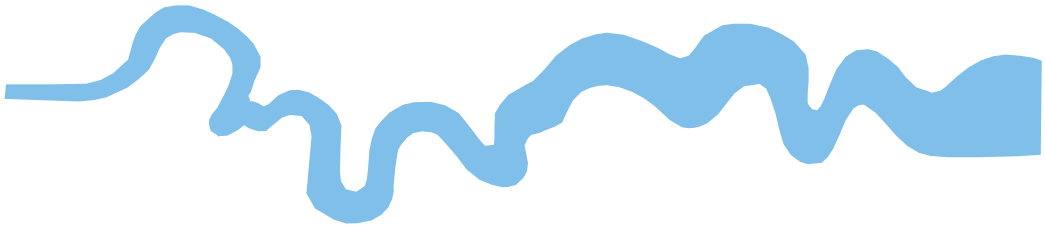
T V A S



SOUTH

Wrotham Quarry Extension, Addington Lane, Wrotham, Kent

Phase 1

Post Excavation Assessment

by Andy Mundin

Site Code: WQK16/84

(TQ 6524 5955)

Wrotham Quarry Extension, Addington Lane, Wrotham, Kent

Post-excavation assessment
Phase 1

for Ferns Aggregates

by Andrew Mundin

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WQK 16/84

June 2017

Contents

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Wrotham Quarry Extension, Addington Lane, Wrotham, Kent, Phase 1 Post Excavation Assessment

by Andrew Mundin

with contributions by David Platt, Malcolm Lyne, Steve Ford and Rosalind McKenna

Report 16/84

1 Introduction

1.1 This document outlines the potential for further analysis arising from the first phase of excavation of 1.02ha within a 12ha application area for the extension of Wrotham Quarry. Research aims which might be addressed by the analysis are identified. The aim is to target post-excavation resources where the information gain will be greatest, in line with current local, regional and national research priorities. A programme for the analysis is proposed.

1.2 Planning permission TM/14/4075 (KCC/TM/0378/2014) had been granted by Kent County Council to Ferns Aggregates, Tutsham, West Farleigh, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 0NE for the extension of the existing quarry to extract silica sand and mineral sand subject to a condition relating to archaeology requiring the provision of an archaeological survey prior to the commencement of work.

1.3 The area of the site covered in this report comprises an irregular, but roughly L-shaped plot, located to the north-east of the existing quarry works and north of Addington village (TQ 6524 5955) (Fig 1). The site has a slope from east downwards to the west, with a highest elevation of *c.*70m above Ordnance Datum (OD) with the south-west at the lowest at 59mOD. Geological maps (BGS 1979) indicate that the underlying geology is Folkstone Formation (sandstone and silt) (BGS Geoindex) with a seam of Gault Mudstone to the north (BGS 1990).

1.4 The archaeological potential of the site was highlighted by a cultural heritage assessment (AJA 2014) and Landscape Archaeological Assessment (AJA 2015) produced prior to the planning permission for the quarry extension being granted. As a result of likely damage to or destruction of archaeological deposits during quarrying, a formal programme of archaeological excavation, a 'strip, map and sample' excavation has been requested for the site, in order to satisfy the archaeological condition placed on the planning permission. This is in accordance with the Department of Communities and Local Government, *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012) and the Council's Local Minerals Plan.

1.5 The Archaeological Research Framework for the South, including Kent is currently in preparation.

1.6 The fieldwork was conducted in accordance with a specification approved by Ms Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer of Kent County Council. The work was supervised by David Platt with the assistance of Will Attard, Cosmo Bacon, Rebecca Constable, Jesse Coxey, Tom Stewart, Benedikt Tebbit and Jon Tierney. The excavations took place between 23rd May and 15th June 2016 with the weather mostly overcast during excavation and occasional wet spells during machine stripping.

1.7 The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd but it will be deposited with Maidstone Museum in due course. The site code is WQK 16/84.

2 Archaeological background

2.1 General background for the area

2.1.1 The desk-based assessment (AJA 2014) revealed a collection of Historic Environment Record (HER) entries for the environs of the site, which included Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), findspots and listed buildings. The two nearby villages of Addington and Trottiscliffe are covered by Conservation Areas. There were no entries for the site itself.

2.1.2 In 2005, Hanson Ltd commissioned a study of the Neolithic landscape to better allow an understanding of the setting of their quarries in the Medway (Philp and Dutto 2005). In addition to upstanding

monuments, a number of extensive stone scatters had been located close by which also constituted the remains of megalithic monuments. Three, in particular where within the search radius of the Heritage Assessment: the Coldrum Megalithic Tomb to the north of the site and The Chestnuts Long Barrow and Addington Long Barrow to the south. All had been investigated by antiquarian excavation in either the 19th or early 20th century and are considered to be from the Middle Neolithic (c. 3500 BC) and part of the Medway group of tombs (Ashbee 1984). All are thought now to be incomplete and disturbed, but were recognised as having early significance on early survey, for example the Coldrum Stones are recognised and labelled as 'Temple of the Druids' at the time of tithe mapping (AJA 2015). The earliest remains found at the quarry is a single Palaeolithic flint, though unstratified. It has been considered that the solifluction of the local drift geology has probably led to disturbed distribution of flint in the local area (Malim et al. 2013). Residual Neolithic and Bronze Age flint was also found in an Iron Age context (Malim et al. 2013). A landscape assessment discussing the setting of the prehistoric barrows near site, showed that no line of sight from the Coldrum site is available to those in the south. The landscape assessment concluded that the sites were probably important in isolation for the local communities who utilized them (AJA 2015).

2.1.3 Just beyond the study area over 1km to the west of this phase of extension is the bowl barrow at Mount Mead. Antiquarian evidence has recorded probable Bronze Age remains of flints and 'copper' swords at the Neolithic monuments. Earlier fieldwork at the quarry located an area of mortuary practice of Late Bronze Age date, with radiocarbon dates to 1041-970 cal BC (Malim *et al* 2013).

2.1.4 Iron Age settlement evidence has been identified in the northern extension of the current quarry (Malim *et al.* 2013), identifying a segmented gully for a roundhouse, within a contemporary field system. Early Iron Age pottery was present, as well as other residual finds (see above). The discovery of burnt flint in association with Iron Age pottery in some of the features may also indicate small scale pottery production at the site (Malim *et al.* 2013), with flint burnt for use as temper, though no signs of localized heating for kilns were uncovered.

2.1.5 Although there are five Roman sites within the study area, no Roman features nor features were identified in the adjacent north quarry extension.

2.1.6 Most of the later ditches seem to be a range of Early Medieval dates, though some had been redefined through later periods.

2.1.7

2.2 Cartographic and Documentary Sources

2.2.1 The historic Ordnance Survey mapping was consulted. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map produced in 1870 shows the site boundary as it is currently represented, though without its western boundary. The Chestnuts site is located at its southern edge and marks it as a Stone Circle. The Wealdway footpath is also marked but deviated from its current straight NNE-SSW course.

2.2.2 Of particular significance on the Ordnance Survey map revision of 1909, shows an intersecting footpath running across the site from the north west corner to link with the road on the south eastern side of the site. This route disappears on later mapping up to the present day.

2.2.3 The general land use is shown to be a mix of woodland and arable fields with development mostly centred to the south with the motorway and then the quarry. No change has occurred to the woodland to the north east throughout the historic mapping regression.

2.3 Listed Buildings

2.3.1 Outside the Conservation Areas of Trottscliffe and Addington, there are six listed buildings in the study area. Woodgate Farmhouse and Woodgate Cottages area the only two that lie to the north of the motorway. Woodgate Farmhouse is of 17th century construction, with 20th century window modifications. It lies 40m from the works and is Grade II listed. It is separated from the site by mature hedgerows.

3 Original objectives

3.1 A number of countrywide policy documents for archaeological research have considered the timespan that the deposits represents (eg. English Heritage 2005). National research agenda have been defined for

a number of periods (eg Haselgrove et al. 2001; James et al. 2001). More specific research aims will be presented in the South East Research Framework, currently in preparation.

3.2 The general objectives of the project were to:

3.2.1 Excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas affected by the proposed development.

3.2.2 Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.

3.2.3 Establish the character of the deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, funerary, domestic and agricultural.

3.2.4 Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of excavations in the region.

3.3 Specific research objectives for the excavation and post-excavation project aimed to answer the following questions:

3.3.1 What is the nature of the human activity on the site and what is its date and extent?

3.3.2 Are any structural remains on the site representing occupation and if so are they enclosed or unenclosed? How do they relate temporarily and spatially to any current or historical land division?

3.3.3 Is there any Neolithic activity and how does it relate to local and regional archaeological knowledge?

3.3.4 What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?

3.3.5 What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the various episodes of activity on the site?

4 Purpose of this report

4.1 The current report summarizes the results of the excavation, the archaeological features recorded and the finds recovered, and provides considered assessments of the potential these possess to answer research questions about the site, and how they fit into local, regional and national context. The archaeological remains are first quantified and described, to establish their quality, character and significance. These are then assessed relative to the original project objectives. The potential to address these objectives is discussed, and any new potential objectives arising from the nature of the results of the excavation are also highlighted.

5 Excavation Methodology

5.1.1 The excavation was focused in the first instance on the western side of the extension area, which comprised an area of 1.02 hectares. The complete area stripped is shown in Figure 2.

5.1.2 Topsoil and overburden were removed by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket to expose the uppermost surface of archaeological deposits. In one band across the centre of the site, a marked concentration of worked flint was recovered from the surface of the stripped area: individual findspots were recorded for this unstratified material (and a single sherd of pottery) by GPS.

5.1.3 The archaeological deposits include ditch and pit type features. All archaeological deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand. All features were half sectioned as a minimum, with the majority of postholes being fully excavated. A minimum of 15% of linear features was excavated in slots. All termini and intersections were examined. All areas that contained heated deposits of either primary or secondary deposit were excavated in 0.02m spits and all excavated material retained. A full written, drawn and photographic record of the excavation was made. A catalogue of phased features and contexts is to be found in Appendix 1 and all the features are planned on Figure 3. The distribution of pottery in excavated features in shown in Figure 4 and the surface collection of flints in Figure 5.

5.1.4 A range of context types across the site were sampled for environmental evidence. Samples were taken from forty sealed and securely dated contexts, some of which yielded environmental plant remains, seeds and charcoal.

5.1.5 Late post-medieval/modern land drains crossed the site at regular intervals, NE–SW in the south portion and almost due N–S in the north. These had truncated the archaeological features but in all but a handful of instances, not to the serious detriment of interpretation. However the extent of ploughing across the entire area meant that most features survived only to quite shallow depths.

6 Results

6.1.1 In total, twenty ditches and nineteen pits were investigated in the Phase 1 strip. None of these linear features indicated settlement features, but could be mostly described as landscape features covering a several periods. A discrete scatter of prehistoric flints were recovered from the top of the natural geology at the archaeological stripped horizon. Dating evidence from the features themselves was very sparse, and when more than one sherd of pottery was present in any one feature, these tended to be of mixed periods.

6.1.2 A list of the excavated features, with phasing and a summary of dating evidence, forms Appendix 1.

6.1.3 At this time the archive consists of, two A4 record files, three permatrace sheets of sections, one site DXF survey file (flint scatter, limit of excavation and feature tie ins), ten permatrace planning sheets, two boxes of finds which are mostly split into pottery and other finds, flint and animal bone.

7 Phase by phase summary

7.1 Neolithic?

7.1.1 No features have been positively attributed to this phase. Most the worked flint identified as being of Neolithic or Bronze Age date was distributed within the subsoil and is discussed in the finds section. A particular concentration of pieces was identified north of Ditch 516, which is probably associated with natural topography, but may also in part reflect a different ploughing regime in this narrow strip; the density was also markedly tailing off towards the west of the area.

7.1.2 Three charcoal-rich but otherwise undated pits (25, 121, 216) (Pls 1 and 2) could potentially be broadly prehistoric in date (Appendix 4). However, There was no clustering of unstratified flint close to any of the three pits (Fig. 5) and the pits themselves contained no cultural material besides the charcoal.

7.2 Bronze Age

7.2.1 Two linear features in the west and the east of the excavation area can be attributed to this phase but the dating evidence consists of just two abraded sherds of pottery, one in each ditch. Gully 517 was a linear feature (Fig 3 and 6) 32.9m along and exited the area on its eastern side. A sherd of abraded Bronze Age urn fragment was recovered from slot 4. Situated on a NNW-SSE axis it contained additional points of investigation (slot 2, 3 and 5) with slot 2 at its southern terminus, and slots 3, 4 and 5. A 10L sample (1) was taken from slot 2 but contained no material of environmental interest. Generally this feature was 0.88m wide and 0.19m deep. The fill of this ditch was a loose grey brown silty sand (55). A flint flake was also recovered from the fill of slot 4.

7.2.2 The second linear was on a similar NNW-SSE axis some 120m west of gully 517, and was 26.4m long. Ditch 514 contained three points of investigation (slots 221, 22, 223), of which slot 221 recovered a single sherd of pottery, abraded, but identifiable as of later Bronze Age date. A representative description of this ditch can be made from slot 221 which was 0.42m deep and 0.84m wide. This however, became shallower and narrower to the south. The fill of slot 221 was a single fill of soft, light brown-grey silty sand with occasional small chips of stone. Two samples (36 and 37, taken from slots 221 and 222 respectively) again contained no environmental material.

7.2.3 A number of other segmented ditches lay on a similar alignment of the western side of the site, but are all undated (gullies 510, 511, 512, 513 and 514). These linear features are the only features on a similar axis to Bronze Age ditches 514 nearby, and 517 which is on the other side of the stripped area. It is only very tentatively suggested that they could belong to this phase and it is probably preferable to treat them as unphased.

7.2.4 A single flint flake was recovered from the fill of pit 21, which was one of a group of three pits at the southern end of the site (22 and 23) (Pl. 3). They are in isolation and otherwise remain undated. Pit 21 was 0.45m in diameter and filled with loose brownish grey silty sand (72). Other than the single flint, no pottery and no environmental evidence was recovered from these features.

7.3 Iron Age

7.3.1 Pottery in four fabrics of Iron Age date was recovered from the works, but these sherds were all from later features, bar one which was recovered from the subsoil.

7.4 Roman

7.4.1 Three pottery fabrics of Roman date were identified in the works, but as with the Iron Age material, were all recovered from certainly or probably later features.

7.5 Late Saxon and/or Early Medieval (late 9th to 11th century)

7.5.1 Five features contained at least one sherd of pottery to be dated to this phase. The pottery which defines this phase cannot be assigned definitively to a pre- or post-Conquest date, and in at least two cases was associated with more clearly post-Conquest pottery while in one (pot 117) the feature was stratigraphically later than a medieval feature. Other, undated ditches could also belong to this phase but seem more likely to belong in the next phase.

7.5.2 Two sherds of pottery recovered from slot 126 on Ditch 519 date between the mid 9th and 11th century, and although it may be suspected that like the other pottery of this date, these were in fact in a slightly later feature, there were two fresh sherds, so it is possible that they provide a reliable date. Ditch 519 is perpendicular to Ditch 507 (undated but probably medieval) and their relationship was unclear. Investigations along the length of Ditch 519 included slots 115 at its northern terminus; 126 and 35 as full wide profiles, with 125 investigated in a relationship slot with 507. It was truncated at the southern end by a perpendicular (medieval) ditch 508, which was investigated with a relationship slot 144. The profile of this particular slot is the representation of this ditch, 0.5m and 0.19m deep filled with firm, light brown grey sandy silt with very occasional small chips of stone (182). A 10L sample (19) was taken from slot 126 and contained a tiny amount of oak charcoal

7.6 Medieval (11th to 14th century)

7.6.1 This phase had by far the most pottery in this phase of the works (but still only 23 sherds of this date, along with a few residual sherds in earlier wares), but still remains somewhat tentatively dated: the earliest features may overlap with the end of the previous phase. The pottery sherds by no means securely date any of the features, but suggest a focussed distribution of sherds on the north-western side of the area. Several linear ditches and two pits can be attributed to this phase. Most of the linear features seem to be on a WSW-ENE axis, and may be redefining a landscape originally created in the previous phase (accounting for the residual sherds).

7.6.2 Ditch 502 was fully sampled after discussions with the county's Senior Archaeological Officer suggesting the piece of datable material recovered could be Saxon. It was in fact Medieval in date. The base sherd of a vessel was recovered from slot 33, but was also made up of slots 32 at its NW terminus, and slots 35 at its SE terminus, with slots 34, 145, 146, 147 and 148 sampling 100% of the remains of the feature.

7.6.3 Ditch 505 is classified in this phase with two sherds of pottery recovered from slot 130, one dated between mid 9th and 11th century but the other 12th century at earliest. It is possible it was a total recut of an earlier feature on the same line. The representation of this ditch is recorded in slot 118, which contains two fills (172 and 173), the basal fill was a soft dark brown grey sandy silt. The overlying fill (172) was a lighter brown grey sandy silt with small chips of stone inclusions. A 10L sample of soil was taken from this fill (16) which one lump of charcoal weighing less than 2g.

7.6.4 Ditch 504 (slots 36, 44, 46, 107, 112 and 119) contained one sherd of non-abraded pottery, of 11th to 13th century date in its western terminus (slot 119, fill 178). This slot was representative of the gully width, 0.4m, and depth, 0.05m. The feature was 24m long, terminating in the west before, and thus probably respecting, ditch 506, which was also dated as Medieval. A representation of this ditch can be seen in slot 116, which was recorded as a 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep gully. It was filled with a soft, yellow-grey sandy silt (170). No relationship was visible with Ditch 503 from slot 44, which was undated, but 503 seems to be later: it may be a simple replacement for 504. One 10L sample (14) was taken from slot 107 which contained no environmental remains. Ditch 503 was 0.23m wide and 0.41m deep. It was filled a loose grey brown clayey sand with no finds and the sample (15) from its fill, and recovered just 12g of charcoal.

7.6.5 Also grouped with this datable feature was a parallel feature to Ditch 504, Ditch 507. This terminated at the same point in the west as ditch 504, and was 4.7m to the south of Ditch 504. Both Ditch 504 and 507 terminated at or just before Ditch 506, showing more of a relation to Ditch 505, than the later cut of Ditch 506. Ditch 507 (slots 120, 122, 123, 124, 128 and 134) consisted of a 0.7m wide and 0.33m deep feature, was contained a firm grey brown silty sand. One 10L sample (20) was taken from its fill and recovered a single tiny fragment of oak charcoal. Gully 511 is a short length of gully in the south western edge of the site. It is a 0.49m wide and 0.15m deep and filled with soft light brown grey silty sand. A sample (27) was taken from slot 209 and recovered no material of environmental interest.

7.6.6 Due to its relation to Ditch 503, gully 501 can also be associated with this phase, though remains undated. This comprised slots 38, 39 and 42, which from the representation of slot 39 was 0.45m wide and 0.09m deep. It contained a single fill (91) a grey brown clay sand. A sample (13) was taken from the fill of the northern terminus in slot 38 which recovered no environmental remains of interest.

7.6.7 Gully 510 was investigated with four slots (213, 225, 226 and 227). It was characterised by as being 0.32m wide and 0.1m. It was filled with a soft orange brown sandy silt. A sample (29) was taken from this fill. No environmental remains were recovered.

7.6.8 Ditch 506 was on a NW-SE axis comprising of cuts 100, 103, 116, 127, 133, 136 and 208. Pottery recovered from cut 116 suggested a late Saxon/early medieval date for this feature but, like ditch 505, but it also contained two sherds of later pottery in slot 208. This feature was characterised by it being 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep. At cut 116 the ditch was cut by a pit (117) which also contained one sherd of similar dating pottery. This pit was filled with soft yellow grey sandy silt (171). Cut 116 was filled with a soft yellow grey sandy silt (171).

7.6.9 Ditch 508 comprises slots 138, 142, 204, 206, 208 and 212. This feature, though it contained a prehistoric sherd and two undated (possibly ?Roman) in total, it also produced three later (13th century at earliest) sherds. The length of this feature was 37.1m, it was 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep. A 20L sample (26) was taken from slot 204 and recovered no environmental material. It was recut by ditch 509 which consisted of cuts 140, 141, 203 and 205. Ditch 509's only find was a sherd of clearly residual Roman pottery, as it cannot be earlier than 508.

7.6.10 A small post-hole (17) was just to the north of this ditch, and remains undated but based purely on proximity, may be related to these ditches. It was filled with a loose light brown silty sand (68). One sample (40) taken from cut 234 recovered no environmental materials

7.6.11 Early Medieval pottery was also encountered in Ditch 516 (Fig 3 and 6). This comprised investigation along its 63m length with slots 18, 20, 230, 231, 233 and 234. Ditch 515 cut its western terminus (slot 230), but at the same time, seems to respect it. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from slot 233 and a representation of this feature shows it is 1m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill (293) is a light brown grey silty clay with small stone inclusions. The eastern limit of this feature lies beyond the limit of excavation in the east.

7.6.12 Ditch 515 illustrates the frustrations of the ceramic chronology as it was clearly contemporary with or later than ditch 516 but contained two sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.

7.7 Late Medieval and Post-Medieval

7.7.1 Other than a systematic laying of field drainage across the northern part of the site on a SSW-NNE axis, and another distinct system, and WSW-ENE drainage in the south, no features nor finds were represented in this phase.

7.8 Unphased

7.8.1 Although the vast majority of features contained no dating evidence and so strictly remain undated, some attempts have be made to relate them to other features based on their place in the layout, as argued above.

7.8.2 Gully 500 lies on a SSW-NNE axis and cannot be closely compared to any of the other features. It is hope that further investigation to the north-east may uncover more of this feature. Ditch 500 was at the northern end of the site, and aligned on a SW-NE axis. This was investigated with five slots (24, 28, 29, 30 and 31). Of these, only slot 24 recovered finds. One flint core was recovered from its fill. Its fill was 0.52m wide and 0.23m deep. This gully terminated before it reached 503, and could therefore respect its position. With the flint, this feature could be early, but remains undated due to the paucity of finds. Other linear features like this are Gully 501 and Ditch 503

7.8.3 Gully 501 is a SSW-NNE spur off 503 and as it does not continue south of the latter, could be contemporary with it. If so, it may provide very indirect evidence for dating 500 as well. Gully 501 is a parallel feature to gully 500, but remains undated and only shares a relationship to gully 503 by which it is cut. Gully 501 is not located southwards of Ditch 503. Gully 501 is investigated with three slots, (38 and 39 and relationship 42). It is filled with a loose brown grey clayey sand. This was recovered a 10L sample (13) which recovered a no material of environmental interest.

7.8.4 Lastly, Gully 518, whose relation with Gully 510 was uncertain as a field drain spoiled the relation between the two, remains undated. This was a 0.51m and 0.09m deep feature. This was sampled with a 10L sample (28) taken from its fill. This was a soft light brown silty sand. The sample recovered no material of environmental interest. This feature is probably of Medieval or later date.

8 Nature and character of recovered material and statement of potential

8.1 Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

8.1.1 The various features yielded a total of 37 sherds (202g) of pottery with a further 4 (5g) being retrieved from environmental samples. The sherds range in date from the Late Bronze Age through Late Iron Age and Roman to Late Saxon and Medieval.

8.1.2 Bronze Age

Fabric types:

BA1. Lumpy black fabric fired brown with profuse ill-sorted <5.00 mm. crushed calcined-flint filler.
BA2. Handmade black fabric fired brown with profuse <2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler

8.1.2.1 The earliest sherds are a Bronze Age urn fragment dated c.1500-1000 BC from the fill of Cut 4 across Ditch 517 at the southern end of the excavated area and another c.1000-500 BC jar fragment from the fill of Cut 221 across the parallel Ditch 514. Both of these sherds are abraded and could very well be residual in their respective features. However, these two ditches did not produce any other pottery.

8.1.3 Iron Age

Fabric types:

LIA1. Handmade black fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. quartz sand and <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.
LIA2. Coarse 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware
LIA3.Lumpy black fabric with profuse glauconitic sand and sparse <2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.
LIA4. Black fabric with profuse glauconitic and quartz-sand filler.

8.1.3.1 The eight Late Iron Age sherds include one in quartz-sand-and-calcined flint tempered fabric LIA1 and two in 'Belgic' grog-tempered fabric. That in fabric LIA1 is the earliest and probably dates to the period *c*.150-1BC. It is, however, very abraded and is certainly residual in its context. The two 'Belgic' grog-tempered fragments could conceivably be early Roman but are equally very abraded and residual in a medieval ditch.

8.1.3.2 The other five Late Iron Age sherds from Ditches 508 and 515 are in the distinctive glauconitic-sand and calcined-flint tempered fabric LIA3 and glauconitic-sand tempered fabric LIA4 made in the Maidstone area and probably near the *oppidum* at Loose.

8.1.4 Roman

Fabric types:

R1A. South Gaulish Samian
R1B. Central Gaulish Samian
R2. Very-fine grey fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler, fired polished black.

8.1.4.1 Only three Roman sherds are present and are in very poor condition. They comprise two very abraded fragments in South Gaulish and Central Gaulish Samian (*c*.AD43-110 and 120-200 respectively) as well as a slightly-abraded flake in what may be Thameside BB2 fabric. The total weight of these three sherds is merely four grams: they have every appearance of being from field-marling material and do at least tell us that the area was cultivated during the early Roman period.

8.1.5 Saxon and Early Medieval

Fabric types:

M1. Shell-tempered black fabric fired patchy orange/black.
M2. Rough grey-black fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

8.1.5.1 The earliest of the Late Saxon/Medieval sherds are in blackened sandy greyware fabric M2 and date to the period *c*.AD 850–1100. Five fresh and abraded cooking-pot fragments come from Ditches 505, 506 where it is associated with probably later material, and ditch 519 which can be dated to the latest Saxon period or the years immediately after the Norman Conquest.

8.1.6 Later Medieval

Fabric types:
M3. Grey fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler, fired rough orange-brown.
M4. Brown fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. iron-stained quartz-sand filler.
M5. Slightly vesicular hard grey-black fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler. Limpsfield ware

8.1.6.1 None of the remaining medieval sherds needs to be much later than *c*. AD1250. There are six fragments in the later shell-tempered fabric M1, including two clubbed cooking-pot rim fragments of 12th century type. Fresh and slightly abraded sherds came from the fills of Gully 504, Ditch 516 and Pit 27 and probably date those features. Abraded fragments from Gullies 506 and pit 137 may be residual in later features.

8.1.6.2 Six fresh fragments from the sagging base of a *c*. AD1250-1350 dated cooking pot in fabric M3 came from the fill of Ditch 502 and probably date the feature to that period.

8.1.6.3 Five fresh medieval sherds from a Limpsfield cooking-pot in fabric M5 come from the fill of Gully 519 and indicate that it was still receiving rubbish during the period *c*. AD1250-1350. Abraded fragments in fabrics M3 and M4 also indicate that Gully 505 and ditch 508 were still open during that period. Ditch 508 contained an abraded finger-impressed jug base fragment.

8.2 Animal bone

8.2.1 Five very small pieces (<2g total) of undiagnostic bone were recovered from a Early Medieval context investigating the relationship between slot Ditch 506 and 508. The bone is fragmentary and in poor condition.

8.3 Struck flint and chert by Steve Ford

8.3.1 A collection comprising 148 struck flints were recovered during the fieldwork as summarized in Appendix 3. The collection is heterogeneous consisting of pieces which can be mint fresh and mostly of good condition but with several weathered and battered pieces. Some were occasionally iron stained. The flint was produced from a variety of nodules probably obtained locally. Some pieces are on good quality homogeneous black flint, perhaps obtained direct from a chalk source. One piece, at least, is made on bulhead-flint from the Reading beds/chalk with its distinctive orange band just below the cortex. Most pieces were made on flint with a range of colours and inclusions with some pieces made wholly on chert.

8.3.2 The majority of the flint was recovered as a scatter from an area of subsoil of 2300sq m (Fig. 5) and only eight flints came from the excavated features, mostly as residual finds.

8.3.3 The origins of the scatter do not appear to reflect a single episode of activity such as for primary knapping, nor for the production of a specialised task-specific activity. Rather, they appear to be an *ad hoc* collection which might reflect part of a much wider spread of lithics across the landscape representing several periods of activity. Such a spread, most of which would have been further dispersed by ploughing has now been removed along with the topsoil. The survival of this collection here being due to the accumulation of subsoil trapped within a localised hollow in the natural geology below modern plough depth.

8.3.4 The collection includes a small number of narrow flakes (blades) which are clearly of Mesolithic date with several other possible examples present. The remainder of the collection is undistinguished and better regarded as being of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

8.4 Charcoal and environmental remains by Rosalind McKenna

8.4.1 Bulk soil samples were taken from 40 sealed contexts and treated by standard wet-sieving techniques (details in archive).

8.4.2 Charred plant macrofossils were not present in any of the samples.

8.4.3 Charcoal fragments were present within the majority of the samples, in varying quantities. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was fair to poor. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in eleven of the samples (Appendix 4). (Where over 100 fragments were present, only 100 were counted).

8.4.4 Oak is the only species of identified charcoal. It is possible that it was the preferred fuel wood obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

9 Summary of the significance of the data

9.1 The works have been successful in regards to identifying a range of features possibly from the Bronze Age through to Medieval times. Struck flint on the site has been identified of Mesolithic to Bronze Age in date, with some pieces residual in later features, but mostly derived from the subsoil.

9.2 When was the site first utilised and when was it abandoned?

9.2.1 The works have identified periods of intermittent site use spanning the Bronze Age to the Medieval period.

9.2.2 The later use of the site holds some significance from the Late Saxon to Early Medieval period landscape use.

9.3 What is the significance of the prehistoric finds?

9.3.1 A small number of pottery sherds of certain prehistoric date have been recovered from the works. Just two sherds have been recovered of Bronze Age date and eight sherds of Iron Age, all of the latter likely to be in later deposits. If the two ditches containing Bronze Age pottery really are of that date, they (along with several others, wholly undated but on similar alignments), they might indicate an early organization of space in this landscape, but the evidence must be admitted to be slight.

9.3.2 The flint scatter, on the other hand, even if all unstratified, does indicate at least moderately intensive use of the area in prehistoric times.

9.4 What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the area?

The extensive sieving programme produced no charred plant remains, and charcoal mainly came from undated features. All the identifiable charcoal is of oak, but it is impossible to tell if this reflects deliberate selection of this timber for fuel. Radiocarbon dating of these deposits would be possible.

9.5 What can be inferred from the distribution of features in the landscape at this time?

9.5.1 From combined findings from TVAS and previous fieldwork, several distinct phases of landscape use can be identified and compared. As yet, the Mesolithic to Neolithic phasing, can only be considered to represent a low level of activity but is present in the vicinity. Discrete zones of activity were identified in the previous phases of works, namely Bronze Age funerary deposition and Iron Age enclosed settlement. As yet, Bronze Age activity is sparse in the Phase 1 works here with a single sherd of an urn fragment found in a linear feature on the far east of the site. The Bronze Age and Iron Age activity appears to be low level but with the presence of small quantities of pottery perhaps indicate the manuring of farmland.

9.5.2 The late Saxon to Early Medieval remains identified here only have a generalised significance for the development of durable landscape infrastructure leaving behind below ground deposits.

10 Conclusions

10.1 The fieldwork has been successful in identifying archaeological deposits and artefact scatters within the excavated area, representing Neolithic/Bronze Age activity and landscape organisation of late Saxon and Medieval date.

11 Updated Project Design

11.1 The fieldwork and assessment phases of the project have achieved the general and specific objectives outlined in section 4. Further fieldwork on subsequent phases of the quarry will doubtless refine or modify the interpretations of this phase. Moving forwards the following areas can now be addressed with further work:

11.1.1 What were the activities presented with material evidence of prehistoric data, how reliable can the evidence be attached to it and is there further evidence of funerary activity v settlement evidence of Bronze Age and later Iron Age date?

11.1.2 What was the function/origin of the boundaries of earlier Medieval origin? Is there continuity from the late Saxon to early Medieval periods, or is that impression based on insufficiently precise pottery chronologies?

11.2 Further comparative research/data will help place the evidence for the site into wider context.

11.3 None of the finds from this phase of work warrant illustration. The Bronze Age urn sherd, for example, was abraded and may have been residual within the context.

11.4 The archive will be prepared for a suitable Kent repository, preferably Maidstone Museum and a fiche/digital copy made for deposit for the OASIS database.

12 Proposals for Publication

12.1 The work required to complete the post-excavation assessment has been undertaken to provide the basis and format suitable for publication reporting and can be easily synthesised with subsequent reports.

13 Resources and timetable

13.1 It will only be necessary to edit the current report into a publishable form. This is achievable within the budget already agreed. It is not proposed to publish this part of the overall project by itself, but to wait until further phases of fieldwork are complete.

14 References

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of all excavated features

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group*	*Type*	*Phase*	*Dating evidence*
	150				
	154				
1	52		Gully terminus		
2	53	517	Gully terminus	Bronze Age?	associated 4
3	54	517	Gully	Bronze Age?	associated 4
4	55	517	Gully	Bronze Age?	pottery
5	56	517	Gully	Bronze Age?	associated 4
6	57		Post hole		
7	58		Pit		
8	59		Pit		
9	60		Pit		
10	61		Posthole		
11	62		Pit		
12	63		Pit		
13	64		Gully terminus		
14	65		Gully		
15	66		Gully terminus		
16	67		Pit		
17	68		Pit		
18	69	516	Ditch	Medieval?	associated with 233
19	70		Pit		
20	71	516	Ditch	Medieval?	associated with 233
21	72		Pit		
22	73		Pit		
23	74		Pit		
24	75	500	Gully	Undated	
25	76		Pit		
26	77		Pit		
27	78		Pit	Medieval?	Mixed pottery
28	79	500	Gully	Undated	
29	80	500	Gully	Undated	
30	81	500	Gully	Undated	
31	82	500	Gully terminus	Undated	
32	83	502	Gully terminus	Early Medieval	associated slot 33
33	84	502	Gully	Early Medieval	pottery
34	85	502	Gully	Early Medieval	associated slot 33
35	86	502	Gully terminus	Early Medieval	associated slot 33
36	87	503	Ditch	Pre-Medieval?	stratigraphy
37	87, 88		Pit		
38	90	501	Gully terminus	Pre-Medieval?	stratigraphy
39	91	501	Gully	Pre-Medieval?	stratigraphy
40	92	503	Ditch	Pre-Medieval?	stratigraphy
41	93	503	Ditch	Pre-Medieval?	stratigraphy
42	94	501	Gully	Pre-Medieval?	stratigraphy
43	95	503	Ditch	Pre-Medieval?	stratigraphy
44	96	504	Gully	Early Medieval	associated with 119
45	97	503	Ditch	Pre-Medieval?	stratigraphy
46	98	504	Gully	Early Medieval	associated with 119
47	99	505	Ditch	Early Medieval	associated with 130
48	151		Pit		
49	152		Tree hole		
100	153	506	Ditch	Early-Medieval	associated with 127
101	155	505	Ditch	Early-Medieval	associated with 130
102	156	503	Gully	Pre-Medieval?	stratigraphy
103	157	506	Ditch	Early-Medieval	associated with 116
104	158		Pit		
105	160		Ditch		
106	161		Pit		
107	159	504	Ditch	Early Medieval	associated with 119
108	163		Pit	Undated	
109	164		Pit		
110	167		Pitt	Undated	
111	168		Pit		
112	162	504	Ditch	Early Medieval	associated with 119
113	165		Ditch?	Undated	
114	166	503	Gully	Pre-Medieval	stratigraphy
115	169	519	Gully terminus	Saxon - Early Medieval	associated with 126
116	167	506	Ditch	Early Medieval	pottery

Cut	*Deposit*	*Group*	*Type*	*Phase*	*Dating evidence*
117	168		Pit	Early Medieval	Stratigraphy, pottery
118	162	505	Ditch	Early Medieval	associated with 130
119	178	504	Ditch	Early Medieval	pottery
120	174	507	Ditch	Undated	
121	176		Pit		
122	177		Linear	Undated	
123	179	507	Ditch	Undated	
124	180	507	Ditch	Undated	
125	181	519	Ditch	Saxon-Early Medieval	associated with 126
126	186	519	Ditch	Saxon-Early Medieval	Pottery (plus residual Roman)
127	183	506	Ditch	Early Medieval	
128	184	507	Ditch	Undated	
129	187		Pit		
130	188	505	Ditch	Early Medieval	pottery
131	189		Pit	Medieval	Peg tile
133	185	506	Ditch	Early Medieval	associated with 116
134	186	507	Ditch	Undated	
135	190	519	Ditch	Saxon - Early Medieval	associated with 126
136	191, 192	506	Ditch	Early Medieval	associated with 116
137	193		Pit	Medieval	Pottery and tile
138	194	508	Ditch	Saxon-Medieval?	associated with 204
139	195		Ditch	Undated	
140	196	509	Ditch	Early Medieval or later	stratigraphy
141	197	509	Ditch	Early Medieval or later	stratigraphy
142	198, 199	508	Ditch	Saxon-Medieval?	associated with 204 (LIA pottery residual)
143	250	508	Ditch	Saxon-Medieval?	associated with 204
144	251	519	Gully	Saxon - Early Medieval	associated with 126
145	252	502	Gully	Early Medieval	associated with 33
146	253	502	Gully	Early Medieval	pottery
147	254	502	Gully	Early Medieval	associated with 33
148	255	502	Gully	Early Medieval	associated with 33
149	257	518	Gully	Undated	
200	250	502	Gully	Early Medieval	associated with 33
201	258	518	Gully	Undated	
202	259		Land drain		
203	262	509	Ditch	Early Medieval or later	stratigraphy
204	263, 264	508	Ditch	Early Medieval	pottery
205	260	509	Ditch	Early Medieval or later	residual Roman pottery
206	261	508	Ditch	Saxon-Medieval?	associated with 204
207	265, 266	508	Ditch	Saxon-Medieval?	associated with 204 (Roman pottery residual)
208	267	506	Ditch	Early Medieval	associated with 116
209	268	511	Gully	Undated	
210	269	518	Gully	Undated	
211	270	505	Ditch	Early Medieval	
212	271	508	Ditch	Saxon-Medieval?	associated with 204 (pottery undated)
213	272	510	Gully	Medieval?	associated with 227
214	274	511	Gully	Undated	
215	275	511	Gully	Undated	
216	273		Pit	Undated	
217	276	513	Gully terminus	Undated	
218	277	513	Gully terminus	Undated	
219	278	512	Gully terminus	Undated	
220	279	512	Gully terminus	Undated	
221	280	514	Ditch	Bronze Age?	pottery
222	281	514	Ditch	Bronze Age?	associated with 221
223	282		Pit	Undated	
224	283	514	Ditch	Bronze Age?	associated with 221
225	284	510	Gully	Medieval?	associated with 227
226	285	510	Gully	Medieval?	Associated with 227
227	286	510	Gully	Medieval?	Pottery
228	287	515	Gully terminus	Medieval?	associated with 232
229	288	516	Gully	Medieval?	associated with 233
230	289	515	Gully	Medieval?	associated with 232
231	290	516	Gully	Medieval?	associated with 233
232	291	515	Gully	Medieval?	Stratigraphy (Residual IA pottery)
233	293	516	Gully	Medieval?	Pottery
234	292	516	Gully	Medieval?	associated with 233

APPENDIX 2: Pottery table

Group	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*FType*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No. sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
		70	findspot	LIA2	Closed	25BC-AD200	1	1	Very abraded
517	4	55	gully	BA1	Urn	1500-1000BC	1	7	Abraded
	27	78	pit	LIA2 R2		25BC-AD200 AD50-250	1 1	1 2	Very abraded Sl.abraded flake
502	33	84	ditch	M3	Cooking-pot base	AD1250-1350	6	59	Fresh
506	116	170	ditch	M2	Cooking-pot	AD850-1100	1	1	Abraded
	117	171	pit	M2	Cooking-pot	AD850-1100	1	7	Abraded
504	119	178	gully	M1	Cooking-pot	AD1050-1200	1	4	Fresh.
519	126	182	gully	M2	Cooking-pot	AD850-1100	2	17	Fresh.
505	130	188	ditch	M2 M3	Cooking-pot	AD850-1100 AD1150-1450	1 1	5 3	Fresh Abraded flake
	137	193	pit	LIA1 R1B M3	 Cooking-pot	150-1 BC AD120-200 AD1200-1450	1 1 1	3 1 6	Very abraded Very abraded Abraded
508	142	198	ditch	LIA3		100BC-AD40	1	6	Fresh.
509	205	260	ditch	LIA4		25BC-AD.60	2	3	Fresh and abraded
506	208	261	ditch	M5	Cooking-pot	AD1250-1350	5	12	Fresh 1 pot
508	204	263	ditch	M3	Jug base	AD1250-1500	3	19	Abraded
508	212	271	ditch	MISC	Open form		2	7	Fresh
514	221	280	ditch	BA2		1000-500BC	1	1	Abraded
515	232	291	ditch	LIA4	Necked jar	25BC-AD.60	2	23	Fresh
516	233	293	ditch	M1	Cooking-pot	AD1050-1200	2	14	Fresh

From sieved environmental samples

Cut	*Deposit*	*Sample*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No. sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
27	78	7	M1	Cooking-pot	1050-1200	1	2	Sl abraded
126	182	19	R1A		43-110 but residual	1	1	
146	253	22	M1	Cooking-pot	1050-1200 or later	1	1	Abraded.
227	286	38	M1	Cooking-pot	1050-1200 or later	1	1	Abraded.

Fired clay and tile

Cut	*Deposit*	*Sample*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Date-range*	*No. sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Comments*
	U/s		Tile		Roman	3	16	Abraded
4	55		Fired clay			1	1	Abraded
27	78	7	Fired clay			1	1	
37	88		Fired clay			6	7	Abraded pellets
131	189		Peg-tile		c.1300-1600	1	16	
137	193		Peg-tile		c.1300-1600	3	26	Abraded
200	250		Tile		?Roman	1	1	
210	269	28	Fired clay			1	1	Abraded.
219	278	34	Fired clay			2	3	Abraded.

APPENDIX 3: Flint

A> Catalogue by context/findspot

Cut	*Deposit*	*Findspot*	*Intact Flake*	*Intact Blade*	*Broken flake*	*Broken Blade*	*Spall*	*Core*	*Other*
		U/S	3						
		U/S						1	
		U/S	2		3	1			Retouched blade
		1			1				
		4			1				
		6							Scraper
		7					2(1burnt)		
		7	1						
		8	1						
		9					1		
		10					1	Core (on tabular flint)	
		11	1						
		12	1				1		
		13	1						
		14	1					1	
		70			1				
		15			1				
		16	1						
		17	1				1		
		18					1		
		19	1						
		20			1				
		21	1						
		22					1		
		23			1				
		24			1				
		24						1	
		25	1						
		26	1						
		27	1						
		28			1				
		29					1		
		30			1				
		32	1						
		33	1						
		34			1				
		35	1						
		36			1				
		37			1(burnt)				
		40			1				
		41					1		
		42	1						
		43							Scraper
		44					1		
		45			1				
		46	1						
		47	1						
		48					1		
		49	1						
		50	1						
		51			1				
		52					1		
		53	1						
		54						1	
		55	1						
		55						1	
		56						1	
		57							Tested nodule
		58					1		
		59					1		hammerstone
		61	1(util)						
		62			1				
		63	2						
		65					1		

Cut	*Deposit*	*Findspot*	*Intact Flake*	*Intact Blade*	*Broken flake*	*Broken Blade*	*Spall*	*Core*	*Other*
		67					2		
		68			1				
		69					1		
		71			1				
		72							Tested nodule
		73					1		
		74							Tested nodule
		75	1				1		
		76	1						
		77	1						
		78	1						
		79	1						
		80			1				
		81					1		
		83	1						
		84			1				
		85	1						
		89							Notched
		89	2						
		90	1						
		92							Burin
		93			1				
		95			1				
		96			1				
		97	1						
		99	1				2		
		100						1	
		101			1				
		103	1						
		104	1						
		105					1		
		106	1						
		107		1(util?)					
		108	1						
		109	1						
		110			1				
		112					1		
		113						1	
		114							Scraper
		115			1				
		116	1						
		117			1				
		118			1				
		119	1						
		120			1				
		121			1				
		122						1	
		124	1		1				
		125			1				
4	55				1				
19	70		1						
21	72		1						
24	75							1	
115	169		1						
228	287	s39	1						
232	291			1			1		

APPENDIX 3: Flint

B> Summary

Type	Number
Intact flakes	57
*Intact narrow flakes	
(assigned by eye)	2
Broken flakes	38
Broken narrow flakes	2
Spalls	27
Cores	11
Tested nodules	3
Scrapers	3
Notched flake	1
Retouched blade	2
Hammestone	1
Burin?	1

APPENDIX 4: Charcoal analysis

	Sample	5	6	7	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	30
	Feature	24	25	27	37	107	105	118	121	126	128	216
	Context	75	76	78	88	159	160	172	176	182	184	273
	Feature Type	Gully	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Gully	Ditch	Pit
	Period	-	-	Medi	-	Med	-	Med	-	Med	-	-
	No. frag.	3	200+	9	63	3	21	1	8000+	10	1	3000+
	Max. size (mm)	8	26	22	22	11	36	12	34	5	28	68
Quercus	Oak	1	100	5	45	2	9	1	100	1	1	100
	Indeterminate	2	-	4	21	1	12	-	-	9	-	-

APPENDIX 5: Kent HER form

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL MANUAL OF SPECIFICATIONS PART B	
SECTION C - COMPLETION OF FIELDWORK	
Date Fieldwork Completed: 15th June 2016	**Was fieldwork monitored by KCC/EH/Other? Y**
Further Fieldwork Anticipated: Y	**Who? KCC; Andy Josephs Associates**
Map attached showing site location and extent of intervention? Y	
Summary of results (Continue on separate sheet if necessary): The stripped site is the first phase of recording on the north eastern extension at Wrotham Quarry. The fieldwork removed overburden to expose the top of archaeological deposits on the site. These appeared to comprise a mixture of prehistoric and Roman boundary ditch deposits and prehistoric or undated pitting features. A spread of prehistoric worked flint was also encountered.	
Agreed Reporting Stages and Program:	
Name: Andrew Mundin	
On behalf of: Fern Group	
Signed:	**Date: 16/8/16**

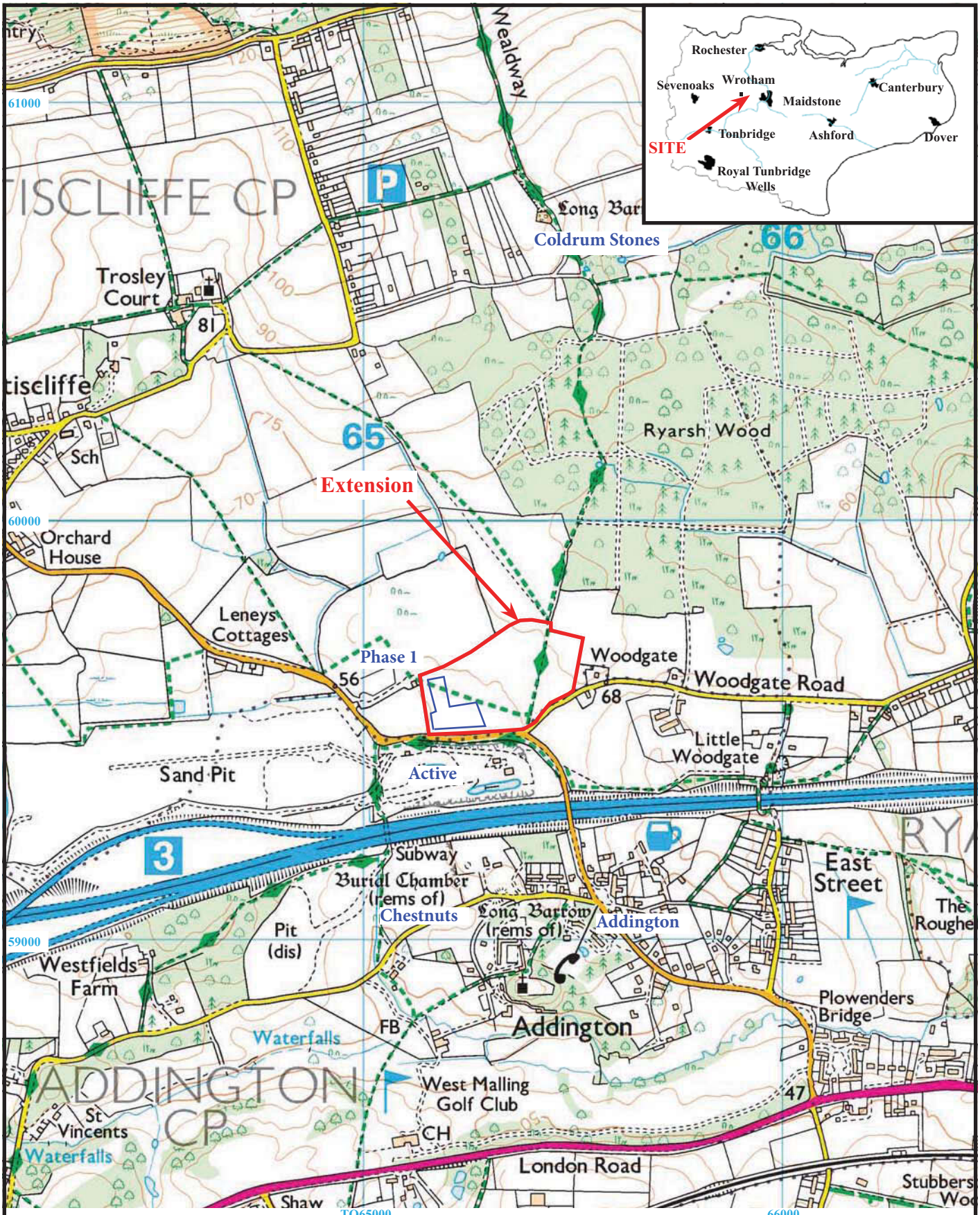
SECTION D - COMPLETION OF POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & REPORTING

Reports Submitted (Titles)	Copies to: (Number)						
	KCC	LPA	Arch Soc	Client	EH	Other	Digital Copies
Wrotham Quarry, Addington Road, Wrotham, Kent: an archaeological post-excavation assessment	1	1				1	Y

HER Data:							
Digital Mapping Data?	Y	Notes:					

Location and Destination of Archive:
The archive is currently held with Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Maidstone Museum in due course.

Name:	**Andrew Mundin**		
On behalf of:	**Fern Group**		
Signed:		**Date:**	16/8/16

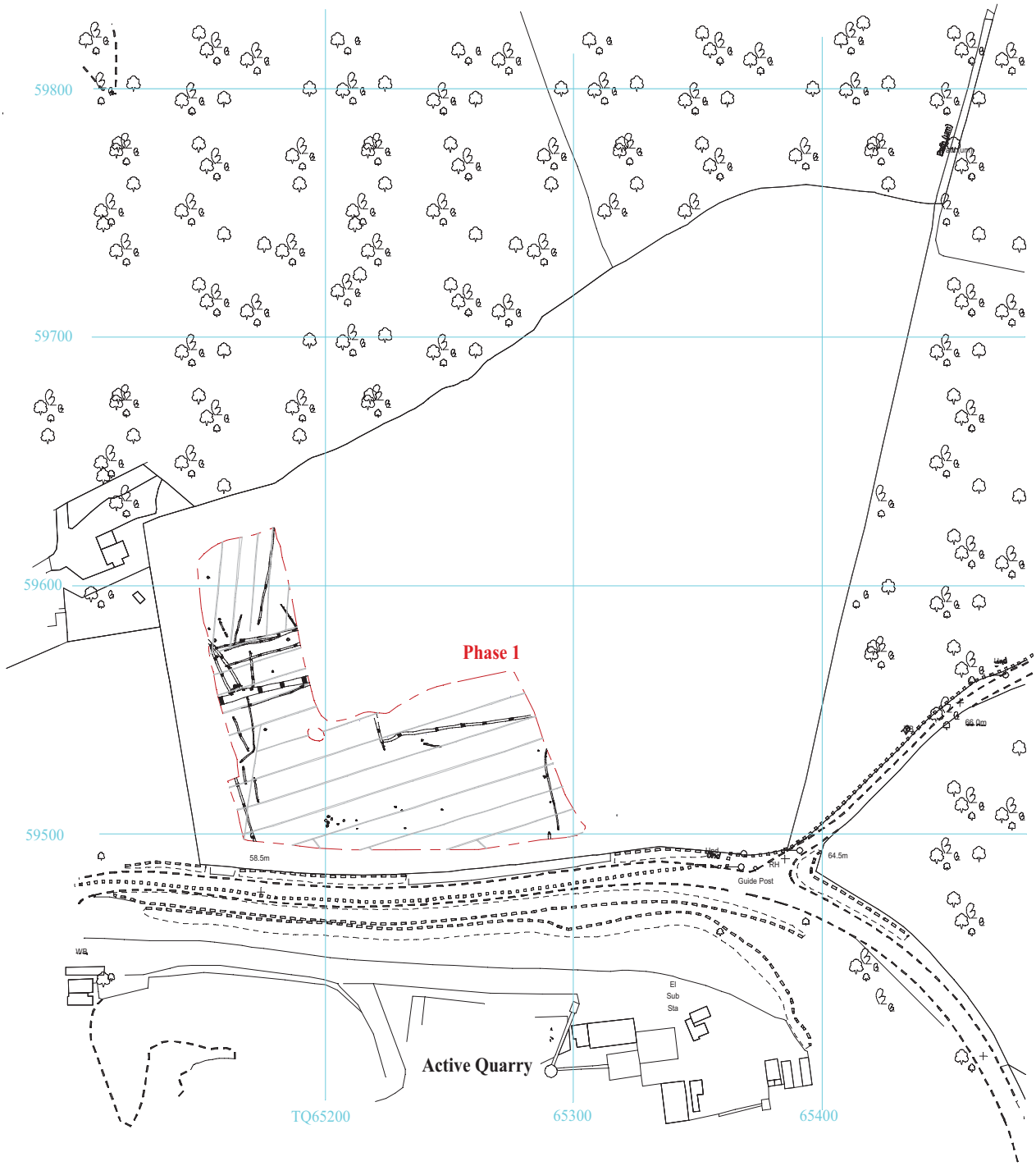


WQK 16/84

Wrotham Quarry Extension, Addington Road, Wrotham, Kent, Phase 1

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Adington, Wrotham and within Kent.

TVAS SOUTH



WQK 16/84

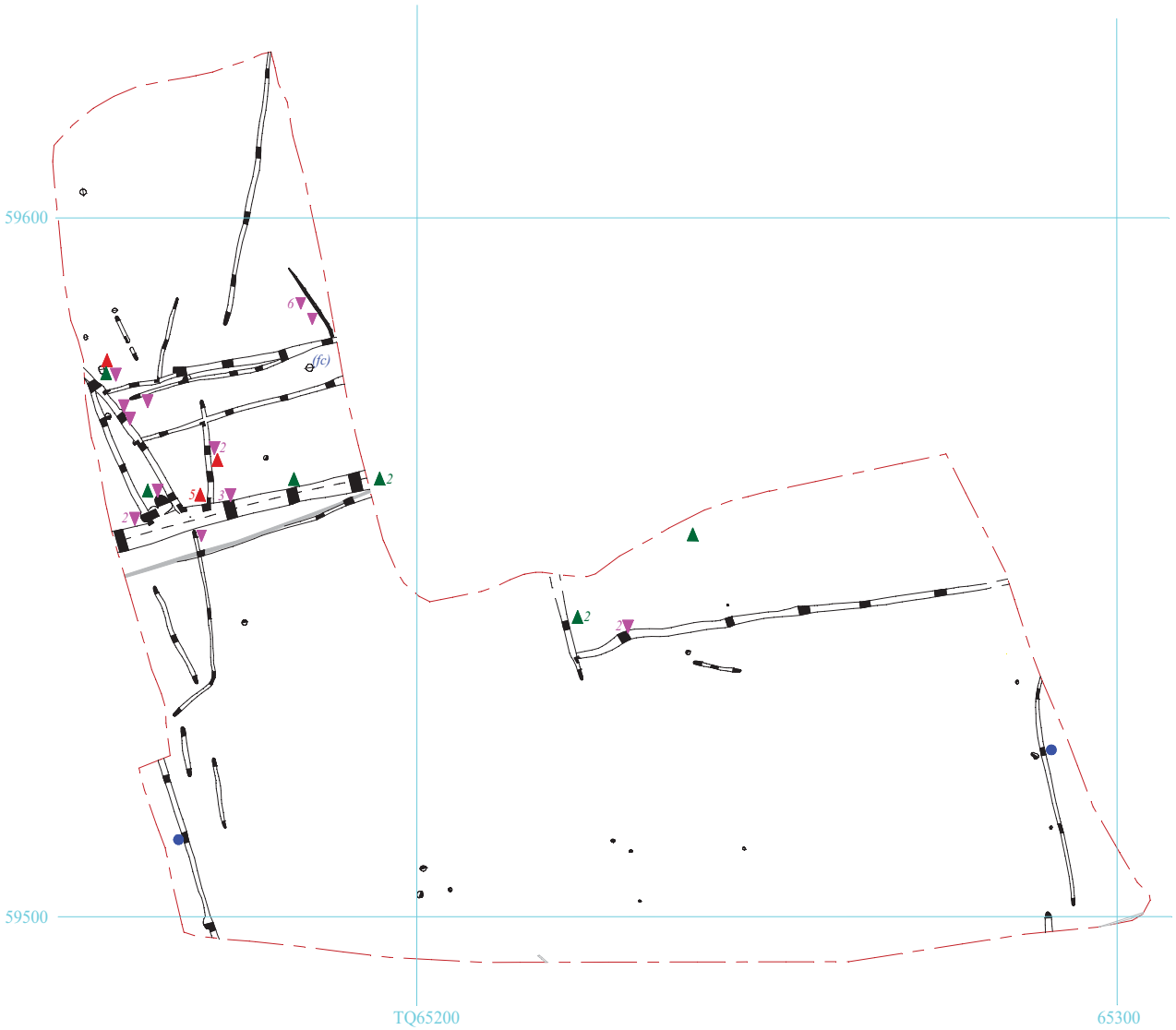
N

Wrotham Quarry Extension, Addington Lane, Wrotham, Kent
Phase 1

Figure 2. Location of site.

0 50m

TVAS SOUTH



Key

2 Bronze Age pottery (quantity)

2 Iron Age pottery (quantity)

2 Roman pottery (quantity)

2 Medieval pottery (quantity)

WQK 16/84

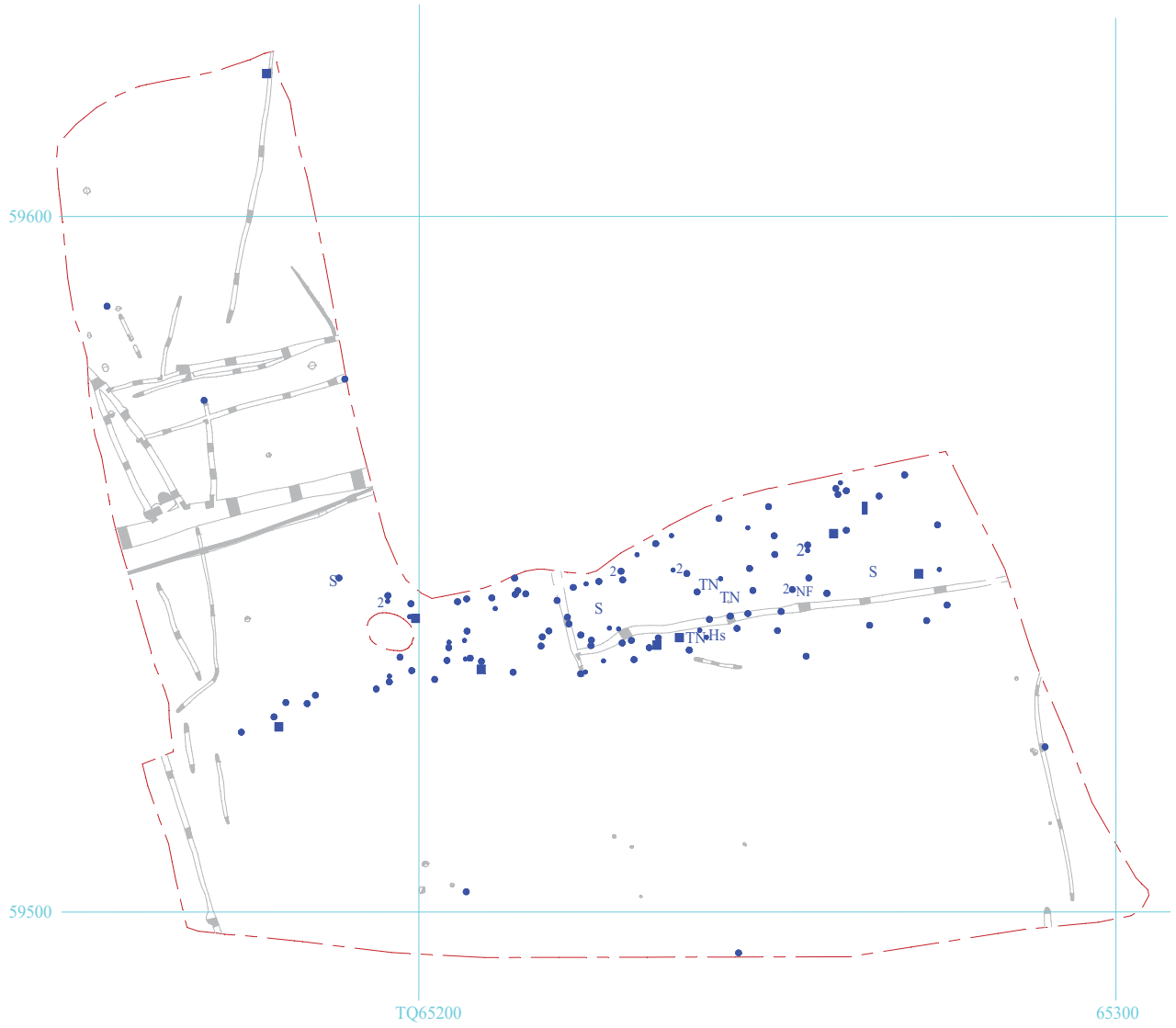
N

Wrotham Quarry, Extension, Addington Lane, Wrotham, Kent
Phase 1 works

Figure 4. Distribution of pottery.

0 50m

TVAS SOUTH



Key

- Flake
- Blade
- Spall
- Core
- S Scraper
- TN Tested Nodule
- Hs Hammerstone
- Burin
- NF Notched flake

WQK 16/84

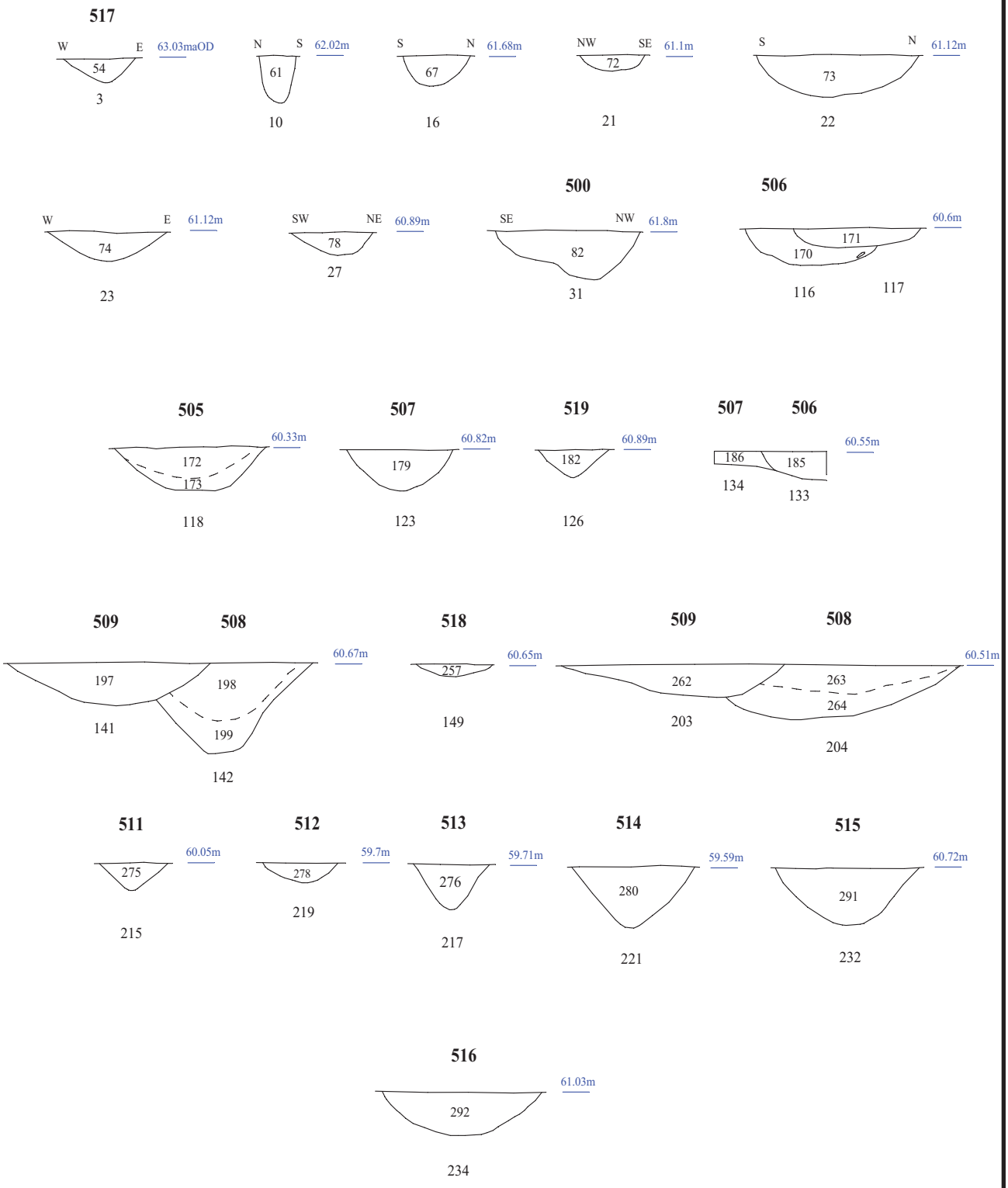
N

Wrotham Quarry Extension, Addington Lane, Wrotham, Kent
Phase 1

Figure 5.Distribution of struck flint.

0 50m

TVAS SOUTH



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Phase 1

Figure 6. Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Pit 121, looking north west,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

Plate 2. Pit 216, looking south east,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

Plate 3. Pit 22, looking looking north east,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

Plate 4. Pit 37, looking south, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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Plates 1 - 4.

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Plate 5. Ditch 502 from slot 200, looking south east,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

Plate 6. Ditch 507, slot 123, looking west,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

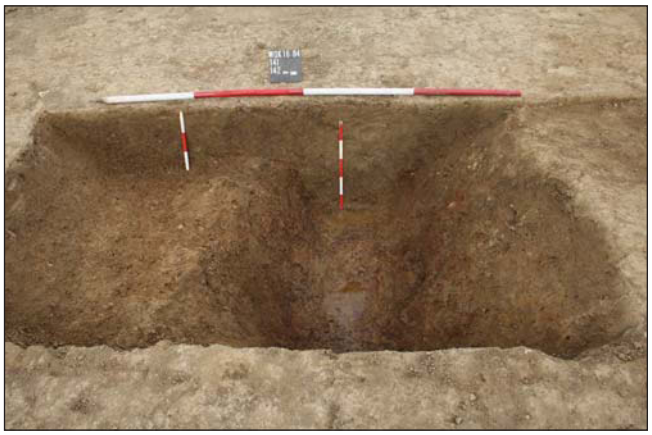

Plate 7. Ditch 509 cutting ditch 508, looking west,
Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 0.5 and 0.3m.

Plate 8. Ditch 519, slot 135, looking south,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

Wrotham Quarry Extension, Addington Lane,
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Plates 5 - 8.

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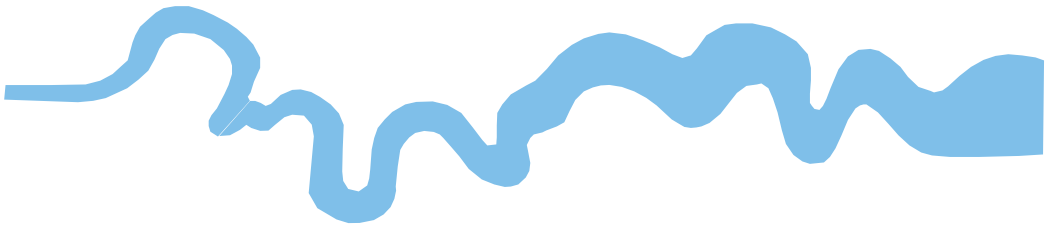
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	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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