



Lyewood Farm Phase 2 Boughton Monchelsea, Kent

Post-excavation Assessment



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS), to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) of two areas, along with a single trial trench of a 2.4 ha parcel of land located at Lyewood Farm, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, ME17 4LF.

The SMS was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works, which had included a Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2017), a geophysical survey (SUMO 2018) and a trial trench evaluation (WA 2019).

Area A presented the largest concentration of archaeological features within the site, a rectilinear enclosure and associated contemporary field system were identified along with a small number of pits and postholes, the majority of these features dated to the Late Iron Age - Early Romano British period, while a small number of the discrete features remain undated.

A single ditch, a Late Iron Age – Early Romano-British period boundary ditch which corresponded to a feature identified by the geophysical survey was exposed within area B.

The evaluation trench, Trench 19 revealed a single undated ditch which appeared 'L' shape in plan.

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The fieldwork was directed by Lisa McCaig, with the assistance of Charlotte Porter, Aleksandra Bialobrzewska, Sarah Baker and Lance Lewis. Grace Jones assessed the pottery, Phil Harding the flint and Lorrain Higbee the animal bone. This report was written by Lisa McCaig and William Santamaria and edited by Rob De'Athe. The project was managed by Rob De'Athe on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



Lyewood Farm Phase 2

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS), to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) of two areas, along with 6 trial trenches of a 2.4 ha parcel of land located at Lyewood Farm, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent ME17 4LF. The SMS and evaluation areas are centred on NGR 577224 151419 (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 1.1.2 The overall proposed development comprises demolition of existing sheds and associated structures and the construction of 85 dwellings with associated infrastructure, access and landscaping.
- 1.1.3 A planning application (18/502683/FULL) submitted to Maidstone Borough Council, was granted 17th September 2018, subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

- No development shall take place until the applicant has secured and implemented*
- a. archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with a specification and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and*
 - b. further archaeological investigation, recording and reporting, determined by the results of the evaluation, in accordance with a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest.

- 1.1.4 The SMS comprised the excavation of two areas, one in the north-east measuring 0.14ha and one in the centre of the site measuring 0.25ha.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation was to comprise the excavation, investigation and recording of 6 trial trenches (each measuring 30m by 1.8 m), located within the area of existing farm structures. The evaluation trenches were part of staged approach in determining the archaeological potential of the site which has included a Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2017), trial trench evaluation (WA 2019) and geophysical survey (SUMO 2018).

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the excavation, and the preceding evaluation (WA 2019), to assess the potential of the results to address the research aims outlined in the WSI. Where appropriate, to recommend a programme of further analysis work, and outline the resources needed, to achieve the aims (including the revised research aims arising from this assessment), leading to dissemination of the archaeological results via publication and the curation of the archive.



1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The excavation and evaluation areas comprise agricultural buildings and surrounding agricultural and pastoral land to the north-east of the centre of Boughton Monchelsea. The site is located within a valley and occupies a gradual slope from approximately 100m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the southern boundary, down to approximately 87m AOD at the northern boundary.
- 1.3.2 The site slopes down towards an unnamed watercourse immediately north of the study site, whilst the course of the River Medway is located within Maidstone c.3.7km to the north west.
- 1.3.3 The solid geology of the site is shown by the British Geological Survey Online (2019) as Hythe Formation (Sandstone & Limestone, interbedded), and, superficial Head deposits (Clay, Silt, Sand & Gravel) are located only partially within the southern boundary.
- 1.3.4 Whilst no site-specific geotechnical data is currently available, the British Geological Survey (BGS Online 2018) records a borehole immediately north east of the study site which confirms the Hythe Formation bedrock of the immediate area.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site was assessed through a previous Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2018) and below is a summary of that document.

2.2 Previous investigations

Wessex Archaeology 2018

- 2.2.1 Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The evaluation comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 18 trial trenches, 7 of which contained features of archaeological or historical significance, while a further 4 contained evidence of modern disturbance. The most significant feature identified was a ditch located within Trench 10, which contained an East-West aligned early Romano-British ditch that retained a large quantity of domestic waste. Several of the ditches identified at the site likely represent former field boundary's seen in historic photographs and mapping. Evidence for former ridge and furrow style farming was seen in Trench 2, while several features remain undated.

Sumo 2018

- 2.2.2 A concurrent geophysical survey was undertaken at the site along with the trial trench evaluation. The survey area covered the majority of the trial trenching area and afforded an opportunity to compare results. No definite archaeological anomalies were identified. Some linear anomalies of uncertain providence were mapped along with several old field boundaries and a track. Evidence of ploughing was seen in the data along with the remnants of 2 former farm buildings. Where relevant the geophysical survey is referenced in the results section below.

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (900,000 BP - 4000 BC)

- 2.3.1 No finds dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods are recorded within the study area. Pleistocene fluvial sands and gravels survive as terraces on the valley flanks above the current course of the Medway and its tributaries, and a substantial amount of Palaeolithic

material has previously been recorded within these terrace deposits across Kent (Wenban-Smith in Williams 2007). None of these gravel terraces are recorded within the study site.

- 2.3.2 The study site is recorded by the Kent HER within an area of Early Prehistoric potential, although it is unclear how this has been defined.
- 2.3.3 Overall, the likelihood of Early Prehistoric material being found on the study site is considered to be low, although the presence of isolated Early Prehistoric artefacts within the Head deposits along part of the southern boundary of the study site cannot be entirely precluded.

Neolithic & Bronze Age (4000BC-600BC)

- 2.3.4 No archaeological evidence for the Neolithic period is recorded by the Kent HER within the study area, whilst the sole evidence for Bronze Age activity is a jet or shale bead found c.720m to the east of the study site (HER Ref: MKE71286, TQ 78000 50800).
- 2.3.5 Later Prehistoric evidence within the study area is limited to a single isolated findspot, and it seems likely that the archaeological potential for these periods can be considered to be low.

Iron Age & Roman (600BC-410AD)

- 2.3.6 The Scheduled Monument 'Boughton Quarry Camp' (Desig. No. 1005139 & HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 4, TQ 7656 5158) is located c.300m to the west of the study site. It was thought that the earthworks represented a late Iron Age defensive settlement of circa 30 acres in extent, and pottery finds identified in 1911 indicated that the earthworks date to shortly prior to the Roman invasion in AD 43. A number of HER records relate to Iron Age coins found within the immediate vicinity of the Camp (HER Refs: MKE70850-854, TQ 76500 51500) as well as two amphorae from a possible grave (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 48, TQ 765 517). The study site is located within an Area of Archaeological Potential associated with the Iron Age settlement and surrounding area.
- 2.3.7 A small prehistoric settlement comprising a round house, two circular structures small pits, irrigation channels and other features was recorded during a watching brief at Furfield Quarry c.700m north east of the study site (HER Ref: MKE21101/TQ 75 SE 139, TQ 77974 51905) and is most likely of Iron Age date. Further evidence for possible Iron Age activity has been found c.800m north east of the study site, and comprised ditches, pits and postholes (HER Ref: TQ m75 SE 131, TQ 7781 5216). The nature of the pottery finds date the features either to the Iron Age or the Saxon period.
- 2.3.8 Further Iron Age finds within the study area generally comprise coins, recorded c.220m south of the study site (HER Refs: MKE71162-3, TQ 77000 51000), and in the area c.250-450m to the east (HER Refs: MKE 71114, MKE71116, MKE71123-5, MKE71127, TQ 77900 51500; MKE70039-40, MKE71233, TQ 77900 51300; MKE71165-67, MKE71172-3, MKE71179-80, TQ 77900 51200; MKE71234, TQ 77800 51300; TQ 75 SE 61, MKE71196, TQ 77860 51200; TQ 75 SE 36, MKE71130, TQ 77700 51100). A brooch is recorded within the same area (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 11, TQ 7799 5145), whilst a Late Iron Age or Roman unidentified object is recorded c.700m to the south east (HER Ref: MKE95872, TQ 77940 50660).
- 2.3.9 A Roman villa is located c.450m north east of the study site (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 1, TQ 7792 5153), adjacent to the Roman road between Maidstone and Hastings (Margary 1955 & HER Ref: TQ 74 SE 36, TQ 7836 4023). The road is recorded on a North West to South East Alignment and at its closest point to the study site is recorded by the HER circa 700m



to the north east. A number of linear features have been identified within the immediate vicinity of the villa via geophysical survey and are likely to represent agricultural and land division features associated with the villa (HER Ref: MKE77336/TQ 75 SE 362, TQ 7800 5144). An associated burial is also recorded within the vicinity of the villa (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 12, TQ 7808 5147), whilst a cremation burial is recorded at Brishing Court, immediately west of the site of the villa, although the grid reference locates it to the south of the study site (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 49, TQ 77 51). A brooch is also recorded within this area (HER Ref: MKE70251, TQ 77800 51600).

- 2.3.10 A Roman walled cemetery has been identified during 19th century groundworks and late 20th century archaeological works at Lockham Wood c.700m north of the study site (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 2, TQ 7765 5220). The finds associated with the cemetery ranged in date from the 1st century AD to the 3rd century. A number of ditches have been identified during works within the immediate area of the cemetery (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 89, TQ 7780 5215).
- 2.3.11 Further Roman finds recorded by the Kent HER within the study area comprise a coin recorded c.450m to the south east of the study site (HER Ref: MKE71253, TQ 77800 50800), and a further 2nd century coin c.300m to the west (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 47, TQ 769 517).
- 2.3.12 Whilst there is evidence for Iron Age and Roman settlement activity within the study area, the study site itself is likely to have been located within the hinterland of these known areas of activity. Therefore, whilst the study site may have been located within a settled landscape during these periods, it is more likely that the study site itself was utilised for agriculture rather than settlement activity. Therefore, a moderate archaeological potential is identified for Iron Age and Roman material at the study site.

Anglo-Saxon & medieval (410AD-1485AD)

- 2.3.13 Possible evidence for Saxon activity within the study area has been found c.800m north east of the study site, and comprised ditches, pits and postholes (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 131, TQ 7781 5216). The nature of the pottery finds dates the features either to the Iron Age or the Saxon period. Further archaeological works within this area identified a Saxon pit or post hole containing 5th to 8th century pottery (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 130, TQ 7779 5216).
- 2.3.14 Boughton is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Domesday Online 2018), and the nearest estate recorded by the Domesday Survey is at Loose c.1.5km to the west of the study site.
- 2.3.15 A number of Medieval buildings are recorded within the study area, including Lewis Court and White Cottage immediately south west of the study site (HER Refs: TQ 75 SE 250, TQ 7002 5121; TQ 75 SE 261, TQ 7699 5121). Lime Tree Cottage, The Old House and Oak Cottage (HER Refs: TQ 75 SE 299, TQ 7683 5128; TQ 75 SE 303, TQ 7677 5138; TQ 75 SE 330, TQ 7677 5136) are recorded within the core of Boughton Green c.250m to the west. Brishing Court is a 15th century farmhouse recorded c.250m to the east, along with an associated barn (HER Refs: TQ 75 SE 44, TQ 777 514; TQ 75 SE 312, TQ 7778 5141), and the Swallows and Martins Farmhouse are recorded c.370m to the south east (HER Refs: TQ 75 SE 79, TQ 776 508; TQ 75 SE 302, TQ 7761 5080).
- 2.3.16 The Boughton Monchelsea Park (Desig. No. 1000339 & HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 153, TQ 77321 49985) is a deer park c.300m south of the study site which was first referenced in AD1566 and was likely to have been first laid out in the late Medieval period.



- 2.3.17 Further evidence for Medieval remains within the study area is limited to an undefined copper alloy ring c.500m to the north west of the study site, and although assigned a Medieval to Post Medieval date, cannot be securely dated (HER Ref: MKE71010, TQ 76700 51800).
- 2.3.18 The study site was most likely situated away from areas of settlement during the Anglo-Saxon period, whilst it may have been located within the agricultural hinterland of scattered settlement within the surrounding area during the Medieval period. Therefore, a low archaeological potential for settlement evidence is identified at the study site for these periods, although evidence for Medieval agricultural activity and land division may be present.

Post medieval & modern (1485AD-present)

- 2.3.19 The 1769 Andrews Dury and Herbert Map of Kent shows the study site in open land adjacent to the settlement of 'Boughton Green'. The surrounding area is characterised by scattered settlements and farmsteads, many of which are recorded by the Kent HER.
- 2.3.20 The 1797-9 Ordnance Survey Drawing shows the study site in more detail. The study site itself is shown generally as open land and areas of plantation, whilst an access road is shown within the south west area.
- 2.3.21 The 1842 Boughton Monchelsea Tithe Map shows a similar situation. Boughton Hall (Award No. 138) is shown immediately to the south east of the study site whilst a property is also shown along the western boundary (Award No. 143). The Tithe Award describes the study site parcels as:
- 131 – Green Lane (Orchard)
 - 133 – Coombe Garden (Wood)
 - 134 – Green Lane (Arable)
 - 135 – Green Lane (Arable) □
 - 136 – N/A (Hops)
 - 137 – N/A (Fruit)
 - 137a – N/A (Hops & Fruit)
 - 139 – N/A (Fruit)
 - 139a – N/A (Wood)
 - 140 – N/A (Hops)
 - 141 – Coombe Garden (Fruit)
 - 142 – Coombe Garden (Arable)
 - 143 – N/A (Wood)
 - 144 – N/A (Hops)
 - 145 – Coombe Garden (Fruit)
 - 146 – Coombe Garden (Orchard)
- 2.3.22 Internal field boundary changes and new areas of plantation are shown in 1867 whilst an area of plantation has also been removed. The majority of the study site is shown as



plantation by 1897 and the study site is shown entirely as plantation by the 1908 Ordnance Survey Map.

- 2.3.23 Small structures and access roads are shown scattered throughout the study site by 1933, and much of the plantation has been partitioned into smaller parcels. This is shown on the 1960 Google Earth Image, and it would appear that small areas of plantation in the northern, south west and south east corners have been removed.
- 2.3.24 A Supermarine Spitfire crashed near to the study site in September 1940, and the location is recorded, to a limited level of accuracy, within the square kilometre within which the study site is located (HER Ref: TQ 75 SE 378/DKE22025, TQ 7700 5100).
- 2.3.25 The 1979 Ordnance Survey Map shows the widespread clearance of plantation and structures across the study site, to be replaced by Lyewood Farm and associated agricultural buildings.
- 2.3.26 The 2015 Google Earth Image shows little change to the study site, limited to small structures in the eastern corner and another adjacent to the existing agricultural buildings, whilst the farmhouse has been partitioned from the remainder of the study site.
- 2.3.27 The study site has most likely remained agricultural land and plantation throughout the Post Medieval and Modern periods and has been subject to limited 20th century development. It seems more likely that the World War Two air crash site is located outside the study site, although it cannot be entirely ruled out that the crash site is within the study site. Overall, the archaeological potential of the study site for Post Medieval and Modern evidence is considered most likely to be low.

2.4 LiDAR data plot

- 2.4.1 LiDAR data from the site shows no archaeological features although evidence of agricultural activity can be seen across the site.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) and in compliance with the ClfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014a), the KCC *Manual of Specifications Part B; Strip Map and Sample requirements* and the KCC *Manual of Specifications Part B; Trial Trenching requirements* were:

- To examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- To seek a better understanding of the resource;
- To compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

3.2 Specific aims

- 3.2.1 Specific aims of the SMS are:

- To examine the results of the previous trial trench evaluation;



- To examine the results of the previous geophysical survey;
- To establish whether further remains of Roman date are present;
- Establish whether remains of other periods are present and
- To establish what activity, if present, was taking place at the site.

3.3 Research objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site the research objectives of the excavation are to:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area; and
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance

3.4 General aims and objectives of the evaluation

3.4.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation are:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- To establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- To place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- To make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019a) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.1.2 The strip, map and sample comprised the excavation of two areas, one in the north-east measuring 0.14ha and one in the centre of the site measuring 0.25ha (**Figures 2 & 3**).

4.1.3 The evaluation was to comprise the excavation, investigation and recording of 6 trial trenches (each measuring 30m by 1.8 m). Due to a delay in demolition the area of the trial trenches could not be accessed. A single trench ('Trench 19'), measuring 60m by 1.8m was excavated between two of the existing structures to ascertain the level of truncation and preservation within the previously developed part of the site (**Figure 2**).

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using GPS, in the same position as that proposed in the WSI (**Figure 1**). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded in level spits until the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.



- 4.2.2 Where necessary, the surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand to aid visual definition. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the excavation. A sample of natural features such as tree-throw holes were also investigated.
- 4.2.3 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological features was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. A metal detector was also used. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

Recording

- 4.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.5 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.
- 4.2.6 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

General

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019a). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist for Kent County Council (KCC), on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), monitored the archaeological works. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the client and the County Archaeologist.



5 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Summary of archaeological features and deposits

- 5.1.1 A moderate quantity of archaeological features were found distributed across the two excavation areas. Within area A the features comprised several features which appear to relate to former land management, in form of boundary ditches, a rectilinear enclosure, two isolated postholes and three pits. All of the dateable features have been dated to the Late Iron Age - Early Romano British period while a small number remain undated. Within area B a single ditch, also dating to the Late Iron Age – Early Romano British period was identified. Within Trench 19 an undated ditch was located approximately in the centre of the trench. These features present a small range of activities undertaken at the site both agricultural and domestic and are all broadly contemporary, with some evidence of re-cutting and re-organising.
- 5.1.2 A small number of modern disturbances in form of pits and postholes probably related with recent farming activities were identified within areas A & B.
- 5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of each individual context can be found in the **Appendix 1**.
- 5.1.4 The location of all the investigation areas and the evaluation trench are shown on **Figure 1**, while **Figure 2** provides a phased, detailed plan of the area A and Trench 19. **Figure 3** provides a detailed plan of area B. **Figure 4** comprises a selection of the recorded sections of excavated features. **Plates 1-7** present a selection of the investigated archaeological features.

Methods of stratigraphic assessment and quantity of data

- 5.1.5 All hand written and drawn records from the excavation have been collated, checked for consistency and stratigraphic relationships. Key data has been transcribed into an Access database for assessment, which can be updated during any further analysis. The excavation has been preliminary phased using stratigraphic relationships and the spot dating from artefacts, particularly pottery.
- 5.1.6 **Table 1** (below) provides a quantification of the records from the excavation.

Table 1 Quantification of excavation records

Type	Quantity
Context records	77
Context registers	1
Graphics (A4 and A3)	22
Graphics registers	1
Environmental sample registers	1
Object registers	1
Digital photographs	623

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 A fairly consistent stratigraphic sequence was encountered between the excavation areas and the evaluation trench. The general stratigraphy consisted of topsoil with an average thickness of 0.10 m which covered a subsoil deposit with an average thickness of 0.10 m. This subsoil overlaid in turn the natural geology that was found at an average depth of 0.20

m bgl. The site sloped down towards west where the depth of the natural was 0.60 m bgl, as was observed in the north-west end of the evaluation trench.

- 5.2.2 All of the archaeological features were observed cutting into the natural geology and sealed by subsoil.

5.3 Late Iron Age - Early Romano-British (LIA-ERB)

- 5.3.1 A single sizable boundary ditch **30048 (Fig 2 & Plate 1)** was exposed within area B. The ditch showed a linear shape in plan, east-west orientated, with steep stepped sides and concave base. The ditch continues appeared through the western edge of the excavation and ran 43.16 m along the area towards east where disappeared beyond the LOE (limit of excavation). It showed substantial dimensions, being 4.05 m in width and 1.20 m in depth. The ditch contained several fills originated either by collapsing of the feature edges, caused by weathering, and a gradual deposition of eroded soil from the surrounding landscape once it was abandoned.

Field system

- 5.3.2 An east-west aligned field boundary ditch; group No. **30072 (Plate 2)** was located in the centre of area A. The ditch was linear in plan with shallow concave sides and concave base. The feature was exposed 70 m along the excavation area, continuing beyond the limit of excavation, and averaging 0.70 m in width and 0.22 m in depth. Finds recovered from the ditch have provided a date range of Late Iron Age -Early Romano-British, placing it contemporary with the enclosure to the west. The ditch was identified as cut by stratigraphically later ditch group **30071** although finds recovered from this feature have also provided a LIA-ERB date, suggesting they are broadly contemporary and the later ditch 30071 has been recut for continued use during this period. Ditch group **30071 (Plate 3)** was recorded on opposing north-south alignment and exhibited similar profile with similar dimensions recorded.

Enclosure

- 5.3.3 A probable enclosure was partially exposed within area A, aligned north-south, east-west with well-defined right angle turn to the southeast corner, the enclosure is likely square or rectilinear in plan. Excavations of the enclosure have revealed at least two phases of construction, both dating to the Late Iron Age-Early Romano British period.
- 5.3.4 The earliest phase of construction is recorded as ditch group **30073 (figure 4)**, an east-west section of ditch which was later deliberately backfilled with rubble to form a south facing entrance to the enclosure. Finds recovered from within the backfill have provided a Late Iron Age -Early Romano-British date for this event, a lack of primary fills recorded beneath the backfill suggest that this re-organisation happened fairly rapidly after construction. As the feature was backfilled a large post was placed in position at the centre of the new entranceway; posthole **30064**, which was also later removed and backfilled with rubble.
- 5.3.5 The latest phase of construction, which included the formation of the new entranceway, is formed of two ditches. East-west ditch **30022**, which forms the western side of the enclosure (and continues west beyond the limit of excavation) and ditch group **30073** which forms the eastern side of the enclosure (continuing north beyond the limit of excavation).
- 5.3.6 Ditch **30022 (Fig. 4 Plate 4)** was linear in plan with steep straight sides and v-shaped base. The ditch measured 13.7m long where exposed and measured 1.75 m wide and 0.74 m deep. A terminus was identified facing east, with the opposing terminus forming a 3.5m wide entranceway.



- 5.3.7 Ditch group No. **30073 (Fig. 4 Plate 5)** with opposing terminus to **30022**, continued east for 12.7m before turning 90° and continuing on a northerly trajectory for 17m+, continuing beyond the limit of excavation. The ditch exhibited similar steep V shaped profile, measuring 0.99 m wide and 0.48 m deep and showed variable steep to moderate concave/straight sides and a v-shaped base.

Discrete features

- 5.3.8 Pit **30032** was found near the southern edge of the excavation area A. The pit was sub-oval in plan with shallow irregular sides and irregular/undulating base and measured 1.10 m long, 0.66 m wide and 0.08 m deep. The pit contained one basal fill with domestic refuse and a large quantity of pottery fragments.
- 5.3.9 Posthole **30037 (Plate 7)** was found cutting through earlier pit **30035**. The posthole was circular in plan with steep concave sides and concave base, and measured 0.40 m long, 0.38 m wide and 0.33 m deep. The posthole contained a *in situ* burnt post-pipe that was held with surrounding packing material.

5.4 Undated features

- 5.4.1 Pit **30044 (Plate 6)** was located to the north-west of pit **30032** within excavation area A and presented a sub-oval shape in plan with moderate concave sides and a concave base. The pit measured 1.80 m long, 1.48 m wide and 0.31 m deep. The feature contained a basal primary fill as a result of initial collapse of the edges, a middle deposit with abundant charcoal refuse and an uppermost secondary fill that evidence the moment of abandonment. The pit did not produce any finds suitable for dating but it could have been used to dispose domestic waste.
- 5.4.2 Pit **30035 (Plate 7)** was located immediately to the west of ditch group No. **30071** and cut by later posthole **30037**. The pit was irregular in plan with steep straight concave sides and concave base and measured 1.80 m long, 1.30 m wide and 0.33 m deep. The pit contained a single secondary fill with no finds suitable for dating.

Trench 19

- 5.4.3 A single feature was found approximately in the centre of the trench. The feature consisted on a possible north-east corner of an enclosure ditch **1904 (Fig. 2)**. The ditch appeared through the southern edge of the trench and ran 2 m towards north-north-west before turning towards east-south-east, continuing 3 m along the trench and disappearing beyond the limit of excavation. The ditch showed irregular steep sides and concave base and measured 0.94 m wide and 0.45 m deep. No datable finds were possible to retrieved from its single secondary fill, which evidenced an abandonment and consequent silting up process as the feature was no longer in use.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A relatively small assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation and preceding evaluation. The date range of the material ranges from the Neolithic to the medieval or post-medieval period, however the focus of activity was during the Late Iron Age/early Romano-British period. All finds have been cleaned (with the exception of the metalwork) and quantified by material type within each context; this information is summarised in Table 1. The finds from the evaluation (WA 2019) have been reconsidered here as most derive from features encountered during the excavation.

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 A total of 596 sherds (5332 g) was recovered during the excavation, with a further 171 sherds (1318 g) found during the preceding evaluation. The assemblage derives from seven ditches (30008, 30022, 30048, 30071-30074), a pit (30032), a posthole (30037) and a furrow (304). The surfaces of the sherds are generally abraded, with poor edge definition, and a mean sherd weight of 8.7 g. A Basic Record has been made of the material, in line with national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The pottery from each context has been quantified by broad fabric type (e.g. grog-tempered), with details of vessel form, surface treatment, decoration and evidence of use recorded as appropriate. Forms have been recorded using Isobel Thompson's typology of grog-tempered forms of south-eastern England (Thompson 1982) and the Camulodunum (CAM) series (Hawkes and Hull 1947).
- 6.2.2 The assemblage is dominated by fabrics that are likely to have been locally produced and in use throughout the first centuries BC and AD. Grog-tempered wares are the most numerous (39.6% of the number of sherds and 51.8% of the weight). Vessel forms in these fabrics include a beaded rim from a storage jar (Thompson 1982, C6-1); two plain jars with internally thickened rims (C3, one of 170 mm rim diameter); a grooved-rim bowl (D3-2); a platter with rounded wall and flattened rim top (rim diameter: 150 mm, height: 30 mm; Thompson 1982, G1-10, a copy of CAM 16); two shallow platters with internally moulded rims (Thompson 1982, G1-6, probably copying CAM 7/8), and a rim fragment from a jug or flagon (G6) but too incomplete to ascertain the form. Also present is a wide, strap handle. Most of these forms were made throughout the Late Iron Age and into the early Roman period, however the platters, all from ditch 30073, are indicative of a post-conquest, mid 1st century AD date.
- 6.2.3 The flint-tempered wares are the next most commonly occurring, accounting for 22.9% of the assemblage (or 22.7% by weight). The vessels include a round-bodied jar with short, upright rim, slightly pulled on the exterior and bevelled on the interior, with a band of horizontal rilling around the shoulder (ditch 30022). It has a rim diameter of 125 mm and is similar to an example from a Period 4C ditch at Highstead (Couldrey 2006, form 9, fig. 104, 35). Other forms include two large bead-rimmed jars; two small bead-rimmed jars (one of 90 mm rim diameter); two lid-seated jars; five jars with internally-bevelled rims (one of 160 mm rim); two faceted jars (one with a rim diameter of 160 mm), and a jar with externally expanded rim (160 mm diameter). A faceted jar in a fabric tempered with both grog and flint inclusions was also recorded.
- 6.2.4 Sandy wares comprise glauconitic fabrics (15.3% by count), and non-glauconitic sandy fabrics (1.8%), including one with sparsely occurring inclusions of grog and flint. Amongst the glauconitic component is a necked, cordoned jar with well finished surfaces (ON 4); a jar with flat-topped internally and externally expanded rim, and horizontal groove on the exterior below the rim; a lid with squared rim and horizontal groove; a plain jar with internally expanded rim; a platter or dish with wide groove around the external wall; a shallow dish with beaded rim and burnished internal surface, and a small, thin-walled jar with out-turned, internally-bevelled rim top, grooved below. Also present are a small number of glauconitic sherds with inclusions of grog temper. A single form was recorded in this fabric – a plain jar with internally bevelled rim. Most of the non-glauconitic sandy sherds appear to derive from a single vessel – a jar with faceted rim, flattened on top, 120 mm in diameter.
- 6.2.5 A group of pottery from pit 30032 is characterised by vesicles within the fabric that result from the leaching of inclusions, possibly shell. The sherds appear to derive from two vessels, probably jars with everted rims, broadly of Late Iron Age to early Roman date.

- 6.2.6 The Romanised wares (54 sherds, 395 g) comprise small quantities of samian, *terra nigra*-type wares, oxidised wares and greywares. Six of the samian sherds derive from the factories of Southern Gaul, and one from Central Gaul. With the exception of one piece from a footring, all are abraded featureless flakes, found in ditch 30048. The *terra nigra*-type wares include a straight-walled platter with one internal moulding and a flat base from ditch 30073, however it has not been possible to ascertain if this example was imported (CAM 12) or represents a copy of the form (CAM 26). Such vessels range in date from the pre-conquest to Claudio-Neronian periods (Symonds and Wade 1999, 468). A base sherd from a platter in a similar fabric was recovered from ditch 30071. Identifiable forms amongst the oxidised/whiteware sherds include two butt beakers (rim diameters of 120 mm and 140 mm) and a beaker with short, everted rim, all from ditch 30073. Several sherds with rouletted decoration from ditch 30071 may also derive from a butt beaker. The greywares include a small jar or beaker (100 mm rim diameter) with externally expanded rim, grooved on the rim top, from ditch 30073.
- 6.2.7 Most of the fabrics and forms are types that were in use during the 1st century BC and 1st century AD in this region, however the presence of small quantities of Romanised wares in ditches 30022, 30048, 30071, 30073, 30074 and posthole 30037 suggest these groups are of mid 1st century AD date (c. 43-75). Ditches 30008 and 30072 contained just one or two sherds and therefore cannot be dated using pottery. Pit 30032 did not contain Romanised wares but is likely to be broadly contemporary with the larger ditch groups. The same range of fabric types were found at West Malling, located to the north-west of the site, albeit in slightly different ratios (Jones 2009). Flint-tempered fabrics, grog-tempered wares and glauconitic sandy wares were all utilised in the manufacture of Belgic-style pottery in the Medway Valley throughout the Late Iron Age and into the early Roman period (Pollard 1988, 31). The utilisation of the glauconitic sands represents exploitation of the Lower Greensand deposits that underlie the site. These clays were used throughout the Middle and Late Iron Age in this area, for example at Eyehorne Street, Hollingbourne (Jones 2006a), Snarkhurst Wood, Maidstone (Lyne 2006) and at Beechbrook Wood, Hothfield, located to the south-west of the site (Jones 2006b). Their use does not appear to continue beyond the conquest (Thompson 1982, 12 and Pollard 1988, 33). A single body sherd in a sandy fabric with inclusions of a crushed rock containing crinoid stems, and therefore a probable crinoidal limestone, from Palaeozoic or Mesozoic geological deposits, was recovered from ditch 30073. This derives from a vessel of non-local origin but it is not possible to ascertain its form. Grog-tempered wares were widely utilised throughout the Late Iron Age and into the post-conquest period throughout south-eastern England. Flint-tempered wares have a long currency in Kent, from the Neolithic through to the early Roman period, but were used to create Belgic-style forms during the Late Iron Age in East Kent. The vessels found at Lyewood Farm include copies of forms imported from the Continent as well as more indigenous forms. They provide evidence for a range of activities including cooking, serving and storing food.
- 6.3 Fired clay and ceramic building material**
- 6.3.1 A relatively small quantity of fired clay (25 pieces, 538 g) was recorded from ditch 30073. The fragments are in a reddish yellow or orange silty fabric with some organic inclusions. Most are amorphous but some retain one surface and one has a wattle impression. Too little survives to ascertain their function but they are likely to derive from structures or ovens/hearths.
- 6.3.2 A single plain, flat tile fragment, of medieval or post-medieval date, was found in ditch 503 of the evaluation.



6.4 Worked flint

- 6.4.1 Fourteen pieces of worked flint were recorded, from ditches 503, 30022, 30048 and 30073. These contexts contain a variety of flint types including a flake of bi-zoned flint and a broken blade of Bull head flint. The variable condition of the material, which includes a patinated blade, suggests that artefacts are residual. Noteworthy pieces include an end scraper and a flake with a faceted butt from fill 30055 of ditch 30048 and a blade with edge damage/use and a thin band of silica gloss from fill 30024 of ditch 30022. An end scraper, from evaluation ditch 503, shows signs of edge damage which may be post depositional, however the faceted butt is clearly deliberate. This technique as a means of core preparation was most prevalent in the British Late Neolithic.
- 6.4.2 None of the material appears to be derived from primary stratified contexts. It is possible, indeed likely, that a range of dates are represented; however, the presence of blades, the use of Bull head flint, technology employing platform faceting and a blade with edge gloss collectively strongly hint at a presence in the Early and/or Late Neolithic periods.
- 6.4.3 Insignificant quantities of burnt flint (15 g) were recovered from ditches 30022 and 30073, and pit 30044.

6.5 Metalwork

- 6.5.1 The iron assemblage comprises two nails from ditch 30073 – one with a large, flat head, and a small nail from ditch 30048.
- 6.5.2 A small scrap of copper alloy was recovered from ditch 30073.

6.6 Slag

- 6.6.1 A small quantity of undiagnostic iron slag, probably resulting from smithing activity, was recovered from ditches 30022, 30048 and 30073, and furrow 204.

6.7 Animal bone

- 6.7.1 Sixteen fragments (14 g) of animal bone came from ditch 30073 and 30048 during the excavation. An additional 19 fragments (or 39 g) came from the evaluation. The bone is in poor condition and fragmented. Several of the identified fragments are burnt (calcined – greyish-white in colour), a process that removes the organic component (i.e. cartilage) leaving a more stable structure that is less likely to deteriorate in unfavourable burial environments. The assemblage is therefore a product of these biasing factors.
- 6.7.2 Fragments of pig proximal tibia shaft came from ditch 30073 together with several unidentifiable calcined fragments. A fragmented cattle tooth came from ditch 30048 and during the evaluation part of cattle skull came from undated ditch 1304.
- 6.7.3 The small poorly preserved assemblage of animal bone adds little to our understanding of the site and offers no potential for more detailed study.



Table 2 Quantification of finds

Material	No.	Wg (g)
Pottery	767	6650
Fired clay	25	538
CBM	7	21
Iron	6	84
Copper alloy	1	1
Slag	20	542
Flint	14	118
Burnt flint	7	15
Animal bone	35	53

Table 3 Quantification of pottery fabrics, by number and weight

	No.	% no.	Wg (g)	% wg
<i>Romanised fabrics</i>				
Samian	8	1.0	3	0.0
Terra nigra-type	7	0.9	135	2.0
Oxidised ware	23	3.0	143	2.2
Whiteware	9	1.2	71	1.1
Greyware	7	0.9	43	0.6
<i>Subtotal</i>	54		395	5.9
<i>Coarsewares</i>				
Flint-tempered	176	22.9	1508	22.7
Glauconitic sandy ware	117	15.3	794	12.7
Glauconitic sandy ware with grog	13	1.7	51	0.8
Grog-tempered ware	304	39.6	3239	51.8
Grog and flint-tempered	6	0.8	112	1.8
Rock-gritted fabric	1	0.1	55	0.8
Other sandy ware	1	0.1	8	0.1
Sandy ware with grog and flint	13	1.7	159	2.4
Vesicular fabric	82	10.7	329	4.9
<i>Subtotal</i>	713		6255	
Total	767		6650	

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1.1 The environmental assessment will follow this report as an addendum.

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 Assessment of the artefactual assemblages has concluded activity at the site occurred during the Late Iron Age – Early Romano British period, with artefacts all in sufficient quantities to confidently date all but two of the discrete features and a single ditch to this period.
- 8.1.2 The identification of a rectilinear enclosure and surrounding agricultural field system have provided a limited insight to Late Iron Age - Early Romano British land management and agriculture at Boughton Monchelsea, although the nature of activities within the enclosure remains unclear.
- 8.1.3 Several features of geological origin were tested within the enclosure and a single tree throw was identified. As a result, despite significant re-organisation and backfilling to form the formal southern entranceway, the purpose of the enclosure remains unclear. The quantities of domestic waste; large quantities of pottery, fired clay, slag, iron work and moderate concentrations of charcoal well distributed throughout the ditch fills are indicative of a domestic settlement, most likely located to the west of the Area A site boundary, in the area occupied by modern agricultural buildings. No discreet features such as postholes or drip gully's, which could represent structures or domestic rubbish pits were identified within the enclosure, although a small number of contemporary features were identified outside of the enclosure.
- 8.1.4 Evidence of activity dating to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods is prevalent within the surrounding area, in particular the Scheduled Monument 'Boughton Quarry Camp' located 300m to the west of the site has been suggested up to 30 acres in extent and the current site could fall within this catchment.

9 CONCLUSION & PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

- 9.1.1 The lack of significant discreet features such as postholes and rubbish pits which might indicate settlement or industrial is indicative that the function of the enclosure and the associated ditches is most likely mixed farming activities.
- 9.1.2 As a result of the lack of significant activity at the site it is recommended that a short note will be produced for an appropriate journal.

10 STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

- 10.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone. The site falls within the collecting area of Maidstone Museum but has not yet agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, the project archive will be stored under the site code **217110**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

10.2 Preparation of the archive

- 10.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the accepting museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CifA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).



10.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code 217110**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

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

10.3 Selection policy

10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.

10.4 Security copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

11.2 Third party data copyright

11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context index

Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
30001 Mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare medium coarse sub-angular limestone inclusions	Layer	Topsoil	n/a
30002 Light brownish yellow sandy silt with common medium coarse sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone and sandstone inclusions	Layer	Subsoil	n/a
30003 Dark yellowish red sandy silty clay with frequent patches of abundant sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone and sandstone inclusions	Layer	Natural	n/a
30004 Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 0.71m. Depth: 0.13m.	Cut	Ditch	3005
30005 Mid greyish brown sandy clay with abundant limestone, common sandstone inclusions	Fill	Secondary fill	30004
30006 Linear ditch terminal with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 0.86m. Depth: 0.18m.	Cut	Ditch terminal	30007
30007 Mid grey silt with very frequent (45%) small and medium sub-angular and sub rounded stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, charcoal flecks	Fill	Secondary fill	30006
30008 Linear ditch with steep, straight sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 0.98m. Depth: 0.48m.	Cut	Ditch	30009, 30010, 30011, 30012
30009 Greyish brown silty clay	Fill	Primary fill	30008
30010 Blackish brown sandy silt with rare flint inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pottery abundant charcoal flecks	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30008
30011 Light grey brown sandy clay with abundant limestone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pot	Fill	Secondary fill	30008
30012 Mid brownish grey silty clay with abundant limestone moderate sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks. rare pot	Fill	Secondary fill	30008
30013 Linear ditch with moderate, straight sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 0.65m. Depth: 0.39m.	Cut	Ditch	30014, 30015, 30016
30014 Blackish brown silty clay with abundant limestone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pot rare charcoal flecks	Fill	Secondary fill	30013
30015 Mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate limestone and common sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pot	Fill	Secondary fill	30013
30016 Yellowish red brown silty clay with moderate limestone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pot	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30013
30017 Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >20.00m. Width: 1.40m. Depth: 0.49m.	Cut	Ditch	30018, 30019, 30020, 30021
30018 Medium coarse sandy silt with abundant medium coarse sub-angular limestone and rare fine-medium sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: 1x small pottery sherd. Occasional fine charcoal flecks	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30017
30019 Dark greyish black sandy silt with sparse fine/coarse sub-rounded and subangular limestone inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal, pottery, Fe object, fired clay	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30017



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
30020	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30017
Mid brownish yellow very sandy silt with sparse fine- coarse subangular and sub-rounded limestone inclusions			
30021	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30017
Mid blackish grey sandy silt with sparse fine-coarse sub-angular limestone inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal, fired clay, pottery			
30022	Cut	Ditch terminal	20024, 30023, 30026, 30070
Linear ditch terminal with steep, straight sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.75m. Depth: 0.74m.			
30023	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30022
Red yellowish brown mottled mid brown silty clay with common sandstone and limestone inclusions			
30024	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30022
Blackish grey brown silty clay with moderate limestone rare sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare charcoal flecks and common pot			
30025	VOIDED IN PX ASSESSMENT		
30026	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30022
Dark greyish black silty clay with abundant fine-coarse sub-angular limestone. Rare coarse sub-rounded sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare pot and one worked stone			
30027	Cut	Ditch	30028
Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >20.00m. Width: 0.82m. Depth: 0.17m.			
30028	Fill	Secondary fill	30027
Light greyish brown silty sand with moderate fine-medium sub-angular limestone and sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: 1 pottery sherd			
30029	Cut	Ditch	30030, 30031
Linear ditch with steep, concave sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >20.00m. Width: 1.14m. Depth: 0.31m.			
30030	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30029
Mid greyish brown sandy silt with abundant fine -coarse sub-angular limestone and sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare fine charcoal flecks			
30031	Fill	Secondary fill	30029
Mid greyish brown sandy silt with common fine-coarse sub-angular limestone and sandstone, poorly sorted inclusions. Archaeological components: 2 pottery sherds, rare fine charcoal flecks			
30032	Cut	Pit	30033, 30034
Sub-oval pit with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular/undulating base. Length: 1.10m. Width: 0.66m. Depth: 0.08m.			
30033	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30032
Dark brownish red silty sandy clay with common fine-coarse sub-angular sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare fine charcoal flecks			
30034	Fill	Placed deposit	30032
Light greyish brown sandy silty clay. Archaeological components: Pottery			
30035	Cut	Pit	30036
Irregular pit with steep, straight sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80m. Width: 1.27m. Depth: 0.33m.			
30036	Fill	Secondary fill	30035
Mid orangey grey silt with infrequent (10%) medium sub-rounded stones inclusions			
30037	Cut	Posthole	30038, 30039
Circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.38m. Width: 0.40m. Depth: 0.33m.			
30038	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30037
Mid orangey grey silt with infrequent (15%) small sub-rounded stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal			
30039	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30037
Dark blackish grey silt with infrequent (5%) small sub-rounded stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal, pottery			
30040	Cut	Ditch	30041
Linear ditch with steep, straight sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >20.00m. Width: 0.60m. Depth: 0.28m.			



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
30041	Fill	Secondary fill	30040
Mid orangey grey silt with frequent (20%) small sub-angular stones. infrequent (8%) medium sized sub-angular stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, charcoal			
30042	Cut	Ditch	30043
Linear ditch with moderate, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >10.00m. Width: 1.06m. Depth: 0.23m.			
30043	Fill	Secondary fill	30042
Greyish brown sandy silty clay with abundant limestone inclusions			
30044	Cut	Pit	30045, 30046, 30047
Sub-oval pit with moderate, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 1.80m. Width: 1.48m. Depth: 0.31m.			
30045	Fill	Primary fill	30044
Mid reddish brown sandy silty clay with common fine- coarse sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone and sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Occasional fine charcoal flecks			
30046	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30044
Dark brownish black sandy silty clay with rare fine sub-angular limestone inclusions. Archaeological components: Abundant charcoal			
30047	Fill	Secondary fill	30044
Mid brownish grey sandy silty clay with moderate fine - coarse sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone and sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Rare fine charcoal flecks			
30048	Cut	Ditch	30049, 30050, 30051, 30052, 30053, 30054, 30055
Linear ditch with steep, stepped sides and a concave base. Length: 43.16m. Width: 4.05m. Depth: 1.20m.			
30049	Fill	Secondary fill	30048
Dark brownish purple silty sand with abundant tiny pieces of manganese. moderate (20%) small sub-rounded pieces of ironstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery			
30050	Fill	Primary fill	30048
Mid brownish purple sandy silt with moderate (20%) medium sized sub-rounded stones. Frequent manganese specks inclusions			
30051	Fill	Primary fill	30048
Mid brownish orange silty clay with moderate (15%) medium irregular shaped stones. moderate (20%) small sub-rounded stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Charcoal			
30052	Fill	Primary fill	30048
Mid brownish orange silty clay with moderate (15%) medium sized irregular shaped stones inclusions			
30053	Fill	Secondary fill	30048
Dark orangey grey clay silt with moderate (10%) medium sub-angular/sub-rounded stones. Infrequent (5%) large sub-angular stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, charcoal			
30054	Fill	Primary fill	30048
Mid greyish orange clay silt with moderate (20%) small sub rounded stones. infrequent (5%) medium sized sub-rounded stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, Fe pin head, charcoal			
30055	Fill	Secondary fill	30048
Dark brownish grey silt with moderate (20%) medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. frequent (30%) small sub-angular stones inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, bone, slag, struck flint, charcoal			
30056	Cut	Ditch	30057, 30058, 30059, 30060, 30061
Linear ditch with steep, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: >20.00m. Width: 1.46m. Depth: 0.73m.			
30057	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30056
Mid brownish grey silty sand with abundant fine-coarse sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel-sandstone and limestone inclusions			
30058	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30056
Mid brownish grey silty sand with common fine-coarse sub-angular stones inclusions			
30059	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30056
Mid brownish red silty sandy clay with rare medium sub-angular sandstone and limestone inclusions			
30060	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30056
Dark blackish grey sandy silt with moderate medium-coarse sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone and sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Pottery, Cu object			



Context Number	Type	Category	Fill of/Filled With
30061	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30056
Mid blackish grey sandy silt with rare medium-coarse sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone and sandstone inclusions. Archaeological components: Occasional fine charcoal flecks, few pieces pottery			
30062	Cut	Ditch	30063
Linear ditch with steep, irregular sides and a v-shaped base. Width: >0.47m. Depth: 0.80m.			
30063	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30062
Mid yellowish greyish brown very sandy silt with abundant fine-medium sub-rounded gravel inclusions			
30064	Cut	Posthole	30065
Circular posthole with vertical, straight sides and a flat base. Diameter: 0.42m. Depth: 0.51m.			
30065	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30064
Dark greyish brown sandy silt			
30066	Cut	Ditch	30067
Linear ditch with steep, straight sides and a v-shaped base. Length: >7.29m. Width: 1.27m. Depth: 0.64m.			
30067	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30066
Mid greyish yellow very sandy silt with abundant fine-medium sub-rounded gravel inclusions. Archaeological components: Few small pottery sherds			
30068	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30066
Mid greyish brown silty sand with abundant fine-coarse sub-angular/sub-rounded limestone and sandstone inclusions			
30069	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30066
Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate fine-coarse sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstone and limestone inclusions			
30070	Fill	Deliberate backfill	30022
Mid yellowish brownish grey silty sand with sparse fine-medium subangular and sub-rounded sandstone and limestone inclusions			
30071	Group	Ditch - field boundary	n/a
N-S aligned smaller shallow ditch, former field boundary, scant finds but should be datable, either roman (and therefore contemporary with enclosure - group 30073 or earlier). Cuts earlier E-W field boundary of probable similar date: grp no. 30072. Group components: 30008, 30029, 30040			
30072	Group	Ditch - field boundary	n/a
E-W aligned field boundary. Maybe associated with roman enclosure 30073. Cut by N-S ditch grp 30071 but likely fairly contemporary with it. Shallow small agricultural ditches with scarce finds. Group components: 30004, 30027, 30042			
30073	Group	Ditch	n/a
Mid sized v-shaped boundary ditch with a terminus aligned E-W, does a right-angled turn further east and changes alignment to N-S. In middle of Area A. One fill seen in the terminus, more interventions further up the ditch contain multiple fills. All interventions had dating. [30008] became a 2m long intervention as it was discovered that it did not terminate as previously thought. [30056] was created to dig through [30006] as opposing terminus [30022] did not seem to end so [30056] was to see if [30006] was a recut. It was discovered that [30006] was cut into the deliberate backfill of redeposited natural of an earlier ditch as if to create an entrance. Group components: 30006, 30013, 30017, 30056			
30074	Group	Ditch	n/a
Possible boundary or enclosure ditch cut by 2 later ditch terminuses of similar size and shape. Terminus [30056] cuts it to the east and [30022] cuts it to the west. Posthole [30064] is also related to the ditch... Group components: 30062, 30066			



Appendix 2: Trench table

Trench No 19		Length 30m	Width 1.80m	Depth 0.24m
Easting 577200.88		Northing 151463.66		MaOD 91.69
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1901		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Rare medium -coarse sub-angular limestone.	0.0-0.10
1902		Subsoil	Light brownish yellow sandy silt. Common medium-coarse sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone and sandstone.	0.10-0.20
1903		Natural	Dark yellowish red sandy silty clay with frequent patches of abundant sub-rounded and sub-angular limestone and sandstone. Depth BGL at shallowest east end was 0.2 but site sloped at western end the depth on natural was 0.6m bgl.	0.20+
1904	1905	Ditch	Curvilinear ditch with steep, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: >2.00m. Width: 0.94m. Depth: 0.45m.	0.35-0.50
1905	1904	Secondary fill	Light brownish grey silty clay with abundant fine-coarse sub-angular and sub-rounded limestone inclusions	0.35-0.50



Appendix 3: Kent County Council HER Summary Form

Site Name: Lyewood Farm Phase 2	
Site Address: Lyewood Farm, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent, ME17 4LF	
<p>Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS), to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) of two areas, along with 6 trial trenches of a 2.4 ha parcel of land located at Lyewood Farm, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent ME17 4LF.</p> <p>The works were the final stage in a programme of archaeological works, which had included a Desk Based Assessment (CgMs 2017), a geophysical survey (SUMO 2018) and a trial trench evaluation (WA 2019). The previous evaluation identified two areas of archaeological potential in the centre (Area A) and the north-east, which were the subject of the archaeological excavation. A single additional trench was also excavated during the course of this phase of fieldwork.</p> <p>A Late Iron Age – Early Romano-British period enclosure and associated agricultural field system were identified, along with a small number of pits and postholes.</p>	
District/Unitary: Maidstone Borough Council	Parish: Boughton Monchelsea
Period(s): Late Iron Age – Early Romano-British	
NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m): (NGR) 577224 151419 TQ77287 51360 (NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)	
Type of archaeological work (delete) Archaeological strip, map and sample and evaluation	
Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From: 4/02/2019 To: 19/02/2019	
Unit/contractor undertaking recording: Wessex Archaeology	
Geology: Hythe Formation	
Title and author of accompanying report: Wessex Archaeology (2019) Lyewood Farm Phase 2 Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Unpublished Report Ref.: 217110.01	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) A rectilinear enclosure with at least two phases of construction was identified within area A along with an associated contemporary agricultural field system, a very small number of discreet features; pits and postholes were scattered within the vicinity all dating to the Late Iron Age -Early Romano British period. Within area B a large boundary ditch also dated to the LIA-ERB was identified.	
Location of archive/finds: Wessex Archaeology Maidstone	
Contact at Unit: Rob De'Athe	Date: 28/02/2019



Appendix 4: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-343945

Project details

Project name	Lyewood Farm Phase 2
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS), to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) of two areas, along with 1 trial trench of a 2.4 ha parcel of land located at Lyewood Farm, Boughton Monchelsea, Kent ME17 4LF. A rectilinear enclosure with at least two phases of construction was identified within area A along with an associated contemporary agricultural field system, a very small number of discreet features; pits and postholes were scattered within the vicinity all dating to the Late Iron Age - Early Romano British period. Within area B a large boundary ditch also dated to the LIA-ERB was identified.
Project dates	Start: 04-02-2019 End: 19-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	18/502683/FULL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Late Prehistoric
Monument type	ENCLOSURE DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POSTHOLE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONES Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	METAL SLAG Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"



Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE BOUGHTON MONCHELSEA Lyewood Farm
Postcode	ME17 4LF
Study area	2.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 77287 51360 51.233280061573 0.539731201428 51 13 59 N 000 32 23 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	WGS 84 Datum
Height OD / Depth	Min: 87m Max: 100m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Heritage
Project design originator	Wessex archaeology
Project director/manager	Rob De'Athe
Project supervisor	Lisa McCaig
Type of sponsor/funding body	Archaeological Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Heritage (Part of RPS)

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Maidstone Museum
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"



Paper Archive recipient Maidstone Museum

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Lyewood Farm Phase 2, Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Author(s)/Editor(s) McCaig, L and Santamaria, W

Other bibliographic details 217110.01

Date 2019

Issuer or publisher Wessex Archaeology

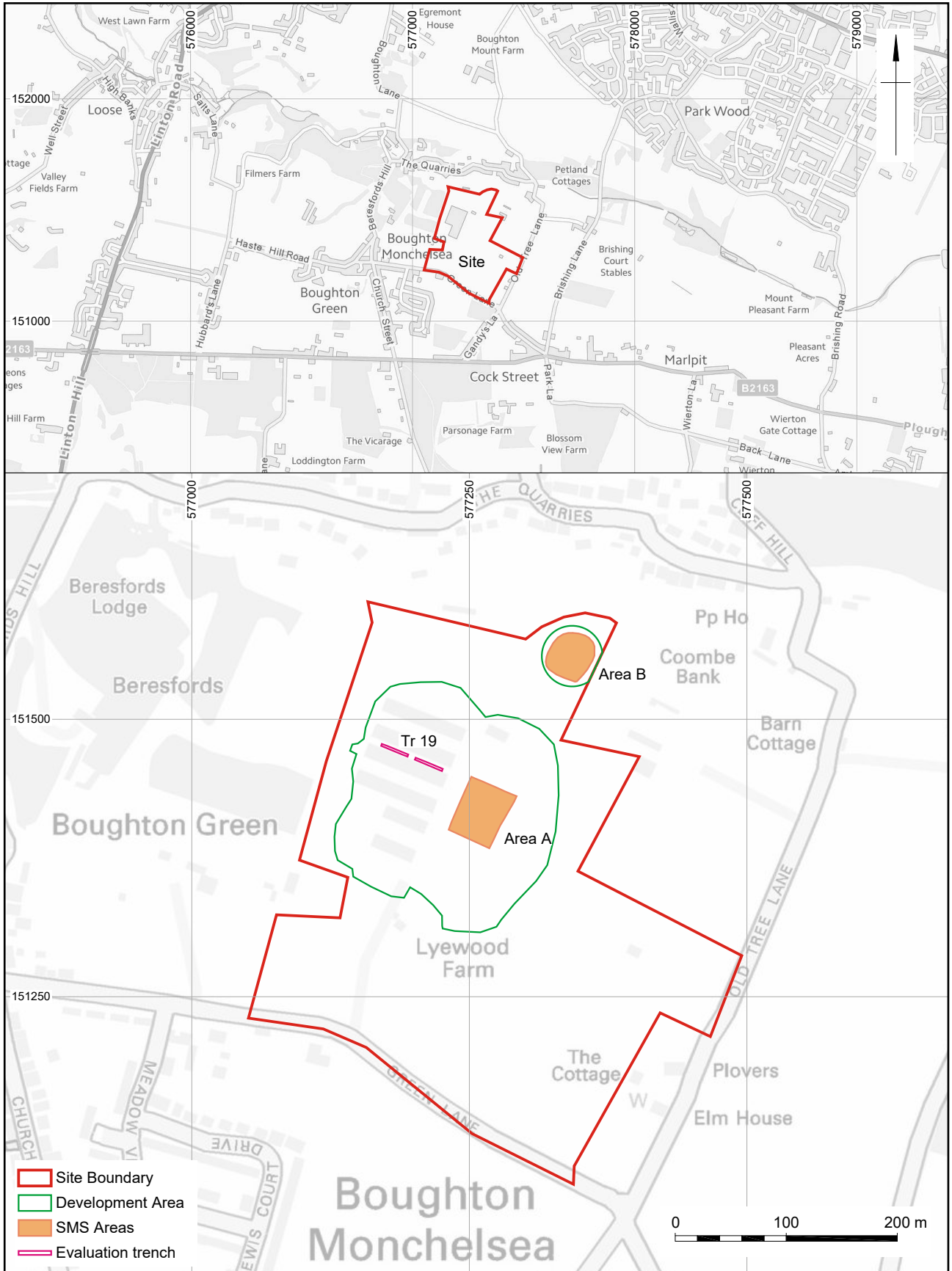
Place of issue or publication London and South East Office

Description XX pages grey literature with report of findings and environmental sampling during the archaeological excavation and evaluation

URL g.santamaria@wessexarch.co.uk

Entered by lisa mccaig (l.mccaig@wessexarch.co.uk)

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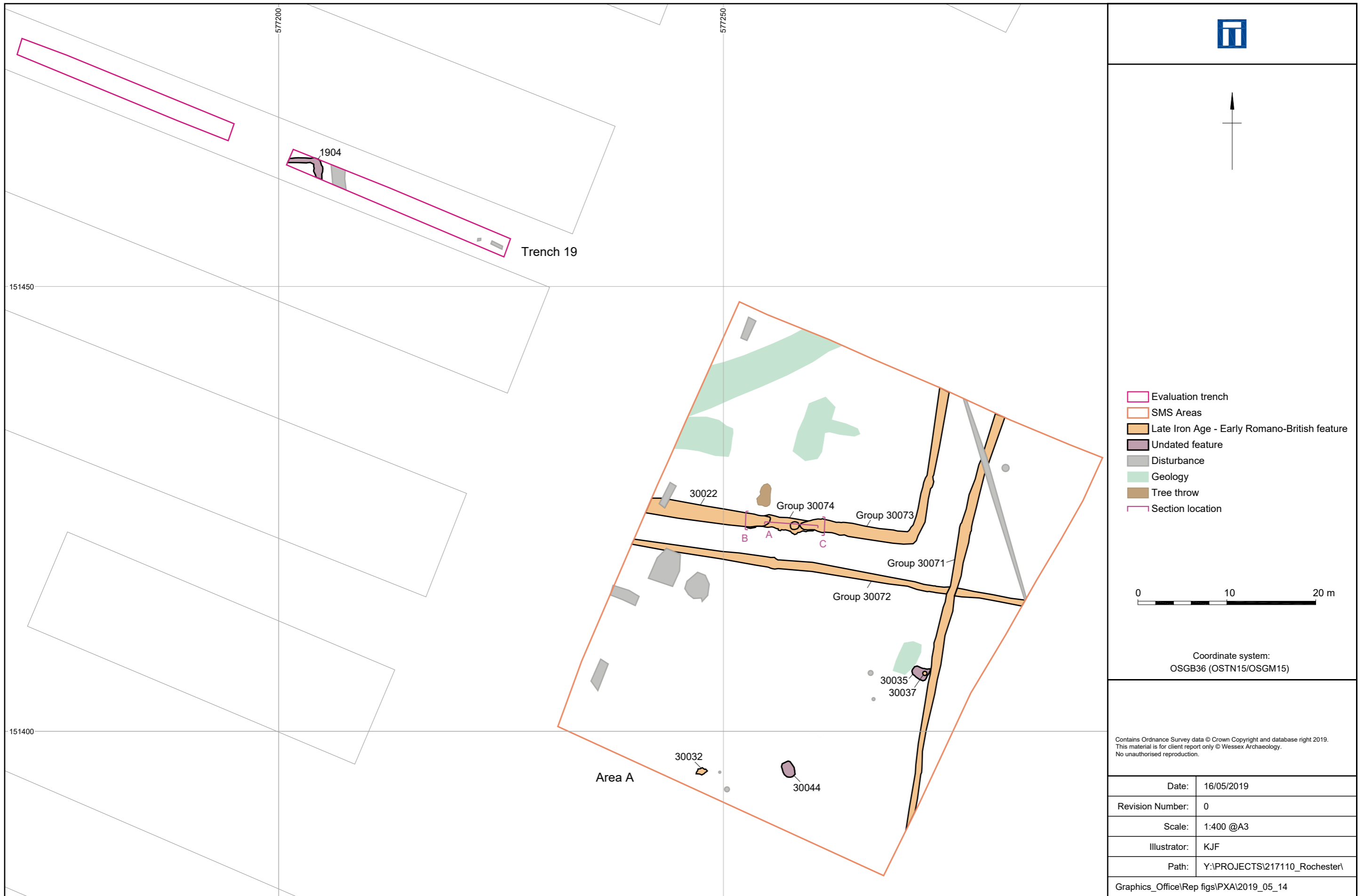
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Illustrator: ALS/KJF

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Site location, SMS areas and evaluation trench

Figure 1

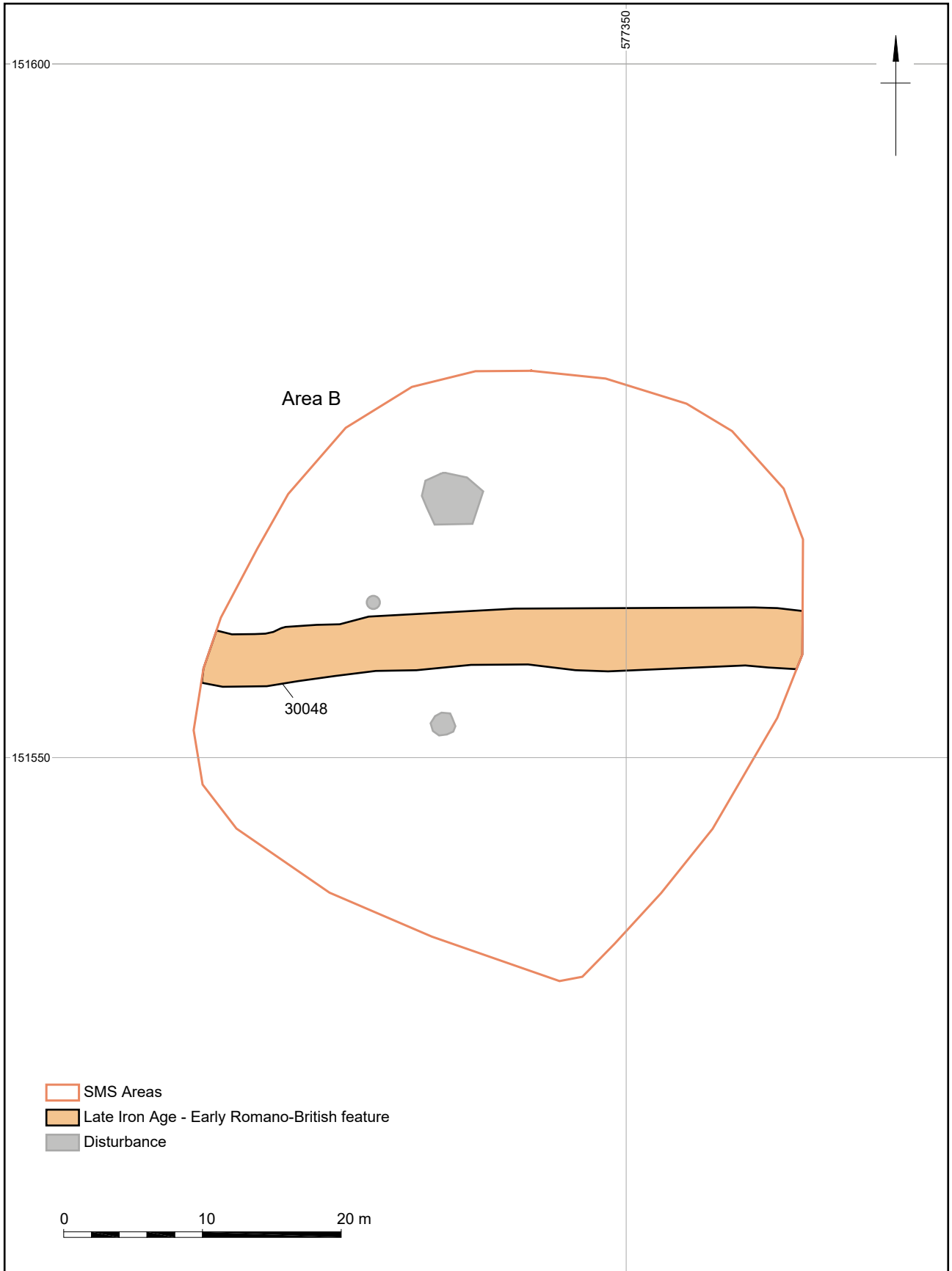



SMS area A and evaluation trench showing archaeological results

Figure 2

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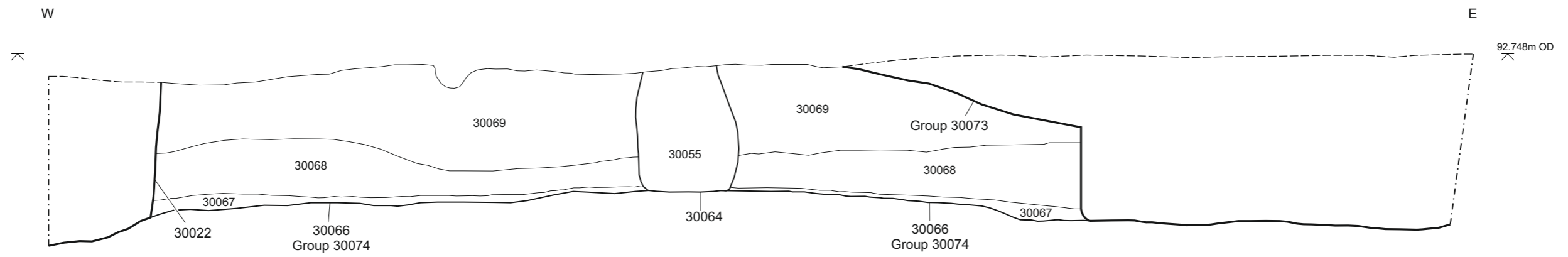


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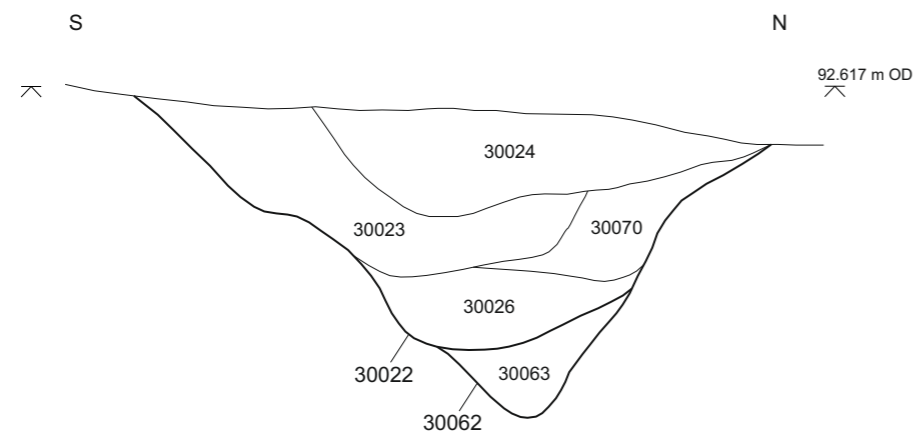
SMS Area B showing archaeological results

Figure 3

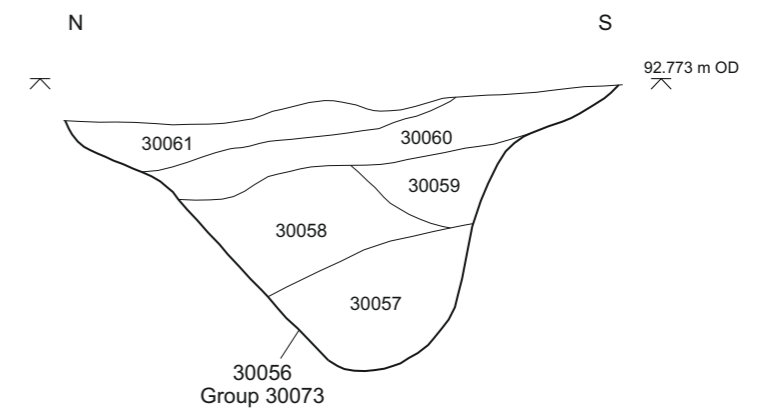
A. South facing section through ditch terminus 30022, ditch groups 30074 and 30073 with posthole 30064



B. East facing section through ditch 30062 and re-cut ditch terminus 30022



C. West facing section through ditch 30056, Group 30073



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Plate 1: Ditch 30048 viewed from the west



Plate 2: Ditch group No. 30072 viewed from the north


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Plate 3: Ditch group No. 30071 viewed from the north



Plate 4: Ditch 30022 viewed from the east


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Plate 5: Ditch group No. 30073 viewed from west-north-west



Plate 6: Pit 30044 viewed from west-south-west



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Plate 7: Pit 30035 and posthole 30037 viewed from west-north-west

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