

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

**LAND NORTH OF HOWLAND ROAD
MARDEN, KENT**

NGR: 575190 144656

Planning Reference: MA/13/1291

ASE Project No: 161013

Site Code: HOW16

ASE Report No: 2017278

OASIS ID: archaeol6-287832



By Steve Price

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation carried out by Archaeology South East at land north of Howland Road, Marden, Kent between January 3rd-January 20th 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by Jones Homes South East.

Archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East in October 2016. In the westernmost part of the site, the evaluation uncovered evidence of Medieval field systems dating to between c.1050 and 1350/75. Liaison with KCC Heritage Conservation identified the need for further mitigation work in the western part of the site, comprising strip, map and sample excavation.

The strip, map and sample excavation uncovered further evidence of ditches associated with Medieval field systems, as well as a ditch from which Iron Age/ Roman pottery sherds were recovered, and a re-cut of another ditch produced post-Medieval CBM, pottery and a clay tobacco pipe. Some undated linears and pits were also encountered, although it was possible in certain cases to form relative chronologies based on stratigraphic relationships.

The Medieval pottery assemblage is of interest as there is little published material on ceramic assemblages in the local area dating to this period.

The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil deposits, although it appears that some degree of truncation had taken place on site. In many cases the features were very shallow, and it was not possible to excavate relationship slots between ditches (GP3) and (GP4), and ditches (GP10) and (GP11), as the degree of truncation was too great to obtain any meaningful information.

It seems logical to suggest that linear (GP14) may have in fact formed a trackway/ hollow way for the transportation of livestock.

Environmental samples were taken from appropriate contexts, although these did not ultimately provide much useful information, due to the degradation of the charcoal and crop seeds present within.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Gov 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of a short article in Archaeologia Cantiana.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 The site is located immediately north of Howland Road and south of the railway track in the village of Marden, Kent (NGR: 575190 144656; Figure 1). It is bounded by residential development and open areas to the west and by an attenuation pond to the east.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey website, the underlying geology of the site is Weald Clay Formation – mudstone with superficial deposits of River Terrace – sand and gravel being recorded (BGS 2016).

1.3 Scope of the Project

- 1.3.1 Planning permission for residential development was granted by Maidstone Borough Council subject to conditions (MA/13/1291). Condition 13 states:

“The development shall not commence until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded”.

- 1.3.2 In accordance with this Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Jones Homes South-East to undertake archaeological mitigation on land north of Howland Road, Marden, Kent.
- 1.3.3 The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Paul Mason and directed by Steve Price.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 Archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeology South-East in October 2016.
- 1.4.2 In the westernmost part of the site, the evaluation uncovered evidence of medieval field systems dating to between c.1050 and 1350/75. Liaison with KCC Heritage Conservation identified the need for further mitigation work in the western part of the site, comprising strip, map and sample excavation.
- 1.4.3 The strip, map and sample took place between the 3rd and the 20th January 2017.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

- 1.5.1 All spoil had to remain on-site throughout the excavations because access was not suitable to continually run dumpers in and out. The mechanically removed topsoil, subsoil, and the resultant spoil generated from the hand-dug archaeological features was stock-piled next to the excavation area.
- 1.5.2 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical 360° excavator. All mechanical excavation was undertaken using toothed and toothless ditching buckets under the direct supervision of experienced archaeologists. Topsoil and subsoil layers were first removed. Machine excavation was then carried out to the surface of natural geology whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine-off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor and the KCC County Archaeologist immediately, or at the latest the day after the recording had taken place.
- 1.5.3 The plan was updated regularly in close consultation with the Supervisor.
- 1.5.4 All excavation work was carried out in line with Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post-Excavation Work in Kent (KCC 2007) and in line with the specification document.
- 1.5.5 After cleaning and planning 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
 - pits were initially excavated and fully recorded
 - post and stake holes were excavated ensuring that all relationships were investigated
 - for other types of feature, such as working hollows, quarry pits etc., 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

- 1.5.6 All excavated deposits and features were recorded on standard ASE context sheets.
- 1.5.7 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.
- 1.5.8 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 1.5.9 On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2002).
- 1.5.10 Samples were collected from suitable contexts containing evident carbonised remains. The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling pits and post-holes containing charcoal-rich fills that were revealed during the course of the strip, map and sample excavation.
- 1.5.11 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres was taken where possible to recover any 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 the 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, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.
- 1.6.3 Following on from the previous archaeological evaluation conducted by Archaeology South-East (2016) work at the site ran as a single excavation, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: HOW16.
- 1.6.4 Where possible the results from the evaluation(s) have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavation.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation comprising 22 trenches was carried out by Archaeology South-East at land north of Howland Road, Marden, Kent between 31st October and 9th November 2016.
- 2.2 In the westernmost part of the site, the evaluation uncovered evidence of medieval field systems dating to between c.1050 and 1350/75.
- 2.3 With the exception of a heavily abraded residual Late Iron Age/Roman sherd, all of the pottery was of medieval date.
- 2.4 Cereal grain and weeds identified from soil samples indicate the likely occurrence of crop processing activities at the site.
- 2.5 Geoarchaeological test pits identified four main units, comprising Weald Clay, sandstone rich river terrace deposits, a transitional deposit which appears as a subsoil or shallow brickearth and topsoil. River terrace deposits were typically encountered between 0.45 – 0.75 m below ground level and Weald Clay was typically encountered between 1.00 – 1.50 m below ground level.
- 2.6 No artefacts, ecofacts, or deposits of geoarchaeological potential were identified.

2.7 Prehistoric

- 2.7.1 Prehistoric material within the Weald tends to be sparse. The region was covered in dense forest throughout this period, and much of the known settlement pattern concentrates around the rim of the Weald, exploiting the better soils of the Chalk and Greensand. The small amount of prehistoric material that is known from the area tends to be of Mesolithic date and reflects activities associated with resource exploitation, often on a seasonal basis, and mainly comprises evidence for hunting and gathering activity.
- 2.7.2 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 in the Low Weald tend to be axes and flint scatters, indicative perhaps of a reliance on hunting in these less favourable locales.
- 2.7.3 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, although evidence from the Weald is scarcer.
- 2.7.4 The Iron Age saw a general continuation of trends from the preceding period,

with increasing numbers of open settlements and defended enclosures evident. The known Early Iron Age settlement pattern is largely concentrated in the north-east of the county, although several small settlements are known along the Greensand, probably associated with the ancient trackway running along the North Downs. Later Iron Age settlement is much more evident across the county, with many sites along the Greensand, and a concentration of activity on the Weald Clay itself around Ashford.

2.8 Romano/British

- 2.8.1 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.
- 2.8.2 The iron industry took advantage of the favourable Wealden landscape during the Romano-British period, although the evidence is sparse and often destroyed or obscured by later working. Ironworking sites were located close to roads or tracks to allow the movement of heavy raw materials and products.

2.9 Early Medieval

- 2.9.1 The demise of Roman authority in Britain saw a return to older ways of life, with a gradual decline in both the economy and administration of the colony, and an influx of settlers from Germanic lands across the North Sea. This migration of Germanic peoples introduced a new language and material culture into southern and eastern Britain. However, knowledge of the period following the departure of the Romans is fragmentary, in part due to issues with dating evidence, as a result of the lack of official coinage and the decline of the big pottery industries. 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.

2.10 Medieval

- 2.10.1 By Domesday, the Wealden landscape had incorporated settlements and agriculture mainly of a pastoral nature but also included some early 'irregular' open-field systems that were later enclosed. Medieval settlement in the Weald 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. Much of the medieval settlement still exists as modern farmsteads. Higher status features of medieval settlement are less evident.
- 2.10.2 Although there is no mention of the village of Marden in the Domesday Book, by 1085, there is a reference to a church. During the 13th century Edward I gave the village to his mother, Queen Eleanor, who was granted the right to hold a weekly market and an annual fair. The prosperity which resulted from this was short-lived owing to the onset of the Black Death in 1349 and the

Peasants Revolt in 1389, with ten ringleaders from the area of the Weald.

2.11 Post-Medieval

- 2.11.1 The Marden History Group note that in 1640 three clothiers from Marden and Goudhurst invented a new process of dyeing. The production of one piece of cloth involved as many as 20 to 30 men, women and children, suggesting that the industry would have brought employment and comparative wealth to the village, despite the up and downs of trade.
- 2.11.2 By 1800, the cloth trade began to diminish in the area moving northwards, but Marden consisted of approximately 300 houses, which were largely selfsufficient; local craftsmen supplied most of the villagers' needs and the economy was rooted in agriculture. The local rich clay soil (surrounding the Study Area beyond the route of the rivers) supported the rearing of cattle and the growing of crops.
- 2.11.3 The arrival of the railway and station in Marden by 1842, was a very popular proposition in the village because the local road network was muddy and was hindering the transport of produce, stock and supplies.

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 Based on the results of the evaluation (ASE 2016), the following broad aims of the strip, map and sample excavation were defined:

- To excavate and record all archaeological remains and deposits exposed in the stripped area with a view to understanding their character, extent, preservation, significance and date before their loss through development impacts.
- To understand to what extent the features exposed during the evaluation can be explained through excavation/observation of the wider area.
- To refine the dating, character and function of the features at this site.

3.2 A series of site specific research aims have been developed for the project drawing on additional information gained the previous fieldwork. The project sought to inform on the following general areas of research from the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF):

- Better our understanding of medieval Marden.

3.3 Specific Research questions

3.3.1 The project will also seek to investigate the following specific research questions from (SERF):

OR1: P29 - Further investigation of agricultural practices (including animal husbandry) and land use through more systematic sampling and analyses than hitherto.

OR2: P31 - Researches into agriculture, including the development of related infrastructure and pastoralism.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Individual contexts, referred to thus [***] not (***) , have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together during post-excavation analysis and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (GP **). 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 ring-gullies, pits and postholes, are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7).

4.1.2 The results are described and discussed within the following provisional period structure:

Period 1:	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman (100 BC-AD 50)
Period 2:	Medieval (AD 400-1500)
Period 3:	Post-medieval (AD 1500-present)

4.1.3 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.

4.1.4 The earliest evidence on the site derives from a Late Iron Age ditch, demonstrating low-level activity during this period.

4.1.5 The vast majority of the dating evidence recovered from site dates to the later medieval period. Pottery dates mostly fall between 1100-1375. Eight ditches were recorded from which such pottery was recovered, four of these having previously been noted in the evaluation (ASE 2016). These ditches take the form of a medieval field system. Two pits dated to the medieval period were also recorded, and further *undated* pits and postholes were scattered sporadically across site.

4.1.6 Some post-medieval evidence was recovered from a re-cut of an otherwise undated ditch, in the form of pottery and a clay tobacco pipe. This suggested on-site activity continued at least into the early 18th century.

4.1.7 A further eight ditches remain undated, in that they did not yield any dating evidence, however it has been possible to tentatively assign some of these to particular periods through stratigraphic analysis.

Context sheets	190
Section sheets	4
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	166
Context register	6
Drawing register	4
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 bucket
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.2 Natural Deposits

- 4.2.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a typical sequence of Weald Clay overlain by 0.40m - 0.61m of top and subsoil. This was a variable, firmly compacted deposit ranging from mottled light grey/ mid orange clay, dark orange silty clay to mottled light yellowish-orange/ light grey sandy silty clay. It contained frequent inclusions of ironstone/ iron panning, moderate manganese striations and mudstones.
- 4.2.2 It was initially noted in the evaluation report (ASE 2016) that “some level of [modern] truncation had occurred on site but did not appear to have made a hugely significant impact on the survival of archaeological deposits”. However, it became clear during the strip, map and sample excavation that this was in fact not the case. The majority of archaeological features were found to be very shallow, in some cases barely visible, with diffuse edges. This indicated that some degree of ground levelling had likely been carried out, truncating the features in the process.
- 4.2.3 No archaeological features were visible in the top or subsoils during the closely monitored machining.

4.3 Residual Earlier Prehistoric Material

4.3.1 Mesolithic/ Neolithic

- 4.3.2 Two residual Mesolithic or Neolithic flint artefacts were recovered from later contexts suggest some low-level background activity.

4.4 Period 1: Late Iron Age/ Early Roman 100 BC – AD 50

- 4.4.1 Only one feature, initially encountered in Trench 1 (ASE 2016); ditch [142] (GP13), has been ascribed to this period based on pottery finds. It was oriented east-west, and was cut by ditch (GP14).
- 4.4.2 Ditch (GP13) was found to be cutting ditch (GP12). Although no dating evidence was recovered from (GP12), the relative chronology established through excavation of a relationship slot means that it must pre-date (GP13).
- 4.4.3 There were no clear indications as to the function of ditch (GP13). It was located towards the northern limit of excavation, and if it was part of an enclosure or field system, it may be surmised that further evidence of this lies preserved within the unexcavated area of site. During the site evaluation (ASE 2016), no further Iron Age finds were recovered in Trenches 2 and 21, excavated to the east of Trench 1.

4.5 Period 2: Medieval 400-1500

- 4.5.1 Some 10 features have been dated by pottery to between 1100 and 1350, which represents the vast majority of recovered dating. Most are ditches, but there were also two relatively small pits. The ditches that produced this dating evidence were concentrated within the southern half of the site, and most likely constitute elements of a relict medieval field system.
- 4.5.2 It was also possible to broadly date other features that did not yield dating evidence by association to the medieval period. It must be stressed, however, that it was not possible to excavate relationship slots between ditches (GP3) and (GP4), as well as (GP10) and (GP11), due to these features being too truncated at the point where they intersected to obtain meaningful information.
- 4.5.3 Ditches (GP1), (GP2), (GP3) and (GP4) all appear to be broadly contemporary with one-another based on relationship sections excavated during both the evaluation and strip, map and sample stages as well as pottery dating.
- 4.5.4 Ditches (GP1) and (GP2) did not present any clear relationship in section. Contexts [021] (GP1) and [019] (GP2) produced potsherds dated to 1150-1250 and 1200-1275 respectively; pottery from [005] (GP2) was dated 1100-1200, and that recovered from [025] (GP2) dated 1200-1275). It may be presumed then that both (GP1) and (GP2) were cut at broadly the same time.
- 4.5.5 Pottery recovered from (GP3) dated between 1100-1275. The pottery from (GP4) was dated more broadly; the sherds recovered during the evaluation stage (trench 4) were dated 1050-1225 and 1200/25 – 1350/75, and those from the strip, map and sample stage dated 1100-1200.

- 4.5.6 Ditch (GP1) was found to cut (GP3) in section. Pit [186] was also cut by (GP1), and was cutting (GP3); however, no pottery dating was recovered from the pit, and there was little clue as to its function. A relationship section between (GP1) and (GP4) was excavated during the evaluation stage, showing no clear relationship in section and also that both ditches in fact contained the same fills. Therefore (GP1) and (GP4) must have been cut at the same time.
- 4.5.7 It might be inferred from 4.5.5 that, although a visual stratigraphic relationship could not be achieved (see 4.5.2), (GP3) and (GP4) are broadly contemporary based on the pottery dating. However, this is complicated by the fact that (GP1) cuts (GP3) but is contemporary with (GP4). Therefore, to summarise, it can be suggested that ditches (GP1), (GP2) and (GP4) were excavated around the same time, while (GP3) had been cut shortly beforehand.
- 4.5.8 The terminus (GP3) [100] was recut at some point by [102]. However, the pottery recovered from both termini was dated to 1175-1275 and 1100-1200 respectively. It is possible that the single potsherd recovered from the fill of [102] may be residual.
- 4.5.9 Ditch (GP6) was curvilinear in plan, continuing towards the eastern LOE where it was truncated by (GP7) and (GP8), terminating to the south barely beyond the original bulk of evaluation trench 4. During the evaluation, pit [4/016] was found to be cutting (GP6), although no dating evidence was recovered from it. The pit could potentially be a water hole, cut into the ditch at a later time perhaps in order to collect water for livestock if animals were present at the site. The pottery recovered from (GP6) at the evaluation stage was dated to 1050-1200/25 and 1050-1350/75. Further pottery sherds were recovered at the strip, map and sample stage from [049] (GP6) dated to 1175-1250.
- 4.5.10 Ditch (GP6) was cut by a later undated ditch (GP5) to the west, and to the east by another undated ditch (GP7) and a post-medieval re-cut [096] (GP8).
- 4.5.11 Ditch (GP9) was oriented NE-SW. A potsherd recovered from [056] (GP9) was dated to 1175-1275. (GP9) [037] was found to be cutting an undated ditch [035] towards the SW end, and (GP9) [055] was cutting an undated pit [053], the purpose of which was uncertain.
- 4.5.12 Ditch (GP10) was curvilinear in plan, part of which was running parallel and cutting (GP9). It was also found to be cutting ditch [033]. It was not possible to excavate a relationship slot with (GP11) for the same reason as outlined in 4.5.2. The pottery recovered from (GP10) [072] was dated to 1200-1300, and a fragment of glazed tile from (GP10) [078] was found to be from the later medieval period (pre-1500).
- 4.5.13 Pit [060] was located adjacent to ditch [063] (GP9). This fairly small pit contained pottery sherds dated c.1175-1250 recovered from the uppermost fill. It was difficult to ascertain the purpose of the pit; it was unlikely to have been a refuse pit, as only two sherds of pottery were recovered, and the fills were from natural siltation processes. No deliberate depositions were present, although such deposits may have been truncated away.
- 4.5.14 Pit [111] was located west of ditch (GP8), and contained 51 sherds all from the same vessel dated to 1100-1225, and thought to be from a storage jar (see section 5.4.4). This means that the pit was probably used for storage. The pit

and vessel had clearly been truncated by later activity on site, as it appeared that only the base of the vessel survived and the pit was quite shallow.

Period 2 discussion

4.5.15 Unlike the characteristic ridge and furrow found in the Midlands, northern counties and Scotland, Kent has not revealed any such examples. The two and three-field systems which developed in parts of England during the 12th and 13th centuries were also not employed in Kent (Hall 1982: 5 & 20). It can be determined from those ditches dated to the medieval period (GP1), (GP2), (GP3), (GP4), (GP6), (GP9) and (GP10) that the field system conformed to the type found in the Weald of Kent (English Heritage 2011: 5). As opposed to more regular, rectangular examples found in the eastern part of the county, the field system encountered on site displayed an irregular pattern of adjoining strips. This suggested an irregular open field system.

4.5.16 The poor weather conditions experienced during the excavation of site demonstrated that it was very prone to flooding, particularly in the south-eastern corner. In addition, it is understood that the Weald Clay presented problems in terms of tillage and crop yield (Baker & Butlin 1973: 401). Therefore, few arable field systems were in fact located within the Weald, compared with the Darent, Medway and Stour valleys, as well as Holmesdale (*ibid.* 404). As such, the findings at Marden make some small contribution to the record of field systems in the Weald of Kent.

4.6 Period 3: Post-Medieval 1500 – present

4.6.1 Re-cut (GP8) [096] yielded some post-medieval material from two separate fills. A fragment of clay pipe dated c.1650-1700 was recovered from fill [098] (SG53) and pottery fragments dated 1640-1700 were found within [099] (SG54). This suggests at least some low-level activity on site during the mid- 17th – early 18th centuries, although these finds did not point to anything particularly significant.

4.7 Unphased and undated features

4.7.1 Several features that did not contain any dating material have not been phased at this stage.

4.7.2 Feature [026] was most likely a geological hollow, infilled through natural processes. It was found to be very shallow, with diffuse edges and no distinctive form. No finds were recovered. A further feature which may also be considered geological was located south of (GP13), but this had a more distinctive 'cigar shape' form in plan. The termini [131] and [177] were excavated, and the edges of [177] were found to be more irregular and diffuse. The mottled light yellowish-grey/ orange infill was indicative of water table fluctuation and poor drainage on site.

4.7.3 Pits [039] and [057] were located just to the north of (GP5). Both of these features were found to be shallow (just 0.22m and 0.14m deep respectively) with diffuse edges. No finds were recovered. It is plausible that they were natural depressions in the Weald Clay which became infilled due to natural processes.

- 4.7.4 Feature [008] was a possible linear terminus aligned with ditch (GP1). It was truncated by root disturbance on the NW edge. It can be suggested that: this feature was either originally a continuation of (GP1) and subsequent truncation had caused it to appear as a separate entity; or it was part of an adjacent plot boundary. No finds were recovered from this feature.
- 4.7.5 Three post-holes were encountered located around ditch (GP10). Two of these, [067] and [069], were found to be cut by (GP10) [071] and were quite shallow. Post-hole [065] was located just south of (GP10) [071]. Post-holes [067] and [069] had the same profile and depth (0.09m), while [065] was considerably deeper (0.25m). It is not possible to imply anything regarding these three post-holes; although [067] and [069] seemed to be related to one another there were no further surviving post-holes in the immediate vicinity. No structural evidence was observed.
- 4.7.6 Post-hole [075] was located to the NNE of pit [111]. The post-mould was visible in section. No finds were recovered, and no other post-holes or structural evidence were observed in the immediate vicinity, so it is not possible to form any meaningful discussion regarding this feature.
- 4.7.7 Ditches [035], [128], (GP5), (GP7), (GP8), (GP11), (GP12), (GP14) and (GP15) did not produce any pottery or other dating evidence aside from those post-medieval finds recovered from the re-cut of (GP8). They all form part of the complex network of linear features within the strip, map and sample area. As already mentioned in 4.5.10, ditch (GP5) was found to be cutting (GP6), perhaps representing a later extension of (GP6) to the SW. Ditch (GP7) was also a later re-cut of (GP6). (GP7) was cut by a post-medieval re-cut (GP8) [096]. Ditch (GP11) [160] was cut on the northern edge by an undated pit [162].
- 4.7.8 It is not possible to discuss the functionality of ditch [128], as it seemed to peter out towards the west, and continued beyond the limit of excavations to the east. As some of the other features displayed evidence of truncation, this may account for the loss of the ditch towards the east. As it was found to truncate (GP8) in section it must have been a cut feature.
- 4.7.9 (GP12) was clearly a much earlier feature, as it was cut not only by (GP14) but also by the LIA/ ERom ditch (GP13). It would seem to have been in use during the medieval period, as suggested by the fact that ditch (GP10), which produced pottery dating to c.1200-1300, clearly respected the southern terminus of (GP12).
- 4.7.10 Three features were encountered in association with (GP15), two of which had a direct stratigraphical relationship with the ditch. (GP15) [134] was found to truncate the northern edge of pit [136], a feature with no determinate function. A possible feature initially identified as a post-hole [138] was also found cut into the base of (GP15) [134]. However, it seems unlikely that this was an archaeological feature, and closer inspection suggested it was more likely to be the result of bioturbation. A possible post-hole [140] was encountered next to the southern edge of (GP15) [134] with a convincing profile and visible post-mould in section. However, no structural evidence was encountered.

Unphased and undated features discussion

- 4.7.11 It is possible that some of these undated linears may in fact have been trackways/ hollow ways. With transportation difficulties that may have been associated with the heavy Weald Clay and potential flooding problems, it would have made sense to have located hollow ways in close association with a field system. Looking at the site on Google Earth shows a clearly visible trackway running NE-SW. This corresponds with (GP14), and the evidence of re-cutting noted at [119] and [123] (GP14) would likely be down to general maintenance (Chadwick 2008: 139).
- 4.7.12 The apparent “hollow” that appears to join (GP14) and (GP15) may have been the result of both human and animal trampling. It may also represent part of a livestock “funnel”, where animals could be herded before driving them along the associated trackway (Chadwick 2008: 143). Ditch (GP12) is more problematic, as it is cut by (GP14) but also by (GP13) which produced Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery sherds. As stated in 4.7.9, the medieval ditch (GP10) physically respects the southern terminus of (GP12). Therefore, it can be suggested that although (GP12) is perhaps a prehistoric feature, it may have been restored in the later medieval period; perhaps to be used as a livestock funnel in association with the trackway (GP14).
- 4.7.13 Ditch (GP8) is perhaps a little problematic if we are to subscribe to the theory that (GP14) is a trackway. It ran N-S and appeared to turn off to the east continuing beyond the limit of excavations. It ran perpendicular to, and was cut by, ditches (GP14), (GP15) and [128]. It was found to cut ditch (GP10). It is worth noting that (GP10) did not appear to continue beyond the point where it intersected with (GP8), which suggests (GP8) was a later addition here in order to create a new boundary.
- 4.7.14 (GP8) [096] was a post-medieval re-cut of the ditch at the point where it turned eastwards. The dating material recovered is discussed in 5.4.7. No other finds were recovered from this feature, although stratigraphic relationships have enabled the formation of a relative chronology to allow us to suggest that the undated ditches generally do not pre-date the later medieval period.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Finds Summary

- 5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered and 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 3). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)
5			3	1								
15			3	28							1	3
17			2	17								
19			10	50			2	12			2	11
21			5	47	1	5					2	5
23			3	7	2	12	1	17				
25			10	62			2	30			3	21
34	1	2										
42	1	1										
49			14	207							1	3
56			2	3								
62			2	18								
72			1	3								
78					1	25						
90			3	4	2	85					1	4
98			2	2					1	4		
99			4	24	10	262						
101			7	89			1	124			1	5
103			1	2								
112			41	716								
124							1	18				
143			6	133								
189			3	42								
3/005			1	10								
4/008			1	1								
4/009			7	56								
4/012			1	6								
4/024			10	36								
4/028			2	14								
4/029			4	10								
4/037			2	1								
Total	2	3	150	1589	16	389	7	201	1	4	11	52

Table 3: Finds quantification

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 Two pieces of worked flint weighing 3g were recovered. Context [034] produced a blade-like flake. It is made from a fine grained flint that is slightly stained orange. The piece is damaged, but based on technological grounds it is likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic in date. Context [042] produced a small blade. The artefact displays incipient traces of light blue surface discoloration. It is hinged terminated, and exhibits parallel lateral edges and parallel ridges on the dorsal face. The piece of débitage is clearly a product of blade-orientated industry, and it indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date.

5.3 The Late Iron Age/Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A single well-stratified group of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery, amounting to six sherds, weighing 133g, was found in context [143]. The pottery comprises fairly large and unabraded but nevertheless undiagnostic bodysherds. They are likely all from the same vessel, though not conjoining. The grog-tempered fabric is well-fired to a greyish hue, suggesting that the vessel is unlikely to significantly pre-date the Roman Conquest. Grog-tempered wares tend to be most abundant in Late Iron Age/early Roman contexts but, in the Weald, they were much more long-lived than in other areas of the South-East, meaning that a mid or later Roman date cannot be ruled out. In addition, a very small sherd in a similar fabric was noted as a residual element in a medieval pottery group from evaluation context [4/009]

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

Introduction

- 5.4.1 The different stages of archaeological work recovered 147 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 1389g, from 26 individually numbered contexts. These totals include the assemblage of 23 sherds (116g) that came from one of eight evaluation contexts. All of this material was collected by hand – no material from environmental residues being included in the current assessment. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes. Although most sherds are small (i.e. up to 30mm across), a few medium sized pieces are also present (i.e. to c. 80mm across) in a few deposits. The average sherd sizes by period are shown in Table 4. Most of the pottery shows some signs of having suffered in an acidic burial environment but it is clear that although some sherds are fresh and have not been reworked, others are far more abraded.
- 5.4.2 Medieval wares totally dominate the assemblage, with a chronological range predominantly covering c. 1150/75-1275. Insignificant quantities of post-medieval material are present. The overall site assemblage is characterised at a basic level in Table 1 in order to give a rough idea of quantities by period. The exact division between periods is approximate as the dominant shelly wares cross the normal boundary between the Early and High Medieval periods in this area of Kent.
- 5.4.3 The assemblage has been fully quantified (number of sherds/weight/estimated number of vessels) by fabric on pro forma and spot dated for archive. The results of this work have been input onto an excel table as part of the digital archive.

Period	No/weight	Average sherd size	No. of different fabric groups
Early Medieval C12th-early C13th	87/880g	10.1g	Local – 1
Early/High Medieval Later C12th - C13th	38/403g	10.6g	Local – 1 Regional – 1
High Medieval Early C13th – mid C14th	16/74g	4.6g	Local – 6 Regional – 1
Early post-medieval Mid C16th – mid 18 th	4/22g	5.5g	Local – 2
Late post-medieval Mid C18th – mid C20th	2/10g	5.0g	Local – 1

Table 4: Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period. *NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material. Local equates to Kent wares; Regional to other English wares.*

Early Medieval (C12th – early 13th)

- 5.4.4 Although this period makes up the single largest chronological grouping amongst the pottery only one fabric is present: shell-tempered ware (Canterbury fabric EM35). The ware is tempered with moderate to abundant fossil shell but contains no or negligible quartz and is generally quite low-fired. Although this type can easily be as early as the 11th century the current assemblage is frequently in association with the later sandy-shelly wares of the area and can thus probably be safely placed in the second half of the 12th century. Of the recognisable forms there are at least nine different cooking pots (one with applied thumbled strip, three with rolled-over rims and single examples of simple expanded and tapering rims), a bowl (with tapering rim) and a probable storage jar. The latter was all recovered from context [112] and consists of 51 fresh body sherds (698g) from the same vessel with no other pottery in association.

Early/High Medieval (Later C12th - C13th)

- 5.4.5 The majority of sherds within this group clearly overlap with those of the Early Medieval period – they are often found in association. However, the two fabrics grouped under this chronological sub-period can extend well into the High Medieval period, at least up until the end of the 13th century. Having said that, the majority could probably be placed in the first half of the 13th century and the material is perhaps best viewed as a continuation of quite intense Early Medieval activity until that point. The sandy-shelly ware dominated though there is some variation in the quantities of shell and vessel finish. The most likely source of this material is the Potter's Corner workshop near Ashford (Grove and Warhurst 1952), but other as yet unknown sources cannot be ruled out. At least 15 different undecorated cooking pots are represented, usually with rectangular club rims but context [101] produced what appears to be the top angle from a decorated curfew. This has a raised band around its top edge with circumferential incised lines between which are oblique incised lines. There were also spoke-like applies clay strips across the top. The only other ware present consists of two worn bodysherds, probably from the same London-type Ware oxidised jug with exterior white slip under a green glaze (contexts [019] and [025]).

High Medieval (Early C13th – mid C14th)

- 5.4.6 The pottery that was in use up to 1250/75 is considered above, but there are a few other sherds that fit more comfortably in a post 1250/75 date. These include a sparse scatter of sandy wares, some of which have sparse shell inclusions (eg Canterbury

Fabric M40A of Wealden/Ashford source) and a few possibly from the Surrey/NW Kent greyware industry. None need be later than 1300 and all probably relate to the tail end of the earlier activity.

Early post-medieval (Mid C16th – mid 18th)

- 5.4.7 Context [099] produced two sherds of slightly sandy glazed red earthenware and two sherds of hard-fired silty earthenware that can only be generally placed between the 16th and 17th centuries. However, associated clay pipe suggests the latter part of this chronological range. The sherds are notably worn and no vessel form is distinguishable.

Late post-medieval (Mid C18th – mid C20th)

- 5.4.8 Contexts [021] and [056] each produced single abraded sherds of mid-18th to mid-19th century glazed red earthenware that are probably intrusive from manuring and cultivation activity at the time.

Stratified assemblages

- 5.4.9 By far the largest context assemblage from the site consists of the 51 sherds from context [112]. However, as has already been noted, this is from a single vessel. The next largest groups are from contexts [049] (14 sherds, again from just one vessel) and [025] (11 sherds). The latter group contains four different fabrics but contains no feature sherds. All other contexts groups are of under 10 sherds.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.5.1 Seventeen pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 393g were hand-collected from five contexts: [021], [023], [078], [090], and [099]. The bulk of the assemblage was comprised of broken fragments of peg tile in T1 (see Table 5); these were found in all contexts except [078], from which was collected the only piece of tile in T2. This fragment was distinct not only by the differing fabric type but also some minimal traces of glaze on the upper surface. Glazed roof tiles fell out of fashion from c.1500, suggesting this tile dates to the mid-late medieval period. The rest of the tile cannot be dated specifically but probably is a little later than the glazed tile.
- 5.5.2 Six small, abraded and undiagnostic pieces of CBM were also present, all in the same 'MISC' fabric. The original form of these pieces is not known, but the fabric was underfired and several seemed too thick for roof tile so it is possible they represent fragments of medieval bricks.

Fabric	Description
T1	Orange fabric with varying quantities of calcareous and ferrous material.
T2	Orange fabric with common medium and coarse quartz.
MISC	Soft orange and cream fabric. No apparent inclusions. Slightly micaceous.

Table 5: CBM fabric descriptions

- 5.5.3 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or

abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric samples have been retained.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.6.1 Ten pieces of fired clay weighing a total of 45g were hand-collected from six contexts: [015], [019], [021], [025], [049], and [101]. None of the clay was in any way diagnostic, although with the exception of the clay taken from contexts [021] and [049] had clearly been exposed to heat and was oxidised and fairly hard. Only one fabric type was present, a red (apart from when underfired in which instance it was buff-coloured) and slightly micaceous clay with pale silty deposits and ferrous inclusions. All the fragments had been abraded to approximately round lumps and there was no indication of form or function.

5.6.2 All the fired clay has been recorded on standard recording forms and quantified by fabric, form, and weight. Examination of fabrics was conducted through a x20 binocular microscope and fabric descriptions were defined using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into an Excel database and all fired clay has been discarded.

5.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.7.1 Context [098] produced a slight worn 37mm long stem fragment with 3.2mm diameter central bore (2g). A date in the second half of the 17th century is suspected.

5.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.8.1 Pieces of fine ferruginous sandstone were recovered from contexts [019], [023] and [025] (2/12g, 1/18g and 2/30g respectively). All are of natural local origin and, with the exception of those from [025] (which are burnt), none show signs of modification at the hand of man. The only other stone consists of a very weathered flattened piece of Purbeck Marble from context [101] (124g). Whether this derived from a grinding mortar is impossible to say due to the heavy subsequent weathering.

5.9 The Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

Introduction

5.9.1 Five bulk soil samples were taken during excavations at Marden for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report assesses the preservation of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and their potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use. The charcoal has also been considered regarding its suitability for radiocarbon dating.

Methodology

5.9.2 The bulk samples, ranging from 10 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and

2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Table 6). Artefacts recovered from the samples 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 flots were scanned, in their entirety, under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 7). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants.

- 5.9.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand 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 500x 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 (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are insufficient to permit satisfactory identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 6 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

Period 2 Medieval 1100 – 1300 AD

Samples <4> [72] and <5> [112]

- 5.9.4 The heavy residue from the medieval ditch [71] contained industrial material of slag and magnetic material as well as abundant charcoal fragments. In contrast, medieval pit [111] contained no charcoal or industrial material and only a little magnetic material.
- 5.9.5 The flots contained between 90 and 99% uncharred material of modern roots and recent seeds of sedges (*Carex* sp.) and goosefoots (Chenopodiaceae). Charcoal fragments were frequent in the flot from ditch [71] and absent from pit [111].

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 5.9.6 The flots from the Medieval ditch [71] and pit [111] both contained small charred wild grasses (Poaceae). The preservation of the grasses was moderate. Identification to species-level is unlikely as the grass family is one of the largest with the genera displaying much morphological similarity.

Charcoal

- 5.9.7 Preservation of the charcoal from medieval ditch [71] was poor with two fragments indeterminate and three only tentatively identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.) The other five fragments all derived from large branch or stem wood of oak. The fragments were highly distorted and displayed evidence of vitrification; a process that alters the anatomical features of the wood, giving it a glassy appearance. The cause of vitrification has often been associated with prolonged burning time and high temperatures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Prior & Alvin, 1983), although recent experiments claim that vitrification is not induced by such factors and that the cause is still unknown (McParland *et al*, 2010).

Unphased

Samples <1> [66], <2> [68] and <3> [70].

- 5.9.8 The heavy residues from the unphased samples contained small amounts of fire-cracked flint, fired clay, stone as well as occasional slag and frequent magnetic material. Charcoal fragments were frequent in postholes [65] and [67] and abundant in posthole [69].
- 5.9.9 The flots contained 99% uncharred material of modern roots and twigs. Occasional charcoal fragments represent the only charred plant material in the flots as no charred seeds were present.

Charcoal

- 5.9.10 Preservation of the charcoal from the unphased postholes was poor with almost half of the fragments indeterminate. Oak wood from large branch or stem wood was dominant within the unphased assemblage. A single fragment from posthole [65] was tentatively identified as belonging to the birch family (cf. Betulaceae), the identification of which was hindered by radial cracks, vitrification and general distortion associated with the heating process. A considerable number of the fragments were affected by post-depositional sediment which is often associated with the changing water table after burial.

Table 6: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Phase	Sample Number	Context	Context Type/ Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/weight)
2	4	72	Ditch [71]	40	***	55	***	10	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (5) [D:2, V:3] cf. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (3) [D:1, V:2] Indet. (2) [D:2]	+	Slag (***99g) Mag.Mat. (****70g)
	5	112	Pit [111]	10							Mag.Mat. (*1g)
Unphased	1	66	Posthole [65]	20	**	18	**	3	cf. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (1) [V:1, D:1] cf. Betulaceae (1) [V:1, RC:1, D:1] Indet. (8) [D:3, V:6, PDS: 5, RC:4]	+	FCF (*1g) Slag (**20g) Mag.Mat. (***23g)
	2	68	Posthole [67]	10	**	17	*	1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (5) [D:3, PDS:3, V:3] cf. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (1) [PDS:1, V:1, D:1] Indet. (4) [D:4, PDS:4]	+	F.Clay (*15g) Stone (*1g) Slag (**4g) Mag.Mat. (****15g)
	3	70	Posthole [69]	10	****	66	**	4	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (8) [D:5, PDS:4, RC:1] Indet. (2) [D:2]	(+)	Slag (*20g) Mag.Mat. (***18g)

Key: V = vitrified, RC = radial cracks, PDS = post-depositional sediment, D = distorted

Table 7: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250)
Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context/ Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)		Seeds Uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	66 [65]	5	40	99					*	**			
2	68 [67]	1	<5	99						*			
3	70 [69]	1	<5	99						*			
4	72 [71]	4	30	90	5	Carex sp. * Chenopodiaceae *		*	**	**	*	Poaceae (small) (2)	++
5	112 [111]	1	<5	99							*	Poaceae (small) (1)	++

5.10 The 'Metallurgical' Remains by Luke Barber

5.10.1 A small assemblage of material (278g) was initially identified as potentially being metalworking waste. All of this was recovered from the residues of one of five environmental samples. The material is summarised below in Table 8.

Context	Sample	Fraction	Type	Weight	Comments
66	1	>8mm	Ferruginous concretion	14g	Iron oxide granules in silt
66	1	4-8mm	Ferruginous concretion	2g	
66	1	2-4mm	Ferruginous concretion	8g	More individual pellets
66	1	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	12g	Rounded ferruginous siltstone & clay
68	2	>8mm	Ferruginous concretion	14g	
68	2	4-8mm	Ferruginous concretion	8g	
68	2	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	4g	
70	3	>8mm	Ferruginous concretion	20g	
70	3	4-8mm	Ferruginous concretion	16g	
72	4	>8mm	Ferruginous concretion	80g	
72	4	4-8mm	Ferruginous concretion	18g	
72	4	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	76g	
115	5	Magnetic	Magnetic fines	1g	

Table 8: Residues/magnetic fractions

5.10.2 Close examination of the material showed it to consist of granules of iron oxide or ferruginous stone, usually set within a harden silty matrix. The magnetic fractions essentially consisted of the same material but with obviously enhanced magnetic properties, perhaps enhanced by being burnt. All of this material could be expected to occur naturally at the site. None of the samples produced any actual slag suggesting metalworking was not undertaken at the site, at least in the vicinity of the excavated areas.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

- 6.1.1 *OR1: P29 - Further investigation of agricultural practices (including animal husbandry) and land use through more systematic sampling and analyses than hitherto.*
- 6.1.2 The understanding of the medieval character of the site was further enhanced by the strip, map and sample excavation following on from the evaluation stage. It revealed that the field system remains and associated features were far more extensive than initially thought.
- 6.1.3 The pattern of settlement and tenure within the Weald of Kent during the later medieval period is generally regarded as having a more individualistic nature compared to other parts of the county at that time, likely a result of the constraints mentioned in 4.5.16 (Baker & Butlin 1973: 401). The site plan revealed that it generally conformed to the type encountered in the Weald, as ditches (GP1), (GP2), (GP3), (GP4) and (GP6) appear to form somewhat irregular blocks.
- 6.1.4 The main crop cultivated in the Weald at that time was oats, followed by wheat, with barley only sporadically produced. The primary livestock were pigs and cattle (*ibid.* 415-416). Environmental samples from the evaluation and strip, map and sample stages revealed evidence of crop processing activities having taken place, but the seeds and grains recovered were too degraded for identification or to inform on the diet or arable economy of the site. No animal bone was recovered from site.
- 6.1.5 The presence of oak trees on site, as noted during the evaluation, suggested that at some point during the later medieval period, the process of assarting had been carried out, whereby areas of land were cleared for agricultural purposes (Adkins, Adkins & Leitch 2008: 417). The environmental samples taken during the strip, map and sample stage showed evidence that oak exploitation had taken place.
- 6.1.6 *OR2: P31 - Researches into agriculture, including the development of related infrastructure and pastoralism.*
- 6.1.7 An undated ditch (GP14) may have represented a trackway/ hollow way, with associated livestock “funnels”. These features would have been utilised for herding and transporting livestock, which is suggestive of a certain degree of animal husbandry having taken place.
- 6.1.8 If we take the view that ditches (GP1) and [008] originally formed a continuous feature, it can be suggested that perhaps this would also have been utilised as a trackway/ hollow way for animal transportation.
- 6.1. Vine Cottage, situated on Howland Road immediately to the west of the site boundary, is a timber framed building dating to the 16th century or possibly earlier. Although this is later than the vast majority of finds that were recovered, it is possible that ditch (GP2) may have latterly formed the plot boundary for this building if it had been maintained.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

6.2.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

Period 1

The pottery recovered from this period (broadly within the Late Iron Age/ Roman period) consisted of only half a dozen sherds, recovered from (GP13) [143]. Ditch (GP13), located in the northwest corner of site, was the only feature to produce such pottery, and were further excavation possible in this direction, it may have revealed more prehistoric/ Roman features. Ditch (GP13) was found to cut (GP12); the latter was presumably therefore also prehistoric/ Roman, although no finds were recovered from it. The terminus of (GP12) and ditch (GP10) also appear to respect one another spatially, suggesting that (GP12) may have been restored during the medieval period.

Period 2

The medieval pottery formed a small assemblage, the majority of which fell broadly into the period c.1150-1275. Pottery recovered from the evaluation stage was dated between c.1050-1375. This suggests a period of occupation of around 325 years in which farming activity took place during the medieval period. There appears to be relatively little comparable published material from the local area, which adds to the significance of the medieval evidence. A broken fragment of peg tile from context [078] was dated to the late medieval period (c.1500), although this does not point to anything particularly significant.

Period 3

Some post-medieval material was recovered from a re-cut of ditch (GP8) in the form of some pottery sherds and a clay tobacco pipe stem. However, these were not thought to be of any great significance regarding the overall stratigraphic sequence. Two fragments of residual 18th/ 19th century CBM were recovered. The rest of the CBM recovered from site was generally too abraded to be datable.

Unphased/ undated

Although a number of features did not produce any datable finds, the section beginning at 4.7.11 demonstrates that, in some cases, it was possible to apply relative chronologies based on stratigraphic relationships between features.

6.2.2 Worked Flint

The two pieces of worked flint recovered provide evidence for early prehistoric presence at the site. However, no further work is proposed for these isolated pieces.

6.2.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

The Late Iron Age/Roman pottery represents a small and undiagnostic group of pottery which is of limited significance with no potential for further work.

6.2.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

The pottery assemblage is small and on the whole does not possess many feature sherds. However, little has been published on the medieval ceramics of the immediate

area and as such the current assemblage offers a useful group of the mid/late 12th to mid/late 13th century when combined as one entity. The fabrics can usefully be compared with larger published groups from Tonbridge to the west and Ashford to the east. The post-medieval pottery has no potential for further analysis.

6.2.5 The Ceramic Building Material

The small amount and scrappy nature of the CBM render it of little significance on a local, national or international level. This assemblage has no potential for future research.

6.2.6 The Fired Clay

The heavily abraded and undiagnostic nature of the fired clay renders it of no significance on either a local, national or international level. This assemblage has no potential for future research.

6.2.7 The Clay Tobacco Pipe

The clay pipe has no potential for further analysis and no additional work is proposed.

6.2.8 The Geological Material Significance and Potential

The stone has no potential for further analysis.

6.2.9 The Environmental Samples

Medieval Charred Plant Macrofossils

The charred plant macrofossils from the medieval flots are not able to inform on the diet, environment or arable economy of the site. The wild grasses were likely accidentally charred alongside the charcoal.

Medieval Charcoal

The medieval charcoal indicates the exploitation of large oak branch or stem wood likely collected from a local source. The extremely poor preservation of the charcoal along with the high levels of vitrification may be explained by repeated burning episodes with the charcoal being reused as fuel.

The charred plant macrofossils do not have the potential to inform on the arable economy, diet or environment of the site.

Unphased Charcoal

The identifiable charcoal fragments from the unphased postholes largely derives from large branch or stem wood of oak and may be associated with the burning of the posthole timber. The charcoal from posthole [65] was extremely poorly preserved with only two of the fragments given tentative identifications.

The poor preservation of the charcoal fragments from Marden severely limits the amount of information regarding the local environment and fuel selection and use. It can be understood that a local oak forest was being exploited for fuel wood and structural timber and that this wood may have been subjected to prolonged burning

times as well as high temperatures. It is also possible that the unphased postholes may have been burnt *in situ*.

Assessment of the charcoal from Marden indicates little potential for radiocarbon dating as oak is not dateable unless it is of round wood and the poor preservation makes it unlikely that other taxa will be identifiable within the assemblage.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

- 7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.
- 7.1.2 RRA 1 (OR 1): Can the site help define further potential for medieval agricultural practices in the local area? How does the site fit generally with the wider picture of medieval farming practices in the Weald of Kent?
- 7.1.3 RRA 2: Although the medieval pottery assemblage is small, and little has been published on medieval ceramics in the immediate area, can comparisons with any other assemblages recovered from sites in the Weald of Kent yield any further information with regard to materials used in manufacture, typologies, etc.?
- 7.1.4 RRA 3: The main medieval phase of activity based on pottery recovered from both the evaluation and strip, map and sample appears to have been between c.1050-1375. Can this be explained, and are there any other sites in the Weald of Kent that could provide any useful information?
- 7.1.5 RRA 4 (OR 1): Would further environmental sampling provide any more helpful information with regard to crop processing, assarting, preservation of charcoal etc. than has hitherto been noted?
- 7.1.6 RRA 5 (OR 2): With regard to the development of related infrastructure, is it possible to further explore the theory that (GP14) and (GP1) may be trackways/hollow ways, using comparisons from other sites?
- 7.1.7 RRA 6 (OR1 and OR2): Can the post-medieval site activity be explored further? The re-cut of ditch (GP8) continued beyond the eastern L.O.E., and further study could perhaps be carried out on Vine Cottage and any associated buildings?
- 7.1.8 RRA 7: Can the medieval field-system be related to the development, or any other type of association, of any known proximate historic property(ies) through cartographic and/or historical research and/or through possible liaison with the Marden History Group, or other local groups?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published. The most suitable medium for publication would be a short illustrated article of c.3000 words in *Archaeologia Cantiana*. This would bring together all significant stratigraphic, finds and environmental evidence and address the identified research agenda listed in 7.1. It will present a detailed chronological narrative of land-use. Standalone specialist reports will be included with respect to the medieval pottery, and pertinent information from other Weald of Kent sites will be located and included. A discussion will bring together the different strands of evidence and attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda.

7.2.2 It is suggested that the article would pursue the following structure:

- Introduction – circumstances of fieldwork, site location, natural geology, topography, archaeological and historical background.
- Excavation results:
 - Late Iron Age/ Early Roman (Period 1)
 - Medieval (Period 2)
 - Unphased/ undated features
- Specialist summary reports
- Discussion/ conclusions
- Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

After completion of the stratigraphic and specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

7.3.2 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

It is proposed to undertake a little additional comparative work to published groups from the general area and write a concise report on the medieval assemblage for publication. A parallel will be sought for the possible curfew and a small catalogue for three illustrated pots produced.

Total **1 day**

7.3.3 Environmental Samples

It is recommended that a small paragraph detailing the samples taken and their contents should be included in any future report or publication to demonstrate the absence and preservation of the charred organic material from Marden.

Summary and brief discussion of environmental samples **0.25 days**

7.3.4 Illustration

Stratigraphic: Approximately 6 stratigraphic figures will be required, including:
1 location plan, 2 period plans and 3 detailed sections **1 day**
Pottery: Provision should be made for 3 illustrations **1 day**
(x2 v simple rims and x1 decorated sherd)

Total **2 days**

Stratigraphic Tasks	Person days
Finalise subgrouping, draw as many undated features as possible into the phases	1 day
Finalise groups	1 day
Define periods and describe landuse, and draw landuse diagram as necessary	1 day
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, maps, sites and published themes of the surrounding area, region, and the southeast.	2 days
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point. Completion of this task will result in the first (unedited) draft of a period-driven site narrative	2 days
Prepare discussion section	1 day
Post referee edits	2 days
Total	10 days
Specialist Analysis	
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	1 day
Environmental Material	0.25 day
Illustration	2 days
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	2 days
Project Management	2 days
Journal fee	Fee

Table 9: Resource table for publication

7.4 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

7.4.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at a local museum in due course.

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Appendix 1: Context Register

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
001		Layer	topsoil					
002		Layer	subsoil					
003		Layer	natural					
004		Cut	gully terminus	4		1	2	
005		Fill	fill, single	4	1100-1200	1	2	Med
006		Cut	ditch terminus	6		2	1	
007		Fill	fill, single	6		2	1	
008		Cut	ditch terminus	8		3		
009		Fill	fill, single	8		3		
010		Cut	ditch	10		4	5	
011		Fill	fill, single	10		4	5	
012		Cut	ditch	12		5	9	
013		Fill	fill, single	12		5	9	
014		Cut	posthole	14		6		
015		Fill	fill, single	14	1150-1250	6		Med
016		Cut	stakehole	16		7		
017		Fill	fill, single	16	1150-1250	7		Med
018		Cut	ditch	18		8	2	
019		Fill	fill, single	18	1200-1275	8	2	Med
020		Cut	ditch	20		9	1	
021		Fill	fill, single	20	1150-1250	9	1	Med
022		Cut	ditch	22		10	4	
023		Fill	fill, single	22	1100-1200	10	4	Med
024		Cut	ditch	24		11	2	
025		Fill	fill, single	24	1200-1275	11	2	Med
026		Cut	geological feature	26		12		
027		Fill	fill, single	26		12		
028		Cut	ditch	28		13	5	
029		Fill	fill, basal	28		13	5	
030		Fill	fill, secondary	28		14		
031		Cut	ditch	31		15	10	
032		Fill	fill, single	31		15	10	
033		Cut	ditch	33		16		
034		Fill	fill, single	33		16		
035		Cut	ditch	35		17		
036		Fill	fill, single	35		17		
037		Cut	ditch	37		18	9	
038		Fill	fill, single	37		18	9	
039		Cut	geological feature	39		19		
040		Fill	fill, single	39		19		
041		Cut	ditch	41		20	9	
042		Fill	fill, single	41		20	9	
043		Cut	ditch	43		21		
044		Fill	fill, single	43		21		
045		Cut	ditch	45		22	10	
046		Fill	fill, single	45		22	10	
047		Cut	ditch	47		23	6	
048		Fill	fill, basal	47		23	6	
049		Fill	fill, secondary	47	1175-1250	24		Med
050		Cut	ditch	50		25	5	
051		Fill	fill, basal	50		25	5	
052		Fill	fill, secondary	50		26		
053		Cut	pit	53		27		

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
054		Fill	fill, single	53		27		
055		Cut	ditch	55		28	9	
056		Fill	fill, single	55	Mixed: x1 1175-1275, x1 1750-1850	28	9	?Med
057		Cut	posthole	57		29		
058		Fill	fill, basal	57		29		
059		Fill	fill, upper	57		29		
060		Cut	pit	60		30		
061		Fill	fill, primary	60		30		
062		Fill	fill, secondary	60	1175-1250	31		Med
063		Cut	ditch	63		32	9	
064		Fill	fill, single	63		32	9	
065		Cut	posthole	65		33		
066		Fill	fill, single	65		33		
067		Cut	posthole	67		34		
068		Fill	fill, single	67		34		
069		Cut	posthole	69		35		
070		Fill	fill, single	69		35		
071		Cut	ditch	71		36	10	
072		Fill	fill, single	71	1200-1300	36	10	Med
073		Cut	root disturbance	73		37		
074		Fill	fill, single	73		37		
075		Cut	posthole	75		38		
076		Fill	fill, single	75		38		
077		Cut	ditch	77		39	10	
078		Fill	fill, single	77	Pre c.1500	39	10	Mid-Late Med
079		Cut	ditch	79		40	9	
080		Fill	fill, single	79		40	9	
081		Cut	ditch	81		41	6	
082		Fill	fill, primary	81		41	6	
083		Fill	fill, secondary	81		42		
084		Cut	ditch	84		43	7	
085		Fill	fill, single	84		43	7	
086		Cut	ditch	86		44	7	
087		Fill	fill, secondary	86		45	7	
088		Cut	recut	88		46	7	
089		Fill	fill, secondary	88		47	7	
090		Fill	fill, tertiary	88	1200-1350	48	7	Med
091		Cut	ditch	91		49	6	
092		Fill	fill, primary	91		49	6	
093		Fill	fill, secondary	91		50		
094		Cut	ditch	94		51	8	
095		Fill	fill, single	94		51	8	
096		Cut	recut	96		52	8	
097		Fill	fill, primary	96		52	8	
098		Fill	fill, secondary	96	Mixed: 1650-1700 & 1150-1250	53	8	
099		Fill	fill, secondary	96	1640-1700	54	8	Pmed
100		Cut	ditch terminus	100		55	3	
101		Fill	fill, single	100	1175-1275	55	3	Med
102		Cut	recut	102		56	3	
103		Fill	fill, single	102	1100-1200	56	3	Med
104		Cut	ditch	104		57	15	
105		Fill	fill, primary	104		57	15	
106		Fill	fill, secondary	104		58	15	

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
107		Fill	fill, secondary	104		59	15	
108		Cut	ditch	108		60	8	
109		Fill	fill, primary	108		60	8	
110		Fill	fill, secondary	108		61	8	
111		Cut	pit	111		62		
112		Fill	fill, single	111	1100-1225	62		Med
113		Cut	ditch	113		63	14	
114		Fill	fill, primary	113		63	14	
115		Fill	fill, secondary	113		64	14	
116		Cut	ditch	116		65	8	
117		Fill	fill, primary	116		65	8	
118		Fill	fill, secondary	116		66	8	
119		Cut	ditch	119		67	14	
120		Fill	fill, single	119		67	14	
121		Cut	ditch	121		68	13	
122		Fill	fill, single	121		68	13	
123		Cut	recut	123		69	14	
124		Fill	fill, single	123		69	14	
125		Cut	ditch	125		70	8	
126		Fill	fill, basal	125		70	8	
127		Fill	fill, secondary	125		71	8	
128		Cut	ditch	128		72		
129		Fill	fill, basal	128		72		
130		Fill	fill, secondary	128		73		
131		Cut	ditch terminus	131		74		
132		Fill	fill, primary	131		74		
133		Fill	fill, secondary	131		75		
134		Cut	ditch	134		76	15	
135		Fill	fill, single	134		76	15	
136		Cut	pit	136		77		
137		Fill	fill, single	136		77		
138		Cut	posthole	138		78	15	
139		Fill	fill, single	138		78	15	
140		Cut	posthole	140		79		
141		Fill	fill, single	140		79		
142		Cut	ditch	142		80	13	
143		Fill	fill, secondary	142	c.1 st C. AD	81	13	LIA/ Roman
144		Cut	ditch	144		82	14	
145		Fill	fill, secondary	144		83	14	
146		Fill	fill, tertiary	142, 144		84		
147		Cut	pit	147		85		
148		Fill	fill, single	147		85		
149		Cut	ditch	149		86	14	
150		Fill	fill, single	149		86	14	
151		Cut	ditch	151		87	13	
152		Fill	fill, single	151		87	13	
153		Cut	ditch	153		88	12	
154		Fill	fill, single	153		88	12	
155		Cut	ditch	155		89	14	
156		Fill	fill, single	155		89	14	
157		Cut	ditch	157		90	15	
158		Fill	fill, primary	157		90	15	
159		Fill	fill, secondary	157		91	15	
160		Cut	ditch	160		92	11	
161		Fill	fill, single	160		92	11	
162		Cut	pit	162		93		

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
163		Fill	fill, single	162		93		
164		Cut	ditch	164		94	14	
165		Fill	fill, secondary	164		95	14	
166		Fill	fill, secondary	164		95	14	
167		Cut	ditch	167		96	12	
168		Fill	fill, single	167		96	12	
169		Cut	ditch terminus	169		97	11	
170		Fill	fill, single	169		97	11	
171		Cut	ditch	171		98	10	
172		Fill	fill, single	171		98	10	
173		Cut	ditch	173		99	8	
174		Fill	fill, single	173		99	8	
175		Cut	posthole	175		100		
176		Fill	fill, single	175		100		
177		Cut	ditch terminus	177		101		
178		Fill	fill, single	177		101		
179		Cut	ditch terminus	179		102	12	
180		Fill	fill, single	179		102	12	
181		Cut	ditch	181		103	10	
182		Fill	fill, single	181		103	10	
183		Cut	ditch	183		104	1	
184		Fill	fill, primary	183		104	1	
185		Fill	fill, secondary	183		105	1	
186		Cut	pit	186		106		
187		Fill	fill, single	186		106		
188		Cut	ditch	188		107	3	
189		Fill	fill, single	188	1100-1225	107	3	Med

Appendix 2: HER Summary

Site code	HOW16					
Project code	161013					
Planning reference	MA/13/1291					
Site address	Howland Road, Marden, Kent					
District/Borough	Maidstone					
NGR (12 figures)	575190 144656					
Geology	Weald Clay Formation					
Fieldwork type		Excav				
Date of fieldwork	3 rd – 20 th January 2017					
Sponsor/client	Jones Homes South East					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Steve Price					
Period summary					Iron Age/ Roman	
			Medieval	Post-Medieval		
Project summary	<p><i>A strip, map and sample excavation was conducted at land north of Howland Road, Marden, Kent between 3rd-20th January 2017. Following on from an earlier evaluation, the excavations uncovered further evidence of ditches associated with Medieval field systems (the pottery assemblage, together with that from the evaluation, dated between 1050-1375), as well as a ditch from which 6 Iron Age/ Roman pottery sherds were recovered, and a re-cut of another ditch produced post-Medieval pottery and a clay tobacco pipe dated to the 16th-17th centuries. Some undated linears and pits were also encountered, although it was possible in certain cases to form relative chronologies based on stratigraphic relationships.</i></p> <p><i>The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil deposits, although it appears that some degree of truncation had taken place on site, as in some cases the features were very shallow.</i></p>					

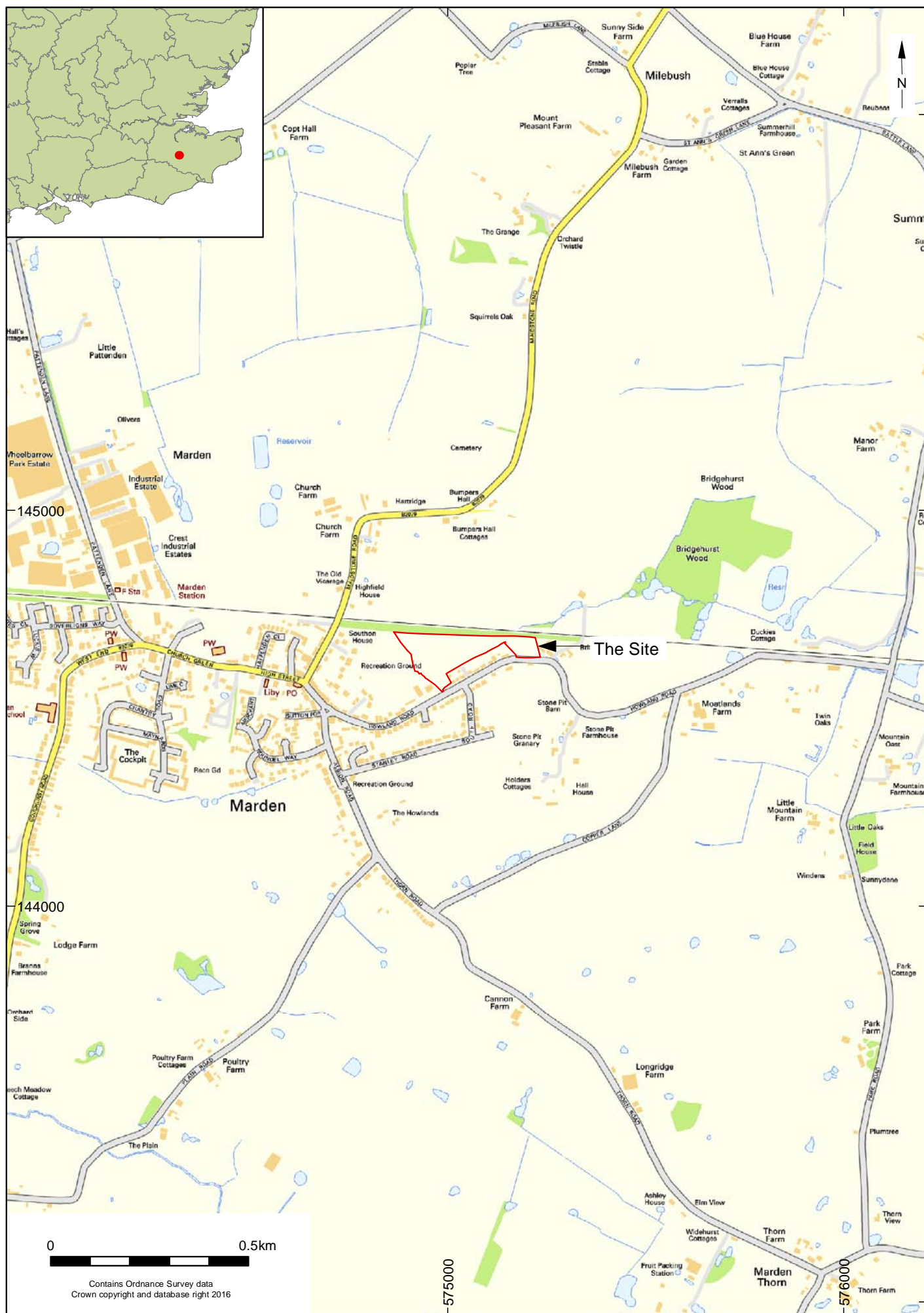
Appendix 3: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-287832

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavations at Land North of Howland Road, Marden, Kent
Short description of the project	A strip, map and sample excavation was conducted at land north of Howland Road, Marden, Kent between 3rd-20th January 2017. Following on from an earlier evaluation, the excavations uncovered further evidence of ditches associated with Medieval field systems (the pottery assemblage, together with that from the evaluation, dated between 1050-1375), as well as a ditch from which 6 Iron Age/ Roman pottery sherds were recovered, and a re-cut of another ditch produced post-Medieval pottery and a clay tobacco pipe dated to the 16th-17th centuries. Some undated linears and pits were also encountered, although it was possible in certain cases to form relative chronologies based on stratigraphic relationships. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil and topsoil deposits, although it appears that some degree of truncation had taken place on site, as in some cases the features were very shallow.
Project dates	Start: 03-01-2017 End: 20-01-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	POST HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	KENT MAIDSTONE MARDEN Land North of Howland Road, Marden, Kent
Postcode	TN12 9EP
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 575190 144656 50.907558554593 0.240717299079 50 54 27 N 000 14 26 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East

Project brief originator	Archaeology South East
Project design originator	Jones Homes South East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Steve Price
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"
Entered by	Steve Price (steven.price@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	19 June 2017

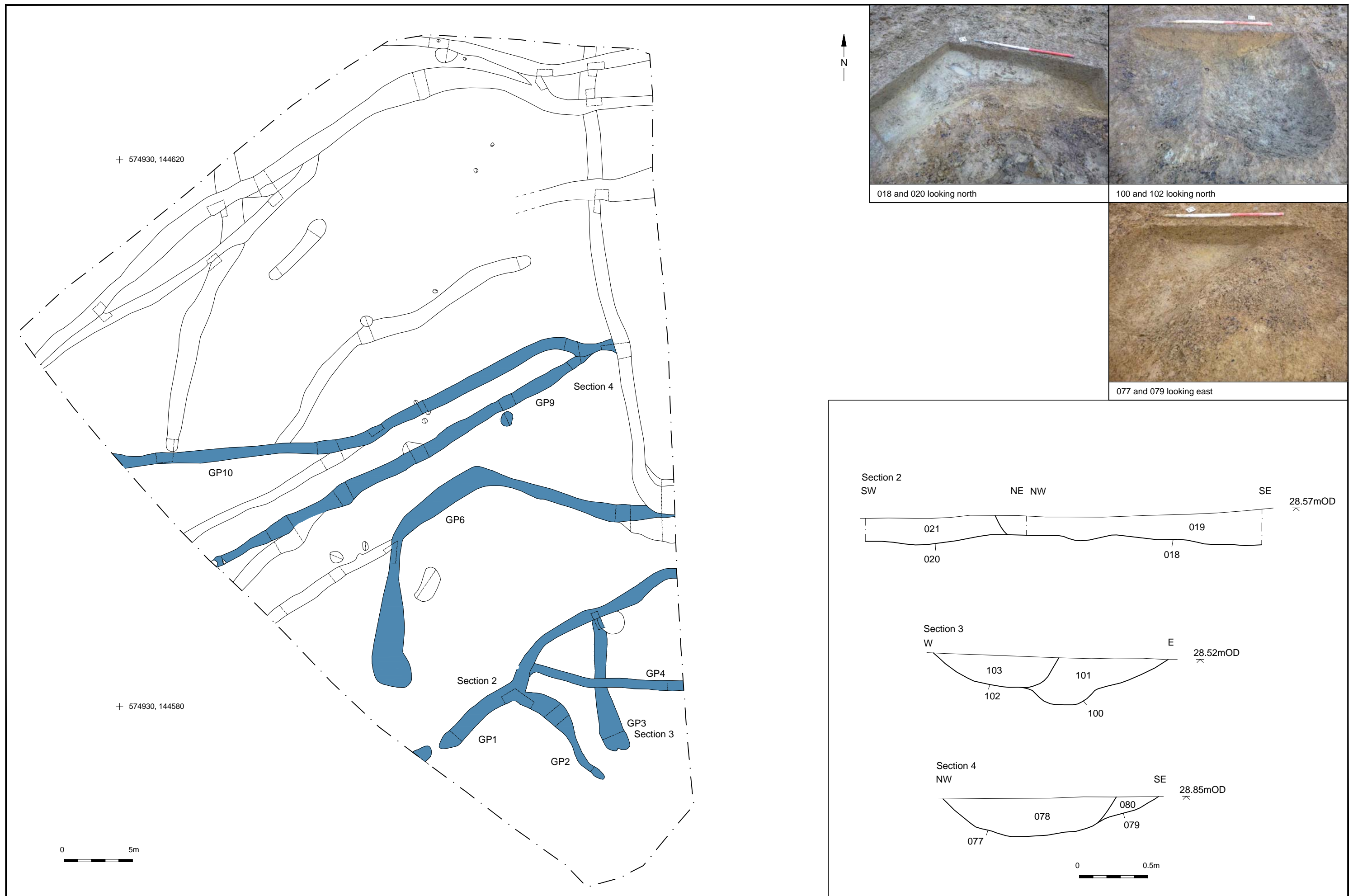


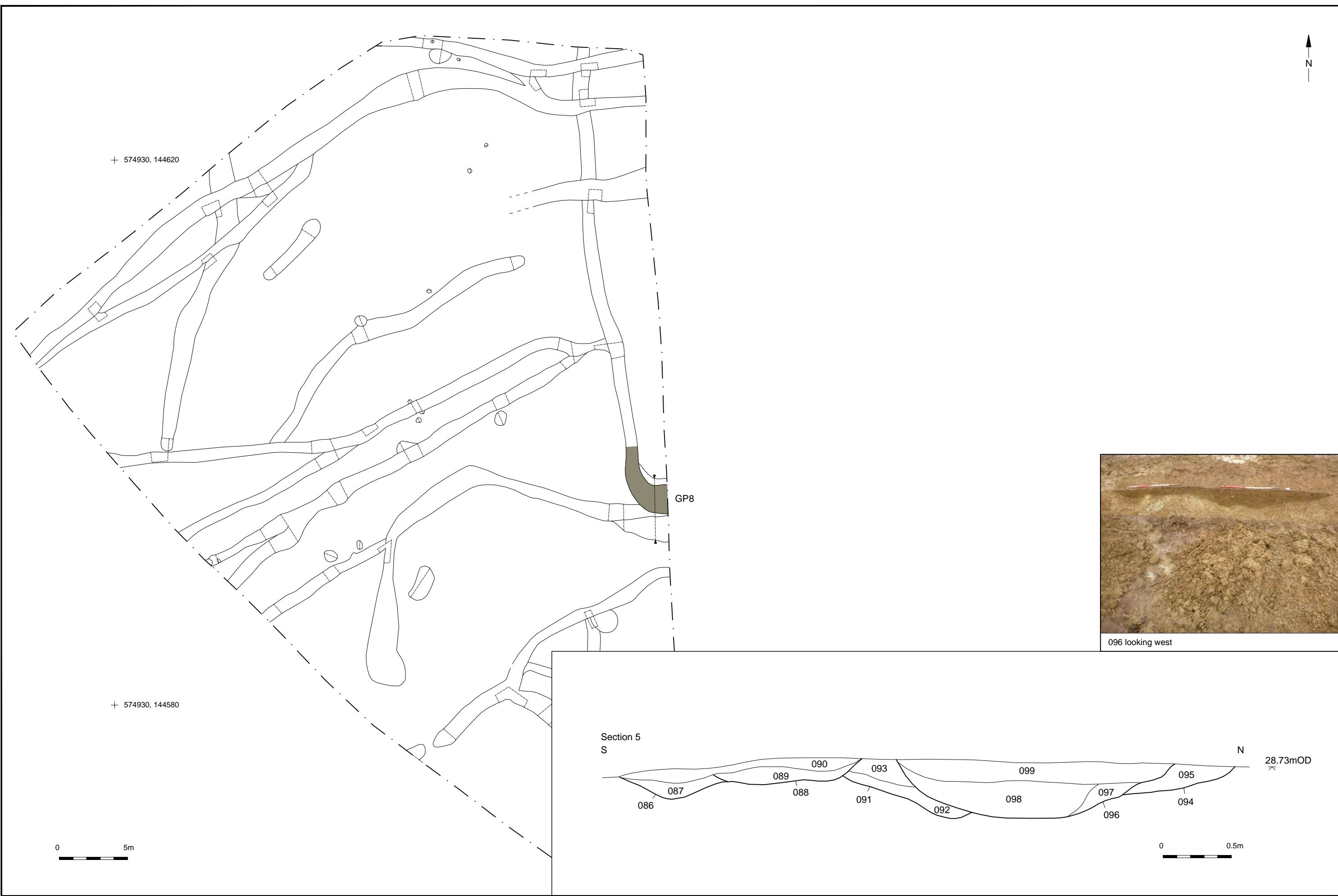
© Archaeology South-East		Howland Road, Marden	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 161013	June 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017278	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land North of Howland Road, Marden	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 161013	June 2017	Location of excavation area	
Report Ref: 2017278	Drawn by: JLR		









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