Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	160710					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	WB				
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 15/01/18 – 26/01/18	WB				
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Teresa Vieira					
Period Summary		Meso. MED	Neo. Post-Med	BA	IA	RB
<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land to the South of Canterbury, Kent between 15th and 26th January 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs.</p> <p>Archaeology was only recorded in the central part of the site. Here a probably Roman ditch and a cobbled track with associated ditches were recorded. The rest of the site was archeologically sterile.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-309528

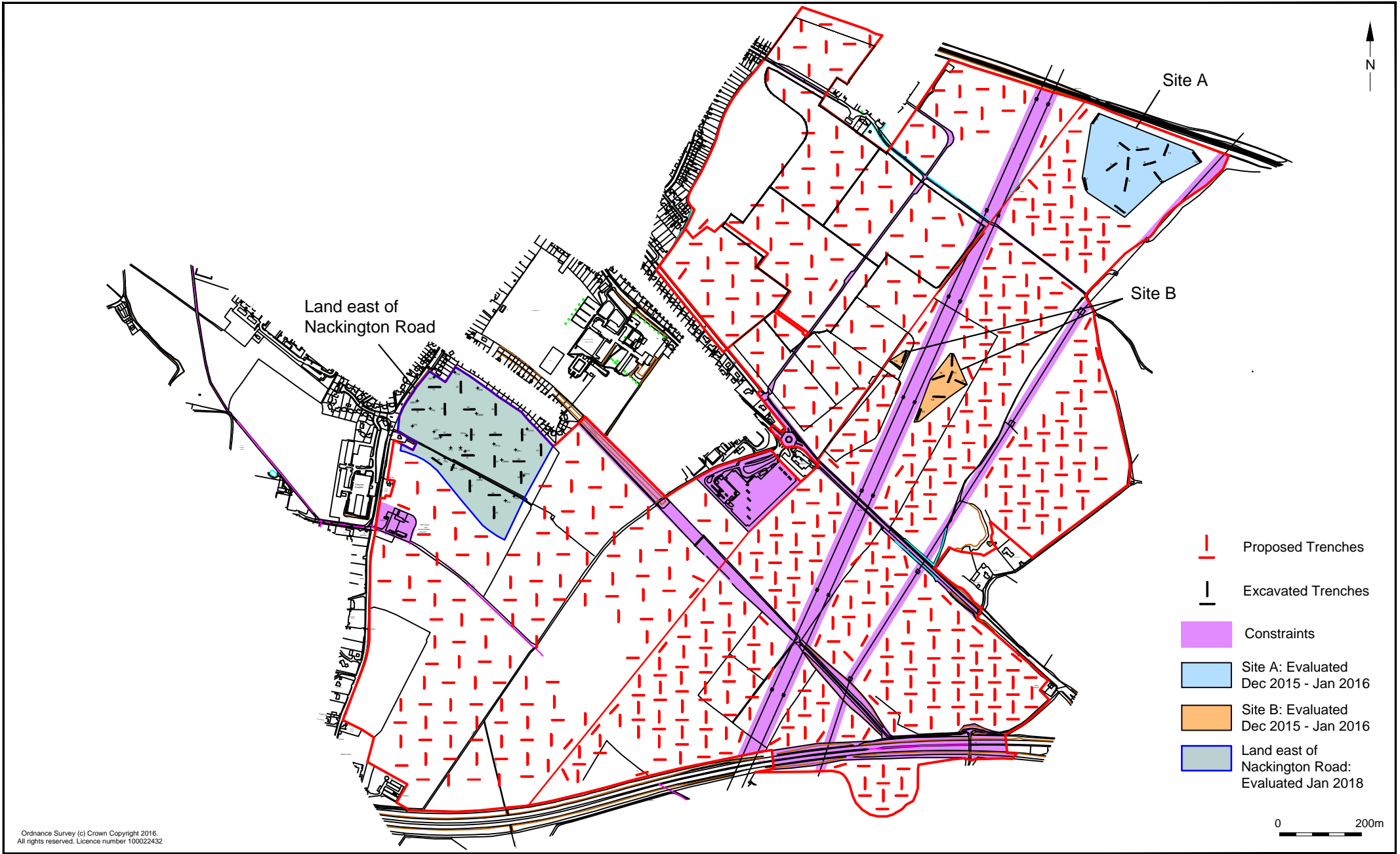
Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Land South of Canterbury, Kent
Short description of the project	This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and a watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land to the South of Canterbury, Kent between 15th and 26th January 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs. Archaeology was only recorded in the central part of the site. Here a probably Roman ditch and a cobbled track with associated ditches were recorded. The rest of the site was archeologically sterile.
Project dates	Start: 15-01-2018 End: 26-01-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	archaeol6-241064 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Significant Finds	CBM Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Bronze Age
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT CANTERBURY CHARTHAM Land South of Canterbury
Postcode	CT1 3NU
Study area	87.33 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 15755 56049 51.26208180741 1.09284887633 51 15 43 N 001 05 34 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.44m Max: 49.95m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East

Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Teresa Vieira
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Unknown
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	ASE
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	ASE
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Entered by	Teresa Vieira (t.vieira@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	19 February 2018

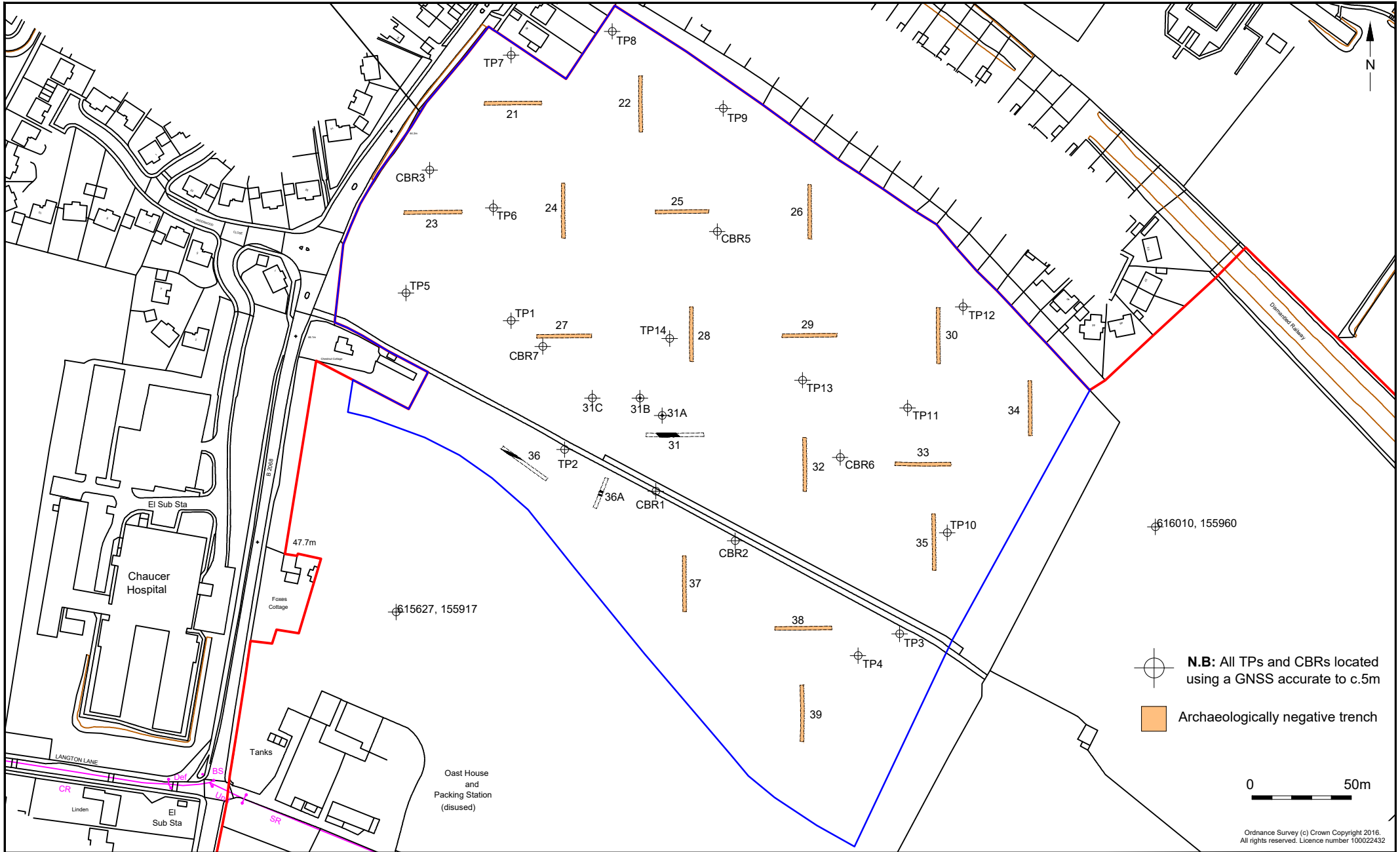


© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Nackington Road, south of Canterbury, Kent	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160710	February 2018	Site location	
Report Ref: 2018052	Drawn by: NH		

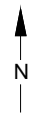
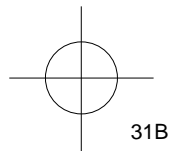


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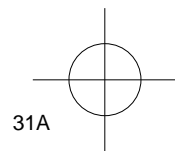
© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Nackington Road, south of Canterbury, Kent		Fig.2
Project Ref: 160710	February 2018	Site plan		
Report Ref: 2018052	Drawn by: NH			



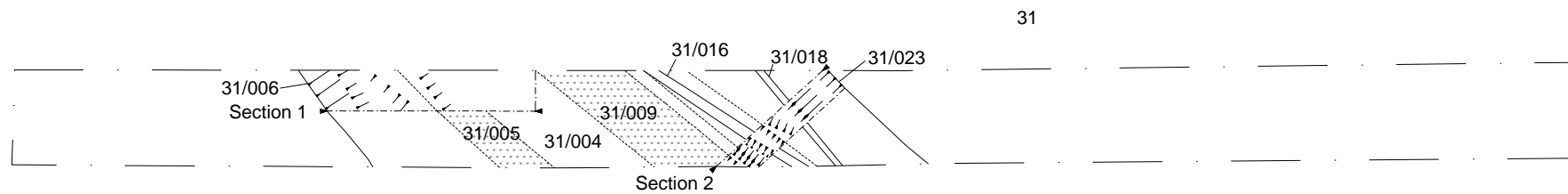
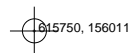
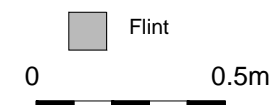
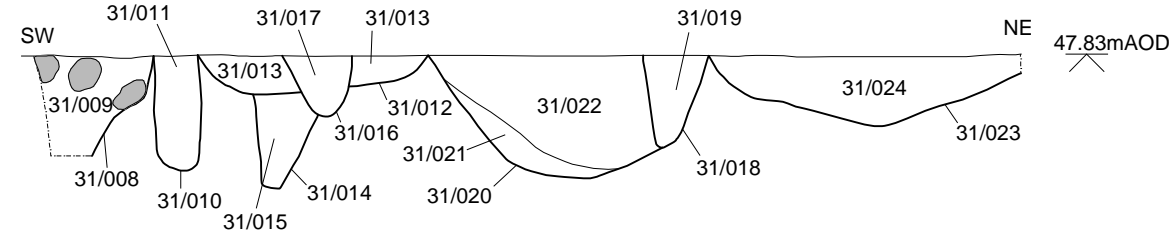
© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Nackington Road, south of Canterbury, Kent	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160710	February 2018	Trench plan	
Report Ref: 2018052	Drawn by: NH		



Section 1



Section 2



Trench 31A, looking north

Cobbles



N.B: All TPs and CBRs located using a GNSS accurate to c.5m



Trench 31, looking east



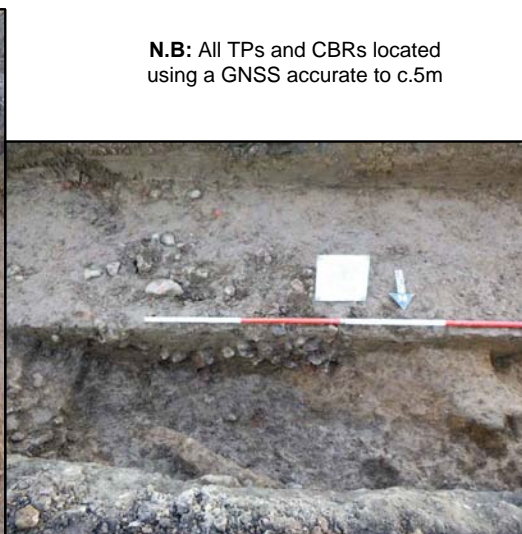
Section 2, looking west



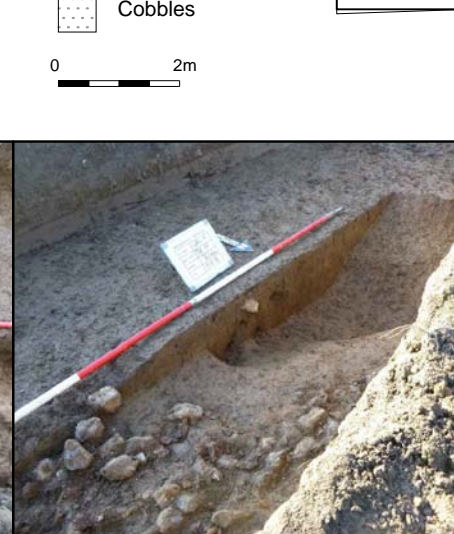
Cobbled surface 31/005, looking east



Intervention into 31/005 and 31/006, looking east



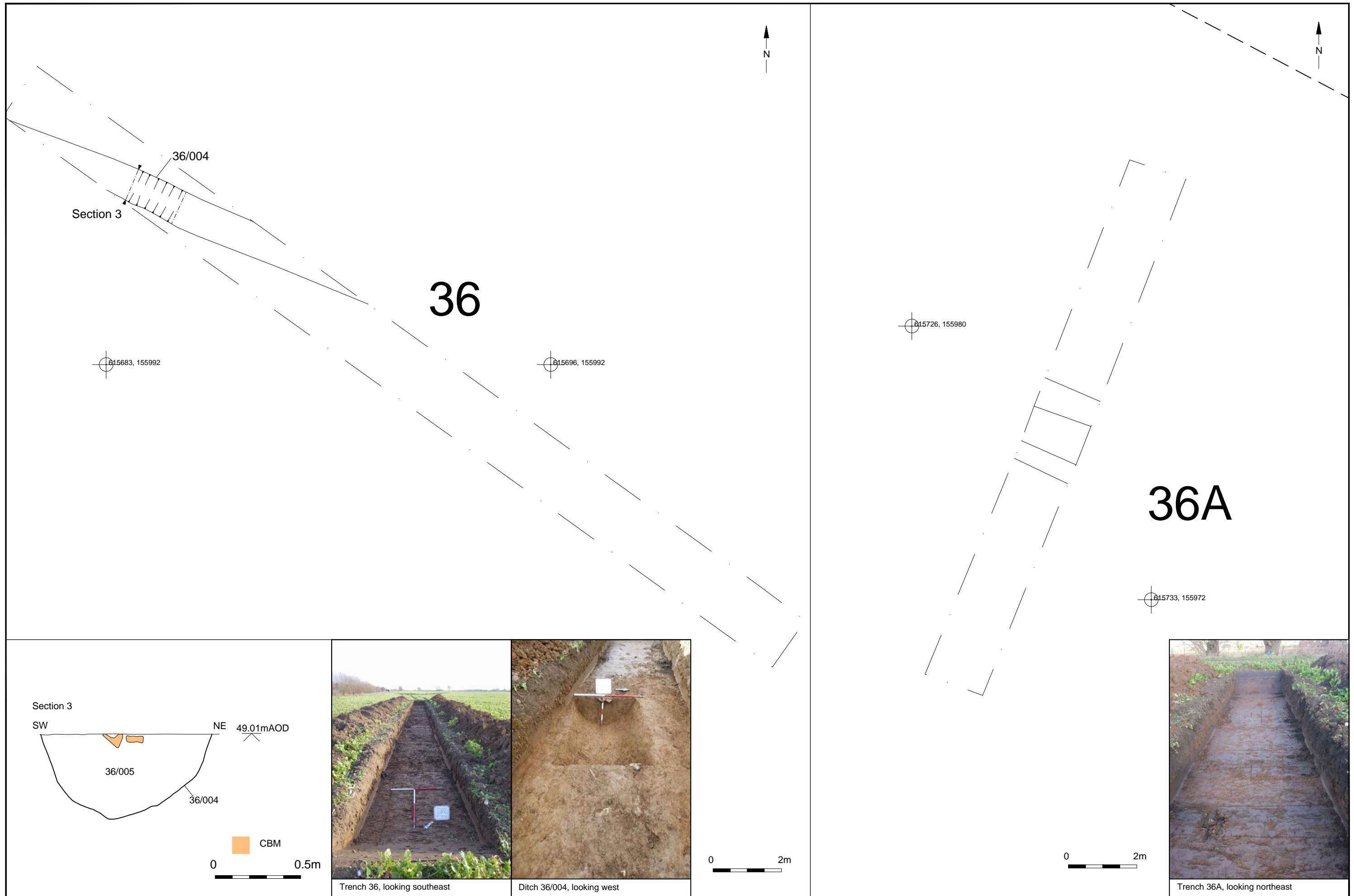
Section through 31/026, looking south



Ditch 31/006, looking southwest



Trench 31B, looking west





Trench 21, looking east



Trench 22, looking south



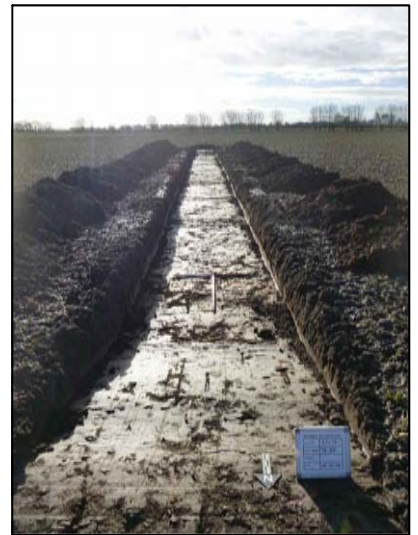
Trench 23, looking west



Trench 24, looking north



Trench 25, looking east



Trench 26, looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Nackington Road, south of Canterbury, Kent	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 160710	February 2018	Trenches 21 - 26 photographs	
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Trench 27, looking west



Trench 28, looking south



Trench 29, looking east



Trench 30, looking south



Trench 32, looking north



Trench 33, looking east

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Nackington Road, south of Canterbury, Kent	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 160710	February 2018	Trenches 27 - 30 and 32 - 33 photographs	
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Trench 34, looking south



Trench 35, looking south



Trench 37, looking south



Trench 38, looking west



Trench 39, looking south

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Nackington Road, south of Canterbury, Kent	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 160710	February 2018	Trenches 34 - 35 and 37 - 39 photographs	
Report Ref: 2018052	Drawn by: NH		



TP1, looking northeast



TP2 looking north-northeast



TP3, looking north-northwest



TP4, looking north-northeast

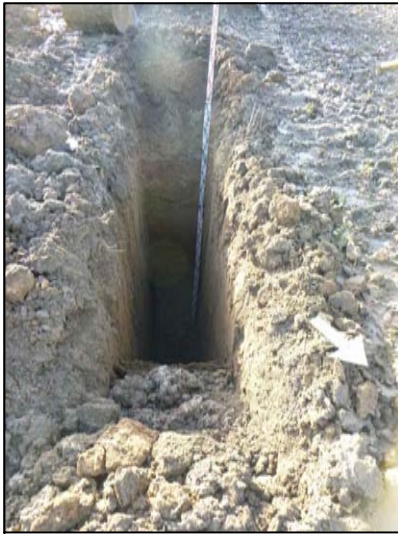


TP5, looking south-southeast

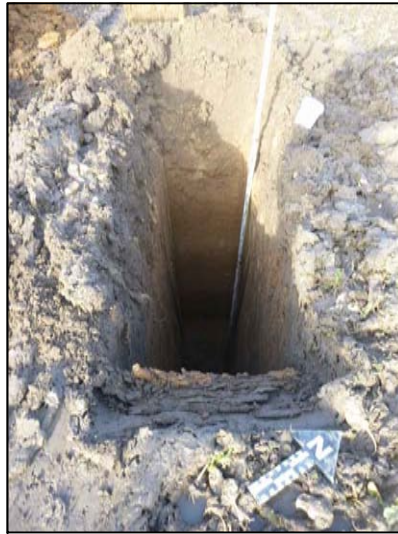


TP6, looking west

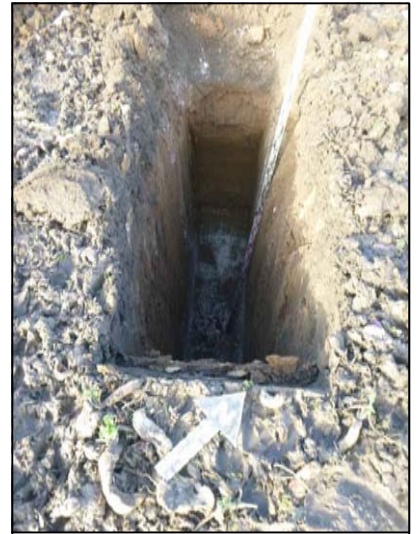
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Project Ref: 160710	February 2018	Test Pits 1 - 6 photographs	
Report Ref: 2018052	Drawn by: NH		



TP7, looking south south-west



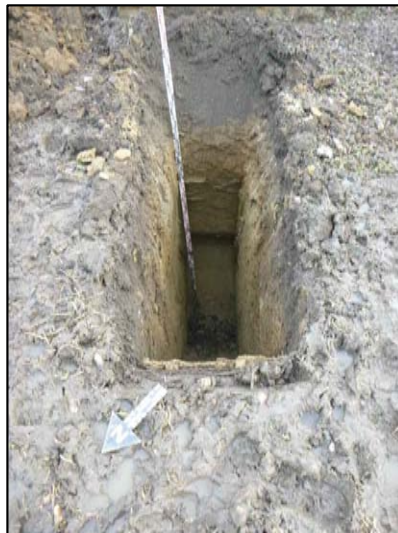
TP8, looking north-northwest



TP9, looking northeast



TP10, looking north-northwest



TP11, looking east-southeast



TP12, looking south-southeast



TP13, looking northwest



TP14, looking south-southeast



CBR1, looking south-southwest



CBR2, looking south-southwest



CBR3, looking southeast



CBR4, looking east



CBR5, looking east



CBR6, looking west



CBR 7, looking north

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Project Ref: 160710	February 2018	CBRs 5 - 7 photographs	
Report Ref: 2018052	Drawn by: NH		

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