Jarvis Land, Chilmington
Ashford, Kent

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

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wessexarchaeology

69 College Road,
Maidstone,
Kent
ME15 6SX

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Project management by	Rob De'Athe
Document compiled by	Jon Sanigar
Contributions from	Grace Jones, Nicki Mulhall, Inés López-Dóriga
Graphics by	Nanacy Dixon

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Group to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation of three parcels of land totalling 1ha at Jarvis Land, Chilmington Green, Ashford, Kent centred on NGR 597456 141078. The work was undertaken 10/07/2019 to 05/08/2019.

The excavation followed a previous phase of archaeological evaluation and was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition on a proposed residential development.

A total of 22 features comprising ditches, pits and postholes were identified across all areas, with a concentration in Area D in the southeast of the site. The features were dated to the medieval to modern periods with some residual prehistoric material recovered, including three Mesolithic or possibly Mesolithic tools (axe, pick and blade).

The archaeological features relate to land management and agricultural activity within the site at a low level. No settlement or industrial activity was revealed. Residual finds of flint are believed to be stray losses rather than any focus of activity in the prehistoric period.

Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was directed by Lisa McCaig, with the assistance of Finley Wood, Ashley Davis and Aleksandra Bialobrzewska. This report was written by Jon Sanigar and edited by Rob De'Athe. The project was managed by Rob De'Athe on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

The samples were processed by Jenny Giddins and Samantha Rogerson. The flots were sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. This report was written by Nicki Mulhall and edited by Inés López-Dóriga

Jarvis Land, Chilmington
Ashford, Kent

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by RPS Group, to undertake archaeological mitigation works comprising an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation of an initial 4 parcels of land totalling 1ha at Jarvis Land, Chilmington Green, Ashford, Kent centred on NGR 597456 141078 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of multiple new dwellings with associated roadways, drainage and infrastructure.

1.1.3 A planning application 18/00207/AS submitted to Ashford Borough Council is subject to conditions. The following conditions relate to archaeology:

Condition 93:
No development shall take place within each of the four Main AAP Phases until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of i archaeological field evaluation works in accordance with the Chilmington Green Schedule of Archaeological Resource Management (SARM) and specifications and written timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

ii following on from the evaluation, any safeguarding measures to ensure preservation in situ of important archaeological remains and/or further archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with the CG SARM and a specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority

Reason: To ensure appropriate and integrated assessment of the archaeological implications of any development proposals per main phase and the subsequent mitigation of adverse impacts through preservation in situ or by record.

1.1.4 The excavation was the final stage in a programme of archaeological works, which had included an archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2017).

1.1.5 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed, for both the fieldwork and the post-excavation work (Wessex Archaeology 2019). The County Archaeologist for Kent County Council (KCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing. The excavation was undertaken 10/07/2019 – 05/08/2019.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the provisional results of the excavation, 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 site comprised a single large irregular arable field located 4km southwest of Ashford International and 2.7km northwest of Kingsnorth. The site was bounded to the east by Chilmington Green Road, to the west by farm buildings and to the north and south by agricultural fields and is set in a historic agricultural landscape (**Figure 1**).

1.3.2 The underlying geology of the of the site is mapped as mudstone of the Weald Clay Formation (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site, considers a 1km study area and is based on the Wessex Archaeology Historic Landscape and Built Heritage Appraisal Chilmington Green & Discovery Park Area Action Plan (WA 2011a) and a brief summary of which is presented below.

Prehistoric – Romano-British (200,000 BC to AD 450)

2.1.2 The evidence for the Early Prehistoric occupation of Chilmington Green is limited. Only a small assemblage of 56 residual struck flints has been recovered from previous fieldwork. This is typically Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in character, mostly comprising of debitage, with few actual tools. There is no evidence of in-situ knapping or preserved flint scatters and no cut features dated to these periods.

2.1.3 Several ditches and small number of discreet features may be part of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age fields known to exist within the study area. Despite extensive evaluation in this area no other pits, postholes or other occupation features of this date were identified.

2.1.4 The major focus of archaeological activity in the Chilmington Green study area appears to be concentrated in the area of the Archaeology South-East 2004 evaluation which revealed an extensive pattern of remains dating to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period comprising a combination of pits, postholes, ditches and buildings. The density of the activity and the type of evidence revealed suggests that this was a major centre of occupation. In addition, a Late Iron Age/Romano British settlement was identified in the south-southwest of the site in the 2016 evaluation together with the possible alignment of a Roman road (ASE 2017).

2.1.5 Research into the Romano-British occupation of the South Ashford/Chilmington Green region has enabled a good understanding of the communication system that underpins the settlement of the area in this period. The main element of this system is an approximately southwest to northeast aligned road that runs to the south of the study area and through the Roman roadside town of Westhawk Farm. To the north of the study area, there is a further route, identified during the Brisley Farm investigations, which connects Brisley Farm and Westhawk Farm, before continuing to the northwest. The final element of this network leads from the main south-west to northeast aligned Westhawk Farm road north west across the study area.

2.1.6 Trial trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies in the north-western part of the wider site revealed remains of a broad Romano-British date in four trenches (WA 2011b). These were mainly ditches, some of which can be plotted across two or more trenches. A single, pit of this date was also found. Because of the amount of pottery recovered these ditches are likely to be settlement related; perhaps enclosing and/or for drainage. There is some, fairly low-key evidence for industrial activity, tap slag from iron smelting being found in one of the features.

Saxon – Post-medieval (AD 450 to present)

2.1.7 Evidence for occupation of the surrounding landscape in the earlier Saxon period is sparse; a single silver early penny ('sceat') is recorded as a stray find from west of Singleton Evidence for later Saxon activity is equally sparse; a number of possible ovens were identified across the landscape of the Brisley farm excavations and a C14 test on charcoal derived from one of these returned a date of 950±40BP (cal. AD 1010-1180). Whether all of these possible ovens were of Saxon origin is not known.

2.1.8 Evidence for activity in the post-conquest period is more widespread in the surrounding landscape; several moated sites are situated within the environs of the site, for instance Moat Farm, Singleton Manor and the moat at Great (Old) Chilmington. The first reference to a settlement at Chilmington dates to 1226 when it is named as 'Chelminton', the name thought to derive from 'Ceolhelm's farmstead'.

2.1.9 The Brisley Farm excavations identified two medieval farmsteads. The northern farm was preceded by a phase of woodland clearance and the establishment of field enclosures from the late 12th to early 13th century and, by the later 13th century, enclosed settlements were established in both areas. While the northern farm was abandoned by the mid-14th century, occupation at the southern farmstead continued into the post medieval period.

2.1.10 The post-medieval period saw the continuing expansion of Chilmington Green hamlet, illustrated by the construction of a number of farmsteads in the surrounding area. The moated site at Old Chilmington and Twysden continued to act as the core settlement. At the end of the 17th century, Chilmington Green was owned by the Toke family of Godinton House and leased out.

2.1.11 Intensification of farming activity continued throughout the post-medieval period, leaving its mark upon the modern landscape. A large number of hedgerows predating the 19th century survive within the evaluation area and reflect post medieval land divisions and use.

2.2 Recent Investigations – Chilmington Green

Fieldwalking and gradiometer scanning survey 2010 (WA 2010)

2.2.1 A very small assemblage of finds was recovered, comprising burnt flint, worked flint, pottery and ceramic building material. No significant amounts of any of the material types were recovered, although small distribution clusters have been suggested. Fieldwalking produced a baseline of information that can be confidently compared between different fields. The results of the fieldwalking suggest a general absence of settlement activity within the study area.

2.2.2 There was 396 ha of land available for recorded gradiometer scanning survey, once excluded fields, farmers yards and woodland was removed from the study area. The inferred route of the Roman road across the southern extent of the study area appears in the magnetic data as a linear band of anomalies between Snailswood Farm and Stubbcross Wood. Regions of increased magnetic response alongside are consistent with later fields,

although there is the possibility of Romano-British archaeology given the proximity to the road. Numerous anomalies of possible interest appear in the vicinity of the ridgeline along the north-eastern extent of the study area, running southwards from the A28 to Colemans Kitchen Wood, which is the possible site of an Iron Age settlement.

2.2.3 Further Romano-British remains are known to exist beyond the eastern boundary of the site, and it is likely that some of the anomalies in that area are archaeological in nature. Former boundaries and field systems have been detected as linear and rectilinear anomalies. Whilst these are of uncertain date, it is likely that they represent a multi-period landscape dating from the Bronze Age onwards.

Geophysical survey

2.2.4 Data was collected over 105 hectares, in blocks targeted upon fieldwalking find spots and recorded scanning anomalies. Numerous clusters of anomalies of possible, probable and definite archaeological interest were identified, and amongst the clearest of these include several networks of enclosures or field systems to the north and south of the current settlement at Chilmington Green, and to the south of Coleman's Kitchen Wood.

2.2.5 The course of the Roman road extending southwest from Stubbcross Wood has been clearly identified, although its full extents have been masked by agricultural activity and former field boundaries. Anomalies consistent with a second proposed Roman road are seen north of Stubbcross Wood, sharing an alignment with Magpie Hall Road.

Previous Evaluations 2011 & 2017 at the site

2.2.6 Evaluation work conducted by Wessex Archaeology in 2011 (WA 2011b) found archaeological remains which were localised in three main areas of the site. The features comprised ditches and linear features and pits

2.2.7 The pottery assemblage recovered during the fieldwork produced good quality dating evidence for the features, relating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date.

2.2.8 A trial trench evaluation conducted by ASE in 2016 (ASE 2017) identified a series of prehistoric phases across the site, encompassing evidence of limited Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic transient activity, and evidence of occupation of an undefined nature in the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Middle/Late Iron Age periods, with an apparent hiatus in the Early Iron Age.

2.2.9 Evidence for Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement was identified across the site, with the main focus of this settlement centred on the south-western part of the site, north and west of a Roman road, adjacent with the extant Chilmington Green Road. A possible section of Roman road was also recorded between Chilmington Green Road and a possible enclosure west of Netter's Farm.

2.2.10 In addition, the evaluation identified field systems of medieval date, with evidence that these were maintained into the modern era. A possible late medieval enclosure, perhaps enclosing a farmstead, was also identified alongside the line of the former Roman road.

2.2.11 In 2017 Wessex Archaeology undertook a trial trench evaluation at the site comprising a total of 36 trenches each 50m in length. The archaeological evaluation has identified low to medium level activity mainly dating to the medieval period across the site. The presence of ditches to the north demonstrates an established field boundary system existed in the 12th – 14th centuries likely to be associated with the neighbouring farmstead. The area is known

to have been important agricultural land during these periods as evidenced by previous investigations in the vicinity, i.e. Brisley Farm.

2.2.12 There is a good understanding of the Roman occupation in South Ashford. Within this investigation several features dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British period were identified. They were distributed across the site and include a number of shallow ditches (Trenches 68, 73) and a ditch terminus (Trench 54). These suggest some low-level agricultural activity within the area, but not close to a settlement.

2.2.13 Two Prehistoric vessels were also identified within the site, the placed vessels date to the Bronze Age but shed little understanding of Bronze Age activity in the area as neither vessel contained any cremated remains of those that may be associated with settlement activity in the nearby vicinity.

2.2.14 No evidence for any earlier activity dating to the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic periods was identified during the course of the evaluation.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the excavation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2019) and in compliance with the CIfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014a), were:

- To further investigate remains recorded during a previous (2017) trial trench evaluation;
- 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.

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 2019) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.1.2 The work comprised the excavation, investigation and recording of 4 areas measuring a total of 1 ha. Two areas in the north west of the site, one in the centre and one in the south east (**Figure 1**):

- Area A (4904 m^2) – identified three ditches, one posthole and a pit.
- Area C (1604 m^2) – identified two postholes and one ditch.
- Area D North (1438 m^2) – identified one ditch.
- Area D South (4099 m^2) – identified five ditches, six postholes and two pits.

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 (**Fig.1**). The topsoil/overburden was removed in level spits using a 360º 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 2019). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 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 KCC, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the watching brief. 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 Area A identified a pit, a posthole and three ditches, one of which was dated to the medieval period (**Figures 2** & **3**).

5.1.2 Area C identified two ditches, one post-medieval/modern and the other medieval and a posthole (**Figure 4**).

5.1.3 Area D North identified two ditches, one undated and the other medieval/modern (**Figure 5**).

5.1.4 Area D South identified three ditches, two parallel furrows, one posthole, five pits and one fire pit. The two furrows and two of the ditches have been identified as medieval, while the third ditch and one of the pits contained prehistoric material but this was not considered adequate for secure phasing (**Figures 6** & **7**).

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	65
Context registers	3
Graphics (A4 and A3)	23
Graphics (A1)	0
Graphics registers	1
Environmental sample registers	1
Object registers	1
Digital photographs	8

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The soil sequence of the site consisted of a mid-brownish grey silty clay plough soil approximately 0.15-0.25m in thickness overlying a subsoil comprising a mid-greyish brown silty clay with abundant manganese inclusions and occasional CBM. The overburden sealed the natural geology consisting brownish orange silty clay with patches of blueish grey clay. Natural geology was recorded approximately 0.33m below ground level (BGL) to the north and 0.45m BGL to the south.

5.3 Area A

Undated

5.3.1 Pit **9018** was oval in shape with shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring 2.1m in length, 1.2m in width and 0.2m in depth. The feature contained a single deliberate backfill of light greyish yellow silty clay, with a rare amount of pottery, CBM and burnt bone.

5.3.2 Ditch **9022** was linear in shape orientated east to west with shallow concave sides and a concave base, measuring 40.76m+ in length, 0.4m in width and 0.05m in depth (**Plate 1**). The feature contained a single secondary fill of light yellowish grey silty clay. No artefacts were retrieved to date the feature.

5.3.3 Posthole **9020** was circular in shape with shallow concave sides and concave base, measuring 0.19m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. The feature contained a single deliberate backfill of mid-greyish brown silty clay, with a rare amount of burnt bone.

Medieval

5.3.4 Ditch segment **9024** was linear in shape orientated broadly southwest to northeast with shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring 6m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.05m in depth. The feature contained a single secondary fill of light yellowish grey silty lay with a rare amount of pottery. The ditch is located close to curvilinear ditch **9026** located 4.23m to the northeast.

5.3.5 Ditch **9026** was slight curvilinear in shape, orientated east to west but turned towards to the southeast, with shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring 3m+ in length, 0.98m in width and 0.05m in depth (**Plate 2**). The feature contained a single secondary fill of light yellowish grey silty clay with a rare amount of very small pottery fragments. The ditch was investigated during the evaluation and was dated to the medieval period.

Evaluation Feature

5.3.6 Pit **54004** was identified in the evaluation as a ditch terminus, but it became clear during the excavation that it was actually a pit. The pit had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base, measuring 1.29m in length, 0.97m in width and 0.14m in depth. The single fill contained Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British and medieval pottery but was considered to be Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British in date.

5.3.7 Large pit **55004** was identified in the evaluation as a large ditch but it became clear during the excavation that it was actually a substantial oval pit. The pit had shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring 4.2m in length, 2.65m in width and 0.15m in depth. Pottery and CBM dated to the medieval period were recovered from the fill.

5.3.8 Pit **61004** was identified in the evaluation as a ditch, but it became clear during the excavation that it was actually a pit and continues beyond the limit of excavation. The pit had moderate to steep sides and a concave base, measuring 2m+ in length, 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep. No dating evidence was recovered.

5.4 Area C

Undated

5.4.1 Posthole **9028** was circular in shape with moderate concave sides and concave base, measuring 0.45m in diameter and 0.13m in depth (**Plate 3**). The feature contained a single deliberate backfill of mid-greyish brown silty clay with a rare mount of CBM near the top of the fill.

Medieval

5.4.2 Ditch **9030** was only partially visible, orientated broadly southwest to northeast with moderate stepped sides and a flat base, measuring 13.16m+ in length, 1.85m in width and 0.42m in depth. The feature continued beyond the limit of excavation in both directions. The ditch contained a single secondary fill of mid-reddish grey silty clay, with a rare amount of pottery.

Post-medieval/modern

5.4.3 Ditch **9039** was linear in shape orientated northeast to southwest with irregular convex sides and flat base, measuring 20m+ in length, 3.66m in width and 0.96m in depth (**Plate 4**). The feature contained three fills, the first being a secondary fill of mid-blueish grey clay with a rare amount of CBM and animal bone measuring 0.41m in thickness. The second fill was a deliberate deposit of mid-greyish brown clay with charcoal fragments, measuring 0.19m in thickness. The third fill was deliberate backfill of mid-greyish brown silty clay with a moderate amount of charcoal flecks, fired clay and CBM measuring 0.54m in thickness.

5.5 Area D North

Undated

5.5.1 Ditch **9064** was linear in shape orientated broadly southwest to northeast with irregular concave sides and a flat base, measuring 25.19m+ in length 0.6m in width and 0.1m in depth (**Plate 6**). The feature contained single secondary fill of light greyish brown silty clay. No artefacts were retrieved to date the feature.

Medieval/Modern

5.5.2 Ditch **9050** was linear in shape orientated northwest to southeast with steep concave sides and a flat base, measuring 20m+ in length, 1.08m in width and 0.37m in depth (**Plate 5**). The feature contained a single secondary fill of dark greyish brown silty clay with a rare amount of charcoal fragments, pottery, wood, iron objects (nails, wire and plaques), and animal bone. This ditch cuts the north eastern end of ditch **9064**. The ditch only contained a single sherd of modern ceramic which may be intrusive.

5.6 Area D & D South

Undated

5.6.1 Pit **9007** was oval in shape with shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring 1.32m in length, 1m in width and 0.09m in depth (**Plate 8**). The feature contained single deliberate backfill of mid-yellowish grey silty clay with two small pottery fragments.

5.6.2 Tree throw **9011** was sub-oval in shape with shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring 1.7m in length, 1.25m in width and 0.45m in depth (**Plate 9**). The feature contained four secondary fills.

5.6.3 Pit **9016** was circular in shape with shallow concave sides and flat base, measuring 0.7m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.06m in depth. The feature contained a single deliberate backfill of mid-blackish yellow silty clay with charcoal fragments.

5.6.4 Posthole **9037** was circular in shape with steep convex sides and concave base, measuring 0.36m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. The feature contained single deliberate backfill of mid-greyish brown silty clay with a rare amount of charcoal flecks and worked and burnt flint.

5.6.5 Pit **9045** was circular in shape with moderate concave sides and an undulating base, measuring 0.61m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. The feature contained two fills, the first being a deliberate deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay with common charcoal fragments, measuring 0.08m in thickness. The second fill was deliberate backfill of mid-greyish brown silty clay with a rare amount of burnt flint and charcoal flecks, measuring 0.09m in thickness.

5.6.6 Pit **9052** was circular in shape with moderate concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.48m in diameter and 0.05m in depth. The feature contained two fills, the first being a

deliberate deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate amount of charcoal and fired clay, measuring 0.05m in thickness. The second fill was deliberate backfill of mid-yellowish brown silty clay with a rare amount of fired clay.

5.6.7 Pit **9055** was sub-circular in shape with moderate concave sides and undulating base, measuring 0.48m in diameter and 0.06m in depth. The feature contained a single deliberate backfill of very dark grey silty clay with abundant charcoal fragments throughout.

5.6.8 Fire pit **9061** was circular in shape with shallow concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.99m in diameter and 0.09m in depth (**Plate 10**). The feature contained two fills, the first being a thin layer of reddish orange clay measuring 0.03m in thickness resulting from in-situ burning. The second fill was a deliberate deposit of very dark grey silty clay with an abundant amount of charcoal throughout, and likely to be the waste material from an in-situ fire.

5.6.9 Ditch **9065** was linear in shape orientated north to south with steep straight sides and V-shape base, measuring 33.02m+ in length, 0.54m in width and 0.19m in depth (**Plate 11**). The feature contained a single secondary fill of light blueish grey silty clay with a rare amount of pottery and charcoal flecks throughout.

Medieval

5.6.10 Furrows **9003** and **9035** were parallel with one another with a 0.7m gap between them, both were orientated east to west. Furrow **9003** was linear in shape with shallow concave sides and flat base, measuring 6m+ in length, 1.46m in width and 0.11m in depth (**Plate 7**). The feature contained a single secondary fill of mid-yellowish grey silty clay with a rare amount of CBM and pottery. Furrow **9035** was also linear in shape with shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring 5m+ in length, 1.3m in width and 0.09m in depth. The feature contained a single secondary fill of yellowish-brown silty clay.

5.6.11 Ditch **9005** was linear in shape orientated east to west with shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring 4m+ in length, 1.2m in width and 0.14m in depth. The feature contained a single secondary fill of mid-yellowish grey silty clay with a rare amount of pottery.

5.6.12 Ditch **9009** was linear in shape orientated northeast to southwest with shallow concave sides and a concave base, measuring 5m in length, 1.1m in width and 0.12m in depth. The feature contained a single secondary fill of mid-yellowish grey silty clay with a rare amount of pottery and an iron object (OBJ1). The artefacts were primarily concentrated at the southwest end of the ditch.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered, mainly ceramic (pottery, ceramic building material) with other materials very sparsely represented. The date range is prehistoric to modern, with a focus in the medieval period. The occurrence of probable Mesolithic worked flint is of high significance.

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Flint (no.)	Pottery	Other Finds
9001	3/9	19/386	21	79/753	2 burnt flint; 3 fired clay
9004		2/87		1/6	
9006			1	1/10	
9008				2/2	
9010			1	43/184	1 iron
9014					1 fired clay
9019	22/112	1/70			
9021	5/1				
9025				2/10	
9027		1/5			
9029		2/46			
9031		4/79		1/6	
9038			1		1 fired clay
9040	112/1071	1/100			
9051	9/57	7/329		16/136	
9058				4/8	
Total	**151/1250**	**37/1102**	**24**	**149/1115**	

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery assemblage amounts to 149 sherds (weighing 1115 g), of which seven are prehistoric and one is modern; the remainder are medieval. Condition is fair to poor; the whole assemblage is fragmentary and sherds are relatively small; prehistoric sherds, being softer-fired, have suffered higher levels of surface and edge abrasion than medieval wares. Mean sherd weight overall is 7.5 g, but for prehistoric pottery alone it falls to 2.4 g.

6.2.2 The assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context, following Canterbury Archaeological Trust's type series for Kent. The presence of identifiable vessel forms, and other diagnostic features such as surface treatments and decoration, have also been noted. Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) have not been calculated due to the low number of measurable rims, but instead the Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) has been used, counting conjoining sherds (or non-joining sherds almost certainly from the same vessel) as 1. The total ENV is 141 (very few conjoining sherds were observed). The level of recording accords with the 'basic record', aimed at producing a rapid characterisation of the assemblage and a comparative dataset (Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group *et al* 2016, section 2.4.5). Table 3 lists the pottery by ware type and by context.

Table 3 Pottery by context

Context	Ware type	No.	Wt. (g)	ENV	Comment
9001	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	27	149	27	body/base sherds
9001	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	5	59	5	jars with developed rims
9001	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	2	35	1	bowl with developed rim; non-joining sherds but almost certainly same vessel
9001	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	1	124	1	tightly looped strap handle from pitcher

9001	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	2	16	1	jar with developed rim
9001	Grog-tempered Ware	3	14	3	abraded body sherds
9001	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	28	163	28	body/base sherds
9001	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	1	13	1	flared bowl with developed rim
9001	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	3	92	3	3 handles, 2 strap (1 with stabbed dots) & 1 rod (stabbed dots)
9001	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	1	7	1	body sherd, combed dec + patchy glaze
9001	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	1	55	1	jug base, straight-sided, handle stump
9001	LM4 Wealden Buff Sandy Ware	1	7	1	body sherd
9001	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	3	16	3	body sherds, glazed internally
9001	Misc Sandy Ware	1	3	1	poss M10 (Wealden Pink-Buff Sandy) but quite coarse, prominent quartz grains (iron-stained)
9004	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	1	6	1	abraded body sherd
9006	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	1	10	1	jar with developed rim
9008	Grog-tempered Ware	2	2	2	tiny body sherds
9010	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	33	120	33	body/base sherds
9010	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	2	11	2	small rim frags, developed, jar/bowl
9010	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	2	31	2	developed jar rims
9010	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	1	5	1	body sherd, glazed
9010	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	4	14	1	conjoining sherds from rod handle
9010	M53 Surrey/Wealden Ware	1	3	1	body sherd
9025	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	1	3	1	small body sherd
9025	Sandy Ware	1	7	1	small body sherd, abraded
9031	LM4 Wealden Buff Sandy Ware	1	5	1	body sherd
9051	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	3	17	3	body sherds
9051	M40a Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware + Chalk/Shell	1	18	1	strap handle (stabbed dots)
9051	EM.M5 Ashford Potters Corner	1	5	1	body sherd
9051	Grog-tempered Ware	1	6	1	body sherd
9051	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	1	15	1	developed jar rim
9051	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	1	5	1	developed ?bowl rim
9051	M40b Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with very rare shell	3	49	1	conjoining sherds from straight skillet handle, stabbed dots underneath
9051	LM4 Wealden Buff Sandy Ware	1	8	1	jar rim
9051	LM1 Late Tyler Hill	2	8	1	body sherds, conjoining
9051	M40a Ashford/Wealden Sandy Ware with chalk/shell	1	4	1	body sherd, internally glazed

9051	Refined Whiteware	1	1	1	tiny body sherd
9058	Grog-tempered ware	4	8	4	Small body sherds

Prehistoric

6.2.3 The seven prehistoric sherds are all small, abraded and undiagnostic. Fabric types (six are grog-tempered and the seventh is in a medium-grained sandy fabric) are not particularly chronologically distinctive, but a broad Iron Age date range has been tentatively assigned.

6.2.4 One sherd was a residual find in medieval ditch 9024. The other six sherds comprised the only datable finds from pit 9007 and ditch 9065, but their quantity, size and condition severely limits the confidence that can be placed on them for use as primary dating evidence.

Medieval

6.2.5 The majority of the assemblage is of medieval date. Unsurprisingly, the assemblage is dominated by ware types which are assumed to be of local manufacture (EM.M5 Ashford-Potter's Corner ware; M40A and M40B Ashford/Wealden Sandy wares). The Ashford industry appears to have had its origins in the late Saxon period (possibly even earlier), but the majority of excavated evidence comes from the medieval period; from the late 12th and 13th century the industry was clearly supplying a range of kitchen and table wares to sites in south Kent and beyond. A similar predominance of the local industry was seen in the assemblage from Parsonage Farm on the CTRL route (Mepham 2006). The vessel forms seen here in Ashford-Potter's Corner ware (which has a date range of *c* 1175–1300) comprise jars and flared bowls with developed (squared) rims, with one looped strap handle probably from a pitcher. These forms are paralleled in the Potter's Corner waster group (Grove and Warhurst 1952). The Ashford/Wealden wares are more broadly dated as c 1175–1400; vessel forms here include similar jar and bowl forms as well as strap- and rod-handled jugs, and one skillet.

6.2.6 Only three other ware types are represented, in each case in very small quantities. At least two of these are also likely to be of relatively local manufacture (M53 Surrey/Wealden ware; LM1 Late Medieval Tyler Hill ware; LM4 Wealden Buff Sandy ware). The late medieval wares (found in ditches 9030 and 9050) serve to extend the date range of the assemblage into the 14th or 15th century but, given the quantities, it seems likely that activity on the site after the 13th century was no more than sporadic.

6.2.7 Over half of the medieval sherds (79) came from topsoil, with the next largest group (43 sherds) from ditch 9009. Smaller quantities were found in several other features (plough furrow 9003, ditches 9005, 9024, 9030 and 9050).

Modern

6.2.8 The single modern sherd is a refined whiteware, found in ditch 9050. This is a small sherd, found with a group of otherwise exclusively medieval material (pottery and roof tile); it could be intrusive.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.3.1 Thirty-seven fragments of CBM were recovered. Two of these are from post-medieval bricks (from plough furrow 9003 and layer 9029). The remainder consists of fragments of medieval roof tile. One of these fragments is glazed, and appears to belong to a curved ridge tile, but the remainder are from flat peg tiles. Fabrics vary: all are hard fired, but they range from those with a fine silty clay matrix and no visible inclusions (and a correspondingly smooth

feel) to those with coarser matrices containing some quartz sand, while a few fragments are markedly sandy in texture. There date is likely to be 13th-century or later.

6.4 Fired Clay

6.4.1 Of the five fragments of fired clay recovered, one piece (from ditch 9039) could be abraded post-medieval brick. The other four (from topsoil and tree throw 9011) are all in coarse, poorly wedged fabrics and comprise small, abraded and undiagnostic fragments of unknown date.

6.5 Worked Flint

6.5.1 A total of 24 pieces of worked flint was recovered from four contexts – most derive from topsoil context 9001.

Table 4 Composition of the flint assemblage

Flint Types	No.	% of assemblage
Retouched tools:		
Spokeshave	1	4.17%
Scraper	1	4.17%
Pick	1	4.17%
Axe	1	4.17%
Miscellaneous Retouch	1	4.17%
Sub-total retouched tools	5	20.83%
Debitage:		
Blades (incl. broken)	2	8.33%
Flakes (incl. broken)	16	66.67%
Debitage	1	4.17%
Sub-total debitage	*19*	*79.17%*
Total	**24**	**100%**

6.5.2 The condition of the assemblage is generally good, although no pieces are in mint condition. There is some indication of rolling damage at the edges of many pieces, and some instances of patina. Raw material types are mixed but are mainly on good quality light to dark brown flint. The notable exception is a pick made from light brown flint with a high grey chert content and a thick off-white cortex. This particular material may have been a deliberate choice for this object to produce a larger and stronger implement.

6.5.3 There is one clear chronologically significant tool in the form of a tranchet axe from the topsoil (9001). This appears to have been made on the butt of another broken axe which has been re-worked at 90 degrees to the original. There are clear tranchet flake removals on the back of the object, and carefully pressure flaked 'toes' on the top to recreate the axe form in the usual fashion. This is probably Mesolithic in date.

6.5.4 The pick from the same context could also be Mesolithic but this form is longer lived so the dating is not secure. The pick has a typical pointed shape, with large flake removals and a cortical butt. In form, reduction sequence and raw material choice both items are very similar to examples from Cheesemans Green (Gittins in prep.). This site is located approximately 9 km from Chilmington Farm.

6.5.5 The long skilfully made blade, also from the topsoil (9001) could very well be Mesolithic in date.

6.5.6 There are a number of shorter, wider flakes from 9001 in 'Area C', which all appear to be from the same core or from very similar raw material. The size of the original nodule may have been small, possibly a flint pebble, but the shape of the flakes could indicate that they date from the Mesolithic through to the Neolithic. There is also a scraper from 9001, which has been made with little attention from the base of a core and which shows heavy use. This may be in later in date, but equally its form could be due to expedient use. The spokeshave, also from 9001, is better made but similarly undatable.

6.5.7 The percentage of recognisable tool forms is relatively high for an assemblage of 23 pieces. There may also be some significant distribution within the topsoil, as there are notable differences in preservation and raw material types between areas B and C. There is clearly early prehistoric material on the site and given the limited damage to the pieces from a topsoil context, they may not have moved too far from their original point of deposition. The raw material types are very reminiscent of those found at Waterbrook Park (Gittins in prep.) and Cheesemans Green (Gittins in prep.), as are some of the tool forms. All three sites provide a significant collection of early prehistoric tool forms.

6.6 Animal Bone

6.6.1 A total of 151 fragments (or 1.25 kg) of animal bone came from four features (pit 9018, ditches 9039 and 9050, all probably medieval, and undated posthole 9020) and from topsoil. Bone preservation is quite variable even amongst bones from the same deposits and most fragments show signs of weathering.

6.6.2 A cattle tooth came from topsoil and a few unidentifiable splinters of bone came from posthole 9020. Part of the proximal end of a horse femur came from pit 9018 and a fragment of cattle tibia shaft came from ditch 9050. The largest concentration of bones came from ditch 9039 which contained the partial remains of two adult sheep and the humeri of a neonatal lamb. One of the adult sheep was age between 4–6 years (mandible wear stage G, after Payne 1973) and its skull morphology indicates that it was a naturally polled breed (i.e. hornless).

6.7 Other Finds

6.7.1 Other finds comprise two pieces of burnt, unworked flint (of uncertain date and origin) and one iron square-sectioned nail shank (undated).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Three bulk sediment samples were taken from two pits and a ditch of uncertain chronology and were processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and Methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell et al. 2011).

7.2.2 The three samples were a combined 76 litres in volume and were pre-soaked in a solution of water and hydrogen peroxide to help break up the clayey sediment. The samples were processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 4 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residues was added to the flots. The flots were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (e.g. *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as burrowing snails, or earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as terrestrial and aquatic molluscs, and animal bone was recorded. 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.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flots from the bulk sediment samples were of variable volumes but generally moderate to large (Table 5). There were varying numbers of roots and low numbers of modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. No environmental evidence was preserved in the bulk sediment samples apart from mature wood charcoal, occasionally iron coated, present in fairly large quantities in two of the samples.

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 The absence of charred plant remains suggests that there were no domestic crop processing activities occurring in this area.

7.4.2 The presence of moderate to large amounts of wood charcoal may indicate the remains of burning, but it is not possible to ascertain if this relates to human activity or to natural fires. It is unlikely that the charcoal is a result of industrial activities as no finds to suggest this were recovered on site or from the bulk sediment sample residues. The analysis of the wood charcoal could provide information on the species composition of the local woodland, however, as the features are of uncertain chronology and function, this information would be of little value. It is possible to radiocarbon date the wood charcoal but the absence of roundwood would require identification to species level and the results are likely to be inaccurate to provide a date of use of the features due to potential old-wood effects.

7.4.3 The flots are recommended for retention, unsorted residues are recommended for discard.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The excavation has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (WA 2019). A total of 22 features were identified throughout all the areas, with a distinct concentration in Area D in the southeast of the site.

8.1.2 No clear pattern was visible in any of the identified features, although its likely that the ditches were related to land and agricultural management. The site has a significant number of field drains running across all areas, indicating the site has been subject to significant management in more recent years relating to drainage which is unsurprising due to the underlying natural poor draining clays.

8.1.3 The majority of identified features were medieval in date, with some residual finds dating to the prehistoric period recorded and minimal post-medieval activity. This may be due to a lack of activity within the site, or the removal of archaeological features by later farming activity.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the excavation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Maidstone.

9.1.2 No museum has currently been identified that can accept the archive. Every effort will be made to identify a suitable repository for the archive resulting from the fieldwork, and if this is not possible, Wessex Archaeology will initiate discussions with the local planning authority in an attempt to resolve the issue. If no suitable repository is identified, Wessex Archaeology will continue to store the archive, but may institute a charge to the client for ongoing storage beyond a set period.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

9.2.1 The physical archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011).

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

- 1 cardboard box of artefacts and ecofacts
- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

Digital archive

9.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by full metadata.

9.3 Selection strategy

9.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.

9.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; WA's internal selection policy) and follows CIfA's 'Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives'. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex

Archaeology's internal specialists, local authority, receiving museum if one is identified) and fully documented in the project archive.

Artefacts

9.3.3 The small assemblage of finds has provided limited information on chronology (pottery), structural evidence (CBM) and patterns of production and distribution (pottery), but is not considered to have significant further archaeological potential.

9.3.4 The following selection strategy is proposed.

- *Pottery*: small assemblage, replicates the range of ware types and vessel forms seen in larger, better preserved and published assemblages (eg Parsonage Farm); condition variable, no pieces of intrinsic interest, intra-site distribution at very low level; little potential for further research; retain none.
- *CBM:* small quantities of commonly occurring types; little or no further research potential; retain none.
- *Fired clay*: very small quantities, undiagnostic and undated; no further research potential; retain none.
- *Worked flint*: small quantities, but includes probable Mesolithic material; high research potential; retain all.
- *Burnt flint*: two pieces only, undated and of uncertain origin; no further research potential; retain none.
- *Animal bone*: very small assemblage representing a few individuals, not large enough for statistically valid analysis, condition variable; little or no further research potential; retain none.
- *Iron*: single undated nail shank; do not retain.

9.3.5 All finds have been assessed and have been recorded to appropriate standards. Consideration will be given to the suitability for use for handling or teaching collections by the museum or Wessex Archaeology, or whether they are of particular interest to the local community. De-selected material will either be returned to the landowner or responsibly disposed of.

Environmental material

9.3.6 Three bulk samples were taken; the resulting flots were of variable volumes but generally moderate to large and contained some roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and/or contamination by later intrusive elements. The only environmental evidence preserved was mature wood charcoal, present in two of the samples (but not extracted).

9.3.7 The following selection strategy is proposed:

- *Unprocessed samples:* all samples taken on site have been processed.
- *Unsorted residues*: residues from unassessed/unanalysed samples will not be retained

- *Assessed flots:* the flots are recommended for retention.

9.3.8 At the end of the archive compilation stage, de-selected material will be responsibly disposed of.

Documents and analogue data

9.3.9 It is anticipated that the following categories will be retained.:

- Paper copies of site reporting including WSIs, Interim Reports, Post-excavation Assessment Report and publication
- Site pro-forma paper records and registers
- Site permatrace drawings
- Analogue site photographs, slides etc.
- Copies of any other data requested by the Repository

9.3.10 De-selected sensitive analogue data will be destroyed (shredded) subject to final checking by the Project Archives Officer with the remainder recycled. Possible exceptions include records retained for business purposes including promotional material, teaching and internal Wessex Archaeology library copies of reports

Digital data

9.3.11 Digital data will be deposited at a level which is commensurate with its potential for re-use. This is likely to include:

- Site context data in spreadsheet format
- Finds data in spreadsheet format
- Site reports
- Survey data
- Selected site photographs, eliminating duplicate or sub-standard shots and focusing on a selection which represents the archaeological deposits encountered and facilitates reuse.

9.3.12 De-selected digital data will be stored on Wessex Archaeology secured servers on offsite storage locations. The Wessex Archaeology IT department has a backup strategy and policies that involves daily, weekly and monthly and annual backups of data. This strategy is non-migratory, and original files will be held at Wessex Archaeology under their unique project identifier, as long as they remain useful and usable in their final version format. This data may also be used for teaching or reference collections by the museum, or by Wessex Archaeology unless otherwise required by contractual or copyright obligations

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.

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 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.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 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.

10.1.2 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.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of *the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Kent HER form

Site Name: Jarvis Land, Chilmington, Ashford, Kent	
Site Address: Jarvis Land, Chilmington, Ashford, Kent	
Summary of discoveries: Sporadic ditches, pits and postholes	
District/Unitary: Ashford	**Parish:** Chilmington
Period(s): Prehistoric, medieval, post-medieval/modern	
NGR (centre of site to nearest 1m): NGR 597456 141078 **(NB if large or linear site give multiple NGRs)**	
Type of archaeological work (delete): Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample	
Date of fieldwork (dd/mm/yy) From: 10/07/2019 – 05/08/2019	
Unit/contractor undertaking recording: Wessex Archaeology	
Geology: The underlying geology of the majority of the site is Weald Clay (British Geological Survey online viewer)	
Title and author of accompanying report: Title: Jarvis Land, Chilmington, Ashford, Kent. Archaeological Excavation Authors: Jon Sanigar	
Summary of fieldwork results (begin with earliest period first, add NGRs where appropriate) The excavation followed a previous phase of archaeological evaluation and was undertaken in to fulfil a planning condition on a proposed residential development. A total of 22 features comprising ditches, pits and postholes were identified across all areas, with a distinct concentration in Area D in the southeast of the site. The features were dated to the medieval to modern periods with some residual prehistoric material recovered, including three Mesolithic or possibly Mesolithic tools (an axe, pick and blade). The archaeological features relate to land management and low level agricultural activity within the site. No evidence of settlement was found and prehistoric activity was limited to topsoil finds of Mesolithic flint.	
Location of archive/finds: Wessex Archaeology Maidstone Office	
Contact at Unit: Rob De'Athe	**Date:** 31st March 2020

Appendix 2 OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-390715

Project details

Project name	Jarvis Land, Chilmington
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commission to carry out an excavation on Jarvis Land, Chilmington, Ashford. The excavation comprised three separate land parcels, and recorded a total of features comprising ditches, pits and postholes. Features were phased where possible and dated to the medieval to modern periods, with residual prehistoric material also recovered including possible Mesolithic tools.
Project dates	Start: 10-07-2019 End: 05-08-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	223090 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	18/00207/AS - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT AXE Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT PICK Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT BLADE Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD GREAT CHART WITH SINGLETON Jarvis Land
Postcode	TN23 3DS
Study area	4.2 Hectares

Site coordinates	TQ 97811 40109 51.125451888582 0.82719107884 51 07 31 N 000 49 37 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	RPS
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	RPS

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	223090
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	223090
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	223090
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Jarvis Land, Chilmington, Ashford, Kent: Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sanigar, J
Other bibliographic details	223090.3
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Maidstone

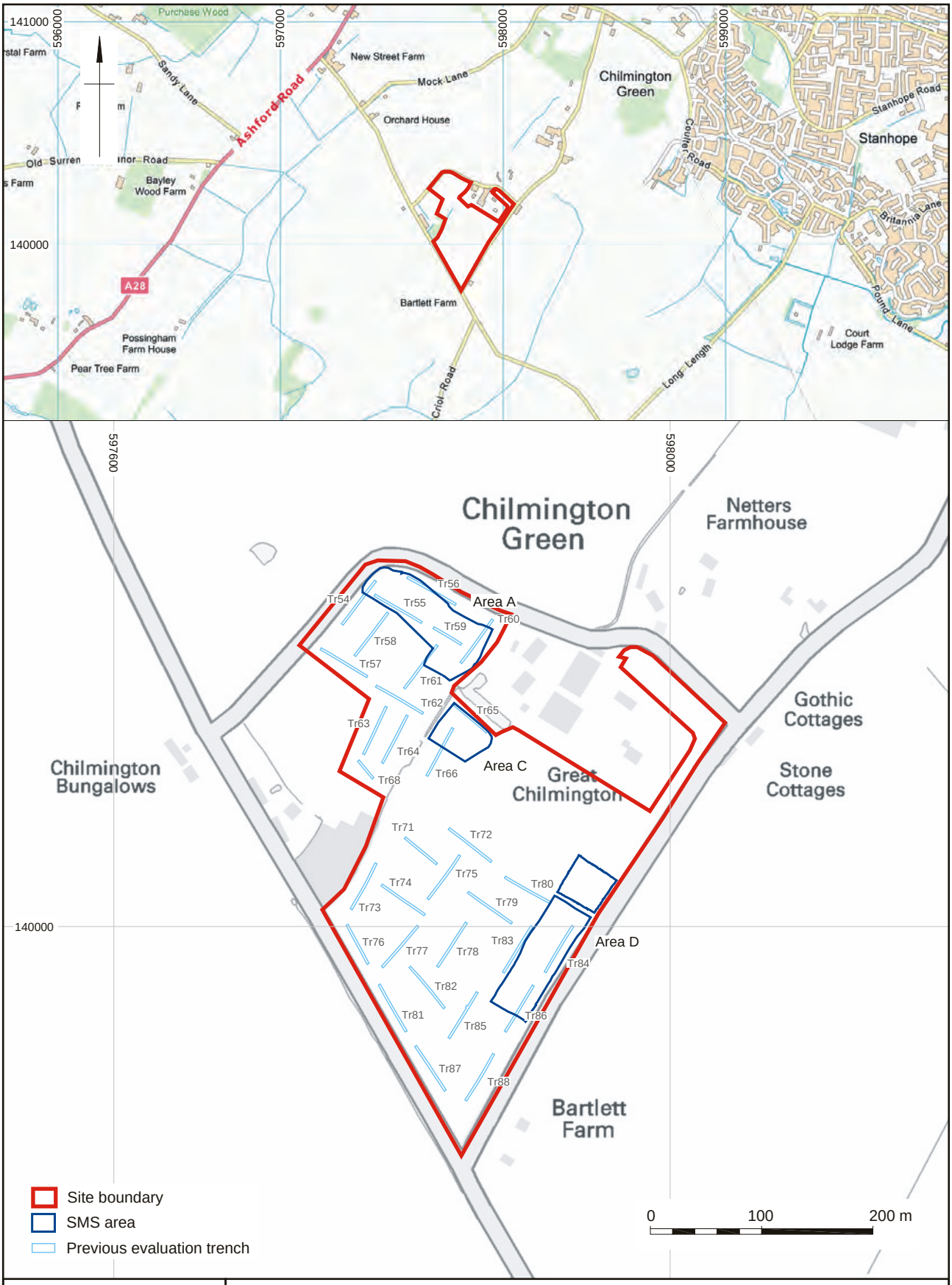
Description	A4/A3, Comb bound, clear plastic covers
Entered by	Andrew Souter (a.souter@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	1 April 2020

Appendix 3 Environmental Data

Table 5 Assessment of the environmental evidence/macrofossils/charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Sub-sample	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other
9011	9013	1	35	1100	-	10%, C, E, F	-	-	-	-	-	700	Mature, some iron coating	-
9016	9017	2	8	30	-	70%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	4	Mature	-
9045	9046	3	33	250	-	15%, C, E	-	-	-	-	-	200	Mature, some iron coating	-

Key: Scale of abundance: C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs.



Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

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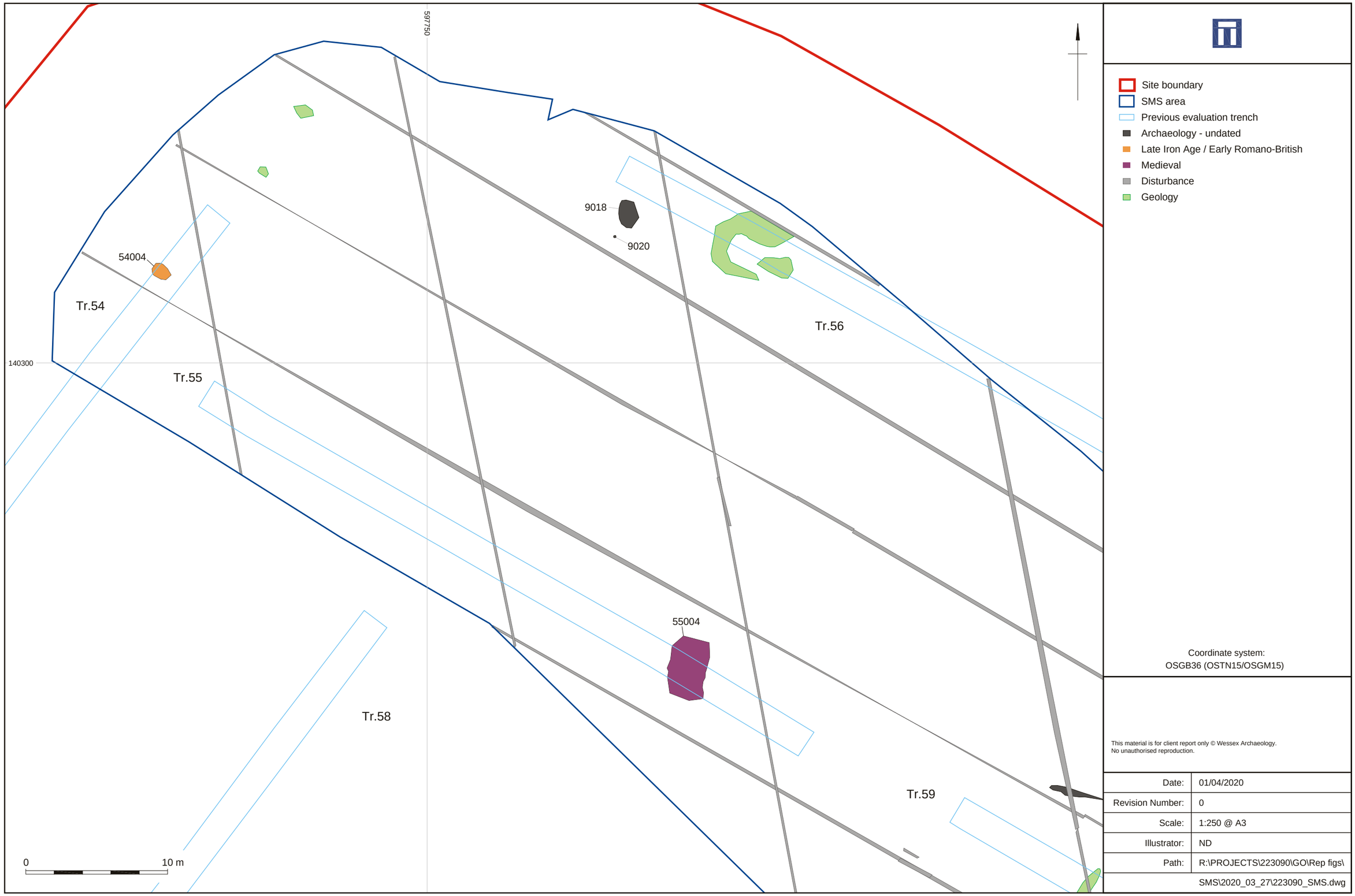
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2020_03_27		

Site and proposed strip, map and sample areas

Figure 1



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Revision Number:	0
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Illustrator:	ND
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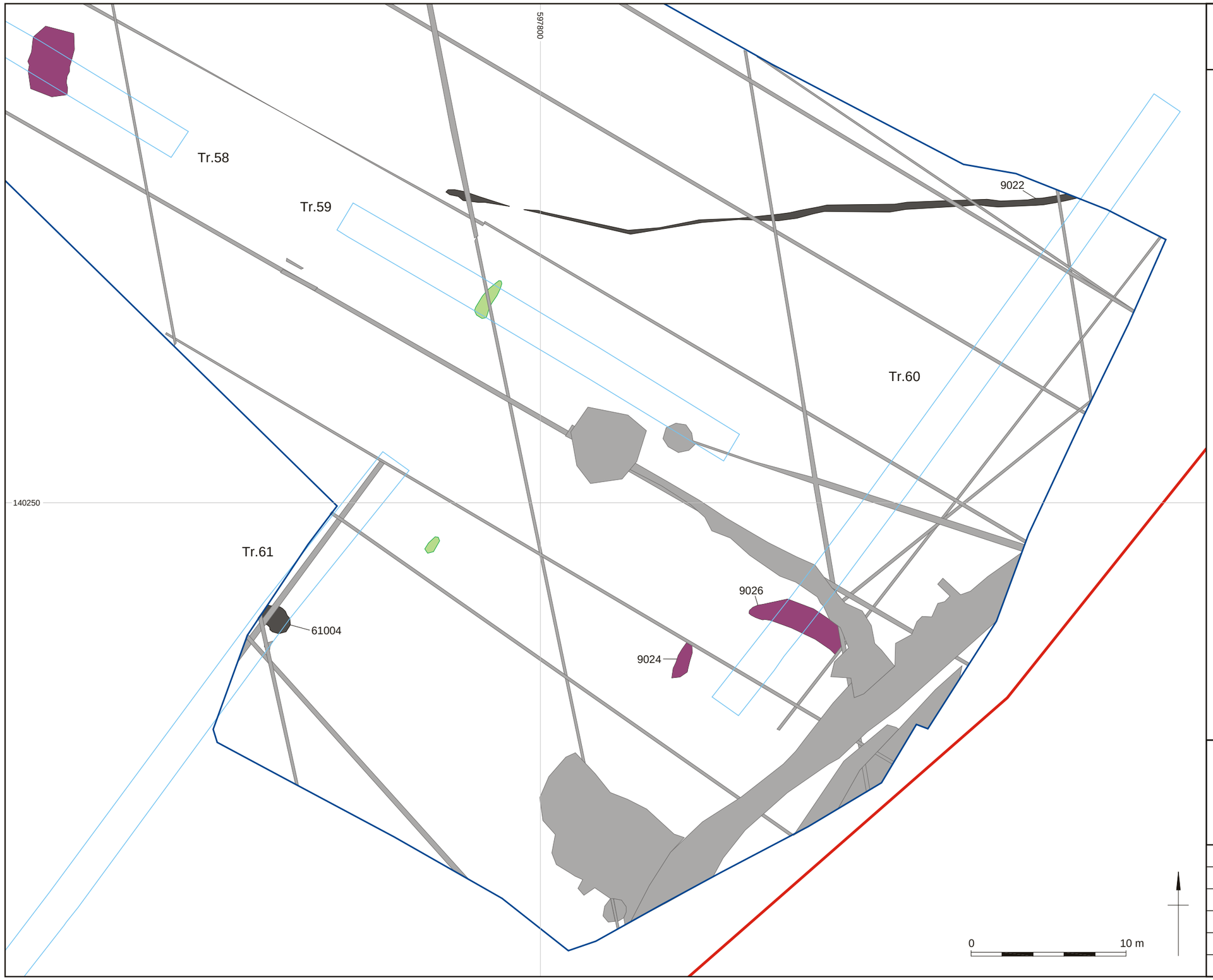
	SMS\2020_03_27\223090_SMS.dwg

Archaeological results – Area A West

Figure 2



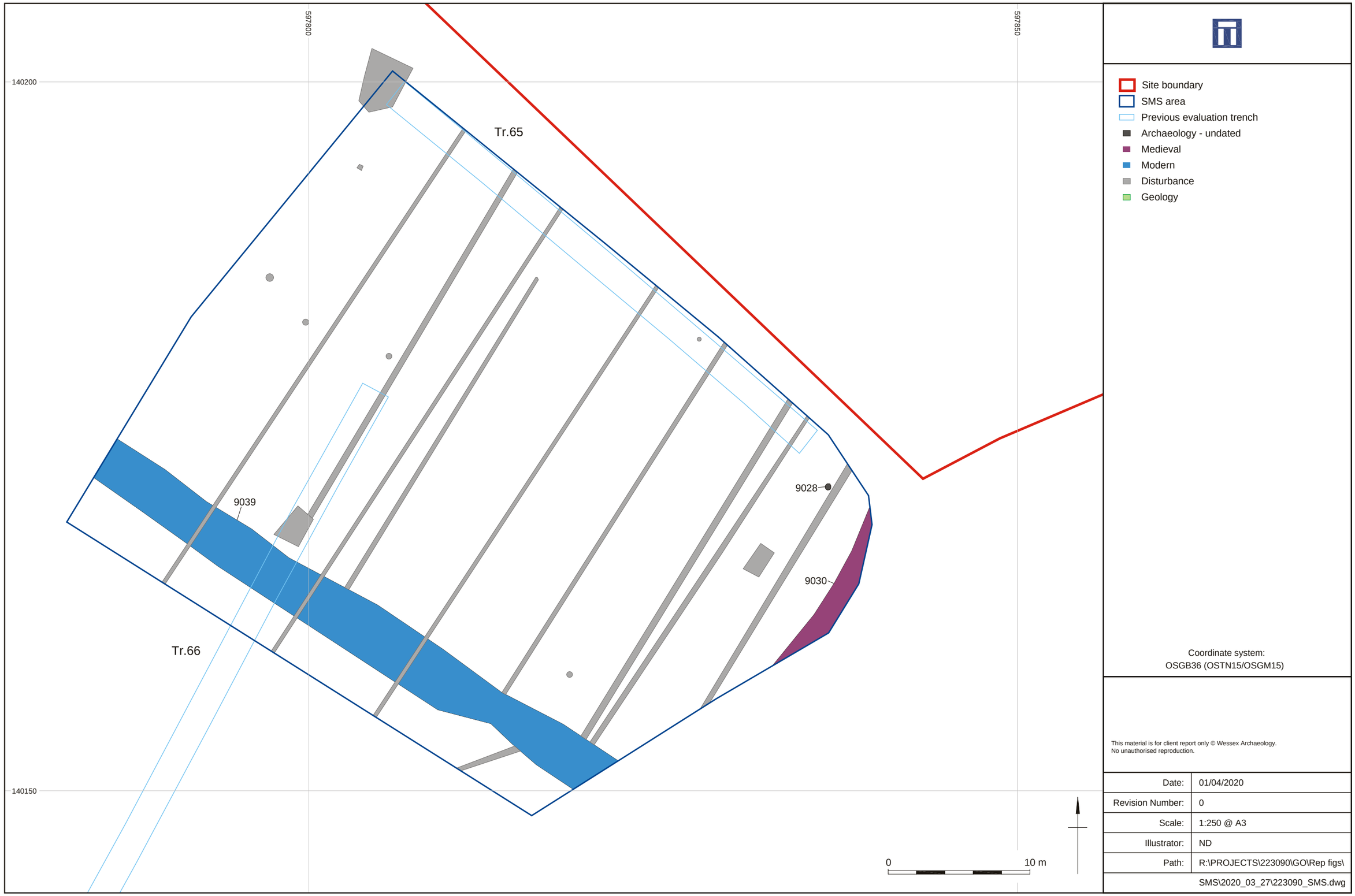
Site boundary
SMS area
Previous evaluation trench
Archaeology - undated
Medieval
Disturbance
Geology

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	01/04/2020
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:250 @ A3
Illustrator:	ND
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\GO\Rep figs\
	SMS\2020_03_27\223090_SMS.dwg

Archaeological results – Area A East

Figure 3



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Scale:	1:250 @ A3
Illustrator:	ND
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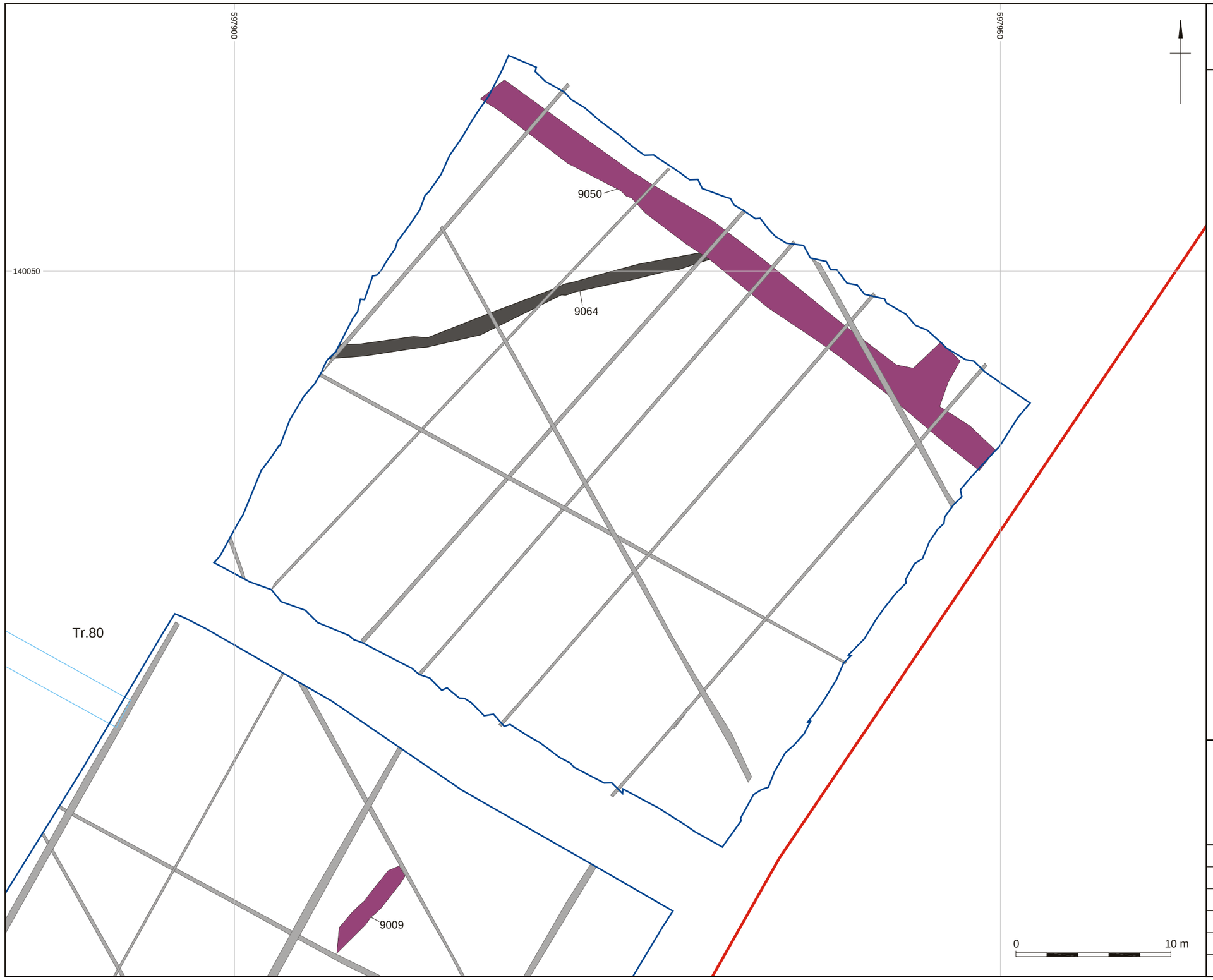
	SMS\2020_03_27\223090_SMS.dwg

Archaeological results – Area C

Figure 4



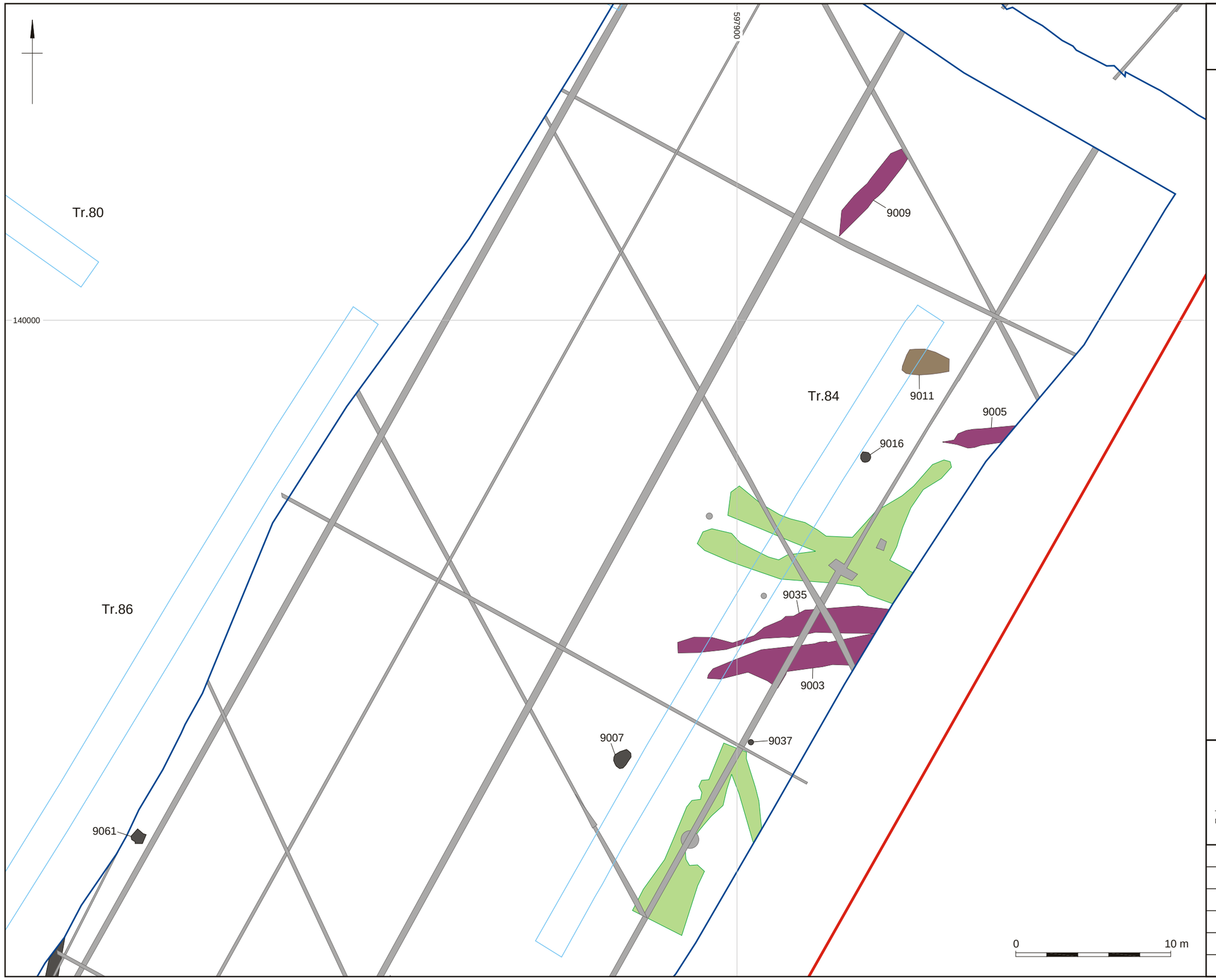
Site boundary
SMS area
Previous evaluation trench
Archaeology - undated
Medieval
Disturbance

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	01/04/2020
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:250 @ A3
Illustrator:	ND
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\GO\Rep figs\
	SMS\2020_03_27

Archaeological results – Area D North

Figure 5



Site boundary
SMS area
Previous evaluation trench
Archaeology - undated
Medieval
Disturbance
Geology
Tree throw

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	01/04/2020
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:250 @ A3
Illustrator:	ND
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\GO\Rep figs\
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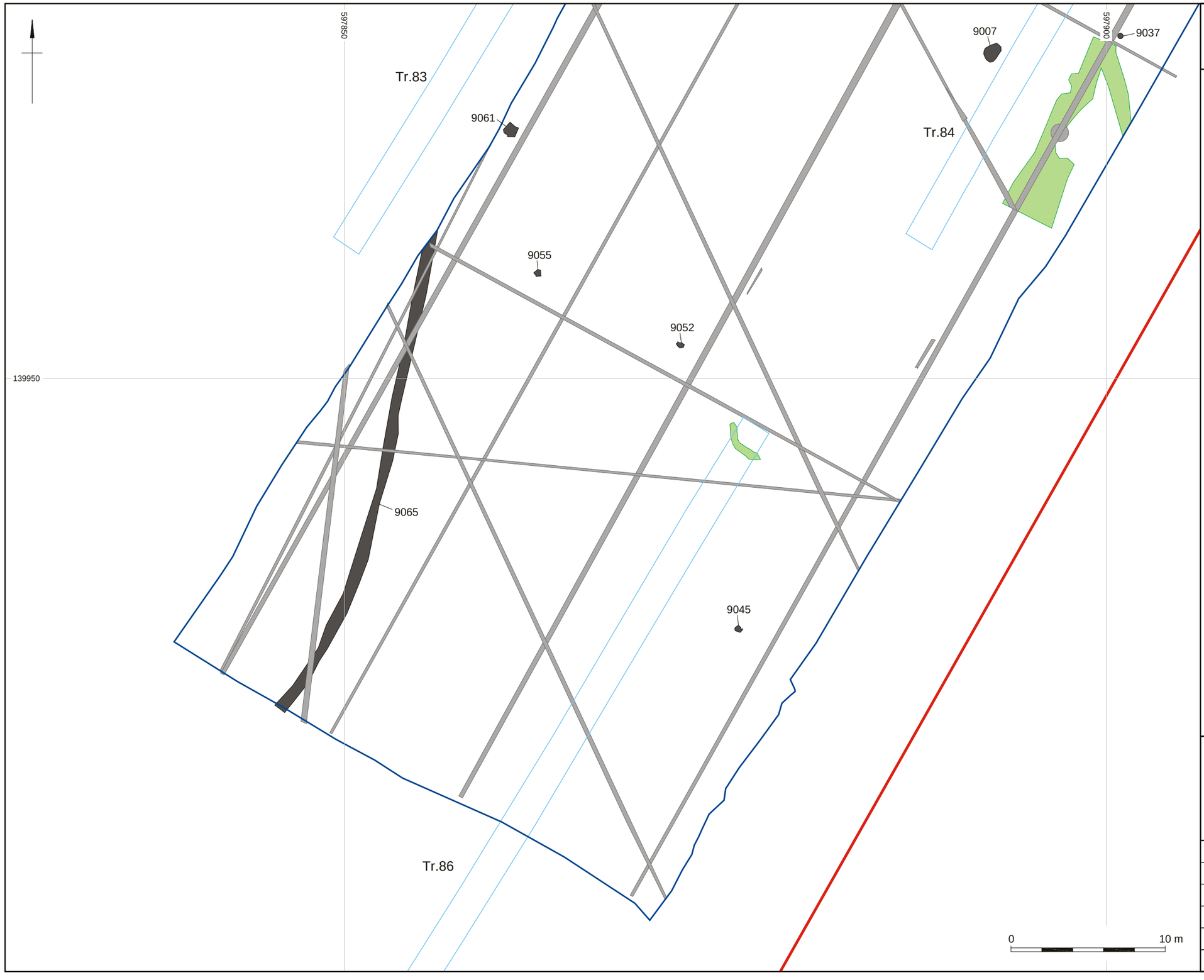
Archaeological results – Area D

Figure 6



Site boundary
SMS area
Previous evaluation trench
Archaeology - undated
Disturbance
Geology

Coordinate system:
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

Date:	01/04/2020
Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:250 @ A3
Illustrator:	ND
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\GO\Rep figs\
	SMS\2020_03_27

Archaeological results – Area D South

Figure 7

Plate 1: Ditch 9022, viewed from the east

Plate 2: Ditch terminus 9026, viewed from the west

Date:	31/03/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2020_03_27		

Plate 3: Posthole 9028, viewed from the east

Plate 4: Ditch 9039, viewed from the southeast

Date:	31/03/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2020_03_27		

Plate 5: Ditch 9050, viewed from the northwest

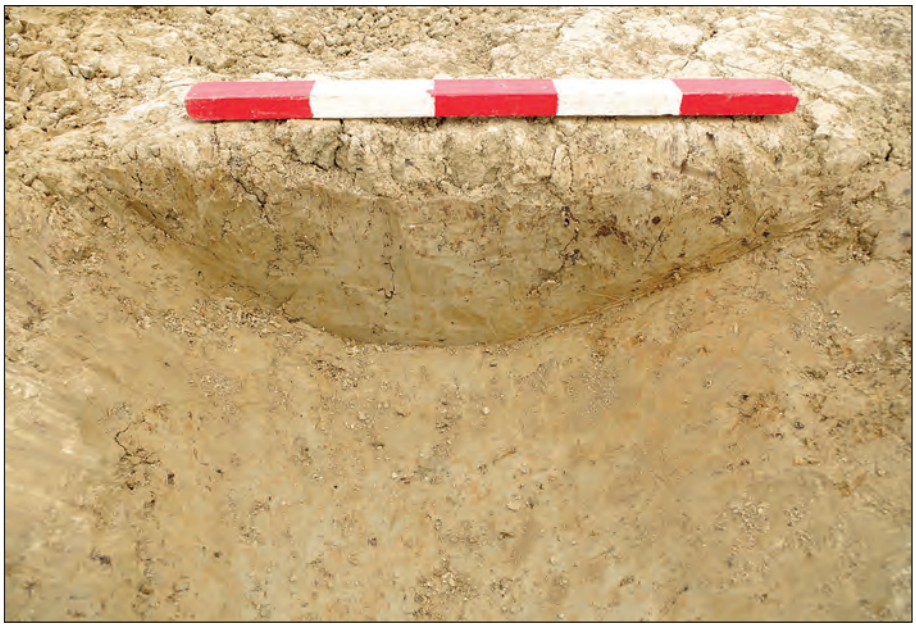


Plate 6: Ditch 9064, viewed from the west

Date:	31/03/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
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Plate 7: Furrow 9003, viewed from the east

Plate 8: Pit 9007, viewed from the southeast

Date:	31/03/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2020_03_27		

Plate 9: Tree Throw 9011, viewed from the west-northwest

Plate 10: Pit 9061, viewed from the north

Date:	31/03/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2020_03_27		

Plate 11: Ditch 9065, viewed from the north-northeast

Date:	31/03/2020	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	ND
Path:	R:\PROJECTS\223090\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\SMS\2020_03_27		

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

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