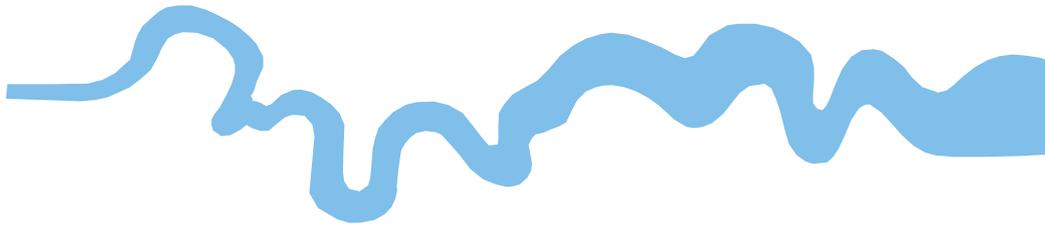


T V A S



SOUTH

**Barty Farm, Roundwell,
Bearsted, Kent**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

Site Code: BFK18/196

(TQ 8074 5567)

Barty Farm, Roundwell, Bearsted, Kent

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Dandara Ltd**

by Odile Rouard

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code BFK 18/196

July 2019

Summary

Site name: Barty Farm, Roundwell, Bearsted, Kent

Grid reference: TQ 8074 5567

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 28th May – 13th June 2019

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Odile Rouard

Site code: BFK 18/196

Area of site: c. 3.8 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation on land at Barty Farm, Bearsted, successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the construction of new houses. Of the 42 trenches excavated, about half contained archaeological features, consisting of ditches, gullies, pits and postholes dated to the prehistoric period (Middle Bronze Age) in the western part of the site, and to the Iron Age/Early Roman period in the eastern part of the site. A fair amount of worked flint and pottery was recovered from these features, suggesting the proximity of a settlement, possibly towards the top of the hill in the north-eastern corner of the site.

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

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 11.07.2019 Steve Preston ✓ 11.07.2019

Barty Farm, Roundwell, Bearsted, Kent An Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

With contributions by Luke Barber, Ceri Falys, Steve Ford and Barbara McNee

Report 18/196

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried at Barty Farm, Roundwell, Bearsted, Kent (TQ 8074 5567) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Ray Pearson of Dandara Ltd, Eridge House, 1 Linden Close, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, TN4 8HH.

Planning permission (18/502860) has been gained from Maidstone Borough Council to develop the site for residential purposes. The consent was subject to a condition (18) relating to archaeology and the historic environment and it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation, to determine whether buried archaeological deposits might exist on the site which might be damaged or destroyed by the development.

This was in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* as revised in 2019 (NPPF 2019), 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, Laura Schenck and Nikki Snape between 28th May and 13th June 2019, and the site code is BFK 18/196. The archive is presently held at TVAS Brighton, and will be deposited with Maidstone Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

Bearsted is located east of Maidstone (Fig. 1). The site is located immediately to the east of Water Lane, about 600m east of the historic core of Bearsted (Fig. 2), Kent. The area lies on a slope at a height varying between 35m and 54m above Ordnance Datum, although the ground does rise further to the north of the site. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Folkestone Formation – Sandstone (BGS 1976), and this was confirmed during the project with a light grey brown to yellow sandy clay being recorded in most of the trenches.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been considered in a recent desk-based assessment (Boast and Moody 2014). In summary, a few stray finds from the Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, and the truncated remains of an Iron Age field system were revealed during a recent geophysical survey, about 370m east of the site. A small amount of Roman material has been found in the surrounding area, and a burial group was identified about 670m south-east of the site. The site of a Roman villa lies around 1.5km to the north-west. As far as the medieval period is concerned, the 14th-century manor house of Mott Hall lies about 370m south-west of the site, and geophysical survey has revealed traces of ridge and furrow cultivation to the north-west. The village of Bearsted has late Saxon origins, and the parish church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, contains Saxon elements.

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 if archaeological deposits dating from the Iron Age are present; and
- to determine whether archaeological deposits dating from the medieval period are present.

Forty-two 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 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. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using hand tools and sufficient of the feature(s) exposed were to be excavated or sampled to satisfy the aims outlined above.

Results

A few of the trenches had to be moved from their original position to avoid on-site constraints such as a gas main along the eastern boundary of the site, a road/bell mouth in the north-eastern corner of the site and an existing compound area in the south-eastern corner (Fig. 2). In the end, forty-five trenches were excavated in

total, measuring between 4.70m and 26.30m in length, and between 0.40m and 1.25m in depth. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

In general, the stratigraphy in all the trenches was similar, with 0.15–0.25m of topsoil overlying typically 0.25–0.40m of subsoil above the natural sandy clay geology. A layer of colluvium or hill wash, typically 0.3–0.4m deep, underlay the subsoil in trenches 6–9, 13–19, 27, 29–31, 35, 41 and 42. Nineteen trenches contained certain or probable archaeological features and they are described below. Almost all of the features provided dating evidence (Appendix 2).

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 8)

Trench 1 was orientated approximately NW–SE, and was 25.20m long and up to 0.70m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.36m of subsoil (51). Three linear features were identified in this trench: ditch 3 was partly excavated and was 0.64m deep and contained a fill (55) of dark grey brown silty sand. It yielded pottery, dated to the early to middle Iron Age period. Ditch 5 had a width of 3.05m and was 1.15m deep. It contained six fills (63–7 and 70) that consisted of mid- to dark yellow grey silty sand and produced Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery as well as animal bone. It cut feature 10, initially interpreted as another ditch, but which extended to the end of the trench with no cut readily distinguishable, and may be the same large feature as ‘spread’ 77 in trench 9. Both features have been dated to the middle Iron Age.

Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 9)

Trench 2 was orientated approximately ESE–WNW, and was 26m long and up to 0.51m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.27m of subsoil (51). One large feature, 2, was identified in the north-western part of the trench. It had a depth of 0.51m and contained three very stony fills (53, 54 and 56) that yielded very little material: a single sherd of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery, 2 flints, and smelting (tap) slag, all of which could easily be residual. It is possible this feature was associated with the farm and may be modern.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 9)

Trench 6 was orientated S–N, and was 25.10m long and up to 0.84m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50), 0.21m of subsoil (51) and 0.35m of colluvium (52). One ditch, 11, was identified in this trench: it had a width of 2.85m and a depth of 0.43m. Its fills (72) and (73) of mid- to dark grey brown sandy clay produced a few sherds of pottery, dated to the Iron Age or Roman period.

Trench 9 (Figs 3 and 12)

Trench 9 was orientated W–E, and was 25.80m long and up to 0.83m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50), 0.17m of subsoil (51) and 0.43m of colluvium (52). One spread (77) of mid-

brown grey silty sand was identified in the eastern part of the trench and may be the same feature as 'ditch' 10 in Trench 1. It contained a substantial collection of pottery dated to the Iron Age period and a little slag.

Trench 10 (Fig. 4; Pl. 1)

Trench 10 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25m long and up to 0.40m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.21m of subsoil (51). Two ditches (26, 27) were identified in this trench but they were not investigated at this time, as they appeared to be the continuation of the features identified in trenches 1 and 11. Some pottery sherds were collected from the surface however and dated to the Iron Age.

Trench 11 (Figs 4 and 9; Pls 2 and 9)

Trench 11 was orientated approximately WSW-ENE, and was 25m long and up to 0.62m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.23m of subsoil (51). Several possible ditches were identified in this trench: 7, 9 and 25. The latter was not excavated as pottery and tile (dated to the early Roman period) was found on its surface and it seemed to follow the alignment of a ditch already investigated in trench 1. Ditch 7 was 3.30m wide and 0.24m deep. Its fill (60) consisted of a light grey brown sandy silt that did not yield any finds. Ditch 9 was 1.60m wide and 0.61m deep, and contained three fills (57), (71) and (78) that yielded Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery and animal bone.

Trench 12 (Figs 4 and 10; Pl. 12)

Trench 12 was orientated NW-SE, and was 25m long and up to 0.70m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50), and 0.37m of subsoil (51). Ditch 21 was identified towards the south end of the trench. Its fill (85) of mid-grey brown silty clay yielded pottery, as well as struck and fire-cracked flint. It was dated to the late Iron Age to early Roman period. This is possibly the same feature as gully 23 in trench 13.

Trench 13 (Figs 5 and 10)

Trench 13 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25m long and up to 1m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50), 0.15m of subsoil (51) and 0.65m of colluvium (52). One gully 23 was identified in this trench. Its fill 87 of mid-grey brown sandy clay did not yield any finds and it remains undated, although it is possible that it is the continuation of ditch 21 in trench 12.

Trench 16 (Figs 5 and 10)

Trench 16 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 26m long and up to 1.25m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50), 0.39m of subsoil (51) and 0.65m of colluvium (52). One spread (92) filling a natural undulation was identified in this trench. It consisted of a dark grey brown sandy clay that contained pottery dated to the middle Bronze Age, as well as struck flint.

Trench 19 (Figs 5 and 10)

Trench 19 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 24.50m long and up to 0.84m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50), 0.16m of subsoil (51) and 0.35m of colluvium (52). One ditch 24 was identified in this trench. It was 0.90m wide and had a depth of 0.27m. Its fill (91) of mid-grey brown sandy clay yielded pottery sherds, tentatively dated to the Early Iron Age.

Trench 20 (Figs 5 and 10; Pls 3, 7 and 8)

Trench 20 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25m long and up to 0.60m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.27m of subsoil (51). One gully and two pits were identified in this trench: Pit 1 contained a whole Middle Bronze Age vessel which entirely filled the cut, and appeared to be a placed deposit, although there was no sign of its being, for example, a cremation burial. Pit 4 also contained a large amount of pottery, possibly another whole vessel although it was broken at the bottom of the pit. It was also dated to the Middle Bronze Age. Ditch 6 was aligned SW-NE, it had a width of 2.60m and a depth of 0.37m. Its fill (62) of mid-grey brown sandy clay yielded pottery as well as struck flint.

Two extra trenches (44 and 45) were excavated on each side of trench 20 in order to determine the course of this ditch: although it did not appear in Trench 44, the ditch was visible (as cut 39) in Trench 45, where it was left unexcavated.

Trench 21 (Figs 6 and 11)

Trench 21 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 26.30m long and up to 0.66m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.28m of topsoil (50) and 0.30m of subsoil (51). One gully 22 was identified in this trench: it was v-shaped, with a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.30m. Its fill (86) of yellow grey mottled sandy clay yielded several sherds of pottery dated to the early to middle Iron Age period.

Trench 23 (Figs 6 and 11)

Trench 23 was orientated W-E, and was 25.20m long and up to 0.70m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.40m of subsoil (51). Pit 19 towards the middle of the trench had a diameter of 0.81m and a depth of 0.25m. Its fill (83) of dark grey silty sand contained pottery dated to the early Roman period, as well as a small piece of hearth lining (slag) and a tiny (<1g) scrap of copper-alloy sheet.

Trench 31 (Figs 6 and 11; Pl. 10)

Trench 31 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25.30m long and up to 0.82m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50), 0.20m of subsoil (51) and 0.30m of colluvium (52). One ditch 14 was identified in this trench. It was 0.95m wide and 0.23m deep and was aligned SW-NE. It contained a fill (76) of mid- to dark grey brown sandy clay that yielded pottery dated to the middle to late Iron Age period, as well as struck flint.

Trench 32 (Figs 6 and 11)

Trench 32 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25m long and up to 0.75m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.42m of subsoil (51). One ditch terminus and one pit were identified in this trench. Ditch terminus 12 had a width of 0.86m and a depth of 0.11m. Its fill (74) of mid-grey brown sandy clay contained a flint blade and only a single sherd of Roman pottery. Pit 13 lay partly outside the trench. It had a width of 1.50m and a depth of 0.18m, with a fill (75) of light grey brown sandy clay that contained pottery, dated to the Late Iron Age, and struck flint.

Trench 34 (Figs 7 and 11; Pl. 5)

Trench 34 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.85m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.49m of subsoil (51). One gully and two pits were identified in this trench. Gully 17 had a width of 0.35m and a very shallow depth of 0.07m. Its fill (81) of light grey silty sand contained seven struck flints and two sherds of early to middle Iron Age pottery. Pit 16 cut gully 17. It had a diameter of 0.40m and a depth of 0.20m. Its fill (80) of light grey silty sand produced middle to late Bronze Age pottery, struck flint, as well as what appears to be a bead. Pit 20 lay partly outside of the trench. It had a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.10m. It was filled with a mid-grey silty sand (84) and contained nine struck flints, suggesting a broadly prehistoric date.

Trench 35 (Figs 7 and 11; Pls 6 and 11)

Trench 35 was orientated S-N, and was 25m long and up to 0.90m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.29m of topsoil (50), 0.29m of subsoil (51) and 0.26m of colluvium (52). One ditch 15 was identified in this trench. It was 1.25m wide and 0.40m deep and was aligned SW-NE. It contained a fill (79) of mid-grey brown sandy clay that yielded pottery dated to the Middle Bronze Age period, as well as struck and fire-cracked flint.

Trench 40 (Figs 7 and 11)

Trench 40 was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 25m long and up to 0.71m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.37m of subsoil (51). One gully 18 was identified in this trench. It was 0.45m wide and 0.17m deep and was aligned SE-NW. It contained a fill (82) of dark orange brown sandy clay that yielded pottery dated to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period.

Trench 43 (Figs 7 and 11)

Trench 43 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 19m long and up to 0.43m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). One ditch terminus 8 was identified in this trench. It was 0.92m wide and 0.52m deep and was aligned SW-NE. It contained two fills (61 and 68) of respectively light grey brown and light red brown silty sand. Fill 6 contained Roman pottery and tile.

Finds

The Pottery by Barbara McNee

The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). The pottery was rapidly scanned and recorded (Appendix 3: with further details in archive).

Overall, the date range of the pottery from the site spans the middle Bronze Age, the early to late Iron Age, and the early Roman period. A small number of sherds may date to the post Deverel-Rimbury phase, and the earliest Iron Age, but there does seem to be a slight hiatus of activity during the late Bronze Age. Pottery dating to the Neolithic and early Bronze Age was not observed.

Middle to late Bronze Age

Pottery dating to a middle-late Bronze Age phase (1500-1100 BC) was recovered from several deposits (51, 58, 59, 79, 80 and 92). Several sherds belonging to a flint tempered middle Bronze Age bucket vessel derived from deposit 58. The pot has a decorated applied cordon on the shoulder area, and is similar to one found at Thanet (Macpherson-Grant 2008, figure 1/39 no. 45). In terms of date, the Bearsted example may represent a middle to late Bronze Age phase. This transitional period between the middle and late Bronze Age is a recognizable phenomenon in Kent (McNee 2012). It is tentatively suggested that this transitional period is characterized by the continued use of very coarse middle Bronze Age flint-tempered fabrics, however vessel walls are becoming thinner and the fabrics are slightly finer. Therefore a date range of *c.* 1300-1200 cal BC is suggested.

A second flint tempered middle Bronze Age bucket vessel was recovered from deposit 59. The pot is somewhat fragmented, but does appear to be decorated with vertical ribs. This is an unusual addition to the Kentish Deverel-Rimbury ceramic repertoire, and is more common in the Hampshire and Wiltshire area, for example at Latch Farm, Hampshire (Piggott 1938, figure 8/6 and 85).

Three sherds (from deposit 79) belong to a slightly ovoid vessel with fingertip decoration on the shoulder. This form is similar to middle to late Bronze Age pots recovered from Beechbrook Wood (Jones 2006), and Coldharbour Road (Barclay 1994, figure 10/8). Burnt residues present on the latter vessel have been dated to 1225-989 cal BC (Barclay 1994, 389).

A small number of sherds could date to the early part of the late Bronze Age or the earliest Iron Age. These mostly derive from hillwash (deposit 52). The sherds are fairly worn, and close dating cannot be achieved with any degree of confidence when small body sherds alone are represented. Diagnostic forms are under-represented, and consequently dating has to rely on the identification of fabric types and region-wide trends.

Early to Middle Iron Age

A small number of sherds have been phased to the early-middle Iron Age (600-300 BC). This includes a base sherd with rusticated surface treatment immediately above the base exterior (deposit 55). Rustication refers specifically to a type of surface treatment which is peculiar to east Kent and the Continent in the early to middle Iron Age (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 41-43). Rusticated pots have more recently been recovered in other areas of Kent (McNee 2012, 188). Rusticated pots appear to have been in use for at least three hundred years. Radiocarbon dates from 4th–3rd century cal BC deposits at a small number of Kentish sites appear to be the last examples of the use of rustication as a method of surface treatment. Therefore, the end of the use of rustication appears to be placed at some time during the latter part of the Middle Iron Age (Morris 2006).

Middle and late Iron Age

A good percentage of the Bearsted assemblage has been assigned to the middle-late Iron Age, with a particular focus on the late Iron Age. The middle Iron Age pottery includes a glauconitic and flint tempered middle Iron Age saucepan pot type vessel (deposit 69). Similar vessels have been recovered from Beechbrook Wood (Jones 2006). Saucepan pots can be seen in much of southern England, including Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, Surrey, Berkshire, Somerset, Gloucestershire and parts of Wales (Cunliffe 1991, 79-82). This tradition appeared during the 4th century and had ended by approximately 100 BC, although the precise chronology varied from region to region (Cunliffe 1991, 82). At Beechbrook Wood, a radiocarbon date of 390-170 BC, is associated with saucepan pots and grog tempered fabrics (Morris 2006). A saucepan pot form, which is very similar to the Bearsted example, occurs at Danebury (Brown 2000, ceramic phases (cp) 4-6, c. 360-270 BC).

The late Iron Age is represented by a fairly large number of mostly grog tempered and glauconitic rich tempered fabrics. There are also a small number of shell tempered sherds, and these are common within the late Iron Age assemblage at Meopham (McNee 2017). Late Iron Age ‘Belgic’ type vessels include rims from possible large storage jars, and combed decoration. One handmade glauconitic rim sherd (deposit 63) is similar to the corrugated Aylesford-Swarling style of pottery (Birchall 1965). Parallels for a toothed combed decorated vessel (deposit 65) can be found at Snarkhurst Wood (Lyne 2006a, figure 1/3), and Quarry Wood Camp (Kelly 1971, figure 11/25). The pottery has been dated to 50-1 BC at Snarkhurst (Lyne 2006a).

Some of the pottery forms can be fairly long lived, and could have continued into the earlier part of the Roman period. A bead rim jar, recovered from deposit (57), is similar to those excavated at Thurham (Lyne 2006b, figure 1/1 and 3/95). These have been dated to AD 1-30+, and AD 50-70 (Lyne 2006b). A small assemblage of Roman pottery is included within the Bearsted assemblage, and this consists of Hoo white slipped flagons, and Upchurch Greywares.

Fabrics

The geology surrounding the site comprises Gault Clay and Chalk (BGS 1976). The fabrics used to make the Bearsted assemblage are dominated by glauconitic rich fabrics, flint tempered fabrics, and grog tempered fabrics. Chalk would have provided flints, which when burnt and crushed provide suitable temper for pottery making. Many sherds have been made with clays containing abundant amounts of glauconite, and possible sources for this clay may derive from the Gault Clay, which contains highly glauconitic sandy clay (Dines *et al.* 1954, 25). Grog was the temper in most widespread use for 'Belgic' forms both in Kent, and more generally throughout south-east Britain (Pollard 1988, 31), although flint tempered fabrics were also used for 'Belgic' style vessels (Couldrey and Thompson 2007, 176). The use of grog temper rapidly becomes dominant (Couldrey 2007, 181).

The Medway valley is the focus for a group of sites with glauconite-rich fabrics employed for 'Belgic' forms, which has a distinct spatial concentration particularly in the Maidstone area (Pollard 1988, 31). This would include the Bearsted assemblage. There appears to be a considerable increase in the use of glauconitic sandy fabric vessels during the middle Iron Age (Morris 2006). Glauconite-rich fabrics continue into the late Iron Age, and appear to have been abandoned in the early part of the 1st century A.D. (Morris 2006, 31-3). A comparison of Hockers Lane and the earliest groups from the adjacent site of Thurnham indicates that the glauconitic fabrics preceded the appearance of grog-tempered ones, although there still seems to have been a substantial overlap in the chronology of the two traditions (Booth 2006, 198). The actual date of the inception and cessation of these distinct pottery fabrics can be difficult to establish, and further research is needed.

Summary, significance and research potential

This pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement or use within the Maidstone area during the later prehistoric period, possibly commencing at some point during the middle Bronze Age. The site does not appear to have intensely used during the late Bronze Age, but is increasingly utilized throughout the Iron Age (600 BC-AD 43), and into the early Roman period.

The Flint by Steve Ford

A collection comprising 93 prehistoric struck flints was recovered (Appendix 4). The collection included 23 narrow flakes from a total flake component of 63 and, along with blade cores, a microlith and tranchet axe clearly indicates a very strong component of, if not a total, Mesolithic date to the collection. No pieces are sufficiently diagnostic to determine if the collection is earlier or late Mesolithic in date.

The tranchet axe (Pls 14 and 15) is 198mm long, 54mm wide and 45 mm deep. It is made from a piece of black and grey flint with a thin, slightly rough cortex remaining at the butt end. An area of iron staining indicates

the nodule was not wholly cortical before use. The blade end for half the length of the piece is mostly grey in colour and might reflect a difference in weathering between the exposed blade end and the hafted butt. The piece is functional but does not display the finest craft of a flint knapper with failed attempts to thin the butt. The blade end is functional but does not display a well-executed tranchet blow, with a second imperfect removal.

The microlith is 23mm long, 7mm wide and 3mm thick. It is a simple oblique blunted form made on a snapped blade segment with trace of a notch for the break. Oblique blunted pieces are the commonest form of microlith and occur through the Mesolithic.

Type	Number
Flakes	40
Narrow flakes	23
Blade cores	3
Cores	1
Spalls	19
Core fragments	4
Scrapers	1
Tranchet Axe	1
Oblique blunted microlith	1

Bead by Cristina Mateos

One cylindrical bead was recovered from pit 16 (fill 80). It is 130mm length and 5mm diameter with a tiny perforation. The raw material used appears to be a fossilized plant. The pottery associated with this object is middle to late Bronze age and this object may easily be so also.

The Slag by Luke Barber

A small assemblage of slag was recovered (Appendix 5). The majority consists of iron smelting waste from the bloomery process. Although the only diagnostic pieces are the tap slag fragments, the undiagnostic dense slag is also suspected of deriving from the same activity. The material is associated with pottery of the Early/Middle (fill 55 of ditch 3) and Middle/Late (spread 77) Iron Age, though the fluid flow nature of the latter suggests a date at the end of the range (if not of the Early Roman period). The hearth lining from pit 19, fill 83, associated with Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery, could also derive from smelting activity. Whatever the case the small assemblage shows iron smelting was occurring in the vicinity during the Iron Age and, considering the freshness of the slag, it does not appear to have been subjected to significant reworking. The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

Ceramic building material by Danielle Milbank

A modest quantity of brick and tile fragments were recovered during the evaluation, hand collected from a range of excavated features (Appendix 6). The majority of the fragments are identifiable as tile, and the typical fragment size is medium (20–100mm). The smaller fragments (5g or less) were not diagnostic and could equally represent brick or tile, and the material is in moderate to poor condition, with frequent abrasion.

A piece from subsoil layer 51 (in trench 10) comprises a fairly hard evenly fired fabric in a red colour, a fairly even form 12mm thick, and a likely broadly medieval date. A fragment recovered from subsoil (colluvium) layer 52 in the area of trench 13 is in a fine grog-tempered fabric with a pale orange red colour, and the form is 16mm thick and gently curved. The piece is likely to represent a curved *imbrex* roof tile of Roman date, most often used in combination with *tegula* tiles to cover the joins between each row of tiles, although they are occasionally seen in other uses in Roman building.

Again from 52, in the area of trench 14, a piece was recovered which comprises a medium to slightly soft clay with sparse sand and fine pale orange groggy inclusions. The surfaces are a light orange red, with a darker red core, and the thickness is 24mm. A shallow, curved finger mark in the upper surface may represent a ‘signature’ tally mark, and it is possible that it is a piece of *tegula* (roof tile) of Roman date.

Ditch slot 8 (61) contained three pieces of tile, two of a soft, fine clay in a light orange red colour, and one piece in a slightly harder mid orange red colour, with a fairly even finish and a thickness of 12mm. The form suggests plain roof tile and fabric is suggestive of a Roman date.

Ditch slot 25 (88) contained a further piece of tile of Roman date, in a very soft fine orange red fabric but of uncertain form.

Summary

The material encountered in the excavation was (with one exception) of Roman date, though no forms were encountered which could be more closely dated. A limited range of forms were present, comprising *imbrex*, possible *tegula*, and plain roof tile. No complete examples were encountered and no *tegula* fragments or closely dateable types were identified.

Fired clay by Danielle Milbank

A modest quantity of fired clay (9 pieces weighing 384g) was recovered (Appendix 7), which comprised small fragments and no complete fired clay objects. Typically, the fabric was a fine clay with sparse sandy inclusions and a red, red brown or grey black colour. The material from contexts 52 (subsoil 'hillwash' layer) and ditch slot 3 (55) comprised small undiagnostic fragments.

A rough, unevenly fired piece in a fine, laminated clay with sparse sandy inclusions was recovered from ditch slot 9 (71). The piece has one flat surface and is likely to represent a clay object such as a loomweight, however the form and likely date is uncertain.

Ditch slot 25 (deposit 88) contained a single piece in a fine, medium hard fabric which has a curved exterior surface and black (reduced) core. The texture is slightly laminated and shows where it has been pulled around an object, probably a wooden wattle, and as such is most likely to represent daub walling or a piece from a wattle or wooden structure.

The Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from seven contexts within the investigated area (Appendix 8). A total of 67 fragments of non-human bone were present for analysis, weighing 627g. The surface preservation of the remains was generally poor, with the majority of surfaces weathered or etched in appearance. A significant amount of fragmentation was also present, limiting some of the element identification.

Initial analysis sorted elements based on size, not by species, into general size categories. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category (only cow was positively identified), sheep/goat are represented in the medium size category (no deer or pig was identified), and no bones were designated to the "small" category.

Tooth fragments were the best preserved of all skeletal elements present. Many of the pieces of bone were small, non-descript fragments of long bone shafts.

The minimum number of animals present in this assemblage has been calculated to be three: two cows and one sheep/goat. Elements identifiable as belonging to cattle were three loose teeth from the "compound area", and three fragments of distal humeri in ditch 9 (71). Two right distal humeri and one left distal humerus indicated the presence of a minimum of two cow individuals. Evidence of butchery practices were also observed on two "large-sized" animal vertebral fragments in ditch slot 9 (71). Multiple cut marks were located in similar regions of the lateral surfaces of the laminae, between the superior and inferior articular facets.

The presence of a medium-sized animal was suggested by long bone shaft fragments, including portions of a right tibia, a metatarsal (likely sheep/goat) and a metacarpal in ditch 9 (71). Sheep/goat teeth were also recovered from pit 4 (58) and ditch 9 (57).

No further information could be retrieved from the poorly preserved assemblage of animal bone.

Burnt flint

A small amount of burnt flint was recovered from seven features and a hillwash deposit (Appendix 9). There were no marked concentrations to indicated, for example, a plough-out burnt mound (200g in spread 92 was the greatest quantity). It is conceivable that some of the flint was burnt for use as a tempering agent in pottery but there is nothing on the site to support this idea, and flint can be burnt by any number of processes including natural fires, and cannot be intrinsically dated.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation at Barty Farm, Bearsted successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the construction of new houses, along with associated access and landscaping. Three areas of archaeological potential have been identified, with features dated from the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Roman period, with an emphasis on the middle and late Iron Age.

Area A is centred around trenches 32, 34, 35 and 40. Several features were recorded in this area and were dated to the Middle/Late Bronze Age and to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Also, it is in this area that the Mesolithic transept axe was uncovered in the subsoil (51), suggesting earlier occupation or use of the site.

Area B is located around the central area of the site, around trenches 19 and 20, and targets a small cluster of Middle Bronze Age features, consisting of a ditch and two pits that seemed to have contained possible placed deposits of whole vessels. These were not however cremations as no burnt bone was recovered from either pit.

Area C would be located around trenches 1, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the south-eastern area of the site. Several large features, which were difficult to interpret, were identified, as well as a ditch that had a south-west/north-east alignment and was consistently identified in trenches 1, 10 and 11. These features have been consistently dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

It seems several periods of activity are represented on site, and the amount of pottery uncovered, especially in the eastern corner of the site suggests the presence of a settlement in the vicinity. Even though no features have been dated to the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, the presence of finds in the subsoil and colluvium does suggest there was some activity during these periods.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	25.20	1.80	0.70	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.61m subsoil (51); 0.61m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditches 3, 5 and 10.
2	26	1.80	0.51	0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Modern disturbance 2.
3	25.50	1.80	0.50	0-0.19m Topsoil (50); 0.19-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
4	24.20	1.80	0.64	0-0.20m Topsoil (50); 0.20-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
5	25.20	1.80	0.48	0-0.15m Topsoil (50); 0.15-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
6	25.10	1.80	0.84	0-0.20m Topsoil (50); 0.20-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.76m colluvium (52); 0.76m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditch 11.
7	25	1.80	0.83	0-0.19m Topsoil (50); 0.19-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.80m colluvium (52); 0.80m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
8	26.30	1.80	0.86	0-0.22m Topsoil (50); 0.22-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.79m colluvium (52); 0.79m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
9	25.80	1.80	0.83	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.78m colluvium (52); 0.78m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
10	25	1.80	0.40	0-0.14m Topsoil (50); 0.14-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditches 26 and 27. [Pl. 1]
11	25	1.80	0.62	0-0.20m Topsoil (50); 0.20-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditches 7, 9 and 25. [Pls 2 and 9]
12	25	1.80	0.70	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditch 21. [Pl. 12]
13	25	1.80	1	0-0.16m Topsoil (50); 0.16-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.95m colluvium (52); 0.95m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Gully 23.
14	25	1.80	0.85	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.68m subsoil (51); 0.68-0.80m colluvium (52); 0.80m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
15	26.30	1.80	1.05	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-1.01m colluvium (52); 1.01m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
16	26	1.80	1.25	0-0.21m Topsoil (50); 0.21-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-1.20m colluvium (52); 1.20m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
17	25	1.80	0.95	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.90m colluvium (52); 0.90m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
18	25	1.80	0.65	0-0.19m Topsoil (50); 0.19-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.60m colluvium (52); 0.60m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
19	24.50	1.80	0.84	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.76m colluvium (52); 0.76m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditch 24.
20	25	1.80	0.60	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.52m subsoil (51); 0.52m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Pits 1 and 4, ditch 6. [Pls 3, 7 and 8]
21	26.30	1.80	0.66	0-0.28m Topsoil (50); 0.28-0.58m subsoil (51); 0.58m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditch 22.
22	25.70	1.80	0.49	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
23	25.20	1.80	0.70	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.63m subsoil (51); 0.63m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Pit 19.
24	26	1.80	0.53	0-0.19m Topsoil (50); 0.19-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
25	25	1.80	0.47	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
26	25.50	1.80	0.61	0-0.22m Topsoil (50); 0.22-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
27	25.30	1.80	1	0-0.22m Topsoil (50); 0.22-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.90m colluvium (52); 0.90m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
28	26	1.80	0.64	0-0.20m Topsoil (50); 0.20-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
29	24.80	1.80	0.92	0-0.29m Topsoil (50); 0.29-0.57m subsoil (51); 0.57-0.82m colluvium (52); 0.82m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
30	24.50	1.80	0.76	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.69m colluvium (52); 0.69m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). [Pl. 4]
31	25.30	1.80	0.82	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.75m colluvium (52); 0.75m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditch 14. [Pl. 10]
32	25	1.80	0.75	0-0.22m Topsoil (50); 0.22-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditch terminus 12, pit 13.
33	25	1.80	0.60	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
34	25.40	1.80	0.85	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.74m subsoil (51); 0.74m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Gully 17, pits 16 and 20. [Pl. 5]
35	25	1.80	0.90	0-0.29m Topsoil (50); 0.29-0.58m subsoil (51); 0.58-0.84m colluvium (52); 0.84m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditch 15. [Pls 6 and 11]

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
36	25.80	1.80	0.59	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.51m subsoil (51); 0.51m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
37	26	1.80	0.73	0-0.29m Topsoil (50); 0.29-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
38	25.80	1.80	0.70	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.62m subsoil (51); 0.62m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
39	25.40	1.80	0.49	0-0.20m Topsoil (50); 0.20-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
40	25	1.80	0.71	0-0.27m Topsoil (50); 0.27-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Gully 18.
41	25	1.80	0.96	0-0.29m Topsoil (50); 0.29-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.87m colluvium (52); 0.87m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
42	24.80	1.80	0.73	0-0.21m Topsoil (50); 0.21-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.67m colluvium (52); 0.67m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
43	19	1.80	0.43	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation). Ditch terminus 8.
44	4.70	1.80	0.65	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).
45	7.20	1.80	0.70	0-0.28m Topsoil (50); 0.28-0.59m subsoil (51); 0.59m+ natural geology (Folkestone Formation).

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of features

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
		50	Topsoil		
		51	Subsoil		
		52	Hillwash		
20	1	59	Pit		
2	2	53, 54, 56	Ditch	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery, slag (flint residual)
1	3	55	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery, slag (flint residual)
20	4	58	Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery, daub, flint
1	5	63-7, 70	Ditch	Late Iron Age/early Roman	pottery (flint and earlier pottery residual)
43	6	62	Ditch	Middle to late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
11	7	60	Ditch	Iron Age	Pottery (flint likely residual)
43	8	61, 68	Ditch	Roman	Pottery, tile
11	9	57, 71, 78	Ditch	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (flint and earlier pottery residual)
1	10	69	Ditch	Middle to late Iron Age	pottery (flint residual)
6	11	72-3	Ditch	Iron Age or Roman	(mixed pottery)
32	12	74	Ditch	Roman	pottery (flint residual)
32	13	75	Pit	Late Iron Age	pottery
31	14	76	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	Pottery (flint residual)
9		77	Spread	Iron Age	Pottery, Slag
35	15	79	Ditch	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
34	16	80	Pit	Middle to late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
34	17	81	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	Pottery (flint residual)
40	18	82	Gully	Late Iron Age/early Roman	pottery
23	19	83	Pit	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery, slag (hearth lining)
34	20	84	Pit	?Prehistoric	(flint)
12	21	85	Ditch	Late Iron Age/early Roman	pottery (flint residual)
21	22	86	Gully	Early to Middle Iron Age	pottery
13	23	87	Ditch		
19	24	91	Ditch	Early Iron Age?	pottery
16		92	Spread	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery, flint
11	25	88	Ditch	early Roman	Pottery, tile
10.	26	89	Ditch	Early to Middle Iron Age	pottery
10.	27	90	Ditch	Middle to Late Iron Age	pottery

APPENDIX 3: Pottery spotdates

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Period</i>
2			test pit	1	7	Late Iron Age/early Roman
		50	Topsoil	11	315	Roman
		50	topsoil	22	629	Late Iron Age/early Roman
		51	subsoil	1	2	Late Iron Age/early Roman
		51	subsoil	3	6	early Iron Age-late Iron Age
		51	subsoil	7	50	late Bronze Age-late Iron Age
		51	subsoil	1	4	middle-late Bronze Age
		51	subsoil	1	10	Late Iron Age/early Roman
		51	subsoil	3	10	Late Iron Age/early Roman
		51	subsoil	3	2	Late Iron Age/early Roman
		51	subsoil	1	1	Late Iron Age/early Roman
		51	subsoil	2	7	possibly early Iron Age
		51	subsoil	1	4	Late Iron Age/early Roman
		51	subsoil	2	10	possibly early Iron Age
		52	colluvium	7	37	earliest Iron Age -Roman
		52	hillwash	4	8	possibly early Iron Age
		52	hillwash	2	3	possibly early Iron Age
		52	hillwash	1	6	possibly early Iron Age
		52	hillwash	5	46	possibly early Iron Age
		52	hillwash	9	21	early-middle Iron Age
		52	hillwash	4	23	possibly early Iron Age
		52	hillwash	7	13	early Iron Age-late Iron Age
		52	hillwash	5	33	late Bronze Age -early Iron Age
		52	hillwash	1	16	early-later Iron Age
		55	ditch	31	166	early-middle Iron Age
1	3	55	ditch	15	165	early-middle Iron Age
2	2	56	ditch	1	11	Late Iron Age/early Roman
11	9	57	ditch	55	2156	Late Iron Age/early Roman
11	9	57	ditch	24	146	Middle/late Iron Age
20	4	58	Pit	53	1363	Deverel-Rimbury middle Bronze Age
20	4	58	pit	30	175	Middle Bronze Age
20	4	58	pit	14	245	Middle Bronze Age
20	1	59	pit	36	965	Deverel-Rimbury middle Bronze Age
20	1	59	pit	32	331	Deverel-Rimbury middle Bronze Age
11	7	60	ditch	7	36	early Iron Age-late Iron Age
43	8	61	ditch	1	6	Roman
43	6	62	ditch	28	124	middle-late Bronze Age
1	5	63	ditch	6	362	Late Iron Age/early Roman
1	5	63	ditch	1	10	early-middle Iron Age
1	5	63	ditch	12	136	Late Iron Age/early Roman
1	5	63	ditch	41	102	Late Iron Age
1	5	63	ditch	10	66	earliest Iron Age -late Iron Age
1	5	63	ditch	5	17	early-middle Iron Age
1	5	64	ditch	117	446	late Iron Age
1	5	64	ditch	8	14	Late Iron Age/early Roman
1	5	64	ditch	7	40	Late Iron Age/early Roman
1	5	65	ditch	18	71	Late Iron Age
1	10	69	ditch	20	153	middle -late Iron Age
6	11	72	ditch	8	32	middle Iron Age-Roman
32	12	74	ditch	1	1	Roman
32	13	75	pit	2	12	Late Iron Age
31	14	76	ditch	3	9	middle-late Iron Age
9		77	spread	40	153	early-later Iron Age
11	9	78	ditch	1	4	middle-late Iron Age
35	15	79	ditch	16	183	Middle Bronze Age
34	16	80	pit	6	29	middle-late Bronze Age
34	17	81	gully	2	12	early-middle Iron Age
40	18	82	gully	2	2	Late Iron Age/early Roman
23	19	83	pit	3	3	Late Iron Age/early Roman
12	21	85	ditch	21	202	Late Iron Age/early Roman
21	22	86	gully	11	30	early-middle Iron Age
11	25	88	ditch	4	111	Late Iron Age/early Roman
11	25	88	ditch	2	14	Late Iron Age/early Roman
10	26	89	ditch	9	109	later early Iron Age to middle Iron Age
10	27	90	ditch	8	43	middle-late Iron Age
19	24	91	ditch	2	2	possibly early Iron Age
16		92	spread	11	124	Deverel-Rimbury middle Bronze Age

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of struck flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Other</i>
27		51	Subsoil		2				Ob microlith
40		51	Subsoil						tranchet axe
12		51	Subsoil						core fragment
35		51	Subsoil		1				
41		51	Subsoil				1		
40		51	Subsoil	1	3(1 crf)	1p			
34		51	Subsoil	1	1	1	1		
36		51	Subsoil						Blade core
41		51	Subsoil	1					
26		52	Hillwash	2				1	
16		52	Hillwash						Scraper
41		52	Hillwash	1				1	
27		52	Hillwash				1	1	
30		52	Hillwash		2 (1crested?)				
9		52	Hillwash				1 (poss)		
2	2	53	Ditch			1			
2	2	54	Ditch						Blade core
1	3	55	Ditch					1	
20	4	58	Pit	3	1	1		2	core fragment
11	7	60	Ditch		1 u				
20	6	62	Ditch	2		1			
1	5	63	Ditch			1			
1	10	69	Ditch			1			
11	9	71	Ditch	1		1p			
32	12	74	Ditch		1				
31	14	76	Ditch					1	
35	15	79	Ditch	8		2		3	
34	16	80	Pit	1	2		1	2	
34	17	81	Gully	1	1	1		3	Core
34	20	84	Pit	1	1	2		4	Blade core
12	21	85	Ditch				1 (poss)		
16		92	Spread	1	2 (1u)	3			2 core fragments

u- utilised; p- patinated; crf- core rejuvenation flake

poss: possible

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of slag

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2		Test Pit	Tap slag (iron smelting)	1	4	Small but fresh
1	3	55	Undiagnostic iron slag	1	68	Dense, very irregular. Possibly smelting
2	2	56	Tap slag (iron smelting)	1	6	Small but fresh
9		77	Tap slag (iron smelting)	1	50	Typical surface flow. Fresh
23	19	83	Hearth lining	1	30	Orange red abundant fine/medium quartz sandy clay with vitrified surface/adhering fuel ash slag

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
		51	Subsoil	1	72
		52	Hillwash	2	175
43	8	61	Ditch	3	128
11	25	88	Ditch	1	59

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of fired clay

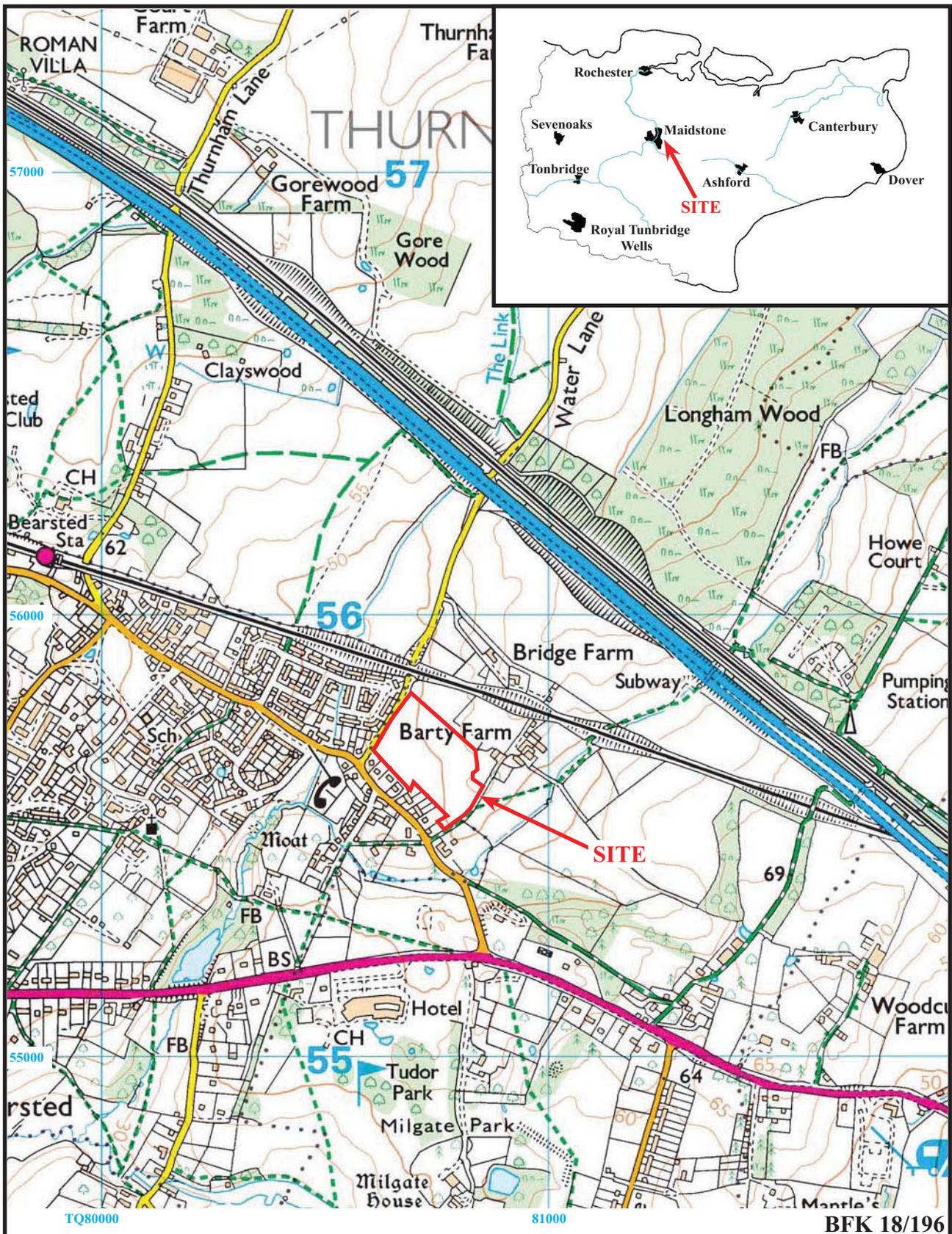
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Weight</i>
		52	Hillwash	4	6
1	3	55	Ditch	1	9
20	4	58	Pit	1	72
11	9	71	Ditch	2	261
11	25	88	Ditch	1	36

APPENDIX 8: Inventory of animal bone

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Comments</i>
		Compound Area, topsoil	11	69	5	-	-	6 unidentified fragments. Cow teeth and long bone shaft fragments
1	3	55	6	9	-	2	-	4 unidentified fragments. 2 pieces of large sized incisor
20	4	58	2	15	-	-	2	Sheep/goat sized teeth in mandible fragment
1	5	64	4	18	-	2	-	4 unidentified fragments. 2 large sized teeth (well-worn crowns)
43	8	61	1	6	-	-	-	1 unidentified. Poor preservation.
11	9	57	6	24	-	-	2	4 unidentified fragments. Sheep/goat sized teeth
11	9	71	37	486	2	18	5	10 unidentified fragments. 2 right cow distal humeri. Cut marks on 2 vertebral fragments

APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of burnt flint

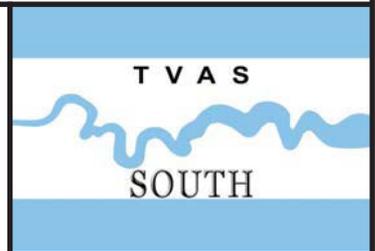
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
		52	Hillwash	5	47
20	4	58	Pit	7	40
1	5	63	Ditch	1	1
6	11	72	Ditch	1	9
31	14	76	Ditch	1	19
34	20	84	Pit	2	19
12	21	85	Ditch	1	4
16		92	Spread	6	202

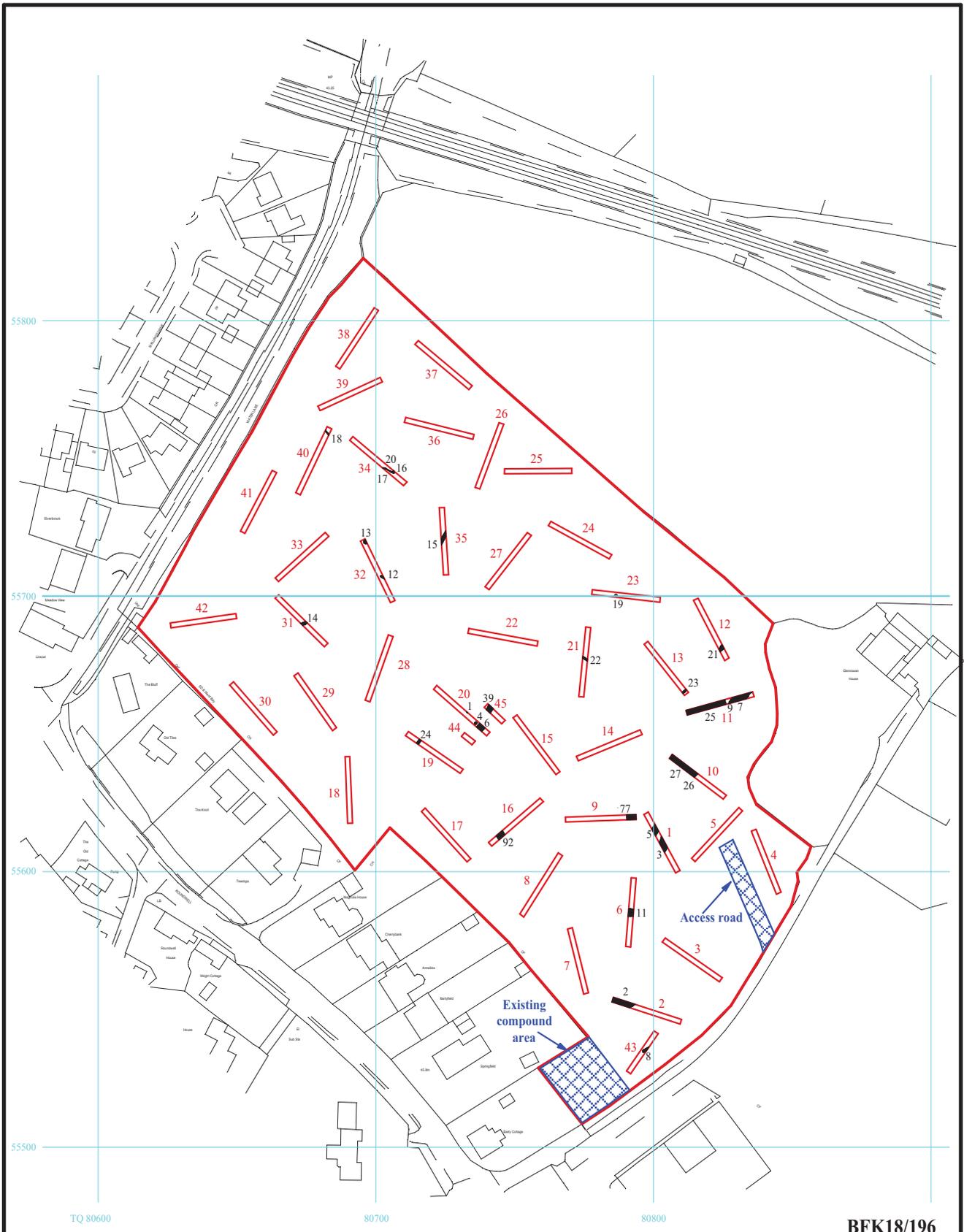


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Figure 1. Location of site within Bearsted and Kent.

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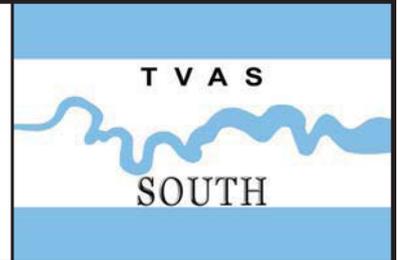


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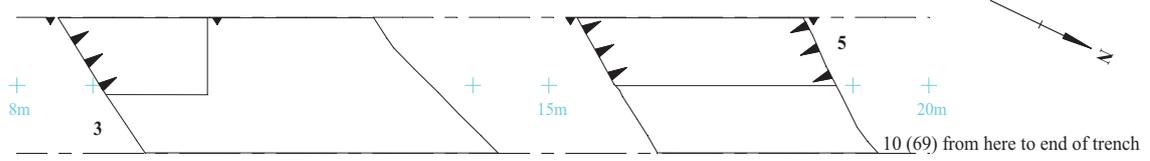


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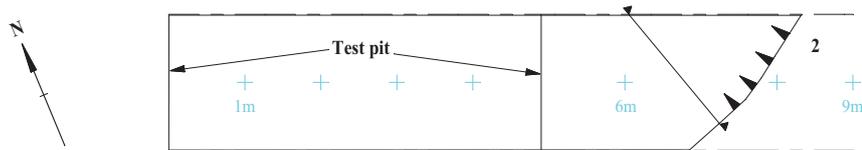
Figure 2. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches and archaeology.



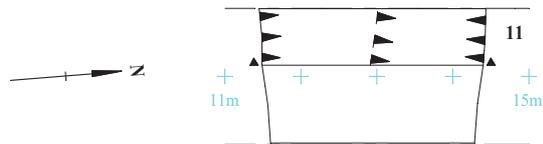
Trench 1



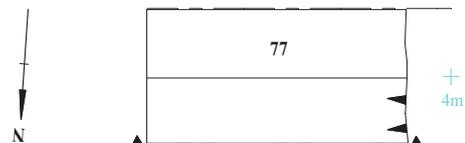
Trench 2



Trench 6



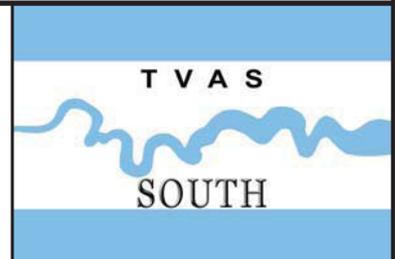
Trench 9



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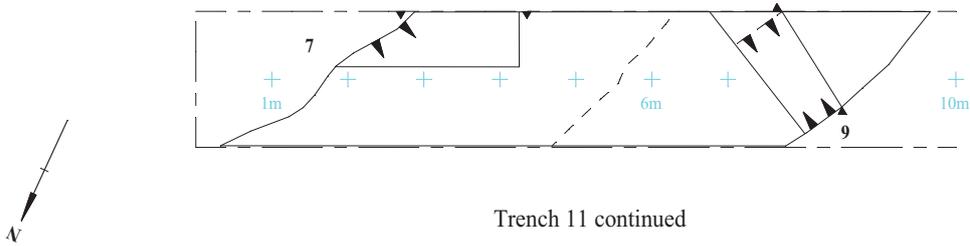
Figure 3. Plan of trenches 1, 2, 6 and 9.



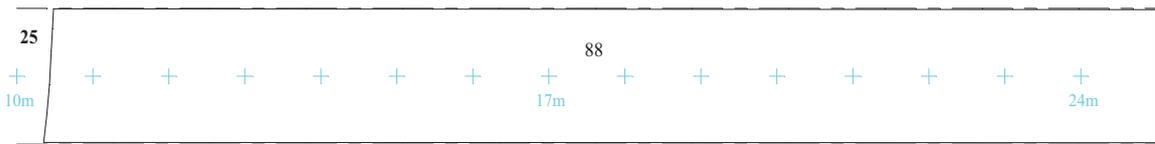
Trench 10



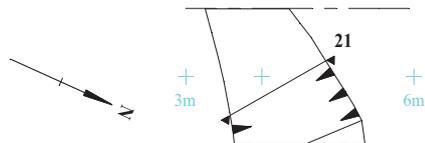
Trench 11



Trench 11 continued



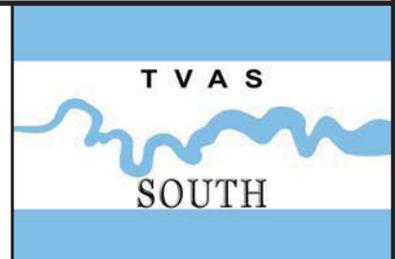
Trench 12



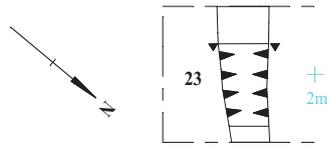
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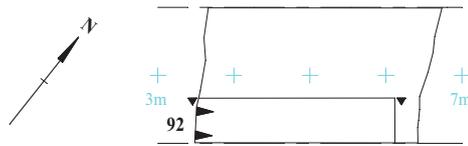
Figure 4. Plan of trenches 10, 11 and 12.



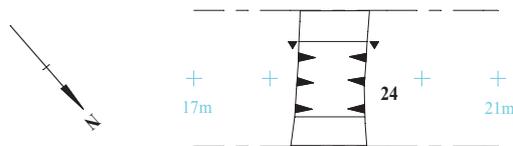
Trench 13



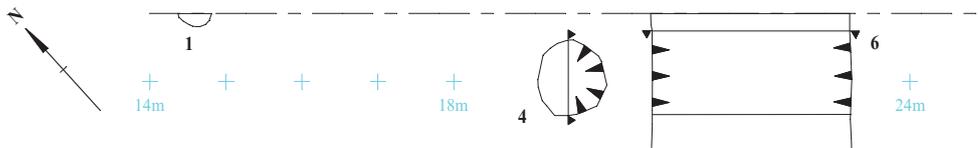
Trench 16



Trench 19



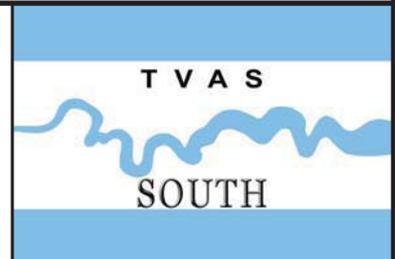
Trench 20



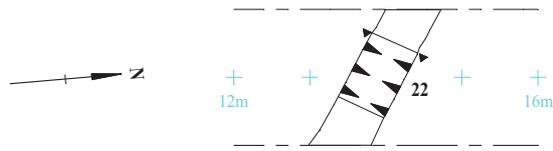
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Figure 5. Plan of trenches 13, 16, 19 and 20.



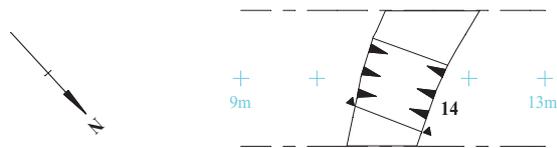
Trench 21



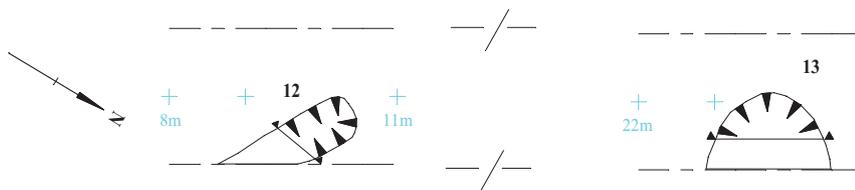
Trench 23



Trench 31



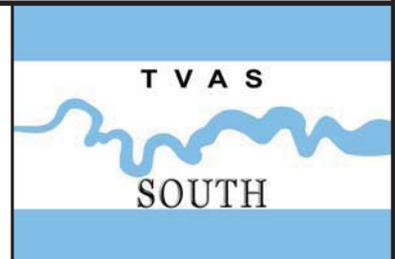
Trench 32



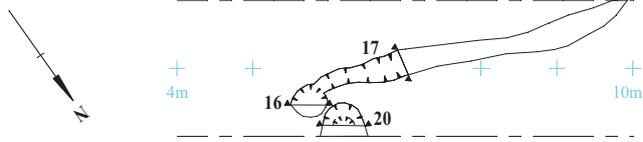
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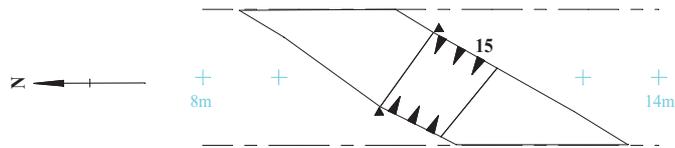
Figure 6. Plan of trenches 21, 23, 31 and 32.



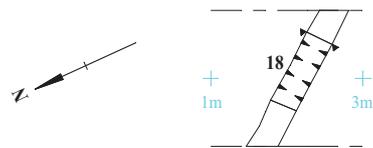
Trench 34



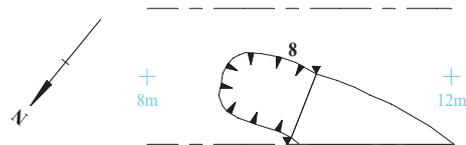
Trench 35



Trench 40



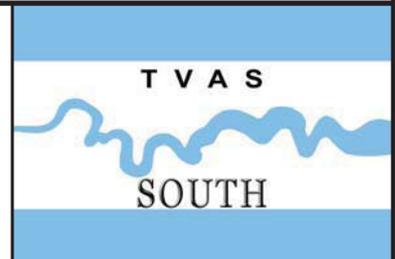
Trench 43

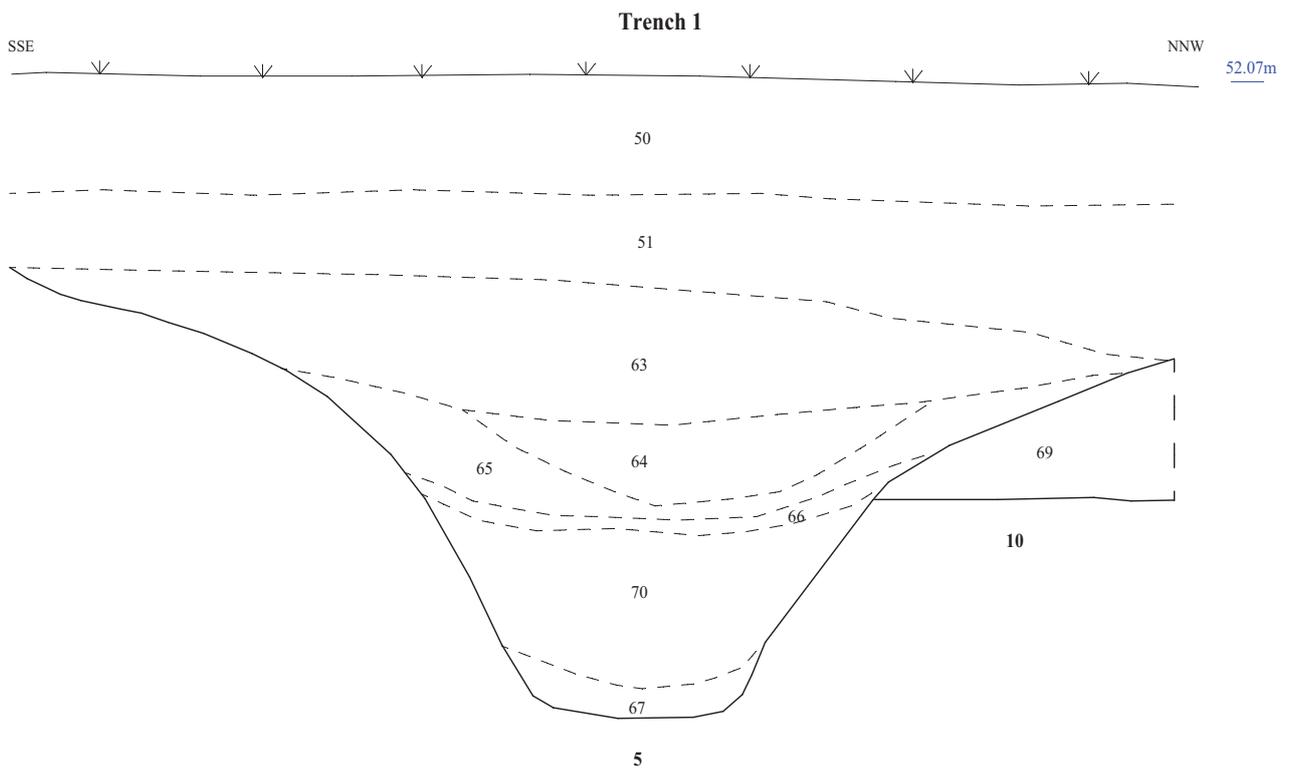
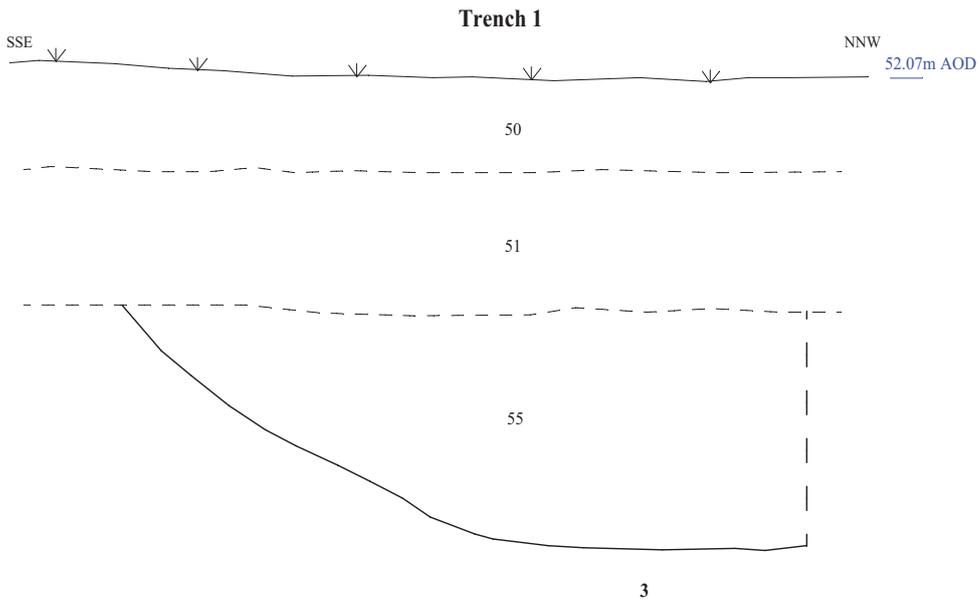


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Figure 7. Plan of trenches 34, 35, 40 and 43

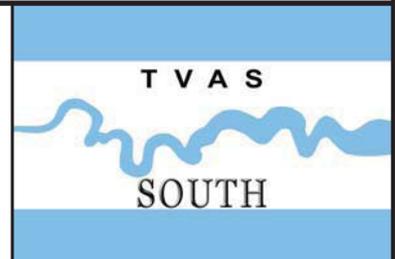


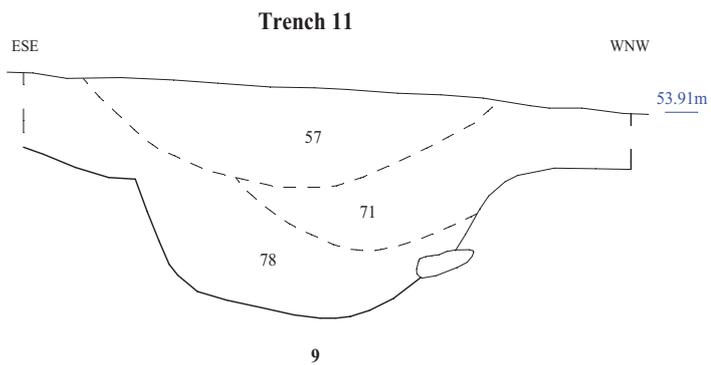
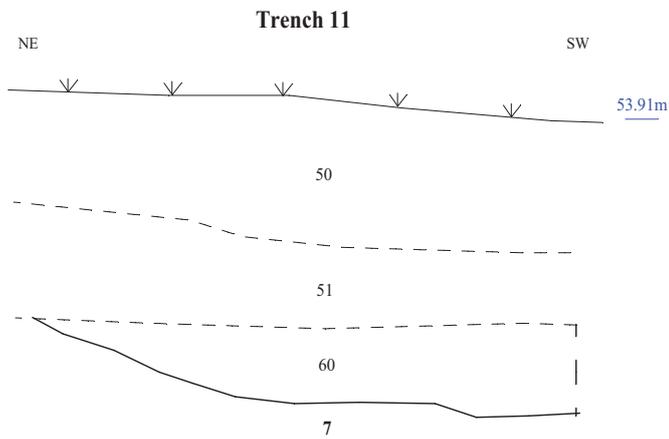
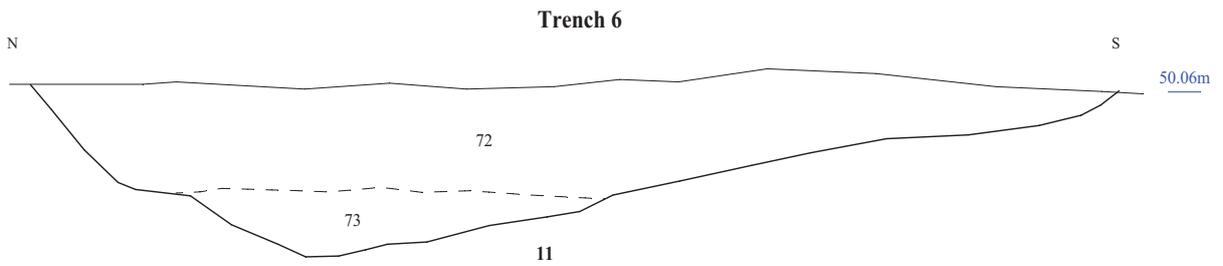
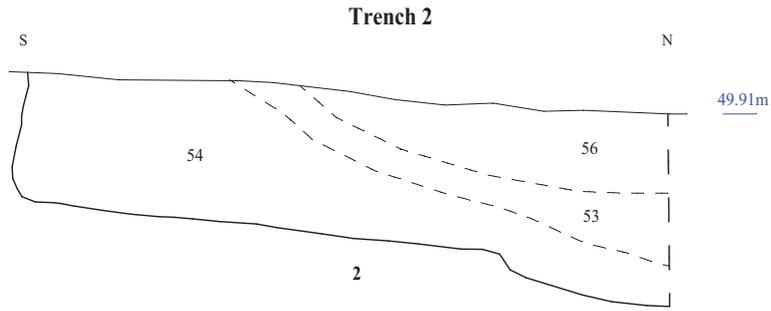


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Figure 8. Sections.

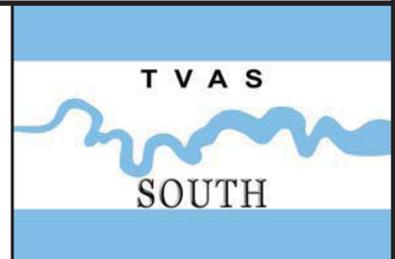


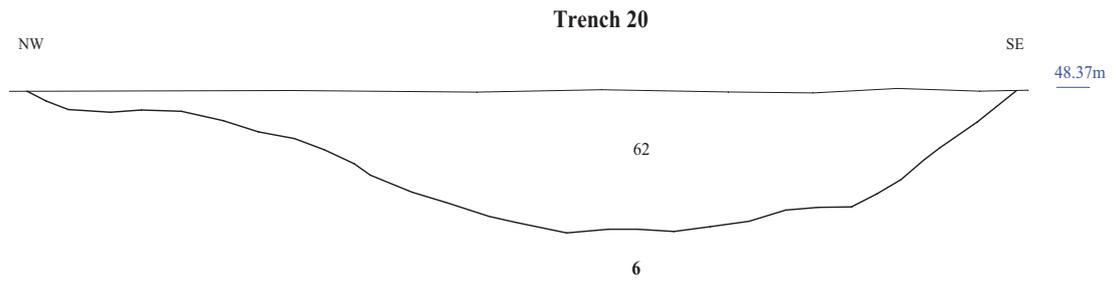
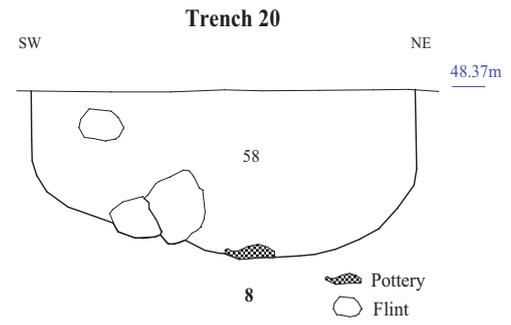
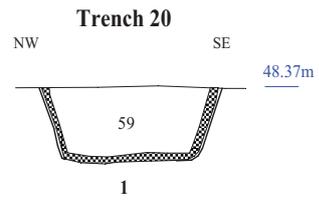
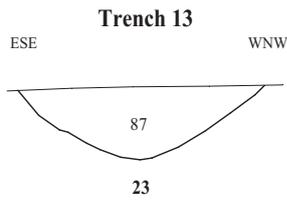
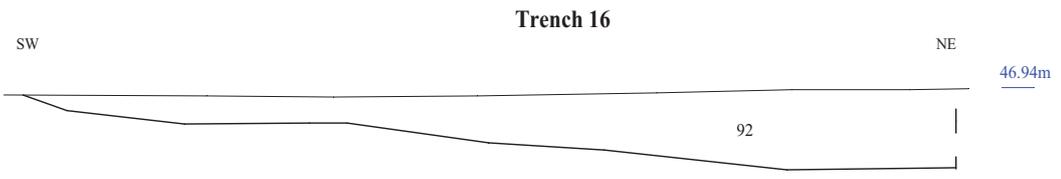
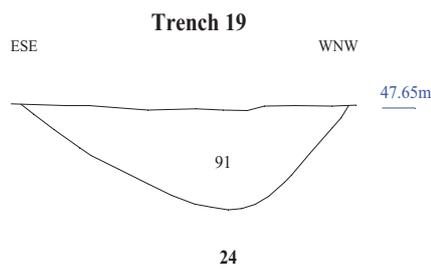
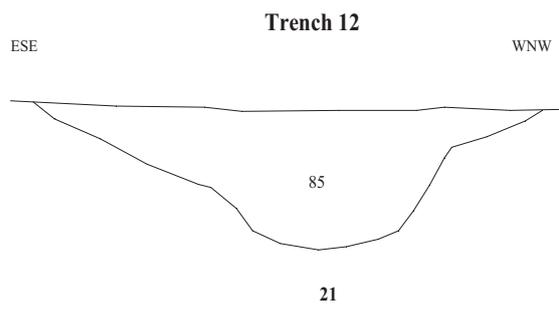


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Figure 9. Sections.

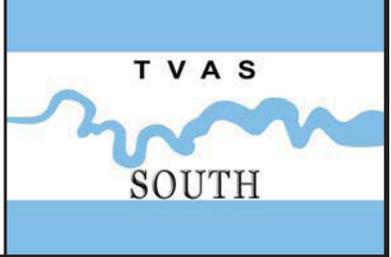


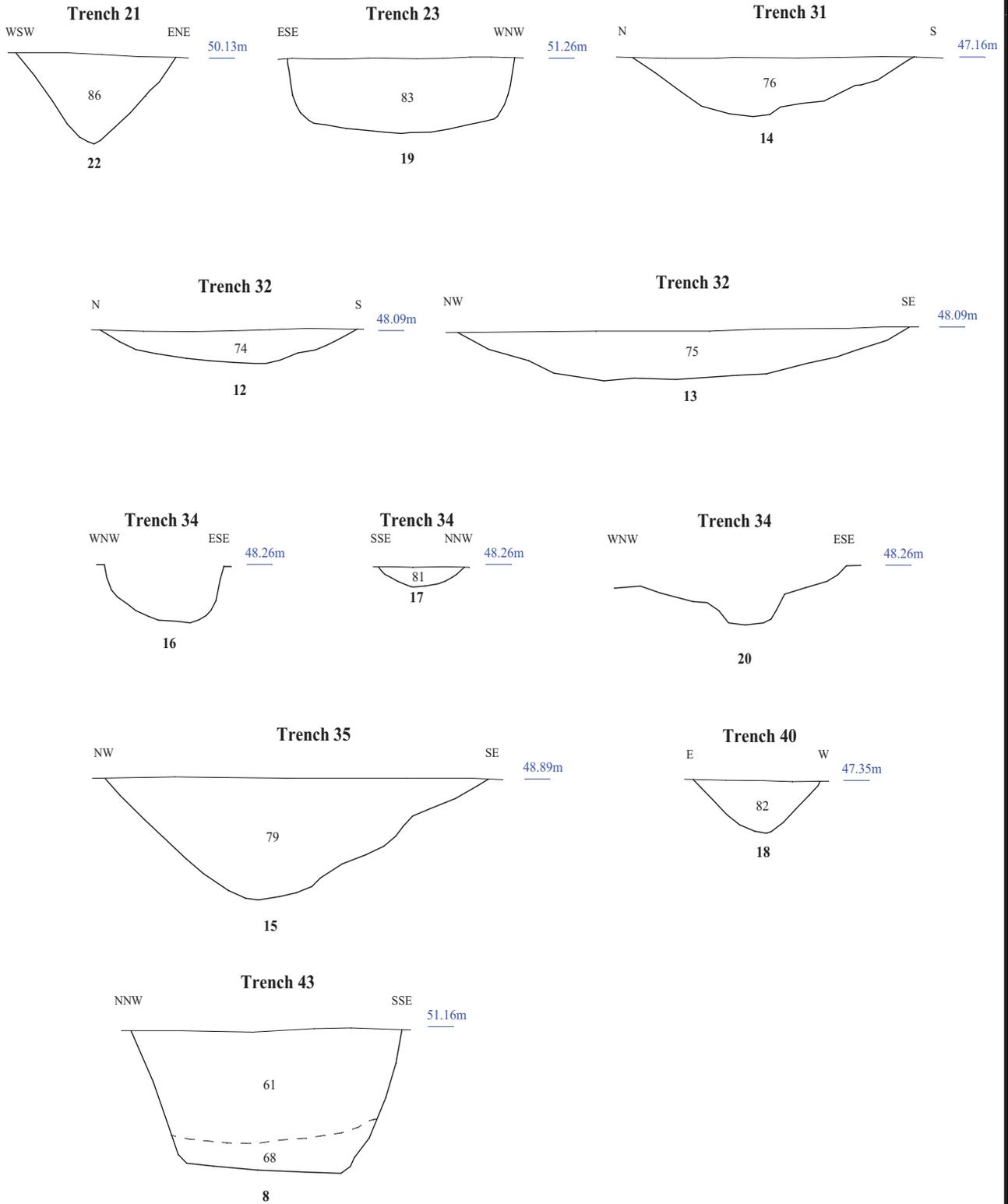


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Figure 10. Sections.

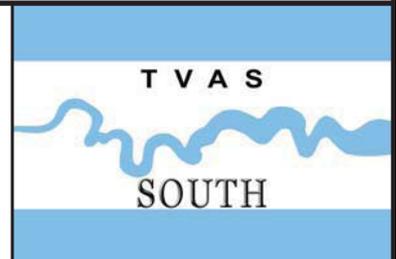


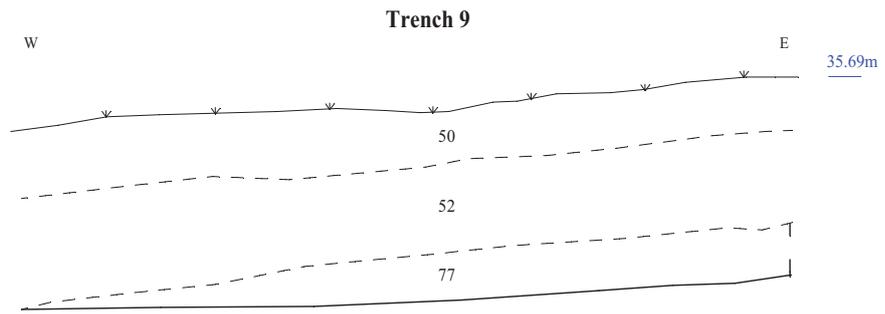


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Figure 11. Sections.

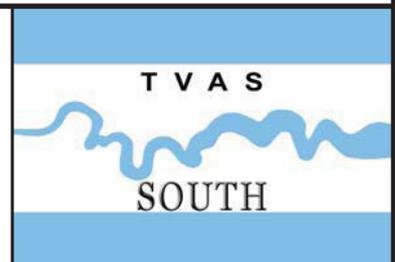


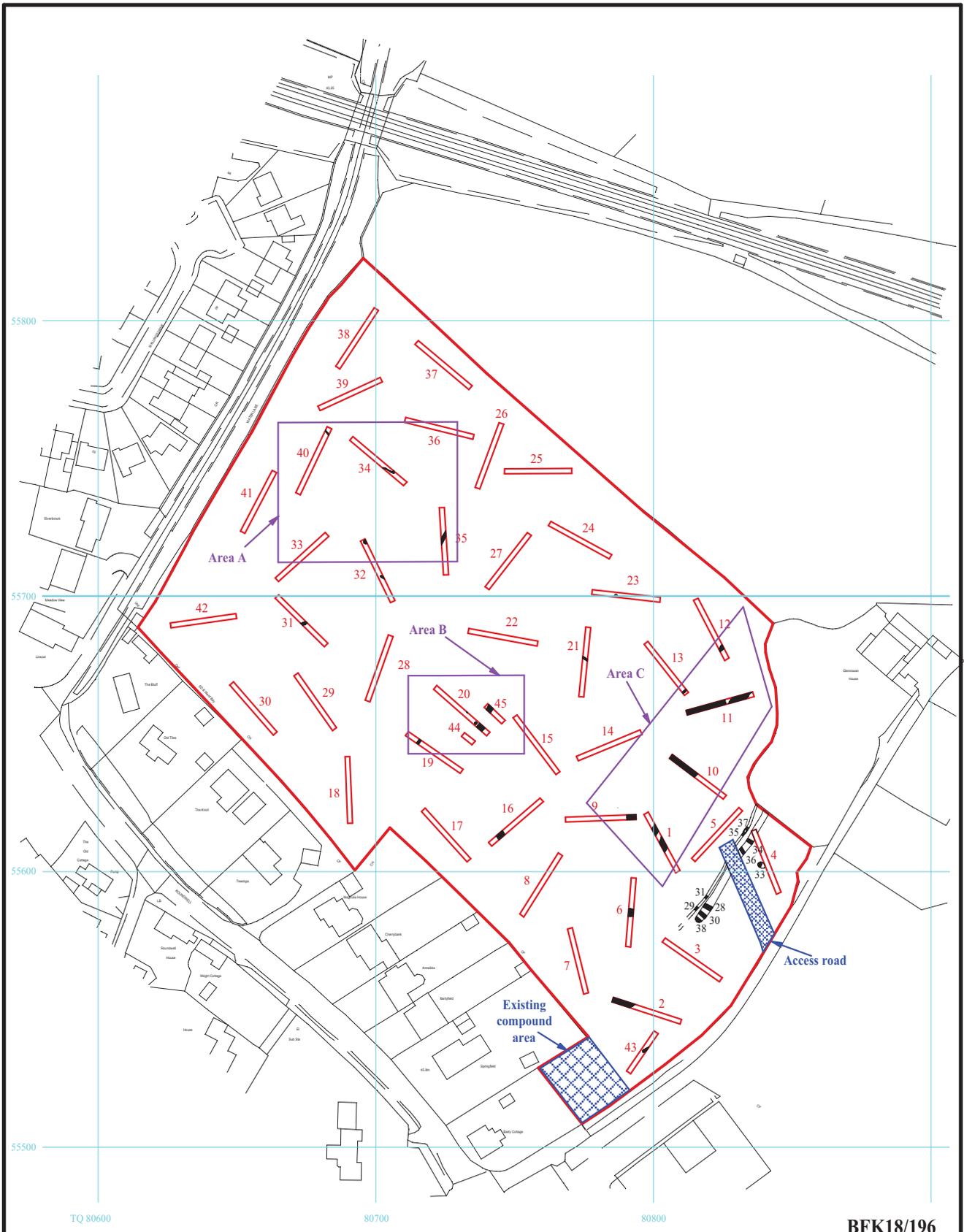


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Figure 12. Sections.





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Figure 13. Plan of site showing evaluation trenches and proposed areas for mitigation

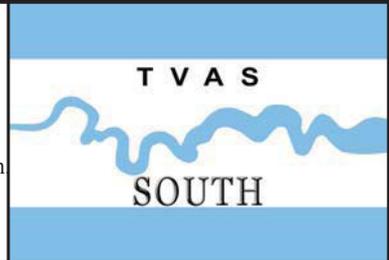




Plate 1. Trench 10, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Trench 11, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 3. Trench 20, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 4. Trench 30, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 5. Trench 34, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 6. Trench 35, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

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Plates 1 to 6.**

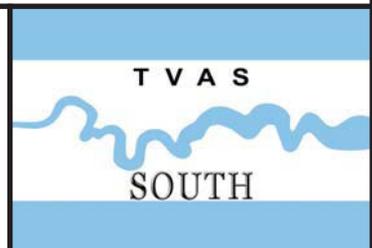




Plate 7. Trench 20, cut [4], looking North-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 8. Trench 20, cut [6], looking North.
Scales: 2m and 0.30m.



Plate 9. Trench 11, cut [9], looking South-west.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 10. Trench 31, cut [14] looking North-east.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m



Plate 11. Trench 35, cut [15], looking North.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 12. Trench 12, cut [21], looking South.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.

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Plates 7 to 12.**

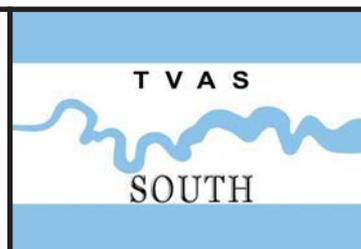




Plate 13. Microlith.
Scale: 0.05m.



Plate 14. Tranchet axe.
Scale: 0.10m.

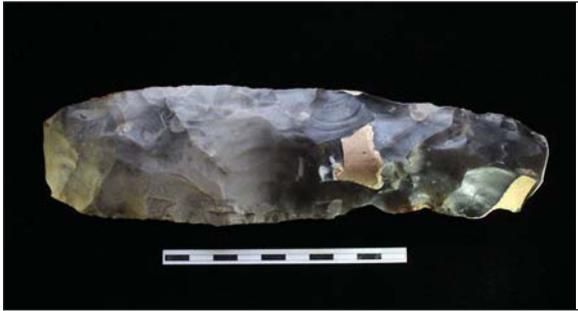


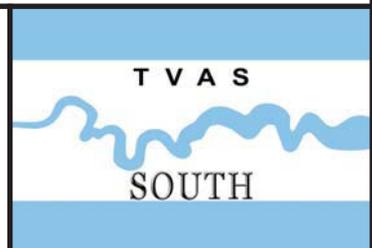
Plate 15. Tranchet axe
Scale: 0.10m.



Plate 16. Bead.
Scale: 0.05m

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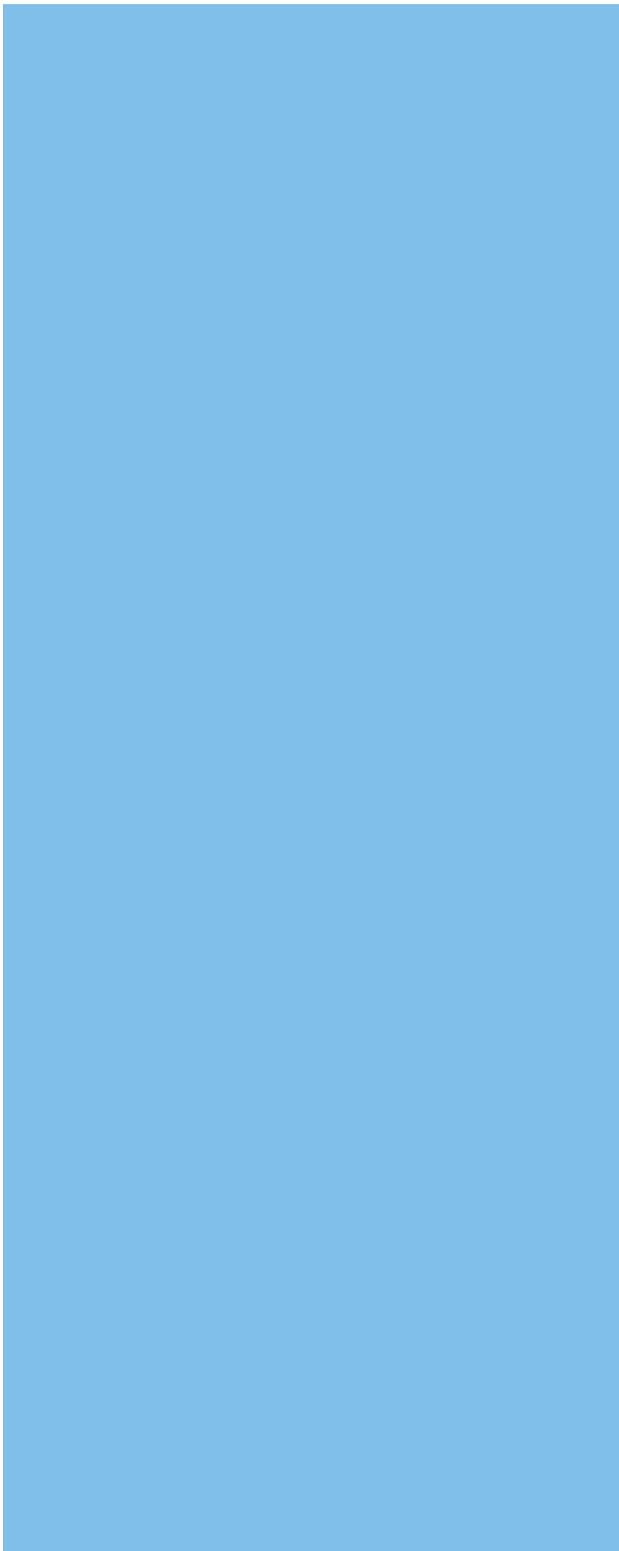
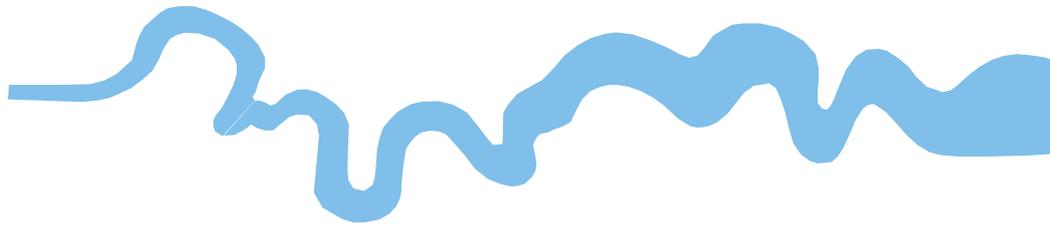
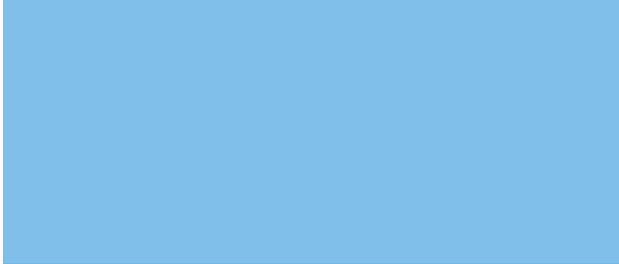
Land at Barty Farm, Bearsted,
Kent, 2019
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 13 to 16.



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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