

**Archaeological Evaluation report
Main Site
Land at Tenterden Southern Extension
Tenterden, Kent**

**NGR: 58863 13291
(TQ 8863 3291)**

**ASE Project No: 7561
Site Code: TSE15**

**ASE Report No: 2015357
OASIS id: archaeol6-226199**



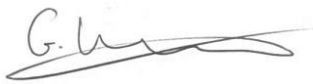

By Gary Webster

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and Historic Environment Survey carried out by Archaeology South-East on Land at Tenterden, Southern Extension (Main Site) between the 7th September and the 21st September 2015. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs in advance of the construction of houses.

The evaluation succeeded in identifying several features; a probable medieval field boundary ditch, a small pit containing burnt material is possibly also medieval. Three post-medieval features are most likely associated with farming activity. One pit remains undated. The findings are not significant and should not preclude development. None of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey were verified as archaeological features.

The historic landscape survey identified no archaeological or historic landscape features within the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by CgMs to undertake an archaeological evaluation and an historic landscape survey at the main site on land south of Tenterden, Kent, hereafter 'the site' (centred on NGR TQ 8863 3291; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1. The British Geological Survey map the underlying geology of the site as mostly Tunbridge Wells Sand with Wadhurst Clay in the south (BGS 2015).
- 1.2.2 The bulk of the site lies directly to the south and southwest of Tenterden Leisure Centre and comprises of a number of fields separated by stands of woodland in varying degrees of density, and one private garden. The far west of the site is a woodland, to the west of Six Fields Path.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Ashford Borough Council is releasing the site for redevelopment to accommodate new homes. The site is part of wider site which has obtained planning permission for 250 dwellings.
- 1.3.2 A desk-based assessment of the whole site (CgMs 2014) concluded that archaeological potential for the prehistoric to post-medieval periods is considered to be low and any remains which are present would have been adversely affected by agricultural activity from the medieval period onwards.
- 1.3.3 A magnetometer survey was carried out on the main site in May 2015 (ASE 2015a), the results of which are overlain on the trench plan in Figure 2. An archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2015) was also carried out on the land adjacent, to the south-west, of the main site, in August/September 2015 which forms part of the overall development zone.
- 1.3.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by ASE (2015b), detailing the methodology for the walkover survey (see Appendix 2 of this report) and archaeological evaluation. Evaluation trenches were targeted according to the results of this survey. It was prepared in accordance with relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). It was submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site. A copy of this was available on site.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report represents the results of the archaeological evaluation and walkover survey which took place between the 7th September and the 21st September 2015. The evaluation was directed by Gary Webster (Archaeologist), Gemma Ward and Tom Simms (Assistant Archaeologists). The historic landscape survey was carried out by Richard James (Senior Archaeologist). The work was project managed by Paul Mason and the post

excavation process was managed by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following information is paraphrased as in the WSI (ASE 2015) from the Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2014). For a more detailed historical background please refer to this document.
- 2.1.2 Overt evidence of prehistoric or Roman activity within 1km of the site is scarce, but this may be a product of very limited modern archaeological fieldwork that has taken place in the vicinity. It is likely that the site was marginal land or wooded until at least the early medieval period although the presence of small dispersed farmsteads dating from the Iron Age to early medieval period cannot be ruled out.
- 2.1.3 The medieval settlement of Tenterden was the meeting point of two old trackways from Woodchurch to Rolvenden and from Biddenden and developed as a small roadside town with the church in its center. The High Street and St Mildred's Church north of the site would have formed the focus for early urbanization and it is suggested that an informal market was operational by the late 13th century. Tenterden was recorded as a medieval borough and one of the Cinque Ports by the mid-15th century. Evidence of medieval 'backland' activity may exist within the northern end of the site but the remainder is thought more likely to have been used for agriculture or as woodland.
- 2.1.4 Urban expansion along the principal axis of the High Street continued into the post-medieval period. Cartographic sources suggest that the site remained as a number of open fields with the exception of the extreme northern end which was sub-divided into three small plots to the rear of properties fronting or accessed by High Street.
- 2.1.5 The results of the magnetometer survey conducted on the site in May 2015 identified limited evidence for possible archaeological features, represented by linear and discrete positive anomalies. While these may be representative of cut features such as pits and ditches, they may also be in-filled natural features or modern agricultural activity, or a combination of the above. Linear anomalies noted in the east of the area may pertain to field drainage. Areas of magnetic debris probably correspond to former agricultural buildings.

2.2 Aims and Objectives

- 2.2.1 The broad aims of the walkover survey and evaluation, in keeping with previous similar projects are:
- To assess the character, extent, preservation, significance, date and quality of any such remains and deposits
 - To assess how they might be affected by the development of the site

- To establish the extent to which previous groundworks and/or other processes have affected archaeological deposits at the site
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

2.2.2 The project will seek to inform on the following areas of research from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

- Identify possible prehistoric or Roman activity in the area
- Better our understanding of early medieval and medieval Tenterden

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 Twenty trenches were mechanically excavated under the archaeological supervision of the author using a 9 tonne machine excavator fitted with a flat-bladed 1.5m wide bucket, to a length of 30m each. A mini digger was used to excavate trenches 1 and 2. Several trenches were relocated from the locations proposed as described in the WSI (ASE 2015b, Figure 2) due to the existence of live services at the site. The actual trench layout can be seen in Figure 2.
- 3.1.2 The trenches were laid out using a GPS, with their positions linked to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.1.3 All trenches were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) before excavation commenced, to ensure that live services were not encountered.
- 3.1.4 Trenches were excavated to the top of archaeological deposits or to the surface of the natural geology, whichever was uppermost. The trenches were stepped in at the edge where appropriate to ensure they were safe for entry.
- 3.1.5 All deposits were recorded on standard ASE recording sheets.
- 3.1.6 Natural clay was identified in all trenches. Where exposed, this was carefully checked for worked flint and/or other artefacts.
- 3.1.7 All trenches were fenced after excavation. The fences were only removed when the trench was ready to be backfilled. No formal reinstatement of the trenches took place.
- 3.1.8 Samples were taken of deposits deemed of archaeological importance.
- 3.1.9 The historic landscape survey was undertaken in the area of woodland (c.2ha) lying in the north-western part of the development area (Figure 2). It was undertaken by a suitably qualified landscape archaeologist, and can be seen in Appendix 2.

3.2 Site Constraints

- 3.2.1 Trenches 1 and 2 were not excavated in the position originally laid out. They had to be moved to avoid dense foliage. Trench 1 20.5m long and Trench 2 was 25.5m long.
- 3.2.2 Trench 5 was excavated to 19.7m in length, as the full 30m was not possible.
- 3.2.3 Trench 7 was not fully excavated. A gap was left at the centre to allow easy public access into a nearby field.
- 3.2.4 Trench 14 was not excavated as there was no access to that part of the site for the machine.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 ASE informed Ashford Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork that a site archive would be generated. The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE as Ashford Museum are not accepting archives. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	79
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Digital photos	41
Permatrace sheets	1
Trench Record Forms	22

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 EVALUATION RESULTS

4.1 Trench 4

Figure 3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
4/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.21-0.25
4/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.19-0.23
4/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	-
4/004	cut	pit	trench	0.48	0.14
4/005	fill	fill of pit	trench	0.48	0.14

Table 2: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 The natural clay [4/003] was overlain with subsoil [4/002]. The sequence was capped with topsoil [4/001]. The natural geology was identified at a depth of 49.95m AOD.
- 4.1.2 A pit [4/004] was identified in the north-west end of the trench. This was circular in plan, cut sharply into the natural, with steep sides and a flat base. This was filled with a loose dark grey silty clay [4/005]. This sampled as it was charcoal rich.

4.2 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
5/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.21-0.38
5/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.27-0.43
5/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	-
5/004	layer	natural alluvial deposit	15	trench	0.28

Table 3: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 The natural clay [5/003] was overlain with subsoil [5/002]. The sequence was capped with topsoil [5/001]. The natural geology was identified at a depth of 50.33m AOD.
- 4.2.2 At the eastern end of the trench the natural [5/003] was overlain with an alluvial deposit [5/004]. This was overlain with subsoil [5/002] and topsoil [5/001].
- 4.2.3 There is a modern truncation on the northern edge of the trench.
- 4.2.4 There was no archaeology identified within the trench.

4.3 Trench 7

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
7/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.25
7/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.19-0.29
7/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	-
7/004	layer	modern silty clay	7.2	trench	0.2
7/005	layer	modern clay	4.8	trench	0.12
7/006	layer	modern silty clay	7.2	trench	0.12

Table 4: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 The natural clay [7/003] was overlain with subsoil [7/002]. The sequence was capped with topsoil [7/001]. The natural geology was identified at a depth of 46.97m AOD.

4.3.2 There was a spread of modern material made up of three layers [7/004], [7/005], and [7/006]. This is probably placed to deal with poor ground conditions at the entrance to the field.

4.3.3 No archaeology was identified in the trench.

4.4 Trench 9

Figure 4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
9/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.12-0.26
9/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.39
9/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	-
9/004	cut	pit	0.35	0.39	0.14
9/005	fill	fill	0.35	0.39	0.14

Table 5: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 The natural clay [9/003] was overlain with subsoil [9/002]. The sequence was capped with topsoil [9/001]. The natural geology was identified at a depth of 49.19m AOD.

4.4.2 A pit [9/004] was identified on the northern edge of the trench. This was sub-circular, cut sharply into the natural, with steep sides leading to a rounded base. The fill [9/005] was loose, mid-dark grey silty clay, with occasional manganese flecking.

4.4.3 There were the remains of a modern fence line, consisting of two square post holes. These were investigated, but deemed of no archaeological significance.

4.5 Trench 20

Figure 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
20/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.06-0.22
20/002	layer	subsoil	20	trench	0.18-0.19
20/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	-
20/004	cut	ditch	3.5	0.53	0.18
20/005	fill	fill of ditch	3.5	0.53	0.18

Table 6: Trench 20 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 The natural clay [20/003] was overlain with subsoil [20/002]. The sequence was capped with topsoil [20/001]. The natural geology was identified at a depth of 49.19m AOD.
- 4.5.2 A ditch [20/004] crossed the trench on a northeast-southwest alignment. It cut sharply into the natural, had steep sides and an uneven base. This was filled by a firm light yellowish grey silty clay [20/005], with occasional manganese flecking. Medieval 14th- to 15th- century pottery was recovered from the fill.

4.6 Trench 21

Figure 6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
21/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.12-0.16
21/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.19-0.20
21/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	-
21/004	cut	ditch	3	0.46	0.21
21/005	fill	fill of ditch	3	0.46	0.21
21/006	cut	pit	1.1	0.5	0.48
21/007	fill	fill of pit	1.1	0.5	0.48

Table 7: Trench 21 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 The natural clay [21/003] was overlain with subsoil [21/002]. The sequence was capped with topsoil [21/001]. The natural geology was identified at a depth of 50.39m AOD.
- 4.6.2 A ditch [21/004] crossed the trench on a north-south alignment. It cut sharply into the natural, had steep sides and a concave base. The fill [21/005] was firm light grey silty clay. Eighteenth-nineteenth century pottery and clay pipe were recovered.
- 4.6.3 A small pit [21/006] with indistinct edges was cut by [21/004]. It was sub-oval in plan, and had gently sloping sides down to an uneven base. The fill [21/007] was a firm light grey silty clay.

4.7 Trench 22

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m
22/001	layer	topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.28-0.30
22/002	layer	natural	Trench	Trench	-

Table 8: Trench 22 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 The natural clay [22/002] was immediately overlain by the topsoil [22/001]

4.7.2 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified.

4.8 Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10–13, 15-19, 23

(Appendix 1)

4.8.1 These trenches are described together as all had the same sequence of deposits. The natural clay was overlain with subsoil, and capped with topsoil. The natural geology was identified at a depth of 48.49m AOD.

4.8.2 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified in any of these trenches.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation of the main site on Land at Tenterden Southern Extension, Tenterden, Kent. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 9). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)
20/001	2	4	1	12	2	16		
20/005	4	114			1	1294		
21/005	1	2	24	318			1	2
Total	7	120	25	330	3	1310	1	2

Table 9: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage from two separate contexts in Trench 20. Topsoil [20/001] contained two somewhat abraded sherds that can be placed in the mid/late 18th century. These consist of a 3g creamware bowl fragment and part of a Chinese porcelain plate (2g) with blue hand-painted decoration. Context [20/005] contained four larger sherds (112g) that have suffered a little due to the acidic subsoil but are otherwise quite fresh and apparently in their original context. These are all from the same patchily green glazed jug with simple base. The vessel is in a very fine buff sandy fabric with common iron oxide pellets. The fabric has some similarities to Rye ware, but is not typical. However a 14th- to 15th- century date appears likely for the vessel regardless of source.
- 5.2.2 The post-medieval pottery holds no potential for further analysis and has been discarded. The medieval pottery has been retained at present as it ought to be studied in conjunction with any additional material that may be recovered from any Stage 2 works at the site.

5.3 Ceramic building materials by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.3.1 A total of 25 pieces of ceramic building (CBM) material weighing 321g were retrieved from two evaluation contexts, (9/005) and (21/005). The majority of these fragments were too abraded and fragmentary to be examined further, and therefore simply counted and weighed prior to discard. Amongst the remaining eight CBM pieces with potential for further analysis, six were tile and two were extremely fragmentary pieces of brick.
- 5.3.2 Despite the small size of the available assemblage, four fabric types were identified; two tile fabrics and two brick fabrics (see below). One of the T1 fabric fragments was a well formed piece of roof tile, possibly indicative of a later post-medieval date. However, the B1 brick revealed the much abraded

remains of a sunken margin, a feature more commonly associated with earlier, 16-17th century bricks. The much degraded and fragmentary nature of the CBM taken from TSE15 prevents a more secure timeframe to be determined, but does suggest a mixed assemblage of earlier and later post-medieval structural debris.

Fabric code	Description
T1	Dense brown-orange fabric with abundant fine-medium calcareous speckle. Sparse very coarse calcareous inclusions (up to 1mm) and very coarse (up to 1mm) Fe-rich inclusions.
T2	Near vitrified, slightly granular fabric with sparse very coarse calcareous and Fe-rich inclusions.
B1	Hard red-orange fabric with sparse very coarse (up to 3mm) Fe inclusions.
B2	Fine pink-orange fabric with moderate medium-coarse Fe speckle and sparse very coarse (up to 1mm) Fe inclusions.

Table 10: Description of fabric types

5.4 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.4.1 A small assemblage of stone was recovered from the site, all of which is of local origin. Buff fine-grained Wealden sandstone was recovered from both contexts [20/001] (1/4g) and [20/005] (1/1296g). In addition a 10g fragment of similar but more ferruginous sandstone was recovered from context [20/001]. None of the pieces show any signs of modification at the hand of man.

5.4.1 The stone holds no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.5 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

5.5.1 A single, plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment was recovered from [21/005]. The fragment is abraded and dates to the later 18th to 19th century.

6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Angela Vitolo

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 During archaeological fieldwork at the site, 1 bulk soil sample was taken from a pit fill to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and mollusca as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the sample and discusses the contribution that the environmental remains can give with regards to the local vegetation environment, fuel use and selection and the agricultural economy or other plant use.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The sample was processed by flotation in its entirety. The flot and residue were captured on 250µm and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried. The dried residue was passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 11). Artefacts recovered from the sample were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The dried flot was scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and its contents recorded (Table 12). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

6.2.2 Charcoal fragments were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000, Hather 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, Schweingruber 1990). Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 1, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Use " * " rating for enviro remains quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250), give weights in grams.														Estimate quant. & weight (eg. Pot star rating *****/5g)
Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Parent Context	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal) Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm Weight (g)		Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	4/005	Pit	4/004	20	20	*** 151	**** 60	Quercus sp.16, Indet 4	* <1	* 4	* 1	** 1		Pottery **/ 55g - Burnt Clay **/ 21g

Table 11: Residue quantification

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Charcoal <2mm	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	notes
1	4/005	1	100	100	80	10	**	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	++	root dominated

Table 12: Flot Quantification

6.3 Results

6.3.1 *Sample <1> [4/005]*: The flot matrix was dominated by rootlets, which are likely to be modern contaminants that infiltrated the deposit through root action. No charred plant remains were recorded from the flot, although one hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shell was recovered from the heavy residue, alongside mammal bone (some of which was charred), pottery and burnt clay.

6.3.2 Charcoal was abundant in the sample's residue. Twenty fragments were randomly selected and underwent identification. All the flecks displayed some degree of sediment encrustation, which is probably due to fluctuations in ground water. The poor preservation state did not allow for the identification of four fragments. The remaining flecks were identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.). Although it also works well as timber, oak makes a good fuel wood (Taylor 1981).

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The bulk soil sample from the main site on land at Tenterden Southern Extension was very poor in plant remains. The presence of oak suggests that woodland was present nearby and the fact that it was the only identified taxon indicates that this tree might have been specifically selected for fuel procurement. No discussion can be made on diet and agrarian economy because of the absence of plant macrofossils. However, the presence of charcoal has shown the potential of the local deposits for the preservation of charred plant remains and any future work at the site should continue sampling, targeting primary deposits.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The majority of the site saw natural geology overlain with subsoil, which was capped with topsoil. At the far north-east of the site the natural geology was immediately overlain by topsoil. The natural geology was seen at c.49.19m AOD – c.50.42m AOD.
- 7.1.2 Of the 22 trenches excavated, only 5 features were identified across 4 trenches. This consisted of three pits and 2 ditches. Only one feature can be dated to the medieval period. Three of the features are from the post-medieval period. One pit remains undated.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 The archaeological horizon seems to be intact throughout the site, with there being a level of undisturbed subsoil overlying the natural geology over most of the site. The features identified had c. 0.4m of overburden sealing them.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Medieval

- 7.3.1 The single dated medieval feature is most likely a previous field boundary. It was not seen in other nearby trenches. The small pit containing burnt material is possibly also medieval.

Late Post-Medieval

- 7.3.2 The other features identified are date from the 18th-19th Century, and are most likely associated with farming activity at that time.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

- 7.4.1 The specific aims of the investigation will be addressed below.

Original aim - Identify possible prehistoric or Roman activity in the area.

- 7.4.2 No Prehistoric or Roman activity was identified on site.

Original aim - Better our understanding of early medieval and medieval Tenterden

- 7.4.3 Though a medieval ditch was identified it only clarifies a past field boundary, and is not so significant as to enhance our understanding of medieval Tenterden.

7.5 Conclusions

- 7.5.1 Initially a geophysical survey of the site was conducted (ASE 2015a). This revealed limited evidence for possible archaeological features represented by linear and discrete positive anomalies considered possibly representative of cut features such as pits and ditches, in-filled natural features, or modern agricultural activity, or a combination of the above. Linear anomalies noted in the east of the area were thought to possibly pertain to field drainage. Areas of magnetic debris were thought to probably correspond to former buildings.
- 7.5.2 The evaluation succeeded in identifying several features; a probable medieval field boundary ditch, a small pit containing burnt material is possibly also medieval. A post-medieval ditch is most likely associated with farming activity. One pit remains undated. None of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey were verified as archaeological features.
- 7.5.3 The historic landscape survey included as Appendix 2 of this report identified no archaeological or historic landscape features within the site (Figure 2).
- 7.5.4 The findings are not significant and should not preclude development.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	-				
Site code	TSE 15				
Project code	7561				
Planning reference	-				
Site address	Main Site, Land at Tenterden, Southern Extension				
District/Borough	Ashford				
NGR (12 figures)	588750 133036				
Geology	Tunbridge Wells Sand and Wadhurst Clay				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	7 th – 21 st September				
Sponsor/client	CgMs				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Gary Webster				
Period summary					
			Medieval	Post-Medieval	Undated
Project summary (100 word max)	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and Historic Environment Survey carried out by Archaeology South-East at the main site on Land at Tenterden, Southern Extension between the 7th September and the 21st September 2015. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs in advance of the construction of houses.</p> <p>The evaluation succeeded in identifying several features; a probable medieval field boundary ditch, a small pit containing burnt material is possibly also medieval. Three post-medieval features are most likely associated with farming activity. One pit remains undated. The findings are not significant and should not preclude development. None of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey were verified as archaeological features.</p> <p>The historic landscape survey identified no archaeological or historic landscape features within the site.</p>				
Museum/Accession No.	None				

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-226199

Project details

Project name	An archaeological evaluation at Land at Tenterden southern extension, Tenterden, Kent (Main Site)
Short description of the project	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and Historic Environment Survey carried out by Archaeology South-East at the Land at Tenterden, Southern Extension, main site, between the 7th September and the 21st September 2015. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs in advance of the construction of houses.</p> <p>The evaluation succeeded in identifying several features; a probable medieval field boundary ditch, a small pit containing burnt material is possibly also medieval. Three post-medieval features are most likely associated with farming activity. One pit remains undated. The findings are not significant and should not preclude development. None of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey were verified as archaeological features.</p> <p>The historic landscape survey identified no archaeological or historic landscape features within the site.</p>
Project dates	Start: 07-11-2015 End: 21-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	TSE 15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT ASHFORD TENTERDEN Land at Tenterden Southern Extension (main site)
Postcode	TN30 7DA
Site coordinates	TQ 88750 33036 51.064984950043 0.694147373428 51 03 53 N 000 41 38 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 49.19m Max: 50.42m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator CgMs Consulting

Project design originator ASE

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Gary Webster

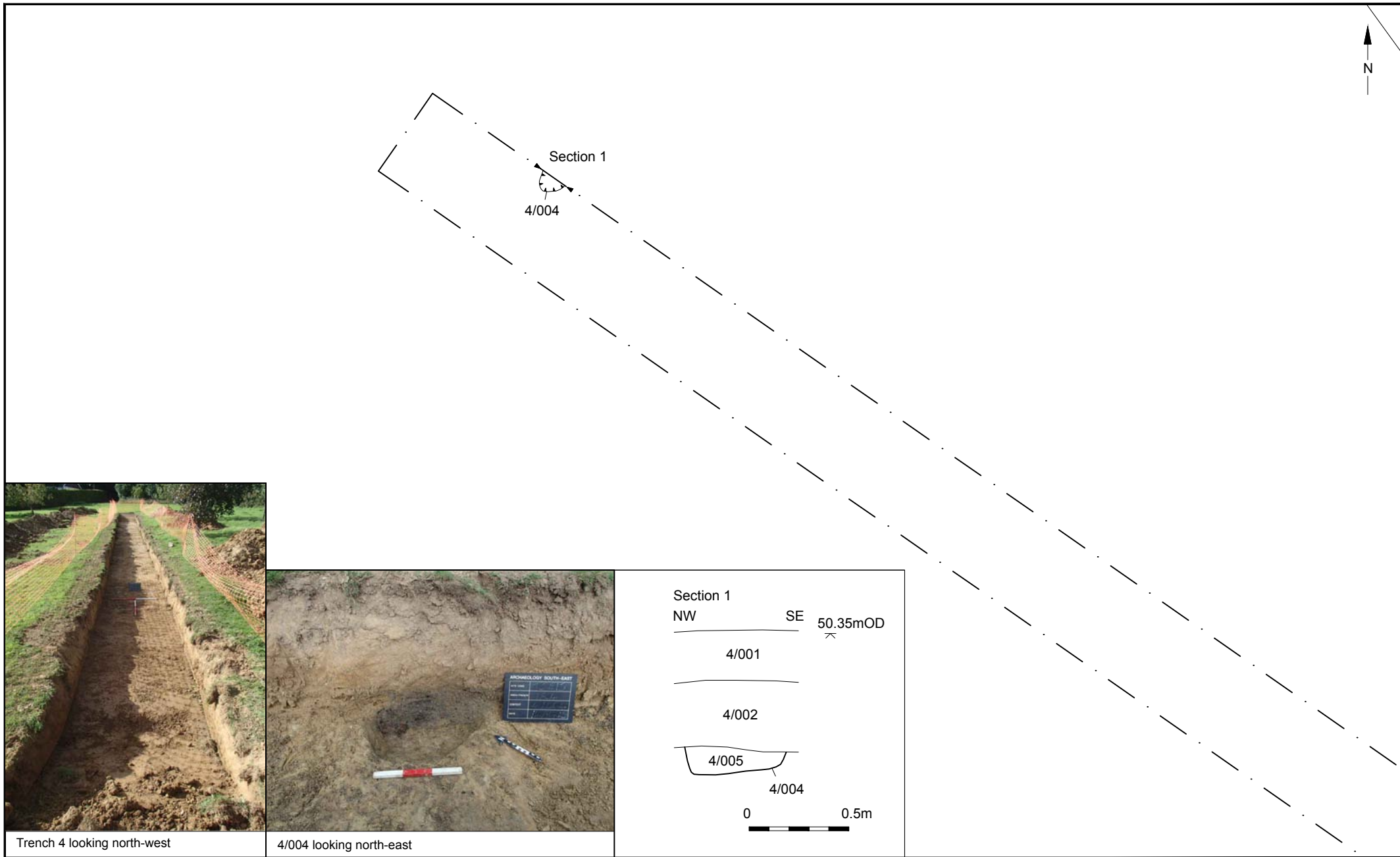
Type of sponsor/funding body CgMs Consulting

Entered by Gary Webster (garysbehindyou@googlemail.com)

Entered on 12 October 2015

Appendix 1: List of recorded contexts in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10–13, 15-19, 23

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.12-0.15
1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.21-0.24
1	1/003	Layer	Natural	-
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.18
2	2/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19-0.22
2	2/003	Layer	Natural	-
3	3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.26
3	3/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.19-0.34
3	3/003	Layer	Natural	-
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.32
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.33-0.38
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	-
8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17-0.26
8	8/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.26-0.30
8	8/003	Layer	Natural	-
10	10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.24
10	10/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23-0.31
10	10/003	Layer	Natural	-
11	11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.40
11	11/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.19
11	11/003	Layer	Natural	-
12	12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.18
12	12/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17-0.29
12	12/003	Layer	Natural	-
13	13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.27
13	13/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.26
13	13/003	Layer	Natural	-
15	15/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.34
15	15/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.17-0.32
15	15/003	Layer	Natural	-
16	16/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.38
16	16/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.35
16	16/003	Layer	Natural	-
17	17/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.32
17	17/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.25-0.39
17	17/003	Layer	Natural	-
18	18/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33-0.35
18	18/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.13-0.22
18	18/003	Layer	Natural	-
19	19/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21-0.29
19	19/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.12-0.19
19	19/003	Layer	Natural	-
23	23/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.09-0.36
23	23/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.03-0.16
23	23/003	Layer	Natural	-



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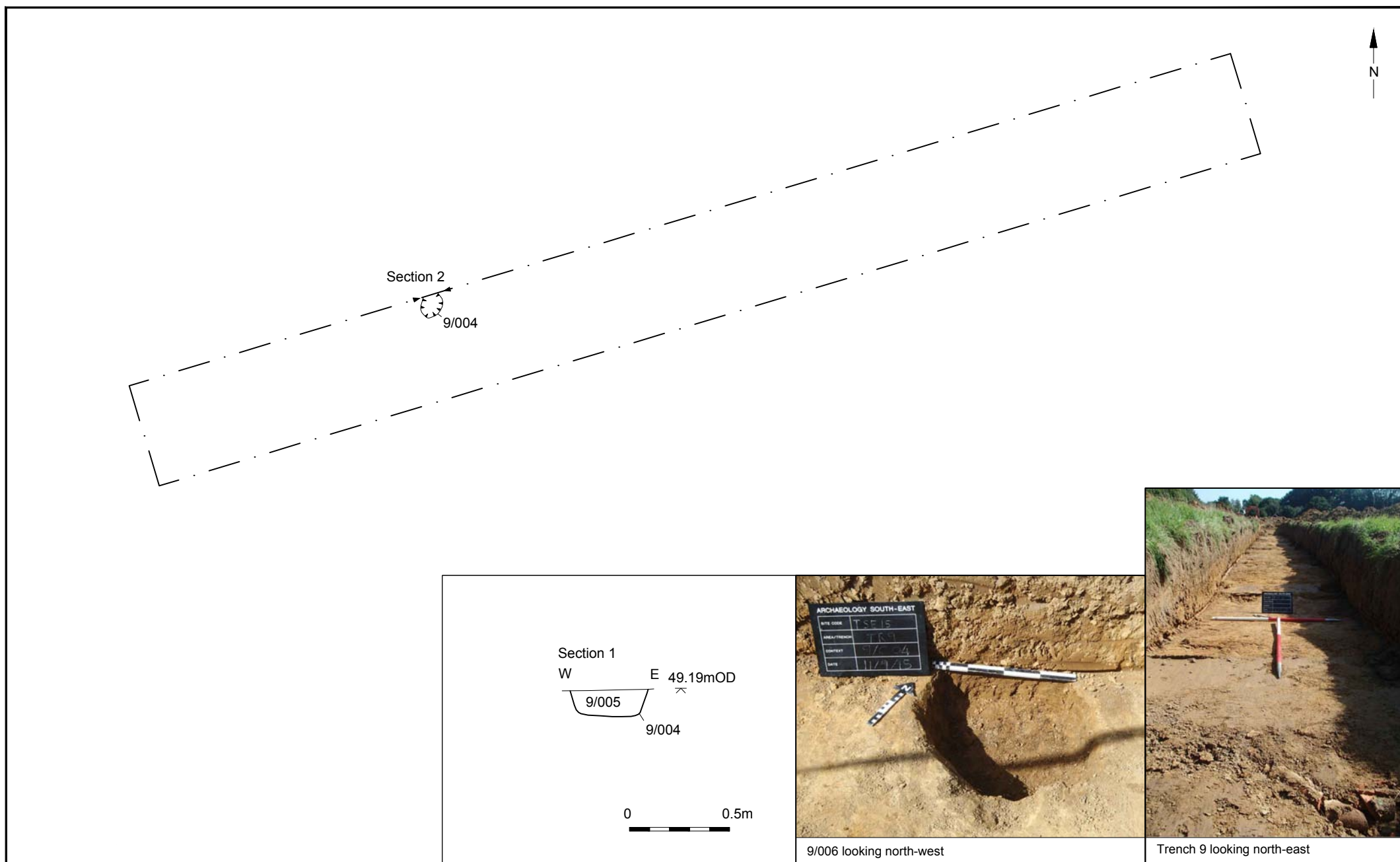
Report Ref: 2015357

Drawn by: JLR

Land South of Tenterden, Kent

Trench 4: plan, section and photographs

Fig. 3



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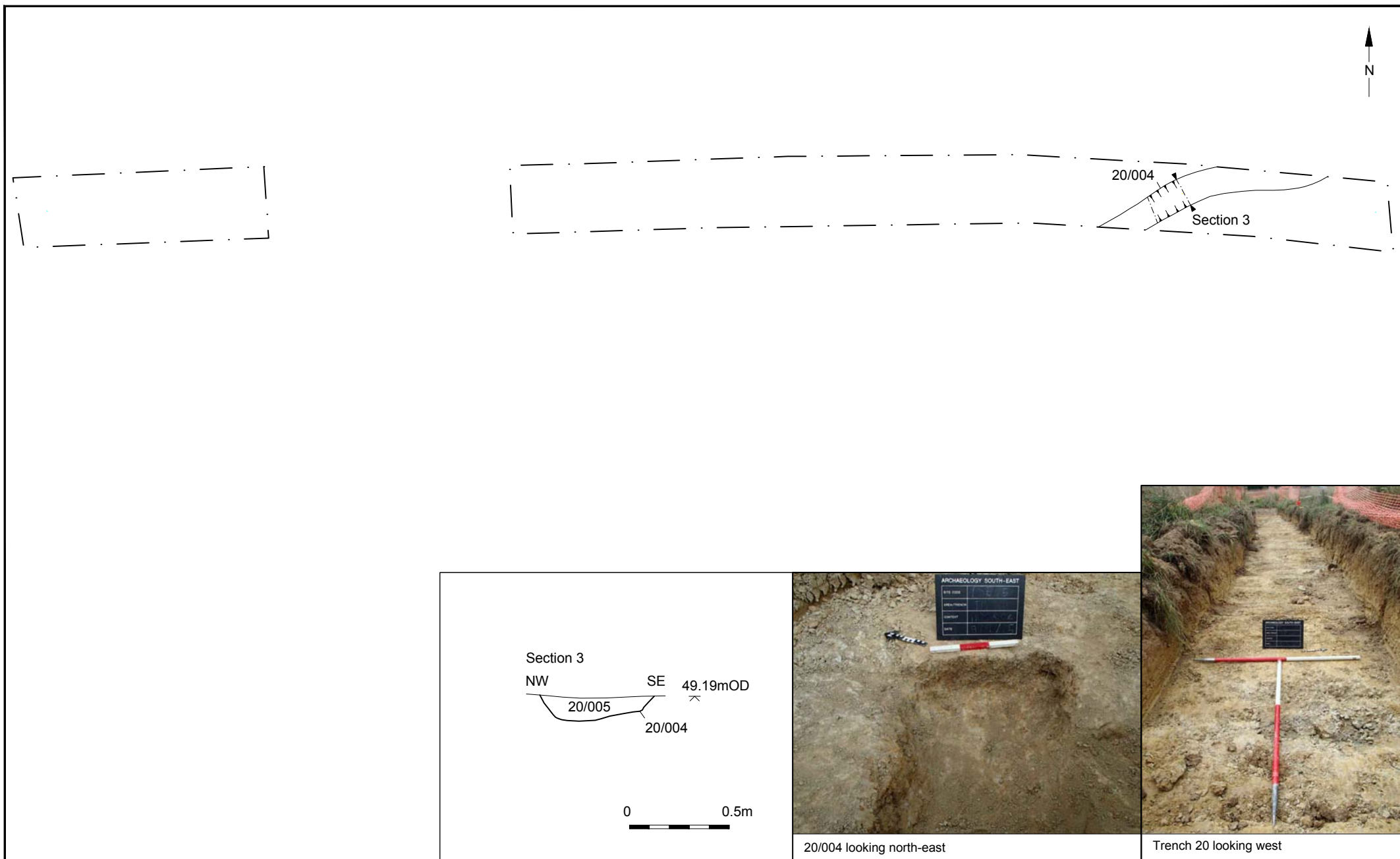
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Land South of Tenterden, Kent

Trench 9: plan, section and photographs

Fig. 4



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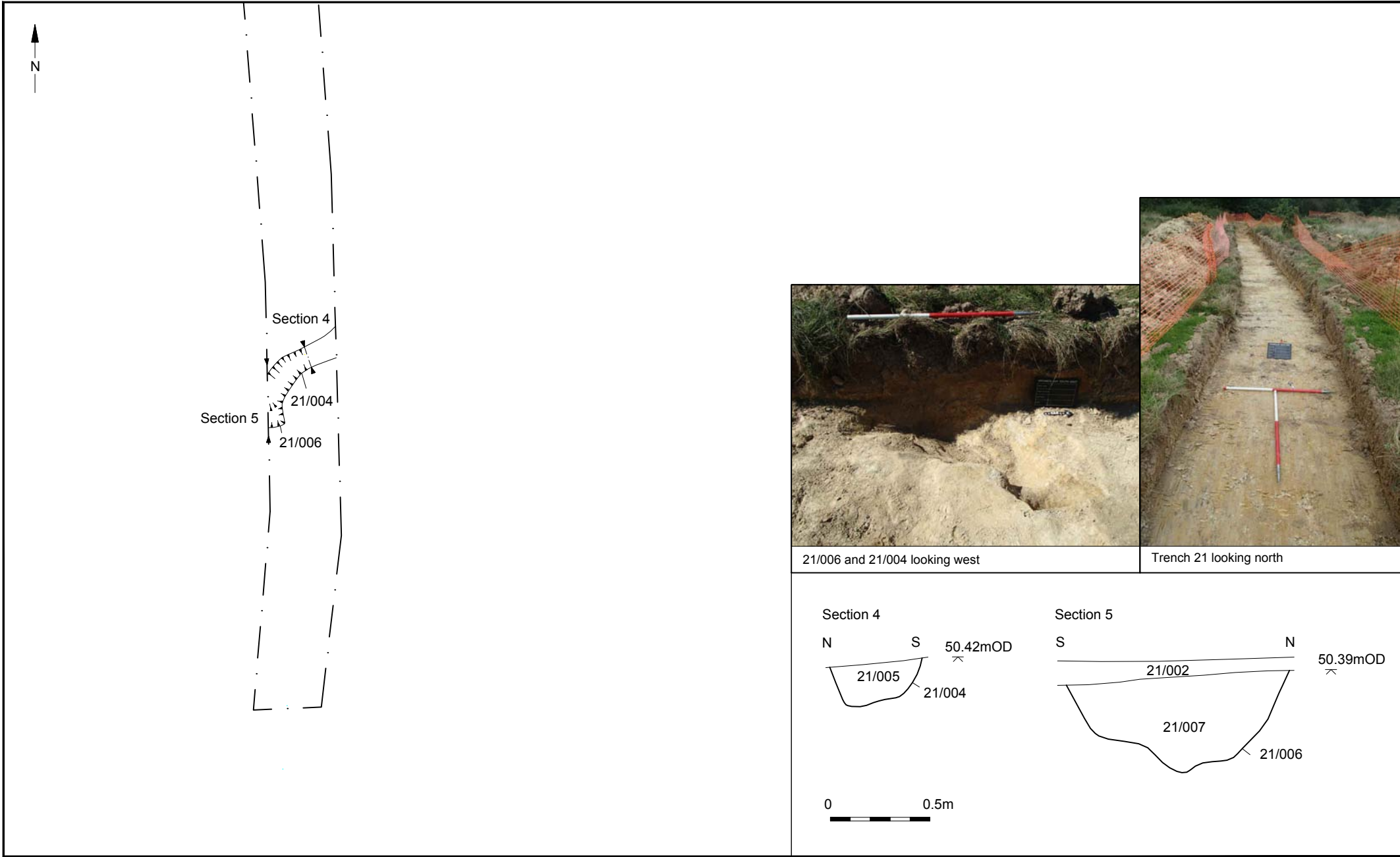
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Land South of Tenterden, Kent

Trench 20: plan, section and photographs

Fig. 5



© Archaeology South-East		Land South of Tenterden, Kent	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7561	Oct 2015	Trench 21: plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2015357	Drawn by: JLR		

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