



Land at Rolfe Lane New Romney, Kent

Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report



Ref: 115751.01
November 2017



© Wessex Archaeology Ltd 2017, all rights reserved.

69 College Road,
Maidstone,
Kent
ME15 6SX

www.wessexarch.co.uk

Wessex Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Charity no. 287786 (England & Wales) and SC042630 (Scotland)

Disclaimer

The material contained in this report was designed as an integral part of a report to an individual client and was prepared solely for the benefit of that client. The material contained in this report does not necessarily stand on its own and is not intended to nor should it be relied upon by any third party. To the fullest extent permitted by law Wessex Archaeology will not be liable by reason of breach of contract negligence or otherwise for any loss or damage (whether direct indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or omitting to act or refraining from acting in reliance upon the material contained in this report arising from or connected with any error or omission in the material contained in the report. Loss or damage as referred to above shall be deemed to include, but is not limited to, any loss of profits or anticipated profits damage to reputation or goodwill loss of business or anticipated business damages costs expenses incurred or payable to any third party (in all cases whether direct indirect or consequential) or any other direct indirect or consequential loss or damage.

Document Information

Document title Land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent
Document subtitle Strip, map and sample excavation report
Document reference 115751.02

Client name CgMs Limited
Address Planning, Archaeology and Historic Buildings Consultants
140 London Wall
London
EC2Y 5DN

Site location Rolfe Lane, New Romney
County Kent
National grid reference 606653 125405

WA project code 115751
Date of fieldwork 24th April-10th May 2017
Fieldwork directed by W Santamaria
Project management by R De'Athe
Document compiled by W Santamaria
Contributions from Lorraine Mephram, Ines Lopez-Doriga
Graphics by Andrew Souter

Quality Assurance

Issue and date	Status	Author	Approved by
1 09.11.2017	Draft	GS	
2 14.11.2017	Draft	GS/AS	
3 05.12.2017	Final submitted to client	GS/AS	



Contents

Summary	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Project background.....	1
1.2 The Site, location and geology.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
2.1 Introduction.....	2
3 AIMS	3
3.1 General aims	3
3.2 Project objectives.....	3
3.3 Fieldwork methodology.....	4
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	4
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Area 1.....	5
4.3 Area 2.....	7
4.4 Area 3.....	8
5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE	8
5.2 Pottery.....	9
5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM).....	10
5.4 Metalwork	11
5.5 Animal Bone	11
5.6 Marine Shell.....	13
5.7 Other Finds.....	13
5.8 Statement of potential and further recommendations.....	13
6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	14
6.1 Introduction.....	14
6.2 Aims and Methods.....	14
6.3 Results	14
6.4 Discussion	16
7 DISCUSSION	16
8 CONCLUSIONS	17
9 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	17
9.1 Museum.....	17
9.2 Preparation of Archive	17
9.3 Discard Policy.....	18
9.4 Security Copy	18
10 REFERENCES	19
11 APPENDICES	21
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE.....	21
APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL DATA.....	30
APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM.....	33



List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site location and excavation areas
Figure 2: Area 1 and Area 2: Archaeological Results
Figure 3: Selected section drawings
Figure 4: Area 3: Archaeological Results

List of Plate

- Plate 1: Northeast facing section of ditch 168
Plate 2: Tree throw 107 and ditch 169, viewed from the northeast
Plate 3: Ditch terminus 175, viewed from the southwest
Plate 4: Southwest facing section of pit 117
Plate 5: Southeast facing longitudinal section through feature 171
Plate 6: Northwest facing section of pit 144
Plate 7: Shot of rubbish pits 172, 173 & 174, viewed from the west-northwest
Plate 8: Ditches 265, 266 and 267, viewed from the north
Plate 9: Section of pit 223 viewed from south
Plate 10: Pit 255 from the northwest
Plate 11: Northwest facing section of posthole 254, part of posthole group 268
Plate 12: Northwest facing section of posthole 233
Plate 13: Ditch 306, viewed from the northeast

List of Tables

- Table 1: Finds totals by material type
Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type
Table 3: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period
Table 4: Quantity and type of detailed information available for future study
Table 5: Sample Provenance Summary
Table 6: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal



Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Limited to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 606653 125405.

The work was undertaken between the 24th April and 10th May 2017 in advance of a re-development of the site for residential purposes with associated access, car parking, landscaping and earthworks.

This evaluation, along with a previous Archaeological Statement (CgMs, 2015) and previous archaeological evaluations (ASE, 2010 & WA 2017a), formed part of an archaeological assessment of the site, which was aimed at providing archaeological information to aid the planning process.

The strip, map and sample excavation identified archaeological remains that have contributed to a better understand of the results obtained during the previous evaluations.

As a result of the excavations carried out during the present phase of work and in conjunction with the archaeological evaluations completed by ASE in 2010 and Wessex Archaeology in 2017 the sites former land use has been successfully identified.

These most recent investigations have highlighted the presence of several medieval features in form of ditches and pits within Areas 1 & 2 and these appear to relate mostly to agricultural activity, with some domestic waste activity likely from dwellings of this period that may have been located to the south of the site towards New Romney's medieval core.

No indication of medieval buildings or substantial structures (which may warrant a moat) were located within Area 1, as suggested by interpretation of features identified in a previous evaluation trench (ASE 2010).

Excavation through the 'moated' enclosure in Area 3 did not reveal any substantial information regarding its purpose. Sufficient dating evidence has now been assessed and a post-medieval date has been confidently assigned. The theory of a medieval moated enclosure has therefore been discredited, this is not to say that a significant ditched structure existed at the site, possibly as early as the 16th century and it is still possible that the 'moated' enclosure may have formed part of a larger garden complex of an as yet unidentified manorial complex (WA 2017a).

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins for commissioning the work. Thanks are also due to Wendy Rogers, Senior Archaeological Officer for Kent County Council, for her advice and guidance throughout.



Land at Rolfe Lane New Romney Kent

Strip, Map and Sample Excavation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting ('the Client'), to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent (hereafter 'the site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 606653 125405 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This excavation, along with a previous archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) (CgMs, 2015), geophysical survey (ASE 2010a), archaeological evaluations (ASE 2010b & WA 2017a) formed part of an archaeological assessment of the Site, which was aimed at providing archaeological information to aid the planning process. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the strip, map and sample (WA 2017b) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology and submitted to, and approved by KCC, prior to the start of fieldwork. The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance: for an Archaeological Strip Map and Sample Excavation (CIfA 2014)*.

1.1.3 The works comprised three separate excavation areas. Area 1 was located near the northeast site boundary whereas Area 2 was situated on the southwest corner. Area 3 was intentionally located across the rectangular ditched enclosure thought to be a possible moat associated with a manor house, to the south of Area 1. Each of the three areas was targeted to further investigate features of archaeological potential as identified during the previous evaluations (ASE 2010b & WA 2017a).

1.1.4 The fieldwork was undertaken between the 24th April and 10th of May 2017.

1.2 The Site, location and geology

1.2.1 The site is situated in the central northern part of New Romney and comprises a broadly rectangular shaped field (**Figure 1**). It is generally level at an elevation of c.4m aOD with a small drop to the south. Although the field is mainly grassed, there are areas of overlying vegetation. The Site is bounded to the west by school playing fields and a hedge-line, to the northwest by Cockreed Lane and to the east and south by Rolfe Lane and residential housing.

1.2.2 An approximately square depression has been identified previously at the site, marked by shallow ridges and dense nettle coverage was present at the site. Part of this feature still comprised a ditch on the southeastern side and it was thought probable that this feature related to a ditched enclosure (the purported infilled 'moat' as recorded in the Kent HER) (ASE 2010).

1.2.3 The underlying geology at the site, according to the Geological Survey of Great Britain, comprises a mix of Blown Sand, Storm Gravel Beach Deposits and Marine Alluvium, suggesting that despite the sites current position inland, it may represent part of the



former dynamic coastline of the New Romney area
(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers>).

- 1.2.4 An extended period of poor weather during the 13th century culminated in the Great Storm of 1287 when New Romney harbour was blocked and the course of the River Rother diverted to Rye. Storm deposits associated with the Great Storm have been tentatively identified in New Romney, at two locations on Fairfield Road just to the northwest of the current site (Jarret 2002).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A detailed description of the archaeological background to the Site has been presented in the Archaeological Impact Assessment produced by CgMs Consulting Limited (CgMs 2015) which collated a substantial quantity of information from previous desk based assessments and fieldwork. As a result, it has not reproduced in full here. For the purposes of this document a summary is presented below:
- 2.1.2 A Desk Based Assessment (CAT, 2003) identified the site to be potentially of considerable historical and archaeological significance. Possibly lying within the northern boundary of the early medieval town and including a possible medieval moated site thought to have been founded in the 13th century, perhaps as part of a change of land use after maintenance of the early town block in this area became untenable due to storm damage.
- 2.1.3 During the initial phase of the local plan preparation, Kent County Council (KCC) considered that the moated manor site and its surrounding pattern of ditches was of national importance and thus would merit a presumption of preservation in situ.
- 2.1.4 Following consultation with KCC, a programme of geophysical survey (ASE 2010a) was undertaken, the results of which informed a subsequent archaeological evaluation (ASE 2010b). The ASE evaluation trenches were located in accordance with a brief from KCC to test the geophysical results and to test cropmarks identified through aerial photography of the site.
- 2.1.5 The evaluation trenching proved the presence of several substantial ditches possibly forming a large enclosure. However, the area enclosed by these ditches and where remains associated with a manor site were expected, trenching proved that there was a general lack of evidence and that features were heavily truncated by the plough. Relatively few finds were discovered and those were dated to the later medieval period rather than the early medieval which is of particular significance to New Romney.
- 2.1.6 A second smaller enclosure was also investigated and, as with the larger ditches, there was a paucity of features and finds within the enclosed area. This made interpretation and dating difficult. Where the deep ditches were investigated they contained information regarding environmental conditions in the medieval and subsequent periods, but nothing was identified of such significance to preclude development of the site.
- 2.1.7 In the southwest corner of the site a localised area of apparent medieval activity was located in the area closest to the historic core of New Romney, making it of particular interest.
- 2.1.8 In summary, a medieval and post-medieval site of archaeological interest to the evolution of settlement in New Romney is thought to occupy the site. However, as the evaluation



demonstrated, ploughing and levelling has likely truncated and removed most evidence for domestic or commercial activity within the enclosures. The truncation has clearly damaged the archaeological resource and consequently reduced the significance of the site.

- 2.1.9 As a result, the site is no longer considered to be of national importance although the site is at least of local significance.

2.2 Recent investigations

2.2.1 A further evaluation was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in early 2017 as part of an archaeological assessment of the site (WA 2017a). The archaeological evaluation was aimed to complement the information retrieved by the previous evaluation and gain a better understanding of the function of the possible moated site (as recorded in the Kent HER).

2.2.2 During this phase of works a number medieval ditches and pits were found at the northeast end of site. A sizable system of ditches, previously identified by ASE, were recorded and thought to represent another ditched enclosure or perhaps manmade water channels, dated as post-medieval. Finally, several post-medieval drainage ditches were located across the site and these were re-used during the modern period when they were replaced by ceramic land drains.

2.2.3 As a result of this work the location of a medieval manor house complex within the site can be ruled out, as the archaeological evidence indicates a probable post-medieval date for the 'moated' enclosure. Also, no sign of structures have been found within the enclosure that could support the idea the 'moat' surrounded a building. It is possible that the 'moated' enclosure may form part of a larger garden complex of an as yet unidentified manorial complex.

3 AIMS

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 In accordance with ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014), the general aims of the programme of archaeological works were to:

- To further define the features identified within the evaluation;
- to examine the archaeological resource within the Site;
- within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource;
- to analyse and interpret the results; and
- disseminate them.

3.2 Project objectives

3.2.1 The excavation aimed to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavation also aimed to recover stratified assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts which were capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.



3.2.2 Analysis of environmental data aimed to examine and address archaeological remains within their contemporaneous environment/s. The relationship between man and his contemporaneous environment will therefore be an objective of the project, including man's responses to the local environment and the effects of human habitation and exploitation of the landscape on local environmental conditions.

3.3 Fieldwork methodology

3.3.1 The methodology was proposed in order to meet the aims and objectives of the investigations at the site and set out in the WSI (WA 2017b). All works were carried out in accordance with the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014), excepting where they were superseded by statements made below.

3.3.2 All works were carried out in accordance with the KCC's generic *Specification for Strip, Map and Sample Excavations*.

3.3.3 The strip, map and sample excavation was split into two areas: one measuring 550m² in the north eastern part of the site; Area 1 and another measuring 868m² in the south western part; Area 2 (**Figure 1**). The areas excavated were designed to incorporate remains encountered during the archaeological evaluation.

3.3.4 Following the KCC Senior Archaeologist request an additional trench was located across the northeast ditch of the 'moated' enclosure. The main purpose was to confirm the conclusions drawn during the evaluation phase regarding its origin and purpose as a post-medieval- modern ditch for containing livestock (ASE 2010). This trench was designated as Area 3 and measured 75m².

3.3.5 Two trenches were also proposed to across a possible crop mark running along the southeastern boundary of the site, thought to represent a ditch. Due to the proximity to a live sewage pipe than runs along this boundary it was agreed with KCC this work would not be completed.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary description of the results of the archaeological excavation. Details of individual contexts can be seen in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the site overall including previous evaluation trench locations. **Figure 2** presents areas 1 and 2, **Figure 3** presents selected section drawings, while **figure 4** presents area 3. **Plates 1-13** consist of photographs of selected archaeological features.

4.1.3 Area 1 (**Figure 2, Plates 1-7**) was located toward the north eastern end of the site. The stratigraphy of deposits across this area was fairly consistent featuring a rich organic topsoil **100** with an average thickness of 0.10m which overlay a disturbed shingle bank layer **101**, 0.30m thick, thought to be the remains of a 13th century storm episode that extends along the northwest boundary of Site. The southeast part of the excavated area presented a 0.25m thick subsoil **102** that overlay the shingle bank and the natural geology consisting on an alluvial deposit **103** found at an average depth of 0.35 m below ground level (BGL). Both shingle bank and alluvial deposit represented the archaeological horizon as all the features were identified as cutting through these layers. Investigations in this area also revealed in places the alluvium **103** was seen overlaying the shingle bank **101** and another marine alluvial **167** found at a depth of 0.66m BGL.

- 4.1.4 Area 2 was located toward the southwestern end of the Site (**Figure 2, Plates 7- 13**). The topography of the area was predominantly flat with a consistent stratigraphic sequence initially comprising topsoil **200**, more organic, thicker and sandy than observed on the rest of the site, with an average depth of 0.30m. This overlay a metallated surface or abandon layer **201** of approximately 0.40m in thickness that produced occasional post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM). **201** in turn overlay another abandon/subsoil layer **202**, only present on the southwest half of the excavated area, and the natural geology formed by windblown sand **203** which occupied the northeast half. **202 & 203** represented the archaeological horizon, found at an average depth of 0.70m BGL, as all the features were observed cutting through these layers. During the investigation carried out in the area the subsoil/abandon layer **202** was observed overlaying the windblown sand **203**, which in turn overlay a possible marine alluvial deposit **263** found at a depth of 1.10m BGL.
- 4.1.5 Area 3 was located targeting the eastern ditch of the 'moated' enclosure. The stratigraphic sequence observed in the area comprised a 0.45m thick topsoil **300** overlaying a uniform subsoil **301**, 0.38m thick, which in turn overlay a thin layer of windblown sand **302**. Beneath this layer, the natural geology comprising beach sand deposit **303** was encountered at a depth of 1.03m BGL. Two deposits of marine alluvium **304 & 305** were observed while investigating the 'moated' enclosure, sealed below the storm beach deposit.
- ## 4.2 Area 1
- 4.2.1 This area (**Figure 2**) was sub-rectangular in plan measuring 25m along its long axis, orientated northeast to southwest, and 22m wide. Three drainage/boundary ditches and a small cluster of rubbish pits dating to the medieval period were identified within the area.
- Medieval*
- 4.2.2 The most substantial feature in this area was a medieval ditch identified as Group No. **168 (Plate 1 & Fig 3; section 2)**, which was investigated during the previous evaluation phase and recorded as **10010** within trench No. 10. It was aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 20.31m+ long, 1.6m wide and had an average depth of 0.51m. The ditches profile had moderate sloping straight sides with concave base. Towards northeast it terminated but was heavily disturbed by two tree throws; **125 & 127**.
- 4.2.3 Parallel to ditch **168** and partially truncated by it was an earlier ditch; **169 (Plate 2)** dated as medieval, which also terminated at the northeast end, truncated by tree throw **107**. The ditch measured 4.50m long x 1.37m wide x 0.35m deep with flat base and steep sides.
- 4.2.4 To the northeast of ditch **168** and on the same alignment was a smaller medieval ditch **175 (Plate 3)**. The ditch terminated in plan to the southwest and continued northeast beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 3.81m long+ 0.74m wide and 0.20m deep with flat base and shallow concave sides. The terminus of the ditch was partially disturbed by tree throw **147**. Although on the same alignment and forming a tentative entrance, the difference in size suggests the two are not related.
- 4.2.5 Adjacent to the north eastern edge of the Area a cluster of medieval pits was Identified, some of which were intercutting. Pit **113** was sub-circular in plan, with flat base and shallow concave sides. It measured 1.40m long, 1.30 wide and 0.12m deep. Pit **113** truncated pit **115** on its northern edge. This earlier pit was sub oval in plan, measuring 2.20m long, 2.00m wide and 0.16m deep, with a flat base and shallow irregular side.

- 4.2.6 A series of intercutting medieval rubbish pits were investigated and a stratigraphic sequence concluded from their relationship observed in plan and section (**Plate 7**). The latest of these features was pit **172**, which was a sub-oval in plan with flat base and shallow concave sides that measured 3.25m long x 0.75m wide x 0.34m deep. The pit was truncated by a post-medieval drain **104** to the southeast and cut pit **173** to the northwest. Pit **173** was probably circular in plan, before being truncated by **172**, with flat base and moderate concave sides. It measured 0.90m long, 0.40m wide and 0.25m deep. The earliest pit within this cluster was **174**, a sub-oval pit with irregular base and shallow concave sides. Its dimensions were partial due to the truncation from the later pits, measuring 2.08m long, 1.75m wide and 0.24m deep. Pit **174** was also truncated on its eastern edge by pit **9004**, identified during the previous evaluation (WA 2017a).
- 4.2.7 Medieval rubbish pit **162**, may have had a relationship with pit **172** but its interpretation has been hampered by the later drain **104**. The pit was circular in plan with concave base and moderate concave sides, measuring 0.80m diam. x 0.26m deep. A modern land drain truncated the northwest side of this feature.
- 4.2.8 To the south of this cluster, pit **144** (**Plate 6 & Fig. 3 section 1**) was sub-oval in plan with flat base, the sides of the feature were steep and straight on the northeast side and irregular on the southwest side. It measured 2.06m long x 1.34m wide x 0.57m deep. The stepped side to the southwest suggests that could have been used as water hole for animals during the medieval period.
- 4.2.9 Pit **130** was located towards the northeast corner of area A. It was sub-oval in plan with flat base and steep straight sides, measuring 1.02m long, 0.80m wide and 0.33m deep. During its investigation, medieval pottery was retrieved but its function remains uncertain.

Undated features

- 4.2.10 An isolated, undated pit or probable posthole **117** (**Plate 4**) was identified to the north of the pit cluster. The feature was circular in plan with irregular base and steep straight sides, measuring 0.60m diameter and 0.25m deep.
- 4.2.11 To the northwest a short segment of ditch or elongated pit was identified and recorded as Group No. **171** (**Plate 5**). It was previously investigated during the evaluation within trench 9 and recorded as **9012** (WA 2017a). The feature was broadly linear shape in plan, northeast to southwest aligned, measuring 3m long, 0.96m wide and 0.30m deep. Similar to nearby pit **117** its fills were quite sterile but produced sparse finds of uncertain dating. Immediately northwest, was undated pit **131**. This pit was sub-circular in plan with flat base and moderate concave sides, measuring 1.6m long, 1.00m wide and 0.23m deep.
- 4.2.12 To the west of the pit cluster was small pit **139**, sub-circular in plan with flat base and shallow concave sides. It measured 1.12m long x 0.60m wide x 0.13m deep. The pit had no stratigraphic relationship with the others and it contained no material suitable for dating, its proximity suggests it could be of a similar date.

Post-medieval

- 4.2.13 A single feature was dated to this period, a northeast- southwest aligned drain **104**, which truncated several of the earlier features across the site and was itself truncated by a modern land drain on opposing alignment.



4.3 Area 2

4.3.1 This area (**Figure 2**) was rectangular in plan, orientated northeast to southwest, measuring 31m along its long axis and 28m wide. Due to the proximity of a tree line situated along the southwest site boundary its original location had to be altered slightly from that set out in the WSI (WA 2017b), by shifting the area a few meters to the northeast to avoid interfering with the trees roots and canopies.

Medieval

4.3.2 Ditch **264** was linear in plan, orientated northwest-southeast with concave base and shallow concave sides. It measured 28m+ long, 1.10m wide and 0.23m deep. It continued beyond the limit of excavation towards trench 23 where it was replaced by a modern land drain.

4.3.3 Two rows of postholes, **268** & **269** that might represent former fence lines were identified, fairly evenly spaced with three and four either side of ditch **264**. The row to the southwest of the ditch consisted on a set of four postholes **248**, **249**, **251** & **254** which make up Group No. **268** (**Plate 11**). Each posthole presented a fairly similar shape in plan (sub-oval or sub-circular) but varying from concave to straight sides with moderate to steep slope. Their dimensions also varied with length from 0.90m to 0.44m, width from 0.72m to 0.28m and depth from 0.10m to 0.33m. These variations may have been caused by rooting/animal disturbances.

4.3.4 The row to the northeast of ditch **264** was formed by another three possible postholes **231**, **233** & **235** grouped on Group No. **269**. Similar to posthole group **268** they were oval & sub-oval in plan with variable sides from stepped to straight and moderate to vertical slope. Their length varies from 1.37m to 0.63m, as a result of root/animal disturbance, while their width is quite standard only varying from 0.46m to 0.52m. The variable depth of the postholes (from 0.27m to 0.18m) probably depended on the different degree of truncation caused by ploughing on the features. Posthole **233** featured a peculiarity as a possible pad made from ragstone was found laid on a horizontal position at the bottom (**Plate 12**). Only one of these postholes produced dating evidence, dating to the medieval period, although it is likely that they all date to approximately the same time period.

4.3.5 The function of the posthole alignments remains uncertain but a domestic structural function can be ruled out. The postholes probably represent a fence line possibly for a sheep dip or a similar structure.

4.3.6 Two shallow possible rubbish pits were located toward the northeast corner of the area. Pit **214** was presumably sub-oval in plan as continues beyond the limit of excavation, with flat base and shallow concave sides. It measured 2.70m long, 2.14m wide and 0.12m deep. Pit **223** (**Plate 9**) was to the south of **214** to the southwest. It was sub-oval/ sub-rectangular in plan with flat base and moderate stepped sides. It measured 4.70m long, 2.56m wide and 0.37m deep. Both pits produced reasonable amount of finds which confirm a medieval date for both features.

4.3.7 Rubbish pit **255** (**Plate 10**), was located against the southwest corner of the area and therefore only partially exposed in plan but appeared broadly circular. The pit had a concave base and steep stepped sides. It measured 0.80m long x 0.70m wide x 0.69m deep. The pit contained an abundance of domestic refuse including charcoal, animal bones, fish bones, oyster shell, metal slag and pottery. Assessment of the environmental evidence has also indicated food processing activities and the use of cultivated as well as utilising wild crops typically appearing in a medieval chronology.

Late medieval/post-medieval (15th -16th C)

- 4.3.8 A set of intercutting ditches **265 & 266 (Plate 8 & Figure 3, section 4)** were located to the southwest of medieval ditch **264** on the same northwest-southeast alignment and probably represent a later re-organisation of the earlier ditches for continued use. The earlier ditch **265** exhibited moderate stepped sides and a flattish base, measuring 28m+ long, 2.25m wide and 0.55m deep. Ditch **266** was dug after ditch **265** had silted up, re-cutting the ditch along its northeast edge. The ditch was also shallower than its predecessor. It had a flat base with moderate concave sides, measuring 28m+ long, 1.75m wide and 0.38m deep. Both ditches were severally truncated by later land drains and both ditches continued beyond the limit of excavation for this phase. During the evaluation (WA 2017a) a similar ditch was identified in trench 23, to the northwest. It has not been possible to definitively state which of the two ditches this feature matches.

Undated

- 4.3.9 Small pit or posthole **262** was located between pit **223** and posthole group **269** but a relationship with either cannot be confirmed and its location may be coincidental.

4.4 Area 3

- 4.4.1 This area was a rectangular trench targeting the eastern ditch of the 'moated enclosure', measuring 22.50m by 3.50m, orientated northeast to southwest. The trench was excavated removing the overburden on spits of 100mm until the ditch was exposed. Once this was defined in plan and the edges located, the ditch was mechanical excavation using a 1m toothless bucket. This was undertaken in spits of 100mm to recover as many archaeological finds as possible.
- 4.4.2 The ditch, recorded as **306 (Plate 13)**, presented a concave base with moderate to steep stepped sides. As seen during trenching done across the 'moated' enclosure in previous evaluations (ASE 2010 & WA 2017a), no signs of marine/tidal deposits that suggest connections between the enclosure and the sea were observed. However, the characteristics of fills found within the ditch suggest a silting process occurred in two stages. The lower fills seemed to be formed by a low and gradual energy deposition of eroded surrounding landscape and decayed vegetation that grew in the ditch when this was abandoned. The analysis of upper fills indicated a deliberate backfill comprised mainly by stony deposits of beach gravels (probably from nearby shingle bank) as a result of agricultural activity. Finds retrieved from the lower fills during the excavation have provided a date for the ditch as post-medieval.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 FINDS

- 5.1.1 The finds assemblage recovered from the strip, map and record fieldwork augments and largely replicates the assemblage from the earlier evaluation stage, which has already been reported on (WA 2017a). This report focuses on the strip, map and sample finds, although quantifications for the evaluation finds are included, and cross-reference is made to the latter where appropriate.
- 5.1.2 The assemblage ranges in date from medieval to post-medieval. All finds have been quantified (count and weight) by material type within each context; overall quantities by material type are given in Table 1, and the detailed list of finds by context in **Appendix 1**. Most finds came from Areas 1 and 2, with only a very small quantity from Area 3 (mainly ceramic building material and shell, all from the 'moated' enclosure ditch **306**).

Table 1: Finds totals by material type

Material Type	Evaluation		SMR		TOTAL	
	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)	No.	Wt. (g)
Animal Bone	152	2653	249	2108	401	4761
Burnt Flint	1	5	-	-	1	5
CBM	84	14,741	66	6366	150	21,107
Clay Pipe	4	15	-	-	4	15
Fired Clay	31	279	-	-	31	279
Glass	1	81	1	1	2	82
Iron	5	-	34	-	39	-
Leather	5	-	-	-	5	-
Pottery	77	1883	122	2345	199	4228
Shell	189	3443	95	3575	284	7018
Slag	4	101	3	1625	7	1726
Stone	5	1071	5	125	10	1196
Wood	17	-	-	-	17	-

5.2 Pottery

- 5.2.1 The pottery assemblage totals 122 sherds, weighing 2345 grammes, of which three sherds are post-medieval, and the remainder are medieval. Condition of the material is fair to good; the assemblage is fragmentary, but levels of surface and edge abrasion are relatively low. Mean sherd weight overall is 19.2 grammes.
- 5.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) within each context by broad fabric group, following the grouping used for the large published assemblage from sites around Lydd (Barber and Priestley-Bell 2008, 115–30), many of which correlate well with types within the wider type series for Kent (Canterbury Archaeological Trust). Totals by ware type are given in **Table 2**.

Medieval

- 5.2.3 Three fabric groups were identified amongst the medieval sherds (Fabric groups 2–4; no flint-tempered wares were identified, although one sherd was found during the evaluation). This represents almost all of the range recorded for the Lydd assemblage (no examples were found of the distinctive fabric 5a, containing iron oxides). The assemblage is dominated by sandy/shelly wares (group 2) and sandy wares (group 3), which between them make up 97% of the total medieval assemblage by sherd count. There are single sherds of sandy ware with grog/iron oxides and transitional ware (group 4), and two sherds of ‘Tudor Green’ ware from the Surrey/Hampshire border industry. There are no continental imported wares.

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type

Ware	Lydd fabric group	Date	No. sherds	Wt. (g)
Sandy ware	3	Medieval	30	363
Sandy ware with grog/iron	4	Medieval	1	27
Sandy/shelly ware	2	Medieval	84	1742
Sandy transitional ware	4	Late Medieval	1	7
Shelly ware	2	Medieval	1	96
'Tudor Green' ware		Late Medieval	2	31
Creamware		Post Medieval	2	36
Post-medieval redware		Post Medieval	1	43
		TOTAL	122	2345

- 5.2.4 The single shelly ware sherd is from the strap handle of a jug. Vessel forms represented amongst the sandy/shelly wares are almost exclusively jars, all with thickened, out-turned, squared or triangular-sectioned rims (e.g. Barber and Priestley-Bell 2008, figs 67–70), but also include a flanged bowl and a pipkin. Sandy wares were used more frequently for jugs (including a 'West Sussex' type), but there is also one jar rim. A few of the sandy sherds are glazed. The single transitional ware sherd is from a jug.
- 5.2.5 The range of vessel forms is clearly paralleled amongst the Lydd assemblage. The predominance of jars with 'developed' squared rim profiles, and the scarcity of flint-tempered wares, suggests a date range starting no earlier than the 13th century, while the transitional and 'Tudor Green' wares extend the date range into the late medieval or early post-medieval period (14th to 16th century). Comparison with the Lydd fabric types suggests that much of this assemblage is of local manufacture, although there are similarities with the Ashford/Potter's Corner shelly/sandy wares, and possible Canterbury-type sandy wares.
- 5.2.6 Medieval sherds were recovered from various features (pits, ditches, tree throws) across the Site, but quantities throughout are small. The highest total was 35 sherds from pit **144**, and no other feature produced more than 13 sherds. Undue confidence should not, therefore, be placed on the pottery as firm dating evidence.

Post-medieval

- 5.2.7 The three post-medieval/modern sherds comprise one glazed redware and two creamware. The redwares are only broadly datable, but the creamware is a refined wares datable to the later 18th to mid-19th century. Sherds came from subsoil **102**, land drain **104** and the uppermost fill (**313**) of 'moated' enclosure ditch **306**.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 5.3.1 The majority of the CBM comprises fragments of roof tile, with a small quantity of brick. The assemblage totals 66 fragments, weighing 6366 g.

Roof tile

- 5.3.2 All of the roof tile (51 fragments) appears to derive from flat peg tiles, although few actual peg holes were observed (a few possible ridge tiles were identified in the evaluation assemblage). No fabric analysis has been undertaken at this stage, but examples are

present of most of the fabrics, both medieval and transitional (15th to 16th century), identified from sites around Lydd (Barber and Priestley-Bell 2008, 192–3).

- 5.3.3 Roof tile was recovered from various features across Areas 1, 2 and 3, in small quantities.

Brick

- 5.3.4 Bricks (15 fragments) are all in coarse fabrics, and are all handmade, unfrogged types. Most fragments are in a very soft-fired, pale-firing, 'Flemish'-type fabric (Barber and Priestley-Bell 2008, 191–2, fabrics 1–3). There are no surviving measurable dimensions. All examples came from Areas 2 and 3.

5.4 Metalwork

- 5.4.1 The 34 metal objects recovered are all iron. All objects have been X-rayed, as a basic record, and as an aid to identification. This consists largely of nails (32 examples), with one bolt attached to a diamond-shaped rove, and an unidentifiable object (no diagnostic detail visible on X-ray). None of these objects are chronologically distinctive, but are mostly dated as medieval on the basis of associated pottery (some are from otherwise undated contexts).

5.5 Animal Bone

- 5.5.1 A total of 249 fragments (or 2.108 kg) of animal bone was recovered from excavation Areas 1 to 3. The assemblage includes material of medieval and post-medieval date (based on associated finds).

Methods

- 5.5.2 The assemblage was rapidly scanned and the following information quantified where applicable: species, skeletal element, preservation condition, fusion and tooth ageing data, butchery marks, metrical data, gnawing, burning, surface condition, pathology and non-metric traits. This information was directly recorded into a relational database (in MS Access) and cross-referenced with relevant contextual information. The assemblage has been quantified in terms of the number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period (**Table 3**). The overall total takes account of conjoins and is therefore lower than the raw fragment count given above.

Results

- 5.5.3 Bone preservation varies from good to fair and bones from occupation layers are more fragmented than bones from cut features. A few contexts include bones in different states of preservation and this is a general indication that material has been reworked and redeposited from earlier contexts. Gnaw marks were apparent on only 2.7% of post-cranial bones. This is a very low occurrence and suggests that the assemblage has not been significantly biased by the bone chewing habit of scavenging carnivores.

Table 3: Animal bone: number of identified specimens present (or NISP) by period

Species	Medieval	Post-medieval	Undated	Total
cattle	5	8	7	20
sheep/goat	6	2	3	11
pig	9	3	2	14
horse	1	-	-	1
dog	1	-	-	1
cat	-	-	2	2
rabbit	-	-	1	1
domestic fowl	-	-	1	1
goose	-	1	-	1
?tawny owl	-	1	-	1
fish	30	-	-	30
Total identified	52	15	16	83
mammal	55	13	-	70
bird	-	1	-	1
Total unidentifiable	55	14	0	69
Overall total	109	29	16	221

Table 4: Quantity and type of detailed information available for future study

Type of information	Excavation	Evaluation	Total
Butchery	13	9	22
Biometric	8	3	11
Age - fusion	24	13	37
Age - mandibles 2+ teeth	1	-	70

Medieval

- 5.5.4 The medieval assemblage comprises 109 fragments. Most of this material came from pits, with small amounts from ditches **168** and **175**, and layers. Approximately half of the bones can be identified to species. Bones from domestic livestock dominate the mammal bone assemblage and while post-cranial bones of high meat value are common there are also a few cranial fragments from primary butchery. These elements include a fragment of cattle skull with horn core attached from ditch **168**. Saw marks on the horn core indicate that the sheath was removed for further working. The presence of a few calf bones suggests that dairying was part of the local farming strategy for cattle. The medieval assemblage also includes single bones from a horse and a dog, as well as fish bones.
- 5.5.5 The fish bones are all from pit **255** and include parts from the head, branchial, pectoral and pelvic area as well as vertebrae. The most obvious elements are two dermal denticles from a thornback ray (*Rajiformes* order). The other fish bones require further identification but a preliminary scan indicates that the assemblage includes fishes from the *Pleuronectiformes*, *Perciformes* and *Gadiformes* orders. These orders include species such as plaice, dover sole, mackerel, scad, cod and whiting, all of which can be caught off the Kent coast just a short distance to the southeast from New Romney.



5.5.6 In addition to the above a further 47 fragments came from the evaluation phase of fieldwork. The identified bones include cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog and fallow deer.

Post-medieval

5.5.7 The post-medieval assemblage comprises just 29 fragments of bone, most of which came from ditches in Area 2. Most of the identified bones belong to adult cattle but there are also a few sheep/goat and pig bones, and single bones from a goose and a tawny owl. The seven bones recovered from post-medieval contexts during the evaluation all belong to livestock.

Undated

5.5.8 A small number of bones came from undated pits **113** and tree throw-holes **107**, **125**, **127** and **147**. The identified bones belong to livestock, cat, rabbit and domestic fowl.

5.6 Marine Shell

5.6.1 The marine shell (95 fragments) includes oyster (79), whelk (3), cockle (11) and mussel (2). The oyster includes both right and left valves, i.e. both preparation and consumption waste.

5.7 Other Finds

5.7.1 Other finds comprise a piece of burnt, unworked flint (uncertain date and origin), a small, featureless fragment of lava quernstone, and four small fragments of roofing slate.

5.8 Statement of potential and further recommendations

5.8.1 This is a relatively small finds assemblage, even when combined with the material from the evaluation (see **Table 1**). Pottery, CBM, animal bone and shell were the only material types to occur in any significant quantities. The range of types can be paralleled within the large published assemblage from sites around Lydd (Barber and Priestley-Bell 2008). It is nevertheless of some local significance as illustrating the material culture of medieval New Romney.

5.8.2 The information presented in this report, and the evaluation report, could be combined and adapted for incorporation in any publication note or report for the site without any further analysis. However, in order to fulfil minimum archive standards for the recording of pottery (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group *et al.* 2016), the existing records should be enhanced with the results of more detailed fabric analysis, in order to tie in this assemblage to the existing type series for the Lydd area (Barber and Priestley-Bell 2008, 116–30).

5.8.3 It is also recommended that the limited quantity of detailed information relating to the age, size and butchery of livestock (**Table 4**) is recorded following established methods and guidelines (Baker and Worley 2014) and that the fish bones from pit **255** are identified to species.

5.8.4 Should any further mitigation work take place on the Site, the present assemblage should be reviewed in the light of any further material recovered.



6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A total of fourteen samples were taken; during the evaluation (thirteen samples) and excavation (one sample). The samples were retrieved from a range of deposits such as layers, and pit and ditch fills and were processed for the recovery and assessment of environmental evidence. The bulk samples break down into the following groups:

Table 5: Sample Provenance Summary

No of samples	Volume (litres)	Feature types
9	87	Ditches
4	69	Pits
1	17	Layer
Totals	173	Ditches, pit and layer

6.2 Aims and Methods

- 6.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is the evaluation of the quality of plant remains preserved at the site and the potential for further analysis to address specific site archaeological issues and to provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.
- 6.2.2 The size of the samples varied between 3 and 35 litres, and on average was around 11 litres. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods, the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions. Three of the subsamples had potential for waterlogged remains, so a subsample from each was kept wet for the assessment of the waterlogged evidence. The remainder of the samples were processed and flots and residues dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) of the residues were sorted, weighed and discarded. A rifle box was used to split large flots into smaller flot subsamples when appropriate. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as molluscs, animal bone and insects, was recorded. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important plant taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

6.3 Results

- 6.3.1 The flots were of variable volumes, and environmental evidence preserved both by waterlogging and charring was present. Some of the charred remains had vivianite staining, suggesting an anoxic depositional environment rich in animal waste, others were iron coated, suggesting a fluctuating water table (Karkanas and Goldberg 2010). Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation, whilst on general it was poorly preserved on ditches and the layer, preservation was fairly good for materials in pits. This suggests the material in the pits is little disturbed and forms consistent assemblages originating in domestic activities carried out in the environs of the features. The material in the ditches and the layer, on the contrary, seems to be of a more

heterogeneous nature, a mixture of natural vegetation and remains of domestic activities. This is consistent with the pottery evidence, indicative of reworked deposits in the ditches.

Charred plant remains

- 6.3.2 The samples from ditches **15005** in Trench 15, **19004** in Trench 19, **10008** which corresponds to Grp 106 in Area 1 and **10010** which corresponds to Grp 108 in Area 1, **23005** in Trench 23 which is likely part of the late medieval/post medieval ditches **265** and **266**, **22005** in Trench 22, **17006** in Trench 17, **16005** and **16016** in Trench 16 and layer **12007** in Trench 12 were poor in charred plant macroremains, which only included a few cereal grains (Triticeae), rarely identifiable. They were however very generally rich in waterlogged plant material. There was some evidence of iron coating, indicative of fluctuations in the water table in some of the deposits.
- 6.3.3 Pit **24011** did not provide any charred plant remains.
- 6.3.4 The flots from pits **255** in Area 2 and **24009** and **24007** both in Trench 24 to the immediate east of Area 2, were very rich in charred plant material, which included cereal grains and chaff and seeds, capsules, pods and fruits from a variety of wild and cultivated plants. Some of these types of remains are rarely preserved in archaeological contexts. The assemblages included cereal crops, where naked wheat was dominant. Although this type of wheat cannot be identified to species level on the basis of grain morphology, based on the general evidence from the period it is probably the bread/common species (*Triticum aestivum*). Other cereal crops present in less numbers were barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), where the hulled subspecies or variety was identified in some instances (*H. v. var/subsp. vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena sativa*). The cereal remains were preserved as grains or seeds and chaff (rachis segments, lemma bases, culm fragments). The presence of cultivated oats (*Avena sativa*) was only ascertained when lemma bases from the domestic species were present, since the grains are not distinguishable. Other cultivated plants were broad bean (*Vicia faba*) and garden pea (*Pisum sativum*). Other plants, generally wild but which could have been exploited, are grasses (Poaceae), composites (Asteraceae), sedges (Cyperaceae), small-seeded legumes (Viciaeae, *Trifolium* spp.), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), the mustard family (cf. *Sinapis arvensis*, Brassicaceae), docks (*Rumex* sp.), primrose (Primulaceae). One of the assemblages, that from pit **24007** in Trench 24 to the immediate east of Area 2 had vivianite staining.

Wood charcoal

- 6.3.5 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples but was rarely abundant and only one included fragments of roundwood.

Waterlogged plant remains

- 6.3.6 Many of the assemblages, and especially those from ditches, had waterlogged material. These included a large amount of vegetative plant remains and seeds and fruits of a variety of nitrophilous taxa. These include the seeds of nettle (*Urtica* cf. *urens*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), composite (Asteraceae), goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae), Trifoliaea, buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), black nightshade (*Solanum* cf. *nigrum*), sedges (Cyperaceae) and grasses (Poaceae) and fruits of hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*).

Other environmental evidence

- 6.3.7 Remains of invertebrates, such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs, aquatic crustaceans such as water fleas and ostracods and insects, and small animal and fish bones were preserved in many of the assemblages.



6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The samples have provided generally rich assemblages of heterogeneous environmental evidence. Some of these assemblages, such as those from the pits **255**, **24009** and **24007** in Trench 24 to the east of Area 2 merit further analysis and are of significant value to understand the site and the period in the region. The environmental evidence from pit **24011** in Trench 24 and ditches **15005**, **19004**, **10008**, **10010**, **23005**, **22005**, **17006**, **16005** and **16016** and layer **12007** (locations described above) is considered to be of relatively little value, due to its reworked nature, and the samples are recommended for discard.

Charred plant remains

6.4.2 The environmental evidence preserved by charring in the ditches and layer is insignificant and probably residual and reworked from different phases of human activity on site. On the contrary, the evidence in the pits is consistent with food processing activities of a medieval chronology. The analysis of three of the charred plant assemblages from the pits therefore have the potential to provide information on the nature of the settlement, agricultural practices and past diet. Some of these types of remains are rarely preserved in archaeological contexts and are therefore of a great interest. Their analysis, accompanied by radiocarbon dating of short lived plant remains, is strongly recommended for a proper understanding of the significance of this evidence.

Wood charcoal

6.4.3 The analysis of the wood charcoal has little potential.

Waterlogged plant remains

6.4.4 Plant remains preserved by waterlogged have been retrieved from a variety of deposits, but it is the ditches that have provided the most significant assemblages. These assemblages are probably indicative of the vegetation growing in the immediate environment, a wet open landscape, dominated by herbs interspersed with some scrub.

6.4.5 The analysis of the waterlogged plant remains from two of the ditches could offer some more detailed information about the surrounding vegetation and environmental conditions on the site, although due to the reworked nature of the deposits, this could have little chronological value and is therefore not recommended.

Other environmental evidence

6.4.6 The analysis of the invertebrates (insects, crustaceans and terrestrial and fresh-water molluscs) could inform on the nature of the environment and the formation processes involved; however, since these deposits are disturbed, this information would be of little value. On the opposite, the analysis of the fish and other animal remains has the potential of providing complementary information for exploitation activities of aquatic resources (fish bones and marine molluscs).

7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 The strip, map and sample investigation at the proposed development site has identified archaeological remains that have contributed to a better understand of the results obtained during the previous evaluations.

7.1.2 The majority of features identified across the three excavation areas have been dated to the medieval period. The function of these features mostly relates to simple agricultural activity such as ditches to enclose livestock, drainage ditches to improve the fertility of the



landscape as well as occasional evidence from nearby occupation in the form of domestic refuse pits and other pits of uncertain function. This activity continued into the late medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, particularly the use of land drains and drainage ditches, typical of the Romney Marsh landscape.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The excavation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (WA 2017b). Archaeological remains dating from medieval to Modern period were recorded across the Site.
- 8.1.2 As a result of the excavations carried out during the present phase of work and in conjunction with the archaeological evaluations completed by ASE in 2010 and Wessex Archaeology in 2017 the sites former land use has been successfully identified.
- 8.1.3 These most recent investigations have highlighted the presence of several medieval features in form of ditches and pits within Areas 1 & 2 and these appear to relate mostly to agricultural activity, with some domestic waste activity likely from dwellings of this period that may have been located to the south of the site towards New Romney's medieval core.
- 8.1.4 No indication of medieval buildings or substantial structures (which may warrant a moat) were located within Area 1, as suggested by interpretation of features identified in a previous evaluation trench (ASE 2010).
- 8.1.5 Excavation through the 'moated' enclosure in Area 3 did not reveal any substantial information regarding its purpose. Sufficient dating evidence has now been assessed and a post-medieval date has been confidently assigned. The theory of a medieval moated enclosure has therefore been discredited, this is not to say that a significant ditched structure existed at the site, possibly as early as the 16th century and it is still possible that the 'moated' enclosure may have formed part of a larger garden complex of an as yet unidentified manorial complex (WA 2017a).

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 In the absence of any museum in the area actively collecting archaeological archives, no final repository for the project archive has yet been identified. The archive will continue to be stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology until such time as the situation is resolved. . Deposition of any finds with a Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

9.2 Preparation of Archive

- 9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by an appropriate Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site code **115751**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:



- 06 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type
- 01 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics

9.3 Discard Policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

9.4 Security Copy

9.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9.4.2 The digital records will be submitted to the HER, with a copy retained in the Wessex Archaeology security-copied and backed-up digital archive storage facility, under its designated Wessex Archaeology project code 115751.



10 REFERENCES

- ADS 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
- Archaeology South East, 2010a. *Results from an Integrated Geophysical Survey at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent*. ASE Report No. 2010059
- Archaeology South East, 2010b. *An Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent*. ASE Report No. 2010173.
- Baker P and Worley F 2014 *Animal Bones and Archaeology: guidelines for best practice*, Historic England
- Barber, L and Priestley-Bell, G, 2008, *Medieval Adaptation, Settlement and Economy of a Coastal Wetland: the evidence from around Lydd, Romney Marsh, Kent*, Oxford: Oxbow Books
- Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)
- Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 2003, *Desk-based archaeological assessment of two sites comprising land adjoining Cockreed Land and St Mary's Lane, New Romney, Kent*. (Revised in 2010)
- CgMs Limited, 2015. *Land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent: Archaeological Statement*. Ref PRC/17016.
- ClfA 2014, Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, Institute for Archaeologists
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance: for a Strip Map and Sample excavation*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.
- Department of the Environment, 2010, *Planning for the Historic Environment*, Planning (PPS 5) HMSO.
- English Heritage 2002. *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Swindon, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines
- English Heritage, 2006, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).
- Jarrett, C. 2002. *An assessment of archaeological excavations on the site of Southlands School, Fairfield Road, New Romney, Kent*. Pre-Construct Archaeology Unpublished report
- Kent County Council. *Manual of specifications Part B. Mitigation – strip, map and sample requirements*. Kent County Council.
- Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery and Medieval Pottery Research Group, 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, MPRG
-



SMA 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

SMA 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive*, Society of Museum Archaeologists

Stace, C, 1997, *New flora of the British Isles* (2nd edition), Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Wessex Archaeology, 2017a *Land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent: archaeological evaluation report*, unpublished client rep, ref 115750.02

Wessex Archaeology, 2017b *Land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent: Written Scheme of Investigation, Method statement for an archaeological excavation*. unpublished client rep, ref 115751.01

Zohary, D, and Hopf, M, 2000, *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 3rd edition, Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Online Sources

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/data/mapViewers/>



11 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Area A	Dimensions :		25m x 22m x 0.41m	
	Land use:		Farming	
	Coordinates:		606645.6646, 125505.9715 , 3m aOD	
Context	Category	Fill of/ filled with	Description	Depth
100	Topsoil	N/A	Mid brownish grey soft silty sand. Occasional small flint pebbles inclusions. Archaeological components: Occasional CBM, oyster and animal bones	0.00-0.10
101	Shingle bank	N/A	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Abundant small to medium gravels. Beach gravels deposit, remain of one of the storm episodes that occurred on the 13rd Century. Later spread across site by ploughing. Only present on the NW half of the excavated area. This layer together with alluvium 103 marks the archaeological horizon	0.10-0.41
102	Subsoil	N/A	Mid greyish brown soft silty sand. Sparse small flints and sub-rounded pebbles. Only present on the SE half of the excavated area, from where the shingle banks stops and geology changes to alluvial deposit 103	0.10-0.35
103	Alluvium	N/A	Light greyish blue soft clayey silt with sandy patches. Occasional small sub-rounded pebbles inclusions. Archaeological components: Occasional marine shells	0.35-0.66
104	Land drain	FW (105)	Linear land drain aligned NE-SW with vertical, straight sides and an irregular base. 22.50+ long x 0.98m wide x 0.50m deep. Continues beyond L.O.E.	0.35-0.85
105	Deliberate Backfill	FO [104]	Light greyish brown silty clay. Moderate medium gravel - very abraded. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks, single oyster shell, single pot sherd	0.35-0.85
106	Secondary fill	FO [107]	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Rare sub-rounded flint $\leq 0.10m$. Common patches of orange brown sandy clay. Archaeological components: Animal bone, shell, pottery	0.35-0.66
107	Tree-throw	FW (106 & 119)	Sub-oval tree-throw aligned NE-SW with moderate to steep, irregular sides and an irregular base. 2.60m long x 2.10 wide x 0.61m deep	0.35-0.96
108	Ditch	FW (109 & 110)	Linear ditch aligned SW-NE with moderate, straight sides and a flat base. 1.60m wide x 0.51m deep. Included on Group No. [168].	0.35-0.86
109	Primary fill	FO [108]	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. Archaeological components: Occasional pottery and animal bones.	0.70-0.86
110	Secondary fill	FO [108]	Mid greyish yellow sandy clay. Rare well rounded pebbles (1%). Archaeological components: Rare iron nails, occasional CBM and animal bones	0.35-0.70
111	Secondary fill	FO [112]	Light grey loamy sand. Rare orange brown clay patches, very rare rounded flint $\leq 0.12m$. Archaeological components: None	0.35-0.70
112	Ditch terminus	FW (111)	Ditch terminus aligned NE-SW with steep, straight sides and a flat base. 1.37m wide x 0.35m deep. Included on Group No. [169]. Previously investigated on trench 10 and identified as [10008]	0.35-0.70
113	Pit	FW (114)	Irregular pit with shallow, concave sides and flat base. 1.40m long x 1.30m deep x 0.12m deep. Truncates pit [115]. Uncertain purpose. Probably associated with cluster of rubbish pits located towards NE	0.35-0.47
114	Secondary fill	FO [113]	Dark greyish brown sandy clay. Archaeological components: Occasional pottery, animal bones. Single iron nail	0.35-0.47
115	Pit	FW (116)	Irregular pit with shallow, irregular sides and a flat base. 2.20m long x 2.00m wide x 0.16m deep. Truncated by [113]. Unknown purpose. Probably associated with cluster of rubbish pit located to the NE.	0.35-0.51



116	Secondary fill	FO [115]	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. Rare well rounded pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional nails, pottery, CBM & animal bones	0.35-0.51
117	Pit/ Post Hole	FW (118)	Circular pit with straight, steep sides and irregular base. 0.60m diam. x 0.25m deep	0.35-0.60
118	Deliberate Backfill	FO [117]	Mid grey sandy silt loam. 40% abundant rounded poorly sorted gravel. Archaeological components: Rare CBM	0.35-0.60
119	Secondary fill	FO [107]	Mid bluish grey loamy sand. Very rare sub-rounded flint ≤ 0.10 m very rare orange brown clay flecks. Archaeological components: None	0.63-0.96
120	Ditch terminus	FW (121 & 122)	Linear ditch terminal with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. 0.96m wide x 0.30m deep. Previously investigated on trench 9 as 9012. Included on Group No. [171]	0.35-0.65
121	Secondary fill	FO [120]	Mid greyish brown sandy silt loam. 40% abundant rounded moderately well sorted gravel <60mm. Archaeological components: Rare fired clay	0.50-0.65
122	Secondary fill	FO [120]	Mid greyish brown sandy loam. 3% sparse rounded gravel <60mm. Archaeological components: occasional nails, pottery, fired clay	0.35-0.65
123	Ditch terminus	FW (124)	Linear ditch terminus aligned NE to SW with moderate, irregular sides and a concave base. 2.05m wide x 0.25m deep. Truncated by tree throws [125 & 127]. Included on Group No. [168]	0.35-0.60
124	Secondary fill	FO [123]	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Moderate medium sub-rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Sparse abraded CBM, rare charcoal flecks, two iron nails.	0.35-0.60
125	Tree-throw	FW (126)	Irregular tree-throw with irregular sides and base. 2.43m long x 0.65m wide x 0.12m. Truncates ditch terminus [123]	0.35-0.47
126	Secondary fill	FO [125]	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Moderate medium rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal flecks, sparse abraded animal bone, sparse shell	0.35-0.47
127	Tree-throw	FW (128)	Oval tree-throw with steep, straight sides and a concave base. 2.20m long x 2.12m wide x 0.34m. Truncates ditch terminus [123]	0.35-0.69
128	Secondary fill	FO [127]	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Sparse medium rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal flecks, rare shell, rare abraded pot and CBM. Single iron nail	0.35-0.69
129	Secondary fill	FO [130]	Dark brownish grey loamy sand. Occasional rounded flint ≤ 0.08 m. Archaeological components: Occasional animal bones, medieval pottery	0.35-0.69
130	Pit	FW (129)	Sub-oval pit aligned SW-NE with varies, straight sides and a flat base. 1.02m long x 0.80m wide x 0.33m deep. Unknown purpose	0.35-0.68
131	Pit	FW (132 & 133)	Sub circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. 1.60m long x 1.00m deep x 0.23m deep. Possibly rubbish pit.	0.35-0.58
132	Deliberate Backfill	FO [131]	Mid greyish brown sandy loam. 40% abundant rounded gravel moderately well sorted. No archaeological finds	0.35-0.58
133	Deliberate Backfill	FO [131]	Mid greyish brown sandy loam. 1% rare rounded gravel (<40mm). No archaeological finds.	0.35-0.46
134	Pit	FW (135)	Sub circular pit with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. 0.90m long x 0.40m wide x 0.25m. Rubbish pit. Truncated by pit [172]. Cuts through pit [174]	0.35-0.60
135	Deliberate Backfill	FO [134]	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. 3% sparse rounded gravel <20mm. Archaeological components: Occasional pottery, rare slag, animal bones	0.35-0.60
136	Pit	FW (137)	Sub circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. 1.20m long x 0.40m wide x 0.30m deep. Rubbish pit. Truncated by modern land drain in turn cuts through pit [173]. Component of Group No. [172]	0.35-0.65
137	Deliberate Backfill	FO [136]	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. 1% rare rounded gravel <20mm. Archaeological components: Occasional animal bones	0.35-0.65
138	Deliberate Backfill	FO [166]	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. 3% sparse rounded gravel <40mm. Archaeological components: Occasional pottery, animal bones.	0.35-0.49
139	Pit	FW (140)	Sub circular pit with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. 1.12m long x 0.60m x 0.13m deep. Probably rubbish pit	0.35-0.48



140	Secondary fill	FO [139]	Mid yellowish grey sandy loam. 1% rare rounded gravel (<20mm). Archaeological components: Sparse pottery	0.35-0.48
141	Deliberate backfill	FO [144]	Mid bluish grey loamy sand. Very rare rounded flint gravel ≤0.08m. Archaeological components: Oyster shell, pottery, very rare charcoal flecks and fragments.	0.35-0.51
142	Deliberate backfill	FO [144]	Light orange brown sand. No inclusions. Archaeological components: None	0.51-0.71
143	Deliberate backfill	FO [144]	Light brownish grey sandy clay. Very rare rounded flint gravel ≤0.10m. Archaeological components: Very rare charcoal flecks and fragments. oyster shell, CBM, pottery	0.72-0.92
144	Pit	FW (141, 142 & 143)	Sub oval pit aligned ENE-WSW with varies, convex sides and a flat base. 2.06m long x 1.34m wide x 0.57m. Possible water hole?	0.35-0.92
145	Ditch terminus	FW (146)	Linear ditch terminus with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. 0.74m wide x 0.10m deep. Truncated by tree throw [147]. Previously investigated on trench 9, identified as [9006]. Component of Group No. [175]	0.35-0.45
146	Secondary fill	FO [145]	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. Archaeological components: Occasional animal bones	0.35-0.45
147	Tree-throw	FW (148)	Irregular tree-throw with irregular sides and base. 3.00m long 2.00m wide x 0.20m. Truncates ditch terminus [145]	0.35-0.55
148	Secondary fill	FO [147]	Mid yellowish grey sandy clay. 1% rare rounded gravel (<40mm). Archaeological components: Animal bones, CBM and pottery	0.35-0.55
149	Pit	FW (150, 151 & 152)	Sub oval rubbish pit aligned NE-SW with shallow, concave sides and irregular base. 2.10m long x 1.60m wide x 0.24m deep. Truncated by pit [173] and [9004]. Component of Group No. [174]	0.35-0.59
150	Primary fill	FO [149]	Light orangey yellow silty clay with sandy patches. Occasional small pebbles. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	0.53-0.59
151	Deliberate Backfill	FO [149]	Mid greyish brown silty clay with sandy patches. Moderate pebbles. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal flecks, animal bones and pot	0.36-0.53
152	Deliberate Backfill	FO [149]	Mid greyish brown silty sand and clayish patches. Abundant small pebbles. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal flecks	0.35-0.59
153	Pit	FW (154)	Sub circular rubbish pit with shallow, concave sides and concave base. 1.20m long x 0.90m x 0.23m deep. Truncated by pit [172] in turn cuts [174]	0.35-0.58
154	Deliberate Backfill	FO [153]	Mid greyish orange silty clay with sandy patches. Moderate small pebbles. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal flecks, occasional pot and animal bones	0.35-0.58
155	Pit	FW (156)	Sub oval rubbish pit aligned NE-SW with moderate, concave sides and an irregular base. 3.30m long x 1.06m wide x 0.34m deep. Truncated by modern land drain in turn cuts [173]. Component of Group No. [172]	0.35-0.69
156	Deliberate Backfill	FO [155]	Light greyish yellow silty sand. Occasional pebbles and lumps of yellowish clay. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal flecks, moderate pot, animal bones and oyster shell	0.35-0.69
157	Ditch terminus	FW (158)	Linear ditch terminus aligned NW-SE with moderate, concave sides and concave base. 0.30m wide x 0.15m deep. Component of Group No. [170]	0.35-0.50
158	Deliberate Backfill	FO [157]	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Abundant small gravels and rare medium sub-angular stones. Archaeological components: Rare CBM and clay pipe	0.35-0.50
159	Ditch	FW (160 & 161)	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. 0.64m wide x 0.20m deep. Component of Group No. [170]	0.35-0.55
160	Deliberate Backfill	FO [170]	Light yellowish brown silty clay. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: None	0.43-0.55
161	Deliberate Backfill	FO [170]	Mid greyish brown silty sandy. Occasional small pebbles. Archaeological components: Rare pot, CBM, animal bones	0.35-0.55
162	Pit	FW (163, 164 & 165)	Possible circular pit with moderate, concave sides and concave base. 0.80m diam. x 0.26m deep. Uncertain purpose probably associated with [172, 173 & 174] interpreted as rubbish pits	0.35-0.61



163	Secondary fill	FO [162]	Light greyish brown sandy clay. Rare fine sub-rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Sparse charcoal flecks. Single iron nail	0.50-0.61
164	Deliberate Backfill	FO [162]	Mid brownish grey sandy clay. Abundant rounded medium gravel. Archaeological components: rare pottery and animal bones	0.35-0.56
165	Secondary fill	FO [162]	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. No inclusions or archaeological finds	0.35-0.41
166	Pit	FW (138)	Sub oval rubbish pit aligned NE-SW with shallow, concave sides and a concave and irregular base. 2.10m long x 1.60m wide x 0.24m deep. Truncated by [173]. Component of Group No. [174]	0.35-0.59
167	Alluvium	N/A	Light orangey yellow silty clay with sandy bands. Occasional small to medium pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional marine shells	0.66+
168	Boundary/ Drainage ditch	N/A	Group No. for [108, 123 & 10010]. Medieval dated boundary ditch, probably used as drainage too. NE to SW aligned. Previously spotted on trench 9 during the evaluation phase. It ends on a terminus about 16m towards north east where several tree throws truncated it. This ditch in turn cut an early ditch Group No. 169, which seemed to run parallel. 20.31m long x 1.60m wide x 0.51m deep. Continues beyond limit of excavation.	0.35-0.96
169	Boundary/ Drainage ditch	N/A	Group No. for [112 & 10008]. Medieval boundary/drainage ditch, NE to SW aligned, running parallel to ditch Group No. [168] truncating it. Previously investigate on trench 10 during the evaluation phase. While opening Area A same ditch was observed ending on a terminus around 2.4m towards NE. Tree throw 107 disturbed its end. Continues beyond limit of excavation towards SW. 4.50m+ long x 1.37m wide x 0.35m deep	0.35-0.70
170	Drainage ditch	N/A	Group No. for [157 & 15] Modern drainage ditch later reused during modern period when a ceramic land drain was place in the ditch. Continues beyond limit of excavation towards SE, ending on a terminus towards NW. 22.80m+long x 0.64m wide x 0.20m deep	0.35-0.55
171	Ditch	N/A	Group No. for [120 & 9012]. short ditch, undated, of unknown purpose. Same orientation (NE-SW) as linear ditches Group No. 168 & 169. 3.00m long x 0.96m wide x 0.30m deep	0.35-0.65
172	Pit	N/A	Group No. for [136 & 155]. Possible Medieval rubbish pit found to the north east side of Area A where several intercutting rubbish pits were found. Truncated by modern land drain to the south east, in turns truncates an early rubbish pit identified as Group No. 173. 3.25m long x 0.75m wide x 0.34m deep	0.35-0.69
173	Pit	N/A	Possible Medieval rubbish pit found towards the NE end of Area A were several intercutting rubbish pits were located. Truncated by rubbish pit Group No. 172 to the south east, in turns cuts another rubbish pit identified as Group No. 174 to the north west. 1.50m long x 0.65m wide x 0.25m deep	0.35-0.60
174	Pit	N/A	Possible Medieval rubbish pit found towards the NE end of Area A were several intercutting rubbish pits were located. Truncated by later rubbish pits Group No. 173 to the SE and 9004 to the NE. 2.08m long x 1.75m wide x 0.24m deep	0.35-0.59
175	Drainage/ Boundary ditch	N/A	Medieval ditch associated with ditch [168], perhaps marking a field boundary. There is a possible gap between the ditches as both ends on terminus heavily disturbed by several tree throws. 3.81m long x 0.74m wide x 0.20m deep	0.35-0.55



Area B	Dimensions :		31m x 28m x 0.70m	
	Land use:		Farming	
	Coordinates:		606545.4623, 125290.3792, 3.40m aOD	
Context	Category	Fill of/ filled with	Description	Depth

200	Topsoil	N/A	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Occasional slate, shingle pebbles, ragstone. Archaeological components: Occasional CBM, oyster shell, tiles	0.00-0.30
201	Metal surface/ abandon layer	N/A	Dark brownish grey silty sand. Moderate pebbles, ragstone, slate. Archaeological components: Occasional CBM, animal bones, pottery, charcoal flecks, oyster shell. Possibly abandon layer regarding density of finds and composition. Directly beneath the topsoil, seals all the features spotted on Area B	0.30-0.70
202	Subsoil\ abandon layer	N/A	Mid brownish orange silty clay. Occasional pebbles small size & nodules of manganese. Archaeological components: Occasional oyster shell & charcoal flecks. Features cut through this layer marking the archaeological horizon. Overlays the windblown sand 203.	0.70-0.95
203	Windblown sand	N/A	Light white yellow sand. Occasional small beach gravels. Archaeological components: Rare oyster shell and occasional charcoal flecks. Together with subsoil 202 mark the archaeological horizon	0.70-1.10
204	Ditch	FW (205, 206 & 207)	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. 2.25m wide x 0.55m deep. Component of Group No. 265.	0.70-1.25
205	Primary fill	FO [204]	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: None	1.16-1.25
206	Secondary fill	FO [204]	Light blackish grey silty sand. Moderate small pebbles and lenses of sand. Archaeological components: Rare animal bones and glazed pot	1.03-1.16
207	Secondary fill	FO [204]	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Moderate small to medium pebbles and sub-rounded flints. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal flecks, animal bones, rare CBM and pot	0.71-1.03
208	Ditch	FW (209- 211)	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. 1.60m wide x 0.38m deep. Truncates ditch 204. Component of Group No. [266]	0.70-1.08
209	Primary fill	FO [208]	Light orangey yellow sandy loam. Occasional manganese flecks and sandy bands. Archaeological components: None	0.70-0.80
210	Primary fill	FO [208]	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	0.70-0.87
211	Secondary fill	FO [208]	Mid bluish grey silty sand with clayish lenses. Moderate small to medium pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks (2%), marine shell, pot and CBM	0.70-1.08
212	Drain	FW (213)	NW-SE drain with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. 0.80m wide x 0.55m deep. Component of [267]	0.70-0.80
213	Deliberate Backfill	FO [212]	Dark reddish brown silty loam. Moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks and CBM	0.70-0.80
214	Pit	FW (215 & 216)	Sub oval rubbish pit aligned NE-SW with shallow, concave sides and flat base. 2.70m long x 2.14m wide x 0.12m deep.	0.70-0.82
215	Secondary fill	FO [214]	Light greyish yellow silty sand. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks	0.70-0.82
216	Deliberate Backfill	FO [214]	Dark greyish black silty loam. Abundant small pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional CBM, glazed pottery, oyster shell and animal bones	0.70-0.78
217	Ditch	FW (218)	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. 0.70m wide x 0.21m wide. Component of Group No. [264]	0.70-0.91



218	Secondary fill	FO [217]	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Occasional small pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional CBM, animal bones and oyster shell	0.70-0.91
219	Ditch	FW (220)	Linear ditch aligned SE-NW with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. 1.50m wide x 0.19m deep. Component of Group No. [264]	0.70-0.88
220	Secondary fill	FO [219]	Light greyish brown sand. Sparse medium rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks, moderate animal bones	0.70-0.88
221	Tree-throw	FW (222)	Oval tree throw with moderate, straight sides and concave base. 0.62m long x 0.52m wide x 0.19m deep	0.70-0.99
222	Secondary fill	FO [221]	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks, rare marine shell	0.70-0.99
223	Possible pit/ Tree throw	FW (223- 228)	Possible sub oval pit or tree throw aligned NE-SW with moderate, stepped sides and flat base. Located next to another possible pit [214]. 4.70m long x 2.56m wide x 0.37m deep.	0.70-1.07
224	Deliberate Backfill	FO [223]	Mid blackish grey silty sand. Moderate small pebbles. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal flecks, occasional marine shells	0.82-1.07
225	Secondary fill	FO [223]	Mid bluish grey silty loam. Moderate small pebbles and medium cobbles. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal flecks, rare marine shells	0.82-0.58
226	Primary fill	FO [223]	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: None	0.72-0.82
227	Secondary fill	FO [223]	Mid orangey yellow silty loam. Moderate small to medium pebbles, rare slate fragments. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks, animal bones, CBM, rare pot	0.70-0.91
228	Secondary fill	FO [223]	Mid yellowish grey silty loam. Occasional small to medium pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks, rare CBM, oyster shell, animal bones and pot	0.70-0.91
229	Ditch	FW (230)	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with shallow, concave sides and concave base. 1.28m wide x 0.23m deep. Component of Group No. [264]	0.70-0.93
230	Secondary fill	FO [229]	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Rare medium gravel. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks. Single iron nail	0.70-0.93
231	Post hole	FW (232)	Oval post hole with moderate/vertical, stepped/straight sides and irregular base. 0.63m long x 0.46m wide x 0.27m deep. Possible posthole might be associated with [233 & 235] that seems to form an old fence line. Component of Group No. 269	0.70-0.97
232	Secondary fill	FO [231]	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Sparse medium rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	0.70-0.97
233	Post hole	FW (234)	Sub oval post hole with gradual/vertical, straight sides and irregular base. 1.20m long x 0.54m wide x 0.24m deep. Possible Post hole heavily disturbed by rooting. Presents a large ragstone at the base that could be a post pad. Presumably associated with row of post holes [231 & 235] that seem to form an old fence line. Component of Group No. 269	0.70-0.94
234	Secondary fill	FO [233]	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Sparse medium rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	0.70-0.94
235	Pit/ Post hole?	FW (236)	Possible oval pit/post hole with shallow to moderate, straight sides and irregular base. 1.37 m long x 0.52m wide x 0.18m deep. Might be associated with nearby post holes [231 & 235] describing a possible old fence line. Component of Group No. 269	0.70-0.88
236	Secondary fill	FO [235]	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Sparse medium rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	0.70-0.88
237	Ditch	FW (238- 240)	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with moderate, stepped sides and flat base. 2.22m long x 0.45m deep. Component of Group No. [265]	0.70-1.15
238	Secondary fill	FO [237]	Light greyish brown silty sand. Occasional small pebbles. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	1.00-1.15
239	Secondary fill	FO [237]	Dark orangey brown silty clay. Abundant manganese flecks. Archaeological components: None	0.95-1.00



240	Secondary fill	FO [237]	Mid brownish grey silty sand with clayey patches. Moderate small to medium pebbles. Archaeological components: Moderate charcoal flecks, occasional animal bones, oyster shell, CBM and rare pot	0.65-0.95
241	Ditch	FW (242-244)	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with moderate, concave sides and flat base. 1.75m wide x 0.45m deep. Component of Group No. [266]	0.70-1.05
242	Primary fill	FO [241]	Mid orangey grey silty clay with sandy patches. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: None	0.85-1.05
243	Secondary fill	FO [241]	Mid orangey grey silty loam. Occasional small pebbles. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	0.77-0.85
244	Secondary fill	FO [241]	Light brownish grey silty loam. Moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones and pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks, rare animal bones, oyster shell and pot	0.70-0.95
245	Drain	FW (246)	Drain aligned NW-SE with shallow, concave sides and concave base. 0.72m wide x 0.45m deep. Component of Group No. [267]	0.70-0.81
246	Deliberate Backfill	FO [245]	Dark reddish brown silty loam. Occasional small to medium pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional CBM	0.70-0.81
247	Tertiary fill	FO [248]	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam. Very rare rounded flint $\leq 0.07m$. Archaeological components: Animal bone, slate, oyster shell. very rare charcoal flecks and fragments	0.70-0.86
248	Post hole	FW (247)	Oval post hole aligned NE-SW with moderate, concave sides and sloping NE to SE base. 0.90m long x 0.72m wide x 0.16m deep. Shallow posthole of uncertain date and purpose. With the other features around it [254, 251 & 249], it may possibly be a posthole forming part of an old fence line. Component of Group No. [268]	0.70-0.86
249	Post hole	FW (250)	Oval post hole with moderate, concave sides and concave base. 0.56m long x 0.34m wide x 0.10m deep. With the other features around it [254, 251 & 248], it may possibly be a posthole forming part of an old fence line. Component of Group No. [268]	0.70-0.80
250	Secondary fill	FO [249]	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Rare medium rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	0.70-0.80
251	Post hole	FW (252)	Oval post hole with moderate, straight/stepped sides and concave base. 0.60m long x 0.42m wide x 0.33m deep. With the other features around it [254, 249 & 248], it may possibly be a posthole forming part of an old fence line. Component of Group No. [268]	0.70-1.03
252	Secondary fill	FO [251]	Light greyish brown silty sand. Sparse medium rounded gravel. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	0.70-1.03
253	Secondary fill	FO [254]	Mid grey brown sandy clay loam. Very rare rounded flint $\leq 0.08m$. Archaeological components: Very rare charcoal flecks and fragments, animal bone.	0.70-0.98
254	Post hole	FW (253)	Sub circular post hole with vertical, straight sides and flat base. 0.52m long x 0.42m wide x 0.28m deep. With the other features around it [251, 249 & 248], it may possibly be a posthole forming part of an old fence line. Component of Group No. [268]	0.70-0.98
255	Pit	FW (256-260)	Circular rubbish pit with steep, stepped sides and concave base. medieval	0.70-1.39
256	Secondary fill	FO [255]	Dark bluish grey silty sand. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: Rare oyster shell	1.30-1.39
257	Secondary fill	FO [255]	Mid greyish yellow silty sand. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks	1.26-1.30
258	Deliberate Backfill	FO [255]	Dark greyish black silty sand with clayish flecks. Occasional small to medium pebbles and sub-rounded stones. Archaeological components: Occasional animal bones, pot, oyster shell, charcoal flecks, 1 slag fragment	1.02-1.26
259	Deliberate Backfill	FO [255]	Light yellowish orange silty clay. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks	0.97-1.02
260	Deliberate Backfill	FO [255]	Mid greyish black silty sand. Occasional small gravels. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks, rare pot and oyster shell	0.70-1.03
261	Secondary fill	FO [262]	Light grey brown with light yellow brown hue loamy sand. Very rare rounded flint gravel $\leq 0.05m$. Archaeological components: Very rare charcoal flecks	0.70-1.10



262	Pit	FW (261)	Sub oval pit aligned NE-SW with varies, straight sides and a flat base. 1.36m long x 0.46m wide x 0.40m deep. Shallow pit of uncertain purpose and date. The shape of the base suggests that this may have been a post hole, possibly for some form of boundary fence.	0.70-1.10
263	Alluvium	N/A	Mid orangey yellow silty clay with sandy bands. Occasional small to medium pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional marine shells	1.10+
264	Ditch	N/A	Group No. for [217, 219 & 229]. Possible Post Medieval drainage ditch associated with boundary ditch [265] and [266]. Aligned NW to SE, continues towards north west where it was investigated on trench 23 during evaluation phase. At this point the ditch was altered and replaced by a modern land drain. 28m+ long x 1.10m wide x 0.23m deep.	0.70-0.93
265	Ditch	N/A	Group No. for [204, 237 & 23005]. Post Medieval boundary ditch that enclose the Site on its south west end. Aligned NW to SE was previously located on trench 23 (identified as 23005) during WA 2017 evaluation and on trench 2 (identified as 2005) during ASE 2010 evaluation. It was later recut by a shallow drainage ditch (Group No. 266) which runs parallel to it on the same alignment, possibly during Post Medieval period. During modern times two land drains were placed through the ditch when it went into disuse probably to improve the drainage system. 28+m long x 2.25m wide x 0.55m deep	0.70-1.25
266	Ditch	N/A	Group No. for [208 & 241]. Linear drainage ditch orientated NW to SE. Recuts the boundary ditch identified as Group No. 265 probably during Post Medieval time with the intention of restore and maintain it. Does not seem to continue on trench 23 presumably merging with [265] somewhere between this trench and Area B. 28m long x 1.75m wide x 0.38m deep.	0.70-1.08
267	Drain	N/A	Group No. for [212 & 245]. Cuts through [265 & 266] is associated with two modern land drains that cut through these ditches. 28m+long x 0.80m wide x 0.11m deep.	0.70-0.81
268	Fence line	N/A	Group No. for [248, 249, 251 & 254]. Row of possible postholes that could represent a former fence line. Possible Medieval dated.	N/A
269	Fence line	N/A	Group No. for [231, 233 & 235]. Row of possible postholes that could represent a former fence line. Possible Post Medieval dated.	N/A



Area C	Dimensions :		22.50m x 3.50m x 0.83m	
	Land use:		Farming	
	Coordinates:		606651.2620, 125448.9990, 3.18m aOD	
Context	Category	Fill of/ filled with	Description	Depth

300	Topsoil	N/A	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Moderate small to medium sub-rounded flints, occasional slate. Archaeological components: Occasional oyster shell and CBM	0.00-0.45
301	Subsoil	N/A	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Moderate small pebbles, slate, occasional ragstone. Archaeological components: Occasional CBM and oyster shell	0.45-0.83
302	Windblown sand	N/A	Light yellowish brown silty sand. Rare small pebbles	0.83-1.03
303	Beach deposit	N/A	Light yellowish orange sand. Rare small beach gravels. Archaeological components: Occasional oyster shell and organics flecks	1.03-1.53
304	Marine alluvium	N/A	Mid orangey yellow silty clay with sandy bands. Occasional marine shells and beach gravels	1.53-2.00
305	Marine alluvium	N/A	Mid greyish blue silty clay with some sandy patches. Occasional beach gravels. Archaeological components: Abundant organic remains, mainly roots in anaerobic condition	2.00-2.40+
306	Ditch	FW (307-313)	Linear ditch aligned NW-SE with moderate to steep, stepped sides and concave base. 12.20m wide x 2.40m deep. Post Medieval ditched enclosure possibly formed part of an ornamental garden associated with a presumable nearby manor house.	0.45-2.85
307	Primary fill	FO [306]	Light yellowish grey silty sand and clayish bands. Occasional small pebbles. Archaeological components: None	2.59-2.85
308	Secondary fill	FO [306]	Mid reddish brown silty clay. Occasional small to medium pebbles. Archaeological components: Occasional charcoal flecks	2.19-2.59
309	Secondary fill	FO [306]	Dark brownish black silty sand. Occasional small to medium pebbles and sub-angular ragstone. Archaeological components: Occasional marine shell, rare pot and wood (plank)	1.19-2.19
310	Secondary fill	FO [306]	Dark blackish grey silty sand. Rare small pebbles. Archaeological components: None	1.09-1.19
311	Deliberate Backfill	FO [306]	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Abundant small to medium pebbles, sub-rounded stones and occasionally ragstone and slate. Rare chalk lumps. Archaeological components: Rare mortar, occasional oyster shell, CBM	0.45-1.09
312	Secondary fill	FO [306]	Mid reddish brown silty loam. Occasional small pebbles. Archaeological components: Rare slag	0.45-0.59
313	Deliberate Backfill	FO [306]	Mid greyish yellow silty sand. Abundant small to medium gravels and sub-rounded stones including ragstone and some slate. Archaeological components: Occasional oyster shell and CBM	0.45-1.25



APPENDIX 2: ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Table 6: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Subsample	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Uncharred vegetative plant parts	Uncharred other	Invertebrates
Ditches															
15005	15007	1	14	655	65%	-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	-	A*** (inc. wood, roundwood)	A* - Ranunculus sp., Rumex sp., Urtica sp., Trifoliaeae, Asteraceae, Cyperaceae, Solanum sp., Poaceae, indets	I
19004	19005	2	5	4250	1.50%								A*** (inc. leaves, wood, roundwood)	A* - Crataegus monogyna, Solanum sp., Sambucus sp., Rubus sp., Caryophyllaceae, Asteraceae (Cardueae), Chenopodiaceae	Moll-f, C (inc. ostracods and <i>Daphnia</i> sp.)
10008	10009	4	8	15		C	-	Triticeae	-	-	<1ml	Sab/f			Moll-t-f
10010	10012	5	6	10		C	-	Triticeae	-	-	2ml/2ml	Saf			Moll-t-f-m
23005	23006	9	9	10		C	-	<i>Triticum</i> sp.,	-	-	<1ml	Sab/f			C (<i>Daphnia</i>)



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Subsample	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Uncharred vegetative plant parts	Uncharred other	Invertebrates
								Triticeae							sp.), Moll-t-f
22005	22006	10	4	5		-	-	-	-	-	<1ml				Moll-t-f
17006	17007	11	3	10		-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Slag, Saf			Moll-t-f
16005	16008	12	5	20		-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Saf			Moll-t-f
16016	16018	13	20	20		-	-	-	-	-	<1ml	Slag, Saf			Moll-t
	12007	8	17	180		C	-	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	Poaceae, <i>Rumex</i> sp. fruit	<1ml		A*** (inc. wood, roundwood)	A* - Chenopodiaceae, Ranunculus sp., Rumex sp., Urtica sp., Atriplex sp., Asteraceae, indets	Moll-f-t, C (inc. ostracods, <i>Daphnia</i> sp.)
Pits															
255	258	1	35	250	50%	A***	-	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i> (husked)	A	Poaceae (<i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i>), <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Pisum sativum</i> , <i>Persicaria</i> sp., <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Trifoliae</i>	40ml	Sab/f			Moll-t-f
24011	24012	3	7	5		-	-	-	-	-	<1ml				Moll-f, C (<i>Daphnia</i> sp.)
24009	24010	6	5	200		A*	C	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> grains and chaff, cf. <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> and Triticeae grains	A*	Poaceae (inc. <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Poa/Phleum</i>), Asteraceae, Cyperaceae, Viciae, <i>Rumex</i> sp.,	5ml/2ml	Saf			Moll-t



Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Subsample	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Uncharred vegetative plant parts	Uncharred other	Invertebrates
										<i>Ranunculus</i> sp., cf. <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> seeds, <i>Trifolium</i> sp. seeds and capsules, indets					
24007	24008	7	22	1350	10%	A***	A***	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> grains and chaff, <i>Secale cereale</i> grains and spikelets, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> grains, <i>Avena</i> sp. (inc. <i>A. sativa</i> lemma bases)	A***	Poaceae (inc. <i>Lolium/festuca</i>), <i>Vicia faba</i> , <i>Pisum sativum</i> , Viciaeae, <i>Trifolium</i> spp. seeds and capsules, <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., Brassicaceae seed pod, <i>Rumex</i> sp. seeds and fruits, Cyperaceae, Primulaceae	25ml/30ml	Saf			Moll-t

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = fresh-water molluscs, Moll-m = marine molluscs; I = insects; C = Crustaceans.



APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: wessexar1-301260

Project details

Project name	Land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeological Strip Map and Sample excavation of three areas targeted over features of interest identified in previous archaeological evaluations conducted by Archaeology South East in 2010 and Wessex Archaeology in 2017. The Strip Map and Sample excavations revealed evidence of mostly agricultural activity dating from the medieval to modern periods. There was also limited evidence associated with nearby occupation dating to the medieval period. The Strip Map and Sample excavation also sought to confirm the post-medieval date for the construction of the 'moated enclosure' which was successful.
Project dates	Start: 24-04-2017 End: 10-05-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	115751 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	115750 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 4 - Regularly improved
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Modern
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)



Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SHEPWAY NEW ROMNEY Land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent
Postcode	TN28 8TN
Study area	5.24 Hectares
Site coordinates	TR 06653 25405 50.990256683772 0.944992125847 50 59 24 N 000 56 41 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.43m Max: 2.58m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rob De'Athe
Project supervisor	William Santamaria
Type of sponsor/funding body	consultants
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Unknown
Physical Archive ID	115751
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Wood","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Unknown
Digital Archive ID	115751
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Unknown
Paper Archive ID	115751
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Map","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



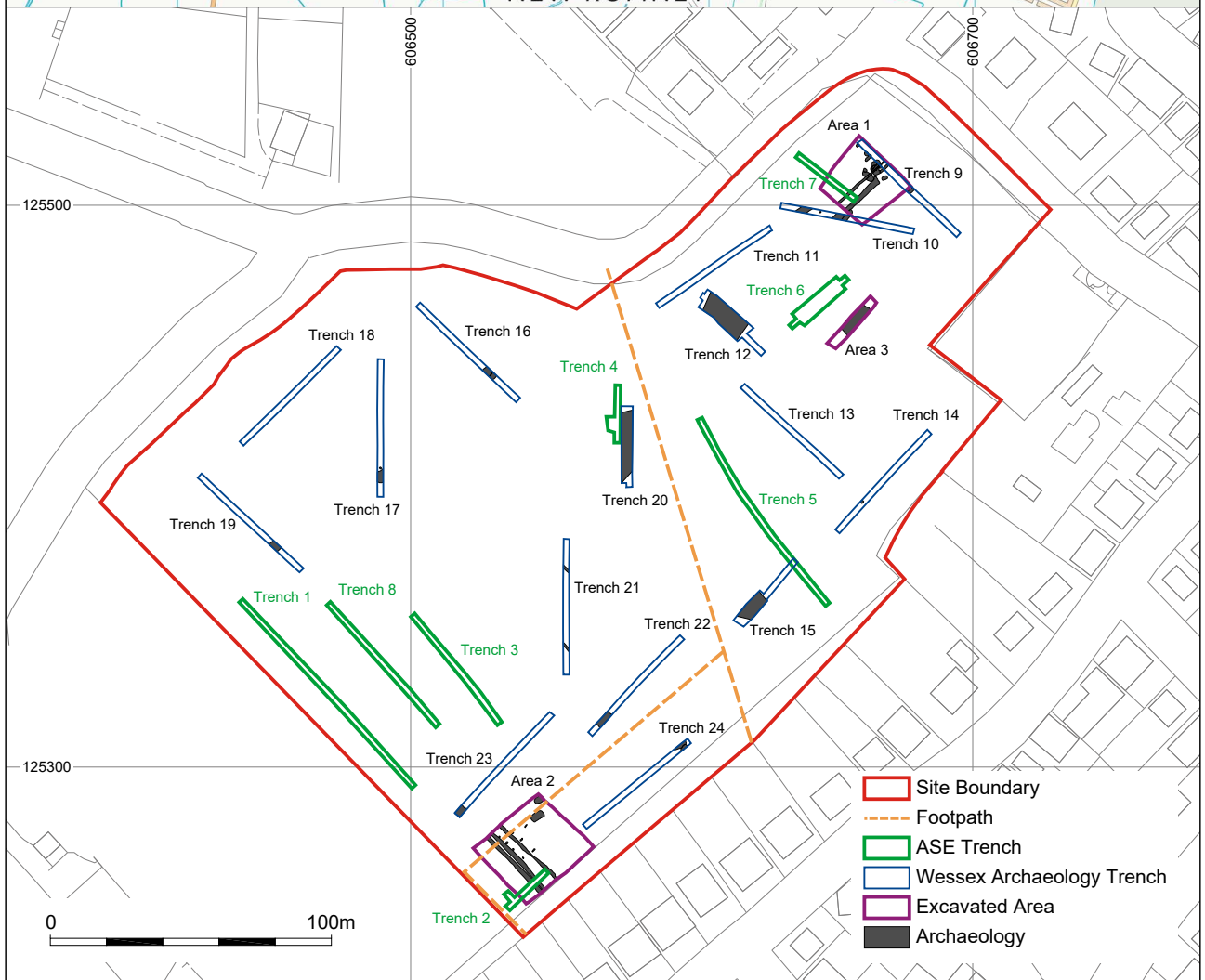
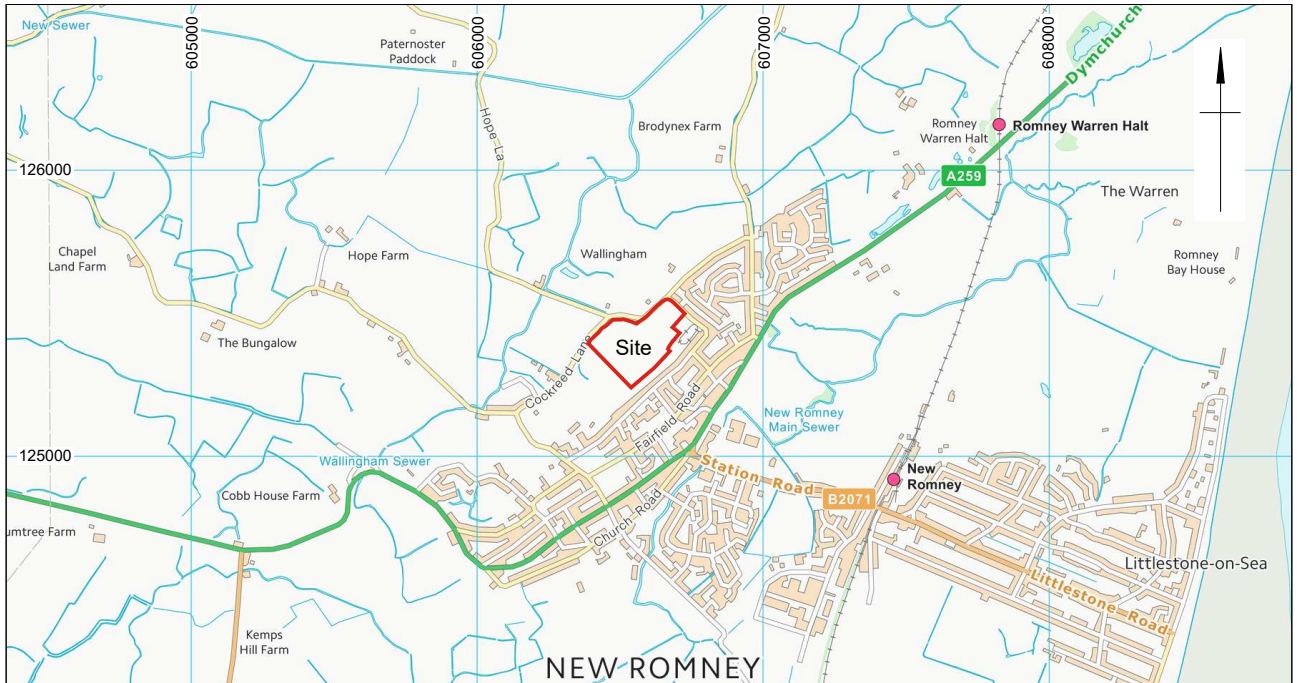
Publication type	
Title	Land at Rolfe Lane, New Romney, Kent. Strip Map and Sample excavation report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wessex Archaeology
Other bibliographic details	115751.02
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Wessex Archaeology London and South East Office
Description	41 pages of text; summery, introduction, background, aims, results, finds and environmental results, discussion, conclusion, storage and curation, references, appendices. includes 6 tables, 4 figures, 13 plates.
<hr/>	
Entered by	g.santamaria (g.santamaria@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	16 November 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright (2017) All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100022432.
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2017.
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Coordinate system:
 OSGB36
 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date: 13/11/2017

Revision Number: 0

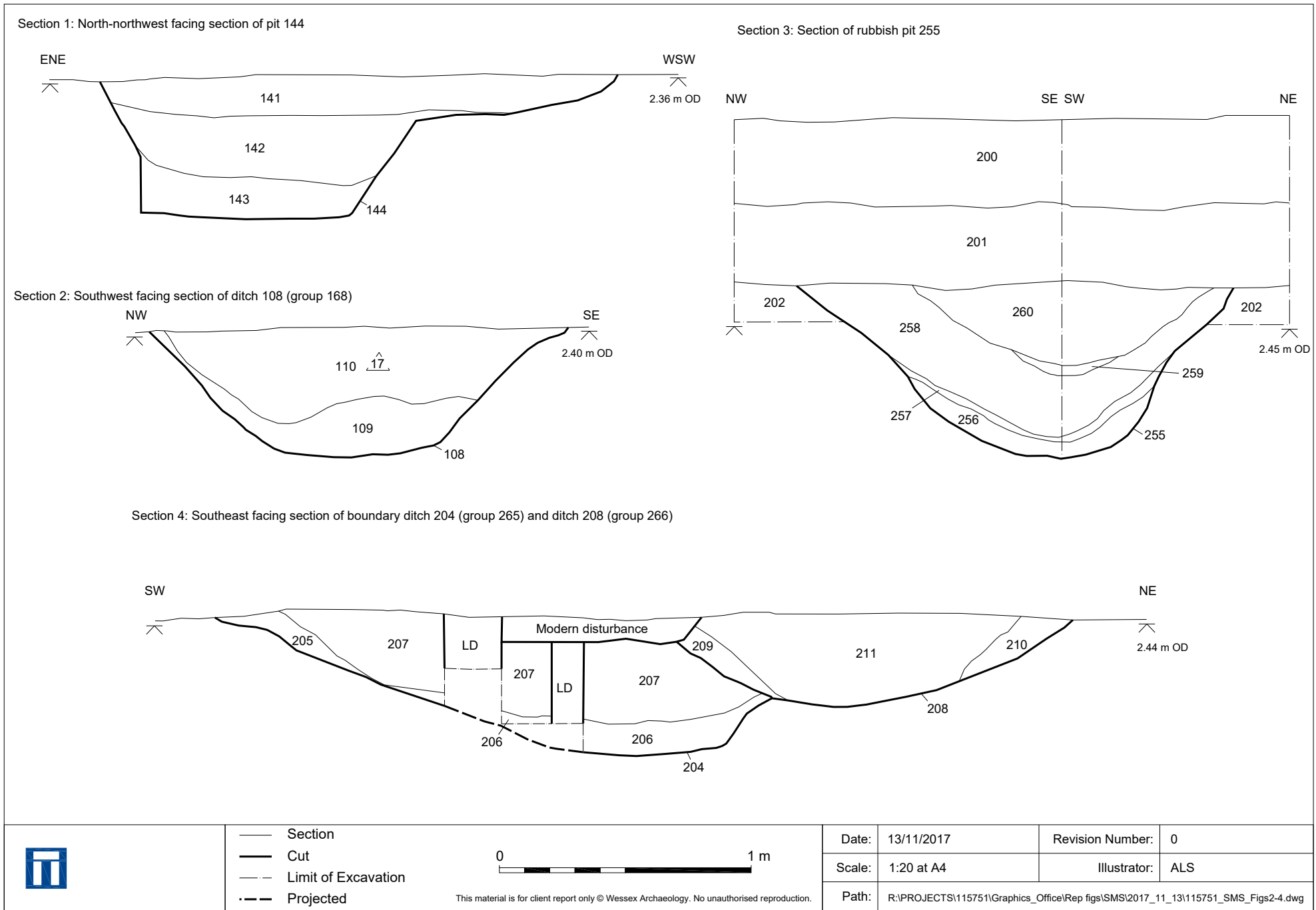
Scale: 1:2,500 at A4

Illustrator: ALS

Path: R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2017_11_13\115751_SMS_Fig1.dwg

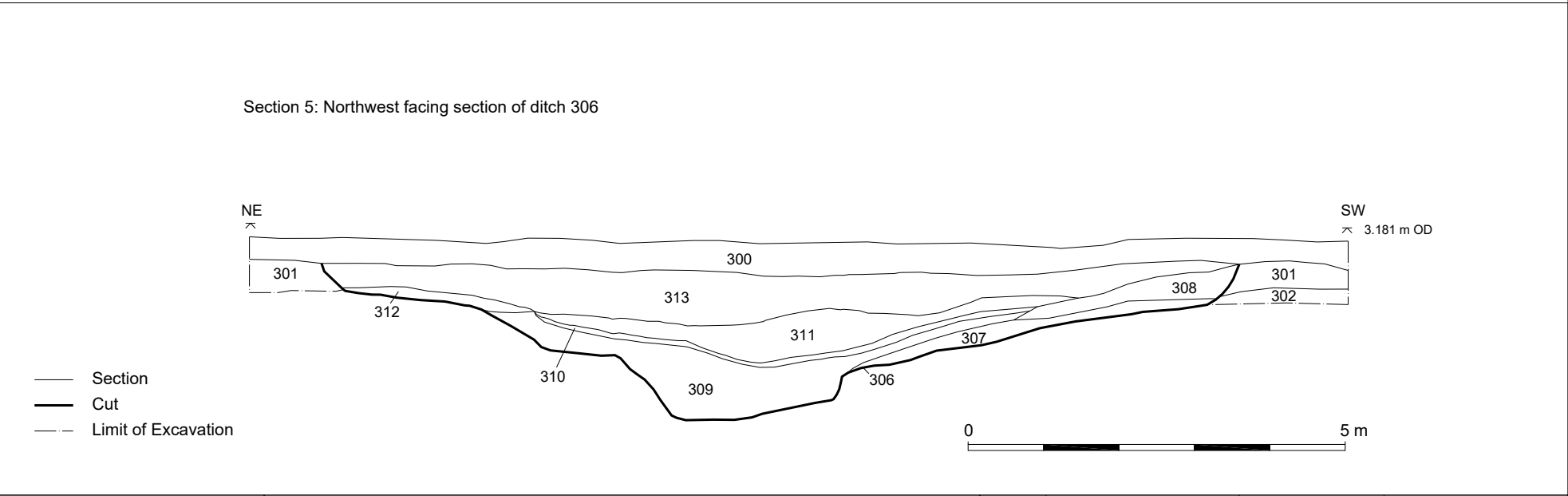
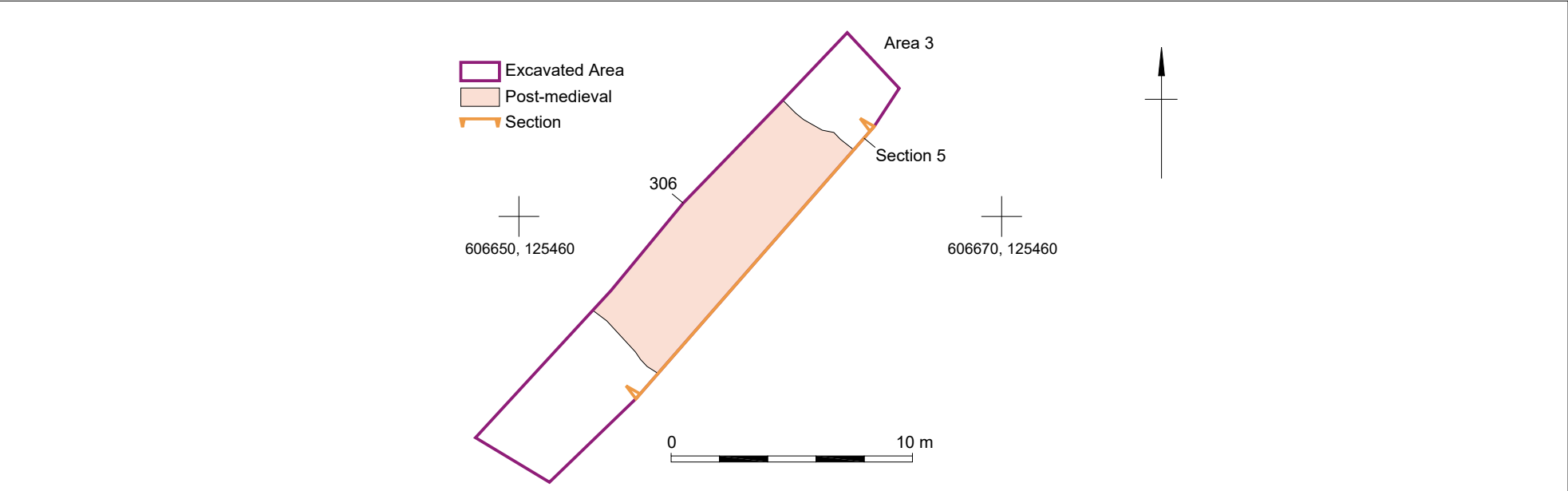
Site location and excavation areas

Figure 1

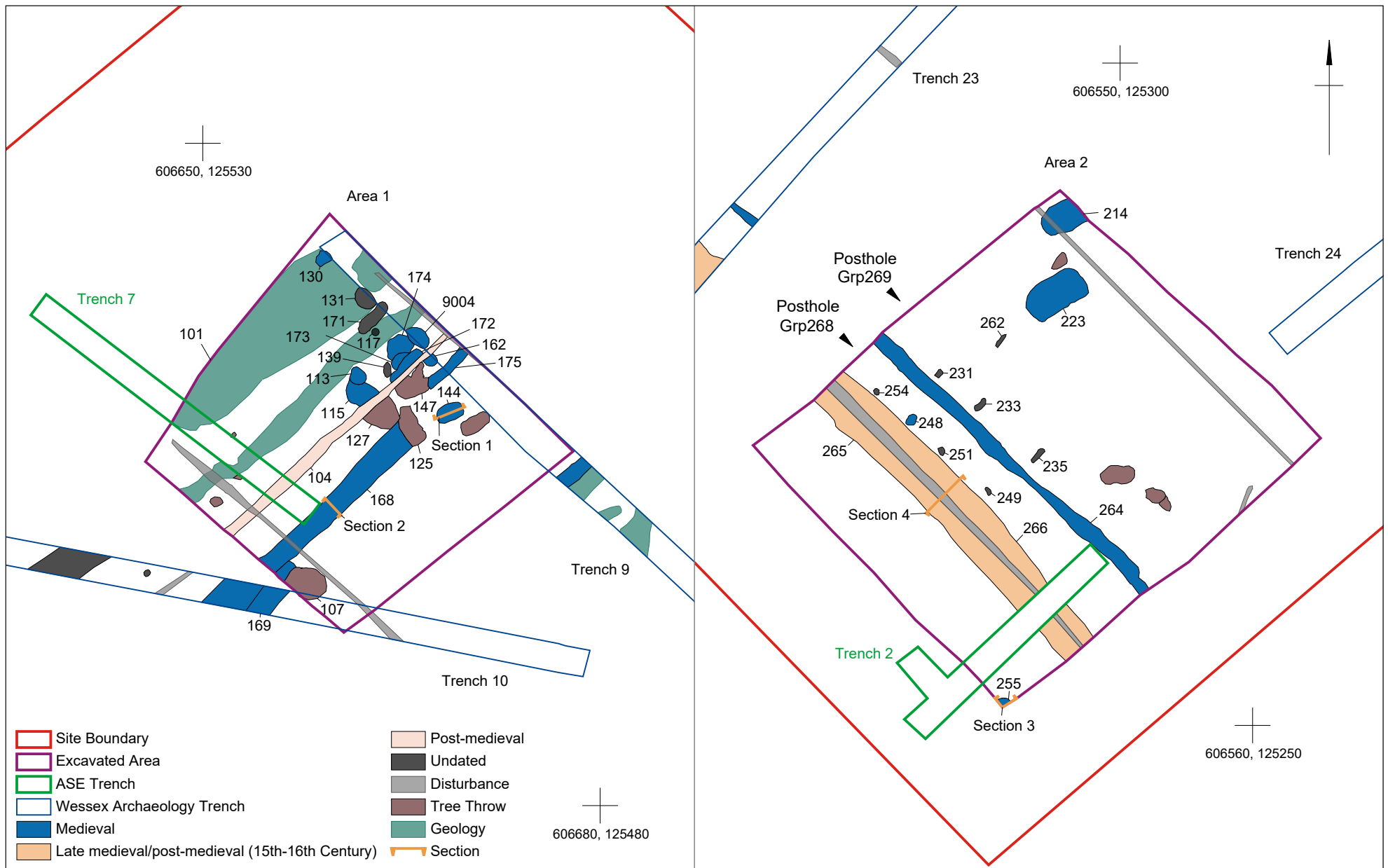


Selected section drawings

Figure 3



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	13/11/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	SL5=1:80, Plan 1:250 at A3	Illustrator:	ALS
Path:		R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2017_11_13\115751_SMS_Figs2-4.dwg		



 Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)	 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.	Date:	15/11/2017	Revision Number:	0
		Scale:	1:400 at A4	Illustrator:	ALS
		Path:	R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2017_11_15\115751_SMS_Figs2-4.dwg		

Area 1 and Area 2: Archaeological Results

Figure 2



Plate 1: Northeast facing section of ditch 168



Plate 2: Tree throw 107 and ditch 169, viewed from the northeast


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ALS
	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep Figs\SMS\2017_08_02\115751_Plates.cdr		



Plate 3: Ditch terminus 175, viewed from the southwest



Plate 4: Southwest facing section of pit 117


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ALS
	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep Figs\SMS\2017_08_02\115751_Plates.cdr		



Plate 5: Southeast facing longitudinal section of through feature 171



Plate 6: Northwest facing section of pit 144


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ALS
	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep Figs\SMS\2017_08_02\115751_Plates.cdr		



Plate 7: Shot of rubbish pits 172, 173 & 174, viewed from the west-northwest



Plate 8: Ditches 265 and 266, viewed from the north


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ALS
	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep Figs\SMS\2017_08_02\115751_Plates.cdr		



Plate 9: Section of pit 223, viewed from the south



Plate 10: Pit 225 from the northwest


	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ALS
	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep Figs\SMS\2017_08_02\115751_Plates.cdr		



Plate 11: Northwest facing section of posthole 254, part of posthole group 268



Plate 12: Northwest facing section of posthole 233, part of posthole group 269



	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ALS
	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep Figs\SMS\2017_08_02\115751_Plates.cdr		



Plate 13: Ditch 306, viewed from the northeast

	This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	02/08/2017	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	ALS
	Path:	R:\PROJECTS\115751\Graphics_Office\Rep Figs\SMS\2017_08_02\115751_Plates.cdr		



Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

