

# **An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Leybourne Grange, Birling Road, Leybourne, West Malling, Kent**

**NGR 5678 1593**



**By Paul Riccoboni BA (Hons)**

**January 2008**

**Project No. 3073**

**Report No. 2008004**

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**by  
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## **Summary**

*The site lies on land at Leybourne Grange Birling Road, Leybourne, West Malling (centred: TQ 678 593). The overall area of the site is c. 47 hectares (ha) with about 11 ha scheduled for re-development. Previous archaeological evaluation by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 2003) identified an area of Late Iron Age to Romano-British activity. Leybourne Castle (SAM 23023) lies c. 800m to the east of the site.*

*The site was evaluated between 10<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> December 2007. Twenty-eight trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 632m. Ten linear features were identified, with Mid/Late Iron Age pottery recovered from Trench 20 and Roman pottery within Trenches 4 and 5. Six further linear features (within Trenches 2, 4, 16, 22 and 24) produced either no dating evidence or CBM of a post-medieval date. Other prehistoric finds included a pit feature in Trench 20 which contained prehistoric struck flint and pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age.*

*Five trenches were excavated along the line of the new access road. No archaeological remains were discovered in any of these trenches.*

*The potential for finding further archaeological remains (particularly from the prehistoric/Romano-British period and post-medieval period) on this site is considered to be high to the north of Copperfield Villa building (around Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) and west of the Vine House (around Trenches 16, 20, 22 and 24).*

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology) was commissioned by Waterman CPM Ltd (WCPM) on behalf of Taylor Wimpey Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a large residential development at Leybourne Grange, Birling Road, Leybourne, West Malling, Kent. (TQ 678 593) (Fig 1).
- 1.2 The site of the proposed development is bounded by the M20 to the north and open fields to the south. It is c. 47 hectares (ha) in area with 11 ha scheduled for re-development (NGR 568080, 159035 to NGR 567562, 159184 - east to west). The route of the new proposed access road joins the A20 at NGR 567551, 158538 and enters the site at NGR 567549, 159131 – south to north.
- 1.3 The underlying Solid Geology of the site consists of Folkestone Beds and Sandgate Beds (south of the site). The overlying Drift Geology shows Head deposits covering the site with deposits of Alluvium immediately to the south along the course of the River Liliburn which may extend into the site (British Geological Survey Sheet 287 Sevenoaks 1:50000 series).
- 1.4 Owing to the archaeologically sensitive nature of the area (KCC *Area of Archaeological Potential, no 23*) and after consultation with the Heritage Conservative Group (archaeological advisors to KCC Strategic Planning), Tonbridge and Malling Borough Council agreed an archaeological evaluation to inform the overall archaeological mitigation strategy for the site.
- 1.5 An initial archaeological evaluation was carried out by MoLAS (2003), with 39 trenches excavated across the centre and north of the site. This identified one area of Late Iron Age to Romano-British archaeology, the remains of a backfilled 19<sup>th</sup> century pond and a wall and surface relating to an 18/19<sup>th</sup> century stable building.
- 1.6 However as a number of areas for proposed development were not covered by the 2003 evaluation, two further phases of evaluation were proposed. This report details the findings of Phase 1 which comprised a 5% sample of trial trenches across the southern area of the proposed development and along the proposed access road (Fig 2)
- 1.5 A Specification for this evaluation was produced by Clare King of Waterman CPM Ltd (King 2007). This document outlined a strategy for the archaeological evaluation of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches. The work was also carried out in line with the specification produced by KCCHCG. The stated objective of the evaluation was to:

*'define remains, rather than totally remove them...All trenches will provide information to determine the nature, character, extent and significance of potential archaeological features and to recover dating evidence, rather than fully excavate any deposits'*

- 1.6 The document also outlined the possible character of further archaeological investigations (subject to the results of the initial evaluation), including detailed excavation of revealed archaeological remains, or a watching brief during construction work. The nature of these works will be informed by the results of this evaluation and will be agreed with KCC HCG.
- 1.7 The on-site archaeological work was carried out by Paul Riccoboni (Senior Archaeologist), Mark Tibble (Senior Archaeologist), Dave Honess (Assistant Archaeologist), Dave Atkin (Assistant Archaeologist) and Liane Peyre (Assistant Archaeologist) between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> December 2007. The project was managed by Diccon Hart (Project Manager) and by Louise Rayner (Assistant Director).

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was prepared for this site (Leybourne Grange EIA Pl. app TM/94/1253/OA) to inform the outline planning application, a chapter of which (Ch. 11) considered the archaeological potential of the site. The report concluded that the site has potential for containing remains from all periods, particularly for the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods.

2.2 An HER search was conducted (KCC) for the site detailing a 0.5km radius of the site centre and of the proposed road line. Ten cultural heritage sites were identified within the 0.5km radius; these are tabulated in Appendix 1. A Listed Building search was also requested and is tabulated in Appendix 2.

### **2.3 Prehistoric & Roman**

2.3.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity is limited with no HER records for this period within a 0.5km radius, with the exception of the Late Iron Age/Roman activity identified in the 2003 evaluation at the site itself (MoLAS 2003). Other Roman findspots include a 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman coin at Leybourne (Fig 1, no. 1) and fragments of Roman pottery from West Malling (Fig 1, no. 2). These finds suggested Roman activity in West Malling but prior to the 2003 evaluation there was no evidence of occupation in the immediate vicinity of Leybourne Grange (MoLAS 2003, 7).

### **2.4 Medieval**

2.4.1 The HER search identified a number of medieval sites in the vicinity including the ruins of Leybourne Castle itself which lies c 800m to the east of the site. It is a Grade II\* Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument (KE23023) and now comprises a 20<sup>th</sup> century house attached to the ruins (Appendix 2, no. 19). The Castle existed from the 12<sup>th</sup> century and was in use until perhaps the late 14<sup>th</sup> century, when the estate was bequeathed to the Cistercian abbey of St Mary Graces, London and from which point on references to Leybourne Grange are found (MoLAS 2003, 8).

2.4.2 The SMR also records the presence of a 'deserted medieval village' (unconfirmed) at Church Farm, Rymarsh and St Martin's Church, Rymarsh itself which dates to the 12<sup>th</sup> century, both to the east of the site. Other finds include a 13<sup>th</sup> century lead seal-die from Malling (Fig 1, no. 4) and medieval pottery (Fig 1, nos. 6 and 7) found to the west of the site along the Birling Road.

### **2.5 Post-medieval**

2.5.1 The majority of the Listed Buildings in the immediate vicinity are of post-medieval date (Appendix 2). Leybourne Grange itself was built in 1850, set in a landscaped park that includes the ruins of Leybourne Castle. In the 1930's the Grange was converted into a hospital which closed in 1944. This phase saw the addition of numerous buildings to the estate, many of which are still present (MoLAS 2003, 9).

## **2.6 Recent Archaeological Investigation**

2.6.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by MoLAS in July and August 2003, commissioned by Inventure on behalf of the Director of Health and Social Care, South. A total of 39 evaluation trenches were excavated. The trenches identified three areas of archaeological remains, within eight trenches (MoLAS 2003). Evidence from five trenches (26, 30, 31, 32 & 33) revealed evidence for a possible Late Iron Age to Romano-British settlement site. This area was focused on Trench 30, which contained eight cut features, comprising one gully, five pits and two post holes. Two of the features contained Late Iron Age pottery. In the other trenches a mix of features contained pottery dating to the Iron Age, sealed by varying depths of colluvium.

2.6.2 The MoLAS evaluation also produced evidence from the 18<sup>th</sup> Century in two areas. Trench 12 revealed an east-west aligned brick wall and yard surface. It was suggested that this was part of a stable structure. In Trenches 18 and 19 were the remains of an infilled pond, which is marked on the 1842 Tithe Map. Trench 18 also contained two ragstone walls, probably relating to the landscaping of the pond.

2.6.3 An archaeological evaluation has also been carried out by Archaeology South-East on the route of the new West Malling Bypass, c. 400-500m from the western side of the Leybourne Grange site (just outside of the SMR search). A Late Iron Age settlement site was discovered in Area A (just to the south of the M20) concentrated around Trenches 209, 210, 214, 218 & 225 (Thorne & Worrall 2005).

2.6.4 Following the Archaeology South-East evaluation, Wessex Archaeology undertook further investigations. The excavations revealed the boundaries of fields and possible stock enclosures, each approximately 50m square, which had been remodelled time and again while in use. No buildings were found, but the quantity and condition of the pottery, cattle bone and burnt stone indicate that the settlement itself lay just outside the excavation area and would not be affected by the construction of the road.

2.6.5 On another part of the by-pass route a small enclosure, 35m by 45m, was discovered. This contained a wealth of evidence for industrial activity; an impressive collection of triangular loom weights and tools including a sickle and a knife. The burial of an infant was also found.



Here too the settlement itself lay outside the line of the road and in this case, partly below the present A228.

- 2.6.6 Both areas continued in use into the early Romano-British period. Traces of an Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building and a boundary ditch were also found at the junction with the A20 (Wessex Archaeology 2006). A medieval oven has also been located just a few metres to the west, towards Leybourne Castle (W. Rogers pers comm.).

### **3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 The indicative trench plan for Phase 1 was produced by Archaeology South-East (Figs. 2 - 5). Initially, 35 trenches (2m wide by 30m in length) were to be excavated to sample the southern part of the development proposals and the proposed access road running south from the site. On arrival at the site the position of some of the trenches had to be modified. Six trenches were not excavated due to the presence of trees and/or live services (shown on Figs. 2 -5).
- 3.2 The trenches were excavated by a 13 ton mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East. All trenches were checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services.
- 3.3 The mechanical excavation was halted at the top of the 'natural' deposits or archaeological deposit, whichever was first encountered. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The trenches were left open for a minimum of 48 hours to allow for weathering.
- 3.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using pro-forma context record sheets. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.5 Most of the spoil heaps and features were scanned with a metal detector. No metal finds were recovered.
- 3.6 All trenches were leveled to a value obtained by the Lecia 2000 GPS system. The positions of all the trenches were also calculated using this machine. Some trenches were leveled using spot heights obtained from supplied drawings.
- 3.7 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. 72 colour slides and 72 black and white photographs were taken; 64 digital photographs also form part of the site archive. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Portslade and will be offered to a suitable local repository in due course.
- 3.8 All excavated archaeological features were planned, photographed and recorded utilising the site code LGR 07. All excavated contexts were drawn on plastic film at a scale of 1:50. All sections were drawn on plastic film at a scale of 1:10.

## 4. RESULTS

### 4.1 Trench 1 (Fig 3; Fig 6; Plates 1-2)

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a length of 30m metres and to depths of 0.40m (32.34m AOD) at the eastern end and to 0.40m (32.29m AOD) at the western. The trench was repositioned slightly in order to avoid a manhole and scrap wood heaps. The overburden consisted of two distinct layers. Context 1/001 was a c. 0.20m thick deposit of topsoil, of a dark greyish brown colour. It had a silty clay texture with no inclusions. It directly overlay context 1/002, a c. 0.20m thick deposit of a heterogeneous nature which contained different coloured sands and clays generally of a yellow/orange colour. This deposit contained occasional brick/CBM fragments of a 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> Century date and the occasional modern metal object. This deposit was interpreted as subsoil of recent origin. The natural light coloured sand was seen directly beneath the subsoil, and was of a firm silty sand texture (1/003).
- 4.1.2 Four archaeological features were recorded and sampled within this trench. Cut 1/032 (32.40m AOD) was a sub-oval shape with fairly steep sides (Figure 6; Section 1; Plate 3). Only part of this feature was visible within the trench. It was fairly shallow, 0.23m in depth and 0.50m in width. This feature may have been a gully terminal or pit. It was filled by 1/033, a mid orange brown sandy silt of a loose/friable texture. No finds were recovered from this fill.
- 4.1.3 Cut 1/034 (32.39m AOD) was 1.3m in width and 0.20m in depth. Only part of this feature was visible within the trench. It had curving shallow sides and a flat base (Figure 6; Section 2). This feature was filled by 1/035, a mid orange brown fill with some green grey mottling throughout. It had a sandy silt texture with some lumps of iron pan/stone inclusions. This feature was interpreted as a possible pit of unknown date.
- 4.1.4 Cut 1/036 (32.38m AOD) was a linear shaped feature 0.50m in width and 0.15m in depth (Figure 6; Section 3; Plate 2). Only part of this feature was visible within the trench. It was orientated on an approximate NE-SW direction and continued beneath the northern baulk section of the trench. The feature had fairly steep concave sides forming a gently rounded base. It was filled by a mid orange brown sandy silt of a soft consistency (1/037).
- 4.1.5 Cut 1/038 (32.38m AOD) was 0.15m in depth and c. 0.50m in width. Only part of this feature was visible within the trench. It had a sub circular shape and fairly steep concave sides (Figure 6; Section 4). It was filled by 1/039, a mid orange brown sandy silt of a friable consistency. This feature was interpreted as the remains of a possible pit of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century date (based on CBM only).

**Summary Table 1: Trench 1**

Context Number	Type	Description	Max depth	Spot date	Level AOD Top of deposit/feature
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20m		32.74m(E) 32.69m (W)
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	C18th-19 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)	32.54m (E) 32.49m (W)
1/003	Deposit	Natural			32.34m (E) 32.29m (W)
1/032	Cut	Cut of pit?	0.23m		32.40m
1/033	Fill	Fill of 1/032	0.23m		32.40m
1/034	Cut	Cut of pit?	0.20m		32.39m
1/035	Fill	Fill of 1/034	0.20m		32.39m
1/036	Cut	Cut of gully	0.35m		32.38m
1/037	Fill	Fill of 1/036	0.35m		32.38m
1/038	Cut	Cut of pit?	0.55m		32.38m
1/039	Fill	Fill of 1/038	0.55m	C18th-19 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)	32.38m

## 4.2 Trench 2 (Fig 3; Fig 6)

4.2.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 10m and to depths of between c. 0.75m (31.73m AOD) at the eastern end and c. 0.58m (31.89m AOD) at the western end. The trench was shortened from its original length due to the presence of live services. Access was also needed by the demolition team through this area and the proximity of standing structures inhibited the useable space further. The overburden was comprised of the following contexts. At the eastern end of the trench the stratigraphy comprised of context 2/001, which was 0.25m in depth and was a topsoil of recent origin. Context 2/002 was a c. 0.30m thick deposit of mid greyish brown subsoil. Beneath context 2/002 was context 2/003, a light yellowish grey silty clay. The natural clay silt was encountered beneath 2/003. This was a mid brownish orange colour. The stratigraphy within this trench changed beneath the hardstanding seen at the western end of the trench.

At the western end the stratigraphy comprised of 2/005, the concrete hardstanding. Beneath 2/005, was 2/006, a c. 0.10m thick layer of made ground which contained tarmac chippings and CBM throughout. Context 2/007 was a layer of mid-dark greyish blue clay silt with no inclusions. The natural clay silt of a mid brownish orange colour (2/004) was seen beneath 2/007

4.2.2 A linear feature was recorded and sampled within this trench. Cut 2/040 (31.90m AOD) was 0.40m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had a v-shaped profile and steep straight sides (Figure 6; Section 5). It was orientated on an approximate north-south orientation. This feature

was sealed beneath 2/002, and contained two fills. Context 2/042 was the latest fill of this feature. It had a mid greyish blue colour of a clay silt texture and firm consistency. No finds were recovered from this fill. Context 2/041 was the primary fill and was a light-mid orange brown colour. It had a silty clay texture and firm consistency. No finds were recovered from this fill.

**Summary Table 2: Trench 2**

Context Number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD Top of deposit/feature
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m	32.42m (NE) 32.52m (SW)
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m	32.12m
2/003	Deposit	Made ground	0.10m	32.02m
2/004	Deposit	Natural		31.73m (NE) 31.89m (SW)
2/005	Deposit	Concrete	0.18m	32.52m (SW)
2/006	Deposit	Made ground	0.10m	32.42m
2/007	Deposit	Layer	0.15m	32.27m
2/040	Cut	Cut of linear feature-likely gully	0.23m	31.90m
2/041	Fill	Fill of 2/040	0.23m	31.67m
2/042	Fill	Fill of 2/040	0.20m	31.90m

### 4.3 Trench 3 (Fig 3; Fig 6)

4.3.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 30m metres and to depths of between 0.44m (31.30m AOD) at the south-eastern end, to 0.42m (31.92m AOD) at the north-western end. The trench was moved slightly to avoid a number of trees. At the south-eastern end the overburden consisted of the following (latest to earliest). Context 3/001 was c. 0.22m thick deposit and was a dark greyish brown colour. It had a loose, silty clay texture and had roots throughout. This deposit was the topsoil. It directly overlay context 3/002, the natural clay brickearth. The top 0.10-0.15m of this deposit was removed as it contained some mixing with the overlying topsoil. At the north-western end the overburden was different and consisted of 0.15m thick deposit of tarmac (3/003), which directly overlay a 0.12m thick deposit of sand which contained chalk flecking (3/004). The natural was seen at the base of the trench directly beneath 3/004.

4.3.2 This trench contained two possible archaeological features. Context 3/063 (31.41m AOD) was a sub-circular shaped feature seen extending from the northern baulk section of the trench. It was c. 0.80m in width and c. 0.25m in depth with steep concave sides forming a gently rounded base (Figure 6; Section 6). Context 3/063 was filled by 3/064, a mid yellowish brown coloured fill of a silty clay texture and firm consistency.

4.3.3 Context 3/065 (31.65m AOD) was a sub-circular shaped feature c. 0.50m in width and 0.28m in depth. It had fairly steep sides forming a gently rounded base (Figure 6; Section 7). This feature is interpreted as a possible post-medieval pit 3/065 and was filled by 3/066, a mid yellowish brown silty clay which contained small charcoal flecks throughout. One small sherd of mid 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century AD pottery was recovered from the fill of this feature.

4.3.4 Three other potential features were looked at within this trench. These all were proven to be either tree holes or created by rabbit action.

**Summary Table 3: Trench 3**

Context Number	Type	Description	Max depth	Spot date	Level AOD Top of deposit/feature
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m		31.72m (SE) 32.24m (NW)
3/002	Deposit	Natural	0.30m		31.30m (SE) 31.92m (NW)
3/003	Deposit	Tarmac	0.15m		32.34m (NW)
3/004	Deposit	Made ground	0.12m		32.22m
3/063	Cut	Pit?	0.25m		31.41m
3/064	Fill	Fill of 3/063	0.25m		31.41m
3/065	Cut	Pit?	0.28m		31.65m
3/066	Fill	Fill of 3/065	0.28m	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> Century	31.65m

#### 4.4 Trench 4 (Fig 3; Fig 6)

4.4.1 Trench 4 was excavated to a length of 28m and to varying depths of between 1.05m (30.98m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.73m (31.32m AOD) at the western end. The trench was moved slightly from its original position to avoid an area of deep made ground and a tree. The stratigraphy at the eastern end consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 4/001 was a topsoil deposit c. 0.20-0.35m in depth. It was a dark greyish brown colour and silty clay texture. Context 4/002 was a c. 0.25m thick light to mid yellow orange sand and clay mix, which contained more sand content towards its base. Context 4/003 was a c. 0.18- 0.35m thick homogenous mid brownish grey silty clay which was thought to be a buried topsoil deposit. The natural mid brownish orange clay silt was seen directly beneath 4/003.

4.4.2 Three linear-shaped features were recorded and sampled within this trench. Context 4/051 (31.05m AOD) was c. 0.50m in width and c. 0.45m in depth. It had concave sides and a gently rounded base (Figure 6; Section 8). This feature was seen cutting through layer 4/003 and an earlier ditch (recorded in slots 4/057, 4/059, 4/061 & 4/067). It was filled by 4/052, a light brownish grey silty clay of a firm

consistency. This fill contained occasional brick fragments dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

- 4.4.3 Cut 4/053 (31.06m AOD) was a linear-shaped feature c. 0.60m in width and 0.45m in depth. It had concave sides forming a gently rounded base (Figure 6; Section 9). This feature was filled by 4/054, a mid greyish blue silty clay of a firm consistency. A brick fragment was recovered from this fill and dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. This feature was also seen cutting through layer 4/003 and an earlier ditch (recorded in slots 4/057, 4/059, 4/061 & 4/067).
- 4.4.4 Sealed beneath layer 4/003 (and cut by ditches 4/051 and 4/053), an east-west aligned linear feature was recorded and sampled. It was excavated in four slots: 4/057, 4/059, 4/061 and 4/067 which confirmed it was a single linear feature. The cut excavated as slot 4/057 (30.98m AOD) had a depth of 0.55m and a minimum width of 0.55m, with a concave side (Figure 6; Section 10 & 11; only partially visible within the trench). It was filled by 4/058, a mid orange brown silty clay of a firm consistency (softer towards the base of the fill). One sherd of pottery dated to the Roman period (AD50-160) was recovered from this slot.
- 4.4.5 In slot 4/059 (30.99m AOD) the linear cut was c. 0.50m in depth and c. 0.50m in width. The profile in this section had steep concave sides and one fill, 4/060, a mid orange brown silty clay of a firm consistency. One sample was taken from this fill but produced very little environmental evidence.
- 4.4.6 In slot 4/061 (30.99m AOD) the linear cut was 0.48m in depth and c. 0.40m in width (minimum). It had a concave side and was filled by 4/062, a mid orange brown silty clay of a firm consistency. No dating evidence was recovered from this fill.
- 4.4.7 In slot 4/067 (31.05m AOD) the cut was 0.10m in depth and 0.20m in width. It had gradual concave sides and appeared to be the terminal of the linear. The fill, 4/068, a mid orange brown silt clay of a firm consistency, did not contain any dating evidence.

**Summary Table 4: Trench 4**

Context Number	Type	Description	Max depth	Spot Date	Level AOD Top of deposit/feature
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20- 0.35m		31.98m (E) 32.16 (W)
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.25m		31.73m
4/003	Deposit	Layer	0.18- 0.35m		c. 31.50m
4/004	Deposit	Natural			30.98m (E) 31.32m (W)
4/051	Cut	Linear feature N-S	0.45m		31.05m

4/052	Fill	Fill of 4/051	0.45m	C18th-19 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)	31.05m
4/053	Cut	Linear feature N-S	0.45m		31.06m
4/054	Fill	Fill of 4/053	0.45m	C18th-19 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)	31.06m
4/057	Cut	Linear feature E-W	0.55m		30.98m
4/058	Fill	Fill of 4/057	0.55m	AD50-160	30.98m
4/059	Cut	Linear feature E-W	0.50m		30.99m
4/060	Fill	Fill of 4/059	0.50m		30.99m
4/061	Cut	Linear feature E-W	0.48m		30.99m
4/062	Fill	Fill of 4/061	0.48m		30.99m
4/067	Cut	Linear feature E-W- terminal	0.10m		31.05m
4/068	Fill	Fill of 4/067	0.10m		31.05

#### 4.5 Trench 5 (Fig 3; Fig 7; Plates 4-6)

- 4.5.1 Trench 5 was excavated to a length of 30 metres and to depths of between 0.67m (31.03m AOD) at the northern end and to 0.80m (30.69m AOD) at the southern end. The trench was moved slightly from its original position due to obstructions. The following stratigraphy was recorded (latest to earliest). Context 5/001 was a c. 0.20-0.25m thick dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil deposit. Directly beneath this was 5/002, a c. 0.15-0.30m thick deposit of mottled yellow sand and clay. This was an imported deposit probably used to level the ground in the recent past. Directly beneath this was context 5/003 a c. 0.17-0.20m thick layer of a mid brownish grey colour, likely to the remains of the subsoil. The natural (5/004) was noted at the base of the trench. This trench contained two linear features.
- 4.5.2 Slot 5/043 (30.90m AOD) was the terminal of a linear feature orientated approximately north-south (Figure 7; Section 12). This cut was 1.1m in width and 0.20m in depth. It had fairly steep concave sides forming a gently rounded base. This ditch terminal was filled by 5/044, a mid yellowish brown colour of a sandy silt texture. It contained one sherd of pottery dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> Century AD.
- 4.5.3 A second slot was excavated across this ditch. Slot 5/045 (30.83m AOD) was c. 0.80m in width and 0.25m in depth. It had fairly steep concave sides and a gently rounded base (Figure 7; Section 13). This slot was filled by 5/046, a mid yellowish brown of a sandy silt texture and firm consistency. This fill had been disturbed by roots from nearby trees and contained one sherd of Roman pottery.



4.5.4 A second linear feature was partially visible at the northern end of this trench. A further slot was excavated in an attempt to establish a relationship between the two linear features seen in this trench. This slot, 5/049 (30.94m AOD) was 0.60m in length, 0.30m in width and 0.20m in depth (feature width c.1.50m as exposed, running into the northern end of the trench). 5/049 had almost vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid yellowish brown sandy silt of a firm consistency (5/050). 5/047 (30.94m AOD) was excavated alongside slot 5/049. 5/047 was 0.60m in length, 0.60m in width and 0.30m in depth. It had almost vertical sides and a flat base. The profile of the two linear features, when examined within this slot, clearly showed two separate features. The relationship, however, could not be ascertained, as the fills were identical with no cut line visible in section. It is therefore likely that these features are contemporary (Figure 7; Section 14; Plates 6-7).

**Summary Table 5: Trench 5**

Context Number	Type	Description	Max depth	Spot date	Level AOD Top of deposit/feature
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m		31.55m (S) 31.58m (N)
5/002	Deposit	Made ground	0.15-0.30m		31.40m (N) 31.28m (S)
5/003	Deposit	Subsoil	0.17-0.20m		31.23m (N) 31.08m (S)
5/004	Deposit	Natural			30.69 (S) 31.03 (N)
5/043	Cut	Linear feature-terminal	0.20m		30.90m
5/044	Fill	Fill of 5/043	0.20m	C17th-18 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)	30.90m
5/045	Cut	Linear feature-	0.25m		30.83m
5/046	Fill	Fill of 5/045	0.25m	Roman	30.83
5/047	Cut	Linear feature	0.30m		30.94m
5/048	Fill	Fill of 5/047	0.30m		30.94m
5/049	Cut	Linear feature	0.30m		30.94m
5/050	Fill	Fill of 5/049	0.30m		30.94m

## 4.6 Trench 6 (Fig 3)

4.6.1 Trench 6 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of c. 1.0m (31.73m AOD) at the western end and 1.8m (32.11m AOD) at the eastern end. The stratigraphy at the eastern end comprised of 6/001, a 0.20-0.25m thick deposit of topsoil. 6/002 was a c. 0.30m thick deposit of made ground composed of light coloured sands and clays of a recent origin. Context 6/003, was a c. 0.90m thick made ground deposit of a brownish orange colour. This deposit contained some darker patches of mottled earth throughout and is interpreted as a re-deposited natural of recent origin. Context 6/004 was a 0.30m thick greyish blue clay which directly overlay the natural clay silt located at

the base of the trench. This layer was not seen at the western end of this trench and had no discernable edge. At the western end of the trench the stratigraphy consisted of 6/001 and 6/003 only.

4.6.2 No archaeological features were present or finds recovered from this trench.

**Summary Table 6: Trench 6**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
6/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m	32.64m (W) 31.10 (E)
6/002	Deposit	Layer/made ground	0.30m	32.36m (E)
6/003	Deposit	Layer/made ground	0.90m	31.46m (E)
6/004	Deposit	Layer	0.30m	31.16m (E)
6/005	Deposit	Deposit		31.10m (E) 31.73m (W).

#### 4.7 Trench 7 (Fig 3)

4.7.1 Trench 7 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.75m (30.89m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.95m (30.92m AOD) at the western end. The stratigraphy across this trench was as follows (latest to earliest). Context 7/001 was a topsoil deposit which was a dark greyish brown loose silty clay. This deposit directly overlay 7/002, a 0.30-0.35m thick subsoil deposit of a dark greyish brown colour. The natural clay silt drift deposit (7/003) was seen at the base of the trench. One layer of made ground c. 0.30m was seen in the northern baulk section of the trench (7/004). This was a mottled yellowish orange clay silt which is likely the same deposit as seen in Trench 6 (6/003). This deposit is part of an area of made ground surrounding the Copperfield Villa building.

4.7.2 No archaeological features were present within this trench.

**Summary Table 7: Trench 7**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	31.47m (W) 31.70 (E)
7/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30-0.35m	31.17m (W) 31.35m (E)
7/003	Deposit	Natural		30.92m (W) 30.89m (E)
7/004	Deposit	Layer-Made ground	0.30m	31.17m

## 4.8 Trench 8 (Fig 3; Fig 7)

- 4.8.1 Trench 8 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of 0.50m (31.30m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.50m (30.88m AOD) at the western end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following (latest to earliest). Context 8/001 was a topsoil deposit which directly overlay 8/002, a c. 0.20m thick deposit of subsoil. The natural (8/003) was located directly beneath 8/002. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 8/002. This exposed the cleaner brown orange clay silt which enabled archaeological features to be seen more clearly. Two archaeological features were present within this trench.
- 4.8.2 Cut 8/069 (30.81m AOD) was seen extending c. 0.90m from the southern baulk section of the trench. It had a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.17m (Figure 7; Section 15). It had irregular sides that were almost concave. This feature was interpreted as a possible gully terminal. It was filled by 8/070, a mid yellow coloured fill which had a soft sandy texture. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.8.3 Cut 8/071 (31.02m AOD) was a sub-circular shaped feature which had a width of 0.34m and a depth of 0.15m (Figure 7; Section 16). It had gentle sloping shallow sides forming a roughly flat base. This feature was filled by 8/072, a mid brownish grey clay silt of a firm consistency. No finds were recovered from this feature.

**Summary Table 8: Trench 8**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m	31.32m (W) 31.74m (E)
8/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	31.12m (W) 31.54m (E)
8/003	Deposit	Natural		30.88m (W) 31.30m (E)
8/069	Cut	Gully?	0.17m	30.81m
8/070	Fill	Fill of 8/069	0.17m	30.81m
8/071	Cut	Post hole?	0.15m	31.02m
8/072	Fill	Fill of 8/071	0.15m	31.02m

## 4.9 Trench 9 (Fig 3)

- 4.9.1 Trench 9 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of 0.50m (31.02m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.50m (30.94m AOD) at the south-western end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following (latest to earliest). Context 9/001 was a c. 0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 9/002, a c. 0.25m thick subsoil. The natural (9/003) was a mid brownish orange clay silt seen directly beneath the subsoil. The top c. 100mm of 9/003 was removed as there was some

mixing with 9/002; this exposed a cleaner geological deposit., There were no features or finds within this trench.

**Summary Table 9: Trench 9**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25-0.30m	31.29m (SW) 31.81m (NE)
9/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15-0.20m	31.09m (SW) 31.70m (NE)
9/003	Deposit	Natural		30.94m (SW) 31.02m (NE)

#### 4.10 Trench 10 (Fig 3)

4.10.1 Trench 10 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of 0.50m (30.39m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.50m (30.47m AOD) at the western end. At the eastern end of the trench was 10/001 a c. 0.20m thick deposit of tarmac which directly overlay 10/002, a c. 0.20m thick deposit of hardcore which contained mottled yellow sand and chalk. Context 10/003 was a mid grey clay silt which was seen across the trench at varying depth (0.10-0.20m). The natural mid brownish orange clay silt (10/004) was seen beneath 10/003. There were no features or finds within this trench.

**Summary Table 10: Trench 10**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
10/001	Deposit	Tarmac	0.20m	30.97m (E) 30.88m (W)
10/002	Deposit	Hardcore	0.20m	30.77m (E)
10/003	Deposit	Deposit	0.10-0.20m	30.67m (E) 30.68m (W)
10/004	Deposit	Natural		30.39m (E) 30.47m (W)

#### 4.11 Trench 11 (Fig 3)

4.11.1 Trench 11 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.98m (31.14m AOD) at the southern end and 0.72m (30.90m AOD) at the northern end. The trench was re-positioned slightly to avoid a tree. The stratigraphy consisted of the following (latest to earliest). Context 11/001 was a c. 0.30m thick dark greyish brown topsoil which directly overlay 11/002, a c. 0.34-0.58m thick layer of subsoil. Context 11/002 was a heterogenous clay silt of a general light yellow colour. This deposit had been imported onto this area of the site in the recent past. Directly beneath 11/002 was the natural clay brownish orange clay silt 11/003.

4.11.2 A live sewer trench (not recorded) could be seen crossing near the centre of this trench and had a width of up to c. 2m. Towards the northern end of the trench a modern feature was seen. This feature (11/055) was a pit shaped feature, which had concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by 11/056, a mid grey colour clay silt which contained modern finds throughout (including flowerpot).

**Summary Table 11: Trench 11**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	32.06m (S) 31.57m (N)
11/002	Deposit	Made ground	0.34-0.58m	
11/003	Deposit	Natural	0.10-0.20m	31.14 (S) 30.90m (N)
11/055	Cut	Cut of modern pit	0.40m	31.00m
11/056	Fill	Fill of 11/055	0.40m	31.00m

#### **4.12 Trench 12 (Fig 3)**

4.12.1 This trench was not excavated due to being in an area of demolition activity and asbestos removal. In addition the trench was over an area of hardstanding which contained possible asbestos.

#### **4.13 Trench 13 (Fig 3)**

4.13.1 This trench was not excavated due to the presence of two trees with TPO covering this entire area.

#### **4.14 Trench 14 (Fig 3)**

4.14.1 Trench 14 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.30m (32.67m AOD) at the western end and 0.65m (33.29m AOD) at the eastern end. The stratigraphy at the western end of the trench consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 14/001 was a c. 0.10m thick layer of tarmac. Context 14/002, was a c. 0.15m thick layer of hardcore containing CBM of modern date. Context 14/004 was the natural off white coloured sand. At the eastern end of the trench a layer of topsoil (14/003), which once formed part of a flowerbed, covered 14/001.

4.14.2 A sondage was excavated at the western end of this trench to confirm that the sand seen at the base of the trench was natural. The sondage proved that the natural sand continued for another c. 0.70m at which point the excavation stopped as the sand was too firm for the machine

to continue excavating effectively. No finds or features were present within this trench.

**Summary Table 14: Trench 14**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
14/001	Deposit	Tarmac	0.10m	33.48m (W) 33.83m (E)
14/002	Deposit	Made ground/hardcore	0.15m	33.33m
14/003	Deposit	Topsoil	0.35m	33.83m (E)
14/004	Deposit	Natural		32.67m (W)-base of sondage. 33.29m (E)

#### 4.15 Trench 15 (Fig 3)

4.15.1 Trench 15 was excavated to a length of 20m and to depths of between 0.55m (30.66m AOD) at the north-western end and 0.55m (30.64m AOD) at the south-eastern end. The trench was moved due to space constrictions and a baulk was left near the centre of the trench due to the presence of a live electricity cable. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 15/001 was a c. 0.25-0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 15/002, the subsoil. The natural light brownish yellow clay silt was seen directly beneath 15/002. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 15/002.

4.15.2 This trench contained no archaeological features.

**Summary Table 15: Trench 15**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25-0.30m	31.19m (SE) 31.09m (NE)
15/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15-0.30m	31.00m
15/003	Deposit	Natural		30.64m (SE) 30.66m (NW)

#### 4.16 Trench 16 (Fig 4; Fig 7; Plate 8)

4.16.1 Trench 16 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.62m (33.09m AOD) at the northern end and 0.57m (34.10m AOD) at the southern end. Context 16/001 was a c. 0.37m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 16/002, the mid brownish grey subsoil. The natural clay with gravels was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 16/002.

- 4.16.2 Four features were seen within this trench. Cut 16/024 (34.02m AOD) was a sub-circular feature (only partially exposed within the trench) which had a width of 2m and a depth of 0.60m. It had concave sides and a gently rounded base (Figure 7; Section 17; Plate 9). The fill was a firm clay silt of a mid-dark orange brown colour (16/025). This feature was interpreted as a pit of a likely post medieval date. Four fragments of CBM were recovered from this fill dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century. One sherd of Roman pottery was also recovered from this fill.
- 4.16.3 Cut 16/026 (33.94m AOD) was a linear-shaped feature orientated approximately east-west, which had a width of 0.82m and depth of c. 0.10m. It had near vertical sides and a flat base. This feature was interpreted as a ditch (Figure 7; Section 18). Cut 16/026 was filled by 16/027, a mid greyish brown sandy silt of a firm consistency. No finds were recovered from this fill.
- 4.16.4 Cut 16/028 (33.71m AOD) was a linear-shaped feature orientated approximately east-west. It had sharp sloping concave sides and a flattish base. It was 0.86m in width and 0.18m in depth (Figure 7; Section 19). This feature is interpreted as a ditch and was filled by 16/029, a light greyish brown sandy silt of a firm consistency. No finds were recovered from this fill.
- 4.16.5 Cut 16/030 (33.66m AOD) was 0.50m in width and 0.05m in depth. It had very gentle sloping concave sides and a flattish base (Figure 7; Section 19). This feature was interpreted as a probable gully. It was filled by 16/002 – subsoil, which may imply this feature could represent an undulation of the natural geology or indicate that that area of the site has been subject to recent leveling.

**Summary Table 16: Trench 16**

Context Number	Type	Description	Max depth	Spot date	Level AOD Top of deposit/feature
16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m		33.61m (N) 34.58 (S)
16/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15-0.30m		
16/003	Deposit	Natural			33.09m (N) 34.10m (S)
16/024	Cut	Pit	0.60m		34.02m
16/025	Fill	Fill of 16/024	0.60m	Roman; C18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> Century (CBM only)	34.02
16/026	Cut	Linear feature-	0.15m		33.94m
16/027	Fill	Fill of 16/026	0.15m		33.94m
16/028	Cut	Linear feature	0.18m		33.71m
16/029	Fill	Fill of 16/028	0.18m		33.71m

16/030	Cut	Linear feature	0.05m		33.66m
16/002	Fill	Fill of 16/030- (subsoil)	0.05m		33.66m

#### 4.17 Trench 17 (Fig 4)

4.17.1 Trench 17 was excavated to a length of 10m and to depths of 0.60m (29.90m AOD) at the eastern end and 0.60m (29.65m AOD) at the western end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 17/001 was a c. 0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 17/002, the subsoil. The natural brownish orange brickearth was seen beneath the subsoil. There were no archaeological features or finds within this trench.

**Summary Table 17: Trench 17**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
17/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25-0.30m	30.50m (E) 30.30m (W)
17/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	
17/003	Deposit	Natural		29.90m (E) 29.65 (W)

#### 4.18 Trench 18 (Fig 4)

4.18.1 Trench 18 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.60m (31.39m AOD) at the south-western end and 0.67m (30.04m AOD) at the north-eastern end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 18/001 was a c. 0.20-0.40m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 18/002, a 0.42-0.45m thick deposit of subsoil. This subsoil was not present at the south-western end of the trench. The natural mid greyish brown clay silt was encountered at the base of the trench. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed. No archaeological features or finds were present within this trench.

**Summary Table 18: Trench 18**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
18/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20-0.40m	31.94m (S) 30.70m (N)
18/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.42-0.45m	
18/003	Deposit	Natural		31.39m (S) 30.04m (N)



#### 4.19 Trench 19 (Fig 4)

4.19.1 Trench 19 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.60m (30.40m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.80m (31.09m AOD) at the south-western end. The position of the trench was moved slightly at the north-eastern end to avoid a tree and live electricity cables. The stratigraphy consisted of 19/001, a c. 0.25m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 19/002, the c. 0.30m thick subsoil. The natural brownish orange brickearth was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 50-100mm of 19/003 was removed due to mixing with the subsoil. A sondage was excavated at the southern end of this trench to confirm the stratigraphy. No archaeological features were present within this trench.

**Summary Table 19: Trench 19**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
18/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20-0.25m	30.97m (NE) 31.89m (SW)
18/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m	
18/003	Deposit	Natural		30.40m (NE) 31.09m (SW)

#### 4.20 Trench 20 (Fig 4; Fig 8; Plate 10)

4.20.1 Trench 20 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.69m (32.32m AOD) at the western end and 0.70m (31.73m AOD) at the eastern end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 20/001 was a c. 0.24-0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 20/002, the c. 0.25-0.35m thick, mid brownish grey subsoil. The natural mid brownish orange clay silt was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 20/002. Two archaeological features were present within this trench.

4.20.2 A linear feature orientated approximately east-west was examined by the excavation of four slots: 20/004, 20/006, 20/008 & 20/020. The cut in slot 20/004 (32.03m AOD) was 1.03m in width and 0.28m in depth. It had gradually curving concave sides and a rounded base (Figure 8; Section 20; Plate 11). This feature was filled by 20/005, a mid to light grey brown silty clay of a firm consistency. It contained one prehistoric flint working core and pottery dated to the Mid/Late Iron Age.

4.20.3 In the second slot, 20/006 (32.10m AOD) (Figure 8; Section 21) the cut had a minimum width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.50m. It had gradually sloping concave sides and a roughly flat base. 20/006 was filled by 20/007, a mid greyish brown silty clay. This slot did not contain any finds.

- 4.20.4 The third slot, 20/008 (32.44m AOD) (Figure 8; Section 22; Plate 12) had a minimum width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.50m. It had gradually sloping concave sides and a roughly flat base. 20/008 was filled by 20/009, a mid greyish brown silty clay. This slot did not contain any finds.
- 4.20.5 The fourth slot, 20/020 (32.05m AOD) was positioned to establish a possible relationship between this linear ditch seen in slot 20/004 and 20/006. The sharp turn in this feature, which is unusual, was investigated in order to ascertain whether it was the product of a ditch intersection or whether it was a single ditch. The later appears to be the case. Two cut numbers were assigned to this slot (20/020 & 20/022), but no real distinction could be seen in section or plan.
- 4.20.6 Cut 20/010 (31.94m AOD) (Figure 8; Section 23; Plate 13) was a sub-circular shaped feature, 0.75m in width and 0.52m in depth. It was filled by 20/011 a mid brownish grey clay silt of a firm consistency. This fill contained high concentrations of charcoal near its centre and one sherd of pottery dated to the later Bronze Age. A flint flake was also retrieved from this feature likely to be of the same period.

**Summary Table 20: Trench 20**

Context Number	Type	Description	Max depth	Spot date	Level AOD Top of deposit/feature
20/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25m		33.06m (W) 32.44m (E)
20/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.36m		
20/003	Deposit	Natural			32.32m (W) 31.73m (E)
20/004	Cut	Linear feature	0.28m		32.03m
20/005	Fill	Fill of 20/004	0.28m	Mid-Late Iron Age	32.03m
20/006	Cut	Linear feature	0.50m		32.10m
20/007	Fill	Fill of 20/006	0.50m		32.10m
20/008	Cut	Linear feature	0.50m		32.44m
20/009	Fill	Fill of 20/008	0.50m		32.44m
20/010	Cut	Pit	0.52m		31.94m
20/011	Fill	Fill of 20/010	0.52m	Later Bronze Age?	31.94m
20/020	Cut	Linear feature	0.28m		32.05m
20/021	Fill	Fill of 20/020	0.28m		32.05m
20/022	Cut	Linear feature	0.25m		32.05m
20/023	Fill	20/022	0.25m		32.05m

#### 4.21 Trench 21 (Fig 4)

- 4.21.1 Trench 21 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of 0.50m (33.25m AOD) at the south-western end and 0.50m (32.33m AOD) at the north-eastern end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following

contexts (latest to earliest). Context 21/001 was a c. 0.35m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 21/002, the subsoil. The natural light-mid orange brown clay silt was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 50-100mm of the natural was removed. No features or finds were present within this trench.

**Summary Table 21: Trench 21**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
21/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	33.81m (SW) 32.92m (NE)
21/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.15-0.20m	
21/003	Deposit	Natural		33.25 (SW) 32.33m (NE)

## 4.22 Trench 22 (Fig 4; Fig 8; Plate 14)

4.22.1 Trench 22 was excavated to a length of 22m and to depths of between 0.43m (32.95m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.51m (33.27m AOD) at the south-western end. This trench was shortened due to the presence of trees. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. Context 22/001 was a c. 0.33-0.35m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 22/002, the natural orange grey silty sand. The top c. 50mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 22/001. Two features were present within this trench.

4.22.2 Cut 22/012 (32.45m AOD) was a small circular shaped feature which had a width of 0.32m and a depth of 0.21m. This feature was interpreted as a post hole. It had sharp (near vertical) sides and a flat base (Figure 8; Section 24; Plate 15). Cut 22/012 was filled by 22/013, a light to mid brown sandy silt of a soft consistency. This feature contained no dating evidence.

4.22.3 Cut 22/014 was a linear shaped feature with gentle sloping concave sides forming an irregular base. It had a depth of 0.18m and a width of c. 1.1m (Figure 8; Section 25). This feature was cut through the subsoil, from directly beneath the topsoil. It was filled by a light –mid greyish brown sandy silt of a soft consistency. No finds were recovered.

**Summary Table 22: Trench 22**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
22/001	Deposit	Topsoil		33.39m (NE) 33.74m (SW)
22/002	Deposit	Natural		32.95m (NE) 33.27m (SW)
22/012	Cut	Post hole		32.45m
22/013	Fill	Fill of 22/012		32.45m
22/014	Cut	Linear feature		32.46m

22/015	Fill	Fill of 22/014		32.46m
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#### 4.23 Trench 23 (Fig 4)

4.23.1 This trench was not excavated due to the presence of trees (with TPO) and live buried electricity cables.

#### 4.24 Trench 24 (Fig 4; Fig 8; Plate 16)

4.24.1 Trench 24 was excavated to a length of 26m and to depths of between 0.39m (33.24m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.51m (33.22m AOD) at the south-western end. The trench was shortened to avoid the tree canopy of a tree with a TPO. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts. Context 24/001 was a c. 0.20-0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 24/002, the c. 0.20m thick mid greyish brown subsoil. The natural mottled orange grey silty sand was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 50mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 24/002. Two features were present within this trench.

4.24.2 Cut 24/016 (32.22m AOD) (Figure 8; Section 26) was 0.52m in width and 0.63m in depth. It was linear in shape and had very sharp steep sides forming a flat base. This linear was filled by 24/017, a light greyish brown silty sand of a soft consistency. It contained two roof tile fragments dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> Century

4.24.3 Cut 24/018 (32.22m AOD) (Figure 8; Section 26) was 0.82m in width and 0.80m in depth. It was linear in shape and had sharp near vertical sides forming a flat base. This linear was filled by 24/019, a light greyish brown silty sand of a soft consistency. These two linear features were thought to be contemporary as no distinction could be seen in section.

**Summary Table 24: Trench 24**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Spot date	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
24/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m		33.62m (SW) 33.73m (NE)
24/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m		
24/003	Deposit	Natural			33.22m (SW) 32.24m (NE)
24/016	Cut	Linear feature	0.63m		33.22m
24/017	Fill	Fill of 24/016	0.63m	C16th-mid 18 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)	33.22m
24/018	Cut	Linear Feature	0.80m		33.22m
24/019	Fill	Fill of 24/018	0.80m		33.22m

#### **4.25 Trench 25 (Fig 4)**

4.25.1 Trench 25 was not excavated due to the presence of trees and live services.

#### **4.26 Trench 26 (Fig 4)**

4.26.1 Trench 26 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.60m (30.06m AOD) at the southern end and 0.65m (29.27m AOD) at the northern end. The stratigraphy consisted of two contexts. 26/001 was a c. 0.20-0.28m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 26/002, the c. 0.30m mid greyish brown subsoil. The natural brownish orange brickearth was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 50-100mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 26/002. Numerous rabbit holes and tree roots could be seen during the excavation of this trench. No archaeological features were observed.

**Summary Table 26: Trench 26**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
26/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	29.82m (N) 30.62m (S)
26/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.30m	
26/003	Deposit	Natural		29.27m (N) 30.06m (S)

#### **4.27 Trench 27 (Fig 4)**

4.27.1 Trench 27 was not excavated due to the presence of live telecommunications and electricity cables.

#### **4.28 Trench 28 (Fig 4)**

4.28.1 Trench 28 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.80m (28.67m AOD) at the western end and 0.65m (28.97m AOD) at the eastern end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts. Context 28/001 was a c. 0.20-0.30m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 28/002, the c. 0.40m mid greyish brown subsoil. The natural brownish orange brickearth was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 50mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 28/002. Two rabbit burrows were seen within this trench. No archaeological features were present.

**Summary Table 28: Trench 28**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
28/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	29.27m (W) 28.97m (E)
28/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.40m	
28/003	Deposit	Natural		28.67m (W) 28.26 (E)

#### **4.29 Trench 29 (Fig 5)**

4.29.1 Trench 29 was not excavated due the presence of substantial trees with TPO covering this entire area.

#### **4.30 Trench 30 (Fig 5)**

4.30.1 Trench 30 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of 0.50m (28.68m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.50m (29.32m AOD) at the south-western end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 30/001 was a c. 0.20m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 30/002, the c. 0.20m mid greyish brown subsoil. The natural brownish orange brickearth was seen at the base of the trench. No archaeological features were present.

**Summary Table 30: Trench 30**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
30/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20m	29.18m (NE) 29.82 (SW)
30/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	
30/003	Deposit	Natural		28.68m (NE) 29.32m (SW)

#### **4.31 Trench 31 (Fig 5)**

4.31.1 Trench 31 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of 0.50m (30.30m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.50m (30.88m AOD) at the south-western end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 31/001 was a c. 0.20m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 31/002, a c. 0.20m thick mid greyish brown subsoil. The natural brownish orange brickearth (with high percentage of gravel inclusions) was seen at the base of the trench. No archaeological features were present.

**Summary Table 31: Trench 31**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
31/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20m	30.80m (NE) 31.38m (SW)
31/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	
31/003	Deposit	Natural		30.30m (NE) 30.88m (SW)

### 4.32 Trench 32 (Fig 5)

4.32.1 Trench 32 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of 0.30m (32.65m AOD) at the north-eastern end and 0.40m (33.55m AOD) at the south-western end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 32/001 was a c. 0.20m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 32/002, a c. 0.10m mid greyish brown subsoil. The natural brownish orange clay (with a high percentage of gravels) was seen at the base of the trench. No archaeological features were present.

**Summary Table 32: Trench 32**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
32/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20m	32.95m (NE) 33.95m (SW)
32/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m	
32/003	Deposit	Natural		32.65m (NE) 33.55 (SW)

### 4.33 Trench 33 (Fig 5)

4.33.1 Trench 33 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of 0.40m (34.05m AOD) at the northern end and 0.35m (34.28m AOD) at the southern end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 33/001 was a c. 0.20m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 33/002, a c. 0.10m thick mid greyish brown subsoil. The natural brownish orange clay (with some gravels) was seen at the base of the trench. No archaeological features were present.

**Summary Table 33: Trench 33**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
33/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20-0.25m	34.35m (N) 34.68m (S)
33/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10-0.15m	
33/003	Deposit	Natural		34.05m (N) 34.28m (S)

#### 4.34 Trench 34 (Fig 5)

4.34.1 Trench 34 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of 0.40m (34.64m AOD) at the northern end and 0.45m (34.52m AOD) at the southern end. This trench was moved c. 10m to the south to avoid disturbing an access road. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 34/001 was a c. 0.20m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 34/002, a c. 0.20m mid brownish grey subsoil. The natural brownish orange clay was seen at the base of the trench. No archaeological features were present.

**Summary Table 34: Trench 34**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
34/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20-0.25m	34.94m (N) 34.97m (S)
34/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10-0.15m	
34/003	Deposit	Natural		34.64m (N) 34.52 (S)

#### 4.35 Trench 35 (Fig 5)

4.35.1 Trench 35 was excavated to a length of 30m and to depths of between 0.55m (35.20m AOD) at the northern end and 0.40m (35.07m AOD) at the southern end. The stratigraphy consisted of the following contexts (latest to earliest). Context 35/001 was a c. 0.20-0.25m thick topsoil deposit which directly overlay 35/002, a c. 0.10-0.20m mid brownish grey subsoil. The natural brownish orange clay was seen at the base of the trench. The top c. 50mm of this deposit was removed as there was some mixing with 35/002. No archaeological features were present.

**Summary Table 35: Trench 35**

Context number	Type	Description	Max depth	Level AOD top of feature/deposit
35/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20-0.25m	35.27m (N) 35.47m (S)
35/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10-0.15m	
35/003	Deposit	Natural		35.20 (N) 35.07 (S)



## 5. THE FINDS

5.1 The evaluation at Leybourne Grange produced only a small assemblage of finds. These have been summarised in Table 36.

**Table 36: Quantification of the finds**

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)	Burnt Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
1/002			1	10					3	46		
1/039			2	4								
3/066	2	6							1	<2	1	<2
4/052			2	1492								
4/054			1	790								
4/058	1	10										
5/044	1	12	1	12								
5/046	1	<2										
16/002												
16/025	1	8	4	50					2	6		
16/027							12	10				
20/005	1	<2			1	56						
20/009					1	20						
20/011	1	6			1	6	9	4				
24/017			2	16								

**Table 37: Spot Dates**

Context	Spot-date
[1/002]	C18th-19 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)
[1/039]	C18th-19 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)
[3/066]	Mid 18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> C
[4/052]	C18th-19 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)
[4/054]	C18th-19 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)
[4/058]	AD50-160
[5/044]	C17th-18 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)
[5/046]	Roman
[16/025]	Roman; C18th-19 <sup>th</sup> (CBM only)
[20/005]	Mid-late Iron Age
[20/011]	Later Bronze Age?
[24/017]	C16th-mid 18th (CBM only)

### 5.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Anna Doherty

- 5.2.1 A small quantity of prehistoric and Roman pottery, amounting to 7 sherds, weighing 62g, was recovered from the evaluation trenches; most are undiagnostic bodysherds and several were found residually in contexts with post-Roman material. Two sherds are in fabrics most likely of Mid or Late Iron Age date. One, from context [20/005], contains sparse well-sorted flint, mostly of around 0.5mm in a sandy matrix, whilst the other, from context [5/044], has moderate linear voids from leached shell. Another sherd from context [20/011] is in a very different flint-tempered fabric with moderate ill-sorted flint of between 1-7mm; the matrix also contains sparse to moderate quantities of large quartz grains and rare glauconite. The poor sorting of the inclusions is possibly indicative of a later Bronze Age date, although quartz-free fabrics are more typical during this period. There is one grog-tempered sherd, containing well sorted dark-coloured grog in a non-sandy matrix. This fabric is typical of the Late Iron Age/ early Roman grog-tempering tradition in the south-east.
- 5.2.2 There are three Romanised sherds, two of which are in a similar, locally produced greyware. One example, from context [4/058], is a flat slightly reeded-rim bowl. The form possibly represents a transition from true reeded-rim forms to black burnished type flat rim bowls and is therefore likely to have been produced in first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, but could range in date from AD50-160. Context [5/046] produced a fine oxidised sherd which may be derived from the North Kent/Thameside industry. No further work is necessary.

### **5.3 Post-Roman Pottery**

Elke Raemen

- 5.3.1 A single piece of glazed red earthenware was recovered from [3/066], dating to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. No further work is recommended.

### **5.4 Ceramic Building Material**

Elke Raemen

- 5.4.1 A few pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were produced by the site. A total of ten roof tile fragments were recovered from five different contexts. These were all medium to high fired with a sparse fine sand-tempering with rare to occasional iron oxide inclusions to 1 mm. Context [24/017] contained two roof tile fragments dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. A piece from [5/044] is of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup>-century date and is medium to high fired with sparse fine sand-tempering and moderate quartz inclusions to 1 mm.
- 5.4.2 The majority however is of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. A fragment from [16/025] exhibits part of a diamond-shaped peg hole. Only three brick fragments were recovered from two different contexts, all dating to the

18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century and medium to high fired. The pieces are sparse fine sand-tempered with rare iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm and rare crushed flint or flint pebbles to 5 mm. A piece from [4/052] measures 104 mm wide and 56 mm high. Context [4/054] produced a brick fragment with adhering sandy mortar. The fragment measures 66 mm high.

5.4.3 The assemblage is small and of late post-medieval date. No further work is required.

## **5.5 Other Finds**

Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Only six pieces of burnt clay were recovered. Amorphous lumps in a sparse fine sand-tempered clay were recovered from [3/066] and [16/025]. Context [1/002] contained three pieces of reduced fired clay fragments, with a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric which includes rare chalk, rare flint pebbles, rare crushed flint and rare oxidised clay pellets. Two of the pieces exhibit two rough flat faces.

5.5.2 In addition, a single piece of fuel ash slag or clinker of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from [3/066].

5.5.3 No further work is necessary and it is recommended to discard the finds.

## **5.6 Worked flint**

Lucy Allott

5.6.1 A small lithic assemblage consisting of three worked flints was retrieved from three different contexts in Trench 20.

5.6.2 A part cortical 2-platform flake core was present in context [20/005]. Some of the flakes are truncated by flaws in the raw material and this provides a probable reason for its discard. It is difficult to date as an isolated piece. Context [20/011] produced a broken blade on mottled grey flint. There is a small notch about two-thirds of the way along one side that may have been removed deliberately with the intention of hafting the piece. The proximal portion of the blade is missing and the distal tip is semi-cortical. A single broken semi cortical flint flake was collected from context [20/009]. This piece has no secondary working.

5.6.3 No further work is recommended for this small assemblage however the flint work should be retained for comparative purposes.

## **5.7 Charcoal**

Lucy Allott

- 5.7.1 Charcoal fragments were hand collected from context [20/011] and [16/027]. The fragments in [20/011] have been identified under low magnification (up to 45x) as *Quercus* sp. (oak). The fragments from [16/027] are unidentified at present.

## **5.8 Environmental Samples**

Lucy Allott

- 5.8.1 Two bulk samples were taken during archaeological works at Leybourne Grange to establish evidence for environmental remains at the site. The samples were taken from contexts [20/011] fill of a small pit feature with Bronze Age pottery and [4/060] fill of a linear possible ditch feature.
- 5.8.2 Samples were bucket floated, the flots and residues were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and allowed to air dry before sorting and quantifying the environmental and archaeological remains present.
- 5.8.3 Environmental remains from sample <1000>, context [20/011] (the fill of a sub-circular feature containing pottery and flint) consisted only of charcoal. Much of this assemblage was highly fragmented however occasional fragments >4mm were present. The residue from this sample was also rich in charcoal fragments. Although these fragments could be identified the value of such data from a single feature is unlikely to provide a significant amount of information regarding the past vegetation environment of the area or wood selection at the site as a whole.
- 5.8.4 The flot and residue from sample <1001>, context 4/060 produced a very small quantity of charcoal fragments, mostly <2mm in size. No charred seeds or other environmental remains were present.
- 5.8.5 The samples have confirmed the presence of environmental remains albeit in small quantities at Leybourne Grange. Although the charcoal is highly fragmented the fragments that are present are relatively well preserved. Hand collected charcoals were identified as Oak and it is likely that the charcoal from the sample is consistent with this. The absence of other charred plant remains can be assumed to be a real absence rather than a result of preservation bias. Unfortunately charcoal recovered during this work does not have the potential to reveal detailed information about the past vegetation or cultural activities at the site but the scarcity of material recovered here does not necessarily preclude charred macrobotanicals occurring in other features on nearby sites in the future. No further work is recommended for these samples however charcoal from sample <1001>, context 4/060 should be retained for comparison with material recovered during future archaeological interventions in the area.

**Table 38; Flot Quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 50-250, \*\*\*\* = >250)**

Sample No.	1000		1001	
Context No.	20/11		4/060	
	Flot	Residue	Flot	Residue
Sample Volume litres	30		40	
Flot Volume (ml)	50		10	
Flot Weight (g)	36		10	
Uncharred veg. %	15%		<5%	
Uncharred seeds			*	
Charcoal >4mm	**	***/38g		
Charcoal <4mm	****	****/56g	**	*/1g
Pottery				*/14g

## 6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1 An archaeological evaluation by mechanically excavated trenches was shown to be appropriate, and showed that a moderate amount of archaeological features survive at the site.
- 6.2 The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) indicated the site was part of a parkland landscape first put to deliberate use as part of the estate of Leybourne Castle (c. 800m to the east of the site). The country house was built (c. 1850), and since the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century the site has been used as a hospital, which was when extensive tree planting took place. The EIA report also stated that the site had potential for finding prehistoric and Roman archaeological evidence. The MoLAS evaluation (2003) showed that this prediction was largely accurate and Late Iron Age/Romano-British features were identified around Trenches 26, 30, 31, 32 and 33.
- 6.3 Ten of the 28 trenches excavated in Phase 1 of the evaluation contained archaeological features. Two areas have been identified which hold potential for further archaeological discoveries (discussed below).
- 6.4 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 were positioned close to the Iron Age/Romano-British settlement discoveries made by MoLAS in 2003 (Fig 9). Trench 1 contained four features which were mainly undated. One piece of CBM was discovered in feature 1/038, and this was dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries AD. Trench 2 also contained a ditch dated to the post medieval period and Trench 3 contained similar dating evidence. This was unusual as Trench 3 was very close to Trench 30 of the MoLAS investigation which contained a number of features dated to the late Iron Age. Trench 4 was of significance as the east-west linear partially seen within this trench contained a

pottery sherd dated firmly within the Roman period. The linear feature in Trench 5 also contained some Roman pottery, but later post-medieval finds were also recovered. This area is considered to represent the remains of a possible late Iron Age/Romano-British field system associated with a nearby settlement. The evidence also suggests that a post-medieval field system also once existed in this area. The extent of both field systems and any related settlement can be defined to the north of the Copperfield Villa building. Trench 8 contained two features (located to the south of this building), but the light coloured mottled backfilled sand fill of feature 8/069 was very different to the mid brownish grey coloured Roman-British fills identified in Trenches 4 & 5.

- 6.5 The linear feature in Trench 20 (20/004) was of a probable prehistoric date; its fill contained pottery sherds dated to the Mid/Late Iron Age. A sub-circular shaped feature within this trench (20/010) contained pottery and a flint flake of probable Late Bronze Age date. The seemingly high concentrations of charcoal within 20/010 (fill 20/011) did not yield any further potential. These discoveries suggest this part of the Leybourne Grange site was an area of prehistoric activity over a protracted period of time. The linear feature may have once been a ditch which formed part of a larger field system, dividing areas and/or acting as boundaries.
- 6.6 Trench 16 revealed a large pit containing one sherd of Roman pottery and four fragments of 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> Century CBM. The three other linear features within this trench were undated. Other post-medieval features and finds were located in Trench 24. This evidence suggests that a post-medieval farm existed near this site with associated field boundaries. It should be noted that this area is fairly close to MoLAS Trenches 18 & 19 which contained post-medieval features and finds from the 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> Century, thought to be associated with the original construction of the Grange.
- 6.7 In conclusion, the presence of archaeological features suggests that the area north of the Copperfield Villa (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5) is likely to hold further potential for recovering archaeological remains of Late Iron Age/Romano-British date and further features and finds from the post-medieval period. The area to the south-west of Vine House (Trenches 16, 20, 22 & 24) is likely to hold potential for recovering further prehistoric and later post-medieval features and finds.
- 6.8 The trenches along the line of the proposed new access road (Trenches 30, 31 32, 33, 34 & 35) did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.
- 6.9 There was no evidence of alluvial deposits on the site suggesting that the palaeo-environmental potential is low. Natural brickearth deposits were reached at the base of trenches 30 and 31 which, in

spite of the presence of an active stream in the vicinity, suggests alluvial deposits are not present.

- 6.10 The methodology employed was effective and a confidence rating is high that the best possible results were achieved.

## **7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 7.1** The co-operation of Clare King of Waterman CPM Ltd, Stuart Cunliffe Jones of Taylor Wimpey and Wendy Rogers of KCC is gratefully appreciated. Many thanks to Andrew Mayfield (KCC) for supplying the SMR data promptly and Justin Russell for the illustrations.

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## **INTERNET SOURCES**

[www.wessexarch.co.uk/projects/kent/west\\_malling/index/html](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk/projects/kent/west_malling/index/html)



**APPENDIX 1; SMR RESULTS 0.5KM RADIUS**

No	SMR	NGR	Description
1	TQ 65 NE 20-MKE1149	TQ 68 58 (point)	A Roman copper coin of Constantius II found at Leybourne.
2	TQ 65 NE 21-MKE1150	TQ 6723 5913	St Martin's Church, Ryarsh. The church was part of Merton priory as early as reign of Henry III (1216-1272). The original 12 <sup>th</sup> Century church consisted of nave and chancel with vestiges of Norman windows still visible in the east wall.
3	TQ 65 NE 43-MKE1172	TQ 672 591 (point)	Possible deserted medieval village (not confirmed) at Church Farm, Ryarsh.
4	TQ 65 NE 44-MKE1173	TQ 68 58 (point)	An incomplete circular lead seal-die (13 <sup>th</sup> Century) was found by V. Bonella in a field between Leybourne Castle and the A20.
5	TQ 65 NE 61-MKE15141	TQ 6851 5984 (point)	Eight parallel furrows 40-50m long separated by 4-6m wide ridges. Covers an area of c. 3675 sq. m. in the corner of a larger field.
6	TQ 65 NE 80-MKE16065	TQ 6841 5900	Medieval sandy wares and possible bloomery slag.
7	TQ 65 NE 90-MKE17363	TQ 6844 5902	Small corpus of medieval sandy pottery
8	TQ 65 NE 100-MKE20384	TQ 6807 5804 (point)	Fragments of early Roman flagons, around AD50, found at 58 Town Hill, West Malling.
9	TQ 65 NE 98-MKE20475	TQ 6789 5934 (point)	Grade II Listed building- Leybourne Grange. Country House built c. 1850 and later used as the administration building for Leybourne mental hospital.
10	TQ 65 NE 102- MKE 21027	TQ 67640 59254 (point)	An archaeological evaluation carried out by MoLAS in 2003- discovered the remains of a LIA-Romano-British settlement. An 18 <sup>th</sup> Century stable block was also found to the SE of a medieval pond.

**APPENDIX 2; LISTED BUILDING DETAILS 0.5KM RADIUS OF SITE**

No	Reference	NGR	Description
11	392431	TQ 67343 58011	Row of cottages dated 1841. Built of coursed ragstone rubble with ragstone galleting.
12	392475	TQ 68176 58240	Brewery Cottages. Row of Early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century cottages. 2 storeys, five windows in all.
13	179384	TQ 67309 58535	Calais Court, Ryarsh. C. 1700 House of 2 storeys and regular 5-bay front.
14	Not given	TQ 67234 59045	Church Farmhouse, Church Road, Ryarsh. 18 <sup>th</sup> Century red brick house of 2 storeys and attic.
15	179380	TQ 6723 5913	St Martin's Church, Ryarsh. The church was part of Merton priory as early as reign of Henry III (1216-1272). The original 12 <sup>th</sup> Century church consisted of nave and chancel with vestiges of Norman windows still visible in the east wall.
16	179377	TQ 68582 58935	Church of St Peter, 12 <sup>th</sup> Century and restored in 1873-77 by Sir A Blomfield.
17	179385	TQ 669645 59846	Elm Tree House, Woodgate Road, Ryarsh, West Malling. House, formerly public house (18 <sup>th</sup> Century).
18	179389	TQ 67516 690157	Godfreys, Woodgate Road, Ryarsh, West Malling. Cottage, formerly a farmhouse (16 <sup>th</sup> Century).
19	179376	TQ 68582 58935	Leybourne Castle- Castle gateway ruin, outbuilding and house. Early 14 <sup>th</sup> Century house built 1925-26.
20	179372	TQ 68582 58935	Grade II Listed building- Leybourne Grange. Country House built c. 1850 and later used as the administration building for Leybourne mental hospital.
21	179390	TQ 67516	Lilac Cottage. 17 <sup>th</sup> Century .

		60157	Timber framed and weatherboarded.
22		TQ67457 58611	Milestone. Mid 19th Century. Cast Iron. Square becoming diamond shape towards sheared top.
23	392430	TQ 67477 57877	Puckle Cottage, formerly Pest House and later 2 Cottages. (mid 18 <sup>th</sup> Century).
24	179388	TQ 670785 59897	Ryarsh Place, Woodgate Road. Earlier building re-fronted in 1732, and altered internally in later 18 <sup>th</sup> Century.
25	179373	TQ 68582 58935	Stable block 50 yards north-west of Leybourne Grange (c. 1850). Built of yellow stock brick with ashlar dressings.
26	179387	TQ 67005 59903	The Duke of Wellington Public House, Woodgate Lane. Public house, late 17 <sup>th</sup> Century/early 18 <sup>th</sup> Century building with 19 <sup>th</sup> Century elevations.
27	179383	TQ674575 58611	The Millhouse, London Road. 18 <sup>th</sup> Century, with late 16 <sup>th</sup> or early 17 <sup>th</sup> Century block to the left.
28	179375	TQ 67735 558510	The Wheatsheaf Inn. House, now public house, dated 1792. Coursed stone blocks with red and blue brick in gables.

**SMR Summary Sheet**

Site Code	LGR 07					
Identification Name and Address	Leybourne Grange, Maidstone, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Tonbridge and Malling District Council					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	NGR 5678 1593					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	3073					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. December 07	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Waterman CPM					
Project Manager	Diccon Hart					
Project Supervisor	Paul Riccoboni					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA ✓	IA ✓	RB ✓
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		

**Summary.**

*The site lies on land within the Leybourne Grange complex (Site Centred: TQ 678 593). The overall area of the site is c. 47 hectares (ha) with about 11 ha scheduled for re-development. Previous archaeological evaluation by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 2003) identified an area of late Iron Age to Romano-British activity. The site is located within the grounds of the former Leybourne Castle (SAM 23023, c. 800m to the east of the site). Subsequently a Grange was built and then during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century the site was used as a hospital. The Environmental Impact Assessment (Chapter 11) indicated the site had potential for all periods, particularly the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. The site was evaluated between 10<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> December 2007. 28 trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 632m. The natural geological drift deposits (Folkestone and Sandgate Beds) were encountered mostly at shallow depths across the development site. A total of ten linear features were identified and sampled. The linear feature within Trench 20 contained prehistoric pottery sherds dated between the mid/late Iron Age. This linear feature is thought to be part of a mid to late Iron Age field system. Two linear features within Trenches 4 & 5 contained Roman pottery sherds. It is thought that these are part of the remains of LIA/ Romano-British settlement known to exist in this area of the site. The other six linear features (within Trenches 2, 4, 16, 22 & 24) produced either no dating evidence or CBM of a post medieval date. Other prehistoric finds included a pit shaped feature identified and sampled in Trench 20 which contained prehistoric struck flint and pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age.*

*Five trenches were excavated along the line of the new access road. No archaeological remains were discovered in any of these trenches.*

*The potential for finding further archaeological remains (particularly from the prehistoric/Romano-British period and post medieval period) on this site is considered to be high to the north of Copperfield Villa building (around Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5) and west of the Vine House (around Trenches 16, 20, 22 & 24).*

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-36195**

<b>OASIS ID: archaeol6-36195</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Leybourne Grange, Birling Road, Leybourne, Kent
Short description of the project	<p>The site lies on land within the Leybourne Grange complex (Site Centred: TQ 678 593). The overall area of the site is c. 47 hectares (ha) with about 11 ha scheduled for re-development. Previous archaeological evaluation by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS 2003) identified an area of late Iron Age to Romano-British activity. The site is located within the grounds of the former Leybourne Castle (SAM 23023, c. 800m to the east of the site). Subsequently a Grange was built and then during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century the site was used as a hospital. The Environmental Impact Assessment (Chapter 11) indicated the site had potential for all periods, particularly the prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. The site was evaluated between 10<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> December 2007. 28 trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 632m. The natural geological drift deposits (Folkestone and Sandgate Beds) were encountered mostly at shallow depths across the development site. A total of ten linear features were identified and sampled. The linear feature within Trench 20 contained prehistoric pottery sherds dated between the mid/late Iron Age. This linear feature is thought to be part of a mid to late Iron Age field system. Two linear features within Trenches 4 &amp; 5 contained Roman pottery sherds. It is thought that these are part of the remains of LIA/ Romano-British settlement known to exist in this area of the site. The other six linear features (within Trenches 2, 4, 16, 22 &amp; 24) produced either no dating evidence or CBM of a post medieval date. Other finds included a pit shaped feature identified and sampled in Trench 20 which contained prehistoric struck flint and prehistoric pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age.</p> <p>Five trenches were excavated along the line of the new access road. No archaeological remains were present in any of these trenches.</p>
Project dates	Start: 10-12-2007 End: 21-12-2007
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LRG 07 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	TM/94/1253/OA - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman

Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Mesolithic
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE MAIDSTONE Leybourne Grange
Postcode	ME19 5HZ
Study area	47.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 678 593 51.3074988078 0.407684336510 51 18 27 N 000 24 27 E Point
Height OD	Min: 30.80m Max: 33.22m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Waterman CPM
Project design originator	Waterman CPM
Project director/manager	Diccon Hart
Project supervisor	Paul Riccoboni
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body	Waterman CPM
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Stratigraphic','Worked stone/lithics'
Paper Media available	'Map','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey ','Unpublished Text'
Entered by	Paul Riccoboni (tcnpr@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 January 2008