

**An Archaeological Evaluation at land at Ecclestone Road, Tovil, Maidstone, Kent**



**NGR 575479 154782  
(TQ75479 54782)**

**Project No: 3675  
Site Code: ACS09**

**ASE Report No. 2009206  
OASIS id: 69760**

**Sarah Porteus  
With contributions by  
Luke Barber, Elke Raemen, Lucy Allott and Gemma Ayton**

**January 2010**

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**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was asked to undertake an evaluation on behalf of Diocesan Architectural Services in advance of construction of a new school. The site is located to the west of Ltd Ecclestone Road in Tovil near Maidstone in Kent (Figure1; NGR575479 154782).*

*The excavation of 15 archaeological evaluation trenches revealed two boundary or drainage ditches of later post-medieval or modern date to the south east of site and a deposit of similar date to the south west of site. The north and central parts of the site were found to be heavily truncated by modern development and laying of concrete greatly reducing the archaeological potential. The archaeological potential for the southern boundary of the site and the south eastern edge was found to have low to moderate potential for later post-medieval remains.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was asked to undertake an evaluation on behalf of Diocesan Architectural Services in advance of construction of a new school. The site is located to the west of Ltd Ecclestone Road in Tovil near Maidstone in Kent (Figure1; NGR575479 154782).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The underlying geology is Atherfield Clay. The site occupies a steep slope from south to north towards the river. The site has been extensively terraced to accommodate buildings and a large part of the north of the site lies under reinforced concrete.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 The evaluation follows a recommendation from Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council (HCGKCC) to the KCC Planning Applications Group for planning application MA/04/TEMP/0048

- 1.3.2 The following condition was attached to the planning consent:

*No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of*

- 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. Following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

### **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

- 1.4.1 The specific aims of the evaluation as given in the site specification (KCC 2009) are:

-To look for evidence of prehistoric activity and to relate any evidence to the burial beaker

-To look for any evidence of Roman and/or medieval activity within the development area

-To look for any evidence relating to post-medieval and industrial activity on site

-To assess the potential for geoarchaeological and paleoenvironmental deposits on site

-To assess how modern development has reduced archaeological potential

-To assess the impact of the proposed development on buried archaeology

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 This report represents the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Sarah Porteus (Archaeologist) and Jeremy Webster (Assistant Archaeologist) between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> of December 2009. The project was managed by Neil Griffin and Dan Swift (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Paleolithic-Neolithic 450 000 to 2351 BC**

2.1.1 No evidence for activity dating to the Palaeolithic to Neolithic periods has been identified within the area.

### **2.2 Bronze Age**

2.2.1 A burial beaker is reported to have been found to the east of the site in 1892. No further Bronze Age finds are known.

### **2.3 Iron Age 800BC-AD42**

2.3.1 No Iron Age finds or features are known in the area.

### **2.4 Roman AD43-409**

2.4.1 Across the river to the north of the site are Roman remains including a possible villa. Roman remains are also known 500m to the south of the site.

### **2.5 Medieval AD410-1539**

2.5.1 No remains or finds of medieval date are known within the area.

### **2.6 Post-Medieval AD1540-1900**

2.6.1 A number of listed buildings of post-medieval date are recorded within a 500m radius of the site and are listed in Table 1.

<b>SMR number</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Period</b>
MKE29278	Listed building and associated landscape	Hever Lodge	1851AD	Post-med
MKE29287	Listed building	Drinking fountain	1910AD	Post-med
MKE40088	monument	Anti-tank pillbox	1940-1945AD	Post-med
MKE28719	Listed building	House	1833-1866AD	Post-med
MKE29277	Listed building	Bower Lodge	1600-1999AD	Post-med
MKE28604	Listed building	Old cottages	1700-1799AD	Post-med
MKE28718	Listed building	Church of St Stephen	1820-1860AD	Post-med
MKE17884	Find spot	Struck flint	Undated	
MKE21181	Monument	Roman Villa	43-409AD	Roman
MKE16049	Monument	Boat Yard	1540-1900AD	Post-med
MKE16050	Monument	Old Mill	1540-1900AD	Post-med
MKE16046	Monument	Printing works	1540-1900AD	Post-med
MKE16047	Monument	Medway footbridge	1540-1900AD	Post-med
MKE16032	Monument	Upper Tovil Mill	1540-1900AD	Post-med
MKE16044	Monument	Substation for paper mill	1895-1900AD	Post-med
MKE16030	monument	Lower Tovil Mill (Site)	1540-1900AD	Post-med
MKE16031	Monument	Bridge Mill	1895-1900AD	Post-med
MKE2133	Find spot	beaker	BC2350-709	Bronze Age
MKE16029	monument	Tovil Branch Line	1540-1900AD	Post-med
MKE1912	Monument	Cremation Cemetery	43-409AD	Roman

Table 1: Summary of SMR records for the 0.5km radius of the site.



### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 Fifteen trenches were excavated with a combined length of 320m were excavated using a 360 degree mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. Where necessary a mechanical breaker was used to break concrete and tarmac deposits. Machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision.
- 3.2 Excavation by machine was taken down to the top of any archaeological layer or deposit or the top of 'natural' substrate where no archaeological deposits were found at a higher level.
- 3.3 The surface of the excavated area was cleared of loose spoil by hand following machine excavation and inspected at regular intervals to check for weathered out features.
- 3.4 Any finds recovered were bagged separately and clearly labelled by context and retained for examination by ASE specialists.
- 3.5 All contexts were recorded on trench record form and pro forma context recording forms.
- 3.6 A digital photographic record was maintained of the excavations.
- 3.7 A long running section of each trench, or two metre representative section where stratigraphy was constant throughout the trench, were recorded at a scale of 1:20. Additional plans and sections of features encountered were drawn at 1:20 and 1:10 scale respectively. All features and trenches were levelled in relation to ordinance datum heights.
- 3.8 Where contaminated ground was encountered the client was informed and no further archaeological work was undertaken in the affected areas.
- 3.9 Following signing off by the KCC archaeology officer, the trenches were backfilled and compacted.

Number of Contexts	57
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	1 digital CD
Bulk finds	1 box
Registered finds	0
Environmental flots/residue	0

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

## **4.0 RESULTS**

**4.1** A number of trenches had to be moved due to avoid services and to move the trenches out of tree protection zones. Trenches 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 13 were all moved with trench 12 being joined onto trench 11 and moved completely from the original position. The final trench positions are shown on figure 2. A full list of recorded contexts is given in Appendix 1.

### **4.2 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 16**

**4.2.1** Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 16 to the north of the site all had the same stratigraphic sequence. Natural Atherfield Clay substrate occurred between 9.940 and 10.974 mAOD overlain by modern hardcore and reinforced concrete of 0.35m thickness. The natural deposits appear to have been truncated prior to the laying of the concrete surface. Trench 4 contained a slight depression at one end [4/004] and was filled by modern rubble and hardcore [4/005], as the modern feature lay within the truncated Atherfield Clay it was not fully excavated.

### **4.3 Trench 7 (Figure 3)**

**4.3.1** Trench 7 consisted of natural Atherfield Clay [7/002] at 15.860mAOD into which was cut a linear field drain [7/003] filled with loosely packed ragstone of up of 0.30m diameter [7/004]. The field drain was directly overlain by modern hardcore and tarmacs [7/001]. The presence of the field drain directly below the tarmac suggests some truncation of the upper deposits in this location.

### **4.4 Trench 8 (Figure 4)**

**4.4.1** Trench 8 consisted of natural Atherfield Clay [8/002] at between 12.065 and 13.414mAOD. At the north end of the trench a shallow depression [8/003] measuring 0.60m diameter with a depth of 0.09m. The depression was filled by a sticky brownish orange clayey silt [8/004] and contained iron fragments and moderate rooting. Overlying the feature and natural was a 0.23m thick deposit of hardcore and tarmac [8/001]. The natural slope of the land suggests the Atherfield Clay was truncated at the south of the trench to form a flat car park; the northern end appears to have not been so heavily truncated.

### **4.5 Trench 9 (Figure 5)**

**4.5.1** Natural Atherfield Clay [9/002] was identified at 15.480mAOD cut into the natural were two ditches of post-medieval or modern date. Ditch [9/004] ran in a north to south direction and had a stepped profile to the west with a steep sloping side to the east with a flat rectangular base, the ditch measured 1.20m side by 1m deep. Ditch [9/004] had a single fill [9/005], a

sticky brown silty clay with occasional bone, flint and pot inclusions. Ditch [9/006] ran parallel to [9/004] and had a 1.70m wide 'U' shaped profile of 0.30m depth. The ditch was filled by a single sticky brown silty clay fill [9/007] containing occasional bone and modern iron inclusions. Overlying the ditches was a 0.35m thick modern deposit of hardcore and tarmac [9/001]. Little truncation of deposits appeared to have occurred in trench 9.

#### **4.6 Trench 10**

4.6.1 Natural Atherfield Clay [10/002] was encountered at 17.710m AOD this was overlain by a 0.50m thick deposit of hardcore and tarmac with a covering of topsoil [10/001]. No archaeological features were identified in trench 10 though the Atherfield Clay did not appear to have been greatly truncated.

#### **4.7 Trench 11**

4.7.1 Atherfield Clay [11/012] was encountered at between 17.560 and 20.258m AOD following the natural slope of the land. Cut into the Atherfield Clay were a series of shallow depressions which contained substantial rooting and were filled by a grey brown clayey silt and occasional CBM inclusions. Overlying the Atherfield Clay, and indistinguishable from the fill of the depression features was a greyish brown clayey silt subsoil of 0.15m thickness. The subsoil was overlain by a deposit of hardcore and tarmac of 0.30m thickness [11/002] and was in turn overlain by a layer of turf of 0.07m thickness. It is likely the depression features represent trees and plants removed prior to the laying of tarmac and hardcore deposit [11/002].

#### **4.8 Trench 13**

4.8.1 Natural ragstone and Atherfield Clay [13/003] was encountered at a depth of 16.785m AOD, this was overlain by a 0.15m thick orangish brown silty clay subsoil [13/002] which was in turn overlain by a 0.15m thick dark brown loam topsoil [13/001]. The natural deposits appear to have been heavily truncated in this location to bedrock deposits. The trench was located on the edge of an escarpment, it is likely that loose deposits on the edge of the escarpment had been removed for safety reasons at the time of initial excavation.

#### **4.9 Trench 14**

4.9.1 Atherfield Clay [14/003] was encountered at between 13.494 and 15.580m AOD following the natural slope of the land. Overlying the natural was a 0.12m thick deposit of orangey brown silty clay subsoil [14/002]. To the south of the trench the subsoil was overlain by a deposit of clinker and later post-medieval debris of 0.24m maximum thickness [14/004]. A mid-brown loam topsoil deposit of 0.26m thickness overlay deposit [14/004]. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **4.10 Trench 15**

- 4.10.1 Atherfield Clay [15/005] was identified at 14.076mAOD this was overlain by a 0.10m thick orangish brown silty clay subsoil [15/002]. Overlying [15/005] to the eastern end of the trench was a 0.20m thick dark blackish brown later post-medieval buried soil deposit [15/004]. The buried soil was overlain at the east by a redeposited Atherfield Clay layer of 0.12m thickness [15/003]. The upper most deposit in the trench was a 0.12m thick mid-brown loam topsoil [15/001]. No archaeological features were identified.

#### **4.11 Geotechnical Test Pits**

- 4.11.1 Six geotechnical test pits were also monitored in which no archaeology was observed and the stratigraphy corresponded to that seen in the trial trenching.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of finds, consisting mainly of ceramic building material (CBM). An overview of the assemblage can be found in Tables 3 and 4.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
8/004			2	4	1	4	1	<2			3	6	4	6		
9/005	3	20	5	142	2	10			1	2					3	24
9/007	2	6	1	18			2	6							1	6
11/005	1	2	2	14												
11/007			1	36							2	14				
11/009			2	<2												
14/004			3	2736												
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2950</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>

Table 3: Quantification of the finds

## 5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 The evaluation recovered a very small assemblage of pottery all dating to the late mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Generally sherd sizes are small (< 30mm across) and show signs of abrasion suggesting the material has been subjected to repeated reworking. The largest group, from [9/005], includes sherds from a plain refined white earthenware ('china') pot lid, a blue transfer-printed 'china' vessel and a brown transfer-printed 'china' plate decorated with a floral design. Context [9/007] produced two sherds of refined white earthenware, one a burnt/stained bodysherd, the other the rim of a bowl. Context [11/005] contained a single small fragment from a probable refined white earthenware mug with raised blue horizontal cordon.

## 5.3 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A few small fragments of stone were recovered from the site virtually all of which is of local origin. Context [8/004] produced single fragments of local Lower Greensand and Lower Greensand chert while [11/007] produced two further weathered pieces of Lower Greensand chert. The only non-local stone consists of a tiny chip of coal from [8/004].

**5.4 The Ceramic Building Material** by Sarah Porteus

5.4.1 A flake of tile in cream and pink marbelled fabric T2 of probable post-medieval date and an abraded fragment of underfired orange tile with moderate fine calcareous inclusions and fine cream silt marbling (T1) were recovered from context [8/004], T1 is of uncertain date. A single fragment of abraded, reduced peg tile in fabric T1 of probable 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from context [9/007]. Context [9/005] contained peg tile of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date and a small abraded fragment of peg tile in Canterbury Archaeological Trust fabric CAT32, a highly calcareous pinkish orange fabric of probable post-medieval date. Also represented were three abraded fragments of sandy orange brick with moderate poorly sorted quartz inclusions of likely 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Context [11/005] contained a fragment of 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century tile in CAT32 fabric. Context [11/009] contained an undated fragment of tile in fabric T1. A fragment of pink brick with abundant fine calcareous inclusions and sparse coarse red and black iron rich inclusions of unknown date was recovered from context [11/007]. Context [14/004] contained a fragment of salt glazed drain pipe of 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date, a fragment of peg tile in fabric T1 of probable 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century date and a complete, unfrogged brick measuring 212 by 100 by 65mm, the brick has burnt headers and sharp arises and is likely to be of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

**5.5 The Glass** by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 Four glass fragments were recovered from two individually numbered contexts. All are of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to mid 20<sup>th</sup>-century date. Included is a pale green base fragment from a small rectangular bottle as well as two pale green body shards from an oval bottle. A pale blue body fragment from a rectangular bottle and with partially surviving embossing “(...C?... )LARK&C(...o?... )” and “(... )TONE(... )” was recovered from [9/007]. The exact contents of the bottles cannot be determined but all are likely to represent toiletry, household or medicine bottles.

**5.6 The Registered Finds** by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 Three finds were assigned unique Registered Finds numbers (Table 4). Included is a 4-hole, dished button and a near-complete iron, painted cup. The latter is fairly small in size (H62mm) and may have been intended as a measure or for a child. In addition, a cattle-sized femur fragment (Gemma Ayton pers. comm.), sawn off at both ends, may represent bone-working waste ([9/007]).

CONTEXT	RF NO	OBJECT	MATERIAL	WT (G)	PERIOD	DATE
11/009	1	BUTT	COPP	2	PMED	MC19th-EC20th
9/007	2	WASTE	BONE	154	PMED	
9/007	3	VESS	IRON	58	PMED	LC19th-MC20th

Table 4: Summary of the Registered Finds

**5.7 The Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.7.1 Three fragments of bone were recovered from two contexts. A complete coracoid from a domestic chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and an unfused fragment of a distal radius from a pig (*Sus scrofa*) were recovered from context [9/005]. The radial fragment has been sliced off the shaft of the bone. Context [8/004] produced an irregular piece of bone possibly from a cattle-sized vertebra.

5.7.2 The assemblage holds no potential for further analysis due to its size.

**5.8 The Worked Flint** by Lucy Allott

5.8.1 A single small flint flake was collected from context [9/005]. Although very thin it has some fairly blunt, scraper retouch along one side and at the proximal end.

**5.9 Other Finds** by Elke Raemen

5.9.1 Four iron sheet fragments, i.e. from a food tin/can, were recovered from [8/004]. The pieces are of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

5.9.2 In addition, two undiagnostic oyster shell fragments were recovered from [9/007]. Context [8/004] contained a common periwinkle.

**6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

6.1 No features suitable for environmental processing were encountered.

**7.0 DISCUSSION**

- 7.1 Regarding the specific research aims no evidence of prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity was identified. A single worked flint of uncertain date is the only evidence of prehistoric activity on site. The Atherfield Clay 'natural' substrate was consistent across site with occasional outcrops of the ragstone bed rock, geotechnical and paleoenvironmental potential is believed to be limited.
- 7.2 Evidence for post-medieval activity was found in the form of two ditches and a land drain to the south east and a dumped deposit to the south west. All the features are of 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. It is possible the ditches formed a boundary and drainage function as both were aligned with the slope of the hill. The dump from trench 14 of post-medieval material could relate to the construction of houses beyond the boundary to the south of the site. Features probably relating to removed trees and vegetation identified in trenches 11 and 8 suggest that the south east of the site may previously have been under more dense vegetation prior to the modern construction.
- 7.3 The potential for archaeological deposits to the north of the site is very low due to the reduction in ground level through terracing and to form a solid level surface for reinforced concrete. Some ground reduction and terracing into the slope also appears to have truncated deposits in the area of trench 7, though deeper features remain. The south of the site holds a low to moderate potential for archaeological features though it is likely any features would be heavily affected by rooting due to the high density of trees where modern truncation has not occurred. No finds of earlier than post-medieval date were recovered suggesting the potential for medieval or earlier archaeology remains very low or non-existent.
- 7.4 It is likely that the development will have no impact upon archaeological remains to the north of the site with a low to moderate potential for impacting upon features, if present to the south east of the site.



**8.0 CONCLUSIONS**

- 8.1** The excavation of 15 archaeological evaluation trenches on the proposed Archbishop Courtney School site revealed two boundary or drainage ditches of later post-medieval date to the south east of site and a deposit of similar date to the south west of site. The north and central parts of the site were found to be heavily truncated by modern development and laying of concrete greatly reducing the archaeological potential. The archaeological potential for the southern boundary of the site and the south eastern edge was found to have low to moderate potential for later post-medieval remains.
- 8.2** Any development to the central and northern parts of the site currently under concrete will have no impact upon archaeological remains and construction involving ground reduction of areas currently under grass to the south and east of the site may affect remains of later post-medieval date only.
- 8.3** The trial trenching has effectively tested the archaeology of the area to be affected by the development.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

KCC 2009 *Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation at Land at Ecclestone Road in Tovil near Maidstone*. Manual of Specification.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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**APPENDIX 1 - List of recorded contexts**

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
<b>Tr. 1</b>						
1/001	Dep	Concrete and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.25	11.044
1/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.794
<b>Tr.2</b>						
2/001	Dep	Concrete and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.40	11.010
2/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	10.610
<b>Tr.3</b>						
3/001	Dep	Concrete and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	10.880
3/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	10.580
<b>Tr.4</b>						
4/001	Dep	Concrete and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.40	11.127
4/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	11.727
4/003	Fill	Rubble	7.00+	1.80+	0.20+	10.957
4/004	Cut	Depression	7.00+	1.80+	0.20+	10.957
<b>Tr.5</b>						
5/001	Dep	Concrete and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.38	11.497
5/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	11.117
<b>Tr.6</b>						
6/001	Dep	Concrete and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.42	11.554
6/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	11.134
<b>Tr.7</b>						
7/001	Dep	Tarmac and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	16.210
7/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	15.860
7/003	Cut	Field drain	Tr.	0.60	0.20	15.860
7/004	Fill	Field drain	Tr.	0.60	0.20	15.860
<b>Tr.8</b>						
8/001	Dep	Tarmac and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.23	13.644
8/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	13.414-12.065
8/003	Cut	Tree bowl/depression	0.60	0.60	0.09	12.151
8/004	Fill	PM fill	0.60	0.60	0.09	12.151

<b>Tr.9</b>						
9/001	Dep	Tarmac and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	16.210
9/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	15.480
9/003	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.38	15.860
9/004	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.20	1.00	15.480
9/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	1.20	1.00	15.480
9/006	Cut	Ditch	Tr.	1.70	0.30	15.480
9/007	Fill	Ditch	Tr.	1.70	0.30	15.480
<b>Tr.10</b>						
10/001	Dep	Tarmac and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.35	18.060
10/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	17.710
<b>Tr.11</b>						
11/001	Dep	Turf	Tr.	Tr.	0.07	18.060 – 20.758
11/002	Dep	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.28	17.990- 20.688
11/003	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	17.710 – 20.408
11/004	Cut	Tree bowl	1.10	0.50	0.14	18.350
11/005	Fill	Tree bowl	1.10	0.50	0.14	18.350
11/006	Cut	Tree bowl	1.30	1.30	0.24	18.750
11/007	Fill	Tree bowl	1.30	1.30	0.24	18.750
11/008	Cut	Tree bowl	1.30	0.90	0.15	18.990
11/009	Fill	Tree bowl	1.30	0.90	0.15	18.990
11/010	Cut	Tree bowl	0.60	0.60	0.18	19.820
11/011	Fill	Tree bowl	0.60	0.60	0.18	19.820
11/012	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	17.560- 20.258
<b>Tr.13</b>						
13/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	17.085
13/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	16.935
13/003	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.785
<b>Tr.14</b>						
14/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26	13.914- 16.000
14/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.16	13.654- 15.740
14/003	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.494- 15.580
14/004	Dep	Modern dump	5.0+	Tr.	0.26	15.860 – 15.600
<b>Tr.15</b>						
15/001	Dep	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.12	14.676

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ASE report number: 2009206

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15/002	Dep	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	14.556
15/003	Dep	Redeposited natural	Tr.	Tr.	0.14	14.456
15/004	Dep	Buried Soil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24	14.316
15/005	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.076
<b>Tr.16</b>						
16/001	Dep	Concrete and hardcore	Tr.	Tr.	0.38	10.320
16/002	Dep	Natural	N/A	N/A	N.A	9.940

**SMR Summary Form**

Site Code	ACS09					
Identification Name and Address	Archbishop Courtney School, Ecclestone Road, Tovil, Maidstone					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	575479 154782					
Geology	Atherfield Clay					
Arch. South-East Project Number	3675					
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. 14-17.12.09	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Diocesan Architectural Services Ltd					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Sarah Porteus					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>A total of 15 trial trenches were excavated, two later post-medieval or modern ditches were identified along with a post-medieval field drain other features are likely to relate to trees and plants cleared from site prior to the laying of a tarmac deposit. The north of the site had been heavily truncated prior to modern construction work removing archaeological deposits.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-69760**

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation and geotechnical watching brief on land at ecclestone road, Tovil, nr Maidstone
Short description of the project	A total of 15 evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of construction of the new Archbishop Courtney School. The natural was found to be truncated in all but seven of the trenches, of these seven trenches three were archaeologically sterile, two contained probable tree bowl features , one contained a post-medieval land drain and one contained two post-medieval or modern ditches. Six geotechnical pits were also monitored, these were also archaeologically sterile.
Project dates	Start: 03-12-2009 End: 22-12-2009
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE TOVIL Archbishop Courtney School, Tovil, Maidstone
Postcode	ME15 6
Study area	300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 575479 154782 50.9166503711 0.241565338044 50 54 59 N 000 14 29 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Kent County Council

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Sarah Porteus

Type of sponsor/funding body County Council

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

Physical Contents 'Ceramics','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive recipient MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

Digital Contents 'none'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography'

Paper Archive recipient MAIDSTONE MUSEUM

Paper Contents 'none'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Map','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An archaeological evaluation and geotechnical watching brief on land at ecclestone road, Tovil nr Maidstone, Kent

Author(s)/Editor(s) Porteus, S.

Other bibliographic details report number: 2009206 project 3675

Date 2010

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

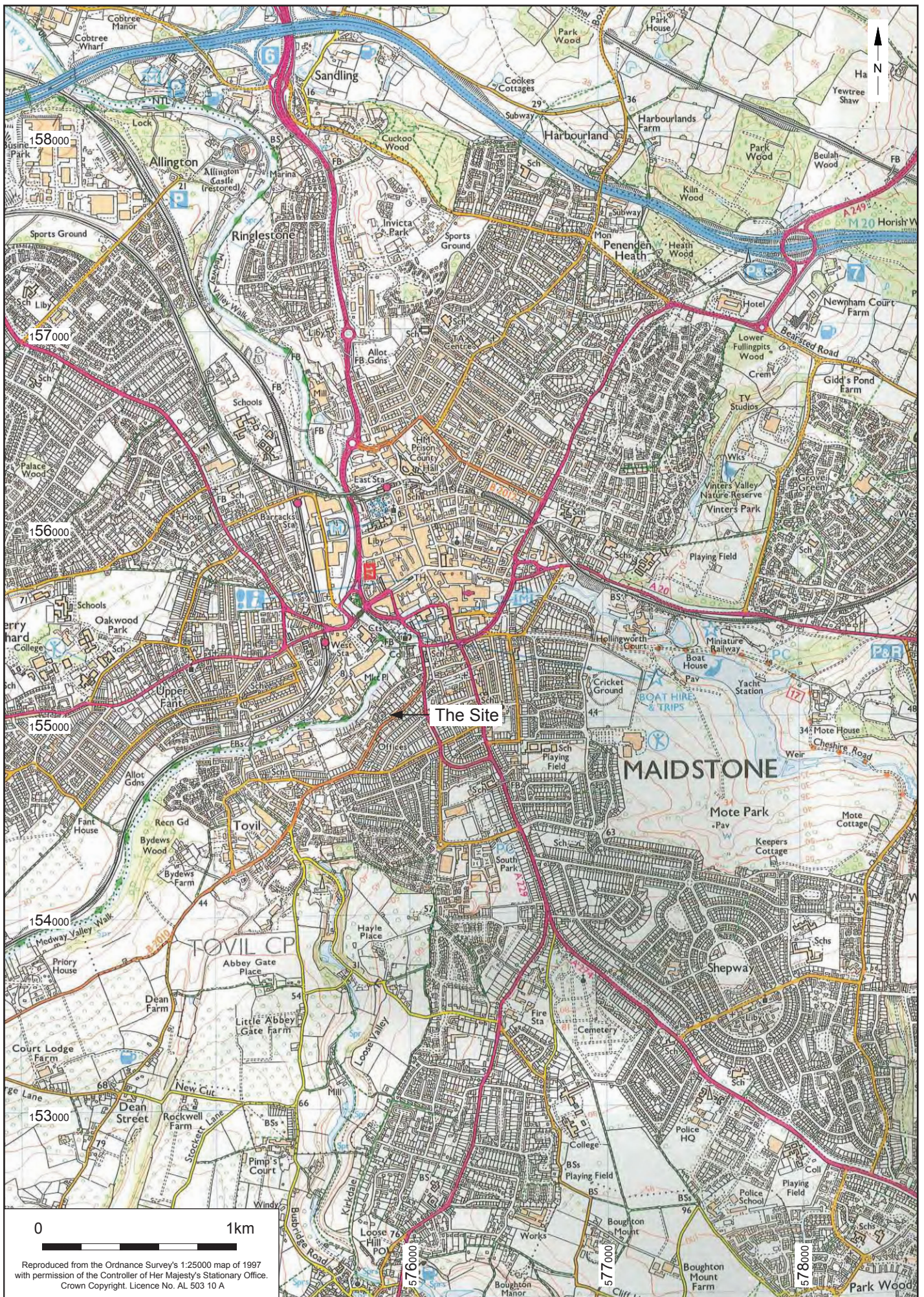
Place of issue or publication Archaeology South-East, Portslade

Description A4 bound report and pdf versions

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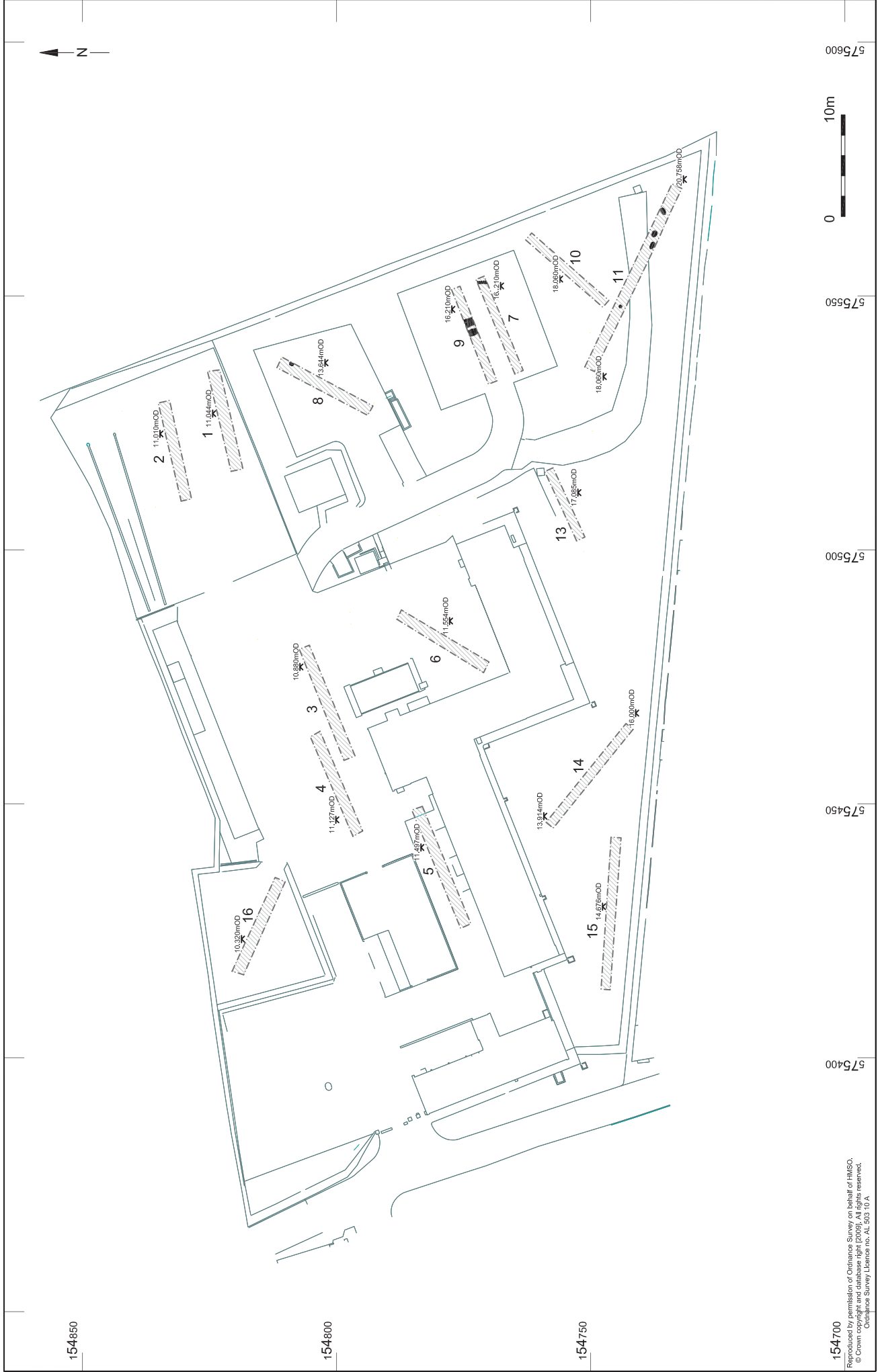
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Project Ref: 3675	Jan 2010	Site location	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: HLF		

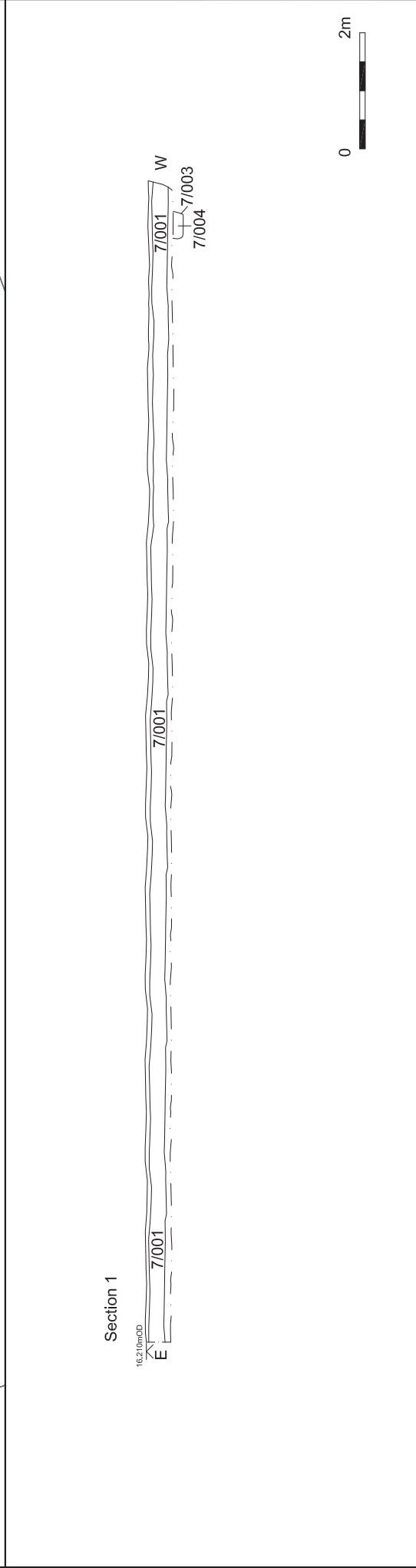
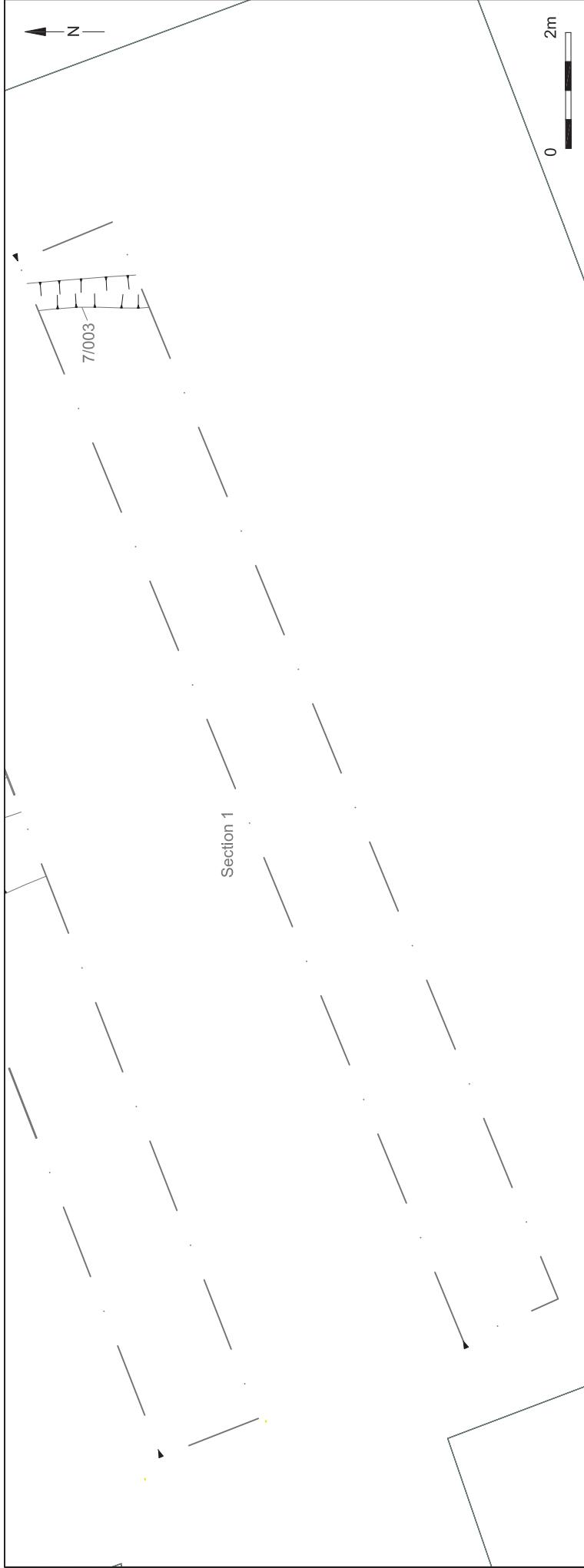
Fig. 1



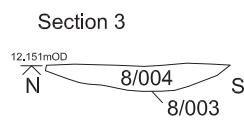
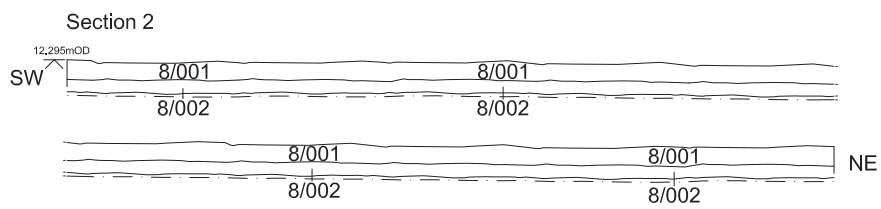
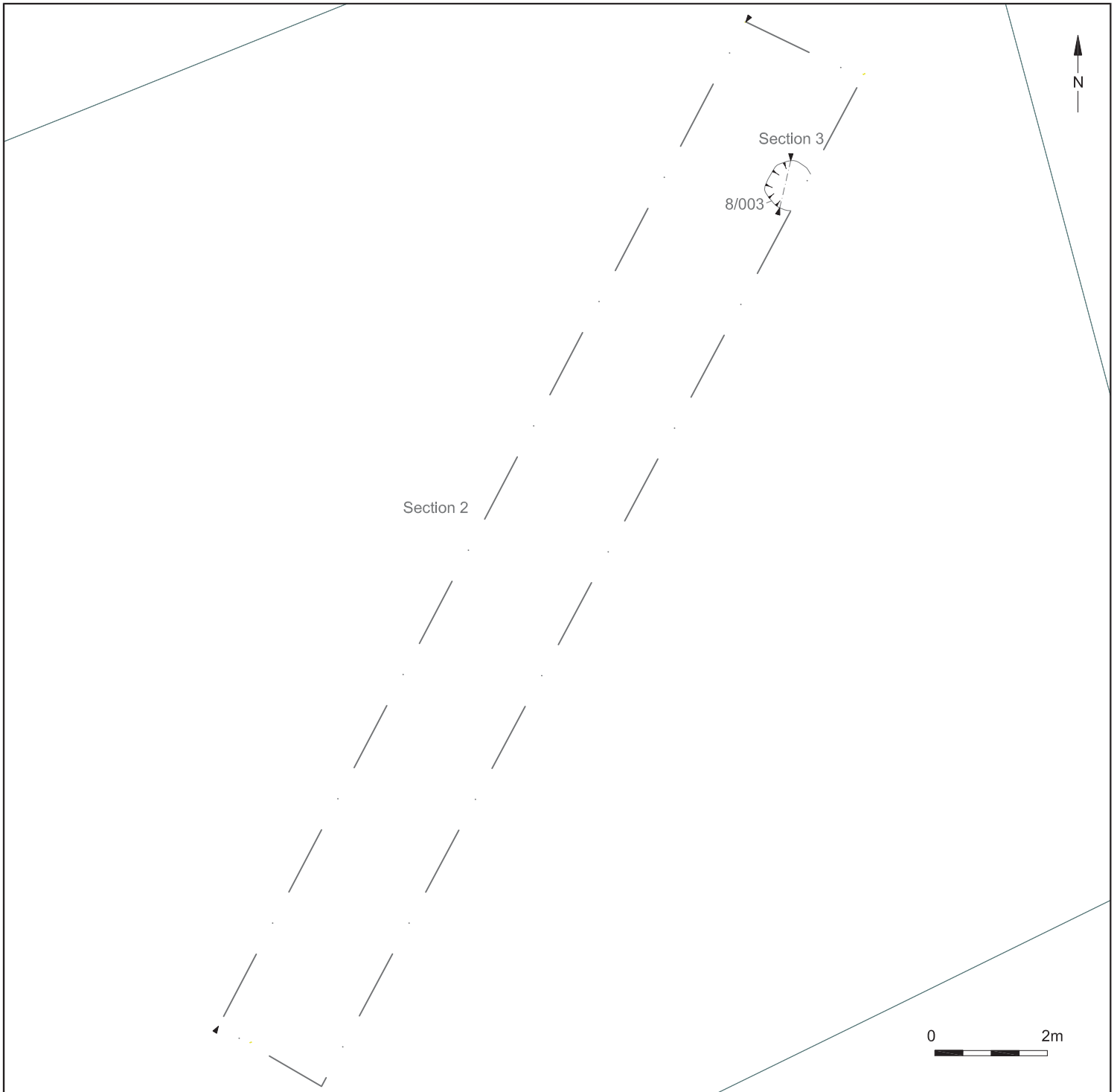
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Project Ref: 3675	Jan 2010	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2009206	Drawn by: HLF		

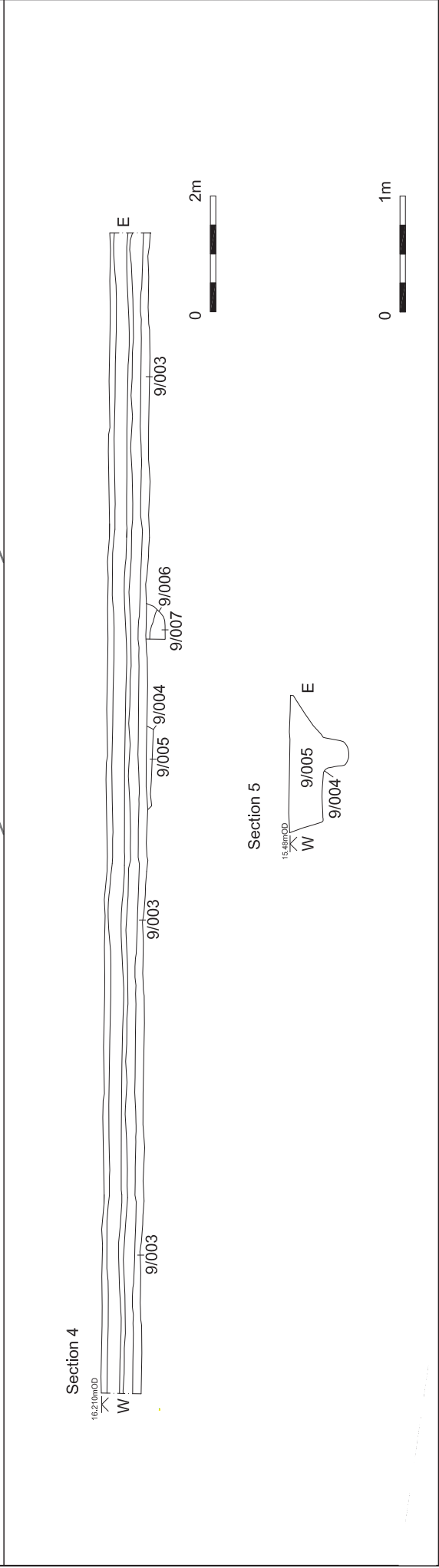
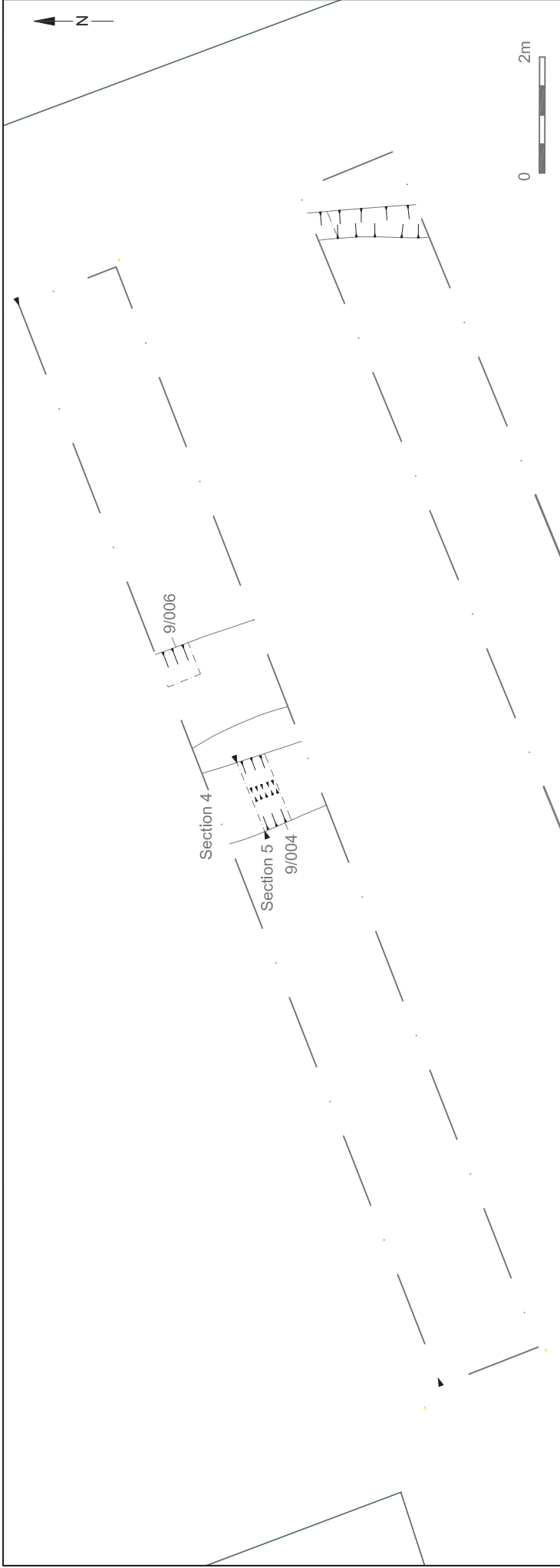
Fig. 2



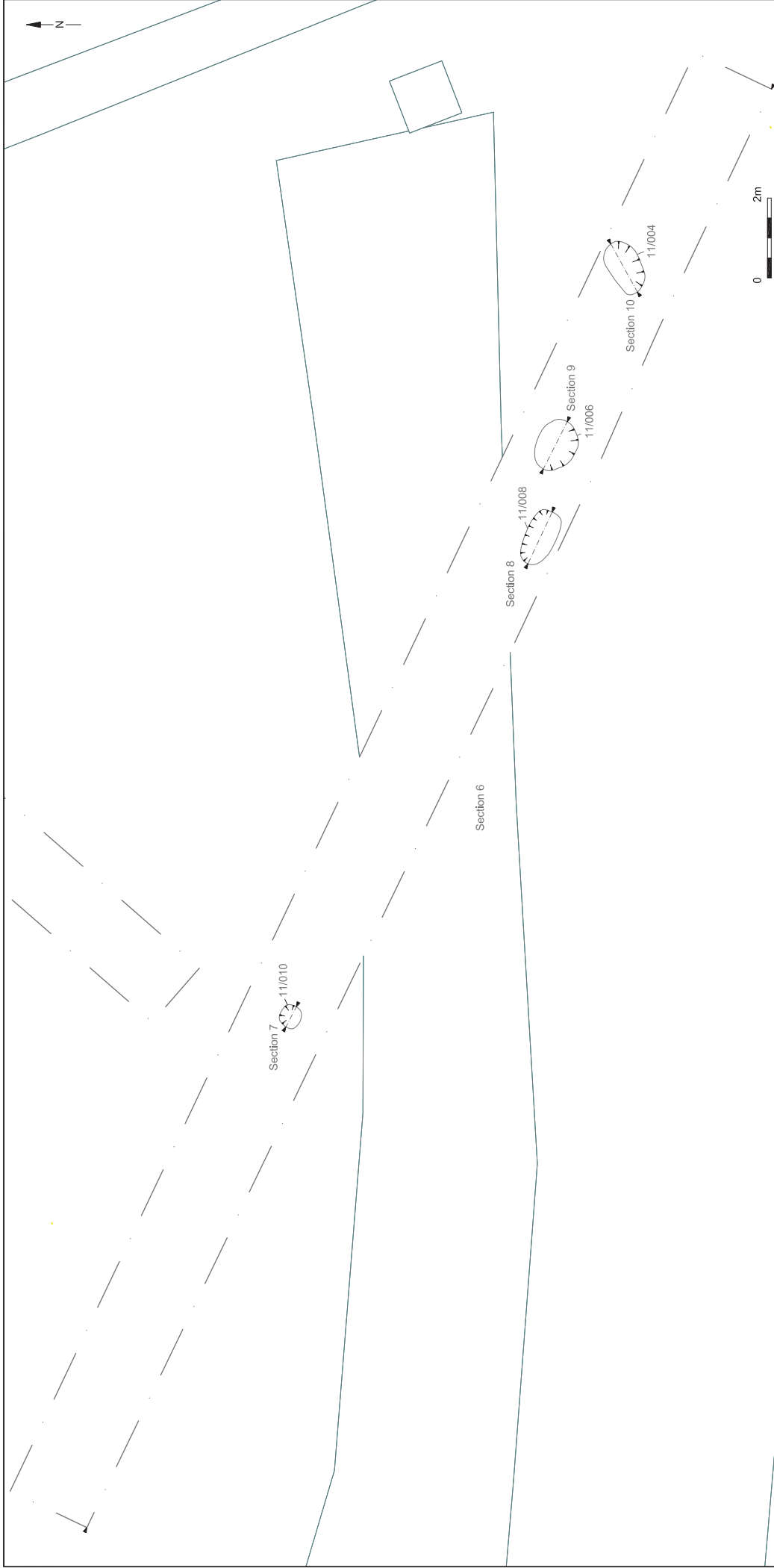
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Project Ref: 3675	Jan 2010	Trench 7 plan and section		
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Project Ref: 3675	Jan 2010	Trench 8 plan and section	
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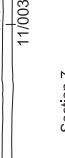
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Project Ref: 3675	Jan 2010	Trench 9 plan and section		
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**Section 6**



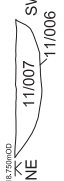
**Section 7**



**Section 8**



**Section 9**



**Section 10**



Head Office  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)



London Office  
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
Institute of Archaeology  
University College London  
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY  
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778 Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572  
Web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

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