Archaeology South-East

ASE

FINAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

CHARING QUARRY
HOOK LANE, CHARING
(Extraction Areas 1, 2a, 2b, 3 and 4)
KENT

NGR: TQ 59365 14898

Planning Reference: AS/96/933

ASE Project No: 2800
Site Code: CHA07

ASE Report No: 2013189
OASIS ID: archaeol6-168371

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Brett Aggregates Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological work at Charing Quarry, Hook Lane, Charing, Kent, in advance of sand extraction. The excavation involved six phases of archaeological watching brief with subsequent excavations across an area measuring 295m².

The underlying sand was encountered at 91.76m AOD towards the north end of the site, falling away to 86.05m AOD in the south. The earliest identifiable activity on the site dates to the Bronze Age and consisted of two pits containing Beaker pottery and flint flakes. A later field system with surrounding iron smelting pits and cremations were dated to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period. An early medieval field system followed the same alignment and consisted of a droveway and series of enclosures containing pottery indicative of a domestic household dating to between AD1175-1225. There was some evidence of small scale iron smithing, but greater evidence for agricultural activities indicating a medieval farming economy. The latest activity on the site is post-medieval in date and comprised an area of brickearth extraction, probably for use at the nearby kiln at Tile Lodge Farm.

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1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Brett Aggregates Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological work during groundwork at Charing sand extraction quarry, Hook Lane, Charing, Kent, TN27 OAN (NGR: TQ 59365 14898; Figure 1).

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site consists of a five hectare area of land north-east of Charing Heath within the parish of Charing, Ashford. The site is bounded to the north by Tile Lodge Farm, to the east by the existing Brett's Charing Sand Pit, to the south by Little Swan Street Farm and Charing Heath Road and to the west by Charing Heath and Tile Lodge Road.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 According to current data from the British Geological Survey (www.bgs.ac.uk) the underlying geology is Folkestone formation sandstone comprising medium and coarse-grained, well-sorted cross-bedded sands and weakly cemented sandstones. The site lies slopes down to a stream in the south-east.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted by Kent County Council for a number of extensions to the existing Charing sand extraction quarry. In 2010 permission was granted (Ref: AS/96/933) for extraction to continue until 31st December 2015. A condition of the planning required that a programme of archaeological work be undertaken prior to the commencement of extraction.

1.3.2 ASE was commissioned by Brett in October 1997 to undertake a programme of archaeological watching brief following the principals and requirements of a specification by the Heritage Conservation Group, Kent County Council (KCC 2007).

1.3.3 Fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between October 1997 and March 2013. The site was directed by Greg Priestly-Bell, with secondary supervision provided by Catherine Douglas and project managed by Darryl Palmer (Fieldwork), Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-Excavation).

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work (Figure 2)

1.4.1 The monitored work included 6 different phases of sand extraction across a 5 hectare area:

Watching brief commissioned by Brett October 1997 (Area 1)
Watching Brief commissioned by Brett June 2002 (Area 2a)
Watching Brief commissioned by Brett March 2004 (Area 2b)
Watching Brief commissioned by Brett September 2009 (Area 3a)
Watching Brief commissioned by Brett November 2010 (Area 3b)
Watching Brief commissioned by Brett March 2013 (Area 4)

1.5 Archaeological methodology

1.5.1 All areas were machine stripped under archaeological supervision using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a flat blade toothless ditching bucket. Overburden deposits (e.g. demolition material, modern made ground) were removed to reveal the surface of natural geology into which archaeological features were visible. Care was taken to not machine off the upper parts of archaeological features.

1.5.2 Area 1 measured a length of 295m by a maximum width of 155m.

1.5.3 Area 2 measured a length of 270m by a width of 105m.

1.5.4 Area 3 measured a length of 220m by a width of 175m and also included a smaller L-shaped area immediately east of area 4 measuring 25m by 25m.

1.5.5 Area 4 measured a length of 120m by a maximum width of 70m.

1.5.6 Areas 1, 2 and 3 were excavated before the GPS recording was adopted as a standard practice therefore features in these areas were recorded by hand. Coordinates from features were taken using a Total Station, and these were used to create a post-excavation plan of the area.

1.5.7 In area 4 a pre-excavation plan was prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This was made available to the project manager, the supervisor and the Kent County Council Archaeologist prior to any excavations.

1.5.8 This plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisors. Where necessary (for example detailed structural features) features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.

1.5.9 All excavation work was carried out in line with Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation Work in Kent (KCC 2007).

1.5.10 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:

- All structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial, industrial, agricultural processing) were fully excavated and all relationships recorded

- Ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered

- For other features such as (archaeological) quarry pits all relationships at least were ascertained. Further investigation was a matter of on-site judgement, but sought to establish as a minimum their extent, date and function

- For layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims

- Consideration was given to employing the single context recording system if remains are sufficiently complicated

1.5.11 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using standard ASE recording sheets.

1.5.12 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

1.5.13 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

1.5.14 On site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2002). The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted. A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

1.6.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).*

1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within their local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results;

specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims.

1.6.3 Information has been drawn from the PXA report of areas 1, 2a and 2b produced by ASE in 2004, and the 5 previous phases of excavation between 1997 and 2010 have been integrated and assessed with the results of the most recent phase of excavation.

1.7 The Site Archive

1.7.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	402
No. of files/paper record	2 Files
Plan and sections sheets	6
Bulk Samples	22
Photographs	256
Bulk finds	4 boxes
Environmental flots/residue	23

Table 1: Quantification of the site archive

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Historic Environment Record maintained by Kent County Council (KHER) was consulted and details were taken of all archaeological sites within 1km of the study area. Relevant sites are tabulated in Appendix 2 and their locations shown on Figure 1**.** Listed buildings and post-medieval sites have been omitted from this table.

2.2 Archaeological Periods Represented

2.2.1 The timescale of archaeological periods referred to in this report are shown below. The periods are given their usual titles.

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic (*c.* 750,000 BC - *c.* 10,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Mesolithic (*c.* 10,000 BC - *c.*5,000 BC)
Prehistoric: Neolithic (*c.* 5,000 BC - *c.*2,300 BC)
Prehistoric: Bronze Age (*c.* 2,300 BC - *c.* 600 BC)
Prehistoric: Iron Age (*c.* 600 BC - AD 43)
Romano-British (AD 43 - *c.* AD 410)
Anglo-Saxon (*c.* AD 410 - AD 1066)
Medieval (AD 1066 - AD 1540)
Post-medieval (AD 1540 to date)

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 Prehistoric communities appear to have settled the Greensand as well as the Chalk uplands. The Weald to the south was covered in dense forest throughout this period, and much of the known settlement pattern concentrates around the rim of the Weald, where the Chalk and Greensand produce better soils. Mesolithic communities resettled the area as the climate began to improve at the end of the Ice Age. Expanding woodland provided a rich resource base for transient hunting groups, who also exploited the river valleys of the region (ASE 2013). Surface finds of Mesolithic flint flakes were found in 1961 at King's Sandpit, near Newlands.

2.4 Neolithic

2.4.1 The early farming communities of the Neolithic saw a major phase of woodland clearance take place, opening up land for crops and the domestication of animals. Much of the evidence for this period is found in the north of the county, with high status 'monuments' such as the causewayed enclosures at Burham and Kingsborough Farm and complex burial monuments such as Kits Coty House and Julliberrie's Grave. Neolithic finds along the Greensand tend to be axes and flint scatters indicative perhaps of a reliance on hunting in these less favourable locales. A polished Neolithic flint axe was found in the fill of a Late Iron Age ditch during excavations by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit (KARU) in advance of extraction works at Charing Quarry in 1989. Flint scrapers, struck flint and 3 sherds of Late Neolithic / early Bronze Age pottery were later identified during excavations in 1992.

2.4 Bronze Age

2.4.1 The Bronze Age is characterised by the introduction of metals and, initially, the construction of a distinctive burial tradition under round earthen barrows. The later Bronze Age period saw a change in emphasis away from the ritual landscape towards a more utilitarian landscape of agricultural settlement, albeit with spirituality as an integral part of the fabric. Recent studies of Late Bronze Age settlement have identified a bias towards the better soils and improved trading links of the coastal plain and estuaries, but settlement elsewhere in Kent is becoming clearer. Settlement *foci* are known along the Greensand ridge at places such as Harrietsham. Many of these settled areas were controlled by enclosures such as the one above Thurnham (White Horse Wood) (*ibid.*).

2.5 Late Iron Age / Early Roman

2.5.1 As the nearest part of Britain to the continent, Kent experienced contact with Rome from an early date. Following the Roman invasion of AD43, the region became heavily settled, particularly along the principal route, Watling Street, which linked Richborough with the major urban centres of Canterbury, Rochester and London. Stone Street was subsequently constructed southwards from Rochester, to access the iron resources of the Weald. Much of Kent was characterised by pre-Roman native type farmsteads, although the distribution of other Roman sites and finds are widespread, with all the main river valleys being well populated (*ibid.*). A possible Romano-British trackway was found during archaeological investigations in an area to the east of Newlands containing 21 sherds of late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery, thought to comprise residual material from a nearby settlement. Field systems, enclosures, possible pyre pits, furnaces and a trackway of Late Iron Age / Early Roman date have been encountered at Charing Quarry during previous phases of sand extraction.

2.6 Anglo-Saxon

2.6.1 Although Kent was one of the first areas to be heavily settled by Germanic peoples, they tended to prefer the more tractable soils of the coastal plain and the river valleys. The densest occupation in the early Anglo-Saxon period seems to have been in the north-east of the county, the heartland of the kingdom of the *Cantware*, protected to the west by the Medway and to the south-west by the Weald (*ibid.*). No archaeological sites or finds or Anglo-Saxon date have been encountered within 1km of Charing Quarry.

2.7 Medieval

2.7.1 Medieval settlement along the Greensand ridge is typified by a dispersed pattern of farmsteads with associated open field systems (often enclosed at an early stage producing irregular field patterns), hamlets and moated sites. Isolated churches served these settlements, often within long narrow parishes extending up onto the downland. Much of the medieval settlement still exists as modern farmsteads. Higher status features of medieval settlement are less evident (*ibid.*). There are three medieval houses and eight medieval farmsteads within a 1km radius of Charing Quarry.

2.8 Post-Medieval

2.8.1 The 1871 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500 map of Kent shows the site as a series of open fields. More recent maps show that the land remained undeveloped until it was used for sand extraction in the late 20th century.

3.0 RESEARCH AIMS

3.0.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological work were to assess as far as was reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

3.0.2 The excavation also sought to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

3.0.3 The most recent phase of work aimed to further establish the function of the features identified during previous phases of excavation. The Bronze Age, Mid-Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/ Early Roman features and artefacts previously uncovered have been discussed together with the results of the most recent phase of work in an attempt to understand the site as a whole.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological features exposed in the excavation area included ditches, pits, post holes and areas of poaching by livestock that appear to represent an agricultural landscape and components of a later settlement.

4.1.2 The archaeology is discussed under provisional date-phased headings determined primarily through assessment of the dateable artefacts, predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist. On the basis of the available dating evidence, five principal periods have been defined. These are summarised in table 2 below.

Period 1	Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age	2500-1700BC
Period 2 Phase 1	Mid-Late Iron Age	400BC-AD10
Period 2 Phase 2	Late Iron Age / Early Roman	AD10-100
Period 3	Early Medieval	AD1225-1300
Period 4	Post Medieval	AD1800-1925

Table 2: Archaeological periods represented on the site

4.1.3 The archaeological sequence has been arranged land use entities as an aid to interpretation and description of the sequence. In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type.

4.2 Natural geology and topography

4.2.1 The underlying natural geology [A4] comprised fine yellow sand, which was the same in each excavation area. This was recorded at a maximum height of 91.76m AOD in the southern end of area 3, falling away to 86.05m AOD in the south-eastern part of area 4.

4.3 Period 1: Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (Figure 3)

Open area 1: Two pits

4.3.1 The earliest identifiable activity on the site dated to the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age, and comprised of two small pits [A29/A31]. Pit [29] measured 0.18m by 0.08m with a depth of 0.15m, and pit [31] measured 0.96m by 0.59m with a depth of 0.05m but both features were originally deeper as they were truncated during the removal of the overburden.

4.3.2 The single silty fill of pit [A29] contained a flint blade and three flakes, including one blade-like flake, and a large group of pot sherds, mostly from one vessel, dating to 2500-1700BC. Pit [31] contained a small number of abraded pot sherds dating to the same period and a flint flake alongside shattered flint.

4.4 Period 2 Phase 1: Mid-Late Iron Age 400BC – AD10 (Figure 4)

Field System 1: A rectilinear field system

4.4.1 The evidence of field system 1 comprised a series of three ditches including ditch GPs 13, 14, and 15, laid out on along a northeast-southwest axis. None of the ditches intersected. The largest ditch (GP13) ran on a northeast-southwest orientation through the centre of the southern part of excavation area 1, on the same alignment as the modern field boundary. This measured a length of 291m, by a width of 1.0m. Sondages excavated at regular intervals revealed a U-shaped profile and a depth of around 0.25m. In the central area the fill [A6] was found to contain one abraded sherd of pottery dating to 400BC-AD10.

4.4.2 Ditch (GP14) lay on a corresponding northwest-southeast alignment north of ditch GP13, with a 7m gap between the ditches forming an entrance way into the field. This measured a length of 48.68m. Another northwest-southeast ditch (GP15) ran across the western side of excavation area 1, almost joining the middle of ditch GP13, but terminating two metres away. Together the three ditches formed at least three separate rectilinear fields.

4.4.3 Other features possibly associated with this field system include five small pits (GP16). These were all small and circular, with diameters ranging from 0.86m to 0.97m. The pits contained single sandy silty clay fills, often containing burnt flint.

Open Area 1 and Open Area 2: Clusters of pits and post holes

4.4.4 Several pits were identified to the north of FS1 in OA1. A residual sherd of pottery was found in the single fill [24] of a small pit [23] dated to the Late Iron Age. Eleven other pits in this general area may also be of this period, however, given the lack of dating evidence from these pits they may also be Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (see 7.2.3). The pits vary in size from 0.65-1.05m in diameter and with depths of between 0.16-0.30m. The pits contained predominantly single silt fills containing moderate quantities of charcoal and charcoal-stained soil, together with fragments of burnt clay. Some burning of the underlying sand was apparent below the fills of features [17/21/23/44] suggesting that the material may have been placed into these pits whilst still very hot.

4.4.5 Open area 2 consisted of seven pits, including three cremation pits (GP23). There was no dating from this group, but the pits were similar in size and appearance to those found in Open Area 1. Environmental samples revealed some evidence of burnt bone in pits [5] and [7], and fills dominated by oak charcoal, with a significant quantity of ash in the fill of pit [3]. The predominance of these large timber trees indicates the incorporation of pyre material, while the trace presence of hazel roundwood is likely to indicate either the accidental inclusion or use of this species as kindling in pyres primarily constructed of oak and ash.

Open Area 3

4.4.6 Open Area 3 is characterised by sporadically spaced pits in the area west of Field System 1. The area was heavily truncated during later Post-Medieval brickearth extraction, so some archaeological evidence may have been lost. There is no dating from any of the features in OA3, but they have been assigned to this phase due to their proximity and similarity in size and character with the pits in Open Areas 1, 2 and 4. Additionally, intrusive finds from the brickearth extraction pit, including 5 pot sherds from [27] dating to 400BC-AD10 attest to the fact that the area was in use indeed in the Late Iron-Age period. The pits contained large concentrations of charcoal and burnt clay, again with evidence of *in situ* burning present in the underlying sand geology. There was no slag present in the pits, suggesting they acted as small hearths rather than furnaces.

Ditch 1 and Open Area 4: A Mid-Late Iron Age Field System

4.4.7 A single ditch (Ditch 1) was identified in northwest part of the site, oriented on roughly the same northeast-southwest alignment as the ditches forming Field System 1. The ditch was similar in size and depth to the ditches forming Field System 1 with a wide shallow U-shape profile, and depth of 0.20m. A small assemblage of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery was identified from the fill [51]. Ditch 1, along with Field System 1, may form part of a larger unified field system.

4.4.8 Open area 4 refers to the concentration of pits west and northwest of Ditch 1. The pits varied in size, and were characterised by fills containing charcoal and burnt clay. An environmental sample taken from the fill of pit [56] contained fuel remains probably deriving from a variety of different domestic and industrial burning events.

4.5 Period 2 Phase 2: Late Iron Age / Early Roman: AD10 – AD100

Open area 1: A single pit

5.5.1 A single pit [23] was identified in the north-eastern part of area 1. This was roughly circular, measuring a diameter of 0.65m and a depth of 0.40m. It contained a single fill (24) which comprised primarily of sandy silt, but contained a large quantity of charcoal, and moderate amount of burnt clay. A single sherd of pottery from (24) dated this feature to AD10 – AD100.

Field System 1: A rectilinear Field System

4.5.1 Two sherds of pottery from context [A14] dating to AD10-100 were identified in northwest-southeast ditch (GP15).

4.6 Period 3 Phase 1: Early Medieval: 1225-1300

Enclosure 1 and Routeway 1: A field system with associated droveway

4.6.1 The agricultural character of the site continued into the medieval period, with field boundary ditches of medieval date serving to define at least two fields, defined as Open Areas 5 and 6. A large L-shaped ditch (GP1) appeared to form an enclosure around the south and eastern perimeter of Open Area 5, perhaps to restrict livestock movement, or to divide land between tenants.

4.6.2 Another ditch (GP4) ran roughly parallel to ditch GP1. Together the ditches may have formed a drove way (RW1), possibly used for funnelling livestock to the enclosures at the south-eastern part of the site for milking or shearing. An irregular shaped spread of silty sand GP34; [326] in the central area between the ditches may represent an area of poaching, resulting from the movement of livestock. There was no dating from this layer, but hand-excavated sondages proved the layer to be stratigraphically later than the fill of the ditches, suggesting that this area continued to be in use as a route for animals after the ditches ceased to be maintained.

4.6.3 Two shallow pits [216] and [227] in the centre of the two ditches may also be associated with the routeway. They appear to be aligned on the same orientation, but there was no dating from either of the pits and their function is unclear. There was a large variation in the distribution of pottery along the ditch GP1. No finds were identified in the sondages excavated in the north-west part of the ditch, but 60 pot sherds were found in [209] dating to AD1225-1250, and 12 sherds of the same date range were identified in context [350] in the south-east end of the ditch.

4.6.4 Another ditch D2 (GP3) ran perpendicular to ditch GP4, and terminated immediately next to it. This may have been used as a separate routeway for leading livestock into Enclosure 2, or to form the limits of a paddock. There is no dating evidence from this feature, and no stratigraphic relationship between the features, so it is unclear if it is from the same phase of activity, or if the ditch was a later addition to the routeway or added as a later field boundary associated with the activity in Open Area 6.

Enclosure 2 and Ditch 4

4.6.5 Within the rectangular field formed by Enclosure 1, two northeast-southwest aligned parallel linear ditches (GPs 5 and 6) and a northwest-southeast ditch (GP7) formed a roughly square shaped enclosure measuring 13m by 12.50m. Both parallel ditches terminated within a few metres of ditch GP1. There was a much wider gap of 5m on the west side, similar to the width of Routeway 1, possibly used to lead animals into the enclosure for shearing, milking or keeping. Thirty-two sherds of pottery from ditch fill (336) dated the enclosure from AD1175-1250, and 6 sherds from the corresponding ditch fill (311) were also dated from C13th and proved the ditch continued to be used in the mid C15th-C16th.

4.6.6 In the centre of the enclosure, a single roughly circular large posthole [339] was identified. This measured 0.53m by 0.48m with a depth of 0.35m, and had straight vertical sides and a flat base, suggesting it supported a

substantial post, perhaps suggesting a sheltered open-sided structure. 7 sherds of pottery were identified in the single fill [340] dating to AD1175-1250. A large but shallow pit-like feature [343] within the enclosure may indicate an infilled hollow, formed through constant activity within the enclosure. Similar features were present outside of the enclosure suggesting a high level of activity within the area. Given the large quantity of domestic pottery found within the ditches, the possibility of the enclosure forming a more domestic structure such as a shelter or farmyard building cannot be discounted.

Open Area 5: The pits north of Routeway 1

4.6.7 Open area 5 was characterised by twenty pits of varying sizes, with diameters ranging from 0.65m – 1.45m and depths ranging from 0.08m - 0.20m. There is very little dating evidence from this area, and no dating evidence from the pits themselves, although 36 pot sherds were found in the fill of a tree throw [325]. All of the features had irregular sides and bases, and it is possible that some of the smaller pits are degraded post holes. The presence of slag and other magnetised material in the residues of the samples analysed from these pits suggests that the charcoal assemblage is likely to comprise remnants of fuel used for industrial activities such as iron ore roasting and iron smelting. The hazel and alder fragments found in the environmental samples from the fills of pits [283] and [247] indicates the deposition of domestic as well as industrial waste. It is possible therefore that these some features represent the burnt remains of poles from wattle and daub structures.

4.6.8 Three lines of undated square-shaped post holes (GPs 8, 9, 10) may also be part of this phase of activity. The post holes are on the loosely the same alignment as the ditches forming Enclosures 1 and 2. It is possible therefore that the post holes formed fence lines further dividing the land within Enclosure 1.

Ditch 3 and OA6: A Medieval Field System

4.6.9 A ditch (GP2) lay on a northeast-southwest axis, perpendicular to the southern corner of Enclosure 1 (ditch GP1). The ditch contained one silt fill throughout most of its length, but contained two fills in the southwest terminus. The lower fill of the terminus [346] contained 61 sherds of pottery dating to AD1175-1250. Large quantities of pottery were also identified in the middle sondage [326], however, the sondage excavated in the intersection between the ditches revealed that ditch GP2 was stratigraphically later than ditch GP1. This may have been a slightly later addition to the already existing field system. It appeared to form another rectangular shaped field/area, Open area 7.

4.6.10 Open Area 6, located south of Routeway 1, was also characterised by a large concentration of shallow pits. Some of the pits were circular and others were oval shaped, with lengths ranging from 0.54m – 1.18m and similar shallow depths of around 0.15m. There was limited dating from the features in this area, but two sherds of pot dating to AD1225-1300 were identified in the single fill [165] of pit [164]. An environmental sample taken from the fill of pit [200] shows a dominance of oak charcoal, which appears to indicate oak

specifically selected for industrial purposes. This was also seen in the samples taken from pits in Open Area 5, suggesting the same activities were occurring in both areas.

4.6.11 Two large irregularly-shaped poaching areas (GPs 31 and 32) formed by trampling of livestock were identified in Open Area 6. The largest (GP 31) measured a length of 75m by a width of 16m, with a depth of 0.35m. Group 32 extended beyond both the north-west and south limits of excavation. Both features had diffuse sides and bases and contained one fill, which was slightly siltier, but similar to the natural geology.

4.8 Period 4: Post Medieval: AD1800-1925

Open area 3: Post Medieval Brickearth Extraction

4.8.1 The majority of Open Area 3 was truncated by a large irregular oval shaped pit [26] measuring a length of 150m by a width of 80m. A small group of intrusive pot sherds dating to 400BC-AD10 were identified in the single fill [27] but given the sheer size of the pit it is likely this was excavated for brickearth extraction in the early 20th Century.

Open Area 6: Post Medieval Post holes

4.8.2 Two post holes [354/356] were encountered in the southeast corner of Open Area 6. They were a similar size and roughly square shape, with widths of around 0.40m, and depths of 0.24m. No obvious structural association could be formed, but a brick from context [355] dated the post hole to 1850-1925.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavations at Charing Quarry (Appendix 3). All were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Finds were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. All finds have been packed and stored following IFA guidelines (2008).

5.2 **Worked Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Introduction

5.2.2 In total, 117 struck flints weighing 1718g were recovered from the various phases of work at the Brett's Charing Sand Pit Tile Lodge Farm. The material from Areas 1, 3A and 3B North was re-examined, and the material from Area 4B together with material retrieved from sample residues was included. Pieces of flint débitage and occasional retouched artefacts which could not be easily dated predominate. On the basis of technological grounds the majority of the assemblage reflects human presence during the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age. Almost a third of the artefacts (30.76% of the total assemblage, n=36) came from two pits which produced a small assemblage of Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery. This group will be examined separately as it could be directly related to the ceramics and pits. Just under half of the flintwork (44.44% of the total assemblage, n=52) came from unstratified deposits, mainly from the topsoil. In addition, twenty one pieces were recovered from Mid-Late Iron Age contexts (Phase 2.1) and eight pieces came from medieval features (Phases 3.1 and 4.1); and this material can clearly be regarded as residual.

Phases	**Flakes**	**Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets**	**Chips**	**Irregular waste**	**Cores, Core fragments**	**Retouched forms**	**Total**
Bronze Age (Phase 1.1), Group 20 (OA1)	29	2	1	4			**36**
Mid-Late Iron Age (Phase 2.1), Groups 16 (OA6) and 27 (OA4)	14	2	1	2	1	1	**21**
Medieval (Phases 3.1, 4.1) / unstratified contexts	31	8		1	2	18	**60**
Total	**74**	**12**	**2**	**7**	**3**	**19**	**117**

Table 3: Summary of the struck flint by phases and category type

5.2.3 Methodology

5.2.4 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005, Ford 1987 and Inizan et al. 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. All data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and it is summarised by phases and artefact types in Table 3.

5.2.5 Raw material and condition

5.2.6 All the lithic artefacts were of flint. Two main raw material were chosen for the production of the lithics. The first one is characterised by a light to mid grey flint with frequent cherty inclusions, and the second one consists of a dark grey to almost black very fine flint with a more or less abraded grey to off-white chalky outer surface. The latter appears to be of good flaking quality. The underlying geology of the site is mainly represented by the sandy Folkstone Beds, but the raw material employed for the production of the lithics would have been available from tertiary deposits and from surface deposits located less than five kilometres North West of the site. A small flake from pit [108] fill (105) was characterised by a thin orange band below a thinner dark brown cortex. This material which is typical of Bullhead flint occurs in Chalk overlain by Thanet sands.

5.2.7 The overall condition of the flint was variable. The material recovered from the pits associated with Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery displayed minimal signs of weathering. The remaining material was in less fresh condition. The majority of the artefacts found in the top soil exhibited moderate to high degree of edge damage, implying that they had undergone successive re-depositions. Several pieces displayed iron marks which are often associated with plough damage. Other artefacts were only lightly rolled suggesting negligible post-depositional disturbance. Nineteen pieces were recorded as broken. The majority of the artefacts were free from surface cortication, but a flake collected from the topsoil was entirely re-corticated pale grey to white, and eighteen pieces exhibited incipient traces of milky blue or light grey surface discolouration. A small proportion of the artefacts displayed lightly glossy, sand-blasted surfaces.

5.2.8 The assemblage

Pits associated with Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery - Landuse OA1

5.2.9 Pit [A29] fill (A30) and pit [A31] fill (A32) G20 contained Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery. While pit [A31] produced a small quantity of flints, these were more numerous in pit [A29]. A similar pattern was observed for the ceramic assemblage. The small assemblages of flint are interesting because they seem to be contemporary with the features. The pieces of flint (five pieces from pit [31] and 31 pieces from pit [29]) were in fairly fresh condition, displaying only very light edge damage. This implies that the material had undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance, possibly limited to very slight soil movement. The assemblage consisted

entirely of unretouched artefacts including mainly flakes, but also some blade-like-flakes, chips and irregular waste pieces. The pieces of knapping débitage were struck using both soft and hard hammer percussors. Although a large proportion of the flakes were relatively thin, they displayed a slightly pronounced bulb of percussion. A mixed hammer mode appear to have been used, nonetheless the pieces were carefully worked. Some of the flakes displayed dorsal blade / flake scars and platform edge preparation. Several punctiform platforms were also recorded. Although no diagnostic pieces were recovered, the pieces of knapping débitage form a technologically coherent group which displays characteristics of Neolithic / Early Bronze Age industries. No cores were evident, but the presence of primary flakes in the assemblage suggests that nodules may have been decorticated in the vicinity of the pits. Two groups of related material were recorded in pit [A29]. All the artefacts from G20 were examined for refits, but none could be found.

5.2.10 The remaining material

5.2.11 Twenty-nine of the remaining 81 pieces were recovered from fourteen Phase 2.1 (Mid-Late Iron Age) and 3.1 / 4.1 (medieval) numbered contexts, and the remaining 52 pieces came from unstratified deposits. The assemblage comprised 45 flakes, eight blade-like flakes, two blades, a chip, three irregular waste pieces, three cores and 19 retouched artefacts. The assemblage lacked diagnostic attributes, however, on technological and morphological grounds, the majority of the flints can also be dated to the Neolithic / Early Bronze Age. Seventeen of the 19 retouched pieces came from unstratified deposits. The later consisted of three notched pieces, a knife, a piercer, seven miscellaneous retouched pieces, an unfinished core tool and five scrapers including a disc scraper, a side scraper, an end scraper, a denticulated scraper and an unclassifiable scraper. Only three cores were found including a multi-platform flake core, a single-platform flake core and an unclassifiable / fragmentary core.

5.2.12 Discussion

5.2.13 The archaeological work produced a reasonable assemblage of flint artefacts, consisting of unretouched artefacts, cores, and a few retouched pieces. Although none of the flintwork is diagnostic, based on technological grounds, the assemblage suggests prehistoric presence at the site during the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age. A barbed-and-tanged arrowhead found locally confirmed this presence (Priesley-Bell pers. comment). In Kent, excavations carried out for the A2 road scheme between Pepperhill and Cobham (Site D) (Anderson-Whymark & Donnely 2012) produced larger Beaker flint assemblage. Closer to Bretts's Charing, significant Beaker flint assemblages were also recovered from the HS1 site of Beechbrook Wood (Cramp 2006, Garwood 2011). At Breechbrook Wood, the wide range of material from pit [1374] was interpreted as originating from one or more middens (Garwood 2011 p. 119). The assemblage from Brett's Charing is smaller. The majority of retouched artefacts and cores originate from unstratified deposits, and it is therefore impossible to discern specific working areas; nonetheless their presence suggests that various activities such as flint knapping, hide working were carried out during the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age period.

5.3 **Prehistoric and Roman Pottery** by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 The various phases of archaeological work produced a small quantity of prehistoric and Roman pottery, quantified by fabric type in Table 4. This includes small stratified assemblages of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Middle/Late Iron Age and Late Iron Age/early Roman date. Pottery from these periods was also found as residual material in medieval features.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics have been defined according to a site-specific type series, formulated in accordance with the guideline of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV). The data was recorded on pro-forma sheets for the archive and in an Excel spreadsheet.

5.3.3 Fabric type-series

FLIN1 Sparse ill-sorted flint 0.2-2mm with a few examples up to 3mm in a fine silty matrix

GLAU1 Moderate to common well-sorted glauconite c.0.2-0.3mm with rare sparse quartz grains of 0.3-0.8mm

GLFL1 A similar fabric to GLAU1, additionally containing rare/sparse often relatively large flint inclusions (c.1-3mm)

GROG1 Sparse to moderate inclusions of rounded grog (c.0.5-1mm) in a fairly quartz-free matrix. Some example may contain rare flint in fairly variable size ranges

GROG2 Moderate to common grog of (c.1-2mm). Some examples may contain rare/sparse iron-rich inclusions of up to 2mm

QUFL1 Common quartz of c.0.1mm with rare/sparse often relatively large flint inclusions (c.1-3mm)

Fabric code	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	1	20	1
GLAU1	6	30	3
GLFL1	8	74	3
GROG1	49	212	6
GROG2	12	92	7
OXID	1	0	1
QUFL1	7	102	2
SAMLZ	1	28	1
Total	85	558	24

Table 4: Quantification of the prehistoric/Roman pottery by fabric

Beaker

5.3.4 Of particular note is a small assemblage Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery from pits [A29] and [A31]. All of the sherds are in a similar low-fired, consistently oxidised grog-tempered fabric, GROG1, which occasionally contains rare flint inclusions. The larger assemblage from [A29] includes 42 sherds from the same, apparently undecorated, vessel; although very fragmented, this appears to be up to half-complete. The base, which is the most complete part, is very thick-walled in relation to the rest of the vessel. The wall sherds are much more fragmentary meaning that the nature of the form is uncertain but two small cross-fitting rimsherds appear to have an open upper profile with a diameter of c.150mm. The fragmentary nature of the vessel makes it difficult to place precisely in a stylistic tradition. However, it is stratified with individual bodysherds from at least three other vessels including one with paired fingernail impressions which is a typical motif on middle and late Beaker styles (Case 1977).

5.3.5 This style of decoration was also noted on two of the three sherds recorded in pit [A31]. Another highly abraded residual sherd from a medieval pit [164].is also considered likely to be part of the Beaker assemblage.

5.3.6 Although one of the vessels in pit [A29] is slightly more complete and could theoretically have come from a truncated burial from which no bone survives, this seems unlikely for a number of reasons. The sherds are very broken down, with an average weight of just over 4 grams and sherd edges are highly abraded, making it difficult to find cross-fitting pieces. The association with some broken sherds from other vessels would also be less likely in a burial context. Although it remains the case that Beakers from burials are much more common in Kent than those from non-funerary contexts, the deposition of small broken sherd assemblages in isolated pits is increasingly being reported. Such assemblages were noted at Eynhorne Street and Beechbrook Wood in the central part of the High Speed 1 (CTRL) route between Maidstone and Ashford (Barclay & Edwards 2006). Overall, the state of the pottery may suggest material which has been exposed on ground surfaces for some time or redeposited from a midden.

Middle to Late Iron Age

5.3.7 A group of flint-tempered, glauconitic and quartz rich wares (FLIN1, GLAU1, GLFL1, QUFL1) can be paralleled in pottery groups from the Middle Iron Age in Ashford assemblages. These wares probably continued in use into the Late Iron Age although they were increasingly replaced by grog-tempered wares by the 1st century AD. At Brisley Farm, Ashford such fabric types were often associated with grog-tempered wares in the earliest phase of the settlement's development but had decreased to negligible quantities by the 1st century AD (Thompson 2013, Figs 10.7 & 10.9). These fabric types were associated with two rimsherds with sinuous necked profiles. Small stratified groups of this date were found in pit [44], possible occupation spread [41] and ditch [A5].

Late Iron Age/Roman

5.3.8 The remainder of the assemblage is of Late Iron Age/Roman date and generally consists of grog-tempered bodysherds in fabric GROG2. Small undiagnostic assemblages of this type were found in ditch [A13] and pit [A23]. A diagnostic rimsherd similar to Thompson (1982) Form B1 was recovered from medieval pit [283]. A large sherd of highly abraded Lezoux samian ware (SAMLZ), probably from a Dragendorff 37 bowl, was also found residually in ditch [361].

5.4 Medieval and post-medieval pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Introduction

5.4.2 The excavations produced 796 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 13,440g, from 30 individually numbered contexts. The majority of the assemblage is characterised by medium to large sized sherds (30mm to 70mm+ across, with an average sherd size of 16.9g). Most sherds show no or only very limited signs of abrasion. Although smaller sherds are also present, these are still fresh and more a reflection of the low/medium fired nature of the vast majority of the pottery. As such the vast majority of the assemblage does not appear to have been reworked – the most abraded pieces tend to be the later sherds.

5.4.3 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches associated with ENC1 (220/3113g), ditch system D1 (345/6430g) and pits and ditches in OA7 (106/1400g). However, across all areas, the vast majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches (716 sherds weighing 12,084g) suggesting these were the primary features for refuse disposal. Pits produced a mere four sherds.

5.4.4 The assemblage is of interest as on the whole it represents a clean uncontaminated group of the later 12th to early/mid 13th century that adds significant data to the earliest assemblage from the nearby excavations at Brisley Farm (Barber forthcoming) and elsewhere, where more mixed groups often do not allow the isolation of tight chronological 'snapshots' of fabric ratios.

5.4.5 The pottery was divided into fabric groups based on a visual examination of the tempering/inclusions and manufacturing technology. The main fabrics were correlated with those used for the Brisley Farm assemblage and the Kent series held by Canterbury Archaeological Trust. Sherds of each fabric were then quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated number of vessels for each context. The full dataset is housed with the archive on pro forma but has also been entered into an excel database. The current report gives an overview of the fabrics present and the general nature of the assemblages in different periods. A number of large context groups are present, some of which are tabulated below. However, the different chronological periods produced fairly homogeneous assemblages and can be comfortably discussed as such.

5.4.6 Periods and Fabrics

5.4.7 The pottery at the site is virtually exclusively of early medieval date. Later periods are represented by negligible quantities suggesting only very limited activity in the later medieval and post-medieval periods.

Early Medieval: later 12th – early/mid 13th centuries

5.4.8 This period produced 789 sherds, weighing 13,360g, from an estimated 91 different vessels. The assemblage is notable for its total dominance by the sandy-shelly wares and general lack of fabric diversity: only five different fabrics being represented and of these three contain shell.

5.4.9 *SS1 Medium sand with common/moderate shell* (Brisley F1c) 738/12,953g (ENV 82) See Appendix 4.

A low/medium fired fabric tempered with common/moderate shell (sometimes as voids) to 2mm and moderate/abundant fine/medium sand. Both oxidised and reduced vessels are present though most have dull orange to mid brown surfaces. By far the most common fabric on site and almost certainly from the Potter's Corner kiln/s at Ashford (Grove and Warhurst 1952). The current assemblage may well be from the earliest production from this industry as many of the current forms probably just predate many of those illustrated from the kiln group. In addition, the current vessels appears to have a general slightly lower firing than the more typical Potter's Corner products of the mid/later 13th century. Cooking pots, bowls, frying pans, pitchers/jugs and roof ventilators were noted. (Canterbury Archaeological Trust Fabric EM.M5). The full variety of forms/rims within the assemblage is to be found within the catalogue. A later 12th- to mid 13th-century fabric.

5.4.10 *SS2 Medium sand with abundant shell* (not noted at Brisley) 42/292g (ENV 2)

A low/medium fired fabric tempered with abundant shell (occasionally voids) to 2mm and sparse/moderate fine/medium sand. Both oxidised and reduced vessels are present though most have dull orange to mid brown surfaces. Probably a minor variant of SS1 with a similar source likely. The two vessels consist of cooking pots. A later 12th- to mid 13th- century fabric.

5.4.11 *QS1 Medium sand with rare/sparse shell* (Brisley F1d) 4/30g (ENV 3)

A medium fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant fine/medium sand with rare/sparse shell inclusions (usually voids) to 2mm. Manufacture and firing are more refined than SS1 though only cooking pots were noted. This fabric probably represents a chronological progression at the Potter's Corner kiln/s from SS1. The two fabrics overlap in the middle of the 13th century but at Brisley Farm this fabric, albeit better fired, clearly continued as late as the early 14th century. (CAT Fabric M40A). A mid 13th to early 14th- century date is probable.

5.4.12 *Q1 Moderate/abundant medium sand* (Canterbury EM1) 3/56g (ENV 2)

A low/medium fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant medium/coarse sand with rare sub-rounded white/milky quartz and iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. Some sherds have very rare calcareous inclusions to 1mm. The two vessels are reduced, one certainly being a jug with thin green glaze (ditch [86], fill [87], SG 37, S1). A later 12th- to early/mid 13th- century Early Medieval Canterbury Sandy ware (Cotter 2006).

5.4.13 *Q2 Moderate medium sand with some larger quartz* (not noted at Brisley) 2/29g (ENV 2)

A medium fired fabric tempered with moderate/abundant fine/medium sand with rare sub-rounded iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. Normally reduced. This is not a particularly distinctive fabric and may either be an early Ashford sandy ware or, perhaps, an early Tyler Hill product from just north of Canterbury. The only recognisable vessel is a green glazed jug from ditch [174], fill [175] (SG 73, S1). Probably 13th century.

5.4.14 The early medieval assemblage is of such homogeneous character that it suggests a short but intense period of activity. Considering the fabrics and forms involved this is likely to have occurred between *c.* 1175 and 1225, though some activity may have ranged as late as the mid 13th century. The total absence of lower fired purely shell tempered wares (with no/virtually no sand) is interesting, suggesting occupation is unlikely to have been before the later 12th century when this fabric was usually superseded by the sand/shell wares (Barber forthcoming; Cotter 2006). The lack of sandy wares, better-fired Potter's Corner types with little shell and the notable absence of glazed pieces would be in keeping with activity not lasting much beyond 1225. Comparison of some of the larger groups from the site clearly demonstrates the limited fabric range, total dominance of SS1 and the essentially domestic nature of the vessels present (Table 1).

Context/Fabric	SS1	QS1	Q1
Ditch [114] (fills [115] and [126]) (SG51, D1)	71/1106g (ENV: CP x8; B x5; F x1; J x1)	-	-
Ditch [116] (fills [120] and [117]) (SG52, D1)	221/4913g (ENV: CP x6; B x4; F x2)	1/5g (ENV: ? x1)	-
Ditch [86] (fill [87] (SG37, S1)	54/958g (ENV: CP x4; B x3; F x2; CH x1)	-	2/51g (ENV: J x1)
Ditch [208] (fill [209] (SG90, RW1)	60/986g (ENV: CP x1; B x1)	-	-

Table 5: Breakdown of medieval and post-medieval pottery from selected context groups by fabric and form (Key: CP – cooking pot; B – bowl; F – frying pan (or dish); J – jug; CH – chimney)

5.4.15 There is no notable difference between the assemblages from S1 and D1 in both fabric and form and the two are clearly linked. Table 2 gives a breakdown of the whole early medieval assemblage by form, where such could be established. Cooking vessels of a variety of types, including

significant quantities of wide-mouthed cooking bowls, totally dominate. These are usually undecorated but a number have incised wavy lines on their shoulders and/or rim tops (eg Cat Nos 5, 8 and 17). Jugs appear in negligible quantities and may well be the only vessels in purely sandy wares. Only one SS1 jug was noted, with a typically wide early strap handle with raised thumbed edges (ditch [114], fill [126]. SG51, D1). As such the workshop at Potter's Corner, Ashford appears to have completely saturated Charing at this time with its coarsewares.

Form	Estimated Number of Vessels	% of ENV	Comments
Bowls (cooking mainly)	21	25.3%	All SS1
Cooking pots	49	59.0%	All SS1 except x2 SS2 & x1 QS1
Frying pans	6	7.2%	All SS1
Jugs	3	3.6%	X1 SS1, x1 Q1 & x1 Q2
Roof ventilators	4	4.8%	All SS1.
Total	***83***		

Table 6: Breakdown of whole early medieval assemblage by form (where identifiable)

5.4.16 The lack of regional and foreign imports is quite typical for the isolated Weald and has been seen at other sites in the vicinity (eg Barber forthcoming, Blackmore 2012; Jarrett 2012). Although the absence of these non-local wares cannot be used to gauge status, the lack of jugs in the current assemblage, combined with the generally utilitarian nature of the cooking vessels does suggest the refuse derived from a household of lower status.

Late Medieval: mid 15th to mid 16th centuries

5.4.17 This period is represented by just five sherds (74g) from five different vessels. All are in an oxidised hard-fired earthenware with sparse fine sand and rare calcareous flecks to 0.25mm. By far the largest sherd (60g) consists of the bunghole from a pitcher (surface collection) with the remainder consisting of small sherds undiagnostic of form. Whatever the size, all pieces exhibit quite heavy abrasion suggesting they have been subjected to repeated reworking during cultivation episodes. Their widespread distribution (OA3, OA6 and S1) and the fact they always appear as isolated sherds, suggests these pieces have been intruded into earlier deposits.

Late Post-medieval: 19th-20th centuries

5.4.18 This period produced only two (6g) slightly abraded unglazed earthenware sherds from flower pots (OA6 and OA7), both of which may well be intrusive.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Susan Pringle

5.5.1 A small assemblage of 40 pieces (1829g) of ceramic building material was recovered from the site. The assemblage includes brick fragments (7/872g), tile fragments (28/910g), a land drain fragment (1/40g) and several small pieces not diagnostic of form. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for the archive with the data being entered into an Excel spreadsheet. With one exception all of the material is of post-medieval date.

5.5.2 By far the earliest piece consists of part of a Roman tegula tile tempered with moderate/abundant medium sand. The fragment, which includes both top (flange) and bottom cut-aways, measures 26mm thick but is clearly residual in phase 3.1 ditch [341], fill [342] (RW1). The remaining tile is all post-medieval in date, consisting of 13 pieces (230g) from 17th- to 18th- century peg tiles with a silty fabric and 18 pieces (503g) of well formed and fired 18th- to 19th- century peg tiles in a sparse fine sandy fabric. There is also a single machine-made 20th- century peg tile from pit [204] (OA7). Most of these peg tile fragments are of a reasonable size but quite abraded. According to the stratigraphic grouping they consistently appear to be intrusive into phase 3.1 deposits (eg pits [204] and [300], along with ditches [310], [335] and [352]). In Area 3 a similar situation is found in phase 2.1 contexts, most notably pit [108], which produced seven pieces (206g) of 18th- century peg tile though no pottery.

5.5.3 The brick from the site is in one of a number of 18th- to 20th- century fabrics. Most are tempered with sparse/moderate fine sand with either marl or iron oxide inclusions. There are also two fragments (514g) from a 20th- century frogged brick in a typical granular fabric of the period (phase 4 post-hole [354]). As noted for the tile, significant quantities of brick are also apparently intrusive. For example, two pieces (324g) from phase 2.1 pit [52] (OA4). As such it can only be assumed that late post-medieval cultivation has been responsible for intruding ceramic building material into a number of earlier features.

5.6 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The excavations produced 65 pieces of hand-collected stone, weighing 1622g, from 21 individually numbered contexts. In addition, the environmental residues produced a further 709 small pieces, weighing 3159g. Most of the latter were from contexts that had already produced stone in the hand-collected sample but three contexts only produced stone from the residues. The assemblage has been fully listed on pro forma for the archive.

5.6.2 With the exception of a single phase 2.1 context in Area 3 (context [105]: 5/108g) all of the stone is from medieval deposits allocated to phase 3.1. However, it is clear from small quantities of coal in certain residues that a little intrusive later post-medieval material is present (contexts [215] 6/42g, [238] 6/10g and [284] 1/1g). Context [105] included a 28g fragment of light grey Sarsen together with four pieces (80g) of ferruginous purple/brown sandstone. The latter is almost certainly carstone from the Lower Greensand and as such natural to the site. This stone type, in varying coarsenesses, totally dominates the medieval assemblage. With the exception of the coal

noted above, four pieces of weathered chalk (102g) and four conjoining whetstone fragments the entire assemblage is composed of this carstone, none of which shows any signs of human modification. The whetstone fragments (context [351]: 56g) are from a small, probably belt-hung Norwegian Ragstone hone that would not be out of place with the later 12th- to mid 13th- century suggested by the ceramics.

5.7 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The archaeological work recovered 54 pieces of hand-collected slag, weighing 11,520g, from four individually numbered contexts. The vast majority of this material was from Area 3 with only one context in Area 4 producing hand-collected slag (pit [198], fill [199]: 6/156g). However, Area 4 was subjected to a more rigorous environmental sampling program that resulted in a further 85 pieces (421g) being recovered from five new contexts. The whole assemblage has been listed for archive on pro forma with the data being used to create an Excel spreadsheet.

5.7.2 Area 3 produced the largest assemblage of slag by weight. Three pieces of iron smelting slag (922g), one piece of smithing slag (220g) and two pieces of iron slag undiagnostic of process (322g) were recovered from unstratified deposits. However, the area also produced 42 pieces (9900g) from two deposits in OA4 (pit [100], fill [105] and quarry [108], fill [107]). Although no associated ceramics were found in these contexts they are thought to be of phase 2.1. Whatever the case the slag from both features is notably similar and likely to derive from the same period of activity. The assemblage is somewhat ambiguous in that although there is clearly the remains of a broken up iron furnace in these deposits the exact process being undertaken is uncertain. The furnace lining itself consists of thick grey silty clay with adhering slag and notable vitrification. The associated slag is variable in nature. Most is a grey purple hue, quite dense, but with notable aeration within it and evidence of some bubbling on its surfaces. Such waste, frequently adhering to fragments of furnace lining is not considered to be diagnostic of process. However, there are eight pieces (602g) from [107] that are again dense, with some aeration, but are more mid grey in colour with notable flow structures on their upper faces suggesting them to be tap slag from a smelting furnace. As such it is likely the waste from quarry [108] relates to a bloomery furnace. However, there are three pieces (878g) of quite dense, but aerated rusty coloured slag containing notable quantities of charcoal from pit [100]. These are far more likely to be from iron smithing, suggesting that both smelting and associated smithing may have been occurring on the site during this period.

5.7.3 The slag from Area 4 was all recovered from contexts ascribed to medieval phase 3.1 (91/577g - the smaller average size of the slag is clearly due to all of the material being collected from the residues). However, only the fuel ash slag (3/1g) from ditch [174], fill [175] (S1) is actually dated by ceramics to *c.* 1175 to 1250. This sort of slag can be created by any high temperature event, including domestic hearths, and as such is not indicative of metalworking. The scatter of phase 3.1 pits in OA6 and OA7 did not produce any ceramic dating but a low-level scatter of slag from the residues. Much of this consists of more fuel ash slag, together with burnt/magnetised stones and clay pellets – both quite possibly from a domestic hearth situation.

Definite metalworking residues are much scarcer and are confined to a 76g fragment from pit [198] and three (126g) further fragments from pit [283]. All of these pieces are aerated and rusty, almost certainly deriving from low levels of smithing. This is confirmed by the presence of three hammerscale spheres from pit [283] and post-hole [237] and four large hammerscale flakes from the same post-hole.

5.8 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.8.1 A total of 60 fragments of fired clay weighing 1016g were hand collected or recovered from environmental samples from 13 separate contexts. The assemblage is characterised below in Table 7.

5.8.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function, and recorded on pro-forma archive sheets. Fabrics were examined using a x10 magnification binocular microscope. A series of four fabrics were identified:

1a- Fine sand tempered with common rounded coloured quartz <0.5mm, occasional ferruginous inclusions up to 1mm and frequent organic voids

1b- As 1a with more frequent quartz and abundant organic voids

1c- As 1a slightly finer sand temper and rare organics

2- Fine sand temper with very frequent organics and sparse rounded quartz <0.5mm

5.8.3 The overall mean fragment weight (MFW) is 19.6g, although there is a large difference between that of period 2.1 features (36g) and that of period 3.1 (5.1g).

	Period		
Type	**2.1**	**3.1**	**Total**
BQ Container		36	36
Kiln	702		702
Undiagnostic	126	152	278
Total	828	188	1016

Table 7: Quantification by phase and form (weight in g)

	Period		
Fabric	**2.1**	**3.1**	**Total**
2	17.72	0	17.72
1a	12.4	13.58	25.98
1b	0	2.95	2.95
1c	51.38	1.97	53.35
Total	81.5	18.5	100

Table 8: Overview of the assemblage by period and fabric type, shown as a % of total weight

Period 2.1

5.8.4 Kiln fill [103] and dump layer [107] (Gp27 OA4) produced material associated with the kiln in Fabrics 1c and 2. Probable kiln lining with areas of vitrification and a fragment with a flat, finger smoothed surface were recovered from [103]. Further pieces with deeper fingertip impressions where the clay has been pushed or smoothed came from [107]. Fabric 2, from which these fragments are formed, is confined solely to this feature. A small amount of undiagnostic fired clay was also recovered from pit fill [131].

Period 3.1

5.8.5 Features of this period produced much less material by weight than those of period 2.1 although the smaller MFW reflects a higher degree of abrasion. The vast majority of material consists of amorphous lumps in Fabric 1a. Three small rim fragments from briquetage containers were recovered from three different ditch fills: [117] Gp 26 D1, [87] Gp6 S1 and [338] Gp1 RW1. All are crudely made with everted or straight rims in Fabric 1b. The degree of abrasion apparent on these small fragments suggests they have been redeposited from earlier features. Given the inland location of the site, and the absence of any other class of briquetage, it is likely that these fragments derive from a salt transportation vessel rather than primary salt working.

5.9 Nails by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 A small assemblage of 16 iron nails weighing 122g was recovered from 5 individual contexts. The assemblage as a whole is in a moderately good condition. The assemblage derives from period 3.1 and 4.1 features and includes general purpose (pit fills [199] [215]) and more heavy duty nails (pit fills [215] [301] and post hole fills [288] [357]), as well as smaller nails which may have had a special function (pit fills [215] [238] [301]). Length of complete (heavy duty) nails ranges from 41-81mm. At least one modern intrusion was evident in pit fill [301]; the remainder of the assemblage is late post medieval in date.

5.10 Other bulk metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.10.1 Two conjoining folded copper alloy strip fragments were recovered unstratified. Context [117] contained a tiny strip of waste lead (<2g). Additionally, an ?intrusive modern iron wall hook with screw-thread, and a copper alloy grommet came from [238] <1029>.

5.11 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

5.11.1 A single iron horseshoe fragment, RF<1>, was recovered from [115]. The fragment, which is in very poor condition, consists of part of the right branch of a type 3 or 4 shoe (Clark 1995) with a thickened calkin. Maximum measurements are 45 x 18mm. The fragment has broken at the site of the first nail hole. Unfortunately the shape of the nail hole is not distinguishable and the exact form of the shoe difficult to ascertain due to the condition of the object. A 12th to 14th century date is probable.

5.12 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A total of only four fragments of clay tobacco pipe (CTP) was recovered from two individually numbered contexts. Included are two plain stem fragments dated to c. 1750-1910 from posthole [237] (fill [238], Gp8, period 3). Pottery from the same context is of medieval date and the stem fragments may well be intrusive. Posthole [257] (fill [258], Gp 9, period 3) contained a plain stem fragment of the same date as well as a mouthpiece with lozenge shaped stem and moulded nipple on the end. The latter dates to the second half of the 19th century.

5.10 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.10.1 A small assemblage of animal bone has been recovered from recent excavations at Charring Quarry. The assemblage was recovered from ditch fills [117], [119] and [175] all of which produced pottery dating from the 12th to 13th centuries. The assemblage comprises of 38 fragments weighing 796g and the majority of the bone is in a poor condition. The identifiable fragments include a horse astragalus, the distal end of a cattle femur and caprine molar fragments. Cut and chop marks on the cattle femur indicate that the bone derives from butchery waste.

5.10.2 The assemblage does not provide and significant information regarding local animal husbandry techniques and holds no potential for further analysis.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

6.1 Charred Macrobotanical Remains by Karine Le Hégarat

6.1.1 A series of bulk soil samples were collected during the various phases of archaeological work undertaken at Brett's Charing Sand Pit Tile Lodge Farm to establish evidence for agricultural economy, changes in land use and changes in the local vegetation environment. In total, 35 bulk soil samples were taken from seven of the eight areas making up the project. They came from a range of features including pits, ditches, kiln, posthole and a possible cremation and cover Phases 1.1 (Bronze Age), 2.1 (Middle Iron Age) and 3.1 (Early medieval). Overall the samples produced only very few charred macroplant remains.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 Over the years, changes have been made to the processing methodologies employed. All three samples taken from Area 1 (project 806) were processed in their entirety using flotation initially. As the charred plant remains were not floating the samples were wet sieved over 1mm and 500µm meshes and air dried. While no samples were extracted in Area 2A (project 1552), the eight samples from Area 2B (project 2800) were processed using bucket flotation with the flots retained on a 250µm mesh and the residues on a 1mm mesh and air dried. All the samples taken from Area 3A (two samples), Area 3B North (four samples), Area 3B South (one sample) and Area 4A (5 samples) were processed, but due to time constraints only five of the twelve samples from Area 4B were processed. These were carefully selected from a range of features. Samples from Areas 3A, 3B South, 3B North, 4A and 4B were processed in a flotation tank and the residues (heavy fractions) and flots (light fractions) were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting.

6.2.2 Assessment reports on the bulk soil samples extracted in Areas 1 and Area 3A had already been produced (Priestley-Bell 1999 and Allott unpublished). Although several samples produced rich assemblages of charcoal, they contained no macroplant remains, and no further work was recommended. The remaining 23 samples produced small to very large flots. The dry flots together with the macroplant remains sorted from the residues were rapidly scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications. Abundance and preservation of the macrobotanicals were recorded in order to characterise them. Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with modern reference material and taxa documented in identification manuals (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006 and NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). The results are presented per period and land use.

6.3 Results

6.3.1 Phase 1.1 Bronze Age

Landuse OA1 - G20: Pit [A29] <03> (A30)

6.3.2 No macroplant remains were present in sample <03> collected from pit fill context (A30) in the north-eastern corner of the site.

6.3.3 Phase 2.1 Mid-Late Iron Age

Landuse OA2 - G23: Pit/Cremation [3] <1001> (4) and <1002> (11), Pit/Cremation [5] <1003> (6), Pit/Cremation [7] <1004> (8) and Pit [12] <1005> (13)

Landuse OA3- G24: Pit [18] <1006> and <-?> (19), Pit [24] <1007> (28), Pit [78] <1010> (79) and Pit [76] <1012> (91)

Landuse OA4 – G27: Pit [44] <1008> (45) and Pit [56] <1009> (64), Pit [100] <1015> (104), Pit/Kiln [102] <1016> (103), Pit [112] <1017> (111) and Pit [130] <1020> (131)

Landuse FS1 – G16: Pit [A21] <01> (A22) and Pit [A19] <02> (A20)

6.3.4 Eighteen samples were taken from features grouped within Phase 2.1. They came from a field system and from three groups of pits (G23, G24 and G27). Charred wood fragments were very abundant in these samples (See Mooney). However, they contained very few charred macroplant remains. A single charred weed seed of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and an unidentified charred plant remains (CPR) were found in pit [18] <1006> and pit [100] <1015> respectively. Pits [3], [5] and [7] have been interpreted as potential cremations. With the exception of a few fragments of burnt bones in the flots from pits [7] <1004> and [5] <1003>, no burnt bones were present in the residues.

6.3.5 Phase 3.1 Medieval

Landuse D1- G26: Ditch feature [116] <1018> (117), G29: Ditch feature [76] <1013> (77)

Landuse S1 – G5: Ditch feature [84] <1011> (85) and Ditch feature [174] <1030> (175), G6: Ditch feature [86] <1014> (87)

Landuse OA7 – G22: Pit [200] <1032> (201)

Landuse OA6 – G18: Pit [283] <1026> (284) and Pit [247] <1031> (248), G8: Posthole [237] <1029> (238)

6.3.6 Nine samples originated from features dated to Phase 3.1 land-use, of which five came from ditch features: [116] G26, [76] G29, [84] and [174] G5 and [86] G6. A further three came from pits ([200] G22, [283] and [247] G18) and one came from posthole [237] G8. Several samples produced substantial assemblages of charcoal. However, charred macroplant remains were

present in low number in these samples. Cereal remains were recorded in two samples (<1030> ditch feature [174] and <1014> ditch feature [86]) which may be part of a temporary farming structure (S1). The assemblage consisted mainly of infrequent and overall poorly preserved cereal grains (Cerealia). Nonetheless, infrequent grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) some of which displayed a round appearance typical of free-threshing wheat (bread or rivet wheat) were also present. Charred non-cereal crop remains were also uncommon. They were present in both samples <1030 and 1014> as well as in sample <1018> ditch feature [116], and the assemblage comprised less than ten poorly preserved vetch / bean / pea (Vicia / Lathyrus sp.). No chaff were present. Occasional charred weed seeds were recorded in four samples. Seeds of bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), knotgrass / dock (*Polygonum* sp. / *Rumex* sp.), medick / melilot / clover *(Medicago* / *Melilotus* / *Trifolium* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and grass caryopses (Poaceae) were recorded at a few low density. They represent a mixture of species from cultivated or otherwise disturbed grounds. A single unidentified charred bud and three hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were also present.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The samples from Brett's Charing Sand Pit Tile Lodge Farm produced only very small quantities of charred macroplant remains. They were absent from Bronze Age pit [A29] and very scarce in Mid-Late Iron Age features. Charred wood fragments were abundant in the majority of the sampled features, and rather than being caused by post depositional preservation bias, the lack of macrobotanicals in Bronze Age and Mid-Late Iron Age features could indicate a genuine lack of charred macrobotanical remains. During both these phases (Phases 1.1 and 2.1) the function of the site may have primary been ritual and/or industrial with no domestic activities taking place in the vicinity of the investigated features.

6.4.2 Slightly higher concentrations of charred macroplant remains came from early medieval features, and more precisely from ditch features [174] and [86] (S10) and ditch feature [116] (D1). The small assemblage provided evidence for the use of barley and hulled wheat, two of the main four cereal used in medieval Kent as well as pulses. Although a few weed seeds were present with the crop remains, no additional interpretation can be gained from the small assemblage. The material from Phase 3.1 is likely to represent background scatter of domestic waste.

6.5 Analysis of Charred Wood Remains By Dawn Elise Mooney

6.6 Introduction

6.6.1 This report summarises the findings of an analysis of charred wood remains from excavations at Brett's Charing Sand Pit, Tile Lodge Farm, Charing, Kent. Samples from the mid to late Iron Age and Medieval deposits at the site were selected for analysis, with a view to establishing the range of woody taxa present in these contexts. Analysis aimed to characterise the local woodland environment as well as fuel wood procurement and selection for domestic, industrial and ritual activities, and woodland management.

6.6.2 Charred wood remains from the following samples were analysed:

Period 2: Mid to Late Iron Age

<1001>, cremation pit [3]; <1003>, cremation pit [5]; <1004>, cremation pit [7] <1009>, pit [56]

Period 3: Medieval

<1026>, pit [283]; <1031>, pit [247]; <1032>, pit [200]

6.7 Methods

6.7.1 One hundred charcoal fragments (or the total number of fragments >4mm if less than 100) recovered from each sample were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004), and by comparison with modern reference material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Where identifications were uncertain due to poor preservation or limited size of charcoal specimens the identification is preceded by cf., denoting ‘compares with’. Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.8 Results

	Period	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	Sample Number	1001	1003	1004	1009	1026	1031	1032
	Context	4	6	8	64	284	248	201
	Parent Context	3	5	7	56	283	247	200
	Group	23	23	23	27	18	18	22
	Landuse	OA2	OA2	OA2	OA4	OA6	OA6	OA7
	Subgroup	183	184	185	26	125	109	86
	Feature Type	Cremation?	Cremation?	Cremation?	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Taxonomic Identifications	English Name							
Quercus sp.	oak	71	99	74	100	94r	70	90
Fraxinus excelsior	ash	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. *Corylus avellana*	hazel	-	1r	-	-	-	3r	-
Alnus sp.	alder	-	-	-	-	-	7r	-
Betula sp.	birch	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Corylus/Alnus	hazel/alder	-	-	-	-	-	17r	-
indet. Distorted		3	-	-	-	5	3	10

Table 9: Taxonomic Identification Table

Preservation

6.8.1 The preservation of charred wood remains was in general poor to fair. Fragments from all contexts showed some degree of sediment concretion and infiltration associated with fluctuations in groundwater level. Poor preservation, along with distortion of the anatomical structure of the wood during charring, led to a proportion of the fragments analysed being unable to be identified. The results of the taxonomic identification of charred wood remains, along with the quantity of unidentifiable fragments in each sample, are recorded in Table 9.

Summary of recorded taxa

6.8.2 The charcoal assemblage was entirely dominated by hardwood taxa. The anatomical structure of the charcoal fragments analysed was consistent with the following taxa:

Betulaceae: *Alnus* sp. (alder), *Betula* sp. (birch), *Corylus avellana* (hazel)
Fagaceae: *Quercus* sp. (oak)
Oleaceae: *Fraxinus excelsior* (ash)

6.8.3 In some cases, fragments of betulaceae charcoal were too small or poorly-preserved to distinguish between hazel and alder; in these instances identifications are noted as hazel/alder. In the following text, all taxa are referred to by their English common names.

Period 2 – Mid to Late Iron Age

Landuse OA2

6.8.4 The three samples analysed from Landuse OA2 originate from the fills of possible cremation pits [3], [5] and [7]. The latter two samples were almost entirely dominated by mature oak charcoal, with only a single piece of hazel roundwood also identified from pit [5]. The fill of pit [3] also contained mostly oak charcoal, but a significant proportion of ash wood was also identified.

Landuse OA4

6.8.5 A single sample from Landuse OA4, from the fill of pit [56], produced an assemblage composed entirely of oak charcoal. Most of the fragments were of mature oak heartwood, although roundwood fragments and root wood were also recorded.

Period 3 – Medieval

Landuse OA5

6.8.6 Two samples from Landuse OA5 were analysed. The first, from the fill of pit [283], produced an assemblage composed almost entirely of oak, with the exception of a single fragment of birch charcoal. The sample from the fill of pit [247] also contained mostly oak charcoal, although a larger component of hazel and alder, including roundwood, was also present.

Landuse OA6

6.8.7 A single sample from the fill of pit [200] produced an assemblage comprising only mature oak charcoal.

6.9 Discussion

Period 2 – Mid to Late Iron Age

Landuse OA2

6.9.1 The three samples from possible cremation pits in Landuse OA2 were mostly dominated by oak charcoal, with ash also comprising a significant component of the fill of pit [3]. The predominance of these large timber trees indicates the incorporation of pyre material, while the trace presence of hazel roundwood is likely to indicate either the accidental inclusion or use of this species as kindling in pyres primarily constructed of oak and ash. Similar assemblages have been found in contemporary cremation samples from Beechbrook Wood (Alldritt 2006a), Northfleet Pepperhill (Challinor 2006), Saltwood Tunnel (Alldritt 2006b), and Cottington Hill (Challinor 2009).

Landuse OA4

6.9.2 The single sample from Landuse OA4, from the fill of pit [56], does not represent an *in situ* burning event and therefore is likely to contain fuel remains from a variety of different domestic and industrial burning events.

The presence of only oak charcoal in this assemblage suggests that this taxon was widely available in the local landscape, and is also likely to have been specifically selected for fuel. As well as being a good fuel wood, oak also makes excellent charcoal and is known to have been widely used in the south east of England for iron smelting and metalworking (Taylor 1981), and the fuel debris here may represent the remains of industrial fires.

Period 3 – Medieval

Landuses OA5 and OA6

6.9.3 The samples analysed from medieval features are again likely to contain amalgams of material from a variety of burning events, and thus can contribute to a wider discussion of fuel use at the site rather than the use of wood as fuel for specific activities. Like the samples analysed from Period 2, the medieval samples were almost entirely dominated by oak, which suggests that this taxon remained widely available in the local landscape into the medieval period. The presence of slag and other magnetised material in the residues of the medieval samples analysed suggests that the charcoal assemblage is likely to comprise remnants of fuel used for industrial activities such as iron ore roasting and iron smelting. The dominance of oak in these samples suggests that again this assemblage may derive from oak charcoal specifically selected for industrial purposes. The hazel and alder fragments, including roundwood, are likely to derive from fuel originating from coppiced or otherwise managed woodlands (Rackham 1990), indicating the deposition of domestic as well as industrial waste, or they may represent burnt remains of poles from a wattle and daub structure, although hazel was also used for the production of charcoal for ironworking (Hodgkinson 2008).

6.10 Conclusion

6.10.1 The charcoal assemblage from Brett's Charing Sand Pit, Tile Lodge Farm, Charing, Kent covered a variety of contexts including mid- to late-Iron Age cremations and medieval refuse pits. Despite the substantial time span over which this material was deposited, there was very little change in the composition of the charcoal assemblage. Oak charcoal dominated the assemblage throughout the land use and occupation of the site, suggesting that this taxon was both widely available in the landscape and also specifically selected both for funeral pyre construction and as charcoal as an industrial fuel source. In the medieval period, oak charcoal may have been sourced from woodlands managed for charcoal production (Gale 2001), and hazel and alder roundwood from this period is also indicative of the management of woodlands both for fuel and for construction material.

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.2 The investigation of this site has provided evidence of archaeological activity spanning some four millennia, from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period. The types of features suggest the landscape was partially exploited during the Bronze Age, but was more widely occupied during the Late Iron Age / Early Roman Period. Later field systems, pits and post holes indicate the presence of a medieval farming community.

7.2 Period 1: Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age

7.2.1 The Bronze Age activity is limited to two pits in the north-eastern limit of the excavation area. Both contained Beaker pottery.

7.2.2 The pottery in the fill of [A29] appeared to belong to a single vessel, found along with a flint blade and four flint flakes. The deposition of small broken sherd assemblages in isolated pits has been encountered on other sites in Kent such as Eynhorne Street and Beechbrook Wood in the central part of the High Speed 1 (CTRL) route between Maidstone and Ashford (Barclay & Edwards 2006). The state of the pottery may suggest that the material has been exposed on ground surfaces for some time or redeposited from a midden before being placed in the pits. These pits therefore may exemplify Beaker votive tradition (Woodward 2002).

7.2.3 Although it is not uncommon to find just two pits of this date on their own, it is also possible that they represent part of a larger Bronze Age activity area beyond the north-eastern site limit. Additionally, some of the surrounding undated pits may actually of Beaker date.

7.2.4 Further evidence of late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age activity were found in previous excavations at the quarry. A polished flint axe, a scraper, two hundred struck flints and three sherds of pottery have also been found at previous investigations at the site (Figure 1; nos. 3, 4 and 5).

7.3 Period 2 Phase 1: Mid-Late Iron Age 400BC – AD10

7.3.1 The Mid-Late Iron Age field system identified at Charing provides evidence for an agricultural landscape. Dating evidence from this period is sparse, but occasional pottery found in the ditches indicates parts of the field system may have been in use from as early as 400BC until AD100. The location and alignment of the ditches suggests they worked together to divide the land into a series of fields, probably used for animal pasture.

7.3.2 Examples of burial practice were identified in Open Area 2 where three pits burnt bone were located. A small quantity of burnt bone was present in each of the pits, along with pyre waste containing ash and oak charcoal. The fills from pits in Open Area 3 contained large quantities of charcoal and burnt clay, with some evidence of *in situ* burning, but no evidence of slag or industrial produce. It is possible these features were associated with pyre activity.

7.3.3 Evidence of industrial activity was found in Open Area 4. Pits of varying sizes displayed evidence of *in situ* burning, and the remains of a broken up iron furnace and associated slag were identified. Some features did not display evidence of *in situ* burning, but appeared to be filled with the waste material from industrial processes. Slag resulting from both smelting and smithing were present. The presence of only oak charcoal in the pits suggests that oak was widely available in the local landscape and was specifically selected for fuel for iron smelting and metalworking.

7.3.4 All of the evidence for activity in the Mid-Late Iron Age suggests that a settlement (or more likely different phases of settlements) presumably existed in close proximity to Charing Quarry during the Mid-Late Iron Age. Although no obvious structural features were identified, the land was exploited for both agricultural and industrial purposes, and a communal burial practice clearly played an important role.

7.4 Period 2 Phase 2: Late Iron Age / Early Roman: AD10 – AD100

7.4.1 The sparcity of artefacts from the Later Iron Age period suggest the field system and surrounding land use fell into disuse during the Late Iron Age. No other evidence of Late Iron Age activity was recovered in the western part of the site.

7.5 Period 3: Early Medieval: AD1225-1300

The enclosures and fields

7.5.1 The landscape in the south of the site was organised into a series of medieval field systems and enclosures. These fields and enclosures were arranged on the same alignment as the earlier Late Iron Age ditches, perhaps suggesting some continuity.

An Agricultural Economy

7.5.2 The presence of a droveway and large poaching areas within the field systems in Open Area 6 suggests an important role for livestock in the farming economy. Routeway 1 leads towards Enclosure 2, where activities such as shearing, milking, or dipping may have taken place. It is possible that a structure existed in this area, perhaps forming a shelter or pens for animals, as post holes and other layers of trampled ground exist within the enclosure.

7.5.3 The homogenous nature of the early medieval pottery assemblage suggests a short but intense period of activity between *c*. AD 1175 – 1225. The lack of regional and foreign imports is quite typical for the Weald and has been seen at other sites in the vicinity (Barber 2013). Although the absence of non-local wares cannot be used to gauge status, the lack of jugs in the current assemblage, combined with the generally utilitarian nature of the cooking vessels does suggest the refuse derived from a household of lower status.

7.5.4 There is little evidence for medieval metalworking at Charing. The type of slag found in the pits of Open Areas 5 and 6 may have been created by any

high temperature event, such as domestic hearths, and was not indicative of metalworking. Only two pits contained evidence of smithing, although small quantities of slag were found in the residues of some environmental samples. This suggests small-scale localised iron working was taking place, but industrial iron working was not a primary activity. The dominance of oak in these samples indicates that oak remained widely available in the medieval period.

Settlement

7.5.2 A large concentration of medieval pottery, indicative of a domestic settlement was found in Enclosures 1 and 2. A variety of cooking vessels were identified, including significant quantities of wide-mouthed cooking bowels.

7.5.3 The vast majority of this pottery was located in the ditches. Only four sherds of pottery were retrieved from the surrounding pits of Open Areas 5 and 6, indicating, perhaps, that they did not function as domestic refuse pits. It is possible some of the smaller pits represent degraded post holes, and the presence of hazel and alder fragments found in environmental samples may represent remains of poles from a wattle and daub structure. Although there is no obvious pattern of post holes forming a clear structure, the high concentration of activity between AD 1175 – 1225 suggests that a domestic dwelling existed nearby.

7.8 Period 4: Post Medieval: AD1800-1925

7.8.1 A large area of the site was exploited for brickearth extraction in the early 20th Century, probably for use at the nearby tile kiln at Tile Lodge Farm.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
A1	L		Topsoil	NS	A1		Neo/BA Flint	1				
A2	C	U	Possible iron roasting pit	P	A2			2	16	2	1	FS1
A3	F	U	Pit fill	P	A2			2	16	2	1	FS1
A4	L		Natural	NS	A4			3				
A5	C	U	Ditch	D	A5			4	13	2	1	FS1
A6	F	U	Ditch fill	D	A5		Mid-Late I.Age (one sherd)	4	13	2	1	FS1
A7	C	U	Ditch	D	A7			5	14	2	1	FS1
A8	F	U	Ditch fill	D	A7			5	14	2	1	FS1
A9	C	U	Pit	P	A9			6	16	2	1	FS1
A10	F	U	Pit fill	P	A9			6	16	2	1	FS1
A11	C	U	Pit	P	A11			7	16	2	1	FS1
A12	F	U	Pit fill	P	A11			7	16	2	1	FS1
A13	C	U	Ditch containing slag	D	A13			8	15	2	1	FS1
A14	F	U	Ditch fill	D	A13		Late I. Age/ Early Roman? (2 sherds)	8	15	2	1	FS1
A15	C	U	Pit	P	A15			9	16	2	1	FS1
A16	F	U	Pit fill	P	A15			9	16	2	1	FS1
A17	C	U	Pit	P	A17			10	16	2	1	FS1
A18	F	U	Pit fill	P	A17			10	16	2	1	FS1
A19	C	U	Pit	P	A19			11	16	2	1	FS1

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
A20	F	U	Pit fill	P	A19	2		11	16	2	1	FS1
A21	C	U	Pit	P	A21			12	16	2	1	FS1
A22	F	U	Pit fill	P	A21	1		12	16	2	1	FS1
A23	C	U	Pit	P	A23			13	21	2	1	OA1
A24	F	U	Pit fill	P	A23		Late I. Age/ Early Roman? (1 sherd)	13	21	2	1	OA1
A25	C	C	Post hole	SP	A25			14	16	2	1	FS1
A26	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	A25			14	16	2	1	FS1
A27	C	C	Post hole	SP	A27			15	16	2	1	FS1
A28	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	A27			15	16	2	1	FS1
A29	C	U	Pit	P	A29			16	20	1	1	OA1
A30	F	U	Pit fill	P	A29	3	C.2500-1700	16	20	1	1	OA1
A31	C	U	Pit	P	A31			172	20	1	1	OA1
A32	F	U	Pit fill	P	A31		c.2500-1700	172	20	1	1	OA1
A33	C	U	Pit cut - Not on plan	P	A33			173	16	2	1	FS1
A34	F	U	Pit fill - Not on plan	P	A33			173	16	2	1	FS1
A35	C	U	Pit	P	A35			17	16	2	1	FS1
A36	F	U	Pit fill	P	A35			17	16	2	1	FS1
A37	Number not used											
A38	Number not used											
A39	C	U	Pit	P	A39			18	16	2	1	FS1
A40	F	U	Upper pit fill	P	A39			18	16	2	1	FS1
A41	F	U	Lower pit fill	P	A39		Mid-Late Iron Age?	18	16	2	1	FS1

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
A42	C	U	Pit	P	A42			19	16	2	1	FS1
A43	F	U	Pit fill	P	A42			19	16	2	1	FS1
A44	C	U	Pit	P	A44			20	16	2	1	FS1
A45	F	U	Pit fill	P	A44		Mid-Late Iron Age?	20	16	2	1	FS1
A46	C	U	Pit / Cut for base of hearth	HE	A46			21	16	2	1	FS1
A47	F	U	Possible base of hearth	HE	A46			21	16	2	1	FS1
34	C	U	Cut for possible roasting pit	P	34			174	29	2	1	OA3
35	F	U	Pit fill	P	34			174	29	2	1	OA3
36	C	U	Pit	P	36			175	29	2	1	OA3
37	F	U	Upper pit fill	P	36			175	29	2	1	OA3
38	C	U	Ditch = [46]	D	38			176	26	3	1	D1
39	F	U	Ditch fill	D	38			176	26	3	1	D1
40	F	U	Lower pit fill	P	36			175	29	2	1	OA3
41	L	U	Spread: possible occupation surface?	OC	41		mid-late Iron Age?	177	29	2	1	OA3
42	C	C	Post hole	SP	42			178	29	2	1	OA3
43	F	D	Post hole fill	Sp	42			178	29	2	1	OA3
44	C	U	Pit	P	44			179	27	2	1	OA4
45	F	U	Pit fill	P	44	1008	Mid-Late Iron Age?	179	27	2	1	OA4
46	C	U	Post med field boundary ditch = [38]	D	46			180	26	3	1	D1
47	F	U	Ditch Fill	D	46			180	26	3	1	D1
48	C	U	North slot of field boundary ditch- Same as 38.	D	48			22	26	3	1	D1

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
49	F	U	Fill of [48]	D	48			22	26	3	1	D1
50	C	U	Centre slot of field boundary ditch- Same as 38	D	50			23	26	3	1	D1
51	F	U	Ditch fill	D	50		Mid-Late Iron Age?	23	26	3	1	D1
52	C	U	Pit (west)	P	52			24	27	2	1	OA4
53	F	U	Pit fill	P	52			24	27	2	1	OA4
54	C	U	Pit (centre)	P	54			25	27	2	1	OA4
55	F	U	Pit fill	P	54			25	27	2	1	OA4
56	C	U	Pit (east)	P	56			26	27	2	1	OA4
57	F	U	Pit fill	P	56			26	27	2	1	OA4
58	C	U	Ditch - Northern slot - same as [50]	D	58			27	26	3	1	D1
59	F	U	Ditch fill	D	58			27	26	3	1	D1
60	C	U	Ditch - Same as 38	D	60			28	26	3	1	D1
61	F	U	Ditch fill	D	60			28	26	3	1	D1
62	C	U	Ditch - north of [60]	D	62			29	26	3	1	D1
63	F	U	Ditch fill	D	62			29	26	3	1	D1
64	F	U	Lower pit fill	P	56	1009		26	27	2	1	OA4
65	Number not used											
66	C	U	Cut of kiln / hearth cutting [68]	HE	66			27	27	2	1	OA4
67	F	U	Kiln fill	HE	66			27	27	2	1	OA4
68	F	D	Brick pit backfill	DB	66			28	27	2	1	OA4
69	F	U	Primary pit fill	P	66			29	27	2	1	OA4

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
70	VOID							29	27	2	1	OA4
71	Number not used											
72	Number not used											
73	L		Topsoil	NS	73			1				
74	L		Subsoil	NS	74			30				
75	L		Natural Sand	NS	75							
76	C	U	Pit - for Iron ore roasting?	P	76			32	29	2	1	OA3
77	F	U	Secondary pit fill	P	76	1013		32	29	2	1	OA3
78	C	U	Pit - for Iron ore roasting?	P	78			33	29	2	1	OA3
79	F	U	Pit fill	P	78			33	29	2	1	OA3
80	C	U	Linear Gully	D	80			34	29	2	1	OA3
81	F	U	Gully fill	D	80			34	29	2	1	OA3
82	C	U	Iron ore extraction pit?	PQ	82			35	29	2	1	OA3
83	F	U	Pit fill	PQ	82			35	29	2	1	OA3
84	C	U	Linear Ditch= [316]	D	84			36	5	3	1	S1
85	F	U	Ditch fill	D	84	1011		36	5	3	1	S1
86	C	U	Field boundary ditch = [331]	D	86			37	6	3	1	S1
87	F	U	Ditch fill	D	86	1014		37	6	3	1	S1
88	L	D	Dump deposit above ditch [86]	ED	88			38	6	3	1	S1
89	C	U	Field boundary ditch = [84]	D	89			39	5	3	1	S1
90	F	U	Ditch fill	D	89			39	5	3	1	S1
91	F	U	Primary Pit fill	P	76	1012		32	29	2	1	OA3

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
92	Number not used											
93	Number not used											
94	C	U	Pit - for Iron ore roasting?	P	94			40	29	2	1	OA3
95	F	U	Pit fill	P	94			40	29	2	1	OA3
96	L		Buried plough soil	NS	96			41				
97	Number not used											
98	Number not used											
99	Number not used											
100	C	U	Pit - for Iron ore roasting	P	100			42	27	2	1	OA4
101	F	U	Pit fill	P	100			42	27	2	1	OA4
102	C	U	Cut for kiln / possible smelter	F	102			43	27	2	1	OA4
103	F	U	Fill of kiln	F	102	1016		43	27	2	1	OA4
104	F	U	Pit fill	P	100	1015		42	27	2	1	OA4
105	F	U	Upper Pit fill	P	108			44	27	2	1	OA4
106	L		Natural Brick earth	N	106			45	27	2	1	OA4
107	F	D	Lower fill - Dump deposit of kiln debris	ED	108			46	27	2	1	OA4
108	C	U	Cut for brickearth extraction	PQ	108			47	27	2	1	OA4
109	C	U	Clay extraction pit	PQ	109			48	27	2	1	OA4
110	C	U	Clay extraction pit	PQ	110			49	27	2	1	OA4
111	F	U	Primary pit fill	P	112	1017		50	27	2	1	OA4
112	C	U	Pit - for Iron ore roasting?	P	112			50	27	2	1	OA4

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
113	F	D	Secondary pit fill	P	112			50	27	2	1	OA4
114	C	U	Ditch	D	114			51	33	3	1	D4
115	F	U	Ditch fill	D	114		1175-1250	51	33	3	1	D4
116	C	U	Linear Ditch - same as [114] NOT ON PLAN	D	116			52	33	3	1	D4
117	F	U	Secondary ditch fill	D	116	1018	1175-1250	52	33	3	1	D4
118	C	U	Ditch	D	118			53	33	3	1	D4
119	F	U	Ditch fill	D	118		1175-1250	53	33	3	1	D4
120	F	U	Upper ditch fill	D	116		1175-1250	52	33	3	1	D4
121	F	U	Primary ditch fill	D	116			52	33	3	1	D4
122	C	U	Ditch	D	122			54	33	3	1	D4
123	F	U	Primary ditch fill	D	122			54	33	3	1	D4
124	F	U	Upper ditch fill	D	122			54	33	3	1	D4
125	F	U	Primary ditch fill		114			51	33	3	1	D4
126	F	U	Upper ditch fill		114		1175-1250	51	33	3	1	D4
127	Number not used											
128	Number not used											
129	Number not used											
130	C	U	Pit	P	130			55	27	2	1	OA4
131	F	U	Upper pit fill	P	130	1020		55	27	2	1	OA4
132	C	U	Pit	P	132			56	27	2	1	OA4
133	F	U	Pit fill	P	132			56	27	2	1	OA4

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
134	C	U	Pit	P	134			57	27	2	1	OA4
135	F	D	Upper pit fill	P	134			57	27	2	1	OA4
136	C	U	Pit	P	136			58	27	2	1	OA4
137	F	U	Pit fill	P	136			58	27	2	1	OA4
138	C	U	Pit	P	138			59	27	2	1	OA4
139	F	U	Lower pit fill	P	130			55	27	2	1	OA4
140	F	U	Lower pit fill	P	134			57	27	2	1	OA4
141	F	U	Lower Pit fill	P	136			58	27	2	1	OA4
142	F	D	Pit fill	P	138			59	27	2	1	OA4
143	Number not used											
144	C	U	Pit	P	144			60	22	3	1	OA6
145	F	U	Pit	P	144			60	22	3	1	OA6
146	C	U	Pit fill	P	146			61	22	3	1	OA6
147	F	U	Pit fill	P	146			61	22	3	1	OA6
148	C	U	Poaching area	NS	148			62	31	3	1	OA6
149	F	D	Poaching area	NS	148			62	31	3	1	OA6
150	C	U	Pit	P	150			63	22	3	1	OA6
151	F	U	Pit fill	P	150			63	22	3	1	OA6
152	C	U	Unexcavated possible pit	P	152			64	22	3	1	OA6
153	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	152			64	22	3	1	OA6
154	C	U	Unexcavated possible pit	P	154			65	22	3	1	OA6
155	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	154			65	22	3	1	OA6

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
156	C	U	Pit	P	156			66	12	3	1	OA6
157	F	U	Pit fill	P	156			66	12	3	1	OA6
158	C	U	Pit	P	158			67	12	3	1	OA6
159	F	U	Pit fill	P	158			67	12	3	1	OA6
160	C	U	Pit	P	160			68	12	3	1	OA6
161	F	U	Pit fill	P	160			68	12	3	1	OA6
162	C	U	Pit	P	162			69	12	3	1	OA6
163	F	U	Pit fill	P	162			69	12	3	1	OA6
164	C	U	Pit	P	164			70	12	3	1	OA6
165	F	U	Pit fill	P	164		1225-1275/1300	70	12	3	1	OA6
166	C	U	Pit	P	166			71	12	3	1	OA6
167	F	U	Pit fill	P	166			71	12	3	1	OA6
168	C	U	Pit	P	168			72	12	3	1	OA6
169	F	U	Pit fill	P	168			72	12	3	1	OA6
170	VOID											
171	VOID											
172	VOID											
173	VOID											
174	C	U	Ditch - Same as [310]	D	174			73	5	3	1	ENC2
175	F	U	Ditch fill	D	174		1175-1250	73	5	3	1	ENC2
176	C	C	Unexcavated Post hole	SP	176			74	9	3	1	OA5
177	F	D	Unexcavated Post hole fill	SP	176			74	9	3	1	OA5

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
178	C	U	Pit	P	178			75	19	2	1	OA6
179	F	U	Pit fill	P	178			75	19	2	1	OA6
180	C	U	Pit	P	180			76	19	2	1	OA6
181	F	U	Pit fill	P	180			76	19	2	1	OA6
182	C		Tree Bole	TH	182			77	19	2	1	OA6
183	F		Tree Bole fill	TH	182			77	19	2	1	OA6
184	C	U	Pit	P	184			78	19	2	1	OA6
185	F	U	Pit fill	P	184			78	19	2	1	OA6
186	C	U	Pit	P	186			79	19	2	1	OA6
187	F	U	Pit fill	P	186			79	19	2	1	OA6
188	C		Tree Bole	TH	188			80	19	2	1	OA6
189	F		Tree Bole	TH	188			80	19	2	1	OA6
190	C	U	Pit	P	190			81	19	2	1	OA6
191	F	U	Pit fill	P	190			81	19	2	1	OA6
192	C	U	Pit	P	192			82	19	2	1	OA6
193	F	U	Pit fill	P	192			82	19	2	1	OA6
194	C	U	Pit	P	194			83	19	2	1	OA6
195	F	D	Upper pit fill	P	194	1021		83	19	2	1	OA6
196	C	NS	Area of land poaching	N	196			84	32	3	1	OA6
197	F	NS	Area of land poaching	N	196			84	32	3	1	OA6
198	C	U	Pit	P	198			85	22	3	1	OA6
199	F	U	Pit fill	P	198			85	22	3	1	OA6

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
200	C	U	Pit	P	200			86	22	3	1	OA6
201	F	U	Pit fill	P	200	1032		86	22	3	1	OA6
202	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	202			87	22	3	1	OA6
203	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	202			87	22	3	1	OA6
204	C	U	Pit	P	204			88	22	4	1	OA6
205	F	U	Pit fill	P	204		1800-1925	88	22	4	1	OA6
206	C	U	Pit	P	206			89	12	3	1	OA6
207	F	U	Pit fill	P	206			89	12	3	1	OA6
208	C	U	Ditch	D	208			90	1	3	1	ENC1
209	F	U	Ditch fill	D	208		1175-1250	90	1	3	1	ENC1
210	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	210			91	18	3	1	OA5
211	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	210			91	18	3	1	OA5
212	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	212			92	18	3	1	OA5
213	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	212			92	18	3	1	OA5
214	C	U	Pit	P	214			93	22	3	1	OA6
215	F	U	Pit fill	P	214			93	22	3	1	OA6
216	C	U	Pit	P	216			94	30	3	1	RW1
217	F	U	Pit fill	P	216			94	30	3	1	RW1
218	C	U	Pit	P	218			95	18	3	1	OA5
219	F	U	Pit fill	P	218			95	18	3	1	OA5
220	C	U	Pit	P	220			96	18	3	1	OA5
221	F	U	Pit fill	P	220			96	18	3	1	OA5

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
222	F	U	Lower pit fill	P	194			83	18	3	1	OA5
223	C	U	Pit	P	223			97	22	3	1	OA6
224	F	U	Pit fill	P	223			97	22	3	1	OA6
225	C	U	Pit	P	225			98	22	3	1	OA6
226	F	U	Pit fill	P	225			98	22	3	1	OA6
227	C	U	Pit	P	227			99	30	3	1	RW1
228	F	U	Upper pit fill	P	227			99	30	3	1	RW1
229	C	C	Post hole	SP	229			100	8	3	1	OA5
230	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	229			100	8	3	1	OA5
231	C	U	Possible pit	P	231			101	18	3	1	OA5
232	F	U	Possible pit fill	P	231			101	18	3	1	OA5
233	C	C	Possible stake hole	SP	233			102	19	2	1	OA6
234	F	D	Fill of possible stake hole	SP	233			102	19	2	1	OA6
235	C	U	Pit	P	235			103	18	3	1	OA5
236	F	U	Pit fill	P	235			103	18	3	1	OA5
237	C	C	Possible post hole	SP	237			104	8	3	1	OA5
238	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	237		1350-1450	104	8	3	1	OA5
239	C	U	Unexcavated Pit	P	239			105	18	3	1	OA5
240	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	239			105	18	3	1	OA5
241	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	241			106	18	3	1	OA5
242	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	241			106	18	3	1	OA5
243	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	243			107	18	3	1	OA5

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
244	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	243			107	18	3	1	OA5
245	C	U	Unexcavated post hole	SP	245			108	9	3	1	OA5
246	F	U	Unexcavated post hole fill	SP	245			108	9	3	1	OA5
247	C	U	Pit	p	247			109	18	3	1	OA5
248	F	U	Pit fill	P	247			109	18	3	1	OA5
249	VOID											
250	VOID											
251	VOID											
252	VOID											
253	C	C	Post Hole	SP	253			110	9	3	1	OA5
254	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	253			110	9	3	1	OA5
255	C	C	Unexcavated Post hole	SP	255			111	9	3	1	OA5
256	F	D	Unexcavated Post hole fill	SP	255			111	9	3	1	OA5
257	C	C	Unexcavated post hole	SP	257			112	9	3	1	OA5
258	F	D	Unexcavated post hole fill	SP	257			112	9	3	1	OA5
259	C	C	Post Hole	SP	259			113	9	3	1	OA5
260	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	259			113	9	3	1	OA5
261	C	C	Unexcavated post hole	SP	261			114	9	3	1	OA5
262	F	D	Unexcavated post hole fill	SP	261			114	9	3	1	OA5
263	C	C	Unexcavated post hole	SP	263			115	10	3	1	OA5
264	F	D	Unexcavated post hole fill	SP	263			115	10	3	1	OA5
265	C	C	Unexcavated post hole	SP	265			116	10	3	1	OA5

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
266	F	D	Unexcavated Post hole fill	SP	265			116	10	3	1	OA5
267	C	C	Unexcavated post hole	SP	267			117	10	3	1	OA5
268	F	D	Unexcavated post hole fill	SP	267			117	10	3	1	OA5
269	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	269			118	18	3	1	OA5
270	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	269			118	18	3	1	OA5
271	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	271			119	18	3	1	OA5
272	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	271			119	18	3	1	OA5
273	C	C	Unexcavated post hole	P	273			120	18	3	1	OA5
274	F	D	Unexcavated Post hole fill	P	273			120	18	3	1	OA5
275	C	C	Unexcavated post hole	P	275			121	18	3	1	OA5
276	F	D	Unexcavated post hole fill	P	275			121	18	3	1	OA5
277	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	277			122	18	3	1	OA5
278	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	277			122	18	3	1	OA5
279	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	279			123	18	3	1	OA5
280	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	279			123	18	3	1	OA5
281	C	U	Unxcavated pit	P	281			124	18	3	1	OA5
282	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	281			124	18	3	1	OA5
283	C	U	Pit	P	283			125	18	3	1	OA5
284	F	U	Pit fill	P	283			125	18	3	1	OA5
285	C	U	Pit	P	285			126	13	2	1	FS1
286	F	U	Pit fill	P	285			126	13	2	1	FS1
287	C	C	Post Hole	SP	287			127	22	3	1	OA6

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
288	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	287			127	22	3	1	OA6
289	F	U	Pit fill	P	214			128	18	3	1	OA6
290	F	U	Pit fill	P	214			128	18	3	1	OA5
291	F	U	Pit fill	P	214			128	18	3	1	OA5
292	F	U	Pit fill	P	227			99	18	3	1	OA5
293	C	U	Ditch	D	293			129	1	3	1	ENC1
294	F	U	Ditch fill	D	293			129	1	3	1	ENC1
295	C	C	Post hole	SP	295			130	8	3	1	OA5
296	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	295			130	8	3	1	OA5
297	C	U	Pit	P	297			131	10	3	2	OA5
298	F	U	Primary pit fill	P	297			131	10	3	2	OA5
299	F	D	Secondary fill of pit	P	297			131	10	3	2	OA5
300	C	U	Pit	P	300			132	18	3	1	OA5
301	F	U	Pit fill	P	300		1800-1925	132	18	3	1	OA5
302	C	C	Possible Post hole	SP	302			133	18	3	1	OA5
303	F	D	Possible Post hole fill	SP	302			133	18	3	1	OA5
304	C	U	Ditch	D	304			134	1	3	1	ENC1
305	F	U	Ditch fill	D	304			134	1	3	1	ENC1
306	C	U	Pit	P	306			135	18	3	1	OA5
307	F	U	Pit fill	P	306			135	18	3	1	OA5
308	C	U	Ditch	D	308			136	4	3	1	RW1
309	F	U	Ditch fill	D	308			136	4	3	1	RW1

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
310	C	U	Ditch	D	310			137	5	3	1	ENC2
311	F	U	Ditch fill	D	310		Mixed: LIA/RB, C13th & mid C15th - m 16th	137	5	3	1	ENC2
312	C	U	Ditch	D	312			138	3	3	1	D2
313	F	U	Ditch fill	D	312			138	3	3	1	D2
314	C	U	Ditch terminus	D	314			139	5	3	1	ENC2
315	F	U	Ditch fill	D	314		1175-1250 (resid LIA/RB)	139	5	3	1	ENC2
316	C	U	Ditch = [84]	D	316			140	5	3	1	ENC2
317	F	U	Ditch fill	D	316			140	5	3	1	ENC2
318	C	U	Ditch terminus	D	318			141	3	3	1	D2
319	F	U	Ditch fill	D	318			141	3	3	1	D2
320	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	320			167	18	3	1	OA5
321	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	320			167	18	3	1	OA5
322	C	U	Ditch	D	322			142	4	3	1	RW1
323	F	U	Ditch fill	D	322			142	4	3	1	RW1
324	C		Tree bole	TH	324			143	18	3	1	OA5
325	F		Tree bole fill	TH	324		1175-1250 9intru 1450-1550)	143	18	3	1	OA5
326	L	U	Animal Trampled ground?	N	326			144	30	3	1	RW1
327	C	U	Ditch	D	327			145	3	3	1	D2
328	F	U	Ditch fill	D	327			145	3	3	1	D2
329	C	U	Ditch	D	329			146	4	3	1	RW1
330	F	U	Ditch fill	D	329			146	4	3	1	RW1
331	C	U	Ditch	D	331			147	6	3	1	ENC2

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
332	F	U	Ditch fill	D	331			147	6	3	1	ENC2
333	C	U	Ditch terminus	D	333			148	6	3	1	ENC2
334	F	U	Ditch terminus fill	D	333			148	6	3	1	ENC2
335	C	U	Ditch	D	335			149	2	3	1	D3
336	F	U	Ditch fill	D	335		1175-1250 (x2 intru tile)	149	2	3	1	D3
337	C	U	Ditch	D	337			150	1	3	1	ENC1
338	F	U	Ditch fill	D	337		1175-1250	150	1	3	1	ENC1
339	C	C	Post hole	SP	339			151	11	3	1	ENC2
340	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	339		1175-1250	151	11	3	1	ENC2
341	C	U	Curvalinear ditch	D	341			152	1	3	1	ENC1
342	F	U	Curvalinear ditch fill	D	341		1175-1250 (Resid RB tile)	152	1	3	1	ENC1
343	C	U	Pit	P	343			153	11	3	1	ENC2
344	F	U	Pit fill	P	343			153	11	3	1	ENC2
345	C	U	Ditch terminus	D	345			154	2	3	1	D3
346	F	U	Ditch terminus fill	D	345		1175-1250	154	2	3	1	D3
347	F	U	Upper ditch fill	D	345			154	2	3	1	OA6
348	C	C	Post hole	SP	348			155	9	3	1	OA5
349	F	D	Post hole fill	SP	348			155	9	3	1	OA5
350	C	U	Ditch	D	350			156	1	3	1	ENC1
351	F	U	Ditch fill	D	350		1175-1250	156	1	3	1	ENC1
352	C	U	Ditch	D	352			157	2	3	1	D3
353	F	U	Ditch fill	D	352		Mixed: most pot 1175-1250 but x1 1450-1550	157	2	3	1	D3

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
							tile					
354	C	C	Modern post hole	SP	354			158	17	4	1	OA6
355	F	D	Modern post hole fill	SP	354		1850-1925 (based on brick)	158	17	4	1	OA6
356	C	C	Post hole	SP	356			159	17	4	1	OA6
357	F	U	Post hole fill	SP	356			159	17	4	1	OA6
358	F	D	Upper post hole fill - modern	SP	356			159	17	4	1	OA6
359	C	U	Pit	P	359			160	11	3	1	ENC2
360	F	U	Pit fill	P	359			160	11	3	1	ENC2
361	C	U	Ditch	D	361			161	7	3	1	ENC2
362	F	U	Ditch fill	D	361		1175-1250 (resid LIA/RB)	161	7	3	1	ENC2
363	C	U	Ditch	D	363			162	7	3	1	ENC2
364	F	U	Ditch fill	D	363		1175-1250	162	7	3	1	ENC2
365	C	U	Ditch	D	365			163	7	3	1	ENC2
366	F	U	Ditch fill	D	365		1175-1250	163	7	3	1	ENC2
367	C	U	Ditch	D	367			164	6	3	1	ENC2
368	F	U	Ditch fill	D	367		1175-1250	164	6	3	1	ENC2
369	L	U	Possible occupation layer	EO	369		1175-1250	165	11	3	1	ENC2
370	C	U	Pit	P	370			166	11	3	1	ENC2
371	F	U	Pit fill	P	370			166	11	3	1	ENC2
372	C	U	Unexcavatd pit	P	372			167	18	3	1	OA5
373	F	U	Unexcavated pit	P	372			167	18	3	1	OA5
374	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	374			168	18	3	1	OA5

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
375	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	374			168	18	3	1	OA5
376	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	376			169	18	3	1	OA5
377	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	376			169	18	3	1	OA5
378	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	378			170	18	3	1	OA5
379	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	378			170	18	3	1	OA5
380	C	U	Unexcavated pit	P	380			171	18	3	1	OA5
381	F	U	Unexcavated pit fill	P	380			171	18	3	1	OA5
1	L		Topsoil	N	1			181				
2	L		Subsoil	N	2			182				
3	C	U	Pit	CR	3			183	23	2	1	OA2
4	F	U	Pit fill	CR	3	1001		183	23	2	1	OA2
5	C	U	Pit	CR	5			184	23	2	1	OA2
6	F	U	Pit fill	CR	5	1003		184	23	2	1	OA2
7	C	U	Pit	CR	7			185	23	2	1	OA2
8	F	U	Pit fill	CR	7	1004		185	23	2	1	OA2
9	C	C	Possible Post hole	PH	9			186	23	2	1	OA2
10	F	D	Post hole fill	PH	9			186	23	2	1	OA2
11	F	U	Primary pit fill	P	3	1002		183	23	2	1	OA2
12	C	U	Pit	P	12			187	23	2	1	OA2
13	F	U	Pit fill	P	12	1005		187	23	2	1	OA2
14	C	U	Pit	P	14			188	23	2	1	OA2
15	F	U	Pit fill	P	14			188	23	2	1	OA2

Context	Context type	Interpretive Identity	Comments	Feature Type	Parent Context	Sample Number	Spot date	Subgroup	Group	Period	Phase	Landuse
16	C	U	Pit	P	16			189	23	2	1	OA2
17	F	U	Pit fill	P	16			189	23	2	1	OA2
18	C	U	Pit	P	18			190	24	2	1	OA3
19	F	U	Pit fill	P	18	1006		190	24	2	1	OA3
20	C	U	Pit	P	20			191	24	2	1	OA3
21	F	U	Pit fill	P	20			191	24	2	1	OA3
22	C	U	Pit	P	22			192	24	2	1	OA3
23	F	U	Pit fill	P	22			192	24	2	1	OA3
24	C	U	Pit	P	24			193	24	2	1	OA3
25	F	U	Pit fill	P	24			193	24	2	1	OA3
26	C	U	Pit for brickearth extraction	P	26			194	25	4	1	OA3
27	F	U	Pit fill	P	26		400BC-AD10 and coin of 1694	194	25	4	1	OA3
28	F	U	Primary pit fill	P	24	1007		193	24	2	1	OA3
29	F	U	Pit fill	P	24			193	24	2	1	OA3
30	F	U	Pit fill	P	24			193	24	2	1	OA3

Appendix 2: HER Summary table of archaeological sites within 1km of the site

Site No.	HER No.	NGR (**TQ**, unless otherwise indicated**)**	Description	Period
1	TQ 94 NW 8	TQ 9344 4824	Surface finds of Mesolithic flint flakes were found at King's Sandpit, near Newlands.	Mesolithic
2	TQ 94 NW 8	TQ 9344 4824	A polished stone axe about 4 inches long was also found at the King's Sandpit in 1961.	Neolithic
3	TQ 94 NW 52	TQ 9358 4903	A polished Neolithic flint axe was found in the fill of a Late Iron Age ditch during excavations by the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit (KARU) in advance of extraction works at Charing Quarry.	Neolithic
4	TQ 94 NW 19	TQ 94 49	Scraper tool found at Charing Quarry (Hook Lane) in 1970.	Neolithic
5	TQ 94 NW 54	TQ 9354 4917	Two hundred struck flints and 3 sherds of late Neolithic / early Bronze Age date. These finds suggest prehistoric activity in the area, possibly associated with the small stream to the west of the excavation site.	Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age
6	TQ 94 NW 43	TQ 9355 4803	A possible Romano-British trackway was found during archaeological investigations in an area to the east of Newlands containing 21 sherds of late Iron Age/early Romano-British pottery (c. 100BC - 200AD) comprising residual material from a nearby settlement.	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
7	TQ 94 NW 57	TQ 9348 4947	Seven shallow pit features. None contain any dateable evidence, but other finds; burnt bone, charcoal, burnt flint and iron slag suggest either un-urned cremation burials with associated pyre pits or the remains of furnaces involved with industrial working.	Iron Age/ Roman
8	TQ 94 NW 31	TQ 9360 4902	Three cremation burials with pottery dating to the mid to late 2nd century AD were found in the upper filling of one of the abandoned enclosure ditches at Charing Quarry.	Roman
9	TQ 94 NW 45	TQ 9301 4840	In 1998 an evaluation at Hurst Wood prior to works associated with the Channel Tunnel revealed a scatter of burnt, shallow pits, possibly linked to charcoal burning or woodland clearance activity.	Iron Age / Roman
10	TQ 94 NW 47	TQ 9360 4930	A field system and group of circular bowl-shaped depressions were found to contain quantities of charcoal and burnt clay at Charing Quarry. One fragment of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Interpreted as hearths or small furnaces.	Late Iron Age - Roman
11	TQ 94 NW 53	TQ 9358 4911	Enclosure and field system, Brett's Gravel Pit, Charing excavated by KARU in 1992.	Late Iron Age/early Romano-British
12	TQ 94 NW 8	TQ 9356 4822	Belgic pottery fragments and cremation burials and the bottom portion of a beehive quern were found in Newlands Sandpit.	Late Iron Age / Early Roman
13	TQ 94 NW 55	TQ 9352 4918	At Charing Quarry over 30 sherds of 13-14th century pottery were found within the fill of what is believed to have been a quarry.	Medieval
14	TQ 94 NW 83	TQ 9360 4870	Sand Pett 15th century house is recorded by the national buildings record as having been	Medieval

			constructed in 1471.	
15	TQ 94 NW 256	TQ 93805 48157	A C16th/17th building is shown on the Calehill estate map of 1639, depicted in the same style as other occupied dwellings, with windows and doors, a gabled roof and a chimney. Possibly medieval but not known.	Medieval?
16	TQ 94 NW 257	TQ 93854 48183	Post medieval mill and mill pond dated 1540-1850 east of Newlands shown on the 1639 Calehill Estate map. The original mill is possibly Medieval.	Medieval / Post Medieval
17	TQ 94 NW 258	TQ 9374 4823	The Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers had a WWII camp at Newlands during 1939-1944. Additional Nissen huts were constructed in the grounds.	Post-Medieval

Appendix 3: Finds quantification table

Context	Pottery	weight (g)	CBM	weight (g)	Bone	weight (g)	Shell	weight (g)	Flint	weight (g)	FCF	weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Industrial debris	weight (g)	Charcoal	weight (g)	Fired clay	weight (g)	Pb	weight (g)	Fe	Weight (gr)	CTP	Weight (gr)	Cu All	Weight (gr)
37			5	28																								
40			11	352					1	6							7	88										
41	6	98	2	<2					2	4																		
45	3	24							1	2																		
51	4	22																										
53			5	370																								
81	1	4																										
85	1	16																										
87	41	494					4	28											1	10								
88					1	334																						
101			1	26																								
103																			2	364								
105			8	224					16	552	1	4	5	110	6	2260												
107									1	4					36	7734			8	346								
108	3	6	1	12					1	76																		
110	2	16	1	14																								
115	28	250																	2	10	1	<2						
117	153	3432			20	56	4	26	1	8	1	260	9	150			43	26	2	14								
119	54	412			14	8	1	4			2	16	2	80					3	20								
120	60	1444											3	32														
126	22	436											1	8														
131																			13	126								

Context	Pottery	weight (g)	CBM	weight (g)	Bone	weight (g)	Shell	weight (g)	Flint	weight (g)	FCF	weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Industrial debris	weight (g)	Charcoal	weight (g)	Fired clay	weight (g)	Pb	weight (g)	Fe	Weight (gr)	CTP	Weight (gr)	Cu All	Weight (gr)
133			1	<2																								
165	3	46							1	8																		
175	78	628			2	32			1	16			1	2														
199															7	196							1	2				
205	1	<2	1	8					1	6					1	<2												
209	59	988											1	32									1	<2				
215													7	44			8	8					7	42				
228																	6	4										
238	1	4																							2	<2		
284	1	32																										
288																							1	14				
292															5	140												
301	2	6							1	<2			1	16									3	20				
305									1	2																		
311	11	24	1	20																								
315	35	462							1	6																		
325	37	480																										
336	32	542	2	14															2	6								
338	7	160																	2	50								
340	7	50											1	6					2	4								
342	1	24											1	318														
344											3	258	11	222														
346	60	720																	8	42								
351	12	520											4	56														
353	11	110	1	48																								
355			2	506																								

Context	Pottery	weight (g)	CBM	weight (g)	Bone	weight (g)	Shell	weight (g)	Flint	weight (g)	FCF	weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Industrial debris	weight (g)	Charcoal	weight (g)	Fired clay	weight (g)	Pb	weight (g)	Fe	Weight (gr)	CTP	Weight (gr)	Cu All	Weight (gr)
357																							2	40				
362	11	362											1	152														
364	12	112											6	92														
366	2	16											4	76														
368	10	58											1	<2														
369	4	38																										
surface	5	316							1	22																		
u/s	9	98	1	28					9	184					6	1456											2	<2
Area 4A (87)	15	520																										
Area 3A u/s									1	56																		
Total	804	12970	43	1650	37	430	9	58	40	952	7	538	59	1396	61	11786	64	126	45	992	1	0	15	118	2	0	2	0

Appendix 4: Pot quantification

Context	Landuse	Period	Phase	Group	Subgroup	Parent Context	Feature Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sh	Smp	ENV	State	Comments	RimD	EVE	Wt
A30	OA1	1	1	20	16	A29	P	GROG 1			42		1		Probably all one vessel. Complete base which is very thick in comparsion to general wall thickness. Overall c. half complete. Small rimsherds show an open dished profile but overall form is slightly uncertain. It appears to be undecorated although all sherds are small and abraded	150		180
A30	OA1	1	1	20	16	A29	P	GROG 1		FND	1		1					12
A30	OA1	1	1	20	16	A29	P	GROG 1			2		2					10
A32	OA1	1	1	20	172	A31	P	GROG 1		FND	2		1					2
A32	OA1	1	1	20	172	A31	P	GROG 1			1		1					4
41	OA3	2	1	29	177	41	OC	QUFL1			1		1					44
41	OA3	2	1	29	177	41	OC	GLFL1			5		1					52
A14	FS1	2	1	15	8	A13	D	GROG 2	2T		1		1			c.220?	<0.05	22
A14	FS1	2	1	15	8	A13	D	GROG 2			1		1					4
A14	FS1	2	1	15	8	A13	D	OXID			1		1	A	Not necessarily post-conquest			<2
A24	OA5	2	1	21	13	A23	P	GROG 2			1		1					8

Context	Landuse	Period	Phase	Group	Subgroup	Parent Context	Feature Type	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sh	Smp	ENV	State	Comments	RimD	EVE	Wt
A6	FS1	2	1	13	4	A5	D	GLFL1			1		1	A				4
45	OA4	2	1	27	179	44	P	GLAU1	Jar:S-profile		3		1			180	0.07	22
51	D1	3	1	26	23	50	D	GLFL1			2		1					18
51	D1	3	1	26	23	50	D	GLAU1			2		1					4
311	S1	3	1	5	137	310	D	GROG 2			6		1		Includes tiny rim (probably jar)			10
315	S1	3	1	5	139	314	D	GROG 2			1		1					2
362	S1	3	1	7	161	361	D	SAMLZ	4DR37 ?		1		1	A	No surfaces remain			28
165	OA7	3	1	12	70	164	P	GROG 1			1		1					4
284	OA6	3	1	125	125	283	P	GROG 2	2T		1		1		Thompson B1			32
27	OA8	4	1	25	194	26	P	GLAU1			1		1		Slightly sparser glauconite			4
U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	FLIN1	Jar: necked/ everted		1		1					20
U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	QUFL1			6		1		Thick-walled			58
U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	U/S	GROG 2			1		1					14

Appendix 5: Post Roman pottery catalogue (NB. All fabric SS1)

1. Dish or frying pan with slightly thickened rim. Dark grey core with dull orange surfaces. Fill [87] of ditch [86] (SG37. S1).
2. Dish or frying pan with slightly everted rim. Mid grey core with dull orange surfaces. Exterior sooted. Fill [87] of ditch [86] (SG37. S1).
3. Bowl/cooking pot with everted down-turned rim. Mid grey core with dull orange/brown surfaces. Exterior sooted. Fill [87] of ditch [86] (SG37. S1).
4. Cooking pot with slightly hollow-topped everted rim. Mid grey core with dull orange/light grey patchy surfaces. Exterior rim edge sooted. Fill [87] of ditch [86] (SG37. S1).
5. Cooking pot with down-turned tapering club rim. Mid grey core with dull orange surfaces. Exterior sooted. Some crudely executed horizontal incised lines on the body. Fill [362] of ditch [361] (SG161. S1).
6. Bowl with flat-topped tapering club rim. Dark grey core with dull orange surfaces. Slight external sooting. Fill [115] of ditch [114] (SG51. D1).
7. Bowl with tapering club rim. Dark grey core with dull orange surfaces. Some, probably unintentional, straight grooved/rouletted lines on top of rim, similar to that seen on No. 12. Fill [115] of ditch [114] (SG51. D1).
8. Cooking pot with slightly hollowed everted rim. Dark grey core with brown grey surfaces. Incised wavy line on shoulder and double wavy line on rim top. Slight external sooting. Fill [115] of ditch [114] (SG51. D1).
9. Bowl/cooking pot with hollowed everted rim. Dark grey core with dull orange brown surfaces. External sooting. Fill [117] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
10. Cooking pot thickened everted rim. Mid grey core with dull orange brown surfaces. Slight external sooting. Fill [117] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
11. Socketed frying pan handle. Mid grey core with dull orange brown surfaces. Slight external sooting. Fill [117] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
12. Socketed frying pan handle. Mid grey core with dull orange brown surfaces. Top decorated with crude parallel rouletted lines. Slight external sooting. Fill [117] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
13. Storage jar/cooking pot with triangular club rim. Dark grey core with dull orange surfaces. Fill [120] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
14. Cooking pot with hollowed everted rim. Dark grey core with dull brown grey surfaces. Heavy external sooting. Fill [120] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
15. Bowl/Cooking pot with slightly hollowed everted rim. Dark grey core with dull orange surfaces. Slight sooting on base. Fill [120] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
16. Bowl/Cooking pot with hollowed everted rim. Dark grey core with dull brown grey surfaces. Slight external sooting. Fill [120] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
17. Bowl/Cooking pot with tapering club rim. Mid grey core with dull orange surfaces. Incised wavy line on rim. Fill [120] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
18. Cooking pot with slightly hollowed everted rim. Dark grey core with dull orange surfaces. Slight external sooting. Fill [120] of ditch [116] (SG52. D1).
19. Bowl/Cooking pot with everted. Dark grey core with dull orange surfaces. Incised wavy lines on shoulder and crude incised lines around rim top. Slight external sooting. Fill [126] of ditch [114] (SG51. D1).
20. Bowl with everted thumbed rim. Mid grey core with dull orange surfaces. Wide incised wavy lines on exterior. Fill [209] of ditch [208] (SG90. RW1).
21. Chimney pot/roof ventilator with simple rim and remains of one side aperture hole. Mid grey core with dull orange brown surfaces. Surface find.

Appendix 6: CBM

Area	Context	Fabric	Type	Thickness	Length	Width	No	Weight	Corners	Fixings	Comments	Date
4	205	Fine, rare fe ox	Peg tile	?	?	?	1	12	2	?	Machine made	C20th
4	301	Silty	Peg tile	?	?	?	3	22		?	Medium/well fired & formed	C17th - 18th
4	311	Silty	Peg tile	9mm	?	?	1	24		?	Medium/well fired & formed	C17th - 18th
4	336	Sparse fine sand	Peg tile	?	?	?	1	10		?	Well formed, medium fired	C18th - 19th
4	342	Mod/abun medium sand	Tegula	26mm	?	?	1	212	2	?	Cutaway on underside and flange curaway too	RB
4	353	Silty	Peg tile	10mm	?	?	1	46		?	Well formed & fired	C17th - 18th
3a	u/s	Silty	Peg tile	9-11mm	?	?	6	134	1	?	weathered	C17th - 18th
3a	u/s	Sparse fine sand	Peg tile	9-11mm	?	?	5	198		?		mid C18th - 19th
3a	u/s	Sparse fine sand	Land drain	10mm	?	?	1	40		n/a		C19th
3a	41	Sparse fine sand	?	?	?	?	2	3		?	too small	C18th - 19th
3a	53	Silty	?	?	?	?	1	2		?	too small	C17th - 18th
3a	53	Sparse fine sand	Peg tile	11mm	?	?	2	46		?		mid C18th - 19th
3b	105	Sparse fine sand	Peg tile	10-11mm	?	?	7	206		diamond		C18th
3b	133	Silty	?	?	?	?	1	2		?	too small	C18th - 19th
4	301	Sparse fine sand & rare marl to 5mm	Brick	?	?	?	1	2			Tiny chip	C18th - 19th
4	336	Sparse fine sand & rare fe ox to 3mm	Brick	?	?	?	1	6			Tiny chip, grey sandy cement	C18th - 19th
4	355	Red frogged granular	Brick	70-75mm	?	?	2	514	4		Well formed with frog. Tapering arch brick - quite possibly refactory	C20th
3	53	Moderate fine/medium sand	Brick	?	?	?	2	324	2		Well formed & fired red frogless	C19th
3	105	Moderate fine/medium sand	Brick	?	?	?	1	26				C19th

Appendix 7: Geological data

Area	Context	Sample	Stone type	No	Weight	Comments
4	175		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	3	fine/medium grained purple carstone
4	175	1030	1a Ferruginous carstone	100	526	some with a few coarser grains
4	199		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	40	
4	201	1032	1a Ferruginous carstone	240	1102	
4	201	1032	1a Ferruginous carstone	5	10	spheres (naturally worn)
4	205		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	2	burnt
4	209		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	30	coarser variant
4	215		2 Coal shale	6	42	burnt. Silver grey
4	238	1029	1a Ferruginous carstone	222	812	
4	238	1029	3 Coal	6	10	
4	248		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	26	weathered, red
4	248	1031	1a Ferruginous carstone	51	460	
4	248	1031	1a Ferruginous carstone	2	8	spheres (naturally worn)
4	284	1026	1a Ferruginous carstone	78	184	
4	284	1026	3 Coal	1	1	
4	284	1026	1a Ferruginous carstone	4	46	spheres (naturally worn)
4	292		1a Ferruginous carstone	5	144	some coarse
4	301		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	16	
4	340		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	10	fine
4	342		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	324	fine
4	344		1a Ferruginous carstone	11	226	
4	351		4 Norwegian Ragstone	4	56	frags from x1 whetstone
4	362		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	152	weathered sphere
4	364		1a Ferruginous carstone	6	92	
4	366		1a Ferruginous carstone	4	78	
4	368		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	3	
3	105		1a Ferruginous carstone	4	80	x1 with siltstone lumps
3	105		5 Sarsen	1	28	light grey
3	117		1a Ferruginous carstone	6	150	weathered
3	117		6 Chalk	2	24	weathered
3	119		6 Chalk	2	78	weathered
3	120		1a Ferruginous carstone	3	32	
3	126		1a Ferruginous carstone	1	6	finer

Appendix 8: Metallurgical data

Area	Context	Type	Sample No	Phase	Pot date	Land use	Slag type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
3	U/S						Smelting	3	922	Dense, grey, some flow structure. With grey adhering silty clay lining
3	U/S						Smithing	1	220	Aerated rust brown
3	U/S						Undiag fe	2	322	Quite light, glassy with some aeration andadhering silty clay
3	105	Pit 100		ph 2.1	nd	OA4	Smithing	3	878	Aerated rusty with much charcoal but quite dense
3	105	Pit 100		ph 2.1	nd	OA4	Undiag fe	2	1346	Weathered, grey purple. Dense but aerated
3	105	Pit 100		ph 2.1	nd	OA4	Furnace lining	1	44	Sandy clay with green self-glazing.
3	107	Quarry 108 kiln dump		ph 2.1	nd	OA4	Furnace lining	15	2055	Purple grey, bubbled slag with thick silty clay grey/orange & self-glazed clay lining
3	107	Quarry 108 kiln dump		ph 2.1	nd	OA4	Furnace lining	1	426	As above but up to 25mm thick. Much self glazing
3	107	Quarry 108 kiln dump		ph 2.1	nd	OA4	Undiag fe	1	4025	same bubbled purple grey slag on silty clay lining. Massive. Some aeration
3	107	Quarry 108 kiln dump		ph 2.1	nd	OA4	Undiag fe	11	524	as above but no lining
3	107	Quarry 108 kiln dump		ph 2.1	nd	OA4	Smelting	8	602	Quite dense, grey but some aeration. Notable flow structure, some with burnt clay lining & thin sheet run-off. Poss smelting
4	175	Ditch 174	1030	ph 3.1	1175-1250	S1	Fuel Ash	3	1	Greenish
4	175	Ditch 174	1030	ph 3.1	1175-1250	S1	Magnetic fines	0	58	Burnt clay & stone. No slag
4	199	Pit 198		ph 3.1	nd	OA7	Fuel Ash	5	80	Dark grey, aerated. Vitrified surfaces
4	199	Pit 198		ph 3.1	nd	OA7	Undiag fe	1	76	Rusty, aerated. Prob smithing
4	201	Pit 200	1032	ph 3.1	nd	OA7	Magnetic fines	0	24	Burnt clay & stone. No slag
4	238	PH 237	1029	ph 3.1	1350-1450	OA6	Fuel Ash	41	28	Mid/dark grey, aerated
4	238	PH 237	1029	ph 3.1	1350-1450	OA6	Magnetic fines	0	20	Burnt clay & stone. No slag
4	238	PH 237	1029	ph 3.1	1350-1450	OA6	Hammerscale	5	1	x1 sphere & x4 large flakes/scales
4	248	Pit 247	1031	ph 3.1	nd	OA6	Magnetic fines	0	22	Burnt clay & stone. No slag
4	284	Pit 283	1026	ph 3.1	nd	OA6	Fuel Ash	25	104	Mid/dark grey, aerated
4	284	Pit 283	1026	ph 3.1	nd	OA6	Clinker?	6	10	Black, matt & eroded
4	284	Pit 283	1026	ph 3.1	nd	OA6	Undiag fe	3	126	Rusty, aerated
4	284	Pit 283	1026	ph 3.1	nd	OA6	Magnetic fines	0	26	Burnt clay & stone. No slag
4	284	Pit 283	1026	ph 3.1	nd	OA6	Hammerscale	2	1	spheres

Appendix 9: HER Summary

Site Code	CHA07					
Identification Name and Address	Charing sand extraction quarry, Hook Lane, Charing, Kent, TN27 OAN					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 59365 14898					
Geology	Sand overlying Folkeston Formation sandstone comprising medium and coarse grained, well-sorted cross-bedded sands and weakly cemented sandstones.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2800					
Type of Fieldwork		**Excav.**	**Watching Brief**			
Type of Site	**Green Field**					
Dates of Fieldwork		**Excav.**	**WB.**	October 1997 (Area 1) June 2002 (Area 2a) March 2004 (Area 2b) September 2009 (Area 3a) November 2010 (Area 3b) March 2013 (Area 4)		
Sponsor/Client	Brett Aggregates Ltd					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Greg Priestly-Bell and Catherine Douglas					
Period Summary				**BA**	**IA**	**RB**
			PM			

Summary

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Brett Aggregates Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological work at Charing Quarry, Hook Lane, Charing, Kent, in advance of sand extraction. The excavation involved six phases of archaeological watching brief, with subsequent excavations across an area measuring 295m².

The underlying sand was encountered at 91.76m AOD towards the north end of the site, falling away to 86.05m AOD in the south. The earliest identifiable activity on the site dates to the Bronze Age and consisted of two pits containing Beaker pottery and flint flakes. A later field system with surrounding iron smelting pits and cremations were dated to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period. An early medieval field system followed the same alignment and consisted of a droveway and series of enclosures containing pottery indicative of a domestic household dating to between AD1175-1225. There was some evidence of small scale iron smithing, but greater evidence for agricultural activities indicating a medieval farming economy. The latest activity on the site is post-medieval in date and comprised an area of brickearth extraction, probably for use at the nearby kiln at Tile Lodge Farm.

Appendix 10: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-168371

Project details

Project name	Archaeologial Excavations at Charing Quarry, Hook Lane, Charing, Kent
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Brett Aggregates Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological work at Charing Quarry, Hook Lane, Charing, Kent, in advance of sand extraction. The excavation involved six phases of archaeological watching brief, with subsequent excavations across an area measuring 295m². The underlying sand was encountered at 91.76m AOD towards the north end of the site, falling away to 86.05m AOD in the south. The earliest identifiable activity on the site dates to the Bronze Age and consisted of two pits containing Beaker pottery and flint flakes. A later field system with surrounding iron smelting pits and cremations were dated to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period. An early medieval field system followed the same alignment and consisted of a droveway and series of enclosures containing pottery indicative of a domestic household dating to between AD1175-1225. There was some evidence of small scale iron smithing, but greater evidence for agricultural activities indicating a medieval farming economy. The latest activity on the site is post-medieval in date and comprised an area of brickearth extraction, probably for use at the nearby kiln at Tile Lodge Farm.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-1997 End: 23-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TQ 94 NW 8 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	TQ 94 NW 52 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 7 - Mineral extraction
Monument type	CAUSEWAYED ENCLOSURE Neolithic
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Middle Bronze Age
Monument type	TRACKWAY Roman
Significant Finds	AXE Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	SCRAPERS AND POT SHERDS Late Neolithic
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD CHARING Charing Sand Extraction Quarry
Postcode	TN27 OAN
Study area	295.00 Square metres

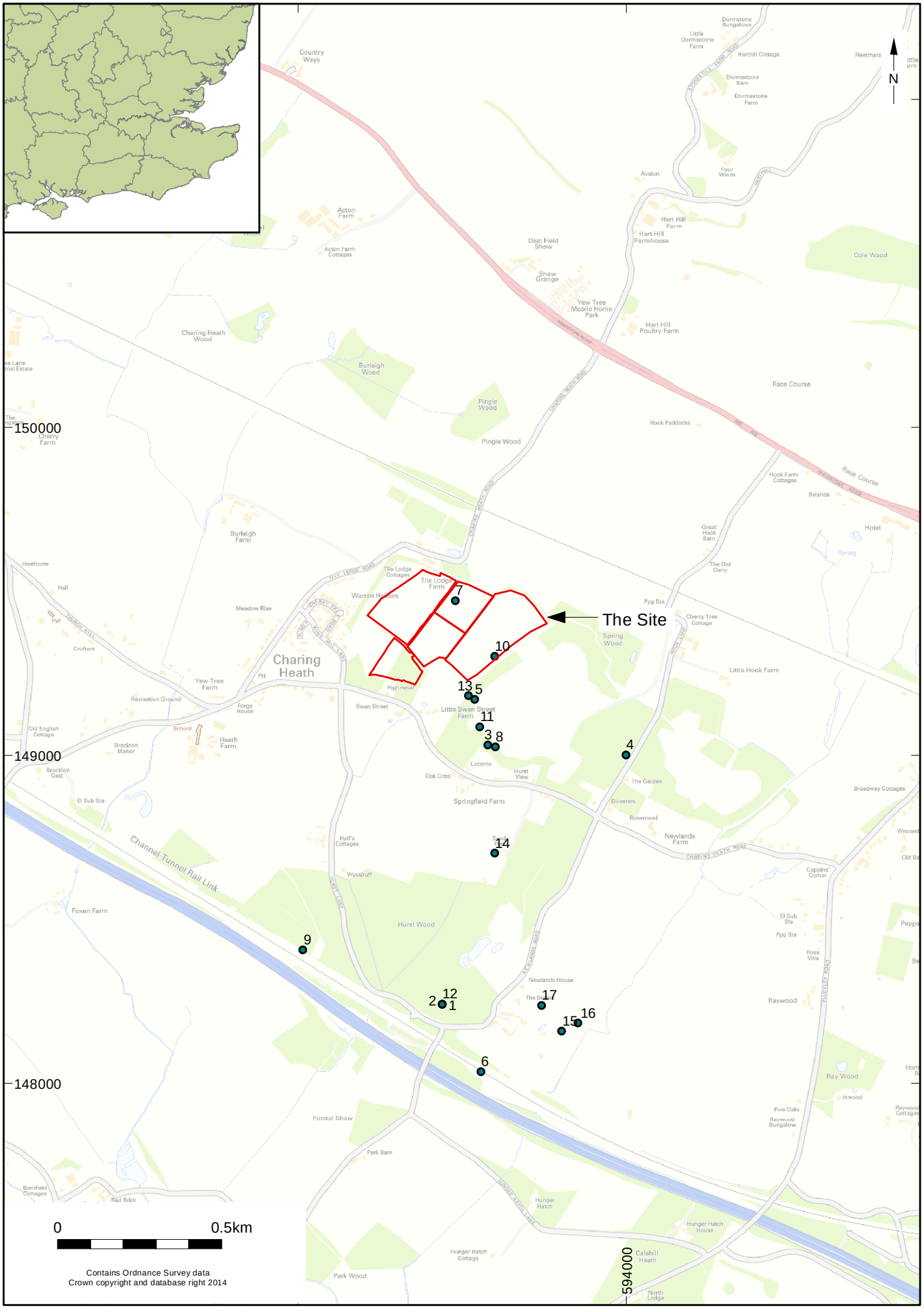
Site coordinates	TQ 59365 14898 50 0 50 54 39 N 000 16 01 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 86.05m Max: 91.76m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Greg Priestley-Bell
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Brett Aggregates Ltd

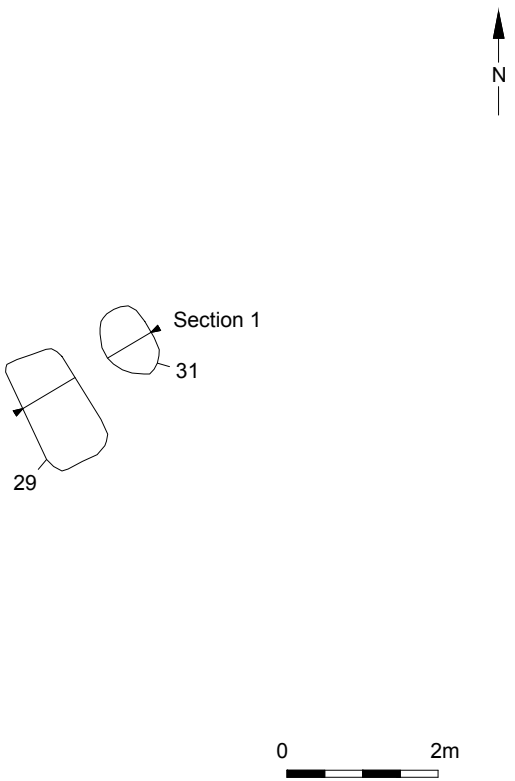
Project archives

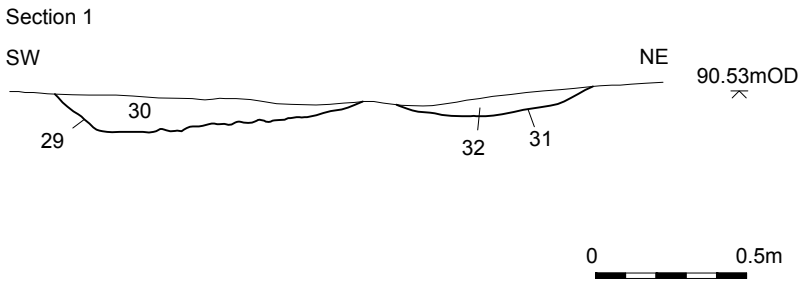
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Catherine Douglas (catherine.douglas@ucl.ac.uk) 10 January 2014



© Archaeology South-East		Charing Quarry	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 2800	June 2014	Site location, study area and archaeological data	
Report Ref: 2013189	Drawn by: RC		

© **Archaeology South-East**		Charing Quarry	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 2800	June 2014	Location of monitored areas	
Report Ref: 20131889	Drawn by: JR		





© **Archaeology South-East**		Charing Quarry	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 2800	June 2014	Period 1: Bronze Age 2500-1700 BC plan	
Report Ref: 2013189	Drawn by: JR		

N

Tile Lodge Cottages

Tile Lodge Farm

Pond

Ward Bdy

Track

Ditch 1

Section 3

GP23

OA4

OA2

OA1

FS1

Section 2

GP15

OA3

GP14

GP13

Path (um)

Kennore

Pit (disused)

Highmead

CHARING HEATH ROAD

Pond

Little Swan Street Farm

Short Street

0 50m

Pit 7 looking south-west

Section 2

SW NE

8

7

Section 3

E W

67

66

69

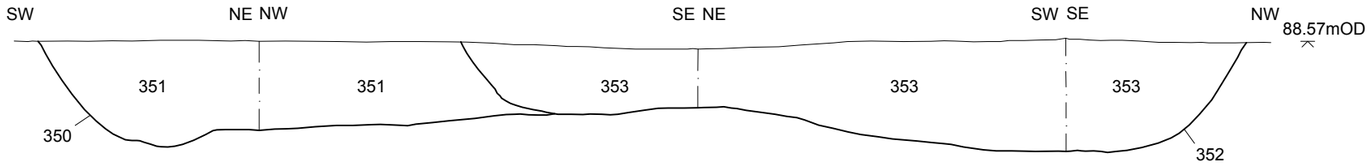
0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Charing Quarry	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 2800	June 2014	Period 2.1: Mid-late Iron Age 400 BC - AD 10 plan	
Report Ref: 2013189	Drawn by:		

© **Archaeology South-East**		Charing Quarry	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 2800	June 2014	Period 2.2: Late Iron Age - Early Roman plan	
Report Ref: 20131889	Drawn by: JR		

N

Section 4

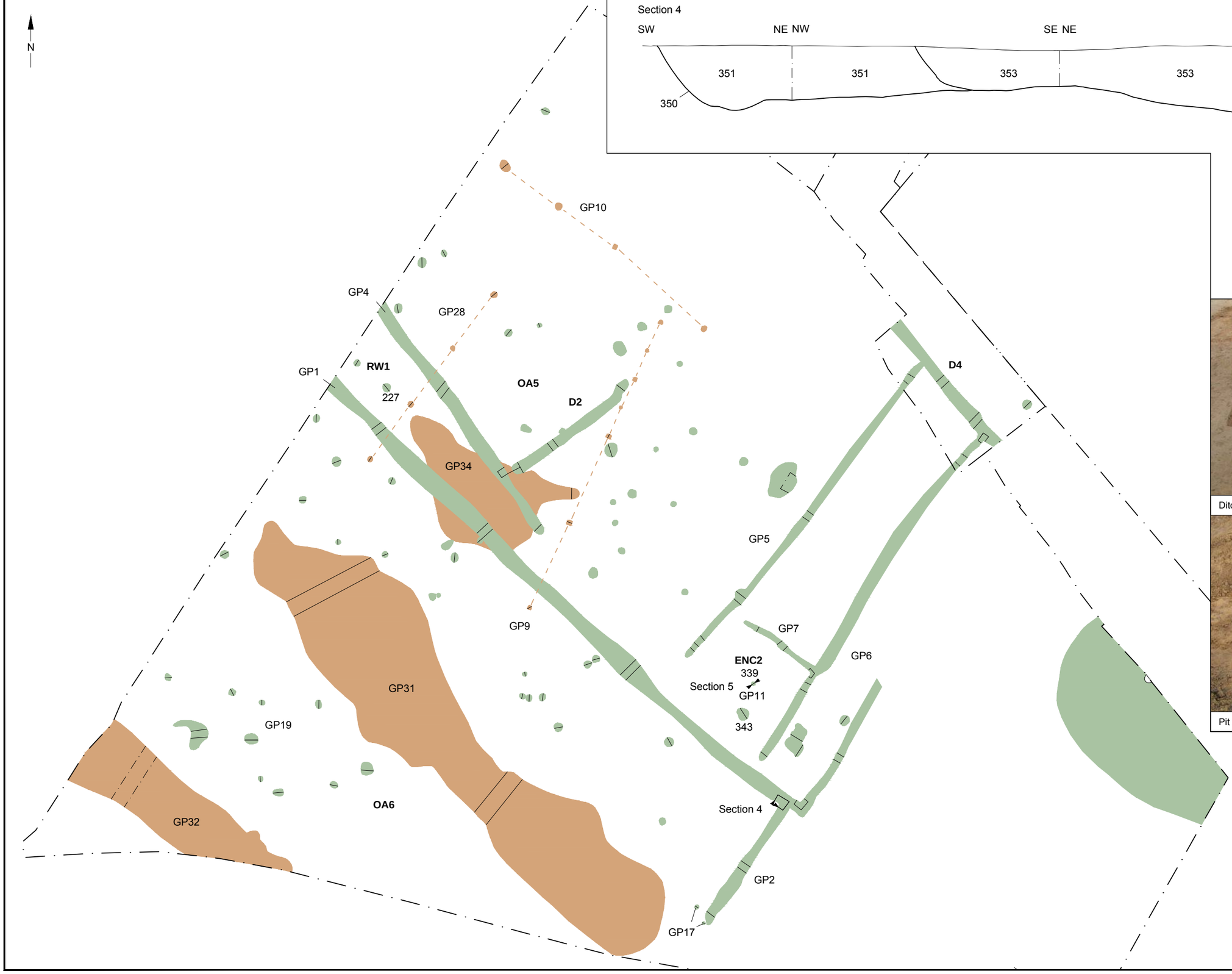


Section 5

0 0.5m

Ditches 350 and 352 looking north-east

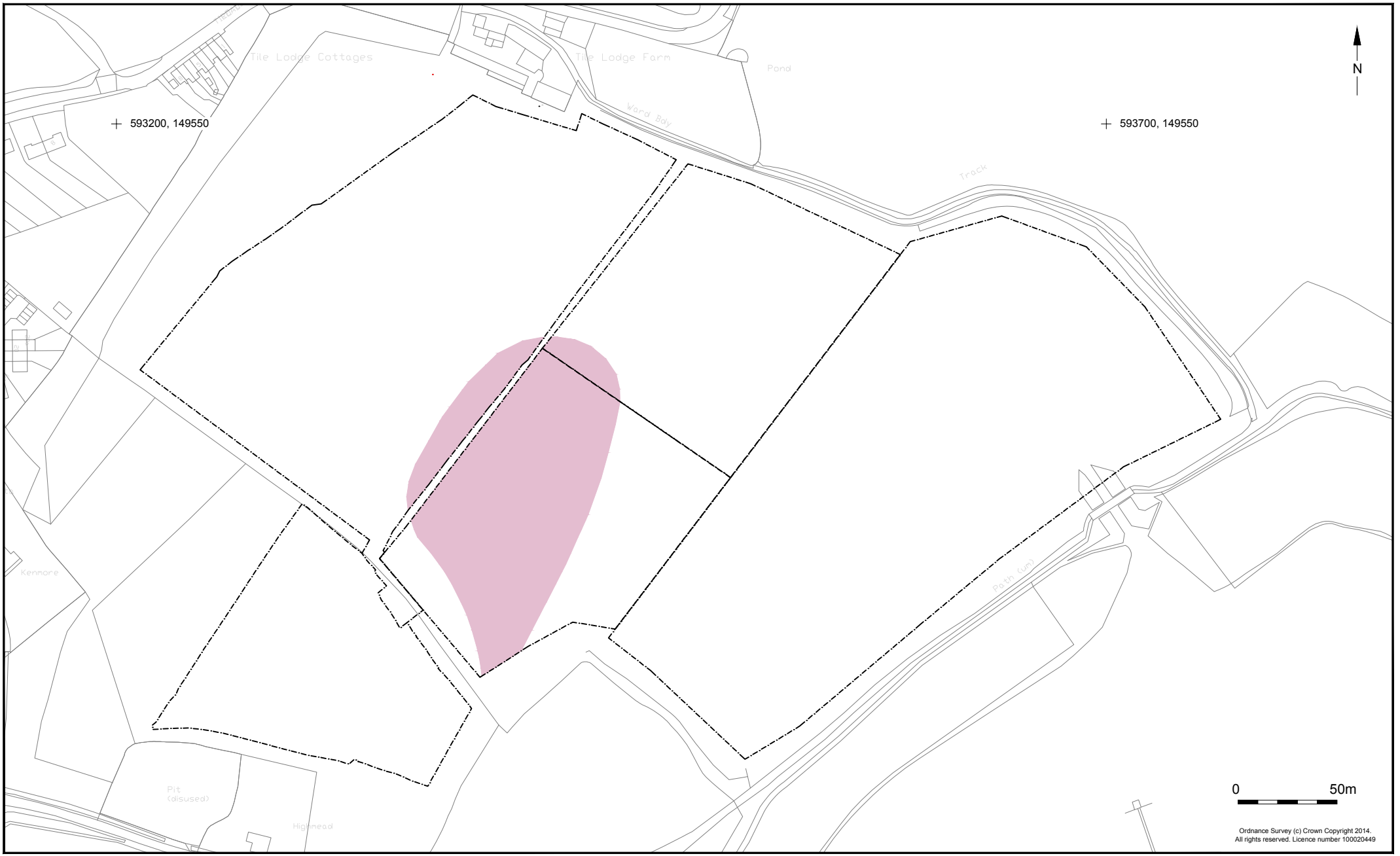
Pit 339 looking north-west



Period 3.1
Undated

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East		Charing Quarry	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 2800	June 2014	Period 3.1: Early Medieval AD 1225-1330 plan	
Report Ref: 2013189	Drawn by:		



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Project Ref: 2800	June 2014	Period 4	
Report Ref: 20131889	Drawn by: JR		

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