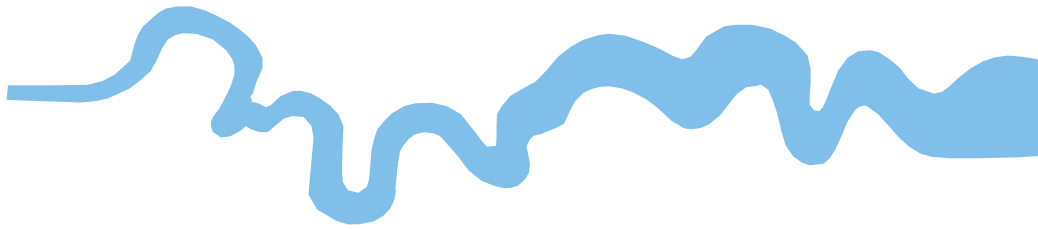


T V A S



SOUTH

**Land to the west of North Street,
Biddenden, Ashford, Kent**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Site Code: NSB15/97

(TQ 8502 3893)

Land to the west of North Street, Biddenden, Ashford, Kent

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

by Odile Rouard

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code
NSB 15/97

March 2019

Summary

Site name: Land to the west of North Street, Biddenden, Ashford, Kent

Grid reference: TQ 8502 3893

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 26th February – 1st March 2019

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Odile Rouard

Site code: NSB 15/97

Area of site: c. 4 ha

Summary of results: The evaluation successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the construction of new housing and its ancillary structures. Some 39 trenches were dug but no archaeological deposits were encountered. A small amount of pottery dated to the Late Iron Age/early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods was collected from the subsoil suggesting the presence of settlement of these periods somewhere in the area, but the site itself is thought to have no archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with Ashford Museum in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 11.03.19
	Steve Preston ✓ 11.03.19

Land to the west of North Street, Biddenden, Ashford, Kent An Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Report 15/97

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried on land west of North Street, Biddenden, Ashford, Kent (TQ 8502 3893) (Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Jonathan Neville of Millwood Designer Homes Ltd, Bordyke End, East Street, Tonbridge, Kent, TN9 1HA.

Planning permission (17/00258/AS) had been sought from Ashford Borough Council for the construction of new residential housing, along with associated access and landscaping. As it was likely that any consent would be subject to conditions relating to archaeology and the historic environment it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation prior to planning permission being granted, to determine whether buried archaeological deposits might be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

This was in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Wendy Rogers, the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer who advises the Borough Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Odile Rouard and Jim Webster between 26th February and 1st March 2019, and the site code is NSB 15/97. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with Ashford Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the west of North Street, about 300m north of the historic core of Biddenden, Kent (Figs 1 and 2). The site consists of several fields, most of which have been divided into horse paddocks. There are a couple of buildings in the northern part of the site which are associated with Rose Cottage Farm.

The height varied between 41m and 49m approximately above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the natural geology consists of Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone, with no superficial deposits recorded (BGS 1977). The evaluation confirmed this as a heavy, yellowish grey clay was encountered beneath the topsoil and subsoil.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been considered in a recent desk-based assessment (Birmingham 2015). In summary, very little has been found in the vicinity of the site, which appears to have been farmland for at least several centuries. However, as with other areas within the Weald, the paucity of archaeological remains may be due to the lack of modern archaeological investigations. Although it is not mentioned in Domesday Book (1086), Biddenden is thought to have late Saxon origins. The village probably developed from a small clearing within the great forest which the Romans named *Anderida*. The Weald was exploited for its natural resources from the Iron Age onwards, and the Wealden Iron Industry provided a large proportion of England's iron during the early post-medieval period. The industry started to decline towards the end of the 18th century, but has left its mark on the landscape. Numerous iron working sites have been identified, dating from the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval periods.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

To determine whether archaeological deposits associated with iron production are present.

To determine whether archaeological deposits dating from the medieval period are present.

To determine whether archaeological deposits dating from the post-medieval period are present.

Thirty-five trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and 1.80m in width. The trenches were to be positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the proposed development. The trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

Most of the trenches had to be moved from their original position as piles of topsoil had been left by the ecologists and had to be worked around, and a few trenches in the yard area of the farm had to be moved because of the presence of hard standing surfaces (Fig. 3). In the end, thirty-nine trenches were excavated in total, measuring between 6.30m and 27m in length, and between 0.14m and 0.50m in depth. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Trench 1 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25.30m long and up to 0.20m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50). No subsoil was visible in this trench and it is possible the ground had been disturbed or truncated in this area as it lay close to the site entrance and the road.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3; Pl. 1)

Trench 2 was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 25.30m long and up to 0.30m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Trench 3 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 26.10m long and up to 0.32m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 4 (Figs. 3 & 4; Pl. 2)

Trench 4 was orientated approximately ESE-WNW, and was 25m long and up to 0.24m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench and the absence of subsoil suggests some truncation might have taken place.

Trench 5 (Fig. 3; Pl. 3)

Trench 5 was orientated approximately ESE-WNW, and was 24m long and up to 0.30m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench. The absence of subsoil and its location within the farmyard suggest that some truncation might have taken place, probably during the construction of the farm buildings.

Trenches 6A and 6B (Fig. 3)

Trench 6 was dug in two parts as it was located in the farmyard and had to be fitted around the hard-standing surfaces. 6A was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 19.06m long and up to 0.30m deep. 6B was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 14.70m long and up to 0.30m deep. The natural geology in both

trenches was revealed beneath 0.12m to 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m and 0.10m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in these trenches.

Trench 7 (Fig. 3; Pl. 4)

Trench 7 was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 21.30m long and up to 0.40m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51) in the western end of the trench. In the eastern end of the trench, no subsoil was recorded, possibly due to the proximity of the farm track. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

Trench 8 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25.90m long and up to 0.29m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.11m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 9 (Fig. 3)

Trench 9 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 26m long and up to 0.28m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench. Its location within the farmyard and the proximity of the farm buildings suggests some truncation could have taken place, which would explain the absence of subsoil.

Trenches 10A and 10B (Figs. 3 & 4; Pl. 5)

Trench 10 was dug in two parts as it was located in the farmyard and had to be fitted around the hard-standing surfaces and the farm track which is still in use. 10A was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 13m long and up to 0.27m deep. 10B was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 6.30m long and up to 0.30m deep. The natural geology in both trenches was revealed beneath 0.10m to 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m and 0.15m of made-ground (52), consisting of rubble and crushed tile and brick. No archaeological features or deposits were identified in these trenches and their location within the farmyard as well as the presence of made-ground suggest modern truncation has taken place.

Trench 11 (Fig. 3)

Trench 11 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 26m long and up to 0.14m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.09m of topsoil (50). No subsoil was visible in this trench and it is possible the ground had been disturbed or landscaped in this area as some modern disturbances were observed.

Trench 12 (Fig. 3)

Trench 12 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 24.50m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.26m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 13 (Fig. 3; Pl. 6)

Trench 13 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.43m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench although it was badly affected by root action.

Trench 14 (Fig. 3)

Trench 14 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.17m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench although it was badly affected by root action.

Trench 15 (Figs. 3 & 4)

Trench 15 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.50m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.22m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench although it was badly affected by root action.

Trench 16 (Fig. 3; Pl. 7)

Trench 16 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25.70m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 17 (Fig. 3)

Trench 17 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 27m long and up to 0.44m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.17m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 18 (Fig. 3; Pl. 8)

Trench 18 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 25.60m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 19 (Fig. 3)

Trench 19 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 25.80m long and up to 0.40m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 20 (Fig. 3)

Trench 20 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 25.70m long and up to 0.28m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.12m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 21 (Fig. 3; Pl. 9)

Trench 21 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25.70m long and up to 0.29m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 22 (Fig. 3)

Trench 22 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25.10m long and up to 0.40m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 23 (Fig. 3; Pl. 10)

Trench 23 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 26m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 24 (Fig. 3)

Trench 24 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 25.60m long and up to 0.33m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.17m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 25 (Fig. 3; Pl. 11)

Trench 25 was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 25m long and up to 0.45m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.22m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 26 (Fig. 3)

Trench 26 was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 26.60m long and up to 0.26m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 27 (Fig. 3; Pl. 12)

Trench 27 was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.29m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 28 (Fig. 3)

Trench 28 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 25.70m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench although some modern disturbance was observed in the northern part of the trench.

Trench 29 (Fig. 3)

Trench 29 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25.30m long and up to 0.31m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 30 (Fig. 3)

Trench 30 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25.80m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 31 (Fig. 3; Pl. 13)

Trench 31 was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 26m long and up to 0.29m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 32 (Fig. 3)

Trench 32 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 25.50m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.18m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 33 (Fig. 3; Pl. 14)

Trench 33 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 26.10m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.17m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 34 (Fig. 3)

Trench 34 was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 27m long and up to 0.31m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.15m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 35 (Fig. 3; Pl. 15)

Trench 35 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 36 (Fig. 3; Pl. 16)

Trench 36 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 26m long and up to 0.36m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 37 (Fig. 3; Pl. 17)

Trench 37 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25m long and up to 0.33m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

Finds

Post-medieval Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 11 sherds of pottery, weighing 90g, from subsoil [51] in five different trenches. The material has been fully listed in Appendix 2 as part of the visible archive. Overall the pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds most of which show signs of moderate to heavy abrasion. As such the material appears to have seen notable reworking, unsurprising considering the nature of the context in which it was found.

The earliest pottery consists of the two grog-tempered sherds. The form of that from Trench 15 suggests a Late Iron Age or very early Roman date, while the more heavily worn sherd from Trench 14 can only be generally dated to the Late Iron Age or Roman period. There is a gap in the ceramics sequence until the Early Medieval period when the sandy-shelly ware sherds from Trench 14 suggest resumed activity somewhere in the mid-12th to mid-13th centuries. This appears to increase in intensity during the High Medieval period, potentially up until the mid-14th century. Whether the potential absence of pottery between c. 1350 and 1450 is a result of the Black Death or the small assemblage size is impossible to gauge. There are two Late Medieval/Early Post-medieval sherds from Trench 37 suggesting activity resumed at some point in the mid-15th to 16th centuries. All of these sherds show notable abrasion suggesting they could be a manuring scatter of arable land,

potentially quite close to the related occupation site. The latest pot recovered, also from Trench 14, is quite fresh and belongs to the 17th to mid-18th centuries.

The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

A small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered during the archaeological work – all being recovered from subsoil [51] in Trench 28. The material is slightly abraded suggesting it has been subjected to some reworking. Due to the mixed open nature of the deposit and late date of all of the ceramic building material the assemblage has been recorded by form and date rather than by fabric. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 3.

The ceramic building material assemblage consists of a fairly typical mix of brick and peg tile types one may expect in the Weald during the 18th and 19th centuries. The absence of earlier material is interesting considering the chronological range of the pottery but the sample size is too small to comment on meaningfully.

The Metalwork by Luke Barber

Trench 14, subsoil [51] produced the only metalwork from the site: two small fragments (4g) of heavily corroded general-purpose nail. They are not intrinsically datable and the chronologically mixed nature of the pottery from this deposit does not allow dating by association.

Conclusion

The evaluation successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the construction of the new housing. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded and some trenches were badly affected with rooting and modern truncation, especially within the farmyard area. A small amount of pottery, dated to the Late Iron Age/early Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, was recovered from the subsoil (51) along with some post-medieval brick and tile. Most of the pottery was recovered from trenches 14, 15 and 37, suggesting that occupation might have taken place to the west of the site. However, the site itself is considered to have no archaeological potential.

References

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- BGS, 1977, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 290, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth.
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- NPPF, 2011, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	25.30	1.80	0.20	0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
2	25.30	1.80	0.30	0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 1
3	26.10	1.80	0.32	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
4	25	1.80	0.20	0-0.20m Topsoil (50); 0.20m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 2
5	24	1.80	0.30	0-0.24m Topsoil (50); 0.24m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 3
6A	19.60	1.80	0.30	0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.23m subsoil (51); 0.23m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
6B	14.70	1.80	0.30	0-0.12m Topsoil (50); 0.12-0.22m subsoil (51); 0.22m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
7	21.30	1.80	0.40	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 4
8	25.90	1.80	0.29	0-0.11m Topsoil (50); 0.11-0.23m subsoil (51); 0.23m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
9	26	1.80	0.28	0-0.19m Topsoil (50); 0.19m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
10A	13	1.80	0.27	0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
10B	6.30	1.80	0.30	0-0.10m Topsoil (50); 0.10-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 5
11	26	1.80	0.14	0-0.09m Topsoil (50); 0.09m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
12	24.50	1.80	0.35	0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
13	24.70	1.80	0.43	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 6
14	25	1.80	0.35	0-0.17m Topsoil (50); 0.17-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
15	25.50	1.80	0.50	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
16	25.70	1.80	0.38	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 7
17	27	1.80	0.44	0-0.17m Topsoil (50); 0.17-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
18	25.60	1.80	0.38	0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 8
19	25.80	1.80	0.40	0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
20	25.70	1.80	0.28	0-0.12m Topsoil (50); 0.12-0.23m subsoil (51); 0.23m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
21	25.70	1.80	0.29	0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 9
22	25.10	1.80	0.40	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
23	26	1.80	0.34	0-0.16m Topsoil (50); 0.16-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 10
24	25.60	1.80	0.33	0-0.17m Topsoil (50); 0.17-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
25	25	1.80	0.45	0-0.16m Topsoil (50); 0.16-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 11
26	26.60	1.80	0.26	0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
27	25.50	1.80	0.29	0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.24m subsoil (51); 0.24m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 12
28	25.70	1.80	0.38	0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
29	25.30	1.80	0.31	0-0.16m Topsoil (50); 0.16-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
30	25.80	1.80	0.34	0-0.16m Topsoil (50); 0.16-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
31	26	1.80	0.29	0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 13
32	25.50	1.80	0.42	0-0.16m Topsoil (50); 0.16-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
33	26.10	1.80	0.42	0-0.17m Topsoil (50); 0.17-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 14
34	27	1.80	0.31	0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
35	25	1.80	0.42	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 15

36	26	1.80	0.36	0-0.16m Topsoil (50); 0.16-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 16
37	25	1.80	0.33	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 17

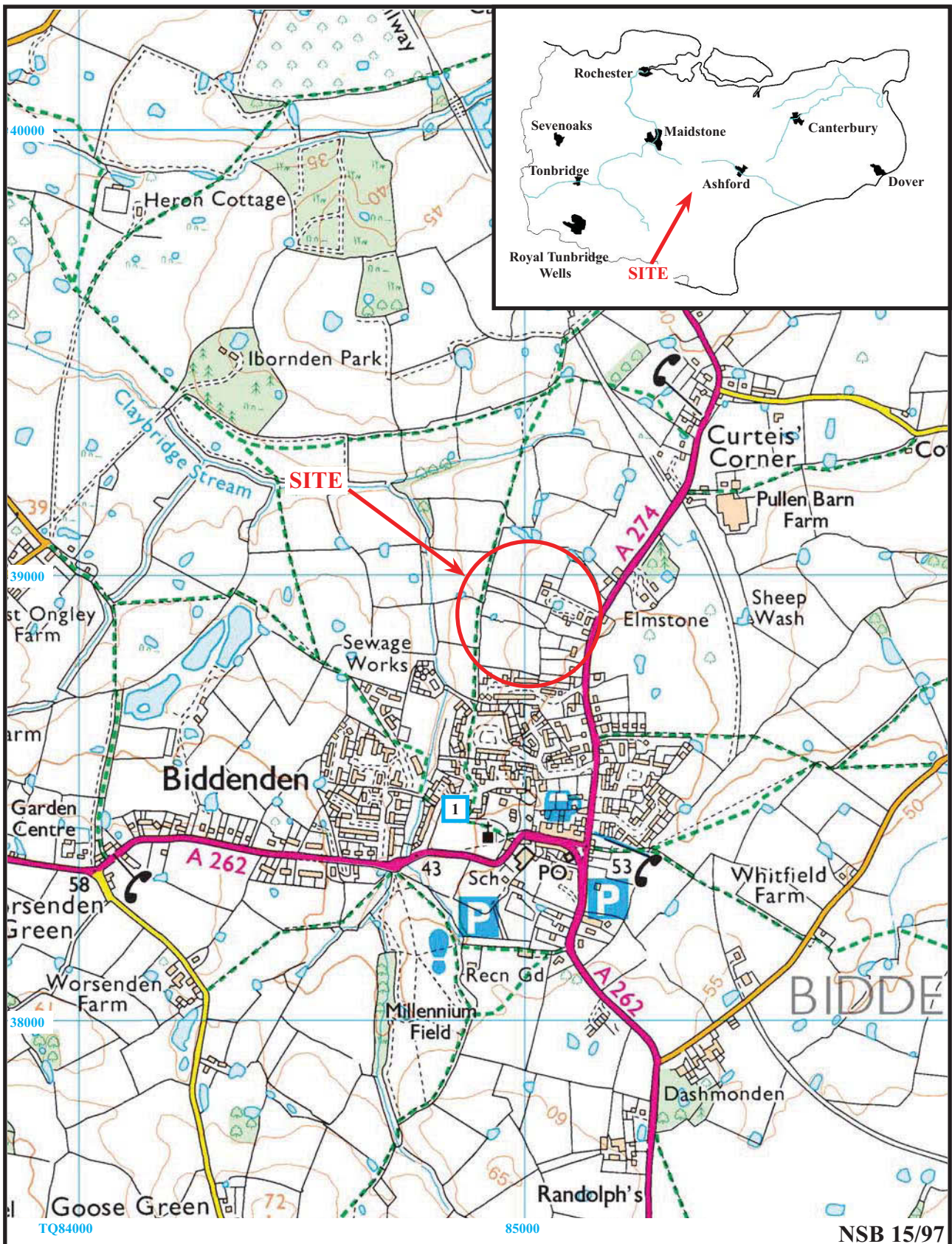
APPENDIX 2: Pottery assemblage

(LIA/RB – Late Iron Age to Roman c. 100BC – 400AD; EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750).

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented)
Tr 14 [51]	Grog-tempered ware	LIA/RB	1	4	Undiagnostic of form (hereafter ?) x1 (oxidised, very worn body sherd)
Tr 14 [51]	Sandy-shelly ware	EM	2	26	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, necked with tapering club rim, worn)
Tr 14 [51]	Glazed red earthenware (early/fine sandy)	EPM	1	2	?Mug x1 (clear glaze all over, fresh)
Tr 15 [51]	Grog-tempered ware	LIA/RB	1	16	Jar x1 (reduced, shouldered jar with everted rim, worn)
Tr 27 [51]	Fine/medium sandy ware with moderate larger quartz grains (Ashford/Wealden)	HM	1	10	Cooking pot x1 (reduced with wide flat-topped rim)
Tr 37 [51]	Fine sandy ware with sparse larger quartz grains (Ashford/Wealden)	HM	1	8	Jug x1 (oxidised, decorated with incised wavy line and green external glaze, worn)
Tr 37 [51]	Rye-type sandy ware with iron oxides	HM	2	6	Jug x1 (oxidised, green glaze externally)
Tr 37 [51]	Early glazed redware (sparse quartz & iron oxides)	LM/EPM	2	18	?x2 (oxidised, x1 with clear internal glaze)

Appendix 3: Ceramic Building Material assemblage summary (LPM Late Post-medieval – C18th – 19th).

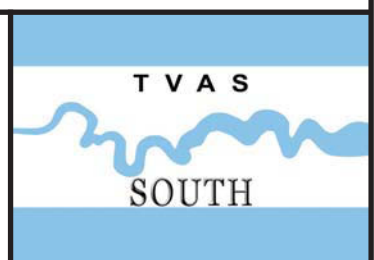
Context	Form	Period	Date	No	Weight (g)	Dimensions	Comments
Tr 28 [51]	Brick	LPM	C18th-19th	2	152	No surviving dimensions	Worn. Tempered with sparse iron oxides and marl
Tr 28 [51]	Peg tile	LPM	Mid C18th-19th	5	188	11-12mm thick	Well formed, some hard fired. Iron oxides, occasionally with marl

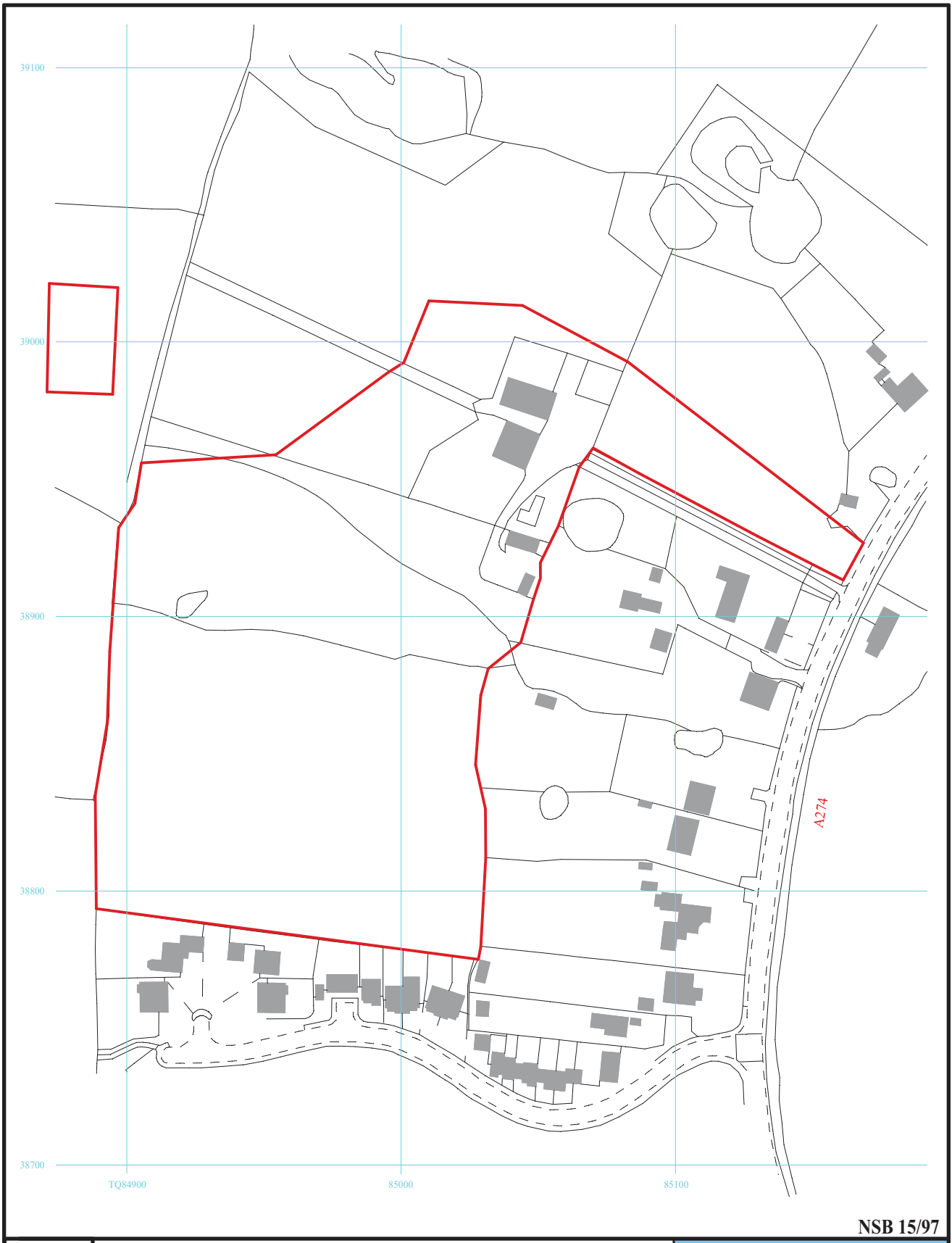


**Land to the west of North Street, Biddenden,
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Figure 1. Location of site within Biddenden and Kent.

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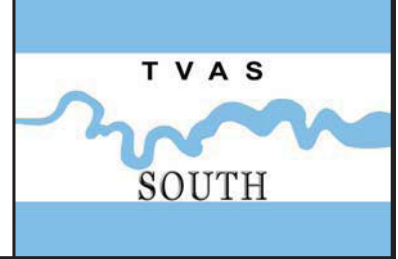


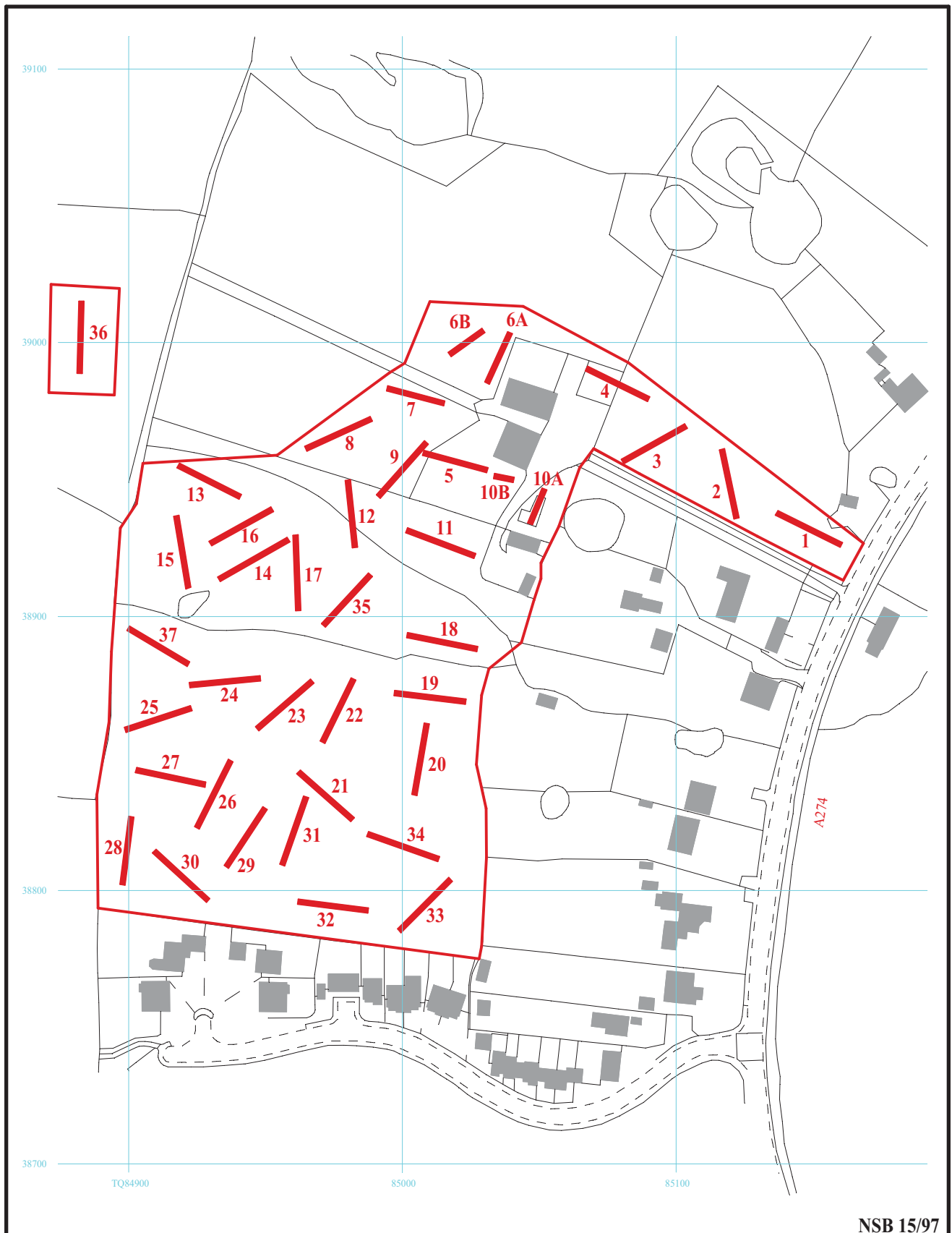
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Figure 2. Detailed site location.

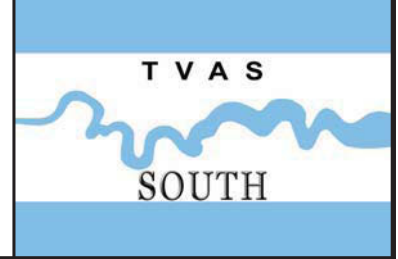




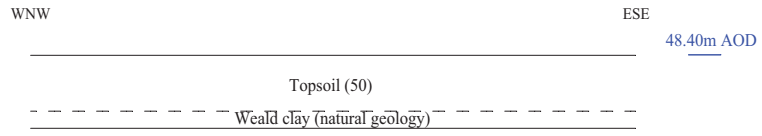
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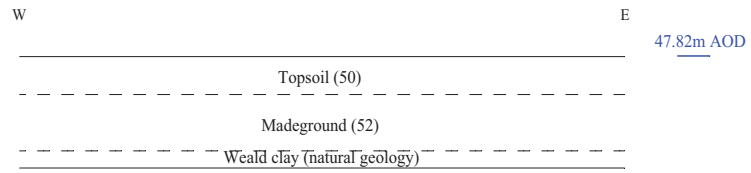
Figure 3. Detailed location of site showing excavated trenches.



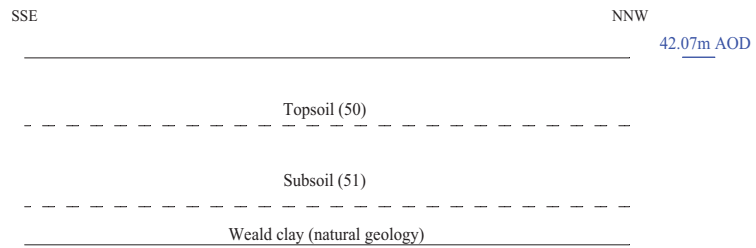
Trench 4



Trench 10B



Trench 15



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Figure 4. Representative sections.

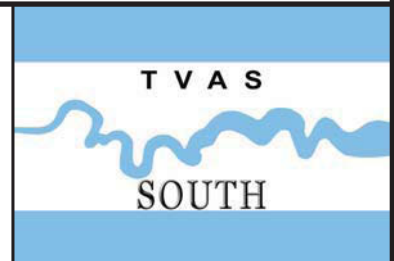




Plate 1. Trench 2, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Trench 4, looking West-north-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 3. Trench 5, looking East-south-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 4. Trench 7, looking West-north-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 5. Trench 10B, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 6. Trench 13, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

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Biddenden, Ashford, Kent, 2019
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 - 6.**

T V A S

SOUTH



Plate 7. Trench 16, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 8. Trench 18, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 9. Trench 21, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 10. Trench 23, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 11. Trench 25, looking East-north-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 12. Trench 27, looking East-south-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 - 12.**

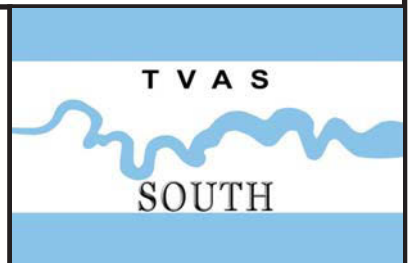




Plate 13. Trench 31, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 14. Trench 33, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 15. Trench 35, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 16. Trench 36, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 17. Trench 37, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

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Biddenden, Ashford, Kent, 2019
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 13 - 17.**

T V A S

SOUTH

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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