

**T V A S**



**SOUTH**

**Land at Shemara Farm, Woodnesborough Lane,  
Eastry, Kent**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Sean Wallis**

**Site Code: SFE20/118**

**(TR 3098 5539)**

# **Land at Shemara Farm, Woodnesborough Lane, Eastry, Kent**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Akehurst Homes Ltd**

by Sean Wallis

TVAS South

Site Code SFE 20/118

**October 2020**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Shemara Farm, Woodnesborough Lane, Eastry, Kent

**Grid reference:** TR 3098 5539

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Planning reference:** 19/00403

**Date and duration of project:** 12th - 14th October 2020

**Project manager:** Sean Wallis

**Site supervisor:** Sean Wallis

**Site code:** SFE 20/118

**Area of site:** c. 1.07 ha

**Summary of results:** The archaeological evaluation at Shemara Farm, Eastry, successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development of the site for residential purposes. A Late Iron Age or Early Roman ditch was recorded in the north-west corner of the site, and this feature appears to be aligned a right angle to the projected line of the Roman road to the west, whilst also parallel to a natural channel which crosses the site from west to east. In addition a pit of Early Saxon date was recorded in the south-west part of the site. On the basis of these results, the site is considered to have archaeological potential.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 04.11.20 Steve Preston ✓ 03.11.20
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# Land at Shemara Farm, Woodnesborough Lane, Eastry, Kent An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 20/118

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land to the east of Woodnesborough Lane, Eastry, Kent (TR 3098 5539) (Figs 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr James Lench of Akehurst Homes Ltd, West Street, Mayfield, East Sussex, TN20 6DS.

Planning permission (19/00403) has been granted by Dover District Council to re-develop the site for residential housing. The consent is subject to a standard planning condition (13) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of the new development. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the development, it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation in order to provide information on the site's archaeological potential and allow the preparation of a mitigation strategy if appropriate.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the Local Planning Authority following consultation with the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer (Mr Ben Found) who advises the District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Elisabet Diaz Pila and Sean Wallis between 12th and 14th October 2020, and the site code is SFE 20/118. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located immediately to the east of Woodnesborough Lane, to the north of the historic core of Eastry, Kent (TR 3098 5539) (Figs 1 and 2). The site consists of a roughly rectangular field which is bounded to the north by an orchard, to the east and south by residential properties, and to the west by Woodnesborough Lane. The field had previously been used for grazing horses, and there were several stable buildings in the south-west corner and a manege in the north-west corner. The upper surface of the manege had been removed recently,

along with a hardcore road which previously ran into the site from the south. The southern part of the site is relatively flat, whereas the northern part rises gently towards the north. As a result, most of the site lies at a height of approximately 7m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology largely consists of Head Brickearth Deposits, with the possibility of some Upper Chalk being present close to the northern edge of the site. The geological map also shows a dry river valley, one of many in the area, crossing the site from west to east (BGS 1977). This was confirmed during the evaluation, and Head Brickearth deposits were encountered in all of the trenches, with varying amounts of gravel inclusions. The dry river valley was also recorded in several trenches. No chalk was encountered, and a recent soils report suggested that the Upper Chalk is over 2m beneath the present ground surface.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site had been considered in a desk-based assessment (AC 2019). In summary, the site is located in an archaeologically rich area, where various discoveries have been made in recent years. Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork has been found in the area around the present site, and evidence of Neolithic settlement was uncovered in an archaeological evaluation about 500m to the south. An enclosure, probably dating from the prehistoric to Roman period, is visible as a cropmark to the west of Woodnesborough Lane, about 600m north of the present site. Further evidence of prehistoric settlement has been recorded to the north during various archaeological fieldwork projects. Woodnesborough Lane follows the route of the Roman road from Richborough to Dover, and it is therefore possible that evidence of Roman roadside settlement may be present on the site. Possible Roman activity in the area is attested by a group of cremation burials and a trackway, to the north. The village of Eastry has Saxon origins, and is first mentioned in the 9th century as *Eastorege*, which means 'eastern district or region' (Mills 1993). Numerous Saxon burials have been found in the area around the village, and at least two cemeteries have been identified. Medieval activity has also been found during archaeological fieldwork, and two enclosures have been found in the vicinity of the village.

## **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 from the prehistoric period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits from the Roman period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits from the Saxon period are present; and
- to determine if archaeological deposits from the medieval period are present.

Twelve trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the new 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. Sufficient of the despoils and features revealed were to be excavated or sampled to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any feature that might be better investigated under the conditions retaining to full excavation.

## **Results**

The trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although trench 1 was moved to avoid digging through the concrete hardstanding in the south-west corner of the site (Fig. 3). In addition, a few trenches were slightly shorter than originally intended, due to various logistical constraints on the site. These changes were agreed by the Kent County Council Archaeological Officer (Mr Ben Found) when he visited the site on 13th October. The excavated trenches were all 1.80m wide, and measured between 17.60m and 26.10m in length, and between 0.51m and 1.30m 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. 7)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 17.60m long and up to 0.69m deep. The trench had been moved from its original intended position to avoid digging through a reinforced concrete hardstanding. It was therefore dug in the area where a hardcore track had previously run into the site from the south, and much of the hardcore had been removed shortly before the project began. The trench was shorter than planned due to the presence of live services to the north and south. The natural Head Brickearth geology was encountered beneath 0.12m of made ground, 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.21m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

### Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 7; Pl. 1)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 24.70m long and up to 1.30m deep. It was excavated in the north-west corner of the site, which had previously been occupied by a manège, the upper surface of which

had been removed, but traces of its bedding layers were still present in the area. At the southern end of the trench the natural Head Brickearth geology was encountered beneath 0.15m of made ground, 0.35m of re-deposited subsoil (63), 0.30m of buried topsoil (61) and 0.25m of subsoil (51). The line of a main sewer was observed in the central part of the trench, and was clearly identifiable due to its chalky backfill. To the north of the sewer there appeared to be a large feature (7), filled with dark brownish grey sandy silt (59). The feature was at least 8m wide, and had clearly been truncated by the sewer. It was interpreted as representing the dry river channel which appears to cross the site, and is therefore probably the same feature as that recorded in trenches 4 (1), 9 (8) and 11 (2). No archaeological finds were recovered from feature 7.

#### Trench 3 (Figs 4 and 6; Pl. 8)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.72m deep. Much of the trench was excavated in the area which had previously been occupied by the manège. As in Trench 2, traces of its bedding layers were still present in places. It also appeared that this part of the site had been raised, presumably to create a level surface for the manège. As a result, the natural Head Brickearth geology was generally encountered beneath 0.17m of made ground, 0.15m of re-deposited subsoil (63), 0.21m of buried topsoil (61) and 0.11m of subsoil (51).

Ditch 4 extended the entire length of the trench, although it was difficult to see at the eastern end where the natural geology became more gravelly. A slot was excavated through the ditch, which was seen to be up to 1.00m wide and 0.16m deep. Although no archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (55) within the slot itself, seven sherds of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of the ditch nearby, along with a small fragment of animal bone. Three flint flakes were also retrieved from the surface of the ditch, indicating probable prehistoric activity in the area.

Pit 5 was partially visible in the central part of the trench. This feature measured at least 0.35m in diameter, and was up to 0.15m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (56).

#### Trench 4 (Figs 4 And 6; Pls 2 and 7)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25.00m long and generally up to 0.90m deep. At the northern end of the trench the natural geology was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.24m of subsoil (51). A large feature (1) was observed, from about 7m onwards, and this was interpreted as being the dry river channel which is shown on the geological map. A test pit was dug through this feature, using the machine, in the central part of the trench. This revealed that the upper fill of the feature was sealed by up to 0.56m of topsoil (50) and subsoil (51), along with a layer of light yellow brown sandy silt (62), which was about 0.24m thick. The upper fill of feature 1 consisted of a deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silt (52), up to 0.42m thick,

which contained three sherds of Late Iron Age or Early Roman pottery, along with two Early Saxon sherds. The deposit also yielded two fragments of Roman tile, one fragment of fired clay, four flint flakes, two oyster shells, and several fragments of animal bone. The test pit was dug to a depth of 1.80m, where the natural geology was encountered. The natural was quite gravelly at the base of the test pit, and probably represents Head Deposits. A layer of mid yellow brown sandy clay (58) was recorded between deposit 52 and the natural geology. Deposit 58 was about 0.58m thick, and contained a number of animal bone fragments. The mixed nature of the finds from feature 1 seems to support the theory that it is part of a natural channel which silted up gradually. It is probably the same feature as that recorded in trenches 2 (7), 9 (8) and 11 (2).

#### Trench 5 (Pl. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 24.40m long and up to 1.20m deep. Part of the trench, between 4.80m and 8.00m, was not dug to its full depth due to the presence of a modern soakaway. The trench was deeper at its northern end, possibly due to the close proximity of the natural channel seen in some of the other trenches (2, 4, 9 and 11), but also due to the former presence of the manege. At the northern end of the trench the natural geology was encountered beneath 0.51m of topsoil (50) and 0.44m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

#### Trench 6

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 21.30m long and up to 0.91m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.37m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

#### Trench 7 (Figs 5 and 6; Pl. 9)

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 24.40m long and up to 0.68m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.33m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51). An oval pit (6), measuring 1.40m by 0.82m, was recorded in the central part of the trench. This feature was up to 0.11m deep, with a single fill of mid orange brown sandy clay (57) which contained nine sherds of Early Saxon pottery and a small fragment of fired clay.

#### Trench 8 (Fig. 7; Pl. 4)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 20.00m long and up to 0.51m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

#### Trench 9 (Figs 5 and 6; Pl. 10)

This trench was orientated close to S-N, and was 25.30m long and up to 0.66m deep. The natural geology was generally encountered beneath 0.28m of topsoil (50) and 0.23m of subsoil (51). A small pit (3) was partially



exposed within the central part of the trench. This feature measured at least 0.65m by 0.47m, and was up to 0.20m deep. No archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of mid brownish grey sandy silt (54). The south edge of the dry river channel, seen elsewhere on the site, was observed at the far north end of the trench (8). This was not excavated in this trench and no finds were recovered from its surface.

#### Trench 10 (Fig. 7; Pl. 5)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 25.10m long and up to 1.04m deep. The area had clearly been raised in the past as the natural geology was encountered beneath 0.49m of topsoil (50), 0.25m of buried topsoil (61), and 0.20m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features were recorded in the trench, but one sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the subsoil layer.

#### Trench 11 (Fig. 5; Pl. 6)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 26.10m long and up to 0.93m deep. As with trench 10, the area had clearly been raised in the past as the natural geology at the far northern end of the trench was encountered beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50), 0.18m of buried topsoil (61), and 0.22m of subsoil (51). Most of the trench was occupied by a large feature (2), which was interpreted as representing the natural channel seen to the west in trenches 2 (7), 4 (1) and 9 (8). Feature 2 was not excavated, but a small collection of finds was recovered from the surface of its upper fill of dark brownish grey sandy silt (53). The assemblage consisted of one sherd of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age, four Early Saxon sherds, two fragments of animal bone, and an oyster shell.

#### Trench 12

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 24.80m long and up to 0.90m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.37m of topsoil (50) and 0.35m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in Trench 12.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery* by Luke Barber

The archaeological evaluation recovered 27 sherds of pottery, weighing 203g, from five contexts (Appendix 3). Overall the pottery is in mixed condition. Generally the sherds are of small to medium size with slight to moderate signs of abrasion suggesting most have seen some reworking. The latest material is represented by slightly fresher sherds and has had minimal reworking. The assemblage has few featured sherds and apparently a chronologically mixed assemblage with residuality being noted in a couple of deposits. This, together with the slightly ambiguous nature of some of the fabrics, means some of the periods represented are uncertain.

The earliest sherds consist of a couple of calcined flint tempered pieces that could be placed anywhere between the Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age. Both sherds appear to be residual, but they demonstrate early activity in the vicinity. Ten sherds have been ascribed a Late Iron Age to very Early Roman date. All appear to be residual in channel 1 fill context 52 but those from ditch 4 context 55 may be contemporary with the feature. This group contains five fine quartz tempered scraps that are somewhat ambiguous of date. The final period represented is the Early Anglo-Saxon, perhaps spanning the mid 5th to 6th centuries. These sherds appear slightly fresher. Those from channel fill contexts 52 and 53 are small bodysherds, but those from pit 6, fill 57 are much larger and fresher. Although the jar form represented is identical to some Late Iron Age types, the fabric is a very close match to Early Anglo-Saxon fabric EMS 1A at Canterbury and, considering the presence of chaff in the closely related fabric from context 53, a mid 5th to 6th century date is suspected.

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising eight prehistoric struck flints were recovered during the evaluation. Four flakes were recovered from the upper fill of natural channel 1 (52) in trench 4, three flakes from ditch 4 (55) in trench 3, and a core fragment from the subsoil (51) in Trench 10. The flint work is made from a good quality homogeneous black flint, direct from a chalk or near chalk source. Two pieces are distinctively from the interface of Reading Beds and Upper Chalk showing a greenish cortex and iron-stained band just beneath the cortex.

None of the collection is chronologically distinctive and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be suggested, although the finds are clearly residual in the contexts from which they were recovered.

### *Ceramic Building Material* by Luke Barber

A very small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered (Appendix 4). The burnt clay is all slightly worn and of amorphous form. Whether it was ever daub is uncertain. The tile is harder fired and, as a result, is relatively fresh. Although not really diagnostic of form, it is suspected it came from a Roman *tegula* tile,

### *Animal Bone* by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from four contexts within the evaluated area. Weighing a total of 989g, 29 fragments of bone were present for analysis (Appendix 5). Overall, the bone fragments

displayed excellent surface preservation, although a significant amount of fragmentation was present. As a result, few elements were complete at the time of analysis.

A minimum of three animal individuals were represented within the assemblage: one horse, one cow, and one “medium” sized animal (unidentified species). The majority of fragments were allocated into the “large” sized animal category (26 fragments, 89.7% of the assemblage), ie horse or cow. Of these, a single horse was identified by the presence of a proximal phalanx in feature 1 (52). This deposit also contained a fragmented, but complete, right cow metatarsal. The “medium” sized animal (pig or sheep/goat) was suggested by a single, small portion of a rib shaft in ditch 4 (55).

No further information could be retrieved from this collection of animal bone.

### *Mollusca* by Sean Wallis

A small number of oyster shells were recovered during the evaluation. Two shell fragments, weighing 22g, were found within the upper fill of natural channel 1 (52) in trench 4, and a further fragment, weighing 20g, was recovered from natural channel 2 (53) in trench 11.

## **Conclusion**

The archaeological evaluation has successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development of the site for housing. A Late Iron Age or Early Roman ditch was recorded in the north-west corner of the site, and this feature appears to be at a right to the projected line of the Roman road to the west. It was also parallel to the natural channel which crossed the site from west to east. This natural channel is clearly depicted on geological maps of the site, and is one of many such features in the surrounding area. Unsurprisingly, a range of material was recovered from the natural channel, reflecting the way it gradually silted up through natural processes and human activity (ploughing etc). In addition an Early Saxon pit was recorded in the south-west part of the site.

On the basis of these results, the archaeological potential of the site has been confirmed.

## **References**

- AC, 2019, 'Land east of Wednesborough Lane, Eastry, Kent - an archaeological desk-based assessment', Archaeology Collective unpublished report **00779A**, London.  
BGS, 1977, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet **290**, Solid and Drift Edition, Keyworth.  
Hillson, S, 1992, *Mammal bones and teeth: An introductory guide to methods of identification*, London

NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London.

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	17.60	1.80	0.69	0-0.12m made ground; 0.12-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56-0.69m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
2	24.70	1.80	1.30	North end: 0-0.10m topsoil (50); 0.10-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-1.30m+ dark brownish grey sandy silt (59). South end: 0-0.15m made ground; 0.15-0.40m re-deposited subsoil (63); 0.40-0.70m buried topsoil (61); 0.70-0.95m subsoil (51); 0.95-1.00m+natural geology (Brickearth). Probable natural channel 7. <b>[PI. 1]</b>
3	25.00	1.80	0.72	0-0.17m made ground; 0.17-0.32m re-deposited subsoil (63); 0.32-0.53m buried topsoil (61); 0.53-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64-0.72m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 4 and pit 5. <b>[PI. 8]</b>
4	25.00	1.80	0.90  1.80(test pit)	North end: 0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64-0.78m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Test pit in central part of trench: 0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56-0.80m light yellow brown sandy silt (62); 0.80-1.22m dark brownish grey sandy silt (52); 1.22-1.80m mid yellow brown sandy clay (58); 1.80m+ natural geology (Head Deposits). Probable natural channel 1. <b>[PIs. 2 and 7]</b>
5	24.40	1.80	1.20	North end: 0-0.51m topsoil (50); 0.51-0.95m subsoil (51); 0.95-1.20m+ natural geology (Brickearth). South end: 0-0.39m topsoil (50); 0.39-0.72m subsoil (51); 0.72-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth). <b>[PI. 3]</b>
6	21.30	1.80	0.91	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.77m subsoil (51); 0.77-0.91m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
7	24.40	1.80	0.68	0-0.33m topsoil (50); 0.33-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.68m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 6. <b>[PI. 9]</b>
8	20.00	1.80	0.51	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.51m+ natural geology (Brickearth). <b>[PI. 4]</b>
9	25.30	1.80	0.66	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.51m subsoil (51); 0.51-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 1 and probable natural channel 8. <b>[PI. 10]</b>
10	25.10	1.80	1.04	0-0.49m topsoil (50); 0.49-0.74m buried topsoil (61); 0.74-0.94m subsoil (51); 0.94-1.04m+ natural geology (Brickearth). <b>[PI. 5]</b>
11	26.10	1.80	0.93	North end: 0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.58m buried topsoil (61); 0.58-0.80m subsoil (51); 0.80-0.93m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Central part of trench: 0-0.29m topsoil (50); 0.29-0.48m buried topsoil (50); 0.48-0.81m subsoil (51); 0.81-0.93m+ dark brownish grey sandy silt (53). Probable natural channel 2. <b>[PI. 6]</b>
12	24.80	1.80	0.90	0-0.37m topsoil (50); 0.37-0.72m subsoil (51); 0.72-0.90m+ natural geology (Brickearth).

**APPENDIX 2: Feature details**

Trench	Cut	Fill (s)	Type	Date	Dating evidence / comments
4	1	52, 58	Natural channel	Undated	Mixture of finds.
11	2	53	Natural channel	Undated	Mixture of finds.
9	3	54	Pit	Undated	
3	4	55	Ditch	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	Pottery.
3	5	56	Pit	Undated	
7	6	57	Pit	Early Saxon	Pottery.
2	7	59	Natural channel	Undated	
9	8	60	Natural channel		

### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
51	Common calcined flint to 2mm, sparse quartz	LBA-IA	1	3	reduced
52	Grog tempered ware	LIA-RB	1	9	reduced
52	Buff coarse sandy ware (Dr 20 <i>amphora</i> ?)	LIA-RB	2	11	? <i>Amphora</i> x1 (oxidized)
52	Fine quartz with sparse chaff	EAS	2	12	bitone
53	Common fine/medium calcined flint to 1mm, sparse quartz	LBA-IA	1	9	bitone
53	Common ill-sorted quartz, occ. chaff	EAS	4	15	reduced
55	Grog tempered ware	LIA-RB	2	23	oxidized, x1 combed, x1 incised herring-bone line decoration
55	Fine quartz, sparse large quartz/flint	LIA-RB	5	13	oxidized & reduced
57	Moderate ill-sorted quartz	EAS	9	108	Narrow-mouthed jar x1 (reduced) with simple inward sloping rim. Some burnish on rim interior

Pottery assemblage (LBA – Late Bronze Age; LIA – Late Iron Age; RB – Romano-British; EAS – Early Anglo-Saxon).

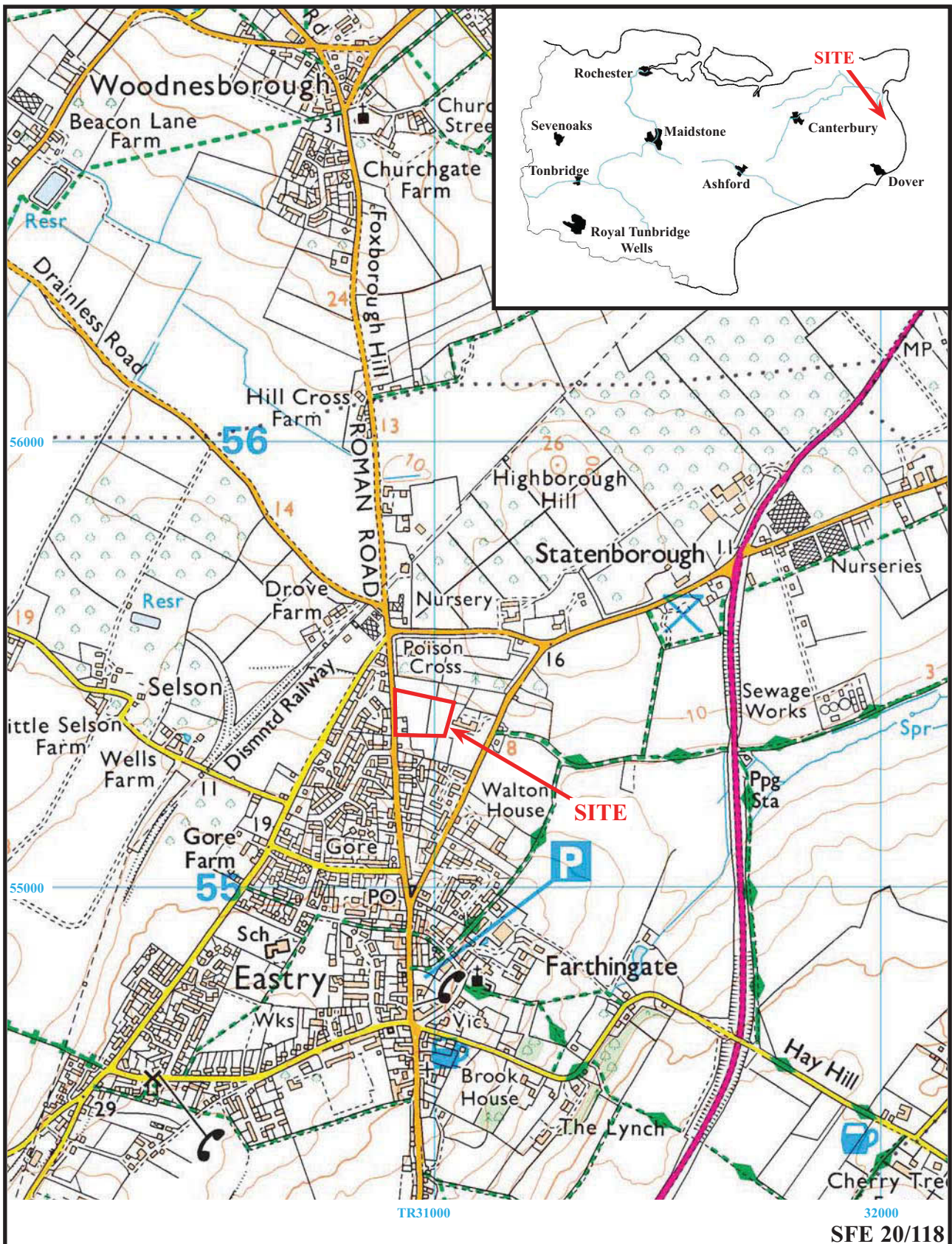
#### APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
52	? <i>Tegula</i>	Roman	2	124	Sparse quartz, calcareous pellets and iron oxides/grog, 21mm thick
52	Burnt clay	?	1	49	Buff, very fine sandy/silty
57	Burnt clay	?	2	61	Oxidised dull red orange. Very fine sandy/silty



**APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of animal bone**

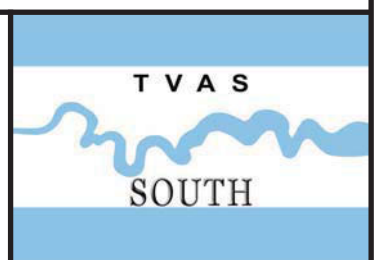
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Unident</i>	
1	52	6	393	1	1	4	-	-	horse proximal phalanx, cow metatarsal (R), "large" acetabulum
1	58	20	482	-	-	18	-	2	"large" innominate and long bone shaft fragments
2	53	2	53	-	-	2	-	-	"large" long bone shaft fragments
4	55	1	1	-	-		1	-	"medium" rib shaft

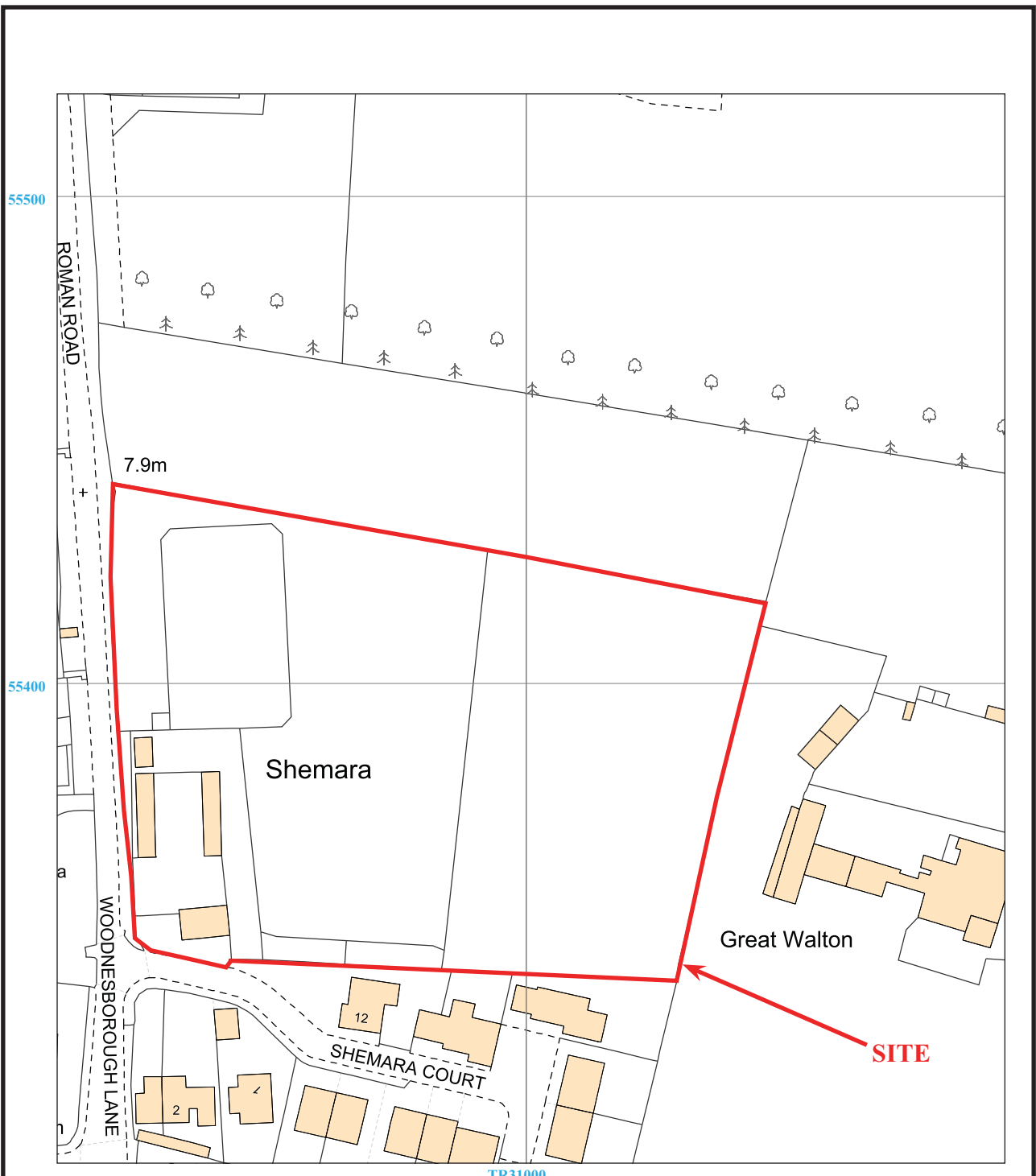


**Land at Shemara Farm, Woodnesborough Lane,  
Eastry, Kent, 2020  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Eastry and Kent.

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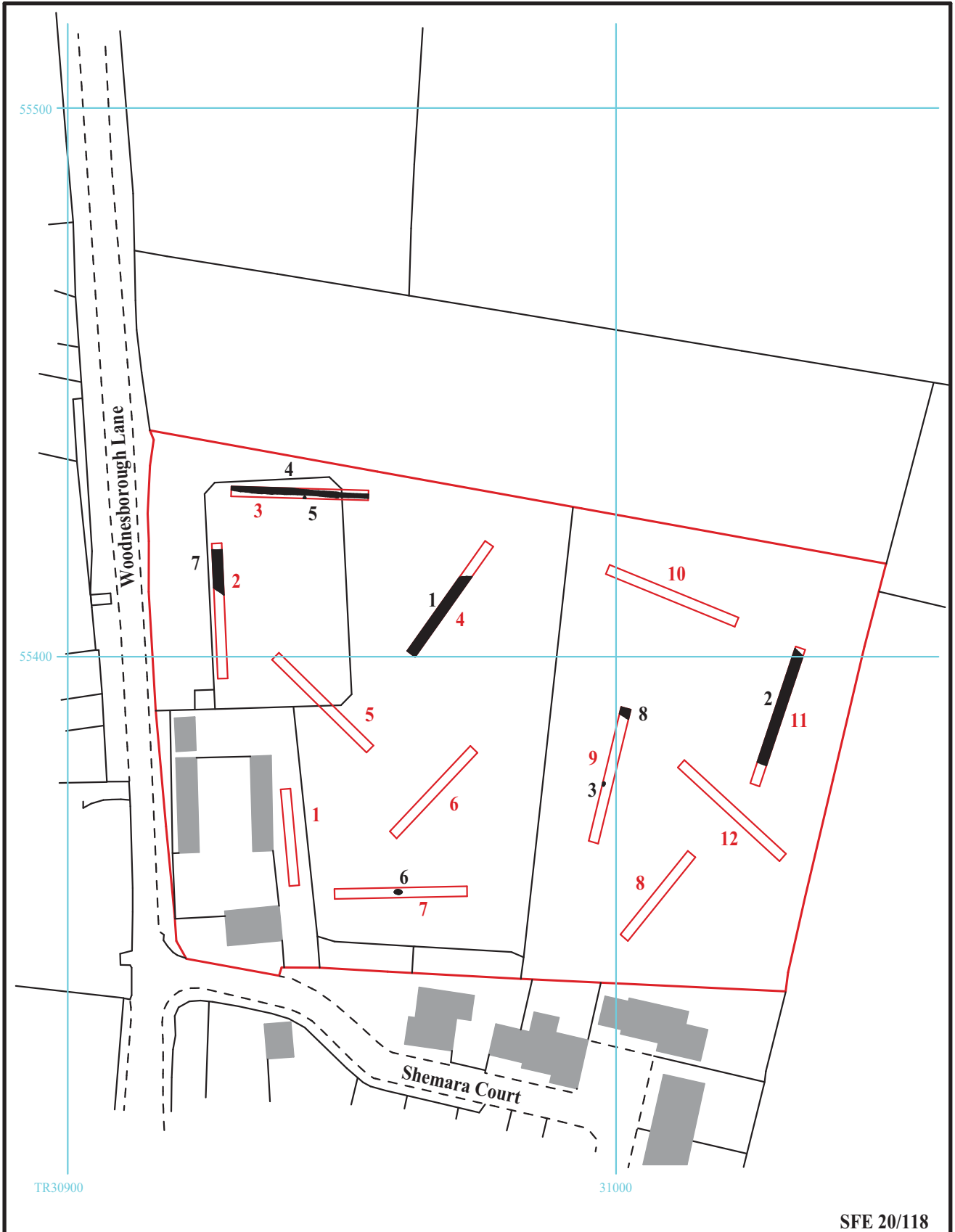


**Land at Shemara Farm, Woodnesborough Lane,  
Eastry, Kent, 2020  
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Figure 2. Detailed site location.

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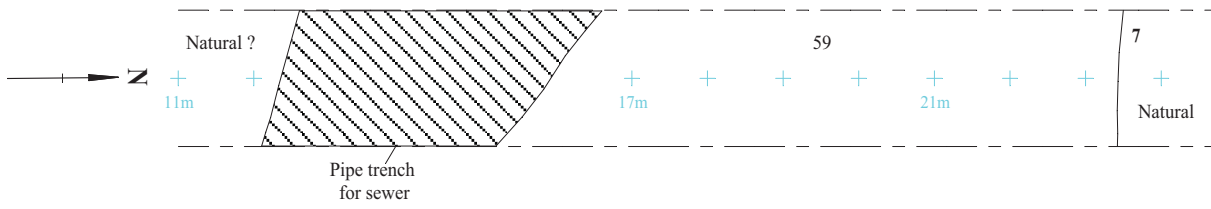
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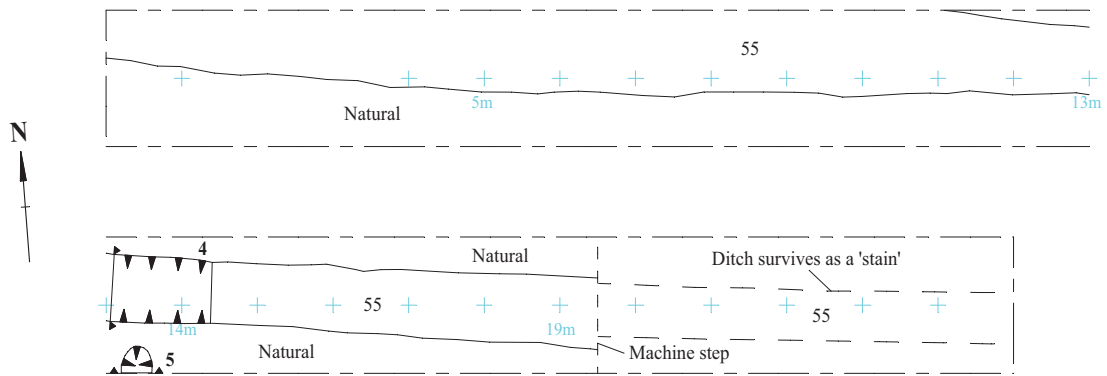
Figure 3. Plan showing the trench layout and archaeological features.



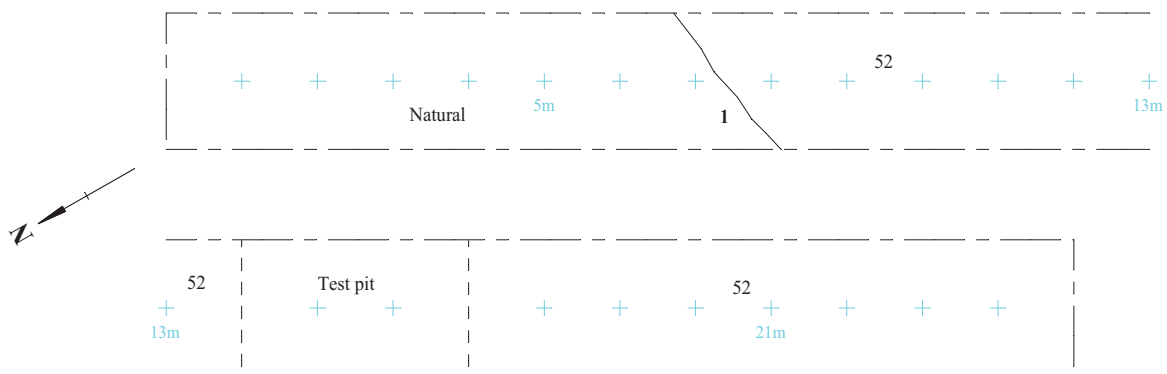
Trench 2



Trench 3



Trench 4



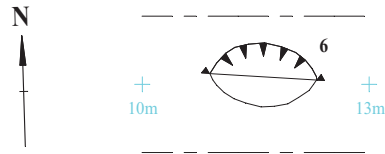
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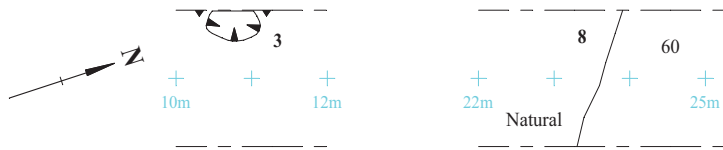
Figure 4. Plan of trenches 2, 3 and 4.



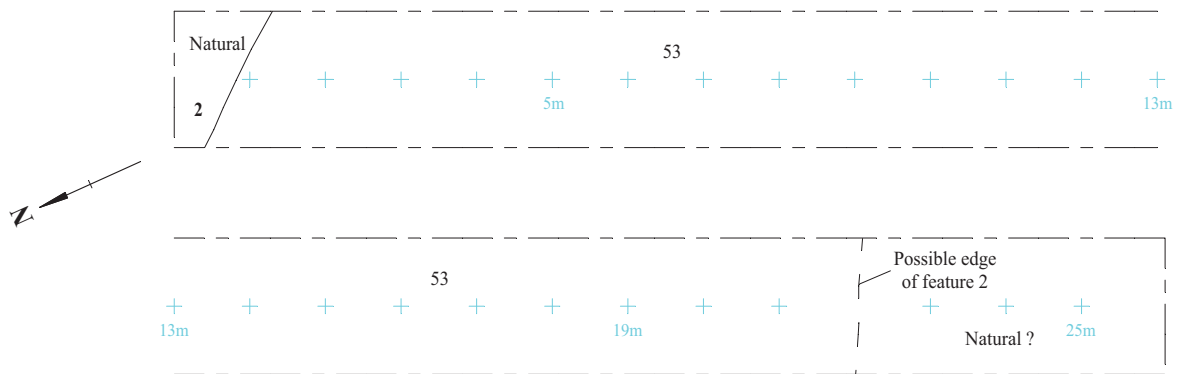
Trench 7



Trench 9



Trench 11



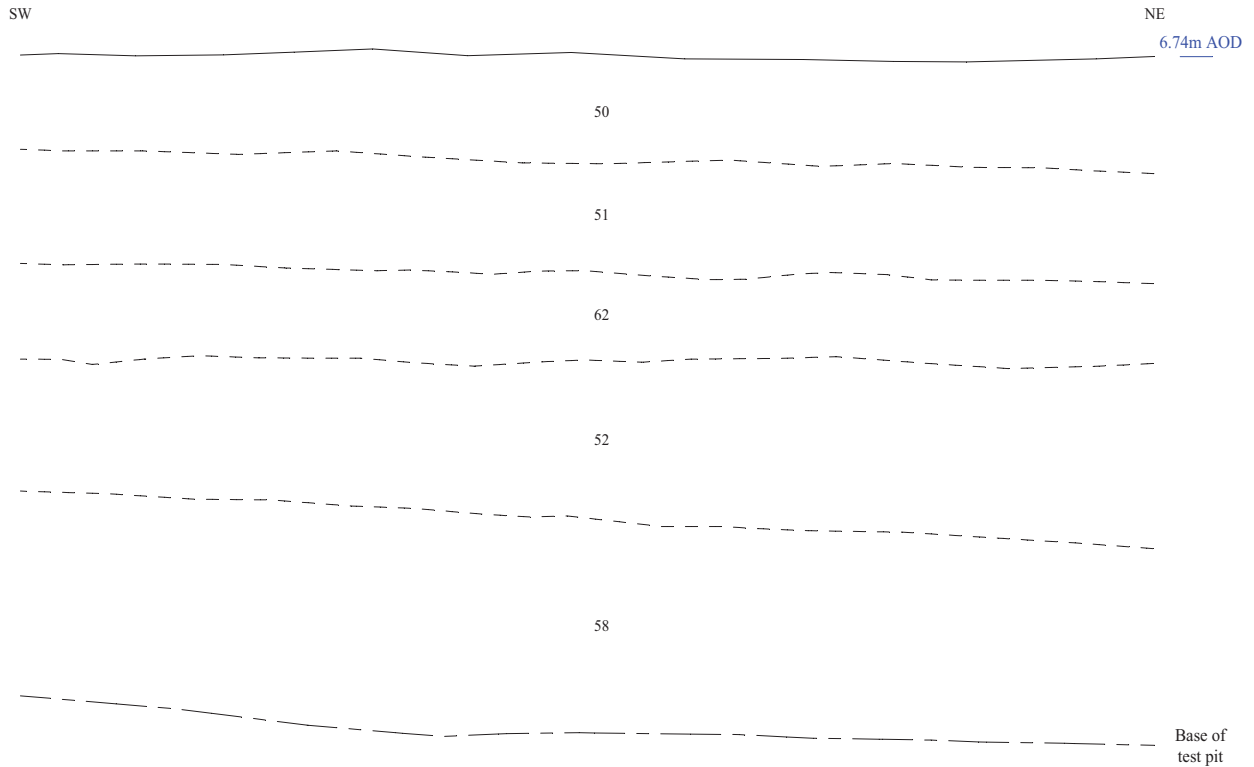
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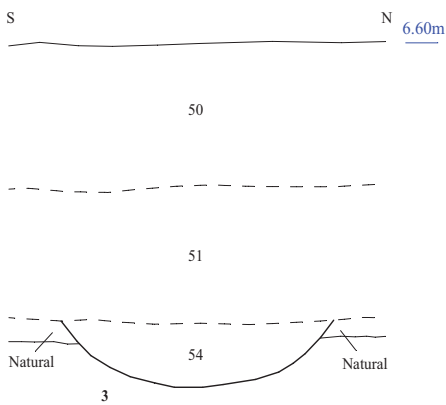
Figure 5. Plan of trenches 7, 9 and 11.



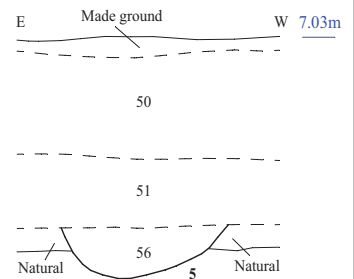
**Trench 4 (Test pit through feature 1)**



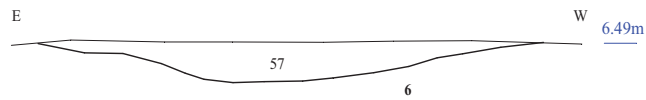
**Trench 9**



**Trench 3**



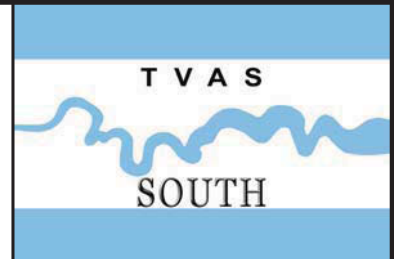
**Trench 7**



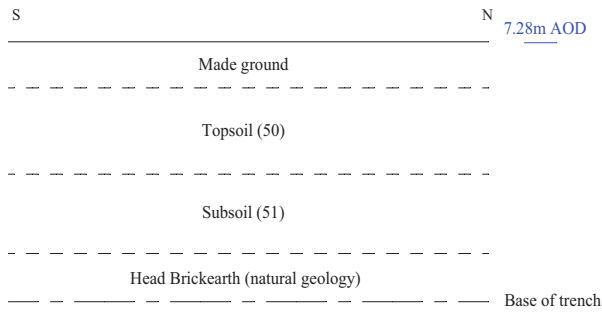
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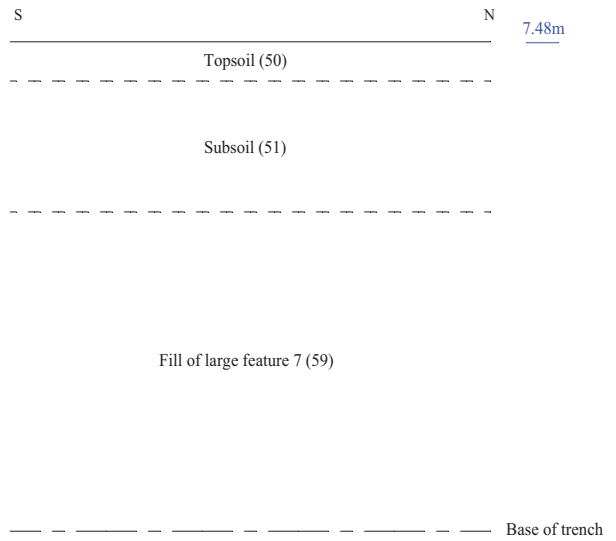
Figure 6. Sections



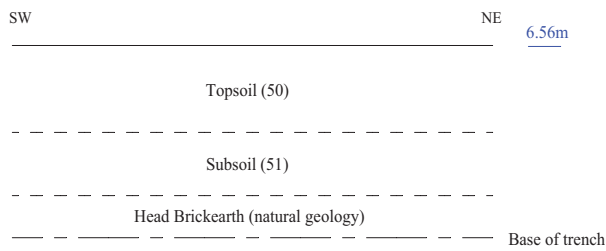
**Trench 1**



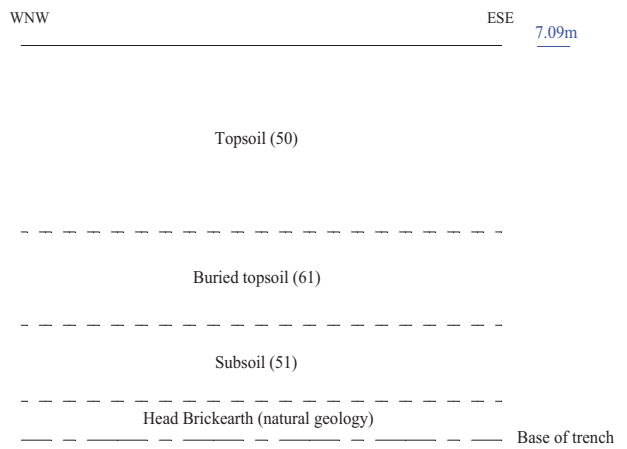
**Trench 2**



**Trench 8**



**Trench 10**



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Figure 7. Representative sections.

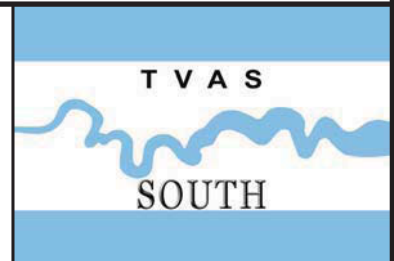






Plate 1. Trench 2, looking North.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 4, looking South-west.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 3. Trench 5, looking North-west.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 4. Trench 8, looking North-east.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 5. Trench 10, looking East-south-east.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 6. Trench 11, looking South.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 to 6.**





Plate 7. Trench 4, test pit through feature 1, looking North-west.  
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Trench 3, ditch 4, looking West.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 9. Trench 7, pit 6, looking South.  
Scale: 1m.

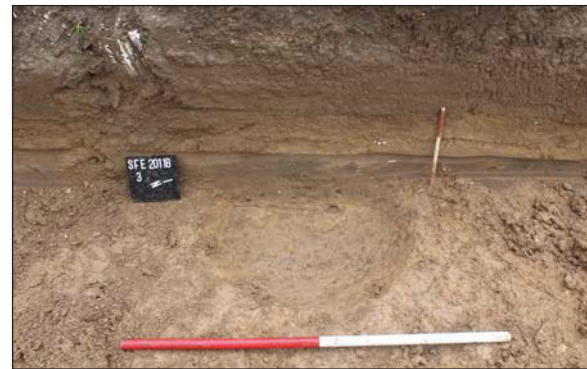
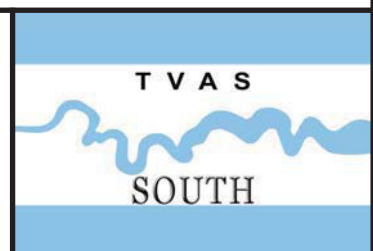


Plate 10. Trench 9, pit 3, looking West.  
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.

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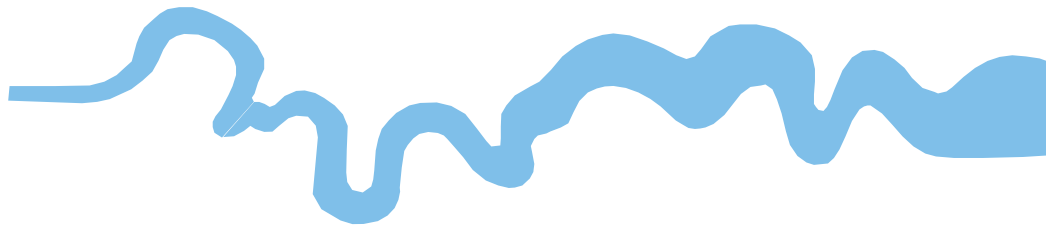
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Plates 7 to 10.**



## 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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