Archaeology South-East

ASE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT

LAND ADJACENT TO THE KING'S HEAD WOODCHURCH ROAD, SHADOXHURST KENT

NGR: 597134 137996
(TQ 971 379)

Planning Reference: 15/01496/AS
ASE Project No: 180115
Site Code: SXH18
ASE Report No: 2018136
OASIS ID: archaeol6-316887
Ashford Museum

By Hayley Nicholls

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Abstract

This report incorporates the results of both the archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East at land adjacent to the King's Head, Woodchurch Road, Shadoxhurst, Kent, between 30th January and 23rd February 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client, Pentland Homes in advance of housing development on the site.

Just three pieces of residual struck flint were recovered from the site indicating only very limited earlier prehistoric activity in the vicinity. A single blade was most likely of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. No date could be confidently attributed to the other two pieces.

The earliest visible occupation of the site occurred during the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period, dated to between AD10 – 60. A small settlement was identifiable from a single roundhouse with an internal diameter of 6.6m. It is unclear whether the settlement was enclosed or otherwise. Associated evidence of small scale iron smelting was recovered in the form of dumped deposits of fresh smelting slag and hearth lining, but no furnace or in situ deposits were identified.

A return to the site was apparent in the 12th century with the creation of a system of narrow strip fields around a central spinal boundary. No evidence for settlement was recovered, instead the data suggests agricultural activity with possible small associated agricultural structures set some distance from the settlement core.

It is proposed that the results of the work should be published as a research note in the county journal Archaeologia Cantiana.

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FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of their client Pentland Homes to carry out an archaeological evaluation and excavation on land adjacent to the King's Head, Woodchurch Road, Shadoxhurst, Kent prior to the development of the site (NGR 597134 137996; Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site is situated on the Kentish Weald, on the north westernmost edge of Shadoxhurst village, outside the historic core situated around the church. The site comprises an irregularly shaped piece of land which curves around the boundary of the Kings Head pub to the north, with pasture fields to the south.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (2017), the bedrock geology of the site comprises Wealden Group Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Superficial deposits are not mapped (BGS 2018).

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 A Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2017)for the site was produced in support of the planning application for residential development. It concluded that there was a low archaeological potential for all past periods of human activity. Planning permission was granted by Ashford Borough Council, for the residential development of the site (Planning reference: 15/01496/AS), subject to conditions. Condition 15 stated that:

i archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

ii further archaeological investigation, recording and reporting, determined by the results of the evaluation, in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority

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

1.3.2 In accordance with this, Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation to determine the potential of the site. A Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2018) was submitted to Wendy Rogers, HCG, KCC for approval prior to the commencement of works.

1.3.3 Following on immediately from the evaluation, which identified significant archaeological remains, an archaeological excavation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. The fieldwork was supervised by Hayley Nicholls and managed by Paul Mason. The post-excavation work was managed by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken by ASE between the 30th January and the 2nd February 2018. Eight trenches were initially excavated, as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2018), followed by a further 3 trenches through the middle of the site to clarify the extent and nature of the archaeology identified along the westernmost boundary.

1.4.2 Following on from this, KCC required mitigation in the form of 3 areas of excavation, targeted on Trenches 2, 3 and 11. This work was undertaken between the 12th and 23rd February 2018.

1.5 Archaeological methodology (Figure 2)

1.5.1 All archaeological fieldwork was carried out to accepted professional standards in line with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b; CIfA 2014c); Kent County Council specifications and the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2018).

1.5.2 Evaluation trenches were, for the most part, excavated in their intended locations. Trenches 5 and 6 were both moved to the west by between 2m and 15m and Trench 6 was reoriented to a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment to avoid mature trees and their canopies. Trench 8 was shortened to 13m in length for the same reason. Three additional trenches were subsequently excavated across the centre of the site to clarify the extent and nature of the archaeology identified along the westernmost boundary in Trenches 1, 2 and 3, in order to further inform mitigation strategy discussions between KCC and CgMs.

1.5.3 Three excavation areas, targeted over Trenches 2, 3 and 11 were the result of these discussions. All three areas were excavated in their intended locations. Area 3 was later extended by 4m to both the north and east to reveal the full extent of Ring Gully 1 and to allow for a buffer zone of a few metres on all sides to attempt to identify any associated external features.

1.5.4 A 12m wide strip along the north-west edge of Area 2 was left unexcavated to allow for a hard standing area to be created to enable vehicular access to the site and parking. The removal of vegetation, and the laying of a permeable geotextile membrane (Terram) and stone to create this area was monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

1.5.5 A pre-excavation survey of the westernmost half of Area 1 was undertaken shortly after the removal of the overburden. Multiple deposits with archaeological potential were identified however, 14 possible discrete features were not investigated. This was as a result of extensive flooding across the area. Attempts to collect the water in sumps along the northern boundary were made, but the geology combined with the quantity and frequency of rain left this methodology ineffective. Whilst a small number of these may have been archaeological in nature, certainly some of them are likely to have been modern or geological as was the case for multiple deposits investigated in the easternmost half of the area. Furthermore, those of an archaeological nature are likely to have been very shallow and heavily truncated, similarly to the features to the east.

1.5.6 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.

1.5.7 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.8 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the WSI (ASE 2018).

1.5.9 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silted features, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains.

1.5.10 The sampling strategy was designed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted. Where clearly defined fills were evident within features or in large features with superficially homogenous fills, stratified data was obtained by taking multiple samples spread through the deposits.

1.5.11 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) presents the findings the evaluation and the mitigation, and has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE; English Heritage 2008).

1.6.2 The report seeks to summarise and quantify the excavation findings, incorporating the results of the evaluation where relevant, and to place the results within the local archaeological and historical setting, to specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims; list any new research criteria; to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

1.6.3 All finds and environmental archives from both the evaluation (Project Number: 180060) and excavation (Project Number: 180115) have been recorded under the site code: SXH18.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following information is largely paraphrased from the Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2017)

2.2 Linear and curvilinear ditches, and possible ring ditches recorded during a geophysical survey around 800m north of the site are likely to represent an area of prehistoric field systems and dispersed farmsteads.

2.3 No other evidence of prehistoric activity has been recorded in the immediate vicinity however; numerous important sites lie within the wider Ashford area. Brisley Farm lies 2.6km to the north-east, Westhawk lies approximately 3.4km north-east, whilst Park Farm lies 4.5km east-north-east of the site. All demonstrate multiple phases of extensive prehistoric occupation of the landscape, Brisley and Westhawk from the Bronze Age through to the Roman era (Stevenson 2013; Booth et al 2008), whilst Park Farm has evidence of occupation from Iron Age to Roman periods (Powell 2013).

2.4 The Roman Road running from Benenden to Canterbury via Ashford runs from west to east approximately 450m north of the site. A Roman copper alloy coin of 2nd century date is recorded c.60m west of the site.

2.5 No sites or finds of Anglo Saxon date are recorded within a 1km radius of the site. However, the listed 13th century church of Ss Peter and Paul (Ref 1326649), and the historic village core of Shadoxhurst lies just 400m south.

2.6 Historic maps indicate the site has been agricultural land throughout the post-medieval period. A small pond mapped in the south-west corner of the site is no longer extant.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 The broad aims of the project were:

- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any archaeological 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 had affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

3.2 The site also had the potential to address the following research aims identified in the South-East Research Framework (SERF):

- Landscape and environment in the Roman period
- The south-east in its wider context in the Roman period
- An understanding of the multi-faceted landscape in the post-medieval period

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 In order to aid interpretation of the stratigraphic data, contexts (cuts, fills and deposits) have been assigned to subgroups; at this stage only linear features and structures have been assigned group numbers. These are referred to using following conventions: individual contexts are expressed as [***], subgroups as SG** and groups as G**. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <**>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 Based on initial interpretations of stratigraphic and spatial relationships, and dating of finds assemblages, the provisional dated periods and phases are:

- Period 1 Late Iron Age/Early Roman AD10 – 60
- Period 2 early – high medieval 12th – 13th century

4.2 Summary

4.2.1 The earliest visible occupation of the site occurred during the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period, dated to between AD10 – 60. A small settlement was identifiable from a single ring ditch with an internal diameter of 6.6m. It is unclear whether the settlement was enclosed or otherwise. Associated evidence of small scale iron smelting was recovered in the form of dumped deposits of fresh smelting slag and hearth lining, but no furnace or *in situ* deposits were identified.

4.2.2 A return to the site was apparent in the 12th century with the creation of a system of narrow strip fields around a central spinal boundary. No evidence for settlement was recovered, instead the data suggests agricultural activity with possible small associated agricultural structures set some distance from the settlement core.

4.3 Trial Trench Evaluation

(Figure 2)

4.3.1 Eleven trenches were excavated across the site as the first phase of archaeological mitigation. The trenches were situated on slightly undulating ground, sloping gently from 38.17m AOD in the west in proximity to Trench 1, to 36.27m AOD in the east in proximity to Trench 5.

4.3.2 The depths of the trenches varied from 0.24m to 0.55m deep, and all showed a consistent sequence of topsoil and subsoil overlying superficial geological deposits consistent with those identified in the mitigation areas (4.4.1). All deposits identified within evaluation trenches are tabulated at the end of Appendix 1. Contexts are referred to thus [1/001] etc.

4.3.3 Trenches 2, 3 and 11 were situated within mitigation areas and their results have been incorporated and discussed alongside these areas. Trenches 4 and 5 contained no archaeologically significant deposits.

4.3.4 Trench 1 was located towards the western limit of the site and measured 29.1m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment. Seven possible archaeological features were identified, comprising three postholes, a gully, a ditch, and two further possible unexcavated ditches. Three small sherds of roof tile ranging in weight from 1g to 8g were associated with Trench 1. Two derived from posthole [1/004], whilst the third derived from posthole [1/012] and could indicate a small temporary structure of 15th to 19th century date. However, due to the small size of the pieces of CBM it cannot be ruled out that the finds are intrusive and that the postholes are of an earlier date, and potentially not even contemporary with one another. A north to south aligned unexcavated possible ditch at the east end of the trench shares an alignment with ditches G10 and G11, suggesting the three may be contemporary. However, no dating evidence was recovered across ditches on this alignment. The remainder of the excavated features were also undated. Posthole [1/004] truncated part of curvilinear gully [1/006] indicating it was certainly later in date.

4.3.5 Trench 6 was located close to the easternmost site boundary, measured 29.3m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. A single possible ditch orientated on a roughly east to west alignment was identified close to the northern end of the trench. The feature was left unexcavated following extensive flooding within the trench. However, it is considered most likely that the feature formed part of medieval ditch G4, also visible to the west in Trench 10 and Mitigation Area 2.

4.3.6 Trench 7 was located towards the centre south of the site, measured 14.4m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. A single ditch [7/004] was located in the southern half of the trench. A single sherd of pottery of AD1175 – 1275 date was recovered from fill [7/005]. The ditch is considered to comprise the continuation of medieval field boundary ditch G3 identified to the north in Mitigation Areas 1 and 2.

4.3.7 Trench 8 was located to the south of the site, measured 14.5m long, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. A single ditch [8/004] was located in the northern half of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature, however its similarity in alignment to medieval ditch G3 could suggest the two are contemporary.

4.3.8 Trench 10 was located towards the centre east of the site, measured 14.2m I length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. A single possible ditch orientated on a roughly east to west alignment was identified close to the northern end of the trench. The feature was left unexcavated, however, it is considered most likely that the feature formed part of medieval ditch G4, also visible to the east in Trench 6 and to the west in Mitigation Area 2.

Mitigation Areas 1 to 3

(Figures 3 and 4)

4.4 Natural Deposits

4.4.1 Excavations revealed a typical sequence of 0.2m - 0.5m of topsoil and subsoil overlying superficial geological deposits. These ranged from a firm mottled yellow/grey/orange clay in the north-east of the site to a firm mottled mid grey-orange/ orange sandy clay in the south-west. All archaeological features were visibly cut into the natural clays and apparently sealed beneath the topsoil and subsoil horizons.

4.5 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

4.5.1 Just three pieces of residual worked flint were recovered across the site, comprising a blade, a flake and a retouched flake, demonstrating only very limited activity in the vicinity during the earlier prehistoric period. The blade is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, but no date can be confidently attributed to the other two pieces.

4.6 Period 1: Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British (AD10-60)

(Figure 3)

Ring Gully 1 (RG1)

4.6.1 Three features are ascribed to this period, all associated with a possible roundhouse (RG1). A penannular ring gully G1, with an internal diameter of 6.6m was identified in the south westernmost half of the site. The vast majority of the gully, whilst very shallow, survived intact. The single break in its curvature appeared to suggest an east-north-east facing entrance. A large internal posthole, [1128], was located in close proximity to the entrance.

4.6.2 A second posthole [1130] was also located internal to the ring gully, and whilst undated was most likely associated with the feature, supporting one of an outer ring of structural posts. The dimensions of [1128] were significantly greater than that of [1130], in keeping with a doorway post potentially required to carry a greater load than the other outer posts.

4.6.3 A small assemblage of pottery, almost entirely composed of grog-tempered wares, in keeping with a mid-1st century AD date, a single piece of undiagnostic fired clay and a piece of smelting slag was recovered across G1 deposits. Small quantities of fire-cracked flint and burnt stone were recovered from environmental samples. Oak was the dominant wood charcoal taxa.

4.6.4 A large, probably contemporary cut [11/006] (G2), was located on the curvature of the ring, in the south-east quadrant, in close proximity to the entrance. Its function remains uncertain, as does the relationship between the two features, but it may have been excavated to accentuate the southernmost of the ring gully's terminals. An assemblage of pottery similar in form but significantly more extensive than that from G1, indeterminate burnt bone, along with a small quantity of fresh tap slag, ore quality ironstone, fragments of hearth lining and a single general purpose nail were recovered from the pit. The fresh quality of

the slag and hearth lining suggested small scale iron smelting in the immediate vicinity, however, no evidence for a furnace was identified within the excavated areas. Once again, oak was the dominant charcoal taxa, whilst the charred plant remains comprised a single barley caryopsis, indicating limited arable agriculture in the vicinity.

4.6.5 Evidence of reuse of the pit G2 was indicated by recut [11/012], which had a near identical elongated oval shape in plan to the underlying pit it truncated [11/006]. Finds assemblages across the earliest use of the pit and the later were near identical in date and variety indicating a similar primary and secondary use. The multiple cross-fits within the pottery assemblage across all fills also suggested initial and later use of the feature were closely contemporary, whilst the size and freshness of the sherds suggest they derive from settlement activity in the immediate vicinity, most likely from roundhouse G1.

Features of possible Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date

4.6.6 No other features, including ditches were securely dated to the same period as RG1, potentially suggesting the roundhouse sat within an unenclosed landscape. However, it should be noted that three ditches orientated on a north-south alignment may belong to this phase, although no dateable evidence was recovered from them. These ditches G10, G11 and an unexcavated ditch at the east end of Trench 1. It is also possible that two gullies of roughly similar form to those of G1, located to its immediate east, as well as a group of associated pits represent an ancillary structure, or working area associated with the roundhouse. It should also be noted that the southernmost gully (Contexts [1167] and [1165]) appears to have a spatial relationship with the roundhouse entrance. Again, however, a lack of associated finds hampers conclusive interpretation at this stage.

4.7 Period 2: Medieval, 12th – 13th century (Figure 4)

Field system 1 (FS1)

4.7.1 The archaeology of this period appears to represent an organised system of large enclosures bounding narrow strip fields. The earliest dating from within these boundaries would indicate an inception in the second half of the 12th century, with much of the system no longer maintained by the mid-13th century.

4.7.2 Three larger ditches were identified, one (G3) was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment and appears to have formed a major, spinal boundary, with widths of between 1.2m and 1.8m, and depths of 0.24m to 0.34m. The pottery assemblage from G3 is notable in its diversity of fabrics suggesting a slightly longer period of use and loss/deposition of material than for the other features, in keeping with a trackway. However, it is also possible that G3 functioned solely as a field boundary, and was retained in use whilst smaller boundaries were infilled to create larger fields. It also contained broadly dated mid-15th to 19th century tile from a basal fill and post-med floor tile from its upper fill.

4.7.3 The other two larger ditches (G4 and G7) were perpendicular to G3 with widths of between 0.9m and 1.5m, and depths of 0.31m to 0.37m.

4.7.4 Smaller perpendicular ditches and/or furrows also extended from ditch G3. Ditch G9 formed an intermediate boundary, dividing the space bounded by ditches G4 and G7 into two narrow strips, whilst ditches G5 and G6 bounded narrow strips of land to the north of ditch G7. Ditch or furrow terminals [1004], [1014], and [1032] suggest further agricultural strips to the east of boundary G3. It is noteworthy that these features terminate a short distance (1.6m to 3.4m) to the east of the large ditch G3, possibly indicating the presence of a routeway, easement or headland within the field system (see section 5.4.7). However, due to the degree of truncation it is possible that these are false terminals, and that features [1004], [1014] and [1032] initially extended as far as G3.

4.7.5 Maintenance of this system is demonstrated by ditch recut G8, truncating much of ditch G7. A small assemblage of pottery, a piece of fire-cracked flint, and a most likely residual piece of undiagnostic iron slag, given its abraded condition were recovered across ditches G7 and G8. Oak, field maple and hornbeam wood charcoal came from the earlier ditch G7, whilst a slightly narrower, but similar range of taxa comprising oak and hornbeam were recovered from the later recut G8.

4.7.6 A group of three large postholes, G14 represents the only structural evidence certainly of this period. The westernmost of the three [1070] contained a small assemblage of 17 sherds of pottery of which all but one was securely of an early-high medieval date. The single later sherd was small and considered intrusive. The easternmost of the three features [1079] contained a small piece of abraded slag, once again considered residual. Whilst two of the postholes contained no datable artefacts, their form and location strongly suggests they were contemporary with [1070].

4.7.7 Two further groups of postholes, G12 and G13 have also been attributed to this period, although they too contained no datable artefacts. Once again, their location is considered to suggest they are of this period rather than another. Furthermore, environmental samples from across G12 all yielded a similar range of wood taxa to Period 2.1 ditch G7/8. G12 comprised eight small postholes. Post-pipes survived intact within three, where posts had rotted *in situ*. No clear form is identifiable but the posts most likely supported a small structure. Two postholes have been assigned to G13, and are situated parallel to and likely associated with ditch G9.

4.7.7 A single small pit [1006] forms the last feature attributed to this phase and cut through underlying field boundary G10. The dimensions of the pit were only just larger than those of the remains of a cooking pot placed within the feature. This would suggest that the function of the pit was primarily for the disposal or burial of said vessel. However, when excavated, only a small quantity of fire-cracked flint, a single piece of smelting slag, most likely residual within the feature and of Period 1 date, and a small assemblage of pottery deriving from at least two other vessels were recovered from within the pot and from the surrounding fill. As such, the function of the pit, and the purpose of burying the vessel remains unclear.

4.8 Late Medieval (Figure 4)

4.8.1 A very small assemblage of material post-dating the late 13th century was recovered from the site, indicating some continuing later activity almost certainly of an agricultural nature. Whilst the majority may derive from manuring, it is possible some material indicates a small, possibly temporary structure within the site.

4.8.2 The earliest material comprises a single sherd of pottery of late 13th to 14th century date within posthole [1070] likely to be intrusive, sat as it is alongside an assemblage of 16 sherds of pottery of a slightly earlier date of AD1175 – 1275.

4.8.3 A single small sherd of pottery of mid-14th to mid-15th century date was recovered from possible pit [1008]. Whilst the sherd could be contemporary with the infilling of the feature, the degree of horizontal truncation and limited size of the sherd (6g) could make the find intrusive, deriving initially from manuring.

4.8.4 The remaining late medieval/post-medieval material comprises 49 pieces of tile, and two sherds of pottery. The pottery derives from overburden contexts and is almost certainly from manuring. Three small sherds of roof tile ranging in weight from 1g to 8g were associated with small cut features in Trench 1. Two derived from posthole [1/004], whilst the third derived from posthole [1/012] and could indicate a small temporary structure of 15th to 19th century date. However, due to the small size of the pieces of CBM it cannot be ruled out that the finds are intrusive and that the postholes are of an earlier date, and potentially not even contemporary with one another.

4.8.5 The remainder of the tile was recovered across the site, primarily in overburden contexts. Of note however, were the three pieces of tile from ditch G3, all of a significant size and therefore less likely to be intrusive. This would suggest the boundary was retained in use for longer than the rest of the associated medieval field boundaries.

4.9 Unphased

4.9.1 Many features, primarily comprising isolated pits, postholes and gullies, did not contain any dateable artefacts. These features are currently added to all phased plans pending further analysis.

4.9.2 Three ditches G10, G11 and G15, all orientated on a north to south alignment are noteworthy as their alignment is noticeably different to that of the medieval field system and that of the present day. Furthermore, stratigraphic relationships confirm the north-south alignment to be earlier in date than the Period 2.1 north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. Therefore, it remains possible these ditches are of Period 1 date, enclosing the landscape around RG1, although no dateable evidence was recovered from the features to corroborate this.

Type	**Description**	**Quantity**
Context sheets	Individual context sheets Exc. Eval.	185 60
Section sheets	Permatrace sheets 1:10 Exc. + Eval.	6
Photos	Digital images Exc. + Eval.	263
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets Exc. + Eval.	20
Context register	Context register sheets Exc. + Eval.	6
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register Exc. + Eval.	2
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets Exc. Eval.	7 2
Drawing register	Section register sheets Exc. + Eval.	6

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

5.0 THE FINDS

Context	Flint	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	FCF	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)
1002	2	16	3	15	25	805									3	148		
1005			10	48													4	46
1007			6	144											1	6		
1009			1	6														
1010			131	1714														
1011			23	138					1	231					12	450		
1013			1	2											1	32		
1017			45	450	1	9												
1033	1	10																
1038			1	1														
1042			2	3														
1045			1	8														
1046									1	15								
1049															1	67		
1065			5	18					1	21								
1069			3	16														
1071			15	76														
1073			1	8														
1074			1	16														
1076			1	8														
1080									1	318								
1110			1	12													1	9
1114			14	58														
1119			4	37														
1129			1	21														
1147									1	43								
1149			1	7														
1151			4	34					1	6								
1161			3	4														
1164					4	657			1	127								
1179									2	29								
1/001			1	16														
1/002					6	109					1	129						
1/005					2	1												
1/013					2	8												
3/005			5	18														
3/008																		
7/002					8	234												
7/005			1	2														
8/002			1	12	4	85					1	43						
11/007			11	125					8	191							2	19
11/008			167	1818			1	14	11	751	1	32	1	1	2	6	8	77
11/009			72	588					12	285								
Total	3	26	536	5423	52	1908	1	14	40	2017	3	204	1	1	20	709	15	151

Table 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.1 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. The hand-collected bulk finds are

quantified in Table 2 while a small amount of material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified separately in in Appendix 2 Three objects were assigned registered finds numbers and these are described in section 5.11. All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation and excavation at Woodchurch road produced three pieces of worked flint weighing 26g as well as a small amount of burnt unworked flint fragments (959g). The pieces of worked flint were hand-collected during the excavation, and the burnt flint fragments were hand collected and retrieved from bulk environmental samples. The assemblage comprises a blade (context [1033]) a flake and a retouched flake (both from context [1002]). The blade is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, but no date can be confidently attributed to the other two pieces. The retouched flake has been crudely modified. The burnt flint fragments came from six numbered contexts. Most of the fragments exhibit only a reddish tinge suggesting that they have been only slightly heated. Burnt unworked flint are frequently associated with prehistoric activities, but the small assemblage may relate to more recent burning.

5.3 The Late Iron and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

Introduction

5.3.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from the site, which was mostly found in a single pit. The assemblage totals 280 sherds, weighing 2.72 kg, amounting to 151 ENV and 2.52 EVE

Methodology

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) on pro-forma records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Pottery was recorded with reference to fabric definitions used for the recording of pottery from the nearby excavations at Brisley Farm (Thompson 2013) and to form codes set out in the type-series for grog-tempered 'Belgic' pottery in the South East (Thompson 1982).

Stratigraphic context

5.3.3 The vast majority of the assemblage (over 250 sherds) was recovered from a single pit, G2, associated with ring gully RG1. The three fills recorded during the evaluation [11/007], [11/008] and [11/009] and the single fill recorded during the excavation, [1118], produced material of similar character and there were multiple cross-fits across all four fills, suggesting that they are closely contemporary. Twenty-one similar sherds were noted in four different interventions through the ring gully, G1, and from one of its internal post-holes, [1128].

5.3.4 The relationship of pit G2 to the probable building represented by ring-gully RG1 is slightly uncertain since the two appear to intercut. It is possible that the pit relates to activity after the dismantling of the building. Nevertheless, the very large size of this assemblage, together with its freshness, and the fact that it

produced some large portions of individual vessels, indicates that it represents refuse from settlement activity in the immediate vicinity.

Overview of fabrics and forms

5.3.5 The pottery is almost entirely composed of grog-tempered wares, comparable to fabric GROG1, as defined on the Brisley Farm site to the northeast (Thompson 2013, Table 3). Just one sherd is associated with a fine sandy hand-made fabric (SAND1). The dominance of grog-tempering in stratified groups from ring gully RG1 and pit G2 is probably a good indicator of date. At Brisley Farm, Ashford, it was noted that handmade sandy wares and glauconitic fabrics outnumbered grog-tempered wares in Middle/Late Iron Age groups (Thompson 2013, Fig 10.7) but that grog-tempered wares had come to predominate by stratigraphic period 4, ending with the interment of a well-dated burial, almost certainly around AD 40-50. At Westhawk Farm, which featured a greater degree of continuity into to the post-Conquest period, Roman fabrics tended to appear in very small quantities in early Roman groups and 'Romanised' sandy fabrics made up a significant minority of assemblages by the Flavian period (Lyne 2008).

5.3.6 In the current assemblage, just three tiny body sherds are associated with more certain post-Conquest fabrics: all unsourced Roman fine oxidised wares. Significantly, all of these were poorly-stratified, having been recovered from the subsoil and from a medieval ditch. One of these sherds, a tiny abraded chip of <1g in weight, could be a Gaulish samian ware fabric that has lost its slip.

Fabric	Form	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
GROG1		276	2704	147	2.52
GROG1	Jar (C3)	21	332	6	0.69
GROG1	Jar (C1-2)	30	353	11	1.44
GROG1	Jar (B)	2	7	2	-
GROG1	Jar (B2-1)	2	17	1	0.13
GROG1	Beaker?	1	2	1	0.09
GROG1	Cup/bowl (E2-3)	4	98	1	0.17
GROG1		216	1895	125	
SAND1		1	7	1	
OXIDF		3	6	3	
Total		280	2717	151	2.52

Table 3: Quantification of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery assemblage

5.3.7 The range of forms is fairly limited and entirely in keeping with *c.* mid-1st century AD groups from Brisley Farm and Westhawk Farm. The assemblage is dominated by jars with beaded to short upright or everted rim profiles (Thompson 1982 form C1-2) and plain profile jars (C3), with fewer examples of cordons or corrugated profiles (Table 3). One fairly complete example of a small bowl or cup with a shoulder ripple and concave base was noted (E2-3) and a partial rim from a ripple shoulder jar (B2-1). A partial rim, with a small diameter may be from globular beaker with an everted rim.

5.3.8 Decoration and surface-treatment is fairly uncommon, occurring on about 6% of estimated vessels. This is mostly confined to combing on the shoulders of C1-2 and C3 jars. A single instance of parallel-tooled arcs was recorded on a shoulder sherd, as well as an unusual example of crude circular impressed/stamped decoration on another collection of bodysherds from a single vessel.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

5.4.1 The archaeological work recovered 256 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 2706g, from 21 individually numbered contexts, four of these contexts being from the evaluation. An estimated 35 different vessels are represented in the assemblage. No pottery from the environmental samples has been included with the current assessment as processing was not complete at the time of writing. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes. Although the general trend is toward small sherds (i.e. up to 30mm across) larger sherds are also present (i.e. to over *c*. 100mm) in a few deposits. The average sherd sizes by period are shown in Table 4. Most of the pottery shows surface damage from being buried in an acidic environment even when it is clear the material has not been reworked. Amongst the assemblage there is also a notable quantity of sherds, mainly small examples from tiny context groups that exhibit extensive signs of abrasion as well as the effects of an acidic burial environment. Of all the pottery the late medieval wares are the freshest. This is likely the result of both their later date and the fact these better fired wares are more resistant to erosional damage.

5.4.2 Overall, early/high medieval wares totally dominate the assemblage, with a chronological range predominantly covering *c.* 1150/75-1250/75. Negligible quantities of later pottery are present (Table 4) and notably, there was no post-medieval pottery recovered from the site. The overall site assemblage is characterised at a basic level in Table 4 in order to give a rough idea of quantities by period. The exact division between periods is approximate as some fabric groups cross the actual dates allocated. This is most notable with the sandy-shelly ware 1c and overall the early and high medieval assemblages can best be viewed as one relatively short-lived period of activity ending by c. 1250/75.

5.4.3 The assemblage has been fully quantified (number of sherds/weight/estimated number of vessels: ENV) by fabric on pro forma for archive. This utilised the fabric series established at Brisley Farm, Ashford (Barber 2013). All fabrics noted in the current assemblage can easily be paralleled at Brisley Farm. Each context group was spot dated during archive listing and all resultant information was used to create an Excel spreadsheet of the assemblage.

Period	No/weight	Average sherd size	No. of different fabric groups
Early/High Medieval C12th-mid/later C13th	250/2668g (ENV 29)	10.7g	Local – 5
High Medieval Mid C13th – mid C14th	2/2g (ENV 2)	1.0g	Local – 1
Late Medieval Mid C14th – mid 16th	4/36g (ENV 4)	9.0g	Local – 4

Table 4: Characterisation of post-Roman pottery assemblage. NB Totals for pottery include residual/intrusive/unstratified material. Local equates to Kent/Sussex wares

Periods and fabrics

5.4.4 The post-Roman pottery from the site is exclusively of medieval date. The chronological range of the medieval pottery appears to cover the mid/later 12th to 15th/early 16th centuries but coverage is by far from even.

Early/High Medieval: mid/later 12th – mid/later 13th centuries

5.4.5 The early/high medieval assemblage is composed exclusively of local wares with no regional or foreign imports being present and is thus fairly typical of a Wealden land-locked site of low status. A few sherds of coarsely tempered wares, probably of the mid/later 12th century, represent the earliest medieval activity. These consist of shell and coarse sandy ware (Fabric 1b) and perhaps some of the F2b sherds (Table 5).

Fabric (cf Barber 2013)	Expansion	No/weight	Estimated number of vessels by form
F1b	Shell & coarse quartz	9/54g	Cooking pots x2
F1c	Moderate shell & quartz (Potter's Corner)	231/2562g	Cooking pots x15; uncertain form x3
F1d	Sparse shell & quartz	2/22g	Uncertain form – x2
F2b	Coarse quartz	7/26g	Cooking pot x1; uncertain form x5
F3b	Quartz with rare flint grits	1/4g	Cooking pot x1
2e (High Medieval)	Fine quartz	2/2g	Uncertain form x2

Table 5: Early and high medieval fabrics

5.4.6 The most prolific fabric by far is the F1c shelly sandy ware that almost certainly derives from the nearby Potter's Corner industry at Ashford that dominates the local ceramics between c. 1175 and 1250/75. A number of feature sherds are present – typically consisting of triangular club rims or narrower tapering rims. Several vessels have very light thumbing around the exterior of the rims but this was the only decoration noted. Interestingly, where discernible, all vessels consist of cooking pots. No glazed jug sherds are present – the only likely candidates being the two scraps of Fabric 2e, but the acidic burial conditions has removed their surfaces and thus any glaze that may have been present.

5.4.7 The early/high medieval pottery assemblage is far from evenly distributed. Most contexts produced 10 sherds or less – only three contained more than 10 sherds. The vast majority of the assemblage (160/1996g) came from the three fills of pit [1006] (SG2). The fills ([1007] 6/144g, [1010] 131/1714g and [1011] 23/138g) produced a large part of a single F1c cooking pot but at least two other vessels were present as well. No other fabrics are represented in this feature. The bulk of the remaining sherds were recovered from one of the ditches of the field system. Of these the majority (48/476g) were recovered from the major ditch G3 with only very minor quantities coming from the smaller perpendicular ditches or furrows. This would suggest that G3 may have formed the west side of a track and the high losses of pottery along it are spillage from manuring carts making their way from the settlement. Such spillage would not get further than the flanking ditches to the track. The assemblage from G3 is also more notable in its diversity of fabrics suggesting a slightly longer time period of loss/deposition than that for pit [1006], again, very much in keeping with a trackway that gave access to agricultural land.

Late Medieval: mid C14th – mid 16th

5.4.8 There are not enough diagnostic sherds present to be certain, but it is suspected there is a cessation of refuse disposal between c. 1275 and 1400/25. The four late medieval sherds are all in well fired fabrics with sparse to moderate quartz (Brisley fabrics 4c, 4e v, 4f ii and 4g iii). Two are from topsoil/subsoil contexts on the evaluation, the others are isolated in features where they *could* be intrusive. Overall it would appear they represent a sparse background scatter, perhaps relating to very sporadic periods of manuring/cultivation.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

Introduction

5.5.1 A total of forty-nine pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 1829g were recovered collectively across the evaluation and excavation stages of work. The bulk of the assemblage comprised abraded roof tile fragments, which are most likely to be of post-medieval date although without accessory building materials are difficult to date more precisely. Comparative quantities and weights of the CBM forms resulting from each stage are shown below in Table 6.

Form	Quantity	% of total	Wt (g)	% of total
Evaluation				
Roof tile	19	38.8	367	20.1
Excavation				
Roof tile	25	51.0	682	37.3
Brick	3	6.1	170	9.3
Floor tile	2	4.1	610	33.4
Subtotal:	30	61.2	1462	79.9
Total:	49	100%	1829	100%

Table 6: Quantities and weights of CBM

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 2014). In those instances that the MOLA equivalent was unknown site specific codes have been applied and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided below in Table 7.

The assemblage

5.5.3 The bulk of the assemblage (90%) was made up of roof tile fragments, and all bar one fragment were formed from the same fabric, 3201. This fabric is incredibly common across the south-east, particularly across Kent, and was in use from the mid-15th century until the 19th century. As such, tiles made from 3201 do not represent a particularly helpful artefact for dating purposes. All of the 3201 tile was heavily abraded, creating smooth surfaces and leaving no trace of any moulding sand. A few fragments of tile have preserved peg holes that were approximately square.

5.5.4 Fragments of 3201 tile were recovered from evaluation contexts [1/002], [1/005], [1/013], [7/002], and [8/002], and excavation contexts [1002] and [1017]. A single piece of flat tile formed from T1 was also collected from [1002] and could not be dated at all, although based on its general character it is unlikely to date later than the 18th century.

5.5.5 Two fragments of post-medieval floor tile were identified, both recovered from [1164] (G3) although one of these is a slightly tenuous identification. Both fragments appeared to be made from the same fabric type, although one was nearly entirely vitrified. This example did, however, have width thicknesses intact and some glaze splashes across one edge. The other fragment was more irregular, but the level of firing and surfaces that did survive were most like a floor tile.

Fabric	Description
Roof and floor tile fabrics	
3201	Fine pink-orange fabric with variable quantities of calcareous inclusions and voids.
T1	Medium orange fabric with common medium angular quartz and sparse calcareous speckle.
FT1	Similar to B1 but with sparse and clusters of sugary quartz.
Brick fabrics	
B1	Pinky-red fabric with cream silty marbling and few other inclusions.
B2	Soft calcareous medieval brick fabric.

Table 7: Fabric descriptions for CBM

5.5.6 Hardly any brick was present in the excavated features and none whatsoever in the evaluation trenches. One corner fragment of a very hard-fired brick made from B1 brick was recovered from [1002], which did not provide much evidence to date it upon, but appears to be of post-medieval date. B2 was a soft, calcareous fabric type that is characteristic of medieval bricks. The B2 fragments were all very fragmentary and much abraded, but definitely medieval in origin.

5.6 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The excavations recovered 1637g of material initially classified as slag from one of 26 individually numbered contexts. Three of these are from the evaluation. Of the above total 11g was recovered from one of 18 environmental residues (essentially the magnetic fraction) with the remaining 1526g (29 pieces) being hand-collected during excavation. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on a metallurgical pro forma sheet, which is housed with the archive. This information was used to create an Excel spreadsheet. The assemblage is characterised in Table 8.

5.6.2 Virtually all the residues from the environmental samples, regardless of period, produced small quantities of magnetic fines. These consist of granules of ferruginous siltstone and clay whose magnetic properties have been enhanced through burning. They are not indicative of metalworking and can be formed through a number of activities, including domestic hearths and stubble burning.

Period	Undated	Period 1.1 LIA/ERB	Period 2.1 Medieval
No. contexts	3	9	14
Magnetic fines	2g	5g	11g
Hearth Lining	-	4/108g	
Fuel ash slag	2/28g	-	1/1g
Smelting slag	-	21/582g	4/696g
Undiagnostic iron slag	-	2/190g	1/14g
Totals	2/30g	27/885g	6/722g

Table 8: Characterisation of slag assemblage

5.6.3 The Late Iron Age/Early Roman period 1.1 assemblage all appears to relate to a short-lived period of iron smelting – perhaps a single attempt. The material is in relatively fresh condition and the more fragile hearth lining is also represented. G1, the ring gully, produced smelting slag, hearth lining and undiagnostic iron slag (totalling 7/142g), but most was recovered from G2, the pit associated with the ring gully. This feature produced 16 fresh pieces (468g) of smelting waste, 3 pieces (86g) of hearth lining and one piece (184g) of undiagnostic iron slag suggesting this feature to have possibly been the source of the waste scattered around the rest of the ring gully. This was also the feature that produced the potential ore. Whatever the case the complete absence of hammerscale from any of the magnetic fractions shows that no smithing activity was undertaken at the site.

5.6.4 The slag from period 2.1 medieval features is widely scattered and, although similar types are represented to those of period 1.1, the material is all notably abraded. It is almost certain this material is reworked waste from period 1.1.

5.7 **The Fired Clay** by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A small assemblage of thirteen fragments weighing a total of 123g was recovered from two contexts. The assemblage was examined by eye for form and fabrics were determined with the aid of a x20 magnification binocular microscope. Two fabrics were noted.

5.7.2 Context [11/007] (G2) contained two pieces exhibiting a single flat, bleached surface, in a moderately sandy fabric with moderate iron rich inclusions (Fabric 1); the context also contained amorphous pieces in a similar fabric. The pieces probably derive from hearth lining. Context [11/008] (G2) contained eight undiagnostic pieces in a powdery fabric with sparse organic voids and moderate silty inclusions. These are not diagnostic of form or function.

5.8 **The Stone** by Luke Barber

5.8.1 The excavations recovered just 28 pieces of stone, weighing 489g, from one of six individually numbered contexts. Of these totals eight pieces (464g) came from one of two evaluation contexts. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on geological material forms, which are housed with the archive. The resultant information has been used to create an Excel database as part of the digital archive.

5.8.2 The stone was all recovered from Period 1.1 Late Iron Age/Early Roman features. G1 (the ring gully) produced 20 granules (25g) of ferruginous siltstone, all coming from environmental residues. This material is natural to the site and of no interest. The eight pieces from G2, the pit in the ring gully, are somewhat different and consist of a weathered flint nodule with all over cortex and adhering ferruginous concretions as well as fragments of 'ironstone' seams. The latter may represent local ore collected in an attempt to smelt it. The material certainly appears to be associated with smelting waste but too little is present to be certain.

5.9 **The Bulk Metalwork** by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 Two iron objects were recovered during the evaluation. Trench 1 subsoil [1/002] contained a curving iron plate fragment measuring 108.4+mm by 64.7mm. The plate exhibits a single square nail hole at one end and the opposite end is broken.

5.9.2 Context [11/008] (G2) produced a single general purpose nail (L63.7mm). The head form is obscured by corrosion product; the stem is square in section. This context also produced pottery of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date.

5.10 **The Animal Bone** by Emily Johnson

5.10.1 A single fragment of indeterminate calcined bone weighing approximately 1g was recovered during archaeological works at Shadoxhurst: Woodchurch Road, from evaluation context [11/008] (G2).

5.11 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

5.11.1 Three objects were assigned Registered Finds numbers. The topsoil of Trench 11, [11/001], produced a probable iron chisel measuring 76.5mm in length (RF<1>). It is similar to medieval examples from London and Winchester (Goodhall 2011 B36, C34), however, the form changes little over time therefore an earlier or later date cannot be ruled out. An iron hinge pintle fragment <RF<2>, came from subsoil context [8/002]. The fragment is of medieval to early post-medieval date. RF<2>, a ceramic vessel from pit [1006] (G2), is reported on in section 5.4.

5.12 The Environmental Samples by Lucy Allott

5.12.1 Twenty bulk soil samples were taken during archaeological work at Shadoxhurst, Woodchurch Road for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Six samples derive from a ring gully and associated pit feature dated to the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period 1.1; 12 samples are from early/high Medieval (Period 2.1) pit, ditch and posthole features and a further two samples are from undated features. The following report assesses the preservation of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and considers their significance and potential to inform on the diet, arable economy, fuel selection and use, and the local vegetation environment of the site.

5.12.2 Bulk samples (ranging from 5 to 40L in volume) were processed in their entirety by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3). Provisional identifications of macrobotanical remains, based on observations of gross morphology, surface cell structure, are made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004) and modern reference specimens. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997), for wild plants, and Zohary and Hopf (1994), for cereals. Where necessary, flots were subsampled and 100ml of the volume scanned.

5.12.3 Up to 10 fragments of charcoal were extracted from the heavy residues, of each sample containing more than 50 fragments in the >4mm fraction, and fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000, Hather 2000, Leney and Casteel 1975). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather, 2000; Schoch *et al.,* 2004; Schweingruber, 1990). Genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit more detailed identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 1 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Notes have also been made on the

presence of round wood and state of preservation. Latin names are given at first mention and, with the exception of the Maloideae group taxa are subsequently referred to by their English common names.

Period 1.1 Late-Iron Age-Early Roman

5.12.4 Charred plant macrofossils were absent in samples from the ring gully and associated features (G1). The fill (<1> [11/008]) of an associated pit feature [11/012], G2, produced a single barley caryopsis, however no further weed taxa or other cereal or crop remains were recorded in the flots or residues of the Period 1.1 samples.

5.12.5 Wood charcoal fragments were present in each of the samples and were moderately abundant in samples <1> [11/008] from pit [11/012] (G2) and <20> [1116] from ring gully [1115] (G1). Fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.), including some roundwood were recorded in both instances. Charcoal was well preserved, particularly in the larger of the two assemblages, with only limited sediment encrusting and percolation, which can be indicative fluctuating ground water conditions. A brief scan of the remaining charcoal assemblage from sample <1> indicates that oak is likely to be prominent.

Period 2.1 Early/high Medieval

5.12.6 Charred plant macrofossils were present in five samples from features dated to the early-high medieval period. Sample <3> [1011] from the fill of a placed vessel in pit [1006] contained a few stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) seeds. Samples <8>, <10> and <13> from a group of postholes, G12, contained infrequent cereal caryopses of oat (*Avena* sp.) and poorly preserved unidentifiable cereals and grass seed. Sample <14> [1096] from the single fill of posthole [1095] also in G12, produced a slightly larger quantity of charred plant remains comprising oat and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopses and seeds/fruits of stinking chamomile and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). A poorly preserved probable oat grain, retained some adhering chaff. Unfortunately, it was too poorly preserved to determine whether it was of a wild or cultivated variety.

5.12.7 Wood charcoal fragments are moderately abundant in eight of the 12 samples from deposits dated to Period 2.1. Sample <4> from a major ESE-WNW field boundary [1041], G7, and samples <5> and <6> from recut [1044], G8, contained oak, field maple (*Acer campestre*) and hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*). A group of postholes, G12, (samples <8> [1084], <9> [1086], <10> [1088], <12> [1092], <13> [1094] and <14> [1096]) located in close proximity to this field boundary ditch produced a similar array of taxa with hornbeam and oak present in many instances but with the addition of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.) and possible privet (cf. *Ligustrum* sp.). Many of the hornbeam and willow/poplar fragments are from small roundwood with up to 15 growth rings displayed. Preservation varied with some sediment encrusting and percolation evident. This was particularly notable in sample <6> [1046] from ditch cut [1044].

Undated

5.12.8 Charred plant remains and wood charcoal fragments were uncommon in samples <2> [1012] and <7> [1069] from undated features. Sample <2> [1013] from the fill of pit [1012] produced a single fragment of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shell. No other identifiable remains were recovered and no identifications were obtained for the small charcoal assemblages.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

SR1: Determine the character, extent, preservation, significance, and date of any archaeological deposits

6.1.1 The first visible occupation of the site occurred during the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period, dated to between AD10 – 60. A small settlement was located in the westernmost half of the site, identifiable from a single roundhouse with an internal diameter of 6.6m. It is unclear whether the settlement was enclosed or otherwise.

6.1.2 A return to the site was apparent in the 12th century with the creation of a system of narrow strip fields around a central spinal boundary. No evidence for settlement was recovered, instead the data suggests agricultural activity and possible small associated agricultural structures set some distance from the settlement core.

6.1.3 The depth of the majority of deposits was shallow due to the extent of horizontal truncation. However, the more significant of the medieval ditches and occasional discrete features including one of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman date survived to depths of between 0.3m and 0.65m.

SR2: Can the site address research aims identified in the South-East Research Framework (SERF), specifically those regarding:

- The landscape and environment in the Roman period

6.1.4 The site adds another small Late Iron Age/ Early Roman rural farmstead to the list of similar sites in the region. However, the limited findings, the short duration of the settlement and the lack of charred plant macrofossils adds little to further our understanding of the regional landscape and environment in the Roman period.

- The south-east in its wider context in the Roman period

6.1.5 Similarly, the small, rural nature of the settlement and the poorly stratified and very limited quantity of imported wares within the finds assemblage offers little information on the role of the south-east of England in its wider national and international context.

- An understanding of the multi-faceted landscape in the post-medieval period

6.1.6 Very little well stratified material of certainly post-medieval date was recovered from within the site.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Period 1

Significance

6.2.1.1 There is a substantial amount of archaeological evidence of Late Iron Age date for the region (Stevenson 2013, 5). Similarly, there is significant quantity of data indicating continuity into the Roman period, with the retention of earlier field systems and farmsteads a common occurrence (Booth et al 2011). As such, the data from Shadoxhurst is not unusual or rare. Whilst the very brief life span of the settlement is in itself of note, and offers some information on varying durations of rural farmsteads, the site is considered of limited regional significance.

Potential

6.2.1.2 The degree of truncation and limited extent of the features of Late Iron Age/ Early Roman date offers little potential to further inform on settlement layout. Alongside the growing corpus of similar sites, it does however, offer some information on settlement dispersal in the Kentish Weald.

Period 2

Significance

6.2.1.3 Whilst there is only limited information for the Anglo Saxon period in the Ashford area, there are a number of sites of medieval date. These include multiple moated farmstead sites (TR013434; TR03NW6) and a probable kiln site at Potters Corner (TQ94SE12). In the immediate vicinity, the historic core of Shadoxhurst village and the church is known to date from the 13th century. As such the limited agricultural evidence from this site is of low significance.

Potential

6.2.1.4 The limited extent of the medieval activity identified within the site, holds only limited potential to further inform on the regional medieval landscape. The site adds a little to the understanding of the local landscape, and confirms that the medieval village of Shadoxhurst did not extend as far as Woodchurch Road.

6.2.2 The Flintwork

6.2.2.1 The assemblage is extremely limited in size and represents isolated finds, and, as such is of limited significance and potential. No further work is required.

6.2.3 The Late Iron and Roman Pottery

6.2.3.1 Although the pottery from pit G2 represents a good sealed group with plenty of illustratable rimsherds, the significance and potential of this material is limited somewhat by the wealth of previously published ceramic data from contemporary sites within a few kilometres' radius, in particular the assemblages from Westhawk Farm and Brisley Farm to the northeast (Lyne 2008; Thompson 2013). Because the current assemblage conforms quite closely to what would be expected from published mid-1st century groups in the locality, it is unlikely to significantly add to our knowledge of ceramics in this period. Nevertheless, the assemblage contains enough diagnostic material to be of local significance. No vessels need be illustrated.

6.2.4 The Post-Roman Pottery

6.2.4.1 The Post-Roman pottery assemblage is relatively small and is notably lacking in diversity. It is fairly typical for the area and period in question. Far better assemblages, both in size and chronological range, have recently been published for the area (Barber 2008 and 2013; Jarrett 2009) and the current assemblage adds nothing to the regional study of ceramics. Further work would not aid the interpretation of the site. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment and no further work is proposed. No vessels need be illustrated.

6.2.5 The Ceramic Building Material

6.2.5.1 As an assemblage the CBM collected from site is not of any particular archaeological significance. Although it is likely that all the roof tile fragments came from the same structure, there is not enough of them on site to indicate primary deposition and the rest of the CBM is likely to be nothing more than miscellaneous and residual building debris.

6.2.6 The Metallurgical Remains

6.2.6.1 The slag assemblage is small and appears to represent a very short-lived smelting attempt during period 1.1, with some material being reworked during periods of later cultivation. Small-scale iron smelting is quite common in the Weald and the presence of this material here is not unexpected. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

6.2.7 The Fired Clay

6.2.7.1 This small assemblage is not considered of significance to the site narrative. There is no potential for further work.

6.2.8 The Stone

6.2.8.1 The stone assemblage is small and essentially of unworked local types. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded. No further work is proposed.

6.2.9 The Bulk Metalwork

6.2.9.1 This small assemblage is of minimal significance. It has been recorded for the site archive and has no potential for further work

6.2.10 The Animal Bone

6.2.10.1 Aside from indicating that burning at high temperature affected some of the material deposited in this Period 1 context, this specimen has no significance and offers no potential for future work.

6.2.11 The Registered Finds

6.2.11.1 Evidence for wood or stone working is provided by the presence of a small chisel and the fragment of hinge pintle attests to a building in the vicinity although both finds were from topsoil/subsoil. As neither object is well stratified and extensive parallels exist, both have been recorded for the site archive and there is no potential for further work.

6.2.12 The Environmental Samples

Significance

Charred Plant Remains

6.2.12.1 The assemblages of charred plant remains are very small and provide limited evidence for oat and wheat, which was most likely a free threshing wheat. It is not clear whether the oat caryopses are from a cultivated or wild form. Unfortunately, the only chaff recovered, adhering to a (possible) oat grain is too poorly preserved to enable further identification. The assemblages are broadly comparable to those from Brisley Farm (Carruthers 2013) although at that site the data suggest bread-type wheat was the dominant cereal with lesser occurrences of barley and oat. The Brisley Farm assemblages also contained a greater diversity of both crops and weed remains. Shadoxhurst assemblages contain more oat than wheat however no emphasis should be placed on this given the limited overall numbers of plant remains recovered. The presence of stinking chamomile, which is a weed of heavy clay soils (Kay 1971), suggests crops were cultivated locally on the clay soils that predominate in this region. The Shadoxhurst assemblages are of low significance due to the limited number of remains recovered and their poor preservation.

Charcoal

6.2.12.2 Charcoal fragments were abundant in many of the assemblages and although they displayed variable preservation, anatomical features were sufficiently clear for identification in the majority of samples. Where preservation was poor this primarily resulted from sediment percolation and encrusting which can obscure or cause damage to anatomical features used for identification. This type of damage is thought to result from fluctuations in ground water. As there was no evidence for primary burning at the site, the charcoal assemblages most likely arise from secondary dumps or amalgamations of fuel waste. It is possible that some of the charcoal derives from building waste that became charred either by accident or deliberate burning although there is no conclusive evidence for this.

6.2.12.3 The Late Iron Age-Early Roman assemblages from the ring gully and an associated pit suggest a high degree of selection was employed with oak appearing the preferred fuel at this time (albeit based on limited assessment data). The charcoal deposit in pit [11/012] appears to consist almost entirely of oak and is likely to have formed the primary fuel associated with the assemblage of burnt bone. Unfortunately, this bone is not diagnostically of human or animal origin and therefore precludes further comment on the use of oak in this circumstance. The Period 1.1 assemblages are of low significance as they are unlikely to contribute new knowledge regarding fuel acquisition and use or the woody vegetation environment at this time.

6.2.12.4 The early/high medieval assemblages are more diverse both with regards the taxa represented and the age profiles of the fragments. Combinations of woodland (hornbeam, beech, oak) and hedgerow (wild privet, blackthorn/wild cherry and hornbeam) taxa are represented. In many instances roundwood fragments of hornbeam were common in combination with fragments from larger specimens of oak and other taxa. The assemblages show consistency across the pit and field boundary features and are distinctly different to those dated to the LIA/ER phase of land use. Hornbeam was particularly notable as this taxon is not a common component of archaeological assemblages and it has a restricted distribution in the south-east of Britain. Many of the fragments are from small roundwood with up to 15 growth rings noted. Although the presence of roundwood does necessarily equate to evidence for woodland management this tree is eminently suited to coppicing, pollarding or other forms of woodland management and has historically been managed for its resilient heavy timber, wood fuel or to supply wood for charcoal production (White *et al* 2005, Taylor 1981). Willow/poplar was represented by a single roundwood fragment and this taxon may have been used for wattle or other construction purposes although the evidence for this is scant. By the medieval period, fuelwood was most likely sourced from managed woodland as the majority of woodland was under the management of local estates, by 1250AD, whether manorial or religious (Rackham 2001). Hornbeam is also typical of clay soils, which corroborates evidence from the plant macrofossil assemblages. The period 2.1 charcoal assemblages are of local significance especially given the repeated identification of hornbeam. A quick scan of literature for the region has not revealed comparable assemblages although this taxon was probably relatively common in woodlands locally during the medieval period.

6.2.12.5 Unfortunately, the pits and associated features contain little additional material with which to associate these charcoal rich assemblages and they contain no conclusive evidence for how the wood could have been used (whether for fuel or in construction for example).

Potential

Charred Plant Remains

6.2.12.6 The small assemblages of charred plant remains from Shadoxhurst have no potential for further analysis.

Charcoal

6.2.12.7 The LIA/ER and undated assemblages have no potential for further analysis and no further work is recommended.

6.2.12.8 The early/high medieval assemblages are of local significance and have some potential to contribute to the available literature for archaeological charcoal, providing possible evidence for wood procurement that may be linked to charcoal production, woodland management or construction. The lack of evidence for primary fuel use in the vicinity of these features or conclusive evidence for how this area of the site might have been used prevents detailed interpretation of the assemblages and any further work would therefore be limited. The occurrence of hornbeam is not well documented in archaeological assemblages.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as objectives below.

RRA 1: Can the archaeological evidence from the site inform our understanding of regional Late Iron Age/ Early Roman settlement patterns?

7.1.2 RRO 1: Is there consistency in the dispersal of farmstead sites around more urban centres such as the Roman roadside settlement at Westhawk Farm?

7.1.3 RRO 2: Why is the settlement so short lived? Is this consistent with other sites in the area?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is proposed that the results of the work should be published as a research note in the county journal, *Archaeologia Cantiana*.

7.3 Publication project

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

7.3.1.1 Once all stratigraphic analysis has been finalised, a land-use led chronological framework of the site will lead to the authorship of a short integrated article. A relevant selection of illustrations may be prepared.

7.3.2 Illustration

7.3.13 Up to 2-3 illustrations may accompany the stratigraphic narrative, including a site location figure.

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Finalise subgroups and groups and complete group register and descriptions. Define landuses and periods.	1 day
Describe periods. A textual summary, built from the landuse and group texts where appropriate, will be formed for each period. Plots of each period will be produced using Auto-Cad, GIS and/or hand-annotated plans, these will include feature conjecture.	1 day
Documentary research	1 day
Authorship of a short integrated article	1 day
Prepare discussion section and finalise article	1 day
Sub-Total	**5 days**
Post referee edits	1 day
Illustrations	2 days
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	1 day
Project Management	1 day

Table 9: Resource for publication

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with Ashford Museum.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Cxt	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Sub Group	Group	LU	Period
1001	Deposit	Topsoil					
1002	Deposit	Subsoil					
1003	Deposit	Natural					
1004	Cut	Gully	1004	1			
1005	Fill	Fill, single	1004	1			
1006	Cut	Pit	1006	2			2.1
1007	Fill	Fill, basal	1006	2			2.1
1008	Cut	Pit		3			
1009	Fill	Fill, single	1008	3			
1010	Fill	Fill, secondary	1006	2			2.1
1011	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1006	2			2.1
1012	Cut	Pit		4			
1013	Fill	Fill, single	1012	4			
1014	Cut	Gully		5			
1015	Fill	Fill, single	1014	5			
1016	Cut	Ditch		6	3		2.1
1017	Fill	Fill, basal	1016	6	3		2.1
1018	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1016	7	3		2.1
1019	Fill	Fill, upper	1016	7	3		2.1
1020	Cut	Ditch terminus		8	10		
1021	Fill	Fill, single	1020	8	10		
1022	Cut	Pit		9			
1023	Fill	Fill, single	1022	9			
1024	Void						
1025	Void						
1026	Void						
1027	Void						
1028	Cut	Ditch		10	6		2.1
1029	Fill	Fill, single	1028	10	6		2.1
1030	Cut	Posthole		11	13		2.1
1031	Fill	Fill, single	1030	11	13		2.1
1032	Cut	Ditch terminus		12			
1033	Fill	Fill, single	1032	12			
1034	Cut	Posthole		13	12		2.1
1035	Fill	Post-pipe	1034	13	12		2.1
1036	Cut	Ditch		14	3		2.1
1037	Fill	Fill, basal	1036	14	3		2.1
1038	Fill	Fill, upper	1036	15	3		2.1
1039	Cut	Ditch		16	5		2.1
1040	Fill	Fill, single	1039	16	5		2.1
1041	Cut	Ditch		17	7		2.1
1042	Fill	Fill, basal	1041	17	7		2.1
1043	Fill	Fill, upper	1041	17	7		2.1
1044	Cut	Recut		18	8		2.1
1045	Fill	Fill, basal	1044	18	8		2.1
1046	Fill	Fill, upper	1044	19	8		2.1
1047	Deposit	Root disturbance	1047	20			

1048	Cut	Ditch		21	8		2.1
1049	Fill	Fill, single	1048	21	8		2.1
1050	Cut	Ditch		22	3		2.1
1051	Fill	Fill, basal	1050	22	3		2.1
1052	Fill	Fill, upper	1050	23	3		2.1
1053	Cut	Pit		25			
1054	Fill	Fill, single	1053	25			
1055	Cut	Pit, quarry		26			
1056	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1055	26			
1057	Fill	Fill, upper	1055	26			
1058	Fill	Fill, basal	1055	26			
1059	Cut	Ditch		27	9		2.1
1060	Fill	Fill, single	1059	27	9		2.1
1061	Cut	Ditch		28	5		2.1
1062	Fill	Fill, single	1061	28	5		2.1
1063	Cut	Ditch		29	4		2.1
1064	Fill	Fill, basal	1063	29	4		2.1
1065	Fill	Fill, upper	1063	30	4		2.1
1066	Cut	Pit, quarry		31			
1067	Fill	Fill, single	1066	31			
1068	Cut	Gully		32			
1069	Fill	Fill, single	1068	32			
1070	Cut	Posthole		33	14		2.1
1071	Fill	Fill, single	1070	33	14		2.1
1072	Cut	Ditch		34	3		2.1
1073	Fill	Fill, basal	1072	34	3		2.1
1074	Fill	Fill, upper	1072	35	3		2.1
1075	Cut	Ditch		36	6		2.1
1076	Fill	Fill, single	1075	36	6		2.1
1077	Cut	Posthole		37	14		2.1
1078	Fill	Fill, single	1077	37	14		2.1
1079	Cut	Posthole		38	14		2.1
1080	Fill	Fill, single	1079	38	14		2.1
1081	Cut	Pit		39			
1082	Fill	Fill, single	1081	39			
1083	Cut	Posthole		40	12		2.1
1084	Fill	Fill, single	1083	40	12		2.1
1085	Cut	Posthole		41	12		2.1
1086	Fill	Fill, single	1085	41	12		2.1
1087	Cut	Posthole		42	12		2.1
1088	Fill	Fill, single	1087	42	12		2.1
1089	Cut	Posthole		43	12		2.1
1090	Fill	Fill, single	1089	43	12		2.1
1091	Cut	Posthole		44	12		2.1
1092	Fill	Post-pipe	1091	44	12		2.1
1093	Cut	Posthole		45	12		2.1
1094	Fill	Post-pipe	1093	45	12		2.1
1095	Cut	Posthole		46	12		2.1
1096	Fill	Fill, single	1095	46	12		2.1
1097	Cut	Posthole		47	13		2.1
1098	Fill	Fill, single	1097	47	13		2.1

1099	Cut	Ditch		48	11		
1100	Fill	Fill, single	1099	48	11		
1101	Void						
1102	Cut	Ditch		49	4		2.1
1103	Fill	Fill, basal	1102	49	4		2.1
1104	Fill	Fill, upper	1102	50	4		2.1
1105	Cut	Gully, ring	1105	51	1	RG1	1.1
1106	Fill	Fill, single	1105	51	1	RG1	1.1
1107	Cut	Gully, ring		52	1	RG1	1.1
1108	Fill	Fill, single	1107	52	1	RG1	1.1
1109	Cut	Gully, ring		53	1	RG1	1.1
1110	Fill	Fill, single	1109	53	1	RG1	1.1
1111	Cut	Gully, ring		54	1	RG1	1.1
1112	Fill	Fill, single	1111	54	1	RG1	1.1
1113	Cut	Gully, ring		55	1	RG1	1.1
1114	Fill	Fill, single	1113	55	1	RG1	1.1
1115	Cut	Gully, ring		56	1	RG1	1.1
1116	Fill	Fill, single	1115	56	1	RG1	1.1
1117	Cut	Pit		57	2	RG1	1.1
1118	Fill	Fill, basal	1117	57	2	RG1	1.1
1119	Fill	Fill, upper	1117	58	2	RG1	1.1
1120	Cut	Posthole		59			
1121	Fill	Fill, single	1120	59			
1122	Cut	Pit		60			
1123	Fill	Fill, single	1122	60			
1124	Cut	Ditch		61	11		
1125	Fill	Fill, single	1124	61	11		
1126	Cut	Gully, ring		62	1	RG1	1.1
1127	Fill	Fill, single	1126	62	1	RG1	1.1
1128	Cut	Posthole		63	1	RG1	1.1
1129	Fill	Fill, single	1128	63	1	RG1	1.1
1130	Cut	Posthole		64	1	RG1	1.1
1131	Fill	Fill, single	1130	64	1	RG1	1.1
1132	Cut	Posthole		65			
1133	Fill	Fill, single	1132	65			
1134	Cut	Pit		66			
1135	Fill	Fill, single	1134	66			
1136	Cut	Pit		67			
1137	Fill	Fill, single	1136	67			
1138	Cut	Ditch		68	10		
1139	Fill	Fill, single	1138	68	10		
1140	Cut	Ditch		69	3		2.1
1141	Fill	Fill, basal	1140	69	3		2.1
1142	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1140	70	3		2.1
1143	Fill	Fill, upper	1140	70	3		2.1
1144	Cut	Gully, ring		71	1	RG1	1.1
1145	Fill	Fill, single	1144	71	1	RG1	1.1
1146	Cut	Gully, ring		72	1	RG1	1.1
1147	Fill	Fill, single	1146	72	1	RG1	1.1
1148	Cut	Gully, ring		73	1	RG1	1.1
1149	Fill	Fill, single	1148	73	1	RG1	1.1

1150	Cut	Gully, ring		74	1	RG1	1.1
1151	Fill	Fill, single	1150	74	1	RG1	1.1
1152	Cut	Posthole		75			
1153	Fill	Fill, single	1152	75			
1154	Cut	Posthole		76			
1155	Fill	Fill, single	1154	76			
1156	Cut	Posthole		77			
1157	Fill	Fill, single	1156	77			
1158	Cut	Posthole		78			
1159	Fill	Fill, single	1158	78			
1160	Cut	Pit		79			
1161	Fill	Fill, single	1160	79			
1162	Cut	Ditch		80	3		2.1
1163	Fill	Fill, basal	1162	80	3		2.1
1164	Fill	Fill, upper	1162	81	3		2.1
1165	Cut	Gully		82			
1166	Fill	Fill, single	1165	82			
1167	Cut	Gully		83			
1168	Fill	Fill, single	1167	83			
1169	Cut	Ditch		84			
1170	Fill	Fill, single	1169	84			
1171	Cut	Pit		85			
1172	Fill	Fill, single	1171	85			
1173	Cut	Gully		86			
1174	Fill	Fill, single	1173	86			
1175	Cut	Ditch		87			
1176	Fill	Fill, single	1175	87			
1177	Void						
1178	Cut	Pit		88			
1179	Fill	Fill, single	1178	88			
1180	Cut	Pit		89			
1181	Fill	Fill, single	1180	89			
1182	Cut	Pit		90			
1183	Fill	Fill, single	1182	90			
1184	Cut	Pit		91			
1185	Fill	Fill, single	1184	91			
1/001	Layer	Topsoil					
1/002	Layer	Subsoil					
1/003	Layer	Natural					
1/004	Cut	Posthole		92			
1/005	Fill	Fill, single	1/004	92			
1/006	Cut	Gully		93			
1/007	Fill	Fill, single	1/006	93			
1/008	Cut	Posthole		94			
1/009	Fill	Fill, single	1/008	94			
1/010	Cut	Ditch		95			
1/011	Fill	Fill, single	1/010	95			
1/012	Cut	Posthole		96			
1/013	Fill	Fill, single	1/012	96			
2/001	Layer	Topsoil					
2/002	Layer	Subsoil					

2/003	Layer	Natural					
3/001	Layer	Topsoil					
3/002	Layer	Subsoil					
3/003	Layer	Natural					
3/004	Cut	Ditch		97	10		
3/005	Fill	Fill, upper	3/004	98	10		
4/001	Layer	Topsoil					
4/002	Layer	Subsoil					
4/003	Layer	Natural					
5/001	Layer	Topsoil					
5/002	Layer	Subsoil					
5/003	Layer	Natural					
6/001	Layer	Topsoil					
6/002	Layer	Subsoil					
6/003	Layer	Natural					
7/001	Layer	Topsoil					
7/002	Layer	Subsoil					
7/003	Layer	Natural					
7/004	Cut	Ditch		99	3		2.1
7/005	Fill	Fill, single	7/004	99	3		2.1
8/001	Layer	Topsoil					
8/002	Layer	Subsoil					
8/003	Layer	Natural					
8/004	Cut	Ditch		100			
8/005	Fill	Fill, basal	8/004	100			
8/006	Fill	Fill, upper	8/004	100			
9/001	Layer	Topsoil					
9/002	Layer	Subsoil					
9/003	Layer	Natural					
10/001	Layer	Topsoil					
10/002	Layer	Subsoil					
10/003	Layer	Natural					
11/001	Layer	Topsoil					
11/002	Layer	Subsoil					
11/003	Layer	Natural					
11/004	Cut	Gully, ring		101	1	RG1	1.1
11/005	Fill	Fill, single	11/004	101	1	RG1	1.1
11/006	Cut	Pit		102	2	RG1	1.1
11/007	Fill	Fill, single	11/006	102	2	RG1	1.1
11/008	Fill	Fill, basal	11/012	103	2	RG1	1.1
11/009	Fill	Fill, upper	11/012	104	2	RG1	1.1
11/010	Void						
11/011	Void						
11/012	Cut	Recut		103	2	RG1	1.1

Appendix 2: Overview of the environmental residues

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).

Key: V = vitrified, RC = radial cracks, PDS = post-depositional sediment, D = distorted, RW = roundwood, TW: twig wood, KW: knotwood

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Group	G Desc	LandUse	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1.1	1	11/008	11/012	2	Pit associated with and part of RG1	RG1	Pit	40	40	****	116	****	45	Quercus sp. (9), Quercus sp. rw (1)			*	2	**	2	**	2			Pot (**/132g) Stone (*/<1g) CTP (*/<1g) FCF (*/1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (***/8g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (****/4g)
1.1	16	1131	1130	1	Ring gully 1	RG1	Post hole	5	5	*	<1	*	<1												Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
1.1	17	1129	1128	1	Ring gully 1	RG1	Post hole	10	10	*	<1	**	1												B.Stone (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
1.1	18	1127	1126	1	Ring gully 1	RG1	Gully	40	40	**	2	**	2												Slag (*/93g) B.Stone (*/21g) FCF (*/7g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/2g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Group	G Desc	LandUse	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
1.1	19	1114	1113	1	Ring gully 1	RG1	Ring Gully	10	10	*	<1	**	1										*	<1	B.Stone (*/2g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
1.1	20	1116	1115	1	Ring gully 1	RG1	Ring Gully	10	10	***	9	***	4	Quercus sp. (9), Quercus sp. rw (1)											Pot (*/10g) B.Stone (*/2g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
2.1	3	1011	1006				Pot	10	10	**	2	**	1												Pot (**/24g) FCF (**/156g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
2.1	4	1042	1041	7	Major ESE-WNW field boundary		Ditch	40	40	****	131	****	56	Quercus sp. (6), cf. Acer campestre (3), cf. Carpinus betulus (1)											Pot (*/13g) B.Clay (*/2g) Glass (*/<1g) FCF (*/4g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
2.1	5	1045	1044	8	Major ESE-WNW field boundary recut		Ditch	40	40	****	191	****	60	Quercus sp. (9), Carpinus betulus (1)											Pot (*/17g) Glass (*/<1g) FCF (*/6g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Group	G Desc	LandUse	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
2.1	6	1046	1044	8	Major ESE-WNW field boundary recut		Ditch	40	40	****	53	****	28	Quercus sp. (8), Carpinus betulus (2)											Pot (*/9g) FCF (**/70g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/3g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (***/1g)
2.1	8	1084	1083	12	Group of postholes		Post hole	10	10	***	8	***	5	Carpinus betulus rw (7), Quercus sp. (3)											Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)
2.1	9	1086	1085	12	Group of postholes		Post hole	10	10	**	7	***	5												Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)
2.1	10	1088	1087	12	Group of postholes		Post hole	10	10	***	10	***	6	Carpinus betulus (6), Quercus sp. (3), Fagus sylvatica (1)											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g)
2.1	11	1090	1089	12	Group of postholes		Post hole	10	10			*	<1												Slag (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)
2.1	12	1092	1091	12	Group of postholes		Post hole	10	10	***	20	***	8	Carpinus betulus (1), Carpinus betulus rw (8), Salix/Populus sp. rw (1),											Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Group	G Desc	LandUse	Context / Deposit Type	Sample Volume (L)	Sub-Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred Botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg. pot, cbm, etc.) (quantity/ weight)
2.1	13	1094	1093	12	Group of postholes		Post hole	10	10	***	22	****	14	Quercus sp. (2), Carpinus betulus rw (8)	* Indet cerealia (1)	<1									B.Clay (*/14g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)
2.1	14	1096	1095	12	Group of postholes		Post hole	10	10	****	41	****	8	Quercus sp. (1), Betula sp. (2), cf. Ligustrum (1), Carpinus betulus (5), Prunus sp. (1)											Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
2.1	15	1098	1097	13	Two associated postholes		Post hole	10	10	*	<1	**	1												
	2	1013	1012				Pit	10	10	*	<1	**	<1		* *Corylus avellana* frag (1)	<1									Pot (*/3g) FCF (*/6g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)
	7	1069	1068				Gully	10	10	**	2	**	2												Mag.Mat. >2mm (*/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (*/<1g)

Appendix 3: Overview of the environmental flots

(* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
1.1	1	11/008	11/012	120	120	90	<5		**	***	****	*(1)	cf *Hordeum* sp.	+						
1.1	16	1131	1130	10	10	98	<5	* *Sambucus* sp. (1)			**									
1.1	17	1129	1128	15	15	98	<5				**									
1.1	18	1127	1126	170	100	98	<5				**									
1.1	19	1114	1113	30	30	98	<5			*	**									
1.1	20	1116	115	40	40	85	<5		*	*	***									

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
2.1	3	1011	1006	30	30	98	<5				**				*	*Anthemis cotula*				
2.1	4	1042	1041	100	100	98	<5	*			**									
2.1	5	1045	1044	130	130	95	~5			*	**									
2.1	6	1046	1044	150	100	95	~5				**									
2.1	8	1084	1083	35	35	98	<5				**	*(1)	cf. *Avena* sp.	+						
2.1	9	1086	1085	10	10	98	<5				**									

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
2.1	10	1088	1087	30	30	95	5				**	*	Indet cerealia (1)	+	*	small Poaceae	+			
2.1	11	1090	1089	15	15	95	5				*									
2.1	12	1092	1091	20	20	95	<5				***									
2.1	13	1094	1093	30	30	95	<5				**	*	cf. *Avena* sp. (2)	+						
2.1	14	1096	1095	120	120	95	<5				**	**	cf. *Avena* sp., *Triticum* sp., Indet cerealia	+/++/+++	*	*Anthemis cotula* (2), *Raphanus raphanistrum* fruit (1)	++	*	cf. *Avena* sp. (hulled grain)	+
2.1	15	1098	1097	10	10	98	<5				**									

Period	Sample Number	Context	Parent	Flot volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other Botanical Charred	Identifications	Preservation
	2	1013	1012	40	40	98	<5				**									
	7	1069	1068	20	20	95	5				*									

Appendix 4: HER Summary

Site code	SXH18					
Project code	180115					
Planning reference	15/01496/AS					
Site address	Land adj. to the King's Head, Woodchurch Road, Shadoxhurst, Kent					
District/Borough	Ashford Borough Council					
NGR (12 figures)	597134 137996					
Geology	Wealden clay					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Exc				
Date of fieldwork	30th Jan – 2nd Feb 2018; 12th – 23rd Feb 2018					
Sponsor/client	CgMs Consulting Ltd.					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls					
Period summary		**Mesolithic**	**Neolithic**		**Iron Age**	
	Roman		**Medieval**	**Post-Medieval**		
Project summary	This report incorporates the results of both the archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation carried out at land adjacent to the King's Head, Woodchurch Road, Shadoxhurst, Kent. Just three pieces of residual struck flint were recovered from the site indicating very limited prehistoric activity. The earliest visible occupation of the site occurred during the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period, between AD10 – 60. A small settlement was identifiable from a single roundhouse with an internal diameter of 6.6m. It is unclear whether the settlement was enclosed or otherwise. Associated evidence of small scale iron smelting was recovered in the form of dumped deposits of fresh smelting slag and hearth lining, but no furnace or in situ deposits were identified. A return to the site was apparent in the 12th century with the creation of a system of narrow strip fields around a central spinal boundary. No evidence for settlement was recovered, instead the data suggests agricultural activity with possible small associated agricultural structures set some distance from the settlement core.					

Appendix 5: OASIS Summary

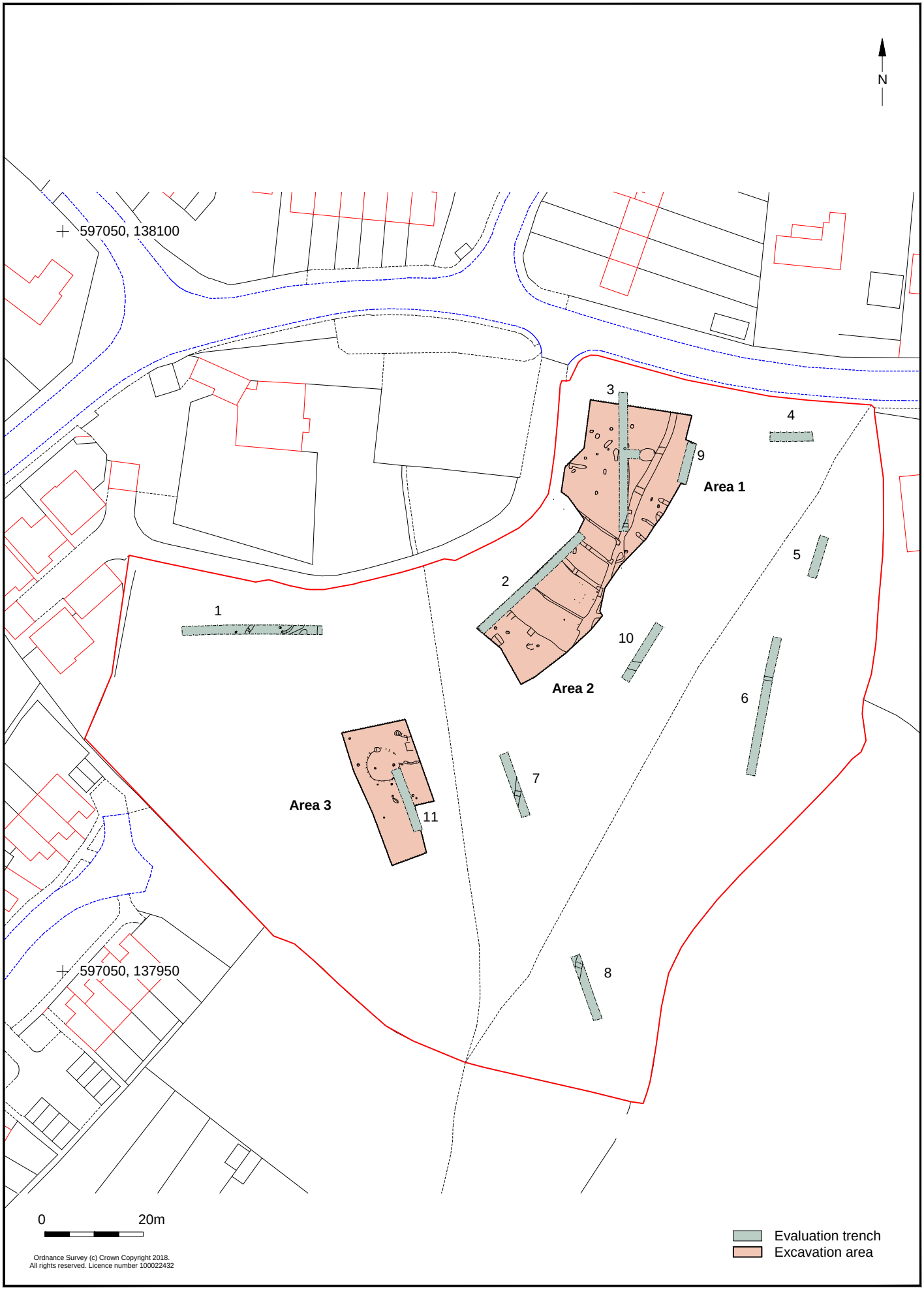
OASIS ID: archaeol6-316887

Project details	
Project name	LAND ADJACENT TO THE KING'S HEAD WOODCHURCH ROAD, SHADOXHURST, KENT
Short description of the project	This report incorporates the results of both the archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation carried out at land adjacent to the King's Head, Woodchurch Road, Shadoxhurst, Kent. Just three pieces of residual struck flint were recovered from the site indicating very limited prehistoric activity. The earliest visible occupation of the site occurred during the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period, between AD10 – 60. A small settlement was identifiable from a single roundhouse with an internal diameter of 6.6m. It is unclear whether the settlement was enclosed or otherwise. Associated evidence of small scale iron smelting was recovered in the form of dumped deposits of fresh smelting slag and hearth lining, but no furnace or in situ deposits were identified. A return to the site was apparent in the 12th century with the creation of a system of narrow strip fields around a central spinal boundary. No evidence for settlement was recovered, instead the data suggests agricultural activity with possible small associated agricultural structures set some distance from the settlement core.
Project dates	Start: 30-01-2018 End: 23-02-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SXH18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Late Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD SHADOXHURST Land adj. to the King's Head, Woodchurch Road, Shadoxhurst, Kent
Postcode	TN26 1LQ

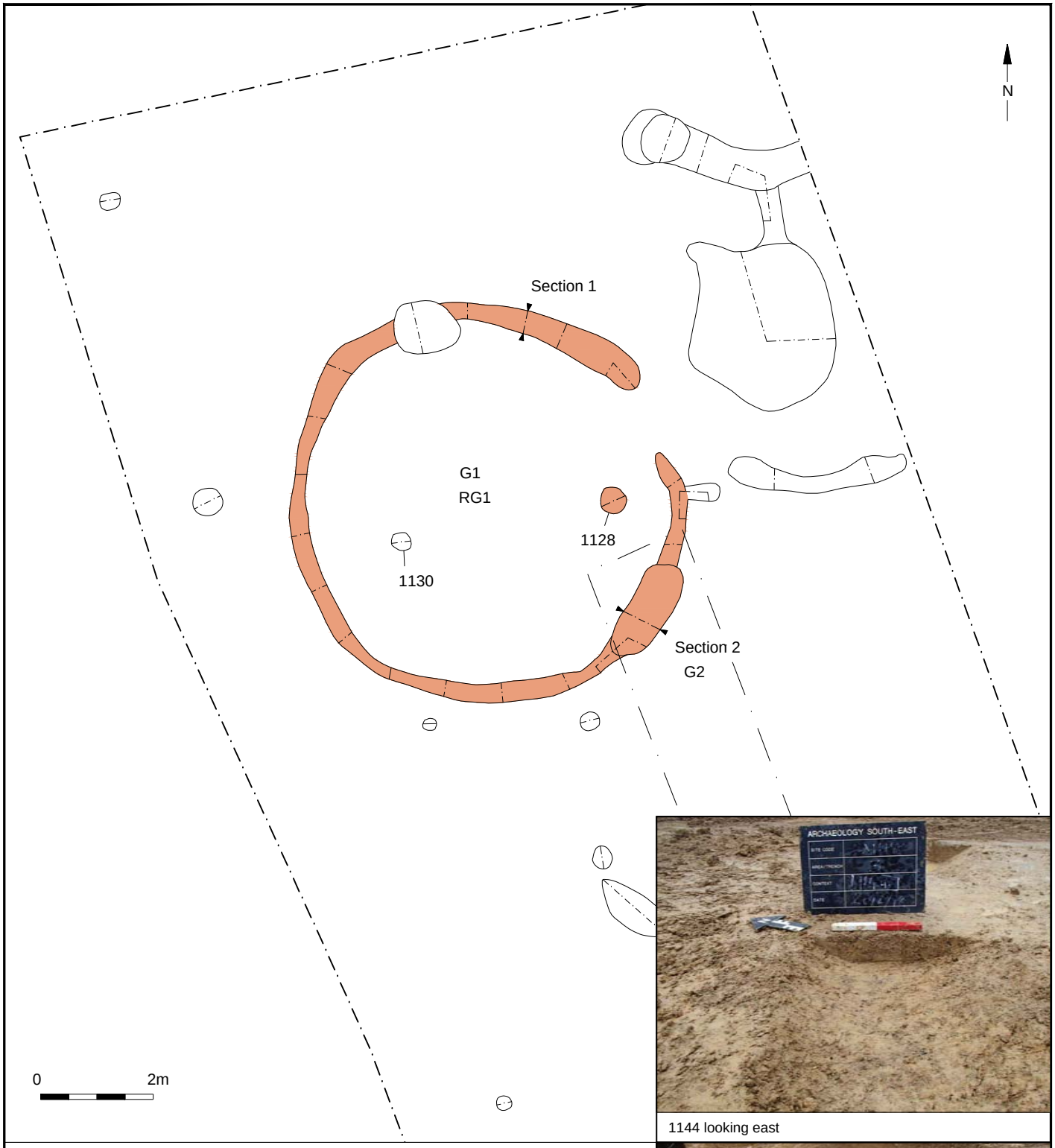
Study area	1.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 97134 37996 51.106707033012 0.816372688631 51 06 24 N 000 48 58 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.9m Max: 37.77m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Paul Mason/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Ashford Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Ashford Museum
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Ashford Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title	POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT: LAND ADJACENT TO THE KING'S HEAD WOODCHURCH ROAD, SHADOXHURST, KENT
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H.
Other bibliographic details	2018136
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Hayley Nicholls (h.nicholls@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 May 2018

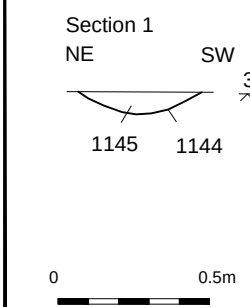
© **Archaeology South-East**		Woodchurch Road, Shadoxhurst	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180115	May 2018	Site location	
Report Ref: 2018136	Drawn by: JLR		

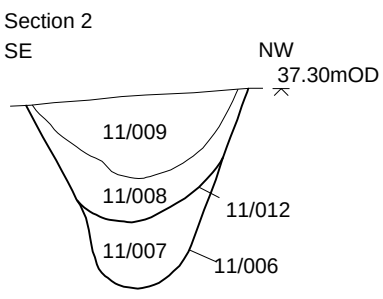


© Archaeology South-East		Woodchurch Road, Shadoxhurst	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180115	May 2018	Trench and excavation location	
Report Ref: 2018136	Drawn by: JLR		



1144 looking east





11/006 looking south-west

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Project Ref: 180115	April 2018	Period 1.1 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018136	Drawn by: JLR		

N

597140, 138060

597140, 138030

1006

G3

G10

G5

G6

Section 3

G7

G8

G12

G9

Section 4

G4

G13

G14

G11

Section 3

S N 35.98mOD

1042 1043 1041 1046 1045 1044

Section 4

N S 36.06mOD

1094 1093

0 0.5m

1041 looking west

G12 postholes looking east

1006 looking north

0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		Woodchurch Road, Shadoxhurst	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 180115	April 2018	Period 2.1 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: JLR		

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