

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**Land at Cripple Street,
Maidstone, Kent**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Agata Socha-Paszkievicz and Andrew Weale

Site Code: CSM14/108

(TQ 7605 5630)

Land At Cripple Street, Maidstone, Kent

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Millwood Designer Homes Ltd**

by Agata Socha-Paszkievicz and
Andrew Weale
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CSM 14-108

April 2016

Summary

Site name: Land at Cripple Street, Maidstone, Kent

Grid reference: TQ 7605 5360

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 7th to 17th March 2016

Project manager: Andrew Weale

Site supervisor: Agata Socha-Paszkiwicz

Site code: CSM14/108

Area of site: c. 2.1ha

Summary of results: Most of the site contained only post-medieval or modern features and has no archaeological potential. However, the southern trenches, revealed deposits including those of Bronze Age and Iron Age date and this zone is considered to have archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, South West in Taunton and will be deposited at Maidstone Museum in due course

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 21.04.16
	Steve Preston ✓ 21.04.16

Land at Cripple Street, Maidstone, Kent An Archaeological Evaluation

by Agata Socha-Paszkiwicz and Andrew Weale

Report 14/108b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Land at Cripple Street, Maidstone, Kent (TQ 7605 5360) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Pete Bland of Millwood Designer Homes Ltd, Bordyke End East Street, Tonbridge Kent TN9 1HA,

Planning permission has been sought (14/503167/FUL) from Maidstone Borough Council to develop the site for housing. It is likely that any consent granted will be subject to a planning condition(s) relating to archaeology and the historic environment. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Borough's policies on archaeology.

In view of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by proposed development of the site, it is proposed to carry out a field evaluation, to determine the archaeological potential of the site and to help formulate a mitigation strategy as necessary. A single component of work is proposed at this stage; namely field investigation by means of machine trenching. Dependent on the findings of this evaluation, further archaeological work may be requested.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer of Heritage Conservation of Kent County Council, the Borough Council's archaeological advisors. The fieldwork was undertaken by Agata Socha-Paszkiwicz, Mariusz Paszkiwicz and Andrew Weale between 7th January and 17th March 2016 and the site code is CSM14/108. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services South West in Taunton and will be deposited at Maidstone Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site comprises two fields to the north of Cripple Street, approximately 2km south of the historic core of Maidstone. The proposal site is approximately 2.1ha in size. It is bounded to the north by a public footpath and to the south by a Cripple Street, with farmland beyond. To the east the site is bounded by a bridleway and housing. There are a number of residential properties to the west. The site had recently been cleared of vegetation and a fence dividing the two parts of the site had been removed. After removal of the vegetation noted

in the earlier site visit (Wallis 2014), the site could be seen to be littered with modern rubbish and building materials on the surface of the topsoil. Hedgerows and mature trees were noted along all the boundaries of the site. The area is fairly flat, although there is a gentle slope down towards the north-west, a terrace however does occupy the north-west corner of the site where there is a drop of 2.5m from the eastern top of the terrace to the western base. The height above Ordnance Datum rises from about 60m in the north-west corner of the site to approximately 65m in the south-east corner. According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 1976) the underlying geology consists of Cretaceous Period Hythe Beds (Inter-bedded sandstone, limestone and calcareous sand). A mixture of geologies was encountered within the trenches (Appendix 1).

Archaeological background

The archaeological background has been highlighted in the desk-based assessment (Wallis 2014) and can be summarized. Prehistoric remains from this area are uncommon, although Palaeolithic hand-axes have been found within the gravel terraces of the River Medway, and a few stray finds of Neolithic flints have been discovered in the area around the proposed site. The Roman road (Margary 1955, route 13) from Rochester (*Durobrivae*) towards the ironworking areas to the north of Hastings, and on beyond to the south coast, passed through Maidstone, and a few villa sites have been identified close to its projected route. The precise route of the road in this area is not known, and Margary (1955, 32) notes that due to the topography and its largely economic rather than military role, it is one of the less straight Roman roads. A probable Roman cremation cemetery was recorded in the first half of the 19th century about 100m north-west of the proposed site, and inhumation burials of similar date were found slightly further afield at Tovil. Stray finds of Roman material make up much of the rest of the archaeological record from the environs. Slightly further afield, to the north, a Saxon cemetery and a medieval kiln site are known (KCC 2004).

Although part of Maidstone Borough, the site was historically within the parish of Loose, and is located 1.4km north of the historic core of the village. Loose is not mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) but appears to have been first mentioned in the 11th century, as *Hlose*. The place-name may mean ‘place at the pig-sty’, from the Old English (Anglo-Saxon) word *hlose* (Mills 1993), or take its name from the Loose stream, which runs underground in places and may be from the Saxon word *hlosan*, meaning ‘to lose or be lost’ (Hasted 1798).

Cartographic evidence shows that the site has been farmland since at least the mid 19th century, and that the entire site was covered by an orchard from the late 19th century until about 1970.

Bockingford Farmhouse is an early 19th century Grade II listed building immediately to the east of the site

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the evaluation were to determine the presence/ absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of this project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits associated with Roman settlement are present.
- to provide information in order to draw up an appropriate mitigation strategy if required; and
- to report on the findings of the evaluation.

A total of 24 trenches 25m long and 1.6m wide (5% of site area) were excavated across the site. Topsoil, and any other overburden was removed by a 180⁰ back-hoe (JCB) machine. A toothless ditching bucket was used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains were exposed, these were cleaned by hand investigated, recorded and sampled. All discrete features of medieval or earlier date were investigated by hand and at least 50% of the volume of each pit or posthole was excavated. A 25% sample of each linear feature was also to be dug (a minimum of a 1m wide slot per feature). Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief, without compromising archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation in-situ, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

A programme of environmental sampling took place where sufficiently well stratified subsoil deposits were located. Metal detectors were used to enhance the recovery of metal finds.

Results

All 24 trenches were excavated as intended. The trenches varied from 24.30m to 28.0m long and from 0.48m to 1.20m deep. All were 1.6m wide. A metal detector was used however the presence of large amounts of modern metallic debris within the topsoil detracted from the collection of any archaeological metallic artefacts rendering the use of the metal detector for this purpose problematic. Due to the variability of the geology across the site, most trenches were taken to some depth below what was considered the 'natural' level, after recording at that level, to check that the geology had been correctly interpreted. Almost every trench revealed features of probable or possible archaeological interest, but many of these, on examination, turned out to be natural, remnants of subsoil, or simply infills of slight dips in the geology.

Trenches 4-6, 9, 15, 16, 18, 20 and 23 contained no archaeological features nor were any artefacts recovered from them. Only those trenches containing certain or probable archaeological features are described in detail below. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A complete list of features investigated forms Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3 and Pl. 1)

Trench 1 was aligned W-E was 26.00m long and a maximum of 0.60m deep. The stratigraphy at the western end consisted of topsoil which was 0.20m thick beneath which was a yellow silty clay subsoil 0.30m thick which overlay yellow silty clay. The stratigraphy at the central part of the trench consisted of topsoil which was 0.20m thick beneath which was a yellow silty clay subsoil 0.10m thick which overlay yellow silty clay with bands of sandstone. The stratigraphy at the eastern end consisted of topsoil which was 0.15m thick beneath which was a yellow silty clay subsoil 0.10m thick which overlay yellow silty clay and bedded sandstone.

At the western end of the trench and extending 5.40m eastwards was Ditch 1 with was aligned slightly north of west-east, at least 0.68m wide and 0.54m deep. Ditch 1 was filled with a yellow brown silty sand (52) with occasional sandstone and charcoal fragments which contained four sherds of Iron Age pottery as well as one sherd of Bronze Age Pottery.

Located 2.5m to the east of Ditch 1 was Pit 7 which was oval in plan 3.68m long, 1.00m wide and 0.33m deep. Pit 7 was filled with a mid brown silty clay (62) that was 0.27–0.33m deep and contained three sherds of pottery dating from no earlier than the mid 16th century and perhaps as late as the 18th, three fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), and two iron nails. Beneath 62 on southern part of the Pit was 63 a mottled light grey to white silty clay which was a maximum of 0.07m deep and contained not datable artefacts.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3 and Pl. 2)

Trench 2 was aligned WNW–ESE and was 24.90m long and a maximum of 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy at the western end consisted of topsoil which was 0.30m thick beneath which was a mixed greyish white with brown lenses silty clay (59) which on investigation by sondage was found to be the fill of a large pit (5) that took up the whole of the western end of the trench. Pit 5 extended outside the trench to west, south and north so its shape in plan was not seen, but it was at least 5.60m long and 0.98m+ deep (not bottomed). Fill 59 contained one broadly post-medieval sherd and one sherd of 19th- or 20th-century pottery, three fragments of CBM and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe.

To the west of Pit 5 the stratigraphy at the western end consisted of topsoil which was 0.25m thick beneath which was a yellow silty clay subsoil 0.25m thick which overlay red yellow silty clay natural with outcrops of

sandstone. Some 2m to the east of Pit 5 was Pit 4 which appeared to be roughly kidney shaped in plan 2.15m wide and extended outside the trench to south and north, it was 0.68 deep. Pit 4 was filled with 58 a mid brown silty clay with moderate sandstone fragments which contained 2 sherds of Bronze Age pottery, two small fragments of unidentified animal bone and four struck flints (three flakes and a core fragment).

Another 0.20m to the east of Pit 4 was Pit 3 which appeared circular in plan 1.78m in diameter and 0.40m deep (pl. 5). Pit 3 had multiple fills, the uppermost was a mottled brown to red brown silty sand (54) which was a maximum of 0.15m deep Beneath 54 was a dark grey to black silt clay (55) with frequent charcoal and a maximum of 0.10m thick which contained 13 sherds of Bronze Age pottery. Beneath 55 was mottled brown to red brown silty sand (56) which was a maximum of 0.20m thick but contained no datable artefacts. Fill 56 overlay the basal fill of the pit (57), a mid grey silty sand and contained two large fragments of sheep/goat bone. A further 2m to the east of Pit 3 was Pit 19 which was circular in plan 1.70m in diameter but was unexcavated: no artefacts were recovered from its surface fill of mid brown silty clay (84). At 0.5m to the east of Pit 19 was Pit/Posthole 23 which was circular in plan 0.30m in diameter but was unexcavated: again no artefacts were recovered from its surface fill (83) a mid brown silty clay.

Finally in this trench, 0.30m to the east of Pit 23 was Pit 2 which appeared oval in plan 0.90m long, 0.58m wide and 0.26m deep (Pl. 4). Pit 2 was filled with 53 a mid brown grey silty sand that contained one sherd of Bronze Age pottery, a single flint flake and a single piece of daub.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

This trench was aligned SW-NE and was 25.2m long and 0.65m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil above 0.36m of subsoil above the natural geology of light reddish-yellow silty clay with some bedded limestone. At the SW end of the trench was Drain 6 which was linear in plan aligned south to north and parallel to the current field boundary, 2.20m wide and a maximum of 0.80m deep. Drain 6 contained two fills (60 and 61) the upper of which was a mid brown silty clay with frequent stone fragments which was 0.33m thick and beneath this was a loose mottled grey brown silty clay (61) that contained a drain constructed of pitched stones in a triangular form with a hollow or void between the stones. A single sherd of mid-16th-century (or later) pottery was recovered from fill 60, along with a flint core fragment. No artefacts were recovered from 61.

Trench 7 (Fig. 3)

Trench 7 was aligned SE-NW was 26.70m long and between 0.35m (North western third of trench) and 0.55m (middle of trench) deep, shallowing again to 0.42m in the south-east end. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.20m thick beneath which 0.12-0.20m of subsoil which overlay mixed natural geology with bedded

stone bands. 18m from the south eastern end of the trench was Pit 9 which was oval in plan 1.50m long, 0.98m wide and a maximum of 0.16m deep.

Pit 9 contained fill 66 a light reddish brown silty clay that contained a struck flint (narrow flake). Located 1.5m to the north-west of Pit 9 was Pit 8 which was irregular in plan 2.78m long, over 1.80m wide and a maximum of 0.79m deep. Pit 8 contained two fills (64 and 65) the upper of which was 64 a mottled grey brown silty clay with patches of yellow grit and fragments of stone 0.50m thick which contained pottery, six sherds giving a date no earlier than the early 19th century, one fragment of CBM, 2 pieces of clay pipe and four iron nails. Beneath 64 was 65 a loose mottled yellow white clay with patches of mid brown clay 0.33m thick which contained no artefacts.

Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

Trench 8 was aligned W-E was 28.0m long and a maximum of 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.20m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.48m thick which overlay mixed natural geology with bedded stone bands. At the western end of the trench and extending 3m to the east was spread 68 a dark grey brown silty clay, this deposit was not contained within a cut but appeared to underlie the subsoil and overlie the natural. Spread 68 was 0.28m thick contained a single sherd of Staffordshire-type blackware pottery that could date from the late 17th century but is more likely 18th century. At 22m from the western end of the trench was a large possibly linear feature or pit 10, which was 3.90m long over 1.80m wide and 0.28m deep. Linear/Pit 10 contained 67 a light grey brown silty clay that contained three fragments of CBM.

Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

Trench 10 was aligned roughly S-N was 25.30m long and a maximum of 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.30m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.25m thick which overlay mixed natural geology with bedded stone bands. At 16.5m from the southern end of the trench was Pit 11 which was irregular to roughly circular in plan 2.96m long, over 1.80m wide and a maximum of 0.32m deep. Pit 11 contained a dark grey brown silty clay (69) that contained two sherds of 18th-century creamware pottery, a large piece of cattle bone, 2 pieces of undiagnostic fired clay and one fragment of CBM

Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

Trench 11 was aligned S-N was 26.70m long and between 0.45m (south end) and 0.80m (north end) deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.25-40m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.15-0.30m deep which overlay natural light yellowish white silty clay. At the south end of the trench was Posthole 12 which was circular in plan 0.30m in diameter and 0.19m deep. Posthole 12 contained a mid grey brown silty clay (70). The only datable find in any of these features was a flint scraper in post-hole 12.

Located 1m to the north of Posthole 12 were Postholes 13 and 14. Posthole 13 was circular in plan 0.32m in diameter and 0.11m deep. Posthole 13 contained 71 a mid yellowish brown silty clay but no datable artefacts were recovered from it. Posthole 13 cut Posthole 14 (Pl. 6) which was oval in plan 0.46m long, 0.40m wide and a maximum of 0.08m deep. Posthole 14 contained 72 a mid grey brown silty clay but no datable artefacts were recovered from it. A further 1.5m to the north of Posthole 14 was Posthole 20 which was circular in plan 0.32m in diameter but was unexcavated. Posthole 20 was filled with 86 a mid brown silty clay but no datable artefacts were recovered from its surface.

Finally, 5m to the north of Posthole 20 was Pit 18 which was oval in plan 0.60m long, 0.48m wide and a maximum of 0.14m deep, filled with a dark grey silty clay (81) from which no datable artefacts were recovered.

Trench 12 (Fig. 4)

Trench 1 was aligned SW-NE was 25.20m long and a maximum of 0.80m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was between 0.20 and 0.35m thick beneath which was a subsoil between 0.30-0.60m deep which overlay natural beneath which was natural red brown silty clay with areas of bedded stone. Located 22.5m from the south western end of the trench was a large feature or depression 21 the shape of which could not be established but the south western edge was curved 2.70m long, over 1.80m wide and 0.30m deep. Depression 21 contained fill 77 a mottled dark grey to black silty clay but no datable artefacts were recovered from it. The base of depression 21 showed heavy mineralization within the natural.

Trench 13 (Fig. 4)

Trench 13 was aligned SE-NW was 26.30m long and a maximum of 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.26m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.14m thick which overlay natural yellow brown silty clay with areas of bedded stone. 15.5m from the south eastern end of the trench was pit 16 which was oval in plan 1.72m long, 1.40m wide and a maximum of 0.40m deep. Pit 16 contained fill a mottled dark brown to yellowish brown silty clay (74) with frequent stone fragments and contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery, nine fragments of CBM including glazed brick, and five iron nails.

Trench 14 (Fig. 4)

Trench 14 was aligned W-E was 26.40m long and a maximum of 0.90m deep The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was between 0.18m (north east end) and 0.30m (south west end) thick beneath which was a subsoil between 0.16m (south east end) and 0.50m (north west end) thick which overlay natural yellow brown silty clay with areas of bedded stone. At the western end of the trench beneath the topsoil was Deposit 78 which was a dark brown silty clay with frequent stone fragments. It extended for a maximum of 2m from the western end of the trench but no artefacts were recovered from it.

Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

Trench 17 was aligned S-N was 25.30m long and a maximum of 0.52m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.30m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.20m thick which overlay natural mixed yellow and red brown silty clay. 18.5m from the southern end of the trench was Pit 15 which appeared roughly oval in plan 1.40m long, 1.00m wide and a maximum of 0.30m deep. It fill of dark grey silty clay (73) contained a single sherd each of broadly post-medieval redware and late 19th- or 20th-century bone china, 3 fragments of tile and the end of a copper-alloy alloy spoon.

Trench 19 (Fig. 4)

Trench 19 was aligned SW-NE was 26.30m long and a maximum of 0.86m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.30m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.50m thick which overlay natural yellow brown silty clay with areas of bedded stone. At the south-western end of the trench beneath the topsoil was Deposit 76 which was a dark brown silty clay with frequent stone fragments. Deposit 76 extended for a maximum of 4.5m from the western end of the trench but no artefacts were recovered from it.

At the north-eastern end of the trench was Pit 17 which was roughly circular in plan 1.50m in diameter and a maximum of 0.312m deep. Pit 17 contained a single fill of dark grey silty clay (75) that contained three sherds of pottery giving a date no earlier than the mid 18th century, and three fragments of tile.

Trench 21 (Fig. 3)

Trench 21 was aligned SE-NW and was 27m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.20m of topsoil overlying 0.18m of subsoil above the natural geology of yellowish-red silty clay with limestone. Several possible features were investigated but were just natural silt patches. A single flint flake came from the spoil heap from this trench.

Trench 22 (Fig. 3)

Trench 22 was aligned SE-NW was 23.80m long and between 0.80 (north east) to 1.20m (south west) deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.30m thick beneath which was Deposit 80 which was a dark brown silty clay with frequent stone fragments. Deposit 80 extended the whole length of the trench varying from 0.90m thick at the southern western end to 0.50m thick at the north eastern end: 2 pieces of undiagnostic fired clay and the end of a shotgun cartridge were recovered from it.

Trench 24 (Fig. 4)

Trench 24 was aligned S-N was 25.30m long and a maximum of 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.30m thick beneath which was a subsoil 0.40m thick which overlay natural red brown silty clay. At the southern end of the trench and extending 3.80m northwards was a large feature or depression 22, the shape of which could not be established but the northern edge was curved, 3.90m long, over 1.80m wide and

0.14m deep. Depression 22 contained fill a mottled dark grey to black silty clay (79) but no artefacts were recovered from it. The base of depression 22 showed heavy mineralization within the natural. A test pit into the natural was excavated at the northern end of the trench to a depth of 1.00m with no change in the natural geology seen.

Finds

The Later Prehistoric Pottery by Richard Tabor

The later prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised a total of 20 sherds weighing 135.5g. The weights, fabrics (Appendix 3) and vessel parts of all sherds were recorded. The assemblage appeared to derive from two distinct phases of occupation, one of the later Bronze Age and one of the later Iron Age. The later phase lacks features sherds so that dating relies exclusively on the character of the fabrics and the technology applied to them. All the prehistoric material is from two neighbouring trial trenches, 1 and 2.

The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped also by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by rim or other diagnostic features, including surface treatments in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

Fabrics

The fabrics have been divided into two Bronze Age groups made up of grog mixtures and flint and sand and grog mixtures more speculatively dated to the Late Iron Age. The dating of the Bronze Age material is supported by association with sherds carrying diagnostic traits.

Bronze Age: grog mixtures

GF1 (medium) Soft grey fabric with red brown exterior and grey interior surfaces including moderate rounded grog (<3mm), and sparse burnt flint (<2mm).

GQ1 (medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with red brown exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including moderate rounded grog (<4mm), moderate subangular quartzitic rock (<3mm) and rare burnt flint (<3mm).

Late Bronze Age: flint

F1 (Coarse) Moderately hard dark grey to black fabric with red brown exterior with pink outer margin, reddish brown exterior and dark grey to black interior surfaces including common angular burnt flint (<3mm). Hackly fracture.

Later Iron Age: flint and sand

FS1 (medium) Moderately hard grey to red fabric with red brown exterior and red brown or grey interior surfaces including abundant quartz sand (<0.25mm) sparse to moderate, moderately well-sorted, angular flint (2mm) and sparse brown iron oxides (<2mm).

fMS1 (medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with red brown surfaces including abundant sand (<0.25mm) moderate clear mica (<0.1mm) and rare to sparse angular flint (1mm).

Later Iron Age: grog and flint mixture

fG1 (medium) Soft orange soapy fabric with buff orange surfaces including moderate amounts of moderately well-sorted rounded grey and off-white grog (<2mm), sparse angular burnt flint (<1.5mm) and rare red brown round iron oxides (<0.2mm).

A quartzitic sherd from pit 4 is from a thicker-walled vessel and may predate the sherds in fabric F1. Like the sherd from the same context grog is a dominant inclusion which might support an earlier date.

Flint inclusions dominated the nearest known broadly contemporary assemblage from West Borough School, Maidstone which included Deverel-Rimbury bucket forms and possibly later thin-walled material. It was noted that the absence from the Bronze Age assemblage of fabrics including both sand and flint and glauconite and flint might indicate a pre-1000 BC date (Rayner 2005, 47-8). Those mixtures occurred in Early and Middle Iron Age contexts (Rayner 2005, 48) but it is noteworthy that grog was re-introduced during the Late Iron Age (Rayner 2005, 49).

Vessel forms

Late Bronze Age (all from pit 3, fill 55; all in fabric F1)

S1. Simple rounded, incurved rim from ovoid jar.

S2. Simple rounded, incurved rim from ovoid jar.

S3. Two fairly shallow fingertip impressions from horizontal row above lower wall of straight-sided or ovoid jar.

S4. Wall sherd with scar due to loss of applied lug.

The sherds from pit [3] may all derive from a single vessel. Ovoid jars occur throughout the Bronze Age in southern Britain with either simple rounded rims, as in the present case, or flattened rims. Such vessels are a late, Post Deverel-Rimbury component of the near pan-Bronze Age cemetery at Kimpton where the rims were generally simple tapering or rounded and sporadically-used decorative motives including single rows of fingertip impressions and imperforate lugs (Ellison 1981, 179-83). Similar vessels have been found in Sussex (Seager Thomas 2010, 6; fig. 2). An example from Ramsgate has a slightly wavy row of fingertip impressions and imperforate lugs slightly above a high girth but differs in having a flattened, fingertip impressed rim (Moody et al. 2010, 160; fig. 4 11). Ovoid jars with incurved, simple rims, classified as J3, were amongst the most widespread in the Middle to Late Bronze Age in a study of Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery in Kent (McNee 2012, 65; table 3.7). She found no examples from the Early Iron Age (McNee 2012, table 4.13).

Carbonized residues were noted on several sherds in fabric F1, including those with fingertip impressions and a possible lug scar.

Later Iron Age

S5. fMS1. Ditch 1 (fill 52). Incurved flattened rim.

The rim fragment is too small and abraded to allow inference about the character of the vessel form.

Conclusion

The range of distinct fabrics and the feature sherds from a single vessel show that the Bronze Age pottery derives from a minimum of four vessels. Two of these may be from earlier in the period but the remainder are likely to date to the late 2nd millennium BC, possibly overlapping with the latest stages of the Deverel-Rimbury style. The Iron Age pottery lacks the support of diagnostic sherds but seems most likely to date towards the end of the period based on the fabrics making up the very small assemblage.

Post-medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 21 sherds with a total weight of 320g. It was mostly post-medieval or modern, and was recorded using the conventions of the Canterbury Archaeological Trust type-series for Kent, as follows:

LM13: Wealden Buff Earthenware, late 15th – mid 16th century. 1 sherd, 9g.

LM37: Maidstone Chalky Sandy Ware, 16th century. 1 sherd, 7g.

LPM5: Yellow Ware, 1825-1900. 1 sherd, 7g.

LPM7: English Porcelain, 1745 onwards. 1 sherd, 11g.

LPM&BJ: Bone China, transfer printed, 1830 onwards. 1 sherd, 1g.

LPM10: Modern English Stoneware, 1800-1940. 1 sherd, 68g.

PM1: Red Earthenware, 1550-1800. 9 sherds, 128g.

PM14: Staffordshire-type Iron-glazed Blackware, 1675-1825. 1 sherd, 19g.

PM43: Creamware, 1740-1780. 5 sherds, 70g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 4. All the material is well-known in the region. The assemblage appears entirely domestic in nature, with the post-medieval material mostly consisting of utilitarian red earthenwares and fine tablewares in the form of Creamware. This is a typical pattern for the period. There is also a single large fragment of a mineral water bottle in fabric LPM10. It has a stamped maker's mark for Stephen Green, a stoneware manufacturer of Lambeth, London. The mark states the ware is "Glass Lined Inside" (ie. internally glazed), which dates it to the 19th century.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of nine struck flints were recovered from the site (Appendix 5). Six of these were flakes including a narrow flake, though the latter does not appear to reflect deliberate manufacture indicative of a Mesolithic date. The remaining pieces comprise two core fragments and a scraper. The flints are not closely datable, but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Ceramic Building Material by Andrew Weale

A small assemblage of twenty three pieces of ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 6). All twenty three pieces were recovered from cut features. Pit 5 fill 59 contained three undiagnostic fragments weighing a total of 23 gms. Pit 7 fill 62 contained two fragments of tile and one undiagnostic fragment weighing a total of 41 gms. Pit 8 fill 64 contained a single fragment of tile weighing 15 gms. Pit 10 fill 67 contained two fragments of tile, one with a peg hole and a third undiagnostic fragment weighing a total of 41 gms. Pit 11 fill 69 contain a large fragment of tile with a peg hole weighing 87 gms. Pit 15 fill 73 contained three fragments of tile weighing 86 gms. Pit 16 fill 74 contained three fragments of tile, one fragment of glazed brick and five undiagnostic fragments weighing a total of 187 gms. Pit 17 fill 75 contained three fragments of tile weighing a total of 93 gms. None of the fragments could be closely dated although a post medieval to modern date would be likely.

Fired Clay by Andrew Weale

A small assemblage of 23 pieces of fired clay were recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 7). One piece weighing 47g from Pit 2 Fill 53 appeared to be a fragment of daub, with one wattle impression on the interior and a flat exterior surface. All the other pieces were undiagnostic.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Andrew Weale

Just three pieces of clay pipe, all stem fragments, were recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 8). None can be closely dated but a 19th-century date would seem most probable based on bore diameter.

Metalwork by Andrew Weale

An assemblage of 13 pieces of metalwork was recovered from the evaluation (Appendix 9). All appears to be 19th century or later. The majority of the pieces came from cut features or deposits except one piece from the topsoil of Trench 17 (in the area of pit 15). Most of the times were iron nails, all square in section where identifiable. Pit 15 fill 73 contained the end of a copper alloy spoon or frock weighing 10g. Spread 80 contained a copper alloy shot gun cartridge end weighing 5g. From the topsoil (50) of trench 17 came a piece of copper alloy 320mm long, 38mm wide weighing 51g and inscribed with a graduated scale from 40 to 220 with a mark at 98 for blood heat and another at 212 for water boiling. Embossed at the top of the object was S. J. Bartlett Maidstone. A Samuel John Bartlett (c1825 - 1875), was a local clock maker according to The Clock and Watch Research Group (<http://www.clockswatches.com>).

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (7 pieces), weighing a total of 120g, was recovered during the course of the evaluation (Appendix 10). The bone was in moderate condition although a high degree of surface abrasion and erosion was noted on some fragments. The bone was classified according to size (medium-sized mammal - sheep/goat, deer, pig) and where possible by species.

Feature 3 (57) contained an unfused left radius and a left distal tibia both identified as sheep/goat. The distal articulation of the radius was unfused and not present amongst the assemblage. The proximal articulation of the tibia was missing but the shaft and distal articulation was intact.

The single fragment of bone from feature 7 (62) was unidentifiable to either size class or species but had been worked. The fragment consisted of a circular disc *c.*15mm in diameter with a *c.*2mm hole drilled through the centre. The function of the piece of worked bone is unclear however it possibly represents a spindle whorl, or perhaps a bead, token or gaming counter.

Feature 11 (69) contained a single fragment of a left cattle calcaneus that had been sliced.

Given the lack of duplicated skeletal elements the minimum number of individuals was 1 each of cattle and sheep/goat. Apart from the single incidence of slicing no further taphonomic processes were observed.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Six sub-samples of between 5 and 20L were processed from deposits recovered during the evaluation. The flots were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40. Four of these contained very small amounts of charred plant material.

Charred plant macrofossils were present in sample [3] posthole 12 (77). This contained a single indeterminate weed seed. A small amount of charcoal was present in sample [2] pit 3 (57), however the small fragment size is unlikely to enable species identification. Very small quantities were recovered from sample [1] pit 2 (53) and sample [6] posthole 18 (81) which were also of insufficient size for species identification.

Conclusion

The evaluation showed that deposits of archaeological interest were present on parts of the site. There was a concentration of features at the southern end of the site with a series of Bronze Age pits within Trench 2 and an Iron Age pit within Trench 1. A single pit in Trench 7 also contained a prehistoric struck flint and no more recent finds: while it is unclear if the single flint dates the pit, it would be consistent with the similar features to its south. None of the trenches encountered any evidence of the anticipated Roman occupation. Trench 11 contained a series of undated postholes which may be of a similar date to the pits along the southern edge.

The rest of the site contained only a series of pits which contained post-medieval and modern pottery, tile and metalwork. These pits may be localized rubbish disposal, however it was noted that they only occurred where the local Rag Stone was near the surface so may also be associated with local small-scale quarrying of the stone.

The spreads of material within trenches 14, 19 and 22 (76, 78 and 79) appeared to be a buried soil which may be associated with the terracing to the west of these trenches in the area of trenches 15, 20 and 21. This may be a cut and fill terrace where the area of trenches 15, 20 and 21 have been cut away and the resulting material thrown up to the west in the area of trenches 14, 19 and 22. Again, this contained only post-medieval or modern finds.

On the basis of these results the archaeological potential of the site is limited to Bronze Age and Iron Age activity at its southern end with the majority of the site having no archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at South, West or South West end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	26.00	1.60	0.60	Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.50, 0.50m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology Ditch 1 Pit 7 [PI. 1]
2	24.90	1.60	0.70	Topsoil 0-0.30m. Subsoil 0.30-0.50m, 0.50m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology Pits 2, 3, 4 5, 19, 23 [PIs 2, 4, 5]
3	25.20	1.60	0.65	Topsoil 0-0.20m., 0.20-0.56m Subsoil 0.50-.56m+ reddish yellow silty clay natural geology. Drain 6
4	26.70	1.60	0.54	Topsoil 0-0.20m. 0.20-0.40m Subsoil, 0.40-0.54m+ reddish yellow silty clay natural geology
5	27.20	1.60	0.56	Topsoil 0-0.30m. Subsoil 0.30-0.42, 0.42-0.56m+ reddish yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology
6	24.40	1.60	0.80	South-west end of trench Topsoil 0-0.20m. 0.20-0.40m Subsoil. 0.40-0.0.50m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. Middle of trench Topsoil 0-0.23m. 0.23-0.60m Subsoil. 0.60-0.80m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. North-east end of trench Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.40m. 0.40-0.45m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology
7	26.70	1.60	0.55	South-east end of trench Topsoil 0-0.18m. 0.18-0.30m Subsoil. 0.30-0.0.42m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. Middle of trench Topsoil 0-0.20m. 0.20-0.40m Subsoil. 0.40-0.45m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. North-west end of trench Topsoil 0-0.18m. Subsoil 0.18-0.26m. 0.26-0.35m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology Pit 8 Pit 9
8	28.0	1.60	0.70	Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.68. 0.68-0.70m+ red brown silty clay natural geology Pit 10 Spread 68
9	25.30	1.60	0.60	West end of trench Topsoil 0-0.20m. 0.20-0.34m Subsoil. 0.34-0.60m+ yellow red silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. East end of trench Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.30m. 0.30-0.40m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology
10	25.30	1.60	0.58	Topsoil 0-0.30m. Subsoil 0.30-0.55. 0.55-0.58m+ yellow white silty clay with bedded stone natural geology Pit 11
11	26.70	1.60	0.80	South end of trench Topsoil 0-0.25m. 0.25-0.40m Subsoil. 0.40-0.60m+ yellow red silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. North end of trench Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.40m. 0.40-0.45m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology Postholes 12, 13 and 20 Pit 14 [PI. 6]
12	25.20	1.60	0.80	South end of trench Topsoil 0-0.20m. 0.20-0.30m Subsoil. 0.30-0.40m+ yellow red silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. East end of trench Topsoil 0-0.35m. Subsoil 0.35-0.60m. 0.60-0.80m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology Pond 21
13	26.30	1.60	0.48	Topsoil 0-0.26m. Subsoil 0.26-0.40. 0.40-0.48m+ yellow red silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. Pit 16
14	26.40	1.60	0.90	West end of trench Topsoil 0-0.30m. 0.30-0.80m Spread 78. 0.80-0.90m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. East end of trench Topsoil 0-0.18m. Subsoil 0.18-0.34m. 0.34-0.40m+ yellow silty clay with bedded stone natural geology. Spread 76
15	24.80	1.60	0.80	Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.44. 0.44-0.80m+ yellow red silty clay with bedded stone natural geology
16	24.30	1.60	0.78	Topsoil 0-0.26m. Subsoil 0.26-0.70. 0.70-0.78m+ red brown silty clay natural geology.
17	25.30	1.60	0.52	Topsoil 0-0.30m. Subsoil 0.30-0.40. 0.40-0.52m+ red brown silty clay natural geology. Pit 15
18	26.00	1.60	0.50	Topsoil 0-0.30m. Subsoil 0.30-0.40. 0.40-0.50m+ red brown silty clay natural geology.
19	26.30	1.60	0.86	South-west end Topsoil 0-0.300m. Spread 76 0.30-0.52m. 0.52-0.58m+ Yellow red silty clay with bedded stonenatural geology. North-east end Topsoil 0-0.30m. Subsoil 0.30-0.80m. 0.80-0.86m+ yellow red silty clay with bedded stone natural geology Pit 17 Spread 76
20	26.30	1.60	0.50	Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.42m. 0.42-0.50m+ yellow red silty clay with bedded stone natural geology
21	27.00	1.60	0.48	Topsoil 0-0.20m. Subsoil 0.20-0.38m. 0.38-0.48m+ yellow red silty clay with bedded stone natural geology
22	23.80	1.60	1.20	Topsoil 0-0.30m. North-east end of trench: spread 80 0.30-0.80m 0.80m+ red brown clay natural geology South-west end of trench: Spread 80 0.30-1.20m, 1.20m+m red brown clay natural geology Spread 80 [PI. 3]
23	25.50	1.60	0.68	Topsoil 0-0.28m. Subsoil 0.28-0.46m. 0.46m-0.68m+ mixed yellow red silty clay with bedded stone natural geology
24	25.30	1.60	1.00	Topsoil 0-0.30m. Subsoil 0.30-0.70. 0.70-1.00m+ Yellow red silty clay natural geology Depression 22 Test pit into natural

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut Fill</i>	<i>(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	1	52	ditch	Iron Age	Pottery
2	2	53	pit	Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
2	3	54-7	pit	Bronze Age	Pottery
2	4	58	pit	Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
2	5	59	pit	19th century	Pottery, clay pipe, CBM
3	6	60, 61	drain	Post-medieval	Pottery (flint residual)
1	7	62, 63	pit	Post-medieval	Pottery, tile
7	8	64, 65	pit	19th century	Pottery, clay pipe, tile
7	9	66	pit	?Prehistoric	Flint
8	-	68	pit	Post-medieval	Pottery
8	10	67	soil spread	Post-medieval	Tile
10	11	69	pit	Post-medieval	Pottery, tile
11	12	70	posthole	?Prehistoric	Flint
11	13	71	posthole		
11	14	72	pit		
17	15	73	pit	19th century	Pottery, tile
13	16	74	pit	Post-medieval	Pottery, tile
19	17	75	pit	Post-medieval	Pottery, tile
19	-	76	spread		
14	-	78	spread		
22		80	spread	Modern	Shotgun cartridge
11	18	81	posthole		
2	19	84	pit?		
11	20	85	posthole?		
12	21	77	depression ?pond		
24	22	79, 82	depression		
2	23	83	pit		

APPENDIX 3: Prehistoric pottery

Table A3.1. Prehistoric pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	QG1		GF1		F1		SF1		fMS1		fG1	
			<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1	1	52					1	0.5	2	5	1	2	1	2
2	2	53					1	3						
2	3	55					13	113.5						
2	4	58	1	7	1	3								

Table A3.2. Fabric summary

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>	<i>% sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Mean weight (g)</i>
QG1	1	5	7	5.2	7
GF1	1	5	3	2.2	3
F1	14	70	116.5	86.0	8.3
SF1	2	10	5	3.7	2.5
fMS1	1	5	2	1.5	2
fG1	1	5	2	1.5	2

APPENDIX 4: Post-medieval pottery by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	LM13		LM37		PM1		PM14		PM43		LPM7		LPM10		LPM5		LPM&BJ	
			<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt</i>
2	5	59	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	68	-	-	-	-
3	6	60	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	7	62	1	9	-	-	2	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	8	64	-	-	-	-	4	30	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
8		68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	11	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	15	73	-	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
13	16	74	-	-	-	-	1	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	17	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	58	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	1	9	1	7	9	128	1	19	5	70	1	11	1	68	1	7	1	1

APPENDIX 5: Struck flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut Fill Type</i>		
21			Flake
2	2	53	Flake
2	4	58	3 Flakes; core fragment
3	6	60	Core fragment
7	9	66	Narrow flake
11	12	70	Scraper

APPENDIX 6: Ceramic building material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
5	59	3	23	undiagnostic
7	62	3	41	Tile x2 undiagnostic x1
8	64	1	15	tile
10	67	3	41	Tile x2 (one peg tile) undiagnostic x1
11	69	1	87	Peg tile
15	73	3	86	Tile
16	74	9	187	Tile x3, Glazed Brick x1 undiagnostic x5
17	75	3	93	Tile
Total		23	573	

APPENDIX 7: Clay tobacco pipe

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
5	59	1	1	Stem
8	64	2	6	Stem
Total		3	7	

APPENDIX 8: Metalwork

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	7	62	2	8	Iron Nails
7	8	64	4	35	Iron Nails
17	15	73	1	10	CU alloy Spoon End
13	16	74	5	37	Iron Nails
22		80	1	5	CU alloy shot gun shell
17		50	1	51	CU Alloy Thermometer Scale
	Total		14	146	

APPENDIX 9: Fired clay

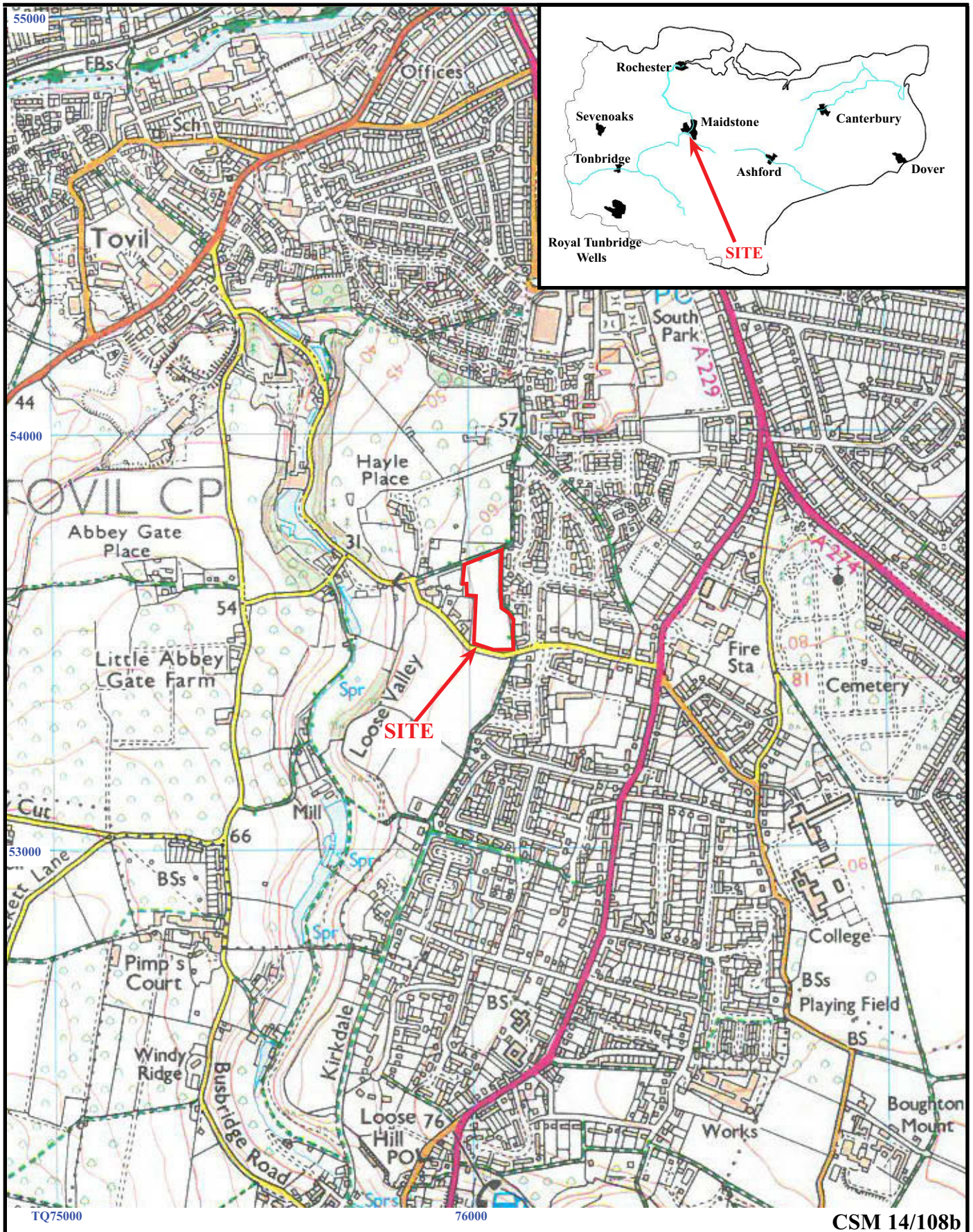
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
2	53	1	46	Daub
6	60	2	23	Undiagnostic
11	69	2	21	Undiagnostic
	80	2	4	Undiagnostic
Total		7	94	

APPENDIX 10: Inventory of Animal Bone

Cut	Deposit	No. of Frags	Wt (g)	Cattle	Sheep/ Goat	Medium Mammal	Unid.	Notes
3	57	2	56	-	2	-	-	
4	58	2	6	-	-	-	2	
6	60	1	8	-	-	1	-	
7	62	1	<1	-	-	-	1	Worked
11	69	1	40	1	-	-	-	Sliced
Total		7	120	-	-	-	-	
MNI				1	1			

SECTION C - COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK

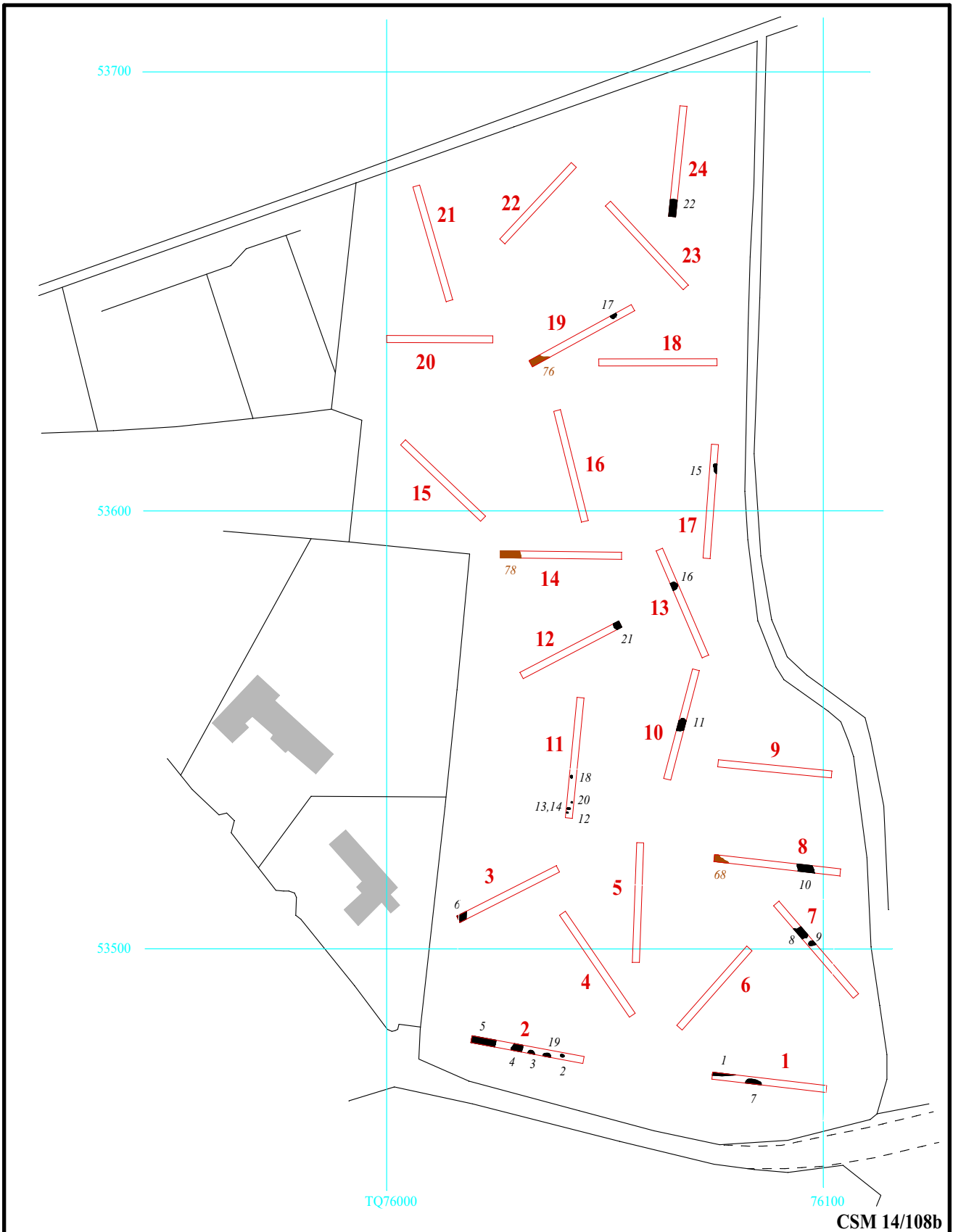
Date Fieldwork Completed: 17th March 2016	Was fieldwork monitored by KCC/EH/Other? KCC
Further Fieldwork Anticipated: Probably	Who? Wendy Rogers
Map attached showing site location and extent of intervention? Y	
Summary of results (Continue on separate sheet if necessary): Most trenches contained no features or only post-medieval and modern features, but trenches at the south end of the site revealed Bronze Age and an Iron Age ditch.	
Agreed Reporting Stages and Program: Evaluation report completed	
Name: Andrew Weale	
On behalf of: Thames Valley Archaeological Services	
Signed: Andrew Weale	Date: 20/04/2016



**Land at Cripple Street, Maidstone,
Kent, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Maidstone and Kent.

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CSM 14/108b

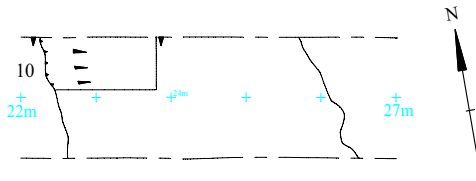
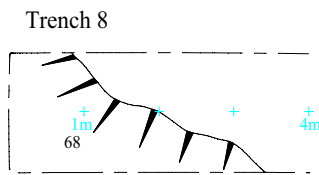
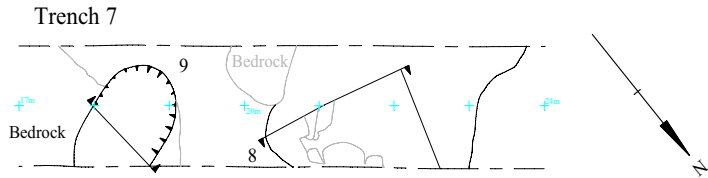
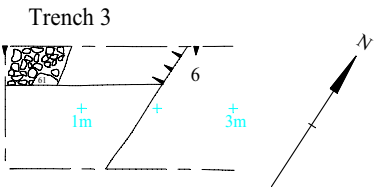
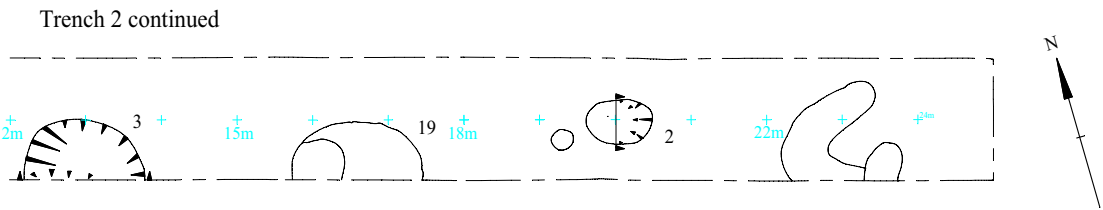
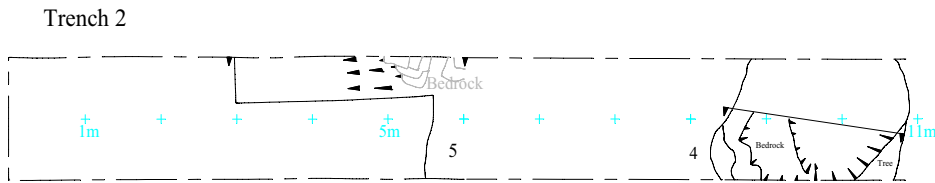
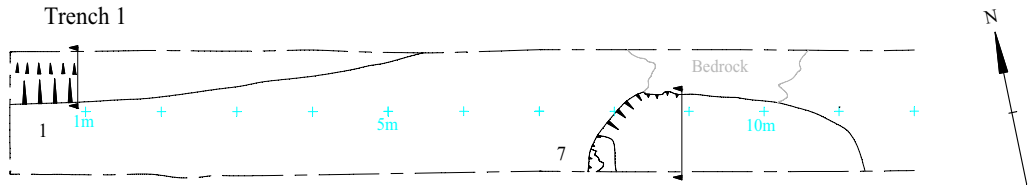


**Land at Cripple Street, Maidstone,
Kent, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Location of trenches.



THAMES VALLEY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SERVICES
 SOUTH



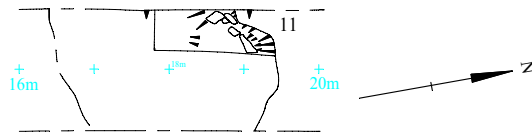
CSM 14/108b

Land at Cripple Street, Maidstone,
Kent, 2016
Archaeological Evaluation

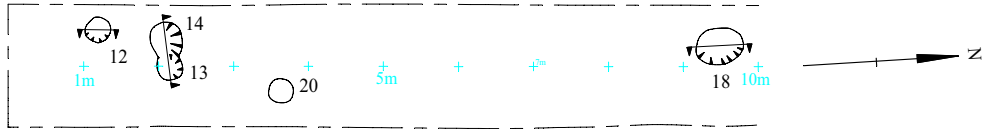
Figure 3. Detail of trenches.



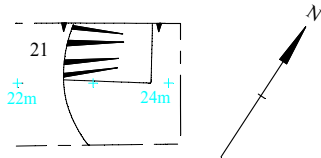
Trench 10



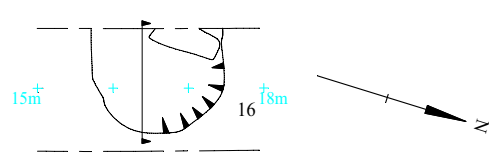
Trench 11



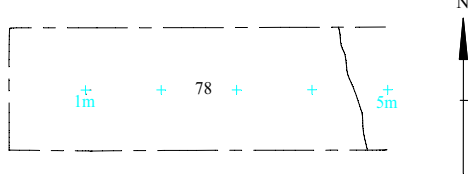
Trench 12



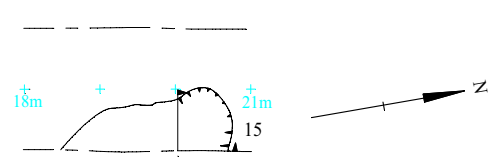
Trench 13



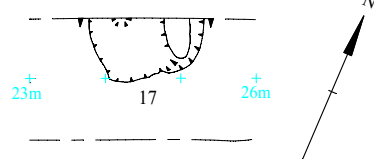
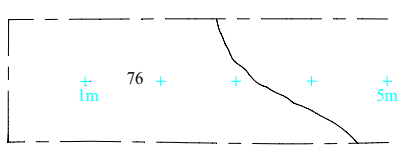
Trench 14



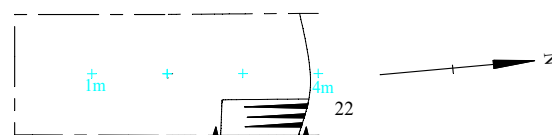
Trench 17



Trench 19



Trench 24



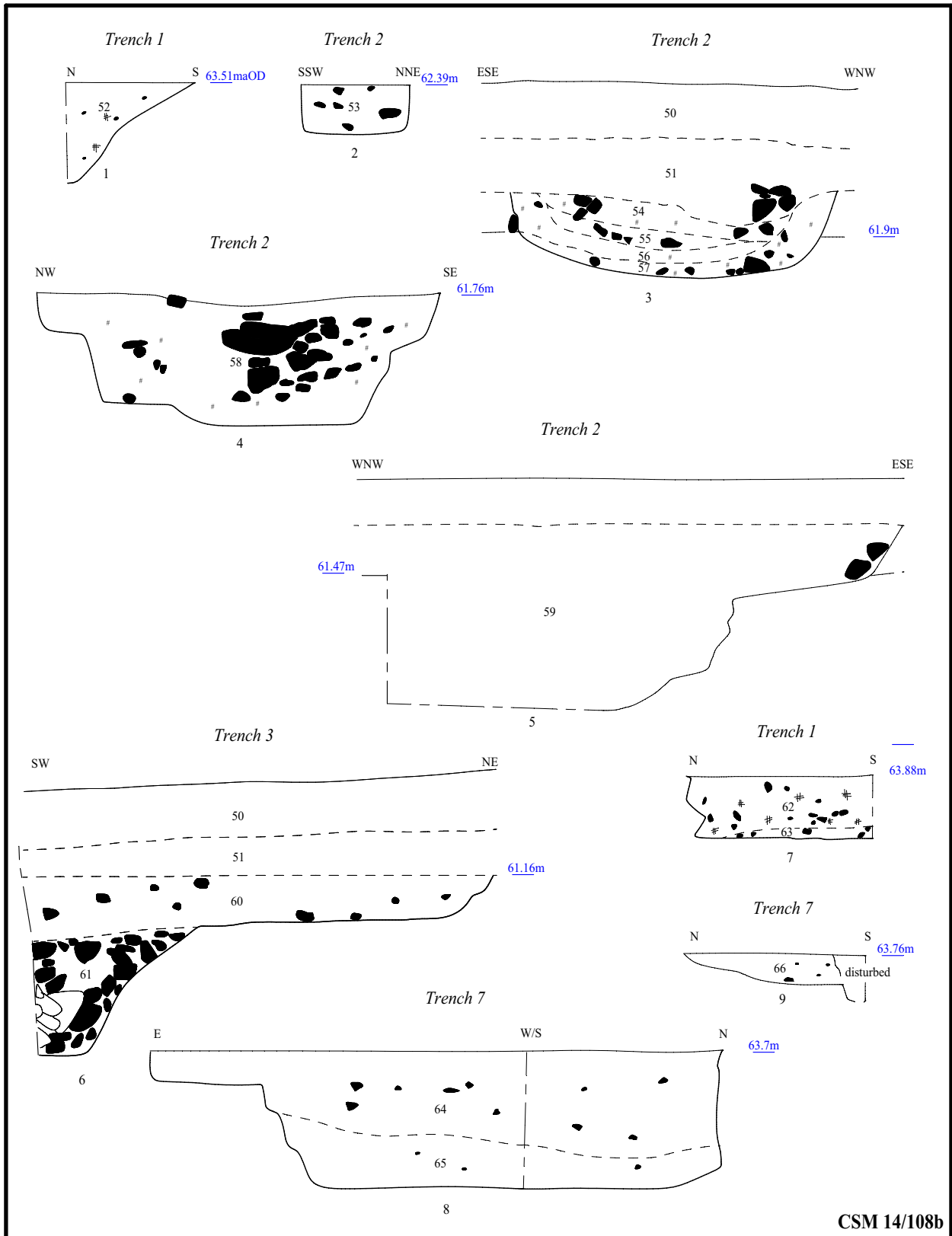
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Figure 4. Detail of trenches.



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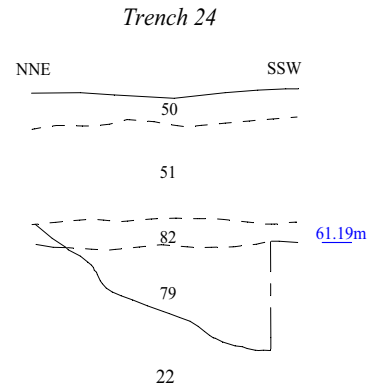
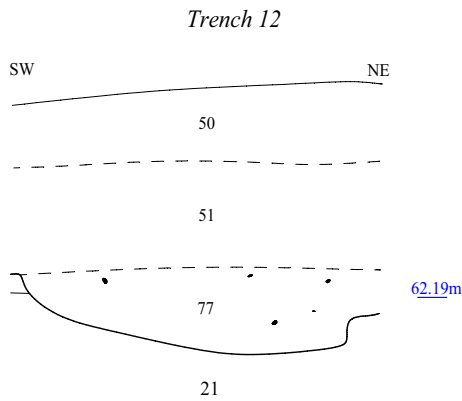
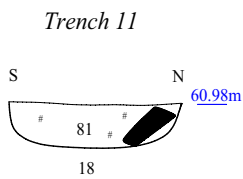
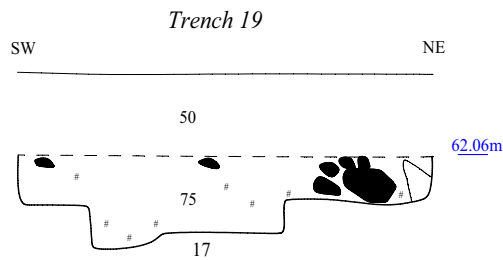
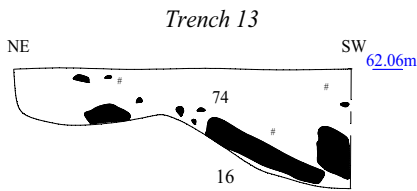
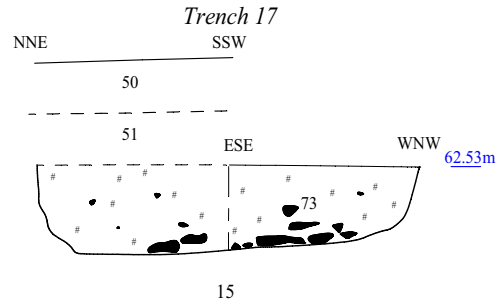
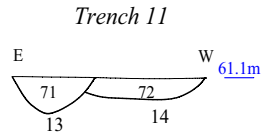
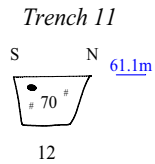
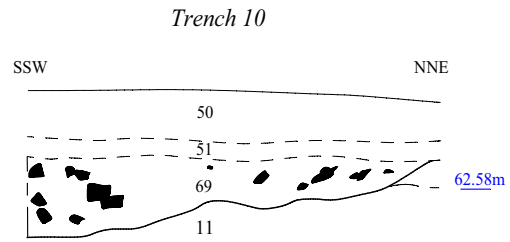
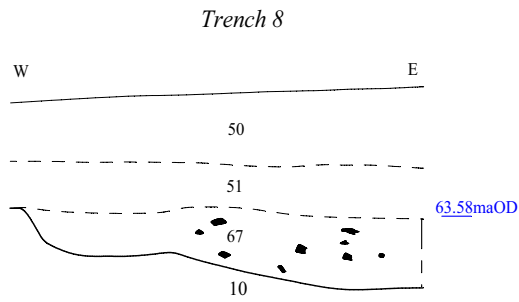


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Figure 5. Sections.





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Figure 6. Sections.





Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 2, looking east, Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Trench 22, looking north east, Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 2, pit 2, looking west, Scale: 0.5m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Trench 2, pit 3, looking south, Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Trench 11, postholes 13 and 14, looking south, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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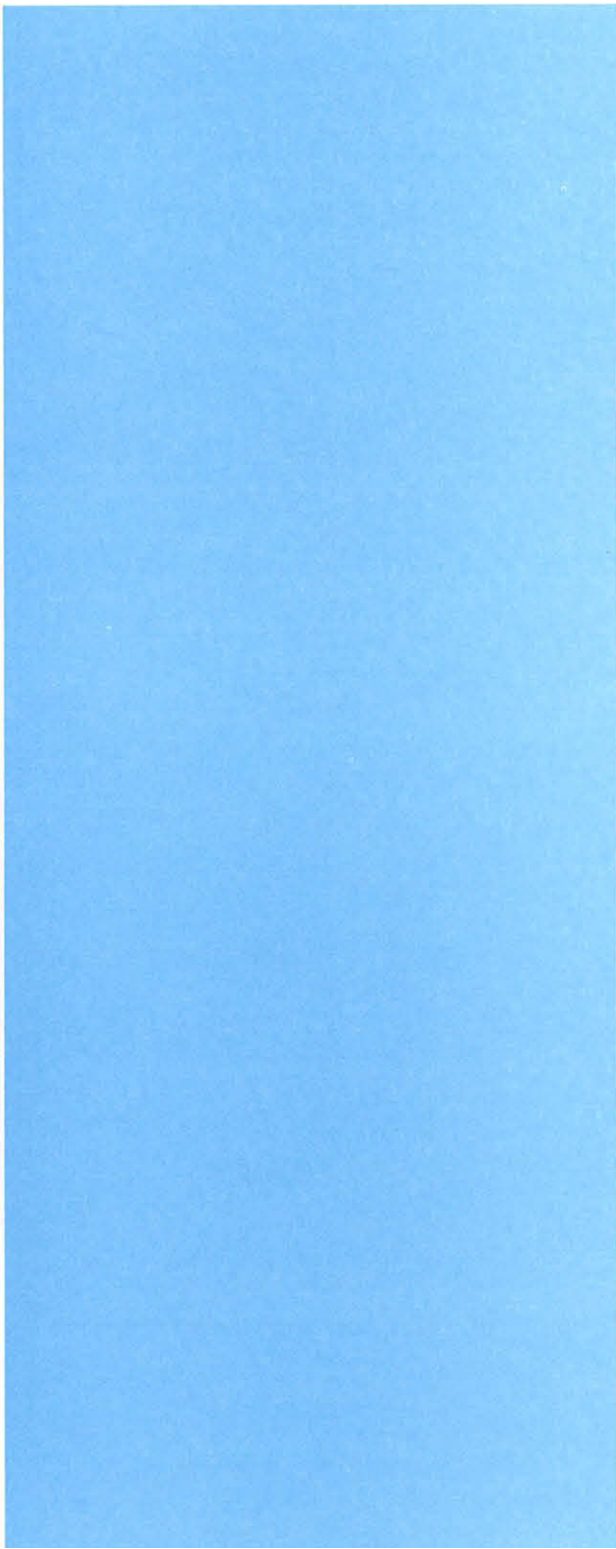
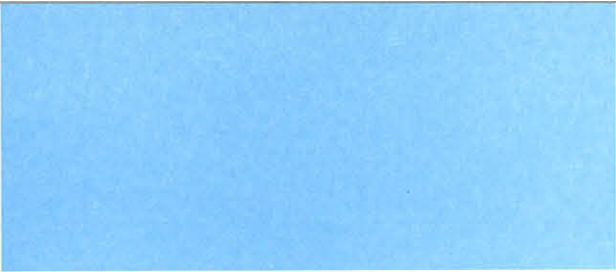
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Plates 5 and 6.

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC
↓	↓



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